

## ABSTRACT

*The high number of kawin tangkap cases in Sumba has proven that the problem of discrimination against women in Indonesia is not resolved automatically when the government ratifies CEDAW. However, local implementation is needed at the local level to eliminate discrimination against women, especially kawin tangkap.*

*The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative with qualitative data analysis techniques based on factual findings. The data collected is based on interviews with NGO's in Sumba, as well as data obtained through literature review from various sources.*

*The research found that law enforcement of kawin tangkap cases in Sumba has not been effective. Several factors influencing this matter are limited access to information and low quality of law enforcer related to gender and customs case handling. In this matter, the most influencing factors are cultural and community factors which made the victim of kawin tangkap always decided to solve the problem using custom solutions. It made law enforcers are not able to optimally enforce the positive law in these cases.*

*With several factors that become obstacles in implementing the values contained in CEDAW, it can be concluded in this study that the implementation of CEDAW in Indonesia, especially in the practice of kawin tangkap in Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara as an act of gender based violence has not been implemented optimally.*

***Keywords : Kawin Tangkap, CEDAW, Woman, Law Enforcement, Sumba Nusa Tenggara Timur***