

ABSTRAK

Kekerasan terhadap perempuan merupakan isu krusial di kawasan Asia Tenggara, dengan Indonesia mencatat kasus tertinggi di antara negara-negara ASEAN. Sebagai respons, ASEAN membentuk ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) sebagai mekanisme perlindungan regional. Namun, pelaksanaan kebijakan ini di Indonesia menghadapi berbagai hambatan, seperti lemahnya komitmen politik, keterbatasan sumber daya, serta kuatnya dominasi norma patriarkal dalam masyarakat.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif melalui studi pustaka dan dokumentasi. Teori Transnational Advocacy Networks (TANs) dari Keck dan Sikkink menjadi landasan analisis, dengan empat strategi utama yaitu Information Politics, Symbolic Politics, Leverage Politics, dan Accountability Politics untuk menilai peran jaringan advokasi dalam implementasi ACWC di Indonesia.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan TANs memiliki kontribusi signifikan dalam meningkatkan kesadaran publik, membangun solidaritas lintas negara, serta menekan pemerintah Indonesia agar memperkuat pelaksanaan kebijakan perlindungan perempuan. Berbagai strategi seperti kampanye digital, advokasi kebijakan, penyusunan laporan, serta kolaborasi regional berhasil mendorong lahirnya UU TPKS 2022 dan memperluas akses layanan bagi korban kekerasan.

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa peran TANs efektif dalam mendorong implementasi ACWC dan memperkuat norma regional di Indonesia. Meski begitu, tantangan birokrasi, resistensi elite, dan lemahnya penegakan hukum masih menghambat optimalisasi perlindungan hak perempuan. Kolaborasi lintas aktor perlu diperkuat agar kebijakan berjalan berkelanjutan dan responsif.

Kata Kunci: ACWC, Kekerasan Perempuan, Feminisme Radikal, Advokasi Transnasional, ASEAN.

ABSTRACT

Violence against women is a crucial issue in the Southeast Asian region, with Indonesia recording the highest number of cases among ASEAN countries. In response, ASEAN established the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) as a regional protection mechanism. However, the implementation of this policy in Indonesia faces various obstacles, such as weak political commitment, limited resources, and the strong dominance of patriarchal norms in society.

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method through literature and documentation studies. The theory of Transnational Advocacy Networks (TANs) by Keck and Sikkink is the basis for the analysis, with four main strategies, namely Information Politics, Symbolic Politics, Leverage Politics, and Accountability Politics to assess the role of advocacy networks in the implementation of ACWC in Indonesia.

The results of the study show that TANs have a significant contribution in increasing public awareness, building cross-country solidarity, and pressuring the Indonesian government to strengthen the implementation of women's protection policies. Various strategies such as digital campaigns, policy advocacy, report preparation, and regional collaboration have succeeded in encouraging the birth of the 2022 TPKS Law and expanding access to services for victims of violence.

This study concludes that the role of TANs is effective in encouraging the implementation of ACWC and strengthening regional norms in Indonesia. However, bureaucratic challenges, elite resistance, and weak law enforcement still hamper the optimization of women's rights protection. Cross-actor collaboration needs to be strengthened so that policies are sustainable and responsive.

Keywords: ACWC, Violence Against Women, Radical Feminism, Transnational Advocacy, ASEAN.

ABSTRAK

Kekerasan ka awéwé mangrupikeun masalah anu krusial di daérah Asia Tenggara, kalayan Indonésia ngarékam jumlah kasus anu paling luhur diantara nagara-nagara ASEAN. Salaku respon, ASEAN ngadegkeun Komisi ASEAN on Promosi jeung Perlindungan Hak Awewe jeung Barudak (ACWC) salaku mékanisme panyalindungan régional. Sanajan kitu, palaksanaan kawijakan ieu di Indonésia nyanghareupan rupa-rupa halangan, kayaning komitmen pulitik lemah, sumberdaya kawates, sarta kuat dominasi norma patriarki di masarakat.

Ieu panalungtikan ngagunakeun métode déskriptif kualitatif ngaliwatan studi pustaka jeung dokuméntasi. Tiori Transnational Advocacy Networks (TANs) ku Keck jeung Sikkink jadi dadasar analisis, kalawan opat stratégi utama, nya éta Information Politics, Symbolic Politics, Leverage Politics, jeung Accountability Politics pikeun meunteun peran jaringan advokasi dina palaksanaan ACWC di Indonésia.

Hasil panalungtikan nunjukkeun yén TAN boga kontribusi anu signifikan dina ngaronjatkeun kasadaran masarakat, ngawangun solidaritas lintas nagara, jeung ngadesek pamaréntah Indonésia pikeun nguatkeun palaksanaan kawijakan perlindungan awéwé. Rupa-rupa stratégi saperti kampanye digital, advokasi kawijakan, panyiapan laporan, jeung gawé bareng régional geus hasil ngadorong lahirna UU TPKS 2022 jeung ngalegaan aksés ka layanan pikeun korban kekerasan.

Ulikan ieu nyimpulkeun yén peran TANs éféktif dina ngadorong palaksanaan ACWC jeung nguatkeun norma-norma daérah di Indonésia. Tapi, tantangan birokrasi, résistansi elit, sareng penegak hukum anu lemah masih ngahalangan optimasi perlindungan hak-hak awéwé. Kolaborasi lintas aktor kedah diperkuat supados kawijakan anu sustainable sareng responsif.

Kecap Konci: ACWC, Kekerasan Ngalawan Awéwé, Feminisme Radikal, Advokasi Transnasional, ASEAN.