

# LOCKED IN A PANDEMIC

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND DOUBLE BURDEN ON WOMEN



NATIONAL COMMISSION ON  
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN  
KOMISI NASIONAL ANTI KEKERASAN TERHADAP PEREMPUAN

**KOMNAS PEREMPUAN**



Australian Government

**AIPJ2**  
Australia Indonesia  
Partnership for Justice 2

## THE PANDEMIC, VIOLENCE, AND DOUBLE BURDEN

- The pandemic brings tremendous changes in social and economic life. The Indonesian government had issued a number of policies, including Government Regulation No. 21/2020 on Large Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB/Kebijakan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar) to suppress the transmission of COVID-19



- However, as many attributes, roles, and control over resources are differentiated by gender norms, women and men face different impacts from the pandemic

- Komnas Perempuan (the Indonesian National Commission on Violence against Women) had organized a series of studies and public consultations in the early phase of the pandemic aimed at assessing the impacts of the pandemic and, in particular, the implementation of social restriction policy on the fulfillment of women's constitutional rights

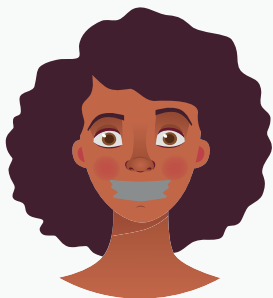


- This infographic presents the findings of the studies with regard to the impacts of the social restriction policy on the issues of violence and double burden, and the implications for victim protection services as well as innovations by women's crisis centres during the pandemic.

### Disclaimer:

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# KEY MESSAGES:



1

Violence and double burden have existed long before the pandemic, yet a crisis such as a pandemic could exacerbate the risk factors



2

Protection of victims should be a priority, taking into account the pandemic-related context and adaptations



3




Support for women's crisis centres will enable continuous support for the victims



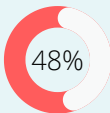
Studies by **Komnas Perempuan** (The Indonesian National Commission on Violence against Women) on the dynamics of domestic relations have shown issues related to **double burden on women and violence against women**

## Double burden on women

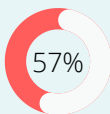
### Before the pandemic

- 1. Double burden is related with social construction 
- 2. Domestic work = women's responsibilities 
- 3. Regardless of their status of employment, women are ascribed to the burden of domestic work 

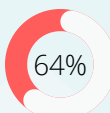
4. Number of women spending more than 3 hours for domestic work:



(employed women working full-time)



(employed women working part-time)



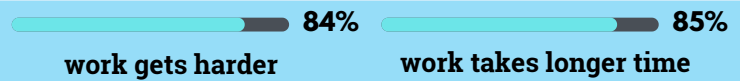
(women who are unemployed)



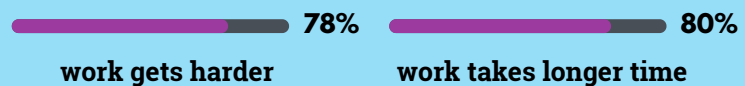
### The Impacts of the Pandemic

#### 1. Changes in domestic work during the pandemic:

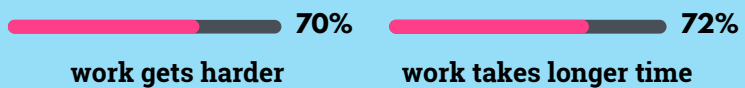
a. Employed women working full time



b. Employed women working part-time



c. Women who are unemployed



#### 2. Implications of double burden on women:

- a. Fatigue and mental health issues
- b. Decline in economic productivity
- c. Emotional stress and conflicts that can lead to violence





# Violence against Women (VaW) & Gender-based Violence (GBV)

## Before the pandemic

1. Many women are trapped in a cycle of violence
2. Most of the violence occurred in the private sphere and is perpetrated by a close person
3. Violence within 6 months before the pandemic:

### Psychological violence suffered by:



### Economic violence suffered by:

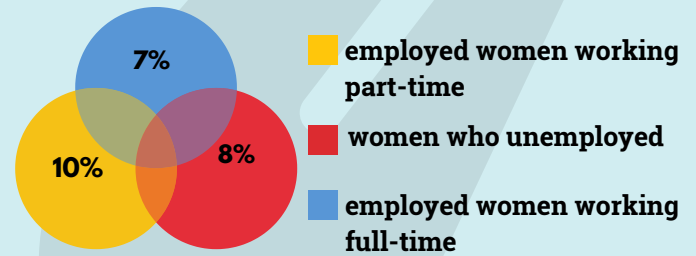


### Physical and sexual violence are suffered by women in various patterns



## The Impacts of the Pandemic

1. With increased stress and restrictions on mobility, economic impacts, and double burden, the pandemic is expected to increase the risk factors for violence against women.
2. Types of violence suffered the most: psychological and economic violence
3. Increased incidents of violence:



### 4. Women who are more vulnerable to increased violence

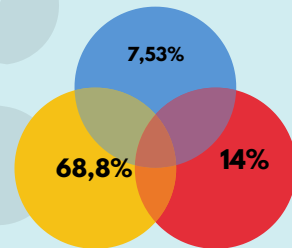
Income of less than Rp 5 million	Married
31-40 years of age	Have more than 3 children
Live in the 10 provinces with the highest number of Covid-19 cases	

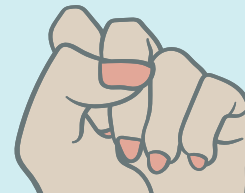
### 5. Challenges in providing protection to victims

respondents have difficulties in accessing protection services for victims due to technology literacy, infrastructure, and cost issues

respondents do not keep the contact numbers of service providers for women's victims of violence

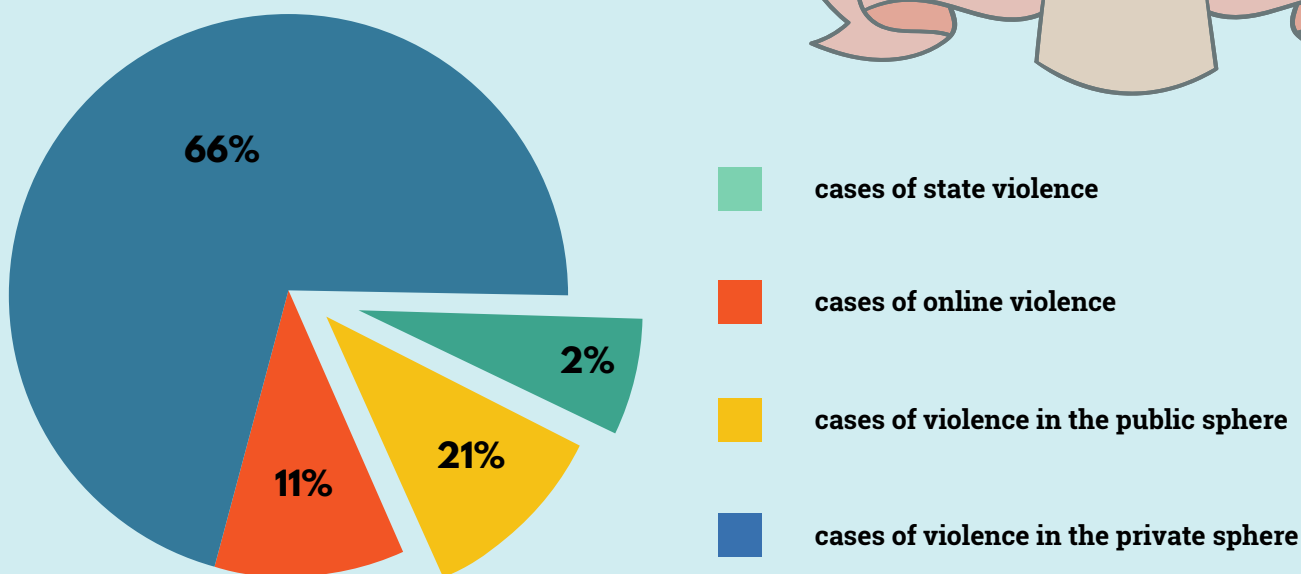
respondents will stay silent when they suffer from violence





## VICTIM PROTECTION SERVICES DURING THE PANDEMIC

a. Study in 64 women's crisis centres:



### b. Challenges

- Adaptation of service provision from offline to online
- Limited financial and human resources (staff, support persons, and volunteers) and infrastructure
- Access to safe houses

c. Lack of comparative data makes it difficult to identify the trend of cases of violence before and after the pandemic



- Click the following link to see the list of service providers of women victims of violence: <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/mitra-komnas-perempuan/pengada-layanan>

# THE RESILIENCE OF WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTRES

Despite having to face many challenges, Women's Crisis Centres have shown their resilience to mitigate the impacts and to adapt to the pandemic situation. This is to ensure that they can continue to provide protection services for victims of violence, as shown in the 2 case studies as follows.

## LIBU PEREMPUAN PALU

## LAPPAN AMBON

### Context

1. Multi-hazard context: impacts of multiple natural disasters i.e. earth quake -tsunami-soil liquefaction as well as impacts of the pandemic

1. Context: archipelagic and post-conflict area

### Case outreach strategies during the pandemic:

1. Distribution of information through vilagge offices
2. Colaboration with traditional, customary leaders and institutions
3. Combination of offline (in compliance with the health protocol) and online services
4. Counseling for the support persons

1. Combination of offline (in compliance with the health protocol) and online services
2. Coordination with law enforcement agencies and health personnel
3. Psychosocial services for victims and support persons
4. Dialogue with religious leaders and traditional customary leaders

### Community-based scheme

1. Paralegal and volunteer networks as key
2. Volunteer communication through Whatsapp Group
3. Community-based safe houses
4. Transformation from victims to survivors and later to change-maker

1. Integrative approach in case resolution
2. Reliance on paralegal and volunteer networks
3. Interfaith space to untangle prejudice

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- Komnas Perempuan (The Indonesian National Commission on Violence against Women). Melayani dengan Berani Gerak Juang pengada layanan dan perempuan pembela HAM di Masa Covid-19. Jakarta: Komnas Perempuan; 2020
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