

WORKSHOP ON PREVENTING SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN PUBLIC SPACES USING PSEA POLICY TO IMPROVE THE RIGHTS OF BADUY WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

This community service workshop aimed to raise awareness and educate Baduy women on the importance of the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy. Recognizing the urgent need to address the vulnerability of this marginalized group, the workshop focused on creating a safe and inclusive environment that empowers women to recognize and report cases of sexual exploitation and abuse. Through interactive sessions and informative materials, the workshop facilitated a comprehensive discussion on the key principles of the PSEA policy, emphasizing the rights and protections offered to indigenous women. Participants actively engaged in role-playing exercises, group discussions, and case study analysis to better understand the implications of the policy in the context of their communities. As a result of the workshop, Baduy women gained a deeper understanding of their rights and the mechanisms available to them to safeguard their well-being. Participants expressed an increased sense of self-confidence and empowerment, as evidenced by their active participation and commitment to spreading awareness in their communities. In addition, the workshop fostered a supportive network among participants, encouraging mutual support and solidarity in upholding the principles of the PSEA policy. The success of this workshop underscores the importance of ongoing education and advocacy in protecting the rights of indigenous communities. In the future, this work must be maintained by building a sustainable support system and initiatives that prioritize the welfare and empowerment of indigenous women in Indonesia within the PSEA policy framework.

Keywords: baduy women, PSEA policy, sexual abuse, indigenous rights

INTRODUCTION

Amidst the ongoing challenges of addressing sexual violence in Indonesia, particularly concerning women and children, recent data highlights a deeply troubling prevalence. The Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (Simfoni PPA) reported a staggering 15,120 cases of violence against children from January to November 2023, with sexual violence being a primary concern. During this period, 12,158 female victims and 4,691 male victims were affected (KemenPPPA, 2023). Additionally, the National Commission on Violence Against Women noted a rise in complaints, with sexual violence consistently reported as the highest category, totaling 1,127 cases (Komnas Perempuan, 2023). While these figures may reflect a growing willingness among victims to report and seek justice, they also suggest that the problem remains largely concealed, similar to an iceberg's submerged portion, indicating a more extensive and systemic issue.

The advent of digital technology, while beneficial for information and communication, also introduces new risks, particularly gender-based violence (GBV) (Snaychuk & O'Neill, 2020). In communities less familiar with technology, limited digital literacy increases exposure to various dangers. Indigenous women and children, being among the most vulnerable, face heightened risks (Guggisberg, 2019). The severity of sexual violence in Indigenous communities, including intimate partner sexual violence (IPSV), is a major concern both nationally and internationally, affecting Indigenous women more severely than their urban counterparts. Recognizing sexual violence as a human rights issue, international and national laws impose obligations to protect Indigenous women and children from violence. This includes the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), which addresses cultural and gendered violence and serves as a tool for holding states accountable for protecting women survivors.

One of the most tragic and unprecedented incidents affecting Baduy women was the rape and murder of a 13-year-old girl in 2019. The perpetrators exploited technology by pretending to sell smartphones, capitalizing on the increased use of smartphones among Baduy Luar teenagers that year (CNN Indonesia, 2019). They further justified their actions by citing the victim's beauty as a motive (ANTARA, 2019). This case underscores that gender-based violence occurs both in the physical world and cyberspace (Palmater, 2016), where Baduy women, including social media influencers, are also at risk of online gender-based violence (OGBV). Moreover, the increasing dependence of the Baduy people on the internet and mobile phones heightens their vulnerability to harm.

This highlights the need for comprehensive measures to address sexual harassment and safeguard the dignity of these women. The prevalence of violence against indigenous women reflects a broader systemic oppression, rooted in institutional dynamics that perpetuate discriminatory practices and policies. Such dynamics contribute to the dehumanization and symbolic erasure of indigenous communities. Indigenous women face significant obstacles in accessing and navigating digital platforms, reinforcing their marginalized status in both digital and social spheres (Georgiou, 2018). This situation is exacerbated by narratives that trivialize violence against indigenous peoples as an inevitable outcome of societal progress, diminishing the significance of indigenous women’s bodies and making them vulnerable to violence with little consequence. According to Wieskamp et al. (2020), these dehumanizing narratives foster an environment where violence against indigenous women and children is met with minimal accountability.

Addressing sexual violence in many marginalized groups often relies on traditional solutions, such as forced marriage between perpetrators and victims, as outlined by Nafi (2016). This approach is harmful and perpetuates injustice, as it fails to tackle the root causes of violence and further burdens the victims. Societal stigma adds to the problem, as sexual abuse is often seen as a shameful matter that should be concealed, including in indigenous communities where discussions about sex and sexuality remain taboo. This cultural silence hampers effective dialogue and solutions.

In examining the broader context of citizenship, a critical issue emerges: the neglect of citizen rights, particularly those of indigenous peoples (Komnas Perempuan, 2023). This neglect is evident in practices such as forcing perpetrators into marriage with their victims, which not only worsens harm but also perpetuates injustice. When victims reject this coerced solution, many cases remain unresolved, deepening their suffering and undermining justice (Nafi et al., 2016). This situation highlights the urgent need for a comprehensive approach to addressing sexual violence, one that is sensitive to and inclusive of the unique cultural contexts of indigenous communities. Such an approach should address both the systemic neglect of rights and the harmful traditional practices that fail to protect victims or bring about meaningful resolution.

The Baduy community in Kanekes Banten adheres to cultural concepts such as Ambu, Nyi Pohaci, and Kuranguh, which are integral to maintaining balance and represent local wisdom that empowers women (Rohmana & Ernawati, 2014). Despite these cultural foundations, Baduy women, including those from both Baduy Luar and Baduy Dalam areas, remain vulnerable to sexual harassment, particularly in public spaces where they interact with outsiders. Baduy Luar women, who have more exposure to the outside world and tourists, face different challenges compared to their Baduy Dalam counterparts. This disparity in access and control over resources further intensifies the exploitation of women (Yulianingsih & Herawati, 2022). Even though Baduy women actively participate in daily activities, such as assisting with sacred rituals, producing brown sugar, and selling various products, they are still at risk of sexual harassment (Muttapien, 2019; Subai et al., 2023). These diverse challenges highlight the need for a culturally sensitive and comprehensive approach to addressing sexual violence in indigenous communities.

Organizing workshops is a crucial initiative in this context. Such workshops offer a valuable platform for educating and empowering women, bridging the gap between traditional values and the urgent need for awareness of sexual exploitation and abuse. This is especially critical given the ongoing taboos surrounding sex and sexuality in Baduy society. The lack of formal education further exacerbates the vulnerability of the Baduy people, leaving them ill-equipped to navigate the complexities of the modern world. Therefore, holistic efforts, including education and workshops, are essential to protect and empower this community against sexual violence. These initiatives must not only tackle immediate issues but also work to dismantle deep-rooted cultural taboos and foster an environment where open discussion and effective solutions can thrive.

METHOD

Preliminary Step

The PSEA (Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse) policy is designed to safeguard individuals from violence and exploitation (UNESCO, 2020). Given that Baduy women are particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation and harassment, it is crucial to focus on strengthening their understanding of this policy through targeted Community Service activities. These activities aim to raise awareness and educate Baduy women about their rights, thereby fostering a safe and inclusive environment where they can recognize and report instances of sexual exploitation and harassment.

To achieve this, a research and workshop approach introduced by Dawson et al. (Dawson et al., 2017) will be employed. Their method involves an iterative process consisting of five main steps: discovery of interesting phenomena, field observations, construction of a theoretical framework, empirical review, and refinement of the

theory. This approach aligns with the cultural context and priorities of the Baduy community, promoting a collaborative research environment. By incorporating community-based principles and prioritizing partnerships with Baduy women, the research will be tailored to their specific needs and cultural dynamics, ensuring that the workshops effectively address local challenges and empower women to advocate for their rights.

The workshop activity was initiated by visiting and observing Kampung Kaduketug, Desa Kanekes, Lebak, Banten. This preliminary visit aimed to assess local conditions more closely and establish positive relationships with the community and village officials, which was essential for obtaining necessary permissions. The workshop involved 21 participants from the Outer Baduy community, including the Village Head (Jaro) and Village Apparatus, as well as 3 students from the Criminology Study Program.

Table 1. Demography of Participants

	Participant (person)	Percentage (%)
<i>Sex</i>		
Male	4	16
Female	21	84
<i>Origin</i>		
Baduy Luar	22	88
Outside Baduy	3	12
<i>Age</i>		
Teenager (12-18 years old)	15	60
Young Adult (19-35 years old)	8	32
Adult (36-55 tahun)	2	8

To ensure the effectiveness of the Community Service (PKM) activity, roles were allocated among the 5-member team, which included 2 Lecturers and 3 Students.

- The Chairperson was designated as the Coordinator of Community Liaison and Engagement: responsible for fostering and maintaining positive relationships with the Baduy community. This role involved coordinating engagement activities, facilitating discussions, and ensuring that community needs and perspectives were effectively communicated to the team.
- Team members (1 lecturer) tasked with monitoring and evaluation were responsible for developing a framework to assess the impact of community empowerment activities. They collected and analyzed data, produced reports on the progress of the initiatives, and collaborated with the community to gather feedback and identify areas for improvement.
- The 3 students handled the technical and logistical aspects of the workshop, including preparing necessary equipment such as laptops and projectors, managing consumables, documentation, and transportation.

The community service was conducted through interactive educational sessions and informative materials. These sessions aimed to enhance the understanding and professional capacity of Baduy women concerning sexual violence and women’s rights. Educational components included interactive presentations using PPT slides, audio-visual displays, and workshops that provided guidance and counseling. Focus group discussions and experience-sharing sessions were also conducted to foster community dialogue and support.

Through these activities, the workshop sought to strengthen the understanding of PSEA policies among Baduy women, ultimately aiming to prevent acts of sexual exploitation and abuse and promote a safer environment for the community.

The Procedure of The Activity

The preparatory steps for the workshop involved several key actions. First, the team determined the activities to be conducted and selected Kampung Kaduketug in Kanekes Village, Lebak, Banten, as the location. This Baduy Luar village was chosen due to its openness to external visitors and the use of modern technology, which increases the vulnerability of its residents, particularly women, to sexual violence.

Once the location was decided, the team prepared the necessary administrative documentation. This included drafting a letter of application for activity permits, which was submitted by the Faculty of Social Sciences and Global Studies (FISSIG) secretariat and signed by the Dean and Head of the Study Program. The application was then submitted to the Kanekes Village apparatus for approval, which was subsequently granted by the Village Head.

With the permit secured and a statement of cooperation with partners issued, the team coordinated with village staff and PKK cadres to recruit participants for the workshop. After finalizing the schedule, the team prepared all logistical needs for the activity, including presentation materials, poster designs, souvenirs, consumption, documentation, and transportation.

Finally, the workshop was implemented as planned. Following the activity, the team evaluated to assess the effectiveness of the Community Service activities. This evaluation involved compiling activity reports and reviewing the outcomes to identify areas for improvement and enhance future activities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Workshop Implementation

Community Service with the theme of “Preventing Sexual Harassment in Public Spaces” was organized by the Criminology Study Program of Budi Luhur University. The workshop, held in Ciboleger Village, Outer Baduy, aimed to address and prevent sexual harassment in public spaces. The event took place on Monday, January 22, 2024, starting at 11:00 WIB (Western Indonesian Time).

The workshop was spearheaded by the Criminology Study Program, with significant support from three enthusiastic students involved in organizing the event. A total of 23 participants attended, including 20 Baduy women, 1 Baduy man, 1 Jaro (Customary Head), and 1 deputy village head.

Table 2. Rundown of The Workshop

No.	Session	Time	Description
1.	Workshop Opening	11.00 – 11.05	The workshop commenced with a symbolic opening, setting the tone for collaboration and a shared commitment to addressing critical societal issues. The event was introduced by an MC, a student from the Criminology Study Program at Budi Luhur University, who provided an overview of the activities planned for the two-hour session.
2.	Profile Introduction	11.06 – 11.10	Participants, including organizers, students, and community members, took turns introducing themselves. This ice-breaking activity fostered a sense of connectedness and built familiarity among the diverse groups present. Each participant briefly stated their name, creating a welcoming atmosphere.
3.	Speech from The Organizer	11.11 – 11.15	Shita Julianti, a lecturer from the Criminology Study Program at Budi Luhur University, then delivered a warm welcome. She outlined the workshop’s objectives and emphasized the collective responsibility to address and prevent sexual harassment in public spaces.
4.	Welcome Speech from the Jaro	11.16 – 11.20	Jaro, a respected figure in the community, delivered a heartfelt welcome, expressing gratitude to the organizers for their attention to the Baduy community's needs. His speech highlighted the significance of addressing sensitive issues within the community and acknowledged the efforts of the workshop organizers.
5.	Presentation of Material from Speakers	11.21 – 12.00	Fany N. R. Hakim, a lecturer from the Criminology Study Program at Budi Luhur University, then commenced the presentation session. She tailored her presentation to the cultural context of the Baduy community, offering valuable insights into preventing sexual harassment in public spaces.
6.	Discussion	12.01 – 12.15	Following Fany’s presentation, Shinta Julianti also provided her response. Her contributions enriched the discussion by offering diverse perspectives on the topic.

			further enhancing the workshop’s dialogue on preventing sexual harassment.
7.	Questions and Answers	12.15 – 12.45	Participants engaged in a lively Q&A session, which provided an interactive space for sharing experiences, seeking clarification, and fostering a deeper understanding of the issues discussed.
8.	Awarding	12.46 – 12.50	In recognition of their active participation, the workshop awarded Jaro, village head representatives, and individuals who asked the most insightful questions during the Q&A session.
9.	Documentation (Taking Photos)	12.51 – 12.57	Reflecting the collaborative spirit of the event, participants then gathered for a joyful photo session, capturing their united commitment to combating sexual harassment, particularly in public spaces.
10.	Closing	12.58 – 13.00	The workshop concluded with closing remarks from the MC, who expressed gratitude to all participants, acknowledged their valuable contributions, and reinforced the ongoing dedication to addressing sexual harassment within the Baduy community.

Participants Responses

The sexual harassment prevention workshop emerged as a powerful catalyst for enthusiasm and curiosity, particularly among Baduy women. Initially met with curiosity, the participants’ engagement evolved into a passionate and proactive involvement that surpassed expectations. For many Baduy women, who previously found discussions about sexual harassment taboo, the workshop provided an invaluable opportunity to explore and understand this critical issue.

The atmosphere in the room transformed as the women, who had not been accustomed to discussing such topics openly, began to engage actively. The speaker's presentation had a particularly strong impact on the Baduy women because of the culturally sensitive approach and carefully crafted insights. The materials provided created an informative and empowering learning environment, assisting in the removal of cultural barriers to open dialogue.

The Q&A session highlighted the women’s newfound eagerness to learn and address sexual harassment in their community. Their questions, motivated by genuine curiosity and a desire for change, demonstrated their commitment to confronting this issue head-on. This segment of the workshop allowed for a meaningful exchange of ideas and personal experiences, further breaking down barriers of silence.

Following the workshop, the Baduy women gathered for lively discussions, reflecting on their joy and satisfaction with the new knowledge they had gained. This once-taboo topic had become a bridge for community members to engage in open, meaningful conversations, fostering a sense of unity and shared purpose. The enthusiasm and active participation of the Baduy women confirmed the workshop’s success in creating an environment where awareness, empowerment, and cultural sensitivity effectively intersected.

Target Achievements from Implementation of Activities

The workshop held in the Baduy women's community, titled Prevention of Sexual Violence in Public Spaces, yielded several notable results and achievements that significantly contributed to the empowerment and protection of women in this traditional setting. Key observations include:

a. Increasing Awareness and Knowledge

The workshop played a crucial role in raising awareness and increasing knowledge among Baduy women regarding sexual violence and harassment. For this community, which has been partially isolated from the outside world and traditionally considers discussions about sexual issues taboo, such awareness is particularly important (Jaber et al., 2023). Previously, discussions on sexual matters, especially concerning children and adolescents, were rarely addressed openly within Baduy society.

Through interactive sessions and educational modules, participants gained a clearer understanding of sexual violence, including various forms of exploitation, indicators of harassment, and the rights designed to protect them.

The use of simple language and relatable discussions allowed participants to engage actively with the material, fostering a deeper awareness of the complexities surrounding sexual exploitation. This increased awareness lays a foundation for informed decision-making and proactive prevention, empowering Baduy women to contribute to advocacy efforts and participate in campaigns against sexual violence in their community.

b. *Developing Skills in Identifying and Responding to Harassment*

The primary outcome of the workshop was the development of practical skills among Baduy women in recognizing and responding to cases of sexual exploitation and abuse. By presenting case examples, the workshop equipped participants with the ability to identify inappropriate behavior, understand threatening situations and respond effectively to safeguard themselves and others in their community. This hands-on approach ensured that the skills learned were actionable and relevant, rather than merely theoretical.

Furthermore, the workshop utilized participatory methods, such as storytelling about personal experiences, which facilitated a deeper understanding of sexual violence among Baduy women. Youth-focused interventions helped them acquire practical skills to tackle sexual violence issues (Mitchell & Ezcurra, 2017). This approach not only provided confidence but also practical competence, empowering participants to apply their knowledge in real-life situations. This empowerment is crucial for enhancing the community's resilience against sexual harassment.

c. *Expanding network and Strengthening Support*

The workshop significantly facilitated the formation and strengthening of support networks among Baduy women. Through group activities, discussions, and the sharing of personal experiences, participants developed a strong sense of solidarity and recognized the importance of mutual care. This reinforcement of traditional values of compassion and support further enhanced relationships and sensitivity within the community.

These support networks are crucial for providing ongoing encouragement, assistance, and advocacy. Collaboration across various sectors is vital for building robust networks and reinforcing support for indigenous communities, while also respecting their perspectives on multiple issues (Kambel, 2004). As researchers, our role extends beyond merely disseminating knowledge; it includes fostering strong bonds with the community. These strengthened relationships contribute significantly to the overall resilience of Baduy women against potential violence and sexual harassment.

d. *Building Community-based Prevention Strategies*

Another key outcome of the workshop was the active involvement of Baduy women in developing and implementing community-led prevention strategies. Drawing on the knowledge gained during the sessions, participants took a proactive role in designing initiatives to raise awareness across their wider community. They organized educational sessions, launched awareness campaigns, and established reporting mechanisms, demonstrating a grassroots approach to preventing sexual exploitation and abuse.

This community-based strategy enhanced the sustainability and effectiveness of efforts to combat sexual violence and harassment in public spaces within the Baduy community. Local community involvement is crucial because they are best positioned to understand their needs and determine the most appropriate actions (Kambel, 2004; Mitchell & Ezcurra, 2017). The workshop aimed not at imposing external solutions but at fostering participatory work that builds awareness and supports the development of local prevention efforts against sexual exploitation and abuse.

e. *Encouraging Self-assured to Report Violence*

The workshop was successful in building Baduy women's confidence to report incidents of sexual harassment and violence. Sexual violence is often underreported due to risks such as negligence, re-victimization, and counter-reporting (McDonald et al., 2008). This issue is compounded for Baduy women, who are accustomed to resolving matters through their own customary legal system rather than formal authorities. Despite this, the workshop encouraged Baduy women to speak up against sexual exploitation and abuse.

Sessions that highlighted the importance of reporting, along with discussions about available reporting mechanisms, helped foster a sense of trust in the system. By addressing these barriers, the workshop empowered Baduy women to take decisive action against sexual violence. This increased confidence is crucial for creating a more responsive and supportive community, where individuals feel secure in reporting incidents and seeking justice.

f. *Instilling Cultural Sensitivity*

A significant outcome of the workshop was the instillation of cultural sensitivity in addressing issues related to sexual violence within the Baduy community. The workshop carefully aligned its strategies with Baduy cultural values and traditions, recognizing that as an indigenous community, they have their own rules and norms that may not be fully understood by outsiders.

Cultural sensitivity, a core principle of social work, involves listening to and understanding the values and traditions of the community (Jaber et al., 2023; Johnstone & Lee, 2021). By integrating this sensitivity, the workshop ensured that prevention and intervention efforts were consistent with the community's unique identity. This approach fostered a harmonious integration of protective measures into the existing cultural framework, promoting inclusivity and effectiveness in addressing violence and sexual harassment.

g. Long-term Empowerment

In addition to the immediate outcomes focused on raising awareness about sexual exploitation and abuse, the workshop aimed to foster long-term empowerment among Baduy women. By providing participants with practical knowledge and concepts, the workshop sought to create a sustainable impact on the community's resilience to sexual harassment. As researchers and social workers, it is crucial to investigate further why sexual violence disproportionately affects indigenous women, a concern that intersects with the framework of epistemic injustice (Johnstone & Lee, 2021). Thus, empowerment extends beyond mere prevention efforts, addressing systemic issues that perpetuate vulnerability.

The focus on long-term empowerment positions Baduy women as active agents in shaping their community's future. This approach not only promotes a culture of awareness, prevention, and sustainable collective action but also helps women become more aware of their rights within the broader national context. Despite their cultural and geographical isolation, the workshop empowers Baduy women to voice out and advocate for equal rights, reinforcing their role in both their local and national communities.

CONCLUSION

The Community Service (*Abdimas*) workshop on "Prevention of Sexual Violence in Public Spaces" represents a significant initiative with substantial potential, especially given the social and cultural context of the Baduy Luar communities. This workshop is not merely a response to the challenges of implementing PSEA policy but also a step toward fostering a deeper understanding of the community's unique context. For the Baduy, who are known for their isolation and adherence to traditional ways of life, such initiatives offer a valuable opportunity to address sensitive issues like sexual violence in a culturally respectful manner.

By aligning the workshop with local values and norms, it aims to bridge the gap between traditional practices and contemporary advancements. The workshop's success should be measured not only by the increased awareness and understanding of sexual violence within the Baduy community but also through the ongoing collaboration between external facilitators and local stakeholders. This increased awareness is expected to strengthen support networks and shift paradigms regarding the protection of women and children in public spaces. Finally, the workshop has the potential to generate profound and positive changes in the lives of the Baduy community, going beyond mere prevention and creating a more informed and supportive environment.

Further Recommendation

While the workshop on "Prevention of Sexual Violence in Public Spaces" has achieved meaningful outcomes, it also encountered some challenges and limitations. To enhance the sustainability and effectiveness of similar initiatives in the future, especially for the Baduy community and other indigenous groups, several improvements can be considered.

a. Participatory Learning Method

To maximize the workshop's impact, adopting participatory learning methods can be beneficial. Integrating group discussions, role plays, and case studies that reflect the daily realities of the Baduy community can significantly enhance participant engagement. These interactive approaches not only make the learning experience more relevant but also encourage active involvement and deeper understanding.

b. Utilization of Relevant Material:

The materials used in the workshop must be tailored to the context of the indigenous communities. The introduction of concepts related to sexual violence should be connected to real-life situations that participants might encounter. By aligning the content with their daily experiences, the workshop can provide more practical and relatable knowledge.

c. Formation of Support Networks

Workshops should aim to facilitate the creation of support networks within the indigenous communities. Encouraging open communication and mutual support can strengthen community solidarity and enhance collective efforts to prevent sexual violence. Building these networks provides a foundation for ongoing support and advocacy.

d. Ongoing Evaluation

After the workshop, conducting continuous evaluations is essential to measure its effectiveness and impact. This involves monitoring changes in participants' behaviour and knowledge, as well as identifying areas for improvement. Regular feedback can help refine the workshop and adapt it to better meet the needs of the community.

By incorporating these suggestions, the workshop on "Prevention of Sexual Violence in Public Spaces" can become a more sustainable and impactful initiative. This approach not only supports the Baduy community in preventing sexual violence but also contributes to broader efforts in safeguarding vulnerable populations.

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