

ABSTRAK

Tingginya angka kekerasan terhadap perempuan masih menjadi persoalan serius dalam upaya kesetaraan gender di Indonesia, termasuk di Kota Tasikmalaya yang mencatat peningkatan kasus setiap tahunnya sementara kebijakan responsif gender masih terbatas. Untuk memperkuat perlindungan perempuan, pemerintah membentuk Forum Partisipasi Publik untuk Kesejahteraan Perempuan dan Anak (PUSPA) sebagai wadah partisipatif yang diharapkan mampu mendorong lahirnya kebijakan perlindungan perempuan dari kekerasan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis peran Forum PUSPA dalam advokasi kebijakan perlindungan perempuan, sekaligus mengidentifikasi hambatan dan strategi yang dilakukan melalui pendekatan kualitatif studi kasus. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Forum PUSPA berperan sebagai jembatan advokasi antara masyarakat sipil dan pemerintah daerah melalui edukasi publik, peningkatan koordinasi lintas sektor, dan penyusunan rekomendasi kebijakan, namun efektivitasnya masih terhambat oleh minimnya dukungan politik, terbatasnya anggaran, kapasitas kelembagaan yang belum optimal, serta konsolidasi aktor yang lemah. Analisis menggunakan Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) mengungkap adanya persaingan antara koalisi advokasi pro-perlindungan perempuan dan koalisi status quo yang belum memprioritaskan isu gender, sementara perspektif Feminisme Liberal menegaskan bahwa hambatan kebijakan responsif gender dipengaruhi oleh belum terpenuhinya hak, akses, dan kesempatan setara bagi perempuan dalam proses pengambilan kebijakan. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan penguatan kapasitas Forum PUSPA, peningkatan komitmen politik, dan kolaborasi lintas aktor untuk mempercepat lahirnya kebijakan perlindungan perempuan di Kota Tasikmalaya.

Kata Kunci : Forum PUSPA, Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan, Advocacy Coalition Framework, Feminisme Liberal

ABSTRACT

The high rate of violence against women is still a serious problem in efforts for gender equality in Indonesia, including in the City of Tasikmalaya which records an increase in cases every year while gender responsive policies are still limited. To strengthen women's protection, the government formed the Public Participation Forum for the Welfare of Women and Children (PUSPA) as a participatory forum which is expected to be able to encourage the birth of policies to protect women from violence. This research aims to analyze the role of the PUSPA Forum in advocating for women's protection policies, as well as identifying obstacles and strategies carried out through a qualitative case study approach. The research results show that the PUSPA Forum acts as an advocacy bridge between civil society and local governments through public education, increasing cross-sector coordination, and preparing policy recommendations, but its effectiveness is still hampered by a lack of political support, limited budget, suboptimal institutional capacity, and weak actor consolidation. Analysis using the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) reveals that there is competition between pro-women's protection advocacy coalitions and status quo coalitions that have not prioritized gender issues, while the Liberal Feminism perspective emphasizes that obstacles to gender responsive policies are influenced by the lack of equal rights, access and opportunities for women in the policy-making process. This research recommends strengthening the capacity of the PUSPA Forum, increasing political commitment, and collaboration across actors to accelerate the birth of women's protection policies in Tasikmalaya City.

Keywords PUSPA Forum, Violence against Women, Advocacy Coalition Framework, Liberal Feminism.