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# The Sisterhood's Survivors Guide

For Refugee Women Survivors of Sexual and  
Gender-Based Violence in Indonesia

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# What is this Guide?

Dear Sisters,

This guide aims to provide any refugee women living in Jakarta and nearby areas with information on:

- What is sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).
- How to report & find support as a survivor of SGBV.
- How to seek legal protection from SGBV in Indonesia.



This guide has been developed by The Sisterhood, with support from LBH APIK Jakarta, through consultation with survivors, and interviews with referral agencies, legal experts and advocates. This guide is also informed by 'Know Your Rights: A Handbook for Refugees and Asylum Seekers' (Suaka, 2018) and the 'SGBV Case Assistance Pocket Book for Young Paralegals' (LBH Apik, 2022).

This Survivor's Guide is part of 'The Power of Sisterhood', which aims to create legal empowerment programs and information sources from the grassroots, that are designed by refugee women survivors and leading SGBV advocates in Indonesia.



The Sisterhood is founded and led by refugee women in Indonesia. We support fellow sisters through their successes and adversities; providing skill-building classes, educational programs, health awareness and advocacy, as well as a safe space for women to build connections and gain friendship. Our mission is to strengthen the bonds between women of all faiths and backgrounds, and to promote the rights and well-being of refugee women.

[www.powerofsisterhood.net](http://www.powerofsisterhood.net)



LBH APIK (Indonesian Women's Association for Justice) Jakarta is the legal aid service for women and children in Jakarta. LBH APIK advocates for legal change and works to build a social movement for the justice of all women.

[www.lbhapik.org](http://www.lbhapik.org)

## Content Warning

This guide includes descriptions of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The following information is provided so that refugee women in Indonesia can make informed decisions about their safety. We encourage you to care for your needs and well-being while reading this guide, especially if you have been personally affected by SGBV.

## For Informational Purposes Only

The information provided in this guide is not professional legal advice. It is for informational purposes only. We cannot guarantee that the content is fully accurate, complete, reliable, current or error-free.

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# Foreword

**Dear Sisters,**

**Sisterhood has initiated many strategies and plans** so that refugee women and girls in Indonesia can be met with attention and service after facing endless daily fears. Things have deteriorated sharply. All kinds of abuse and violence happened, and women were constantly the subject.

**Since 2018, after regular meetings with our members,** Sisterhood discovered how much refugee women understand and have knowledge about women's rights, SGBV (sexual and gender-based violence), SRHR (sexual reproductive health & rights), and the available systems that refugee women can access to survive and find safety in the middle of this limbo life. We did many consultations, and then came the idea to create this guide to help refugee women and girls find support and help.

**The service providers mentioned in this guide** may have systems and internal procedures that we will not mention here for different reasons, or because the information is missing. This guide will be the **first edition** for refugee women and girls in Indonesia, and we will make this resource available in the main languages that refugee women speak. The **Sisters in Justice** team will work independently to share this guide widely to refugee communities.

**Sisterhood will continue reaching many agencies and organisations about refugee women's concerns,** and will fight violence against women and girls on a regional and global level to ensure a complete service and system that we can access as ourselves. We need your support as refugee women to learn and speak up for violence. No more silence for SGBV.



**We are Survivors. We are fighters.** Even with our daily past echoes of life and being stuck in Indonesia, we never give up no matter what. We hope one day all refugee women get back the life we deserve. This Survivor's Guide chooses to support refugee women trying to make a stand.

**Together we have strength in Sisterhood.**

**Sincerely**  
**Nimo Adam Ahmed**  
**Co-Founder and Director of Sisterhood**

## What is Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV)?

**Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) includes various forms of physical and non-physical violence against women and girls.** Many women living in Indonesia as refugees have experienced violence in their home country or since arriving in Indonesia.

**All women and girls have the right to live free from violence.** This right is protected by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which has been ratified by the Government of Indonesia.

Most forms of SGBV are illegal in Indonesia, regardless of your status or nationality.

### What is Consent (FRIES)?

- **F**reely Given: You say yes without pressure, threats, or manipulation.
- **R**eversible: You can change your mind, even after you give consent.
- **I**nformed: You understand what you are saying yes to.
- **E**nthusiastic: You are happy to say yes.
- **S**pecific: If you say yes to one thing, it does not mean you have said yes to something else.

(Source: Planned Parenthood)

Non-consensual means that someone is forced or pressured to do something that they do not want to do, or has made it known that they do not want to do it.

If you have concerns about a person or a situation, trust your instincts and try to remove yourself as quickly as possible from the potential threat.

If you think someone is at risk of assault or abuse, you should consider it an emergency and act to support that person.

### SGBV Survivors, Victims and Perpetrators

In this guide, we use the term '**survivor**' to mean anyone who has experienced gender-based violence. However, it is also common to hear the word '**victim**', especially in the legal system.

A '**perpetrator**' is a person who carries out a harmful, illegal, or immoral act.

*"Within the criminal justice system, the term 'victim' describes a person who has been subjected to a crime; the word also has a status that provides certain rights under the law. However, the word does not imply weakness, assume guilt, or assign blame.*

*Some people identify as a victim, while others identify as a survivor. A person who identifies as a survivor may not see themselves as a victim because they have gained strength through their process of healing. [However] a survivor may not always feel empowered."*

(Source: [sakitta.org](http://sakitta.org))

## What are the forms of SGBV?

There are multiple forms of SGBV experienced by women and children, and many of these are criminalised under Indonesian laws.



1.

## Dating Violence

Any abusive behaviour occurring in a romantic relationship outside of marriage.

- A man controls his girlfriend's activities and movements.
- A man demands his girlfriend to always be with him.
- A man constantly monitors who his girlfriend texts on WhatsApp.
- A man does not allow his girlfriend to have her own phone.

2.

## Forced Marriage

Marriage of a person against their will (without their full and free consent).

- Family or community members use threats, violence, or financial pressure to force someone to marry against their will.
- Marriage between a child (a person under 18) and an adult.
- Marriage between two children (two people under 18).
- Matchmaking without the informed consent of the soon to be bride or groom. For example, a girl not allowed to meet boys because her parents have already made an agreement with a man who will marry her.





3.

## Neglect

**Denial of rightful access to social services, health services, education, money/assets, or livelihood opportunities.**

- A woman not allowed to go to work and forced to stay at home because of her gender.
- A girl being prevented from attending school.
- A woman's earnings being forcibly taken by her husband, or another family member.

4.

## Online Abuse

- Spreading rumours about someone on social media (online harassment).
- Stalking, bullying, frightening, or threatening someone using email or social media.
- Sharing images or videos online to damage someone's reputation.
- Threatening to share someone's intimate photos, videos or messages unless they pay money or do something (blackmail, extortion).
- Making a recording or taking intimate (private) photos of someone without their consent.
- Sharing another person's private information online (address, phone number) to cause harm ('doxing').
- Taking or sharing sexual photos or videos of a person under 18 years old (child pornography).

**Any act using technology that results in physical, sexual, psychological, social, or economic harm, or damages someone's reputation.**



5.

## Rape

**Non-consensual (forced) penetration - by a penis, other body part, or object - of a child or adult's body, including in the vagina, anus or mouth.**

- Forcing or pressuring a woman to have sex or do sexual acts.
- Forcing someone to have sex as punishment for not obeying the 'rules' or doing something 'wrong'.
- Sex with someone who is unconscious or sleeping.

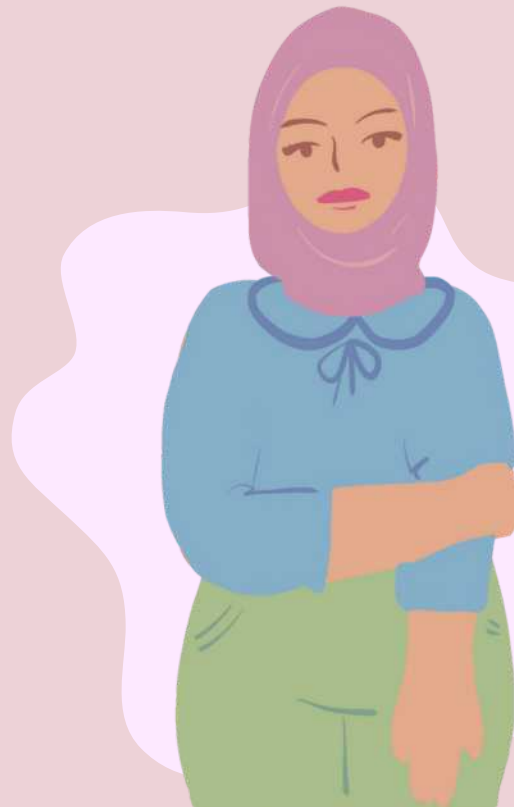


6.

## Sexual Assault

**Any non-consensual sexual contact involving an adult. Any sexual contact with a child. This can include penetration and/or rape.**

- Attempted rape.
- Unwanted sexual contact or touching.
- Forcing a person to perform sexual acts - oral penetration or other forms of sex.
- Sexual slavery or forced sex work.
- Forced use of contraception - for example, a condom or pill.
- Lying about using contraception, or refusing to allow the use of contraception.
- Forced sterilisation - an operation to permanently prevent pregnancy.





7.

## Sexual Harassment

**Making unwelcome and inappropriate sexual remarks or physical advances towards another person or group of people.**

- Sexual or rape jokes.
- Commenting on someone's body, private parts, or sexuality in an inappropriate way.
- Making unwelcome sexual gestures with their hands or through body movements.
- Using facial expressions such as winking, throwing kisses, or licking lips.
- Non-consensual sharing of emails, social media or text messages with sexual content.
- Stalking and unwanted attention.



8.

## Stalking

**Secretly and deliberately following someone in public spaces or online (e.g. on social media).**

- Spying on or following someone in public spaces, such as markets, restaurants, public transport, or private places, such as their home or family member's home.
- Following social media of ex-wife or ex-girlfriend to know her movements.
- Unwanted messages, calls, or gifts that create fear or distress.



9.

## Physical Assault

Intentionally causing (or attempting to cause) physical harm to any part of someone's body (for example, face or hands) through force or violence.

- Doing something that causes pain or injury to someone - hitting, slapping, pinching, kicking, pulling hair, choking, cutting, shoving, shaking, beating, burning, or shooting.
- Use of any weapons.
- Acid attacks.

10.

## Psychological or Emotional Abuse

Mental or emotional pain, harm or injury.

- Any act that is done to make someone feel mentally unwell, worthless, or insignificant about how they see themselves, or how others in their family and/or community see them.
- Making threats of violence.
- Intimidation, insults, humiliation, forced isolation and/or stalking.
- Verbal harassment and abuse, unwanted attention, gestures or written words of a sexual and/or threatening nature.
- Deliberate destruction of someone's personal photos, personal items or gifts.
- Deliberately comparing their partner to another woman, expressing harsh words, and/or demonising women.
- Refusing to speak to or interact with their partner.
- Threatening a mother that she will never see her children again.



## Indonesian Laws on SGBV

Many forms of SGBV are illegal in Indonesia. If you or your children have experienced SGBV in Indonesia you have the right to report it to the police. You also have the right to legal advice and representation, even if you or the perpetrator are from another country.

In Indonesia, SGBV is mainly regulated by three laws that protect the rights of any person, regardless of their nationality or status. Each law has a number of penalties (imprisonment or fines) for convicted perpetrators.

### Law No. 23 Of 2004 on 'The Elimination of Domestic Violence'

Domestic violence is violence against someone living in the same home or residence. This law includes anyone who lives together including:

- Employers and domestic workers
- Parents and children
- Parents-in-laws and children-in-law
- Uncles or aunts and nieces or nephews
- Unmarried couples

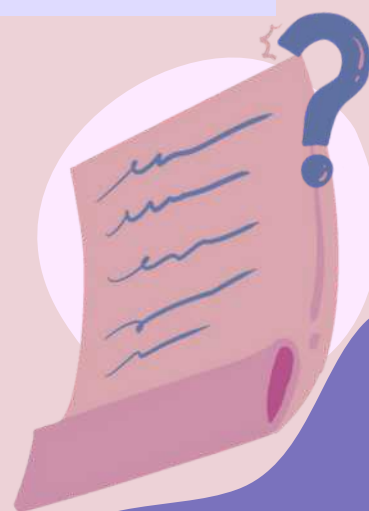
### Law No. 12 of 2022 on Sexual Violence

Under this law, Indonesia has criminalised nine types of sexual violence against children and adults, including:

- Non-physical sexual violence
- Physical sexual violence
- Forced use of contraception
- Forced sterilisation
- Forced marriage
- Sexual torture
- Sexual slavery
- Sexual exploitation
- Technology-facilitated sexual violence

### Law No. 19 of 2016 on Electronic Information and Transactions

This law protects against sexual, psychological, social, political or economic harm using text, sounds, images and/or photographs (also known as technology-facilitated or online SGBV). The law also protects against defamation (damage to reputation).





## How Do I Report My SGBV Case?

If you have experienced or are currently experiencing SGBV there is help available.

The first step for finding support is to contact a referral agency in Indonesia and report your SGBV case.

### What is an SGBV Referral Agency?

An organisation that can connect SGBV survivors with legal and non-legal advice, services and support.



If you are in Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang or Bekasi, UNHCR asks that you contact the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) GBV Hotline first. CRS will coordinate and share information with UNHCR as needed.

CRS may also connect you to other organisations, such as LBH APIK Jakarta who provide legal aid. UNHCR does not usually respond to SGBV cases directly. UNHCR Indonesia has a GBV Unit, but they usually refer you to CRS to support your case.

#### CRS GBV Hotline

+62 811-9670-250 (WhatsApp Only - English or Bahasa)

The GBV hotline is open 24 hours a day and 7 days a week (24/7). You can call the hotline directly to report your SGBV case, or ask a Refugee Representative (RR) to call on your behalf. The hotline can provide information on what support and services are available.

CRS will use the information to make an **Incident Report** (a document which details what happened to you). They will ask for your **UNHCR Card**. If you are still waiting for your UNHCR card you can give them your **Under Consideration Letter or Certificate** (UCL/UCC). If you give your consent, the Incident Report will also be shared with UNHCR.

## Writing A Chronology

When you report your case to CRS or another referral agency, you will be asked to make a 'chronology' - your story with details about what has happened to you including:

**Personal Details** - You will need to give your name, age, address, marriage status, UNHCR Number, or any other necessary data that you have.

**When** - The estimated or exact time the event(s) happened.

**Who** - A description of people involved including yourself, the perpetrator and, if possible, anyone who witnessed what happened.

**What** - A description of what happened, including the forms of SGBV you experienced.

**Where** - An approximate or exact location of the event.

**Why and How** - A short description of the situation during the event and if possible, a description on how the referral agency can help you.

A chronology can be short, so long as the main details are provided.

You can bring any person that you trust (friend, family member, lawyer, paralegal, refugee representative) to support you while you write your chronology.



## Types of Support

Most health, counselling, legal advice and other services are provided in Bahasa Indonesia or English.

You can ask CRS or UNHCR to provide community interpreters and translators to help you, or you can contact your Refugee Representative to support you.

### Mental Health, Psychosocial Support, & Counselling

You can contact the following organisations to speak confidentially to a trained psychologist or counsellor, or they may refer you to available services.

**CRS GBV Hotline:** +62 811-9670-250 (WhatsApp).

**LBH APIK Jakarta:** +62 813-8882-2669 (WhatsApp) or email [infojkt@lbhapik.org](mailto:infojkt@lbhapik.org).

**JRS:** +62 813-3280-7441 (Jakarta) or +62 813-40277-437 (Bogor) to make an appointment.

**Life Spring:** +62 851-0519-9922 (WhatsApp) between 9am and 5pm or ask CRS, CWS or UNHCR to refer you. Life Spring offers counselling for couples, children and individuals. This is not a free service.

**Yayasan Pulih:** +62 811-8436-633 (WhatsApp) or visit their website [www.yayasanpulih.org/konsultasi-online](http://www.yayasanpulih.org/konsultasi-online). Yayasan Pulih offers online psychological counselling in Bahasa Indonesia (only).

**IOM:** +62 812-8165-0991 (WhatsApp). Only for persons registered under IOM in the Greater Jakarta area.





## Housing

If you are not safe staying in your home, then you have the right to access a temporary safehouse ('Rumah Aman') at any time.



### What is a safehouse?

- It is **temporary accommodation** provided by the government, an NGO, or a religious organisation in a location that is not publicly known.
- You will have your basic needs taken care of (food, limited financial assistance) and can stay in a safe place for a short time while you work out what to do next or pursue legal action.
- Your children can stay with you at the safehouse.

You cannot access a safehouse directly because their locations are confidential. You may also need to make a police report first.

Contact the CRS GBV Hotline, JRS, LBH APIK or UNHCR to ask for a safehouse. They can help you to decide which safehouse is best for you, and contact the safehouse on your behalf.

### Most safehouses provide additional services such as:

Counselling

Clothing, medicine & hygiene kits

Assistance with access to medical and legal help

Basic necessities for children (including diapers)

Escorting women to police and courts

Life-skill building and other activities



**Each safe house has its own rules that you are expected to follow to keep you and other residents safe.**

**For example:**

- You cannot be visited by people who do not live in the safehouse because it is a confidential place.
- You cannot go in-and-out of the safehouse freely and usually there are curfew hours.
- The use of your personal mobile phones is restricted for safety reasons. You will be provided another communication service by the safehouse.

Some of the safehouses in the Greater Jakarta area include: Gembala Baik, Rumah Bulan, Muhammadiyah Orphanage (Depok) and Sister Shepherd.

If you have a Police Report you can also access a **government-run safehouse** with more basic facilities.

In Indonesia, many safehouses are operated by Christian organisations, but they are open to women of any religion and halal food is available.

### **Other Housing Support for SGBV Survivors who are refugees or seeking asylum:**

UNHCR

If you report your case to UNHCR, they may provide you with temporary housing for 1-6 months (for example, a kost or apartment).

IOM

If you are already registered under the IOM, they may offer you alternative accommodation that is separate from the perpetrator.



## Living Costs & Cash Assistance

If you report your SGBV case to CRS, you can request temporary financial support to help cover basic costs (food, hygiene items and daily needs).

The amount of financial support varies and is prioritised according to the most urgent need.

### CRS (Catholic Relief Services)

- WhatsApp CRS on +62 811-1499-871 to request financial assistance.
- Before CRS provides any cash assistance, they will request approval from UNHCR.
- CRS will only share other information about your case with UNHCR if you give consent for them to do so.

### IOM (International Organization for Migration)

- IOM coordinates with local Indonesian authorities to support SGBV survivors who are registered with IOM and already receiving other forms of assistance.
- If you are in the Greater Jakarta area contact: +62 812-8165-0991 (WhatsApp).





## Medical Assistance

If you experience physical or sexual violence you can request medical services, including hospital treatment, doctor consultations, medicine, contraception (family planning), and pregnancy or other reproductive health services.

You can access low cost medical treatment at government health clinics ("Puskesmas") and hospitals. Below are the locations of some Puskesmas, but you can search on google to see if there is one closer to where you live.



### East Jakarta

PUSKESMAS Matraman: Jl. Pisangan Baru Timur No.2A, Pisangan Baru, Matraman  
+62 813-5054-6442

### East Jakarta

PUSKESMAS Duren Sawit: Jl. H.Dogol No.15A, Duren Sawit, Kec. Duren Sawit  
(021) 86610522

### South Jakarta

PUSKESMAS Mampang Prapatan: Jl. Liliana Blok C24-25, Pela Mampang  
(021) 22715588

### South Jakarta

PUSKESMAS Tebet: Jl. Tebet Timur II A No.2, Tebet Timur, Kec. Tebet  
(021) 8350632

### West Jakarta

PUSKESMAS Palmerah: Jl. Palmerah Barat No.120, Palmerah, Kec. Palmerah  
(021) 5483693

### Bogor (Ciawi and Cisarua)

RSUD Ciawi: Jl. Raya Puncak No.479, Bendungan, Ciawi, Bogor  
(0251) 8240797

**For emergency medical assistance, you can contact the following organisations:**



### CRS GBV Hotline

+62 811-9670-250 (WhatsApp)

### CWS (Church World Service)

+62 811-8161-511 (Health Hotline)

### JRS (Jesuit Refugee Service) Jakarta

+62 817-5471-717

<https://idn.jrs.net/id/case-management-in-jakarta/>

### JRS (Jesuit Refugee Service) Bogor

+62 8134-0277-437

<https://idn.jrs.net/id/case-management-in-bogor/>

## Legal Support

**Under Indonesian law, you have the right to legal advice and representation, either from a paid lawyer or free legal service (legal aid). Legal support usually involves the police or the courts.**

You do not have to take legal action or report the perpetrator to the police if you do not want to.

You do not have to report the perpetrator to the police to receive other SGBV services or support.

Once you have reported your case to CRS, you may be given legal advice even if you do not want to take any legal action.



### **Free legal advice and support can be requested from:**

**CRS GBV Hotline**  
**+62 811-9670-250**  
(WhatsApp Only - English or Bahasa)

**LBH APIK Jakarta**  
**+62 813-8882-2669**  
[infojkt@lbhapik.org](mailto:infojkt@lbhapik.org)

**SUAKA**  
**+62 812-1237-8252 (WhatsApp)**  
[legalaid@suaka.or.id](mailto:legalaid@suaka.or.id)  
[www.suaka.or.id](http://www.suaka.or.id)

- CRS GBV Hotline can provide community interpreters and translators to help you during meetings with a lawyer, if needed.
- CRS does not provide legal services but can refer you to LBH Apik Jakarta (see below).
- LBH APIK has professional lawyers trained in SGBV protection who can assist you during the whole legal process.
- Other referral agencies (including CRS) may refer you to LBH APIK for legal services.
- SUAKA can help to obtain your UNHCR Card or Under Consideration Letter or Certificate (UCL/UCC) to prove your refugee status.
- SUAKA can also provide emergency legal support but for SGBV cases they may refer you to LBH APIK, with your consent.

## Paralegal Support

Some legal aid organisations are supported by trained volunteer paralegals.

**A paralegal is a person with knowledge and skills in the legal field.** They do not have to be a law graduate or lawyer, and cannot represent you in court (only a lawyer can do that).

**Paralegals can support survivors through the legal process and can also help survivors access SGBV support and services.** Usually, paralegals work with legal aid offices to provide free legal aid (pro bono) for people in their community. SUAKA has trained paralegals from the refugee community.

## Other Legal Aid Organizations

If you do not live in Jakarta or Bogor, you can search for legal aid organisations in other regions of Indonesia using the list from the National Law Development Agency (BPHN). Visit: <https://goo.gl/MKHtqw>.





## What happens if I want to take legal action?

### Court Case Preparation And Court Representation

If you decide to take your case to court, there are three stages. A lawyer can support you at every stage.

**Stage 1:** A report is made to the police. The police investigate the case.

**Stage 2:** The case is reviewed in the court system. A legally binding decision is made by a judge about the case.

**Stage 3:** The survivor or perpetrator can appeal (formally disagree) with the decision and ask for the case to be reviewed by a higher court.

### Organisations such as LBH APIK Jakarta, can help you during the legal process including:

**Legal advice:** A professional lawyer will give their opinion and advice about your case, including information on legal procedures.

**Case Reporting:** A lawyer or paralegal will write down the chronology (timeline of events) using the information you give them and provide legal advice about your situation.

**Making a police report:** A police report is an official document from the police station that provides a detailed account of the SGBV incident. It can be used in court as evidence. **It is highly recommended that you go with a trained lawyer who speaks Bahasa Indonesia.** They will know the correct police station to go to, depending on your case and location.

**Investigation:** An investigation will be done to understand and process the information you and others involved have provided. The legal organisations involved will want to know and check details about what happened, including who was involved and where and when it happened.



## Giving Testimony In Court

Usually, the survivor, perpetrator and the witnesses (who have been registered with the judge) should be in court to give their testimony.

If it is too traumatic for you or a witness to attend the hearing in person, your legal representative (lawyer) can ask for the Court's permission for you or the witness to give testimony through teleconference (online). The court will decide if this is allowed or not.

If you do not want to report to the police or use the court system, there are other options, including mediation, negotiation and a demand notice. You do not have to use these alternative processes if you do not want to - they can be very emotionally difficult to go through.



**Mediation** is a conversation by a third party or referral agency, to find a solution that is acceptable to both the survivor and perpetrator.

In a **Negotiation**, the survivor is usually represented by their legal representative or lawyer, and the perpetrator is usually represented by their legal representative or lawyer to find a solution acceptable to both the survivor and perpetrator.

A **Demand Notice ("Somasi")** is a strong warning letter prepared by a licensed lawyer given to the perpetrator that aims to immediately stop any harmful activity against the survivor. The letter warns a perpetrator that if they do not stop by the written time limit, then the survivor will take other legal action, such as reporting to the police.

## Evidence To Support Your Legal Case

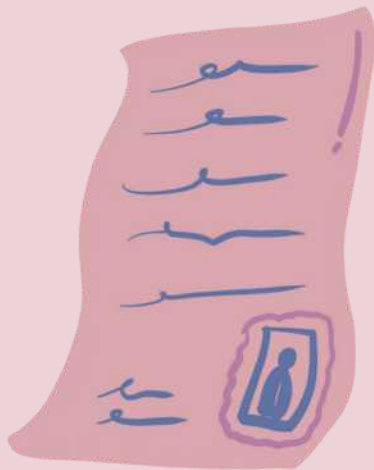
You will need evidence to support your legal case. Whether you have only a little evidence or lots of evidence, your lawyer will help you to build your case.

### Psychological Violence

Evidence of psychological violence usually requires an in-depth examination with a qualified psychiatric doctor or psychologist.

They will provide a letter about your mental health condition that can be used as evidence in any legal cases.

Your lawyer can connect you to a qualified psychiatric doctor or psychologist.



### Physical & Sexual Violence

After you report your story to the police, the police will take you to be medically examined by an appointed doctor.

The examination should be done as soon as possible after the incident.

The doctor will provide a formal letter (often requested by a law officer) regarding your medical condition.

This is the strongest form of evidence of physical violence in any legal cases.



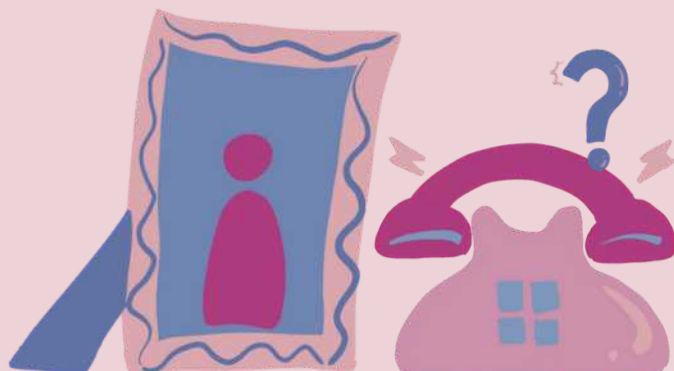


## Other Forms of Evidence

- **Clothing:** Do not wash any clothing worn during the incident. Keep it in a plastic bag if possible and put it somewhere safe.
- **Objects:** Keep any objects used in cases of physical violence.
- **Photographs:** Take pictures of your injuries. Make sure it can be recognised that they are on your body.
- **Other Media:** If you have recorded the event, either with voice or video, keep a copy of this. If you do not have a place to safely keep this, you may share it with someone you trust, or with a referral agency that is supporting you. Other electronic evidence includes CCTV, e-mails, or screenshots of chat conversations or social media. Be aware that only electronic evidence requested by legal authorities may be used in court. The authorities will store the electronic evidence in a password-protected flash disk for security.

**Violence involving your husband:** The police often request to see a family card or marriage certificate that confirms the relationship between you and the perpetrator (if they are your husband). Under Indonesian law, you do not have to be married to the perpetrator for it to be classified as domestic violence.

**If you were married in an Islamic customary ceremony (“Nikah Siri”), or do not have any Government document to prove your marriage, then your lawyer can advise on how best to report your case.**



## There is strength and power in Sisterhood

*"Sisterhood is the first organization that I joined in Jakarta to make a fresh start in this life.... it has come into my life as a window of hope. Sisters from different communities have joined hands to empower each other."*

*"Sisterhood is a ray of light in my life. Here, I have a support group that helps me to stay strong."*

*"Through Sisterhood, we are able to create an international community of sisters who have come together to empower us. Every day, I am regaining my confidence and the ability to build a strong future. I am grateful for this support."*

*"In the Sisterhood we can believe in hope, in dreams. In sisterhood we can believe in light at the end of this long waiting foggy road of our lives, and all we need to do is to shove back all the clouds of despair to see the light, to follow it, to stay a dreamer."*

*"Sisterhood is my home. The home where I could safely learn new things, new languages, new cultures. The home that helps me to let go of my cocoon and soar the world beyond that."*



## SGBV Support Contact Information



**CRS GBV Hotline**  
**+62 811-9670-250**  
(WhatsApp Only - English or Bahasa)

**CWS (Church World Service)**  
**+62 811-8161-511 (Health Hotline)**

**JRS (Jesuit Refugee Service) Indonesia**  
**+62 813-3280-7441 (Jakarta) or**  
**+62 8134-0277-437 (Bogor)**

**IOM (for SGBV Cases)**  
**(International Organization for Migration)**  
**+62 812-8165-0991 (WhatsApp)**

**LBH APIK Jakarta**  
**+62 8138-882-2669 (Hotline)**  
**[infojkt@lbhapik.org](mailto:infojkt@lbhapik.org)**

**SUAKA**  
**+62 812-1237-8252 (WhatsApp)**  
**[legalaid@suaka.or.id](mailto:legalaid@suaka.or.id)**

**UNHCR Community Based Protection (CBP)**  
**+62 811-1000-424**  
(not for emergencies)

**UNHCR Legal Protection**  
**+62 811-9840-643 (not 24 hours)**  
**[INSJA@unhcr.org](mailto:INSJA@unhcr.org)**



Jl. Gandaria 3, No. 53, Jagakarsa,  
South Jakarta, Indonesia



hello@powerofsisterhood.net



@sisterhood\_community\_center



TheSisterhoodCommunityCenter



www.powerofsisterhood.net

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**Editors** | Nimo Adam Ahmed, Victoria Forsgate, and Isabel Dunn

**Illustrator & Designer** | Aisyah Danti