



Karawang Berseri: A Concrete Step to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Children in Karawang

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Abstract

This study aims to explore the role of PT Pertamina EP Zona 7 Tambun Field in addressing violence against women and children in Karawang, Indonesia. The focus is on the implementation of the Karawang Berseri program, a corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiative that seeks to create a safer and more inclusive environment through community-based interventions. The research applies a descriptive qualitative approach, utilizing thematic analysis. Data collection methods include semi-structured in-depth interviews with program task force members, CSR facilitators, and local government stakeholders; participant observation during community outreach and training activities; and documentation analysis. Data validation was performed through source and method triangulation to ensure credibility and minimize bias. The Karawang Berseri program demonstrates a significant positive impact in enhancing community capacity for preventing and handling violence. Key outcomes include the establishment of a village-level task force (Satgas Karawang Berseri), a community-run complaint and support center, and the dissemination of a replicable module on gender-based violence prevention. Social impact is evidenced by an increase in reported cases and service access by survivors, a Social Return on Investment (SROI) of 2.99, and increased stakeholder collaboration. The program also contributes to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to gender equality, human rights protection, and environmental sustainability.

Keywords:
Karawang
Berseri;
Against
Women and
Children.

Abstrak

Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi peran PT. Pertamina EP Zona 7 Tambun Field dalam menangani kekerasan terhadap perempuan dan anak di Karawang, Indonesia. Fokusnya adalah pada implementasi program Karawang Berseri, sebuah inisiatif tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan (CSR) yang berupaya menciptakan lingkungan yang lebih aman dan inklusif melalui intervensi berbasis masyarakat. Penelitian ini menerapkan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif, dengan menggunakan analisis tematik. Metode pengumpulan data meliputi wawancara mendalam semi-terstruktur dengan anggota satuan tugas program, fasilitator CSR, dan pemangku kepentingan pemerintah daerah; observasi partisipan selama kegiatan penjangkauan dan pelatihan masyarakat; dan analisis dokumentasi. Validasi data dilakukan melalui triangulasi sumber dan metode untuk memastikan kredibilitas dan meminimalkan bias. Program Karawang Berseri menunjukkan dampak positif yang signifikan dalam meningkatkan kapasitas masyarakat untuk mencegah dan menangani kekerasan. Hasil utama meliputi pembentukan satuan tugas tingkat desa (Satgas Karawang Berseri), pusat pengaduan dan dukungan yang dikelola masyarakat, dan penyebaran modul yang dapat direplikasi tentang pencegahan kekerasan berbasis gender. Dampak sosialnya dibuktikan dengan peningkatan jumlah kasus yang dilaporkan dan akses layanan oleh penyintas, Pengembalian Investasi Sosial (*Social Return on Investment/ SROI*) sebesar 2,99, dan peningkatan

Kata Kunci:
Karawang
Berseri;
Kekerasan
Terhadap
Perempuan
dan Anak.

kolaborasi dengan para pemangku kepentingan. Program ini juga berkontribusi pada Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs) terkait kesetaraan gender, perlindungan hak asasi manusia, dan keberlanjutan lingkungan.

Introduction

Violence against women and children remains a complex and systemic social issue in Indonesia. This phenomenon not only reflects a failure to ensure the protection of human rights but also indicates the lack of public awareness about the importance of a safe and inclusive environment, especially for vulnerable groups. The forms of violence experienced by women and children are diverse, ranging from physical, psychological, and sexual violence, to neglect, economic exploitation, and human trafficking. In this context, synergy among stakeholders—including the government, civil society, businesses, and the media—is essential for prevention, intervention, and recovery for survivors (Sugianto et al., 2023).

West Java, as one of the most populous provinces in Indonesia, is also among the regions with a concerning rate of violence against women and children. According to data from the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) in 2020, West Java ranked second nationally in terms of the number of reported violence cases. These cases included various forms of violence occurring both in private and public spheres, such as domestic violence, sexual violence, and other forms of gender-based violence, many of which remain unreported due to fear, stigma, and lack of access to information (Azmi et al., 2024).

One area that reflects this condition is Karawang Regency. As an industrial regency experiencing rapid economic growth and urbanization, Karawang also faces significant social impacts, including an increase in cases of violence against women and children. According to data from the Karawang Regency Office for the Empowerment of Women and Child Protection (DP3A), cited by Azmi et al., violence cases increased from 47 in 2016 to 81 in 2019 (Swastha et al., 2022). The most common types of violence reported were physical and sexual violence, followed by psychological abuse, neglect, and human trafficking. However, these figures are believed to be only the tip of the iceberg, as many cases go unreported due to the community's lack of knowledge about complaint mechanisms and the limited presence of support services at the grassroots level (Masyrofah & Irianti, 2023).

Currently, efforts to address violence in Karawang Regency still rely heavily on the existence of the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A), which operates at the regency level. As a result, access to services does not reach communities evenly, especially at the urban village or village level. This limitation underscores the need for third-party interventions capable of complementing and strengthening the existing protection system. In response to this challenge, PT Pertamina EP Zona 7 Tambun Field initiated a social program called *Karawang Berseri* (Free from Violence, Progressing, and Independent), which was launched in 2020 in Karawang Kulon Urban Village, West Karawang Subdistrict.

As part of Subholding Upstream Regional Java, with operational areas covering Karawang and Bekasi Regencies, PT Pertamina EP Tambun Field has affirmed its commitment to contributing to community social development through its Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (TJSL) programs. *Karawang Berseri* represents the company's tangible contribution to the protection of women and children from violence, while also serving as an effort to promote sustainable development. In its implementation, the company collaborates with Rifka Annisa Women's Crisis Center—an organization with experience in

women's empowerment and gender-based violence response—and engages local government as a strategic partner (Farid, 2020). The program is aimed at building the capacity of local communities, particularly community cadres, leaders, and village institutions, to independently and sustainably identify cases, support victims, and conduct advocacy.

Additionally, the company has facilitated the establishment of a community-based violence complaint and family strengthening service center at the urban village level, to shorten the service chain and improve accessibility for victims. This center provides counseling support, mediation, legal referrals, and psychosocial assistance for survivors of violence. *Karawang Berseri* is not only a response to existing problems but also a catalyst for building a sustainable, community-based protection ecosystem. Through this program, the company not only fulfills its social responsibility but also strengthens its role as an active and responsible development partner in the region (Luthfi et al., 2022).

Methods

Research Design

This article uses a descriptive qualitative approach, which systematically and accurately explains a particular event or situation that has occurred. The focus of this research is the role of PT Pertamina EP Tambun Field in reducing violence against women and children through the Karawang Berseri CSR program.

Research Location, Research Subjects, and Researcher Presence

This research was conducted in Karawang, specifically in the Karawang Barat sub-district, with a focus on the Task Force Group of the Karawang Berseri Program (Free from Violence Against Women and Children, Becoming More Advanced and Independent), which is supported by the CSR program of PT Pertamina EP Zone 7 Tambun Field. Therefore, the researcher was actively involved in the empowerment activities conducted under the Karawang Berseri Program.

Data Collection

Data collection was conducted using several techniques to ensure the validity and depth of the data (triangulation). The main techniques included:

1. Semi-structured in-depth interviews with members of the Karawang Berseri Task Force, CSR program facilitators, representatives of PT Pertamina EP, and other relevant parties.
2. Participatory observation of socialization, education, and training activities conducted with the community on issues related to violence against women and children.
3. Documentary study, including activity reports, training modules, participant reflection notes, and internal CSR program policy documents.

Data Analysis and Validation

The analysis method used is thematic, involving the interpretation of existing data, followed by initial coding, which is then narrated based on a predetermined framework. A review is then conducted with the informants and other secondary data to ensure there is no bias or subjectivity in the research. Data validation is carried out using source and method triangulation, by comparing the results of interviews, observations, and documents.

Result and Discussion

Karawang Berseri Program

PT Pertamina EP Tambun Field is one of the work areas of Subholding Upstream Regional Java Zone 7, covering two main administrative regions: Bekasi Regency and Karawang Regency. As part of a State-Owned Enterprise (SOE) operating in the oil and natural gas exploration and production sector, Pertamina EP Tambun Field plays a strategic role in supporting national energy security. Beyond its role in the oil and gas industry, PT Pertamina EP also demonstrates a strong commitment to sustainable development through the implementation of its Social and Environmental Responsibility (TJSL) or Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs (Luthfi1 et al., 2023).

As its social commitment, PT Pertamina EP Tambun Field initiated the "Karawang Berseri" Program (Karawang Free from Violence Against Women and Children – More Progressive and Independent). This program represents the company's initiative to support the prevention and handling of violence against women and children in its operational areas. Karawang Berseri was born out of the awareness that violence against vulnerable groups is a serious social issue requiring cross-sectoral attention—including from the business community.

In its implementation, PT Pertamina EP Tambun Field established strategic partnerships with Rifka Annisa Women's Crisis Center—an organization with a long-standing track record in the field of women's and children's protection—and collaborated with the local government. This collaboration is aimed at strengthening the capacity of local communities to independently and sustainably assist victims of violence. Through training, public outreach, and volunteer network development, communities are equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to provide sensitive and appropriate support (Luthfi et al., 2022).

Additionally, the company took the initiative to establish violence complaint centers and family support services at the subdistrict and village levels. The goal is to expand community access to reporting and support services, especially for victims of violence. These services are designed to be easily accessible to the public and provide integrated psychological, legal, and social support. With this comprehensive approach, it is expected that the community will not only benefit from the services but also become key actors in creating a safe and violence-free environment.

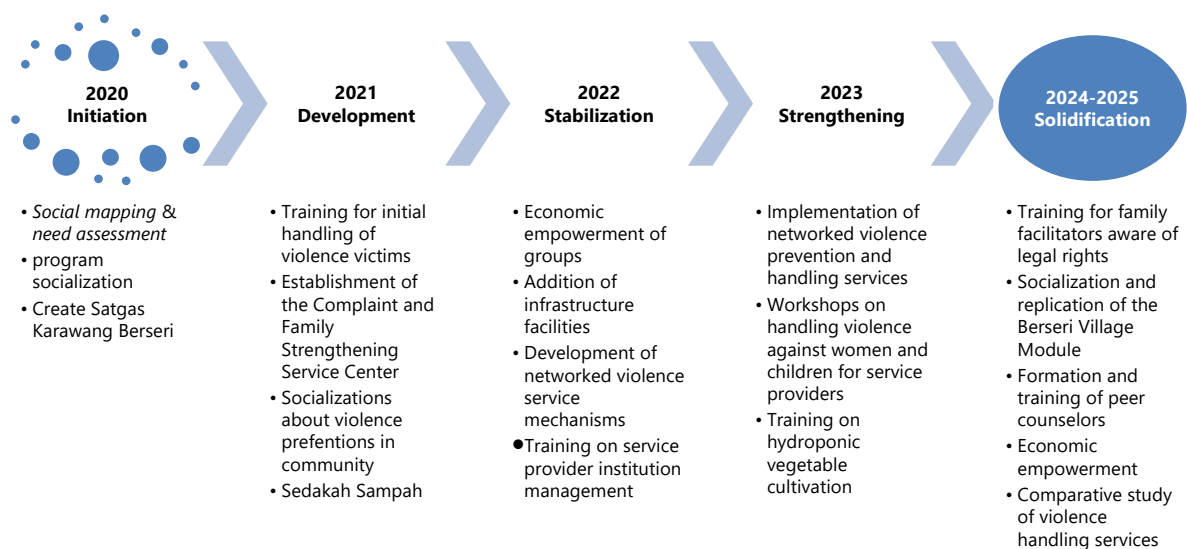


Figure 1. Program Roadmap Diagram

The Karawang Berseri Program began in 2020 with the Initiation phase. The main focus of this stage was social mapping and community needs assessment, aimed at designing interventions suited to the local context. This phase continued with program outreach to the broader community and the establishment of the *Karawang Berseri Task Force* as the front line in efforts to prevent and respond to violence against women and children in the target area. The objective of this phase was to raise initial awareness and build a collaborative foundation among relevant stakeholders.

In 2021, the program progressed to the Development phase, focusing on strengthening the capacity of the community and local institutions. During this stage, training sessions on initial victim response were conducted to equip volunteers and community actors with basic knowledge and skills to support survivors. In addition, a *Complaint Center and Family Support Service* was established as a referral hub for psychosocial services. Public education was expanded through community outreach and creative approaches, such as the “Trash Donation” (*Sedekah Sampah*) program, which promoted both social and environmental awareness (Adiwirahayu et al., 2022).

The Stabilization phase in 2022 marked an expansion of impact through economic and institutional empowerment. Economic empowerment of community groups became a key strategy to build financial resilience, particularly among vulnerable groups. Supporting infrastructure and facilities were added, and a networked violence response mechanism was developed. To ensure service sustainability, organizational management training was provided to service providers, enabling the program to operate professionally and accountably.

In 2023, the program entered the Strengthening phase, emphasizing the implementation of integrated services. The main focus was delivering preventive and responsive services through inter-agency and community-based networks. Various workshops were held for service providers to enhance their capacity in handling cases of violence against women and children in a more in-depth and responsive manner. As part of the economic resilience strategy, training in hydroponic vegetable cultivation was also provided as an alternative source of income.

Finally, during 2024–2025, the program enters the Solidification phase, aimed at reinforcing and replicating established best practices. At this stage, training was provided for *legal-aware family facilitators* to assist communities in understanding and advocating for their rights. The “*Desa Berseri*” (Berseri Village) module was introduced and replicated in other potential areas. In addition, *peer counselor* groups were formed and trained to reach younger demographics, alongside ongoing sustainable economic empowerment initiatives. The program also organized benchmarking visits to broaden perspectives and improve the quality of violence prevention services by learning from other successful regions or institutions.



Figure 2. Karawang Berseri Activities

Community-Based Violence Reporting and Family Strengthening Service Center

As part of its commitment to creating a safe and responsive environment in addressing gender-based violence and violence against children, PT Pertamina EP Zone 7 Tambun Field not only established the *Karawang Berseri Task Force*, but also founded a Community-Based Complaint and Family Support Center, located at the Karawang Kulon Subdistrict Government Office. This initiative serves as a strategic response to the community's need for a complaint and support service institution at the most grassroots level of government—villages and subdistricts. The presence of this center represents a concrete example of a community-based approach to addressing violence, while also enhancing service accessibility for victims within the company's operational area.

This service center is managed directly by the community through the active role of the Karawang Berseri Task Force, whose members had previously received training and capacity-building from the company's Social and Environmental Responsibility (TJSL) program, in collaboration with support partners such as Rifka Annisa Women's Crisis Center. A key distinction of this center is that it is the first violence prevention and response service center at the village/subdistrict level in the Karawang area. Its administrative placement within the Karawang Kulon Subdistrict Office lends strong legitimacy to its operations and facilitates coordination among the community, local government officials, and other partner organizations.

The services available at the center include a wide range of initial support for victims of violence, such as consultation and counseling, assistance with medical examinations (*visum*), facilitation of reports to law enforcement authorities, as well as legal and psychological support. The center adopts a holistic and integrated approach, ensuring that victims receive not only practical assistance, but also emotional and legal support. These services are not operated in isolation, but are part of a collaborative system within the Karawang Berseri Task Force network, which involves government institutions, civil society organizations, and independent professionals such as psychologists and legal advocates.

The synergy among stakeholders is the main strength of this complaint and support center. By prioritizing collaboration and victim-centered needs, the center ensures that each case is handled swiftly, appropriately, and humanely. In addition to providing direct protection for victims, the center also serves as a platform for community education—raising awareness on recognizing, preventing, and rejecting all forms of violence. Thus, the presence of this Complaint and Family Support Center is not only a response to existing cases of violence, but also a preventive effort to build a society that is more caring, legally aware, and grounded in gender justice perspectives (Firdausia et al., 2020).

Table 1. There are 13 stakeholders that serve as partners of this service center, including:

No	Stakeholders	Role in Violence Response Services
1	Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service	Addressing cases of violence
2	Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment	Technical services for victims of violence
3	Rifka Annisa Women's Crisis Center	Karawang Berseri program companion
4	Department of Population Control and Family Planning	Helping prevent violence among youth
5	Department of Education	Helping to handle violence preventively

No	Stakeholders	Role in Violence Response Services
6	Social Services	Helping to handle violence in a rehabilitative manner
7	Office of Religious Affairs	Preventing violence by educating the community
8	Women and Children Protection Unit, Karawang Police Resort	Services for victims of violence in the form of curative legal assistance
9	Karawang Regional General Hospital	Health services for victims of violence in the form of a medical examination
10	West Karawang Community Health Center	Health services for victims of violence in the form of a medical examination
11	West Karawang District Government	Violence complaint services at the district level
12	Karawang Kulon Sub-district Government	Violence complaint services at the sub-district level
13	Ambassador of Planned Generation	Conducting prevention and reporting of violence among youth

The successful implementation of the community-based family support and violence response center in Karawang is the result of multi-stakeholder collaboration. At least 13 key stakeholders have been involved as partners in managing this service. Each party plays a strategic role based on their authority, capacity, and approach, creating a comprehensive service network that is responsive to the needs of victims—particularly women and children.

One of the primary institutions in addressing violence is the Office for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DP3A). This agency plays a frontline role in tackling violence cases through victim protection policies and direct interventions. DP3A works closely with the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A), which is responsible for providing technical support to victims, including psychological assessments, counseling, and referrals to other supporting institutions. These two bodies serve as a main bridge between the government and the community in delivering gender-sensitive and child-rights-based services.

In the implementation of the Karawang Berseri program, the involvement of Rifka Annisa Women's Crisis Center has been critical. As a civil society partner with long-standing experience in gender-based violence issues, Rifka Annisa provides program mentoring, capacity-building training, and service module development. They support the Karawang Berseri Task Force to ensure that the approaches used align with victim protection standards and comprehensive recovery practices.

Cross-sectoral involvement is also evident in the role of the Office for Population Control and Family Planning (DPPKB), which contributes to violence prevention among adolescents. Their education programs, delivered through counselors and family planning cadres, help raise youth awareness about healthy relationships and non-violent parenting. Meanwhile, the Department of Education takes a preventive role through schools by integrating violence prevention issues into student, teacher, and parent development activities—ensuring that intervention begins early in life.

In terms of recovery and rehabilitation, the Social Affairs Office plays a key role in providing post-incident support services for victims. These services include temporary shelter, counseling, and facilitation for the victims' social and economic recovery. Another strategic role

is played by the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA). Through religious counseling and premarital education, KUA actively educates communities on the importance of healthy, equal, and violence-free family relationships.

With the synergy of these various institutions, the violence response center in Karawang functions not only as a complaint and reporting facility, but also as a collaborative hub that unites the resources of government agencies, civil society organizations, and community leaders in building a strong and sustainable protection system. This approach demonstrates that addressing violence cannot be handled in a sectoral or isolated manner—it must involve active cross-institutional participation rooted in the spirit of collective action and mutual cooperation.

Violence Complaint Center and Family Empowerment Services

One of the main strengths of the Violence Complaint Center and Family Empowerment Services in Karawang Kulon is its ability to provide free support services to victims of violence. These services include psychological support, legal assistance, medical examinations, and referrals, all offered without imposing any financial burden on the victims. This is particularly crucial, considering many victims of violence come from vulnerable groups with limited economic and social resources. The availability of free services also reflects the center's strong commitment to the principles of accessibility and justice for all members of society, especially those most in need.

The center's ability to provide these free services is largely due to the strategic role of the Satgas Karawang Berseri, a community group that serves as the main manager of the center. Unlike many other programs that rely heavily on donor aid or full government subsidies, Satgas Karawang Berseri has developed a self-funding mechanism through productive economic activities. This approach is aimed at ensuring the continuity and sustainability of the center's operations, even when external support is limited or unavailable.

To finance the support services for victims of violence, Satgas Karawang Berseri runs various joint economic enterprises. These include a plastic waste donation program, which not only contributes to environmental conservation but also generates income through recycling. Additionally, the task force engages in hydroponic vegetable farming, which supports local food security and provides a regular source of income. The group also acts as resellers for local West Java MSME (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise) products such as *Semprong Amoundy* and *Keripik Jempol Snack*, and they manage a traditional food stall (*angkringan*) that serves as a venue for social interaction and community education.

The success of these economic efforts is further supported by partnerships with various local business groups and communities, such as the Karawang Hydroponic Community, which assists with hydroponic farming techniques, and local MSME groups that supply products to be marketed by Satgas members. These collaborations not only generate sustainable funding for the service center but also foster community economic empowerment—especially for women—enabling them to take active roles in building a community-based social protection system.

Through this independent, participatory, and sustainable approach, Satgas Karawang Berseri demonstrates that community-based services can be an innovative and effective solution in addressing complex social challenges such as violence against women and children. This model is not only replicable in other regions but also serves as a best practice for the synergy between economic empowerment and social protection.



Figure 3. Activities at the Community-Based Violence Reporting and Family Strengthening Service Center

Satgas Karawang Berseri Goes to Community

One of the main initiatives of Satgas Karawang Berseri is the program "Satgas Karawang Berseri Goes to Community." In this initiative, members of the task force actively engage in educational outreach to the general public and students in Karawang. The core focus of this educational program is to raise awareness and provide in-depth understanding of:

1. The various forms of violence that may occur,
2. The proper procedures for reporting cases of violence, and
3. The handling process of violence cases through the Violence Complaint Center and Family Empowerment Services.

The "Satgas Karawang Berseri Goes to Community" initiative plays a crucial role in raising public awareness and encouraging people not to remain silent when they witness or become aware of violence in their surroundings.



Figure 4. Satgas Karawang Berseri Goes to Community

To further expand its positive impact and create safer environments for women and children in other areas, the task force has documented its best practices into a comprehensive guide called the "Advanced and Independent Violence-Free Village Module," *abbreviated as "Modul Berseri."* The Modul Desa Berseri serves as a guide for the prevention and handling of violence through the establishment of local task forces and community-based service centers for violence reporting and family strengthening at the village or urban village level. This module provides detailed instructions including:

1. Guidelines for forming and operating the task force,
2. Principles of safety and justice in violence prevention and intervention,
3. Technical procedures for handling violence cases, and
4. Eco-friendly and economic strategies that task forces can use to implement independent funding mechanisms.

Together with *Satgas Karawang Berseri*, the company has distributed this module to local governments and communities in other villages and urban areas. As a result, 10 sub-districts have successfully adopted the *Modul Desa Berseri*, including the environmental principles embedded within it. The villages and sub-districts implementing the module are:

1. Karawang Kulon Urban Village, Karawang Barat Sub-district
2. Wancimekar Village, Kotabaru Sub-district

3. Cikelor Amansari Village, Rengasdengklok Sub-district
4. Cisalak Margakarya Village, Telukjambe Timur Sub-district
5. Kecemek Village, Cilamaya Kulon Sub-district
6. Tirtasari Village, Tirtamulya Sub-district
7. Sukasari Village, Purwasari Sub-district
8. Mekarbuana Village, Tegalwaru Sub-district
9. Puspasari Village, Pedes Sub-district
10. Balonggandu Village, Jatisari Sub-district



Figure 5. Village Berseri Module

Results and Impact

Since its launch in 2020, the Karawang Berseri Program has demonstrated real and sustainable impacts in improving the quality of life, particularly in the area of protecting women and children. Initiated by PT Pertamina EP Zona 7 Tambun Field, the program has not only provided a local solution to issues of violence but has also contributed to the achievement of several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The program's success is reflected in both quantitative and qualitative indicators. From a financial standpoint, it has achieved a Social Return on Investment (SROI) of 2.99, meaning that every one rupiah invested has generated nearly three times its value in social impact. This highlights the efficiency and effectiveness of the program in creating meaningful social change. Meanwhile, in terms of public perception and reception, the program has attained a satisfaction score of 81.44, placing it in Category A (Excellent) according to Karsa (2022b).

Beyond these numerical achievements, the program's positive impact is evident in shifts in social behavior. One of the most significant milestones is the increasing number of violence survivors who now feel empowered to seek counseling and report their cases. This marks a powerful indication that public awareness around violence—particularly against women and children—is on the rise. Survivors now feel safer and more confident to seek help, thanks to a support system that is perceived as accessible and reliable (Karsa, 2022a).

This growing awareness is not limited to the general public. It has also extended to key stakeholders, including government institutions, NGOs, and community leaders, many of whom are now actively involved in handling violence cases. This trend reflects the formation of a robust and collaborative support ecosystem, which is critical for both preventing and responding to violence in a comprehensive manner.

Overall, the Karawang Berseri Program stands as a compelling example of how synergy between the private sector and the community can drive significant social transformation. Through its holistic approach, the program addresses the root causes of violence while simultaneously promoting awareness, fostering participation, and ensuring sustainability in efforts toward social protection.

Table 2. Impact of Karawang Berseri Program on Triple Bottom Line

No	Indicator	Denomination	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Social Impacts								
1	Karawang Berseri Task Force	Person	15	15	19	19	20	19
2	Peer counselor	Person	0	0	80	130	0	0
3	Service partnership	Institution	2	4	10	13	13	13
4	Assistance to victims of violence	Person	7	11	9	18	4	2
5	Educated Society	Person	30	30	388	120	90	30
6	Implementation of the Berseri Village Module	Village	0	0	0	10	0	0
7	Beneficiaries	Person	15	15	388	120	90	30
Economic Impacts								
1	Vegetable production	Kilogram	0	0	22,5	87,5	0	0
2	Group income	Rupiah	0	1 million	1,3 million	4,3 million	4,6 million	2,2 million
3	Cost savings on handling violence	Rupiah	68,6 million	107,8 million	88,2 million	176,4 million	39,2 million	19,6 million
Enviromental Impacts								
1	Garbage charity	Kilogram	0	420	483	508	360	0
2	Saving water usage	Liter	0	0	4,875	8,775	0	0

From 2020 to 2025, the Karawang Berseri Program has shown significant progress across various social indicators. One key indicator is the number of Satgas Karawang Berseri (community task force members), which steadily increased from 15 members in 2020 and 2021

to 20 in 2024, although it slightly declined to 19 in 2025. The formation of peer counselors was another major milestone. In the first two years (2020–2021), there were no peer counselors. However, by 2022, their number sharply increased to 80, and then to 130 in 2023. There is no data available for 2024 and 2025, which may indicate a decline or a shift in strategy regarding their implementation.

In terms of service partnerships, the program experienced stable growth—from just 2 partner institutions in 2020 to 13 by 2023, a number that remained consistent through 2025. This reflects a strengthening of cross-sector collaboration in handling cases of violence. The program also actively supported victims of violence, with the number of assisted individuals increasing from 7 in 2020 to 18 in 2023. However, this number dropped significantly to 4 in 2024 and only 2 in 2025, which may reflect emerging challenges or reduced reporting that warrants further investigation.

Public awareness grew sharply as shown by the number of people reached through education efforts, which increased from just 30 people in 2020 and 2021 to 388 in 2022. This figure then declined gradually to 120 in 2023, 90 in 2024, and 30 in 2025. Despite the decrease, this still indicates that a substantial number of people have been educated over time.

The implementation of the digital Desa Berseri Module began in 2023, with 10 villages/urban wards adopting it. However, there was no further development recorded in 2024 and 2025, suggesting stagnation in digitalization efforts or the need to assess the effectiveness of the application's usage.

In general, the number of beneficiaries followed a trend similar to that of public education efforts: a sharp increase in 2022 (388 people), followed by a decline in subsequent years. These patterns show that the Karawang Berseri Program underwent a major expansion phase in 2022–2023, in terms of both community engagement and institutional strengthening. However, the decline in later years highlights the importance of a sustainability strategy to maintain and expand its social impact.

The program also had a significant economic impact on the community. A clear example is the vegetable harvesting initiative, which first yielded results in 2022 with 22.5 kilograms, then increased dramatically to 87.5 kilograms in 2023. However, there were no recorded harvests in 2024 and 2025, possibly indicating the end of the agricultural program or technical challenges on the ground.

Economic income from community businesses showed steady growth year-on-year: starting from zero income in 2020, it increased to IDR 1 million in 2021, IDR 1.3 million in 2022, and peaked at IDR 4.3 million in 2023, before slightly rising to IDR 4.6 million in 2024 and then dropping to IDR 2.2 million in 2025. This shows that the program's economic initiatives have provided additional income, although further support is needed to ensure long-term sustainability.

One of the most significant economic contributions was in the form of cost savings for handling violence cases. Over six years, the program consistently generated substantial savings. In 2020, cost savings were recorded at IDR 68.6 million, increasing steadily to IDR 176.4 million in 2023. However, there was a sharp decline to IDR 39.2 million in 2024 and IDR 19.6 million in 2025. This could be due to a decrease in the number of cases or more efficient interventions.

In terms of environmental impact, the Karawang Berseri Program also encouraged eco-friendly behavior through two main initiatives:

1. The Waste Donation Program, which collected 420 kg of waste in 2021, increasing to 483 kg in 2022 and 508 kg in 2023. Although this dropped to 360 kg in 2024, the contribution remains significant in reducing community waste. There is no data available for 2025.

2. Water conservation efforts, which began to show measurable results in 2022 with 4,875 liters saved, rising to 8,775 liters in 2023. Unfortunately, there were no recorded savings in 2024 and 2025, raising concerns about the continuity of this initiative.

Table 3. Contribution of Karawang Berseri Program to Achieving SDGs

Goals		Indicator		Achievements		Informations
5	Gender Equality	5.2.2(a)	Percentage of violence against women who received comprehensive services	14,52	Percent	As many as 2.2 percent or 4 women/children received comprehensive services from a total of 181 victims of violence in Karawang in 2024.
10	Reducing Intra and Inter-Country Disparities	10.3.1.(c)	The number of complaints handled regarding violations of women's human rights, especially violence against women	14,52	Percent	As many as 2.2 percent or 4 of 181 complaints of violence against women in Karawang in 2024 were handled.
12	Ensuring Sustainable Production and Consumption Patterns	12.5.1.(a)	Amount of recycled waste generated	0,0001160	Percent	As much as 0.00017% or 360 kg of plastic waste was recycled from 438 million kg of waste in Karawang in 2024.

The Karawang Berseri Program has made tangible contributions to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in three key areas: gender equality (SDG 5), reduced inequalities (SDG 10), and responsible consumption and production (SDG 12). Through its comprehensive approach to handling cases of violence, the program contributes to Indicator 5.2.2(a) — the percentage of women experiencing violence who receive comprehensive services.

In 2024, the program achieved a rate of 14.52%, which translates to 4 women/children out of a total of 181 victims of violence in Karawang who received full protection and support services. While the number remains limited, it represents a crucial first step in strengthening a community-based integrated service system.

The program also supports Indicator 10.3.1(c) — the number of complaints of human rights violations handled, especially those involving female victims of violence. The

achievement for this indicator is also 14.52%, or 4 out of 181 complaints successfully addressed in 2024. This reflects efforts to protect women's rights through more responsive and inclusive reporting channels, although there is still a need to improve service accessibility and outreach.

In terms of environmental impact, the program contributes to Indicator 12.5.1(a) — the amount of waste recycled. In 2024, a total of 360 kilograms of plastic waste was recycled through the "waste donation" (*sedekah sampah*) initiative. This represents 0.00017% of the total 438 million kilograms of waste generated in Karawang Regency. Although the contribution appears small in percentage terms, the initiative demonstrates real community engagement in waste management and promotes environmental awareness.

Overall, the Karawang Berseri Program's achievements toward the SDGs illustrate how community-based social interventions can generate not only local impact but also contribute to global sustainable development indicators. The key challenge moving forward is to broaden the program's reach and improve its effectiveness, so that its contribution to the SDGs becomes more significant, inclusive, and evenly distributed.

Conclusion

The Karawang Berseri Program, initiated by PT Pertamina EP Zone 7 Tambun Field, is a social innovation that has made a tangible impact in the prevention and handling of violence against women and children in Karawang Regency. Through a community-based approach—establishing the *Satgas Karawang Berseri*, creating local complaint and support service centers at the urban village level, and empowering communities through training—the program has successfully built a more inclusive and accessible protection ecosystem.

The program's success is reflected in several key quantitative indicators, including a Social Return on Investment (SROI) of 2.99, an increase in the number of reported violence cases, higher community satisfaction, and direct contributions to the achievement of several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Economically, the program has also encouraged self-sustaining funding through environmentally friendly, community-run economic initiatives.

With its collaborative strategy involving government bodies, NGOs, the private sector, and local communities, *Karawang Berseri* stands as a model of best practices that can be replicated in other regions. The program highlights that protection of women and children is not solely the responsibility of the government, but a shared duty of all elements of society.

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