

ARTICLE

Analysis of Women's Economic Empowerment and Domestic Violence Prevention Policy Implementation based on Gender Transformative (GT) Approach in North Aceh Regency

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ABSTRACT

Domestic violence remains a serious problem in Indonesia, especially in North Aceh, which has the second highest number of domestic violence cases in Aceh. This research analyzes the North Aceh District Government's economic empowerment policy implementation in tackling domestic violence using the *Gender Transformative (GT)* approach. Using a phenomenological qualitative method, this research conducted in-depth interviews with various parties, including the Department of Social Affairs, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, and analysis of related documents. The results showed that despite the existence of Aceh Qanun (Local Law) No. 9 of 2019 and North Aceh Regent Regulation No. 9 of 2022 that regulate women's empowerment and handling of domestic violence, implementation still faces many challenges. The main obstacles are weak inter-agency coordination, lack of community and NGO participation, and limited understanding of the relevant qanuns. More integrated and effective local, meso-macro, and inter-organizational interventions must be strengthened. In conclusion, achieving gender equality and reducing domestic violence through economic empowerment requires a more comprehensive approach. The North Aceh regional government is advised to enhance coordination, increase community and NGO participation, and develop sustainable empowerment programs considering the local context and Islamic values.

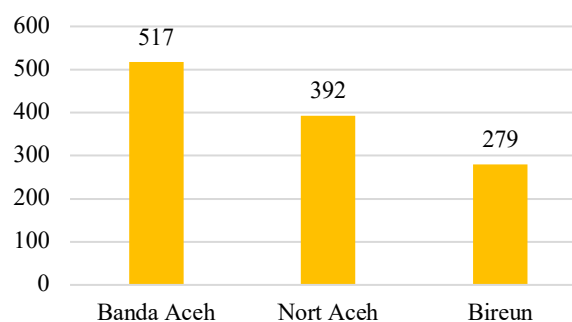
A. INTRODUCTION

The problem of domestic violence (DV) is now an urgent issue in Indonesia because it is a dangerous criminal offense that can create a cycle of violence that escalates over time and even leads to murder (Pancawati, 2022). Domestic violence violates human rights in the form of a person's right to life because it can cause physical, psychological damage or even impact the physical and mental health of children (Navarro et al., 2023). According to the National Women Commission, domestic violence (DV) is any form of violence in a private household

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based on gender, which is generally done by people who are close to or know the victim (Komnas Perempuan, 2020). Responding to the phenomenon of DV in Indonesia, women are increasingly becoming the most vulnerable victims. As country with large population, reported by The ASEAN Post in 2020, Indonesia occupies the first position as the least women friendly country in 2020 (rank 13), thus indicating Indonesia as the most unsafe country for women, where two out of five women have experienced at least one type of violence (physical, sexual, emotional, and economic) (The ASEAN Post Team, 2020). This condition causes Indonesian women to be more vulnerable to experiencing violence, including being victims of DV (Sopacua, 2022).

Statistics show a high rate of violence against women in Indonesia, especially in the household. In 2023, Komnas Perempuan recorded 2,098 cases of violence, of which 622 cases were violence against wives, and 90 cases were committed by ex-husbands (Komnas Perempuan, 2023). Simponi PPA data revealed that 61.19% of domestic violence victims were women (Pancawati, 2022). Aceh alone ranks eighth as the province with the highest domestic violence in Indonesia, with 246 cases a year (Kemen PPPA, 2023), a position that has been constant since 2021 (Kemen PPPA, 2022). This situation is getting more alarming, with an increase in cases of sexual violence against women and children, reaching 1,098 cases from 2020 to 2023, based on the data from DP3A Aceh (Asmulyadi, 2024). There are three regencies with the highest number of cases of violence against women and children in Aceh, which can be seen in Figure 1.



Source: Aceh DPPA (Asmulyadi, 2024)

Figure 1. Trends in Violence Against Women and Children Cases in Aceh 2020-2023

Three regencies with the highest frequency of domestic violence cases are Banda Aceh City (517 cases), North Aceh District (329 cases), and Bireun (279 cases). North Aceh has consistently recorded high rates of domestic violence, with 242 cases in 2018 (Modusaceh.co, 2018), and the second highest until 2023 (Asmulyadi, 2024). Although Aceh has a comprehensive legal framework through Qanun No. 9 of 2019 and has established an Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Protection (P2TP2A) as regulated by Law No. 23 of 2004 and Government Regulation No. 4 of 2006, the handling of domestic violence cases is still limited to the aspect of victim protection. Protection activities carried out by the government (UPTD PPA) and related parties are only in the form of holistic (legal), psychological, and medical assistance (Masni & Saputra, 2024). Economic factors were identified as the main root cause of domestic violence in Aceh, followed by the strong patriarchal culture in the community. The inability to fulfill family needs often leads to the neglect of wives and children (Zulkarnaini, 2022). So far, various government programs and policies on domestic violence cases have only been in the form of empowerment related to protection, education, and legal arrangements as a prevention effort (Muklir, 2021). P2TP2A emphasizes prevention efforts through socialization activities related to the domestic violence law in villages to increase people's legal understanding (Jamhuri & Rafi'ah, 2019). It can be concluded that although there have been various policies and programs for handling domestic

violence, the interventions carried out have not touched the root of the economic problem as the main trigger. The empowerment action is still limited to legal, psychological, and medical assistance and does not include economic empowerment as a fundamental solution (Cahyanti, 2024; Fachmi Damanhuri, 2022; Puspawati et al., 2023). The high rate of domestic violence in Aceh, especially in North Aceh, shows that achieving gender equality is still a big challenge. Although women's participation efforts have been encouraged through the 30% quota in DPRA (Aceh House of Representative) and DPRK (Municipal House of Representative) (Rasyidin & Aruni, 2019) to eliminate gender discrimination in public policy formulation (Rasyidin et al., 2019), the seriousness of the North Aceh Government on this issue is questionable. This is considering that "increasing women's empowerment in gender-perspective entrepreneurship" and "reducing violence against women and children" are two of the five priority issues of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection 2020-2024 (Kemen PPPA, 2023).

This research aims to examine the implementation of the North Aceh Regency Government's policy on preventing and assisting victims of domestic violence through women's economic empowerment. Previous studies identified economic factors as the main cause of domestic violence that leads to neglect of wives and children (Zulkarnaini, 2022), but existing empowerment programs still focus on legal, psychological, and medical aspects (Cahyanti, 2024; Fachmi Damanhuri, 2022; Puspawati et al., 2023). In fact, economic empowerment plays an important role in the community's welfare and in overcoming family economic problems (Safrida & Safrida, 2022). This research uses the Gender Transformation (GT) approach, which offers a more comprehensive perspective than traditional women's empowerment approaches (Mcdougall et al., 2023). GT focuses on individual empowerment and includes social norms and structures that cause gender inequality (CECI, 2022; KIT Institute, 2018). This approach emphasizes the important role of stakeholders and institutions (ATVET4W, 2020), and aligns more transformative strategies in achieving gender equality (FAO, 2020). Thus, GT can be a holistic approach in addressing the problem of domestic violence in North Aceh Regency by involving various related parties.

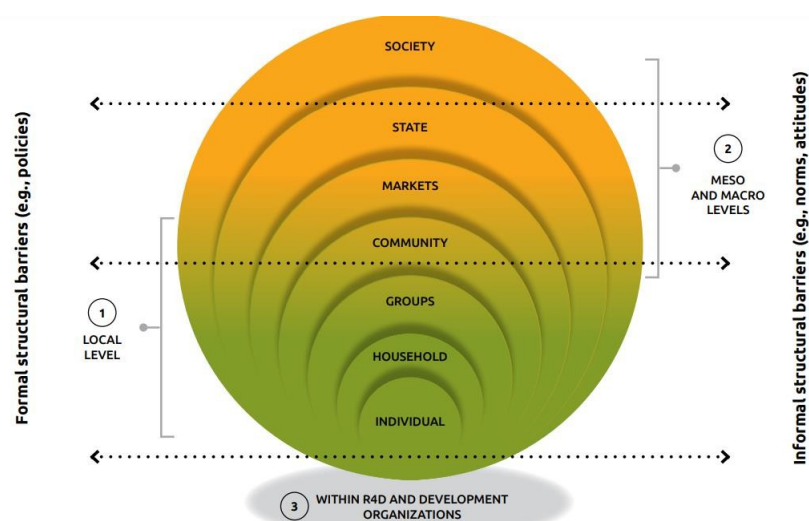
B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Implementation study is essential to see how policy is implemented to achieve predetermined objectives. This aligns with the concept of implementation, according to Mazmanian and Sabatier, as a policy stage that seeks to understand the actual conditions after the policy is declared effective, including administrative efforts and impacts on society (Kadji, 2015). The implementation of women's economic empowerment policy is significant because it aims to improve women's status in the family and society so that they can make decisions to free themselves from unfair relationships (Dalal et al., 2022). In addition, women's economic empowerment is considered to protect them from domestic violence (Guarnieri & Rainer, 2018). Empowered women will increase the level of gender equality that helps realize economic growth by supporting women's rights (Purba, 2024), because it cannot be denied that economic problems still dominate the various causes of DV in this country. This is evidenced by various studies examining the causes of DV in Indonesia, ranging from social and economic factors (Amelia & Hasanuddin, 2023; Bagus, 2022; Masni & Saputra, 2024). Structural situations, such as economic conditions, patriarchal culture and religious interpretations, also contribute (Hasanudin et al., 2023; Muklir, 2021). The unequal power relations within the family (Alimi & Nurwati, 2021; Mas'udah, 2023). Even the weak jurisdiction of sanctions against DV perpetrators is also a cause (Jones, 2022).

Research on DV and government involvement in Indonesia so far has also only focused on prevention and treatment efforts through empowerment activities of legal and medical assistance (Fachmi Damanhuri, 2022; Ilmi et al., 2023; Masni & Saputra, 2024; Puspawati et

al., 2023). The implementation of government policies or programs related to the empowerment of women as victims of domestic violence also mostly focuses on protecting victims through empowerment activities in the form of education, psychological guidance, and legal counseling (Handoko et al., 2024). Very few studies discussed and highlighted economic empowerment for women victims of DV (Lecoutere et al., 2024). Gender equality, DV, and economic independence are interconnected aspects, in which economic independence is a prerequisite for separating victims from DV perpetrators (Apolevič, 2023). This condition is also known as the marital dependency theory or a situation in which women's economic empowerment can provide a safe position from violence because they have higher bargaining power (Steinert, 2020). So, it is not wrong to mention that improving economic aspects is part of the efforts to achieve Gender Transformative as a global agenda (Casey et al., 2018; Kato-Wallace et al., 2019).

The term Gender Transformative (GT) was first introduced by Gupta (2000) as an approach that supports social change to encourage equal attitudes, behaviors, and community structures in overcoming gender injustice in the form of social and economic marginalization of women. In its development, GT began to adopt a holistic approach to realize gender-based economic welfare (Dworkin et al., 2013). However, few studies are still on Gender Transformative (GT) and policy, especially implementation. That is because, so far, the study of GT and DV only includes efforts to suggest transformative policy but does not explain how this policy could be implemented (Ferdous & Mallick, 2019). The application of GT in mental health studies is to identify intervention components for violence against women (Raghavan et al., 2022), initiating GT action by seeking to increase women's social capital in order to communicate change in their communities (Berretta et al., 2023) and focusing on policy-making and evaluation of gender equality programs using the GT approach (Schmidt et al., 2023). Only one research study (Ranganathan et al., 2022) focused on the government's role in implementing economic empowerment program policy. However, it is still limited to cash assistance programs to reduce the stress of poverty as a trigger for domestic violence, not covering the issue of economic empowerment in a broader aspect. Therefore, the novelty of this research is the focus on the implementation of economic empowerment policies for DV victims using the GT conceptual framework, as shown in Figure 2, by considering the context of Acehese society through a holistic, participatory, and collaborative approach based on local wisdom (Rahmawati et al., 2018).



Source: (Mcdougall et al., 2023)

Figure 2. Conceptual Framework of Gender Transformative (GT)

Based on Figure 2, it is clear that gender equality and gender- based violence reduction can be achieved through women's economic empowerment. The GT approach can explore root causes and create sustainable change. The approach is multi-level, not focusing on a particular level, and is mutually supportive. So, integrating economic empowerment into the GT strategy can build an environment that supports women's economic independence. Strategies with inclusive customization and prioritization can help access resources (Lecoutere et al., 2024). Therefore, in this study, the GT approach (Mcdougall et al., 2023) is a holistic framework to look at the implementation of economic empowerment programs at specific levels, including:

1. Local level: household, group, and community. In the context of DV victims' economic empowerment, activities at this level can include skills training, cooperatives, financial literacy, and mentoring.
2. Meso and macro levels: market, state and society. Reflected actions may include economic protection policies, affirmative employment programs, political awareness campaigns, and legal system reforms.
3. Intra-organizational level: the development of the organization. This may include internal policy work, program design, and monitoring and evaluation.

C. METHOD

The research method used is qualitative with a phenomenological approach. The phenomenological approach is required to reveal and interpret a phenomenon's facts (Vaugh & Vaugh, 2005). The phenomenon to be observed is the efforts of economic empowerment for women and victims of DV in North Aceh by analyzing the experiences of groups or groups of individuals in Social Service, Women's Empowerment, and Child Protection Agency of North Aceh District, Local Government, and related stakeholders. This is followed by a review of supporting documents needed to help interpret the research results.

Data collection techniques

This research uses primary and secondary data collected through observation, interviews (unstructured), and documentation (pictures, videos, audio, as well as documents from the government, books, or journals) (Herdiansyah, 2011). Primary data was in-depth interviews and direct observation in North Aceh District, while secondary data was obtained from official documents, books, and related journals. Informants were selected using a purposive sampling technique based on certain criteria and were interviewed face-to-face, by telephone, or using similar media. The list of informants involved is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. List of Informants

No	Position	Description
1.	Head of Service	North Aceh Ministry of Religious Affairs Office
2.	Geuchiek (Village Head)	Tingkeum Village, North Aceh
3.	Case Manager	North Aceh District Social, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office
4.	Two Victims and a Survivor of DV	People of North Aceh
5.	Head of District	Nisam Subdistrict

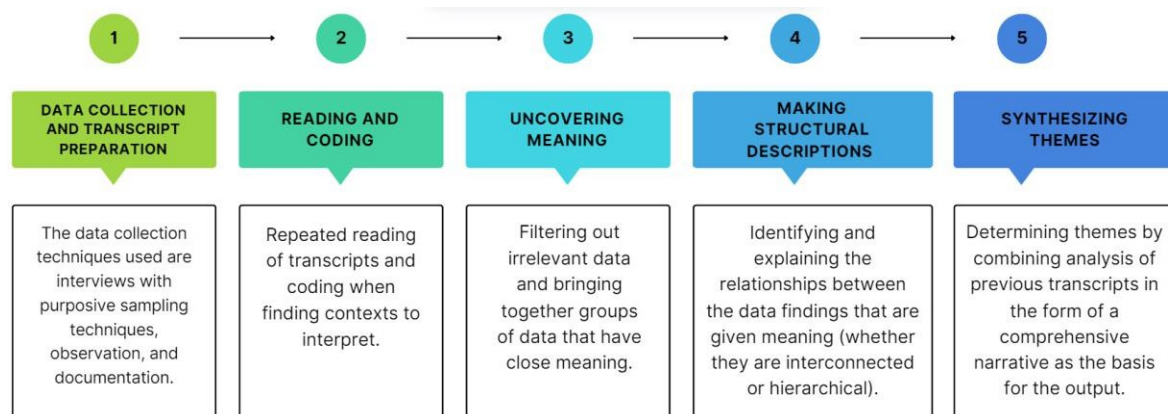
Source: Author's Construction (2024)

Based on Table 1, informants consisted of the government and the community with a specific research locus in Tingkeum Village, Nisam Sub-district. The location was chosen

because, based on the initial observation of the research, Tingkeum Village is a village that has a program to distribute aid funds for DV victims, such as business capital loans. Therefore, this location was chosen to dissect and analyze the reality of economic empowerment policies for DV victims carried out by the government in North Aceh. To maintain data validity, the research will apply triangulation of data sources to ensure consistency of information to seek data validity, and triangulation of methods (comparing the results of interviews, observations, and document analysis) (Fusch et al., 2018).

Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique in the study follows the views of Giorgi (2010), who specifically discussed phenomenological research methods. Then, his views were deepened by the study of Kahija (2018), with the stages of data analysis: *First*, the researcher will read the interview transcripts repeatedly to epode and stop any preconceived notions of theory. This was followed by marking when finding contextual units to interpret. *Second*, the transcripts marked according to the unit are then separated using numbering and continued with the description of the informant's language in each unit. *Third*, the researcher makes a psychological description, eliminating irrelevant units of meaning and uniting units with close meaning. *Fourth*, make a structural description. This is interpreted as an effort to identify and explain the relationship between meaning units such as hierarchy, overlap or interdependence. *Fifth*, turning structural descriptions into themes is thoroughly understanding structural description data by reading it repeatedly. *Sixth* is synthesizing themes, which combines the results of the transcripts in the previous stage as a comprehensive narrative without division according to the transcript pieces. *Seventh*, it is necessary to determine the essence of the analysis results, which can be described in paragraphs. In conducting data analysis, this study will also apply triangulation between researchers by involving several researchers to analyze the same data analysis results to avoid bias (Fusch et al., 2018). Based on this explanation, the research flow can be simplified, as shown in Figure 3.



(Source: Author's Construction (2024))

Figure 3. Research Flow

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The high number of domestic violence (DV) cases in North Aceh District in the context of Aceh society with special autonomy and the implementation of Islamic law is a concern. Based on research findings, DV in North Aceh is caused by a variety of factors ranging from the main factor of economics, early marriage due to arranged marriage, parental education factors, patriarchal culture, the influence of drugs on the perpetrator, and even polygamy, which is legally allowed in the area. These causes of DV have increased the number of cases in North Aceh to 329 (Asmulyadi, 2024). In response, it turns out that the district government has carried out cross-sectoral cooperation involving the police and

social services to the village government. So, it can be said that the North Aceh Government is implementing the economic empowerment policy for victims.

Policy on DV and Economic Empowerment

Everything that the government does and does not do is called public policy. This statement is a famous definition of public policy by Thomas Dye: "Public policy is whatever the government chooses to do or not to do" (Islamy, 2009). The implementation of DV prevention and response policies in the North Aceh District has been stipulated in the North Aceh Regent Regulation No. 9 of 2022 on the Implementation of Handling Violence for Women and Children, which is the derivative of Aceh Qanun No. 09 of 2019 on Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. It can be said that the legal basis for handling DV cases in North Aceh has been fulfilled. Through the implementation of this regulation, several empowerment programs for DV victims were initiated. According to the statement of the Tingkeum Village community in North Aceh, as victims, there is also a Qanun Gampong or village regulation on women's and children's empowerment that the relevant agencies have socialized.

This shows the involvement of various lines, including the village government in protecting and empowering women victims of DV to support the improvement of their quality of life. Considering this reality, it is evident that the efforts of different stakeholders are a comprehensive and all-encompassing strategy that aligns with the GT (Gender Transformative) method to achieve economic empowerment (Mcdougall et al., 2023). This explanation below is provided to more clearly examine the practice of implementing economic empowerment policies on victims of domestic violence and GT in North Aceh.

Economic Empowerment at the Local Level

Changing gender norms and practices in the individual's immediate surroundings, such as households, organizations, and communities, is the main focus of the economic empowerment programs being implemented for women who have been victims of domestic violence. Economic empowerment actions can be reflected in practices: *First*, skills training program: conducting business and entrepreneurship skills training for DV victims and married women. This is supported by informant statements from the DV victim community and the North Aceh Social, Women's and Children's Empowerment Office by mentioning that there have been skills or training provided by the local government in this case the North Aceh Social, Women's and Children's Empowerment Office such as sewing, cooking and sales skills.

Second, savings and loan groups: establishing community-based groups for women to save and lend funds to enable access to small amounts of capital and encourage financial independence. This follows the view of the Tingkeum Village Head who sought business capital support for victims to improve the economy, which significantly succeeded in increasing the independence of victims. The North Aceh Office of Social Affairs, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection also said that microcredit loans are provided by the non-governmental organization Relawan Perempuan Kemanusiaan Mandiri (Independent Humanitarian Women Volunteers), with monthly installments. However, there has been no effort to educate victims or women in North Aceh on how to manage finances, which becomes the expectation of the government and the recipients of the economic empowerment training. However, the government itself does not pay attention to the provision of financial assistance, which creates a sense of dependence of victims on the government, and the expected impact of empowerment cannot be realized. It was also found that the business capital provided as economic empowerment had no sustainable impact, or when the business capital stopped being provided, the business went out of business as well. This undoubtedly highlights the unusual

necessity of offering a unique savings and loan scheme for the community or women's organizations, including those for DV victims and wives only. Thus, the benefits obtained by group members and the management can be controlled. This is based on research by Gash (2017), who states that savings groups can increase the role of financing in overcoming the financial constraints of the parties involved.

Third, financial literacy: organizing training or workshops on household financial management, budgeting, and financial planning by considering the importance of controlling financial resources as a form of DV prevention. However, financial literacy in the economic empowerment of DV victims in North Aceh has not been implemented. So, financial literacy of Women and DV victims is something that informants expect from the social service, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection and DV victims community. This is to ensure that the economic empowerment activity helps women manage their financial affairs more independently. This is supported by [Hossain et al., \(2021\)](#) research, which states that income management education is important because poor financial management will affect the ability to survive in a business. *Fourth*, a mentoring program provides emotional and practical support in achieving economic independence. Geuchik Tingkeum explained that so far, the assistance program carried out for DV victims involves various parties working together. Assistance is carried out from the village level and includes authorized agencies to solve the problems victims face. Then, informants from the government also said that assistance programs (psychological, economic, and legal) for DV victims are also carried out by NGOs, which include legal assistance, counseling, and housing. The Social Affairs, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office acts after receiving a report from the police to take protection and empowerment measures.

Since only social services have offered aid and the program's evaluation has not been described, it can be concluded that the assistance has not promoted economic independence. In this case, mentoring programs that combine economic and psychological support can reduce domestic violence by 20-30% ([Steinert, 2020](#)).

Economic Empowerment of Victims at the Meso and Macro Levels

This level covers the realms of market, state, and society, focusing on changing broader structures and systems related to gender relations, particularly strengthening regulations and developing service systems. The details of this level consist of several programs in North Aceh. *First*, protection policy that advocates for regulations that protect women's rights, including economic rights in marriage and divorce by encouraging policy that facilitate victims. This is certainly related to policy communication, which must go well. However, it turns out that based on the views of the relevant agencies, most people and even village officials do not understand Qanun No. 9 of 2019 concerning Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. This is exacerbated by the assumption that the existing rules are western teachings contrary to the Acehese people's values and culture. Therefore, the office took the initiative to create and provide services in the form of a referral institution that can facilitate victims of domestic violence to come to the Social Service, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of North Aceh district. This shows that support for comprehensive victim protection policies covering legal, social, and economic aspects is more effective in preventing domestic violence and cross-sector cooperation to support the positive impact of better empowerment ([Alsina et al., 2024](#)).

Second, efforts must be made to improve the handling of domestic violence cases in court, including considering the economic impact on victims by encouraging the recognition of economic abuse as a form of domestic violence. This can be found in Aceh Qanun Number 09 of 2019, which protects psychological, economic, and legal aspects. Then, the social service confirmed the efforts of the North Aceh DPRK to revise the qanun on the protection of children

and women as a serious action to encourage the protection of victims of domestic violence. This is because existing regulations should also consider the economic impact on victims as part of more comprehensive legal protection (Ismamati & Rahayu, 2023). *Third*, public awareness campaigns: launching a form of campaign on the importance of women's economic independence and its relationship with DV prevention using mass and social media to challenge gender stereotypes about economic roles in the household. Social media is important in DV awareness campaigns (Ihekwoaba, 2023). The campaign began to be realized through social service actions to form support groups consisting of DV survivors to provide women with important information about how to deal if they experience symptoms or acts of DV.

However, it appears that victims of domestic abuse require more than just this because victims of domestic abuse reported that there is still a lack of knowledge regarding domestic violence, mainly on how to report it. It is also unfortunate that victims continue to receive very little assistance, as it is frequently discovered that reports are not handled appropriately, and that case resolution takes a long time. According to the community, at least one NGO should advocate for victims and run campaigns to increase public awareness of the value of victim protection. After that, people can voice their concerns at public hearings when the North Aceh Parliament plans and drafts regulations.

Economic Empowerment of Victims at the Intra-organizational Level

The implementation observed at this level is related to program design, which ensures that the economic empowerment program designed by related parties considers the unique needs of DV victims by integrating security components and psychological support in the economic empowerment program. In this study, it was found that the empowerment program carried out the orientation of success in that DV victims are no longer dependent on government assistance, have their skills so that they have income and can manage their finances, are more confident, and recover from psychological trauma. Based on the agency's view, economic independence is important. However, it cannot be denied that there is an anti-theme of marital dependency theory (women's economic empowerment reduces the potential for violence), namely resource theory which states that increasing financial resources in women will clash with traditional gender roles so that it can lead to competition to assert the husband's status using violence (Steinert, 2020). Therefore, in response to this reality, this research supports placing women's safety as a top priority by designing economic empowerment programs and closely monitoring the potential and risk of conflict or violence in the family.

Research on implementing economic empowerment policies through Gender Transformative (GT) values in North Aceh revealed some important findings. The government shows commitment through Qanun and Regent Regulations, but implementation still faces challenges. The GT approach is applied at the local, meso-macro and intra-organizational levels, focusing on skills training and access to capital. However, there are still shortcomings in financial literacy and program sustainability. Legal system reforms and public awareness campaigns have been conducted, but policy communication and support for victims of domestic violence need to be improved. The cultural context and interpretation of Islamic law in North Aceh influence community perceptions, suggesting the need for a more sensitive approach to the local context. The role of NGOs and civil society organizations needs to be strengthened to support government efforts to raise awareness and provide support for victims of domestic violence. Finally, to effectively achieve the goals of women's economic independence and DV prevention, a more holistic and sustainable approach is needed. This includes improving inter-agency coordination, developing comprehensive financial literacy programs, strengthening mentoring systems for DV victims, and continuous program evaluation and improvement. Further research is needed to measure the long-term impact of

economic empowerment programs in reducing DV cases and identify strategies that can align women's empowerment efforts with the cultural and religious values of the people of North Aceh.

E. CONCLUSION

This research reveals that the North Aceh District Government's efforts to address domestic violence and women's empowerment still face significant challenges. Through a Gender Transformative (GT) approach, it was found that interventions at various levels have not been integrated and effective, with key constraints including low financial literacy, limited public awareness campaigns, and a lack of understanding of the qanun among communities and village officials. To realize women's economic independence and prevent domestic violence, a holistic approach that integrates social, cultural, and economic aspects is needed. The government must strengthen inter-agency coordination, increase NGO and community participation, and consider Islamic sharia values in policy implementation. Further research is required to evaluate the long-term effectiveness of economic empowerment programs in reducing DV and explore strategies that can align women's empowerment with local cultural values.

This research has limitations that need to be considered. *First*, this study focuses on the analysis of economic empowerment programs for women victims of domestic violence in North Aceh because most of the causes of domestic violence based on literature studies are due to economic problems, so other aspects of the causes are not so focused. *Secondly*, the number of informants in this study is still limited, and the research location only covers one village in one sub-district. These limitations need to be considered in interpreting the research results and serve as a basis for further research, so it is necessary to expand the focus on other aspects, expand the scope of research locations, and increase the number of informants involved to provide more comprehensive data.

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Contributorship

The first, second, and third authors conducted the conceptual design of writing research results into scientific articles, analyzing policies, and processing primary and secondary research data related to economic empowerment and DV prevention in North Aceh. Fourth and fifth Authors assisted in obtaining data, developing research methods and analysis techniques with Author One, and ensuring the validity of research findings to become the primary data for journal writing.

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