

The Role of Non-Government Organization's in Addressing OGBV Against Children and the Emerging Threats of Artificial Intelligence

Bintang Mikail Subuh¹, Amelinda Kusumaningtyas², Iin Valentine³

¹Department of Management, Semarang University

^{2,3}Southeast Asia Freedom of Expression Network

BACKGROUND: This research aims to identify the gaps regarding the increased cases of Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) against children as a negative impact of technology, and the role of Non-Government Organization's in addressing child OGBV cases and artificial intelligent's threats.

Methods: The study is grounded in the stakeholder theory of public involvement. The methodology research is a case study approach in media observation combined with Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).

Results: NGOs play a well-defined and targeted role in tackling OGBV against children and artificial intelligent's thread, specifically in documentation, case assistance, and victim recovery.

Conclusion: This research provides academic implications that the role of NGOs is implemented through synergy, collaboration, and active engagement in the management, prevention, protection, and recovery of child OGBV victims and artificial intelligence's threats. Effective management of OGBV and AI-related threats requires NGOs and the legal apparatus to adopt an interpersonal approach, prioritizing transparency, empathy, and equality throughout the prevention, protection, and rehabilitation on the OGBV victims.

KEYWORDS: OGBV, Artificial Intelligent, NGOs Role, Technology Impact

INTRODUCTION

Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) has become a global phenomenon capable of harassing specific genders and sexualities (Rahmawati & Saputri, 2022). SAFEnet, an organization advocating for digital rights, recorded 1,698 OGBV cases throughout 2025, dominated by threats of distributing intimate content, with 584 cases involving individuals under the age of 18 (SAFEnet et al., 2026). In the context of children, Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (OCSEA), Online Sexual Harassment (OSH), and child pornography significantly impact the psychological and emotional well-being of children in the digital space (Page et al., 2025). Globally, OGBV against children results in serious and far-reaching impacts.

Numerous studies have examined various forms of child OGBV, such as online sexual trafficking, cybersex trafficking, and the criminalization of OCSEA (Baird & Connolly, 2025) (Chauviré-Geib et al., 2025; Natalis & Djohan, 2025 Reydinata, 2023). However, limited research has focused specifically on the management of OGBV cases. In Indonesia, OGBV is still largely handled under the general framework of sexual violence, often through collaborations with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as UN Women (Reydinata, 2023), ECPAT (Japira et al., 2025) and LRC KJHAM (Febriani & Supratiwi, 2025). These NGOs, along with others, fill the gaps in anti-violence response in Indonesia (Hajad et al., 2025), including child-related OGBV. Non-state actors continue to play an active role, particularly in preventing Non-Consensual Intimate Image (NCII) distribution through reporting procedures and victim's support (Prananda et al., 2023). This highlights a contextual gap that this research aims to address.

Based on the research gap regarding the escalation of child OGBV handled by NGOs in Indonesia, this study focuses on the role of NGOs in providing assistance and protection to victims, specifically children in Indonesia (Prananda et al., 2023, Ruslinia et al., 2023). NGOs serve as the primary referral for victim's assistance and protection (Rismanto, 2024). To address this issue, this study employs Stakeholder Theory to foster awareness (Ziegler, 2025) toward resolving societal challenges, and Social Penetration Theory that must be adaptive, sensitive, and prioritize empathy (Nurhasanah & Novaria, 2025) as the foundation for interpersonal relationships between institutions and victims.

Based on this background, this study addresses the gap in managing the escalation of child Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) and artificial intelligence threats, specifically through the lens of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) dedicated to anti-violence against women and children. To address these issues, this research is formulated around the following research questions:

The Role of Non-Government Organization's in Addressing OGBV Against Children and the Emerging Threats of Artificial Intelligence

(1) What is the role of NGOs in Indonesia to addressing cases of Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) and artificial intelligence (AI) threat; and (2) What are the key challenges and lessons learned in managing OGBV cases and AI-related threats.

This research contributes to various sectors. For NGOs, it provides a comprehensive overview of the necessity of cross-sectoral awareness and collaboration in handling OGBV cases and artificial intelligent's threats. For legal authorities, this study illustrates the emerge in managing OGBV and collaborates with NGOs. Finally, for the government, this research serves as a stimulus for developing more targeted programs for the empowerment of women and children.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a pivotal role in driving social change. Mobilization of social volunteers are the form of stakeholder engagement undertaken by NGOs. These mobilization are established through individual awareness and concern, rooted in the development of altruistic values or the initiate to prioritize the welfare of others (Habibullah, 2021). NGOs maintain a crucial role in providing services for children, particularly in the protection, education, and social rehabilitation (Yusup et al., 2025). The NGOs strenght can be identified through its specific typology, there are: symbolic leverage (social legitimacy), cognitive relations (through knowledge sharing and experience), social aspects (access to community networks), influence (access to stakeholders), and resources (access to essential needs) (Kurniawan & Nur, 2022). The involvement of NGOs are important to reaching vulnerable groups who remain inaccessible to the government facilities.

Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) expands the scope of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and extends new forms of abuse that were non-existent or manifested through different underlying structures within the digital sphere (Bansal et al., 2024). OGBV refers to actions committed by one or more individuals to harm others based on their sexual identity or gender, or through the enforcement of harmful gender norms by internet media and/or mobile technology facilitated (Hinson et al., 2018). The children, who are particularly vulnerable groups into OGBV. OGBV facilitated through in-person contact between the child and the suspect that was intending to lure them into sex trafficking (Baird & Connolly, 2025).

OGBV is driven by specific patterns that differ significantly across gender groups. Among boys, OGBV manifests through the dissemination of misogynistic content, non-consensual intimate images normalization, and women objectification contents. Conversely, for girls, the patterns involve experiences as OGBV victims, resistance against sexualized content, and OGBV victims support (Asriani & Fahadi, 2025). Beyond these social patterns, the threat of Artificial Intelligence (AI) further exacerbates OGBV, for instance, Grok by X, the platform have been identified as producing non-consensual intimate content based on specific user prompts (SAFEnet et al., 2026).

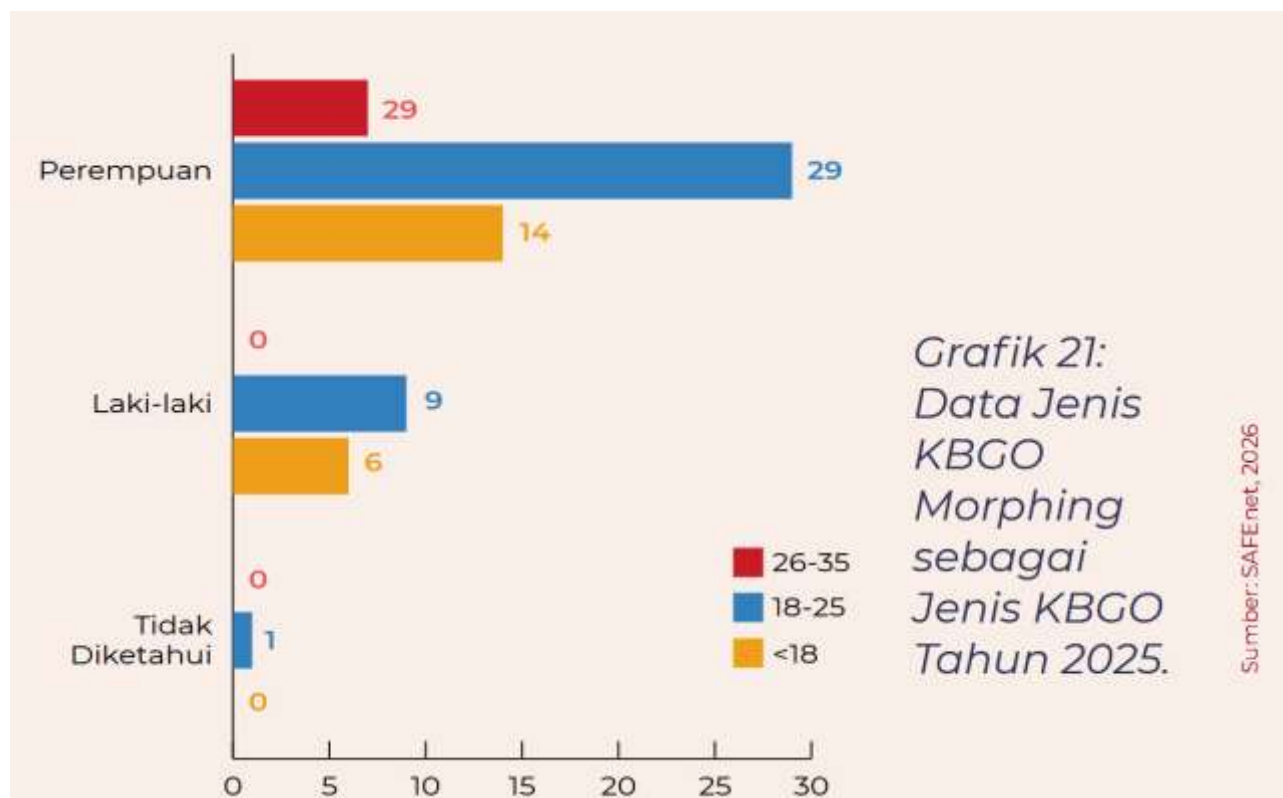


Figure 1. OGBV Cases Data in morphing (fake content distribution) in enabler and/or artificial intelligent facilitated regarding by Perempuan (women), Laki-laki (Men) and Tidak dikehatui (Unknown) and also by ages (Source: SAFEnet et al., 2026).

The Role of Non-Government Organization's in Addressing OGBV Against Children and the Emerging Threats of Artificial Intelligence

In providing victims and survivors accommodation of Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV), It must be understand the victim's vulnerability. Social Penetration Theory serves as a prime framework in OGBV management, explaining how interpersonal relationships evolve through the process of self-disclosure (Ahdaa et al., 2026). Interpersonal relationships are cultivated through several key elements, (1) Openness: The willingness to listen and respond effectively; (2) Empathy: Sensing and understanding victims perspective to facilitate deeper self-disclosure; (3) Supportiveness: Utilizing descriptive and objective messaging to operationalize empathy; (4) Positiveness: Expressing attitudes of acceptance and validation, and (5) Equality: Maintaining a non-judgmental stance regardless of an individual's background or personal disposition (Rahmadina et al., 2026).

METHODS

A qualitative methodology is employed as an analytical tool to explore issues within specific social situations, drawing from particular case studies (Assyakurrohim et al., 2022; Yusanto, 2020), specifically regarding in addressing the OGBV cases . An explanatory case study approach is suitable framework to describe or delineate the relationships between two or more cases (Ilhami et al., 2024). Primary data are collected from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) statement focused on OGBV intervention and Artificial Intelligence (AI) threats. To complete the narrative, secondary data are gathered from published information regarding the publication of NGOs advocacy and media monitoring. To ensure a concentrated scope, this study is limited to 10 NGOs dedicated to OGBV advocacy in Indonesia. Throughout the sampling process, each participant is provided with informed consent to ensure ethical compliance (Forcino et al., 2024).

Data collection commences with the formulation of the research problem. Problem formulation is conducted to determine the specific knowledge required for problem-solving within the study, such as the ability to identify knowledge pertinent to organizational engagement (Katere et al., 2022; Utami et al., 2023). In the beginning, the data collection is processing on case studies utilizing media monitoring. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) are employed to identify and analyse relevant patterns by in-depth information regarding the motivations and experiences related to the proposed cases (Gherguţ-Babii et al., 2025). The FGDs be held in December, 2025 in the topics “*Peran Non-Government Organization (NGOs) dalam menangani kasus Kekerasan Berbasis Gender (KBGO) di Indonesia*” or “The role of NGOs to eradicate Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) in Indonesia”.

For analytical, he case study serves as the primary analytical technique for validating the research problem. This approach was selected primarily due to considerations of time and resource availability (Forcino et al., 2024). However, this utilization does not diminish the reliability or validity of the research. To maintain rigorous standards, the study incorporates four critical qualitative criteria: (1) Credibility, achieved through the researcher's reflective commentary, examined of the phenomena, and accessed data triangulation to verify findings; (2) Transferability, founded the revant in other settings, enabled by thick descriptions of the phenomena to allow for contextual comparison; (3) Dependability, established through a detailed methodological description and a systematic audit of the research process for consistency; and (4) Confirmability, ensured the findings remain objective and free from researcher bias through triangulation and explicit bias statements (Ferris-Day et al., 2025). Ultimately, the elicitation of information and the verification of case study findings are important to processing and validating data in alignment with the established triangulation framework.

RESULT

The Role of Non-Government Organization's in Addressing OGBV Against Children Amidst the Emerging Threats of Artificial Intelligence

The role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in addressing Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) and the threats by Artificial Intelligence (AI) is manifested through various operational sectors. Stakeholders are engaged in NGO advocacy that form by formal structures (such as foundations and unions) and informal frameworks (including communities and councils). These interventions primarily focus on several key pillars: prevention, handling, protection, and survivor recovery.

Table 1. Mapping the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Child Exploitation and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Organization	Primary Focus	Supporting Activities	Target Outcomes
Jepara Volunteer Care	Empowerment of children and advocacy for victims of sexual violence, including Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) in Jepara.	1. Protection and security assistance based community for child victims. 2. Collaborative economic assistance and psychological support.	1. Government support for child victims. 2. Empowered community in handling child cases locally.
End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of	Protection of children from sexual exploitation, and	1. Capacity building through network cosolidation.	1. Strengthened government policies.

The Role of Non-Government Organization's in Addressing OGBV Against Children and the Emerging Threats of Artificial Intelligence

Organization	Primary Focus	Supporting Activities	Target Outcomes
Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT) Indonesia	provision fulfillment support.	2. Public awareness raising. 3. Policy advocacy for the eradication of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE).	2. Educated public regarding CSE. 3. Consolidated youth involvement in prevention networks.
<i>Srikandi Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online (KBGO)</i> – OGBV Volunteer Fighters	Advocacy, referral services, and education regarding Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) for youth.	1. Enhance the digital literacy on OGBV based community. 2. Advocate the Human Rights toward stakeholders. 3. Direct victim support.	1. Increased public awareness of OGBV. 2. Increased knowledge sharing in digital literacy and anti-OGBV.
Legal Resource Center- <i>Keadilan Jender dan Hak Asasi Manusia</i> (LRC-KJHAM) - Gender and Human Rights Justice	Advocacy and case management for child sexual violence victims.	1. Prevention of violence against women and children. 2. Legal aid advocate and institutional handler.	1. Increased community capacity building. 2. Strengthened Legal protection.
<i>Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Asosiasi Perempuan Indonesia untuk Keadilan</i> (LBH APIK) – Legal Aid Organization Indonesia Women's Association for Justice	Advocacy for Structural Gender Legal Aid (SGLA) regarding sexual violence across all sectors.	1. Providing of legal services for women seekers of justice (survivors). 2. Pursuing legal reform (by substance, structure, culture). 3. Building social movements for justice.	1. Accessible legal aid for the community. 2. Empowerment of women and children in the legal system.
Womens Crisis Center (WCC) Jombang	Non-litigation assistance for women victims of violence in East Java.	1. Direct victim services. 2. Public awareness on GBV. 3. Community organize and capacity building for vulnerable groups.	1. Increased community literacy on sexual violence. 2. Strengthened protection for women, children, and people with disabilities.
Taskforce <i>Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online (KBGO)</i>	Handling and assisting victims of OGBV, specifically women and children.	1. OGBV case assistance. 2. Mitigation training and digital safety literacy.	1. Capacitated digital threats. 2. Protected for those affected by digital attacks.
Swara Parangpuan (Women's Voice)	Protection and advocacy against domestic violence, sexual violence, and human trafficking.	1. Domestic and private sphere (GBV) advocacy. 2. Counseling and survivor recovery. 3. Economic empowerment for survivors.	1. Comprehensive case management. 2. Distribution of anti-violence information to the public.
Rifka Annisa	Establishing a gender-just society through social justice and local wisdom.	1. Empowerment of survivors (vulnerable groups). 2. Critical education for public participation. 3. Strengthening advocacy networks.	1. Empowered survivors capable of resisting gender-based violence.
Womens Crisis Center (WCC) Palembang	Assistance for women and child victims of Gender-Based Violence (GBV).	1. Prevention through public dialogue and media collaboration. 2. Case management and referral victim support. 3. Trauma recovery and support.	1. Protected for GBV victims. 2. Increased survivor capacity to resist violence. 3. Increased community awareness of GBV.

Source: primary data, processed (2025)

The Role of Non-Government Organization's in Addressing OGBV Against Children and the Emerging Threats of Artificial Intelligence

NGOs prioritize responsible and targeted approaches in addressing OGBV against women and children. They was focusing on documentation, assistance, and victim recovery. For instance, LBH APIK Jakarta recorded 16 OGBV cases, which included manipulative tactics such as online grooming—where perpetrators lure victims with monetary offers on the condition of becoming their "sugar baby" or sexual partner (LBH Apik Jakarta, 2025). NGOs plays roles in providing legal assistance to victims encompasses legal referrals and consultations. Furthermore, NGOs have a challenges for victim recovery efforts involve collaborating with other institutions to take down distributed sexual intimate accounts and content, as well as escalation during court proceedings and fulfilling victims' rights.

Additionally, NGOs carry out key functions through stakeholder coordination and synergy, digital capacity building to improve service response, and advocacy of ljustice and legal access implementation for women and children (WCC Jombang, 2023). Their initiatives encompass assisting OGBV victims, especially for women and children, and providing public education on increasingly complex digital environments, such as deepfake content editing, artificial intelligence, and anonymity digital attach. Interpersonal approach was align in previous research which emphasize that awareness raising and education are crucial steps in eradicating OGBV (Nizmi et al., 2024).

NGOs play OGBV prevention and awareness through stakeholders collaboration, for instance, community-based capacity building, preventive efforts, and national policy advocacy. ECPAT Indonesia has carried out various programs, including capacity building for the Regional Integrated Services Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (*Unit Pelayanan Terpadu-Perlindungan Perempuan dan anak* - UPTD PPA) in handling child sexual violence, contributing to the Presidential Regulation on the Child Protection Roadmap, and encouraging meaningful participation from children and parents (ECPAT Indonesia, 2024; Japira et al., 2025). The importance to take awareness to stakeholders is evaluating the impact of gender-based violence across behaviour, knowledge, attitudes, and skills in children's target (Nguyen et al., 2025).

The NGOs Participation in Addressing Child OGBV Cases and Artificial Intelligence Threats

The NGOs challenges and key lessons persist in national policies, particularly regarding electronic-based sexual violence under the Act of Sexual Violence Crimes Law (Undang-Undang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual – UU TPKS) and the Act of Digital Provider's governance in addressing the Child Protection (Peraturan Pemerintah Penyelenggaraan Sistem Elektronik dalam perlindungan Anak - PP TUNAS). Women Crisis Center (WCC) Jombang noted that law enforcement officers has weak in lack a comprehensive understanding of Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) cases and do not fully utilize UU TPKS as their primary guidance.

AI-generated content in all platform of internet poses major hurdles for NGOs addressing child-related cases. "The biggest obstacle in handling Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) against children is presenting valid-electronic evidence, particularly for incidents occurring within online games and AI-generated material." ECPAT Indonesia.

Legal Resource Center for Gender and Human Rights Justice (LRC KJHAM) highlighted about incident handling remains inadequate in law enforcement to support women and children electronic-based sexual violence in Semarang. This issue stems from complaints being directed to cyber units that lack gender-sensitivity, rather than Law Enforcement on Women and Children Protection (PPA) Unit. Furthermore, Taskforce *Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online (KBGO)*, an NGOs in handling Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) mentione about their service effectiveness operates beyond the physical reach of support workers. Victim's need to require direct assistance are important, especially the victims' fear without relying solely on their guardian. Table 2. explain the Obstacle in Addressing Child OGBV Cases and Artificial Intelligence Threats in Indonesia.

Table 2. Mapping the Obstacle in Addressing Child OGBV Cases and Artificial Intelligence Threats

Organization	Advocacy Challenges	AI-Related OGBV	Threats in	Advocacy Need
<i>Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Asosiasi Perempuan Indonesia untuk Keadilan</i> (LBH APIK) – Legal Aid Organization Indonesia Women's Association for Justice	(1) Lack of mechanisms for rapid "takedown" of non-consensual sexual content; (2) Inadequate capacity in report units (e.g., absence of female officers in cyber units); (3) Procedural requirement to seize victims' personal devices as evidence.	Secondary resulting from AI-generated content threats and a gender-biased judicial system.	victimization and a gender-	Inter-institutional collaboration to takedown accounts/content and ensuring victim rights fulfilment during court proceedings.
Womens Crisis Center (WCC) Jombang	(1) Restricted access to justice; (2) Lack of synergy with government stakeholders.	(3) anonymous	Distribution of AI-generated videos via numbers and	Demanding Law Enforcement Agencies regarding OGBV, specifically concerning child

The Role of Non-Government Organization's in Addressing OGBV Against Children and the Emerging Threats of Artificial Intelligence

Organization	Advocacy Challenges	AI-Related Threats in OGBV	Advocacy Need
	Limited understanding of knowledge gaps regarding protection. violence among children and AI-driven OGBV. parents.		
End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT) Indonesia	(1) Difficulties in child assistance when parents are unaware of the abuse; (2) High burden of proof required by law enforcement.	AI face-swapping technology used to create non-consensual intimate imagery, leading to severe victim trauma.	Strengthen role of Regional Authority to eradicate OGBV and psychological aid recovery.
Womens Crisis Center (WCC) Palembang	Obstacles in reporting to law enforcement due to issues with victim consent and procedural delays.	Threats involving the dissemination of AI-modified sexual photographs.	Strengthen role of specialized agencies (digital ministry) for content and account takedowns.
Taskforce Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online (KBGO)	(1) Geographical/access limitations between victims and advocates. (2) Challenges in assisting children whose parents remain uninformed of the situation.	Threats involving the dissemination of AI-modified sexual photographs.	Strengthen role of interpersonal counselling and psychological support for victims.
Rifka Annisa	Weak understanding of OGBV among law enforcement.	Threats involving the dissemination of AI-modified sexual photographs.	Making national advocacies and audiences regarding OGBV cases and child protection and accommodation for law NGOs guardian.
Legal Resource Center- Keadilan Jender dan Hak Asasi Manusia (LRC-KJHAM) - Gender and Human Rights Justice	Weak understanding for concept and legal drafting in Law Enforcement	Sexual content including child pornography and lack of legal minute.	Demanding OGBV companion cases collaboration regarding victim justice.
Srikandi Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online (KBGO) – OGBV Volunteer Fighters	Use of lenient laws for perpetrators that fail to accommodate victim needs.	Sexual explicit regarding child in Senior High School.	Making national collaboration advocacies regarding OGBV cases.
Swara Parangpuan (Women's Voice)	Weak understanding of OGBV among national and trans-national law enforcement	Threats of AI non-consensual intimate images dissemination in abroad pornsite.	Making transnational collaboration with international
Jepara Volunteer Care	Disproportionate sentencing relative to victim loss (e.g., financial extortion, reporting costs, and expert witness fees).	Sexual dissemination regarding child.	Making role of Regional and national Authority to eradicate OGBV, psychological aid recovery, and financial loss.

Source: Source: primary data, processed (2025).

Swara Parangpuan, an NGOs from South Celebes, Indonesia have a challenge to take action in victims regarding transnational cases. The suspect being able to anonymous identity and unknown geolocation while victims was having financial loss and . So on, Swara Parangpuan were accessing collaboration to national authority, for instance Indonesia police sector and National Commission Against Women's Violence (Komnas Perempuan) In Indonesia. The NGOs was argument to lack of acknowledge and law provision, especially for victim's right. NGOs provide interpersonal counselling to give victim's strengthen, and accommodating legal report and minute for women and children's survivor. Table 3. explain how was NGOs intervention in addressing Child OGBV Cases and Artificial Intelligence Threats.

The Role of Non-Government Organization's in Addressing OGBV Against Children and the Emerging Threats of Artificial Intelligence

Table 3. Mapping of NGO Intervention in Addressing Child OGBV Cases and Artificial Intelligence Threats

Organization	NGOs Intervention	Quote
<i>Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Asosiasi Perempuan Indonesia untuk Keadilan (LBH APIK) – Legal Aid Organization Indonesia Women's Association for Justice</i>	NGOs Consensus to OGBV-focused institution	"We collaborate to digital-issue NGOs for <i>platform escalation</i> to take down the sexual-related account and content went viral in social media, and collaborate to make victims' rights," LBH APIK Jakarta through e-mail.
Women Crisis Center (WCC) Jombang	NGOs Consensus to OGBV-focused institution	"We are making compromise to Law Enforcement authority regarding Child pornography and OGBV," Ziyana Walidah, WCC Jombang.
End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT) Indonesia	Inclusivity resource and collective leadership	"We initiate to Regional Integrated Services Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) for psychological and trauma healing," Rio Hendra, ECPAT Indonesia
<i>Women Crisis Center (WCC) Palembang</i>	Inclusivity resource	"We has joined to NGOs-focused coalition for content moderation initiated National Commission Against Women's Violence (KOMNAS Perempuan) and sharing knowledge"
Taskforce <i>Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online (KBGO)</i>	Inclusivity resource	"We are accommodating victim's need and referring to NGOs-focused OGBV to physiological and digital security," Lina Yanti, Taskforce <i>KBGO</i>
Rifka Annisa	Collective leadership	"We initiate and join to 80 children-focused institutions to make awareness in OGBV, for instance, reporting, and providing psychological service" Anonymous, Rifka Annisa.
Legal Resource Center-Keadilan Jender dan Hak Asasi Manusia (LRC-KJHAM) - Gender and Human Rights Justice	Inclusivity resource	"We collaborate and share the knowledge regarding OGBV to Services Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) Central Java Region for trauma healings," Witi Muntari, LRC-KJHAM.
<i>Srikandi Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online (KBGO) – OGBV Volunteer Fighters</i>	Collective leadership and inclusivity resource	"We initiate to National Law Enforcement (Polisi Daerah – POLDA) Central Celebes Region for legal companion and victims' rights, through Southeast Asia Freedom of Expression Network (SAFEnet) program and local escalation," Gaby, Srikandi KBGO
Swara Parangpuan (Women's Voice)	Inclusivity resource	"We collaborate to digital-issue organization (e.g Southeast Asia Freedom of Expression Network or SAFEnet) to escalate the platform through community based report and sharing knowledge regarding OGBV prevention," Swara Parangpuan
Jepara Volunteer Care	Inclusivity resource	"We collaborate to Witness and Victims Community (Sahabat Saksi dan Korban) initiate Indonesia Witness dan Victims Protection Agency (Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban – LPSK) Central Java Region in incident handling regarding children in integrate, fast and victim center handling," Jeannette, Jepara Volunteer Community.

Source: Source: primary data, processed (2025).

Collaboration serves as the cornerstone in addressing Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) against child and emerging threats of AI-Generative content. Beyond resource sharing, Collaboration could involve strengthening grant funding for service

The Role of Non-Government Organization's in Addressing OGBV Against Children and the Emerging Threats of Artificial Intelligence

providers through various partners, including grants fellow, international organizations, philanthropic bodies, public and private sectors, universities, research centres, and other institutions (OECD, 2024). Several NGOs emphasize that flexible grants play a vital role in supporting prevention, handling, protection, and recovery efforts for victims.

CONCLUSSION

The role of NGOs in addressing Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) against child and emerging threats of Artificial Intelligent (AI) is implemented through documentation, advocacy, and victim recovery. To tackle OGBV cases and the emerging threats of artificial intelligence, NGOs execute their function by enhancing coordination and synergy, strengthening capacity and service delivery, as well as facilitating access to justice and legal implementation. Furthermore, collaborative efforts are pursued to reinforce NGOs capabilities to eroding OGBV against child and the emerge threats of AI-generated content.

Peran NGO dalam menangani KBGO anak diimplementasikan dengan pendokumentasian, pendampingan, dan pemulihan korban KBGO. Peran NGO dalam menangani kasus KBGO dan ancaman kecerdasan buatan juga dilakukan dengan koordinasi dan sinergitas, penguatan kapasitas dan respon layanan, dan akses keadilan dan implementasi hukum. Upaya kolaborasi juga dilakukan untuk menguatkan peran NGO dalam menangani kasus KBGO anak dan ancaman kecerdasan buatan dengan peningkatan kapasitas berbasis komunitas, pencegahan, dan dorongan kebijakan nasional.

In implementing their role, NGOs face several service delivery challenges. For Instance the weal acknowledge regarding the Sexual Violence Crimes Law (UU TPKS) in coercing the Electronic-Based Sexual Violence and the Act of Digital Provider's governance in addressing the Child Protection (PP TUNAS). For solutions, collective leadership, resource inclusivity, and strengthened grant funding plays a crucial role in enhancing prevention, intervention, protection, and recovery in addressing OGBV against child and the emerge threats of AI-Generated content.

This study implies highlighting that NGOs fulfil their role in addressing OGBV cases in the response, prevention, protection, and recovery victims' right process. For NGOs, practical implications can be realized by strengthening internal and external coordination and collaboration, particularly by innovating organizational roles and expanding involved stakeholders. For National and regional Authorities, NGOs can act as stakeholders key in addressing OGBV against child and the emerges threats of AI. For Law Enforcement bodies, collaborative can occur with NGOs aimed at prevention, case handling, victim protection, and recovery in addressing OGBV cases and the emerge threats of Artificial Intelligent (AI).

This research give limitation in NGOs focused in addressing OGBV cases and the emerge threats of AI-Generative content. he sample size comprises 10 NGOs involved in handling child OGBV cases in Indonesia, which narrows the broader NGO population representation in the country. Future research could be present in broader sample size and various stakeholder approach to describe collaborative governance throught interpersonal approach.

FUNDING

This study was supported by Southeast Asia Freedom of Expression Network (SAFEnet) Forum Group Discussion, "Peran NGO dalam Menangani Kasus KBGO pada Anak" in December 1, 2025. Give thanks to NGOs participant and representative to solve this research.

REFERENCES

- 1) Ahdaa, M. F., Saleh, M., & Darmadi. (2026). Dari Informasi Publik ke Cerita Personal: Penerapan Teori Penetrasi Sosial dalam Narasi Korban Banjir Aceh. <https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.18288269>
- 2) Ahmad, D. N. F., & Smith, N. N. (2024). Digital Safety for Women and Children: Legal and Policy Challenges Indonesia, Philippines, and Thailand. *Journal of Law and Legal Reform*, 5(4). <https://doi.org/10.15294/jllr.v5i4.16539>
- 3) Asriani, D. D., & Fahadi, P. R. (2025). Narratives of technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TFGBV) among young people in Indonesia. *Journal of Gender-Based Violence*, 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1332/23986808Y2025D000000100>
- 4) Assyakurrohim, D., Ikhrum, D., Sirodj, R. A., & Afgani, M. W. (2022). Metode Studi Kasus dalam Penelitian Kualitatif. *Jurnal Pendidikan Sains Dan Komputer*, 3(01), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.47709/jpsk.v3i01.1951>
- 5) Bahar, A. A., Mardiyanta, A., Mirdad, M. A., & Wisnuyana, B. (2025). The Discourse on the Role of NGOs in Indonesia's Public Policy Process. *JKMP (Jurnal Kebijakan Dan Manajemen Publik)*, 13(1), 50–56. <https://doi.org/10.21070/jkmp.v13i1.1822>
- 6) Baird, K., & Connolly, J. (2025). Digital Traps: The Critical Role of Online Encounters in the Entrapment of Minors in Sex Trafficking. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 26(1), 199–201. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380241290245>
- 7) Bansal, V., Rezwan, M., Iyer, M., Leasure, E., Roth, C., Pal, P., & Hinson, L. (2024). A Scoping Review of Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence in Low- and Middle-Income Countries Across Asia. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 25(1), 463–475. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380231154614>

The Role of Non-Government Organization's in Addressing OGBV Against Children and the Emerging Threats of Artificial Intelligence

- 8) Chauviré-Geib, K., Gerke, J., Haag, A.-C., Sachser, C., Finkelhor, D., Rassenhofer, M., & Fegert, J. M. (2025). The increase in online child sexual solicitation and abuse: Indicator 16.2.3 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) documents a hidden and growing pandemic. Population-based surveys fail to capture the full picture. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 164, 107452. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2025.107452>
- 9) ECPAT Indonesia. (2024). Catatan Akhir Tahun ECPAT Indonesia 2024. <https://ecpatindonesia.org/e-library/>
- 10) Febriani, D. R., & Supratiwi, S. (2025). Advokasi LSM LRC-KJHAM dalam Perlindungan Perempuan Korban Kekerasan Seksual di Kota Semarang. *Journal of Politic and Government Studies*, 14(2), 1310–1324.
- 11) Ferris-Day, P., Harvey, C., Minton, C., & Donaldson, A. (2025). Exploring the Challenges of Context in Accessing Mental Health Support in Rural New Zealand: A Case Study Approach. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 81(7), 4038–4051. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jan.16577>
- 12) Forcino, R. C., Jobse, B. C., Ahmad, J., & Oliver, B. J. (2024). Using Focus Groups to Evaluate a Self-Assessment Approach to Coproduction Value Creation in an International Community of Practice: Phase 2 of the CO-VALUE Study. *The Permanente Journal*, 28(3), 278–283. <https://doi.org/10.7812/TPP/24.009>
- 13) Gherguț-Babii, A.-N., Poleac, G., & Obadă, D.-R. (2025). Challenges for NGO Communication Practitioners in the Disinformation Era: A Qualitative Study Exploring Generation Z's Perception of Civic Engagement and Their Vulnerability to Online Fake News. *Journalism and Media*, 6(3), 136. <https://doi.org/10.3390/journalmedia6030136>
- 14) Habibullah, H. (2021). Dimensi Keterlibatan Relawan Sosial pada Penyelenggaraan Pelayanan Kesejahteraan Sosial Kementerian Sosial Republik Indonesia. *Sosio Informa*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.33007/inf.v7i1.2567>
- 15) Hajad, V., Liyana, C. I., Arta, K. H., Pratiwi, D., & Bella, I. (2025). Peran Game Theory Dalam Pengembangan Kebijakan Antikekerasan terhadap Perempuan di Indonesia. *JIPAGS (Journal of Indonesian Public Administration and Governance Studies)*, 9(1). <https://doi.org/10.31506/jipags.v9i1.30577>
- 16) Harrison, J., Freeman, R. E., & Cavalcanti Sá De Abreu, M. (2015). Stakeholder Theory As an Ethical Approach to Effective Management: Applying the theory to multiple contexts. *Review of Business Management*, 858–869. <https://doi.org/10.7819/rbgn.v17i55.2647>
- 17) Hinson, L., Mueller, J., O'Brien-Milne, L., & Wandera, N. (2018). Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence: What Is It, and How Do We Measure It? [Policy Brief]. The International Center for Research on Women (ICRW). https://www.icrw.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/ICRW_TFGBVMarketing_Brief_v8-Web.pdf
- 18) Ilhami, M. W., Nurfajriani, W. V., Mahendra, A., Sirodj, R. A., & Afgani, M. W. (2024). Penerapan Metode Studi Kasus Dalam Penelitian Kualitatif. <https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.11180129>
- 19) Jahan, I., Sultan, M., Novelty, S. N., & Islam, M. (2025). Countering Online Gender-Based Violence: Cyber Security or State Security and the Dilemmas of Policy Engagement. *Institute of Development Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.19088/BACKLASH.2025.001>
- 20) Japira, M. Z. A., Wibisono, I. W., & Ismoyo, P. J. (2025). Strategi Pencegahan Tindakan Transaksi Eksploitasi Seksual Anak secara Online oleh ECPAT Indonesia Tahun 2022-2024. *Jurnal Perempuan Dan Anak Indonesia*, 6(2), 1–23.
- 21) Katere, E., Adaebisah, I., Sutinga, P., & Nyakpaab, P. (2022). Organization development intervention and organizational performance: A case study of the SEED GROWERS Foundation in Ghana. *International Journal of Frontline Research in Science and Technology*, 1(1), 011–018. <https://doi.org/10.56355/ijfrst.2022.1.1.0002>
- 22) Kurniawan, A. D., & Nur, A. I. (2022). Non-State Actor Contribution in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals: Capturing Global Reporting Initiative Role in Indonesia. *Andalas Journal of International Studies (AJIS)*, 11(2), 122. <https://doi.org/10.25077/ajis.11.2.122-137.2022>
- 23) LBH Apik Jakarta. (2025). Catatan Tahunan 2025, 'Melindungi Pelaku, Menghukum Korban: Perempuan dalam belenggu rezim Impunitas. LBH Apik Jakarta. <https://www.lbhapik.org/all-publikasi-detail/145>
- 24) Natalis, A., & Djohan, N. H. (2025). Cybersex trafficking: Legal challenges and protection for women and children in Indonesia. *International Cybersecurity Law Review*, 6(3), 421–456. <https://doi.org/10.1365/s43439-025-00149-1>
- 25) Nguyen, H. H., To, K. G., Hoang, V. T. H., Gram, L., & Yount, K. M. (2025). The effectiveness of gender-based violence prevention among adolescents aged 10 to 19 years in Southeast Asia: A systematic review. *International Journal for Equity in Health*, 24(1), 222. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-025-02514-2>
- 26) Nizmi, Y. E., Jamaan, A., & Retnaningsih, U. O. (2024). Edukasi Pencegahan dan Penanganan Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online. *Indonesian Journal for Social Responsibility*, 6(1), 69–81. <https://doi.org/10.36782/ijsr.v6i01.242>
- 27) Nurhasanah, V., & Novaria, S. A. P. (2025). Social Penetration in Interpersonal Communication Experiences Between Indonesian Migrant Workers (Caregivers) and Elderly Patients. *Communicatio*, 1(2), 21–33. <https://doi.org/10.33830/communicatio.v1i2.13107>
- 28) OECD. (2024). No strings attached? Making sense of flexible financing in philanthropy. OECD. <https://doi.org/10.1787/0264b47f-en>

The Role of Non-Government Organization's in Addressing OGBV Against Children and the Emerging Threats of Artificial Intelligence

- 29) Page, S., McFeeters, A., Rani, N. H. M., Slater, C., Stevenson, J., Quayle, E., & Fry, D. (2025). Psychological and Emotional Harms of Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Children Under the Age of 18: A Systematic Review of the Evidence. *Child Abuse Review*, 34(4), e70048. <https://doi.org/10.1002/car.70048>
- 30) Prananda, A. S., Aurellia, S. A., Nihayah, W. M., Ekta, T. V., Ariesa, B. C., Khairunnisa, I. M., & Suteja, R. S. A. (2023). Peran Komunikasi Lembaga Masyarakat Dalam Mengatasi Non-consensual Dissemination Of Intimate Images (NCII) di Indonesia. *Jurnal Media Dan Komunikasi Indonesia*, 4(2), 91–109. <https://doi.org/10.22146/JMKI.87189>
- 31) Puspitasari, D., Sadono, T. P., & Pramono, B. S. (2025). Gerakan Koalisi Masyarakat Sipil Anti Kekerasan Seksual (KOMPAKS) dalam Mengawal Pengesahan Undang-Undang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual (UU-TPKS). *PANDITA: Interdisciplinary Journal of Public Affairs*, 8(2), 281–293. <https://doi.org/10.61332/ijpa.v8i2.288>
- 32) Rahmadina, R., Dwivayani, K. D., Juwita, R., & Ibrizah, Z. (2026). Komunikasi Interpersonal Psikolog Klinis dan Remaja dalam Menangani Kasus Depresi di Rumah Sakit Jiwa Daerah Atma Husada Mahakam. *Jurnal Sosial Teknologi*, 6(2), 576–594. <https://doi.org/10.59188/jurnalsostech.v6i2.32710>
- 33) Rahmawati, M., & Saputri, N. (2022). Jauh Panggang dari Api: Menilik Kerangka Hukum Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online di Indonesia (pp. 15–31) [Riset]. *SAFEnet*. https://awaskbgo.id/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Jauh-Panggang-dari-Api_Menilik-Kerangka-Hukum-KBGO-di-Indonesia.pdf
- 34) Reydinata, R. (2023). UN Women's Role in Addressing Gender-based Violence in Indonesia during the Covid-19 Pandemic: Norm Entrepreneur Analysis. *JLAST : Journal of Law and Social Transformation*, 3(1), 23–30. <https://doi.org/10.62527/jlast.3.1.127>
- 35) Rismanto, M. (2024). Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Kelompok Rentan Di Era Digital: Studi Kasus Cyberbullying Anak Dan Perempuan. *Jurnal Pro Hukum: Jurnal Penelitian Bidang Hukum Universitas Gresik*, 13(2), 56–66.
- 36) Ruslinia, A., Alfa, A., & Triantama, F. (2023). Analisis Aktor Non Negara dan Ketahanan Psikologi: Studi Kasus Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online (KBGO). *Jurnal Ketahanan Nasional*, (Query date: 2025-07-31 04:41:13). <https://journal.ugm.ac.id/jkn/article/view/86516>
- 37) SAFEnet, Banimal, A. H., Takimai, A., Zakiyyah, B., Valentine, I., Saputri, N., Arum, N. S., Ressmy, S., M, T. A., & Sagna, U. (2026). Laporan Situasi Hak-hak Digital Indonesia 2025: ORBA Datang Lagi, Represi Tak Pernah Pergi (A. Pahlevi & A. Muhajir, Eds.; pp. 53–67). *Southeast Asia Freedom of Expression Network (SAFEnet)*. <https://safenet.or.id/id/2026/02/laporan-situasi-hak-hak-digital-indonesia-2025/>
- 38) Utami, S. R., Famiola, M., & Bandung Institute of Technology. (2023). Transforming NGO Projects into Social Enterprise. *International Journal of Current Science Research and Review*, 06(07). <https://doi.org/10.47191/ijcsrr/V6-i7-34>
- 39) WCC Jombang. (2023). Press Release 'Kekerasan seksual sudah jadi pandemi; Sudahkan pendidikan seksual komprehensif jadi solusi?' (p. https://www.wccjombang.org/2023/03/press-release-kekerasan-seksual-sudah_26.html). *Womens Crisis Center Jombang*.
- 40) Yusanto, Y. (2020). Ragam Pendekatan Penelitian Kualitatif. *JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION (JSC)*, 1(1). <https://doi.org/10.31506/jsc.v1i1.7764>
- 41) Yusup, R. M., Nugraha, I., & Latifah, Y. K. (2025). Collaborative Governance dalam Pemenuhan Hak Anak Evaluasi Kebijakan Perlindungan Anak. *Jurnal Sosial Humaniora*, 16(1), 82–97. <https://doi.org/10.30997/jsh.v16i1.18501>
- 42) Ziegler, M. T. (2025). Critical Intuitions in Stakeholder Theory and Political CSR: The Effect of Identity Constituting Values on the Dynamics of Business Ethical Debates. *Humanistic Management Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41463-024-00204-9>



There is an Open Access article, distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution – Non-Commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0)

(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits remixing, adapting and building upon the work for non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited.