

**THE ROLE OF UN WOMEN IN TACKLING VIOLENCE  
AGAINST WOMEN IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA**



**THESIS**

*Submitted as One of the Requirements to Acquire Bachelor Degree on the  
Department of International Relation Faculty of Social and Political Science  
Hasanuddin University*

*Written by:*

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**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATION  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE  
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY  
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AGAINST WOMEN IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

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That it is the truth that this scientific writing is my writing and free from any form of plagiarism. Thus this letter of statement are made, If one day there is a founding regarding the originality of my writing, I am willing to fully responsible according to the applied rule of law.

Makassar, June 16<sup>th</sup> 2023



Ursula Benedikta Zefanya Putri



## **PREFACE**

Violence against women is a pervasive and deeply rooted issue that affects societies worldwide, transcending geographical, cultural, and socioeconomic boundaries. Papua New Guinea, a country in the Pacific region, is confronted with alarming levels of violence against women, posing significant challenges to its social fabric and development.

This thesis explores the critical role played by UN Women in addressing violence against women in Papua New Guinea. UN Women, a United Nations entity dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment, has been actively engaged in supporting efforts to eliminate violence and discrimination against women globally. In the context of Papua New Guinea, the organization's initiatives and interventions have aimed to tackle the multifaceted dimensions of violence, raise awareness, strengthen legal frameworks, and empower women to reclaim their rights and dignity.

It is my hope that this thesis will not only shed light on the vital work of UN Women in Papua New Guinea but also serve as a catalyst for further dialogue, collaboration, and action. By understanding the achievements and limitations of UN Women's interventions, we can identify opportunities to strengthen the response to violence against women, advocate for policy reforms, and foster sustainable change in Papua New Guinea and beyond.

I would also like to address the acknowledgement for parties involved in making this thesis possible;

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Makassar, June 15<sup>th</sup> 2023

Ursula Benedikta Zefanya Putri



## ABSTRACT

**Ursula Benedikta Zefanya Putri, (E061191003), “The Role of UN Women in Tackling Violence Against Women in Papua New Guinea”,** under the guidance of **Prof. Drs. H Darwis, MA., Ph.D** as supervisor I, and **Nurjannah Abdullah, S.IP, MA** as advisor II, at the Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

This study aims to determine the role of UN Women in Tackling Violence Against Women in Papua New Guinea and to know the Impact of the inclusion of UN Women in Tackling Violence Against Women in Papua New Guinea. The research method used in the preparation of this thesis is a descriptive method, with data collection techniques in the form of literature review sourced from various literature such as books, journals, articles, official internet sites, and reports related to this research.

The results of this study indicate that, as an international organization, UN Women has carried out its role in helping to overcome violence against women in Papua New Guinea. This can be seen from the results of the work program 'Port Morsby: Safe Cities for Women and Girls' which shows significant changes related to women's rights and reduction of violence against women in the economic sector of Papua New Guinea. UN Women has carried out its role as an international organization in dealing with violence against women in Papua New Guinea.

*Keywords: Violence Against Women, Papua New Guinea, UN Women.*

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRAMS	Community Referral and Mentoring Services
DAW	Division for Women's Advancement
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
EPF	Equal Playing Field
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GHRB	Gender and Human Rights Based
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRD	Human Rights Defenders
IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee
ID	Identification
INSTRAW	International Research and Training Institute for the
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
MMC	Market Management Committees
MOU	Memmorandum of Understanding
MVA	Market Vendor Association
NBC	National Broadcasting Company
NCD	National Capital District
NCDC	National Capital District Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OSAGI	Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Women's Advancement
PMV	Public Motor Vehicles
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PSI	Population Services International
RPNGC	Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary
RTA	Road Traffic Authority
SH	Sexual Harrasment
SV	Sexual Violence
UN	United Nations
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights

UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
USD	United States Dollars
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association



## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 BACKGROUND**

Human rights are the fundamental liberties and rights to which every person is entitled, irrespective of their race, gender, nationality, religion, or any other distinguishing characteristic. These rights are necessary to safeguard people's safety, wellbeing, and sense of worth as well as to guarantee that they are treated fairly and equally (UN GA, 1948). Human rights are inscribed in many international legal documents and treaties, notably the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948.

Human rights are fundamental to advancing and defending human dignity and are inherent and unalienable. Additionally, they are essential for advancing social justice, equality, and ensuring that people are treated with respect and dignity. The idea of human rights has its origins in the Enlightenment, when intellectuals asserted that all people had inherent rights that cannot be violated by either governments or other people (Rousseau, 1762).

Human rights have been abused in different ways throughout history, including via prejudice, repression, and violence. Various international human rights instruments have been created to safeguard and advance human rights in reaction to these transgressions. These legal documents, such as treaties, conventions, and declarations, provide a foundation for the defense of human rights on a global and national scale.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is one of the most important international human rights documents. The UDHR, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948, is a significant development in the history of human rights. It outlines the basic liberties and rights to which every person is entitled, such as the rights to life, liberty, and the security of one's person; to the freedom of one's thoughts, conscience, and religion; to the right to freedom of expression and opinion; to employment and education; and to take part in politics and public affairs.

Numerous more international human rights treaties have been created since the UDHR was adopted to address particular human rights concerns. These include the Convention against Torture, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. These agreements set up procedures for keeping an eye on and upholding governments' legal commitments to safeguard and advance human rights (Tanasyah, 2011)

Despite the creation of these international human rights treaties, there are still numerous places in the globe where human rights breaches take place. Discrimination, persecution, torture, and extrajudicial executions are only a few of the various ways that these crimes are committed. The genocide in Rwanda, the ethnic cleansing in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the atrocities carried out by the Islamic State in Syria and Iraq are just a few of the most horrific human rights breaches in recent memory.

The international community has created a number of institutions for promoting and defending human rights in response to these transgressions. These organizations

include human rights watchdogs like the United Nations Human Rights Council and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as international criminal courts and tribunals like the International Criminal Court. To achieve a fair and equal society, human rights must be promoted and protected. Human rights abuses threaten peace and security, erode social cohesiveness, and worsen inequality and prejudice.

To advance and defend human rights, governments, civil society groups, and people must all work together. Governments are required to uphold and defend the people's human rights and make sure that their laws and policies are compliant with global human rights norms. In addition to lobbying for change, bringing attention to human rights concerns, and holding governments responsible for abuses of human rights, civil society groups and individuals may also play a significant role in advancing human rights (Nirwana, 2022).

The capacity of international organizations to provide a framework for the creation of international human rights standards is one of their main advantages in the field of human rights. These guidelines support national laws and policies and work to ensure that human rights are promoted and safeguarded globally in a consistent and coordinated way. International organizations are crucial in monitoring and reporting on human rights breaches in addition to helping to set international standards for human rights. International organizations endeavor to look into and record violations of human rights and to punish those responsible via institutions like the UN Human Rights Council and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

The role that international organizations play in supporting member states' capacity-building efforts is another crucial duty they have in the area of human rights. This involves supplying direction on the creation of national legislation and regulations that adhere to international standards for human rights as well as aiding in the development of human rights organizations and procedures at the national level. International organizations tried to promote and defend human rights with their significant contributions.

The lack of agreement among member nations over how to interpret and apply human rights principles is one of the main problems. It may become challenging to create and put into action effective human rights policies and initiatives as a result of internal conflicts and tensions within international organizations. Another challenge is the limited enforcement mechanisms available to international organizations in the realm of human rights. While some international organizations have the authority to impose sanctions or other measures in response to human rights violations, these mechanisms are often limited in scope and effectiveness.

Despite these challenges, international organizations continue to play a critical role in promoting and protecting human rights on a global scale. Through their work to establish international human rights standards, monitor and report on human rights violations, and provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to member states, international organizations are helping to create a more just and equitable world for all (Archer, 2001).

Papua New Guinea (PNG) is located in the eastern portion of New Guinea and is made up of hundreds of smaller islands in addition to the larger islands of New Britain, New Ireland, and Bougainville. Only 27% of the country's entire geographical area, or around 463,000 km<sup>2</sup>, is populated. Although more precise geographical classifications are often used, it is commonly classified into three primary regions: the islands, the lowlands (0-1200 m), and the highlands (1200-2800 m). The population is dispersed from sea level to a height of 2800 m, with the highlands housing around 40% of the rural population.

Variations in landform, rainfall, and altitude are to blame for the nation's broad spectrum of natural ecosystems. PNG has a number of sizable active volcanoes and is tectonically and volcanically active. Numerous locations are covered by vast mountain ranges, several of whose summits are higher than 4000 meters. The mainland is drained by a number of significant rivers, such as the Sepik River in the north and the Fly River in the south, which also have accompanying wetlands and extensively covered seasonal floodplains. With more than 8000 mm per year in certain alpine locations and between 1000 and 1500 mm every season in some coastal areas, PNG's average annual rainfall is unusually high and continuous in some places (Evis et al, 2014)

Generally speaking, average temperatures vary with height, with tropical temperatures in the lowlands and islands and milder temperatures in the highlands. Above 1500 meters, frosts occur, severely affecting crops above 2200 meters. Diverse kinds of woods encompass more than 70% of PNG's geographical area. The contrary is true, despite the impression that PNG has an endless supply of high-potential land

for future agricultural growth. 20% of the entire land area is constantly or seasonally under water, while about 50% of the country is hilly. Other frequent barriers to agricultural growth include high rainfall, lengthy dry seasons, and significant cloud cover. Only 7% of the entire land area has high to very high potential for most food and cash crops, compared to 70% of the total (Allen et al., 2001).

While the dearth of external threats has lightened the state's financial strain, it has also left the security and judicial systems undeveloped. The PNG court system and security forces are both underfunded. In PNG, there are not enough police to protect the populace. Inadequate staffing prevents the Royal PNG Constabulary (RPNGC) from providing efficient police services. The number of police has not increased proportionally during the past fifty years despite population growth. PNG's fragility still has interrelated aspects. Political legitimacy influences security, and capability of the state is affected by legitimacy. Institutional weakness is sometimes made worse and continues longer by the conflict between official and informal institutions.

It is no surprise that social problem is also an occurring concern in Papua New Guinea. One that catches the international attention is regarding the lives of women in PNG. The major key of the problem is Papua New Guinea is not a country that will get the attention when we're talking about the life of women within the country. Papua New Guinea face a more complicated situation because unlike many middle eastern countries for example, the issue of women's right is never the star of the problem because of how problematic the country with other issue as well (May, 2001)

Other than that, Women in Papua New Guinea (PNG) experience significant social disadvantage and are at higher risk of maternal mortality compared to women from other Pacific Islands, with a rate of 375 maternal deaths per 100,000 births. Women in PNG are highly marginalized, with a low representation of only 4.3% in all levels of government, and violence against women is still accepted in the community. The health system in PNG is under-resourced, particularly in rural and remote areas. In 2000, the life expectancy for men was 52.5 years, and for women, it was 53.6 years (Macintyre, 2008).

Earlier research studies on violence against women in PNG by the PNG Law Reform Commission are now outdated and do not reflect the impact of the HIV pandemic on intimate partner relationships. These studies showed that 70% of women had experienced domestic violence, which was not considered a problem in the community. The perspectives of women themselves are important to document as previous ethnographic research in PNG has mainly focused on the perspectives of men and women elders in the community, but not those of victims of violence.

Studies in other developing nations have shown that up to 40% to 48% of people suffering from HIV/AIDS are women, and this proportion increases over time. (Maruia et al, 2008) Women in Papua New Guinea exist in the family, the public realm, and the home sphere, just as they do for women in other parts of the globe. Physical violence, such as torture, abuse, and murder, is one of the types of violence that women in Papua New Guinea endure.



In reality, there are other forms of sexual violence as well, including rape, sexual prostitution, and verbal and nonverbal forms of sexual harassment. In Papua New Guinea, women can endure psychological abuse, such as economic violence, such as marginalization or discrimination at work, which may leave them unable to support themselves, leading to poverty and once again relying on males.

The frequency of sexual violence against women in Papua New Guinea has been noted by UN Women. The UN Women's projects and programs are famous for their gender and women's issues sensitivity. Ending all forms of discrimination against women and advancing their human rights are the two main objectives of UN Women. The CEDAW Convention shares this objective. UN Women, or the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, is a UN organization that works to empower women and girls. UN Women was founded in July 2010 and has been in operation since January 2011. The UN General Assembly gave its blessing to the establishment of UN Women. Member countries created history in order to further the UN's goals of gender equality and women's empowerment (UN Women, 2020)

UN Women was created as a part of the UN reform program as a consequence of pooling resources and establishing a mission for better impact. It consolidates and builds upon the important work done by the four prior separate UN systems, which were committed to advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women. UN Women was founded as a result of the UN Secretary General's response to UNGA resolution 63/311. The Secretary General then released a report in January 2006 called

A/64/588 with the title "Comprehensive Proposal for the Composite Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women."

The Secretary-General determined in his report that the creation of a new organization—in this instance, UN Women—would assist the existing UN system agencies in carrying out their missions to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. The new organization should strive to enhance the influence of measures for gender equality across the UN system. UN Women has taken the place of the previous organization, UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women), which was also a component of the United Nations Development group. The establishment of UN Women, which was granted a mandate by many UN agencies with a focus on gender equality and women's empowerment, is one of the UN's reform efforts. These agencies include:

1. The Division for Women's Advancement (DAW)
2. INSTRAW, or the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
3. OSAGI (Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Women's Advancement)
4. UNIFEM, the United Nations Development Fund for Women

In addition to the combined responsibilities described above, UN Women directs, organizes, and promotes UN performance responsibility on issues of gender equality and women's empowerment. In order to support the work of other UN organizations, like UNICEF, UNDP, and UNFPA, which all actively promote gender

equality and women's empowerment in their specialized sectors, UN Women was established.

The organization is also in charge of directing, coordinating, and promoting the work of the UN system to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women. Other UN organizations including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) will continue their efforts to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in their areas of competence. UN Women wants to help these programs, not take their place. For the sixth year in a row, the largest UN prime minister picked UN Women as the leading organization for gender equality. Priorities include:

1. Increasing the participation and leadership of women.
2. End all forms of violence against women by including women in all peace and security activities.
3. Promoting women's economic liberation.
4. Give gender equality a priority in national development planning and funding.

UN Women also coordinates and aids the UN system's initiatives to improve gender equality. The global goal of UN Women includes challenging cultural norms, gender stereotypes, and discriminatory practices that are embedded in culture, traditions, and religion. This initiative aims to symbolize the change that UN Women wants to see for women and girls who are denied their basic human rights, live in poverty, face regular violence, lack a voice, and are exposed to discrimination.

One of the reasons it is easier for Papua New Guinea to get outside help from the international community concerning its present situation is because, although being a difficult example, the nation provides unique insights into a stable and insecure state among widely split populations. There are no political difficulties, either internationally or locally (McKenna et al, 2021). At this moment, UN Women intervenes to aid the nation's women. Over the next five years, working with grassroots organizations, local government organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and community organizations may yield significant benefits like managing public transportation and building gender-sensitive market infrastructure.

In order to reduce violence against women and girls (VAWG), this strategy entails a number of initiatives, including bringing together market vendors to manage markets, creating market infrastructure, improving municipal government capabilities, offering transportation options exclusively for women, enlisting the assistance of community volunteers, and enhancing access to vital services and support for women and girls affected by VAWG. A reduction in VAWG (especially sexual violence in communal settings), an increase in the use of safe markets and independent mobility, and a rise in the earnings of vendors, particularly female and female vendors, are some of the advantages of this strategy. The results of or contributions to achieving these positive impacts include improved government systems and policies for VAWG prevention and response, raised awareness of and respect for women and girls, gender-sensitive market infrastructure, VAWG-preventative public transportation systems, and media representation of VAWG and related services (UN Women, 2019).

## **1.2 LIMITATION AND PROBLEM FORMULATION**

This study focuses on the involvement of international organizations, including United Nations Women (UN Women), in Papua New Guinea's fight against violence against women, specifically via the Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls Program, which runs from 2011 to 2018. In order to guarantee that these standards are properly implemented and provide real benefits to women throughout the globe, UN Women collaborates with governments and civil society to establish the laws, policies, programs, and services necessary.

It would be quite fascinating to talk about UN Women's involvement. The Government of Papua New Guinea has received significant help from UN Women in addressing gender-based violence in the country. Although UN Women makes an attempt, it is difficult to stop gender-based violence in Papua New Guinea.

Based on the limitation of the problem formulation that have been stated previously, the authors formulate the problem as follows:

1. What is the role of UN Women's in tackling Violence Against women in Papua New Guinea?
2. What is the impact of the inclusion of UN Women in tackling violence against women in Papua New Guinea?

## **1.3 OBJECTIVES AND BENEFITS OF THE RESEARCH**

From the formulations of problem stated above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To understand the UN Women's role in tackling violence against women in Papua New Guinea
2. To examine the impact of the inclusion of UN Women Tackling Violence against women in Papua New Guinea

The benefits that are expected to be obtained from the research are as follows:

1. This research is expected to contribute to the development of International Relations studies especially gender studies in the future.
2. This research is expected to provide information and become study material for students, especially International Relations studies and observers of international issues.

#### **1.4 THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK**

This study uses two theories that will clarify the relationship between the two variables studied, the theories are International Organizations and Gender Based Violence. The concept of International Organization explains the existence of non-state actors in carrying out functions that cannot be carried out by state actors themselves. This concept will explain the contribution of non-state actors in solving problems in a country. The concept of violence against women describes the forms of crime that leads to sexual exploitation, slavery, violence, discrimination that received by women from a group of people who want to abuse them, often felt by those who are weaker and vulnerable to oppression. The following is a description and relevance of the concepts contained in this study, there are:

### **1.4.1 The International Organization Theory**

Because they are effective at resolving a country's issues, international organizations are increasingly acknowledged for their role in international relations. International organizations are nevertheless seen to have some indirect impact on state behavior. The existence of international organizations is a reflection of the necessity for human collaboration as well as a way to address issues that may develop from such cooperation. A formal and long-lasting structure created by an agreement between members (government and non-government) of two or more sovereign countries with the aim of pursuing their shared interests is an international organization, according to Clive Archer in his book *International Organizations*. According to Clive Archer, referenced by Anak Agung Banyu Perwita and Yayan Mochamad Yani, the function of international organizations may be separated into three categories, namely:

As an instrument. According to their foreign policy aims, member nations of international organizations employ one another to accomplish certain purposes. as a venue. Members of international organizations might gather to talk about the issues they confront. Several nations regularly raise internal issues via international organizations in an effort to attract attention from other nations. as a self-employed actor.

As an independent actor. International organizations can make their own decisions without being influenced by power or coercion from outside the organization. A functional international organization certainly has a function in carrying out its activities. This function aims to achieve the desired goal, which is. related to providing



assistance in overcoming problems that arise for related parties. The functions of international organizations according to A. Le Roy Bennet are: (Perwita et al, 2006)

As an Arena. To provide the means of cooperation among states in areas which cooperation provides advantages for all or a large number of nations, to provide multiple channels of communication among governments so that areas of accommodation may be explored and easy access will be available when problems arise the involvement of international organizations in conflict is also required, the role of international organizations in international relations has now been recognized because of the success, actions and policies of international organizations can solve various problems that are being faced by a country and can be a means of dealing with problems that arise through good cooperation. it has been agreed.

It has been previously explained that the country of Papua New Guinea has faced problems related to inequality and gender-based violence which are rooted and become problems that cause many victims so that the presence of international organizations, in this case UN Women, intervenes in existing problems, especially gender-based violence in Papua. New Guinea is indeed relevant for discussion. UN Women as an international organization can help address gender-based issues in Papua New Guinea. UN Women is also an international organization that has the capability and has a strong role in helping to alleviate cases of gender based violence and inequality throughout the world. It can be seen from the roles of the three international organizations above, it is hoped that UN Women can become a means of resolving gender based violence in Papua New Guinea.

## **A. Concept of Role in International Organizations**

Roles can be described as individuals or groups who apply actions on the basis of their positional status. The definition of role is as follows: Role is a dynamic aspect of position when a person carries out his rights and obligations, he carries out a role'. (Soekanto, 2002 )

The definition of role is that a role is a set of behaviors expected of a person or structure that occupies a position in the system. The role of a single structure, or a series, is determined by the expectations of other people or the behaviour of the role itself, it is also determined by the role holders against the demands and situations that encourage the implementation of the role. Role is a dynamic aspect of position, so he has carried out a role (Soekanto, 2001). The emergence of a hope can be explored from two sources. First, what other people have about political factors. Second, expectations can also arise from the way the role holder interprets the role he holds, namely his own expectations about what should and should not be done.

While the usefulness of this role theory, as the most important analytical tool is to explain and predict the behaviour of international organizations. Roles can be seen as duties or obligations to a position as well as rights to a position. Roles are interdependent and related to expectations. These expectations are not limited to action, but also include expectations regarding motivation, beliefs, feelings, attitudes and values” (Perwita et al, 2005). So the role can be understood as the function played by the actor in an arena. In this research, the actor in question is UN Women as an

international organization, while the arena in question is UN Women's efforts in dealing with gender-based violence in Papua New Guinea.

#### **1.4.2. Theory of Gender Based Violence (GBV)**

Many theories of violence put forward by experts. In general, the concept of violence refers to two things: first, violence is an act of hurting other people, causing injuries or experiencing pain and second, violence refers to the use of physical force that is not common in a culture (Wiyata, 2002). In everyday language, the concept of violence includes a very broad meaning, ranging from acts of destroying property, rape, beatings, ritual destruction, torture and even murder. According to the origin of the word, violence (violence) comes from a combination of the Latin words vis and latus. Vis means power and strength while latus means carrying.

So sociologically, violence is a social conflict that is out of control by society by ignoring social norms and values, giving rise to destructive actions. The term violence is used to describe behaviour both overt and covert and both offensive and defensive accompanied by the use of force against other people. Therefore, there are four types of violence that can be identified, among others; Open violence is violence that can be seen as a fight, Covert violence is hidden or indirect violence such as threatening behaviour, Aggressive violence is violence that is done not for protection but to gain something such as rape, defensive violence is violence committed as an act of self-protection.

The definition of violence put forward by Soetandyo, violence is an act carried out by a person or a number of people who are in a strong position (or who are feeling strong) against a person or a number of people who are in a weaker position, with superior strength, physical or non-physical, with the intention to cause suffering on the part of those who are being the object of violence (Mufida, 2004). Another definition of violence is presented by Galtung in a comprehensive manner, Galtung argues that: Violence occurs when humans are influenced in such a way that their actual physical and mental realizations are below their potential realization. Violence here is defined as the cause of the difference between the potential and the actual, on the one hand humans have potential that still exists within and on the other hand the potential demands to be actualized, namely by realizing and developing themselves and their world with the values they hold (Santoso, 2002).

Furthermore, Galtung also outlines six important dimensions of violence, namely: Physical and psychological violence. In physical violence, the human body is hurt physically even to the point of murder while psychological violence is pressure intended to reduce mental abilities or the brain. Positive or negative violence. A reward oriented system that actually has control, is not free, is less open and tends to be manipulative even though it provides enjoyment and euphoria. There is an object or not. In certain actions there is still a threat of physical and psychological violence even though it does not result in casualties but limits human action. There is a subject or not. Violence is called direct or personal if there is an actor and if there is no perpetrator it is called structural or indirect. Intentional or not. Focusing on the effect and not the

goal, an understanding that only emphasizes the intentional element is of course not enough to see and overcome the structural violence that works subtly and unintentionally.

From the victim's point of view, intentionally or not, violence is still violence. The visible and the hidden. Visible violence, both personal and structural, can be seen even indirectly, while hidden violence is something that is latent but can easily explode. Covert violence will occur if the situation becomes so unstable that the actual level of realization can drop easily. Other types of violence that is also relevant to use in this research is the gender based violence. Gender-based violence is a global public health problem and human rights violation that is a major feature of humanitarian crises (Bhuvanendra and Holmes, 2014; Enarson and Chakrabati, 2009). Significant increases in gender based violence have been found in various emergency contexts and it has been established that factors are associated with these events – such as the collapse of social structures, services and infrastructure; transfer; family separation and disruption of social norms - increase the risk of gender-based violence (James et al, 2014; Rumbach et al, 2014; Fordham, 2011).

It is widely recognized that in contexts where gender inequality and gender based violence exist in non-emergency times and exacerbate crisis situations (IASC, 2015). Gender-based violence exists in every corner of the world, in various degrees and forms. Its definition is debated and continues to evolve. Gender based violence is characterized as a form of discrimination as well as a violation of human rights (UN General Assembly 2006). Gender-based violence is any intentional act that harms

someone 27 Dr. Ani Purwanti, S.H., M.H. based on power inequalities resulting from gender roles. Most cases involve women and girls (International Rescue Committee, 2007).

The recognition that girls and women suffer greatly from socially constructed gender-based power inequalities is reflected in the UN definition of Violence Against Women as “an act of gender-based violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately” (UN GA, 2006). Reflecting this emphasis, most of the gender-based violence interventions reviewed in this paper address sexual violence perpetrated against women; However, the targets of the intervention included social norms relating to men, masculinity, and acceptance of same-sex relationships other than women and heterosexual partners.

The World Health Organization underlines that “violence against women takes many different forms, manifested in a series of diverse, interrelated and sometimes repetitive forms. It can include physical, sexual and psychological/emotional abuse and economic abuse and exploitation, experienced in a variety of settings, from private to public, and in today's globalized world, transcending national boundaries” (WHO, 2009) . Violence can be perpetrated by an intimate partner, family member or acquaintance and can occur in the home, public arena or professional setting. Violence can also be perpetrated by or between women and girls themselves (for example, mutilation of the genitals of women and women who assist in the sex trade or rape in a conflict).

#### 1. Operationalization Table

This study uses two variables consisting of the independent variable and the dependent variable. The independent variable is a variable that affects the dependent variable in the study.

The independent variable can also be the cause of changes that cause the dependent variable to arise, while the dependent variable in question is a variable that is influenced or can also be said to be a variable that is the result of the existence of independent variables in the study. The independent variable referred to in this study is the role of *UN Women* as an international organization. Meanwhile, the dependent variable in question is the problem of gender based violence in Papua New Guinea. These two variables will be analyzed at the international level using three approaches, namely *arena, independent actors, and instrument*

The three mentioned aspects will be projected in the data analysis process, so that the role of UN Women and its impact on tackling gender based violence can be done in Papua New Guinea.

First, as an **instrument**, UN Women plays a role as a means to resolve conflict of gender based violence in Papua New Guinea. In theory, the role of international organizations as instruments can also be seen if UN Women maximizes and or uses its role as an instrument to achieve a goal based on Papua New Guinea's foreign policy objectives.

The expected role as an instrument is regarding socialization carried out by UN Women in increasing public awareness about gender-based violence which can have a positive impact on the international community. Apart from that, UN Women as an

instrument will also be examined through various domestic and foreign collaborations with government organizations and non-governmental organizations in dealing with cases of gender based violence in Papua New Guinea.

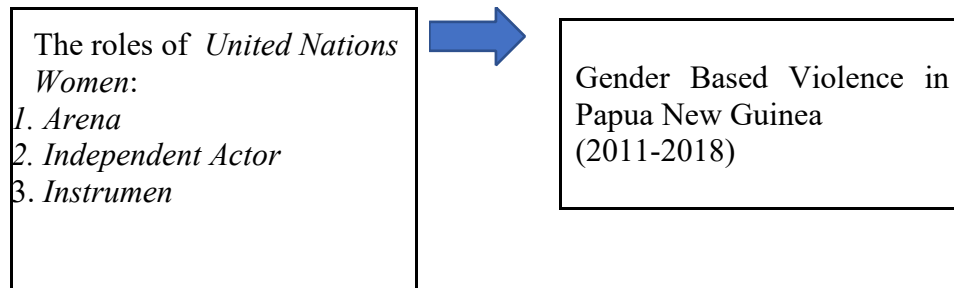
Second, as an **arena**, the role of UN Women will be examined using benchmarks that indicate how an international organization is able to form a forum and place to carry out diplomacy related to gender based violence in Papua New Guinea. In terms of the role of the international organization arena, UN Women is expected to be a means of solving Papua New Guinea's domestic problems, in this case gender based violence which also aims to get international attention which can assist the process of handling gender based violence in Papua New Guinea.

Third, the role of UN Women as an **independent actor** can be seen through how UN Women maximizes its role as an international organization that can make its own decisions without being influenced by other parties or decisions taken without coercion from interested parties. In this research, the role of UN Women as an independent actor will be analyzed through policies issued by UN Women in dealing with gender based violence in Papua New Guinea. In addition, as an independent international organization, UN Women will also be analyzed through how UN Women applies this policy in dealing with gender based violence in Papua New Guinea.

Analytical Framework

Chart 1.1 Analytical Framework





Source: Own Elaboration

### 1. Research Arguments

Based on the description of the research variables previously described, the authors put forward the main argument that UN Women has carried out its role as an international organization that has a mandate to promote major shifts in state actions and norms, changing social norms, gender stereotypes and ingrained discriminatory practices.

In culture, tradition and religion. In the research that will be carried out regarding gender-based violence in Papua New Guinea, the author uses the argument that in 2011-2018, UN Women has carried out its duties in tackling gender-based violence in Papua New Guinea. Therefore, this research will be conducted and oriented based on the following factors:

1. Lack of public and government awareness regarding the problem of gender based violence in Papua New Guinea
2. The lack of policies implemented by the government of Papua New Guinea in tackling gender based violence in Papua New Guinea has led to the possibility of worsening the situation of gender based violence in Papua New Guinea.

3. Implementation of UN Women's role in tackling gender-based violence in Papua New Guinea which can reduce the number of genderbased violence in Papua New Guinea and cooperation between UN Women and the government of Papua New Guinea which is not very significant.

## **1.5 Research Method**

### 1.5.1 Research Type

In this research, the writer will use qualitative research method. Qualitative research method is a method or research method that emphasizes analysis or descriptive. In a qualitative research process things that are subject perspectives are emphasized and theoretical foundations are used by researchers as guides, so that the research process is in accordance with the facts encountered in the field when conducting research.

Qualitative research methods aim to explain a phenomenon in depth and are carried out by collecting data as deeply as possible.(True, 2010) Qualitative methods prioritize observation of phenomena and examine more into the substance of the meaning of these phenomena. The analysis and acumen of qualitative research are greatly affected by the strength of the words and sentences used.

Attention when a researcher conducts research with qualitative methods will focus more on human elements, objects, and institutions, as well as the relationships or interactions between these elements, in an effort to understand an event, behavior, or

phenomenon. The qualitative analysis in this paper is used to describe, record, analyze, and describe the cooperation between international organizations and countries, UN Women and Papua New Guinea.

### 1.5.2 Data Types and Sources

The types of data in this study is secondary data. According to Husein Umar, secondary data is a primary data that has been further processed and presented either by primary data collectors or by other parties, for example in the form of tables or diagrams. Meanwhile, according to Nur Indrianto and Bambang Supomo, secondary data is a source of research data obtained by researchers indirectly through intermediary media (obtained and recorded by other parties). Examples of secondary data include company records or documentation in the form of attendance, salaries, company published financial reports, government reports, data obtained from magazines, and so on. In this study, secondary data was obtained from existing data in books, journals and the internet regarding the role of UN Women in tackling gender-based violence in Papua New Guinea.

### 1.5.3 Data Collection Techniques

The type of research used is a literature study. The literature study method is a series of activities related to methods of collecting library data, reading and taking notes, and managing research materials (Zed, 2008).

Literature study is an activity that is required in research, especially academic research whose main objective is to develop theoretical as well as practical aspects. Literature studies are carried out by each researcher with the main objective of finding a foothold/foundation to obtain and build a theoretical basis, frame of mind, and determine provisional conjectures or also known as research hypotheses. So that researchers can group, allocate organize, and use a variety of literature in their field.

By conducting a literature study, researchers have a broader and deeper understanding of the problem to be studied. After obtaining the data needed in writing this research, then the data is managed systematically according to the procedures for writing a thesis in the guidebook for preparing and thesis writing for the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Hasanuddin Makassar in 2022.

The author uses qualitative analysis techniques in analyzing the data obtained with the aim of clearly explaining how the relationship is between international actors such as international organizations and countries, namely UN Women and Indonesia. At the same time explaining the role of UN Women in carrying out the program and providing its contribution, especially in eradicating gender based violence in Papua New Guinea. The writing technique method presented by the author is deductive, in which the paragraph presented is preceded by a general description or main idea of the paragraph and then specific conclusions are drawn.

#### 1.5.4 Research Stages

According to Sugiyono (2007), there are three main stages in qualitative research:

1. Description stage or orientation stage. At this stage the researcher describes what is seen heard and felt. The new researcher makes a cursory list of the information he has obtained.
2. Reduction stage. At this stage, the researcher reduces all the information obtained in the first stage to focus on a particular problem.
3. Selection stage. At this stage, the researcher describes the focus that has been set in more detail and then conducts an in-depth analysis of the focus of the problem. The result is a theme that is constructed based on the data obtained as knowledge, hypotheses, and even new theories.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 International Organization

In understanding the international organization theory, first it is important to look at the theory itself through various international relation perspective in which explain and emphasis the fundamental basis of the theory.

According to the prevailing school of thought in the field of international relations known as realism (Morgenthau, 1948), nations are seen as the most important players in international politics. This theory proposes that states always behave in their own best interests and strive to achieve the highest possible level of power and safety. According to realists contend that international institutions are frequently weak and inefficient due to a lack of strength and authority that allows them to implement the judgments that they make (Mearsheimer, 2001).

According to Moravcsik (1998), liberalism is another significant paradigm in the field of international relations. This theory places an emphasis on cooperation and interdependence among different governments. This theory proposes that international organizations have the potential to play a significant part in the promotion of peace, security, and economic prosperity (Ruggie, 1993). According to this theory, international organizations may play an essential role in the promotion of peace by encouraging collaboration and resolving problems through peaceful ways.

International organizations have the ability to mold and change the identity and norms of states, which in turn can influence the behavior of states within the international system (Finnemore, 1996). Constructivism is a theory that emphasizes the role of identity, norms, and ideas in international relations (Wendt 1992).

In addition to the theory of international relations, it is essential to investigate the dependency theory, which plays a crucial role in comprehending the concept of international organization. According to its core, the Dependency theory is a theory in international relations that places an emphasis on the reliance that exists between states and sees international organizations as means by which states may seek cooperation in order to accomplish their objectives (Cardoso, 1973). In other words, the Dependency theory considers international organizations as a tool.

Additionally, there are academics who contend that international organizations have a role and have relevance in the global arena, which includes the following: The maintenance of peace and safety is one of the goals of international organizations. According to Annan (2000), one of the primary justifications for the significance of international organizations is that they contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security. International organizations can contribute to the de-escalation of tensions and the prevention of wars (Ghali, 1992) by offering a platform for debate and negotiation, as well as methods for the resolution of conflicts and the maintenance of peace. In addition to facilitating global cooperation, international organizations are also utilised. According to Keohane (1984), international organizations make it easier for

nations to work together on a variety of problems, such as commerce, economic growth, public health, and protecting the environment.

By providing a platform for collaboration and information-sharing, international organizations can help to address global problems that no single nation can tackle alone (Nye, 1990). International organization also work to strengthen international law and human rights: International organizations also play an important role in promoting and enforcing international law and human rights (Henkin, 1979). By establishing norms and standards, monitoring compliance, and holding states accountable for violations, international organizations can help to promote greater respect for human rights and the rule of law (Sands, 2005).

International organization also used to improve Global Public Goods. International organizations can also provide global public goods, such as scientific research, disaster relief, and cultural preservation, that benefit all nations and individuals (Sachs, 2005). By pooling resources and expertise, international organizations can provide services and goods that might not otherwise be available or affordable (Sen, 1999).

Finally, international organization is used to foster democracy and good Governance. International organizations can play an important role in fostering democracy and good governance by providing technical assistance, monitoring elections, and promoting transparency and accountability (Carothers, 2002). According to Clive Archer, International organization have some roles and function that is significant in the international arena. In his book "International Organizations"



(2001), Archer argues that international organizations play several important roles in the international system, including: Providing a forum for diplomacy and negotiation. International organizations provide a space for states to come together and discuss common problems, share information and expertise, and negotiate solutions.

This can be particularly important in resolving conflicts or addressing global challenges that require collective action. Setting norms and standards. International organizations can play an important role in setting norms and standards that shape state behavior. This can include standards for human rights, environmental protection, trade, and other areas. By establishing common norms and expectations, international organizations can help to promote cooperation and reduce tensions among states. Implementing policies and programs. International organizations can implement policies and programs that address global challenges and benefit their member states. This can include programs for economic development, humanitarian assistance, environmental protection, and other areas. By pooling resources and expertise, international organizations can often achieve more than individual states acting alone.

Monitoring and enforcing compliance. International organizations can monitor compliance with international agreements and hold states accountable for violations. This can include human rights monitoring, environmental monitoring, and other types of monitoring. By promoting compliance and accountability, international organizations can help to strengthen the rule of law in the international system. Providing a platform for civil society. International organizations can provide a platform for civil society actors, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and

advocacy groups, to engage with the international system. This can include participation in decision-making processes, advocacy for specific issues, and monitoring of international organizations' activities. By providing a voice for civil society, international organizations can help to promote democratic participation and accountability in the international system. .

As an Arena. The arena role suggests that international organizations provide a forum for states to interact and compete with each other. In this role, international organizations are seen as neutral facilitators of diplomacy and negotiation, and member states are the primary actors (Haas, 1964). Scholars have argued that international organizations provide a platform for states to engage with each other, negotiate solutions to common problems, and establish norms and rules for behaviour in the international system. The arena role of international organizations is a key aspect of the broader concept of international governance, which refers to the collective efforts of states and non-state actors to address global problems through rules, norms, and institutions.

International organizations play an important role as arenas for states to interact with each other beyond their territorial borders. The traditional understanding of territoriality in international relations assumes that states are bounded, self-contained units that exercise exclusive control over their territories. However, he suggests that this understanding of territoriality is increasingly challenged by globalizing forces that erode state sovereignty and create new forms of interdependence between states. International organizations serve as arenas for states to negotiate and manage these new

forms of interdependence. They provide a space for states to engage with each other on issues that transcend national boundaries, such as environmental protection, human rights, and economic development. In this way, international organizations help to bridge the gap between traditional notions of territorial sovereignty and the realities of global interdependence.

It highlights the importance of the arena role of international organizations in facilitating international cooperation and managing global interdependence. It also underscores the need for new approaches to international relations that take into account the changing nature of territoriality in the modern world. (Ruggie, 1993)

As an independent actor. The independent actor role suggests that international organizations have a significant degree of autonomy and can act independently of their member states (Slaughter 2004). In this role, international organizations are seen as important policy actors in their own right, with their own agendas and interests. International organizations have their own agendas and interests, and can act as important policy actors in their own right. They suggest that international organizations can exercise agency and influence over global governance, and that their decisions and actions can have significant impacts on global outcomes.

Anne-Marie Slaughter (2004), for example, argues that international organizations can serve as "integrative powers" that work to create new forms of cooperation and governance in the global system. Ian Hurd, meanwhile, suggests that the United Nations Security Council is an important independent actor that exercises significant power in global politics. Barnett and Finnemore, in their book "Rules for

the World," explore the ways in which international organizations shape global norms and standards through their rule-making and monitoring activities. International organization as an independent actor challenges the traditional understanding of international relations as a state-centric system, and highlights the growing importance of non-state actors in shaping global governance.

Another fine example to further understand the concept of international organization as an independent actor can be seen through Ian Hurd's publication titled "After Anarchy: Legitimacy and Power in the United Nations Security Council" (2011), Ian Hurd explores the independent actor role of international organizations, with a focus on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Hurd argues that the UNSC, as an international organization, can act as an independent actor with significant power and legitimacy in the international system.

Hurd notes that the traditional understanding of international organizations as mere instruments of states is increasingly challenged by the reality of complex and multi-layered global governance. He suggests that international organizations have their own agendas, interests, and decision-making processes, and can act independently of their member states. According to Hurd, the UNSC is a particularly important example of an international organization that exercises significant independent power and influence. The UNSC has the authority to authorize the use of force, impose sanctions, and establish peacekeeping missions, among other things. Its decisions can have significant impacts on global security and international relations.

Hurd also emphasizes the importance of legitimacy in the independent actor role of international organizations. He suggests that international organizations can gain legitimacy by following established rules and procedures, acting transparently and accountably, and reflecting the values and interests of their member states and broader international community. As an Instrument, international organizations are primarily tools or instruments used by member states to achieve their foreign policy goals. In this role, international organizations are seen as relatively passive actors, implementing decisions made by their member states (Finnemore, 2004). The instrument role of international organizations is a concept in international relations that suggests that international organizations are primarily tools or instruments of their member states.

International organizations are created by states to achieve specific policy goals, and are therefore ultimately subservient to their member states' interests. Scholars suggest that international organizations have limited autonomy and can only act within the constraints of their member states' preferences and agendas. Ernst B. Haas (1958), for example, argues that the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was created by member states as a means of achieving economic integration, and that the organization's activities were driven by member states' economic interests.

James G. March and Johan P. Olsen (1984), in their work on new institutionalism, suggest that international organizations are created to solve collective action problems and that their effectiveness is determined by their ability to align with member states' preferences. In his publication "International Institutions and State Power: Essays in International Relations Theory" (1989), Robert O. Keohane explores

the role of international organizations as instruments of state power. Keohane argues that international organizations are created by states to help them achieve their goals, but they can also constrain state behaviour by creating new norms and rules.

International organizations are created by states as instruments for solving collective action problems, such as coordinating on issues of global importance like climate change, trade, or security. International organizations can provide a forum for states to negotiate and make decisions, and can also help enforce agreements and commitments made by member states. International organizations can constrain state behavior by creating new norms and rules that limit state sovereignty. For example, international organizations can establish human rights standards or environmental regulations that member states are expected to follow, even if it goes against their national interests.

International organizations can be used by states as a tool to advance their interests, but they can also limit state autonomy by creating new norms and rules that must be followed by all member states. It's worth noting that some scholars argue that international organizations can play all three roles simultaneously, depending on the specific issue or context. Additionally, the roles of international organizations may evolve over time, as their mandates and activities change in response to shifting global dynamics.

## **2.2 Gender Based Violence (GBV)**

The concept and theory of violence has been explored by scholars in various fields, including political science, sociology, psychology, and philosophy. Scholars have developed various theories and perspectives on violence. One perspective said that violence can never be a means to achieve political goals, as it destroys rather than creates power (Arendt 1970). In her book "On Violence" (1970), Hannah Arendt explores the concept and theory of violence. She argues that violence is distinct from power, and that it cannot be used as a means to achieve political goals.

Arendt defines violence as "the most extreme form of power," and argues that it is a destructive force that destroys rather than creates power. She suggests that violence is often used as a means of coercion, and that it is employed when other means of persuasion have failed. Violence and force are also distinguishable, arguing that force is a legitimate means of maintaining order and upholding the law. Force, according to Arendt, is a form of power that is derived from the consent of the governed, and is exercised in the service of the common good.

It challenges the common belief that violence can be a legitimate means of achieving political goals. It is argued that violence is inherently destructive, and that it can never create a stable or just political order. Instead, it is suggested that political power is best achieved through persuasion and dialogue, and that violence should only be used as a last resort. The concept and theory of violence have a nuanced understanding. It challenges the common assumption that violence is a legitimate means of achieving political goals, and suggests that alternative forms of power, such

as force and persuasion, can be more effective in creating a just and stable political order.

Other theory of Violence comes from Johan Galtung which developed the concept of structural violence, that refers to the ways in which social and political structures can harm individuals and groups without the need for direct physical force. In his book "Violence, Peace, and Peace Research" (1969), Johan Galtung proposes a comprehensive framework for understanding violence and peace. He argues that violence is a structural phenomenon that arises from social, economic, and political inequalities.

There are three main forms of violence: direct violence, cultural violence, and structural violence. Direct violence is physical violence or the threat of physical violence. Cultural violence is the use of language, symbols, and rituals to justify and legitimize violence. Structural violence is the unequal distribution of power and resources that leads to poverty, hunger, and other forms of suffering. Peace can be achieved through positive peace, which involves the creation of social, economic, and political conditions that promote equality, justice, and wellbeing. Negative peace, on the other hand, is simply the absence of direct violence.

It addresses the importance of the root causes of violence and promoting social justice as a means of achieving peace. He argues that violence is not simply a result of individual behaviour or psychological factors, but is rather a structural phenomenon that requires systemic change. The framework provides a comprehensive understanding of violence and peace, and emphasizes the importance of addressing the



underlying structural inequalities that give rise to violence. His work has been influential in the fields of peace studies, conflict resolution, and international relations (Galtung, 1969)

The role of violence in maintaining power structures and argues that anarchism, or the absence of a centralized state, can provide an alternative to the violence and oppression of state power (Scott, 2012). In his book "Two Cheers for Anarchism: Six Easy Pieces on Autonomy, Dignity, and Meaningful Work and Play" (2012), James C. Scott explores the role of violence in maintaining power structures. He argues that violence is a tool that is often used by those in power to maintain their position, and that it is often disguised as "law and order" or "legitimate force."

Violence can take many forms, including physical violence, economic violence, and symbolic violence. Physical violence is the most obvious form of violence, and involves the use of force to harm or intimidate others. Economic violence, on the other hand, involves the use of economic power to exploit and oppress others. Symbolic violence involves the use of cultural and social norms to maintain power, such as through the imposition of language, dress, and behaviour codes.

It is argued that violence is not always necessary to maintain power, and that alternative forms of organization, such as anarchism, can provide a more peaceful and equitable system. Anarchism is based on the idea of self-governance and voluntary association, and seeks to eliminate the hierarchical power structures that often give rise to violence. Violence is a necessary and legitimate means of maintaining power. He argues that violence is often used to uphold unjust systems of oppression and

exploitation, and that alternative forms of organization, such as anarchism, can provide a more just and equitable society.

In the theory of violence there is also branch of violence theory that talks about the gender based violence. gender-based violence is recognized as a type of violence by scholars. It refers to any form of violence or abuse that is directed at an individual based on their gender or perceived gender. This type of violence is rooted in gender inequality and is often used as a means of maintaining power and control over women and marginalized gender groups. Scholars have been studying gender-based violence for many years, and the concept has gained increasing recognition and attention in recent decades. In 1993, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, which defined gender-based violence as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."

Since then, a wide range of scholars from diverse fields including sociology, gender studies, psychology, and public health, have conducted research on gender based violence. This research has led to increased understanding of the prevalence, causes, and consequences of gender-based violence, and has helped to inform policies and programs aimed at preventing and addressing this issue. In the book "Angry White Men: American Masculinity at the End of an Era" (2013), Michael Kimmel offers a theory on the relationship between masculinity and gender-based violence. Kimmel

argues that some men resort to violence as a means of asserting their power and control in a changing world, particularly in response to challenges to their traditional gender roles and privileges.

Gender-based violence is a product of what he calls "aggrieved entitlement," a sense of frustration and anger among men who feel they are losing their privileged position in society. This feeling is particularly acute among white, working-class men who feel they are being displaced by women and people of color in the workplace and in positions of power. Kimmel argues that this sense of aggrieved entitlement can lead some men to lash out violently against women, minorities, and other perceived threats to their status and power.

It is needed to address the underlying social and cultural factors that contribute to gender-based violence, including gender inequality, toxic masculinity, and the privileging of certain identities over others. By challenging these deeply ingrained attitudes and beliefs, it may be possible to create a more equal and just society where gender-based violence is no longer tolerated (Kimmel, 2017).

Kimberlé Crenshaw who develop the concept of intersectionality, in her 1991 article, "Mapping the Margins: Intersectionality, Identity Politics, and Violence Against Women of Color," discusses the theory of gender-based violence.

Traditional feminist analyses of gender-based violence have been inadequate in addressing the experiences of women of color. She explains that women of color face unique forms of violence due to their intersectional identities, which include not only their gender but also their race, class, sexuality, and other social categories. Women of

color are often subjected to violence that is both gender-based and racially motivated. For example, Black women are more likely to experience domestic violence than White women, and their experiences are often compounded by racism and poverty. Similarly, Indigenous women in North America are more likely to experience sexual violence and murder than non-Indigenous women, and their experiences are often ignored or dismissed by law enforcement and the media.

The intersectional experiences of women of color require a new framework for analyzing gender-based violence. She proposes an intersectional approach that takes into account the multiple layers of oppression that women of color face. This approach recognizes that gender-based violence is not only about men and women, but also about power and privilege. It also recognizes that women of color face unique forms of violence that cannot be adequately addressed by a single-issue feminist analysis.

Kimberlé Crenshaw's theory of gender-based violence highlights the importance of intersectionality and the need to understand the unique experiences of women of color. In the article "Violence Against Women: An Integrated, Ecological Framework" (1998), Lori Heise offers a conceptual framework for understanding gender-based violence. Gender-based violence is a complex, multifaceted phenomenon that is shaped by a variety of factors at different levels of society.

It is important to examine gender-based violence within its broader social and cultural context. There are four levels of analysis: the individual level (which focuses on the experiences and behaviors of individual perpetrators and victims), the relationship level (which examines the dynamics of violence within intimate

relationships), the community level (which considers the role of community norms and values in shaping attitudes towards gender-based violence), and the societal level (which looks at broader structural factors such as gender inequality, poverty, and political instability).

Its framework also highlights the importance of taking an integrated approach to addressing gender-based violence. Rather than focusing solely on one level of analysis or intervention, A comprehensive approach is needed that addresses multiple factors simultaneously. This might include strategies such as increasing access to education and economic opportunities for women, promoting gender equality in the media and in popular culture, and strengthening laws and policies that protect women's rights and prevent gender-based violence.

The framework provides a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of gender-based violence, highlighting the importance of addressing both individual and structural factors in order to create lasting change. Other scholars also states that gender-based violence is rooted in patriarchal systems that perpetuate gender inequality and power imbalances between men and women. Gender-based violence highlights the ways in which it is both a cause and a consequence of gender inequality. She argues that violence against women is used to maintain male dominance and control over women's bodies and lives, and that it serves as a powerful tool for reinforcing gender roles and stereotypes.

At the same time, gender-based violence also reinforces and perpetuates gender inequality by limiting women's access to education, employment, and other

opportunities (Bunch, 1987) It is also emphasized the importance of recognizing the diversity of experiences of gender-based violence, and the ways in which it intersects with other forms of oppression and marginalization. For example, she highlights the ways in which race, class, sexuality, and other factors can shape women's experiences of gender-based violence, and argues that an intersectional approach is necessary to fully understand and address the issue.

Gender-based violence provides an important feminist perspective on the issue, highlighting the ways in which it is intimately connected to broader systems of power and inequality. Her work emphasizes the need for a holistic approach to addressing gender-based violence that recognizes its complex and multifaceted nature, and that works to challenge and transform the patriarchal systems that enable it to persist. Based on the theories by scholars regarding International organization and gender based violence, the author are going to focus on the theory of the role of international organization by Clive archer and the gender based violence theory by Lori Heise. Both are very suitable theory to use in this research.