

**THE ROLE OF UN WOMEN IN COMBATING  
WOMEN TRAFFICKING IN INDONESIA**



**THESIS**

Submitted as one of the requirements to obtain a bachelor's degree in the  
Department of International Relations

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**THE TITLE PAGE:  
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Majoring in International Relations,  
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**FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
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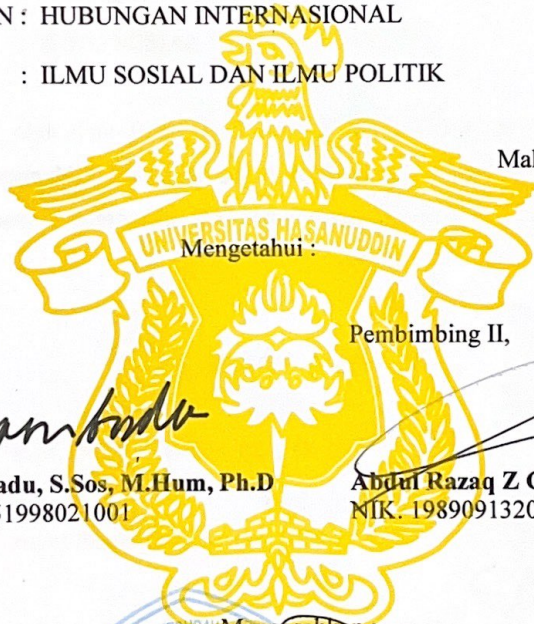
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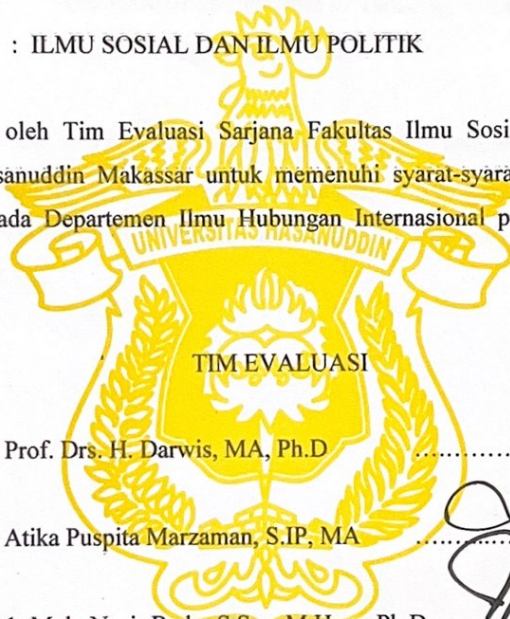
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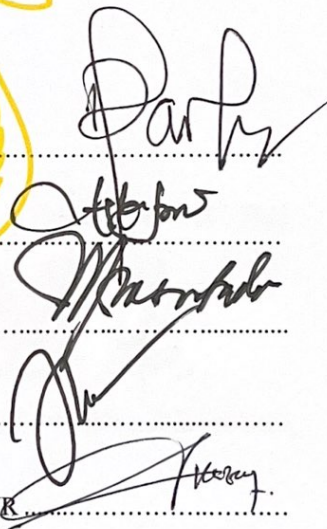
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## STATEMENT LETTER

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## PREFACE

All praise and thanks to Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'Ala, the Most Merciful. For all of the graces, blessings, and bounties that have been bestowed upon the writer in order for him to complete this thesis successfully. Remember to send sholawat and greetings to the wonderful Prophet Muhammad Shallalu, Alaihi wa sallam, family, friends, and relevants.

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Finally, the author hopes that this thesis will be valuable to all of us and that it will serve as input material for the world of educational developers.

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(Rizky Apriyanti Utami)

## ABSTRACT

**Rizky Apriyanti Utami, (E061191022), “The Roles of UN Women in Combating Women Trafficking in Indonesia”**, under the guidance of Muh. Nasir Badu, S.Sos, M.Hum, Ph.D as my first advisor, and Abdul Razaq Z. Cangara, S.IP, M.Si, M. IR as my second advisor, at the Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

The purpose of this thesis is to determine the role of UN Women in combating women trafficking in Indonesia through programs developed and ratified by UN Women and the Indonesian government, as well as to identify the barriers to combating women trafficking in Indonesia. The descriptive research approach was utilized to prepare this thesis, with data gathering techniques in the form of literature reviews gathered from diverse sources such as books, journals, articles, official internet sites, and reports linked to this topic.

UN Women aims to support and rehabilitate survivors of human trafficking, particularly women, by providing critical services such as psychiatric and legal assistance, as well as socioeconomic empowerment programs. These projects use a human rights-based approach to victim assistance in order to combat traffickers and assist Indonesia's most vulnerable citizens. UN Women's comprehensive and proactive strategy to eliminate women trafficking in Indonesia includes activities addressing prevention, response, and victim protection, all of which are vital steps toward protecting women's rights and well-being.

*Keywords: women trafficking, sex slavery, violence against women, UN Women.*

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Women trafficking is a type of organized crime in which the criminals play several roles. Furthermore, "women trafficking" is a "transnational crime" because it crosses national borders. Women trafficking is a major issue. Victims of human trafficking face a variety of consequences, including prostitution (PSK), work exploitation, and other forms of exploitation. Meanwhile, from the standpoint of actors, it is often carried out by labor supply agencies with the promise of providing work and is carried out either passively (job advertisements) or actively (straight to people's homes), recruiting individuals who truly need jobs. The exploitation of this workforce places the workers in a work structure that is similar to forced labor, with no clear remuneration, no working conditions, no employment protection, and so on. According to the findings of an International Labor Organization (ILO) study, around 12.3 million individuals worldwide are stuck in forced labor. As the largest forced labor region, Asia has over 9.5 million forced laborers. The remainder are split over 1.3 million people in Latin America and the Caribbean, 660 thousand in Sub-Saharan Africa, 260 thousand in the Middle East and North Africa, 360 thousand in industrialized countries, and 210 in transition countries. 40-50% of victims of forced labor are women under the age of 18 (ILO, 2017).

As a result, prostitution and sexual exploitation are forms of recruitment for the international sex industry, similar to recruitment for other types of migrant workers (domestic maids, restaurant employees, or later jobs in the entertainment sector), and are frequently disguised as recruitment to become migrant workers. According to studies on migrant workers, many women who were first hired as migrant workers are eventually pushed to participate in the commercial sex industry. Many of these women have paid recruiters to locate them and work overseas in the prostitution process, unaware of the true nature of the work until they arrive in the country of destination. Because traffickers fabricate their documents, victims are afraid to complain to authorities for fear of being detained or deported. To keep women and girls from fleeing, they use violence or threats of violence. Victims may also be held captive and heavily guarded, as well as loaded with obligations that do not exist or are greater than they are, so that their revenue from forced services is withheld.

Victims have been subjected to sexual violence. Sexual violence is about more than just sex. Although the abuser may try to convince the victim and himself that behavior such as sexual assault is genuinely motivated by sexual attraction and romantic desire, the underlying issue is abuse of power or authority. The majority of sexual assault in this form of harassment is committed by men against women.

As the US Embassy has stated for the last three years, criminals of trafficking primarily target women, exploiting them from Indonesia to



abroad. Women trafficking occurs in all 38 provinces of Indonesia. The government estimates that more than two million of the six to eight million Indonesians working abroad are undocumented or have overstayed their visas, increasing the risk of human trafficking; the actual number of undocumented Indonesian workers is likely to be much higher (US Embassy, 2022).

Due to the epidemic, over 200,000 documented Indonesian migrant workers returned to Indonesia during the reporting period. Labor traffickers frequently take advantage of Indonesians in Asia (particularly China, South Korea, and Singapore) and the Middle East (particularly Saudi Arabia), particularly for domestic, factory, construction, and manufacturing work, on coconut plantations, Malaysian palm plantations, and fishing boats in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. In Syria, Indonesian women are exploited through forced labor. Many Indonesian domestic workers work in Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, and the Middle East, where they are not protected by local labor laws and frequently exhibit indicators of trafficking, such as excessive working hours, a lack of formal contracts, and non-payment of salaries. Many of these workers are from East Nusa Tenggara Province (US Department of State, 2021).

According to non-governmental organizations, unethical labor recruitment companies and sub-agencies are responsible for more than half of all cases of trafficking of Indonesian women abroad. In order to maintain and coerce their staff, Indonesian and international recruiting firms take

advantage of the fact that workers frequently incur debt in order to travel abroad. Furthermore, some companies withhold identity documents and threaten migrants with violence in order to keep them in forced labor. Sex traffickers take advantage of Indonesian women and girls, particularly in Malaysia, Taiwan, and the Middle East. Under the pretense of educational opportunities, several non-profit universities in Taiwan aggressively recruit Indonesians and then place them in exploitative working conditions. These students frequently did not know the details of the employment before arriving, and many experienced contract switching, limited working hours, and bad housing conditions that contradicted their original agreement. At least 100 Indonesians have been brought to Taiwan under the premise of university scholarships, where they are compelled to labor in iron foundries to repay "loans" for purported school costs. Labor traffickers in Indonesia take advantage of women in the fields of mining, manufacturing, oil palm and other plantations, as well as fishing, fish processing, and construction. Traffickers exploit women and girls by forcing them to work as domestic servants. Traffickers can coerce youngsters to participate in illegal drug manufacture, sale, and transportation. Government rules exempt employers in certain sectors, particularly small and medium-sized businesses and labor-intensive industries such as textile manufacture, from the minimum wage requirement, raising the danger of debt-based coercion for workers in these sectors. More than 1.5 million Indonesian girls between the ages of 10 and 17 work on farms, notably tobacco plantations, without sufficient sun

and chemical protection; working without proper protective gear can be evidence of forced labor. Indonesian women are recruited for allegedly legal professions abroad and exploited in the sex trade, especially in Timor-Leste (US Department of State, 2021).

Additionally, the four million "displaced" children under the government's care and the estimated 16,000 homeless children living in urban areas in 2020, including girls, are vulnerable to trafficking. The government's failure to prohibit enterprises from encroaching on indigenous peoples' lands, often in collaboration with local military and police, resulted in displacements that exposed some ethnic minority groups to trafficking. Government officials' widespread corruption supports behaviors that lead to trafficking vulnerabilities in the travel, lodging, and labor recruitment businesses.

Similarly, Malaysia, the second largest destination country for Indonesian migrant workers, is in fact quite destructive to the jobs of Indonesian migrants. As a result, the problem of human trafficking becomes a never-ending story. The topic of migration from Indonesia to Malaysia is part of a lengthy history of Indonesian people migrating to Malaysian land. Only the pattern of migration and political and economic interests differ in Malaysia. Since the 1980s, migrant workers have been active. Because of the high rate of human trafficking and human rights violations against migrant workers, Indonesia imposed a temporary moratorium from 2009 until a new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was negotiated between

the two nations, which was deemed the correct choice. Wherever the protection of migratory workers is contained in the MoU, more attention is required. The signing of the MoU between Indonesia and Malaysia at the end of March 2010 was a significant moment for the continuation of Indonesia-Malaysia. Malaysia related to the sending of migrant workers to Malaysia. With this signing, the re-opening of sending migrant workers to Malaysia has been stopped through a moratorium since the end of June 2009 (US Department of State, 2022).

The MoU between Indonesia and Malaysia regarding migrant workers which was signed at the end of March 2010 was not the first to be carried out, at least previously in 2006 Indonesia had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Malaysia but from its contents there was almost no partiality towards Indonesian migrant workers. The agreement was more about setting terms and conditions. special delivery mechanism for domestic workers. The scope of work is limited and only concerns the interests of Malaysia. There is not a single article that discusses legal protection for migrant workers from Indonesia during placement.

Bareskrim POLRI identified 10 (ten) routes of trafficking in persons, Malaysia and Singapore being transit points for Middle Eastern destinations.

The route in question is as follows:

1. Jakarta – Malaysia – Middle East.
2. Jakarta – Batam – Malaysia – Middle East.
3. Jakarta – Medan – Malaysia – Middle East.

4. Jakarta – Batam – Singapore – Middle East.
5. Bandung – Batam – Malaysia – Middle East.
6. Surabaya – Jakarta – Batam – Malaysia – Middle East.
7. Surabaya – Batam – Malaysia – Middle East.
8. West Nusa Tenggara – Surabaya – Jakarta – Pontianak – Malaysia – Middle East.
9. West Nusa Tenggara – Surabaya – Batam – Malaysia – Middle East.
10. East Nusa Tenggara – Surabaya – Batam – Malaysia – Middle East.

If we look at the number of violence based on the 2019 National Women's Life Experience Survey, which surveys were conducted in previous years, in Indonesia it is still very concerning and recently revealed various cases of sexual crimes in several regions in Indonesia that we can know see in various media. raises various concerns, where women and are often the objects and victims of this crime. For this reason, efforts to prevent violence and enforce justice need to involve all parties. In Indonesia, millions of women and have experienced fear or even experienced incidents of sexual harassment and violence. This fear limits their freedom of movement and their opportunities to achieve their life goals.

In some districts in Indonesia, especially in Java, there is a sub-culture in which families with underage daughters arrange for their child to stay in the city to enter the sex industry so that she earns more than she could possibly earn. This is clearly a trading case. In North Sulawesi, a number of women and young girls knowingly sign contracts to work as strippers or

even sex workers, but are deceived about the working conditions they face, are burdened with debts that do not exist or are greater than they actually are forcibly detained, or cannot refuse to work, so that their fate ends in exploitative conditions which constitute trafficking. There is a fairly high consistency among reports that 30% of sex workers in Indonesia are under the age of 18, girls under 18 who are recruited and sent into the sex industry are victims of trafficking, so consenting to or becoming sex workers is voluntary. become irrelevant.

In addition to being a prostitute (prostitution) women are also used as migrant workers, the number of women migrating from Indonesia to work abroad is increasing. Based on data from the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI), the number of female Indonesian migrant workers reached 3.7 million workers. Migrant workers who are officially registered and according to the procedure are scattered in 150 countries. Meanwhile, based on World Bank data, the number of Indonesian migrant workers abroad is 9 million. The data collected by the World Bank is considered accurate because it has been through scientific research. Women tend to migrate to work in the following jobs:

1. Maid (housemaid, babysitter, nurse for the elderly)
2. Service industry (restaurant waiter, cook, dishwasher)
3. Factory and plantation workers
4. Entertainment industry (sex workers, singers, dancers)

Women are recruited through both official and illegal channels, and often the migrants themselves do not realize the difference. A number of studies show that both legal and illegal “brokers” use the same recruitment and delivery methods. In order to speed up the process and change important information, especially the age of the girl, labor documents are often falsified even when they migrate through legally registered “brokers”. This puts migrant workers at risk of being accused of various immigration violations in the destination country and various exploitations in their work such as salary cuts to pay off debts with high interest, long working hours, as experienced by domestic workers in Singapore having to work for 15 years. hours a day without any vacation period, not being given leave, being given a place to live and eat in poor sanitary conditions, illegal confinement, not being given the opportunity to worship or being prosecuted for violating the rules of their religion.

Workers who wish to return home either for personal reasons, because of their working conditions, or because of fear of sexual harassment and violence, will usually be forced to continue working in order to compensate the agency for their recruitment and transportation costs. It is not uncommon for employers or agents to withhold passports and other documents to ensure that workers do not try to escape. Referring to the various descriptions above, it can be understood that women trafficking is a complex form of crime. Seeing the complexity of the causal factors surrounding the trafficking of women, of course, in carrying out prevention

and control efforts, the Government really needs comprehensive and integrated handling efforts. Not only professional knowledge and expertise is needed, but also information gathering and exchange, adequate cooperation with law enforcement officers such as the police, prosecutors, judges and other related parties, there are government agencies (relevant ministries) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) both locally and Internationally.

The practice of bribery and extortion affects the prosecution, verdict, and sentencing process in civil and criminal cases, including TIP (Trafficking in Person) cases. Legal aid agencies report that cases are often handled very slowly unless bribes are paid and some prosecutors demand compensation from defendants for lighter charges or withdrawal of charges.

Picture 1.1 Presentation of trafficking victims in Indonesia



Source: Sistem Informasi Online Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (SIMFONI PPA) 2021

Based on data compiled by tirto.id, the number of trafficking victims in Indonesia is huge, especially targeting in women. They have been



trafficked both domestically and across borders for a variety of reasons. Absolutely, in combating women trafficking in Indonesia involves multiple actors. The most important actor is the Government of Indonesia. The government's stance on combating women trafficking was reaffirmed in Presidential Decree No. 88 of 2002 concerning the National Action Plan for the Elimination of women trafficking (RAN P3A), as well as the promulgation of the Law on the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons in 2007.

It is stated in the article that: "Everyone who trafficks, sells, for himself or for sale, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a minimum of 3 (three) years and a fine of a maximum of Rp. 300,000,000 (three hundred million rupiah) and a minimum of Rp. 60,000,000 (sixty million rupiah). It is stated in the article that: "Everyone who exploits children economically or sexually with the intention of benefiting themselves or others, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 200,000,000 (two hundred million rupiah)" (Hutabarat Martin, 2013).

The National Action Plan for the Elimination of Women Trafficking (RAN-P3A) is an integrated action plan spanning programs and involving central and regional actors, not just for prevention, law enforcement, and victim protection, but also for addressing the underlying causes of the problem. RAN-P3A implementation is accompanied by real actions in poverty reduction, health, and enhancing the quality of education, both

formal and informal (education in the family), as well as other relevant empowerment activities. RAN-P3A's overarching goal is to "eradicate all forms of women trafficking." The precise goals are as follows: Efforts to abolish women trafficking include preventive measures, taking forceful action against traffickers, and protecting victims through repatriation, rehabilitation, counseling, education, and training. Also, skills, such as ensuring their human rights, so that they can be independent and reintegrate into society. Given the link between human trafficking and transnational organized crime, bilateral and regional cooperation among countries, as well as collaboration with international institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), should be encouraged and developed. Efforts to eradicate women trafficking include taking preventive measures, taking firm action and punishing traffickers, protecting victims through repatriation, rehabilitation, counseling, education, and skills training, as well as ensuring the following: matters relating to their human rights so that they can be independent and reintegrate into society. Given the link between human trafficking and transnational organized crime, bilateral and regional cooperation among countries, as well as collaboration with international institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), should be encouraged and developed.

Meanwhile, the authorities (police, prosecutors, and courts) take legal action against women traffickers in accordance with their authority; however, because women trafficking is a crime that operates in secret, the

general public, community institutions, and NGOs are socialized to actively participate in uncovering this crime by providing information to the authorities if they see, witness, or indicate the existence of trafficking in persons or things. The police have established hotlines that the public can use to report crimes, and the police will reply and follow up on the information supplied quickly.

Women trafficking is actually controlled by Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Women's Protection, but in 2007, Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of UU TPPO was enacted. The South Sulawesi Regional Regulation No. 9 of 2007 on the Prevention and Elimination of Women Trafficking was then implemented. The Indonesian government provides insufficient protection. Authorities did not obtain complete data on the number of identified casualties. Because different government agencies often submit their own statistics, the aggregate data is incomparable with data given in prior periods, and there is a possibility of double counting the number of victims because they are related to different government entities. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) employs victim identification processes to aid Indonesian people living abroad, however, the government lacks a comprehensive or systematic SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) for proactively identifying victims and referring victims to rehabilitation facilities. Observers remark that law enforcement activities, particularly at the district and city levels, do not follow SOPs. Observers are concerned that the government's lack of TIP

SOPs and infrastructure, which comes within the responsibility of police units and local level protection organizations, concentrates on women.

Indonesia is one of the Asian countries where the crime of trafficking in persons (TPPO) is common. Among the various Asian countries, Indonesia is a hub for the delivery and transit of human trafficking aimed at women both locally and internationally. Many Indonesian citizens were victims who were taken to a variety of countries, including Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and others, although Malaysia received the most number of TIP victims from Indonesia.

Indonesia is a source country for employees working overseas, with an estimated 6.5 million to 9 million individuals working legally or illegally abroad, including 2.6 million in Malaysia and 1.8 million in Saudi Arabia, with around 69% being female workers. It is estimated that between 43 and 50 percent labor in the home sector, where there are indicators of human trafficking. 82% were trafficked abroad, while the remaining 18% were trafficked within Indonesia. According to the National Police, as many as 81 victims of human trafficking will be involved in the TIP investigation or prosecution process by 2021. Although a Supreme Court Regulation from 2017 states that judges can allow female victims of crime to testify via video during the legal procedure, the government has not reported if the Supreme Court (MA) will grant this protection to women victims of human trafficking in 2021. The Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) mediated restitution of US\$283,073 for 177 TIP victims and witnesses in

2021, significantly less than in 2020, but did not publish the amount, if any, paid to the victims. The government boosted the LPSK budget from \$4,011,673 in 2020 to \$5,563,380 in 2021 (ILO, 2020).

UN Women is one of the most active protagonists in the fight against human trafficking. It is a United Nations agency that promotes gender equality and the empowerment of women. This aim is, of course, consistent with the fifth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), which is to achieve gender equality. In order to achieve this goal, UN Women engages with the government and, of course, civil society in developing the laws, policies, programs, and services required to ensure that women's needs are adequately addressed and that women's involvement in all parts of life is equal.

In response, the International Organization for Women (UN Women) applauds the DPR's passage of the Bill on the Crime of Sexual Violence (RUU TPKS) on April 12, 2022. The measure was passed thanks to the efforts of Komnas Perempuan and the leadership of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment, as well as the relentless campaign of civil society and rights activists for women's rights across the country. The United Nations in Indonesia has joined forces with KemenPPPA, Komnas Perempuan, and civil society organizations to firmly promote the TPKS Bill's passage (Komnas Perempuan, 2022).

UN Women was founded in response to the UN Secretary General's reaction to UN General Assembly Resolution 63/311. The Secretary General then submitted a report A/64/588 titled "Comprehensive Joint

Entity Proposal for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment" in January 2006. The Secretary-General decided in her report that the creation of a new entity (in this case, UN Women) would further assist other UN system bodies in their responsibilities to promote gender equality and women's empowerment and that the new entity should seek to sharpen the focus and impact of its activities. Gender equality across the UN system (<http://asiapacific.unwomen.org>) United Nations Women is also present not just in numerous nations where human rights violations are common but also on the Asian continent, particularly in Indonesia, in order to help address and eliminate situations of violence against women. UN Women (United Nations Women), an organization that has been formally functioning in Indonesia since 1992, has assisted the Indonesian government and civil society partners in addressing national priorities for gender equality and women's empowerment. UN Women's activity in Indonesia focuses on eradicating human trafficking and violence against women (UN Women, 2021).

In this study, UN Women is a component of the United Nations (UN) IO as well as the world's top international organization focused on gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as a global driver for women's and girls' rights. Based on the UN Charter's objective of equality, UN Women around the world, especially in this case in Indonesia, have a role to play in eliminating discrimination against women in Indonesia as partners

and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action, peace, and security.

As previously explained regarding women trafficking in general, Indonesia as a democratic country which also ratified the CEDAW convention, then has the national legal basis for eliminating women trafficking which leads to sexual violence, although the legal basis for this has not yet been fully created. The existing laws are mostly created only for sexual violence in private spaces, such as the KDRT Criminal Code (Book of the Criminal Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence). Apart from having ratified CEDAW, Indonesia has also not met the target of achieving the goal number 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's), which is about achieving gender equality and empowering all women. Departing from this, the author is interested in discussing through the side of the international organization, UN Women in dealing with this problem, regarding its cooperation and intervention in Indonesia in eradicating women trafficking in Indonesia. In addition, there is no research on the role of international organizations in eradicating sexual violence in public spaces in Indonesia by UN Women. In this regard, the author focuses on what efforts are made by UN Women through its role as an international organization.

## 1.2 Limitation and Problem Formulation

This study focuses on the role of international organizations, including the United Nations Women (UN Women), in combating women trafficking in Indonesia, as well as the barriers to implementing that role in 2019-2021. UN Women collaborates with governments and civil society to develop the laws, policies, programs, and services required to ensure that these criteria are properly implemented and provide substantial benefits to women worldwide. The author took the initiative to take this year's limit to see if UN Women and the government have succeeded in their tasks of lowering the number of women trafficking in Indonesia between the years 2019-2021. The function of UN Women is an intriguing topic for debate. Prostitution, sex slavery, migrant workers, sexual abuse, and other forms of women trafficking are all examples of human trafficking. UN Women has played an essential role in aiding the Indonesian government in combating women trafficking. However, UN Women's efforts to control the rise in women trafficking in Indonesia are not easy. Based on the previously mentioned boundaries of the problem formulation, the authors formulate the problem as follows:

1. What are the roles of UN Women in Combating Women Trafficking in Indonesia?
2. What are the obstacles to UN Women in Combating Women Trafficking in Indonesia?



### **1.3 Objectives and Benefits of Research**

1. To find out its roles as an International Organization and what program has been carried out by UN Women in combating women trafficking in Indonesia.
2. Provide an overview of the data and facts carried out by UN Women in dealing with women trafficking in Indonesia.
3. Academically, this research is expected to be a reference on the role of UN Women in carrying out its organizational goals in combating women trafficking in Indonesia.
4. Practically, this research is expected to provide information on data or programs carried out by UN Women and find out how big the role of UN Women is in combating sexual exploitation and women trafficking in Indonesia.

### **1.4 Theoretical Framework**

This study uses two theories that will clarify the relationship between the two variables studied, the theories are International Organizations and Women Trafficking. 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 Women Trafficking 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 sell 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

The theory of International Organization is a theory that is in derivative of the theory, which argues that actors/institutions play an important role in promoting the anarchy of the international system and other assumptions. According to Clive Archer, an international organization is a formal and continuous structure formed by an agreement between the members (government or non-governmental) of two or more sovereign states with the aim of pursuing the common interests of its members. Then according to Samuel Barkin, International Organizations are inclusive intergovernmental organizations. An inclusive organization can be defined as an organization that can be followed by all interested parties.

From a political perspective, the state does have military and economic power that other institutions or individuals do not have. However, International organizations also manage and allocate funds from, by, and for all programs and roles within the country itself. Then from a legal perspective, in international law, states are recognized as actors, but International Organizations are also subjects in international law. Even states are sovereign members of

the International Organization itself. States as the original subject of international law are the ones who establish international organizations. In this regard, everything is mutually sustainable even though these organizations were only born at the end of the 19th century, but their development was very rapid after the end of World War II. This phenomenon is developing not only at the universal level but also at the regional level. According to JG Starke, the existence of international organizations has a very close relationship with international law that is applied in today's modern era. The status of International Organizations as subjects of international law that helps the process of forming international law itself, can be said as a tool to force the rules of international law to be obeyed. Especially, in this case in the country where the International Organization is headquartered.

According to Clive Archer in his book "International Organizations", an international organization is defined as a formal and continuous structure formed by an agreement between the members (government and non-government) of two or more sovereign states with the aim of pursuing the common interests of its members.

Another opinion, according to Teuku May Rudy, International organizations are defined as patterns of cooperation that cross national borders and are based on a clear and complete

organizational structure and are expected to take place and carry out their functions continuously and institutionally in order to pursue the expected goals and mutually agreed upon between the government and the government. government and among non-governmental groups on the basis of different countries.

Each International organization is formed to carry out various functions and roles in accordance with the objectives of establishing an international organization. According to Harold K. Jacobson, the functions of international organizations can be categorized into main things:

1. The information function includes the collection, analysis, exchange, and dissemination of data and information. To carry out this function, an international organization can use its staff or provide a forum where its constituents can carry out these activities
2. The Normative function which includes defining and declaring a standard norm. This function does not include instruments that have legal effect, only statement that affect the domestic and International environment
3. The function of making regulations is almost the same as the normative function, but with more emphasis on legally binding effects. In order for the resulting product to be legally binding,

member countries must ratify a regulation and the regulation only applies to those who ratify it.

4. The function of supervising the implementation of regulations in which in this case international organizations determine the measures of violations and determine the steps for handling violations of a rule.
5. The function of supervising the implementation of regulations in which in this case international organizations determine the measures of violations and determine the steps for handling violations of a rule.

In a book written by Clive Archer entitled International Organization, he explains that the role of international organizations is divided into three categories, there are:

1. As an instrument. International organizations are used by member countries to achieve certain goals based on their foreign policy goals. IO is used by its members for certain purposes and usually occurs in IGOs (Intergovernmental Organizations). The role of IO as an instrument is considered to have a power that can support the national interest of a country. According to Clive Archer as well, as an IO instrument it is used as a tool/means to achieve conflict intensity and also harmonize actions. By aligning actions according to OI, a country has demonstrated to other countries that its performance is in accordance with OI based on common

goals. In achieving the goals of a country's foreign policy, organizations are important for the interests of a country in supporting long-term benefits for the national government.

2. As an arena. The International Organization is a place for its members to discuss and discuss the problems they face. Not infrequently international organizations are used by several countries to raise their domestic problems, or other countries' domestic problems with the aim of getting international attention. Based on the role of International Organizations as arenas or forums, international organizations provide a forum for their members to gather together to discuss and collaborate. As an arena, international organizations are used by a country as a place to consult or initiate joint decision-making or the formulation of international agreements.
3. As an independent actor. International organizations can make their own decisions without being influenced by power or coercion from outside the organization. Meanwhile, in IO's role as an independent actor, independence is defined when international organizations can act without being influenced by forces from outside the organization. In this case, international organizations perform their performance in accordance with the goals and programs they form without being influenced by interests outside the organization.

Furthermore, regarding the authority, international organizations have the authority which is divided into two, there are normative authority and supervisory authority. Normative powers are powers that enable international organizations to establish norms or regimes or rules that bind legal and financial provisions. International organizations use normative authority with the aim of facilitating internal activities. This authority will be wider if the organization carries out operational activities and for that a juridical regime is needed for these activities. In addition to normative powers, international organizations also include the right to participate in international conventions.

In this regard, how the function, nature, role, authority of UN Women as the highest international organization in the world, carry out its emancipation program in countries, especially in Indonesia, is certainly not an easy matter. Women trafficking leads to sexual violence, especially considered “ordinary” because it is culturally constructed that way. The role of UN Women as an international organization in Indonesia routinely builds awareness of thinking on the social construction of society that women and men have the same rights as human beings. Certainly, UN Women must intensely carry out their role in building a framework that physical and non-physical violence against women is a form of threat to their identity as human beings. Referring to Buzan's opinion that when a threat is so

important, it must be institutionalized immediately. This means that UN Women carries out its role as an international organization consistently encouraging women trafficking against women as a form of threat that is on the same level as the threat of invasion, climate change or economic inflation. Therefore, all women's empowerment programs from UN Women as an international organization need to be appreciated and run by cooperating countries, in this Indonesian case.

#### 1.4.2 Women Trafficking Theory

Women trafficking theory is defined extensively in this approach. Instead of specific terminology or phrases indicating specific actions, the definition typically contains all-encompassing concepts such as sexual exploitation to characterize an unacceptable scenario. For example, Hughes defines trafficking as "the practice of moving people within and across local or national borders for the purpose of sexual exploitation." Force, coercion, manipulation, deception, misuse of authority, initial acquiescence, family pressure, past and present family and community violence, economic deprivation, or other situations of inequity for women can all lead to trafficking." Because prostitution is considered sexual exploitation in this context, aiding a woman in her attempt to relocate to another



nation in search of work is constituted trafficking 2010 (Kammel Kari).

Barry's definition of trafficking is wide, encompassing all forms of prostitution as exploitative. "The assumption that women trafficking was different from street prostitution was invalid," she claimed. She goes on to say that "female slavery is present in all situations where women or girls cannot change the immediate conditions of their existence, and where, regardless of how they got into these conditions, they cannot get out, and where they are subject to sexual violence and exploitation." Prostitution thus serves as the foundation of the trafficking industry. "Women trafficking is the oldest, most traditional form of procuring prostitution," writes Barry. It precedes sex industrialization and is prevalent, particularly in rural, impoverished, and pre-industrial countries. Human traffickers are people who buy women from spouses, children from parents, promise them well-paying employment or lucrative marriages on the other end, or abduct them. Traffickers transport their purchases overland or through more sophisticated crime groups." The abolitionist Barry stated unequivocally that trafficking is a global phenomenon that occurs both between and within states (Barry Kathleen, 2000).

Fear and trauma are two key strategies used to manipulate victims of human trafficking. This notion is founded on the

experience of being a victim of crime or a natural disaster. It maintains that there is a societal benefit to keeping ignorant about abuse when the perpetrator is a caregiver. According to Freyd, the degree of fear and betrayal in traumatic experiences varies depending on the context and aspects of the incident. According to research, the distinction between fear and betrayal may be essential to post-traumatic outcomes. Women trafficking is all about victim betrayal, anguish, and punishment. The trauma of being trafficked dominates the victims' entire experience. If they survive and are rescued, they will not be able to forget their experiences; they will have to relive the trauma and crime for the rest of their lives. The basic issue with traumatic experiences is that victims keep repeating the same detrimental interpersonal behaviors without even recognizing the pattern of repetition or having the wisdom to control the high emotions connected with the shift (Sandra L Bloom, 2005).

To summarize, Jo Doezema did a brief comparison of the White Slave Trade rhetoric with the modern dominant discourse around women trafficking (for prostitution purposes). She analyzes global discourse and is interested in the parallels in how victims (women) are portrayed. In both cases, she discovers that the victims are imagined to be innocent virginal victims and that this reflects cultural worries about women's independence, sexuality, and migration. As a result of these fictitious beliefs, women who relocate

to work in the sex business are regarded as horrible women who deserve what they get. These women's human rights are being violated as they actively seek to make a living. Traffickers have maintained control, manipulating not only the victims of trafficking but all participants involved in this heinous crime (Doezema Jo, 2001).

## **1.5 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 women trafficking in Indonesia. These two variables will be analyzed at the international level using three approaches, namely arena, independent actors, and instrument with a description of the operationalization of the variables as follows:

Table 1.1 Operationalization of Variables

Dependent Variables	Variables Independent	Category	Indicators
Women Trafficking in Indonesia (2019-2021)	Roles of the United Nations Women	Arena	1. Held conferences in order to discuss the Program made by UN Women on Women Trafficking, Economy Empowerment, Ending Violence Against Women, Peace and Security, as well as HIV and AIDS which have their respective program specifications.

		Independent Actor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Making policies regarding women trafficking In Indonesia.</li> <li>2. Implementing policies regarding women trafficking In Indonesia.</li> </ol>
		Instrument	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Outreach conducted by UN Women regarding women trafficking in Indonesia.</li> <li>2. Advocacy conducted by UN Women regarding women trafficking in Indonesia.</li> <li>3. Cooperation carried out by UN Women regarding</li> </ol>

			women trafficking in Indonesia.
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Source: Own Elaboration

The three previously mentioned aspects will be projected in the data analysis process, so that the role of UN Women and its impact on combating women trafficking can be stated in Indonesia.

First, increasing women's economic empowerment where women make a major contribution to the economy, business, and even agriculture as entrepreneurs or employees, but this is not in line with women's wages which tend to be lower and cause women's lives to be not better. UN Women included in the role as an arena, this is because UN Women is an international forum so that the international community can help the problems faced by their countries. The support provided can be in the form of policies and commitments from the international community in dealing with issues of economic empowerment for women.

Second, making gender equality the center of national development planning and budgeting where the role of women in government and national planning can be the fastest way to combating women trafficking. UN Women is included in the role as an arena, this is because UN Women is an international forum so that the international community can

help the problems faced by their countries. The support provided can be in the form of policies and commitments from the international community in dealing with the issue of gender equality in Indonesia.

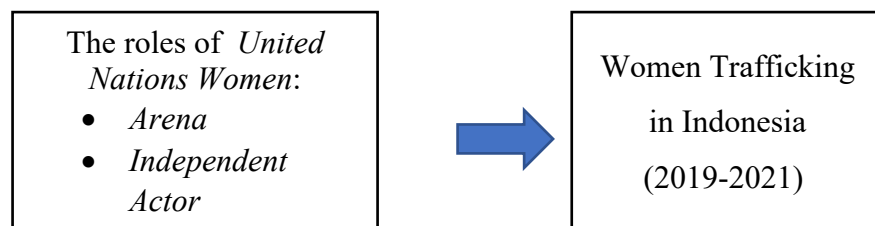
Third, involve women in all aspects of the peace and security process because women are often victims of conflicts that occur in women trafficking. For example, she refuses to do something when she is given instructions that are not in accordance with their pre-approval, when she is persuaded by a decent job when she has been sold by a seller even though when she arrives at her destination she puts up a fight because she must be raped first. before finally working in a good place, that's very unfair. So UN Women wants to involve women's participation in decision-making to prevent and resolve conflicts. UN Women is included in the role as an independent actor, UN Women show their independence by having their own program to solve the problem of inequality against women. UN Women also has a legal basis and involvement with the Indonesian government in carrying out its duties to address these issues.

Fourth, there must be an end to violence against women because many women continue to be victims of physical and psychological violence perpetrated by traders or those who buy them. UN Women is included in the role as an instrument, UN Women is used as a tool for Indonesia in solving problems related to women who are victims of violent conflicts that occur when women have been sold and exploited.

UN Women has similarities and goals with Indonesia as an international organization that deals with issues related to women trafficking.

## 1.6 Analytical Framework

Chart 1.2 Analytical Framework



Based on the description of the concept and operationalization of the variables that have been discussed earlier, the author built the main argument that the UN Women has carried out its role as an international organization with a mandate to protect women from violence, slavery, discrimination and protection against women in Indonesia, only the role in combating the trade of women in Indonesia especially in 2019-2021 is not optimal. Therefore, this research is oriented towards supporting arguments as follows;

1. Inadequate safety supervision and protection procedures for women and the intensity of women trafficking in Indonesia is getting worse, especially the benefits obtained by the perpetrators are huge.



2. Lack of public awareness and government of the Indonesian state towards the existence of certain elements who recruit workers illegally and commit violence on women trafficking in Indonesia.
3. UN Women has carried out its role in collaboration with the Indonesian government, but it has not been optimal in combating women trafficking because it is limited by state authorities; even corrupt officials facilitate the issuance of fake documents and receive bribes from several actors, so they have not had a significant impact.

## 1.7 Research Methods

### 1.7.1 The Research Type

Type of research used by the author in this study is a qualitative research type that has an explanatory nature. A qualitative approach in research is an investigation process to understand social problems or human problems based on creating a complete picture formed in words and arranged in a scientific setting. The purpose of this approach is to be able to provide, explain, critically describe thesis research or describe a phenomenon in an event or events of social interaction in society to seek and find meaning in the real context. Then in this qualitative method, it is inductive, that focuses on specific logical procedures to produce general hypotheses. The qualitative analysis in this paper is used to describe, record, analyze, and describe the cooperative between international organizations and countries, UN Women and Indonesia.

### 1.7.2 Data Types and Sources

The types of data in this study are primary data and secondary data. The type of research data collected directly from the first source is known as primary data (without intermediaries). Through responses to research questions, data is collected from individuals and groups related to the research subject. The author collects primary data by conducting in-depth interviews with the first source directly. The in-depth interview approach in question is a research method that tries to obtain primary data by asking oral questions directly to the first source to obtain the facts and information needed. Secondary data, on the other hand, is information obtained from literary sources on issues related to the Role of UN Women in Combating Women Trafficking particularly in Indonesia. In addition, secondary data needs will also be obtained online through credible news sites, international journals, as well as international non-governmental organizations, etc.

### 1.7.3 Data Collection Techniques

The data collection technique used by the author is a literature study and processing of primary data collected from interviews with the first source. The author will collect data from various sources of literature related to the issues raised in the author's research using library study techniques. The reading materials used by the author are in the form of

books, journals, articles, documents, various websites on the internet, and official reports related to the topic. The author will process the interview information between the authors. 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 proposals and thesis writing for the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Hasanuddin Makassar in 2022. The author uses qualitative analysis techniques in analyze 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 sexual violence in Indonesia. 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.

#### 1.7.4 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**

In the world of international relations, there are several theories that are used to help explain the conceptual framework that the authors use in this study, namely international organizations and women trafficking. The theory of liberalism, this theory was first introduced by Immanuel Kant a German philosopher in an essay entitled Perpetual Peace in 1795.

Liberal theory in international relations studies is often referred to as idealism or pluralism. If realist theory looks at the international system and state behavior more from the political aspect, liberal theory tends to combine economic and political approaches. If realism has been named the dominant theory of international relations, liberalism has a strong claim to be an alternative or even an opposition. Although liberal thinking (idealism) has colored IR studies since after World War I, liberalism only really emerged as a prominent theoretical construct starting in the 1970s as a critique of realism, which was too focused on power and conflict. Liberal international relations scholars point to the growth of transnational powers, economic interdependence, regional integration, and cooperation between nations. Thus, at that time, liberal thought was present to fill the theoretical void that occurred in an increasingly globalized and interdependent world. If realism is much inspired by the thoughts of Thucydides, Niccolo Machiavelli, and Thomas Hobbes, liberalism in the study of international relations is a

matchbreaker for the classical analysts of John Locke, Hugo Grotius, and Immanuel Kant. Classical thinkers' basic assumptions that have influenced liberal theory include: (1) beliefs about the rational qualities of individuals or humans; (2) beliefs about the possibility of progress in social life; and (3) the belief that humans (despite having their own interests) are also capable of cooperating and building a more peaceful and harmonious society. Liberal international relations scholars then transfer these basic assumptions to the context of the international community (Wicaksana IGW, 2018)

This theory places more emphasis on cooperative and peaceful so that goals can be achieved without going through conflict. According to Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen (1999) in a book translated by Suryadipura (2005:177) in liberalism there are several arguments from liberals about international relations, namely:

1. Sociological Liberalism: International Relations does not only study the relationship between governments; but also study the relationship between individuals, groups and private society. Relations between people are more cooperative than relations between governments. A world with a large number of transnational networks will be more peaceful.
2. Liberalism of interdependence: Modernization increased the level of interdependence among countries. Transnational actors are increasingly important, military force is a less useful instrument, and welfare, not

security, is the dominant goal of states. "Interdependence complex" indicates a more peaceful international relations.

3. Institutional liberalism: International institutions promote cooperation among countries. Institutions reduce problems related to lack of trust between states and they reduce states' trust in one another.
4. Republican liberalism: Democracies does'nt go to war against each other. This is due to its domestic culture of peaceful conflict resolution, to shared moral values, to mutually beneficial relations of economic cooperation interdependence,

The theory of institutional liberalism used by researchers in this study serves to see the implementation of the role of UN Women in Indonesia which is implemented through addressing humanitarian problems, namely women trafficking, especially victims who are sent abroad. Also, The researcher carefully considered the theory of institutional liberalism as a theoretical framework for her study. This approach was taken because liberalism theory is rich in substance, offering valuable insight into the promotion of cooperation among nations and international organizations. Moreover, the theory is grounded in a belief that cooperation is the key to achieving mutual goals, with all parties pursuing their interests in a collaborative manner. As a result, this theory proves to be an ideal lens through which to analyze the cooperation between Indonesia and UN Women that the researcher is investigating. By using institutional liberalism theory as a guiding principle, the researcher affirms that it remains a

fundamental cornerstone in thinking about international cooperation used by these actors. Therefore, by understanding this theory, the researcher can gain valuable insights into how cooperation can be fostered at the international level, with a particular focus on the relevance of this theory to the specific case of Indonesia and UN Women. In addition, the researcher will explain the categories of roles that will be implemented by UN Women, the problems that will be addressed through these roles, and the impacts will be further explained through a review of the concepts that will be used by the authors.

## **2.1 International Organization Theory**

International organizations are generally understood to mean an organization established through treaties or other instruments governed by international law and having its own international legal personality. Members of international organizations are usually States, but often other entities can also apply for membership. The International Organization functions as an institution that links inter-state affairs, but its existence is not intended to replace the role and authority of states at the domestic or external level. In other words, international organizations are not supranational organizations that have authority over states (Ahmad, 2017).

According to Graham Evans and Jeffrey Newnham, international organizations are formal institutional structures that transcend national boundaries created through multilateral agreements between nation-states.



The goal of international organizations is to promote international cooperation in areas such as security, law, economics, diplomacy and social issues. Jan Klabbers points out three characteristics of international organizations. *First*, International organizations are usually created by states or authorized parties representing the state. *Second*, international organizations formed through the means of an agreement. *Third*, international organizations must at least have an organ that has a will that is different from the will of its member countries.

To gain a comprehensive understanding of the meaning of international organizations, Theodore Coulombis and James Wolfe try to define international organizations at three different levels, namely from the level of objectives, institutions and processes. From the objective level, international organizations are formed in order to achieve all or some of the following objectives:

1. Arrangement of international relations in particular through techniques of peaceful settlement of disputes between nation-states;
2. Minimizing, or at least controlling international conflicts (wars);
3. Promoting cooperation and development activities between countries for the social and economic interests of certain regions or the interests of humanity in general;
4. Collective defense of a group of nation-states against external threats.

From the institutional level, international organizations can be divided into two categories, namely intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In this context, Coulombis and Wolfe are different from a number of other experts who see international organizations as limited to organizations formed by the governments of countries (while NGOs are formed not on behalf of or involving countries). At the institutional level, international organizations are also defined within the framework of an ideal and heuristic model of world government that is likely to be created one day. As is well known, over the centuries numerous legal and institutional plans have been developed which envisage a transition to world government from one form to another.

From the process level, it is known that processes in international organizations can be described as basic forms of global regulation which are fundamentally different from advanced forms of national government which have a special classification. There is a big difference between national governments and international organizations. The subjects of national government are individuals, families, villages, social classes, corporations, cities, and other national groups. The subjects of most international organizations are the countries represented by their governments. The function of national government is usually more inclusive and penetrates deeply into the lives and styles of the subjects. While international organizations have indirect influence on their members.

Regarding the existence of international organizations as a social phenomenon it is said to have existed since the era of Ancient Greece. According to Coulombis and Wolfe, a number of city-states in Ancient Greece at that time had developed the first general and universal model of international organization known as *Amphictyonic League*. This league was originally a religious organization of 12 neighbouring tribes, founded for the purpose of protecting the Temple of Delphi. The function of this organization has gradually increased to cover the protection of its members from aggressive actions, both from within and outside the league. Each delegate sends two delegates to the league conference and those two have an equal voice.

As with international law, the subject of international organizations has reached its golden peak, especially in the study of international relations, after World War I. The establishment of the League of Nations (LBB) on January 10, 1920 was a substantial contribution from scholars and practitioners of international relations regarding the importance of international organizations as a means of to bring about world peace. Since then, the study of international organizations has grown rapidly, especially in universities that have opened international relations study programs.

At various universities, the study of international organizations generally discusses themes such as the definition and scope of international organizations, the history of the development of international organizations, the goals and functions of international organizations, the types of

international organizations, the structure and bureaucracy of international organizations, and the decision-making process. in international organizations. However, most of the time lectures and issues of textbooks about international organizations emphasize discussion of various matters concerning the United Nations (UN) and the organs it has formed, such as the ILO, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, and so on.

According to Ian Hurd, International Organizations Theory refers to the study of "how international organizations produce effects in global politics beyond the sum of their member states' contributions to those effects." He also emphasizes the need to study international organizations from a critical perspective that takes into account their political, social, and economic context. According to Andrew Moravcsik's theory of liberal intergovernmentalism asserts that international organizations are created and designed to serve the interests of states. The theory emphasizes that the power of international organizations is limited by the preferences and actions of member states (Hurd, 2015).

Robert Cox's critical theory of international organizations argues that international organizations reflect and reproduce the power relations of the global order. He emphasizes the need to study how international organizations perpetuate inequality and perpetuate the interests of the dominant actors. According to Lisa Martin's theory of international organization design emphasizes the importance of considering both the preferences of member states and the institutional features of an

international organization. Martin argues that successful international organizations are designed to match the needs and preferences of member states (Robert & Lisa, 1995).

In this thesis, the author is going to focus on the role of international organization. The concept of roles in international organizations is a common framework used by scholars to understand the ways in which different actors engage with international organizations. International organization theory is concerned with understanding the role and behavior of international organizations in world politics. It is a multidisciplinary field that draws upon different theoretical traditions, including international relations, political science, sociology, and economics. According to some experts, international organizations can be understood as an arena, instrument, and independent actor in world politics.

As an **arena**, international organizations provide a space for states and other actors to negotiate and cooperate on issues of common interest. This view emphasizes the institutional and procedural aspects of international organizations and their capacity to facilitate dialogue and consensus building among members. According to Robert Keohane and Lisa Martin (1995), international organizations are "third-party institutions that provide arenas for negotiating and implementing cooperative arrangements among sovereign states".

International organization can be considered as an arena where various countries come together to address global issues. It is a platform for

member states to collaborate and formulate solutions to common challenges facing the world. The concept of international organization can be traced back to the 19th century, but its relevance has increased in the 20th and 21st century. The League of Nations, established in 1920 after World War I, was the first international organization to address global issues. It was created to promote international cooperation and resolve conflicts peacefully. However, it failed to prevent World War II and was replaced by the United Nations in 1945.

The United Nations (UN) is the most prominent international organization today. It was created after World War II to promote peace, security, and cooperation among member states. The UN has several branches, including the General Assembly, the Security Council, and the International Court of Justice. It serves as a platform for member states to discuss and resolve global issues such as poverty, climate change, and human rights violations. According to a report published by the United Nations Development Programme in 2015, international organizations such as UN Women can be considered an arena for international cooperation and decision-making. These organizations provide a platform for countries to work together to tackle global challenges and promote sustainable development. UN Women, in particular, is an organization focused on promoting gender equality and women's empowerment worldwide. It works to support governments, civil society, and private sector partners to advance women's rights and eliminate discrimination against women.

As an arena for international cooperation, UN Women brings together a diverse range of stakeholders to develop policies, programs, and initiatives that address gender inequality. These stakeholders include government officials, civil society organizations, academic institutions, and international experts. Through its various programs and initiatives, UN Women has contributed to the advancement of gender equality in various areas such as political participation, economic empowerment, and ending violence against women. For instance, in 2020, UN Women launched the Global Acceleration Plan for Gender Equality, which aims to mobilize governments, civil society, and other stakeholders to accelerate progress towards gender equality.

International organizations such as UN Women are important arenas for international cooperation and decision-making, particularly in addressing global issues such as gender inequality. They provide platforms for dialogue and collaboration among diverse stakeholders and contribute to sustainable development efforts worldwide.

As an **instrument**, international organizations are seen as tools that states use to pursue their national interests and policy objectives. This view emphasizes the strategic and instrumentalist aspects of international organizations and their ability to serve as a means to achieve state goals. According to Andrew Moravcsik, international organizations are "policy instruments created and directed by states to achieve collective goods that they cannot achieve alone." According to the United Nations Office of

Drugs and Crime (UNODC) publication "Strengthening the Rule of Law through the United Nations Convention against Corruption" (2014), an international organization can be considered an instrument for promoting and supporting collective action on global issues. The publication defines international organizations as "associations of sovereign states, established by treaty or other forms of agreement, that have a common purpose or function and are governed by a body made up of representatives from their member states." The UNODC sees international organizations as important instruments for fostering cooperation among countries, promoting sustainable development, advancing human rights and international humanitarian law, and preventing and resolving conflicts (Moravscik Andrew, 1998)

International organizations are formal institutions that are created and governed by member states with the primary goal of coordinating and promoting international cooperation across various fields. These organizations work towards the betterment of nations, people, and the globe as a whole. UN Women is an excellent example of an international organization that works towards achieving gender equality and empowering women. UN Women was formed in 2010 as the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. Its primary focus is to address gender equality and women's empowerment through advocacy, policy development and research, and operational activities. UN Women works with governments, civil society organizations, and the private sector



to advance gender equality, reduce gender-based violence, and increase women's access to education, healthcare, and employment (UN Women, 2010).

According to experts, UN Women is an instrumental and vital organization in the quest for gender equality. Research published in 2016 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) highlights the importance of gender equality in achieving sustainable development. The report notes that gender inequality can contribute to poverty, slow economic growth and hamper progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. It further highlights the need for significant investments in gender equality, which can lead to better outcomes in health, education, and economic opportunities for women, as well as increased overall economic growth (UNDP, 2016).

UN Women plays a crucial role in driving progress towards gender equality and empowering women. Its work is guided by the United Nations' Beijing Platform for Action, which seeks to eliminate gender discrimination and promote women's full participation in all aspects of life. Through its efforts, UN Women has supported women in gaining political representation, accessing education and healthcare, and engaging in economic opportunities. Thus, making organizations like UN Women an instrumental tool for promoting and fostering gender equality. International organizations such as UN Women play a pivotal and essential role in promoting and fostering cooperation between nations to achieve specific

goals such as gender equality, all while driving towards sustainable development, and improving global quality of life overall (UN Women, 2015).

As an **independent actor**, international organizations are viewed as entities with their own interests, values, and agendas that can shape and influence world politics. This view emphasizes the agency and autonomy of international organizations and their ability to affect outcomes and shape the behavior of states and other actors. According to Ian Hurd (2007), international organizations are "agents in their own right, capable of shaping their own interests and pursuing them independently of the preferences of their individual members".

According to Bodeanu and Stănescu, international organizations have become more autonomous and independent actors in the international arena. These organizations are no longer seen as mere instruments of state policy, but rather as entities that have their own agendas and can influence the decision-making process of various actors. One such organization is UN Women, which was established in 2010 as part of the United Nations system. Its main goals are to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women worldwide. UN Women has its own budget, staff, and decision-making bodies, which allows it to act independently of member states and other actors (Bodeanu and Stănescu, 2017).

UN Women has been recognized for its advocacy efforts and for shaping policy discussions on gender equality. For instance, in 2015, UN

Women played a critical role in shaping the Sustainable Development Goals, which included a specific goal on gender equality and the empowerment of women. Moreover, UN Women has been actively engaged in promoting women's participation in peacebuilding and conflict resolution. Through its Women, Peace and Security agenda, UN Women has highlighted the crucial role of women in peace processes and has advocated for their full participation in all stages of conflict prevention, response, and recovery (UN Women, 2021). International Organizations such as UN Women have become important independent actors in the international arena, with their own agendas and decision-making capacities. These organizations have the potential to shape policy discussions and advocate for issues that are critical to global development and human rights (UN Women, 2015).

In conclusion, the arena, instrument, and independent actor perspectives offer different insights into the nature and role of international organizations in world politics. Although there is no agreed-upon theory of international organizations, these perspectives provide a useful framework for understanding the complexities of international governance and cooperation.

## **2.2 Women Trafficking Theory**

Women trafficking is a global problem that involves the recruitment, transportation, transfer, and exploitation of women for various purposes,

such as prostitution, forced labor, and slavery. This theory suggests that women trafficking is a result of various social, economic, and political factors, including poverty, inequality, globalization, and gender inequality. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), "women trafficking is a serious violation of human rights, and a crime against the dignity and integrity of the person" (UNODC, 2019).

The organization has identified various drivers of trafficking, including poverty, lack of education, gender inequality, and social marginalization. Several studies have supported the women trafficking theory as well. For instance, a study conducted by the Global Alliance Against Women Trafficking (GAATW) in 2018 found that women trafficking is driven by socio-economic inequality and gender-based violence. The study also found that many women are trafficked due to a lack of alternative economic opportunities.

Furthermore, another study by the International Labor Organization (ILO) in 2017 revealed that poverty is a significant driver of forced labor and trafficking among women. The study identified that women who live in poverty are more vulnerable to exploitation and are often forced to work in sectors such as domestic work, manufacturing, and agriculture. Women trafficking theory suggests that the problem is driven by various social, economic, and political factors that have a significant impact on women worldwide. It is essential to address these underlying issues to prevent

women from being trafficked and to protect those who have already been affected.

Women trafficking theory is a complex social and economic phenomenon that involves the coercion, exploitation, and trafficking of women for sexual purposes. According to experts, women trafficking is perpetuated by various factors, including poverty, gender discrimination, political instability, and globalization. One of the most influential theories on women trafficking is the "push-pull" model, which was first introduced by the United Nations in 2000. This theory suggests that women are "pushed" into trafficking due to poverty, political instability, and gender discrimination in their home countries, while they are "pulled" into the industry by the demand for sexual services in destination countries.

Another theory that explains women trafficking is the "commodification of women's bodies," which was proposed by scholars Enloe and Jeffreys in 1990. This theory argues that women's bodies become commodities that are bought and sold in the global market for sexual services. According to the theory, the rise of neoliberal economic policies and globalization has intensified commodification and has made it easier for women to be trafficked for sexual purposes.

Additionally, experts propose the "culture of violence and exploitation" theory, which suggests that women trafficking is a result of deep-rooted cultures of violence, exploitation, and gender inequality. This theory argues that women are seen as sexual objects and commodities, and

their exploitation is normalized and even celebrated in many societies. In regards of women trafficking, there are some pros and cons to that issue. The arguments that explain the pros are profitable enterprise, increased employment opportunities, and alleviating poverty. Also, there are cons to women trafficking namely, abuse, health problems, legal consequences, and human rights violence. In details, all of these pros and cons could be comprehended by following the explanation below.

The first perspective that pros of women trafficking mention is that it is a profitable enterprise, which is seen as a lucrative business that generates billions of dollars each year for traffickers. The exploitation of human beings, especially women is a highly lucrative business for organized criminal groups. As a new UNODC campaign launched this week highlights, it is an illicit market that affects millions of victims worldwide every year. With traffickers making an estimated \$32 billion annually, human trafficking is one of the world's most shameful crimes and one that robs people of their dignity and basic rights (UNODC, 2020).

Developed to raise awareness around transnational organized crime, the campaign highlights some of the key threats being faced today, with women trafficking one of the leading concerns. The campaign, which can be seen on [www.unodc.org/toc](http://www.unodc.org/toc), includes a new video that is being rolled out online ([www.youtube.com/unodc](http://www.youtube.com/unodc)) and through international broadcasters and illustrates the key financial and social costs of this international issue.

While the best-known form of human trafficking is for the purpose of sexual exploitation, hundreds of thousands of victims are also trafficked for forced labour, domestic servitude, girls begging, or the removal of their organs. The many different types of human trafficking mean that there is no single, typical victim profile. Cases are seen in all parts of the world, and victims are targeted irrespective of gender, age or background. Girls, for example, are always trafficked from Indonesia to Southeast Asia for the purpose of begging or as pickpockets, while young girls from Indonesia could be deceived with promises of modeling or au pair jobs only to find themselves trapped in a world of sexual and pornographic exploitation.

The case of women trafficking is like an iceberg phenomenon, where from the cases that have surfaced, it is estimated that there are many more cases that have not been revealed. Cases of human trafficking generally affect groups of children and adolescents under the age of 18. Women trafficking is a highly profitable business for traffickers for several reasons, here are the reasons:

1. High demand: Traffickers target women for sexual exploitation, forced labor, and organ harvesting. There is a high demand for these services worldwide, especially in countries like the United States, Europe, and the Middle East. Traffickers can easily sell these women to brothels, sex clubs, and other venues where they can be exploited for money.

2. Low risk, high reward: Traffickers often operate in countries with weak law enforcement and legal systems. They can easily bribe officials and operate without fear of getting caught. The low risk involved in trafficking women, combined with the high demand, makes it a highly lucrative business for traffickers.
3. Easy to recruit: Women are often vulnerable to being trafficked due to poverty, a lack of education, and a lack of resources. Traffickers target these women and use deceptive tactics to lure them into trafficking, including false promises of jobs, marriage, or a better life. Once they are trapped, traffickers can exploit them for years, generating a significant profit.
4. Repeat business: Traffickers often keep women captive for long periods, sometimes years, and can exploit them repeatedly during this time. Women are often forced to have sex with multiple men each day, generating money for traffickers each time. In addition, traffickers may sell women to other traffickers, creating a revolving door of exploitation and generating even more profit.
5. Difficult to trace: Traffickers move women around frequently to avoid detection. They may transport them across borders or within a country, making it difficult for law enforcement to track them down. This mobility makes it easier for traffickers to continue their operations and generate more profit.



Overall, the combination of high demand, low risk, repeated exploitation, and mobility makes women trafficking a highly lucrative business that generates billions of dollars each year for traffickers. There is a pressing need for international cooperation to combat this issue and to protect women from exploitation. The way of operations is that they are recruited with promises of work, but are then put to work as commercial sex workers. Even worse, some of the victims of human trafficking are known to be infected with HIV/Aids. In the field, those affected by this disease receive bad treatment when they return to their hometowns.

As the guardian of the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women, supplementing convention, UNODC has been at the forefront in tackling human trafficking. UNODC offers practical help to Member States, not only by helping to draft laws and create comprehensive national anti-trafficking strategies but also assisting with resources to implement them. At the national level, countries continue to implement the Protocol and work towards integrating anti-human trafficking legislation into their domestic laws (UNODC, 2020)

**Besides the profitable enterprise, the second pro mentioned that it could increased employment opportunities. Women who are being trafficked are often promised jobs in other countries. This can be seen as a pro for those who do not have access to employment opportunities in their home countries.** Study conducted in East Java, found that the

victims *trafficking*, especially those who were dragged into the commercial sexual exploitation sector because brokers and intermediaries persuaded them, and some others because they had to. Most women and children who are deceived become victims *trafficking*. This is due to the pressure of poverty and economic difficulties, limited education and skills, and limited job opportunities in the area of origin. Apart from that, patriarchal values are still strong which place women and children vulnerable to having their rights violated, unequal relations between men and women, there is still a high tendency to marry at a young age, victims of violence, are also causes women trafficking. Objectively, the cause of children and women leaving the house to become victims trafficking and being involved in the world of prostitution/prostitution, actually it is not only the shackles of poverty, but also other factors such as lack of parental attention, some traditional beliefs, consumptive urban life, and various forms of violence. This phenomenon occurs more in lower class society , so that the low level of income among the poor is a factor in increasing human trafficking.

Studies on women trafficking in various districts and cities in East Java found that trafficking of women is carried out in increasingly sophisticated and varied modes, ranging from persuasion and deception, debt bondage, being used as girlfriends. This way was developed by syndicates, brokers, and people who commit crimes of women trafficking. So far, the way of perpetrators or syndicates that traffic women and children has developed is to turn them into commercial sex workers, but it has

become increasingly diverse and sophisticated. The common mode used is persuasion and deception to victims and their families. In various villages in East Java Province, brokers are around to find new prey. According to one informant, the brokers sometimes also work with local village officials to strengthen and legitimize their plans and actions to seduce women and children in the eyes of the victims' families.

In a situation where job opportunities in the village are increasingly limited and economic pressures are increasingly entangling, the poor in the village have not many choices. This situation is then taken advantage of by brokers who are experienced and know how to deal with people whose lives are all lacking. The offer of a large salary, the temptation of a big city lifestyle that is all glitzy, and a number of tempting lures, is something that women and poor families in rural areas really hope for. Working abroad for the promised 2-3 years, and being able to return home with tens of millions and even hundreds of millions of rupiahs is the main attraction for poor women, as a result they are trapped in women trafficking.

This study concludes that the factors causing the increase in cases of trafficking of women and children in East Java, apart from economic factors, are also socio-cultural factors such as low education, strong patriarchal culture, marriage at a young age and victims of acts of violence. Meanwhile, the modes are increasingly varied and sophisticated, from seduction, deception, to using violence.

**The third pro mentioned that women trafficking could Alleviating poverty. For some women, trafficking offers a means of escaping poverty, especially when they lack job opportunities and basic social support structures in their home countries.** There are several reasons why some women may feel that they have no choice but to accept trafficking as a means of escaping poverty. Firstly, many women living in impoverished areas may have limited access to education and job opportunities, making it difficult for them to secure a stable source of income. This often leads them to seek alternative means of survival, such as engaging in prostitution or accepting job offers from traffickers.

Additionally, in many cases, these women lack basic social support structures, such as family networks or community resources, that could provide them with financial assistance or emotional support. This can leave them feeling isolated and vulnerable, with few options other than to accept the promises of traffickers who offer them a way out of their desperate situation. Many women who are trafficked are often promised lucrative job opportunities abroad, only to find themselves trapped in situations of exploitation and abuse. They may be forced into prostitution or other forms of forced labor, and their passports or other identification documents may be taken away from them, making it difficult for them to escape.

Furthermore, for many women living in poverty, trafficking may seem like the only way out of their desperate situation. Without adequate access to education, job opportunities, or social support, they may find

themselves vulnerable to being exploited by traffickers who offer false promises of a better life. Addressing the root causes of poverty and providing women with education and job opportunities can help prevent them from falling prey to trafficking in the first place. Limited economic opportunities, impaired personal development, and early divorce are also causes of human trafficking. Legally divorced women are considered adults and vulnerable to trafficking due to their economic fragility. Limited knowledge, low education, and limited expertise/skills will make them more easily attracted to finding jobs that do not require expertise, and so on.

Efforts to be made in the future to prevent women trafficking are through public awareness and socialization by various groups, whether it is carried out by related agencies, sub-district heads, village heads/lurah, teachers, or schools. Then expand job opportunities through entrepreneurship skills training from various sectors, economic empowerment, and other efforts. As well as increasing participation in children's education, both formal and informal, and providing scholarships for those who can't afford it.

Those are the pros perspective of women trafficking. On other hand, of course these issues has cons perspective as we know women trafficking is very dangerous thing nowadays whoever could be involved from minors to adults. The cons perspective would be explain below.

**The first cons of women trafficking mentioned that the victims would be got violence and abuse. Women who are trafficked often face**

**physical, emotional, and sexual abuse from their traffickers. There are also vulnerable to exploitation and threats of violence, making it difficult for them to seek help.** The vast majority of Indonesian migrant workers seek employment opportunities and greater income abroad. Although Indonesian migrant workers fall into various skill groups, the majority still work in the '3-D' (dirty, dangerous, and difficult) work group. While working abroad can be a rewarding experience for many people, a large number of migrant workers suffer exploitation and abuse in destination countries, and end up in situations of forced labor and women trafficking. Their situation is exacerbated by the fact that they do not have the resources to demand justice in people's countries, have no right to organize or change employers, and the enforcement of their rights is very weak. The tendency to abuse and exploitation persists in the immigration cycle of recruiters and in the departure, arrival at work, contract expiration and return stages.

Employees who are undocumented are the most vulnerable, as they work under constant threat of sanctions and deportation and therefore rely entirely on the good intentions of their employers, local law enforcement officials, and others not to report their whereabouts. This dependency makes migrant workers vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, and ultimately, they have no way of fighting for their wages to be paid.

Indonesia recently enacted a law on migrant workers as an indication that Indonesia intends to strengthen regulations in the system of worker placement for migrants. Provisions for the implementation of this law are in

preparation and will soon be enacted. Indonesia must also take the initiative in bilateral dialogue with destination countries to agree on the conditions of migrant workers, in particular in the sub-region of the ILO project on Promoting Action to Protect Women.

**The second cons is the victims will get health problems. Women who are trafficked are often exposed to poor living conditions and experience physical and mental health problems such as STDs, HIV, depression, and anxiety.**

Women who are trafficked are often vulnerable and economically disadvantaged, which makes them easy targets for traffickers. These women are often promised good jobs or marriage abroad, but are instead forced into sex work or forced labor. Once they are trafficked, they are typically subjected to poor living conditions, with their freedom of movement and basic needs often denied. They are often held in cramped, unsanitary conditions with poor access to healthcare. In the sex industry, women are forced to service multiple clients daily without adequate protection, which exposes them to sexually transmitted infections such as HIV, gonorrhoea, syphilis, and others. These diseases go untreated, often resulting in lasting physical and mental health consequences. Without access to appropriate medical care, these conditions worsen and may be passed on to others.

Furthermore, trafficking survivors face high levels of psychological distress, with depression and anxiety being the most common symptoms. The trauma of trafficking can stay with survivors long after they are

released, and they may experience flashbacks, nightmares, and other symptoms associated with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), which complicates their ability to lead normal lives. Trafficking survivors may also face a lack of access to mental health and other resources to help them recover. They may feel ashamed or stigmatized for what has happened to them, which prevents them from seeking help. In addition, they may suffer from other physical health problems such as malnutrition, chronic fatigue, and lack of sleep, which further exacerbate their mental health issues.

Trafficking survivors are more likely to experience poor living conditions and physical and mental health problems because they have been exploited and had their basic needs denied in the trafficker's pursuit of profit. These women need comprehensive help that includes medical care, legal support, and psychological services to recover and rebuild their lives.

**The second cons is the victims would get legal consequences: Trafficked women are often in the country illegally, and they are at risk of being arrested, detained, and deported if caught.** Trafficked women are often in the country illegally because they are brought into the country by traffickers through illegal means such as smuggling or deception. Traffickers control these women by exploiting their vulnerabilities, such as their need for work or better living conditions, and then use intimidation or threats to ensure their cooperation in trafficking activities. These women may also have false documentation or no identification at all, making it difficult for them to gain legal status in the country.



Furthermore, trafficked women are often moved from place to place, keeping them hidden and making it harder for authorities to identify and help them. This also makes them vulnerable to arrest and detention as they may be caught by law enforcement officers during routine checks or raids on businesses or residences where they are held. When caught and detained, trafficked women may not be recognized as victims of trafficking and may instead be treated as illegal immigrants. This can lead to their deportation, which puts them at risk of being re-trafficked when they return to their home countries. The fear of arrest and deportation also makes trafficked women reluctant to seek help, which further perpetuates their exploitation.

Therefore, trafficked women's lack of legal status and vulnerability to arrest and detention create significant barriers to them seeking help, which results in their continued exploitation and a heightened risk of being trafficked again. It is essential for authorities to recognize trafficked women as victims of trafficking and provide them with the necessary support and protection, regardless of their legal status in the country.

**The fourth cons is it would occur human rights violations. Women are coerced into trafficking in violation of their fundamental rights, including the right to freedom, safety, and security.** Women are often coerced into trafficking due to a variety of factors that make them more vulnerable to exploitation. These include poverty, lack of education or employment opportunities, and limited access to healthcare and other resources. Traffickers often target women who are in vulnerable situations,

such as those who are homeless, runaways, or in abusive relationships. They use various means of coercion and manipulation to control them, including physical violence, emotional abuse, and threats to harm their families.

In many cases, women are lured into trafficking by false promises of employment, education, or a better life. For example, they may be promised a job opportunity abroad or the chance to study at a prestigious institution, only to be forced into working long hours in exploitative conditions or being sold into the sex trade. Often, women who are trafficked are forced to live in unsafe and unsanitary conditions, and have no access to healthcare or other forms of support. They are also at risk of physical and sexual violence, and may be forced to perform illegal or dangerous tasks.

Women trafficking is a serious violation of their fundamental rights, including the right to freedom, safety, and security. It is crucial that we work to address the underlying factors that make women vulnerable to exploitation, and provide support and protection for those who have been trafficked. This includes providing access to education, healthcare, and legal support, as well as addressing the root causes of poverty and inequality.

### 2.3 Previous Studies

The research conducted by the researcher this time is one of the original ideas and has never been studied by other researchers. Therefore, evidence is needed in the form of previous research. The existence of

previous research is one of the measuring tools for researchers to use as a guide or basis for working on thesis so as to facilitate the research process.

The first previous study that is considered relevant to the author's thesis, first previous studies is conducted by Rizki Amalia in 2017, "The role of United Nations Women (UN Women) in ending discrimination against women in Afghanistan". This research focuses the role of the international organization (UN Women) in ending discrimination against women in Afghanistan is carried out by advancing status in the field of improving politics and empowerment. This effort can be said to be successful because in the social field of socially based organizations, participation in economics school really helps the sustainability of women's education in Afghanistan. The increase in the number of schools that have been established has reduced the dropout rate in Afghanistan, as well as health, with the existence of health facilities provided to the collaboration between UN Women and Afghanistan, reducing maternal mortality rates.

Furthermore, thesis by Fahira Ulfa Mursalin in 2017 "Effectiveness of Implementation of the Convention On The Elimination Of All Forms Of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Against Reducing discrimination against women in Pakistan". Based on this research, the ratification of the Convention On The Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against women (CEDAW) was carried out by the Pakistani government to reduce discrimination against women, especially in cases of honor killing, which did not work effectively in their country. This is

because Pakistan has a dual legal system, that recognizes the existence of criminal and civil laws that are regulated according to the constitution and adhere to the law. Besides that, there are loopholes in imposing sanctions and punishments on people who commit violations of the law as well as remaining firm on the law, which is one of the main factors that causes the number of victims of honor killing in Pakistan to increase every year.

Next is thesis by Nurul Huda in 2016 "The Role of UN Women in the Anti-Trafficking Policy of Women and Children in Indonesia (Studies on the Anti-Trafficking of Women and Children (ATWC) Development of an Integrated Response Program in Indonesia) is intended to find out the role of UN Women in anti-trafficking policies for women and children in Indonesia, with a focus on the Anti-Trafficking of Women and Children (ATWC) Development of an Integrated Response program Based on this research, it shows that UN Women has an important role in encouraging the development of anti-trafficking policies for women in Indonesia. The ATWC Development of an Integrated Response program initiated by UN Women has made a significant contribution to anti-trafficking work in Indonesia, especially in efforts to recover and reintegrate trafficking victims. However, further efforts are still needed to improve coordination and synergy among the various parties involved in the implementation of this program.

Last is thesis by Sabillina Maretha in 2017 ""The Role of UN Women in Influencing Indian Government Policies Regarding Cases of Violence

Against Women in 2011–2015." Based on this research, India is still not able to overcome the problem of violence against women, even though the country has adhered to several principles, such as (CEDAW. UN Women, as a UN entity on gender issues, has influenced the policies of the Indian government through the programs of the Department of Peacekeeping Cooperation (DPKO) and the Center for United Nations Peacekeeping (CUNPK) and the establishment of a justice verma committee.

The following are previous studies that are considered relevant to the author's:

Table 2.1 Previous Studies

Name/Title of Research	Objective	Method of the Research	The results of Research	Research Differences
Rizki Amaliah (2017) <i>"The role of United Nations Women (UN Women) in ending discrimination against women in Afghanistan"</i>	Evaluate the effectiveness of programs and policies that have been carried out by UN Women in Afghanistan and provide recommendations to increase the role of UN Women in ending discrimination against women in the country.	Descriptive Qualitative Theories: International Organization Concept, Feminism.	UN Women succeeded in ending discrimination against women in Afghanistan through improving education and health.	This makes the research focus too broad and its roles categories are not specifically spelled out.
Safira Fauzuma (2015), <i>"Analysis of the Role of UN Women in Combating Trafficking in Persons in Indonesia"</i>	Analyze the role of UN Women in combating trafficking in persons in Indonesia.	Qualitative-Descriptive Theories: International Organizations, human rights	UN Women has an important role in combating trafficking in persons in Indonesia through its programs which aim to raise public awareness about trafficking in persons, and develop policies and cooperation between related agencies.	The paper provides an overview of UN Women's efforts to combat human trafficking in Indonesia and highlights key challenges and successes

<p>Fahira Ulfa Mursalin (2017) <i>“Effectiveness of Implementation of the Convention On The Elimination Of All Forms Of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Against Reducing discrimination against women in Pakistan”</i></p>	<p>Evaluate the implementation of CEDAW in Pakistan and whether the implementation is effective in reducing concerns for women in Pakistan.</p>	<p>Descriptive- Qualitative. Theories: Feminism, Human Rights, The International Regime</p>	<p>The Pakistani government ratified CEDAW to stop discrimination against women, particularly in cases of honor killing. However, Pakistan's dual legal system, with criminal and civil laws, doesn't work well and has loopholes in enforcing punishment for violators.</p>	<p>It does not provide a detailed analysis of the specific measures and strategies implemented in Pakistan to fulfill the obligations under CEDAW.</p>
<p>Nurul Huda, (2016) <i>“The Role of UN Women in the Anti-Trafficking Policy of Women and Children in Indonesia (Studies on the Anti-trafficking of Women and Children (ATWC) Development of an Integrated Response Program in Indonesia)”</i></p>	<p>Find out the role of UN Women in anti-trafficking of women and children policies in Indonesia, with a focus on the Anti-trafficking of Women and Children (ATWC) Development of an Integrated Response program</p>	<p>Descriptive- Qualitative. Theories: International Organizations and Gender Mainstreaming</p>	<p>The ATWC Development of an Integrated Response program initiated by UN Women has made a significant contribution to anti-trafficking work in Indonesia, especially in efforts to recover and reintegrate trafficking victims.</p>	<p>It does not outline the specific contributions and significance of the research to the field of gender equality and international development.</p>
<p>Sabillina Maretha (2017) <i>“The role of UN Women in influencing Indian government policies regarding cases of violence against women in 2011-2015”</i></p>	<p>Contribute to understanding international efforts to address the issue of violence against women and strengthening policies to protect women in India.</p>	<p>Qualitative Descriptive Theories: Intersectionality Theory and Theory of Change</p>	<p>India has not resolved violence against women despite adherence to principles like CEDAW. UN Women has influenced Indian policies through DPKO and CUNPK, as well as the creation of a justice Verma committee.</p>	<p>This study lacks a clear thesis that outlines a specific argument or position on these issues.</p>