

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Abbasi, F. (2023, April 10). *8 Maret 2023. Apa Tantangan Utama bagi Hak Perempuan dan Anak Perempuan di Afghanistan?* Retrieved from security praxls: <https://www.hrw.org/id/news/2023/04/10/8-march-2023-what-are-main-challenges-women-and-girls-rights-afghanistan>
- Afrida, N. N. (2021). Upaya Kanada Dalam Mewujudkan Kesetaraan Gender Di Kenya Melalui Feminist International Assistance Policy Tahun 2018-2019. *Bachelor's thesis, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta*, 39-57.
- Alidyan, E. A. (2023). Glokalisasi dalam Implementasi Kebijakan Feminist International Assistance Policy (FIAP) Kanada. *Gema Wiralodra*, Vol 14, No 1, 237.
- Allison, Z. P. (1999). *Essence of Decision*. New York: Longman .
- Anbiya, S. D. (2022). Feminist International Assistance Policy Kanada: Studi Kasus Bantuan CFLI untuk Jakarta Feminist 2017–2021. *Andalas Journal of International Studies (AJIS)*, 11(2), 142.
- Aran, C. A. (2017). *Foreign Policy Analysis: New Approaches*. New York: Routledge: h.46.
- Barr, H. (2013). *Afghanistan: Failing Commitments to Protect Women's Rights*. New York: Human Rights Watch.
- BBC. (2024, Juli 8). *Perempuan Afghanistan: Ketakutan, keputusasaan, dan sedikit harapan di bawah kekuasaan Taliban*. Retrieved from BBC news: <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/majalah-58277369>
- Boone, J. (2011). *The worst places in the world for women: Afghanistan*. Guardian News & Media .
- Boyer, M. C. (2001). Gender Violence and International Crisis. *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 45 (4), 503-518.
- Cadesky, J. (2020). Built on shaky ground: Reflections on Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy. *International Journal*, 75(3), 298-312. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0020702020953424>.
- Cadesky, J. (2020). Built on shaky ground: Reflections on Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy. *International Journal*, 75(3), 298-312., 298-312.
- Canada, G. (2012). *Canada's Engagement in Afghanistan - Fourteenth and Final Report to Parliament*. OCHA coordinates the global emergency response to save lives and protect people in humanitarian crises.
- Canada, G. A. (2021). *Statistical Report*. Retrieved from Government Of Canada: <https://www.international.gc.ca/transparency->

- transparence/assets/pdfs/international-assistance-report-stat-rapport-aide-internationale/2020-2021-en.pdf
- Canada, G. o. (2021). *Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy*. Government of Canada.
- Chapnick, A. (2019). The origins of Canada's feminist foreign policy. *International Journal: Canada's Journal of Global Policy Analysis*, 191-205.
- Clement, L. T. (2019). *Defining Feminist Foreign Policy*. Washington DC: ICRW.ORG.
- Council, I. S. (2022, 12 31). *Dewan Sains Internasional menyesalkan pengecualian perempuan dari pendidikan universitas di Afghanistan dan mendesak otoritas Afghanistan untuk membatalkan keputusan mereka*. Retrieved from International Science Council: <https://council.science/id/current/news/statement-afghanistan-women-education/>
- Davies, R. (2021, Agustus 16). *Afghanistan: Taliban kembali berkuasa, 'setiap orang ketakutan', warga meratapi hilangnya kebebasan*. Retrieved from BBC: <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-58227538>
- Declaration, M. (2010). *"Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women*. Retrieved from ECOSOC: https://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/declarations/ministerial_declaration-2010.pdf
- Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development*. (n.d.). Retrieved from Feminist development policy: <https://www.bmz.de/en/issues/feminist-development-policy>
- Government of Canada. (n.d.). *Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy*. Retrieved from <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/weather/climatechange/canada-international-action/climate-finance/commitment/feminist-international-assistance-policy.html>
- Hamedani, H. W. (2021, December 14). *Afghanistan: Kisah frustrasi para pelajar perempuan yang dilarang bersekolah oleh Taliban*. Retrieved from BBC World Service: <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-59560984>
- Hans, J. M. (1962). The American Political Science Review. Vol. 56, No. 2 , 301-309.
- Hoffman, J. (2001). *Sovereignty and the problem of reconstruction*. New York: Palgrave.
- Humairoh, U. M. (2022). Implementasi Convention On Elimination Of All Forms Of Discriminations Against Women (Cedaw) Di Jepang Pada Pemerintahan Shinzo Abe. *repository unsri*, 6-15.

- IISD. (2017, July 6). *Achieve Gender Equality to Deliver the SDGs*. Retrieved from SDG Knowledge Hub: <https://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/policy-briefs/achieve-gender-equality-to-deliver-the-sdgs/>
- International, A. (2011). *The World's Worst Places to Be a Woman*. USA: Amnesty International.
- K.J.Holsti. (1983). *International Politics : A Framework for Analysis 4th*. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall.
- Karin Aggestam, A. B. (2019). Theorising feminist foreign policy. *International Relations*, 33(1), 23-39.
- Lancaster, C. (2007). Foreign Aid : Diplomacy, Development and Domestic Politics. *The University of Chicago Press*, 51.
- Lancaster, C. (2007). *Foreign Aid in the 21st Century: what purposes?* . New York: M.E, Sharpe.
- Lazarou, E., & Braden, F. (2021). Women in Foreign Affairs and International Security. *European Parliamentary Research Service*, h. 1.
- Lyric Thompson, S. A. (2021). Defining Feminist Foreign Policy: A 2021 Update. *International Center for Research on Women*, 22.
- Lyric Thompson, S. A. (2021). *International Center for Research on Women*. Retrieved from Defining feminist foreign policy: A 2021: https://www.icrw.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/FFP-2021Update_v3.pdf
- Maha, I. (2021). Kebijakan Luar Negeri Feminis Swedia 2014 hingga 2018. *Journal of International Relations*, Vol. 7, No.1, h. 2.
- Maizland, L. (2023). *The Taliban in Afghanistan*. Council on Foreign Relations.
- Markham, S. F. (2024). *FEMINIST FOREIGN POLICY IN THEORY AND IN PRACTICE*. New York : Routledge.
- Miles, M., & Huberman, M. (2009). *Analisis Data Kualitatif: Buku Sumber Tentang Metode-metode Baru*. Telkom University: UI Press.
- Muhammad, M. (2021, Maret 9). *Jalan Panjang Perjuangan Perempuan Afghanistan*. Retrieved from kompas: <https://www.kompas.id/baca/internasional/2021/03/09/jalan-panjang-perjuangan-perempuan-afghanistan>
- Nehan, N. (2022). 6. The Rise and Fall of Women's Rights in Afghanistan. *LSE Public Policy Review*, 2(3), 1-10.
- Newland, R. G. (1991). Gender and International Relations. *Indiana University Press*, 8.
- Nurisman, H. (2024). Peran Pemberdayaan Perempuan untuk Kesetaraan dan Keadilan Gender dalam Berpartisipasi Politik. *De Cive: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan*, 4(1), 1-11.

- OCHA. (2023, December 14). *Afghanistan: Rapid Gender Analysis (November 2023)*. Retrieved from reliefweb : <https://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/afghanistan-rapid-gender-analysis-november-2023>
- Office, F. F. (2023, February). *Federal Foreign Office*. Retrieved from Shaping Feminist Foreign Policy: https://www.shapingfeministforeignpolicy.org/papers/Guidelines_Feminist_Foreign_Policy.pdf
- Porter, M., & Andrew, C. (2014). *Feminism, Women's Studies and the Women's Movement in Canada: Two Canadian Perspectives*. In: Pande, R. (eds) *A Journey into Women's Studies. Gender, Development and Social Change* https://doi.org/10.1057/9781137395740_13. London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Prakoso, R. &. (2022). Fathering Japan: Japan's Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in Response to UN Criticism. . *Jurnal Perempuan dan Anak*, 5(1),, 11-22.
- Prof. Dr. Euis Amalia, M. (2021, Desember 2). *Peran Intelektual Perempuan dan Pemerintah Indonesia bagi Pemberdayaan Perempuan Afganistan*. Retrieved from UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta: <https://www.uinjkt.ac.id/id/peran-intelektual-perempuan-dan-pemerintah-indonesia-bagi-pemberdayaan-perempuan-afganistan/>
- Qariati, N. I. (2020). Perbedaan Status Gender dan Sosial Ekonomi dengan Menikah Dini pada Remaja Puteri di Kota Banjarmasin. *An-Nadaa: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat (e-Journal)*, 7(2), 99-103., 99-103.
- Ramadhan, D. M. (2021). *Metode Penelitian*. Surabaya: Cipta Media Nusantara.
- Ramadhani, K. S. (2023). Upaya Memulihkan Hak-Hak Perempuan: Fiap Kanada Dalam Upaya Penurunan Gender-Based Violence Di Afghanistan. *Journal of International Relations, Volume 9, Nomor 2*, 112-126.
- Relations, C. o. (2020, Februari 29). *Taliban In Afghanistan*. Retrieved from CFR: <https://www.cfr.org/timeline/us-war-afghanistan>
- Saragih, D. (2022, Maret 22). *Meningkatkan Peran Perempuan di Sektor Ekstraktif Indonesia*. Retrieved from the world bank: <https://www.worldbank.org/in/news/feature/2022/03/21/expanding-the-role-of-women-in-indonesia-s-extractives-sector>
- Septiadi, G. A. (2019). Strategi Women for Women International (WFWI) Dalam Pemberdayaan Perempuan di Afghanistan. *Frequency of International Relations (FETRIAN)*, 1(1), 122-157.
- Sitti Maimanah, D. B. (2017). Implementasi Program Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dalam Mewujudkan Kesetaraan Gender Di Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara. . *Jurnal Administrative Reform*, 3(1), 127-137.

- Sjoberg, L. (2010). *Gender and International Security : Feminist Perspectives*. New York: Routledge.
- Steans, J. (2006). *Gender and International Relations : Issues, Debate, and Future Directions, Second Edition*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Steans, J. P. (2005). Introduction to International Relations: Perspectives and Themes. *Pearson Education*, 165.
- Sugiyono. (2005). *Memahami Metode Kualitatif*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sukarnyana. (2003). *Dasar Dasar Metodologi Penelitian*. Malang: UM Press.
- Thompson, L., & Clement, R. (2020). Is the future of foreign policy feminist? *The Seton Hall Journal of Diplomacy and International Relations*, Vol. XX, No. 2, h. 80.
- Tickner, J. A. (1992). Gender in International Relations : Feminist Perspectives on Achieving Global Security . *Columbia University Press*, 8.
- True, J. (2005). "Feminism" dalam Theories of International Relations. *Palgrave Macmillan*, 2013-232.
- True, J. A. (2018). *Revisiting Gendered States: Feminist Imaginings of the State in International Relations*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- UNESCO. (2023). *Let girls and women in Afghanistan learn!* UNESCO.
- UNICEF. (2021). *Situation Analysis of Children of Children and Women in Afghanistan*. Retrieved from UNICEF AFGHANISTAN .
- Vaiphei, L. (2021). Perspectives on International Relations and World History . *University of Delhi Lesson and Journal* , 11.
- VOA. (2024, 3 21). *Tahun Ajaran Baru di Afghanistan, Lebih 1 Juta Anak Perempuan Dilarang Bersekolah*. Retrieved from voa Indonesia: <https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/tahun-ajaran-baru-di-afghanistan-lebih-1-juta-anak-perempuan-dilarang-bersekolah/7536604.html>
- Walsh, D. M. (2011). *Women's rights in democratizing states: Just debate and gender justice in the public sphere*. America: Cambridge University Press.
- WFWI. (2023). *Women for Women International Annual Report 2023*. Retrieved from Women for Women International: <https://www.womenforwomen.org/annual-report-2023/>
- Women, I. C. (2021). *Defining feminist foreign* . icrw.
- Women, U. (2021). *Asia and the Pacific*. UN Women.
- Young, I. M. (1990). *Justice and the Politics of Difference*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
- Zilla, C. (2022, Agustus 18). *Feminist Foreign Policy Concepts, core components and controversies*. Retrieved from SWP Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik: <https://www.swp-berlin.org/10.18449/2022C48/>