

Bab V

Kesimpulan

Secara internasional telah ditetapkan bahwa FGM/C harus diakhiri karena telah memakan banyak korban dan menodai HAM. Oleh sebab itu UNFPA dan UNICEF hadir untuk membantu negara-negara anggota PBB khususnya di Afrika yang secara presentase masih tinggi dalam meneruskan FGM/C pada generasi selanjutnya. Di awal penelitian ini penulis memunculkan pertanyaan “Bagaimana dampak UNFPA-UNICEF JOINT PROGRAMME ON FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING: ACCLERATING CHANGE terhadap kebijakan dalam negeri Mesir, Somalia, dan Guinea terkait FGM/C?” sebagai acuan dari penelitian ini. Terkait dengan pertanyaan tersebut penulis mencoba untuk menjawabnya dengan melakukan penelitian lebih dalam mengenai faktor-faktor yang membuat FGM/C terus dilakukan dan tindakan apa yang dilakukan oleh UNFPA-UNICEF JOINT PROGRAMME ON FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING: ACCELERATING CHANGE dalam membantu negara dalam menyelesaikan permasalahan tersebut melalui kebijakan dalam negeri yang telah ada atau yang belum tercipta.

Menggunakan teori liberalisme institusional, konsep IGOs yang secara spesifik melihat fungsi operasional dari organisasi internasional, dan konsep *policy making* pemerintah atas dorongan dari organisasi internasional dan masyarakat dapat dilihat bahwa UNFPA-UNICEF JOINT PROGRAMME ON FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING: ACCLERATING CHANGE membuahkan dampak bagi kebijakan dalam Mesir, Somalia dan Guinea. Namun terdapat perbedaan dampak

pada setiap negara. Dorongan yang diberikan kepada pemerintah Mesir masih belum mampu menghasilkan sebuah hukum pidana yang spesifik terkait FGM/C. Hal ini menyebabkan FGM/C masih marak dilakukan oleh masyarakat karena aturan yang ada tidak dianggap oleh masyarakat. Dampak yang diberikan program terhadap kebijakan dalam negeri Somalia berhasil menciptakan kebijakan baru terkait FGM/C dan kembali menguatkan komitmen Somalia untuk meniadakan FGM/C. Sedangkan Guinea berhasil mengeluarkan surat keputusan untuk meniadakan FGM/C dan perencanaan nasional untuk peniadaan FGM/C.

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