

HAMBATAN PENYELESAIAN KONFLIK DARFUR, SUDAN BARAT

INTISARI

Darfur merupakan salah satu provinsi yang terletak di bagian Barat Sudan. Darfur baru di kenal dunia ketika terjadi konflik etnis yang berkepanjangan dan memuncak pada tahun 2003 yang menyebabkan 300.000 orang meninggal dunia. Serangkaian upaya penyelesaian konflik dilakukan oleh PBB untuk menghentikan kekerasan Darfur. Pada tahun 2011 terjadi kesepakatan damai antara pemerintah Sudan dengan kelompok pemberontak bernama SLMA.

Setelah terjadi perjanjian damai, wilayah Darfur tetap di landa konflik kekerasan antar etnis Afrika dan Arab. Konflik yang kembali memanas menunjukkan bahwa penyelesaian konflik mengalami hambatan, sehingga konflik sulit untuk di selesaikan. Faktor utama yang menyebabkan konflik Darfur sulit di hentikan karena lemahnya otoritas pemimpin Sudan yaitu Omar Al-Bashir. Ada dua indikator terkait kelemahan tersebut, yakni lemahnya otoritas Omar Al-Bashir untuk menciptakan stabilitas keamanan dan untuk mengimplementasikan isi perjanjian damai. Lemahnya otoritas tidak mampu menciptakan keamanan nasional yang baik, di mana belum terjadinya peluncutan sejanta dari kelompok bersenjata, hal ini membuat konflik terus terjadi. Selain itu kegagalan implementasi perjanjian damai menyebabkan lonjakan pengungsi. Lebih jauh lagi di wilayah pengungsian pun sering terjadi konflik antara etnis Afrika dan Arab. Dengan kata lain, konflik sulit di hentikan karena meningkatnya disintegrasi etnis Afrika-Arab. Namun lemahnya otoritas Omar Al-Bashir tidak mampu menghentikan stereotipe negatif antar etnis.

Kata kunci: Darfur, Sudan, Otoritas, Omar Al-Bashir.

THE OBSTACLES OF DARFUR CONFLICT RESOLUTION, WEST SUDAN

ABSTRACT

Darfur is one province located in the western part of Sudan. The state of Darfur is known by the world after its prolonged ethnic conflicts that peaked in 2003 which led to 300.000 people died. A series of conflict resolution efforts have been undertaken by the United Nations to stop the violence in Darfur. In 2011 a peace agreement was made between the Sudanese government and the rebel groups namely SLMA.

After the peace agreement, Darfur region remains still under the violent conflict between African and Arab ethnics. The relapsing conflict shows that the conflict resolution facing obstructions and causes difficulties to stop the conflict. The main factor that provoke the difficulties of the conflict resolution in Darfur is the authority incompetence of Sudanese leader Omar al-Bashir. There are two indicators addressing these incompetences, the incompetency of Omar Al-Bashir's authority to create stability security and to implement the peace agreement. The authority's incompetency is not able to create a good national security, which is shown by the disarmament of armed groups that is not there to happen, it creates the continuity of the conflict. Besides, the failure of the peace agreement implementation has led to the rising of refugees number. Moreover, conflicts between African and Arab ethnic occur frequently in displacement zone. In other words, the difficulty of conflict resolution is due to the escalation of African-Arab ethnic disintegration. However the incompetency of Omar Al-Bashir's authority is not able to stop the negative stereotypes among ethnics.

Keywords: Darfur, Sudan, Authority, Omar Al-Bashir