

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berjudul “Peran Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dalam Menangani Krisis Kemanusiaan Rohingya di Myanmar.” Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB) dalam menangani krisis kemanusiaan Rohingya di Myanmar serta mengetahui hambatan yang dihadapi PBB dalam menjalankan perannya. Krisis kemanusiaan Rohingya merupakan masalah yang ditandai dengan kekerasan, diskriminasi, pelanggaran hak asasi manusia, pengusiran, dan perpindahan masyarakat Rohingya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kepustakaan. Data penelitian diperoleh dari buku, jurnal, dokumen, laporan, dan sumber tertulis lainnya yang berkaitan dengan krisis Rohingya. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif melalui proses reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa PBB memiliki peran yang cukup penting dalam menangani krisis kemanusiaan Rohingya. Peran tersebut dilakukan melalui koordinasi bantuan kemanusiaan, perlindungan pengungsi, upaya perlindungan hak asasi manusia, penyampaian laporan mengenai kondisi Rohingya, serta upaya diplomasi dan mediasi dengan pihak-pihak yang terkait. PBB juga menjalankan perannya melalui beberapa lembaga, seperti UNHCR, UNICEF, OCHA, WHO, dan UNDP, serta melalui Special Rapporteur dan Fact-Finding Mission. Namun, dalam menjalankan perannya, PBB menghadapi berbagai hambatan, seperti penolakan pemerintah Myanmar terhadap keterlibatan pihak luar, alasan kedaulatan negara, keterbatasan mekanisme hukum internasional, hak veto Dewan Keamanan PBB, kondisi politik Myanmar, serta prinsip non-intervensi dan ASEAN Way. Dengan demikian, PBB telah berperan secara aktif dalam menangani krisis kemanusiaan Rohingya, tetapi pelaksanaannya belum sepenuhnya efektif karena masih dipengaruhi oleh berbagai hambatan politik, hukum, dan kelembagaan.

Kata Kunci: Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, Krisis Kemanusiaan, Rohingya, Myanmar, Hak Asasi Manusia.

ABSTRACT

This study is entitled “The Role of the United Nations in Addressing the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis in Myanmar.” This study aims to examine the role of the United Nations (UN) in addressing the Rohingya humanitarian crisis in Myanmar and to identify the obstacles faced by the UN in carrying out its role. The Rohingya humanitarian crisis is characterized by violence, discrimination, human rights violations, forced displacement, and the displacement of Rohingya people. This study uses a qualitative method with a literature review approach. The data were obtained from books, academic journals, documents, reports, and other written sources related to the Rohingya crisis. The data were analyzed descriptively through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results show that the UN plays an important role in addressing the Rohingya humanitarian crisis. Its roles include coordinating humanitarian assistance, protecting refugees, promoting human rights protection, reporting the situation of the Rohingya people, and conducting diplomatic and mediation efforts with relevant parties. The UN also carries out these roles through several agencies, such as UNHCR, UNICEF, OCHA, WHO, and UNDP, as well as through the Special Rapporteur and the Fact-Finding Mission. However, the UN faces several obstacles in carrying out its role, including the Myanmar government's rejection of external involvement, concerns over state sovereignty, limitations of international legal mechanisms, the veto power of the UN Security Council, Myanmar's political situation, and the principles of non-intervention and the ASEAN Way. Therefore, the UN has played an active role in addressing the Rohingya humanitarian crisis, but its implementation has not been fully effective due to various political, legal, and institutional obstacles.

Keywords: *United Nations, Humanitarian Crisis, Rohingya, Myanmar, Human Rights.*