

## **BAB V**

### **KESIMPULAN**

Krisis kemanusiaan yang secara terus menerus menimpa anak-anak di Yaman selama bertahun-tahun perlu dihadapi dengan serius demi menyambung harapan masa depan anak-anak yang lebih baik. Krisis kemanusiaan tersebut diakibatkan karena pada tahun 2015, Yaman mengalami eskalasi konflik perang saudara dan regional antara pasukan Houthi dan pemerintahan Presiden Abd Rabbu Mansur Hadi, dimana ibu kota Sanaa diambil alih sehingga menyebabkan sistem pemerintahan Yaman hancur. Bahkan sebelum 2015, kondisi Yaman sudah memprihatinkan. Konflik tersebut menjadi alasan semakin jatuhnya Yaman hingga saat ini, dimana warga negaranya mengalami krisis kemanusiaan yang sangat parah karena ketersediaan sumber daya menurun secara drastis sehingga mengakibatkan kerawanan pangan dan berbagai masalah kesehatan. Kondisi kesehatan yang sangat buruk dan lingkungan yang kotor menjadi salah satu penghambat terbesar bagi Yaman untuk berkembang. Selain itu juga, fasilitas kesehatan hancur total membuat tenaga kesehatan lumpuh total dan mengakibatkan terhambatnya penanganan kesehatan.

Salah satu organisasi internasional yang membantu menyelesaikan permasalahan kesehatan dan gizi di Yaman adalah *United Nations International*

*Children's Emergency Fund* (UNICEF). Dari hasil analisa penelitian ini, untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian “apa upaya UNICEF dalam membantu menangani masalah kesehatan dan gizi pada anak dan ibu di Yaman tahun 2015-2019?” upaya yang dilakukan UNICEF di Yaman dalam bidang kesehatan dan gizi mencakup 7 upaya.

Yang pertama mengumpulkan, menganalisis, dan menyebarluaskan data-data yang bisa diakses oleh siapapun dalam situs web UNICEF. Untuk Yaman sendiri, UNICEF memiliki laporan yang dibuat setiap tahunnya mengenai semua permasalahan anak-anak yang terjadi di Yaman, target dan hasil pendanaan, dan upaya-upaya yang sudah dilakukan pada tahun tersebut. Laporan tahunan UNICEF untuk Yaman disebut dengan *Yemen Situation Reports*. Upaya yang kedua yaitu menyuplai sumber daya seperti makanan, air bersih, listrik, dan bahan bakar untuk proses pendistribusian bantuan, mengingat sumber daya tersebut menjadi sulit diakses dalam kondisi krisis. Yang ketiga memperluas kerjasama dengan mitra untuk mendapat kepercayaan dari masyarakat dunia dan donor yang lebih banyak, dan juga memperluas bidang bagi UNICEF dalam menyalurkan bantuan. Yang keempat mengerahkan pasukan relawan, untuk menggantikan tenaga kerja yang tidak dimendapatkan upah dari pemerintah karena faktor ekonomi. Yang kelima mengumpulkan dana dari kemitraan maupun individu, dan menyalurkan dana tersebut untuk semua kebutuhan Yaman. Yang keenam menyediakan layanan vaksinasi untuk mencegah penyebaran wabah penyakit dan menekan angka kematian pada anak-anak

di Yaman, yang saat ini sudah tersedia sebanyak 8 jenis vaksin untuk mencegah 13 jenis wabah penyakit. Dan yang terakhir, mengedukasi masyarakat mengenai penerapan kehidupan yang bersih untuk mencegah penularan wabah penyakit, dan mengamplifikasikannya ke kehidupan sehari-hari dengan memanfaatkan instalasi yang sudah disediakan UNICEF.

Tujuh upaya tersebut dianalisis menggunakan konsep peran dan fungsi IGO menurut Karns, Mingst, dan Stiles, yang ditekankan pada konsep fungsi UNICEF. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa upaya UNICEF cocok dengan jenis fungsi *Informational*, dimana organisasi internasional berfungsi untuk mengumpulkan, menganalisis, dan menyebarluaskan data-data seperti yang sudah dijelaskan dalam upaya yang dilakukan UNICEF. Dan yang kedua, jenis fungsi *Operational*, dimana organisasi internasional berfungsi sebagai pengalokasi sumber daya, penyedia bantuan teknis, dan mengirimkan pasukan. Konsep fungsi tersebut diaplikasikan menjadi konsep upaya, karena fungsi organisasi internasional yang telah direalisasikan menghasilkan konsep upaya yang telah dilakukan oleh organisasi internasional.

Upaya-upaya tersebut merupakan respon dari tantangan yang dialami pemerintah Yaman, dimana sistem pemerintahan Yaman yang hancur mengakibatkan keamanan pangan di negaranya tidak dapat dikendalikan sehingga membutuhkan bantuan kemanusiaan dari UNICEF. Upaya yang dilakukan UNICEF dilakukan untuk menghindari penyebaran wabah penyakit menular difteri, kolera, campak, dan demam

berdarah, dan juga sebagai upaya dalam menghindari angka kematian yang lebih banyak.

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