

BAB 5

KESIMPULAN

Venezuela sedang mengalami krisis kemanusiaan yang cukup parah. Salah satu bagian dari krisis tersebut adalah krisis kerawanan pangan. Krisis tersebut disebabkan oleh berbagai hal. Pertama, situasi sosial yang penuh tekanan. Aktivis HAM, organisasi non-pemerintah, dan lembaga swadaya masyarakat dibatasi kebebasannya untuk berbicara dan berekspresi. Pemerintah juga memiliki kontrol yang tinggi terhadap media dan informasi yang disebarkannya. Kedua, penurunan ekonomi di Venezuela. Negara ini menghadapi hiperinflasi dan PDB mengalami penurunan drastis. Keadaan ekonomi ini disebabkan oleh anjloknya harga minyak bumi yang merupakan sumber penghasilan utama negara ini. Keadaan pun semakin diperparah dengan sanksi yang ditetapkan oleh negara-negara lain. Ketiga, situasi politik yang kurang stabil. Ketidakstabilan tersebut disebabkan oleh konflik antara pemerintah dan oposisi yang memunculkan ketegangan. Ketiga faktor tersebut menyebabkan kurangnya akses terhadap makanan bergizi bagi Masyarakat Venezuela, khususnya anak-anak.

Pemerintah Venezuela telah berusaha untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan tersebut. Dalam konstitusinya, Venezuela menyatakan ketahanan pangan sebagai hak dasar manusia yang harus dipenuhi. Pemerintah juga mengeluarkan program MERCAL dan CLAP. Namun, kedua program tersebut mengalami kontroversi karena dianggap sebagai senjata politik bagi pemerintahan Presiden Maduro. Efektivitas dan transparansi program-program tersebut juga masih diragukan. Dapat dilihat bahwa usaha pemerintah belum mencukupi dalam menghadapi krisis tersebut dan diperlukan dukungan dari pihak lain untuk melengkapi upaya penyelesaian masalah tersebut. Oleh karena itu, WFP hadir di Venezuela untuk memberikan bantuan dalam menangani kerawanan pangan bagi anak-anak di Venezuela. Bantuan yang diberikan berupa program berbasis sekolah dan pemberian bantuan dalam situasi bencana. Berkaca dari situasi

tersebut, timbul pertanyaan mengenai peran WFP dalam penanganan kerawanan pangan bagi anak-anak di Venezuela.

Pada April 2021, WFP menandatangani perjanjian dengan pemerintah Venezuela. Perjanjian tersebut menandai dimulainya program WFP di negara tersebut. Dalam menjalani programnya, WFP dihadapkan pada beberapa tantangan. Venezuela memiliki sejarah menolak bantuan internasional dari negara-negara lain karena kekhawatiran akan upaya mendukung oposisi dan melengserkan Presiden Maduro. Sebelumnya, bantuan yang ditawarkan WFP pun sempat ditolak. Selain penolakan, pemerintah Venezuela juga campur tangan dalam menghalangi kinerja organisasi internasional di negaranya.

Dalam programnya di Venezuela, WFP mampu menjadi aktor independen. WFP bekerja di negara dengan sejarah penolakan dan campur tangan pemerintah dalam menghalangi kinerja sosial. Namun, WFP mampu mempertahankan independensi dan netralitasnya. Hal ini dibuktikan dalam asesmen awal WFP yang tidak mengalami campur tangan pemerintah. WFP juga memulai programnya di sekolah karena merupakan sarana terbaik untuk menjangkau masyarakat secara independen dan tanpa politisasi.

Selain menjadi aktor independen, WFP menjadi instrumen bagi pemerintah Venezuela dalam menghadapi kerawanan pangan, terutama bagi anak-anak. Presiden Maduro menunjukkan urgensi dalam kesiapannya bekerja sama dengan WFP dalam rangka menangani kerawanan pangan di negaranya. Peran WFP dapat lebih jelas dilihat melalui pelaksanaan fungsi operasionalnya. WFP telah berperan aktif di negara-negara bagian Venezuela dengan program distribusi makanan sekolah. Program ini menyediakan paket makanan bulanan yang berisi beras, kacang lentil, garam, dan minyak sayur. Pada tahun 2021, program makanan sekolah WFP berhasil mencapai lebih dari 450.000 orang di delapan negara bagian dengan menyediakan paket makanan untuk dibawa pulang, termasuk bagi personel sekolah dan individu penyandang disabilitas. Selain program berbasis sekolah, WFP juga memberikan

bantuan di wilayah yang terdampak banjir. Bantuan tersebut meliputi penyediaan unit makanan dan dukungan terhadap dapur umum. Bantuan makanan yang diberikan di Trujillo, wilayah yang mengalami dampak paling parah, mencapai 20.000 orang.

Walaupun WFP telah aktif hadir dan memberikan bantuan dalam menangani kerawanan pangan di Venezuela, perannya di negara tersebut belum sepenuhnya selesai. Meskipun berhasil menyelenggarakan program distribusi makanan sekolah dan memberikan bantuan kepada ribuan orang yang terkena dampak cuaca ekstrem, tantangan yang dihadapi Venezuela masih kompleks dan memerlukan pendekatan yang terus-menerus. WFP perlu terus beradaptasi dengan kondisi dinamis di Venezuela, termasuk mengatasi kendala politik dan birokrasi yang mungkin mempengaruhi pelaksanaan program kemanusiaan. Selain itu, perlu ditingkatkan upaya kolaborasi dengan pemerintah dan pihak-pihak terkait agar bantuan yang disediakan dapat mencapai lebih banyak wilayah yang terdampak dan memastikan keberlanjutan solusi jangka panjang untuk krisis pangan di negara ini. Dengan komitmen dan kerjasama yang terus-menerus, diharapkan WFP dapat terus memberikan kontribusi yang signifikan dalam upaya menyelesaikan kerawanan pangan di Venezuela.

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