

BAB IV:

SIMPULAN

Menanggapi permasalahan yang terjadi di negara anggotanya, ECOWAS berupaya untuk melaksanakan misinya yaitu “*Restore Democracy in Gambia*” demi mengembalikan stabilitas keamanan dan perpolitikan di negara tersebut. Motivasi yang didasari oleh inisiatif (tanggung jawab) serta adanya pelanggaran akan nilai-nilai Demokrasi dan HAM menjadi pendorong bagi ECOWAS untuk menjalankan misinya. Sesuai dengan “mekanisme” yang tercantum dalam ECOWAS *Conflict Prevention Framework, Protocol A/SP1/12/01 on Democracy and Good Governance Supplementary to the Protocol relating to the Mechanism For Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security*, Perjanjian ECOWAS (*Revised*) 1993 dan juga Mandat yang diberikan DK PBB dalam bentuk Resolusi 2337, ECOWAS berupaya untuk melakukan usahanya yang dimulai dengan cara diplomasi (mediasi), hingga melibatkan pasukan militer (intervensi), serta asistensi yang diberikan pasca tindakan yang dilakukannya.

Mediasi maupun negoisasi merupakan upaya pertama yang dilakukan ECOWAS setelah Jammeh memutuskan untuk memperpanjang masa jabatannya dan menempatkan Gambia dalam status darurat. Mediasi tersebut diwakili oleh beberapa kepala negara anggota ECOWAS termasuk perwakilan dari PBB untuk kawasan Afrika Barat. Mediasi yang telah dilakukan sebanyak dua kali gagal untuk mendorong Jammeh turun, upaya bujukan hingga ancaman dilakukan perwakilan ECOWAS demi mendesak

Jammeh mundur. Sampai akhir ECOWAS tetap berusaha untuk melakukan upaya mediasi walaupun melibatkan anggota militer.

Setelah kedua upaya mediasi gagal dilakukan, berdasarkan mekanisme yang diatur dalam protokol maupun perjanjian ECOWAS serta mandat yang diberikan, ECOWAS memutuskan untuk menggunakan “kekuatan” untuk mendesak Jammeh menyerah. Intervensi yang dilakukan bersama dengan pasukan gabungan militer ECOMIG dan pasukan militer lainnya dari beberapa negara ECOWAS mulai memasuki Gambia melalui perbatasan Senegal pada tanggal 19 Januari 2017, termasuk dilakukannya patroli udara disekitar kota Banjul dan blokade disekitar jalur laut Gambia. Ketika tentara gabungan ECOMIG mencoba untuk masuk ke kawasan pemerintahan, ECOWAS masih mengusahakan untuk melaksanakan misinya dengan menggunakan cara mediasi. Kepala Negara Guinea dan Mauritania melakukan mediasi untuk terakhir kalinya dengan memberikan “balasan” kepada Jammeh dan pergi dari Gambia. Melihat situasi yang sudah tidak menguntungkan, Jammeh menerima tawaran yang diberikan dengan persyaratan yang diajukannya. Pada akhirnya, Jammeh menandatangani perjanjian politik, pergi meninggalkan Gambia dan menuju Guinea.

Upaya tindakan yang dilakukan ECOWAS merupakan bentuk implementasi pilar ketiga serta prinsip Demokrasi dan HAM dari konsep RtoP. Penulis berasumsi bahwa konsep RtoP biasanya identik dengan dasar suatu tindakan sebagai tanggung jawab yang dilakukan oleh suatu aktor Internasional untuk melindungi masyarakat sipil dari ancaman kejahatan

massal. Namun, apabila dilihat dalam cakupan yang lebih luas, intervensi maupun tindakan yang dilakukan bukan hanya berdasarkan faktor kejahatan massal, namun juga faktor lainnya, seperti faktor politik. Oleh karena itu, upaya ECOWAS dalam misinya di Gambia merupakan gambaran implementasi pilar ketiga konsep RtoP yang menjelaskan tanggung jawab organisasi Internasional/kawasan untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan di negara (anggotanya) ketika negara tersebut gagal melindungi masyarakat sipilnya.

Terlaksananya misi ECOWAS untuk menghentikan Jammeh tidak lepas dari bantuan pihak-pihak luar yang turut serta mendukung ECOWAS, seperti PBB dan UA. Negara Senegal juga merupakan salah satu anggota ECOWAS yang memiliki peranan yang cukup aktif dalam mendukung berjalannya misi di Gambia, walaupun diasumsikan Senegal memiliki maksud maupun tujuan tertentu, namun tidak dipungkiri bahwa pada akhirnya, tindakan yang dilakukan bertujuan untuk mencapai tujuan bersama/kolektif.

Proses untuk mengembalikan stabilitas di Gambia membutuhkan waktu yang tidak sebentar, selain menyelesaikan permasalahan yang terjadi di Gambia, ECOWAS/ECOMIG juga diberikan mandat untuk memberikan asistensi untuk membantu mengembalikan situasi Gambia menjadi kondusif kembali. Asistensi yang diberikan berupa pengawasan dan perlindungan kepada masyarakat sipil, termasuk Presiden dan anggota politik lainnya. Mandat yang diberikan akhirnya diperpanjang selama beberapa bulan hingga tahun 2018 kedepan.

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