

ABSTRAK

Sejak meletusnya konflik pada April 2023, kekerasan seksual terkait konflik (*Conflict-Related Sexual Violence/CRSV*) meningkat secara drastis dan digunakan secara sistematis sebagai taktik untuk meneror, mempermalukan, dan menghancurkan kohesi komunitas, terutama oleh RSF, dengan korban anak-anak yang mencakup berbagai rentang usia, termasuk balita. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis peran UNICEF di lapangan dalam menangani kekerasan seksual terhadap anak-anak. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan teori organisasi internasional Clive Archer (2001) yang meninjau peran organisasi internasional sebagai instrumen, arena, dan aktor independen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan peran UNICEF sebagai instrumen, UNICEF mengimplementasikan mandat perlindungan anak melalui program *Mental Health and Psychosocial Support* (MHPSS), *Family Tracing and Reunification* (FTR), dan *Child-Friendly Spaces* (CFS). Sebagai arena, UNICEF memimpin dan memfasilitasi mekanisme koordinasi multiaktor, termasuk *Child Protection Area of Responsibility* (CP AoR) dan *Accountability to Affected Populations* (AAP) and *Community Engagement Working Group*. Sebagai aktor independen, UNICEF mengambil inisiatif otonom seperti penetapan *focal point Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse* (PSEA), pembentukan 430 *Women and Girls Safe Spaces*, distribusi layanan *Post-Exposure Prophylaxis* (PEP), serta pelaksanaan *Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism* (MRM). Meskipun demikian, peran UNICEF dalam mencapai program masih dihadapkan pada berbagai hambatan, antara lain keterbatasan akses kemanusiaan ke wilayah konflik, rendahnya tingkat pelaporan kasus akibat stigma sosial, kelemahan sistem data, kesenjangan pendanaan, budaya impunitas yang persisten, kehancuran infrastruktur layanan kesehatan, krisis pengungsian anak berskala besar, serta ancaman keselamatan bagi pekerja kemanusiaan.

Kata Kunci: UNICEF, CRSV, Konflik Sudan, Organisasi Internasional

ABSTRACT

Since the outbreak of the conflict in April 2023, conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) has risen sharply and has been systematically used as a tactic to terrorize, humiliate, and destroy community cohesion, particularly by the RSF, with child victims spanning a wide age range, including infants. This study aims to identify and analyze UNICEF's role on the ground in addressing sexual violence against children in this context. The analysis is conducted using a qualitative approach with a descriptive method using Clive Archer's (2001) theory of international organizations, which examines the roles of international organizations as instruments, arenas, and independent actors. As an instrument, UNICEF implements its child protection mandate through programs such as Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR), and Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS). As an arena, UNICEF leads and facilitates multi-actor coordination mechanisms, including the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR) and the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Community Engagement Working Group. As an independent actor, UNICEF undertakes autonomous initiatives such as establishing Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) focal points, founding 430 Women and Girls Safe Club, distributing Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) services, and operating a Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM). Nevertheless, the effectiveness of UNICEF's role remains constrained by significant barriers, including limited humanitarian access to conflict areas, low rates of case reporting due to social stigma, weaknesses in data systems, funding gaps, a persistent culture of impunity, the destruction of health-service infrastructure, a large-scale child displacement crisis, and threats to the safety of humanitarian workers

Keywords: UNICEF, CRSV, Sudan Conflict, International Organization