

ABSTRAK

Blokade Israel terhadap Gaza semakin diperketat sejak eskalasi konflik 7 Oktober 2023, sehingga membatasi seluruh jalur akses darat, laut, dan udara, sehingga peran aktor negara dan organisasi internasional besar menjadi sangat terbatas akibat ketergantungan pada izin otoritas Israel serta tekanan geopolitik. Kondisi ini membuka ruang bagi aktor non-negara, salah satunya Global Humanity Network (GHN), organisasi kemanusiaan asal Indonesia yang tetap konsisten menyalurkan bantuan ke Gaza di tengah situasi tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis strategi advokasi GHN dalam menyalurkan bantuan kemanusiaan dari Indonesia ke Gaza pada periode 2023–2025 di tengah blokade Israel. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan desain studi kasus, menggunakan teori Transnational Advocacy Network dari Keck dan Sikkink (1998) sebagai kerangka analisis utama, khususnya dimensi information, symbolic, dan leverage politics, dengan konsep blokade sebagai konteks struktural yang membentuk ruang gerak operasional organisasi. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam dengan Direktur GHN serta analisis dokumen, mencakup company profile, situation report, dan data sekunder dari OCHA, UNRWA, UNICEF, ICJ, dan lembaga internasional lainnya, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan model interaktif Miles, Huberman, dan Saldaña. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa GHN tidak berupaya mengubah kebijakan blokade Israel, melainkan menyesuaikan mekanisme kerja organisasinya melalui empat strategi utama: pengelolaan dan diseminasi informasi kredibel, advokasi dan penguatan kolaborasi lintas aktor, edukasi dan penggalangan dukungan publik, serta penyesuaian operasional distribusi bantuan di lapangan. Strategi-strategi ini memungkinkan GHN mempertahankan keberlangsungan penyaluran bantuan di tengah akses yang terus dipersempit oleh dinamika blokade yang berubah-ubah.

Kata Kunci: Global Humanity Network, *Transnational Advocacy Network*, Blockade, Gaza, Humanitarian Aid, NGO.

ABSTRACT

Israel's blockade of Gaza has tightened significantly since the escalation of conflict on October 7, 2023, until restricting all land, sea, and air access routes and severely limiting the role of state actors and major international organizations due to their dependence on permits from Israeli authorities and unavoidable geopolitical pressures. This condition has opened space for non-state actors, one of which is the Global Humanity Network (GHN), an Indonesian humanitarian organization that has consistently continued delivering aid to Gaza throughout this situation. This study aims to analyze GHN's strategy in delivering humanitarian aid from Indonesia to Gaza during the 2023–2025 period amid the Israeli blockade. The study employs a descriptive qualitative approach with a case study design, using the Transnational Advocacy Network theory developed by Keck and Sikkink (1998) as its primary analytical framework, particularly the dimensions of information, symbolic, and leverage politics with the concept of the blockade serving as the structural context that shapes the organization's operational space. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with GHN's director and document analysis, including the organization's company profile, situation reports, and secondary data from OCHA, UNRWA, UNICEF, the ICJ, and other international humanitarian bodies, then analyzed using the interactive model of Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña. The findings show that GHN does not attempt to change Israel's blockade policy, but instead adjusts its organizational working mechanisms through four main strategies: managing and disseminating credible information, advocacy and cross-actor collaboration, public education and support mobilization, and adjusting field-level aid distribution operations. These strategies have allowed GHN to sustain its aid delivery despite continuously narrowing access shaped by the blockade's shifting dynamics.

Keywords: Global Humanity Network, Transnational Advocacy Network, Blockade, Gaza, Humanitarian Aid, NGO.