

ABSTRAK

Uni Afrika merupakan sebuah organisasi regional di benua Afrika. Sebagai sebuah organisasi internasional, Uni Afrika memiliki kewajiban untuk menegakkan keadilan dan menyelesaikan konflik-konflik yang muncul di wilayahnya. Melalui berbagai macam cara dan metode, Uni Afrika menangani beragam konflik di Afrika, domestik maupun internasional. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif yang menganalisis upaya dan peran Uni Afrika sebagai mediator dalam konflik antara Sudan dan Sudan Selatan. Melalui badan-badan seperti *African Union High-Level Implementation Panel* (AUHIP), *Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mission* (JBVMM), Uni Afrika dapat menghasilkan perjanjian-perjanjian perdamaian seperti *Comprehensive Peace Agreement* (CPA), *Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan* (R-ARCSS), dan sebagainya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Uni Afrika berperan efektif sebagai mediator melalui penyediaan forum dialog, fasilitasi negosiasi, dan pembentukan berbagai mekanisme kerja sama. Namun, efektivitas tersebut belum mampu menghasilkan penyelesaian yang sepenuhnya berkelanjutan karena implementasi kesepakatan tetap bergantung pada komitmen politik Sudan dan Sudan Selatan, dinamika domestik kedua negara, serta kompleksitas akar konflik yang melibatkan sengketa wilayah, sumber daya minyak, dan stabilitas kawasan.

Kata kunci: Uni Afrika, Sudan, Sudan Selatan, Perjanjian Perdamaian, AUHIP, R-ARCSS

ABSTRACT

The African Union is a regional organization on the African continent. As an international organization, it is obligated to uphold justice and resolve conflicts arising within its territory. Employing various methods and approaches, the African Union addresses a wide range of conflicts across Africa, whether domestic or international in nature. This study employs a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the African Union's efforts and role as a mediator in the conflict between Sudan and South Sudan. Through bodies such as the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP) and the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mission (JBVMM), the African Union has facilitated the creation of peace agreements—such as the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS), among others. The findings indicate that the African Union has played an effective role as a mediator by providing forums for dialogue, facilitating negotiations, and establishing various cooperation mechanisms. However, this effectiveness has not yet yielded a fully sustainable resolution, as the implementation of agreements remains contingent upon the political commitment of Sudan and South Sudan, the domestic dynamics within both nations, and the complex root causes of the conflict which involve territorial disputes, oil resources, and regional stability.

Keywords: African Union, Sudan, South Sudan, Peace Agreement, AUHIP, R-ARCSS