

ABSTRAK

Perang Sipil Yaman yang dimulai sejak jatuhnya Sana'a ke tangan Houthi pada 2014 telah berkembang menjadi konflik *intrastate* disertai krisis kemanusiaan terbesar abad ke-21. Setelah bertahun-tahun berperang, tercapainya gencatan senjata pada April 2022 menandai titik balik penting dalam dinamika konflik. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis faktor-faktor utama di balik tercapainya gencatan senjata tersebut melalui pendekatan kualitatif, dengan teknik studi pustaka dan analisis dokumen terkait. Teori Perang Sipil Roy Licklider juga digunakan untuk memahami latar belakang gencatan senjata berdasarkan tiga faktor utama: kondisi stagnansi atau *stalemate*, tekanan pihak-pihak eksternal, dan mediasi oleh pihak ketiga netral seperti Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ketiga faktor ini tidak bekerja secara terpisah, melainkan saling melengkapi dan menciptakan kondisi dimana kompromi sebagai pilihan paling rasional. Gencatan senjata Yaman tahun 2022 mencerminkan konvergensi faktor-faktor tersebut dan membuka peluang menuju penyelesaian konflik yang lebih berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: Yaman, perang sipil, gencatan senjata, *stalemate*, PBB

ABSTRACT

The Yemeni Civil War, which has persisted since 2014 with the fall of the capital city Sana'a into the hands of the Houthi group has evolved into an intrastate conflict with one of the most severe humanitarian crises of the 21st century. After years of conflict, a ceasefire was reached in April 2022 marking a significant turning point in the dynamics of the war. This study aims to analyze the main factors underlying the achievement of the ceasefire. Therefore, a qualitative research method was employed using literature study and document analysis techniques. Roy Licklider's Civil War theory is also used to gain an understanding of the background behind the ceasefire through three main factors: the stagnation or stalemate condition in warfare, diplomatic pressure from international actors, and the presence of mediation by a neutral third party such as the United Nations. Based on this research, it is found that these three factors do not operate independently but instead synergize and complement each other, creating a situation in which compromise becomes the best or at least a rational option for the conflicting parties. This condition reflects that the 2022 Yemeni ceasefire is the result of a convergence of these factors and represents an initial opportunity toward a more sustainable conflict resolution.

Keywords: *Yemen, civil war, ceasefire, stalemate, United Nations*