## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis efektivitas Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa melalui *United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia* (UNVMC) dalam menjaga stabilitas keamanan di Kolombia pasca Perjanjian Damai 2016 antara Pemerintah Kolombia dan FARC-EP pada periode 2017–2026. Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh masih berlanjutnya tantangan keamanan pascaperdamaian, seperti kekerasan terhadap mantan kombatan, keberadaan kelompok bersenjata non-FARC, lemahnya kehadiran negara di wilayah pedesaan, serta implementasi perjanjian damai yang belum merata. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif-analitis dengan teknik studi pustaka melalui buku, jurnal ilmiah, laporan PBB, dokumen Dewan Keamanan PBB, dan sumber resmi lainnya. Analisis dilakukan dengan menggunakan teori efektivitas organisasi Cameron yang mencakup pencapaian tujuan, pengambilalihan sumber daya, proses internal, dan kepuasan konstituen strategis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa UNVMC berperan penting dalam memverifikasi implementasi Perjanjian Damai 2016, memantau proses reintegrasi mantan kombatan FARC-EP, melaporkan perkembangan keamanan kepada Dewan Keamanan PBB, serta menjaga kepercayaan antaraktor dalam proses perdamaian. Namun, efektivitas UNVMC masih bersifat parsial, terbatas, dan kontekstual. UNVMC efektif dalam fungsi verifikasi dan pemantauan, tetapi belum mampu menjamin stabilitas keamanan secara menyeluruh karena tidak memiliki mandat koersif dan sangat bergantung pada kapasitas pemerintah Kolombia serta kondisi keamanan lokal.



**Kata kunci : UNVMC, PBB, Kolombia, Perjanjian Damai 2016, Stabilitas Keamanan.**

## ABSTRACT

*This study analyzes the effectiveness of the United Nations through the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (UNVMC) in maintaining security stability in Colombia after the 2016 Peace Agreement between the Government of Colombia and FARC-EP during the 2017–2026 period. This research is motivated by the continuing post-peace agreement security challenges, including violence against former combatants, the presence of non-FARC armed groups, weak state presence in rural areas, and uneven implementation of the peace agreement. This study employs a descriptive-analytical qualitative method using library research by examining books, academic journals, United Nations reports, United Nations Security Council documents, and other official sources. The analysis applies Cameron's organizational effectiveness theory, which includes goal attainment, resource acquisition, internal process, and strategic constituency satisfaction. The findings show that UNVMC plays an important role in verifying the implementation of the 2016 Peace Agreement, monitoring the reintegration process of former FARC-EP combatants, reporting security developments to the United Nations Security Council, and maintaining trust among actors involved in the peace process. However, UNVMC's effectiveness remains partial, limited, and contextual. UNVMC is effective in carrying out verification and monitoring functions, but it has not been able to ensure comprehensive security stability because it lacks a coercive mandate and remains highly dependent on the capacity of the Colombian government and local security conditions.*



***Keywords: UNVMC, United Nations, Colombia, 2016 Peace Agreement, Security Stability.***