

ABSTRAK

Aktivitas Boko Haram pada awalnya hanya terbatas di kawasan Nigeria sebelah utara. Kawasan ini dikenal dengan kawasan dengan kondisi perekonomian yang tertinggal dan kontras dengan kawasan Nigeria selatan. Pasca 2009, Boko Haram yang awalnya merupakan ancaman bagi negara bagian Borno dan Yobe, Nigeria Utara, meningkatkan aktivitas terornya hingga mendekati pusat ibukota Abuja di Nigeria Selatan. Serangan-serangan yang pada awalnya ditujukan ke aparat keamanan dan militer, meluas hingga ke masyarakat sipil, politisi, dan wilayah wilayah perbatasan. Penelitian ini menitikberatkan pada respon dan kerjasama yang dilakukan oleh Nigeria dengan Chad dalam menghadapi permasalahan terorisme lintas batas Boko Haram. Poin yang membedakan penelitian ini dengan penelitian yang telah ada sebelumnya adalah peneliti berusaha menjelaskan kerjasama yang dilakukan oleh Nigeria dengan Chad melalui kekuatan masyarakat sipil, *Civilian Joint Task Force* (CJTF). Untuk memperkuat penjelasan dari fenomena tersebut, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan *soft power* dalam memahami cara kerja CJTF. Melalui pendekatan ini, peneliti juga berupaya menjelaskan bentuk kerjasama Nigeria dan Chad dalam menghadapi ancaman pasca teror yang dapat berdampak pada instabilitas kedua negara, yakni peningkatan jumlah pengungsi di wilayah perbatasan, metode serangan Boko Haram yang semakin sulit terdeteksi karena terbagi kelompok kecil, dan kebutuhan menciptakan kondusifitas kembali di daerah-daerah terdampak. Peneliti menemukan bahwa penggunaan CJTF dibutuhkan karena aktivitas Boko Haram yang bersifat lintas batas tidak mampu ditangani oleh satu negara saja. Peneliti juga menemukan bahwa melalui CJTF aktivitas Boko Haram dapat dideteksi lebih dini dan mampu melokalisasi serangan Boko Haram melalui perbatasan.

Kata Kunci: Nigeria, Chad, kerjasama, *soft power*, Boko Haram, *Civilian Joint Task Force*.

ABSTRACT

Boko Haram's activities were initially limited to northern Nigeria. In contrast to the southern Nigeria, this region is known as an area with backward economic conditions. Post 2009, Boko Haram which was originally a threat to the states of Borno and Yobe, northern Nigeria, increased its terror activities to the capital of Abuja in Southern Nigeria. The attacks, which were initially aimed at the security forces and the military, extended to civil society, politicians and border areas. This research focuses on the response and cooperation carried out by Nigeria with Chad in dealing with Boko Haram's cross-border terrorism problems. The point that distinguishes this study from previous research is that researchers try to explain the collaboration carried out by Nigeria with Chad through the civil society force, the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF). To strengthen the explanation of this phenomenon, researchers used a soft power approach in understanding the workings of CJTF. Through this approach, researchers also seek to explain the form of cooperation between Nigeria and Chad in dealing with post-terror threats that can impact the instability of the two countries, namely the increasing number of refugees in the border region, the method of Boko Haram attacks which are increasingly difficult to detect because they are divided into small groups, and the need to create conductivity back in the affected area. Researchers found that the use of CJTF was needed because Boko Haram activities that were cross-border in nature could not be handled by one country alone. Researchers also found that through CJTF Boko Haram activities could be detected earlier and were able to localize Boko Haram attacks through the border.

Keywords: Nigeria, Chad, cooperation, soft power, Boko Haram, Civilian Joint Task Force