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Integrating Strategic Peacebuilding Approach into Land and Environmental Conflict Resolution for A Better Indonesia Peace Infrastructure

[Infusing an environmental perspective into the existing body of knowledge from peace studies]

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INTRODUCTION

GLOBAL CONTEXT

"More than a **third of the world's soil**, which produces 95% of the world's food supply, is currently degraded, and the fraction [of soil] will probably increase as the global population grows. Soil degradation is already occurring at rates as much as **40 times faster** than new soil formation."

Migration flows will remain high during the next two decades... International migrants or IDP reached the highest absolute levels ever recorded in 2015, with 244 million international migrants and roughly 65 million displaced persons. 1)

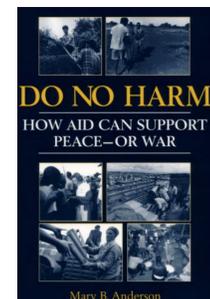
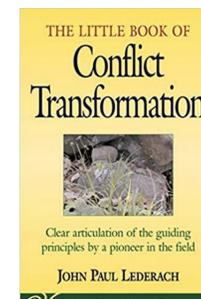
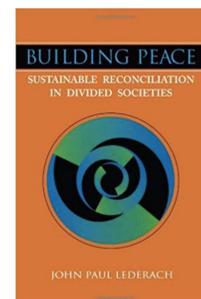
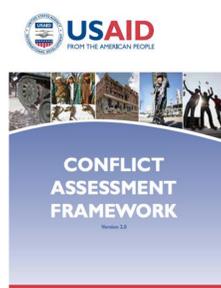
INDONESIA CONTEXT

- **Multiple understandings of the scope and definition of conflict**

There is no streamlined understanding of the scope and definition of conflict under Indonesia legal system. (e.g. Social Conflict per Law No. 7 year 2012 re. Social Conflict Management; Forest Tenure Conflict per Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 84 year 2015; Environmental Dispute per Governmental Regulation No. 54 year 2000; Agrarian Case per Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning Regulation No. 11 year 2016)

- **Different Statistics to Measure the Problem and Success Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) data** stated that the total number of complaints related to land tenure in the Forest Area and Adat forests handled by the Ministry from 2016 to May 2018 stood at **222 complaints**. From the total number, **77 cases were resolved**; 107 are still in process; and 38 were returned to the complainant. (MOEF, 2018) 2) According to **Consortium of Agrarian Reform (KPA)**, in the year of 2017 alone there have been **659 agrarian conflicts** monitored with 520.491,87 Hectares involved. From the number, there have been **30 conflicts** in forestry sectors. (KPA, 2017)

RESULTS (Comparison)



The fields of peacebuilding and conflict resolution have been recognized for quite some time. Pictured above are **some** of existing conflict assessment, planning, and monitoring & evaluation tools: USAID CAF (*Conflict Assessment Framework*), Lisa Schirch's *Conflict Assessment and Peacebuilding Planning*, Lederach's *Building Peace and Conflict Transformation*, and Mary Anderson's *Do No Harm*.

"Strategic Peacebuilding denotes an approach to reducing violence, resolving conflict and building peace that is marked by a heightened awareness of and skillful adaptation to the complex and shifting material, geopolitical, economic and cultural realities of our increasingly globalized and interdependent world." 3)

Preliminary Findings:

The abovementioned tools do not have a particular focus on environmental matters or natural resources. Some will mention or use them as a sample of "drivers of conflict" or "root causes," but there is no further elaboration or dedicated chapter. USAID CAF is one of that constantly mentioned environment or changes in global climate.

Meanwhile, PAKTHA tool from MOEF is not capturing several important peacebuilding concepts such as:

1. **Identity, Bias, Intersectionality & Power Dynamic** – there is little sensitivity on the facts that this tool is aimed to be used widely by government officials who might be biased and immersed in their "official" privilege;
2. **Elicitive method based solutions** – PAKTHA prescribed the solutions to land and tenurial conflict, which relates to the mandate of MOEF. They can not suggest a solution outside of their mandates.

PAKTHA also heavily influenced by the ethnographic method which will require a long period and the practicality should be considered (bearing in mind the actor). It is also worth noting that PAKTHA has touched upon the concept of "**Structural Violence**" which is an essential concept in peace study.



Picture of Indonesia's Ministry of Environment and Forestry Conflict Resolution Tool known as PAKTHA

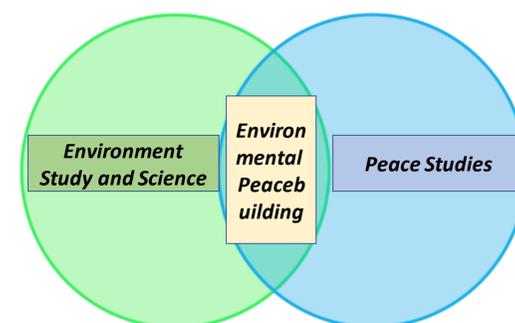
CONCLUSIONS

The increasing risk of competition and conflict over land is more apparent than ever with the changing climate (soil degradation, rising sea level, massive movement from refugees and climate refugees) and other factors such as infrastructure projects or overlapping of land claims.

Governments and NGOs will need to respond to the complex problems which arise from the nexus of environment protection, land conflict and the need for economic development. The official response from Government commonly takes the form of creating a taskforce or agency to deal with increasing risk of land/environmental conflict (*such as the establishment of Conflict Resolution Unit and Customary Forest (PKTHA) within Indonesia's MOEF*).

Peace studies has a vast body of knowledge on conflict resolution with decades of research that can be used as models for environmental peacebuilding.

It is better to infuse an environmental perspective into the existing body of knowledge from peace studies, rather than re-invent the wheel. (Collaboration between Peace Actors and Environmental Actors)



MATERIALS | METHODS

MATERIALS

Several conflict assessment, planning and M&E tools.

METHODS

Literature Review – mostly to gain data on (i) land conflict occurrence in Indonesia, which resulted in varying percentage or total occurrence per year which resulted from different legal definition used by each organization/Ministry; and data on global trend in relation factors to land competition (sea level rise, increase of refugee & "Climate Refugee")

Comparative Method of Qualitative Analysis

Tracing through each of the Conflict Assessment Tools with the following research question:

- a. "Have the authors or organizations utilize an environmental lens in the assessment stage or other stage?"
- b. In relation to PAKTHA: "What conflict resolution or peacebuilding concepts have been used by PAKTHA?"

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Full version of this poster will be a part of Author's Capstone Project which represents the Author's individual view.

LITERATURE CITED

- 1) National Intelligence Council, *Global Trends: Paradox of Progress* (Jan 2017) p. 24
- 2) Indonesia MOEF, *The State of Indonesia's Forests 2018*
- 3) John Paul Lederach and Scott Appleby, *Strategic Peacebuilding: An Overview*, 2010.