

# PEACE SUSTAINABILITY IN MINING CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN SOUTHEAST SULAWESI IN REALIZING NATIONAL SECURITY

By

Pujo Widodo<sup>1</sup>, Arifuddin Uksan<sup>2</sup>, Achmed Sukendro<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Republic Indonesia Defense University

Kawasan IPSC Sentul, Sukahati, Kec. Citeureup, Kabupaten Bogor, Jawa Barat 16810

Email: <sup>1</sup>[pujowidodo78@gmail.com](mailto:pujowidodo78@gmail.com), <sup>2</sup>[arifuddinuksan123@gmail.com](mailto:arifuddinuksan123@gmail.com), <sup>3</sup>[achmedsukendro@gmail.com](mailto:achmedsukendro@gmail.com)

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## ABSTRACT

There are several aspects that show weak coordination between the Regional Government of Southeast Sulawesi and the Central Government in dealing with mining conflicts in Southeast Sulawesi. Thus, it takes a legality and agency that specifically works to achieve peace in support of National Security, because peace is one of the goals in the Sustainable Development Goals. This study aims to analyze the sustainability of peace in mining conflict resolution in Southeast Sulawesi in realizing national security. This study uses a qualitative method. Data were obtained from designated informants which were then analyzed using qualitative analysis techniques. The results of the study show that Southeast Sulawesi Province has been prepared to implement the goals of sustainable peace since 2021. In relation to the objectivity of peace, the National and Regional Working Groups have formulated a matrix to achieve peace. This can be seen from the alignment of the National Long-Term and Medium-Term Development Plans and the Regional Long-Term and Medium-Term Development Plans to the implementation of the distribution of allocations for the State Expenditure Budget and the Regional Expenditure Budget

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## Corresponding Author:

Pujo Widodo

Republic Indonesia Defense University

Kawasan IPSC Sentul, Sukahati, Kec. Citeureup, Kabupaten Bogor, Jawa Barat 16810

Email: [pujowidodo78@gmail.com](mailto:pujowidodo78@gmail.com)

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development Goals / United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. The goal of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is to produce a set of universal goals in environmental aspects, politics, to the economy that the world is currently facing, in other words the Sustainable Development Goals are designed to overcome the common crises that are being faced by humanity in the world. [1]

The Sustainable Development Goals contain 17 Goals and 169 Targets that are expected to be achieved by 2030. Until 2022, the Sustainable Development Goals program has implemented 3,560 activities. 1,332 publications and 6,710 actions globally. Currently, the Division for Sustainable Development Goals at the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) provides substantive support and capacity building on thematic issues including water, energy, climate, oceans, urbanization, transport, science and technology. To realize the 2030 Agenda, all stakeholders have a strong commitment to implementing global goals. [2]



**Figure 1.1. 17 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals/SDGs**

**Source: Ministry of National Development Planning (2018)**

Conceptually, of course the SDGs are a very good agenda in building a sustainable world civilization. However, in practice, one of the biggest challenges to implementing the SDGs is the problem of achieving peace, justice and resilient institutions in regions throughout the country. In this case, the government of a country will certainly be selective in implementing SDGs in their country. A country will certainly consider its national interests. As a collective agenda of countries in the world, ignoring one indicator in a particular country will have a major effect on the results obtained from that agenda. [3]

In line with the formulation of the SDGs at the global level, Indonesia integrates the SDGs through the 2015-2019 and 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plans, so that the substance contained in the SDGs is aligned with what is the Nawacita elaboration as the Vision and Mission of the President. The number of SDGs targets that have been integrated with the 2020-2024 National Medium Term Development Plan is 124 targets. This is a form of the government's commitment to the successful implementation of the SDGs in Indonesia because for Indonesia implementing the SDGs is actually implementing the National Development Agenda and Indonesia's support for the successful achievement of the 2030 Agenda at the global level. The Government's efforts to carry out the formulation of the National Action Plan and the Regional Action Plan in accordance with the period of government at both the central and regional levels are also a form of high commitment to the SDGs. [4]

## 2. METHODE AND THEORY

In this study, researchers used a qualitative approach and presented it in a descriptive form. This research method emphasizes the development of theory by comparing it to reality which is explained descriptively by applying case research. Researchers are required to think about the location of the problem strategically so that they are able to make in-depth observations of this phenomenon. The research method is likened to the principles used in approaching problems and efforts to find answers to be studied [5]

Data analysis techniques have principles, namely to process data and analyze the collected data into data that is systematic, orderly, structured, and has meaning. Miles and Huberman suggest that the activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and continue continuously until complete, so that the data is saturated. In the context of descriptive qualitative research like this study, the method used to analyze data is the model developed by Miles, Huberman & Saldana. There are several main components that must be considered in the qualitative analysis process, including data condensation, data display and conclusion drawing which is done in an interactive form accompanied by a data collection process.[6]

Theories used in this research are: Security Theory, Peace Theory and Conflict theory.

Security comes from the Latin word *securus* which means freedom from danger, fear and threats. Security itself is viewed from two approaches, having the notion of traditional security which is defined as the security of a country that can be intervened by the military forces of other countries and must be protected by that country with its

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military power. In this approach the state is the subject and object in creating security. Furthermore, the second approach is non-traditional security which is defined as security focused on the security needs of non-state actors. [7]

According to Edy Prasetyono (2006), the concept of security can be seen in three aspects including shared security, cooperative security, and comprehensive security. Common security, namely believing that hostile actors can be changed by creating security measures by prioritizing transparency and eliminating aggression. The goal is to eliminate mutual suspicion and prevent armed conflict. Cooperative security seeks to deepen the understanding of security that security does not only rely on the military sector but also includes the environmental, economic and social sectors. The focus of this security is preventing conflict and trying to maintain conditions between the outside and within the country itself. This pattern of security cooperation can then be used in maintaining the security of individuals and groups within the country. Finally, comprehensive security, namely that security threats can be directed not only to the territory of the state and state authorities but to everything related to human welfare. In this case the state must prepare actors to guarantee security itself which covers all aspects of life.[8]

Settlement is an agreement to resolve disputes or cases, so that there is no need to be examined or decided by a judge in a court decision. Before examining a civil case, the judge is required to first try to reconcile the two parties. The peace that is reached before a judge or court is made in the form of a peace deed and applies as a judge's decision that has obtained permanent legal force.[9]

According to Robert M.Z Lawang (in Utoyo, 2016), conflict is interpreted as a method that is carried out in order to obtain various things, such as values, status, power and so on. Furthermore, the conflict which is also interpreted as a clash of forces is considered as a process of struggle over social resources which include economic, socio-political, and cultural. Therefore the purpose of the conflict is not only oriented to profit alone, but also so that those who become competitors can be subdued or defeated. Meanwhile, according to Galtung, conflicts occur because there is a discrepancy between the three components, namely attitudes, behavior, and contradictions[10]

### **3. DISCUSSION**

Without ignoring the urgency of the 17 SDGs agenda, this research focuses on the 16th agenda, in the fields of peace, justice and strong governance. As a large nation, Indonesia currently faces many potential threats related to the escalation of conflict in society, both vertically and horizontally. The source of the conflict can come from differences in values and ideology, as well as intervention of interests, both coming from within and from outside which can lead to divisions and endanger the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of the state and the safety of the nation. If this conflict is supported by real, organized forces, it will certainly become a potential enemy for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, where conflict is a phenomenon that often arises because conflict has always been a social and political part of human life and a driving force in socio-political dynamics and change. [11]

The quantification of the peace index released by the Institute for Economics and Peace (2022:10) places the peace index in Indonesia at number 47 out of 163 countries in the world. This rating has decreased by 2 levels from the previous year. In the Asia-Pacific region, Indonesia ranks 10th after Vietnam with a score of 1.8 out of a regional average of 1.86 (Table 1.1). Although not in the category of having a low level of peace, this data certainly leaves work for Indonesia to realize its ideals of being a peaceful country.[12]

The goal of peace is a goal that is the main prerequisite in achieving all goals in sustainable development. The goal of peace seeks to strengthen an inclusive and peaceful society, realize justice by providing access to justice for all, and build strong institutions. In relation to the national peace goals, 12 targets with 34 indicators have been set. [13]

Indonesia's peace index rating is of course an accumulation of the situation in each region in Indonesia. As previously explained, Indonesia is aligning the National Action Plans and Regional Action Plans to achieve the SDGs agendas, including the peace agenda which is the focus of this research. In fact, until 2019, only 19 provinces had Sustainable Development Action Plans. Of the 19 provinces that already have Regional Action Plans, they include South Kalimantan, Gorontalo, South Sulawesi, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, South Sumatra, Central Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, West Sumatra, Riau, Bengkulu and Lampung. Apart from that, West Java, Central Java, East Java, DIY, North Kalimantan and the Riau Islands also have Regional Action Plans. While the rest are currently preparing and are targeted to submit Regional Action Plans as soon as possible. Of these 19 provinces, until 2019, Southeast Sulawesi is one of the provinces that does not yet have Regional Action Plans in terms of SDGs. Even though the SDGs are closely related to various programs from the central government to local governments. The SDGs are a joint decision of world parliaments as a collective responsibility, as a form of parliamentary support and oversight to the governments of their respective countries. [14]

In 2021, through the assistance of the Hasanuddin University SDGs Center, Southeast Sulawesi Governor Regulation No. 39 of 2021 concerning Regional Action Plans for Sustainable Development was issued. [15] Geographically, Southeast Sulawesi Province is one of the provinces on Sulawesi Island which was officially formed on April 27, 1964 based on Government Regulation in lieu of Law No. 2 of 1964 and Law No. 13 of 1964. Initially, Southeast Sulawesi was a regency in South and Southeast Sulawesi Province with Bau-Bau as the district capital. Since becoming an autonomous region in 1964, the capital of Southeast Sulawesi Province has been determined to be in Kendari. [16]

Referring to indicator 1 of the SDGs agenda previously described related to violence, Southeast Sulawesi is not completely free from acts of violence. Throughout 2022, there were 31 acts of violence which resulted in 4 male victims and 30 female victims.

The data above shows that Southeast Sulawesi Province is still prone to acts of violence and crime that threaten the stability of the National Security.

In general, the SDGs agenda on the aspects of peace, justice and strong governance stipulates several indicators of peace as follows:[17]

1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and associated mortality everywhere.
2. Stop cruel treatment, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence and torture against children.
3. Promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels and guaranteeing equal access to justice for all.
4. By 2030 significantly reduce the flow of illicit funds and weapons, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.
5. Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms.
6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
7. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at every level.
8. Expand and increase the participation of developing countries in global governance institutions.
9. By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.
10. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national regulations and international agreements.
11. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, to build capacity at all levels, particularly in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
12. Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

As one of the world's largest nickel producing provinces, the conflict in Southeast Sulawesi has a lot to do with mining. One of them is the conflict between Chinese workers and local communities in Southeast Sulawesi. In general, this is caused by the existence of negative cultural stereotypes and the existence of an imbalance in employee salaries between Chinese workers and local workers, also the dominance of Chinese workers who occupy positions in mining companies has sparked social jealousy among local communities.[18] ) In addition, the delegation of authority to issue company business licenses to district heads/mayors has created problems. Problems with the granting of company business licenses also occurred in North Konawe, Southeast Sulawesi and East Kutai, East Kalimantan. Some of the reasons are the motivation to increase regional income and the motive of "rewarding" to supporters in regional head elections. [19] This certainly has implications for social and economic stability in Southeast Sulawesi. In general, the causes of mining conflicts are explained in the following table.

**Table 1. Common Causes of Mining Conflict in Southeast Sulawesi**

NO.	ISSU	CAUSES OF CONFLICT
1.	Employment	Absorption of labor in the mining sector is very small (1.94%) of the total population. This did not significantly reduce the unemployment rate in Southeast Sulawesi.
2.	Government Policy on Mining	<p>1) Mining raw materials are generally exported directly to China or South Korea. This causes the local community to not get a significant economic impact.</p> <p>2) Mining companies are generally headquartered in Jakarta, so that the flow of financial funds does not go through Southeast Sulawesi Province.</p> <p>3) Investment in the mining and quarrying sector requires very large capital so that only foreign investors or investors from outside the Province of Southeast Sulawesi can invest in this sector.</p> <p>4) Damage to public infrastructure held by the government as a result of mining activities has resulted in reducing community economic activities, such as damage to roads and bridges which has resulted in the distribution of goods and services to trade centers being hampered, forest clearing resulting in floods and landslides which have damaged agricultural areas, beach reclamation by mining companies resulted in the destruction of fish and marine biota habitat, pollution due to mining activities which reduced the level of public health, and others.</p>

The conflict related to the mining above has become a special concern for the Regional Government of Southeast Sulawesi, especially in relation to the spatial planning of mining. In mid-February 2023, House of Representatives Commission III urged the Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police to enforce the mining conflict in Wawoni, Konawe Islands, Southeast Sulawesi. Law enforcement on mining conflicts has been carried out so far but has not been maximized. In April 2021, for example, a conflict between the community and the mining company PT Tiran in Landawe District, North Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi resulted in the arrest of 13 residents criminalization and termination of employment [20]. The area of land affected by the conflict reached 714,629 hectares. If the above matters continue without any settlement from the regional government and the central government, then the impact will certainly not only disrupt the social aspect, but will also impact ideological, political, economic, cultural and national security aspects. This condition will become a structured vertical as well as horizontal conflict so that it is very prone to a decline in public trust in the government. Thus, it is important to realize the SDGs on the aspect of peace in Southeast Sulawesi [21].

#### 4. CONCLUSION

In realizing the Sustainable Development Goals aspects of peace in the framework of strengthening National Security, it is carried out through the alignment of central and regional policies in the Sustainable Development Goals. This can be seen in the alignment of the Regional Mid-Term Development Plan and the National Mid-Term Development Plan in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, in a more specific context, there is integration of the Regional Expenditure Budget and the National Expenditure Budget as a source of funding for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

In relation to National Security, however, peace in the regions is the foundation for realizing National Security. In this case, from a theoretical and practical perspective, the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals in the field of peace in Southeast Sulawesi will simultaneously support National Security. In practice, there is overlapping authority of Ministries/Agencies at the central level, as well as Regional Government officials, especially in terms of authority in realizing this peace. Thus, a mechanism that is more integrated in its implementation is needed.



Legally and practically, the Regional Government of Southeast Sulawesi is ready to realize the Sustainable Development Goals in terms of peace in particular. This is evidenced by the existence of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Action Plan and Governor Regulations which are integrated with the National Action Plan and Presidential Regulations. In addition, related to the Working group, the province of Southeast Sulawesi has formed a working group to implement the Sustainable Development Goals which is coordinated by the Regional Planning and Development Agency. To realize this, the Southeast Sulawesi government is supported by other local government officials as well as several non-governmental organizations to academic institutions. However, until now, the Province of Southeast Sulawesi has not regulated how to implement the Sustainable Development Goals down to the district/city level.

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