

THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO)/COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION (CO) EXISTENCE AND THE LIKELIHOOD OF THE LOCAL CONFLICTS: EVIDENCE FROM ACEH PROVINCE

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Abstract : Aceh officially entered a post-conflict era in 2005, in its part of post-conflict peace development, the Local Conflict still escalated between citizens, between villages, between Ethnic, with local government, with the local security force, and between students and other group conflicts. This study examines the association of the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)/Community Organization (CO)'s to chance of having local conflict in village in Aceh. we use the data of the Indonesian village survey (Potensi Desa/Podes) in 2008, 2011, 2014, and 2018 from statistics Indonesia, and supported with interview results with 20 village leaders. We use Binary Logit to quantify the association between NGO/CO existence and the chance of likelihood of the local conflict. Our results show that the presence of NGO/CO within the village increases the chance of the likelihood of local conflict. And if there is an interaction between NGO/CO and BPD within the village, the presence of NGO/CO is decreasing the chance of likelihood of local conflict in Aceh.

Keywords: *Local Conflict, Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), Post-Conflict Development*



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INTRODUCTION

Their existence gives a boost to some extent to community development and also prone to triggering tension and conflict in society¹, especially in a post-conflict region where many NGO/CO implement their own value and programs that sometimes contradict local wisdom and politic. The armed conflict arose from a long-held perception that Aceh was historically and culturally “different” from the rest of the country, the conflict over the spoils of the province’s vast natural resources is also common². Aceh officially entered a post-conflict era in 2005, with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between separatist rebels and the central government. The public expected the peace treaty to address long-standing socioeconomic inequities that had caused the province to lag behind other provinces of the country in terms of social and economic growth.

Hence, in the part of post-conflict peace development, the local Conflict still escalated between citizens, between sub-districts, between ethnic, with local government, with the local security force, and between students and other group conflicts³. Due to the increasing horizontal conflict between race, ethnicity, and religion in a country’s territory, the local conflict has been a trend for several decades⁴. One of the main causes of local conflicts was the local government’s incapacity to eradicate the causes of violence. National security conditions were stabilized as a result of the economic and political transition into a reform era, and incidents of

¹ Rafli Muhammad Sabiq and Nurliana Cipta Apsari, “Dampak Pengangguran Terhadap Tindakan Kriminal Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Konflik,” *Jurnal Kolaborasi Resolusi Konflik* 3, no. 1 (2021): 51–64.

² I Wayan Ruspindi Junaedi et al., *Meugoe (Mengembalikan Kemandirian Dan Kejayaan Ekonomi Aceh)* (Penerbit CV. SARNU UNTUNG, 2020).

³ Rachma Fitriati et al., *Merawat Perdamaian: 20 Tahun Konflik Maluku (M&C!)*, (2020).

⁴ Muliono Muliono, “Pola Perubahan, Wacana, Dan Tren Konflik Sosial Di Indonesia,” *Al-Adyan: Journal of Religious Studies* 1, no. 2 (2020): 115–132.



local conflict decreased. Several studies have looked into the possible causes of the issues that lead to local conflicts in Indonesia⁵.

The inability of local governments to acknowledge their existences led to rebellion. Second, conflict is also related to the inability of local government to fulfil basic human needs which led to poverty⁶. Third, local conflict is related to governance characteristics that are authoritarian and ignore the political aspiration from the society. Fourth, the local conflict is in relation with international linkages, where there is the interdependency of local government to produce policy that is suitable to foreign investment than the needs of local society.

Meanwhile, the proliferation of districts, which shifted political authority and influence to local governments, may exacerbate local conflicts over public resources and other ethnic or diversity issues. Aceh Province is a special autonomy province governed by UU No. Aceh Province is located at 01 58' 37,2«–06 04' 33,6» North and 94 57' 57,6«–98 17' 12,2» East on the tip of Sumatra Island. The province covers a total area of 57.948,94 square kilometers, with forest covering 39.9% of the land. The Aceh Province is bordered on the south by North Sumatra, on the west by the Indian Ocean, and on the north and east by the Malacca Strait. Banda Aceh is the province's capital city.

Aceh Province is divided into 18 districts and five cities. There are a total of 289 Villages, including 761 mukim and 6.464 gampong . Aceh has a slightly distinct structure in terms of people's territorial government than other provinces. 11 of 2006 governing the Government of Aceh governs the province of Aceh. Aceh and the government both benefit from the UU's precision. A province's special autonomy is a recognized and bestowed power to control and safeguard the interests of local communities based on

⁵ Patrick Barron and Joanne Sharpe, "Local Conflict in Post-Suharto Indonesia: Understanding Variations in Violence Levels and Forms through Local Newspapers," *Journal of East Asian Studies* 8, no. 3 (2008): 395–423.

⁶ Rusdi Syahra, "Eksklusi Sosial: Perspektif Baru Untuk Memahami Deprivasi Dan Kemiskinan," *Jurnal Masyarakat dan Budaya* 12, no. 3 (2010): 1–34.



their own ideas and aims. The federal government's allocation of funds to Aceh Province is referred to as DOK. Because of the DOK, Aceh has a golden opportunity to boost future growth⁷.

The DOK administration in Aceh, on the other hand, must be able to operate as a catalyst for community welfare. In 2015, a muslim youth organization burned down a church in Aceh Singkil, which resulted in 1 fatality and thousands of 335everal335 evacuating. The conflict between student often evolve into a conflict between villages, In 2016, 335everal335 from Siompin Village and Bulusema conflicted with each other because of conflict between a student that also comes from the same village. In North Aceh, in the same year, two groups of young people from different community organizations conflicted with each other. Second, this study will shows how NGO/CO contribute to the chance of likelihood of local conflict.

This research has an objective to explore and explain the presence of Non-Governmental organizations (NGO)/Community organizations (CO) associated with local conflict in post-conflict peace development regions. Therefore, this research hopefully can give insights toward post-conflict development policy in Aceh, or other post-conflict regions to optimize their socio-economic development. This research hopefully able to fill the knowledge gap in post-conflict development issues, and able to give insights about Non-Governmental organizations (NGO)/Community organizations (CO) to the chance likelihood of local conflict. This research hopefully able to give information as well as consideration to policymakers to pay attention towards Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)/Community Organization (CO) role to the chance of likelihood of local conflict. It's important due to the need for stability and peace to boost socio-economic development in the region.

⁷ M Abrar et al., "The Impact of Special Autonomy Funds on Poverty of Human Development and Unemployment in Aceh," *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change* 12, no. 10 (2020): 713–734.



This research focus to seek the significant contribution of NGO/CO toward the chance of likelihood of conflict in the post-conflict Area. Hence it has several limitations; First, we put focus on the effect the presence of NGO/CO, ethnicity, poverty, village topography, and the presence of Village Consultative Board(BPD) that we assume directly affected the likelihood of local conflict. Second, our measure of local conflict is only limited to the local conflict that elaborated in Podes, not associated with conflict of the separatist movement⁸. The measure may be skewed by recollection bias. This bias is linked to village leaders who is essential informants in the Podes census⁹. Because of their memory capacity and administrative capacity in administering the real local conflict, information about the occurrence of local conflict obtained solely from a key informant is less accurate. It's possible that the measure is overestimated or underestimated.

Third, our measure of NGO/CO is combined by the definitions of Non-Governmental Organization and Community organization due to the availability and category explanation of NGO in Podes Sensus. And Fourth, this study explains the association of NGO/CO presence towards local conflict in Aceh, as the endogeneity of the study, the presence of NGO/CO may happen due to the previous conflict in Aceh.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study used mixed techniques to describe the relationship between NGO/CO and local conflict in the post-war region, combining quantitative analysis of survey data with qualitative analysis of semi-structured interviews.

⁸ Julian Go and Jake Watson, "Anticolonial Nationalism from Imagined Communities to Colonial Conflict," *European Journal of Sociology/Archives Européennes de Sociologie* 60, no. 1 (2019): 31–68.

⁹ Samuel Bazzi, "Wealth Heterogeneity, Income Shocks, and International Migration: Theory and Evidence from Indonesia," *Unpublished manuscript* (2013).



III.1. Quantitative Method

This study's binary logistic regression analysis could look at the possibility of conflict at the village level. As a result, the model accommodates village clustering in a district by isolating local conflict variance from district variance (Rabe-Hesketh and Skrondal 2012). To quantify the relationship between NGO/CO existence and the chance of likelihood of the local conflict, we estimated the following equation:

$$\text{Likelihood Conflict } (\gamma) = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{DumNGO/CO} + \beta_2 \text{DumBPD} + \beta_3 \text{NGOXBPD} \\ + \beta_4 \text{DumEthnic} + \beta_5 \text{Poverty} + \beta_6 \text{DumTopo} + \epsilon$$

Where likelihood conflict is the chance of conflict to occurs within the village; DumNGO/CO is the dummy for NGO/CO existence, whereas 1 equals to presence and 0 otherwise; DumBPD is the dummy for BPD existence, whereas 1 equals to presence and 0 otherwise; BPDXNGO is the interaction between NGO/CO and BPD within the village; DumEthnic is the dummy for ethnicity that exist within the village, whereas 1 for single ethnic and 0 for otherwise; Poverty is the total poverty within the village; and DumTopo is the dummy for topography, whereas 1 equals to flatland and 0 otherwise. This study also uses robust standard error by the village as the unit of treatment. Furthermore, to explain the interaction variable, we use the binary logistic regression with the following equation:

$$e^b = \text{OR}$$

Where e is the dependent variable in which conflict occurrence; b is the sum of interaction variable coefficient, in this case, the result coefficient of DumNGO/CO, DumBPD, and NGOXBPD; where it is equal to the odds ratio of conflict occurrence.

III.2 Qualitative Method

This study's confirmed the conflict occurrence and its causality through the interview research with 20 village leaders randomly across

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Aceh Province, especially in Southeast Aceh, Aceh Tamiang, Aceh Besar, Central Aceh, and Lhokseumawe regency where conflict occurred the most. We gather the village leaders' data and contact from our connection in Aceh province, and also from asking it directly to the village leader that interviewed. The interview is held by phone interview that lasts for 30 minutes for each village leader. We seek the relationship explanation for each variable towards the chance of the likelihood of local conflict in the village.

Data was gathered through observation and interviews. Data analysis is the next step. Data reduction was used to conduct the analysis, which involved selecting data that was relevant to the research variables and suspending data that was not¹⁰. Furthermore, the reduced data is categorized based on the study items, which include the process and chronology of events, players engaged, causes of events, stakeholder knowledge of the conflict in the village, and conflict variables. The next process is compiling and processing data using a descriptive-analytical approach.

III.3 Data

We use four tranches of the Statistics of Indonesia's triennial Indonesian Village Survey, which documents the characteristics of Aceh province villages in 2008, 2011, 2014, and 2018. The survey data Detail information is gathered on a range of characteristics Infrastructure, Village Democracy, Poverty, Village Topography, Diversity and Pluralism, Social Community, and Government and Governance, for village socio-economic development. The Podes consisted of more than 25,927 villages in Aceh, in the period of 2008, 2011, 2014, and 2018.

¹⁰ Richard Jensen and Qiang Shen, "Semantics-Preserving Dimensionality Reduction: Rough and Fuzzy-Rough-Based Approaches," *IEEE Transactions on knowledge and data engineering* 16, no. 12 (2004): 1457–1471.



Table 1. Descriptive Statistic

	M	SD	Min	Max
Total Conflict	0.018	0.26	0	15
Total NGO	36	43	0	85
Total Poverty	44	10	0	6349
Dummy Ethnicity	0.58	0.49	0	1
1 = Single ethnic, 0 = Otherwise				
Dummy Topography	0,8	0,39	0	1
1 = Flat land, 0 = Otherwise				
Dummy BPD	0.97	0.16	0	1
1 = Available, 0 = Otherwise				
Total Conflict Type				
Between Citizens	0.77	10	0	7
Between Villages	0.64	0.96	0	8
Between Ethnic	0.05	0.34	0	3
With Government Official	0.094	0.37	0	2
With Local Security Force	0.075	0.31	0	2
Between Students	0.16	0.49	0	3
Other Conflict	0.08	0.32	0	2
Total Injuries	7	75	0	14
Total Fatalities	8.4	76	0	14

The descriptive statistic table explains the mean, standard deviation, minimum number, and the maximum number of variables, within 25,927 data observations in this study. Total conflict needs to be highlighted, especially it's explaining the maximum number of local conflict that happened in a village within one year period, which is 15 local conflict. The maximum number of total NGO/CO within a village is 85, which indicates many activities and interests within the village. Total Poverty counted by the total of poor mark certificates distributed within the village which can



represent the headcount of society that living under poverty, where it is the maximum number is 6,349 civilians living in poverty within a village.

We also indicate the type of conflict that happened at the village level in Aceh, the maximum total conflict between citizens is seven, between villages, is eight, between ethnic, is three, with a government official, is two, with local security force is two, between student, is three, and another group conflict is two. Which resulted in total maximum of 14 injuries, and 14 fatalities in a village within a year. Detailed information on a variety of features of local conflict and violent episodes is acquired. Then we linked the data with the available range of characteristics on the existence of NGO/CO, and the range of characteristics village ethnicity, total poverty, village topography, and the existence of BPD as a control variable to seek the significance of those to the chance of the likelihood of the local conflict in Aceh.

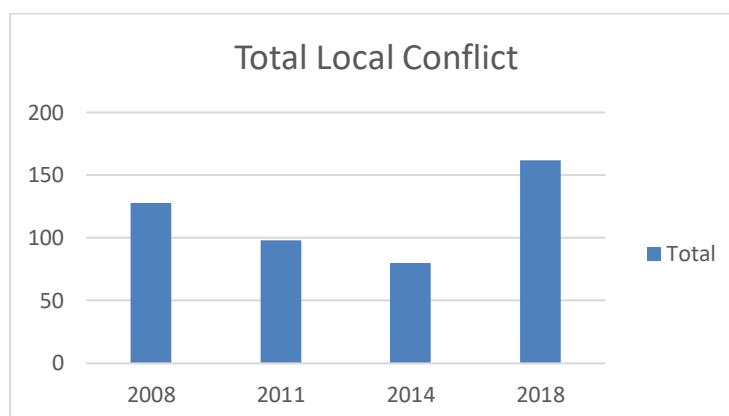


Figure 1. Total of Local Conflicts in Aceh Province (2008-2018) (Source: Podes 2008-2018)

The total conflict that occurred in 2008 (128 Cases), 2011 (98 cases), and 2014 (80 cases) continue to decrease, but eventually going up higher in 2018 with 162 cases. Overall, the total local conflict happened in Aceh province is 468 cases, these cases include between citizens, between sub-districts, between Ethnic, with local government, with the local security force, and between students and other group conflicts In this study Local

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conflict will be measured by dummy indicators of conflict events at the village level utilizing the total key variables of Local conflict to represent whether a village had no local conflict, one type of conflict, or all sorts of conflicts. The category values are “1” (for villages that have experienced one or more forms of local conflict in the previous year) and “0” (for villages that have not experienced one or more types of local conflict in the previous year). Figure 3 shows the Geographical Distribution of local Conflicts in Aceh Province:



Figure 3. Geographical Distribution of local Conflicts in Aceh Province (2008-2018) (Source: Podes 2008-2018)

Local conflict incidents are relatively high with 22 out of 23 regency experiences having local conflict at the village level. The highest incidents show at Southeast Aceh, Aceh Besar, Central Aceh, Bireuen, Aceh Tamiang, and Lhoksemawe. Local conflicts occurred mostly in Southeast Aceh particularly in Darul Hasanah, Ketambe, and Ule Bulan rather than in other sub-districts in Southeast Aceh Regency.





Figure 4. Geographical Distribution of Non-Governmental Organization(NGO)/Community Organization (CO) in Aceh Province (2008-2018) (Source: Podes 2008-2018)

The existence of NGO/CO in Aceh is mostly distributed in North Aceh, Aceh Tamiang, and Nagan Raya regency. Meanwhile, it lacks some regencies which are Sabang, West Aceh, and Aceh Singkil. Based on Podes, the meaning of NGO/CO is varied from each year. Which in 2008, those who categorized as NGO/CO are 1) Ta'lim Council/Recitation Group; 2) Assembly Group; 3) Foundation/Group/Union of Death; and 4) Others Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). In 2011, those who categorized as NGO/CO are 1) Community organizations (Muhammadiyah, ICMI, Kowani, etc.); 2) Social organizations (orphanages, nursing homes, disabled rehabilitation homes, etc.); 3) Professional organizations (IDI, ISEL, etc.); 4) Social/cultural/sport/hobbyist associations (Orari, IMI, art hermitage, etc.); 5) Non-Governmental Organizations (Walhi, YLBHI, etc.); 6) Religious institutions (PGI, KWI, Walubi, Parisadha Hindu Dharma Indonesia, etc.); and 7) Humanitarian Aid/Scholarship Organizations (Pancasila Muslim Charity Foundation, Indonesian Cancer Foundation, etc.)

In 2014, the Podes survey was not included the NGO/CO in the questionnaire. And in 2018, those who were categorized as NGO/CO are 1) PKK; 2) Youth organization (Karang Taruna); 3) Customary Institution; 4) Farmers Association; 5) Water Management Association; and 6) Community Group. Due to the availability of the data, In this study, we generate a dummy for the existence of NGO/CO within the village. The



category values are “1” (for villages that have NGO/CO) and “0” (for villages that don’t have NGO/CO). Several determinants were included to control the likelihood of local conflict across villages in Aceh province. In terms of poverty, we put the Total Poor Mark Certificate (SKTM) that is distributed in the last of a year village as a representation of the number of poverty. Ethnic heterogeneity¹¹, is one of the key causes of local violence in Indonesia. Across districts, we manage ethnic and religious diversity to prevent conflict. We create dummies of persons in a village that do not belong to the same group, with values ranging from 1 (homogeneous) to 0 (for heterogeneous)

We also consider village topography. Villagers may live in mountainous terrain, flatlands, valleys, or along the coast. These variables are used to assess if communities in the geographical proximity of disadvantaged and less developed areas have higher risks of conflict than other villages by creating a dummy indicator on these topography areas of the village (1 for flat land) and 0 (for otherwise). We also put the existence of the Village Consultative Board (BPD) as our control variable, where it has the ability and role to resolve conflict and facilitate society interest within the village, we generate dummy indicator on the existence of BPD (1 for exist) and 0 (for otherwise). Moreover, we put the interaction variable into the account where we assume the chance of the likelihood of local conflict can be higher where there is the interaction between the dummy variables. Table 1 shows the lists of variables, definitions, and sources used in this study.

Table 2. Variable List, Definitions, and Sources

Variables	Definitions	Sources
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¹¹ Meredith L Weiss, “Communal Violence and Democratization in Indonesia: Small Town Wars” (Routledge Journals, Taylor & Francis Ltd 4 Park Square, Milton Park ..., 2008).



Local Conflict	A Dummy indicator indicating conflict occurs at villages in the last of a year village	BPS	Podes
		2008-2018	
Non-Governmental Organization or Community Organization (NGO/CO)	A Dummy indicator indicating NGO/CO existence within a village.	BPS	Podes
		2008-2018	
Control Variable			
Socio Determinant	Economic		
Total Poor Mark Certificate (SKTM)	A total of poor mark certificate (SKTM) distributed in the village.	BPS	Podes
		2008-2018	
Ethnicity	Dummy indicators indicating the presences single-ethnic or multi-ethnicity of within a village.	BPS	Podes
		2008-2018	
Location Determinant			
Village Topography	Dummy indicators indicating the location of the village.	BPS	Podes
		2008-2018	
Institutional Determinant			
Village Consultative Board (Badan Permusyawaratan Desa)	A Dummy indicator indicating Village Agency existence at the village	BPS	Podes
		2008-2018	
Interaction Variable			



NGO/CO interaction with BPD (NGOXBPD)	Indicating the villages have NGO/CO and BPD existence at the same time	BPS 2008-2018	Podes
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Note: NGO/CO are those who categorized in 2008 as 1) Ta'lim Council/Recitation Group; 2) Assembly Group; 3) Foundation/Group/Union of Death; and 4) Others Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). In 2011, as 1) Community organizations (Muhammadiyah, ICMI, Kowani, etc.); 2) Social organizations (orphanages, nursing homes, disabled rehabilitation homes, etc.); 3) Professional organizations (IDI, ISEI, etc.); 4) Social/cultural/sport/hobbyist associations (Orari, IMI, art hermitage, etc.); 5) Non-Governmental Organizations (Walhi, YLBHI, etc.); 6) Religious institutions (PGL, KWI, Walubi, Parisadha Hindu Dharma Indonesia, etc.); and 7) Humanitarian Aid/Scholarship Organizations (Pancasila Muslim Charity Foundation, Indonesian Cancer Foundation, etc.), and in 2018, as 1) PKK; 2) Youth organization (Karang Taruna); 3) Customary Institution; 4) Farmers Association; 5) Water Management Association; and 6) Community Group.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Before presenting the main results, it is important to explain that the identifying assumption for each variable is correct, i.e: 1) The existence of BPD plays a significant role in the association of NGO/CO towards the conflict. With the existence of BPD, NGO/CO is likely to contribute towards decreasing the chance of likelihood of local conflict. Without the existence of BPD, the NGO/CO is likely increasing the chance. This is a reason to put the interaction between NGO/CO and BPD at the same time; 2) The ethnicity is significantly related to the conflict in Aceh, which indicates increasing the chance of likelihood of conflict; 3) Village poverty is significant towards the presence of conflict but the amount is not higher than others variable; 4) Village topography represent the village access



towards resources in which have association toward the conflict, but not significant.

The main result of NGO/CO association towards the likelihood of conflict can be explained by the Table 3.

Table 3. NGO/CO and conflict presence: logit result

Dependent Variable: The Presence of Conflict	Coef					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
DumNGO/CO	0,52* *	0,54* *	- 2,51** *	- 2,43** *	-2,37***	-2,31***
(1 = Available, 0 = Otherwise)	(0,22)	(0,23)	(0,66)	(0,66)	(0,66)	(0,66)
DumBPD		-0,27	- 2,89** *	- 2,82** *	-2,82***	-2,74
(1 = Available, 0 = Otherwise)		(0,33)	(0,55)	(0,56)	(0,56)	(0,56)
NGOXBPD			3,32** *	3,32** *	3,13***	3,05***
			(0,71)	(0,71)	(0,71)	(0,71)
NGOXBPD (e ^b)			-1,98	-2,12	-2,06	-2
Control Variable						
DumEthnic				0,93** *	0,89***	0,9***
(1 = Single Ethnic, 0 = Otherwise)				(0,16)	(0,16)	(0,16)
Total Poverty					0,0013* **	0,0013* **
					(0,0003)	(0,0003)



Dum Village Topography	-0,21					
(1 = Flat Land, 0 = Otherwise)	(0,16)					
N of Obs	25,92	19,44	19,443	19,443	18,912	18,912
	6	3				
Wald Chi2	5,41	8,36	28,99	64,46	76,28	78,38

Note: Robust Standart Error are within the bracket, Significant level: *0,1; **0,05; ***0,01

Based on the binary logistic result, our findings show that the existence of NGO/CO has a significant coefficient in increasing the chance of the likelihood of local conflict in Aceh. Meanwhile, if the interaction variable NGO/BPD is included, the villages that only have NGO/CO are less likely to have the chance of likelihood of local conflict. The result continues showing significant results in every single variable binary logit model and NGOXBPD interaction variable only.

The presence of NGO/CO organization is likely to contribute to decreasing the chance likelihood of local conflict when being regressed independently, It is because the NGO/CO organization also prone to involve in village politics, they also prone to have conflicts between NGO/CO in the cause of unemployment, youth dispute, and territorial struggles. Hence when the interaction variable is being input, it shows significantly decreasing the likelihood of local conflict in Aceh, the presence of NGO/CO organization also provide service and facilitate society aspirations and needs in the socio-economic development. As it's highlighted the goal of NGO/CO organizations is to promote the rapid growth of their host communities¹².

¹² F E O Omoruyi, Erharuyi Nosakhare Richard, and Osemwengie Elvis Stephen, "The Role Of Non-Governmental Organizations (Ng Os) In Fostering Sustainable Community Development In Benin Metropolis," *Journal Of Educational Planning And Administration* 6 (2021): 147.



The existence of the BPD is highly significant in decreasing the chance of the likelihood of local conflict only when being run with NGO/CO existence variable. BPD works with the village leader and traditional institutions to create village regulations that accommodate and channel community aspirations; discusses draft village regulations with the village leader and traditional institutions; supervises the implementation of village regulations and village leader regulations; proposes the village leader's appointment and dismissal; and establishes local resource management coaching and training¹³.

Highlighted that the local conflict often happened due to the community distrust of the village leader, and the position of BPD as a partner of the village government able to reduce the tension with transparency and openness, This can be facilitated through holding village meetings¹⁴. In order for BPD to solve the local conflict, it must be able to show a professional attitude because the position of the BPD is separate from the village government¹⁵. The existence of BPD is lacking in Central Aceh, Aceh Tamiang, and Lhoksemawe regency where the most conflict occurs, which can be seen in figure 5. which shows the Geographical Distribution of BPD in Aceh Province.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Christine Ayu Setyaningrum and Fifiana Wisnaeni, "Pelaksanaan Fungsi Badan Permusyawaratan Desa Terhadap Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Desa," *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 1, no. 2 (2019): 158–170.

¹⁵ Siti Istiqomah, "Efektivitas Kinerja Badan Permusyawaratan Desa Dalam Meningkatkan Akuntabilitas Pengelolaan Keuangan Desa," *Jurnal Unair* 3, no. 1 (2015): 1–18.



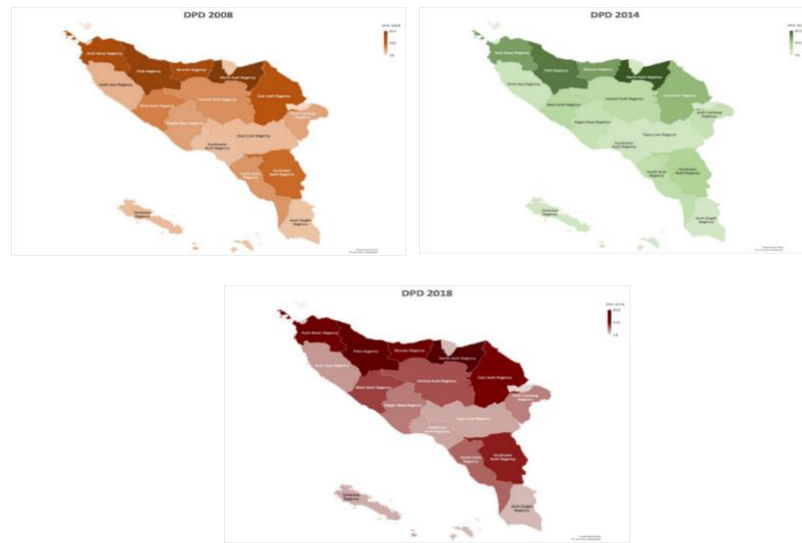


Figure 5. Geographical Distribution of Village Deliberation Agency (Badan Permusyawaratan Desa) in Aceh Province (2008-2018) (Source: Podes 2008-2018)

Ethnicity is important to be highlight, our result shows that ethnic heterogeneity is the most significant factor toward the likelihood of local conflict, The results also being supported by the previous study where ethnic heterogeneity is the source of local conflicts according to Hegre (2001), are rooted in inter-group dynamics of difference, where groups perceive themselves as distinct due to ethnic and cultural backgrounds. Local disputes in developing nations, such as Uganda and Indonesia, were shown to be highly linked to ethnicity, according to Green (2008). Furthermore, ethnic heterogeneity is one of the key causes of local violence in Indonesia¹⁶. The highest ethnic heterogeneity is in Lhoksemawe, Aceh Singkil, and Aceh Jaya regency which can be seen in Figure 6. which shows the Geographical Distribution of ethnicity in Aceh province.

¹⁶ Weiss, "Communal Violence and Democratization in Indonesia: Small Town Wars."





Figure 6. Geographical Distribution of ethnicity in Aceh Province (2008-2018) (Source: Podes 2008-2018)

In regards to total poverty, our results show that poverty is significant to increase the chance of the likelihood of local conflict but by a tiny amount. Meanwhile, the village locations show the village that is located in flatland is less likely to have a chance of likelihood of local conflict. The interaction variable NGOXBPD, based on the equation (e^b), the interaction between those two is decreasing the chance of likelihood of local conflict. Between $(-1,98) - (-2,12)$, which lower than the sum of each variable (DumNGO/CO and DumBPD) coefficient that range between $(-5,05) - (-5,4)$. The existence of both NGO/CO and BPD in the village decreases the chance of likelihood of local conflict. when both of them interact with each other, the result still shows a decrease in the chance, but a little bit lower.

Table 4. The Presence of types of Conflict: Coef summary result.

Dependent Variable: Type of conflict	Coef						
	Betwe en Citizen s	Betwe en Village s	Betwe en Ethnic s	With Governme nt Officials	With Security Forces	Betwe n studen ts	Other Confli ct
DumNGO/CO	0,016*	0,03*	-0,12*	0,04*	0,047*	0,047*	0,047*
(1 = Available, 0 = Otherwise)	(0,016)	(0,02)	(0,05)	(0,02)	(0,02)	(0,02)	(0,02)



DumBPD	0,012	0,02*	-0,06	0,04*	0,044	0,045	0,045
(1 = Available, 0 = Otherwise)	(0,016)	(0,02)	(0,054)	(0,02)	(0,02)	(0,02)	(0,02)
NGOXBPD	-0,016	-0,03*	0,13**	-0,04*	-0,048*	-0,049*	-0,048*
	(0,016)	(0,023)	(0,05)	(0,02)	(0,02)	(0,02)	(0,02)
NGOXBPD (e^b)	0,012	0,02	-0,05	0,04	0,043	0,043	0,044
Control Variable							
DumEthnic	-0,003**	-0,004**	-0,004**	-0,005**	-0,005**	-0,005**	-0,006*
(1 = Single Ethnic, 0 = Otherwise)	(0,0009)	(0,0009)	(0,0009)	(0,001)	(0,001)	(0,001)	(0,001)
Total Poverty	-6,7	-1,03	-1,05	-5,5	-3,1	-1,4	-2,6
	(5,9)	(3,9)	(3,8)	(6,4)	(6,2)	(5,5)	(6,1)
Dum Village Topography	-0,0002	-0,0009	-0,0009	-0,001	-0,0008	-0,0004	-0,001
(1 = Flat Land, 0 = Otherwise)	(0,001)	(0,001)	(0,001)	(0,001)	(0,001)	(0,001)	(0,001)
N of Obs	18,912	18,912	18,912	18,912	18,912	18,912	18,912
Wald Chi2	80,02	22,34	73,74	28,95	27,53	27,04	32,45

Note: Robust Standart Error are within the bracket, Significant level: *0,1; **0,05; ***0,01

The presence of NGO/CO within the village is increasing the chance of the likelihood of each type of local conflict in the range of (0,016) – (0,047), except for the conflict between ethnics which show to be decreasing the chance with (-0,12). Meanwhile, the village that has NGO/CO and BPD



interaction at the same time, increasing the chance of likelihood of conflict each type of conflict by (0,012) – (0,043) and decreasing the chance of conflict between ethnics

by (-0,05). The results show also show that ethnicity plays a significant role in affecting the chance of likelihood of each local conflict type.

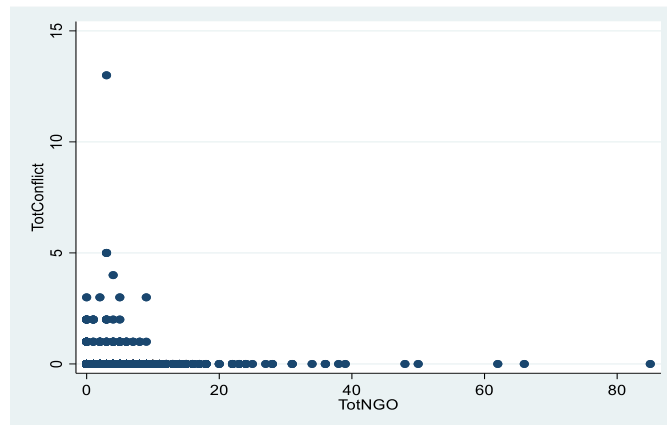


Figure 7. Cross Tabulation of Total Conflict and Total NGO/CO

The last but not least, we tabulate the association of total NGO/CO and total conflict presented in a village, to examine the relations between the number of occurrences. The interaction between the total number of NGO/CO existed within the village, associate with the total conflict that happened within the village. It can be seen that many conflicts occurs when the existence of NGO/CO within the village is less than 10. Whereas when 20 NGO/CO exist within the village, no conflict reported being occurred

To confirm our regression result and the chance of likelihood of each local conflict, we conducted interviews with 20 village leaders in regards to conflict presence and NGO/CO in their village. We asked several questions, such as 1) In the period of time 2008-2018, is there any conflict occurrence at the village?; 2) If yes, what kind of conflict? And how it's happened?; and how the presence of NGO/CO, BPD, Ethnicity, poverty, and topography affect the conflict. The interview questions list can be seen in the Appendix



Our interview results show that 80 percent of respondents confirmed there are conflicts that happened in their village, which conflicts between citizens happened the most after the conflict between villages. 60 percent of our respondent says that tension often happened in the village due to NGO/CO activities which often contradict local value and village politics. 40 percent of our respondents mentioning the NGO/CO also play a part in resolving local conflict and gathering people's aspirations to the village leader

Some of them mention the citizen life before and after the tsunami in 2004, they mention that the tsunami and MoU are those who trigger the occurrence of NGO/CO in society. Before the Tsunami incident, the lives of the Acehnese people were normal, the values of local wisdom were still intact, the people had not been contaminated by cultures that were considered foreign. Following the tsunami disaster, the presence of NGOs/COs expanded, resulting in societal transformations through community development projects led by local and international NGOs. Openness and contact with the outside world influence the community's social status and has an impact on traditional beliefs, local wisdom, and socio-cultural traditions of the Acehnese people.

In regard to BPD existence, There is a differentiation of BPD in Aceh province, it's being called "Tuha Peut" which refer to a local policy called Qanun No 5 the year 2003 about gampong (village) governance in the implementation of gampong (village) authority. "Tuha Peut" works with the Village leader and Traditional Institutions to create village regulations that accommodate and channel community aspirations; discusses draft Village Regulations with the Village leader and Traditional Institutions; supervises the implementation of Village Regulations and Village leader Regulations; proposes the Village leader's appointment and dismissal, and establishes local resource management coaching and training.

We would like to quote some of our respondents who highlight the cause of conflict in the village and how NGO/CO is associated with the conflict. Mr.Samsul from Linung Bale Village, Bener Meriah Regency explained that: *"There were many conflicts between citizens happened within those time period and most of it because misunderstanding and some of the tension*



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comes from among youth organization"¹⁷. Mr. Suryadi from Pasir gala village, Southeast Aceh explained that: *"The tension between villages once occurs in every sports activity and ignited by each sports supporters community, and we often approach them and reduce the tension by facilitation"*¹⁸. Mr. Zulfakar from Keude Mane Village, North Aceh, confirmed that: *"Conflict among community often happened, but not evolved into violence. Some because of gampong's politic, youth union, and minority ethnic association"*¹⁹.

While other village leaders confirmed there no violent conflict arise, the tension often happened within the village due to certain groups and communities' activities. This interview strengthens our logit binary result that quantifies the relationship between NGO/CO existence and the chance of likelihood of the local conflict

CONCLUSION

Despite achieving peace in 2005 and being granted special autonomy, Aceh province continues to face local violence that hampers its economic development. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) play a vital role in post-conflict development by providing assistance and empowerment. However, conflicts between these organizations themselves are common, often driven by economic factors and conflicting values. Regression results indicate that the presence of NGOs/CSOs increases the likelihood of local conflicts in Aceh, except for conflicts between ethnic groups. Interviews with respondents confirm the occurrence of conflicts, with tensions arising from NGO/CSO activities contradicting local values and village politics. Nevertheless, these organizations also contribute to conflict resolution and voicing people's aspirations. To address these issues, the Aceh government should allocate resources and attention to the existence and activities of NGOs/CSOs, simplify the process of forming these organizations while ensuring adherence to regulations, and establish a conflict resolution mechanism between NGOs/CSOs and local government agencies. By doing so, Aceh can foster socio-economic and political stability, ensuring a peaceful and prosperous post-conflict society.

¹⁷ Wednesday, 22 December 2021

¹⁸ Wednesday, 22 December 2021

¹⁹ Wednesday, 22 December 2021



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