

Land Conflicts: Mapping Obstacles and Sustainable Solutions

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ABSTRAK

Konflik lahan di Indonesia, khususnya di Provinsi Jambi, telah menjadi isu mendesak yang mempengaruhi kepemilikan dan pengelolaan lahan pertanian, hutan, dan sumber daya alam. Masalah ini melibatkan berbagai pihak dan memerlukan penanganan yang serius untuk mengurangi ketegangan sosial, meningkatkan keadilan, dan memastikan keberlanjutan lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelajahi tren, hambatan, dan solusi adaptif dalam penyelesaian konflik lahan di Provinsi Jambi, Indonesia. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu kualitatif dengan melibatkan tahapan pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi atas kasus konflik lahan dari berbagai sumber resmi. Nvivo 12 Plus juga digunakan di dalam studi ini untuk membantu melakukan pengodean data. Temuan penelitian menyoroti kompleksitas dan eskalasi urgensi konflik lahan di Provinsi Jambi, yang meluas di sektor-sektor perkebunan dan kehutanan, melibatkan sejumlah besar perusahaan di berbagai sektor industri. Hambatan utama yang dihadapi dalam penyelesaian konflik mencakup ketegangan sosial, ketidakpastian hukum, kurangnya koordinasi, keterbatasan sumber daya, minimnya kesadaran masyarakat, pertumbuhan ekonomi yang cepat, dan kompleksitas kebijakan. Untuk mengatasi tantangan ini, diperlukan langkah-langkah adaptif dan berkelanjutan, termasuk penguatan kerangka hukum, peningkatan koordinasi antarlembaga, serta partisipasi masyarakat melalui dialog yang inklusif. Selain itu, pendekatan berbasis hak asasi manusia (HAM) dan keadilan diintegrasikan untuk mendukung penyelesaian konflik yang berkelanjutan, sambil memperkuat kapasitas lokal untuk terlibat secara aktif dalam proses penyelesaian konflik. Penelitian ini memberikan wawasan penting bagi pembuat kebijakan, peneliti, dan praktisi terkait di masa yang akan datang. Penelitian ini juga memberikan wawasan penting untuk merumuskan kebijakan yang lebih efektif dan berkelanjutan dalam menangani konflik lahan di Provinsi Jambi, dengan mengintegrasikan pendekatan berbasis hak asasi manusia, keadilan, dan partisipasi masyarakat.

Kata kunci: Konflik Lahan, penggunaan lahan, kebijakan adaptif, tata kelola pertanian, pembangunan berkelanjutan

ABSTRACT

Land conflicts in Indonesia, especially in Jambi Province, have become an urgent issue affecting the ownership and management of agricultural land, forests and natural resources. This problem involves various parties and requires serious handling to reduce social tensions, increase justice, and ensure environmental sustainability. This research aims to explore trends, obstacles, and adaptive solutions in resolving land conflicts in Jambi Province, Indonesia. The research method used is qualitative, involving data collection stages through interviews, observation, and documentation of land conflict cases from various official sources. Nvivo 12 Plus was also used in this study to help code the data. The research findings highlight the complexity and escalation of the urgency of land conflicts in Jambi Province, which are widespread in the plantation and forestry sectors involving a large number of companies in various industrial sectors. The main obstacles faced in resolving conflicts include social tensions, legal uncertainty, lack of coordination, limited resources, lack of public awareness, rapid economic growth, and policy complexity. To overcome this challenge, adaptive and sustainable steps are needed, including strengthening the legal framework, increasing coordination between institutions, and community participation through inclusive dialogue. In addition, human rights and justice-based approaches are integrated to support sustainable conflict resolution while strengthening local capacity to be actively involved in the conflict resolution process. This research provides important insights for future policymakers, researchers, and practitioners. This research also provides important insights for formulating more effective and sustainable policies in dealing with land conflicts in Jambi Province, by integrating approaches based on human rights, justice and community participation.

Keywords: Land Conflict, land use, adaptive policy, land governance, sustainable development

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1. INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, land conflicts have become an urgent and complex issue related to the ownership and management of agricultural land, forests, and natural

resources (Berenschot et al., 2023; Dhiaulhaq & McCarthy, 2020). The involvement of various parties, including farmers, companies, government, and indigenous communities, often results in social,

economic, and political tensions that have a negative impact on environmental sustainability and community welfare (Dhiaulhaq et al., 2018; Riggs et al., 2016). Discussions regarding land conflicts are very important because of their broad implications for social justice, environmental sustainability, and the country's economic stability (Zhou et al., 2020; Zou et al., 2021). The Agrarian Reform Consortium (KPA) report revealed data on 2,710 agrarian conflicts that occurred from 2015 to 2022, and this had an impact on 5.8 million hectares of land (Wicaksono, 2023).

One region known to have a high percentage of land conflicts is Jambi Province. It is known that Jambi Province is in second place nationally after Riau Province. The Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of Jambi Province received data on land conflicts from the community, NGOs, and Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) totaling 107 cases. This shows the importance of handling land conflicts in Jambi Province seriously and comprehensively. Immediate and appropriate action is needed to resolve the problem. The collaborative role between the government, community, and other related parties will be the main key to handling and reducing land conflicts so that community welfare and environmental sustainability can be guaranteed (Fisher et al., 2020; Hjalager, 2020). If there is no serious response, land conflicts will continue to occur and harm many parties (Dieterle, 2022; Hilson, 2002).

Several studies state that land conflicts, with all their complexity, have widespread detrimental impacts on the various parties involved. Farmers often lose access to their agricultural land, which is their main source of livelihood, due to conflicts over land ownership and management. This leads to higher levels of poverty, food instability, and social vulnerability in these communities (de Silva et al., 2023; Hudecová & Kysel, 2023). On the other hand, companies also suffer financial and reputational losses due to protracted conflicts, which can hinder economic growth and investment in related areas (Hilson, 2002; Yep & Fong, 2009). In addition, environmental damage that often occurs in the context of land conflicts also threatens ecological sustainability and biodiversity, with long-term impacts that are not only detrimental to current society but also to future generations (Scheidel et al., 2018, 2020).

Currently, there are many studies discussing the topic of land conflicts globally, especially in Indonesia. However, there are still few who specifically and comprehensively link these cases to mapping concrete obstacles and sustainable solutions, especially in assessing cases in Jambi Province. However, there are still several results of previous studies that can be mapped. First, resolving land conflicts requires strong collaboration between the government, communities, and other stakeholders, with a focus on transparency, justice, and sustainability (Ibrahim et al., 2023; Roengtam & Agustiyara, 2022). Second, common obstacles to conflict resolution are a lack of

coordination between various stakeholders and a lack of resources for effective implementation of solutions (Hunsberger et al., 2018; Köhne, 2014). Third, legal uncertainty regarding land ownership and use is another obstacle in resolving conflicts (Dhiaulhaq & McCarthy, 2020; Skyner, 2001).

This research aims to comprehensively map concrete obstacles in resolving land conflicts in Jambi Province while exploring sustainable solutions that can be applied in this scenario. Jambi Province, as a region known for its significant level of land conflict, requires a holistic approach to map the roots of the problem, identify obstacles that hinder resolution, and offer sustainable solutions that can reduce social tensions, increase justice, and ensure environmental sustainability. This research tries to seek answers to the following phenomenon likes: *First*, The urgency and trend land conflicts cases in Jambi Provinces. *Second*, the obstacle that facing in land conflicts with the resolving. *Third*, the sustainable and adaptive solutions to resolve the land Conflicts in Jambi Provinces.

2. METHODS

Using a qualitative approach, this research collects data through in-depth interviews with various relevant stakeholders. In-depth interviews in this research involved 25 informants from several relevant stakeholders in Jambi Province. The informants comprised ten farmers affected by land conflicts, five company representatives from the plantation and mining sectors, five regional government officials from the land, forestry, and environmental services, and three Regional People's Representative Council members. In addition, there are two representatives from civil society organizations who are active in advocating for land rights. Informants were selected purposively to obtain a comprehensive perspective regarding the dynamics of land conflicts in Jambi. Additionally, observations were made through visits to several areas experiencing land conflicts to understand the dynamics.

Secondary data, such as legal documents, government reports, and media records, will also be analyzed to support an in-depth understanding of the issues at hand. This approach provides in-depth and contextual insight into concrete obstacles in resolving land conflicts, as well as encouraging a holistic understanding of the dynamics that influence conflicts in Jambi Province. The entire data collection process was carried out in October 2023.

After data was collected through in-depth interviews and participant observation, the data was carefully transcribed to ensure the accuracy and accuracy of the information contained therein. The data-checking process was carried out carefully, including checking interview recordings again, comparing transcripts with field notes, and verifying information from secondary data sources. This step is useful for maintaining the validity and reliability of

the data collected so that the resulting analysis can accurately describe the actual conditions related to land conflicts in Jambi Province, as well as provide a strong basis for formulating recommendations for sustainable and appropriate resolution.

Next, by moving the data into the Nvivo 12 Plus analysis tool and using the Cases Classification analysis unit. The main function of Nvivo 12 Plus is to help analyze qualitative data more effectively and efficiently. Apart from helping in grouping and classifying data, this software is also able to provide rich data visualization, either in the form of images or graphs, which can support the process of identifying patterns, main findings, and relationships between variables that emerge from the data that has been analyzed. Through this capability, researchers can formulate more detailed answers to previously proposed problem formulations, enabling a deeper understanding of land conflicts in Jambi Province and guiding the development of more appropriate and sustainable solutions.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Urgency: Trends in Land Conflict Cases in Jambi Province

Jambi Province, which is located on the island of Sumatra, is one of the regions in Indonesia that is famous for complex land conflict problems. This study succeeded in mapping trends and the number of land cases that have been identified.

Table 1. Number of Cases by District 2022

Regency/City	Number of Cases	Land area
Batanghari	3	5.218,00
Muaro Jambi	4	4.434,50
Sarolangun	2	19.741,15
Tanjab Barat	3	10.288,00
Tanjab Timur	4	7.446,29
Tebo	5	4.042,50
Amount	21	51.170,44

Source: Special Committee on Land Conflicts in the Regional People's Representative Council

Based on Table 1, there were 21 cases of land conflict recorded in several districts in Jambi Province in 2022. Batanghari Regency recorded a total of 3 cases with an area of land involved reaching 5,218.00 hectares, followed by Muaro Jambi Regency with 4 cases and an area of land of 4,434.50 hectares. Meanwhile, Sarolangun and West Tanjab districts respectively reported 2 and 3 cases of conflict, with land areas involved reaching 19,741.15 hectares and 10,288.00 hectares. East Tanjab Regency recorded 4 cases of conflict with a land area of 7,446.29 hectares, while Tebo Regency reported 5 cases with a land area of 4,042.50 hectares. The total area of conflict land reached 51,170.44 hectares, and this data shows the complexity and urgency of resolving land conflicts, which are still a challenge in Jambi Province.

Apart from that, this study also succeeded in mapping the number of cases based on the conflict typology, which is as follows:

Table 2. Number of Cases Based on Conflict Typology 2022

Typology	Number of Cases	Land area	Regency	Company
Farmer Groups vs Companies	16	44,455,15	6	13
Combined Conflict	5	6,715,29	4	4

Source: Special Committee on Land Conflicts in the Regional People's Representative Council

Based on the data in Table 2, there are two main typologies of land conflict cases that occurred in Jambi Province in 2022. The first typology is conflicts between farmer groups and companies, which recorded a total of 16 cases with an area of land involved reaching 44,455.15 hectares. In this case, 6 cases occurred at the district level, and 13 cases involved companies. The second typology is combined conflict, involving 5 cases with a land area of 6,715.29 hectares. Of the total conflict cases, 4 cases occurred at the district level, and 4 cases involved companies. This data provides an overview of the various typologies of land conflicts that occur in Jambi Province, highlighting the complexity of the dynamics between farmer groups, companies, and the government in efforts to resolve them sustainably.

Apart from that, there are a number of companies involved in land conflicts in Jambi Province. This study succeeded in mapping the companies involved, namely as follows:

Table 3. Land Conflicts by Company 2022

No	Company	Number of Cases	Land area
1	PT WKS	6	9.963,29
2	PT FPIL	1	322
3	PT DAS	1	9.077
4	PT TI	1	22,50
5	PT SKU	1	81
6	PT LKU	1	700
7	PT KU	1	3.470
8	PT CMM	2	1.907
9	PT KKL	1	1.008,50
10	PT SAL	1	19.701,15
11	PT BSU	1	3.550
12	PT BBIP	2	834
13	PT RHM	1	494
14	PT APTP	1	40
Amount		21	51.170,44

Source: Special Committee on Land Conflicts in the Regional People's Representative Council

Table 3 displays several companies involved in land conflicts in Jambi Province in 2022. PT WKS is recorded as the company involved in the most conflict cases, with a total of 6 cases involving a land area of 9,963.29 hectares. Meanwhile, other companies such as PT SAL, PT BSU, and PT KU were also involved in one conflict case each, with significant land areas showing the complexity and breadth of impacts caused by land conflicts in Jambi Province. In addition, the existence of companies such as PT FPIL, PT DAS, PT TI, and PT SKU, even though they were only involved in one conflict case each, shows variations in the scale of conflict involving various industrial actors. This data provides an in-depth picture of the diversity

of companies involved in land conflicts in Jambi Province, highlighting the need for holistic solutions that involve companies, governments, and communities collaboratively.

It can be concluded that a large number of companies operating in Jambi Province are involved in land conflict cases. PT BBIP and PT CMM were listed as other companies involved in 2 conflict cases each, indicating the significant impact of the company's activities on land use in the area. These companies cover a wide range of industrial sectors, from agriculture to plantations and mining, demonstrating the complexity of the challenges in managing and resolving conflicts involving multiple economic sectors. By understanding the involvement of these various companies, it is hoped that a sustainable and fair resolution strategy can be formulated that takes into account the interests of all parties concerned and ensures environmental sustainability and the welfare of local communities.

Furthermore, this study was also successful in breaking down the number of land conflict cases based on sector. The sectors looked at are plantations and forestry.

Table 4. Land Conflicts by Sector 2022

Sector	Number of Cases	Land area
Plantation	12	39,973.15
forestry	9	11,197.29

Source: Special Committee on Land Conflicts in the Regional People's Representative Council

Table 4 shows that land conflicts in Jambi Province in 2022 will mainly focus on two main sectors, namely the plantation sector and the forestry sector. The plantation sector was recorded as having a total of 12 conflict cases involving a land area of 39,973.15 hectares, indicating the significant role of the plantation sector in causing land conflicts in this area. On the other hand, the forestry sector also has a significant impact, with 9 cases of conflict recorded involving a land area of 11,197.29 hectares. This data highlights the importance of resolving land conflicts in these sectors to ensure environmental sustainability and prevent further ecological loss and emphasizes the need for strict regulatory enforcement to manage the plantation and forestry sectors sustainably.

Based on the data revealed in the tables related to land conflicts in Jambi Province, the complexity and urgency of resolving land conflicts in this region are very significant. The number of cases recorded in various districts shows that land conflicts do not only occur in isolation but are also widespread in various sectors, such as plantations and forestry. In addition, involving a large number of companies operating in various industrial sectors, this data highlights the importance of collaboration between governments, companies, and society in addressing this problem holistically. Meanwhile, the involvement of various conflict typologies, including between farmer groups and companies, emphasizes the complexity of the

social and economic dynamics underlying land conflicts in Jambi Province. Therefore, the need for sustainable and fair resolution strategies, as well as strict enforcement of regulations to manage the plantation and forestry sector sustainably, is very urgent.

By understanding the urgency and complexity of land conflict cases in Jambi Province, collaborative efforts involving various related parties are needed to resolve this problem effectively. A resolution strategy based on a deep understanding of the various factors influencing the conflict, including interactions between farmer groups, companies, and the government, is crucial in ensuring a sustainable and just resolution. In addition, enforcement of stricter regulations in the plantation and forestry sectors needs to be increased to ensure sustainable land management and environmental preservation, which ultimately contributes to sustainable development in Jambi Province.

3.2. Obstacles Encountered in Resolving Land Conflicts in Jambi Province

Resolving land conflicts in Jambi Province is a complex and challenging process involving various factors that need to be considered carefully. In resolving land conflicts in this region, there are a number of obstacles that can slow down or hinder the resolution process. Understanding these obstacles in depth is crucial in designing effective and sustainable resolution strategies so that they can make a positive contribution to sustainable development in Jambi Province. The following are some of the main obstacles that are often faced in efforts to resolve land conflicts:

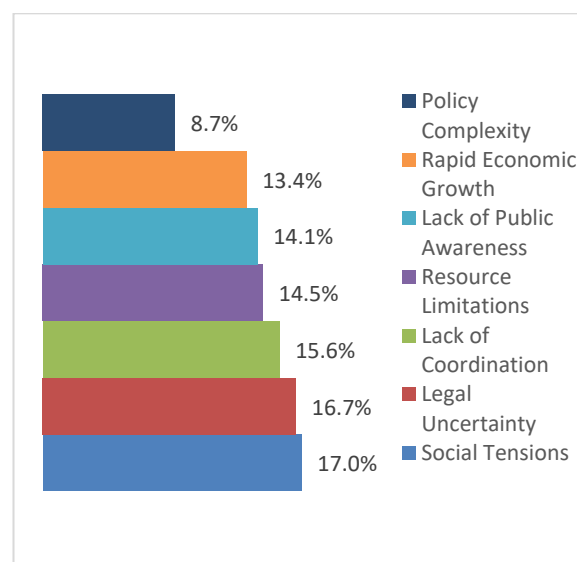


Figure 1. Dominant Obstacles in Resolving Land Conflicts in Jambi Province

Source: Processed by researchers using Nvivo 12 Plus

Figure 1 shows that social tension is the biggest factor contributing to land conflicts in Jambi Province with a percentage of 17.0%. Meanwhile, legal

uncertainty and lack of coordination respectively account for 16.7% and 15.6% of the obstacles faced in resolving land conflicts in the region. Limited resources and minimal public awareness also have a significant contribution, amounting to 14.5% and 14.1% respectively. Meanwhile, rapid economic growth and policy complexity have slightly lower contributions with 13.4% and 8.7% respectively. This shows that there needs to be holistic and coordinated treatment to overcome various aspects of obstacles in resolving land conflicts in Jambi Province.

Social tension in resolving land conflicts in Jambi Province refers to divisions, friction, or tension between community groups involved in land disputes. This tension originates from differences in views, interests, or claims to the land area in question. Social tension is often triggered by the complexity of social, economic, and political structures that shape the dynamics of local communities, such as differences in access to resources, unfair distribution of land, or increased economic pressure that is detrimental to some community groups. In the context of resolving land conflicts, a deep understanding of the sources and roots of social tensions is important so that holistic and inclusive resolution strategies can be designed to ensure sustainable peace and justice for all parties involved (Boone, 2019; Mesgar et al., 2021; Peters, 2004).

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The need for coordination in resolving land conflicts in Jambi Province refers to weaknesses in integrating efforts between the government, community, and the private sector in dealing with conflict problems. This situation often hinders effective communication, negotiation, and collaboration processes between the parties concerned, which in turn can slow down resolution and reduce the effectiveness of the steps taken. This lack of coordination can also result in duplication of work, conflicting policies, and inefficient resource management, highlighting the need for cross-sector approaches and coordinated interventions to achieve sustainable solutions in addressing land conflicts in the region.

Limited resources are one of the important obstacles faced in resolving land conflicts in Jambi Province. These limitations can include financial limitations, skilled labor, appropriate technology, and adequate infrastructure. In the context of resolving complex land conflicts, more resources can be needed to improve the ability to conduct thorough investigations, manage effective mediation, or provide adequate support to the resolution process. To overcome this challenge, adequate and efficient resource allocation is needed, including careful budget planning, ongoing training for conflict mediators, as well as investment in infrastructure and technology that supports efforts to resolve sustainable land conflicts (Li, 2014; McCarthy et al., 2012; Tian & Ma, 2009).

The need for more public awareness in resolving land conflicts in Jambi Province refers to the low level of public understanding and knowledge of their rights regarding land and relevant legal procedures. This condition is often caused by a need for more access to accurate information, adequate education, and participation in decision-making processes related to land management. This lack of awareness can cause communities to become vulnerable to exploitation, abuse of rights, or manipulation of information, which in turn can complicate the conflict resolution process and hinder active community participation in achieving sustainable solutions (Rejekiningsih, 2015; Skogen, 2003). Therefore, the approach to resolving land conflicts in Jambi Province needs to be complemented by efforts that focus on increasing community awareness through education, training, and participatory campaigns that enable communities to understand their rights and play an active role in conflict resolution efforts.

Rapid economic growth in Jambi Province is also a significant factor contributing to land conflicts. Rapid economic growth often results in increased demand for land for industrial activities, plantations, and infrastructure development, which in turn complicates claims and access to land resources. In the process, rapid economic growth can give rise to intense competition between economic interests and environmental sustainability and result in ecosystem degradation and loss of productive land (Ahani & Dadashpoor, 2021; Fukase & Martin, 2020; Wang et al., 2019). To overcome this challenge, it is important to ensure harmony between sustainable economic growth, environmental protection, and community rights to land, and policies are needed that take into account the economic impact on social and environmental aspects in a balanced manner.

Policy complexity in the context of resolving land conflicts in Jambi Province refers to the overlap of various policies and regulations issued by various government institutions. This condition often confuses and complicates the conflict resolution process because there is a lack of clarity regarding responsibility, authority, and procedures that must be followed. Policy complexity can also create doubts

about the fulfillment of legal rights and justice for communities involved in conflict and can hinder the implementation of effective solutions. To overcome this problem, comprehensive policy harmonization is needed, as close coordination between relevant government institutions and the implementation of a regulatory framework that is transparent and easy to understand by all relevant parties (Fukase & Martin, 2020; Turimubumwe et al., 2023).

3.3. Adaptive and Sustainable Solutions in Resolving Land Conflicts in Jambi Province

To overcome major obstacles such as social tensions, legal uncertainty, lack of coordination, limited resources, lack of public awareness, rapid economic growth, and policy complexity, comprehensive and coordinated steps are needed from the government and relevant stakeholders. The government needs to strengthen mechanisms for dialogue and inclusive community participation. This will create space for all parties involved to speak and contribute to the decision-making process regarding land conflict resolution. Furthermore, the government needs to consolidate a clear and transparent legal framework to overcome legal uncertainty. Strict law enforcement is also needed to ensure certainty of land rights and encourage compliance with regulations. For example, Brazil has successfully reduced land conflicts through an agrarian reform program prioritizes mediation, community participation, and strict law enforcement (Wolford, 2010).

Apart from that, coordination between institutions and stakeholders must also be improved. This can be done by strengthening cross-sector collaboration and increasing the regular exchange of information. The government also needs to increase access to the necessary resources, both financial and human, to facilitate the resolution of land conflicts (de Jong et al., 2021). Investment in supporting infrastructure and technology also needs to be prioritized (Abubakari et al., 2020). Next, taking an educational approach and increasing public awareness is very important (Sanga & Moyo, 2018). The government can design educational programs aimed at increasing people's understanding of their rights regarding land and relevant legal procedures. Awareness campaigns can also play an important role in empowering communities to engage in conflict resolution efforts actively.

In addition, implementing an effective monitoring and evaluation system is necessary to ensure the successful implementation of land conflict resolution strategies. The government needs to develop independent monitoring mechanisms that can provide constructive feedback and encourage continuous improvement. By adopting a coordinated and adaptive approach, it is hoped that land conflicts in Jambi Province can be resolved sustainably, supporting inclusive economic growth and overall community welfare. In several other countries, independent monitoring systems in evaluation have

succeeded in increasing the transparency and effectiveness of land conflict resolution (Brown & Raymond, 2014; Delgado-Matas et al., 2015). This can be a reference for the Jambi Provincial government.

On the other hand, an approach based on human rights and justice is needed, which is crucial in resolving land conflicts (Hellum & Derman, 2004; Jiang et al., 2021). This approach ensures that every action taken is based on the principles of justice, non-discrimination, and fair protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and landowners. By implementing a human rights approach, a solid foundation will be created for conflict resolution that is sustainable and acceptable to all parties concerned. In addition, the importance of building local capacity also needs to be considered. This includes strengthening community capacity in terms of legal knowledge, mediation skills, and conflict management. By increasing local capacity, communities will be more able to be actively involved in the conflict resolution process and take a more proactive role in maintaining sustainability and peace.

The implications of these findings show that resolving land conflicts in Jambi Province not only requires a comprehensive approach but also needs to be integrated with strong principles of human rights and justice. In addition, the importance of strengthening the local capacity of communities also shows the need for investment in education, training and community empowerment to provide them with the tools necessary in the conflict resolution process. This implication emphasizes the importance of treating land conflicts as problems related to social justice, human rights and community welfare, not just as technical problems. By considering these implications, the government and related stakeholders are expected to be able to design and implement strategies for resolving land conflicts that are more inclusive, sustainable, and pay attention to the rights of indigenous peoples and land owners fairly.

4. CONCLUSION

Trends in the number of land conflict cases in Jambi Province show quite high complexity and urgency. The number of cases recorded in various districts shows that land conflicts do not only occur in isolation but are also widespread in various sectors, such as plantations and forestry. In addition, it involves a large number of companies operating in various industrial sectors. Apart from that, there are several main obstacles faced, including social tensions, legal uncertainty, lack of coordination, limited resources, lack of public awareness, rapid economic growth, and policy complexity. To overcome this, adaptive and sustainable steps are needed, including strengthening the legal framework, increasing coordination between institutions, and increasing community participation through inclusive dialogue. Investments in infrastructure, technology, education, and increasing public awareness are also key. In addition, a human right (HAM) and justice-

based approach will support sustainable solutions while strengthening local capacity to involve communities in conflict resolution actively.

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