

A Model of Economic Empowerment of Conflict Victims Through Agrarian Reform Program in Poverty Reduction and Strengthening of Peace in Aceh

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze: (1) A model of economic empowerment for conflict-affected communities through the Agrarian Reform program in alleviating poverty and strengthening Aceh's peace. (2) analyzing the Agrarian Reform strategic program in the context of poverty alleviation and strengthening peace in Aceh. In order to achieve the aims and objectives of this research scheme, a constructivism paradigm is used with a qualitative research method approach with the stages of the research method: (1) Research preparation, research observation, research data collection, analysis and presentation of research data, research conclusion drawing, research site review, preparation final research report preparation of journals, preparation of research results recommendations. As well as carrying out Focus group discussions on the formulation of research recommendations as outputs requested in the basic research scheme in the development of national competence for novice research lecturers. The research outputs that are attempted in this study are: (1) the results of this research will be published in national and/or international journals. (2) the results of this study will be used as a reference in the form of a monograph book for ISBN publishers. (3) The level of maturity or readiness for this research will be conveyed to the local government and related institutions so that it can become a joint guideline for the implementation of the economic empowerment model for conflict-affected communities in alleviating poverty, unemployment and strengthening Aceh peace.

Keywords

economic empowerment;
agrarian reform program;
conflict victim communities;
poverty alleviation;
strengthening aceh peace



I. Introduction

The past mass conflict between the government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement Troops that occurred in Aceh must be admitted to have destroyed the foundations of the Acehnese people's economy which until now has not been able to be overcome in totality even though 17 years after peace many successes have been achieved but have not fully answered the problem of poverty alleviation in conflict-affected communities. This can be seen from the quantity of the poverty rate in Aceh of 15.33% in 2021[1]. This condition necessitates the existence of a strategic policy plan to accelerate the alleviation of poverty and unemployment in Aceh.

The transformation of the Aceh conflict was agreed upon in a memorandum of understanding between the republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement in Helsinki Finland on August 15, 2005 by affirming a peaceful commitment to peaceful, comprehensive, sustainable and dignified resolution of the Aceh conflict for all. On the other hand, Agrarian Reform exists because it is a program to address various general problems in the agrarian, social, economic, political, defense and security fields with the aim of creating

prosperity and welfare of the community, increasing food security and sovereignty, handling and resolving agrarian conflicts, creating jobs to reduce poverty and unemployment, improve people's access to economic resources, and improve and maintain the quality of the environment[2].

The Agrarian Reform Program is a strategic program from the central government to become a priority scale for the province of Aceh in providing land and economic empowerment for conflict-affected communities in alleviating poverty and strengthening peace. This was done based on the Memorandum of Understanding Between Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement Helsinki, Finland 15 August 2005 at point 3.2.5 C. [3]. Agrarian Reform has succeeded in arranging and handing over agricultural land certificates to conflict-affected communities in Pidie Jaya Regency in 2019 covering an area of 1.

The amount received by the conflict victims from 2019 to 2021 is 3,575 hectares of agricultural land. Then in 2022 Agrarian Reform will hand back agricultural land certificates to conflict-affected communities in Aceh Jaya District covering an area of 4,596 hectares for conflict-affected communities in Central Aceh District 9,240 hectares, for communities in Bener Meriah District covering 1,110 hectares and so on for conflict-affected communities in South Aceh District covering an area of 6,020 hectares. Agricultural land certificates are given communally, this is done based on an application letter proposing the release of forest areas for the allocation of agricultural land for conflict-affected communities submitted to the deputy Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/deputy Head of the National Land Agency by the Aceh National Land Agency[4]. Submission of agricultural land certificates that have been granted by the government through the National Land Agency to conflict-affected communities in the context of alleviating poverty and strengthening Aceh peace.

The principles and objectives of Agrarian Reform in the arrangement and utilization of existing land throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia have an enduring relationship with the Indonesian nation to maintain the sustainability of the Indonesian nation. Agrarian reform has the principle of paying attention to environmental conditions and minimizing negative impacts that can damage, eliminate and reduce environmental quality. In implementing the agrarian reform, it guarantees that all parties are treated fairly in the control, ownership, use and utilization of land. Agrarian Reform puts forward the principles of legal capacity for TORA recipients, information transparency for all parties, orderly administration of the state, professionalism and accountability. In addition, Agrarian Reform also prioritizes empowerment of TORA beneficiaries in order to increase welfare based on land use. The aim of Agrarian Reform is to create prosperity and welfare for the community, increase food security and sovereignty, handle and resolve agrarian conflicts, reduce inequality in land ownership and control, create jobs to reduce poverty, improve people's access to economic resources, improve and maintain environmental quality [8]].

The key to the success of Agrarian Reform is having commitment, consistency and continuous synergy to re-arrange the structure of control, ownership, use and use of land in a more just manner through asset management and accompanied by arrangement of access for the prosperity of the Indonesian people. In addition, accurate data and information as well as sufficient funds in implementing the activity program as stipulated. Meanwhile, in terms of increasing institutions and law enforcement that can provide solutions to the community regarding the use of agricultural land. Then with the support and readiness of the community to make the program a success as planned jointly with the government through the National Land Agency in the regions.

In the context of the peace agreement in Aceh (MoU Helsinki), the provision of agricultural land is the most emphasized in the realm of Agrarian Reform policies with the aim of strengthening reintegration and economic convenience for conflict-affected communities. Providing land is seen as the right decision to restore the economy because it is driven by three reasons: (1) the livelihood characteristics of the people of Aceh are dominated by the agricultural sector, (2) there are opportunities to increase economic independence, and (3) land can function as a long-term source of livelihood. Nonetheless, this requires a model of economic empowerment for conflict-affected communities in alleviating poverty, unemployment and strengthening peace.

From the discussion of Aceh's past conflicts, the concept of economic empowerment, the Agrarian Reform Program in alleviating the poverty of conflict-affected communities, the Aceh Reintegration Agency program, and the Aceh peace-building concept described above, it is interesting for researchers to examine more deeply related to the economic empowerment model for conflict-affected communities. through the Agrarian Reform program in the context of poverty alleviation and strengthening Aceh peace which is also the general objective of this research, and specifically this study aims to analyze the economic empowerment program which is a strategic Agrarian Reform program in alleviating poverty in conflict-affected communities and strengthening Aceh peace and analyzing how the action plan model for economic empowerment of conflict-affected communities in alleviating poverty and strengthening Aceh peace.

II. Research Method

The research paradigm to achieve the objectives of this research scheme used the constructivism paradigm with a qualitative research method approach. A systematic diagram of research assessment methods.

III. Result and Discussion

3.1 Conflict Victim Community Economic Empowerment Model

Whereas the results of the provisional research implementation found in this research study in general are three. These results are in accordance with what was planned in the early stages of preparing a research proposal. The three results have been summarized which become an important substance of the discussion of this research regarding: (1). The model of economic empowerment for conflict-affected communities through the Agrarian Reform program in alleviating poverty and strengthening Aceh's peace. (2). Agrarian Reform strategic program in the context of poverty alleviation and strengthening Aceh peace. (3) Aceh peace building program. So, the results of the implementation of this research will be described below.

a. The Concept of Economic Empowerment for Conflict Victim Communities

Conceptually, community economic empowerment is increasingly popular in the context of development and poverty alleviation. This concept responds to increasingly critical social problems, starting from the consequences of social conflict and a sense of justice, natural damage to the destruction of social, economic, religious, cultural and community wisdom systems, then increased unemployment, economic dependence, horizontal conflict, poverty and other social fragility. This condition shows the powerlessness of the community in economic empowerment. In this way, the handling of complex social problems can only be overcome through economic empowerment.

That economic empowerment in poverty alleviation can be done by changing the mindset of individuals and communities to be empowered and independent. Empowerment can also be carried out through various activities that can increase individual and community participation. Economic empowerment and alleviation need to be done properly. The perpetrators of economic empowerment, starting from government officials, social workers, the business world, extension workers, cadres, volunteers, students, lecturers, and the wider community really need to have competence in carrying out these tasks. One of the strategic government programs for poverty alleviation,

In essence, community economic empowerment is an effort to provide power or economic strengthening to the community. Community economic empowerment aims to enable and empower the community to find new alternative solutions in economic empowerment through creating jobs that allow the potential of the community to develop by encouraging the provision of social assistance and social security as motivation and raising awareness of their potential and trying to develop empowerment. sustainable and sustainable economy. According to Ginandjar Kartasamista,

In carrying out community economic empowerment there are several principles that must be applied, including the principle of collaborative empowerment, the empowerment process places the community as a competent subject actor through life experience, and the community must participate in empowerment which involves access to resources effectively and efficiently because the process of economic empowerment is dynamic, synergistic and evaluative.

The concept of economic empowerment in this discussion is more focused on the concept of economic empowerment of conflict-affected communities. Whereas the concept of economic empowerment for conflict-affected communities is generally the same as the concept of community empowerment in general. However, there are differences in particular from the basis of the regulatory basis which refers to the commitment to a peace agreement agreement between the government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Aceh Movement Forces called the Helsinki MoU agreement and differences in implementation which are regulated in the Aceh Qanun concerning the Aceh Reintegration Agency in coordinating the implementation of the economic empowerment of the victims. conflict.

b. Economic Empowerment of Conflict Victim Communities Based on the Rule of Law

The economic empowerment of conflict-affected communities from a regulatory perspective refers to the basic commitment to the peace agreement stated in the memorandum of understanding between the government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement (Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and The Free Aceh Movement, Helsinki, 15 August 2005) the so-called Helsinki MoU agreement. The concept of economic empowerment for conflict-affected communities is one of the processes of reintegrating Acehnese people affected by the conflict to resolve the Aceh conflict through economic improvement in an effort to build peace in Aceh as agreed upon in the Helsinki MoU agreement together to resolve the Aceh conflict in a comprehensive, sustainable and dignified peace for all. .

Aceh's reintegration process to restore the economy of conflict-affected communities is a responsibility that must be carried out by the central government through the Aceh government for the sake of continuing the economic empowerment of conflict-affected communities and strengthening Aceh's peace. So the government issued the presidential instruction of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2005 regarding the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement troops. In the presidential instruction that the president

instructed the ministers of the United Indonesia cabinet, the Attorney General, the Commander of the Indonesian National Armed Forces, the Head of the State Intelligence Agency, the Head of the National Defense Agency,

Specifically for economic recovery and the ongoing economic empowerment of conflict-affected communities, the government has issued a special presidential instruction to the Coordinating Minister for the Economy and Minister of Finance to allocate special autonomy funds for the reintegration process for the sake of the effectiveness of the economic empowerment of conflict-affected communities as an effort to strengthen peace. In particular, the government has issued instructions to the Minister of National Development Planning to include the Aceh reintegration program to improve and restore the economy of the people affected by the conflict in building the mainstreaming of Aceh's peace-building.

Another special presidential instruction to the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare to be able to coordinate the Road Map for action planning for economic empowerment for conflict-affected communities, especially regarding social security, social assistance and other compensation in the framework of accelerating economic empowerment for conflict-affected communities in order to increase social welfare for conflict-affected communities. The presidential instruction is also to the minister of home affairs in drafting laws and regulations related to economic empowerment and social welfare for conflict-affected communities. The President also instructed the National Land Agency to prepare a policy plan and steps regarding the provision or allocation of agricultural land for everyone who suffered losses as a result of the Aceh conflict.

Based on the rule of law, the economic empowerment of the victims of the conflict is based on the conserral of law, including: (1). Law Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh, (2). Law Number 7 of 2012 concerning Handling Social Conflict, (3). Law Number 40 of 2004 concerning the system of grants and national social security/assistance, (4). Instruction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia number 15 of 2005 regarding the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the government of the Republic of Indonesia and the free Aceh movement, (5). Aceh Qanun Number 1 of 2008 concerning Aceh Financial Management, (6). Aceh Qanun Number 11 of 2013 concerning Social Welfare, (7). Aceh Qanun Number 6 of 2015 dated 14 December 2015 concerning the Establishment of the Aceh Reintegration Agency, (9). Governor of Aceh Regulation Number 138 of 2016 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties.

c. Implementation of Economic Empowerment for Conflict Victim Communities.

Implementation of economic empowerment for conflict-affected communities carried out by the Aceh Reintegration Agency in general to restore the economy and guarantee all conflict-affected communities through economic, social and rehabilitation improvements, as well as provision of agricultural land and proper and appropriate employment opportunities from the government for the welfare of conflict-affected communities. Because conflict victims are communities that are victims of hostilities and/or physical and psychological clashes with violence between the Free Aceh Movement and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia that occurred in Aceh which had wide-reaching impacts and resulted in social disintegration, trauma and the inability to carry out economic activities in a sustainable manner.

Data and procedures for filing a request for economic empowerment assistance for conflict-affected communities by submitting an application letter to the Governor of Aceh through the Aceh Reintegration Agency with the conditions of attaching a photocopy of

identity card, photocopy of family card, certificate of conflict victim from the village government, statement letter from the applicant regarding the form of the victim suffered by the village government, certificate of domicile, letter of recommendation by the implementing unit of the Aceh Reintegration Agency at the Regency and or City level. As for the types of economic empowerment assistance for conflict-affected communities that can be provided in the form of economic empowerment and development assistance, social empowerment and assistance, social security for those unable to work,

The distribution of economic empowerment to conflict-affected communities carried out by the Aceh Reintegration Agency has a flow of stages. Data on requests proposed by conflict-affected communities to request assistance for economic empowerment of conflict-affected communities are verified and validated by the Aceh Reintegration Agency team. Then the Aceh Reintegration Agency team coordinates programs that have been verified and validated with the Aceh Reintegration Agency Secretariat on the knowledge of the Head of the Aceh Reintegration Agency so that they can be forwarded, followed up on and included in the Aceh Reintegration Agency Information System, abbreviated as SIBRA. Then the data that has been entered into the information system of the Aceh Reintegration Agency will then be proposed to the Aceh government Planning Agency to be able to formulate types of economic empowerment programs.

The model for economic empowerment of conflict-affected communities can be seen from the programs that have been established in accordance with the nomenclature in the program code and budget that have been determined by the Aceh government through the Aceh Development Planning Agency at the Aceh Reintegration Agency. The input of the economic empowerment model for conflict-affected communities can be seen from the scheme below:

3.2 Agrarian Reform Program in Alleviating Poverty in Victims of the Aceh Conflict

Agrarian Reform is the re-determination of the structure of tenure, ownership, use and utilization of land in a more just manner through asset management and accompanied by arrangement of access for the prosperity of the Indonesian people. Arrangement of access is the provision of opportunities for access to capital and other assistance to subjects of Agrarian Reform in order to improve welfare based on land use which is also called community economic empowerment. The presence of the Agrarian Reform program which aims to reduce inequality in land tenure and ownership in the framework of creating justice; handling Agrarian disputes and conflicts; creating agrarian-based sources of prosperity and welfare of society through regulation of control, ownership, use and utilization of land; creating jobs to reduce poverty; improve people's access to economic resources; increase food security and sovereignty and improve and maintain the quality of the environment.[2].

The Agrarian Reform Program is a strategic program from the central government to become a priority scale for the province of Aceh in providing land and economic empowerment for conflict-affected communities in alleviating poverty and strengthening peace. This was done based on the Memorandum of Understanding Between Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement Helsinki, Finland 15 August 2005 at point 3.2.5 C. [3]. Agrarian Reform has succeeded in arranging and handing over agricultural land certificates to conflict-affected communities in Pidie Jaya Regency in 2019 covering an area of 1. 500 hectares to 755 conflict-affected communities, then in 2021 Agrarian Reform has also succeeded in administering and handing over land certificates back to conflict-affected communities in North Aceh and East Aceh districts covering an area of 2,075 hectares. The amount received by the conflict victims from 2019 to 2021 is 3,575 hectares of agricultural land.

Then in 2022 Agrarian Reform will hand back agricultural land certificates to conflict-affected communities in Aceh Jaya District covering an area of 4,596 hectares for conflict-affected communities in Central Aceh District 9,240 hectares, for communities in Bener Meriah District covering 1,110 hectares and so on for conflict-affected communities in South Aceh District covering an area of 6,020 hectares. Agricultural land certificates are given communally, this is done based on an application letter proposing the release of forest areas for the allocation of agricultural land for conflict-affected communities submitted to the deputy Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/deputy Head of the National Land Agency by the Aceh National Land Agency[4]. Submission of agricultural land certificates that have been granted by the government through the National Land Agency to conflict-affected communities in the context of alleviating poverty and strengthening Aceh peace.

In the context of accelerating the implementation of the Agrarian Reform program, an Agrarian Reform team was formed at the national level which has the task of reviewing the policies and plans for the Agrarian Reform program; coordinate and resolve obstacles in the implementation of Agrarian Reform and supervise and report on the implementation of Agrarian Reform. the Agrarian Reform team in accelerating the implementation of the Agrarian Reform program consists of the Coordinating Minister for the Economy as Chair of implementation and person in charge with members consisting of the minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning or the head of the National Land Agency, Minister of Finance, Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of National Development Planning/head of agency national development planning, minister of environment and forestry, minister of Agriculture, Minister of State Owned Enterprises, Minister of Villages,

That for the sake of the smooth implementation of Agrarian Reform tasks, the government has formed an Agrarian Reform Task Force consisting of a central Agrarian Reform task force; Provincial Agrarian Reform Task Forces and Regency or City Agrarian Reform Task Forces which have the task of coordinating the provision of land for Agrarian Reform objects in the context of asset management at the central level, coordinating the implementation of access arrangements at the central level, coordinating the integration of the implementation of asset and access arrangements at the central level, submit a report on the results of the national Agrarian Reform to the national Agrarian Reform team, coordinate and facilitate the handling of disputes from Agrarian conflicts and supervise the implementation of the tasks of the Provincial Agrarian Reform Group and the Regency/City Agrarian Reform Task Force.

The provincial Agrarian Reform task force that helps accelerate the implementation of the Agrarian Reform program has the task of coordinating the provision of land for Agrarian Reform objects in the context of asset management at the provincial level, facilitating the implementation of asset management and access planning at the provincial level, coordinating the integration of the implementation of access planning at the provincial level, strengthening implementation capacity Agrarian Reform at the provincial level, submit reports on the results of provincial Agrarian Reform to the central Agrarian Reform task force, coordinate and facilitate the handling of disputes and Agrarian conflicts at the provincial level and supervise the implementation of the district or city Agrarian Reform task forces.

The composition of the provincial Agrarian Reform membership consists of the governor as chairman, provincial regional secretary as secretary, regional head of the regional national defense agency as chairman of the daily executive. Members of the provincial Agrarian Reform task force consist of public works and spatial planning services, environmental services, forestry services, transmigration, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, housing and residential areas, cooperatives, small and medium enterprises, community and

village empowerment, industry, trade, energy and mineral resources, land, finance, planning and investors. Membership of the provincial Agrarian Reform task force is determined by governor's decision.

The program and objectives of Agrarian Reform in structuring assets and access to land as objects of Agrarian Reform are to open access to economic empowerment and utilize land potential for poverty alleviation for conflict victims. With the opening of access to structuring the potential of agricultural land, new business fields will be available, jobs will be available, increasing the economic improvement of conflict-affected communities, the emergence of new villages, opening up tourism through culinary arts, and increasing PAD. With the opening of new businesses and employment opportunities as well as increasing economic improvements for the welfare of the conflict victims, a reintegration process will be realized for the conflict victims and economic, political, socio-cultural and security stability. The flow of asset legalization activities for the Agrarian reform is below.

The basic principle of local government policy is to accelerate the procurement of agricultural land for the economic empowerment program for conflict-affected communities through reforms in alleviating poverty and strengthening peace. Principles of the policy. The government needs strong coordination and consultation with related agencies such as forestry and national land agencies in managing economic empowerment programs through the provision of land. Prepare the budget for mapping, clearing, land clearing and building new roads from the APBK, APBA and APBN budgets. Forming committees for accelerating the land provision program, preparing valid data collection on conflict victims by the BRA Satpel, arranging the distribution of land provision from the first stage onwards with the availability of the budget.

3.3 Aceh Peace Strengthening Development Program

Peace in Aceh is a masterpiece of the struggle of the Acehnese people to elevate the dignity of the Acehnese people to the international world. Peace Aceh has a high value of struggle and capital to agree on a peace agreement at the international level. The signing of the peace memorandum of understanding is a political commitment between the government of the Republic of Indonesia and the troops of the free Aceh movement to be able to make peace involving international parties. The signing is an important historical milestone for Aceh and is the initial capital for all parties in developing all aspects of people's lives both in developing the economy, politics, socio-culture and security, for the welfare of the Acehnese people in general.

The momentum for peace is the key as well as being the hopes and aspirations in realizing lasting peace in Aceh. In order to maintain and preserve peace in Aceh, the Aceh government has established Aceh governor regulation number 21 of 2014 concerning the commemoration of Aceh's peace day which is held every August 15 in every district or city. that in the context of efforts to strengthen peace in Aceh the Aceh government has also established the Aceh Reintegration Agency as a media and channel for former combatants of the independent Aceh movement, political prisoners, political convicts and conflict victims in efforts to strengthen peace in Aceh. The Aceh reintegration agency was born as a mandate from the Helsinki MoU to be able to carry out reintegration points into society in a comprehensive, sustainable and dignified manner for all Acehnese people.

The Aceh Peace Memorandum of Understanding called the Helsinki MoU became a legal guideline in Aceh so that the derivatives of the MoU gave birth to Aceh's own government law and also gave birth to various regulations to be able to develop Aceh independently. One of the points of the Helsinki MoU in the reintegration process is basically

the duty and responsibility of the central government through the Aceh government to provide a place and mechanism for resolving reintegration problems together and provide support for coordination and planning regarding the transition from conflict to peaceful conditions. Besides that, the task is to coordinate empowerment and economic development; empowerment and social assistance; social security for those unable to work; rehabilitation of physical and mental health as well as psychosocial; provision of agricultural land, maritime affairs and fisheries as well as employment; restoration of civil rights, political rights, economic rights, and social and cultural rights; implementation of reparations in accordance with the recommendations of the Aceh truth and reconciliation commission.

In supporting the Aceh reintegration process to strengthen Aceh peace, the Aceh government conducts political communication with all relevant parties in conducting regional geopolitical mapping to obtain geostrategic in making policies in the reintegration process so that the government can communicate politics more effectively with former gam combatants, political prisoners/napols and conflict victims. The commitment of the government's political communication in efforts to strengthen the reintegration of former gambatants, political prisoners/detainees and community victims of conflict is very important in maintaining peace in Aceh.

3.4 Discussions

The economic empowerment of conflict-affected communities from a regulatory perspective refers to the basic commitment to the peace agreement stated in the memorandum of understanding between the government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement Troops. Whereas the Aceh reintegration process to restore the economy of the conflict victims is a responsibility that must be carried out by the central government through the Aceh government for the sake of continuing the economic empowerment of the conflict victims and strengthening Aceh's peace.

Specifically for economic recovery and the ongoing economic empowerment of conflict-affected communities, the government has issued a special presidential instruction to the Coordinating Minister for the Economy and Minister of Finance to allocate special autonomy funds for the reintegration process for the sake of the effectiveness of the economic empowerment of conflict-affected communities as an effort to strengthen peace. Another special presidential instruction to the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare to be able to coordinate the Road Map for action planning for economic empowerment for conflict-affected communities, especially regarding social security, social assistance and other compensation in the framework of accelerating economic empowerment for conflict-affected communities in order to increase social welfare for conflict-affected communities. The presidential instruction is also to the minister of home affairs in drafting laws and regulations related to economic empowerment and social welfare for conflict-affected communities. The President also instructed the National Land Agency to prepare a policy plan and steps regarding the provision or allocation of agricultural land for everyone who suffered losses as a result of the Aceh conflict.

Implementation of economic empowerment for conflict-affected communities carried out by the Aceh Reintegration Agency in general to restore the economy and guarantee all conflict-affected communities through economic, social and rehabilitation improvements, as well as provision of agricultural land and proper and appropriate employment opportunities from the government for the welfare of conflict-affected communities. Data and procedures for filing a request for economic empowerment assistance for conflict-affected communities by submitting an application letter to the Governor of Aceh through the Aceh Reintegration Agency with the conditions of attaching a photocopy of identity card, photocopy of family

card, certificate of conflict victim from the village government, statement letter from the applicant regarding the form of the victim suffered by the village government, domicile certificate,

Models and types of economic empowerment assistance for conflict-affected communities that can be provided in the form of economic empowerment and development assistance, social empowerment and assistance, social security for those unable to work, physical and mental health rehabilitation and psychosocial conflict-affected communities, provision of land for agriculture, maritime affairs and fisheries as well as jobs, scholarship assistance and tuition assistance, job training assistance, housing and shelter assistance in the form of new buildings or rehabilitation, and providing financial assistance for property losses due to conflict, loss of fire and damage.

The Agrarian Reform Program is a strategic program from the central government to become a priority scale for the province of Aceh in providing land and economic empowerment for conflict-affected communities in alleviating poverty and strengthening peace. This was done based on the Memorandum of Understanding Between Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement Helsinki, Finland, 15 August 2005 at point 3.2.5 C.

IV. Conclusion

The research outputs that are attempted in this study are: (1) the results of this research will be published in national and/or international journals. (2) the results of this study will be used as a reference in the form of a monograph book for ISBN publishers. (3) The level of maturity or readiness for this research will be conveyed to the local government and related institutions so that it can become a joint guideline for the implementation of the economic empowerment model for conflict-affected communities in alleviating poverty, unemployment and strengthening Aceh peace.

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