

## Conflict Resolution and Peace Building in the International Arena

Muhammad Budiana (m\_budiana70@unpas.ac.id)  
Universitas Pasundan

Submitted : 25-05-2024, Accepted : 25-06-2024, Published : 25-07-2024

### Abstract

This research examines conflict resolution and peacebuilding in the international arena by highlighting the factors that contributed to success or failure in various cases. This study examines the conflict in Aceh, Indonesia, which was successfully resolved through international mediation and internal reconciliation, as well as the failure to build peace in Iraq after the US invasion, which resulted from a disregard for local history and culture. In addition, the research also discusses the conflict in Rwanda, where the support of international organizations and the government's commitment to address past issues successfully drove the post-genocide reconciliation process. Based on this analysis, the research highlights the importance of community engagement, international support and community-based approaches in achieving sustainable peace. This study contributes to understanding effective approaches to conflict resolution in various global contexts.

**Keywords:** Conflict Resolution, Peacebuilding, International Mediation, Reconciliation Context

### Introduction

In the context of globalization, the complexity of conflict resolution and peacebuilding has increased, requiring a multifaceted approach that goes beyond mere military intervention. Diplomatic negotiations are essential, as they foster dialogue between conflicting parties, aiming for mutually acceptable agreements that can lead to sustainable peace and stability (Olha Melnychuk, 2024). Mediation techniques used by neutral third parties play a vital role in reducing tensions and facilitating collaborative problem-solving, which is crucial in resolving large-scale and small-scale conflicts (Omar Abdi Mohamed Qasaye, 2023). In addition, peacekeeping operations, especially those conducted by international organizations such as the UN, play a vital role in maintaining security in post-conflict areas, thereby preventing a resurgence of violence (Kefelegn Tesfaye Abate, 2024). To effectively address the root causes of conflict, conflict resolution frameworks are needed, as they provide a structured approach to understanding stakeholder interests and developing comprehensive strategies for long-term peace (Maria Zhomartkyzy, 2023). Furthermore, state-building has been identified as a fundamental aspect for achieving stability and sustainable conflict management, linking governance and development to peacebuilding efforts (Mohammed Saaida, 2023). Thus, a combination of these strategies is essential for international actors to navigate the challenges of creating sustainable peace in an increasingly interconnected world. Conflict resolution goes beyond mere negotiation, it encompasses reconciliation and post-conflict recovery, which require an effective framework to prevent conflict and promote peace. Research shows that a

holistic approach, integrating political, economic, social, and cultural dimensions, significantly increases the likelihood of success for peacebuilding efforts (Rita Merhej, 2024). Central to this approach is the principle of inclusivity, which emphasizes the active participation of local communities in the conflict resolution process. This participation not only empowers local populations but also ensures that the needs and perspectives of those directly affected by the conflict are adequately represented, leading to more sustainable outcomes (Mohamad Fadl Haraké, 2024) (Victor Adefarasin, 2023). In addition, local traditions from Asia and Oceania provide valuable insights and methodologies that can enrich mainstream conflict resolution practices. These traditions advocate collaborative approaches that respect cultural differences and promote community engagement, challenging conventional Western assumptions about conflict resolution (Omar Abdi Mohamed Qasaye, 2023) (Leonard A Jason, 2023). By integrating these diverse perspectives and encouraging community ownership, peacebuilding initiatives can more effectively address the root causes of conflict, ultimately contributing to more stable and harmonious societies (Rita Merhej, 2024) (Victor Adefarasin, 2023). International actors, especially multilateral organizations such as the United Nations (UN) and regional entities such as the African Union, play a critical role in conflict resolution and peacebuilding. These organizations facilitate dialogue and collective action among member states, which are essential for effective peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction efforts (Violeta Ševcenco, 2024) and (Nouf Abdul Lateef, 2024).

Peacekeeping missions, which involve the deployment of international troops, are directly involved in maintaining security in conflict areas, thereby reducing tensions and fostering an environment conducive to reconciliation (Omar Abdi Mohamed Qasaye, 2023). However, the effectiveness of these initiatives is often undermined by challenges in coordination and commitment among various stakeholders. The relationship between the UN and regional organizations has evolved, highlighting the need for better strategies to enhance collaboration in peacekeeping and conflict prevention (Mamoona Bashir, 2024) and (Eugenia Baroncelli, 2023). As the global landscape shifts, it is critical to analyze how these international actors can better support conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts, ensuring that their interventions are not only timely but also sustainable in promoting lasting peace (Omar Abdi Mohamed Qasaye, 2023) (Eugenia Baroncelli, 2023). This analysis will be central to understanding the complexities of international engagement in conflict situations. The interplay of external factors such as climate change and economic inequality significantly influences conflict dynamics and peacebuilding efforts. Climate change exacerbates resource scarcity, leading to competition for essential resources such as water and food, which can fuel conflict, especially in areas with

unstable political and economic systems (Sameh W. AlMuqdadadi, 2024). In addition, economic inequality fosters social tensions, making it a significant factor in the emergence of political conflict. Addressing these disparities is critical to sustainable peacebuilding, as equitable distribution of resources can reduce grievances and reduce the likelihood of unrest (O. Nirmala, 2024). To effectively address these challenges, innovative and adaptive peacebuilding strategies are needed. These approaches must be flexible and responsive to the evolving nature of conflicts influenced by external factors (Elise Remling, 2024). Furthermore, cooperation between states and good governance are essential to managing environmental threats and ensuring sustainable peace in post-conflict societies (Florian Krampe, 2024). By integrating diverse perspectives and learning from past experiences, stakeholders can develop comprehensive solutions that address the complexities of conflict resolution and peacebuilding in the international arena, ultimately contributing to a more stable global environment.

## **Literature Review**

### **Conflict Theory and Conflict Resolution**

Conflict theory underlies the understanding of the causes and dynamics of international conflict. One of the classical theories is “Realism”, which emphasizes that conflict is a natural consequence of competition between states for power and security (Morgenthau, 1948; Waltz, 1979). Realism emphasizes the importance of military power and strategic alliances as a means of conflict resolution. In contrast, the theory of “Liberalism” focuses on diplomacy, international institutions, and cooperation between states in avoiding conflict (Keohane & Nye, 1977). The liberal approach emphasizes the role of international institutions, such as the United Nations (UN) and regional organizations, in facilitating dialogue and conflict mediation. The theory of “constructivism” emphasizes that conflict does not only originate from material interests but also from differences in identity, values, and perceptions between states (Wendt, 1992). Thus, conflict resolution can be achieved through changes in perceptions and attitudes towards “the other”, as well as through the reconstruction of international norms.

### **Approaches to International Diplomacy and Mediation**

Diplomacy and international mediation are the main instruments in conflict resolution efforts. Reflecting on the literature, “Track I diplomacy” (diplomacy between states) and “Track II diplomacy” (informal dialogue between non-state actors) are often used simultaneously to reach a peace agreement (Bercovitch & Houston, 1996). The success of mediation is often influenced by a third party, such as an international organization or a major state, acting as a mediator. A study by Wallensteen (2007) showed that the success of mediation depends on the

neutrality of the mediator, the commitment of the parties, and international legitimacy. In addition, the concept of “multitrack diplomacy” introduced by Diamond and McDonald (1996) emphasizes the importance of the involvement of various sectors, including civil society, business, and the media, in conflict resolution. They argue that sustainable peace can only be achieved through the active participation of various actors outside the government.

### **Peacebuilding**

Peacebuilding is a broader process than conflict resolution, which focuses on creating conditions that support long-term peace and prevent the recurrence of violence. Galtung (1996) introduced the concept of “positive peace,” which involves building just social, political, and economic structures beyond the mere absence of violence. This literature highlights the role of reconciliation, transitional justice, and economic development as important components of peacebuilding (Lederach, 1997). Peacebuilding also involves international actors such as the UN, which through “UN Peacekeeping Missions” acts as a monitor and supporter of peace processes in post-conflict countries (Fortna, 2008). Other studies highlight the importance of “statebuilding” and “institutionbuilding” in creating a stable foundation for peace (Paris, 2004).

### **The Role of International Organizations in Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding**

Research has highlighted the key role of international organizations in facilitating dialogue and mediation, as well as in implementing peacebuilding missions. For example, the UN through its Security Council often acts as a leader in mediating international conflicts (Mingst & Karns, 2011). Regional organizations, such as the African Union and ASEAN, also play important roles in resolving conflicts in their regions (Francis, 2006). The success of international organizations in peacebuilding processes often depends on the political and financial support of member states, as well as on their ability to mobilize human and material resources (Barnett, Kim, & O’Donnell, 2010).

### **Challenges in Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding**

Several studies have identified challenges faced in the process of conflict resolution and peacebuilding. One of the main challenges is the imbalance of power between the actors involved in the conflict, which often hinders the achievement of a just and sustainable agreement (Zartman, 2008). In addition, the involvement of external actors with strategic or economic interests in the conflict area can worsen the situation (Kaldor, 1999). Another challenge is political instability in post-conflict countries, which is often accompanied by weak

state institutions, corruption, and inability to manage economic development. This shows the importance of institutional reform and economic recovery as part of a long-term peacebuilding strategy (Call, 2012).

### **Empirical Studies on Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding**

Several empirical studies have highlighted specific cases where conflict resolution and peacebuilding have succeeded or failed. For example, the successful mediation in Aceh, Indonesia (Aspinall, 2005) shows how the involvement of international mediators and internal reconciliation can be key to peace. On the other hand, the failure to build peace in Iraq after the US invasion shows the importance of awareness of local context and participatory involvement in post-conflict development (Dodge, 2012). A study conducted by Aspinall (2005) on conflict mediation in Aceh highlighted the success of the peace process between the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) and the Indonesian government. The mediation facilitated by the Crisis Management Initiative (CMI) with former Finnish President, Martti Ahtisaari, as an international mediator played a key role in ending the conflict that had lasted for decades. The success of mediation in Aceh can be seen from several important factors:

- **Involvement of International Mediators**, Ahtisaari's role as a neutral third party was able to build trust between the two parties. In addition, the international status of Ahtisaari and CMI provided strong legitimacy to the mediation process.

- **Local Context and Internal Reconciliation**, The conflict in Aceh was influenced by a long history of economic and political marginalization felt by the Acehnese people. Therefore, the peace process should not only focus on ending violence but also on reconciliation and efforts for just economic and political rehabilitation for the Acehnese people.

- **Natural Disaster Factor**, the 2004 Tsunami that destroyed most of Aceh played an important role in accelerating the peace process. The impact of this natural disaster created a new urgency for both parties to find a peaceful solution and jointly rebuild the region.

The case of Aceh shows that effective conflict resolution involves a combination of strong mediation, awareness of the local context, and comprehensive and sustainable reconciliation initiatives.

### **Methods**

This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study method to understand conflict resolution and peacebuilding in the international arena. This approach is relevant because it allows for in-depth analysis of specific contexts, actors, processes, and factors that influence

the success or failure of peace efforts in various conflict areas. This study aims to explore the phenomenon in depth and understand the social, political, and cultural dynamics behind the conflict and its resolution efforts. This approach is suitable for examining various complex conflict contexts, where variables are difficult to measure quantitatively.

With the method used Explaining in detail the mediation process, international involvement, and the challenges and opportunities that arise in conflict resolution, and Analyzing the factors that influence the success or failure of peacebuilding efforts. The data collected will be analyzed using thematic analysis. This technique involves identifying, analyzing, and interpreting patterns (themes) that emerge in the data. Using semi-structured interviews, document analysis, and data triangulation, this study seeks to make a significant contribution to the understanding of how international interventions and local contexts interact in efforts to create sustainable peace.

## **Results and Discussion**

The Case of Aceh, Indonesia

Successful Mediation and Reconciliation

- **Involvement of International Mediators:** Mediation by the Norwegian government and facilitation by various international organizations played a key role in the peace process in Aceh. The presence of a neutral mediator helped reduce tensions between the Indonesian government and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM).

- **Internal Reconciliation:** The Helsinki Peace Agreement (2005) created a platform for reconciliation between various groups in Aceh, including the resolution of transitional justice issues that were critical to building trust among local communities.

- **Role of Civil Society:** The involvement of civil society in the peace process provided additional legitimacy to the process. Post-conflict economic development programs, such as infrastructure rehabilitation and education improvement, succeeded in improving community welfare.

Supporting Factors:

- **Availability of space for community dialogue and participation.**

The availability of space for community dialogue and participation is one of the key factors supporting the successful resolution of the conflict in Aceh. Here is a brief explanation of the importance of this aspect:

1. **Facilitating Communication**, The available dialogue space allows various parties, including the government, separatist groups, and civil society, to communicate with each other and share views. This dialogue helps reduce misunderstandings and build trust between parties involved in the conflict.

2. **Inclusion of Local Actors**, Community participation in the mediation and negotiation process provides an opportunity for them to convey local aspirations and needs. This is very important for creating solutions that are relevant and acceptable to all parties. Community involvement also reduces feelings of dissatisfaction that can re-ignite conflict.

3. **Community Empowerment**, With the space for dialogue, communities become more empowered and feel they have control over the conflict resolution process. This empowerment increases a sense of ownership of the results of peace, which in turn can strengthen community commitment to maintaining stability and preventing the recurrence of conflict.

4. **Building Reconciliation**, Open and inclusive dialogue creates opportunities for reconciliation between groups that were previously in conflict. By listening to each other's experiences and views, this process helps overcome past wounds and build better understanding.

5. **Responsive to Local Needs**, Dialogue space allows for decision-making that is responsive to local dynamics and needs, rather than simply decisions determined by external parties. This helps ensure that policies and programs implemented are aligned with the expectations and real conditions of the community.

Overall, the availability of space for dialogue and community participation in Aceh plays an important role in creating an environment conducive to conflict resolution, which ultimately contributes to sustainable peacebuilding.

- Strong political support from the international community.

Strong political support from the international community is an important factor in the success of conflict resolution in Aceh. Here is a brief explanation of the role of this support:



1. Legitimacy of the Peace Process, The involvement of international mediators, such as Norway, provides additional legitimacy to the peace process. This support shows that the resolution of the Aceh conflict has received attention and recognition from the global community, which helps reduce doubts among the conflicting parties.

2. Resources and Technical Assistance, Support from the international community often includes the provision of resources, both financial and technical, to support the implementation of the peace agreement. This includes assistance in infrastructure reconstruction, economic development programs, and training for security forces and government.

3. Monitoring and Enforcement of the Agreement, The international community can act as a monitor in the implementation of the peace agreement, ensuring that all parties comply with their commitments. This can help prevent violations that could undermine the peace process and increase trust between the parties.

4. Pressure to Respect Human Rights, Political support from the international community also creates pressure on the parties involved to respect human rights during and after the peace process. This is important to build trust among conflict-affected communities.

5. Driver of Diplomacy and Negotiation, The international community can act as a neutral mediator in negotiations, helping to resolve tensions and facilitate dialogue between conflicting parties. This support can create a more conducive atmosphere for reaching an agreement.

Overall, strong political support from the international community provides a solid foundation for the conflict resolution process in Aceh, ensuring that peace efforts are supported by sufficient resources and effective monitoring. This contributes to the creation of a more stable and sustainable peace in the region.

#### The Case of Iraq

##### Peacebuilding Failures

- Lack of Understanding of Local Context, After the US invasion in 2003, the approach taken was more top-down and did not take into account local social and political dynamics. Many policies were implemented without consulting local communities, leading to dissatisfaction and instability.



- **Limited Participatory Engagement**, The process of building a new government and reconstructing infrastructure was often ignored by local communities. This resulted in the marginalization of certain groups, which in turn fueled new violence and conflict.

- **Ongoing Security Crisis**, The emergence of extremist groups and continued political instability after the invasion showed that peacebuilding must involve a more inclusive approach and respect existing social structures.

#### Factors Causing Failure:

- Lack of community-based approach.

#### Lack of Community-Based Approaches in the Failure of Iraqi Resolution

The lack of a community-based approach is one of the main factors that led to the failure of post-US invasion and peace-building efforts in Iraq. Here is a brief explanation of how this lack of approach contributed to the failure:

1. **Neglect of Local Aspirations**: The approach taken by the international coalition forces after the invasion focused more on top-down strategies, without involving local communities in the decision-making process. As a result, the aspirations, needs, and concerns of local communities were not adequately considered, creating widespread dissatisfaction.

2. **Lack of Community Participation**: The lack of direct involvement of local communities in the political and social reconstruction process meant that the policies implemented were not in line with the conditions and desires of the community. This weakened the legitimacy of the new government and created a gap that extremist groups could exploit to gain support.

3. **Inter-Community Tensions**: Without community-based dialogue, tensions between different ethnic and religious groups—especially between Sunnis, Shiites, and Kurds—were not managed properly. The failure to accommodate these differences through an inclusive approach has fueled more conflict and violence.

4. **Unrepresentative Government**: The government formed after the invasion was seen as not representative of all groups in Iraq, especially minority groups. This has led to deeper divisions and lack of support for existing institutions from local communities.

5. Reinforcing Anti-Western Sentiment: The external imposition approach has reinforced the view that the reconstruction process is a foreign agenda that does not have Iraq's national interests at heart. This has exacerbated distrust of peace efforts facilitated by foreign powers.

#### The Impact of Lack of Community-Based Approach

As a result of the lack of a community-based approach, the peacebuilding process in Iraq has been vulnerable to instability, sectarian tensions have increased, and opportunities for creating an inclusive and responsive government have been hampered. These failures highlight the importance of prioritizing community participation in sustainable peace efforts.

- Neglect of local history and culture.

#### Neglect of Local History and Culture in the Failure of Resolving the Iraq Case

Neglect of local history and culture is one of the main causes of the failure of conflict resolution and peacebuilding in Iraq after the 2003 US invasion. This factor has a significant impact on worsening the post-conflict situation. Here is a brief explanation of how this neglect contributed to the failure:

1. Lack of Understanding of the Complexity of Iraqi History: Iraq has a long history filled with ethnic, sectarian, and political tensions between groups such as Sunnis, Shiites, and Kurds. Invasion and intervention without a deep understanding of these historical dynamics led to political and military decisions that failed to anticipate potential conflicts between these groups.

2. Elimination of Institutions and Marginalization of Local Elites: One of the major mistakes was the dissolution of the Iraqi military (De-Ba'athification) and the neglect of the political elite who had played an important role in the Iraqi social order. This action eliminated elements that had maintained the balance of power, especially in relations between various groups in society. This worsened political and security instability.

3. Failure to Respect Local Cultural Identities: Iraq's rich and diverse cultures, with their strong values, customs, and religious practices, were not adequately accommodated in post-conflict development efforts. This neglect created a sense of

alienation among local communities, who felt that the solutions implemented by outsiders were not in line with their traditions and identities.

4. Conflict Resolution Inconsistent with Local Values: Efforts to build new political institutions and legal systems in Iraq were carried out using Western models without considering local values, such as traditional dispute resolution mechanisms. This exacerbated public distrust of the new government and the peacebuilding process.

5. Reigniting Sectarian Conflict: By ignoring Iraq's history of sectarian conflict, the strategy adopted failed to properly manage tensions between Sunni and Shia communities. This reinforced social divisions that led to widespread sectarian violence and worsened the security situation in the country.

#### Impact of Neglecting Local History and Culture

The neglect of local history and culture in post-invasion Iraq has led to policies being implemented that are not in line with the realities on the ground. This has created a chasm between the new government and Iraqi society, exacerbated instability, and delayed the peacebuilding process. Successful conflict resolution should involve a deep understanding of local history, culture, and social dynamics to make solutions more effective and sustainable.

#### 3. The Case of Rwanda

##### Successes of Post-Genocide Reconciliation

1. Reconciliation Initiatives: The national reconciliation program initiated by the Rwandan government after the 1994 genocide successfully created a framework for reuniting divided communities. The Gacaca courts, while not without their critics, have enabled the recognition and resolution of conflicts at the local level.

2. The Role of Education and Social Awareness: Education on tolerance, as well as community-based reconciliation programs, have contributed to the restoration of social relations and the building of trust between different communities.

3. Involvement of Women: Women have played a critical role in the reconciliation and community-building process, which has been a pillar of recovery in Rwanda.

#### Supporting Factors:

- Government commitment to addressing the past.

1. Acknowledgement of Past Crimes, The Rwandan government has demonstrated a strong commitment to acknowledging and addressing the atrocities committed during the 1994 genocide, in which more than 800,000 people, mostly Tutsi, were killed. This acknowledgement is essential to prevent denial of history and to provide justice for victims and survivors.

2. Establishment of Gacaca Courts: As part of its efforts to address the past, Rwanda established a traditional local court system called “Gacaca,” designed to try thousands of people accused of involvement in the genocide. These courts allow local communities to participate in the justice process, providing space for confessions, apologies, and reconciliation among divided communities.

3. National Reconciliation Efforts: The Rwandan government, under the leadership of Paul Kagame, has focused on rebuilding national cohesion by promoting reconciliation among warring groups. These reconciliation initiatives include educational programs to prevent ethnic hatred and promote values of unity and equality.

4. Social and Political Reform: The Rwandan government is committed to addressing the root causes of the conflict by undertaking social and political reforms aimed at eliminating ethnic discrimination and building more inclusive institutions. This approach is designed to prevent future violence and create a system of governance that is fair to all citizens.

5. Economic Development as Part of Recovery: In addition to addressing political and social issues, the Rwandan government has also demonstrated a strong commitment to promoting economic development as part of its recovery efforts. Substantial investments in infrastructure, education, and technology are part of the strategy to create long-term stability and address the inequalities that fueled the conflict.

The Rwandan government’s strong commitment to confronting and addressing past crimes, through local justice mechanisms, national reconciliation, and structural reform, has helped restore stability and build the foundations for sustainable peace. While challenges remain, seriousness in addressing historical trauma is a critical element in the successful resolution of the conflict in Rwanda..

- Support from international and local organizations.

Support from international and local organizations is a critical element in the success of post-genocide reconciliation and peacebuilding in Rwanda. Here is a brief explanation of the important roles played by these organizations:

1. The Role of the United Nations (UN), Following the Rwandan genocide, the UN was involved in recovery efforts, most notably through the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). Although initially criticized for failing to prevent the genocide, the UN later played a role in maintaining post-conflict stability, most notably through support for restoring security and delivering humanitarian aid.

2. Support from the International Court, The UN's establishment of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) was a major step in providing justice for victims of the genocide. The court was tasked with bringing to justice key figures responsible for atrocities committed during the genocide, and helped strengthen Rwanda's legal system in handling war crimes cases.

3. Participation of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Various non-governmental organizations, both international and local, played a key role in providing humanitarian assistance, trauma rehabilitation, and psychosocial support to victims. NGOs such as "Human Rights Watch" and "Médecins Sans Frontières" helped address the humanitarian crisis faced by millions of people after the genocide. These organizations also supported efforts to develop reconciliation and community development programs.

4. Regional Organizations and the African Union (AU), The African Union (formerly known as the Organization of African Unity) provided political and logistical support to the Rwandan government during the reconstruction process. The African Union also helped strengthen regional cooperation and establish mechanisms to prevent the recurrence of similar violence in the African region.

5. Economic Support from the International Community, Economic assistance from donor countries and international organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was crucial in Rwanda's recovery process. These funds were used to rebuild infrastructure, strengthen the health and education sectors, and create long-term economic development programs.

6. Involvement of Local Organizations, In addition to international support, local organizations also played a significant role in the reconciliation process. Civil society groups, religious organizations, and local initiatives were involved in facilitating inter-ethnic dialogue and supporting reconciliation at the community level. They were also involved in trauma healing and creating programs to encourage community participation in the peace process.

- Impact of Support from International and Local Organizations

Support from international and local organizations has helped accelerate the post-conflict reconstruction process in Rwanda, both in terms of justice, security, and economic development. The role of international organizations, such as the UN and the international court, provides justice and stability, while local organizations provide direct support to communities in social and psychological recovery. This collaboration is key to the success of creating sustainable peace in Rwanda after the genocide tragedy.

From the three cases above, it can be concluded that the success of conflict resolution and peacebuilding is greatly influenced by contextual factors, including the involvement of local actors, support from civil society, and awareness of existing social dynamics. In Aceh, an inclusive approach and the involvement of international mediators have yielded positive results in reconciliation and development. In contrast, in Iraq, a lack of understanding of the local context and minimal participatory engagement led to the failure to create sustainable peace. In Rwanda, a commitment to reconciliation and the involvement of all elements of society helped to heal old wounds and build a more cohesive society. This study shows that conflict resolution and peacebuilding require approaches that are sensitive to the local context, involve community participation, and facilitate dialogue between various actors. The success or failure of these efforts will have a direct impact on stability and prosperity in conflict areas. Collaborative efforts that prioritize local interests must be the basis for formulating future conflict resolution strategies.

## **Conclusion**

Conflict resolution and peacebuilding in the international arena are heavily influenced by a variety of factors, such as the involvement of mediators, support from the international community, and an understanding of the local historical and cultural context. Case studies of the conflicts in Aceh and Iraq provide important lessons. The success in Aceh demonstrates the importance of inclusive dialogue and strong international support, while the failure in Iraq highlights the dangers of ignoring local dynamics and the lack of a community-based approach. In Rwanda, the successful resolution of the post-genocide conflict was supported by the government's commitment to addressing past issues and the participation of international and local organizations. These efforts created a more sustainable framework for reconciliation and development. From these cases, it is clear that a contextual and participatory approach,

supported by local and international actors, is key to the success of conflict resolution and long-term peacebuilding..

## References

- Aspinall, E. (2005). "The Helsinki Agreement: A More Promising Basis for Peace in Aceh?" EastWest Center.
- Aziz, Y. M. A., Huraerah, A., Budiana, M., & Vaughan, R. (2023). Policy model for development of tourism villages based on local wisdom towards self-reliant village in Pangandaran Regency, Indonesia. *Otoritas: Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 13(1), 169-181.
- Barnett, M., Kim, H., & O'Donnell, M. (2010). "Peacebuilding: What Is in a Name?" *Global Governance*, 16(3), 373-388.
- Bercovitch, J., & Houston, A. (1996). "The Study of International Mediation: Theoretical Issues and Empirical Evidence." In J. Bercovitch (Ed.), *Resolving International Conflicts: The Theory and Practice of Mediation* (pp. 113-5). Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Budiana, M. (2022). Use of Social Media in Political Communication. *Jurnal Info Sains: Informatika dan Sains*, 12(1), 18-24.
- Budiana, M. (2023). Analysis of Indonesia's Foreign Policy during President Jokowi. *Jurnal Mantik*, 6(3), 3564-3570.
- Budiana, M. (2023). INDONESIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF STRUGGLE (PDI PERJUANGAN) STRATEGY IN 2019 WEST JAVA PROVINCE LEGISLATIVE ELECTION. *Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews*, 8(3), 95-103.
- Budiana, M. (2023). POLITICAL CULTURE AND SOCIETY'S POLITICAL ORIENTATION IN THE DIGITAL AGE. *Jurnal Multidisiplin Sahombu*, 3(01), 108-115.
- Budiana, M., & Djuyandi, Y. (2023). INTERNATIONAL SECURITY BASED ON THE UNITED STATES RESPONSE POST TO THE SOUTH CHINA SEA CLAIM BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. *Jurnal Wacana Politik*, 8(1).
- Budiana, M., Bainus, A., Widya, R., & Setiabudi, S. (2018). Regional Election Winning Strategy of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP) in North Coast Area of West Java Province (Case Study in Subang and Cirebon Regencies). *Journal of Social and Development Sciences*, 9(1), 31-37.
- Budiana, M., Djuyandi, Y., & Dermawan, W. (2020). The contribution of organization of Islamic cooperation in southern Thailand conflict. *Rivista di studi sulla sostenibilità: X*,



- special issue, 2020, 81-95.
- Budiana, M., Muhammad Fedryansyah, M. F., Yusa Djuyandi, Y. D., & Ramadhan Pancasilawan, R. P. (2023). Indonesia military power under the increasing threat of conflict in the South China Sea. *Central European Journal of International and Security CEJISS.*, 13(4), 259-274.
- Call, C. T. (2012). "Why Peace Fails: The Causes and Prevention of Civil War Recurrence." Georgetown University Press.
- Cameron, Mailhot. (2024). 3. How UN peacekeeping missions enforce peace agreements. *American Journal of Political Science*, doi: 10.1111/ajps.12853
- Daniel, Chigudu. (2024). 4. Peace and security, health and climate change in subsaharan africa. *Journal of Law and Sustainable Development*, doi: 10.55908/sdgs.v12i6.3628
- Diamond, L., & McDonald, J. (1996). "MultiTrack Diplomacy: A Systems Approach to Peace." Kumarian Press.
- Dodge, T. (2012). "Iraq: From War to a New Authoritarianism." Routledge.
- Elise, Remling., Karen, Meijer. (2024). 5. Conflict considerations in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's National Adaptation Plans. *Climate and Development*, doi: 10.1080/17565529.2024.2321156
- Eugenia, Baroncelli. (2023). 7. Implementing the Humanitarian-development-peace nexus in a post-pandemic world: Multilateral cooperation and the challenge of inter-organisational dialogue. *Global Policy*, doi: 10.1111/17585899.13186
- Florian, Krampe., Dylan, O'Driscoll., McKenzie, Johnson., Dahlia, Simangan., Farah, F., Hegazi., Cedric, de, Coning. (2024). 3. Climate change and peacebuilding: subthemes of an emerging research agenda. *International Affairs*, doi: 10.1093/ia/iiae057
- Fortna, V. P. (2008). "Does Peacekeeping Work? Shaping Belligerents' Choices after Civil War." Princeton University Press.
- Francis, D. J. (2006). "Uniting Africa: Building Regional Peace and Security Systems." Ashgate Publishing.
- Galtung, J. (1996). "Peace by Peaceful Means: Peace and Conflict, Development and Civilization." SAGE Publications.

- Grace, Natalia, Bornok, Siahaan. (2024). 3. Promoting Global Peace: The Role of Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Action, and Environmental Diplomacy. Deleted Journal, doi: 10.59613/xexxrp47
- Gulshan, Majeed. (2017). 5. Human Needs Theory: A Significant Approach to Manage Ethnic Conflicts in Pakistan. Journal of Political Studies,
- HoWon, Jeong. (2022). 4. Theories of Social Conflict. doi: 10.1016/b9780128201954.001813
- Ileola, E., Oladipo., O., B., Oyinloye. (2022). 3. Food Insecurity and Conflict Dynamics: A Theoretical Perspective. doi: 10.53982/ajsms.2022.0301.03j
- J., van, der, Lijn. (2024). 4. Fit For Purpose: Effective Peace Operation Partnerships in an Era of NonTraditional Security Challenges. doi: 10.55163/zusn4861
- Kaldor, M. (1999). "New and Old Wars: Organized Violence in a Global Era." Stanford University Press.
- Kefelegn, Tesfaye, Abate. (2024). 2. The quest for sustainable peace building in GujiBurji protracted interethnic conflict. Cogent Social Sciences, doi: 10.1080/23311886.2024.2327136
- Kefelegn, Tesfaye, Abate. (2024). 3. The quest for sustainable peace building in GujiBurji protracted interethnic conflict. Cogent Social Sciences, doi: 10.1080/23311886.2024.2327136
- Kelly, Otieno, Opiyo., Kennedy, Onkware., Crispinous, Iteyo. (2024). 2. The Challenges and Opportunities facing United Nations Mission and Peace Building Strategies in South Sudan. African journal of empirical research, doi: 10.51867/ajernet.5.3.6
- Keohane, R. O., & Nye, J. S. (1977). "Power and Interdependence: World Politics in Transition." Little, Brown and Company.
- Lauren, Michelle, Levesque., Philip, Onguny. (2023). 4. Rethinking the role of community media in conflict transformation and peacebuilding. doi: 10.1111/pech.12643
- Lederach, J. P. (1997). "Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies." United States Institute of Peace Press.

- Leonard, A, Jason. (2023). 5. Cultural Diversity and Conflict Resolution: Best Practices in Multicultural Societies. doi: 10.59613/global.v1i1.3
- M., Cheríf, Bassiouni. (2024). 2. Human Needs. doi: 10.1093/oso/9780197753897.003.0013
- Mamoon, Bashir. (2024). 1. United nation's role in conflict resolution: an analysis of palestineisrael conflict. Journal of arts and social sciences, doi: 10.46662/jass.v11i1.459
- Maria, Zhomartkyzy. (2023). 4. The role of mediation in international conflict resolution. Право і безпека, doi: 10.32631/pb.2023.3.14
- Marine, Rezoevna, Demetradze., Svetlana, Petrovna, Shorokhova. (2023). 1. Fundamental theories of Conflictology:the need for practical application in the assessmentof international and domestic conflicts. Meždunarodnye otnošeníâ, doi: 10.7256/24540641.2023.4.39491
- Mingst, K. A., & Karns, M. P. (2011). "The United Nations in the 21st Century." Westview Press.
- Mohamad, Fadl, Haraké. (2024). 1. PostConflict Public Sector Projects: Measuring the Performance of International Interventions to Ensure Effective Peacebuilding. ARPHA Conference Abstracts, doi: 10.3897/aca.7.e129726
- Mohammed, Saaida. (2023). 5. Conflict Resolution Applications to Peace Studies. Qeios, doi: 10.32388/tgc4d5
- Morgenthau, H. J. (1948). "Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace." Knopf.
- Neave, O'Clery. (2023). 4. Understanding Peacebuilding. doi: 10.1007/9783031274275\_5
- Nouf, Abdul, Lateef., Safdar, Rasool. (2024). 3. The Role of International Organizations in Mediating Global Conflicts. doi: 10.2139/ssrn.4850702
- O., Nirmala., Geetha, Manoharan., Col, B., S., Rao., Abdul, Razak., Franklin, John, Selvaraj., Sunitha, Purushottam, Ashtikar. (2024). 2. Climate Change and Armed Conflict: An Investigation. doi: 10.1109/iccmso61761.2024.00055

- Olayinka, Sodik, Kazeem. (2024). 1. Climate Change and Violent Conflict in the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin. *Journal of Contemporary International Relations And Diplomacy*, doi: 10.53982/jcird.2024.0501.05j
- Olha, Melnychuk., Natalia, Opolska., Oleksandr, Ostapenko., Сергій, Лапшин., Алина, Сергеевна, Ищук. (2024). 1. Utilising mediation for conflict resolution: Insights and future directions. *Salud, Ciencia y Tecnología Serie de Conferencias*, doi: 10.56294/sctconf20241143
- Omar, Abdi, Mohamed, Qasaye. (2023). 2. Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding in International Development. *International journal of science and research*, doi: 10.21275/sr231203104158
- Paris, R. (2004). "At War's End: Building Peace After Civil Conflict." Cambridge University Press.
- Priangani, A., & Budiana, M. (2021, December). PENGUATAN KETERAMPILAN TEKNIK NEGOSIASI DI KALANGAN SISWA SMA. In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat Penguatan Inovasi IPTEKS bagi Pemerintah Daerah* (pp. 2-8). Lembaga Penelitian, Publikasi dan Pengabdian Masyarakat (LP3M) Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.
- Priangani, A., Oktavian, A., & Budiana, M. (2018). *Manajemen Perbatasan Di Wilayah Perbatasan Indonesia Malaysia*. *Prosiding Senaspolhi*, 1(1).
- Redie, Bereketeab. (2021). 7. Understanding Peacebuilding and State Building: PostConflict African Challenges. *Journal of African Studies*, doi: 10.31124/ADVANCE.13580504.V1
- Rita, Merhej., Bashar, Rahme. (2024). 3. Review of Selected Essays on Peacebuilding and Reconciliation. *The Journal of Social Encounters*, doi: 10.69755/29952212.1245
- Rudolf, H., Reich. (2023). 3. 3 CommunityBased peacebuilding: Signals for Track III. doi: 10.1515/9783110698374003
- Sameh, W., AlMuqdadi., Nawrast, S., Abdalwahab., Inass, A.R., Almallah., Saber, Hussein., Amel, Yassin., Shyam, S., Salim., Mohammed, J., Alfarraji., Hussein, H.M., Mishbak., Layth, R.S., Altuma., Basima, Abdulrahman. (2024). 1. The complex system of climate change security and the ripple effect of water–food–socioeconomic nexus. *Journal of infrastructure, policy and development*, doi: 10.24294/jipd.v8i6.3928

- Sarder, Ali, Haider. (2023). 5. Building Sustainable Peace in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh: The role of Inclusive Development in Addressing Armed Group Rivalry. The eurasia proceedings of educational & social sciences, doi: 10.55549/epess.1351978
- Tatenda, Leopold, Chakanyuka. (2024). 1. Regional Participation in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security under the UN Charter: The Case of African Union and its SubRegional Organisations. Kathmandu School of Law review, doi: 10.46985/kslr.v12i1.2222
- Valentina, Teosa. (2023). 3. Theoretical approaches to studying the postconflict peacebuilding in „prolonged conflicts”: the case of the Republic of Moldova. Studia Universitatis Moldaviae: Stiinte Sociale, doi: 10.59295/sum3(163)2023\_36
- Violeta, Şevcenco. (2024). 2. Implicațiile ONU în conflictul militar UcrainaRusia. doi: 10.53486/sstc.v3.09
- Wallensteen, P. (2007). “Understanding Conflict Resolution: War, Peace and the Global System.” SAGE Publications.
- Waltz, K. N. (1979). “Theory of International Politics.” McGrawHill.
- Wendt, A. (1992). “Anarchy is What States Make of It: The Social Construction of Power Politics.” International Organization, 46(2), 391425.
- Yasmin, Chilmeran. (2024). 1. Constructing the local woman peacebuilder in the Women, Peace and Security agenda: Iraqi women’s participation in local peacebuilding programmes. International Political Science Review, doi: 10.1177/01925121241259019
- Zartman, I. W. (2008). “Negotiation and Conflict Management: Essays on Theory and Practice.” Routledge.