HUMAN SECURITY IN THE SHADOW OF CONFLICT: ANALYSIS OF RISK AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

KEAMANAN MANUSIA DALAM BAYANG-BAYANG KONFLIK: ANALISIS RESIKO DAN STRATEGI MITIGASI

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Abstract–Human security has become an important focus amidst the increasing global conflict that significantly impacts the lives of individuals and communities. Social, economic, and environmental instability caused by conflict threatens fundamental human rights, so a deep understanding of the potential for conflict and its mitigation strategies is essential. This study aims to analyze threats to human security in conflict and identify practical mitigation strategies. The methodology used is a literature review, which collects and analyzes various sources related to human security issues, potential for conflict, and mitigation strategies from publications between 2016 and 2020. The study results indicate that mitigating threats to human security requires a multi-dimensional approach. This includes inclusive economic development, preventive diplomacy to resolve tensions, strengthening state institutions to provide essential services, and sustainable natural resource management. This study concludes that collaboration between local, national, and international actors is critical to achieving sustainable human security and preventing future conflicts. By integrating various approaches and ensuring the involvement of all parties, it is hoped that human security conditions can be improved and potential conflicts can be minimized.

Keywords: Collaboration, conflict mitigation, human security, preventive diplomacy, strategies

Abstrak–Keamanan manusia menjadi fokus penting di tengah meningkatnya konflik global yang berdampak signifikan pada kehidupan individu dan komunitas. Ketidakstabilan sosial, ekonomi, dan lingkungan yang diakibatkan oleh konflik mengancam hak-hak dasar manusia, sehingga pemahaman mendalam tentang potensi konflik dan strategi mitigasinya sangat penting. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis ancaman terhadap keamanan manusia dalam konteks konflik dan mengidentifikasi strategi mitigasi yang efektif. Metodologi yang digunakan adalah kajian literatur, dengan mengumpulkan dan menganalisis berbagai sumber terkait isu keamanan manusia, potensi konflik, dan strategi mitigasi dari publikasi antara tahun 2016 hingga 2020. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mitigasi ancaman terhadap keamanan manusia memerlukan pendekatan multi-dimensional. Ini mencakup pembangunan ekonomi yang inklusif, diplomasi preventif untuk menyelesaikan ketegangan, penguatan institusi negara untuk memberikan layanan dasar, serta manajemen sumber daya alam yang berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa kolaborasi antara aktor lokal, nasional, dan internasional sangat penting untuk mencapai keamanan manusia yang berkelanjutan dan mencegah terjadinya konflik di masa depan. Dengan mengintegrasikan berbagai pendekatan dan memastikan keterlibatan semua pihak, diharapkan kondisi keamanan manusia dapat diperbaiki dan konflik yang mungkin muncul dapat diminimalkan.

Kata Kunci: Kolaborasi, mitigasi konflik, human security, diplomasi preventif, strategi

Introduction

Social and land conflicts in Indonesia have become a serious concern over the past decades due to their extensive impact on society and national stability. Data from TanahKita shows that between 1988 and July 2023, 562 land conflict cases were recorded, involving approximately 5.16 million hectares of disputed land. These conflicts have had significant repercussions, resulting in 868,500 fatalities. Central Kalimantan Province recorded the highest number of land conflict cases, with 126 incidents, while the plantation sector was identified as the most significant contributor, accounting for 286 cases (Ramadhan, 2023).

In addition to land conflicts, social conflicts remain a pressing issue. Data from the Ministry of Home Affairs shows that 2022 there were 218 social conflict cases across various regions in Indonesia. Several provinces, including West Papua, Central Papua, and Bali, recorded many cases. This situation underscores the need for focused attention on social dynamics in these areas to prevent further escalation (Ramirez, 2022).

Furthermore, the 2023 Criminal Statistics report published by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) indicated an increase in the percentage of crime victims in 2022 compared to the previous year. This highlights the complexity of conflicts and criminality, which are interconnected, reinforcing the urgency of developing holistic solutions (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022).

These data points highlight Indonesia's significant challenges in managing land and social conflicts. These conflicts directly impact people's lives and affect national development, political stability, and economic sustainability. Therefore, integrated efforts are required from various stakeholders, including the government, society, and the private sector, to prevent and resolve conflicts fairly and sustainably.

Human security has become a critical focus amid escalating global conflicts that severely impact individuals and communities. The social, economic, and environmental instability caused by these conflicts poses significant threats to fundamental human rights. This growing urgency highlights the need for comprehensive analysis and effective mitigation strategies. Addressing these challenges is crucial to safeguarding the well-being and security of affected populations, making it a relevant subject for research and policy intervention.

This paper analyzes threats to human security in conflict contexts and identifies effective mitigation strategies. The research focuses on the multidimensional impacts of conflicts on human security, selected due to the urgent need to address its implications for social stability and sustainable development. This study aims to provide a deeper understanding of the threats to human security and propose actionable strategies for mitigating these threats. The paper is structured as follows: the introduction outlines the background, objectives, and scope of the study; the subsequent sections examine the theoretical framework, methodological approach, and findings; and the conclusion synthesizes insights and recommends pathways for future research and practice.

Human security is a concept that has increasingly gained attention in studying international relations and global development. Unlike traditional approaches emphasizing state security, human security focuses on protecting individuals from threats that may affect their physical, economic, and social well-being. These threats include physical violence, poverty, human rights violations, and climate change, all of which are interrelated and can create instability at both local and global levels.

In this era of globalization, conflicts involve not only state actors but also non-state actors, such as terrorist groups, armed militias, and transnational criminal organizations. These conflicts are often triggered by social injustice, ethnic and religious differences, and struggles over natural resources. Civil wars in the Middle East, geopolitical tensions in East Asia, and armed conflicts in several regions of Africa demonstrate how modern conflicts can have a wide-reaching impact on human security, threatening millions of lives and triggering prolonged humanitarian crises.

In addition to armed conflicts, human security is also threatened by structural violence, such as poverty and economic injustice, which can spark social tensions and unrest. Governments, international organizations, and civil society are increasingly important in addressing these challenges. Several studies show that efforts to mitigate conflict threats can be carried out through a multidimensional approach involving diplomacy, economic development, and inclusive social policies (Filimon, 2016).

Despite mitigation efforts being implemented in various parts of the world, the challenges in achieving sustainable human security remain substantial. This is primarily due to the complexity of conflicts, which often involve multi-layered political, economic, and social factors.

This article aims to analyze the potential conflicts that threaten human security and identify practical mitigation strategies. It will explore various conflict threats and examine how a holistic approach can be applied to minimize their adverse impacts on human security.

Methods

This study employs a descriptive approach to analyze threats to human security in conflict and propose effective mitigation strategies. The descriptive approach systematically describes and interprets the multidimensional impacts of conflicts on human security, providing a comprehensive understanding of the issues at hand (Creswell, J. W., & Poth, 2018). This approach was chosen because it facilitates a detailed examination and synthesis of the diverse aspects of human security, which is essential for identifying actionable strategies (Alkire, 2003).

The research relies on secondary data from credible sources, including academic journals, policy reports, and official publications from 2016 to 2020. These sources encompass studies on human security, conflict dynamics, and mitigation strategies (Tadjbakhsh, 2007). Data collection focused on identifying relevant patterns, trends, and case studies aligned with the research objectives. Key theories, such as human security, conflict, and strategy theories, guided the analysis. Human security theory provides the framework for understanding threats to individuals and communities (Herington & Malakar, 2016), while conflict theory explains conflicts' underlying causes and dynamics. Strategy theory supports the development of practical and effective mitigation strategies (Mintzberg, 1998). . These theoretical foundations, drawn from established academic literature, provide the basis for a rigorous and credible analysis.

The literature sources used in this study were selected based on several criteria, namely: (1) relevance to the theme of human security and conflict, (2) credibility of the source, and (3) publication period, with priority on literature published between 2016 and

2020 to ensure that the information used is up-to-date and by the current context (Bryman, 2016). A total of 20 literature sources were identified and reviewed, of which 70% came from publications in the period 2016-2020. The analysis in this literature review is conducted by reviewing the main concepts related to human security, the factors causing conflict, and mitigation strategies that have been applied in various conflict contexts. This review also includes identifying gaps in previous research and potential new areas for developing mitigation strategies (Galtung, 1996). The results of this literature review will provide a more comprehensive understanding of the threat of conflict to human security and the mitigation steps that can be taken, as well as opening up space for further research in this field.

Results and Discussion
Human Security

Conflicts around the globe have significantly impacted human security, underscoring the need for comprehensive mitigation strategies. Data from credible sources indicate that conflicts in regions such as the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, and parts of Asia have resulted in widespread displacement, loss of life, and economic instability. For example, the Syrian conflict has led to over 6.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 5.6 million refugees, according to UNHCR data. Similarly, conflicts in Sub-Saharan Africa have exacerbated food insecurity, with reports indicating that more than 20 million people are at risk of famine. These conflicts disrupt access to essential services, undermine social cohesion, and create a cycle of poverty and vulnerability, all of which are central threats to human security.

Using human security and conflict theories, the data were analyzed to understand the multidimensional impacts of conflict on individuals and communities. Human security theory emphasizes the protection of individuals from critical threats, while conflict theory explains how power struggles and resource competition drive these threats. The findings reveal that conflicts lead to structural vulnerabilities, such as weakened governance, economic disruption, and social fragmentation. For instance, protracted conflicts often diminish the state's capacity to provide essential services, leaving populations vulnerable to disease outbreaks and malnutrition. Moreover, the

psychological toll of living in conflict zones often manifests in long-term mental health challenges, which are frequently overlooked in immediate relief efforts.

Various stakeholders, governments, international organizations, and local communities have implemented mitigation strategies. Approaches such as inclusive economic development, preventive diplomacy, and capacity-building for state institutions have shown promise in addressing human security threats. For instance, the UN's preventive diplomacy efforts in West Africa have reduced tensions in several conflict-prone areas. Additionally, community-based initiatives, such as local conflict resolution mechanisms in Rwanda, demonstrate the effectiveness of grassroots approaches in fostering peace and rebuilding trust. Using strategy theory, these approaches were analyzed to assess their effectiveness. The analysis suggests that combining top-down and bottom-up strategies is most effective. For example, integrating local knowledge with international resources ensures that solutions are context-specific while benefiting from global expertise. This hybrid approach addresses immediate threats and builds resilience against future conflicts.

Potential Conflict from a Human Security Perspective

Conflict profoundly impacts human security, and in recent decades, conflict patterns have undergone significant transformation. Conflicts no longer only occur between countries but more often appear in internal conflicts, including civil war, terrorism, and communal violence. In this case, the threats humans face are more diverse and complex. Newman (2020) argues that social inequality, economic injustice, differences in ethnic and religious identities, and struggles for natural resources often trigger modern conflicts.

These factors make conflict a significant threat to human security, as it leads to displacement, starvation, physical violence, and mass death. Previous research by Kaldor (2021) introduced the concept of "new war," which suggests that modern conflicts occur within countries and involve non-state actors, such as militia groups, criminal organizations, and terrorist groups.

This conflict directly impacts civilians, creates humanitarian crises, and

exacerbates human security conditions. The Communiqué (2018) further supports this finding, showing that the state's failure to provide essential services to its citizens increasingly triggers armed conflict, leading to rebellion and social instability.

Conflicts in regions such as Syria, Afghanistan, and Yemen illustrate the broad impact of conflict on human security. In Syria, for instance, the civil war has displaced more than 6 million people, resulting in the largest refugee crisis in modern history (Organization, 2021). This situation threatens the affected communities' access to food, health services, education, and employment.

Factors Driving Conflict and Its Impact on Human Security

The factors that trigger conflict vary across contexts, but social injustice and economic instability are consistently the primary causes. Research by Stewart (2016) highlights the importance of understanding horizontal injustice, which refers to inequality between groups regarding economic, political, and social access. This injustice often triggers feelings of marginalization and creates conditions conducive to conflict. For example, ethnic conflicts in Rwanda and South Sudan were fueled by persistent economic and political inequalities between competing groups.

The struggle for natural resources, particularly water, energy, and agricultural land, has also become a major driver of conflict in the 21st century. A study by Homer-Dixon et al. (2021) demonstrates that resource scarcity, exacerbated by climate change, heightens social tensions in conflict-prone areas. In Africa, for instance, conflicts between herders and farmers have intensified due to competition for increasingly scarce agricultural land and water resources. These tensions undermine social stability and further threaten human security.

Furthermore, prolonged conflict leads to the collapse of public infrastructure and weakens the state's ability to meet the basic needs of its population. According to Tschirgi (2017), health and education services often cease in conflict situations, jeopardizing the future of young people in affected areas. In Yemen, for example, the civil war has devastated the health and education systems, leaving children out of school and without access to adequate

healthcare, ultimately diminishing their chances for long-term survival.

Conflict Implications for Human Security and Overall Global Stability

Conflicts impact individuals directly affected and have broader regional and global stability consequences. As conflict-affected countries become increasingly unstable, they often serve as hubs for transnational criminal activity, human trafficking, and terrorism, which can spill over into other regions. Research by Collier (2017) indicates that countries in post-conflict situations are more likely to relapse into conflict within a short period due to weak state institutions and a lack of public trust in reconciliation processes.

The impact of conflict on refugees is also a significant global concern. A study by Betts and Collier (2017) shows that mass displacement resulting from conflict threatens human security in the region of origin and presents challenges for neighboring countries that must accommodate large numbers of refugees. In Europe, for example, the refugee crisis caused by conflicts in the Middle East and Africa has created political and social tensions in various countries.

Multi-Dimensional Approach to Mitigating Threats to Human Security

In the face of the increasing potential for conflict, the human security approach offers a broader perspective on conflict mitigation efforts. Research by Chaudhry et al. (2019) emphasizes the importance of a multi-level approach that focuses not only on military aspects but also on social, economic, and human rights issues. Mitigation efforts must include policies that improve access to essential services, such as education, health, and housing, which can reduce social tensions and help prevent conflict.

In addition, preventive diplomacy and inclusive economic development play a crucial role in addressing the root causes of conflict. Research by Sachs et al. (2018) demonstrates that equitable and sustainable economic development can foster a more stable environment and reduce the risk of conflict. Expanding access to education, skills training, and employment opportunities can create a sense of inclusion and hope, particularly among young people who are vulnerable to radicalization and violence. The literature review clearly shows that conflict poses a significant threat to human security, especially amid complex social, political, and environmental

changes. Key factors driving conflict, such as social injustice, competition for natural resources, and the failure of states to provide essential services, continue to emerge in many regions globally. Effective mitigation strategies require a holistic approach, emphasizing inclusive economic development, human rights protection, and robust preventive diplomacy.

Mitigation strategies against human security threats in conflict contexts require a multi-dimensional approach. This approach encompasses efforts that address military aspects and engage social, economic, environmental, and political dimensions. Conflicts in developing countries are frequently triggered by economic instability and profound social injustice. Therefore, effective mitigation strategies must include poverty alleviation, strengthening governmental institutions, and improved access to education and healthcare services (Persaud, 2022).

In this regard, Communiqué (2018) emphasized that long-term stability can only be achieved if the government provides fundamental rights guarantees for its citizens, including access to healthcare, education, clean water, and protection from violence. Prolonged conflict often leads to the collapse of state structures and damages social cohesion, making comprehensive interventions necessary. These include humanitarian assistance, physical reconstruction, and psychological recovery for victims.

Preventive diplomacy is crucial in preventing conflict escalation by facilitating dialogue between conflicting parties to find peaceful solutions before violence breaks out. Research by Ramsbotham et al. (2019) shows that preventive diplomacy is crucial in preventing conflict escalation by facilitating dialogue between conflicting parties to find peaceful solutions before violence breaks out. Research by Ramsbotham et al. (2019) shows that preventive diplomacy has reduced the risk of conflict in countries with high political tensions. For instance, UN mediation efforts in African countries have decreased the likelihood of civil war by strengthening institutions and facilitating dialogue between warring ethnic groups. Furthermore, effective conflict resolution must consider cultural and historical differences specific to each conflict area. Richmond (2017) stresses the importance of adopting culturally sensitive approaches and respecting

traditional values when addressing tensions. Mitigation strategies that incorporate these factors are often more successful in creating long-term peace because they involve local communities in the negotiation and decision-making.

The Role of International and Regional Organizations in Conflict Mitigation

International organizations, such as the United Nations (UN), are crucial in facilitating conflict mitigation efforts through peacekeeping missions, humanitarian assistance, and post-conflict development programs. The United Nations Development Programme (Canton, 2021) highlighted the success of UN peacekeeping missions in Liberia and Sierra Leone as clear examples of how effective international intervention can restore stability and enhance human security.

Regional organizations also play a strategic role in conflict mitigation. For example, the African Union (Union, 2019) has actively worked to prevent conflict escalation in vulnerable areas through "early warning" and mediation mechanisms. Such initiatives demonstrate that collaboration among countries in affected regions can accelerate post-conflict recovery and strengthen human security through regional support.

Inclusive economic development is another key element in strategies to mitigate threats to human security. Sachs et al. (2018) emphasized that economic and social inequality are often the root causes of prolonged conflict. Therefore, development strategies that ensure all groups in society, particularly the marginalized, have access to resources and economic opportunities can reduce the risk of conflict. In this context, programs focused on job creation, especially for young people, are essential to preventing radicalization and violence.

In addition, Stewart (2016) argues that promoting social inclusion through fair and equitable policies can help mitigate tensions that have the potential to trigger conflict. In countries with sharp ethnic or religious divisions, social injustice is often the primary source of dissatisfaction, leading to conflict. Therefore, governments must implement policies that support social justice and provide equal opportunities for all groups in society.

The increasing scarcity of natural resources, particularly water and energy, is a significant driver of conflict in various regions. Conflicts over natural resources

are often exacerbated by climate change, which disrupts the availability of these resources. Homer-Dixon et al. (2021) state that resource scarcity has become a significant catalyst for conflict in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East, frequently resulting in humanitarian crises and violations of human security.

Mitigation strategies for resource-based conflicts should include sustainable management of natural resources and cooperation between countries in managing resources that cross national borders. A study by Gleick (2018) suggests that water diplomacy and cross-border cooperation in water resource management can be preventive measures to avoid conflict. For example, cooperation agreements among countries along the Nile and Mekong Rivers have reduced the potential for water-related conflicts in those regions.

One of the most critical mitigation strategies in human security is strengthening state capacity and relevant institutions. Countries with weak institutions are more vulnerable to conflict because they cannot provide essential services to their citizens or enforce the rule of law. Fukuyama (2018) emphasizes the importance of reinforcing state institutions to maintain stability and prevent the outbreak of internal conflict.

Moreover, post-conflict countries require international support to build their capacity for effective governance. Institution-building programs focusing on legal system reform, establishing accountability mechanisms, and engaging civil society can help these countries break the cycle of violence and reduce the risk of future conflict.

Conclusion, Recommendations, and Limitations

This study concludes that conflicts pose a significant threat to human security through multidimensional impacts, including displacement, economic instability, social fragmentation, and governance failures. The analysis, grounded in human security and conflict theories, emphasizes that addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach. Key strategies identified include inclusive economic development, preventive diplomacy, and capacity-building for state institutions. A hybrid approach, combining top-down policies with bottom-up community initiatives, emerges as the most effective way to address threats to human security and build resilience against future

conflicts. Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed for policymakers, international organizations, and local communities: a) Policymakers should prioritize inclusive economic policies that address structural vulnerabilities and ensure equitable access to resources. b) International organizations must strengthen preventive diplomacy efforts, particularly in regions prone to prolonged conflicts, to manage tensions before they escalate. c) Local communities should be empowered through grassroots initiatives and capacity-building programs, ensuring solutions are contextually relevant and sustainable. d) Collaborative frameworks should be established between local, national, and international actors to effectively integrate resources and knowledge, fostering resilience and long-term stability.

This study relies on secondary data, which limits the ability to capture real-time dynamics and contextual nuances of specific conflicts. The analysis focuses on conflicts from 2016 to 2020, potentially overlooking recent developments or long-term trends. Additionally, while the theoretical framework is robust, it may not account for all localized cultural or political factors influencing the success of mitigation strategies. Future research should consider primary data collection and expand the temporal and geographical scope to address these limitations.

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