Sipabio Analysis in Mapping the Conflict during Simultaneous Local Election 2017 at Kota Sabang

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Abstract: Simultaneous Local Election for Local Leaders which was conducted in 2017 has a potency to induce the conflict. Mapping result of some institutions had shown that frequent violence conflict happened in Aceh Pidie, North of Aceh, Central Aceh and South of Aceh. Sabang is not included as one of prone areas based on the conflict mapping result. This contradicts the news that during General Election in 2012 and 2014, violence incidents happened in Kota Sabang such as burning cars, intimidation by using sharp weapons, and stealing the ballot boxes. The research question raised is the tendency of conflict that probably could happen in Kota in 2017. This research uses the qualitative approach by having depth interview with related parties. The data analysis is done using SIPABIO model to map the probability of conflict. Through the SIPABIO (Source, Issue Parties, Attitude, Behavior, Intervention, and Outcome) conflict mapping, this research tries to find out that Sabang also has conflict potency by having repeated election violation cases in the previous elections which provoked the conflicts. Even though it has relatively low conflict potency, prevention effort should be seriously made by the candidates, organizer and election supervisors, police as well as community to maintain peace and security of the election.

Keywords: sipabio, mapping, Sabang

1. Introduction

Aceh Province as one of post-conflict areas has potency for conflict violence and security issues in facing the General Election for electing representatives member or election for local leaders (Pilkada). The high potency of conflict and security issues is the result of working frame transition of some political actors particularly those originally from former freedom Aceh movement (GAM) in which before peace agreement expressed their political idea through military approach by more using a gun. Character transition process and personal culture of those political actors then stimulate the violent incidents and security disturbance in Aceh General Election.

Local Leaders Elections in 2017 still has the potency emerging political violence escalation and the tendency for security problems in its implementation. It can be detected since the event of consolidation break out of GAM members in nominating a candidate for becoming head of districts by each GAM leaders. In particular, the leaders declared themselves to be the candidate of Aceh Governor.

This research is based on some factors that are, conflict mapping result gained by some organizations has shown that highest conflict escalation is in Aceh Pidie, North of Aceh, Central Aceh, and South of Aceh. Based on that mapping, Sabang has not included in the conflict-prone area. The result contradicts news in mass media that in 2012 and 2014 some violence and security issues
occurred in Sabang. In 2014 General Election, incidents such as burning of the cars, intimidations, and stealing ballot boxes happened. This phenomenon has been taking our attention conducting further research regarding conflict potency that might occur in Kota Sabang during simultaneous Local Election in 2017.

Both of the researches have used SIPABIO as its analysis instruments which developed by Abdalla. There is a gap in applying SIPABIO as the analysis instrument. Some previous research showed that SIPABIO was only used to analyse social conflict. However, this research found out that SIPABIO can be as a relevant analysis instrument to analyse political conflict. Both reasons above have become our concern to have a further study regarding the conflict potency that probably occurs in Sabang during the upcoming simultaneous local leader election in 2017.

2. Method

The conflict mapping method was adopted from SIPABIO (Source, Issue Parties, Attitude, Behavior, Intervention, and Outcome). Conflict mapping analysis uses main tools such as: (1) geographical map that shows the areas and parties involved in conflict; (2) mapping of issue; (3) mapping of power alignment that describes strength or power map of the parties; (4) mapping of needs and fears, that represent what the parties wanted and avoided by the parties [7].

2.1 Research Location

This research located in Kota Sabang covering two sub-districts that are Sukajaya and Sukakarya. Location selection based on the incidents of violent acts and security disturbance that are not yet mapped by any related organization before.

![Figure 1. Map of Kota Sabang, Aceh, Indonesia](image)

2.2 Data Collection Technique

This activity is conducted on October 11–16 2016. The data collection conducted by observing several mass media both printed and electronic and visited Kota Sabang directly as the object of this research. Researcher team assigned to do field visit to find valid information related to Local Election conflict issue. To find information, the team went to some institutions such as KIP (Electoral Committee) of Sabang, KesbangPol, and Police Unit. The team found conflict data that happened in General Election 2012 and 2014. Data collection is also done through an interview with community and parties in the institutions that we visited.
2.3 Processing the Data: Conflict mapping

Conflict mapping activity has been initiated on October 25, 2016. The mapping process based on data gained by mass media and direct visit. The mapping stages are done by classifying the data acquired and grouped them based on the year of conflict occurred and the dominant pattern of conflict causes.

2.4 Data Analysis Technique: Conflict Escalation Analysis

This activity was conducted on November 12-15, 2016 using the previous mapping which had been arranged and referred to SIPABIO model. Every data mapping which has been classified according to the year and conflict pattern will be analysed through the stages Source, Issue Parties, Attitude, Behavior, Intervention, and Outcome. The conclusion which is found is that conflict, and general election violation of rules that happened in Sabang should still be a concern. Even though in relatively small frequency compared to other areas in Aceh, this conflict is distracting the democracy stability and peace.

3. Findings and Discussion

The result of this activity is the availability of election report in the form of conflict mapping of Local Leaders Election in 2017. Based on our monitoring through various mass media, Aceh was called as an area that has a high conflict potency and rules violation in general election. This can be seen in the political harassment data that occurred almost in every election. Some data shows that violent act happened such as damaging the opponent place/post, damaging campaign attributes, terror and intimidation, burning, kidnapping, or provocative oration.

Kontras (2014) recorded that some form of violation can be seen in this following figure:

![Figure 2. Type of political harassment in campaign process during 2014 election.](image)

The result of conflict mapping done by some organizations shows that conflict escalation and violation of election rapidly happened in Aceh Pidie, North Aceh, Central Aceh, and South Aceh. Based on that mapping, Kota Sabang is not included in areas that have conflict potency. That result contradicts the news in mass media that stated during the 2012 and 2014 general election, many cases of harassment and security issues happened in Sabang.
3.1. General Election Implementation in 2012 and 2014 in Kota Sabang

Kota Sabang consists of 2 sub-districts that are Sukakarya and Sukajaya. In the implementation of general election in 2017, Kota Sabang is divided into two electoral sectors (Daerah Pemilihan-Dapil) that is Dapil Kota Sabang I for Sukakarya sub-district and Dapil Kota Sabang II for Sukajaya sub-district. In general, the situation of general election in 2012 and 2014 had no significance change. Some violation of rules and conflict that happened in 2012 reoccurred in 2014. The cases involved money politics and black campaign in Kota Sabang. This stimulated conflict in term of riot, fights, and rejection on the election result.

Eventhough conflict that happened is in small scale compared to other areas in Aceh, but this has become a concern for achieving a peace and democratic election. Following is the cases table involving breaking the election rules and election conflict in 2012 and 2014 which we have gathered from mass media and data in the field:

| Year | Case |
|------|------|
| 2011 | Damaging the campaign attribute and physical harassment at the end of campaign term in the area of Balohan, Sukajaya Sub-district at 10.45 a.m. |
|      | Beating case of a political supporter in Taman Ria location, Sukakarya Sub-district at 4.46 p.m when the campaign was ongoing. |
|      | Fighting between bodyguards that escorting for Governor/Vice Governor candidates from Aceh Political Party and supporters from independent candidates when they are approaching dr. Zaini. In the beginning, they already warned by the bodyguards to not approach the candidate, but the warning is neglected which caused the fighting in, Sukajaya sub-district. |
|      | Black campaign alleges, kidnapping threat, violation act towards the supporters of Mayor candidate and also damaging the car of Mayor candidate. |
| 2014 | Sabang Electoral Committee (KIP) deactivated Iswanidar as a member of Village Electoral Unit Anoi Itam, Sukajaya sub-district due to his involvement in one of the political parties. |
|      | The missing of 79 ballot paper at Blang Garot Paya Jeunara Polling Station. |
|      | Damaging campaign attributes of some parties: PAN, PNA, and Nasdem. |
|      | Fraud in the election process by having money politic indication which was done on the election in Ujong Kareung and Iboih that was reported by 12 political parties except for Aceh Political Party and Golkar. |
|      | Shifting the ballot boxes from Sub-district electoral committee to Sabang Electoral Committee before the timeframe in Beurawang and Batee Shok. |
|      | 13 political parties rejected the result of the election. |

3.2. Conflict Mapping Analysis SIPABIO Model

Based on data above, the researchers conduct conflict mapping based on mapping method which adopted from SIPABIO model (Source, Issue Parties, Attitude, Behavior, Intervention, and Outcome) which become multidisciplinary conflict mapping and can be detailed as follow:
a. Determining Source (source of conflict): in general election at Sabang, the source of conflict originated from asymmetric social relation among political parties’ supporters. Each supporter of the political party felt they have stronger political identity compared to others. It worsens by the level of loyalty of each supporter to each supported candidates. Another conflict source in Kota Sabang that is neutrality of elections organizer or committee in the stages of the election. To add, election rules and regulations that are overlapping have provoked conflict in Kota Sabang local election.

b. Identifying issues that refers to inter-connected incoherent objectives between the dispute parties. This issues then developed by all dispute parties and other parties which were not identified regarding the conflict sources. Related to this, there is a pattern of issues which likely the same in 2012 and 2014 that are black campaign and fraud which accused supporter of political parties so that it created conflicts risk prejudice.

c. Identifying Parties (stakeholder) in term of those who have conflict both main conflict which directly related to interest, the secondary party which indirectly related to interest, and the tertiary party which has no relation to conflict interest. This tertiary party often requested to be a neutral party to intervene the conflict. The main party who becomes dominant actor in conflict is supporters between political parties. The secondary party which can be identified by the electoral committee and electoral monitoring bodies such as PPS (Village Electoral Committee), PPK (Sub-district Electoral Committee), and KIP (Electoral Committee). This secondary party is not directly related to the interest, but most of the time its function and task were not properly executed that cause the implication to conflict appearance. The tertiary party which has a neutral position and should intervene conflict are a common citizen. Because they have neutral attitude, so the community has the potency to push the main actor and secondary to stop the conflict.

d. Analyzing Attitudes / felling that affects conflict behaviour pattern. The act can be positive or negative for conflict. Behaviour that influences conflict is the will to lead and rejection of the fair election implementation. We can analyze that this happens due to lackingself-confidence to win the election that causes the candidates/supporters tend to use unfair ways to win.

e. Analyzing behaviour (act) in term of social act aspect by conflicted parties, both arise in coercive action and non-coercive action. This behavioural point is related to the source of conflict where the conflicted parties show coercive action, for example, doing fraud to beat another candidate. It is shown through intimidation and damaging campaign attributes. Non-coercive actions shown by using money to get votes.

f. Identification intervention (intervention in resolving conflict) that is the availability of social act by neutral body/party intended to help conflict relation and find a solution. Some conflicts which summarized in the table above had already been resolved by intervention from police and DKPP.

g. Determining Outcome (Final result) that is the effect of conflicted parties action in the form of situation. Conflict and election violation which has occurred in Sabang affected by the decline of democracy. The election that has fraud and conflict will inevitably not producing good quality leaders because political selection done by the community is no longer rational. Intimidation and money politic move the selection of community towards candidates that can give the most significant advantage to them. So, the expectation to have proper democracy will not be achieved. The political harassment which happened will cause election traumatism for Aceh community. If this is repeated in the future, trust crisis towards government system will grow, and finally, it will end to political apatism.

From SIPABIO model above, the researchers see that conflict, and election violation happened in Sabang are still becoming a concern. Even though in small frequency compared to other areas in Aceh, it will distract the democracy stability and peace.
3.3. 2017 Prediction, Security Settlement and Conflict Prevention

Looking to the conflict potency above, a big chance for similar conflict can happen in 2017. Thus, there is a significant need for firm commitment from Electoral Committee and Electoral Monitoring Body to strictly guard the election process in 2017. This becomes collective responsibility among political parties’ supporters, electoral committee and electoral supervising unit, police, and also community.

Supporters and candidates.

Both supporters and candidates should have a strong commitment to maintaining peace. It can be initiated by candidates as role models such as disseminating political education for their supporters or conducive speech or oration that does not trigger conflict. The supporters have the responsibility to keep the good name of their political party and candidate by not doing fraud in any form. Positive behaviour should be massively injected to others to guarantee a peaceful election.

Electoral Committee and Electoral Observation Unit

The electoral organizing committee has been arranged under the national regulation as one of the responsibilities to organize a fluent election implementation. There is a need to have a good managerial system to undertake election process that based on a fair system. All of the involved committee at village level (PPS), sub-district (PPK), district and provincial level (KIP), and also the monitoring unit should be independent, strict to all fraud, and ensure no transactional political transaction in every stage in the election.

Police

The police have a very bid potency to reduce conflict by giving strict supervising during the election implementation process. Through the team coordination and the police of Sabang, we found that police have prepared escorting team for 2017 election. This is shown by mapping vulnerable Polling Station (TPS) which can be seen in the following table:

| Location    | Total TPS | Status       |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| Paya Seunara| 4         | vulnerable II|
| Iboih       | 2         | vulnerable II|
| Bate Shok   | 3         | vulnerable II|
| Krueng Raya | 3         | vulnerable II|
| Paya        | 1         | vulnerable II|
| Jaboi       | 2         | vulnerable II|
| Aneuk Laot  | 2         | vulnerable II|
| Kuta Timu   | 5         | Secure       |
| Kuta Barat  | 7         | Secure       |
| Beurawang   | 1         | vulnerable II|
| Keneukai    | 2         | vulnerable II|
| Kuta Ateuh  | 8         | Secure       |
| Balohan     | 4         | vulnerable II|
| Cot Ba’u    | 11        | vulnerable I |
| Cot Abeuk   | 1         | vulnerable II|
| Anoi Itam   | 2         | vulnerable II|
| le Meulee   | 6         | vulnerable I |
| Ujung Kareung| 1        | vulnerable II|

(Source: Field survey data, October 11-16, 2016)
Overall total of Polling Station in Sabang is 65 stations. Based on the category, there are 10 in secure position, 26 vulnerable I, and 29 under the status of vulnerable II. From the above table, the police of Sabang identify the vulnerable and secure polling stations based on community social characteristic at the location.

To determine vulnerable status is given to an area that has had significant scale crime activity. Based on criminality that often emerges in this area, it will be prone to conflict during the election process. Aside from level of criminality, the area under the status of vulnerable I or II is based on the distance from the polling station to the nearest Police Unit at District level. While the area under secure status is based on the minimum level of criminality and close to the police station which resulted in minimum conflict potency during the election process. To proceed the supervision throughout the election process, Police will enhance security level and assign 236 personnel and support by 61 military officers and 300 members of Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja.

4. Conclusion

SIPABIO analysis model has shown that overall condition in Sabang is relatively safe compared to other areas in Aceh. Conflict is low, but still distracting the stability of democracy and peace. Some cases of election violation such as money politics and black campaign occurred in Sabang that initiated another kind of conflict such as demonstration, fighting and rejection of the election result. Though the conflict escalation and election situation are in controlled compared to other areas in Aceh, Sabang still has conflict potency which can emerge itself to be bigger unless there is effort done for prevention. Thus, the peaceful election becomes our collective responsibility among supporters, the candidates, organizer and election supervisors, police and also the community.

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