



Micro and Small Enterprises of Former Combatants: Behind Economic Contributions and Problems to Transforming Peace in the Affected Conflict Community of Aceh

Muhammad bin Abubakar¹, Ayesah Uy Abubakar², Lia Safrina³

¹ Universitas Malikussaleh, Cot Tengku Nie Reuleut, Aceh Utara, 24355, Indonesia

² Albukhary International University, Alor Setar, 05200, Malaysia

³ UIN Sultanah Nahrasiyah, Lhokseumawe, 24351, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFORMATION

Received:

Revised:

Accepted: March 00, 00

Available online:

KEYWORDS

Positive effects, Micro and Small Enterprises, Conflict Transformation, Sustaining Peace and Reestablished Relationship

CORRESPONDENCE

Phone: +6285260948487

E-mail: mabubakar@unimal.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study analysed the positive effects behind micro and small enterprises (MSEs) empowerment programs of the former combatants - the Free Aceh Movement (GAM), despite its problem, on transforming Aceh conflict to a positive peace. The MSEs play a critical role in contributing not only to economic empowerment but also conflict transformation and sustaining peace especially during the post peace agreement, such as in the case of Aceh, Indonesia. Although the MSEs that were designed for community economic empowerment in the affected conflict areas in rural Aceh Province most of them failed, it has positively contributed to the sustainable peace in the region. Based on this assumption, this study explores the ex-combatant's experience with the MSEs program, and how the program gradually brought them back into the community. In-depth interviews, and field work observation, were the main techniques of the data collection. The data analysis was done using thematic analysis. The study found that the MSEs were set up in small groups of former combatants, civilian victims and other interested community members. The interactions occurring in operating these MSEs have re-established the relationships among the former combatants, victims, and ordinary people that were broken during the conflict. Thus, MSEs gradually reintegrated those ex-combatants into the community.

Introduction

This study explains the former GAM combatants' experience in the economic

empowerment program, part of reintegration aids provided by the central government in the post-conflict period. It covers entrepreneurship and the setting up of MSEs, with the hope it could

be a catalyst for growth and innovation that drives economic growth and development. (Bjerke, 2010; Rahmatiah et al., 2017).

The control over natural resources, markets, and economic and industrial infrastructure, gives the ex-combatants the opportunity to improve their economic wellbeing within the state and pursue private sector investment through MSEs (Wennmann, 2010). They have a strong effect on community economic empowerment and in promoting a peaceful society during the post-conflict era (Forrer et al., 2012; Killick et al., 2005). They transform negative peace to positive peace, for entrepreneurial programs gradually reintegrate demobilized combatants into civil society (Fajardo et al., 2019).

In former conflict countries, entrepreneurship is seen as a mechanism to facilitate economic welfare and peace (Doblas et al., 2019; Naudé, 2007). It could prevent conflicts from recurring (Chang & Rynhart, 2016); and the absence of both, could also cause or fuel conflict (Abubakar & Ropers, 2021). Hacisalihoglu (2012) states that a peace agreement must incorporate positive economic elements that encourage the creation of long-lasting peace. The private sector/business community: Micro and small enterprises (MSEs), plays a crucial role in promoting peace, both in peace negotiations and peacebuilding (Ford, 2015; Forrer & Katsos, 2015). MSEs is a tangible one of the four strategies for peacebuilding: business strategy, political strategy, philanthropy strategy, and public relations strategy (Miklian & Rettberg, 2017).

The former combatants of the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) experience with MSEs could be an excellent case to be studied. Despite of disappointment due to resource limitation (Sustikarini 2019), it is estimated that MSEs grew 3.1 percent each year (Kamello & Jauhari, 2020). Some of them economically became entrepreneurs and began their political careers.

The Government of Aceh - the Regional Planning Agency had drawn up a Roadmap of the Regional Innovation System (SIDa); and MSEs is a program that has been given priority to boost economic growth and reducing the unemployment of the former combatant and civilian that fallen victim during the conflict with help of international community (Basyar, 2016). Some received assistance from the regional Government to develop MSEs (Ilham et al., 2021), meanwhile those that are politically motivated and connected prefer to be contractors and involved in rent-seeking to gain economic benefits (Hajad, 2019).

The peace agreement – Helsinki Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in 2005 gave former GAM combatants new economic opportunities (Akmal et al., 2018; Ansori, 2012; Aspinall, 2012). Among the most lucrative sectors were in the field of construction, trade, mineral exploration and mining, electricity production and agriculture. Former supreme commanders obtained contracts from big government projects, such as road and governmental building construction. It reflects the group's pyramidal leadership, whereby the lower rank combatants obtained smaller-scale construction of village road, drainage, and School classroom in their respectively controlled areas; and both worked either with government agencies or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). (Lee, 2020). Given their economic-related activities, the former GAM had outstanding financial support to back up its strong rhetoric on rural development (Lund, 2018).

There are studies that argued that small and medium enterprises (MSEs) were highly vulnerable to crises and shocks due to armed conflict, natural disasters, and outbreaks of infectious diseases (Miklian & Hoelscher, 2021). However, there are more studies that argued, entrepreneurship has led to economic prosperity, social equity, and environmental sustainability (Venâncio & Pinto, 2020). More specifically, MSEs play an essential role in social and economic

development, especially in rural areas (Aldairany et al., 2018). Their corporate social responsibility programs are one of the assets available for peace-building in society - the private business sector. Once the business sector run according to good corporate citizenship and ethical business behavior, it contributes to prosperity and stability in conflict-prone and conflict-affected areas, that certainly will create peace (Forrer et al., 2012), especially, the local businesses and small and medium enterprises (Joseph & Buren III, 2020).

Lederach (1997), further, demonstrates the place of the private sector in society; MSEs and local businesses, including grassroots businesses, have a strong influence in ending conflicts. Local businesses and MSEs leverage the business relationships of employees and business partners to influence local political influence through various relationships with different actors. In turn, MSEs and peace are in an equal relationship. MSEs need peace to develop. On the other hand, peace also requires small and medium-sized enterprises to move forward and consolidate. In societies severely affected by conflict, MSEs can create economic opportunities, create hope and prospects for society, and bring stability (Wafula, 2017).

The United Nations Global Compact published Business for Peace in 2013 to advocate for a greater role for the private sector in peacebuilding. The private sector is seen as a peacebuilding player with the resources, local knowledge, and motivation to make a big difference. The Peruvian business world is encouraged to stimulate peaceful development through poverty reduction and socio-economic benefits. In this case, corporate assistance is economically beneficial and necessary to build peace (Miklian & Schouten, 2019). However, little research explains how MSEs relate to peacebuilding beyond employment opportunities and economic development, particularly social integration or social cohesion (Joseph & Buren III, 2020). After a civil war, the most significant long-term challenge is the

reconciliation and reintegration of individuals who may have fled violence or joined the military with those who remain in conflict zones. In this challenge, small businesses have a role to play, whether in facilitating reintegration or providing employment, so that peace can last (Killick et al., 2005). Furthermore, micro and small businesses within free borders between countries should not be excluded from contributing to the economy and national development alone. Beyond that, micro and small businesses must be maintained, systematized, and aligned to integrate communities in border areas (Paudel & Devkota, 2020).

Based on the above explanation, this study was perceived as urgent to be conducted. This study aims to explain the development of former combatants of GAM's MSEs in rural areas. This research was conducted qualitatively, guided by a phenomenological approach. The results showed that MSEs involving former combatants of GAM were conducted in groups with conflict victims and ordinary people based on the capital assistance of the government. Economically, most MSEs failed to improve their economy in sustainability. However, running such a business in a group of various identities can improve the former conflict actors' relationship with the community that was broken during the conflict. This study bases its investigation on the assumption that MSEs has improved the interaction between the former GAM and the society; and it has eventually integrated the former into the latter and therefore, positive peace is possible to take it form.

METHODE

This is a qualitative research that took place in North Aceh District with a phenomenological approach. The research subjects were determined by Snowball sampling. The research was carried out by visiting the MSEs that belong to the GAM ex-combatants based on the information obtained from the villages' leaders in North Aceh. It aimed to explore ex-combatants' business-venturing activities,

specifically in MSEs, to improve their economy and relationships with civil society after the peace agreement (Memorandum of Understanding).

To access the MSEs of the ex-combatants, firstly, the authors had to obtain permission from village leaders and discuss the economic activities of the ex-combatants as initial information. Based on the information, several MSs of the ex-combatants were purposely listed and taken to be the sample of the research.

Next, the authors contacted the director of the listed MSs, and informed the latter about the study's purpose, and arranged the appointment, when and where to meet and began the observation and interview. There were only ten people who agreed to participate in the study. Some were interviewed in coffee shops, and others were interviewed in their business location. The authors have prepared an open ended list of questions, as guide during the interviews.

Each interview was conducted by mixing two languages, Acehnese and Indonesian, but to make the situation comfortable and friendly, Acehnese was mostly used as the tool. All interviews began with a polite request for permission from the participants. Each of them took approximately 50 - 60 minutes naturally. Participants were asked to describe their experiences during conflict and peace periods following the researchers' introductions. Then, while listening to their explanations, the authors slowly directed them to tell their business experiences after the peace agreement. All these interviews were noted and recorded.

The data then were thematically analyzed, for its flexibility in analyzing qualitative data, that is to understand experiences, thoughts, and behaviors across a data set (Kiger & Varpio, 2020). Similarly, it is suitable for analyzing experiences, perceptions, and understandings with small, medium-sized, and even large data sets (Herzog et al., 2019). Thematic analysis suggests a researcher coding the collected data to identify themes or patterns related to the research

question (Malik & Mantas, 2021; Saunders et al., 2009).

The data were analyzed continuously, during data collection and after going out of the villages day by day; the authors transcribed, translated, and evaluated all interviews. Then, the transcripts were reviewed and analyzed to have themes relating to research problems.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study found that the former GAM members: civilian and ex-combatants- in rural areas are divided into two groups some of them established the MSEs, through which they received financial aids in the form of capital for entrepreneurship from the local government which has been controlled by the elites of former GAM, who won the Regencies and Regional Head election and the Regional and Regency Legislative elections. While, the other groups refused to associate themselves with those elites; and prefer to make their own economic way of life. With regards to the MSEs that were established by ex-combatants of GAM in rural areas were of three types: horticulture farming, feedlot cattle, and local creativity production. The details of MSEs are described as follows:

Horticulture Farming

Based on field observation in rural North Aceh, Riseh Tunong Village, Sawang, it discovered a group of ex-combatants, led by Muhazir and Abdurrahman, have been planting shallots and red chilli as their source of income since 2020. Hoping that it would improve their economic wellbeing after the peace agreement. This group was gradually joined by other villagers who were conflict victims and civilians and formed a farming corporation. This corporation has been receiving financial aid from the ex-combatants, members of the Aceh People's Representative Council (DPRA). One informant said: "There was a former member of the Free Aceh Movement who served in the Aceh People's Representative Council (DPRA) from our sub district, Sawang and promised to plot financial aids, in the form of capital for entrepreneurship in the provincial government of Aceh's annual budget. So we formed a farming enterprise group in order to receive financial assistance from the Aceh Government that was planned by the DPRA's program."

It was effortless for them to obtain capital assistance after formatting the group. Whatever they

propose would be inserted in the provincial budget. A group member stated that "Muhajir, one of the group's leaders, was very good in building a relationship with the former combatants who are in Aceh's government." However, this group was formed for a temporary period of time, for instance in 2020. Once shallots and red chilies were harvested and the financial aid transferred by the government, it was not intentionally set up for sustainable economic development of the ex-combatant and victims of conflict. Then, in 2021 this group no longer planted shallots and red chillies and disbanded itself.

Feedlots

The study found that two types of feedlots were carried out by ex-combatants after the peace agreement, namely fattening cow and goats, as follows:

Fattening Cow

An example of a feedlot that belongs to a group of former GAM soldiers located in Lhok Bayu in Sawang sub district, North Aceh. However, the group maintains the business with their own capital and reluctantly asks for financial aid from the elite of the former members of GAM. One of the former GAM commander said that:

"I had been included in the list of those entitled for capital assistance, which was specifically provided for former GAM as part of the peace agreement. At that time, I hoped that I would start a new life with my family after the Peace agreement with that financial assistance. However, it turned out to be a false hope, the aid has never reached us, the agent who had ties to the leadership elite in Aceh deceived us. Upon such a bad experience, I stop proposing for financial aid from the Aceh government to start my business."

Soon, they were relieved when there was a village program for fattening cattle for the community, which was managed by the Village Owned Enterprise (BUMG). He stated:

"I found peace when I saw my name in the list of those who received such assistance from the BUMG

program. Since I started to work in the cattle fattening business in my village, it has been running for about two years. The feedlot would be sold during the celebration of Islamic seasons in Aceh, known as the day of slaughter (*Uro Mak Meugang*), whence the price of cows is higher than on the normal days. As a result, the profit from selling the cattle is halved; 50% for cattle keepers and another 50% for BUMG."

They further said that "although this business is a group business, we run this business individually, we distribute the three bulls for each member to care for the bull in their own barn."

Similar business is also found in Gajah Village. The group consists of three members, mostly former GAM combatants. As explained above, they raised the bulls also not in groups but individually; but each person raised three bulls in their barns. According to a group member, this business was relatively more prosperous than the businesses that were assisted by the Aceh Government. The so-called government's economic welfare program for the former GAM combatant mostly failed. He further argued:

"The government's financial aids had not increased the income of former GAM in rural areas, partly because of the playing agent (middle man) by the former GAM combatants who had close connections with the elites in government, and took financial benefit or commission from the financial aids. Consequently, the group members did not fully receive the aid; it was not sufficient to run a business, therefore it was used for daily consumption."

Fattening Goats

In addition to fattening cows or bulls, goat fattening programs also were found in Lhok Nibong-East Aceh and Matang Sijuek, Seunedon, North Aceh. The latter is the hometown of the former High Commander of the Free Aceh Movement, Muzakir

Manaf or more popularly known as Mualem. This village had been provided with a variety of financial aid programs from the Investment, Transmigration, and Labor Office of North Aceh, which was supported by the Ministry of Human Resources Development of the Republic of Indonesia.

The program began in 2018. In order to be eligible for financial aid programs, people have to organize themselves in several working groups that consist of 20 men of former GAM Combatants, conflict victims, and ordinary people. Then the group leader establishes a contact with the person who would play as Agent middling between the group and related government offices. He was also a former GAM combatants, and politically connected to the new elected and appointed members of legislative and head of regencies from the GAM elites. The Agent manages all administrative matters, and the working groups just wait for the time when the aids would be distributed.

The group joined a three day workshop "caring and fattening goats" organized jointly by the Ministry, Provincial and District Offices in Lhokseumawe City. In August 2018, they were given a number of medium-sized goats. They were very disappointed because the goats did not meet their expectations. They argued it was impossible for the Ministry to give them such small goats. The size as such would take two years to raise them and make them fatter for a profitable price. Besides, each group member only got two goats without any other aid such as medicine and making cages. They stated further:

"Each business group consisted of former members of GAM and conflict victims. During the group formation, they were very enthusiastic and pleased with the goat aid program. However, three days after receiving the goats, we received information by telephone that the first group complained that the goat got a cold, and the next day, the group reported that the very goat was dead. Then, what happened when we checked the field? We did not find any goat dead bodies, whether they were dead or sold. Two months later, we did not find any single goat raised by the beneficiary community. Worse yet, we also lost contact with the group, the number is no longer active. It turned out that

they had sold the goats to the market on Sundays. We believed that such a business group was formed only to fulfil the requirements stipulated by the government agencies and ministries."

Local Creativities Products Enterprises: Coconut Shell Charcoal and Wood Craft

In addition to the feedlot, based on an interview with a former food assistant supplier of the GAM during the conflict in Pirak Timu sub-district; he told us that he took advantage of the opportunities in the Village Owned Enterprises (BUMG) that move in the production of Charcoal of the coconut shell, where he supplied the enterprise with raw material. Since he did not have close connection with the GAM political elites, He sold coconut shells at 1000 rupiah per kilogram. Every two days he collected 50 to 100 kilograms of coconut shells. By selling coconut shall to the BUMG, the man gradually gained self confidence and felt reintegrated in the local community.

Wood Processing Business

Another interesting story and experience was told by the former combatant of the same village. He was called *Pijet* local nickname during the conflict, and his job was to supply food or other necessities to former GAM Guerrillas in the forest. One day one his fellow combatant who has close connection with the Aceh Reintegration Agency contacted him and asked for his full identities and promised to be listed as the recipients of financial aid for conflict victims after the peace agreement. His name was included in the list, but he never received any financial aid for business capital. He tried to enquire about the financial aids, but no favourable response he received, so he decided to forsake it.

Since that time, he stopped hoping for financial aid from the regional and local government in Aceh. He quoted an Acehnese wise words, "*Jaroe Uneun Tak, Jaroe Wie Tarek*" (the right-hand cuts, the left-hand pulls). The proverb has the meaning of self-reliance, a commitment that he has held on during peacetime. Soon after the peace agreement in 2005, he returned to his old profession, as a carpenter. He worked at the Wood Processed plant in Teupin U Pirak Timu to support his family. He further narrated that "If I continued waiting for aid program from the

government, my children and wife would starve, and for the time being they have to live in the *Meunasah* (Village Multipurpose Hall) because where I worked, I was not given a monthly salary, I was rather paid based on percentage share of the wood ordered."

Working for a long time at other companies with uncertain salaries, *Pijet* ventured to start his own business to earn more income. He stated that "Because I did not have the capital, the first thing I did was that I approached the house builders and asked them to buy the wood directly from me. Since then, many people who wanted to build their houses had been calling me directly to order the wood they needed. Next, I look for wood myself to a woodcutter and then take it to a wood processing company." That was how *Pijet* started his own wood supplier.

These were several samples of MSEs set up by the former GAM combatant in Aceh, either that received financial support from the government, or that were set individually without the support from the government. The former MSEs mostly ended following the ending of the aid program from the government. While the latter might continue till today. What is interesting with this article is its ability to see beyond the economic implication of the MSEs, it argues the social political implication of it to the former GAM combatants in their social political relation with other members of the community in Aceh. How MSEs have transformed negative peace to positive peace in rural Aceh. A deeper analysis would be presented in the later part of this discussion.

The MSEs: its positive impact on transforming peace in the Aceh rural community

Small enterprises (MSEs) can be carried out individually and in groups. Most of the MSEs that involved former GAM in villages were founded to obtain the government's financial aid; only one business was run without capital assistance from the government, namely a wood processing business for building houses. Most former GAM combatants in rural areas have formed business groups with other villagers to obtain business capital assistance from central government programs through ministries, provincial governments through offices, and village governments through Village-Owned Enterprises. The business group consists of former GAM members, conflict victims, and ordinary people. In contrast to several cases of conflict in areas such as in Colombia, the general public, civilian victims of the conflict were reluctant to work with the former combatants. They were cautious that being closer to

the latter might put them at risk, so they kept a distance from. The coexistence was mainly determined by local factors, such as poverty and insecurity, and past experiences of conflict victims, former combatants, and other citizens (compared with Prieto, 2012).

This study further argued that, besides the economic improvement, MSEs also in Aceh serve as a forum for reintegrating former combatants, civilian conflict victims and general people into the society. It is in line with previous literature on the positive potential of local businesses such as enterprises should be managed as an important economic reintegration program to build a lasting peace after the peace agreements (Baaré, 2006; Conoir, 2012; Edloe, 2007). MSEs should move forward and consolidate, creating economic opportunities and providing hope and prospects for long-term partnerships (Wafula, 2017). Business activities can promote peace that gradually reduces intergroup differences within the operating environment of the business (Joseph et al., 2020) on the basis of inclusive and value-creating practices (Joseph & Van Buren III, 2021). Business interactions may reduce bias and fear; and that certainly builds a common intergroup identity when entrepreneurs are inclusive and engage in intergroup activities (Joseph & Buren III, 2020). This can be understood by the provision of post-conflict business capital aids in groups that include various group identities, even if they experience economic losses, it still has a positive impact on restructuring relationships among communities that were damaged by a prolonged conflict. MSEs which are also called social entrepreneurship for it uses entrepreneurial behavior for social ends rather than economic profit (Roy & Goswami, 2020). MSEs are perceived to be effective in setting up sustainable peace-building to promote a peaceful society (Miklian et al., 2019; Sottini & Ciambotti, 2020) by strengthening social cohesion and community resilience at grassroots level (Chavez-Miguel et al., 2022).

The previous explanation indicates that the government's assistance in forming the business groups of former combatants, conflict victims, and ordinary people is valuable for a robust reintegration process. However, this study confirms that providing capital assistance without following skills training and capacity building of aspiring entrepreneurs only temporarily brings former combatants of GAM into civil society.

This study shows that providing assistance capital to run MSEs in groups has two functions; the MSEs might facilitate prosperity and reintegration as a peacebuilding process. The involvement of former combatants in Small Enterprises (MSEs) facilitated by government assistance gave them business opportunities to enjoy peace dividends and repair relationships damaged by prolonged conflicts. Economically, however, this study found that most MSEs facilitated by the central and provincial governments yet could not improve their economic condition. Some MSEs groups disappeared not long after capital assistance was received. The failure was associated with either the cattle being under graded, insufficient funds, or the exclusion of women from the business group. Gender inequality remains a problem that must be resolved between former men and women combatants, and between conflict-affected communities. If this condition persisted, the Aceh conflict could change from a vertical to a horizontal conflict, both between former combatants and between former combatants and ordinary civil society (Hanafi, 2013; Ibrahim, 2018; Zulham et al., 2019). Withstanding that, the positive peace has gradually taken place and the chance for sustainable future peace were possible to be realized.

Table 1. Sustainable MSEs in North Aceh

MSEs	Scale	Location
Palm Plantation	ME	Py Bakong, Nisam, Sp.Keramat
Hobey Bee Breeder	MES	Sp.Keramat
Restorant	MES	Lhoksukon

Sources: multiple media reports

Table 2. Unsustainable MSEs in North Aceh

MSEs	Scale	Location
Charcoal and Wood Craft	ME	Pirak Timur
Feedlots	MES	Senudun, Bayu
Horticultural	MES	Sawang

Sourcers: multiple media reports

CONCLUSION

Based on the above discussion, this study concluded that firstly, the foremost issue that should be tackled in order for peace to be sustainable in Aceh, was economic empowerment, and the MSEs program was introduced. Secondly, the people were provided with

financial support for starting a small business corporation by the central government through the Ministry of Social Affairs in that direction managed by the regional social bureau and the one managed by the village program, BUMG. Unfortunately, those business groups could not sustain themselves and broke away. Finally, although the MSEs has failed to improve the economic condition of the former combatant and conflict victim, it has positively and gradually enhanced the social integration process of the former combatants into the community. In addition, warm welcoming and positive attitude of the people towards the former combatants, which paved the way for social interaction within the society. Feeling being accepted by the community, had healed their disappointment and grateful for the peace.

Books:

- htisaari, M. (2008). Lessons of Aceh peace talks. *Asia Europe Journal*, 6(1), 9-14.
- Akmal, M., Muchsin, M. A., Jamil, T., & Yusuf, R. (2018). The Transformation of Free Aceh Movement (GAM) from Armed Movement into Political Movement: Strategy and Challenges of Aceh Party (PA). *Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development*, 9(12).
- Aldairany, S., Omar, R., & Quoquab, F. (2018). Systematic review: entrepreneurship in conflict and post conflict. *Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies*, 10(2), 361-383. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JEEE-06-2017-0042>
- Ansori, M. (2012). From insurgency to bureaucracy: Free Aceh movement, Aceh party and the new face of conflict. *Stability: International Journal of Security and Development*, 1(1).
- Aspinall, E. (2012). Aceh. *Diminishing Conflicts in Asia and the Pacific: Why Some Subside and Others Don't*, 51.
- Baaré, A. (2006). An analysis of transitional economic reintegration. *Stockholm Initiative on Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration Background Studies, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden*, 17-54.
- Barron, P. (2019). Small Episodic Violence in Postconflict Aceh. In *When Violence Works* (pp. 124-159). Cornell University Press.
- Basyar, M. H. (2016). Peran Elit Lokal dalam Reintegrasi Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (GAM) Pasca MoU Helsinki (The Role of Local Elites in the Reintegration of the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) After the Helsinki MoU). *Jurnal Penelitian Politik*, 5(1), 95-107.
- Bjerke, B. (2010). Entrepreneurship, space and place.
- Chang, J. H., & Rynhart, G. (2016). *Enterprise creation, employment and decent work for peace and resilience the role of employer and business membership organizations in conflict zones in Asia*.
- Chavez-Miguel, G., Bonatti, M., Ácevedo-Osorio, Á., Sieber, S., & Löhr, K. (2022). Agroecology as a grassroots approach for environmental peacebuilding: Strengthening social cohesion and resilience in post-conflict settings with community-based natural resource management. *GALA-Ecological Perspectives for Science and Society*, 31(1), 36-45.

- Conoir, Y. (2012). Ending War, Building Peace. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/27214>
- Doblas, M. P., Bazan, L. P., & Ybanez, T. P. (2019). Micro, small, and medium sized enterprises'(MSMES) participation in peacebuilding: motivators and barriers. *International Journal of Engineering and Management Research e-ISSN*, 2250-0758.
- Edloe, L. L. (2007). Best practices for successful disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR). *New Voices in Public Policy*, 1.
- Fajardo, A. B., Shultz, C., & Joya, J. C. M. (2019). Entrepreneurship as boundary object: Toward reintegration of Colombia's ex-militants into civil society. *Journal of Macromarketing*, 39(4), 368-384.
- Fanelli, R. M. (2021). Barriers to Adopting New Technologies within Rural Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). *Social Sciences*, 10(11), 430.
- Ford, J. (2015). *Regulating business for peace*. Cambridge University Press.
- Forrer, J. J., Fort, T. L., & Gilpin, R. (2012). *How business can foster peace*. US Institute of Peace.
- Forrer, J. J., & Katsos, J. E. (2015). Business and peace in the buffer condition. *Academy of Management Perspectives*, 29(4), 438-450.
- Goetz, A. M., & Jenkins, R. (2016). Agency and accountability: promoting women's participation in peacebuilding. *Feminist Economics*, 22(1), 211-236.
- Grayman, J. H. (2016). Official and unrecognized narratives of recovery in post conflict Aceh, Indonesia. *Critical Asian Studies*, 48(4), 528-555.
- Hacisalihoglu, S. (2012). Economic Dimensions of Civil Conflicts. <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/36710614.pdf>
- Hajad, V. (2019). Peran mantan kombatan GAM dalam sektor ekonomi pasca konflik (The role of former GAM combatants in the post-conflict economic sector). *Jurnal Politik Profetik*, 7(1), 59-79.
- Hanafi, M. S. (2013). Konflik Pemekaran Wilayah di Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) Pasca Perjanjian Helsinki. *Walisongo: Jurnal Penelitian Sosial Keagamaan*, 21(1), 219-240.
- Herring, P. C. (2016). *Business and economic empowerment: Stories from women of Rwanda* Fielding Graduate University].
- Herzog, C., Handke, C., & Hitters, E. (2019). Analyzing talk and text II: Thematic analysis. In *The Palgrave handbook of methods for media policy research* (pp. 385-401). Springer.
- Ibrahim, Z. (2018). Uni Eropa dalam Ekonomi Regional Indonesia: Pemberdayaan Ekonomi, Pemberantasan Korupsi, Restorasi Indonesia dan Pembangunan Aceh. In: Amara Books, Yogyakarta.
- Ilham, I., Chalid, I., & Yunanda, R. (2021). Jaringan Aneuk Syuhada Aceh (JASA): Vulnerable Group in Times of Covid-19 and Disruption Era (A Study on Strategy of Ideology Preservation and Survival on Children and Widows of GAM Martyrs).
- Joseph, J., & Buren III, H. V. (2020). A Theory of Entrepreneurship and Peacebuilding. Proceedings of the International Association for Business and Society,
- Joseph, J., Katsos, J. E., & Daher, M. (2020). Local Business, Local Peace? Intergroup and Economic Dynamics. *Journal of Business Ethics*.
- Joseph, J., & Van Buren III, H. J. (2021). Entrepreneurship, Conflict, and Peace: The Role of Inclusion and Value Creation. *Business & Society*, 00076503211040238.
- Kamello, T., & Jauhari, I. (2020). Legal Protection for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises in Aceh Province, Indonesia. International Conference on Law, Governance and Islamic Society (ICOLGIS 2019),
- Kiger, M. E., & Varpio, L. (2020). Thematic analysis of qualitative data: AMEE Guide No. 131. *Medical teacher*, 42(8), 846-854.
- Killick, N., Srikantha, V., & Gündüz, C. (2005). The role of local business in peacebuilding. https://berghof-foundation.org/files/publications/killick_et_al_handbook.pdf
- Krause, J., Krause, W., & Bränfors, P. (2018). Women's participation in peace negotiations and the durability of peace. *International Interactions*, 44(6), 985-1016.
- Lederach, J. P. (1997). *Building peace: Sustainable reconciliation in divided societies*. United States Institute of Peace Press Washington, DC.
- Lee-Koo, K. (2012). Gender at the crossroad of conflict: Tsunami and peace in post-2005 Aceh. *Feminist Review*, 101(1), 59-77.
- Lee, T. (2020). Political orders and peace-building: ending the Aceh conflict. *Conflict, Security & Development*, 20(1), 115-139.
- Lemmon, G. T. (2012). *Entrepreneurship in postconflict zones*. Council on Foreign Relations New York.
- Lund, C. (2018). Predatory peace. Dispossession at Aceh's oil palm frontier. *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, 45(2), 431-452.
- Malik, S., & Mantas, C. (2021). The Adoption of Social Media Platforms in Informal Home-Based Businesses in Kuwait. *Humanities and Social Sciences Letters*, 9(3), 273-287.
- Marhaban, S. (2018). Women in Post-conflict Aceh: Participation in Socio-economic and Political Processes. *Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, Harvard University: Cambridge*.
- Miklian, J., Alluri, R. M., & Katsos, J. E. (2019). *Business, peacebuilding and sustainable development*. Routledge.
- Miklian, J., & Hoelscher, K. (2021). SMEs and exogenous shocks: A conceptual literature review and forward research agenda. *International Small Business Journal*, 02662426211050796.
- Miklian, J., & Rettberg, A. (2017). From war-torn to peace-torn? Mapping business strategies in transition from conflict to peace in Colombia. *Mapping Business Strategies in Transition from Conflict to Peace in Colombia (February 28, 2017)*.
- Miklian, J., & Schouten, P. (2019). Broadening 'business', widening 'peace': a new research agenda on business and peace-building. In (Vol. 19, pp. 1-13): Taylor & Francis.

- Naudé, W. (2007). *Peace, prosperity and pro-growth entrepreneurship*. WIDER Discussion Paper.
- Niemi, T. (2010). Reintegration in Aceh Indonesia; Opinions of the Finnish Civilian Crisis Management Workers about the Reintegration in Aceh. In: Helsinki: Crisis Management Initiative.
- Paudel, U. R., & Devkota, N. (2020). Harmonization of socioeconomic policy and institutional set-up for efficient operation on Nepal-India open border small business. *Journal of International Studies*, 13(1).
- Prieto, J. D. (2012). Together after war while the war goes on: Victims, ex-combatants and communities in three Colombian cities. *International Journal of Transitional Justice*, 6(3), 525-546.
- Quayle, L. (2018). Subnational Conflict Mitigation: Networks, Innovations, and the Uncertain Place of ASEAN. In *International Security in the Asia-Pacific* (pp. 331-356). Springer.
- Rahmatiah, R., Wiroto, D. W., & Taan, H. (2017). A Conceptual Framework in the Formation of Young Entrepreneurs in Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik*, 21(2), 102-116.
- Rahmawati, A. (2021). Questioning the Mantra 'All for One and One for All': The Reintegration of Aceh's Female Ex-combatants. *International Development Policy/ Revue internationale de politique de développement*(13).
- Rahmi, V. A., Handayati, P. H., Djatmika, E. T., & Ismanto, H. I. (2022). The Role of Women's Entrepreneurial Motivation in Mediating the Relationship Between Entrepreneurship Training and Entrepreneurial Intentions in the Rural. *International Journal of Social Science and Business*, 6(1).
- Roy, P. S., & Goswami, P. (2020). Integrating social enterprise and social marketing with shadow framework: A case for peacebuilding. *Journal of Social Marketing*.
- Saunders, M., Lewis, P., & Thornhill, A. (2009). *Research methods for business students*. Pearson education.
- Sharma, S., & Gambhir, D. (2017). The 'BIBA' Woman of India: A Model for Women Economic Empowerment. *South Asian Journal of Business and Management Cases*, 6(1), 89-99.
- Sottini, A., & Ciambotti, G. (2020). Social Entrepreneurship Toward a Sustainable Peacebuilding. *Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions*, 1-11.
- Stone, L. (2014). Women transforming conflict: A quantitative analysis of female peacemaking. Available at SSRN 2485242.
- Venâncio, A., & Pinto, I. (2020). Type of Entrepreneurial Activity and Sustainable Development Goals. *Sustainability*, 12(22), 9368.
- Wafula, C. (2017). Understanding SMEs in peace-building: Lessons from Kenya. In *Democratizing Public Governance in Developing Nations* (pp. 239-255). Routledge.
- Waizenegger, A., & Hyndman, J. (2010). Two solitudes: post-tsunami and post-conflict Aceh. *Disasters*, 34(3), 787-808.
- Zainal, S., Yunus, S., Jalil, F., & Khairi, A. (2021). The Policy of Local Government to Implement Peace Education at Secondary School Post Armed Conflict in Aceh Indonesia. *Journal of Social Studies Education Research*, 12(2), 377-409.
- Zulham, Z., Kholil, S., & Katimin, K. (2019). Conflict Of Political Communication In Power Between Governor Irwandi Yusuf And The Aceh Province Legislature In The Post 2017 Indonesia Local Election. *The International Journal Of Humanities & Social Studies*, 7(5).

Chapter in edited books:

- Palmer, F. (2007). Treaty principles and Maori sport: Contemporary issues. In C. Collins & S. Jackson (Eds.), *Sport in Aotearoa/New Zealand society* (2nded., pp. 307-334). South Melbourne, Australia: Thomson.

Serial/journal article (print):

- Abubakar, A. U., & Ropers, N. (2021). Peace and Conflict Transformation in Southeast Asia. Chapter 4: Transforming Conflict. In K. Askandar (Ed.), *Peace and Conflict Transformation in Southeast Asia*. AUN-HRE, SHAPE-SEA, SEACSN and Norwegian Centre for Human Rights.

Serial/journal article (online database, such as Ebsco):

- Strickland, R., & Duvvury, N. (2003). Gender Equity and Peacebuilding From Rhetoric to Reality: Finding the Way. *From Rhetoric to*.
<https://iknowpolitics.org/sites/default/files/gender20equity20and20peacebuilding.pdf>
- Sustikarini, A. (2019). State-led peace building in Aceh, Indonesia: from transition to normalisation (2005-2018).
<https://ir.canterbury.ac.nz/handle/10092/17954>

Serial/journal article (online with DOI):

- Wennmann, A. (2010). Chapter One: Peace Processes, Business and New Futures after War. *Adelphi Series*, 50(412-413), 15-32.
doi.org/10.1080/19445571.2010.515142

Internet – no Author no date:

- Pet therapy*. (n.d.). Retrieved from
http://www.holisticonline.com/stress/stress_pet-therapy.htm

Internet – organization/corporate author:

- Ministry of Health. (2014). *Ebola: Information for the public*. Retrieved from
<http://www.health.govt.nz/your-health/conditions-and-treatments/diseases-and-illnesses/ebola-information-public>

Blog post:

Stefanie. (2014, October 8). What a tangled web: Website versus webpage [Blog post]. Retrieved from <http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2014/10/what-a-tangled-web-website-versus-webpage.html>

Conference paper (print):

Williams, J., & Seary, K.(2010). Bridging the divide: Scaffolding the learning experiences of the mature age student. In J. Terrell (Ed.), *Making the links: Learning, teaching and highquality student outcomes*. Proceedings of the 9th Conference of the New Zealand Association of Bridging Educators (pp. 104-116). Wellington, New Zealand.

Conference paper (online):

Cannan, J. (2008). Using practice based learning at a dual-sector tertiary institution: A discussion of current practice. In R. K. Coll, & K. Hoskyn (Eds.), *Working together: Putting the cooperative into cooperative education*. Conference proceedings of the New Zealand Association for Cooperative Education, New Plymouth, New Zealand. Retrieved from http://www.nzace.ac.nz/conferences/papers/Proceedings_2008.pdf

Magazine/newspaper (print):

Matthews, L. (2011, November 23). Foodbanks urge public to give generously. *Manawatu Standard*, p. 4.

Magazine/newspaper (print-no author):

Food-banks urge public to give generously. (2011, November 23). *Manawatu Standard*, p. 4.

Magazine/newspaper (online):

Rogers, C. (2011, November 26). Smartphone could replace wallets. *The Dominion Post*. Retrieved from <http://www.stuff.co.nz/technology/gadgets/6038621/Smartphone-could-replace-wallets>

Thesis (print):

Johnson, S. (2013). *Style strategies* (Master's thesis). UCOL, Whanganui School of Design, Whanganui, New Zealand.

Thesis (online):

Mann, D. L. (2010). *Vision and expertise for interceptive actions in sport* (Doctoral dissertation, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia). Retrieved from <http://handle.unsw.edu.au/1959.4/4470>