

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

Since November 2020, Ethiopian government troops and their allies have been battling the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), the country's northern region's ruling party. However, the fighting has escalated swiftly since the Ethiopians suffered a series of setbacks in June, and the TPLF has gained new supporters. Eight other rebel organizations, including the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA), declared their alliance with the TPLF amid rising rumors that they will attempt to march on the capital after making several military advances (Burke and Sabbagh 2021). They're up against the Ethiopian National Defense Force and irregular fighters from Amhara, a region south of Tigray. Eritrean military, who border Tigray to the north, are also fighting on the government's side. Isaias Afwerki, Eritrea's president, is close to Ethiopia's prime minister, Abiy Ahmed, and is a sworn adversary of the TPLF, which governed Ethiopia during a border conflict between the two nations. The TPLF dominated Ethiopia's coalition government until 2018, when discontent among Ethiopia's major ethnic groups, the Oromo and Amhara, led to Abiy Ahmed's election to Prime Minister, despite his mixed Oromo-Amharic ancestry. However, as the conflict dragged on, Abiy progressively lost popularity, which led to the development of the alliance between the TPLF and the OLA, two groups who had been longtime rivals.

combining established dispute resolution mechanisms with local understanding. They can investigate a new method in which a tribal and traditional dispute resolution system could provide a fresh contribution and a window of opportunity for resolving legal difficulties arising The Tigray war have a similarity with Timor Leste conflict. Since Portugal's withdrawal in 1975, conflict has raged in Timor Leste, formerly known as East Timor. In the middle of conflict between Timorese political organizations that year, Indonesian forces infiltrated. Indonesia designated Timor Leste as its 27th province a year later. Since then, many people in East Timor have been unable to accept Indonesian rule since East Timorese have created a distinct culture and adhere to a different religion than the rest of Indonesia. As a result, they founded the Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of Timor Leste (FRETILIN) and the Armed Forces for the National Liberation of Timor Leste to combat the Indonesian government (FALINTIL). Fighting may have killed up to one-third of the 650,000 inhabitants throughout the years. Even after UNTAET (United

Nations Transitional Administration in Timor Leste) and the Australian-led International Force in Timor Leste (INTERFET) intervened in 1999, the crisis in Timor-history Leste's is far from ended (Wassel 2014).

To decide East Timor's destiny, the Indonesian government approved a referendum for August 30, 1999. The Indonesian parliament annulled Indonesia's acquisition of the province after almost four out of five voters favored independence (Britannica 2022). During this period, there was widespread violence as pro-Indonesian factions, supported by Indonesian security forces, attempted to terrify pro-independence East Timorese by waging a campaign of violence and damage across the province. In the same year, a multinational force commanded by Australia was dispatched to East Timor to restore order. On May 20, 2002, East Timor changed its name to Timor Leste and declared independence.

Despite internal criticism and concerns about impending fragmentation, Indonesia and Timor-Leste have mostly established positive bilateral ties. This was evident in March 2005, when both governments signed the Commission of Truth and Friendship in Jakarta, which established a traditional method of conflict settlement. This offered both countries fresh optimism in resolving their differences. The International Criminal Court (ICC) proposed the concept in June 2005, arguing that "conventional mechanisms of conflict settlement may potentially satisfy the requirement for justice." This declaration kicks off efforts by the international legal community to address challenges of peace and justice by from crime-related conflicts.

Mediation or arbitration is a common method of resolving disputes. Arbitration is becoming more popular in the settlement of civil cases. Whereas mediation is an attempt to resolve disputes between parties through mutual agreement through a mediator who is neutral and does not make decisions or conclusions for the parties but supports the facilitator to carry out dialogue between the parties in an atmosphere of openness, honesty, and exchange of opinions to achieve consensus, a problem-solving negotiation process is a process in which an impartial and neutral outsider works with the disputing parties to achieve consensus.

If customary law is enforced in its application, the nuances of the Criminal Justice System are nuances that move between the crime control model and the due process model. Adat-respecting people's behavior can suppress or reduce criminal behavior (crime conduct). As a component of the SPP, the United Nations will be able to carry out

efficiency that emphasizes speed in resolving conflicts, because the United Nations is the main gate that should be able to resolve these conflicts outside of the courtroom by involving the community, victims, perpetrators, and traditional institutions. This can protect society while also reducing crime.

B. Research question

Based on the background information presented, the author can develop the following research questions:

1. What type of system that could be applied to resolve the Tigray war?
2. How does the following system work?

C. Theoretical framework

1. Local empowerment

On an international, regional, and national level, empowering local people to manage their own issues through traditional mechanisms is seen as a way to resolve disagreements, restore harmony, and create peace. These debates present both challenges and opportunities. The ability to recognize, adapt, and assist non-western conflict-resolution systems, which many countries still have, is where the potential lies. However, the potential can only be realized if concerned individuals around the world work together to create synergies that can reduce the destructive effects of these disputes through improved communication in cultural, commercial, and political settings. One of the synergies would be the recognition of social, cultural, traditional, and religious diversity among peoples and nations (Azis, 2020).

2. Custom settlement

Mediation or arbitration is the traditional method of dispute resolution. Arbitration is becoming more popular in the settlement of civil cases. Whereas mediation is an attempt to resolve disputes between parties through mutual agreement through a mediator who is neutral and does not make decisions or conclusions for the parties but supports the facilitator to carry out dialogue between the parties in an atmosphere of openness, honesty, and exchange of opinions to achieve consensus, a problem-solving

negotiation process is a process in which an impartial and neutral outsider works with the disputing parties to achieve consensus (Tamarasari, 2002).

D. Hypothesis

Cultural approaches have the potential to more effectively reach conflict actors as well as society as a whole for two main reasons: first, there are bound values that come from customs and culture that are owned by conflict actors and communities; second, cultural approaches facilitate communication between conflict parties because of an already understood cultural understanding.

E. Research method

The authors' methods in this study are as follows:

1. Type of research

This research uses a qualitative research method, The purpose of qualitative research is to discover and comprehend the significance that some persons or groups of people ascribe to social or human problems (Creswell, 2013). A qualitative study's final report has a flexible structure or framework. This study's perspective is inductive, emphasizes distinct meanings, and communicates a problem's complexity. The reason for using this method is that researchers want to learn more about how traditional conflict resolution can still be used in a modern conflict setting.

The research method employed is descriptive. The findings of the study are as follows. The purpose of this study is for researchers to describe a current symptom, event, or event. The researcher will describe how traditional conflict resolution methods will be used to resolve the tigray war in this case.

2. Data type

The data used in this study are secondary data. Typically, secondary data is defined as the opposite of primary data. The latter refers to data that was gathered by someone other than the user, and the former relates to data that was directly received from first-hand sources through questionnaire, observation, focus groups, or in-depth interviews. In other words, secondary data is defined as information that has already been gathered for a different reason. However, such information might be highly helpful for someone's investigation (Allen, 2017). To gather information that will serve as a foundation for their

arguments on the study's topic, the authors also comb through a variety of literary sources. As a result, authoritative and pertinent books, journals, and government websites serve as the primary sources of information for this study.

3. Data collection technique

The authors of this study employed the concentrated library research sources as their method for gathering data, which involved analysis to produce useful information.

4. Data analysis

Data from this study were analyzed descriptively and qualitatively after being arranged systematically and logically.

F. Research range

To limit the focus of the discussion to be more specific, the author analyzes the people and custom of Ethiopia and analyzes how it could provide an alternative method of dispute for the war.

G. Writing systematic

To make writing easier, the systematics of writing in this thesis is divided into 4 interconnected parts, namely:

CHAPTER I: Introduction

This section consists of the background of the problem, the formulation of the problem, the theoretical framework, the hypothesis, the research methods, the range of research, and the systematics of writing.

CHAPTER II: Analysis the people and custom of Ethiopia

This section examines the people and customs of Ethiopia to determine what kind of traditional conflict resolution method the region has.

CHAPTER III: Analysis of an alternative conflict dispute method

This section provides a detailed explanation of the traditional conflict resolution method and how it might be applied in the Tigray war.

CHAPTER III: Analysis of an alternative conflict dispute method

This section is a conclusion that includes reflections on the overall research and answers the formulation of the problem with the findings obtained from the discussion,

specifically about the application of traditional conflict resolution methods to resolve the Tigray war.