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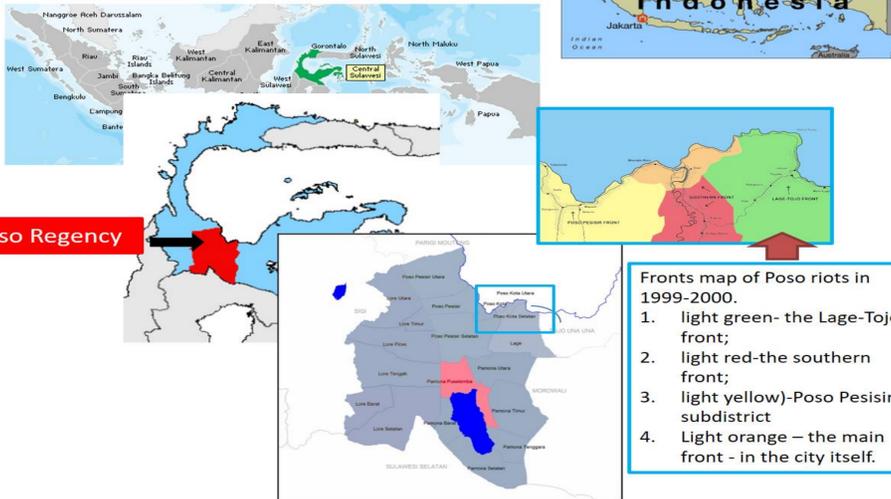
New home, new strategy: survival strategy among post-conflict displaced families in Poso Regency, Indonesia.

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Background: location



Economic Resources of Berti's Household

PRA-CONFLICT

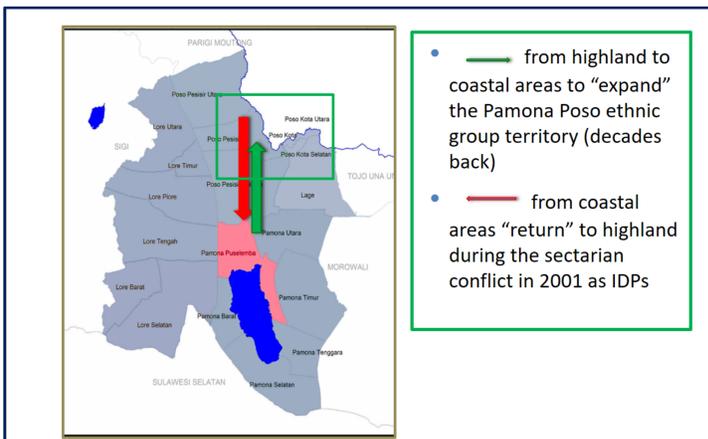
| Previous village: |
|--------------------------------------|
| - dry-land ,3 ha, planted with cacao |
| - ricefield , 1 ha, 2 times a year |
| - a house compound |
| - dry-land 1 ha on the hill, cacao |
| - Berti and her husband are farmers |
| - produced and sold cacao and rice |

POST-CONFLICT

| Previous Village: |
|---|
| - dry-land, 3 ha (sold in 2006) |
| - ricefield, 1 ha (sold in 2006) |
| - a house compound (burned-down) |
| - dry-land 1 ha (abandoned) |
| - dry-land 60 are (to support her brother) |
| Current Village: |
| - a house compound 7 are |
| - Berti works as "ojek" driver |
| - Her husband works as construction worker in Papua |

Background: Displaced Household in Pamona Village,

- The IDPs in Poso Regency to be discussed are people who have left their area-conflict villages in 2001 and move into Pamona Village in Pamoma Pusulemba District in Poso Regency and never return to their previous villages.
- Most of the IDPs are belong to Pamona Poso ethnic group, the indigenous ethnic group in Poso, and mostly Christian.
- According to the Pamona Poso ethnic leaders, the Pamonas who live in the coastal areas of Poso were "local migrants", who migrated from their origin areas in the Poso highland to "expand" their territory, decades back.



The displaced household livelihood strategy: gender role

- In the beginning, both men and women of displaced households are reluctant to do non-agricultural work.
- The men are already "old" to start with a new job, while for women of the Pamona Poso ethnic group, working outside agriculture is considered embarrassing.
- There is no other choice for the displaced households than to accept the new livelihood strategy for their survival.
- After more than a decade, the Pamona Poso women could overcome their embarrassment and already have their stall in the traditional Pamona market, replace the Bugis traders who left Pamona village during the conflict.
- In a group, the women started a new small business to produce coffee powder and sell it as Pamona village delicate.
- The Pamona Poso women have to surrender their "ethnic pride" to get income from selling and buying activities.
- The traumatic violence they have experienced made the Pamona Poso women more creative and become the main backbone of the household economy.

- In the aftermath of social conflict, the people have to regain their social-economy life under the shadows of traumatic violence and doubts among the conflicted groups.
- This presentation is about the livelihood strategy of the Pamponas after fleeing from the conflict area.
- The data was collected using a survey method to 75 IDPs' households, 57% of which are female-headed households. Several in-depth interviews and an FGD have been done with men and women for collecting qualitative insight.

The displaced household livelihood strategy: new home, new strategy

- The livelihood strategy of the displaced household in their new home in Pamona village is different from the strategy they used to have in their previous home.
- The livelihood strategy is more dependent on non-agricultural income. In their new home in Pamona village, the displaced households only have a small piece of land. It is only enough to build a house with a tiny garden, a fish pond, or a small stall to sell household goods or food.
- An example of the different income sources of a displaced household showed by Berti's.
- For the Pamona Poso ethnic group work as a laborer or seller is a new income-generating activity. The only work for money for them is farming. A local NGO helps women start income-generating work in the non-agricultural sector.

References

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Table Sources of main income of men and women in a displaced household, Pamona village, 2016

| Sources of Main Income | Generate by Male | Generate by Female | The contribution of each source |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Agriculture | 43 (50) | 12 (18) | 1.053.006 (18.62%) |
| Rice Production | 1.185.812 | 780.000 | |
| Cocoa Production | 0 | 350.000 | |
| Fish Pond | 0 | 1.500.000 | |
| Labor (tapping pine trees) | 1.622.222 | 880.000 | |
| Trades | 1 (0) | 3 (1) | 1 716 667 (30.35%) |
| Small business | 2.400.000 | 0 | |
| Small trade | 0 | 1.033.333 | |
| Services | 18 (19) | 10 (4) | 1.406.667 (24.87%) |
| Informal Labor | 1.826.666 | 900.000 | |
| Formal Labor | 2.000.000 | 900.000 | |
| Industry | 0 (1) | 3 (2) | 1.480.000 (26.16%) |
| Small Industry | 0 | 1.480.000 | |
| | 62 (60) | 28 (25) | |
| Total | | | 5.656.340 (100%) |

Conclusion

- To regain the social-economy life in post-conflict a displaced household needs the cooperation of the man and woman on an equal basis.
- The acceptance of the new jobs in the non-agricultural sector, for the man and woman, has accelerated the process of returning to a normal life for the displaced households.
- The empowerment efforts for women that break the traditional barrier for women to be more active in economic activity have sped up the welfare condition of the displaced household.

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