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Land Boundary Dispute and Creative Peace Building Mechanism: A Literature Exploration

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Abstract

This study aims at conduction a literature review on land boundary dispute and creative peace-building mechanism. The study was guided to utilizing explorative research design and methods to review conceptual, theoretical and empirical perspectives on land boundary disputes and creative peace-building mechanism. The reviews revealed that leading perspectives are policy-centric, but our study conceptualizes land boundary disputes is not perceived as a theoretical ownership of land that arise from unclear or overlapping property lines, conflicting property deeds, encroachments, or misinterpretations of historical documents pertaining to land. The explorative literature review of the study also concludes that creative peace-building has not been creative peace building is a complex and ongoing process that addresses the deep-rooted causes of conflict and strives to create societies where people can coexist peacefully. On this basis, it is recommended that perceptions on land boundary dispute and creative peace-building strategic conflict management mechanism should be perceived within a unique social construct and context.

Keywords: *Land Boundary, Peace-Building Mechanism, Peaceful Coexistence, Conflict Management*

Introduction

The role that property rights play in human existence and coexistence, which shapes interactions within and across groups, has given people a theoretical and legal feeling of ownership over natural resources like land. The idea that any land that people occupy is theirs is developed by these rights. In moral, political, or legal philosophy, the term "right" refers to an idea of entitlements or rights that might exist in principle but aren't always acknowledged or upheld in reality. This is what shapes people's ownership consciousness as it relates to land ownership. According to this theory, there will be conflict if someone or a group of individuals attempts to seize their technically held land. Therefore, it becomes important to have a contextual

understanding of the breadth of evaluations of the literature that have addressed creative peace-building mechanisms and land border disputes.

Research emphasis has been focused on developing a contextual knowledge of land border disputes and strategic conflict mechanisms. A number of recent studies have attempted to provide some empirical insights about the influence of strategic conflict mechanisms on land border disputes (Alao, 2012; Muigua, 2015; Kalabamu, 2019; Muigua, 2020; Asaaga, 2021; Asaaga, 2021; and Nakayi, 2021). Providing literature exploration on the conceptual, theoretical, and empirical landscape was not explored in any of the investigations. After identifying this gap, the goal of this study is to fill it by examining conceptual, theoretical, and empirical literature on land border disputes and innovative methods for fostering peace.

Conceptual Clarification

Land Boundary Disputes:

Peace-building:

Conflict Management:

Peaceful Coexistence:

Review of Literature

Political entities occasionally disagree on the concept of a boundary or perhaps on the location of a defined boundary. With that 1962 war serving as a case study for how border disputes can turn deadly, let's talk about the reasons and types of boundary disputes. Particularly in post-conflict and emerging regions, land boundary disputes and innovative peace-building processes offer a number of approaches on settling these issues. Conceptual viewpoints are warranted in light of the significance of reviewing the body of research on land border disputes and innovative peace-building techniques. According to a thorough analysis conducted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP - 2021), land boundary disputes are a useful tool for resolving civil conflicts. According to the UNDP-supported 2018 Land Rights Act and Local Government Act, a land boundary conflict arises when a people does not place a high priority on formalizing customary land ownership and actively involving local communities in the process of delineating boundaries and resolving disputes. According to Alao (2012), land border conflicts have become a recurring problem that has an impact on community relations and socioeconomic stability around the world. According to the author, this kind of issue fuels interest in conflict since it presents a complicated interaction of historical grievances, ethnic tensions, and rising socioeconomic pressure that hinders the afflicted region's efforts to develop and leads to insufficient land administration systems.

Land boundary disputes, according to Kansanga, Arku, and Luginaah (2019), are a major obstacle to land governance in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), which includes Ghana. While the exclusions brought about by disputes over boundaries between communities typically impact a sizable population. According to Rongxing (2012), a land boundary dispute arises when two or

more nations argue about where their borders should be drawn and at least one of the governments does not agree with the present definition of the border. This suggests that territorial and land border disputes are frequently the outcome of material and/or cultural claims; on occasion, they may also arise from fundamental shifts in the local and global surroundings. Land boundary and territorial conflicts can sometimes even turn into big-power competition and rivalry in geopolitics. A conflict between two or more entities regarding the location, ownership, or usage of land is also referred to as a land border dispute.
According to Bruce and Boudreaux (2013), land is so essential to human activity that it is typically involved in some way in conflicts and acts of civil unrest. Land boundary disputes, according to Zartman (2019), are disputes involving land that are often the source of violent conflicts worldwide. In his thesis, he argues that competition for limited fertile land and inadequate resource governance as a type of land boundary dispute are linked to the continuous communal violence in Sudan and Nigeria.

According to Collier (2003), land boundary conflicts include disagreements about who is entitled to land and important mineral resources, which are the main causes of the nearly 25-year-long conflict in Sri Lanka as well as the wars in Liberia and Sierra Leone. As previously mentioned, these conflicts sprang from geographical claims to an ethnic homeland held by the nation's minority population. All of these viewpoints indicate how important it is to comprehend the part that land plays in the conflicts that exist between so many different countries. According to Rugadya (2009), land disputes are signs of pressure on land use and competition over resource use increases. They are also areas of trouble in the definition and regulation of tenure rights, where customary norms and outdated laws pertaining to mailo and other registered tenures are insufficient to support orderly use and coexistence of land users and owners.

As previously said, the minorities in the country fought these wars over territorial claims to an ethnic homeland. These views collectively highlight the importance of comprehending the part that land plays in the conflicts that exist between so many different countries. Rugadya (2009) defines land disputes as a sign of pressure on land use and increased competition for resource use, as well as problems with the definition and regulation of tenure rights, where customs and outdated laws (pertaining to mailo and other registered tenures) are no longer adequate to support orderly use and coexistence of land users and owners. When several treaties (or other legal agreements) specifying the appropriate borders are in effect at the same time but run counter to one another, a conflict may arise. According to Okello (2019), there is often conflict amongst siblings and other family members over who gets to own and occupy the land because there are often conflicting interests in the same piece of land. Land boundary disputes can result from discrimination against women in inheriting land, particularly in societies where patriarchy is prevalent (Nakayi, 2021).

A social phenomena known as a land border dispute involves at least two parties with different interests in land property rights. These rights include the ability to use, manage, profit from, impose restrictions on, assign, and be paid for the land (Wehrmann, 2018). According to Sumner

(2016), a land dispute is a disagreement between two or more political bodies over the possession or control of territories (land, water, or airspace). It is also referred to as a boundary dispute. The ownership of natural resources, such as rivers, lush farmland, minerals, or petroleum reserves, is frequently the cause of territorial disputes, though culture, religion, and ethnic nationalism can also be major factors. Territorial disputes often result from vague and unclear language in a treaty that set up the original boundary.

According to Zartman (2019), a land dispute is any territorial issue that has the potential to spark conflict and terrorism. This is because non-state actors frequently use terrorism to sway political decisions made by politicians, while states frequently utilize invasions to impose their sovereignty over a territory. A 2015 study by an international law court details the use of force by any state to acquire land belonging to another state. According to the UN Charter states report (2022), any member who engages in international relations in a way that is inconsistent with the "Purposes of the United Nations" or that threatens or uses force against the political independence or territorial integrity of any state runs the risk of escalating land boundary disputes.

According to Muigua (2015), in certain situations where the border is not clearly defined—like the Taiwan Strait and Kashmir—the parties involved establish a "Line of Control," which acts as the de facto international border. When this line is lost, people feel betrayed, which can lead to disputes over land boundaries. According to a UNDP report from 2021, a border dispute (or border conflict) occurs when two or more states dispute a small territory; each state involved would then publish a map of the same area, which would inevitably lie along or close to the states' recognized borders. An example of such a dispute is the Abyei region, which is disputed by South Sudan and the Sudan. In border conflicts, each state recognizes the rival state's shape only as not containing the claimed territory, regardless of who actually governs the land and how it is recognized in the international community. Examples of such conflicts include the relationship between North Korea and South Korea and the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China.

According to Lederach (2017), when two political bodies are unable to come to a consensus over the definition of their respective boundaries, a definitional boundary dispute may result. When several treaties (or other legal agreements) specifying the appropriate borders are in effect at the same time but run counter to one another, a conflict may arise. This could be the consequence of an inaccurate land survey or even a misinterpretation of the other party's stated boundary. According to Greenspan (2023), disputes over the distribution of resources and productive land are at the heart of land boundary disputes. Assume, he goes on, that a significant economic resource is located just beyond a nation's political limits; if only the boundaries could be slightly altered, all of that riches could be transferred. According to Wang (2022), disputes over land boundaries are about how a boundary between two political entities is used.

Li (2021) notes that because land boundary disputes are ideological in character, they may be the most explosive kind of boundary disputes. Parties who essentially reject the premise of the political boundary in question give rise to disagreements such as these when they disagree with how the boundary was drawn. In a different article, Wang (2020) asserts that political boundaries dividing an ethnic, political, or religious group's traditional (or perceived traditional) region may give rise to land boundary disputes. If these boundaries are forced on these groups instead of being negotiated, they may be seen as especially harsh. Land border disputes, according to Dietz and Engels (2020), can be a significant trigger for violence. People who disagree with the limit are prepared to risk their lives because they believe the boundaries in question are ethically incorrect and should be adjusted, rather than necessary for financial benefit. Geopolitical border disputes can lead to terrorism in addition to traditional wars.

The opinions previously expressed regarding land border disputes are highly pertinent to the topic's conceptual applicability in the corpus of extant literature. The definitions of the topic, however, do not preclude discussion of the many perspectives on land boundary disputes. Definitions of land boundary disputes vary, but generally speaking, they are disputes between two or more parties regarding the ownership or legal borders of a particular parcel of property. The term "land boundary dispute" refers to a theoretical ownership issue resulting from overlapping or imprecise property lines, contradictory property deeds, encroachments, or incorrect interpretations of land-related historical records. The opinions previously expressed regarding land border disputes are highly pertinent to the topic's conceptual applicability in the corpus of extant literature. The definitions of the topic, however, do not preclude discussion of the many perspectives on land boundary disputes. Definitions of land boundary disputes vary, but generally speaking, they are disputes between two or more parties regarding the ownership or legal borders of a particular parcel of property. The term "land boundary dispute" refers to a theoretical ownership issue resulting from overlapping or imprecise property lines, contradictory property deeds, encroachments, or incorrect interpretations of land-related historical records.

Land boundary conflicts may arise from natural changes in the environment, such as river bends or erosion, or from disagreements about the rights to use the land for particular uses, like utility lines or access roads, particularly when those uses are not expressly stated. Boundary and land disputes are typically complicated and call for knowledgeable legal assistance. This book will assist anyone involved in a land-related disagreement, whether they are a real estate agent, a property owner, or someone else entirely, in understanding the complexities of border disputes and what steps to take in order to come to a satisfying resolution. A boundary dispute, expressed simply, is an argument between neighbors regarding the line dividing their properties.

Land boundary disputes can be settled through treaties, interstate compacts, or other legal agreements negotiated by the relevant political parties, or they can be arbitrated by an outside body like the Supreme Court. In the worst situation, a war may be fought to settle territorial disputes. Numerous strategic conflict management strategies have been proposed and examined in this setting, as evidenced by the corpus of available literature. On the other hand, the purpose

of this research is to investigate current definitions of creative peace-building as a tactical conflict management tool. Accordingly, Tatsushi (2021) characterizes the peace building approach to land border disputes as a means of resolving conflicts through alternate paths to peace.

Mouly, Hancock, Allen and Christopher (2021) believe that peace-building tries to address the fundamental causes of conflict, assisting people to resolve their differences peacefully and lay the foundations to prevent future violence. According to Fogg (2019), creating positive interpersonal, social, and political connections across racial, national, religious, and ethnic divides is what constitutes peace building. It seeks to change the underlying factors that lead to fatal conflict and provide peaceful solutions to injustice. According to Andra (2022), fostering peace is a protracted process that involves mending rifts in relationships, changing institutions, and encouraging people to communicate. Everyone impacted by a destructive war must be active in the peace-building process for positive change to endure. He goes on to say that ending violence requires changing relationships. This entails figuring out the root causes of conflicts, addressing them, and coming up with solutions to move things along. This holds true whether the conflict is between societies, between communities, or between the general public and the government.

According to Abeeb (2020), in order to achieve permanent peace building, it is necessary to collaborate closely with those impacted by conflict, helping them to form relationships, acquire new skills, and have the tools they need to participate in peace processes. Additionally, it serves as a way to invite representatives from conflict areas to policy discussions so that those affected by violence can provide their perspectives. As a result, their voices are heard, they spearhead projects, and their wisdom motivates action. According to Dontigney (2021), peace-building has both structural and cultural elements. A social system's outward goals and conditions are referred to as its structural aspect, whilst its interior, subjective conditions within collectives are referred to as its cultural demission.

It encompasses all of the methods, procedures, and phases required for change toward more peaceful, sustainable modes of governance, relationships, and organizational structures. It entails creating institutions for human rights and law in addition to just and efficient systems of government and dispute resolution. Effective peacekeeping operations need meticulous and collaborative preparation, coordination of diverse initiatives, and ongoing commitments from local and donor parties (Mitchell, 2017). In general, peace-building refers to outside initiatives meant to lessen the likelihood that a state will declare or resume hostilities (Ohlson, 2018). It mostly refers to post-conflict initiatives meant to reconstruct communities that have been devastated or impacted by war. In order to prevent a return to conflict, steps are taken to identify and support the institutions that tend to solidify and deepen peace.

According to Huth (2017), collaborative cultural heritage projects, cross-border business ventures, and environmental conservation efforts are examples of innovative peace-building

strategies. For instance, the "Peace Parks" program in Southern Africa, which enables surrounding nations to cooperatively administer protected areas that cross international borders, has lowered tensions and promoted cooperation. De-escalating conflicts has also been successful when economic incentives are used, such as the creation of special economic zones (SEZs) in contested regions (Duffy, 2018). The goal of peace building is to change the structural and cultural factors that lead to lethal or destructive conflict and to address injustice in a nonviolent manner.

It centers on fostering positive interpersonal, social, and political connections across national, racial, class, and religious divides (Dame, 2018). The procedure involves preventing violence; managing, resolving, or transforming conflicts; and facilitating post-conflict healing or trauma healing prior to, during, and following any particular incident of violence (Andersson & Weigand, 2015). As a result, peace building is a multidisciplinary, cross-sector approach that takes on strategic significance when it establishes and maintains relationships between individuals on a local, national, and international scale, ultimately leading to lasting peace at all societal levels.

According to Bojicic-Dzelilovic (2017), strategically placed peace building initiatives tackle the underlying or prospective causes of violence, establish a social norm for nonviolent conflict resolution, and stabilize the political and socioeconomic aspects of society. According to Tarnoff, Marian, and Lawson (2011), the strategies used in peace-building differ based on the circumstances and the peace-building agent. Effective peace-building initiatives unite opposing parties, stop hostilities from escalating, incorporate civil society, provide procedures for the rule of law, and address underlying structural and societal problems in order to foster a sustainable, long-lasting peace. Additionally, peace building is more successful and long-lasting when it draws on local notions of peace and the underlying processes that either enable or nurture conflict, according to research and practitioners (Walters, Laven & Davis, 2017).

Enhancing human security is universally acknowledged to be the primary objective of peace building, despite the fact that the term has remained mainly ill-defined with no set rules or objectives. To address the underlying causes of violence and guarantee that civilians are free from fear (negative peace), freedom from want (positive peace), and freedom from humiliation prior to, during, and following violent conflict are all included in the broad category of peace building activities undertaken by a variety of actors in the government and civil society at the local, national, and international levels. Depending on the actor, Schirch (2013) defines peace building differently. For example, some definitions limit peace building to post-conflict interventions or specify which actions are included in the definition. Building peace can take place either before or after a conflict breaks out.

The term "peace-building" is relatively new, having originated in the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (2000) report. It refers to actions done after a conflict to rebuild the foundations of peace and provide resources for constructing something more than just the absence of conflict (Autesserre, 2014). According to Duffield (2010), peace building entails a

variety of actions aimed at laying the groundwork for long-term peace and sustainable development as well as lowering the likelihood of a country's disintegrating or reentering violence by enhancing national capacities for conflict management at all levels. According to Bojici-Dzelilociv (2017), peace building strategies ought to be cohesive, customized to the unique requirements of the nation in question, and grounded in national ownership. They should also consist of a carefully selected, arranged, and thus relatively limited range of actions meant to accomplish the aforementioned goals.

It is clear from the above that definitions of peace building vary substantially and are based on various viewpoints. In practical terms, creative peace-building can resemble any one of hundreds of diverse behaviors, as this study argues. This is a novel idea. It is an objective approach of bringing diverse groups together to debate the issues to assist individuals comprehend the opinions of others. It can be characterized as a means of guaranteeing marginalized groups' voice or supporting official negotiating processes between contending parties. When we dispel preconceptions and collaborate with diverse groups, peace is fostered. The detrimental effects of a conflict can be changed in this situation, according to creative peace-building conflict management mechanisms, so that social structures, relationships, and self-images develop as a result of conflict rather than being negatively impacted by it. This typically entails changing attitudes about problems, behaviors, and other individuals or groups.

In cultures impacted by disagreements and other types of conflict or violence, creative peace building can be defined as the process of establishing and maintaining enduring peace through strategic conflict management. It entails a variety of actions meant to stop conflicts from happening again, deal with the underlying causes of violence, and promote peace, stability, and sustainable growth. Creative peace building is a long-term, multidimensional strategy that concentrates on creating the prerequisites for long-lasting peace rather than just immediately resolving conflicts or maintaining peace. In cultures impacted by disagreements and other types of conflict or violence, creative peace building can be defined as the process of establishing and maintaining enduring peace through strategic conflict management. It entails a variety of actions meant to stop conflicts from happening again, deal with the underlying causes of violence, and promote peace, stability, and sustainable growth. Creative peace building is a long-term, multidimensional strategy that concentrates on creating the prerequisites for long-lasting peace rather than just immediately resolving conflicts or maintaining peace.

Theoretical Perspectives on Creative Peace-Building Mechanism

Another idea examined in this study is the theory of gender equality and inclusivity. It is an important theoretical framework in the literature that promotes inclusivity, especially when it comes to everyone's involvement in peace-building efforts, including marginalized groups. The hypothesis contends that although women are routinely left out of decision-making processes, they are disproportionately impacted by property conflicts. In order to achieve more equitable and long-lasting results, the UNDP has concentrated its efforts in Liberia on enhancing women's participation in land governance (UNDP, 2021). The idea of human security, which expands the

definition of security beyond conventional state-centered methods to encompass economic, social, and environmental aspects, is another inspiration for inclusive peace-building tactics. This paradigm emphasizes how crucial it is to attend to the needs of every person of the community, especially those who are frequently left out of official governing structures, such women, young people, and indigenous populations (Alao, 2012).

The intricacy of land boundary disputes and the requirement for multifaceted solutions are made clear by the theoretical investigation of these conflicts and innovative peace-building techniques. Conflict theory and structural violence provide a lens for understanding the core causes of land conflicts, while ADR and traditional governance systems offer practical tools for conflict settlement (Muigua, 2015). In particular, the participation of excluded groups is crucial to inclusivity in order to guarantee the sustainability and equity of peace-building initiatives. Addressing land conflicts in a way that promotes long-term peace and stability can be facilitated by incorporating these theoretical frameworks into actual initiatives. According to the theory, land boundary disputes can be understood as power struggles between various social groups vying for scarce resources, like land, within the context of peace-building theory.

According to this view, disputes over land borders frequently stem from more fundamental structural injustices that have their roots in past wrongs like colonialism or the marginalization of ethnic minorities. Unequal land distribution and restricted access to just legal remedies exacerbate tensions in the context of land boundary disputes, especially for vulnerable populations (Asaaga, 2021; UNDP, 2021). According to Dietz and Engels (2020), conflict transformation theory - which holds that disputes should be converted into chances for constructive change rather than just being resolved - is the theoretical foundation of alternative dispute resolution (ADR). This strategy is in line with Lederach's (2015) focus on fostering connections and resolving conflicts at their core through communication and cooperative methods. ADR gives the disputing parties the opportunity to address fundamental problems such social injustice, resource inequality, and historical grievances in the context of land disputes (Muigua, 2015).

Leading perspectives on gender peace-building and inclusiveness theory did not emphasize how crucial it is to include a variety of voices - especially those of marginalized groups like women and gender minorities - into peace-building initiatives. By highlighting the fact that gendered aspects of conflict must be addressed and all facets of society must be actively involved in peace efforts, this study provides new insights on the validity of inclusivity and gender peace-building. According to us, inclusivity guarantees that all societal groups - including women, young people, members of ethnic minorities, and other marginalized communities - have a significant voice in efforts to promote peace. This idea emphasizes how crucial it is to have a variety of viewpoints while tackling the underlying causes of conflict. Because inclusive methods take into account the demands and interests of a larger proportion of the people, they have a higher chance of producing lasting peace. Understanding how gender roles and identities affect conflict, peace, and security is known as gender peace-building. It demands that women and other gender

minorities actively participate in peace processes and that the unique effects of conflict be addressed for them.

In contrast to other viewpoints on the theory of peace-building, our research believes that feminist theory - which emphasizes the profoundly gendered nature of conflict and peace—is the foundation for inclusivity and gender-creative peace-building. Power relations and gender roles have an impact on both the reasons for conflict and the means to resolve it. Conventional approaches to peace-building, according to feminist scholars (Conlins, 2017; Herzog, 2007), frequently perpetuate gender inequalities and neglect to take into account the particular needs of women and other oppressed genders. According to our analysis, this strategy recognizes that women's experiences with conflict and promoting peace differ based on other facets of their identities, including racial, social class, and ethnicity. In addition to being inclusive of all gender identities, the viewpoint presented in this study further argues that inter-sectionality guarantees that peace processes are attentive to all types of marginalization and oppression. This study examines transformative creative peace-building, which has broader societal legitimacy because it aims to address structural injustices and inequalities that lead to conflict, including gender-based inequality. Other theories narrowly focus on peace-building models, but this study looks at transformative creative peace-building, which reduces the likelihood of relapse into conflict by addressing both the immediate cessation of violence and these structural injustices.

An Analysis of Land Dispute and Mechanisms for Peaceful Resolution

In the Erinle-Offa communities of Kwara State, Nigeria, Bamidele and Idowu (2023) conducted a study on land boundary disputes and the difficulties in resolving them. They found that there is now a state of negative peace in the two communities and that the land conflict is a persistent one that could break out at any time. In Africa, land is a major resource that yields significant income. Boundaries are a recurring topic in land conservation and protection, and in many cases, they have served as flashpoints or hubs for inter-communal conflict throughout Africa (Bob, 2010; Verpoorten, 2012 in Bamidele & Idowu, 2023). As a result, armed groups have found refuge across national borders in a number of violent disputes sparked by land boundaries, including those in Indonesia, Cameroon, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Malaysia (Sekeris, 2010; McDougal & Almquist, 2014 mentioned in Bamidele & Idowu, 2023). Thus, violent boundary disputes are a significant and complicated occurrence with ramifications for regional, national, and worldwide peace.

According to Rugadya's (2019) research, intercommunity boundary disputes pose a significant threat to land governance throughout sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), including Ghana. The main causes of ethno-territorial land boundary conflicts include the undocumented nature of intercommunity land boundaries and tenure histories, the deterioration of the traditional land tenure system, the rise in land value and widespread land leasing, and statutory interference. Webrmann (2021) conducted a similar study with the goal of offering a useful manual for resolving land conflicts. According to the report, land conflicts frequently have significant

detrimental impacts on the growth of the economy, society, environment, and space. This is particularly true in emerging and transitional nations, where there are weak land market institutions, plenty of potential for illicit financial gain, and a lack of land access for many impoverished people.

The study conducted by Abdul-Salam, Mohammed, Bernard, and Thembela (2022) examines the reasons and obstacles behind using alternative dispute resolution in Ghana to settle land disputes. The paper makes the case that disputants' reasons for adopting alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms and the difficulties they face in doing so are rarely discussed, especially in light of the growing number of land conflicts in Africa. This research looks at the reasons behind and difficulties with ADR used by land litigants in Ghana's Upper West Region with a dispersed land ownership structure. The study, which employed a case study research design, identified several obstacles to alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in the region, including reluctance to enforce resolved conflicts, perceived prejudice against minority groups, biases in the appeals process, and a lack of resources. Relationship building, the perception of justice and fairness, and comparatively shorter and less expensive adjudication processes were among the driving forces behind the adoption of ADR.

The report contends that although ADR panels' shortcomings need to be addressed, they have a great deal of potential to handle the growing number of property disputes. To lessen the sense of bias directed against them, ADR committees should collaborate with Customary Land Secretariats (CLS) to educate the public about their roles and dispute settlement procedures. Boundary disputes must be understood in the context of shifting land values, trends of decentralization, and local hybrid systems of land governance. They are not only the consequence of governments failing to define and demarcate a particular section of the international border. Successful cases like the peaceful settlement of Peru and Ecuador's border dispute in 1998 demonstrate how bilateral communication and international mediation can result in long-lasting peace agreements (Shaw, 2016). These strategies, meanwhile, don't always work, particularly when parties put sovereignty ahead of compromise (Huth, 2017).

In order to resolve land border disputes, more innovative and multifaceted peace-building techniques are needed. The significance of cooperative management, community involvement, economic cooperation, environmental preservation, culturally sensitive mediation, and adaptable methods to sovereignty are all emphasized by these recommendations. By implementing such tactics, countries can transcend firmly held beliefs and work toward solutions that advance mutual benefit, peace, and stability for the affected regions.

Asaaga (2021) emphasizes how effective these methods are at resolving land disputes in rural Ghana, where 80 percent of the land is governed by traditional tenure. The study emphasizes the necessity of adopting context-sensitive strategies that integrate these institutions into larger governance frameworks while respecting their historical and cultural significance. Similar to this, Kalabamu (2019) observes that despite growing pressures from urbanization, traditional

land boards are still crucial to land governance in Botswana. The study investigated how well Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) worked in Botswana's peri-urban areas, where increasing urbanization has increased land pressures, to resolve land border disputes. These studies emphasize how important it is for formal systems to accept and include conventional methods in order to guarantee that dispute resolution procedures are applicable locally. The benefit of incorporating regional customs into more comprehensive conflict resolution tactics has been demonstrated by these efforts' success in strengthening local governance, empowering vulnerable groups, and fostering sustainable peace (UNDP, 2021). (Alao, 2012). ADR procedures, according to Muigua (2015), are more accessible and culturally appropriate for rural populations than formal litigation.

One of the main topics of the literature on peace-building is the incorporation of indigenous land governance systems into official legal frameworks. In land governance, customary land tenure systems - which have their roots in indigenous customs and communal ownership - remain essential, especially in rural areas. But formal state structures frequently marginalize these traditional methods, which can cause conflict (Kalabamu, 2019). In order to integrate local customs with national legal frameworks, hybrid approaches - a blend of customary and statutory land governance structures - are being promoted as a solution to this issue. This method recognizes the value of regional culture and the traditional leaders' power to mediate conflicts (Asaaga, 2021). This typically entails changing attitudes about problems, behaviors, and other individuals or groups. Accordingly, Tatsushi (2021) investigated creative approaches to peacemaking as a means of resolving conflicts. The research investigated the emergence, evolution, and eventual acceptance or rejection of innovative approaches to social conflict resolution in intergroup relations. In Creativity and Conflict Resolution, the author examines an issue that political groups embroiled in social conflict have long struggled with: innovative approaches to conceptualizing and putting into practice conflict resolution ideas.

Fogg (2019) made the case that handling conflict requires a toolkit of innovative, nonviolent techniques. The study makes the case that there is a distinct class of qualitative approaches to conflict resolution and settlement that are creative and peaceful. A range of multiple approaches is provided in a general enough manner to be applied on an international, interorganizational, and interpersonal level. Andra (2022) investigates the political and analytical possibilities of innovative approaches to peace studies. In particular, the paper makes the case that original approaches can textile - that is, make tangible and unevenly textured - post-conflict politics study. The article, which is based on a cooperative research project that the author conducted with former combatants in Colombia, uses the project's techniques - narrative practice, textile creation, and a traveling exhibition - as illustrations of how the making component of creative methods aids in the formation of subjectivities and connections that emerge after conflict.

In Yobe State, Nigeria, Abeeb (2020) evaluated peace-building and conflict resolution techniques in democratic regimes. According to the study, there has been a rise in violent confrontations in the northeastern region of Nigeria since 2009. The crises defy multiple attempts

at resolution and now demand immediate attention from all parties involved in order to find a long-term solution. Conflict management, according to Ohlson (2018), examines the involvement of stakeholders including statesmen, mediators, diplomats, negotiators and even supporters of NGOs. The role played by NGOs in peace process is critically analyzed to juxtapose how effective NGO diplomacy is important in fostering peaceful coexistence in Nigeria and beyond (Wunti & Umar, 2019). The five phases of conflict resolution, according to Dontigney (2021), include avoiding the situation, cooperating, persuading, accommodating, and compromising. This also corroborates with Wunti & Moniruzzaman, 2016 in their work indicating the effectiveness of critical survey to know nature of the problem under study and best way to overcome it.

De-escalating conflicts has also been successful when economic incentives are used, such as the creation of special economic zones (SEZs) in contested regions (Duffy, 2018). These methods attempt to guarantee that any settlements represent the interests of persons residing in contested areas by involving impacted communities in discussion and decision-making. In Asia and Africa, where land is strongly associated with identity and means of subsistence, such initiatives have been very successful in settling conflicts. Furthermore, inclusiveness should be given top priority in peace-building initiatives to guarantee that excluded people, such indigenous populations, are heard in talks and accords (Lederach, 2017).

The creation of cooperative management frameworks is one important strategy for settling land boundary disputes. These frameworks can let nations administer contested areas amicably while postponing resolving all outstanding issues related to sovereignty. This strategy reduces the incentive for conflict by enabling shared governance of natural resources, cross-border economic zones, and environmental conservation activities (Zartman, 2019). According to Hale and Held (2020), there are several ways that economic interdependence, cross-border trade initiatives, and cooperative infrastructure projects can generate economic possibilities that cut across national boundaries, encourage international collaboration, ease tensions, and cultivate a sense of shared ownership over contested territories. Establishing "Peace Parks," or transboundary protected places, might offer a forum for collaboration between nations embroiled in territorial conflicts. Conflicting parties can develop strong connections and trust that contribute to long-term peace by concentrating on common environmental goals, such as managing natural resources and conserving biodiversity as well as collaborative efforts at various levels (Ali, 2007 and Wunti, 2020).

It entails creating institutions for human rights and law in addition to just and efficient systems of government and dispute resolution. Effective peacekeeping operations need meticulous and collaborative preparation, coordination of diverse initiatives, and ongoing commitments from local and donor parties (Mitchell, 2017). In general, foreign actions aimed at lessening the likelihood that a state may break out into or return to conflict are referred to as peace-building. It mostly refers to post-conflict initiatives meant to reconstruct communities that have been

devastated or impacted by war. In order to prevent a return to conflict, steps are taken to identify and support the institutions that tend to solidify and deepen peace.

All of the research that have been reviewed thus far point to the importance of peace-building strategies for resolving land border disputes in various international contexts, including community involvement, traditional conflict settlement, and formal legal frameworks. These strategies' efficacy mostly depends on how well they adjust to regional legislative frameworks, cultural norms, and socioeconomic conditions. With an emphasis on their efficacy, drawbacks, and room for innovation, this literature review aims to examine the corpus of work on land border disputes and the different peace-building techniques that have been used. A qualified land surveyor should be hired to accurately define borders based on official records and physical markers. Our study, on the other hand, contends that creative peace-building can serve as an effective strategic conflict management technique.

Concluding Remarks

The discussions around the perceptions of land border disputes and innovative strategic conflict management mechanisms for establishing peace have been documented in the body of current literature, but the results are not very definitive. This idea made it necessary for this study to offer several perspectives on the topic. It is significant to note that there is still a gap that has to be addressed because efforts are made to conceptualize and theorize land boundary disputes and creative peace-peace building within specific contexts. Based on this idea, this study conducted an exploratory investigation into the corpus of existing literature and found some skewness in the perceptions that are currently held about land border disputes and strategic conflict management that promotes peace. The study's findings indicate that, contrary to popular belief in the body of existing literature, land boundary disputes are not thought to result from overlapping or imprecise property lines, contradictory property deeds, encroachments, or incorrect interpretations of land-related historical records. The study's exploratory literature analysis comes to the further conclusion that creative peace-building has not been creative peace-building is a multifaceted, continuous process that aims to establish societies in which people may live in harmony with one another while addressing the underlying causes of conflict. Given this, it is advised that opinions regarding land border disputes and innovative peace-building techniques be viewed within the specific social construct and context in which they are interpreted.

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