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Environmental Conflicts in Balikpapan Bay Questioning Participatory Planning in Indonesia
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Questioning Participatory Planning in Indonesia

Mahdaleny
The combination of worldwide industrialization and population growth is putting ever more pressure on resources that are unalterably finite. The result is not only the degradation of the planet—including enormous and irreparable damage to other species—but bitter human conflict.” (Gray, 2001)
Relevance of the Case Studies

Luas : 2.189 Ha

Luas : 2.721 Ha
## Environmental Conflicts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Research Field</th>
<th>Term (definition or description)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mason, 2007</td>
<td>Peace and conflict</td>
<td>Environmental conflicts: at least two actors (individuals or groups) are in conflict over the use of resources or the environment; one of the actors is negatively affected, the other ignores the negative impact.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schnainberg, 1994;</td>
<td>Political economy</td>
<td>Environmental conflicts: struggles for the allocation of resources or limited access to ecosystem elements; scarcity of ecosystem elements; includes citizen groups profiting from continuously growing resource extraction.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schnairberg and Gould,</td>
<td>Political economy</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1994</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Burke, 2001</td>
<td>Human ecology</td>
<td>Dilemmas (resource use conflicts about common pool resources): a conditional set of perceptions and beliefs about resources, resource users, and other resource users; shaped by larger structures (e.g., the biophysical characteristics of a resource, relationships among users, between resource users and their resource base).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENCOP</td>
<td>Peace, Development and</td>
<td>Libiszewski, 1992; Bachler and Spillman, 1996: conflict induced through overuse, pollution, impoverishment, degradation of the environment.</td>
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<td>(Libiszewski, 1992;</td>
<td>security; political</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Bachler and Spillman,</td>
<td>ecology</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1996)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Escobar, 2006</td>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>Environmental struggles; often pit rich against poor; questioning of capitalistic economic models, involve mobilization and defense of local cultures, three interrelated dimensions: economic, ecological, and cultural.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Environmental Conflicts in this Research limited to:
- Largely concerned with conflicts in the setting of eastern culture;
- Focused on what Bachler and Spillman (1996) terms the conflict induced through overuse, pollution, impoverishment, degradation of the environment.
Concepts & Terminology

Conflict Resolution

Arnstein’s Ladder (1969)

Source: Lewicki et al., 1994.

Source: Sidaway, 2005
Case Study

Analyze information
- In-depth interview
- Archive/Documentation

Multiple-case Design

Research Method

Generalizing

Formulate themes

Conflict Mapping

Stakeholder Mapping

Conflict Resolution Analysis
Selected Case Study

Research Method

Selected case studies

Case 1

Case 2 & 3

Case 4
## Competing claims on coastal resources

- Sea defences and coastal protection (compounded by climate change)
- Dock, port, and harbor facilities
- Recreational activities, and associates development (e.g. marines)
- Fisheries and marine aquaculture
- Pollution and water quality
- Nature conservation
- Energy generation (easy access to cooling water, renewable sources)

## Institutional complexities

- Multiple user and interest groups, with some activities which are difficult to coordinate or restrict (jet skiers, non-fishermen)
- Numerous statutory bodies, some with overlapping responsibilities
- No common coordinating body
- No single resources owner but several interdependent ‘commons’ resources
- Dynamic coastal processes
## Summary of the Cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case 1</th>
<th>Case 2</th>
<th>Case 3</th>
<th>Case 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Location</strong></td>
<td>Jenebora and Gresik Village, PPU</td>
<td>Kariangau, Jenebora and Gersik Village, PPU</td>
<td>Kariangau, Balikpapan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Stakeholders involved</strong></td>
<td>Local community and fishermen, Private Companies</td>
<td>Government (Central and Local), ADB, PPU fishermen, NGOs, conservationist</td>
<td>Conservationist, NGOs, WINA, RSPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Impacts of Conflict</strong></td>
<td>- The suspend of the company activity.</td>
<td>- The delayed of the construction;</td>
<td>- The company activity cut off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Status of Conflict</strong></td>
<td>Partially resolved, but the rest is not responded.</td>
<td>Unresolved.</td>
<td>Resolved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Case 1: The waste from existing industrial site

Introduction of the Cases

[Graph showing the timeline and stages of conflict]

- **2004** to **2013**: Conflict Emergence
- **2013** to **2014**: De-escalation / Negotiation
- **2014**: Post-Conflict Peacebuilding

**Stages of Conflict**:
- **Conflict Escalation**: 2004 - 2013
- **(Hurting) Stalemate**: 2013
- **Dispute Settlement**: 2014

**Key Events**:
- **New Order Regime**
- **Pro-capitalism**
- **Trigger by influential person**
- **Protest Technique**
- **Negotiation lead to compensation**
Case 2: KIK Development in Balikpapan Bay

The construction were stopped.

MP3EI-KP3EI
MASTERPAN PERDA RTRW BALIKPAPAN
Some projects Funded by ADB

Conservationist, NGOs, then supported by the fishermen

Public consultation with the stakeholder
Conducted by gov. & ADB

Government perception=solved
Other stakeholders=unresolved

G A P
Case 3: WINA Zero-Deforestation Promise

Illegally establish CPO refinery

2007 mid-2008 late 2008

2007 mid-2008 late 2008

Conflict Emergence

(Hurting) Stalemate

De-escalation / Negotiation

Dispute Settlement

Post-Conflict Peacebuilding

Conservationist & NGOs Stakeholder Meeting Report to RSPO Termination of certification

Time

Intensity

Introduction of the Cases
Case 4: Somber River Reclamation by Dok Perkapalan Inc.
Government Failed to Recognize Environmental and Biodiversity value

Findings & Discussion

Nature of Conflicts

Environmental Impact

Inconsistency of Law

Abuse of Power
Findings & Discussion

Stakeholder Role on Resolution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-participatory</th>
<th>Participatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disparity</td>
<td>Parity</td>
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</table>

Case: The waste from existing industrial site

No respond from the industry and government.
Stakeholder Role on Resolution

Findings & Discussion

Case: KIK expansion
- Manipulation by powerful Tokenism
- Active campaigning and form NGOs against the KIK masterplan.

Case: Reclamation of Somber River
- Mediation leading to compensation
- Protest technique.
- Minor environmental and coastal management changes in the Local Regulation No.12/2012
### Stakeholder Perspectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Perceived Strengths</th>
<th>Perceived Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td><strong>NEGOTIATION:</strong> The company negotiate with the community actively, therefore the community trust the company and agree to resolved.</td>
<td><strong>LENGTHY PROCESS</strong> The process from sharing knowledge to agreement took for a month. The community and the company has to meet several times to achieve the consensus.</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>CONSENSUS OVER REPORT:</strong> Compensation over the impact of the environmental degradation (waste flooding),</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td><strong>PUBLIC CONSULTATION:</strong> Commitment and time dedicated by the stakeholders Getting stakeholders together, wide range of opinions represented, opportunity to discuss issues and ask question</td>
<td><strong>THE GAP:</strong> There is a gap perspective between the government and the NGOs and community. For the government, by held the public consultation then the case is solved. However, the NGOs and fisheries still perceived that there is no consensus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td><strong>CONSULTATION:</strong> The good will from the company to respond.</td>
<td><strong>DEADLOCK:</strong> Reach no consensus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td><strong>MEDIATION:</strong> The mediator has experience, commitment and attitudes of moderator, that gain the trust of the group and kept discussion focused.</td>
<td><strong>REPRESENTATION:</strong> Changing representation.</td>
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The environmental conflict cause in Balikpapan Bay mostly occur because of the environmental impacts.

- The government has the biggest role on ignoring the impact of environmental degradation and failed to plan the sensitive ecological area that trigger conflict.
- Negotiation, mediation, and public participation were the conflict resolution chosen by the government. Partially, the government respond to conflicts.
- For some cases, the stakeholders were satisfied with the consensus, but in some case, esp. KIK development, there is a gap between community and NGOs perspective and government.
Recommendation

Conflict Resolution

Prevent Conflict

Participatory Planning

- Recognize Local Culture
- Sharing Knowledge between community, NGOs, expertise, and private