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Indonesia Development Forum 2017

Fighting Inequality for Better Growth

Jakarta, 9-10 August 2017



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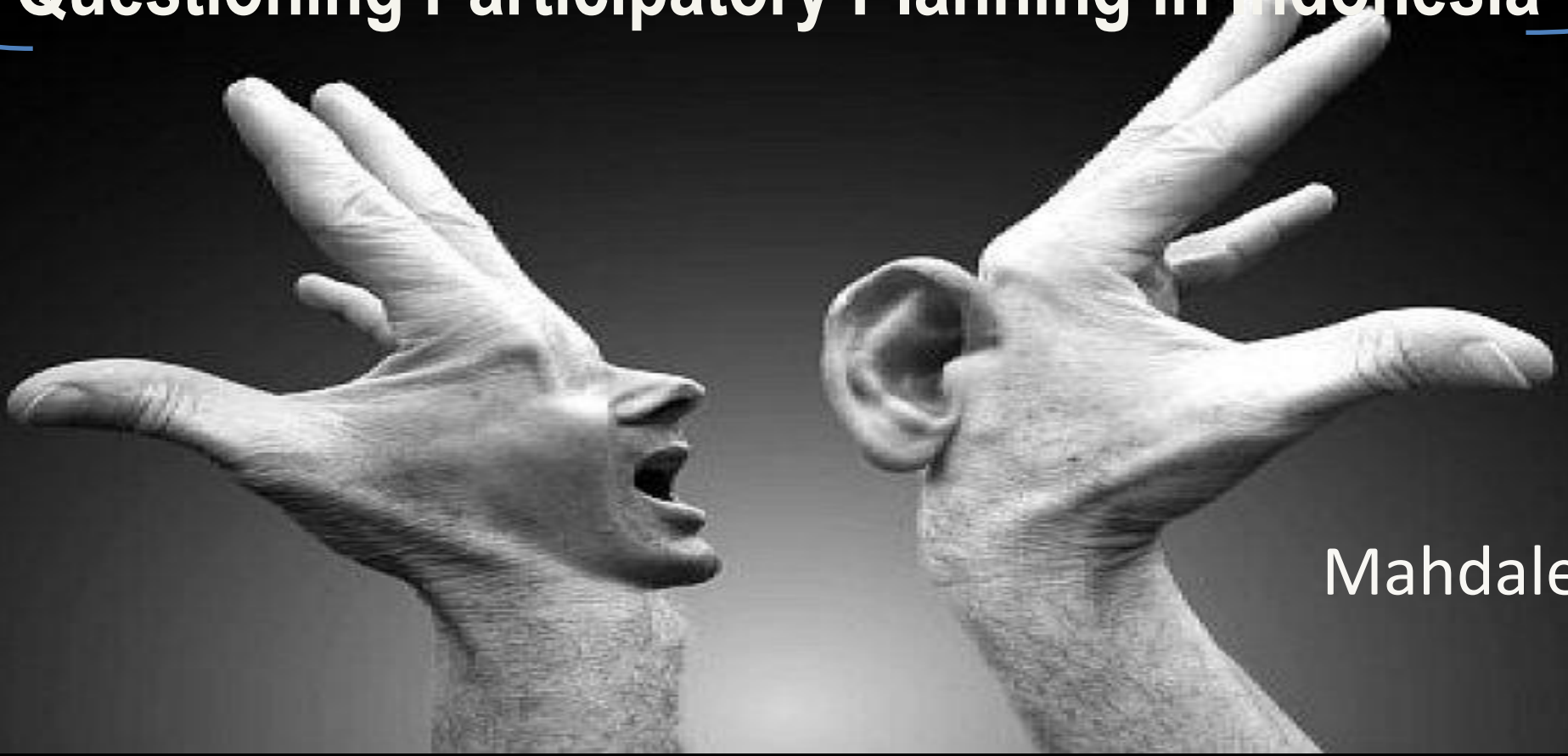
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Environmental Conflicts in Balikpapan Bay Questioning Participatory Planning in Indonesia

Environmental Conflicts in Balikpapan Bay

Questioning Participatory Planning in Indonesia



Mahdaleny

Introduction

News / Megapolitan

DKI Ingin Sewa Pengacara Andal Perjuangkan Lahan Taman BMW

Kamis, 15 Januari 2015 | 14:21 WIB

Akibat Bentrok dengan Wa Pelabuhan Dirusak

Selasa, 13 Januari 2015 | 05:04 WIB



Kantor Pos Satpam Pelabuhan Cirebon PT Pelindo II Cabang Cirebon dan satpam, Senin siang (12/12/2014).

Terkait

Ahok Akan Belikan Motor buat Bripda Taufiq

CIREBON, KOMPAS.com –

Kejaksan dan Lemahwung dengan Satuan Pengaman Cirebon, Senin (12/1/2015). Beberapa warga langsung dilarikan ke Rumah Sakit Pelabuhan

News / Megapolitan

Tolak Eksekusi Tanah, Marinir Bersenjata Lengkap Jaga Kompleks Militer

Rabu, 14 Januari 2015 | 15:12 WIB

“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)

ed threat to



-called Global Free Logging ment threatens to loosen regulations ed to protect forests around the

xt round of talks in Seattle in

resources such as water, access and control over rich minerals and other resources as well as various political agendas.

This has been fueled and supported by various national and international



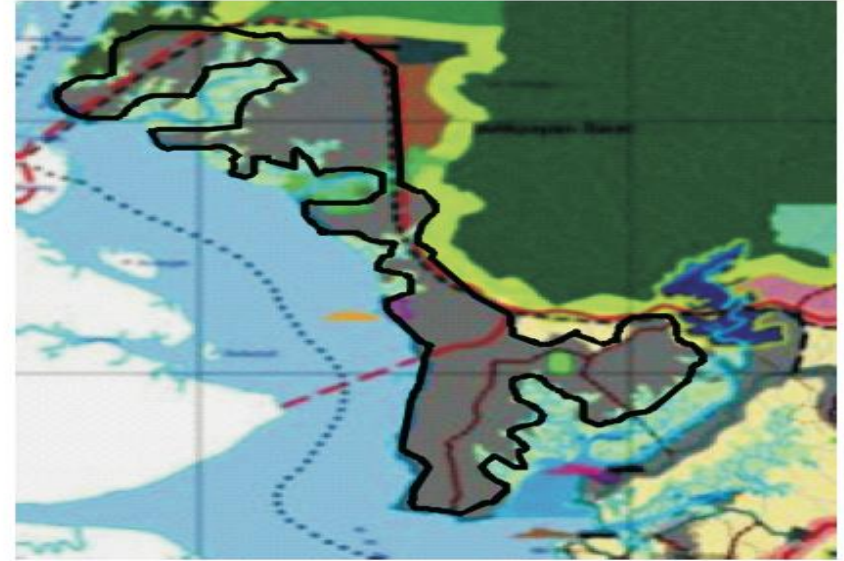
The World Trade Organization's Threat to plains in detail how current trade agreements away hard-fought protections for forests in the where.

es the negative aspects of the so-called Global

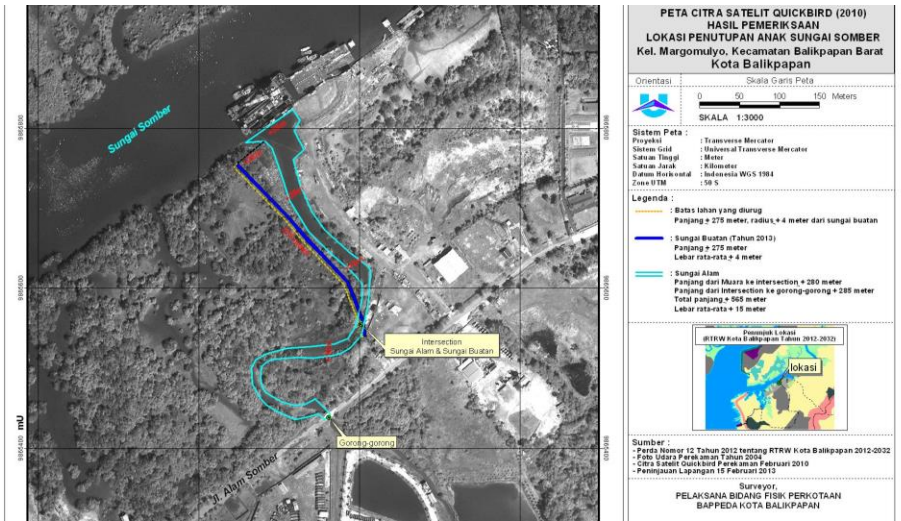
Relevance of the Case Studies



Luas : 2.189 Ha



Luas : 2.721 Ha



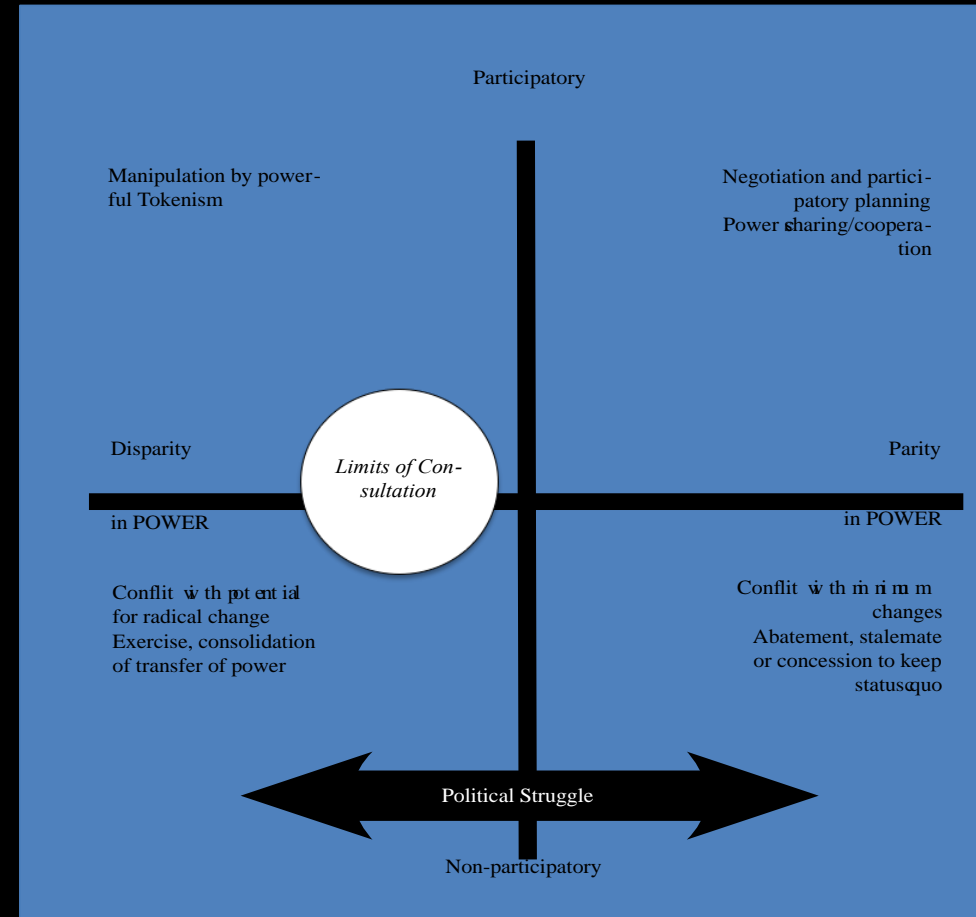
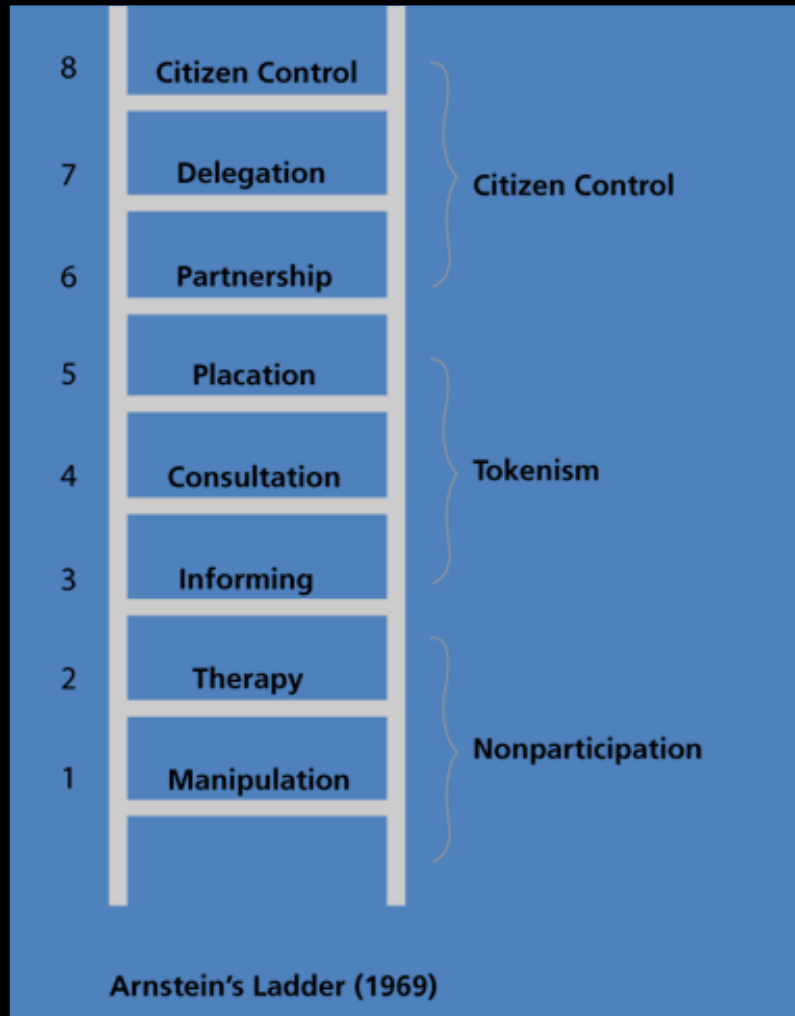
Concepts & Terminology

Environmental Conflicts

| Authors | Research Field | Term (definition or description) |
|--|--|--|
| Mason, 2007 | Peace and conflict Research | 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 improves the resource impact. |
| Schnailberg, 1994; Schnairberg and Gould, 1994 | Environmental Conflicts in this Research limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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. | resources or limited access to any of ecosystem elements; groups profiting from |
| Burke, 2001 | | resources): a conditional set of conditions and other resource users; characteristics of a resource, and its resource base). |
| ENCOP (Libiszewski, 1992; Bachler and Spilman, 1996) | | by environmental scarcity |
| Escobar, 2006 | | through overuse, pollution, and degradation of the environment. |
| | | questioning of capitalistic economic models, involve mobilization and defense of local cultures, three interrelated dimensions: economic, ecological, and cultural. |

Conflict Resolution

Concepts & Terminology



Source: Sidaway, 2005

Research Method

Case Study

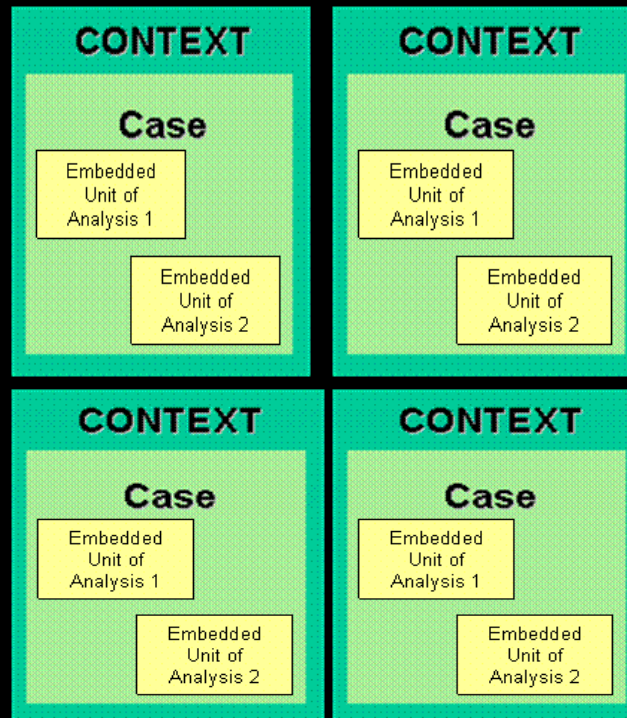
Analyze information

- In-depth interview
- Archive/Documentation

Generalizing

Formulate themes

Multiple-case Design



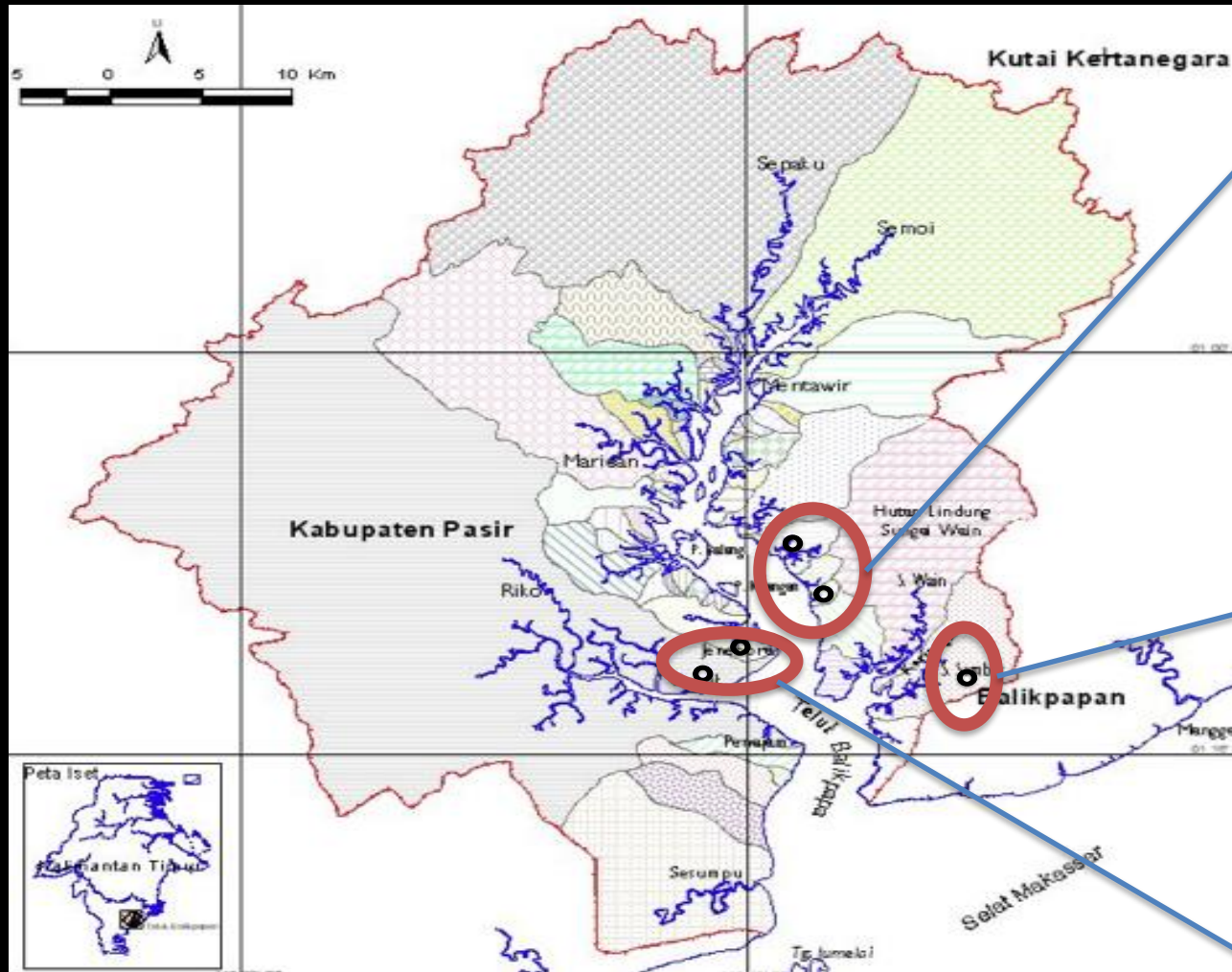
Conflict Mapping

Stakeholder Mapping

Conflict Resolution Analysis

Research Method

Selected Case Study



Case 2 & 3



Case 4



Case 1

Selected case studies

Coastal Complexity

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

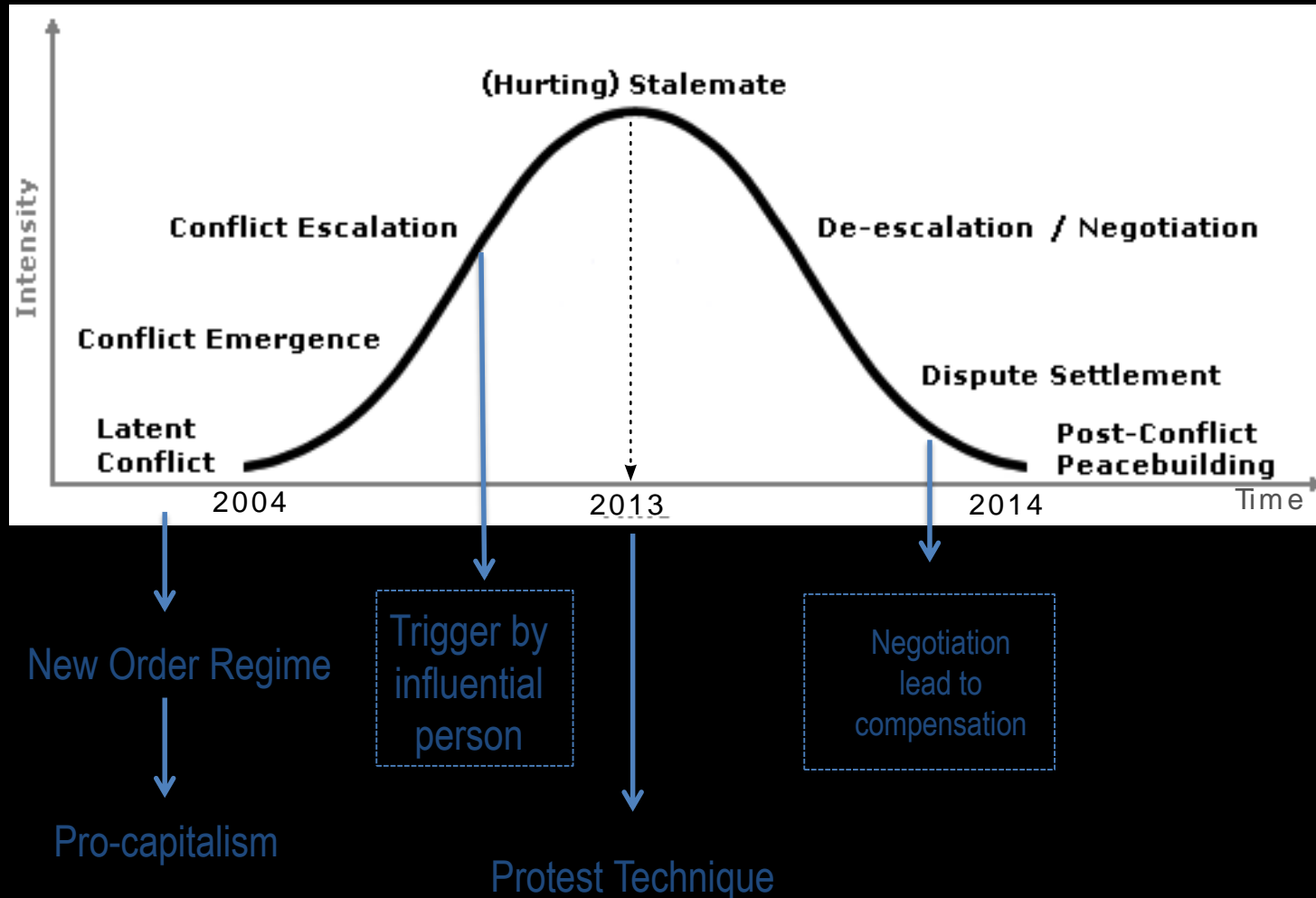


Summary of the Cases

| | Case 1 | Case 2 | Case 3 | Case 4 |
|---------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Location | Jenebora and Gresik Village, PPU | Kariangau, Jenebora and Gersik Village, PPU | Kariangau, Balikpapan | Margomulyo Village |
| 2. Year of conflict | 2004-now | 2010-2013 | 2014 | 2013 |
| 3. Stakeholders involved | Local community and fishermen, Private Companies | Government (Central and Local), ADB, PPU fishermen, NGOs, conservationist | Conservationist, NGOs, WINA, RSPO | Local residents, and Dok Perkapalan Inc. |
| 4. Impacts of Conflict | - The suspend of the company activity. | - The delayed of the construction; | - The company activity cut off. | - The severe environmental impact. |
| 5. Status of Conflict | Partially resolved, but the rest is not responded. | Unresolved. | Resolved. | Resolved. |

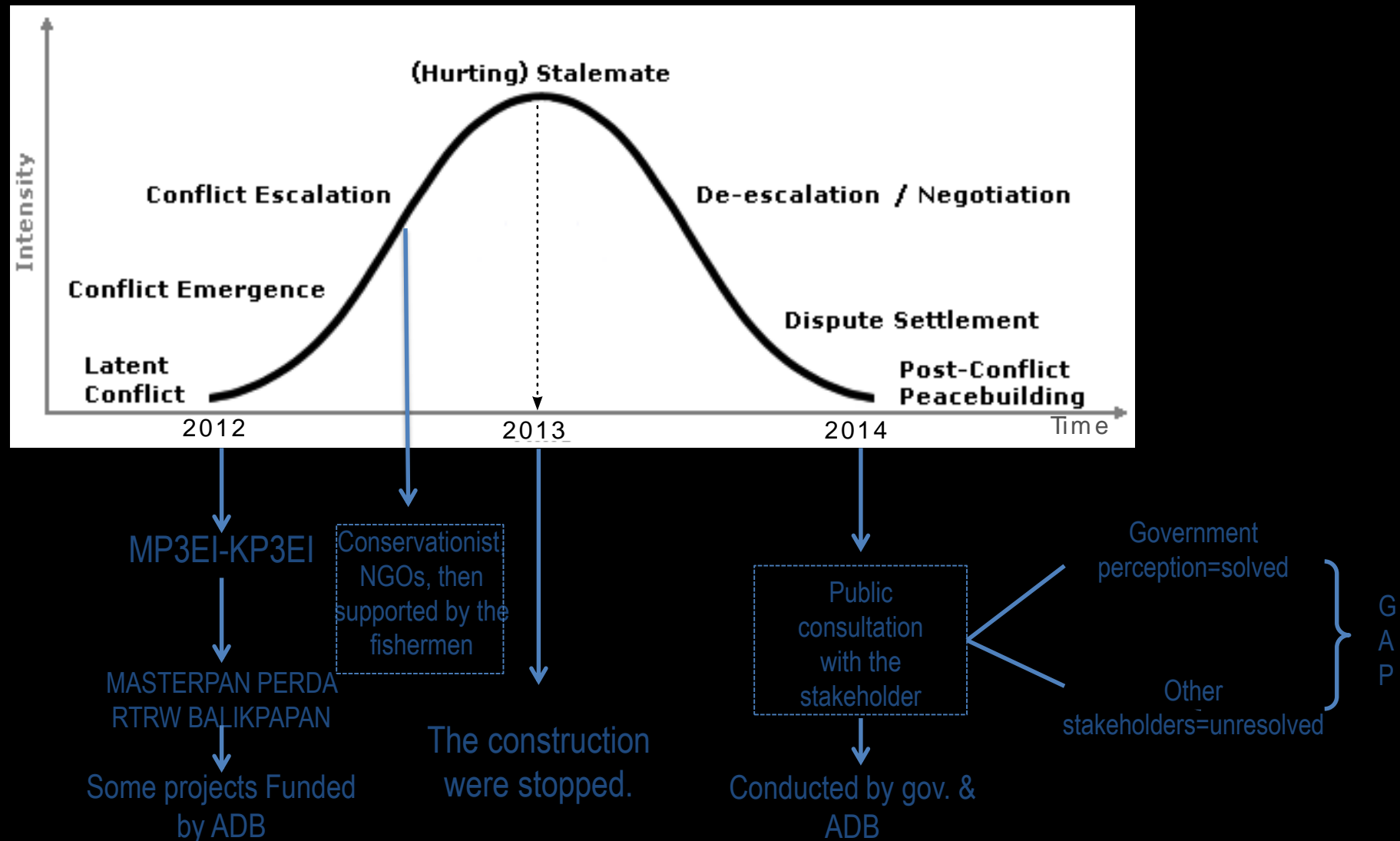
Introduction of the Cases

Case 1: The waste from existing industrial site



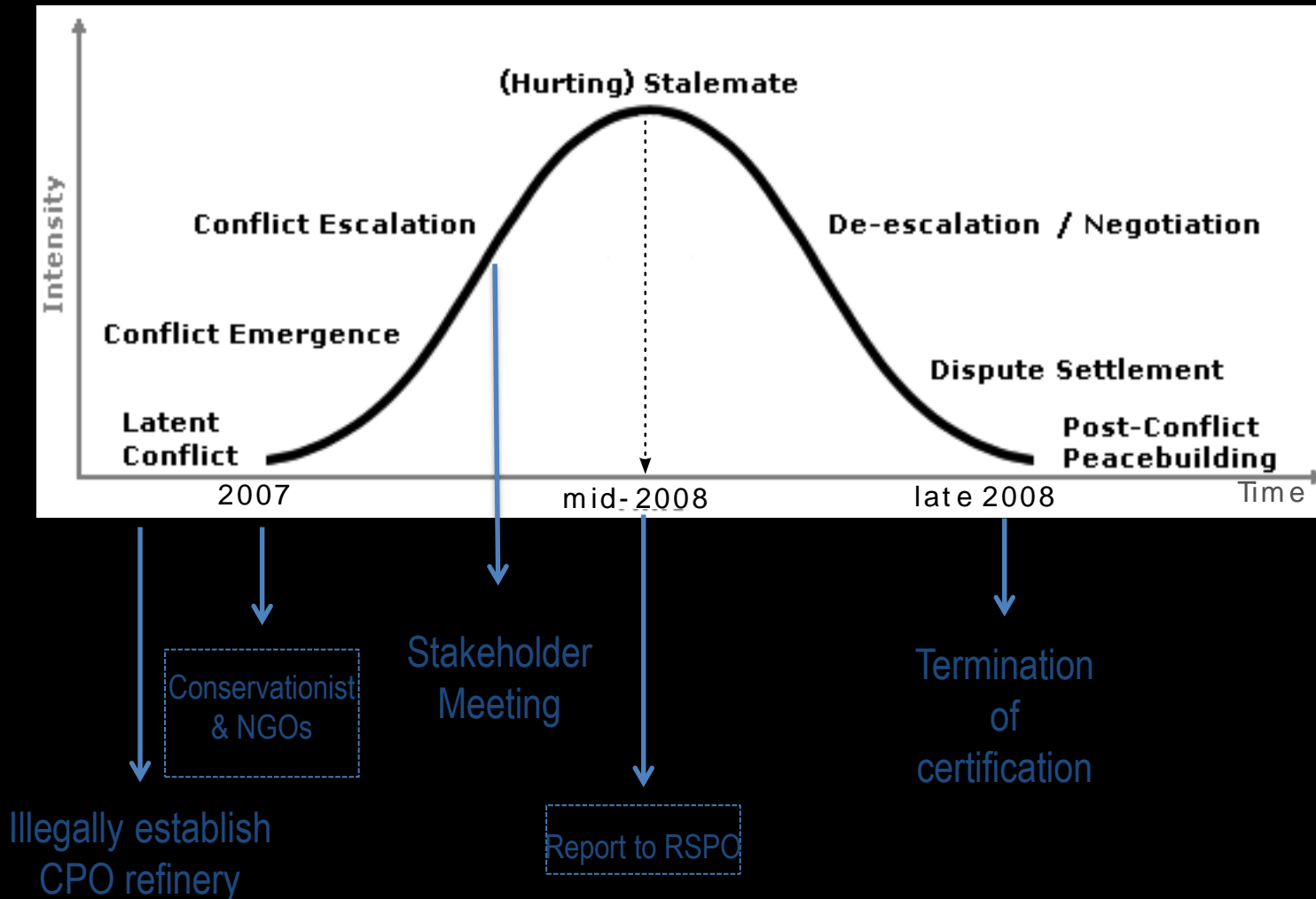
Introduction of the Cases

Case 2: KIK Development in Balikpapan Bay



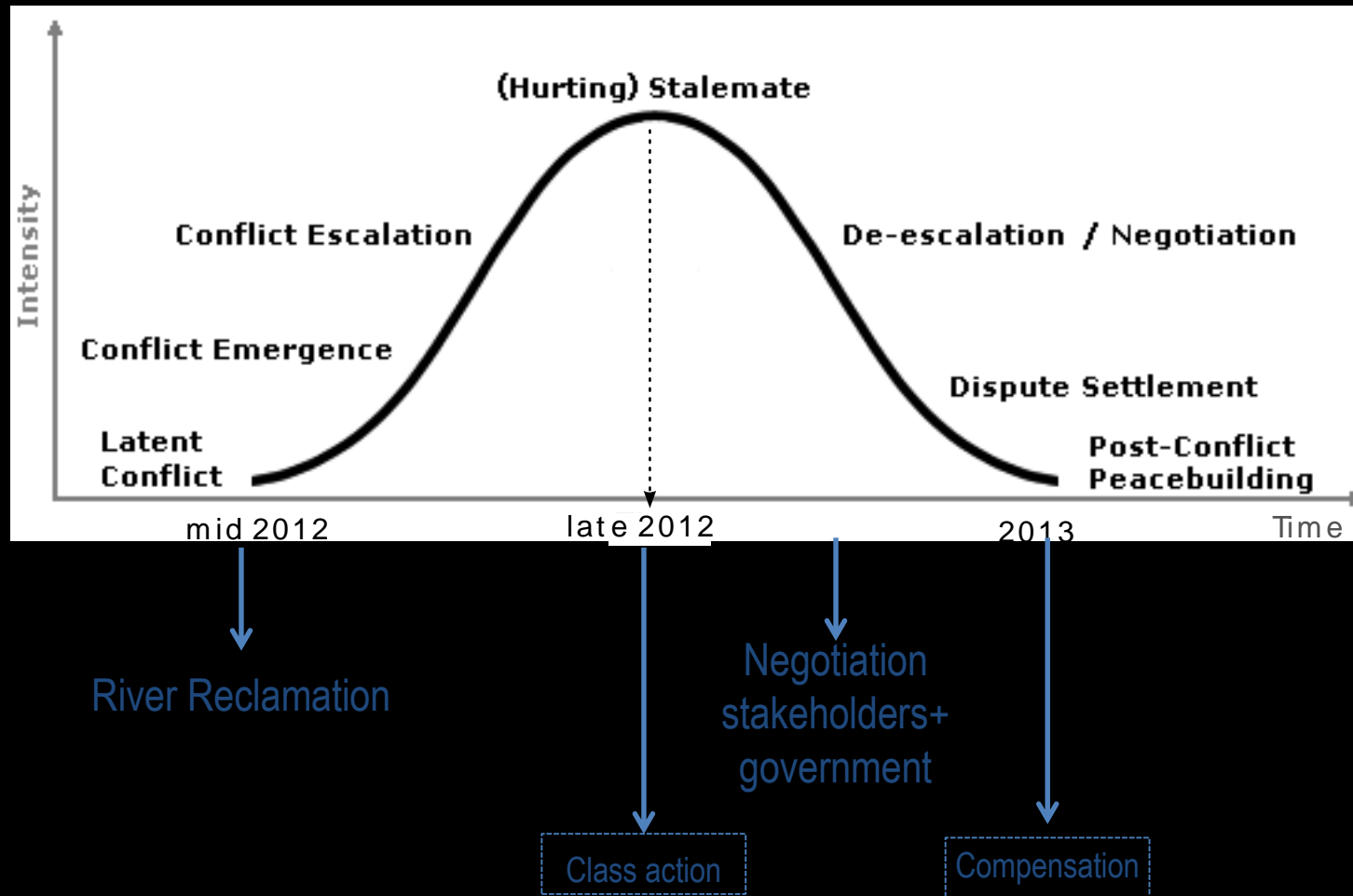
Introduction of the Cases

Case 3: WINA Zero-Deforestation Promise



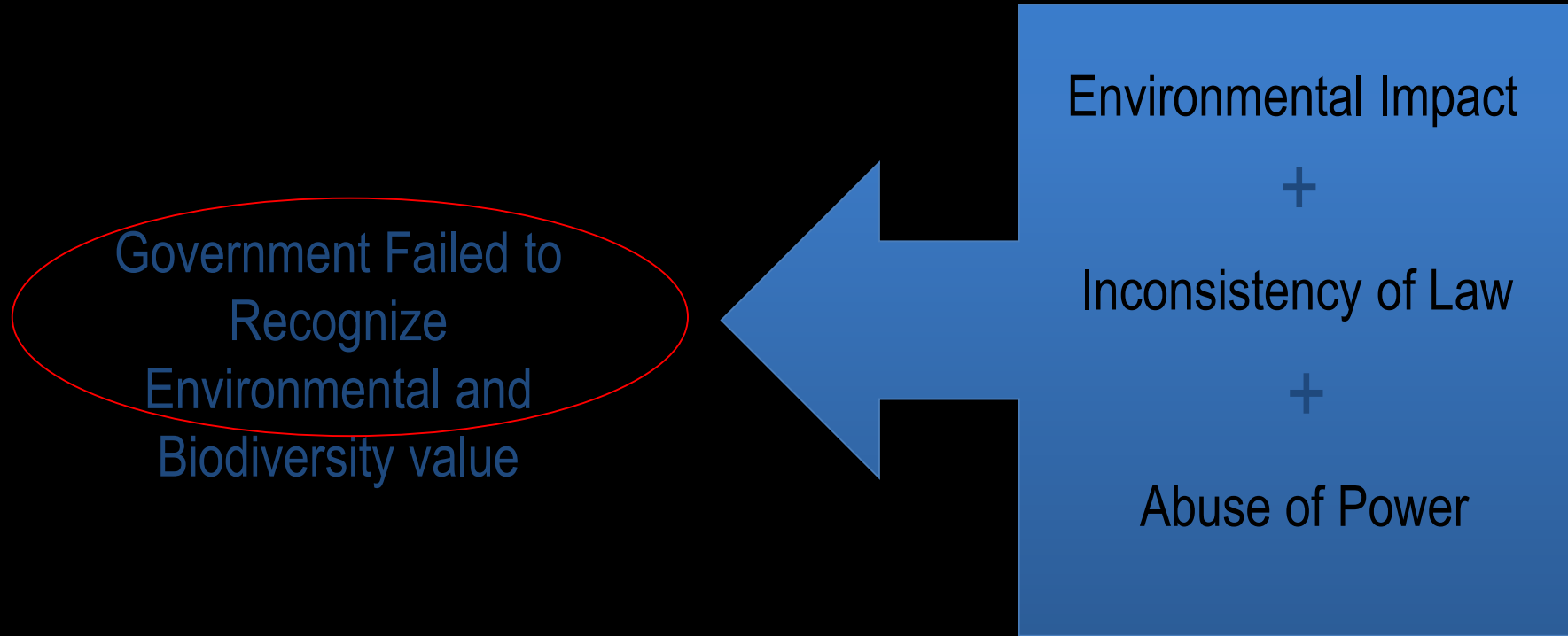
Introduction of the Cases

Case 4: Somber River Reclamation by Dok Perkapalan Inc.



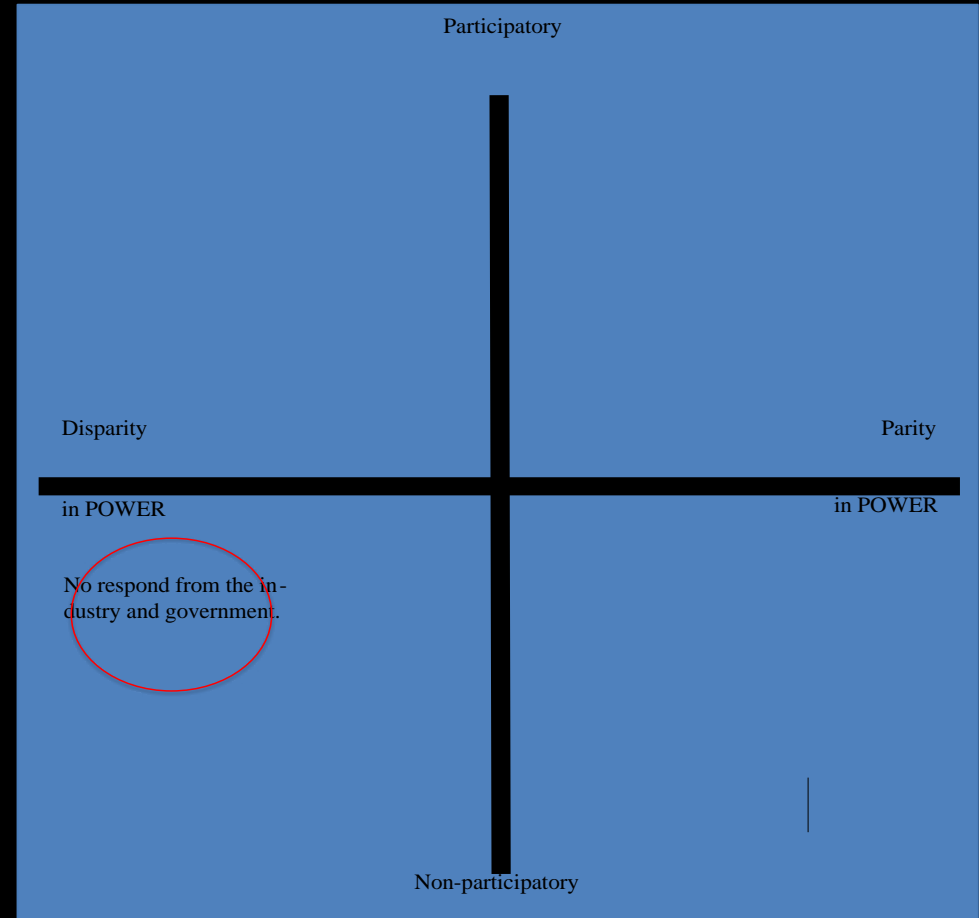
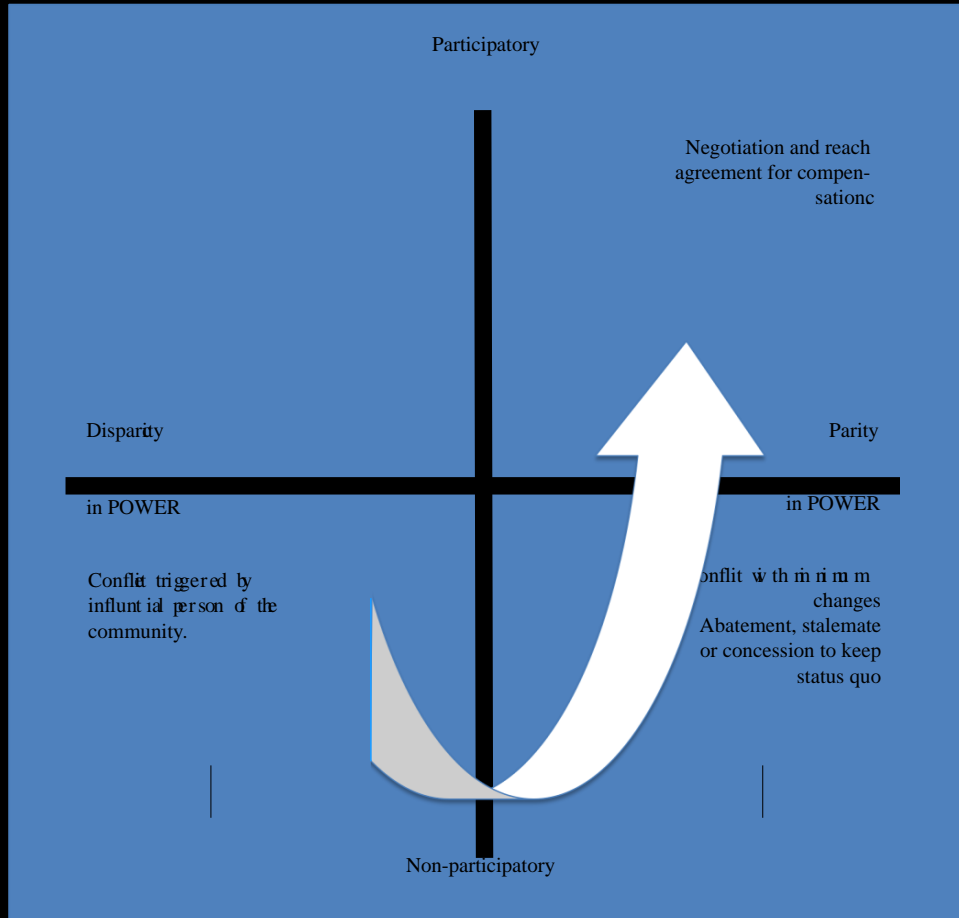
Nature of Conflicts

Findings & Discussion



Findings & Discussion

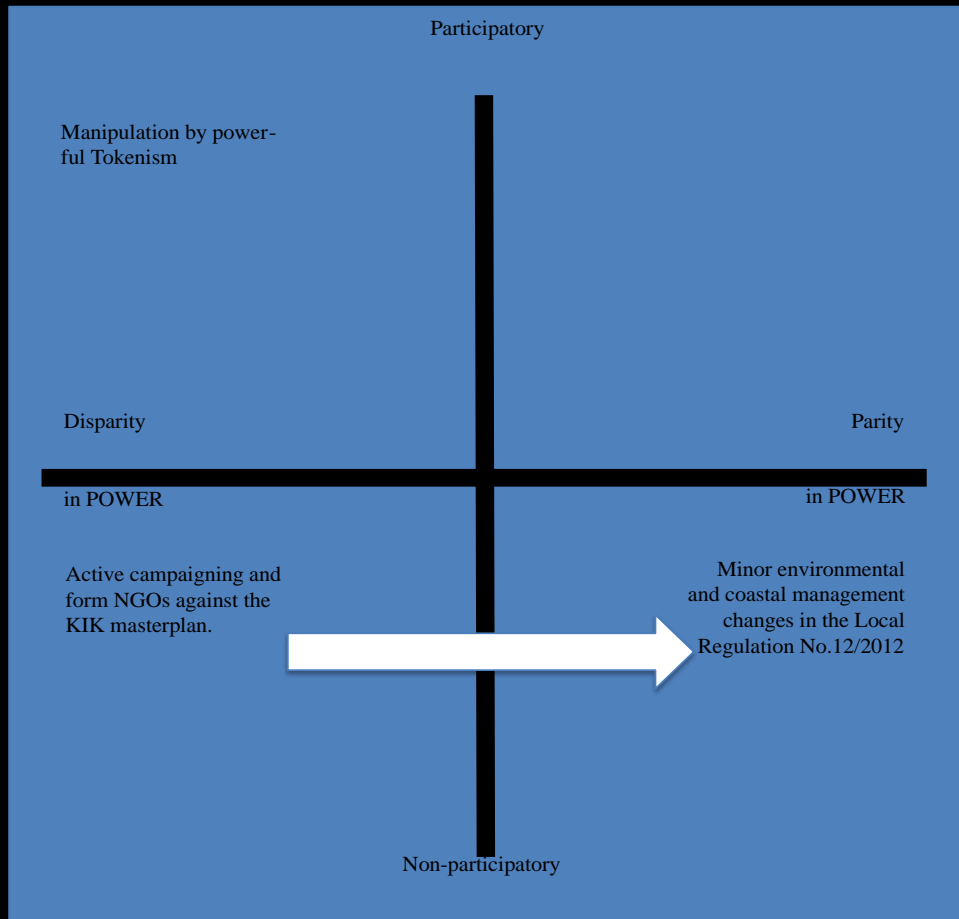
Stakeholder Role on Resolution



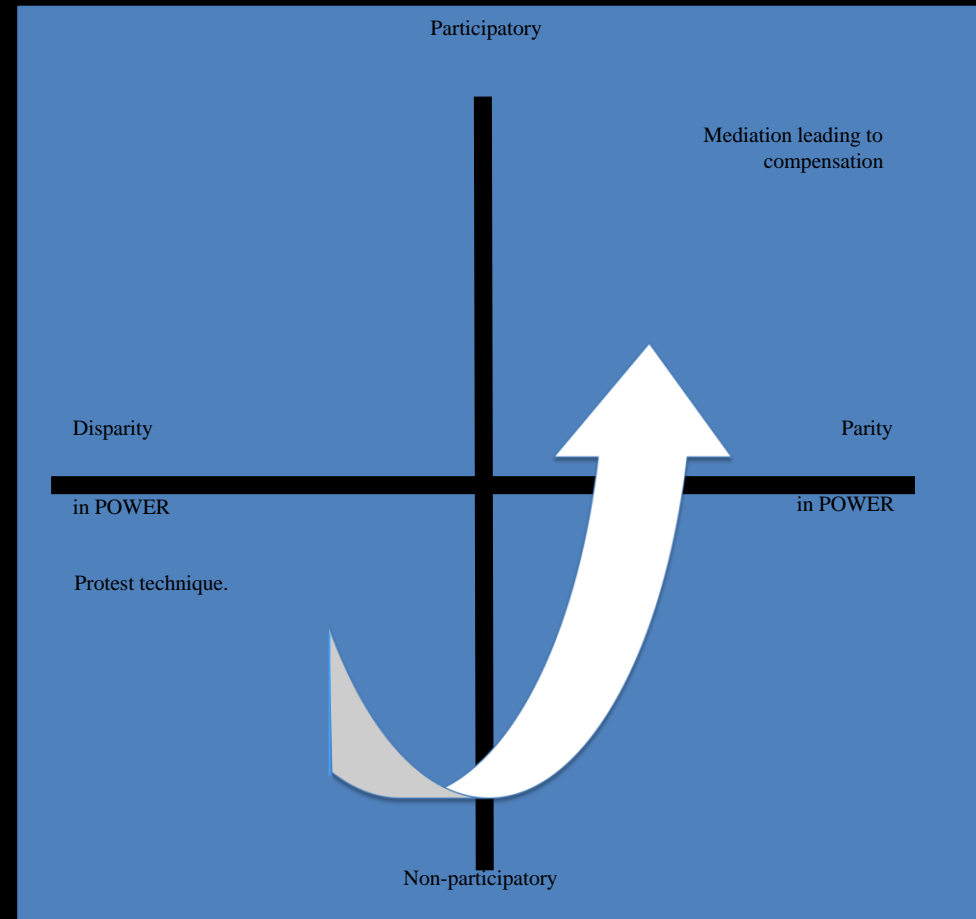
Case: The waste from existing industrial site

Findings & Discussion

Stakeholder Role on Resolution



Case: KIK expansion



Case: Reclamation of Somber River

Findings & Discussion

Stakeholder Perspectives

| Case | Perceived Strengths | Perceived Weaknesses |
|------|---|---|
| I | <p>NEGOTIATION: The company negotiate with the community actively, therefore the community trust the company and agree to resolved.</p> <p>CONSENSUS OVER REPORT: Compensation over the impact of the environmental degradation (waste flooding),</p> | <p>LENGTHY PROCESS 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.</p> |
| II | <p>PUBLIC CONSULTATION: Commitment and time dedicated by the stakeholders Getting stakeholders together, wide range of opinions represented, opportunity to discuss issues and ask question</p> | <p>THE GAP: 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.</p> |
| III | <p>CONSULTATION: The good will from the company to respond.</p> | <p>DEADLOCK: Reach no consensus.</p> |
| IV | <p>MEDIATION: The mediator has experience, commitment and attitudes of moderator, that gain the trust of the group and kept discussion focused.</p> | <p>REPRESENTATION: Changing representation.</p> |

Conclusion

- 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

