



Promoting Sustainable Development at the Rainforest Margin: A Need for New Paradigm/Discourse on Conservation

Soeryo Adiwibowo
Bogor Agricultural University



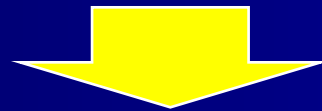
The State

The Politics over Access and Control of Protected Areas



The Politics over Land

- State could determine everything concerning land & natural resource within, regardless it is customary land/forest (Basic Agrarian Law)
- +70% of the Indonesia land are under control of the Department of Forestry
- >40 years government failed to implement BAL → land disputes, multiple claims & injustice use of land increase



Multi-dimensional Transition

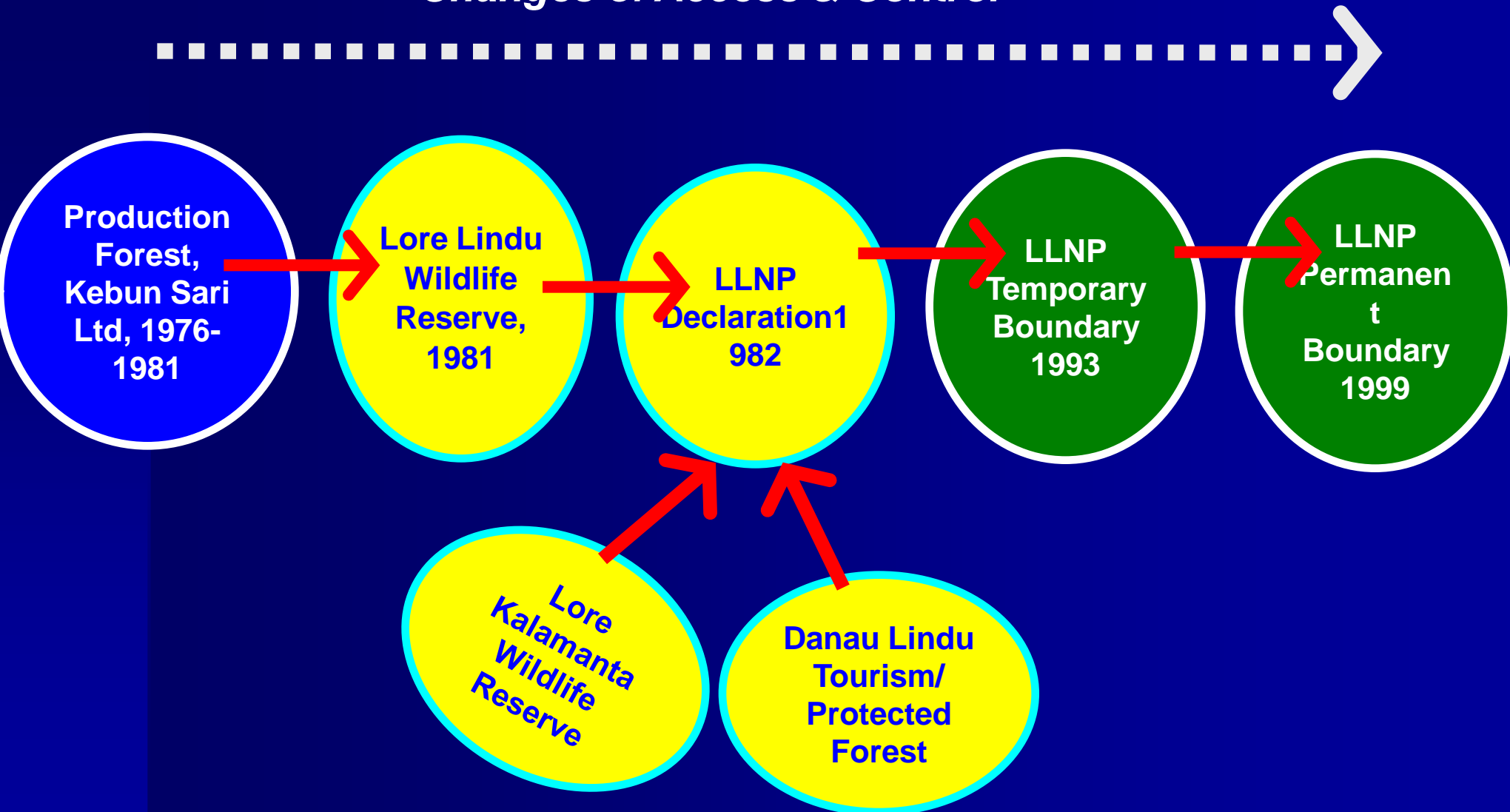
Autocratic
Patron-Client & Crony-Capitalist
Centralized & Top-down



- Democratic
- Rule Based Market Economy
- Decentralized

Lore Lindu National Park (LLNP): History of Change

Changes of Access & Control



The Character of Three Discourses

	Biodiversity Discourse	Developmentalism Discourse	Eco-Populist Discourse
Conceptualization of nature	Nature as 'Arcadia'	Nature as resource	Nature as a social construction
Typical proponents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International & national conservation NGOs • Biologist, Ecologist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development type of organization (state, NGOs, donors) • Economist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy NGOs • Anthropologist, sociologist
Main causal of biodiversity degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High populations • Poverty & low level education • Villain: poor people, small scale farmers, landless poor. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global capitalism • Villain: internatl agencies, authoritarian state
Victims of degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of biodiversity • Deforestation & forest degradation 		Poor people, small scale farmers, landless poor

The Character of Three Different Discourse

	Biodiversity Discourse	Developmentalism Discourse	Eco-Populist Discourse
Positioning of proponents (self representation)	Defendants of nature & endangered species	Defendants of the poor	Defendants of the poor & indigenous rights
Positioning of opponents (other representation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor people & small scale or landless farmers seen as destroying biodiversity • Eco-populist NGOs seen as neglecting ecological necessities & romantizing local people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-populist seen as romanti-cizing & instrumentalising local people. • Conservation seen as less attention to poverty alleviation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State & internatl agencies seen as depriving local communities. • Conservationists seen as neglecting human rights.

The Character of Three Different Discourses

	Biodiversity Discourse	Developmentalism Discourse	Eco-Populist Discourse
Priorities/ Mission	Biodiversity conservation. <u>Context</u> : Lore Lindu National Park	Poverty alleviation. <u>Context</u> : 60 villages around Lore Lindu National Park	Advocate the customary property rights for access & control resources. <u>Context</u> : villages around Park
Use of knowledge	Scientific knowledge (conservation biology, ecology, hidrology, etc)	Scientific knowledge/ technical discipline (agronomy, socio-economic, engineering)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postmodern criticism of science • Reliance on qualitative social inquiry • Local knowledge

The Character of Three Different Discourses

	Biodiversity Discourse	Developmentalism Discourse	Eco-Populist Discourse
Integrating biodiversity & development in Lore Lindu National Park	Central Sulawesi Integrated & Area Development Project (CSIADCP) for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improving Park, develop buffer zone, park zonation ● Community development for villages around the Park i.e. Community Conservation Agreement ● Improve rural support and infrastructure services 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participatory mapping of customary rights ● Acknowledgement to customary rights.

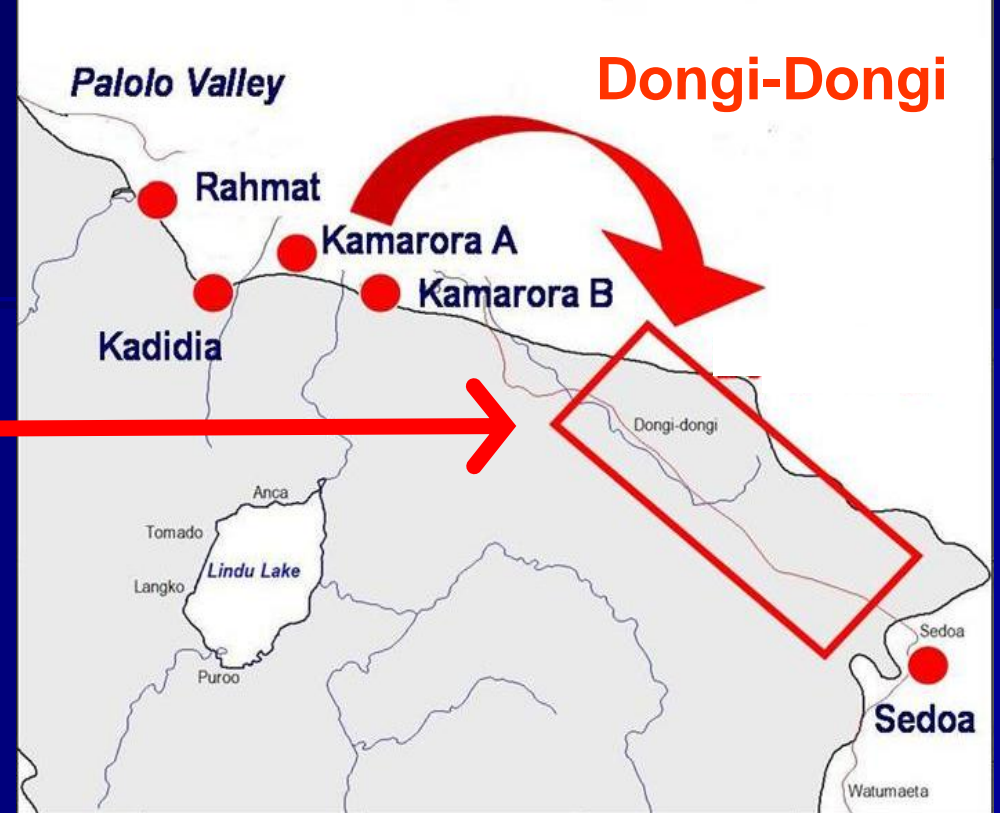
Adiwibowo (2008); Wittmer & Birner (2001), van Koppen (2000)

Scheme of Financing

Central Sulawesi Integrated Area Development & Conservation Project (CSIADCP)

Component	Bank	Government	Beneficiaries	USAID & TNC	Total
Community Development	5,509	3,256	2,662	-	11,427
Park & Buffer Zone Managment	1,516	2,155	32	3,200	6,903
Rural Support & Infrastructure	15,442	7,481	1,560	-	24,463
Project Management	3,668	1,325	-	-	4,884
Total Base Costs & Contingencies	26,026	14,196	4,254	3,200	47,676
- Interest	5,597	-	-	-	-
- Commitment charges	378	-	-	-	-
Total Project Cost	32,000	-	-	-	-

Asian Development Bank (1997)



Dongi-Dongi Case

Conflict over Dongi-Dongi: The History

2000s

1980s – 1990s

1970s

Around 600 hh community tribes resettle into 4 villages in 1971, 1974, 1979

Each farmer household received < 1 ha instead of 2 ha as promised

- Coffee & annual plantations
- Rattan collections

- Acute land crisis: 46 – 83% of the resettlements households landless.
- Clearing Dongi-dongi forest to agriculture (1981, 1982, 1998, 1999). Failed.



2001-2002: 1,552 households occupied Dongi-dongi supported by environmental NGO



CSIADCP failed to overcome the agrarian problems of resettlement villages

Conflict over Dongi-Dongi: Stage of Conflicts

The Emergence of Conflict

- The occupation (supported by advocacy NGOs)
- Dialogue between conservation & advocacy NGOs. Ended with polarization.
- Exert of power/discourse between conservation NGOs & advocacy NGOs.



The Escalation of Conflict

- Creation of alliances & mobilization of the masses
- Strike, repress & defeat opponents
- Illegal logging burst & casualty fall
- Ecological damage (huge floods).
- Zero sum.



Conflict over Dongi-Dongi: The Actors

The Conservation & Developmentalism (Contra Dongi-Dongi Occupation)

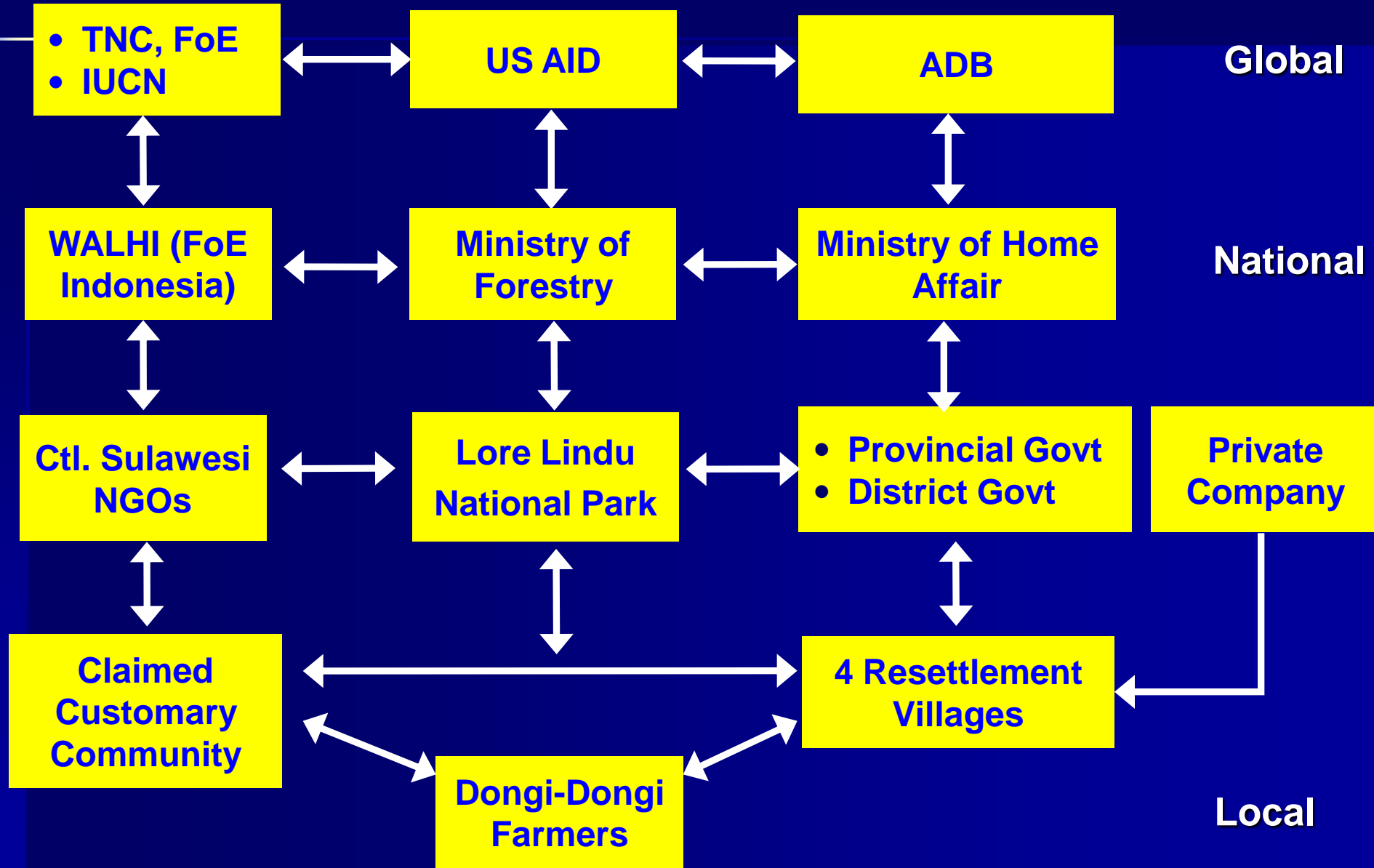
- 1 international based conservation NGOs (The Nature Conservancy)
- 7 local NGOs
- 5 community associations & alliances
- 3 community organizations
- National Park Administration
- Central, Provincial & District Government

VS

The Eco-Populist (Support Dongi-Dongi Occupation)

- 1 nation-wide umbrella of environmental NGOs (WALHI, Friends of the Earth Indonesia)
- 12 local NGOs
- 5 community associations & alliances
- 7 community organizations

Web of Actors



Conclusions

1. The stability or instability of rain forest margins are not solely influenced by the dynamic of the local situation (population, poverty) but also the strategic decisions, interests, and power relations between actors that lies far from the sites (global & national) that bounded & contested through the use of environmental discourse.
2. The stability of rain forest margins are not only the functions of poverty alleviations, agriculture development and law enforcement but also access reforms and seeking new discourse and paradigm on conservation. IUCN latest model on Protected Area establishment & development is a good challenge to put into practice.

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Terima Kasih
Danke Schoen
Thank You

The Discourse of Environmental Crisis

- Discourse: shared meanings & knowledge regimes that produce, reproduce, & transform into institutional arrangements by actors through written & oral statement.
- Three clusters of main discourses on environmental crisis: the biodiversity conservation discourse, the eco-populist discourse, & the developmentalism discourse.
- All govern and control ideas, thoughts and narratives & transforms into institutional arrangement.
- Key issues: the exploration of multi-level connections between global & local phenomenon in environmental functions & also in decision making & hierarchies of power.

Supportive of Dongi-dongi Occupation (Pro-Occupation)	Opposed to Dongi-dongi Occupation (Con-Occupation)
International Based NGOs	
--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Nature Conservancy (TNC) ● CARE Indonesia – Central Sulawesi
Local NGOs and Student Organizations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● People’s Legal Aid Foundation (YBHR) ● Free Land Foundation (YTM) ● People’s Education Foundation (YPR) ● Palu Bay Fishermen Union (SNTF) ● National Farmers Union (STN) Donggala ● People’s Legal Aid Institute (LBHR) ● League of National Democratic Students (LMND) ● National Front for Indonesian Labor (FNBI) ● People’s Solidarity (SORAK) ● The Solidarity for the Struggle of Agrarian Reform (SPRA) ● The Red White Foundation (YMP) ● Evergreen Indonesia Foundation (YEI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LBH Bantaya ● Katopassa Foundation ● Green Advocates ● Jambata Foundation ● Tadulako Student Nature Lovers (MAPATALA) University of Tadulako ● Member of BKKPA ● Member of KPA Central Sulawesi

Supportive of Dongi-dongi Occupation (Pro-Occupation)	Opposed to Dongi-dongi Occupation (Con-Occupation)
Associations/Alliances	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WALHI Central Sulawesi ● Central Sulawesi Customary Community Alliance (AMASUTA) ● Kamalisi Customary Community Alliance (AMAK) ● Katuvua Alliance ● Student Nature Lovers Regional Information Center – Central Sulawesi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lore Lindu National Park Partnership Forum (FKTNLL) ● Nature Lovers Group Coordinating Body Central Sulawesi (BKKPA-ST) ● Nature Lovers Community Central Sulawesi (KPA-ST) ● Kabeloata Singgani Alliance ● Tolelebunga Alliance (a mysterious organization)
Local Communities/ Community Organizations/Customary Communities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Independent Farmers Forum (FPM) ● Farmers from the villages of Tuva, Pakuli, Bulili, Panimbo, Vatutela, Pandere, Lindu, Sirenja & Dodolo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poor Farmers Solidarity Forum (FSPM) ● Pekurehua Customary Community ● Urban Farmers Community (KOMPAK). ● Farmers and Leaders of Rahmat village ● Leaders of Sintuwu Village ● Urban Farmers Community Forum ● Pitu Nggota Ngata Kaili Customary Council