

AVOIDING SIMPLIFICATION: THE COMPLEX REALITY OF MARGIN FOREST VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AROUND LORE-LINDU NATIONAL PARK

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CONCEPTUAL APPROACH

RESIDUAL

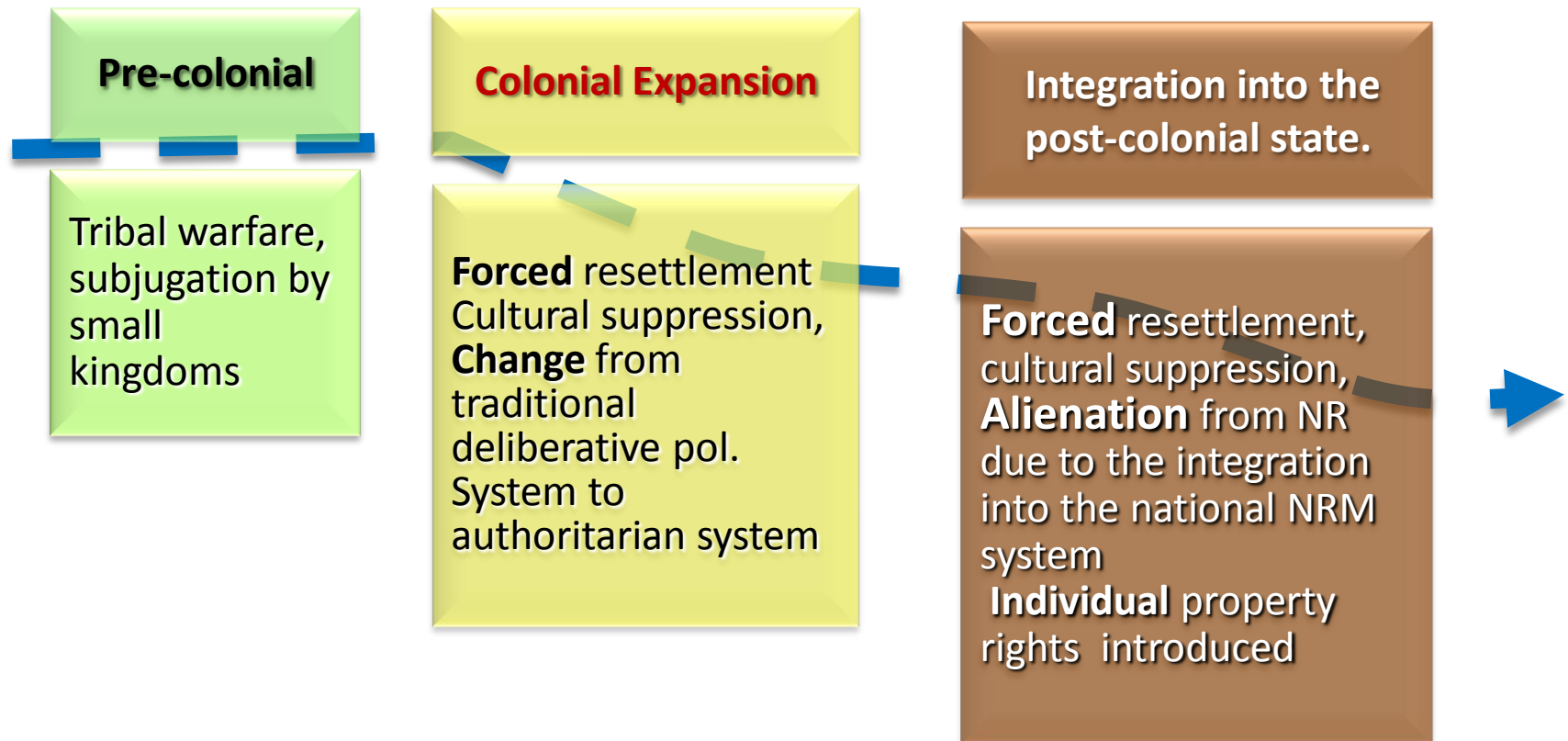
explain backwardness and poverty as a consequence of poor integration into the mainstream economic and institutional framework, and as a consequence of its isolation from modern infrastructure

RELATIONAL

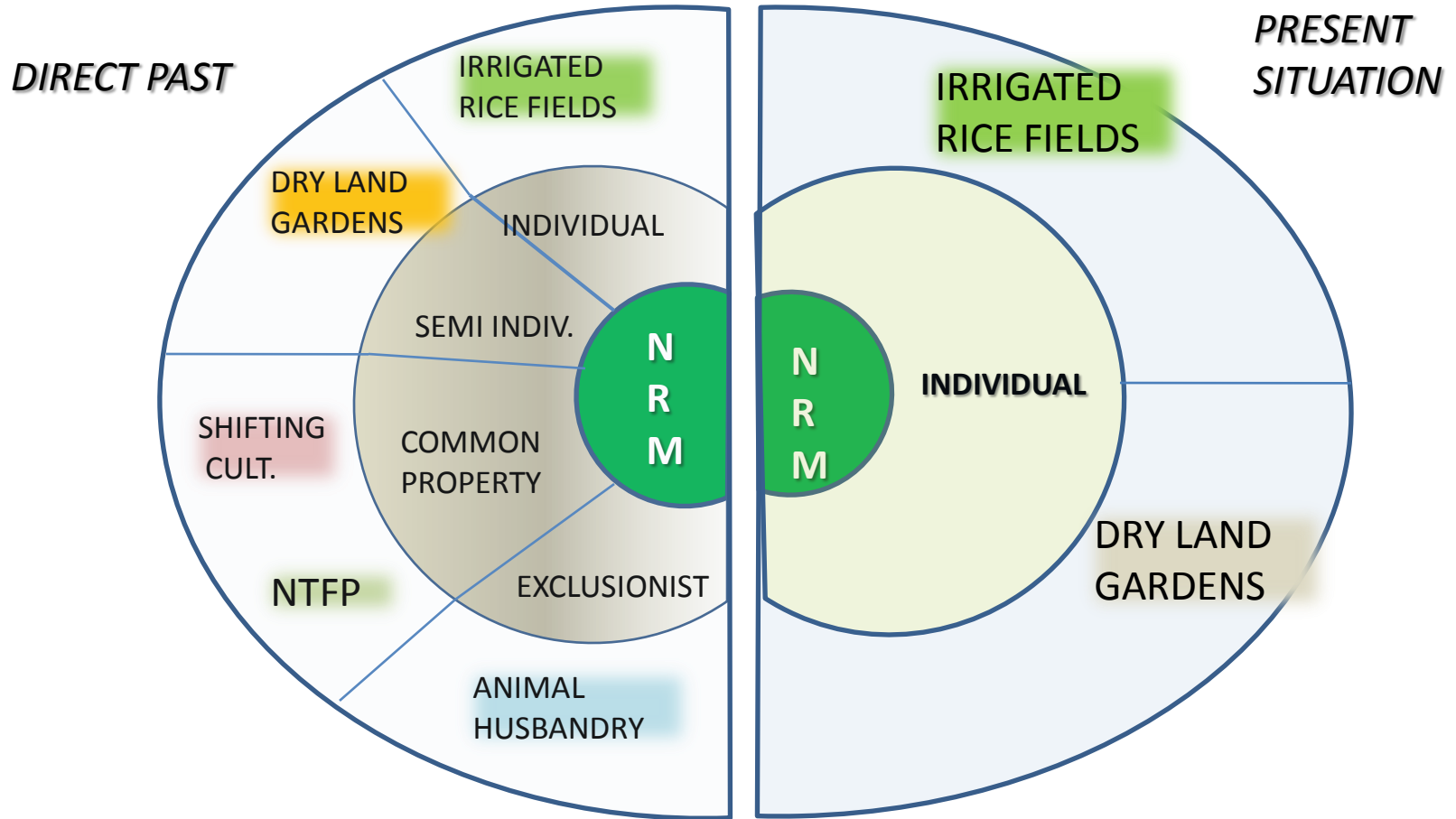
Relational perspective, explain the same phenomena the other way round, as a consequence of the integration of the rural communities into the mainstream economic and institutional framework with its social-economic relations.

PEOPLE WITH HISTORY

Present condition is a product of historical social, economic and political processes at the national and global setting.



AGRARIAN TRANSITION 1st PHASE: Shrinking of Livelihood System & Security



THE COCOA REVOLUTION : the second phase of Agrarian Transformation

Immigration of land hungry farmers from the south

- Immigration stimulated by favorable international price for export crops (coffee, cocoa) &
- Opening the interior by road connection.

The growth of land-market & commoditization of agriculture

- Transfer of land from locals to migran's.
- Fast increase of cash crops (cocoa & vegetables) production

Changing work relation & women's role

- Labor sharing still practiced : subsistent rice cultivation not yet reduced by cash-crops
- contractual based working relation (incl the labor sharing org: *mapalus*) become dominant following the full development of cash-crop (cacao)

Change in agrarian structure

- Massive land transfer to immigrants, dominance of immigrants in cash crop prod. and in village economy.

THE COMMUNITY: SOCIALLY FRAGMENTED & DIFFERENTIATED

- Fragmented → ethnic, locals-migrants, sub-ethnic, religious, party politics.
- Differentiated → economic status partly goes together according ethnic lines.
- Continuity of power → Continuity of the local old elite power into village administration and party politics.

LOCAL STRATEGIES FOR SELF EMPOWERING

- Ethnic politics to argue for acknowledgment of ancestors land rights.
- Ethnic politics exploited by village elite for political objectives and to persue economic interest.
- “Community Conservation Agreement” became elite instrument to acquire land.
- Reclaiming forest land to compensate shortage of land.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Demand for acknowledgement of ancestors land rights is genuine – irrespective of its misuse by local elite. Many problems can be traced back to agrarian-problems. In this respect, there must be reevaluation of boundaries of state land and state forest area.
2. “Community Conservation Agreement” has to accommodate more local aspirations and needs.
3. Reconsideration of forest boundaries as part of the acknowledgement of local land rights (local rights on local natural resources)
4. There must be full support for cash-crop production: cacao, coffee, fruits, vanilla (present government focus is on seasonal, food (rice) plants)
5. Local traditional institutions have limited potential as management and regulatory bodies, because its ethnic exclusivity and agro-eco specificity.
6. Research is needed to disclose the reasons behind out migration from small towns dan villages in South Sulawesi.