

**Summer Course 2010 Group Work**  
**DEVELOPMENT WITHIN A LOW CARBON WORLD**  
**Preparing Professionals for Participatory Approaches in Planning and**  
**Implementing Climate Change Policies**

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## Abstract

This course is the second summer course in the Global Environmental Leaders Education Program for Designing a Low Carbon Society (GEL's Program), launched in 2008. This course highlights forestry management and planning and implementation of climate policies for cities as cases for the potential application of participatory approaches (PAs) as an effective tool in coping with the challenges of climate change in developing countries. In this course, the participants are required to formulate country-specific guidelines on PAs for the Indonesian case of forestry management and climate change policies for cities by conducting group work. As an output of the group work, eight case studies are published as research notes in the special issue of IDEC Journal.

Keywords; Indonesia, Participatory Approaches, Guidelines

## 1. Introduction

International climate change negotiations have failed to construct a new global climate regime after the Kyoto period at Copenhagen in December 2009. IPCC AR4 calls for all nations including developing countries to take collective and immediate action to mitigate GHG emissions in order to stabilize the atmospheric concentration of GHGs within a tolerable level in the long term. This poses significant challenges to the common conventional principle adopted by many international environmental regimes of "common but differentiated responsibilities", which was squarely put on the table of current climate negotiations, unlike in the past.

Nevertheless, regardless of the progress of political and diplomatic negotiations, nothing has changed in terms of the need to and significance of taking effective measures on the ground to cope with climate change at present and in the future. Such significant needs include the involvement and commitment of a wider range of stakeholders including governments, business, and citizens.

Participatory approaches have been developed and deployed for decision making and policy implementation of public policies and management of common items. This widely applies to developmental projects in the field of international cooperation. Among others, community development and the management of natural resources such as forestry and water resources in the context of poverty alleviation is one of topical areas of application for participatory approaches. On the other hand, community participatory planning has become very popular and is regarded as successful in Japan. It makes it easier for local authorities to reflect community needs in decision making processes and local authorities can also anticipate collaborative responses from citizens in plans. In such examples, one may observe diversified applications of participatory approaches to very different contexts.

The idea of the summer course 2010 is to examine and compare the cases of city climate policies and forestry management in the context of climate change policies in Indonesia. The summer course 2010 is therefore designed for young professionals, to provide an opportunity to have and share better understanding of the effectiveness and relevance of participatory approaches in policy formulation, and their implementation to combat climate change issues through taking lectures and conducting group work on city climate policies and forestry management.

The final goal of group work is to produce a report on practical guidance of participatory approaches in Indonesian climate policy by synthesizing eight case studies as an output of group work. These case studies are summarized as research notes in this special issue of IDEC Journal.

## 2. Importance of Participatory Approach in Indonesia

The participatory approach is defined as follows by international agencies:

- Participatory development stands for partnership which is built upon the basis of dialogue among the various actors, during which the agenda is jointly set, and local views and indigenous knowledge are deliberately sought and respected. This implies negotiation rather than the dominance of an externally set project agenda. Thus people became actors instead of being beneficiaries (OECD, 1994).
- Participatory development strengthens civil society and the economy by empowering groups, communities and organizations to negotiate with institutions and bureaucracies, thus influencing public policy and providing a check on the power of government, and enhances the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of development programs (OECD, 1995).
- Participation is a process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and resources which affect them (World Bank, 1994).

Figure 1 shows the importance of participatory approaches in Indonesia for realizing a low carbon society through historical policy analysis in this country. This figure was made by reviewing existing research materials. This figure summarizes problems of policies for forestry management and urban planning in Indonesia. Under the Suharto Administration, President Suharto had too much authority for economic development in Indonesia. It is called a “Development Dictatorship”. During this term, forest exploitation had priority over forest conservation, and industrial development such as mining, logging,

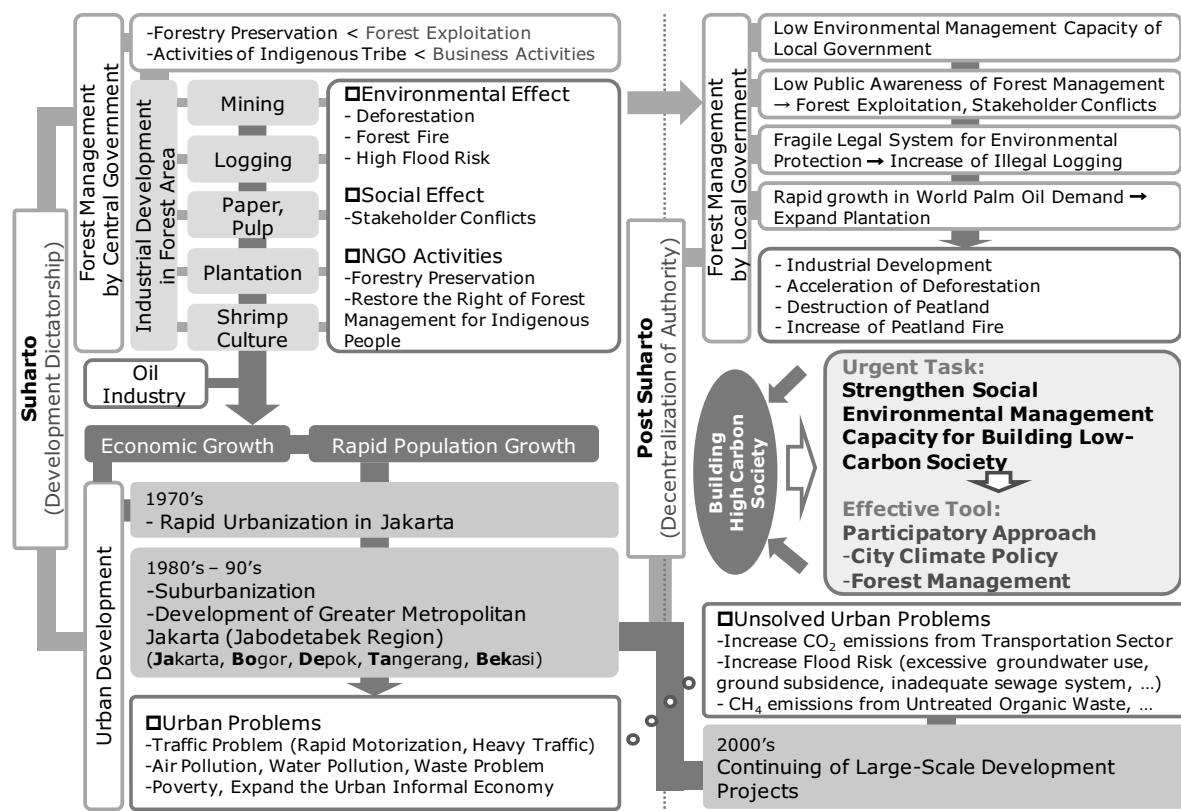


Figure 1. Historical Policy Analysis in Indonesia

paper and pulp, plantation and shrimp culture had priority over indigenous peoples' life in the forest areas. As a result, the forest degradation ratio in Indonesia was 1.2 million ha per year during the period from 1980 to 1990, and many indigenous people living in the forest area were restricted. This situation has not improved after the Suharto Administration, because of the low forestry management capacity of local governments, low public awareness and the fragile legal system for forest conservation and the recent rapid growth in world palm oil demand. So, the deforestation ratio has further accelerated and stakeholder conflicts are still increasing. On the other hand, in the 1970s, the central government promoted Jakarta city's development. And now, the urban development area has been expanded to greater metropolitan Jakarta (the Jabodetabek region), due to rapid population growth and rapid motorization. These policies contributed to an increase in the pollutant load and the expansion of the urban informal sector. Many environmental problems, such as air pollution, water pollution and waste problems, were worsening due to insufficient environmental protection infrastructure. And the urban informal sector has been expanded by the rapid population inflow from rural areas. Moreover these problems of forestry management and urban development in Indonesia will contribute to create a high-carbon society in the near future.

Now, many successful cases of participatory approaches are reported in various developing countries. From these successful cases, we can learn about consensus building systems between stakeholders, a methodology that is able to achieve a good balance between regional industrial development and the conservation of the environment and land rights for indigenous people, and so on, to achieve sustainable forestry management and urban development in developing countries. Thus, the participatory approach is an effective policy tool for solving regional problems such as environmental conservation, poverty and rural economic growth while minimizing stakeholder conflicts. So, it is important to develop a participatory approach scheme for central and local governments and local communities to raise public awareness for realizing sustainable forestry management and urban development in Indonesia.

### 3. Summary of Group Work

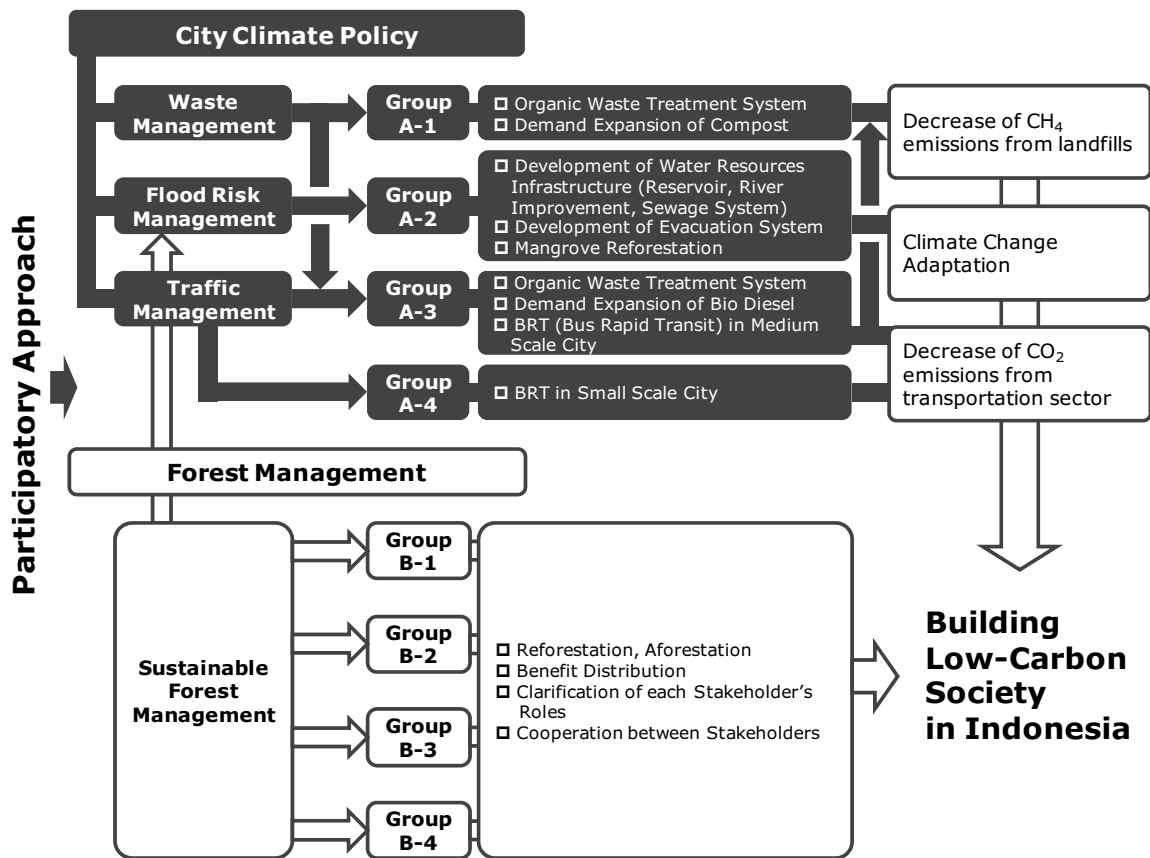


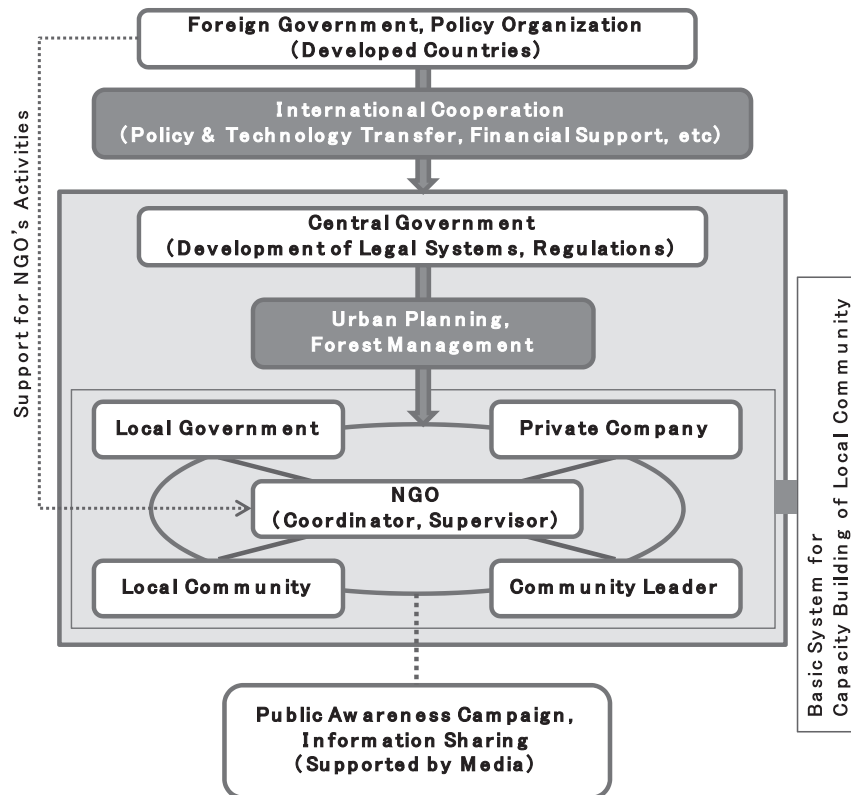
Figure 2. Guidelines for Participatory Approaches

In this summer course, the main objective is to develop guidelines for participatory approaches for city climate policy and forestry management (see figure 2, and table 1). These guidelines involve the following contents.

- Problem statement
- Key constituency and stakeholders of the problem/solutions
- Discussions on relevance/applicability and goal of participatory approaches in the problem area in the local context
- Participatory approach in (a) the decision making and in (b) the implementation of the decision to solve the problem
- Discussions on external factors that facilitate or impede the participatory approach such as including an international climate change regime, decentralization, government policies, and others

**Table 1.** Group Work Topics

	Group	Topic
City Climate Policy	A-1	Enlargement and Sustainability of Municipal Solid Waste Composting in Megacity - A Case Study for Surabaya City -
	A-2	Strengthening Community to Prevent Flood Using Participatory Approach -A Case of the Semarang City -
	A-3	Promoting Waste-to-Energy Program for BRT Project based on Participatory Research Approach: A Case of Used Cooking Oil in Bogor City, Indonesia
	A-4	Promotion of Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) in a Large City: A Case Study of Yogyakarta
Forestry Management	B-1	Participatory action-research and a framework to evaluate community participation: Sustainability of one-forestry company village
	B-2	Benefit Distribution from Forest Resources: Study Case in Mataliba', East Kalimantan, Indonesia
	B-3	Rehabilitation of Post Forest Fire Areas through Participatory Forest Management
	B-4	Segmentation of Community Governance (How to Encourage the Local Community Participation on Forest Management) - A Case Study for Muara Jawa Village, Samarinda East Kalimantan -



**Figure 3.** Common Framework of Participatory Approaches for City Climate Policy and Forestry Management in Indonesia

In the guidelines of the participatory approaches, one of the main objectives is provide an answer to the question, “how can a local community utilize the participatory approaches for capacity building of regional environmental management?”

**Table 2.** Main Roles of Stakeholders for Capacity Building in Local Communities

	Stakeholder	Roles
Basic System	NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the current situation, the social environmental management capacity of local government in Indonesia is not particularly high. Public awareness of various environmental problems is also still low.</li> <li>- Firstly,, education for local governments and local communities are the main means of heightening public awareness. In this step, coordinating workshops and reviewing current policies are important tasks for NGOs.</li> <li>- Secondly, NGOs try to share their expertise for implementing policies with local governments to encourage their independence.</li> <li>- Thirdly, NGOs will supervise the future activities of local communities.</li> </ul>
	Local Gov't	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Learn the expertise for implementing policies and heighten their own environmental management capacity</li> </ul>
	Local Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Learn about current social and environmental problems</li> <li>- Understand the importance of changing the current situation</li> </ul>
	Community Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Each community leader traditionally has authority for community management. Therefore they are the key people to promote participatory approaches in each local community.</li> <li>- It is expected that they play the role of a buffer in the stakeholders' conflict.</li> </ul>
	Private Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Learn about the current social and environmental problems</li> <li>- Understand the importance of changing the current situation</li> <li>- Join in the participatory approaches, and develop and promote their corporate social and environmental responsibility</li> </ul>
Support System	Foreign Gov't, Foreign Org.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the sharing of some information on policy and technology systems with central and local government. The information is applicable for improving the social and environmental situation in Indonesia.</li> <li>- Financial support for policy organizations and NGO activities in Indonesia</li> </ul>
	Central Gov't	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of legal systems and regulations, promoting regional development and environmental protection at the same time</li> <li>- Strengthen the relationship with local governments and provide support for participatory approaches in each region</li> </ul>
	Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support for public awareness campaigns, information sharing, etc</li> </ul>

To enhance the local environmental management capacity, it is important to develop a framework of participatory approaches that may be used to deal with various social and environmental problems.

Figure 3 shows a common framework of participatory approaches for city climate policy and forestry management in Indonesia, designed based on eight sessions of group work.

In this figure, the framework is composed of a "basic system" and a "support system" for capacity building of the local community. In the basic system, stakeholders play a proactive role in implementing policies associated with regional development, and in the support system, stakeholders will support activities in the basic system. Stakeholders of the basic system are "local government", "local community", "community leader", "private company" and "NGO", and those of the support system are "central government", "foreign government", etc. Each stakeholder's role is shown in table 2.

It is considered that this framework structure is the fundamental form of participatory approaches in Indonesia, and it can be applied to various cases. To implement a policy using participatory approaches, it is important to understand each stakeholder's role and relationships, shown in figure 3 and table 2.

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