

Local Community Involvement: A Case of REDD+ Program Indonesia's

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Abstract

Over the past 30 years, environmental aspects have had a wide-ranging influence on development policy and overall guidance. Climate change points out the limitations of nation-state border construction, especially where international cooperation is needed. The concept of ecological imperialism requires high-income countries to exert pressure on low- and middle-income countries in order to realize the environmental protection agenda. The pressure of international organizations to use aid and loan conditions to protect forests is an example. From a global perspective, the author also focuses on the state level. Even if the affiliation with the regional environment is restricted, the government's deforestation agreement can be coordinated with international climate treaties. However, there is no internationally binding agreement on deforestation with Indonesia, partly because of the country's economic interests in the logging industry, so the government claims the sovereignty of national forest management. Therefore, deforestation advocates are required to find other channels to influence environmental deprivation. This article will study this expression of inclusion, and by applying Lee's observations on the subject, to what extent. In this research, the concepts of "technical rendering" and "participation" are analyzed in Li's work.

Keywords

REDD, environmental justice, rendering technical, local populace, Indonesia



I. Introduction

Climate justice is a concept that covers the aspects of fairness in the international environmental field. In terms of the extent of the agreement's impact and the resources available to address climate change, there are differences between developed and developing countries. In addition, developing countries do not bear the same responsibilities as developed countries for their emissions and emissions from developed countries (Adams, Luchsinger. 2009). Without gender justice, there can be no climate justice: In Terry's overview of this issue, he explained that the reduction in deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) plan was formed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Indonesia will be compensated for measures taken to reduce deforestation (Terry. 2010: 11).

Compensating for environmental protection costs may be a way to strengthen climate justice arrangements. In addition, it can be said that the REDD+ plan is a response measure taken by international actors to bridge the gap caused by the limited input provided by low-income countries such as Indonesia and the measures required for environmental sustainability. In addition, in terms of development programs, it is essential to investigate the impact of the intervention on the residents of the relevant area. Therefore, this article will study the compensation of local communities whose livelihoods are affected by deforestation by evaluating how the focus of the REDD+ program framework covers this issue.

Li wrote that the planners of the development plan acknowledged that "there is a tension between protection and livelihoods, and proposed "development" as a solution" (Li, 2008: 127). According to this position, developing solutions will be entangled in environmental sustainability and the different interests of people's own right to safeguard. The use of participatory methods in the development arena has been established, which shows that REDD+ developers are indeed involved in activities that involve local people in the plan.

Li's conclusions are based on extensive ethnographic research combined with the power analysis of relevant participants, and her analysis provides insights into the development of Indonesian forest-dependent communities. Most of the literature in the REDD+ report and "Willing to Improve" (2008) is based on Indonesia's Central Sulawesi Province. The empirical materials are mainly based on the information published in the four REDD+ reports, and the limited options are related to space constraints.

1.1 Research Question

In accordance with Li's conclusions on 'rendering technical' and participation within development interventions in the highlands of Central Sulawesi, how can the implementation of the REDD+ programme be analysed in relation to the concerned Indonesian populace?

1.2 Participatory Approach

The development configuration has with the Accra Agenda for Action (2008) embraced the concept of participation to permeate the development framework at a wide-ranging scale. The main purpose of participatory approach (PA) is overcome top-down implementation that has no or little connection with the actual realities of the beneficiaries (ibid: 2008:46-47). Arvidsson describes that the outcome of PA adoption has lead to a change in perceiving poor people as capable, instead of "passive, powerless and lacking in initiative" (Arvidsson, 2013: 279). People living in the development context are transformed within the PA from being recipients of aid to become competent experts of their own living conditions.

1.3 The REDD+ Programme

REDD+ is a United Nations program whose main focus is to actively change deforestation trends in developing countries. UN agencies such as FAO, UNDP and UNEP launched the REDD+ framework in 2008. In addition, the plan "promotes the informed and meaningful participation of all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and other forest-based communities, to participate in the implementation of national and international REDD+" (ple

& Soli. 2013: x). Participation is clearly stated in the description, which promotes grassroots participation. Participation goals are also reflected in the gathering of working groups that will implement the pilot program in Sulawesi Province. "Government agencies, forestry companies, academia, non-governmental organizations, and representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities" collaborated (Afkar et al., 2013: 6).

1.4 The Kekamatan Development Program (KDP)

The program was first implemented by the World Bank in Indonesia in 1998; the first and second phases lasted until 2003. One of the main principles of the plan is the participation and participation of local people (Carothers, De Gramont. 2013: 131) (Li. 2008: 247-48). Li studied the principles and strategies of the first and second implementation stages (ibid.: 230-31).

1.5 Nature Conservation Project

Three organizations in the ADB, Care and Technical Cooperation Bureau participated in the Central Sulawesi Nature Conservation Project from the 1990s to the 2000s. Li studied their agents in Lorraine Park. The next part will introduce the villagers' participation in the project.

II. Review of Literature

In her book "Wish to Improve", Li Na provides effective insights on the development process of the Sulawesi Plateau in Indonesia and analyzes the interaction between actors with different influences. Her analysis pays particular attention to the problems caused by the tension between the conflict of interest in environmental protection and the access to land and livelihoods of forest-dependent communities.

This analysis corresponds to the main risk in the implementation of the REDD+ program: when forest life is deprived or restricted, the marginalization of residents along the forest border increases. Therefore, the theoretical points of this article include Li's discussion, which involves both the impact of the development process in "rendering technology" and how to use participation as a method in planning. In Li's research, failure is a general finding related to the outcome of development tasks. Complications are only "technical", so it turns out that interventions cannot achieve the goal of reducing poverty (Li, 2008). Li said that because some programs express a detailed understanding of the context in their reports, developers have enough extensive knowledge to grasp the social complexity of the field (ibid.: 269). The failure is related to the fact that the problem to be solved is selected according to the possibility that it can be solved by technical solutions, so that other complex problems are not paid attention to in the plan (ibid.: 125-127).

In order to emphasize this repetitive development practice, Li Qiang emphasized the concept of "technical rendering" (ibid. 7 and 126). Li said that the problems in the practice of "technical rendering" are related to the boundary between expert developers and recipients. When one party only has the authority to define the other party, the boundary is established by an unbalanced relationship (ibid. 7).

When developers "present a problem as a technical problem," they will identify the problem in a way that their expertise can solve the problem. The direct result of the simplification is that important aspects are shelved. Li Qiang believes that the political and economic structure is a fundamental aspect that is often overlooked by project plans. In fact, she believes that political and economic conditions (such as land loss and economic exploitation) have led to the debt burden of marginalized groups, which is critical to the conditions of villagers before, during and after development intervention. However, nature conservation projects have ignored these issues. Instead, developers choose to implement plans for alternative sources of income and improved agricultural technology (ibid.: 126-127).

Benefiting from the failure of the previous protection plan, the beneficiary's participation in the Sulawesi Central Highlands plan became the core of the KDP plan. Li

studied the basic principles and strategies of his participation process (ibid.: 231). Li concluded: "Participatory initiatives have failed to [...] empower the people, reduce poverty, and achieve "real" consultation" (ibid.: 277). This is due to insufficient participation in nature conservation and KDP programs.

In the first case, the villagers' demands for justice were recorded but not recognized in the action plan (ibid. 228-229). As far as KDP is concerned, it continues to build around the same core restrictions that clearly exist in nature protection design, and marginalized groups cannot use policies or decision-making procedures (ibid.: 273-278).

In addition, Li also described other aspects. Developers cooperate with each other and rely on local governments to avoid focusing on inequality and poverty related to government affairs (ibid.: 275). KDP's suggestion is shocking. Even though they know that the government is involved in land disputes and oppress local people, they believe that it is vital that state officials participate in peacekeeping forces in land conflicts (ibid.): 256-257, 264). In addition, on the other hand, it has to do with the power contained in the relationship between the developer and the developer. According to Li, this is extremely unequal.

Therefore, it is important to enhance the understanding of the roles created in the development field and to find a strategy to decompose the hierarchical structure. There is actually no such reflection in the program. In this way, participatory methods with limited actual distribution of beneficiaries can be used in development interventions. The actors who advocated the KDP project responded to Lee's criticism. He emphasized that the progress made in increasing the influence of marginalized groups is constructive. Therefore, more influential positive changes will spread like ripples to "create higher expectations and give social groups more demands on donors and their governments in the future" (Carothers, De Gramont. 2013: 132) . Li emphasized the same mechanism of action in another way. The villagers acted because they were dissatisfied with the insufficient income delivered by participatory projects. This claim shows that it is contrary to the causality proposed by KDP advocates.

Intervention has a positive impact on the space where people act on their behalf on the development arena. Instead, the lack of access in the proposed participatory space triggers actions to decide on themselves and how to improve their own living standards. In addition, participation-based development runs through all dimensions of power and requires a process of progress, especially in the complex environment of the development field. Perhaps what the plan advocates pointed out is that the development configuration is still shaping the concept of participation in theory and practice, so even if the influence is not complete, participation can still shine on a limited context. In addition, Lee Kuan Yew pointed out that the Democratic Party of Kosovo is aware of the fact that democracy and citizen participation in society are manifested through often painful and time-consuming processes.

She believes that their weak link is to exclude this kind of analysis from their project plans. A related issue is that Li Zekai recognizes that the process of citizen participation is a complex social struggle. However, when she was used as a development tool and method, her way of participation was not fully considered. She suggested that participation should be deepened, but the approach should be different from the one already adopted. The same reasoning exists in the program applying the participation method. This is how it will continue to evolve and will make further improvements based on the lessons learned from previous mistakes. On the contrary, Li concluded that it is necessary to structurally change the basis of development intervention and reduce the power hierarchy (state/citizen, developer/developed) in order to stop the vicious circle of contributing to the marginalization of the people. . All in all, in order to modify the application of the method of participation,

key positions such as Li act as catalysts or increase the equality of development experience. In the next part, this will be checked using the REDD+ program.

III. Discussion

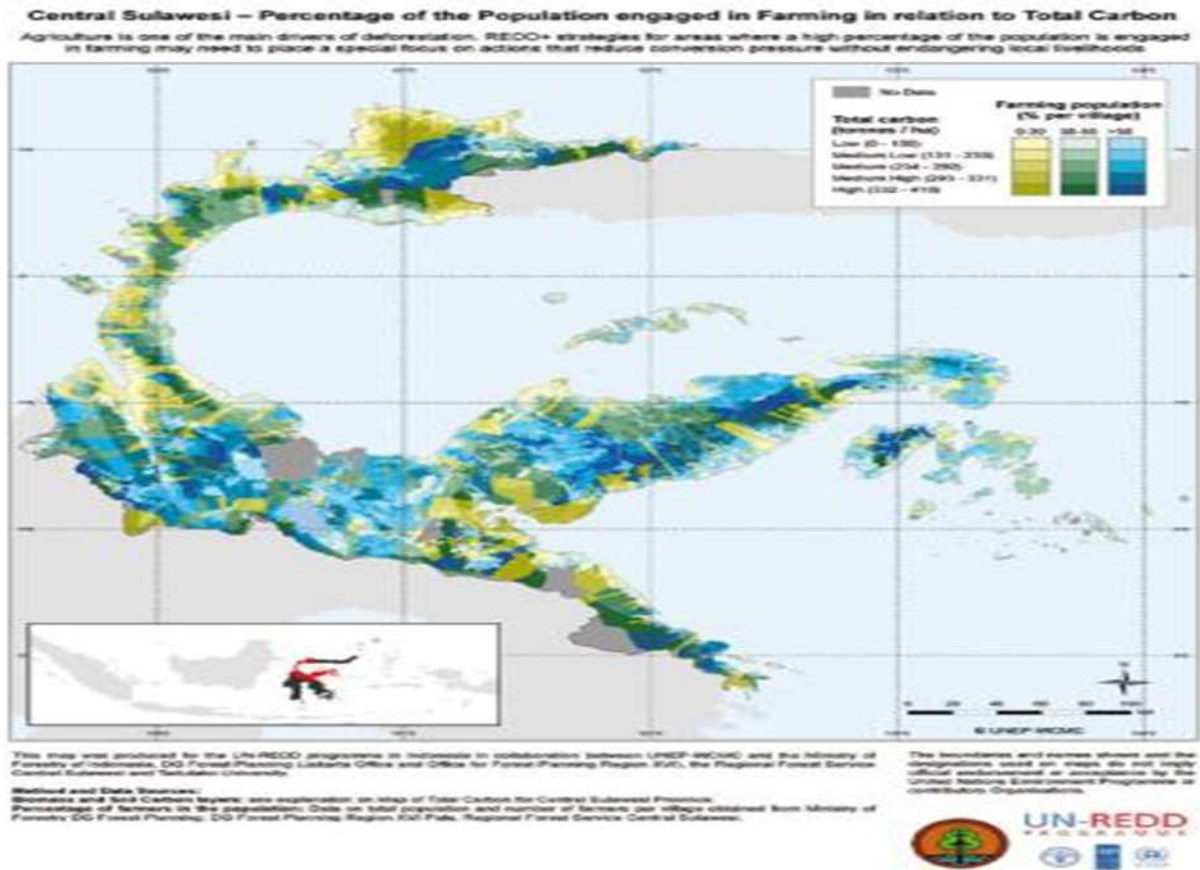
3.1 Empirical Analysis

This section is divided into two main areas, which analyze the solutions suggested in the REDD+ program. Substitution of livelihood sources and methods, and participation of villagers. These areas are part of the many benefits expected to be realized in the plan. The report believes that the implementation of the REDD+ strategy will lead to "increased forest job opportunities, livelihoods and income. REDD+ can also bring wider social benefits by clarifying land ownership, enhancing participation in decision-making and better governance" (Epple & Thorley, 2013). This shows that the plan's ambition is not only to compensate for the estimated negative effects of deforestation projects by compensating losses, but also to contribute to improving the well-being of forest-dependent communities by clarifying land legislation¹, participating in and improving income opportunities. These REDD+ solutions will be analyzed through a theoretical framework related to "technical rendering" and participation.

a. Livelihood Sources and Alternative Methods

The report assesses some of the risks that the plan has or will bring: It is expected that the livelihoods of people in forested areas will be affected by the restrictions set by the deforestation plan. In addition, the REDD+ initiative will address this risk by introducing alternative livelihood methods and sources (ibid.: 6). Tourism, the production of handicrafts, and the development of such things as rattan and honey extraction have less pressure on forest scarcity than wood afforestation, which is considered a prosperous income generation method (ibid.). According to the REDD+ report, the intensity has increased, although it has not reached deep into the forest area. Measures will be taken to "increase the yield of crops per hectare and turn them into higher profitable crops" (ibid: 7). A number of technological advancements have promoted the realization of these measures (see ibid: 6-10). As the core of the REDD+ agenda, agriculture will be advantageously placed on non-forest land.

¹According to Li's experience, the issue of land legislation related to land rights is one of the most important political and economic factors on the Central Sulawesi Plateau. In addition, the REDD+ report also mentions the issue of land use rights, which are of great significance in the tension between the interests of the environment and forest-dependent communities. In the REDD+ report on the legislative framework, the authors concluded that the results of the plan are directly related to "resolving competing interests in forest land" (Epple, Trumper & Reetz, 2013: 11).



(Afkar, Et al. 2013: 28)

One of the recommended methods for non-forest areas is agriculture and forestry. It is described that plantation plantations have a good impact on the environment and production returns of small farmers (ibid.: 13-15). In addition, the following is one of the spatial maps published in one of the REDD+ reports. The map shows the regional overview of the part of the population engaged in agricultural production. Space maps such as this are a way for development planners to consider based on local conditions to ensure that REDD + improvement measures are selected to maximize multiple benefits. Knowing more about the general economic activities of local people can further help assess the expected forest pressure and the benefits that REDD+ can bring. (Ibid.: 8). Part of the decision-making process of which plans to plan is based on factors related to the environment, population density and livelihoods. Together, these factors will indicate where and where new developments are most likely.

In addition, this setting is clearly related to the concept of "rendering technology". Although the technical solutions provided by REDD+ may be successful, how does the development intervention decision show. On the other hand, the development organization is also constrained to provide possible solutions. The results must be traceable. However, taking advantage of Li's questions on the development plan in the same area, the livelihood solutions proposed in the REDD+ report are similar to the protection and KDP plans in Li's research. The beneficiaries were initially described as partners in the intervention design process. However, after careful study of how to make decisions based on methods and priorities, there is almost no local participatory aspect. In addition, Li Shufu emphasized the danger, ignoring the actual complexity of the existing economic and political network with a large population. This happens when developers limit their understanding of technical

problems through the technical solutions they can deliver. According to Li's research, this is an important aspect of program failure: due to limited consistency and reflexivity, the implementation of the design is not responsive to the entire context. In the next section, qualitative participation will be further studied.

b. Participation of Local People

Participating in the report is to ensure the completion of REDD+ activities. The injustice is that communities that rely on forests lack room for participation in decision-making, and their marginalization affects planned products (Effendi et al., 2013: 24).

A REDD+ report claimed that marginalized groups should be included in forest policies and political procedures because they are greatly affected. According to the description, the reasons for their exclusion are related to the lack of "equipment, "sound" or the ability to fully participate" (ibid.: 25). This description can be associated with the concept of "rendering technology", and the difficulty of marginalization is solved by REDD+ developers. Programmers can help transport equipment and help strengthen the capabilities and voices of this vulnerable group. Villagers are portrayed as passive/powerless participants who need external expertise provided by the REDD+ initiative.

Providing free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) can solve the problem. FPIC is a framework that is based on the right of people to participate and approve decision-making before and during implementation (Ogle. 2012). The purpose of REDD+ developers using these measures is to ensure an understanding of the local community, the Cancun Agreement and the international human rights framework (ibid.: 6). In Central Sulawesi Province, the FPIC procedure was carried out in 2012: "As a result of negotiations, the forest management unit's original proposal for forest restoration has undergone major changes to meet the requirements of the villagers" (ibid.: 15). Both the plan advocates and villagers agreed on a few points.

However, the guidelines for conducting some REDD+ activities still seem to ignore the opinions of local people. In one of the reports, the developers outlined how they included input from relevant stakeholders in order to define important policy and legal issues. This was done through in-depth interviews and did not take into account the views of the villagers (Epple, Trumper & Reetz. 2013: 2). Even if it is claimed that the participation of the same group is essential to the development process, when the reporting method itself excludes the opinions of local residents, it cannot persuade the group at that level to participate in the implementation of the plan.

In the report, the importance of including local institutions is clearly linked to the success of the REDD+ program. According to the theoretical framework of participation, participation in decision-making and participation in the entire process (including the initial stage) is essential for well-founded participation (Li. 2008: 273-278). Using methods such as FPIC is one way for the plan to achieve its own participation goals. The weaknesses and limitations of FPIC have been considered and reflected to a certain extent. The way to reach further understandings and agreements with full agreement is

According to Olge's report on how to inform REDD+, as well as comments on management cooperation with government departments, it is necessary to be aware of the impact of the failure of power relations on the local area (Ogle.2012). The unbalanced power relationship between the state and citizens guides developers on how to interact with villagers. According to Li's participation point of view, this is a constructive part of getting participation, including government power.

However, the participatory constraints contained in the unbalanced relationship between developers and "beneficiaries" have not been reflected. Therefore, the analysis

believes that developers are experts, and the beneficiaries lack knowledge of the development environment. In short, Olge's report shows the potential of a platform for local people to develop and implement procedures. According to Li's conclusion, the possibility of actual participation will increase, thereby reducing the achievements of REDD+.

IV. Conclusion

Taking into account the participation process, the REDD+ report was released in 2013, about ten years after KDP's planned activities, and Secretary Li evaluated this. In relation to the development of development configuration concepts and methods, during this decade, the partnership process should become more sensitive to inclusiveness at the local level. According to research reports, such revolutionary development has not yet occurred. Even in the decision-making and planning stages, the participation of the Central Sulawesi people is considered important

The FPIC framework is currently within the scope of REDD+, which is a central tool to enable villagers to participate and invest more in these initial stages. FPIC reached an agreement and reached a compromise between the parties. Nevertheless, the existing power structure encountered in development has not been reflected, which helps to shape the villagers within the framework of the plan. In addition, this is in line with Li's conclusion that the theory of participation will continue to come from the heart when it ignores its own self-positioning and allows developers to become experts. If the method does not include full translation into strategy, then rooted in local knowledge will produce hollow echoes. In addition, it is proposed that solutions to ensure the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities are firmly incorporated into the local people's own agenda and participation, rather than being forced or pressured by external intervention.

However, in the proposed solutions, few consider how to solve or try to make the solutions consistent with the villagers. They can provide external skills for forest management and agriculture and bring prosperity. In this sense, technical solutions are mainly proposed to maintain fairness, and villagers' abilities need to be enhanced or rebuilt to adapt to the participant's model. When it comes to the principles and strategies of the plan, you can find the similarities between the program in Li's book and the REDD+ program. Since the participatory method used is irregular in connection with the local level, the method based on reflexivity may break the off-track trend and enhance qualitative participation. Reflexivity will be interesting for further research on the actual functions and results of the REDD+ participatory approach.

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