Abstract

In line with the democratization process, some environmental actions rapidly occurred in Indonesia. The actions was not only initiated by environmental organizations, but also was sounded by local communities. One of these cases is the environmental movement in Batu Town. This movement is fully constructed by collaborative workings between community organizations and NGOs. The workings are designed to gain movement agendas, namely: to reject the construction of hotel in the area surrounding water source. The environment movement shows the workings of communities that worked inside communities (bonding functions) and NGO figures worked outside communities (bridging functions). This research explains about the emergence of collaborative workings, the involved actors, the forms of collaborative workings, and the shortcomings of the workings.

Key words: social movement; collaborative working; and environmental movement.

1. Introduction

Nowadays, environmental issues are voiced by environmental activists and local communities. The increasing of community care to the environmental problem pushes the courage of community to initiate the objections of development/construction that were perceived as to destruct the surrounding environment.

In Indonesia, some cases can be written as the followings: the opposing of community toward the operation of PT Inti Indorayon Utama (IIU) in Toba Samosir, Sumatera. Then, in Pati and Rembang Regencies, surrounding communities protested the establishing of Cement Factory. In two regencies, the farmers organize themselves and oppose to the corporation. Until this paper is written, the opposing movement is still executed. Basically, negative potentials and risks stimulated the surrounding community to initiate the movement. Whether the negative impacts occurred or potentially occurred that triggered community to object the development. These community-based movements were stronger because they made alliance with community based organizations and local/national NGOs.

The courage of communities to initiate the movement had strong relationship with the democratization in Indonesia. The political process facilitates many freedoms for community to express their aspirations. The freedom space can be optimized by both community based organization and civil society organization for strengthening the community force.

However, the democratic spaces are not the decisive condition. It is not automatic that the environmental problems will determine the emergence of the opposing movement. Although there is a project that gives negative impact to the communities, the movement does not emerge.
There are many factors and one of them is less synchronized the internal condition of community, the strong intervention of outsiders, and the weak movement basis. Besides, the collaborative groups get failed to build some opposing issues and finally, the expected aims break before the movement ends.

Related to the background, community-based movement that struggle for Gemulo Water Source in Bulukerto Village and is executed by the figures in Batu Town is an interesting phenomenon because there is a collaborative working between community-based organizations and non-governmental organizations. This kind of work succeeds to initiate and to strengthen the community objection toward the construction of new hotel that potentially results in negative impacts for water source.

The movement should deal with the hard challenges, namely: first, Batu local government is reluctant to annul the hotel license. Second, as a consequence of the actions that were initiated by FMPMA, the figure of the organization was prosecuted by the hotel investor civilly and criminally. The hotel investor reported the action of FMPMA as violating the law.

By organizing and empowering their resources, both NGOs and local communities create the collaborative works. The collaborative here refers to Gray’s definition (1985), namely: two or more stakeholders who solve a set of problems that are impossible to solve individually. In similar idea, Salin and Chavez (1995) states that collaboration has three characteristics, namely: 1). power sharing, 2). collective responsibility of their actions and subsequent outcomes from those actions (Steven E. Daniels and Gregg B. Walker, 2001: 57).

In Batu Town case, the collaborative works show the ability of community to deal with all challenges and disturbances. Moreover, from this collaborative working, three outputs are resulted, namely: 1). the movement’s demands are strongly sounded, 2). the movement sustains, and 3). Social Learning develops among the Figures of Movement. It can be said that this community and social network-based movement is compared to the previous movements that emerged in Batu Town, has long duration. This paper is going to explain the collaborative working in the advocating activities related to the salvage the environment.

Based on the above background, this paper will explain about: how is the emergence of the collaborative working? Who are the actors? What are the forms and results of the collaborative working? Then, what are the problems of the collaborative working?

2. Material and Methods

2.1 Structure

a. In first point, the research will elaborate the discourse of environment movement in academic literature, especially in environmental sociology. Then, this review would be utilized for analyzing the environmental movement in Batu Town context. Therefore, previously, the description of Batu Town would be explained as a setting of research. The next is the description of chronology of environmental conflict. This description is important because it triggered the social movement. Then, communities (Bumiaji and Sidomulyo Villages and Cangar Sub Villages) initiated a new organization for facilitating the movement.

b. The organization had the distinctive characteristic than both community based organizations and non government organizations. Two characters of the organization are no symbol of the supporting organizations and each person who are active inside should work on behalf of the
interest of new organization. Then, the following point was the descriptions of the actors who participate in the collaborative workings. They are actors coming from community and actors coming NGOs.

c. The third point is to describe the forms of collaborative workings from the initiating stage to the development stage. The creative actions of this movement are initiating protest, making frame of issue, pressuring the decision makers, responding the litigation process, and the institutionalization of environmental movement. In pressuring decision makers, for instance, many tactics and strategies, such as: conducting demonstration, making report, responding action, and making alliance are executed in collaborative workings.

d. This writing will be closed by the effects of the workings, namely: the exchange of resources, the development of social learning and the emergence of some unintended consequences.

2.1 Research Design

The kind of research that is utilized in this writing is qualitative method with ethnography approach Stated by Le Compte and Schensul (in Emzir, 2010). The techniques of collecting data are interview, observation, and document studies. The subject of research is all environmental activists who are active in FMPMA (Forum Masyarakat Penyelamatan Mata Air). Meanwhile the sampling in this research is purposive sampling in which the subjects were chosen based on their experience and knowledge related to the research focus.

3. Data and findings

3.1. The environmental movement in batu town

In detail, the description of the dynamic of conflict and environmental movement can be explained as the followings:

3.1.1. The Chronology of Movement

The plan of the hotel construction was heard by some figures in Cangar Sub Vilage, Bulukerto Village. Then, they looked for the accurate information about the plan. Then, the figures established a simple organization of which name was AMSU (Aliansi Masyarakat Sumber Umbulan). Afterwards, they looked for information about the risks of the construction toward the existence of Gemulo Water Source.

Beside the above anxieties, the figures of AMSU questioned the socialization process that according to them was unfair. Beside the material of socialization was only brief information, the invited people in the meeting of the hotel investor were people who would not get impacts directly of hotel construction. Finally, with the director of Pusaka Foundation, the figures of AMSU sent some letters and conducted lobbies to Government Institutions. AMSU demanded that the hotel construction was halted. Then, for extending the movement, the figures of AMSU lobbied the neighboring villages for attracting the alliance as much as they can. Finally, some neighboring villages joined the movement. Also, because of the initiative of HIPPAM Bumiaji Village, the first meeting between AMSU and the neighboring villages was conducted.
In the meeting, the figures of NGO concerning on environmental issue, democracy, and corruption attended. Two NGOs that attended the meeting were MCW and WALHI. In the meeting, the participants agreed the first activity that would be executed, namely: meeting with the local House of Representative.

The first meeting with the local House of Representative agreed that the hotel construction should be halted. The excavator in the location should be moved out. After the visit the figures of the movement and they assured that there was no construction, the figures conducted a meeting in HIPPMAM Bumiaji Office. In this meeting, the participants agreed to establish new organization that would facilitate the works of the movement. Finally, they established FMPMA as the organization that was alliance of the figures of villages and the figures of NGOs. FMPMA was also the replacement of AMSU. Then, FMPMA succeeded in initiating the public discussion, the gathering of coin, and the second meeting with the House. The meeting with the House resulted in the decision in order to halt the hotel construction.

In this stage, by supports of four villages, FMPMA initiated and executed many maneuvers, such as: the mass gatherings, demonstrations, lobbies, etc. Finally, after two demonstrations, Batu Town Major was lobbied by the figures of FMPMA, then, Batu Town Major signed the statement letter. On May 3, 2012, the Mayor signed the statement letter of which content was the annulment of hotel license. This occurrence was witnessed by thousand masses coming from three villages. The figures of FMPMA were relieved because they thought that the movement ended.

However, one month after the signing of the statement letter, there was no execution of the statement letter. It means that the decision of the Mayor would not be executed. Reacting to the situation, the figures of FMPMA lobbied and pushed the government officials. Besides, the construction of hotel was not halted.

Seeing the construction in the hotel location, the figures of FMPMA worried. Then, they initiated the pressures to the government. After negotiation was conducted between the Head of License Office and the figures of FMPMA, the meeting would be conducted in the hotel location, on January 31, 2013. Then, after listening the unclear decision of the Head of License Office, the mass of FMPMA initiated spontaneously the moving of stone in hotel location.

Then, FMPMA reported the case to the Independent State Institutions. The first institution that was contacted was KOMNAS HAM. Then, when the figures of FMPMA found malpractice in the hotel license process, FMPMA reported this case to Indonesian Ombudsmen Commission. The third report was to the Ministry of Environment. For the third report, the process was different from the two previous reports because the initiation came from Indonesian House of Representative, Totok Daryanto, SE. It was at the same time as the general election in Indonesia and he was sympathetic with the environment.

While waiting for the execution of the Major’s letter statement, the hotel investor kept on construction the hotel. This phenomenon stimulated the strong reaction of FMPMA. In the perspective of FMPMA figures, the hotel investor was prohibited to construct the hotel while the mediation process was in ongoing process. Finally, the third massive demonstration was executed in front of the Major Office. The demonstration succeeded in pressing the Major to make a decree of which content was to halt the hotel construction. Also, after the demonstration, the Major invited the figures of FMPMA in order to negotiate the conserved area in Gemulo Water Source.

In line with the lobby and negotiation between FMPMA with the Major, the recommendation of the Ministry of Environment was published. Then, after the figures of
FMPMA visited the office of Indonesian Ombudsman Commission in Jakarta, the recommendation from this office was published. Then, the last recommendation was published by Komnas HAM.

The essence of recommendation of KLH is to have the hotel investor complete the environmental license. Meanwhile, the recommendation of KOI stated that there was maladministration in the license process of hotel construction. Furthermore, there were similarities among the recommendations, namely: all had the construction of the hotel halted.

When FMPMA waited for the execution of recommendation and the decree of local secretary, the hotel investor reported the actions of FMPMA in the location of hotel. This legal process is called the criminal case. FMPMA were accused of damaging and stealing the hotel properties.

Besides, the hotel investor registered its prosecution toward the central figure of FMPMA, H.Rudi in the State Court, Malang Town. Finally, FMPMA dealt with the prosecution. In other words, the conflict of hotel construction was solved in the trials or legal mechanism. This legal process needed nine months and finally, FMPMA won that the judge rejected the prosecution of the hotel investor.

After the prosecution was rejected by the State Court, Malang Town, the hotel investor appealed in the Higher Court, East Java, Surabaya. Similar verdict to the State Court, Malang Town, the Higher Court, East Java decided the similar verdict. It can be said that two courts rejected the prosecution of the hotel. Afterwards, the hotel investor appealed to the Supreme Court, the highest Court in Indonesia.

3.1.2. Fmpma As A Place For Collaborative Work

For salvaging the annulment of hotel license, the initial figures who thought about the negative risks of the hotel construction established the opposing movement. Then, AMSU (Aliansi Masyarakat Sumber Umbulan) was established. AMSU was only an organization of which base was Cangar Sub Village. The aims of organization were simple and its region was limited. Then, AMSU was replaced by FMPMA (Forum Masyarakat Peduli Mata Air/The Forum of Community Concerning on Water Source).

Different from AMSU, FMPMA was initiated by the figures of communities, the figures of community-based organization, and the figures of NGOs. Some NGOs that participated in the movement were Yayasan Pusaka, LSM Konservasi Brantas, MCW, and WALHI. FMPMA is not a formal organization that has complete organizational structure and programs, but it is a forum to facilitate the rejecting activities and actions toward the hotel construction. Therefore, the works of FMPMA are oriented to the pressures toward decision makers. Consequently, the works of FMPMA are demonstrations, lobbies, sending letters, and warnings.

The collaborative working does not show the identities respectively. In fact, both the character of community and social network collaborate one another. When the figures of community conducted the particular rituals and community activities, the figures of NGOs participated. On the contrary, when the figures of NGOs initiated the particular activities, the figures of community involved.
3.1.3. The Collaborating Actors

The main aim of collaborating actors is facilitating the works of FMPMA in rejecting the hotel construction. In the first, the aim of collaboration was just for short term; then, after the social network extends, the aim was widened. In detail, some actors who participate in collaborative workings are:

3.1.3.1. NGO (Non Governmental Organization)

a. Yayasan Pusaka (Pusaka Foundation)
   Pusaka Foundation is the first NGO that joined the movement because the figures of AMSU coming from Cangar Sub Village contacted him. Because of the background of this director is an activist of NGO and retired Batu Town Official, the figures of AMSU consulted with him. Finally, the figures of FMPMA lobbied him and requested him to supervise the movement.

b. Malang Corruption Watch (MCW)
   Although MCW concerns on the corruption issue, this NGO was ready to join and played some important roles in the movement. Lutfi Jayadi, a senior activist of MCW, was sympathetic with the spirit of the figures of the movement. The motivation was because this NGO is accustomed to initiate the community organization. Besides, MCW realized that the corruption phenomena could not be lost from the behavior of local government.

c. Konservasi Brantas
   The director of this NGO joined the movement because he was sympathetic with the seriousness and courage of the figures of movement. Therefore, this NGO supplied information about Batu Government and facilitated the functions of publication of the movement via face book and blog.

d. Wahana Lingkungan Hidup (Indonesian Forum On Environment)
   This NGO joined the movement because the working area of this NGO is environmental issue. The involvement of this NGO is interesting because all branches of this NGO involve. The kind of involvement is not only consultation, but also facilitating many field works of the movement. Besides, the activists continually teach learning, advocating skills, and field knowledge.

   The participations of NGOs succeed in developing advocating works that sound the environmental issue in public and gathered the supports from some organizations. However, not all NGOs supervise the movement in all stages. When FMPMA dealt with the prosecution of the hotel investor, both Yayasan Pusaka and Konservasi Brantas had been in active.

3.1.3.2. CBOs (Community-based Organizations)

a. HIPPAM Cangar Sub Village
   The participation of this water organization is because this organization has interest to keep the sustainability of Gemulo Water Source. The committees and members of HIPPAM are the users of Gemulo Water Source. The participations of the committees of this organization are to send masses and logistic assistances.
b. HIPPAM Bumiaji Village

Similar to the above water organization, HIPPAM Bumiaji Village has the interest to keep the sustainability of Gemulo Water Source because three sub villages in this village are the users of Gemulo Water Source. However, the involvement of this organization is because of the lobby of the figures of Cangar Sub Villages. The committees of this organization contribute many resources in the movement, such as: the sending of mass and donating money and logistic.

c. HIPPAM Tonggolari Sidomulyo Village

The involvement of this water organization is because of its interest to keep Gemulo Water Source. Similar to the aforementioned water organizations, the population of Tonggolari Sub Village utilizes Gemulo Water Source. However, it is different from the stance of the previous organizations; the involvement of this organization was not fully out spoken.

3.1.4. The Forms Of Collaborative Work

The collaborative workings are executed by FMPMA since the emergence of the movement until FMPMA deal with the prosecution of hotel investor. The collaborative workings are executed in all stages of movement and it can be explained as the followings:

3.1.4.1. Initiating Stage

The initiating stage is signed by the establishment of FMPMA. In the first meeting, all actors of collaborative working agreed the name and positions of this organization. The committee of FMPMA was taken from the figures of FMPMA. Besides, FMPMA discussed the initial strategy to voice the demands.

3.1.4.2. The Framing of Issues Stage

All components of movement create the issues that should be struggled in the movement. WALHI, for instance, sounds the right of surrounding community and the salvage of water source as the community participations. WALHI also support the people movement in the middle of many ecological disasters in Indonesia. Therefore, “the environmental struggler” is a shared construction between the figures of community and NGOs. Based on Article 66, the Regulations Number 32 concerning on the Protection and Management of environment, WALHI strongly stated that the environmental struggler could not be prosecuted civilly and criminally.

3.1.4.3. The Stage of Pressing the Decision Makers

The intended decision makers are Local Government and local House of Representative. To local government, FMPMA demanded in order that the hotel license is annulled and to local House of Representative, FMPMA declared its stance to reject the construction of the hotel. Based on local knowledge, FMPMA worried that the hotel construction would result in the negative impacts for the existence of Gemulo Water Source. Two issues that are always sounded by FMPMA is the halting of hotel construction and the execution of the recommendations.
3.1.4.4. Meetings and Gatherings

The intended meetings are the informal gathering inside FMPMA and formal meeting with outsiders. The informal gatherings aim to initiate the opposing actions. In these meetings also all participants have a right to state their ideas. Also, the aim of meeting is to plan strategies and to respond to the new development. The discussed strategies are to map who alliances and enemies, also how to deal with the enemies. Demonstrations, for example, are agreed in the meetings. Meanwhile, the meetings were conducted when FMPMA negotiated with Batu Town Government and took a part in the mediation process with the independent State Institutions.

3.1.4.5. Lobbies

In this context FMPMA decide who and whom are lobbied. The tasks are executed both by the consultants and the figures of community. The figures of community lobbied the figures of the neighboring villages and the local figures in Batu. Meanwhile, the lobbies are executed by the figures of NGO outside the community. The level of lobby is not local, but regional and national levels.

One of lobbies was to send a letter as a case report to the independent State Institutions concerning on the issues, such as: environmental and human rights, and public policy. Besides, all components of movement responded to the situation. They sent some warning letters for local government, the House of Representative, and universities.

3.1.4.6. Demonstrations

During the movement was executed, the demonstrations were conducted three times. The demonstrations voiced the execution of the recommendations. For conducting them, the figures of community prepared by optimizing the existing social institutions in the village. Meanwhile, the figures of NGOs facilitated and informed the activities to the media. Sometimes, they executed agendas in the field. When the representatives of FMPMA negotiated and lobbied the Major, sometimes the figures of NGOs accompanied them. Also, in the demonstration, both the figures of community and NGOs made oration altogether and executed legal supervision.

3.1.4.7. Litigation Stage

The intended litigation is FMPMA inevitably deal with the prosecution of the hotel investor. There are two law areas, namely: the criminal and civil prosecution. The criminal prosecution is signed by the calls of police to the figures of FMPMA. The civil prosecution is signed by the trials in the Court, Malang Town, East Java, and Supreme Court. The prosecutions are the important agenda of litigation after local government and the hotel investor challenged the figures of FMPMA to prosecute the hotel license in the Court. In fact, FMPMA had never responded to the challenges. The consideration was the legal process that needed long time and there is no guarantee that FMPMA would win the Court. However, after the hotel investor prosecuted the figure of FMPMA, inevitably all figures should deal with this legal process. They worked hard such as: preparing many data that are needed in the trials and chose the expert and case witnesses.
3.1.4.8. The Regeneration of Environmental Movement Stage

While dealing with the criminalization and the civil prosecution of the hotel investor, FMPMA initiated the empowering activities for the Youths of Cangar sub Village, Bulukerto Village. By new organization (Nawakalam Gemulo), FMPMA does not only execute the opposing actions, but also initiates the empowerment of the youths and campaign environment. The youths participate in discussion and organizational activities that make their thinking sharp.

4. Result and Discussion

4.1. The Basis of Collaborative Work: the Similar Perception and Interests

The collaborative work was formed by the similar fundamental values of actors of the movement. The community interest, for instance, is the salvage of Gemulo Water Source in which communities depend on the water both for farming and drinking. Meanwhile, values and interests of NGO are a guarantee of community to fulfill their right of good and healthy environment. Besides, NGOs expected that communities have power to criticize government policies that violate the regulations.

4.2. The Success of Collaborative Working; The Resource Exchange and The Practice of Social Learning

The collaborative working develops because there is an exchange of resources among the actors of movement. They develop and optimize resources, such as: knowledge, experience, skills, financing assistance, and social network. Although the kinds of resources are quite similar, the scope of resources is different. The resources of community are limited in the community area only. Meanwhile, the area of NGO activists includes the area outside the community.

The success of collaborative works is because all actors are ready to involve in social learning. They build the similar perception, communicate their differences, and dealt with the conflicts and problems. Then, they fully involved in formal/informal activities of FMPMA. The materials of social learning are to initiate, to develop, and to institutionalize the movement. To initiate refers to equipping, advocating and administration skills for the primary figures of FMPMA. Then, to developing the movement refers to invite alliance, to lobby the decision makers, and to publish the movement issues.

4.3. The Problems of Collaborative Works

The intended problems can be viewed by process and result. Process refers to the contra-productive behaviors of the figures of FMPMA that are disadvantageous for internal organization or for the existence of FMPMA in local level.

One of contra-productive behaviors are FMPMA could not anticipate the actions that are potentially prosecuted by hotel investor, and then this organization should deal with the criminal and civil cases. Also, FMPMA get failed to lobby many figures of the neighboring villages and the members of local House of Representative.

Related to the temporary results, all demands of FMPMA had been fully executed by Batu Town Government. Although the hotel construction had been halted, the hotel license had not
been annulled. Also, the status of the recommendations is still unclear; there is no execution and punishment.

Related to the supervising process, the model still leaves the shortcomings. The increasing participation of the consultants causes the decreasing participation of the figures of community. The consultants concentrate more on one village and pay less attention to other villages. Let alone, when FMPMA deal with the legal case, there is no activity that can be executed by the figures of community. As a consequence, the togetherness of FMPMA decreases.

5. Conclusion

FMPMA succeed in initiating and developing the collaborative workings for opposing the hotel construction. This success is because the figures of the movement have the similar perception and interest. Also, the exchange of resources and the practice of social learning occur. However, there are still some problems, namely not all demands of movement are successfully executed and the supervision still leaves some shortcomings especially related to the community participations.

6. References