



Collaborative Governance to Strengthen Synergy of Village Governance Planning in the Management of Peatland Based on Green Economy in Jambi Province

Muhammad Lukman Hakim^(✉), Indah Dwi Qurbani, Muhammad Arif Kamal, M. Abdi Dzil Ikhrum W, and Medea Rahmadhani Utomo

Universitas Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia
em.lukman79@ub.ac.id

Abstract. In the current democratic era, the government is required to be open and involve the public or the private sector in various aspects, including program planning and policy formation. This also applies to the village government in planning and forming a policy. This aspect of involving the public and the private sector in policy formation is referred to as collaborative governance. In this study, problems regarding peatland management in Jambi Province will be discussed which have not involved various stakeholders in formulating policies and planning. Synergy between stakeholders in the framework of collaborative governance is something that must be done to accommodate the various aspirations of these stakeholders. This study uses a qualitative method to look at various phenomena that exist in the community related to peatland management in Jambi Province. In this study, it was found that many villages do not yet have a collaborative synergy program between stakeholder actors, therefore collaborative governance mechanisms must be carried out to build synergy in planning village governance as an effort to manage green economy-based peatlands.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance · Green Economy · Peatlands

1 Introduction

As a democratic legal state, the involvement of the community and various parties involved in a program design is an absolute thing that must be fulfilled. In this context, every community that is directly or indirectly affected has the right to be involved in every government agenda. Good participation will certainly produce policy products that are in accordance with the wishes of the community.

The formation of policy products that can solve problems in society can only be done if the community and every stakeholder are directly involved in the process of forming the policy. This is because policy makers will not know the real needs of the community and stakeholders if they do not carry out the aspect of participation in the formation of policy products.

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Y. A. Yusran et al. (Eds.): BIC 2022, AEBMR 235, pp. 26–32, 2023.

https://doi.org/10.2991/978-94-6463-140-1_4

In line with this, Pretty and Guijt stated that the participatory approach must start through people who know directly related to their life system to be able to develop themselves. The participatory approach must be able to conduct an assessment and development of participants so that it can be known exactly what is needed [1].

This participatory paradigm must be applied to everyone so that the important agenda in the context of nation building can run well, especially in the environmental aspect. The environment is a very important aspect in life, so it must be very extra in involving community involvement in it. Environmental aspects cannot even only have an impact on a region, but can have an impact on one world.

This is because environmental aspects if not managed properly will only result in environmental damage and can have an impact on other areas. An example is global warming as a result of the greenhouse effect. It is conceivable that tree cutting in Indonesia can cause global warming to the European continent. Even Singapore has been a victim because smoke from forest fires in Jambi Province reached Singapore [2].

One of the forest fires in Jambi was caused by intentional burning in peatlands for land clearing [3]. This certainly shows a lack of awareness of the environment so that it has a broad impact on the community. The occurrence of this intentional land burning in addition to the fault of the irresponsibility of the perpetrators, also occurs because of the synergy that is not established between the various parties concerned.

In addition to the government and provincial governments, village governments also have a responsibility to maintain the use of peatlands by outsiders. With the proactive role of the village government, the use of peatland can be in accordance with its designation. This proactive role can be carried out through the formation of policies at the village level together with other parties related to the use of peatlands.

This is a form of collaborative government implementation as an effort to optimize the existing democratization. The form of participation that is carried out is a form of voluntary contributions from the community in an activity, then the increased sensitivity of the community to a problem, this will certainly increase the activity of the community and other parties to overcome this problem.

Strengthening village governance through collaborative governance is needed to strengthen planning aspects related to the use of peatlands. Collaborative governance in peatland management can increase the synergy of various parties so that land misuse or actions that harm many people can be minimized. That way, planning is not only carried out by the village government and the community but also by various parties related to the use of peatlands such as entrepreneurs.

Collaborative governance is a manifestation of a participatory approach. Through a participatory approach, there are at least two paradigms behind it, namely the first participatory approach is carried out to build people's mindsets and attitudes, as well as the values that exist in a community group, while the second paradigm is related to efforts to ask for feedback. back to the draft policy product that is being discussed [4].

This participatory approach is carried out not only at the country level, but also at the village level. Of course, in the context of the village, the culture of the village community that is more familiar with deliberation will facilitate the participation process. With the awareness to participate in a policy product design, the targets of development will be more easily achieved [5].

However, the current situation is that there are various villages in Jambi Province, namely the village of Remau Baku Tuo, Air Hitam Laut, simoang, the town of Kandis Dendang, bakti ideal, Tanjung Pasir, Margo Harmoni, Sungai Kayu Aro, Blooming Teak, Sungai Jering, Pasar Monday, Sungai Pampang., the Serindit River, the Raya River, the Session Ditch, and the Pulai Raya Bay have not been well optimized. Even in some villages there is no strong synergy from various parties.

On the other hand, this situation also shows that collaborative governance is not optimal in various villages. In fact, if collaborative governance is carried out, it will optimize the Village Government to manage peatlands, especially in the aspect of future peat management planning. Therefore, in this study, the concept of collaborative governance will be discussed to strengthen synergy in village governance planning to support green economy-based peat protection ecosystems in Jambi Province.

2 Method

This study uses qualitative research methods by analyzing various phenomena that exist in the community related to collaborative governance and peatland management in Jambi Province.

3 Results And Discussion

3.1 Collaborative Governance Concept

The use of governance diction in the concept of collaborative governance according to Leach and Percy Smith refers to the meaning to fuse between the government and the governed. The government is considered an active part of the state, while the governed, namely the community, is a passive part of the state. Therefore, the use of governance diction is closely related to the fusion between the government and the community, in other words that the community can be part of the government in designing policies. While the meaning of government has a very political meaning, it only means that the state is run by the government as an active service and the rest are passive parties [6].

The shift in meaning from a government that is rigid to a more flexible government shows the progress of the good governance paradigm. With the concept of collaborative governance, community participation will be strengthened. Apart from the community, private sector participation will also increase in policy formation. Three elements in collaborative governance, namely the government, the private sector, and the community are very influential factors in the administration of government. In this way, the government will no longer be the sole actor in the aspect of policy formation.

Collaborative governance also changes the perspective of the private sector and the public in viewing a policy. The private sector is encouraged not to always be profit oriented and the public is no longer a passive actor in the administration of the state which only carries out all the provisions of the regulations made by the Government. This aspect of collaborative governance is carried out by optimizing the planning aspect. Currently, there are various countries that have optimized the collaborative planning aspect in dealing with various existing cases [7].

The implementation of cooperation between various parties through the administration of the government is one of the efforts and responses of the government in the activities of handling public problems. Collaborative governance has various different meanings, Ansel and Gash define collaborative governance, namely [8]:

“Collaborative governance is therefore a type of governance in which public and private actor work collectively in distinctive way, using particular processes, to establish laws and rules for the provision of public goods... A governing arrangement where one or more public agencies directly engage non-state stakeholders in a collective decision-making process that is formal, consensus-oriented, and deliberative and that aims to make or implement public policy or manage public programs or assets”

Collaborative governance in Ansell and Gash has several variables that can assess a government running collaboratively, namely the first is the initial conditions which are the background of the implementation of collaborative governance. This initial condition must meet 3 conditions, namely, there is an imbalance of resources and knowledge between collaboration actors, there must be clear incentives and collaboration, and there is a fear of conflict if collaboration is carried out.

The next variable is related to institutional design, namely by looking at the possibility of collaboration between institutions. This institutional design must ensure the openness of the policy formation process. The next variable is facilitative leadership, this variable is related to the existence of parties who can lead the course of the communication forum so as to prevent problems that will arise later.

The collaboration process in collaborative governance is carried out in several ways, namely building trust between collaboration participants, then building joint commitments, sharing understanding of the mission and existing problems, then there are intermediate outcomes that are related to the strategy used to achieve the initial target, and finally the process is carried out. direct dialogue with various parties.

3.2 Regulations Regarding Collaborative Governance in Indonesia

The rules regarding collaborative governance can be seen in Article 5 of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation, namely the principle of openness. The principle of openness means that in the formation of laws and regulations, starting from planning, drafting, discussing, ratifying or determining, and enacting laws, they are transparent and open. Thus, all levels of society have the widest opportunity to provide input in the formation of laws and regulations.

Openness in the formation of regulations means involving various parties to formulate a policy. In this case the formulation of a policy must involve related parties such as the community and people who have an impact on the formation of a regulation. The principle of openness describes a government that prioritizes the interests of the people rather than the interests of certain parties.

The collaborative process in the formation of regulations is also an important aspect considering that the passage of regulations must also be followed by the obedience of various parties to the rules that have been passed. There are four requirements of a good

regulation that can be enforced effectively, namely the existence of a preliminary survey, good communication, acceptance from the community, and good law enforcement mechanisms.

The application of the principle of openness in the formation of regulations focuses on a collaborative process with the community on the problems that are being formulated. The community can actively collaborate to submit various views and opinions on a problem that is being formulated together with its solution.

The application of the aspect of openness in the formation of regulations, for example, is carried out through socialization to take various views from the community, or collecting answers using questionnaires, and it can also be done by holding focus group discussions. This can be a forum for hearings in conveying aspirations [9].

The rules regarding collaborative governance can also be seen in Article 10 of Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration relating to the General Principles of Good Governance (AUPB). One of the principles contained in the AUPB is the principle of openness which in the law is defined as the principle of serving the community to gain access and obtain correct, honest and non-discriminatory information in the administration of government while still paying attention to the protection of the rights of individuals, groups and communities, and state secrets.

The transparency in the article does not specifically say involving the community in the policy process, but rather opens the widest possible information to the public. In this case, of course, the principle of openness must be interpreted as a principle that opens up opportunities for the public to intervene in supervising the government. Not only that, of course the private sector also plays a role in supervising the state through the principle of openness.

3.3 Collaborative Governance to Strengthen Synergy in Village Governance Planning in Peatland Management

The synergy that must be built in collaborative governance related to peatland management is between the Village Head, the private sector, and the community. These three parties are very important elements in the management of peatlands in the village. Planning between the three can be useful for unifying the perception of the green economy that must be applied by the private sector as business actors.

This collaborative governance can be done by building a perception of a good environmental ecosystem so that the use of peatlands carried out by the private sector can be carried out properly without harming the village community. This collaborative governance can be done in various ways, such as planning in making village regulations with related parties.

This collaborative process becomes very important in the implementation of green economy-based peatland management given the differences in perceptions and interests between the private sector and the community. This unification of perceptions is then poured into a village planning document or Village Medium-Term Development Plan as a form of commitment and actualization of green economy-based peatland management.

In moving towards policy implementation, planning becomes very important and fundamental. This is because it is through planning that it is possible to measure how far the program will run. According to Robbins and Coulter that planning is a process that

starts from setting organizational goals, determining strategies for achieving organizational goals as a whole, and formulating a comprehensive planning system to integrate and coordinate all organizational work to achieve organizational goals [10].

Strengthening cooperation through synergy between village governments, communities and the private sector in Jambi Province in dealing with peatland management problems can greatly benefit all three. The synergy between the three is emphasized by issuing village regulations that are designed together according to the needs of the three, in line with that this synergy will be realized through planning for future governance strategies to strengthen the peatland ecosystem in Jambi Province.

The collaboration process can be realized by starting with analyzing the problems that are being faced by the community, then forming a participatory institutional design so that all stakeholders can take part in the forum in a transparent manner. For the facilitative leadership stage, it is led by the Village Government as the authorized party in making Village Regulations and Village Medium-Term Development Plans.

To carry out a technical collaboration process, all three must have trust in one another so that a mutual commitment can be built. In this case, business actors as people who run businesses must have a commitment in an effort to use the green economy concept in their business activities.

After that, a discussion was held to build a joint commitment to peatland management based on a green economy and begin to set short-term achievements that must be achieved by the parties, especially business actors. After that, Village Regulations can be formed and determine the Village Medium-Term Development Plan.

4 Conclusion

The conclusion in this study is that there are still many villages that do not have collaborative synergy in dealing with peatland governance problems in Jambi Province, so in this case it is necessary to collaborate between actors to support peatland management based on a green economy. The collaborative governance process is carried out through several stages, namely identifying the background of the situation, then forming an institutional design, choosing facilitative leadership, and determining short-term achievements related to green economy-based peatland management in Jambi Province. With this collaborative process, planning and synergy with all relevant actors can be optimal.

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