

Strategy for Coal Mining Governance in the Perspective of SDGs (Sustainable Development Goal) in South Malinau, North Kalimantan

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Abstract: *The authority over natural resource management which has so far ignored coordination between levels of government has become an empirical fact for the government in realizing sustainable environmental development. The role of the provincial government which has been expected to be central in the management of natural resources in the region has not been able to be realized in accordance with expectations. Collaboration between the government and stakeholders in the region has not been realized as it should. The focus investigated through this research is the strategy of coal mining governance in the perspective of Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs). Data that has been collected through field observations and in-depth interviews (in-depth interviews), and documentation studies, then tested the validity and reliability. After that, it was analyzed using the data analysis technique of the Interactive Analysis Model (Mile, Huberman, and Saldana), namely the analytical method used for analysis of qualitative data obtained in the field and continuous reciprocity during the research. In its implementation, the method used is by integrating interactively and circularly between data collection, data condensation, data display, and then drawing conclusions and verification (drawing / verification). This research concludes that 1) The management of coal mining carried out in South Malinau Subdistrict, Malinau District, North Kalimantan is in accordance with existing regulations, although there are some that are inconsistent in fulfilling the above regulations both in the initial process of mining and during mining and post-mining operations. The management also involves the community in the form of supervision and a portion of the labor of the mining company comes from the local community. 2) Strategic steps to realize sustainable coal mining are to strengthen law enforcement along with sanctions, hold regular discussion forums, multi-stakeholder monitoring, and community development and empowerment programs.*

Keywords: Management of Mining, Coal, Sustainable Development

1. Introduction

North Kalimantan Province is an area with abundant natural resource potential. The wealth of natural resources is the basic capital in managing and building the area. Although it is undeniable that there are various problems in managing these natural resources that have become a dynamic in the implementation of government. The issue of natural resources is very important when associated with the

implementation of regional autonomy. Why not, the ability of local governments to manage and utilize natural resources will have an impact on regional financial management. The potential of natural resources owned by North Kalimantan Province is a strategic thing when it is able to be managed and developed to the maximum in supporting the wheels of government and development in the region.

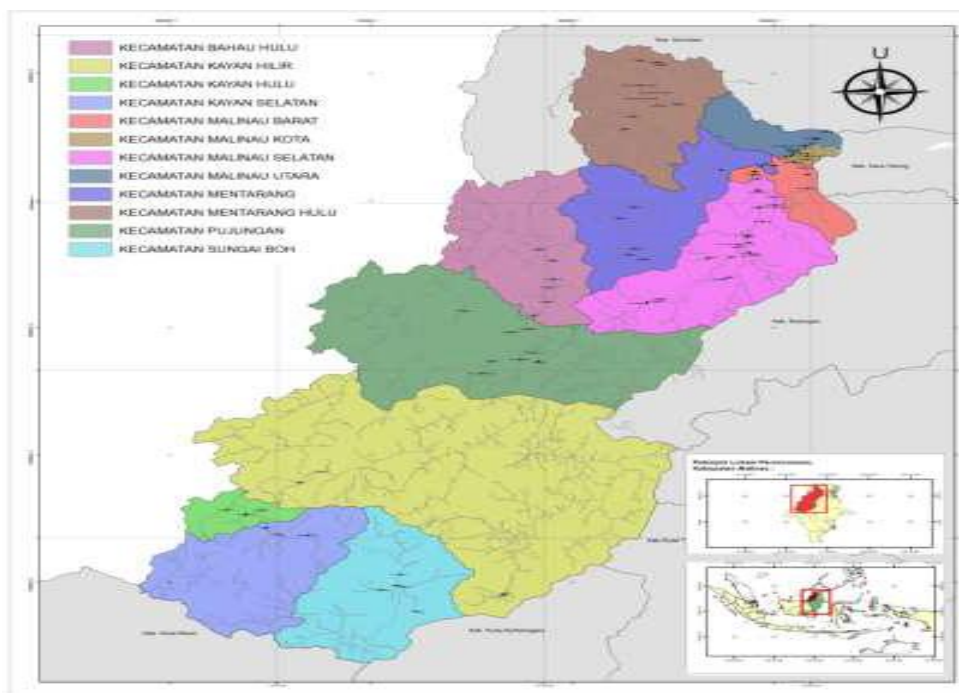


Figure 1: Location Map of the Malinau District Area

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Determination of spatial allocation appropriately must be the main reference in the management of natural resources in the region in order to create regional use as expected. This is in line with the direction of the implementation of regional autonomy, where the role of government in the context of decentralization which emphasizes the broadest and most responsible regional autonomy demands the role and creativity of regional governments in managing and developing their regions. The authority possessed by the Provincial Government in the management of natural resources needs to be maximized while taking into account the pattern of coordination and the extent of the authority it has. Likewise, the role of regional government also needs to be maximized in the management and utilization of mining potential in the area.

In this regard, the Government of North Kalimantan Province has a very strategic role in the framework of its natural resource management, and so is the role of the Regional Government, particularly in this case the Malinau District Government. In order to maximize the potential of natural resources owned, serious efforts are needed from the Provincial Government, especially SKPD in the scope of the Province related to natural resource management to do not only as implementers, but also as policy makers (Sentoso, 2014).

A number of signing of work contracts for forest management, mining and so on are areas of local government with the capacity as policy makers who later automatically change the state of natural resources, all of which put new pressure on environmental damage (Sentoso, 2014). Therefore, management and utilization of mining products, especially new stones must be carried out in the context of sustainable development, so that the process does not damage the ecosystem and endanger the survival of life for future generations.

The real impact of natural resource management that does not pay attention to environmental conditions results in the destruction of the environmental ecosystem. As such, there is a need for a set of legislation that explicitly regulates the management of natural resources in the region. In regulating the management of natural resources in the region, of course, it must also involve stakeholders who have obligations and responsibilities for these natural resources. The synergy between laws and regulations and the North Kalimantan RTRWP in natural resource management should be a concern of the Provincial Government in order to realize sustainable natural resource management. The Provincial Government as the executor of the deconcentration principle is required to be able to translate and implement central government policies related to natural resource management. This is related to the function of coordination between regions in managing and utilizing the resources they have.

In addition, the integration of policies between the Provincial Government and Regency / City Governments in managing natural resources in the regions is absolutely necessary, considering that not all management rights are only owned by the Provincial Government. There are several authorities to manage natural resources that are handed over

to district / city governments that place the Provincial Government only as the stamp giver or the party that approves it without having the authority to cancel or reject the policy.

Greater authority over natural resource management in the district / city government places the provincial government as a large administrative element, but is very weak in terms of authority. The debate over the authority of natural resource management in North Kalimantan Province is a central issue because the potential of natural resources possessed is not directly proportional to the level of welfare of the people. Even what happened was environmental damage in the area that became the mining location.

Environmental damage in the past decade has had an impact on people's lives in the area. The Provincial Government as the authority holder in terms of coordination between regions in natural resource management has not shown its existence. While environmental damage as a result of natural resource management is increasingly evident. This is in line with ecocentrism as a form of natural resource management approach.

Mining activities as an activity related to ecosystems, can be seen from the perspective of eco -ism (the deep ecology), which sees that a deeper relationship between humans and the environment must be built. There are two main ideas from the deep ecology approach in environmental management, namely: first, humans and their interests are no longer the size of something else. Not only seeing the human species, but also looking at other species. This statement also shows that ecocentrism does not agree with the denominative value brought by anthropocentrism. Second, the view of the environment must be practical. This means that this ethics occurs in North Kalimantan Province in general and Malinau District in particular, requires a new understanding, because there are phenomena that show a real impact of natural resource management in this region, namely the disruption of ethical relations in the universe (especially between humans and creatures who others) accompanied by principles that can be translated into environmental movements.

In line with the aforementioned conditions, so far the management of coal mining has not been implemented optimally in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. This can be identified from the condition of polluted watersheds (DAS), low community involvement in managing coal mining, and the emergence of social conflicts in the community. Considering the authority of mining management to be withdrawn to the provinces, the role of the district government in this case Malinau District has diminished. This condition gives an impression to the public that the regional government is omitting the management of mining which has a negative impact both in the economic and social dimensions.

This study was conducted in Malinau District, North Kalimantan Province, where coal mining activities in this area continued to increase from year to year. During 2014, coal production was 4,027,947.84 metric tons with a value of 203,008,571,136 US \$, and in 2015 it increased to

5,790,650.10 metric tons. The purpose of this study is to develop a coal mining governance strategy in the perspective of Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs).

2. Methods

This study reviews the strategies for the utilization and management of coal mining results, the extent to which the mining results can increase the revenue of the Malinau Regency in North Kalimantan Province. The focus of this research is the strategy of the Regional Government to utilize and manage the results of coal mining in an effort to increase regional revenues, factors that hinder these efforts, and models of coal mining utilization and management that can increase regional revenues. This study does not take quantitative measurements of these focuses, and therefore researchers feel more appropriate and more suitable to use qualitative research approaches rather than quantitative approaches. Through the use of a qualitative research approach, researchers are expected to be able to fully and comprehensively describe the phenomenon under study in the Malinau District, where coal mining activities take place, so that in the end it can answer the problems that have been formulated and thus the research objectives can be achieved.

Data collection of this research was conducted at several sources, namely events or phenomena, informants, and documents. The process of collecting data at each source uses the "direction" of the research focus, so that it can be separated between truly needed and relevant data (fulfilling inclusion criteria) and data that must be set aside because it is irrelevant (fulfilling exclusion criteria).

The data analysis of this study uses the Data Analysis Model from Miles and Huberman (2014), which is called Interactive Model Data Analysis, which includes: data condensation, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

The whole step is directed at building a theory based on data (Grounded Theory), which is a theory obtained through a study of the phenomena that represent it. Based on this, then in this study the steps of research begin with gathering information before developing a theory or comparing patterns found with theories that existed before. The results of this study were then refined by the preparation of propositions as part of the final results of this research activity. Propositions are built based on data and results of data analysis and discussion.

3. Results

Strategy for Coal Mining Governance in the SDG's Perspective

Environmental monitoring and management in mining activities are also needed in waste control. In an effort to sustainably manage the environment, a consensus of sustainable development is needed between stakeholders, namely the community, government and mining entrepreneurs. The attachment of social, economic and environmental aspects in sustainable development is directed at resolving environmental problems so that a sustainable mining policy strategy is formulated. Indeed, to achieve sustainable development is not easy. Therefore, commitment

and cooperation are needed by all parties to make it happen. There are many aspects that must be met to realize sustainable development. These aspects start from education, maintained water and air quality, food quality, and the balance of natural resources.

Law enforcement along with sanctions

The coal mining industry in Malinau District is the main source of Regional Revenue. Natural Resource Utilization should be able to support the welfare of the community surrounding mining. In fact, people feel that they are not prosperous with mining, tend to only get a negative impact. Legal policies relating to the management of mining have been sufficient, but in their implementation and supervision they have not received serious attention and have not been optimally socialized to the community. So that the government as the regulator must strengthen law enforcement so that it can be used as a reference for sustainable mining management. The weakness of existing law enforcement has increasingly made environmental deterioration due to the exploitation of natural resources on a large scale without regard to environmental aspects. The government needs to limit companies that want to get Mining Business Permits (IUP) by considering other sectors in land use. Licensing as an environmental law that functions as an action to prevent pollution and environmental damage. The provision of strict sanctions for those who violate the provisions that have been made and agreed upon also needs to be done, this is intended so that IUP owners do not make irregularities in the field and are responsible for the post-mining land reclamation program. Social and environmental costs must be integrated into regulations. This is done so that people who will be affected by mining have a mechanism to force companies to pay losses.

Regular discussion forums

Regular forum meetings provide opportunities for various parties to exchange information and experience, conduct policy outreach, increase understanding, and share perceptions regarding mining policies. Forums can be attended by the public, government, companies, and environmental practitioners to exchange opinions on how coal mining management can have a positive impact on society and the environment. Communication and coordination from various parties is important to be conducted to discuss the conservation and rehabilitation of ex-mining areas.

Multi-stakeholder monitoring

Mining activities often produce cumulative impacts that can be detrimental to communities around the mine or communities far from mining. Monitoring is one of the efforts that can be done to help overcome the problems that will arise due to the management of coal mines. Monitoring can be done by the government, companies and the community. The government as the environmental permit provider is also responsible if there are mining activities that damage the environment. The government has an important role in finding solutions to mining impacts. The government has the duty to regulate environmental sustainability.

Likewise the company must periodically monitor mining

activities so as not to reduce environmental quality and harm the surrounding community. Followed by reclamation of ex-mining land. The company needs to hold a socialization program regarding the management of the mine, the impacts that will be caused and the solutions offered to overcome the impacts produced. The community also has an obligation to monitor mining activities. Community empowerment by fostering / educating people around the post-coal mining area to be able to act as environmental supervisors so that implementation of the rule of law reclamation can be implemented. Community empowerment is carried out not only in the form of environmental management in the form of mere reclamation, but by providing incentives to communities around the post-mining area if they are willing to replant the area's land around the site and take part.

In coal mining in Malinau Regency this can be focused on monitoring watersheds. Because the community has begun to fret with the quality of river water around the mine that has declined. This is suspected because the waste from mining activities is thrown away in the river. So far the Malinau District watershed has been used to fulfill daily life. In addition to routine monitoring, to overcome the problem of river water pollution must also be supported by strict policies.

Community Development and Empowerment Program

Mining companies must develop community development programs. The community development program can be in the form of Small Group Business Development (PUKK). The real form of the PUKK program is providing capital loans for small business groups. The PUKK program is expected to be able to train the community more independently, so that when post-mining the community remains prosperous (Fauzi and Sadono, 2006). The company has an obligation to realize sustainable development by ensuring the welfare of the community around mining, including improving the quality of education in Malinau Regency because some regions still do not have adequate educational facilities. In addition to education, mining community health must also be considered, health facilities and infrastructure must also be adequate.

In addition, there is a need to build facilities and infrastructure that can support the welfare of the lives of people around mining, one of which is road repairs. Damaged roads will affect the effect on the economy of the community and the region because it does not work as it should. Community empowerment is also effective by fostering micro and small businesses by providing business capital.

4. Conclusion

This research concludes that 1) The management of coal mining carried out in South Malinau Subdistrict, Malinau District, North Kalimantan is in accordance with existing regulations, although there are some that are inconsistent in fulfilling the above regulations both in the initial process of mining and during mining and post-mining operations. The management also involves the community in the form of supervision and a portion of the labor of the mining company comes from the local community. 2) Strategic

steps to realize sustainable coal mining are strengthening law enforcement along with sanctions, holding regular discussion forums, multi-stakeholder monitoring, and community development and empowerment programs.

5. Suggestion

The need for intensive coordination between the provincial government and local governments in implementing existing regulations related to the management of coal mining.

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