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SUMMARY OF DISSERTATION

Overall, this study addresses resource-governance pertaining issues in Indonesian Tin mining context. Whilst the focus lies within the local decision-making process on social mining permit issuance and its implication is aimed towards livelihoods in the Island of Bangka. Scholars have become increasingly aware the linkage between the escalating extractive activities and the livelihoods of the affected local community from the governance perspective. It is shown by a large body of literature which has discussed from theory perspectives the mining governance pertaining issues, focusing on a diverse topic such as decentralizing resource governance, regulatory complexity, etc. However, there is a limited body of research which empirically explores the complexity of mining resource governance within local decision -making mechanism from the case-studies approach. There is even less which involve the in-depth sight of multiple resource users and how it is overlapping with their subsistence's, driving the emergence of conflicts over extractive resource development.

Throughout modern history, mining resources have played a key role in human development, powering the industrial revolution and more recently, globalization. The existence of these extractive industries provides economic benefits for both states and locals through tax and revenue generation, along with its potential employment opportunities. Yet, despite its benefit, the extractive sector imposes potential conflict over the mineral extraction. With the surge in demand for mining-derived resources in recent years, the mining-related health and well-being of local communities in many countries has become increasingly politicized and contested, leading to disputes over resource extraction. Furthermore, the underlying reason behind the disputes mineral extraction brings forward negative socio-environmental implications that potentially exacerbate the vulnerability of the affected communities. Tin mining development consequently reveals a confluence of interest and concerns which extend beyond the discourse of ecosystem and landscape changes, such as failure of the governance system.

The subject for contestation and manifestation can be found through public and multiple interest nature of extractive resources, as well as their effect on the environment, this is achieved through both vertical and horizontal conflicts that can fuel marginalized communities' grievances and poor management of their natural resources. Previous studies have found that numerous controversies relating to Bangka Island over tin mining occurred due to conflicts between companies and communities, and the resulting environmental and social problems associated with the revenues derived from their regions. The disputes emerged beyond the communities' struggle to pursue rural livelihoods legitimated as social movements that escalating due to the expansion of the mining industry. Overall, these conflicting issues surge more attention on assessing how the existing governance system works within Bangka`s mining sector.

A paradox arises where all large-scale mining companies including suction dredger companies have clear legal entities that fulfill the basic requirements of licensing whereby one is evident that mining activities have consent from communities, following evidence from the environmental compliance that corporate activity ensuring to have no severe harmful effect on society? But the question is, then, why is the upheaval from the community level emerging? Supplementary, If the company has obtained legal compliance license in accordance with Indonesian law and process obligations of environmental assessment in accordance with the standards of the environmental and social management system, why the turmoil then emerged?

Nevertheless, mining governance is an ongoing process that occurs through inheritance. Consequently, environmental permit means that the decision issue towards the mining permit is a political choice resulting from societal values and expectations. This political choice is meant to include local and possibly dissenting voices. The further question arising is how does the decision-making process over social-mining-mining permit issuance occur? And how do its implications towards livelihood of local pose greater the threats to the coastal and marine ecosystem and that are highly dependent on the availability of these resources? These questions are immense in the scope of genuine concern for fair and effective environmental governance and the people of Bangka who depend on it.

The overall aim of this dissertation is to examine the existing mining governance practice within the scope of coastal tin-mining in Bangka Island. Focusing on two key cases of coastal-dependent community living in tin mining producing area, I explore the decision-making processes at the local level in issuing the suction dredger operation social permit. I further analyze the reason behind their acceptance and rejection of suction dredging operation and how it creates dilemma within potentially affected communities. These include whether communities, and individuals that have a meaningful opportunity to participate in the decision-making process. Discussing how they are treated in the decision-making process, and ultimately whether decision makers adequately account for impacts upon community well-being and their way of life. Then finally I discuss this study in a broader perspective to provide key areas relevant to a positive future of best mining governance practice for policy recommendation as to how the current situation could be improved.

In this research, I adopt mix-methods that combining qualitative and quantitative study approach. I further choose a multiple case study design which enables me to compare the decision-making mechanism in the issuance of social permit across distinct settings, different jurisdictions, different community context, and different tin mining historical backgrounds. The cases I have selected for this study has strategic significance in relation to the problem of governance arrangements, and the environmental and social impacts of suction dredging mining activity. There are compelling those who really agree, those who disagree, and those who disagree but have to agree, to speak with one voice and give their permission to conduct dredging operations. I have collected data for each case study from a variety of sources and methods, including semi-structured interview and survey with household and key

informants, focus group discussions, seasonal calendars, participatory observations and also secondary data from the thesis, news, and any related documents.

This dissertation consists of seven chapters. Chapter 1 provides a brief explanation based on the background of the study as well as its overall content. It includes a clarification of the main issues, research questions, and main objectives of the study scope, limitation and the significance of the research. Chapter 2 expands on the research methodology used, including the theories and concepts used by the research as references, tools or models to explain the main issues that will be analyzed further in the following chapters. Methods include the selected research areas, respondents, data collection and data analysis techniques. Chapter 3 focuses on the historical overview of tin mining in Bangka Island and how the changing political conditions and the prevailing economic orientation for each regime.

Next, Chapter 4 explores resource-governance pertaining issues focusing on how the local people the issue social licenses for large-scale coastal tin mining in Bangka Island and how such decision-making impacts people's livelihoods. As per the result, in which local community of Tanjung Gunung Village has never agreed or provided any social license to suction dredger operation within village territory. Thus, the reason and process behind the social license agreement become the major focus of this chapter. It further offers an in-depth understanding of local people's views on how and when suction dredging operations should be approved, or not, and how these views shape local mining permit decision-making processes.

This study's findings presented that both economic and the local sociopolitical factors influenced the local communities' acceptance of the suction dredging. The compensation offered provided a compelling reason for agreeing to permit the mining license. Resource depletion and deterioration, a reduction in the quantity and price of fish, and difficulties associated with finding alternative livelihoods were key reasons for opposing suction dredging. Most of the net fishing community disagreed with suction dredging, but the local political system countered and stilled their opposition. The lack of a fair decision-making process for these licenses had been indicative towards an immature democracy.

Following the previous chapter, investigating paradox within communities a newly suction dredging operation, Chapter 5 further discovered the decision-making process within the local resource governance framework in an area with long suction dredging history. All the same, social mining permits issuance becomes problematic when considering locals' interests and their dependency on marine resources, which can be impacted by destructive large-scale mining.

This case study divulges on how the local power dynamics spawn 'grey participation' within local decision-making frameworks and how the imbalanced distribution of impacts and benefits from suction dredger operations shift local people's perceptions, potentially marginalizing them. People who actively participated and have influenced in the decision-making process are generally politically strong and receive minimal negative impacts from the Suction Dredgers operations. Meanwhile, these participants

have more opportunities to generate cash through participating in the mining committee, consisted of the local community selected during consultancy meeting.

The committee holds a strategic position in the village by bridging the locals and the company, particularly relating to the distribution of compensation and royalties. However, findings show that those who are actively involved and dominate the committee are those who generally do not have an interest in the sustainable management of coastal resources and who strongly support Suction Dredgers operations. Others, like the fishers, weakly participate in the Public Consultancy Meetings even though their livelihoods are highly threatened by tin extraction (as fishing and mining extraction share the same ground). Thus, People-oriented, practical approaches are necessary to understand the multifaceted problems in complex coastal social-ecological systems.

Chapter 6 discovers the socio-ecological changes perceived by the Selindung local community in Bangka Island. It focuses on the before and after of the spread due to large-scale tin mining, exploring further how it adapted towards those changes. The case study of Selindung hamlet offers a good illustration of how the communities living in the coastal ecosystem have been exposed to environmental changes because of their dependence on coastal resources for daily subsistence, livelihoods, and related socio-cultural activity.

This case study found that the spread of tin mining activity on large and small scales was perceived differently by subsistence groups within this hamlet as a key driver of the coastal ecosystem and land tenure system changes, leading to locals becoming uncertain of their household incomes. The household economic conditions, resource availability, relationships, and networking are important factors influencing household decisions on diversifying income sources. Nevertheless, the lack of capital (physical, financial, human), limited skill, and low education levels impacted on the locals diversifying their income sources. Thus, landless households faced a greater challenge in adapting, particularly fishers who faced ongoing fish depletion yields due to suction dredger and small-scale coastal mining. The landless fishers are potentially marginalized by engaging in mining activity which is an economical, socially, and environmentally unsustainable alternative livelihood. Therefore, future policies need to address those key issues for securing local's lives and livelihoods, as for some it is their only source of income.

The final chapter brings together the findings from the case study chapters to provide a strong analytical synthesis based on the specific objectives of the study. Within the context of coastal tin mining governance, the current intensification of tin extraction development in the coastal area is strongly driven by the depletion of tin stock in the land area. It is no doubt that it has created different challenges, especially for the locals whose life depending on the coastal resource, such as traditional fishers. To some degree, this brought dilemma and contestation because both tin mining and fishing is situated in the coastal ecosystem, and both have to be utilized for the sake of people's prosperity. Nevertheless, it is vital to notice and take note that this contestation is not just a business conflict that

is driven by the economy, but also a political power conflict with varying degrees of interest and power of each stakeholder involved. Each stakeholder is contesting arguments on legal and regulations issues for the political power and structures, such as revenue generation issue, mining concession related issue, etc.

It has been made evident in this study that the most affected people from both research sites perceive that tin resource governance failures exist at least in the general aspect of the decision-making mechanism and benefit and impacts distribution. Locals cannot perceive fair involvement in the decision-making process because equity and justice aspects are not within the concerns and do not allow them to speak out. Consequently, uneven impacts and benefits distributions emerged following the injustice governance application the failure of local government in both sites aimed to fairly bridge the local's interest and the private's interest was manifested through their unnatural standpoint.

In order to achieve good mining governance, it is recommended that people-oriented, together and come to conclusions of taking practical approaches. This was necessary to understand the multifaceted problems in complex coastal social-ecological systems. The decision-making processes should make a serious consideration with issuing mining permits. It should consider both justice and equity from the perspective of all related stakeholders to avoid conflicts of interest. The following key recommendations are identified on best practice for good-mining-governance in Bangka Island: first, Public Consultation Enhancement, second, Accurate Attitudinal surveys, third, Proper Communication and Information Platform and fourth, Strengthening Local Democratic Institutions, fifth, Formation of Liaison Group and sixth, Community Development Initiatives. Finally, all of these key recommendations won't be achieved without the seventh point, Support Equity, and Justice.

Understanding governance and rights regimes in Indonesia's coastal tin mining context requires that analysts recognize the rural development dynamics through conceptual lenses that are considerably multi-dimensional. While dominant discourses continue to emphasize a need for law enforcement, this study has emphasized that the multiplication, overlap, and ambiguity in the roles of government institutions, and the lack of understanding about inter-linkages between local labor rights and environmental management, have perpetuated a more fundamental development problem which marginalizing the powerless affected local.

Scholars should give more attention to how institutions engage the marginalized locals concerns and how such efforts relate to the centralization/decentralization of power and the dynamics of social mobilization and collaboration. Researchers should form partnerships with community-based institutions to encourage adaptive understandings of power imbalances in development planning, corruption, and increase understandings of local rights discourses vis-à-vis mining issues continue to evolve. Civil society organizations and government agencies should pursue development planning in ways that do not marginalize vulnerable locals in the aforementioned ways by championing property rights systems that privilege powerful elites at the expense of local rights claims. Empowering village,

sub-district, district institutions with greater capacities to regulate *and study* the mining sector, with clear mandates for assistance and monitoring, should be seen as vital to ensure the idea of justice, democracy and equal participation in guiding decision-making processes that affect them. Ultimately, effectively mitigating environmental and social risks requires that scholars and policymakers honestly come to grips with both the immediately visible and less visible institutional problems of inequity in the mining sector that have so far endangered coastal communities.