IDSCIPUB
Indonesian Scientific Publication

Creating Empowerment Communication Model: Case Study Of Community Dialogue Process

Ilham Gemiharto[1], Eka Yusup[2]
Padjadjaran University, Indonesia[1]
Singaperbangsa University, Indonesia[2]
Correspondent : ilham@unpad.ac.id[1]

ABSTRACT : The challenges that communication practitioners face in empowering communities living near multinational companies are significant, especially in ensuring these communities receive their social rights from the profits generated by these companies. Often, mining companies show little concern for the environmental consequences of their exploration activities on affected communities. These qualitative case studies use various research methods, including observation, interviews, document analysis, and descriptive data analysis techniques, with beneficiaries and relevant officials as the primary informants. The core objective of this study is to build a model of communication empowerment through the process of community dialogue. This study focuses on the case of a geothermal exploration project in Kamojang, Garut, using a case study approach to explain the development of an empowerment-oriented communication model through dialogue. This analysis underscores the critical significance of addressing the participatory needs of marginalized communities. Communication models for community empowerment developed near mining company operations are essential in preparing these communities to be self-sufficient, even after the closure of exploration sites. The study not only emphasizes the urgent need to empower communities affected by the company's activities but also showcases practical models for achieving this empowerment through dialogue. It serves as a valuable blueprint for improving communication strategies in the same context, with potentially broader implications in corporate social responsibility and community development practices.

Keywords: Community empowerment; Community dialogue; Empowerment communication; Communication model.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is blessed with abundant natural resources in the energy and mining sectors and grapples with the complicated challenge of effectively managing this invaluable asset. The scale and complexity of these resources require a nuanced approach, where international collaboration assumes an essential role in their governance. This collaboration often takes shape through the allocation of concession rights, allowing foreign entities to participate in the oversight of mining and energy resources. This engagement with foreign partners is born out of the recognition that

sustainable management of these resources demands not only domestic expertise but also international perspectives, technological know-how, and financial investment. This global dimension of resource governance underscores the intricate web of relationships that underpin modern resource management practices (Sulista & Rosyid, 2022; Zhang & Lau, 2022).

The mining sector, at its current point, stands as the cornerstone of Indonesia's economic sustenance. The indisputable significance of this sector can be ascribed to its substantial contribution to the national economy and society. In addition to being an engine of fiscal prosperity, mining activities have a far-reaching impact on the socioeconomic structure of the nation. The ripple effects of the economy extend far beyond the mining companies themselves, generating jobs, stimulating secondary industries, and generating revenue for government coffers. In addition, this activity is closely related to the livelihood of local people living around the mining site. This symbiotic relationship between mining companies and communities underscores the importance of intrinsic public participation, not just as an abstract concept but as an imperative that affects the daily lives and well-being of Indonesian citizens. It is becoming clear that the success and sustainability of the mining sector in Indonesia are strongly linked to the empowerment and involvement of these communities in the decision-making processes that shape their future (Camba, 2021; Peluso, 2018).

The importance of public involvement in mining activities is multifaceted and cannot be stressed enough. This resonates in the intricate tapestry of considerations central to sustainable development in mining regions and, indeed, entire nations. One of the most critical concerns revolves around socioeconomic justice. Mining activities, given their potential to generate substantial revenues, introduce opportunities and gaps. While these operations can inject much-needed capital into local economies and provide employment, they can also exacerbate social inequality, especially pronounced when the distribution of benefits is uneven, with specific segments of the population reaping the rewards. On the contrary, others bear the brunt of negative consequences. As such, the importance of public engagement is rooted in addressing this gap and ensuring that mining benefits are distributed evenly among residents (Rosyida, Ullah, Helmi, & Sasaoka, 2019; Syahrir, Wall, & Diallo, 2020).

Ecological sustainability is another important aspect of the public-mining engagement discourse. Mining operations often have profound environmental impacts, including habitat disturbance, deforestation, soil erosion, and water contamination. This ecological transformation resonates far beyond the vicinity of mining sites, affecting regional and even global ecosystems. Public engagement is critical in encouraging responsible mining practices, ensuring that environmental protections are implemented, and facilitating the transition to sustainable and environmentally sound mining methodologies. Through constructive dialogue and participation, local communities can advocate for preserving their natural environment, reducing the adverse impacts of mining activities on local ecosystems and long-term environmental integrity (Chen et al., 2022; Spiegel et al., 2018; Wang et al., 2022).

The historical relationship further complicates the interaction between mining companies and local communities these communities have with the land. Before the advent of mining operations, these areas served as the lifeblood of the local population, providing food and livelihood. The introduction of mining disrupted this long-term relationship, often in ways that were not easily

reversed. This transformation gives rise to a complex interplay of interests and impacts as communities grapple with changes in their way of life. Public engagement is becoming increasingly important in this context, allowing people to voice their concerns, preferences, and aspirations. By encouraging dialogue and negotiation, public engagement mechanisms can help bridge the gap between mining companies and local communities, work towards mutually beneficial outcomes and align the coexistence of mining operations with the traditions and cultural heritage of affected communities (Hudayana et al., 2020; Libassi, 2022b).

The portrayal of the mining sector as separate from other critical sectors, such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, and forestry, is a historical phenomenon that has lasting implications for resource management. This separation arises from the inherently destructive nature of mining operations, which involve the extraction and processing of minerals and resources from the Earth's crust. Invariably, these activities disturb and degrade the natural environment around the mining site. Its ecological impacts are diverse and extend far beyond the vicinity of the mine, impacting adjacent ecosystems and potentially causing biodiversity loss. In addition, pollution from mining activities poses a significant threat to the environment, adversely affecting soil quality, water bodies, and air quality. This degradation poses a direct challenge to the sustainability of sectors such as agriculture and fisheries, which depend on the ecological integrity of their environment (Kurniawan, Saputra, Wijayanto, & Caesarendra, 2022; Rosyida & Sasaoka, 2018).

The manifestation of environmental degradation caused by mining assumes a form of pollution penetrating the surrounding ecosystem, endangering its balance. Contamination of water bodies due to mining runoff and leaching of toxic substances entails severe consequences for aquatic life, affecting not only the species inhabiting these environments but also the livelihoods of communities that depend on fishing. Similarly, deforestation and land degradation associated with mining harm forest ecosystems, exacerbating problems related to climate change, carbon sequestration, and overall ecological balance. These environmental disturbances create ripple effects on local communities, affecting their economic sustainability, health, and overall quality of life (Libassi, 2022a; Palapa & Maramis, 2015).

Mining companies' encroachment on the social rights of indigenous peoples is a very concerning aspect of resource extraction activities. Such encroachments often result in conflicts and disputes between these entities, rooted in disputes over land rights, cultural heritage preservation, and social justice issues. Imbalances of power and resources between mining companies and indigenous peoples can lead to unequal negotiations and compromises that fail to protect the rights and interests of indigenous peoples adequately. Addressing these challenges requires effective communication strategies that empower indigenous peoples to assert their rights, advocate for equitable resource-sharing agreements, and ensure the preservation of their cultural heritage in the face of mining operations. These complex dynamics underscore increased public engagement, respectful dialogue, and fair negotiations in mining and resource management (Tarjo et al., 2022; Toumbourou et al., 2022).

The split between mining companies and local communities underscores the urgent need for the development and implementation of effective communication strategies geared towards empowerment. In recent decades, recognition of the substantial impact of resource extraction activities on local communities has grown. This awareness has led to an evolution in resource

management approaches, shifting from traditional top-down models to more inclusive and participatory paradigms. Empowerment through communication strategies has emerged as a means to bridge the gap between these traditionally opposing entities. This involves providing tools, knowledge, and agency for local communities to engage with mining companies, negotiate fair resource-sharing agreements, and actively participate in decision-making processes that affect their lives. The result of an effective communication strategy for empowerment is not just conflict resolution but, more profoundly, the establishment of a collaborative environment in which the interests of all stakeholders are considered, fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility among affected communities (S. A. Hirmer, Mazzone, Leonard, & Conforti, 2022; S. Hirmer, Leonard, Conforti, & Conforti, 2022).

The main objective of the current research centers on developing a communication empowerment model deeply rooted in the dynamics of community dialogue. The importance of effective communication strategies cannot be overstated, as they have the potential to act as catalysts for profound transformations in power dynamics between mining companies and local communities. The envisioned model places a strong emphasis on people's active participation in resource management, drawing on their local knowledge, experience, and concerns. At the heart of this model is the critical role of dialogue, creating a platform for open, constructive and well-informed conversations that encourage mutual understanding and collaboration. This approach recognizes that dialogue is not a single event but an ongoing and evolving process that drives the formulation of shared solutions, ultimately culminating in the empowerment of local communities.

To provide a concrete picture of the pragmatic implications of this communication empowerment model, a case study focusing on a geothermal exploration project in Kamojang, Garut, is presented. This case study is a vivid example of how communication empowerment models can be systematically created through dialogical processes. By delving into the peculiarities of this project, the study illuminates the real-world applications of communication empowerment strategies and the tangible outcomes they can produce. The Kamojang case serves as an instructive model, demonstrating how a community, embedded in a particular context, can be actively involved in decision-making processes related to resource management, engage in negotiations with project operators, and ultimately achieve a greater degree of control over the trajectory and impact of mining activities in their region. Through this case study, this research not only contributes to the theoretical understanding of communication empowerment but also provides a pragmatic framework for resource management practices that prioritize community engagement and sustainable development.

The thorough analysis conducted during this research underscores the critical significance of drafting mechanisms that meet the participatory needs of marginalized communities. The resulting communication empowerment model serves as a blueprint for fostering self-reliance among communities located near mining operations. It charts a strategic course to reduce dependence on mining companies after the shutdown of operations, thereby fostering sustainable development and resilience within these communities. Essentially, this research effort revolves fundamentally around developing a model of communication empowerment through community dialogue, with the overarching aim of mitigating the multifaceted challenges presented by mining activities within local communities.

METHOD

This study used qualitative research methodology, which includes a multifaceted approach to data collection and analysis. Data were collected through observation techniques, in-depth interviews, examination of related documents, and application of descriptive data analysis procedures. The study featured research participants consisting of beneficiaries from mining activities and relevant government officials, thus including a total of 15 informants. The group consists of 10 beneficiaries, three local government officials, and two representatives from mining companies (Creswell, 2017; Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

Field research was conducted in two specific sub-districts in Garut Regency, chosen because of their proximity to the mining company being studied. In these regions, the research team conducted randomized interviews with selected beneficiaries. In addition, interviews were also conducted with local government officials, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the research context. This on-site data collection strategy facilitates the extraction of insights and perspectives from diverse stakeholders within the field of study (Yin, 2012).

The triangulation process is carried out to ensure the thoroughness and validity of research findings. In this phase, the research team interviewed experts and practitioners in Empowerment Communication in Indonesia. This approach was adopted to harness their in-depth knowledge and problem-solving abilities, thus strengthening research with a broader and more nuanced understanding of the challenges and potential of communication empowerment in mining activities (Guba & Lincoln, 1994).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The multifaceted approach to community empowerment is rooted in recognizing that fostering self-reliance and participation among local communities is a dynamic process with multiple dimensions(Padilla et al., 2023; Wagaman et al., 2023). The first aspect, activating, summarizes creating an environment that nurtures the development potential of society. This phase recognizes the importance of setting the stage for empowerment by removing barriers, facilitating access to resources, and fostering a climate of trust and collaboration. For example, in a mining community, enabling may require providing access to educational, health care, and economic opportunity resources that equip community members with the knowledge and tools to engage effectively in decision-making processes.

The second dimension of community empowerment, empowerment, centers on strengthening the intrinsic assets and capabilities of the community(Fielding, 2022; Zukri et al., 2023). This aspect involves recognizing communities' unique strengths, often based on their local knowledge, traditions, and social networks. Empowering communities means leveraging and enhancing these assets, allowing them to exercise control over their destiny. For example, in mining, empowerment can involve initiatives that support local businesses, train community members in sustainable land use practices, and promote indigenous knowledge and cultural preservation. The goal is to build

self-efficacy among members of society, instilling in them a sense of agency and confidence that they can affect change in their lives.

The third dimension, the practical implementation of empowerment initiatives, is a concrete manifestation of enabling and empowering phases. This is where empowerment theories and principles are translated into actionable strategies. Within the mining community, this may involve establishing a platform for dialogue between community members, mining companies, and government bodies. This dialogue serves as a space for collaborative decision-making, where issues related to resource management, environmental conservation, and social welfare can be addressed collectively. The practical implementation phase also requires the implementation of projects and programs resulting from this dialogue, whether they involve infrastructure development, educational programs, or business support initiatives. Applying these empowerment principles demonstrates a commitment to improving people's well-being and self-reliance, translating the theoretical framework of empowerment into real-world impact.

Mining and energy resources, as non-renewable assets, face inherent constraints in their ability to bear the impacts of human activities. This limitation is rooted in the limited nature of these resources; Once discharged, they cannot be recharged in such a short period. Realizing that these valuable resources have a limited lifespan requires a strategic approach to their management. The sustainability of mining and energy operations depends on careful, responsible and lawful utilization. In essence, the overarching goal is to optimize the extraction and utilization of these resources while minimizing their environmental and social impacts. This sustainability imperative is underpinned by principles and guidelines enshrined in relevant legislation.

To secure sustainable management of mining and energy resources, an important reference point is the legal framework governing these activities. Legislation is essential in dictating the parameters within which these resources are utilized. It establishes rules and regulations that guide operations, covering environmental protection, community involvement, and resource allocation. Compliance with these legal provisions is essential to ensure that mining and energy operations run in a manner that is aligned with social and environmental interests. In addition, laws often establish mechanisms to monitor and enforce these regulations, promoting accountability and transparency within the industry.

The broader environmental and social impacts of resource depletion further underscore the importance of prudent management. The limited nature of these non-renewable resources requires a mindful approach to resource extraction. Overexploitation or inadequate management can result in environmental degradation, habitat disturbance, and adverse effects on local communities. In addition, the depletion of these resources often has economic implications, as it can lead to a decrease in the availability of this essential commodity and a potential price increase. As a result, sustainable management strategies must be rooted in a holistic understanding of the ecological, social, and economic consequences of resource utilization. In essence, a balanced and informed approach to mining and energy resource management is essential to mitigate the multifaceted challenges posed by its non-renewable nature.

Community empowerment embodies comprehensive and collective efforts to improve the welfare of individuals living near mining operations(Zaidun et al., 2023). The basic principles of community development emphasize improving human capital, health, and economic prosperity as

essential components of these efforts. This normative perspective recognizes that, beyond resource extraction, mining activities have profound implications for surrounding communities, extending to their social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Community empowerment, thus, becomes a vital channel through which these communities can access the benefits and opportunities arising from mining operations. This perspective aligns with global development goals and ethical considerations that ensure resource utilization uplifts local communities rather than marginalizes them.

In practice, community empowerment and the welfare of local people are often embedded in cooperation contracts between government authorities and business entities, such as mining companies. These contractual agreements include a comprehensive set of provisions designed to regulate various aspects of resource extraction and their impact on society. Within this framework, mining companies bear significant responsibility for community empowerment. This task includes fostering an environment in which local communities have the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes related to mining activities actively. It also includes protecting indigenous peoples' rights and recognizing their unique cultural and territorial affiliations. Compliance with these contractual obligations plays an essential role in ensuring that mining operations are conducted in an ethical, sustainable and fair manner.

The intertwining of community empowerment with mining activities underscores the critical role of communication in this context. Effective communication is essential to facilitate meaningful dialogue between mining companies and local communities, enabling transparent and inclusive decision-making processes. The development and implementation of communication strategies that promote the active involvement of community members in resource management decisions is essential. In addition, a nuanced understanding of local customs, beliefs, and traditions, often rooted in indigenous knowledge, is essential in developing strategies that resonate with the cultural structure of these communities. In essence, communication science plays a vital role in bridging the gap between the normative principles of community empowerment and the practical realities of mining operations, seeking to foster mutually beneficial relationships between all stakeholders involved.

In essence, the empowerment process involves individuals and institutions as the main actors. This duality highlights the dynamic interactions between community members and organizations or structures that oversee or facilitate empowerment initiatives. The application of empowerment, as exemplified in this study, adopts a participatory approach that positions individuals and institutions as integral contributors to the process. This approach emphasizes that community members and organizations or institutions must work collaboratively, recognizing that empowerment is not a unilateral effort. This underscores the need for shared responsibility and active engagement among all stakeholders to realize the empowerment objectives effectively.

At the heart of this participatory approach is the idea of community participation, which serves as a key to successful empowerment efforts. Participation, in this context, embodies a multifaceted construction consisting of three essential elements. First, there is the intellectual and emotional engagement of community members, demonstrating their deep involvement in the issues, challenges, and goals associated with empowerment. This level of engagement implies that individuals are not just passive recipients but active contributors to the process, offering their

knowledge, insights, and experience to shape the direction of empowerment initiatives. Second, community members are motivated to initiate actions that align with collective goals. The motivation to take this proactive step underscores their commitment to achieving common goals and desire to effect meaningful change in their communities. Third, participation includes a sense of responsibility for group activities, implying that individuals feel responsible for the outcomes and processes associated with empowerment initiatives. This multifaceted understanding of participation recognizes that active community engagement goes beyond superficial engagement. This requires a deep commitment to shared goals and values, transforming community members into agents of change in their context.

In mining and energy resource management, participatory approaches to empowerment have significant implications. The report highlights the need to establish mechanisms for dialogue and collaboration between community members, mining companies, government bodies, and other stakeholders. Effective communication channels and forums should exist to facilitate the intellectual and emotional engagement of community members, enabling them to contribute their knowledge and concerns regarding resource management. In addition, this approach fosters motivation among community members to take ownership of their future and be actively involved in decision-making processes related to mining activities. It is through this participatory approach that a sense of responsibility is fostered, as community members become active co-creators of solutions and co-owners of initiatives designed to empower them. Ultimately, the participatory aspect of empowerment in the mining context ensures that local communities have a genuine voice in resource management processes that directly impact their lives and the environment.

The initiation of mining activities often leads to conflicts within local communities. These disputes are often rooted in concerns shared by community members regarding the environmental and health implications of the mining company's presence. In many cases, the arrival of mining operations raises concerns about potential ecological degradation, such as habitat disturbance, water and air pollution, and deforestation. Simultaneously, residents may harbor anxiety about the impact on their health and future generations, given the proximity of their homes to mining sites. These concerns, when left unaddressed, can create insecurity and tension within society, setting the stage for conflict.

In response to this initial conflict, the involvement of intermediary agencies, such as government agencies and empowerment consultants, became imperative. These institutions are essential in mediating and facilitating dialogue between the warring parties. Community dialogue, as a conflict resolution mechanism, offers a structured and constructive space for exchanging ideas and perspectives. The dialogue allows community members, mining company representatives, government officials, and other stakeholders to engage in open and informed conversations. Through such dialogue, the warring parties can express their concerns, aspirations and grievances, fostering mutual understanding. Empowerment consultants often bring expertise in communication, mediation, and conflict resolution to guide these dialogues effectively.

The success of conflict resolution through community dialogue exemplifies the potential of communication in mitigating disputes and building bridges between stakeholders. In mining, these dialogues can result in collaborative agreements that consider the needs of local communities and the economic imperatives of mining companies. In addition, they lay the foundation for ongoing

communication and engagement, helping to build an atmosphere of trust and transparency. Ultimately, this dialogue process is an essential element of effective communication in mining, demonstrating how a well-structured and inclusive communication approach can reduce conflict and promote sustainable coexistence between mining companies and local communities.

In the Garut region, Chevron Geothermal Indonesia Ltd, an established energy company, bears significant responsibility for the well-being of the local communities around its operations. Recognizing the interdependence between corporate success and community prosperity, Chevron places a strong emphasis on developing prosperous local populations. This strategic view extends to increased partnerships and collaboration with various stakeholders, including government, employees, and residents of the area. The foundation of this commitment lies in the Community Empowerment program, which is prioritized as a vehicle to improve the living standards of local communities.

The Community Empowerment Program adopted by Chevron is a multifaceted initiative that encapsulates financial support and technical assistance. These aspects play an essential role in addressing the diverse needs of the local population. One important aspect of the program involves upgrading and building critical infrastructure in the region, encompassing projects such as bridge construction, road maintenance, power grid upgrades, facilitating clean water distribution, and developing drainage facilities. These initiatives are critical in ensuring local communities access essential facilities, contributing significantly to their well-being.

In addition, Chevron's commitment to local communities extends to education, health care, places of worship, and sports facilities. The company realizes that holistic development requires investment in various domains of people's lives. Educational programs may include the construction or improvement of schools, scholarships, and educational resources. In healthcare, initiatives require improving health facilities and providing medical services. Places of worship and sports facilities are equally important, contributing to the spiritual and physical well-being of their residents. By embracing a comprehensive approach to community empowerment, Chevron seeks to foster prosperous and self-reliant local communities, ultimately aligned with the principles of sustainable development and corporate social responsibility.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) play an important and diverse role in improving the quality of life of communities around mining operations. The company's initiation of community development programs to support SME growth is an essential element of this effort. These programs include activities designed to improve agricultural and fishery conditions, promote economic sustainability, and encourage infrastructure development. By focusing on these dimensions, the company strives to lift the living standards of local communities. Significantly, this initiative goes beyond economic empowerment; It instills motivation and a sense of community spirit in the mining area, engendering a sense of ownership and participation among community members.

In the context of this community development program, one of the main objectives is to enhance the expertise and knowledge base of community members, including improving agricultural practices, improving fishing methods, and cultivating the business acumen of SME owners. In addition, these programs often include providing microfinance options facilitating access to capital that can encourage small business growth. In addition, initiatives such as providing production

facilities and infrastructure development help create an enabling environment for SMEs to thrive. By addressing these critical aspects, the program encourages community motivation and cohesiveness, fostering a culture of self-improvement and collective progress.

The company's dedication to promoting energy independence in rural communities exemplifies its commitment to sustainable development. Bio Gas installation as an energy source is a proactive step to reduce community dependence on external resources. These efforts contribute to environmental sustainability and self-sufficiency, advancing economic and ecological well-being in the region. Significantly, agricultural and small business development programs go beyond just financial assistance. They provide holistic packages that provide knowledge and skills to farmers and small business owners, including training in management, savings and loans, and business management. In doing so, they empower community members to not only improve their economic prospects but also to effectively manage and grow their companies, building the foundation for sustainable prosperity.

CONCLUSION

Community development is a joint effort to improve the welfare of individuals living near mining operations. The ultimate goal of the initiative is to facilitate progress in various aspects of life. Within the framework of community empowerment programs, it is imperative to address the welfare of local communities comprehensively, covering aspects such as health, economy, education, and social welfare. This holistic approach aligns with the efforts of Chevron Geothermal Ltd in Garut Regency, West Java, where the company has made efforts to uplift local communities across these dimensions.

A multifaceted approach is needed, balancing management and technical aspects to achieve optimization of community development around the mine site, including the provision of technical expertise at the village level by sector institutions. By incorporating technical units within these institutions, the specific needs of communities can be addressed more effectively, ensuring that development efforts are guided by expertise and tailored to the unique characteristics of the area.

The construction of an empowering communication model can be achieved through a process rooted in dialogue. Analysis of such models underscores the importance of identifying mechanisms that meet the participatory requirements of marginalized communities. This model of community empowerment communication, when practiced around mining sites, has the dual purpose of increasing community self-reliance and preparing these communities to be less dependent on mining companies after the closure of exploration sites. This proactive approach is in line with the principles of sustainable development and underscores the potential long-term benefits in society.

REFERENCE

Camba, A. (2021). The unintended consequences of national regulations: Large-scale-small-scale relations in Philippine and Indonesian nickel mining. *Resources Policy*, *74*, 102213. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2021.102213

Chen, Z., Yang, Y., Zhou, L., Hou, H., Zhang, Y., Liang, J., & Zhang, S. (2022). Ecological restoration in mining areas in the context of the Belt and Road initiative: Capability and challenges. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, *95*, 106767. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eiar.2022.106767

Creswell, J. W. (2017). *Research Design Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Mixed* (S. Z. Qudsy, Ed.; 3rd ed.). Pustaka Pelajar.

Creswell, John. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). *Research design: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (5th ed.). SAGE Publications, Inc.

Fielding, D. (2022). Measuring the diversity dividend for community-level health and women's empowerment in Africa. *SSM - Population Health*, *20*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmph.2022.101294

Guba, E. G., & Lincoln, Y. S. (1994). Competing Paradigm in Qualitative Research. In N. K. Denzin & Y. S. Lincoln (Eds.), *Handbook of Qualitative Research* (pp. 105–117). SAGE Publications, Inc.

Hirmer, S. A., Mazzone, A., Leonard, A., & Conforti, C. (2022). The power of language: Exploring values, empowerment dynamics and communication strategies for gender-inclusive energy service design in rural Uganda. *Energy Research & Social Science*, *85*, 102379. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2021.102379

Hirmer, S., Leonard, A., Conforti, S., & Conforti, C. (2022). Perceived value interviews and socio-economic survey data for communities in rural Uganda. *Data in Brief*, *40*, 107734. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2021.107734

Hudayana, B., Suharko, & Widyanta, AB. (2020). Communal violence as a strategy for negotiation: Community responses to nickel mining industry in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia. *The Extractive Industries and Society*, *7*(4), 1547–1556. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.exis.2020.08.012

Kurniawan, R., Saputra, A. M. W., Wijayanto, A. W., & Caesarendra, W. (2022). Eco-environment vulnerability assessment using remote sensing approach in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment*, *27*, 100791. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rsase.2022.100791

Libassi, M. (2022a). Contested subterranean territory: Gold mining and competing claims to Indonesia's underground. *Political Geography*, *98*, 102675. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polgeo.2022.102675

Libassi, M. (2022b). Gold conflict and contested conduct: Large- and small-scale mining subjectivities in Indonesia. *Geoforum*, 103648. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2022.10.005

Padilla, K. E., Tom, K. E., & Fine, A. D. (2023). Accepting the Challenge: Understanding Police Officers' Perceptions of a Community-Based, Youth Empowerment Program. *Justice Evaluation Journal*, *6*(1), 1–19. https://doi.org/10.1080/24751979.2022.2052344

Palapa, T. M., & Maramis, A. A. (2015). Heavy Metals in Water of Stream Near an Amalgamation Tailing Ponds in Talawaan – Tatelu Gold Mining, North Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Procedia Chemistry*, *14*, 428–436. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.proche.2015.03.058

Peluso, N. L. (2018). Entangled Territories in Small-Scale Gold Mining Frontiers: Labor Practices, Property, and Secrets in Indonesian Gold Country. *World Development*, *101*, 400–416. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2016.11.003

Rosyida, I., & Sasaoka, M. (2018). Local political dynamics of coastal and marine resource governance: A case study of tin-mining at a coastal community in Indonesia. *Environmental Development*, *26*, 12–22. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envdev.2018.03.003

Rosyida, I., Ullah, W., Helmi, A., & Sasaoka, M. (2019). Adapting livelihoods to the impacts of tin mining in Indonesia: options and constraints. *The Extractive Industries and Society*, *6*(4), 1302–1313. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.exis.2019.10.018

Spiegel, S. J., Agrawal, S., Mikha, D., Vitamerry, K., Le Billon, P., Veiga, M., Konolius, K., & Paul, B. (2018). Phasing Out Mercury? Ecological Economics and Indonesia's Small-Scale Gold Mining Sector. *Ecological Economics*, *144*, 1–11. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2017.07.025

Sulista, S., & Rosyid, F. A. (2022). "The economic impact of tin mining in Indonesia during an era of decentralisation, 2001–2015: A case study of Kepulauan Bangka Belitung Province." *The Extractive Industries and Society*, *10*, 101069. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.exis.2022.101069

Syahrir, R., Wall, F., & Diallo, P. (2020). Socio-economic impacts and sustainability of mining, a case study of the historical tin mining in Singkep Island-Indonesia. *The Extractive Industries and Society*, *7*(4), 1525–1533. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.exis.2020.07.023

Tarjo, T., Anggono, A., Yuliana, R., Prasetyono, P., Syarif, M., Alkirom Wildan, M., & Syam Kusufi, M. (2022). Corporate social responsibility, financial fraud, and firm's value in Indonesia and Malaysia. *Heliyon*, *8*(12), e11907. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2022.e11907

Toumbourou, T. D., Dressler, W. H., & Werner, T. T. (2022). Plantations enabling mines: Incremental industrial extraction, social differentiation and livelihood change in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Land Use Policy*, *119*, 106157. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2022.106157

Wagaman, M. A., Howell, K., Teresa, B., Hefner, R., Woehrle, H., Haynes, T. S., & Lawrence, J. (2023). Youth participatory action research as an empowerment-based method for community change. *Journal of Community Practice*, *31*(3–4), 297–314. https://doi.org/10.1080/10705422.2023.2283446

Wang, Z., Luo, K., Zhao, Y., Lechner, A. M., Wu, J., Zhu, Q., Sha, W., & Wang, Y. (2022). Modelling regional ecological security pattern and restoration priorities after long-term intensive open-pit coal mining. *Science of The Total Environment*, *835*, 155491. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.155491

Yin, R. K. (2012). *Case Study Research. Design and Methods* (4th ed.). SAGE Publications, Inc.

Zaidun, Z., Sutan, R., & Aizuddin, A. N. (2023). Psychometric evaluation of the Malay version of the Individual Community-Related Empowerment scale among older adults in Malaysia. *Belitung Nursing Journal*, *9*(3), 287–292. https://doi.org/10.33546/bnj.2652

Zhang, K., & Lau, H. C. (2022). Utilization of a high-temperature depleted gas condensate reservoir for CO2 storage and geothermal heat mining: A case study of the Arun gas

reservoir in Indonesia. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, *343*, 131006. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2022.131006

Zukri, T. M. T. S., Syahid, A. M. A., Shaari, A. A. H., Noh, N. A., & Sulaiman, S. (2023). CAPACITY BUILDING PLANNING FOR FISHERMEN COMMUNITY'S EMPOWERMENT. *Planning Malaysia*, *21*(6), 395–407. https://doi.org/10.21837/PM.V21I30.1409