

Social Conflicts – Inequity and Rights Abuses

Challenges to sustainable and
responsible palm oil plantation
investments in Indonesia



Norman Jiwan

Division Head of Campaign and Public Education - Sawit Watch

Bank Risk Assessment for the Indonesian Oil Palm and Timber Sector, 18 April 2005 – WWF Indonesia

Palm Oil Plantation in Indonesia

- Palm Oil (*Elais guineensis*) is non native plant to Indonesian
- Large-scale and monoculture
- Top-down and centralistic approaches
- Striving for quantity of land rather than production quality
- Fraud with Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism Practices = land monopoly
- Operation practices by converting forestlands
- Development policy and system benefit investors
- Overlapping with Spatial Planning Policy

Social Problems

- Land conflicts between indigenous people/local communities with plantation companies
- Degrading indigenous people's knowledge and cultural as well as loss access to natural resources management
- Emerging poverty problem
- Abuses to palm oil plantation workers' rights
- Partnership inequality between palm oil smallholders and the companies

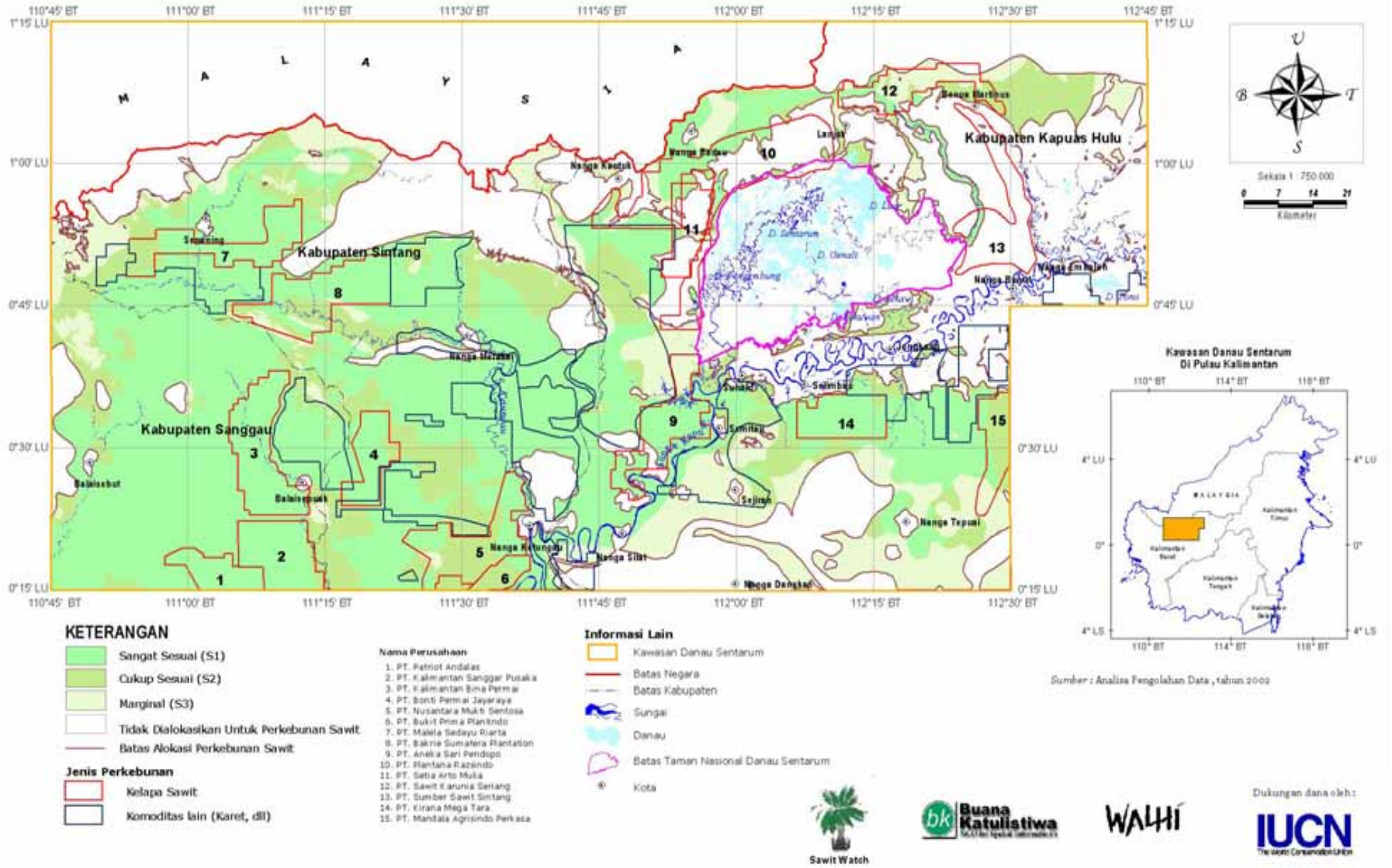
Environmental Problems

- Deforestation
- Forest fires
- Soil erosion and degrading soil quality
- Biodiversity loss
- Increase pests attacks
- Human-animal conflicts
- Rampant environmental disasters (flood, landslide, pollution, etc.)

SHOW CASES

- **Overlapping concessions**
- **Illegal logging**
- **Victims of victimised
villagers**

ARAHAN RENCANA UMUM TATA RUANG UNTUK PERKEBUNAN SAWIT DANAU SENTARUM DAN SEKITARNYA



Sekala 1 : 750 000
0 7 14 21
Kilometer



Sumber : Analisa Pengolahan Data, tahun 2003

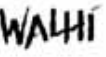
- KETERANGAN**
- Sangat Sesuai (S1)
 - Cukup Sesuai (S2)
 - Marginal (S3)
 - Tidak Dilokasikan Untuk Perkebunan Sawit
 - Batas Alokasi Perkebunan Sawit
- Jenis Perkebunan**
- Kelapa Sawit
 - Komoditas lain (Karet, dll)

- Nama Perusahaan**
1. PT. Patriot Andalas
 2. PT. Kalimantan Sanggar Pusaka
 3. PT. Kalimantan Bina Permai
 4. PT. Bumi Permai Jayabaya
 5. PT. Nusantara Multi Sentosa
 6. PT. Bukit Prima Plantindo
 7. PT. Makela Sedayu Riaria
 8. PT. Bakris Sumatera Plantation
 9. PT. Aneka Sari Perdana
 10. PT. Plantana Razindo
 11. PT. Setia Arto Mula
 12. PT. Sawit Karunia Seriang
 13. PT. Sumber Sawit Sintang
 14. PT. Kirana Mega Tara
 15. PT. Mentala Agrindo Perkasa

- Informasi Lain**
- Kawasan Danau Sentarum
 - Batas Negara
 - Batas Kabupaten
 - Sungai
 - Danau
 - Batas Taman Nasional Danau Sentarum
 - Kota



Sawit Watch



Dukungan dana oleh:

Peta Overlay TNTP dan PBS Sawit



Concessions Overlapping with Tanjung Puting National Park

Company	Concession	Forest areas	KPP	% of forest
KUCC	18,000	16,920	1,080	94
BEST	12,370	11,670	700	94
GIAT	12,310	10,620	1,690	86
Total	42,680	39,210	3,470	92

Source: WALHI Central Kalimantan

Illegal Logging Activity in TNTP



The 20th November

Tragedy – Victims

Fighting for the Rights' Victims

- Irfan Rangkuti (20 November 2004)
- Amrin Lubis (20 November 2004)
- Usman Siregar (February 2005)

of "Greedy" Oil Palm Company





'Tahlilan' – Muslim Ritual in memorial for the deaths

Tambusai People in crowded to
pray for the living souls and spirits

**100 days in memorial for
their beloved brothers;
Irfan Rangkuti and
Amrin Lubis**

" We all live on the same planet, we all operate in the same market. There is no emergency exit from this planet, or from this market. It is we who will have to make it work. There are no other options. There is no one else to blame" ,

Opening Address by Jan Kees Vis,
President of RSPO on the occasion of RSPO2, Jakarta, 5-6 October, 2004

Therefore,.....

- **Sawit Watch exists to fight for the people's rights, social justice and environmental protection**
- **To promote conflict resolution and responsible investments in oil palm industry, and;**
- **To encourage stakeholders' commitment and concrete actions**

Stakeholders and Expected Targets

- **Local Communities**

Strengthened people's organisations capacity in bargaining and position with government and companies

- **Local Government**

To re-evaluate the developments of palm oil business and to review agriculture options in land use planning to secure food supply

- **Local Parliament (DPRD)**

Access to good monitoring tools to make good rules and evaluate and improve government policies to guarantee peoples' sovereignty over land and production

- **National Parliament (DPR-RI)**

Re-evaluate the development of the oil palm sub-sector and plan how to support food sovereignty in Indonesia; develop a policy to protect the peoples' rights viz-a-viz industrial developments

- **Palm Oil Companies**

Learn how to respect peoples' rights, introduce sustainable natural resource management and improve private sector - community partnerships

Stakeholders and Expected Targets

- **Investors**

Adopt and truthfully implement the investment criteria as developed by international investors, such as ABN Amro and Rabobank

- **Palm Oil Buyers**

Must have critical understanding of the issues and where necessary pressure to suppliers if their practices do not live up good ethics and sustainable business

- **Local NGOs**

Must have good capacity to facilitate the people in the framework of strengthening the people through non violence means

- **National NGOs**

Working together to give inputs to stakeholders to improve government policies

- **International NGOs**

To put pressure and collaborate with buyers, investors, governments in marketing countries to adopt good policies on sustainable development that seriously take the people needs into account



Greasy palms

The social and ecological impacts of large-scale oil palm plantation development in Southeast Asia



THANK YOU

Friends of the Earth