Macro effects of agrofuels development & production in Indonesia

report by Norman Jiwan, Sawit Watch

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Workshop with NGOs

- 1. Prakarsa (Darmawan Triwibowo)
- 2. Konsorsium Pembaruan Agragria (KPA): Idham Arsyad
- 3. Serikat Petani Indonesia/SPI (Ahmad Yakub)
- 4. Forest Watch Indonesia: Christian Bob Poerba
- 5. KruHA: Hamong
- 6. WALHI Eksekutif Nasional : Muhamad Fadli
- 7. Serikat Petani Kelapa Sawit Sekadau, Kalimantan Barat: Arifin
- 8. AMAN: Mina S. Setra
- 9. Sarekat Hijau Indonesia (SHI): Kilasah Khalid
- 10. Bina Desa: Wiwik
- 11. Kelompok Pelita Sejahtera (KPS): Manginar



Workshop with governments

Out of 13 ministries involved in the National Team for Biofuel Development for Accelerating Poverty Alleviation and Job Creation:

1.Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal Nasional (Ir. Didiek H Gunadi)

2.Departemen Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (Ir. Saryono H)

3. Departmen Perindustrian (Benny W)

4. Direktur Jendral Perkebunan, Departemen Pertanian (Andi Iskandar)

5.Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup (Antung)



- 2. Energy sovereignty: (1) Biofuel industry would not contribute to cheap accessible energy; (2) Biofuel projects would not increase peoples' access to energy; (3) Energy Self-Sufficient Village provide inadequate energy for rural peoples.
- **3. Water rights:** (1) reduced water consumption (per capita); (2) pollutions in rivers and water resources by agrofuels and their processing mills; (3) conversion of riparian; and (4) no access to watershed areas under use rights (HGU).
- 4. Food sovereignty: (1) no guarantee that the government will stop converting/allocating agricultural lands to agrofuels; (2) no guarantee of food sovereignty of the government; (3) Indonesia only has concept of food security; (4) no guarantee of recognition to indigenous peoples' subsistent agricultures; and (5) food security strategy is not based on priority

Findings: cross-cutting macro effects

- Environment degradation: (1) forest and land fires, conversions of forests and peatlands release great amount of greenhouse gas emissions; (2) huge application of non-biodegradable and dangerous agrochemical, pesticide and herbicides including fertilisers; and (3) climate change and global warming
- **Biodiversity lost:** (1) lost of endangered and rare flora and fauna habitat such as orang utan for oil palm; (2) increase significant species lost (126 in Central Kalimantan);
- **Gender injustices:** (1) increase time and burden domestic works when loss access to clean water, energy needs and expensive health for women; (2) home gardening and food crops growing because lost productive land; (3) lost domestic living/herbal medicines; (4) lost local wisdoms part of socio-cultural system; and (5) emerging social pathology results in domestic violence against women and children

