The Biofuel Boom and Indonesia's Oil Palm Industry: The Twin Processes of Peasant Dispossession and Adverse Incorporation in West Kalimantan

Saint Mary's University Halifax, NS Canada Claude J. Fortin April 6, 2011

Introduction

- Biofuel Boom / Food Crisis leading to land grabbing
- Large-scale investments for food and energy security
- Biofuels aggressively promoted by US, EU, others
- Emerging 'biofuels complex' corporate consolidation
- Land grabbing has important consequences for rural populations in the global South

Indonesia's Booming Oil Palm Industry

World's largest producer of oil palm – food / biodiesel

- Plantation area expected to triple over next decade
- Energy firms invest US\$ 12.4 billion in biofuel production
- Min. of Agriculture: 7 million ha 'idle' land available
- Upland forest areas are sites of increasing conflict
- West Kalimantan: site of greatest expansion 5 million ha

Main Research Question

How and to what extent are the oil palm expansion and land grabbing affecting livelihoods and levels of poverty in rural Indonesia?

Inter-related Research Questions

- 1. How, to what extent, and under what terms is peasant dispossession taking place?
- 2. How, to what extent, and under what terms is the incorporation of peasants into the oil palm sector taking place?
- 3. What are the implications of peasant dispossession and incorporation for rural social differentiation in particular, and for development more generally?

Field Research in West Kalimantan

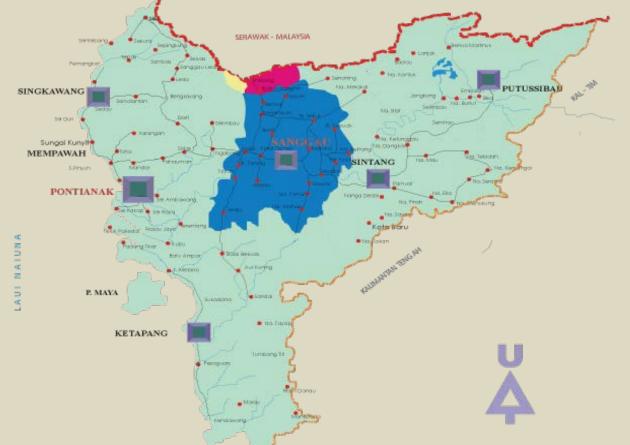
In July, 2010, field research undertaken in Meliau subdistrict in Sanggau district, West Kalimantan

- Supervisors -- Tania Li (U of T) and Pujo Semedi (UGM)
- One-month stay in Borneo Forest along Kapuas River
- 60 researchers from Indonesia, the Netherlands, Canada
- 20 research sites across broad spectrum of villages
- Oil palm concessions in state-owned and private areas

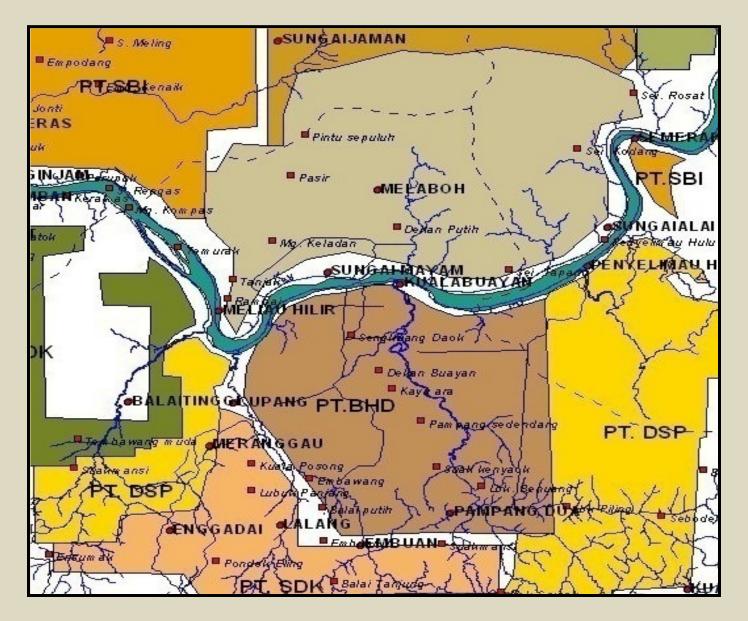
Research project examined the social relations through which local villagers gain access to, or are excluded from, the benefits associated with the booming oil palm sector.

Sanggau District in West Kalimantan





Oil Palm Concessions in Research Area



Accumulation by Dispossession

- PTPN XIII / BHD resort to state machinery to develop plantations
- 'Socialisation' process superficially conducted, no FPIC
- Land distribution prone to extensive misallocation through several mechanisms
- PTPN XIII KKPA scheme: outstanding plasma to be allocated
- BHD: 700 *plasma* parcels yet to be redistributed
- BHD: Largely failed transmigration programme extensive land issues
- Both plantations continuing to expand into new areas
- AAC (BHD subsidiary) expanding along new kemitraan model

Adverse Incorporation

- Lack of transparency regarding nature of contract
- Monopoly and monopsonistic relations grants market share power to companies
- Conflict of interest inherent in farmer cooperatives, the KUD and KKPA
- Allocation of substandard plots, often in remote areas
- Smallholders grouped in blocks of 30 no title until entire block is clear of debt
 - In the case of BHD, smallholder roads are poorly maintained resulting in significant losses for producers

Implications for Development

- Large-scale investments in agricultural land under rubric of 'rural development and poverty reduction' -agrarian political economy analysis needed
- Root causes of poverty are relational in nature, extend beyond exclusion/inclusion models, and also involve adverse incorporation
 - Reliance on Code of Conduct and RAI to safeguard livelihoods of the poor – an invitation to agribusiness and capital interests to continue to trample on the rights of marginalised segments of rural society

Thank you for your attention

