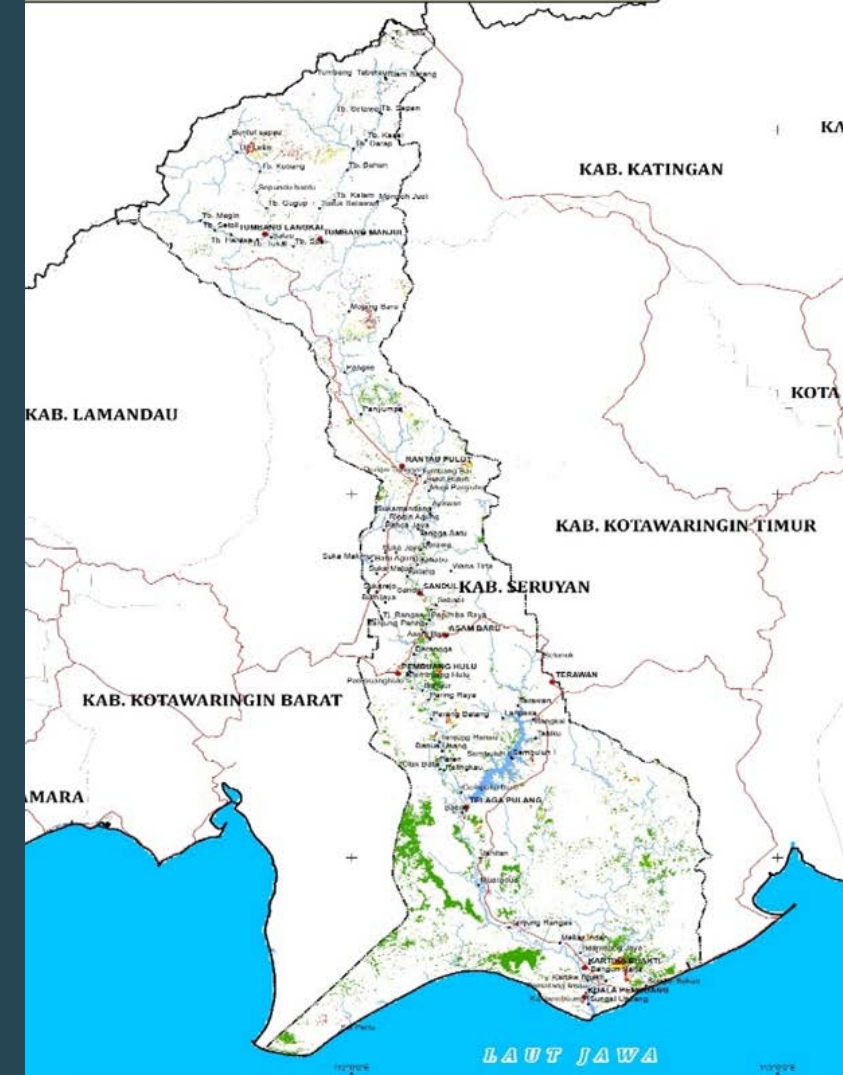




# Background

- Seruyan is the fourth largest district in Central Kalimantan with an area of 16,404 km<sup>2</sup> or 11 percent of the total area of the province with natural resources are abundant
- 2019, relinquishing the status of underdeveloped areas through the decision of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 79 of 2019
- The population of Seruyan district is 162,910 people and 43,275 households. The population density is 10 people per km<sup>2</sup> and population growth is around 2 percent every year.
- The conversion of the function of area into a large-scale oil palm plantation area, timber plantation, and mining continues to be carried out

## FORESTASI HUTAN DI KABUPATEN SERUYAN



# Deforestation

- The initial period of change in the function of the Seruyan area began when a logging company came in 1980 until late 1998.
- Then, the era of large-scale oil palm plantation development entered the early 2000s.
- Palm oil is not only carried out in the plains and along the watershed, but also closes the rivers and lakes.
- The Statistics Agency noted that during the period 2006-2016, the expansion of oil palm plantations in Central Kalimantan tripled from 571,873 hectares to 1,495,606 hectares per year (BPS, 2018)
- Many natural disasters that have occurred on the island of Borneo in the last decade are the direct impact of long-term forest and natural damage (deforestation).
  - Forest fires/haze (2015 & 2019)
  - Flood (2020 - present)



# Other Findings

## Agrarian Conflict

- The majority of large palm oil companies do not properly implement FPIC, only outreach
- Threats will still be worked on if you don't want to accept compensation
- unfair compensation
- Boundary shift
- Community lands claimed as HCV areas
- Compensation is done by other people without knowing of the land owner

## Economic, Social, Cultural and Health Impacts

- loss of people's livelihoods
- People cannot doing traditional farm
- Forced to be casual workers
- There is no clarity related to CSR
- Losing access to clean water
- Health issues
- The fish are less than before

## Labour

- Casual worker with low wages & limited working hours
- There is no health and safety guarantee
- There is no freedom to form unions

# Jurisdiction Approach in Seruyan

- The steps taken by local governments to reduce deforestation and social conflicts are by applying a jurisdictional approach as an integral part of a sustainable development pattern.
- The jurisdictional approach is a way of solving problems between companies and communities based on the active role of local government





# Recommendation

- The Seruyan government is really implementing a jurisdictional approach in Seruyan Regency to solve the problems of indigenous peoples, farmers, laborers and women.
- Implementation of compliance with the RSPO Principles and Criteria in jurisdictional certification in Seruyan so that it can touch non-RSPO member companies.
- The RSPO is required to have a bound time frame in the context of restoring the rights of indigenous peoples, farmers, laborers and women.
- Carrying out ecosystem restoration (forest and peat) against damage caused by oil palm plantation operations.
- Restoration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Farmers, Workers and Women.

Thank you

