

## No Certificates for Plantations Where Lands are Legitimately Contested



The right of the grower to the land must be clear. This should be demonstrated through proof of ownership or use rights, such as documents showing legal ownership or lease, history of land tenure and the actual legal use of the land. Where there are disputes, additional information to provide proof of legal acquisition of title and fair compensation of previous owners and occupants may also be needed.

### Palming the Indonesian Lands – Planted on whose land? Provincial governments' oil palm expansion planning (Sawit Watch, 2005)

Province	Allocated Land (Ha)
Sumatra Selatan	1,000,000
Lampung	500,000
Jambi	1,000,000
Bengkulu	500,000
Sumatra Utara	1,000,000
Aceh	340,000
Riau	3,000,000
Sumatra Barat	500,000
Kalimantan Barat	5,000,000
Kalimantan Selatan	500,000
Kalimantan Tengah	1,000,000
Kalimantan Timur	1,000,000
Sulawesi Tengah	500,000
Sulawesi Selatan	500,000
Sulawesi Tenggara	500,000
Papua Barat	3,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,840,000</b>

Labuan Batu 400 ha  
tanah masyarakat  
dirampas

Indeed, economic crisis did not constraint the rapid development of oil palm plantation that grows from 3 million in 1999 (Wakker & Willem, 2000) to reach 4.11 million hectares in 2002 (PT Data Consult, 2004). Department of Agriculture official records in 2004 showed that oil palm plantations have covered 5.06 million hectares (Kompas Daily, Friday August 2004). Regarding the growth of plantation expansion from 1999 to 2004, the average growth rate of palm plantation reaches 401,200 hectares per year (Sawit Watch, 2005).



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