

80th Open Lectures / International Symposium
Held by Institute for the Humanities & Social Sciences, DOSHISHA University

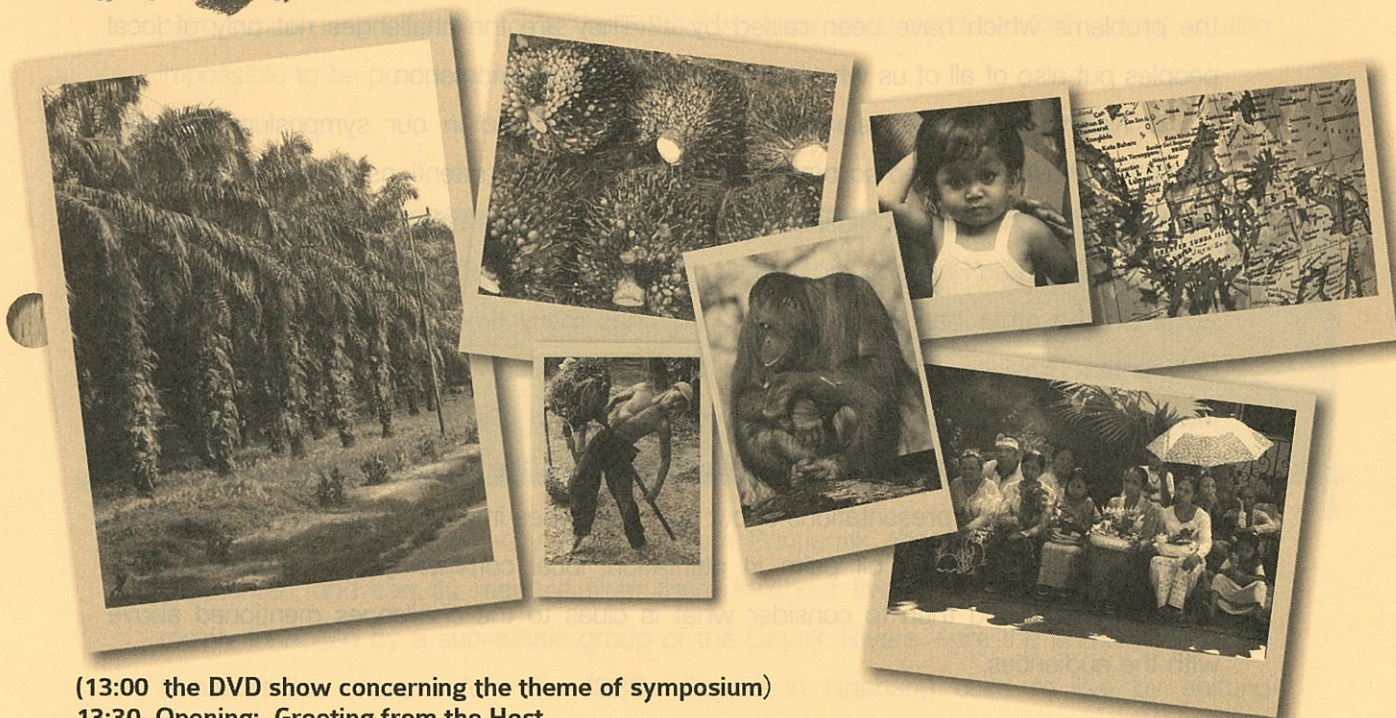
Expansion of Oil Palm Plantation in Kalimantan/Borneo and Its Influences:

Production System, Local Community and Conservation of Tropical Forests

Saturday 23 February 2013, 13:30-18:30

**Application Unnecessary
Entrance Free**

Lecture Room No.1, Meitoku-kan Bld., Imadegawa Campus, DOSHISHA Univ.
(As you cannot park your car, motorcycle or bicycle in the campus, please use public transport.)



13:00 the DVD show concerning the theme of symposium)

13:30 Opening: Greeting from the Host

13:35 Lecture 1

HAYASHIDA Hideki; Associate Prof. of Institute for the Humanities & Social Sciences, Doshisha Univ.

'The Meanings of Transfiguration of Oil-Palm Production System: From a Case of West Kalimantan Province'

14:50 Lecture 2

KATO Tsuyoshi; Emeritus Prof. of Kyoto Univ., Visiting Prof. of Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

'What Changes Has Cash-Crop-Centered Economy Brought About?: Experiences of a Local Community in West Kalimantan'

15:50 break

16:00 Lecture 3

Herman HIDAYAT; Senior Researcher of The Research Center for Society and Culture, Indonesian Institute of Science

'Development versus Conservation: Review on Oil Palm Plantation in the Heart of Kalimantan/Borneo'

17:15 Comments and Discussion

NAGATA Junji; Associate Prof. of Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, University of Tokyo

18:10 Q & A

18:30 Closing

Language Japanese

The speech and remarks of Mr. Hidayat will be interpreted to audiences.

Cosponsored by **Suntory Foundation, Center for Integrated Area Studies, Kyoto University**

Cooperated by **Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University, Kyoto Career College of Foreign Language**

Expansion of Oil Palm Plantation in Kalimantan/Borneo and Its Influences:

Production System, Local Community and Conservation of Tropical Forests

The area of oil palm plantations has been expanding drastically since the late 1990's in Malaysia, where development of them had been started, and Indonesia. It has doubled during the last decade and a half, as a result reached 14 million ha in those two nations. The area is more than one third of all Japan's land. Such expansion of oil palm plantations is criticized in many cases, since it accelerates the local deforestation and then has negative influences to traditional lifestyles of local people and the biodiversity of the forests. How should we consider the causes of phenomenon, evaluate it and resolve the problems which have been raised by it? They are the challenges not only of local peoples but also of all of us who is concerned by the phenomenon.

In Kalimantan/Borneo Island as the location focused in our symposium, oil palm plantations have expanded so prominently that it attracted attentions as the 'Frontier'. On the one hand, HAYASHIDA Hideki and KATO Tsuyoshi have been executing field research in West Kalimantan Province, Indonesia as members of *the Study Group of Oil Palm* since 2010. On the other hand, Herman HIDAYAT has many times been to locations in East Kalimantan Province of Indonesia and Sabah and Sarawak Province of Malaysia to investigate the issues concerning forest conservation. In this symposium, we would like to profile the present condition of Kalimantan/Borneo as 'the Frontier of Expansion oil Palm Plantations' from our presentations about our researches into influences of that expansion on production system of oil palm in plantation, local community and conservation of tropical forests, and then to consider what is clues to the *challenges* mentioned above with the audiences.

The Meanings of Transfiguration of Oil-Palm Production System: From a Case of West Kalimantan Province

HAYASHIDA Hideki

Associate Prof. of Institute for the Humanities & Social Sciences, Doshisha Univ.

In West Kalimantan Province, Indonesia, oil-palm-plantation development was launched by a state-owned plantation company in the early 1980's. In 30 years since then, the presence of the state owned company in West Kalimantan has also been decreasing resulting from more active development of plantation by private plantation companies, as well as Sumatera Island as the advanced land of the oil-palm-plantation

development in Indonesia. In my lecture, however, I'd like to take a case of one of state-owned plantations in West Kalimantan because the dynamism of the plantation and local smallholders around it is very attractive as a research material in recent years. The dynamism has been occurred as the result of changes of oil-palm-and crude-palm-oil (CPO) production system, so-called 'Nucleus Estate and Smallholder (NES; Perusahaan Inti Rakyat, PIR in Indonesian) System'.

Firstly, I outline the PIR System and illustrate its institutionalization process. Secondly, I introduce how the system has been transfigured now in the case of a state-owned plantation in Sanggau Regency, West Kalimantan. In the end, I argue what the transfiguration of the PIR System means to relationship between two categories of economic units, that is plantation companies and smallholders, and to the sustainability of oil palm-and palm oil industries. In particular, I would like to consider the meanings of the transfiguration, introducing appearances of the smallholders working there whose motivation is not so far different from that of the Japanese, although they cultivate oil palm which is impossible to be cultivated in Japan, and produce CPO which is also impossible to be produced in Japan.

What Changes Has Cash-Crop-Centered Economy Brought About?: Experiences of a Local Community in West Kalimantan

KATO Tsuyoshi

Emeritus Prof. of Kyoto Univ., Visiting Prof. of Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

Ngabang is approximately 280 km from Pontianak, the provincial capital of West Kalimantan, and can be reached from there in about five hours by car. The area was mainly inhabited by a sub-ethnic group of the Dayak. Rivers were the primary means of transportation there before the 1980s. People in Ngabang used to live by shifting cultivation of rice and collecting forest products (e.g., rattan and *gaharu* or incense woods), the former for subsistence and the latter sold to Chinese merchants. Beginning in the early part of the 20th century, rubber plantations began to spread in Kalimantan, and the small-holder cultivation of rubber tree was eventually incorporated into Dayak economic life. Since then, shifting cultivation of rice and rubber-cultivation became two primary sources of their livelihood. It means that Dayak people in Ngabang have about 100 years of experience cultivating a market-oriented crop. Since the late 1970s, the government started a new plantation scheme which incorporates small-holders in newly-established plantations by opening large tracts of land in various parts of Indonesia. The scheme tried to encourage small-holders to be organized into agricultural cooperatives, a completely new experience to most of them, and cultivate a new commercial crop under the guidance of national plantation companies. The scheme was introduced to Ngabang between 1982-88 and oil palms were planted in a large scale in newly cleared forests.

For about ten years, the scheme was not successful but since the early 2000s, oil palm cultivation began to catch on among local people as the price of palm oil registered more or less continuous rises and they could see the increased wealth among local as well as migrant smallholders. Nowadays, one cannot talk about the economy of Ngabang without mentioning oil palms. What changes has the development of cash-crop-centered economy brought about to a local community? I want to examine this question through a case study of Ngabang.

Development versus Conservation: Review on Oil Palm Plantation in the Heart of Kalimantan/Borneo

Herman HIDAYAT

Senior Researcher of The Research Center for Society and Culture, Indonesian Institute of Science

The oil palm mega-project was launched in Indonesia in June 2005 under the banner of "bringing prosperity, security and environmental protection to the Kalimantan border area what so-called 'Kasaba' (Kalimantan, Sarawak and Sabah). This project derives in April 2005, while happened a high level meeting was held in Beijing between President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and President Hi Jintau. This visit resulted in an agreement in which they referred that the China Development Bank would provide capital to Chinese companies and cooperated with Indonesian businessmen such as Sinarmas and Artha Graha to facilitate their investments in Indonesia, especially for expanding palm oil plantation. The meaning of *Development* from government perspective is relating to the expansion of plantation areas and to get a lucrative business, foreign exchange earnings from export commodities (CPO), invite investors, job creation and cash inflow increase in rural areas, besides, and a huge tax revenues from estate plantation.

In contrast, we mean by *Conservation* perspective on three angles: livelihood of local people, protection on environment which is so called biodiversity maintain in national park such as Kayan Mentarang and Bihun Karihun and sources of carbon sink and hydrology for water supply to river and lakes. The concept of the *Heart of Borneo* (HoB) area is designed to promote 'biodiversity' conservation through better management of existing and linking protected areas, expanding protected areas and sustainable forest management. NGOs such as Walhi, Friend of Earth and WWF expressed concern about the possible impact of the border palm oil project on the quality of 'water supply' and risk of flooding and soil erosion in the lowlands of Kalimantan and Malaysia. In this lecture, I introduce and argue how local peoples, academics and NGOs take action from the 'Conservation-side', in spite the government encourage the projects of 'Development-side', because of a lucrative business.