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Last update: **2014-06-24**

Wilmar International sugar plantations in Meraukee, Papua, Indonesia



(https://file.ejatlas.org/img/Conflict/107/oil_palm_Indonesia

➤ Description:

Singapore-based Wilmar, controlled by the Malaysian tycoon Robert Kuok, is one of the worlds largest palm-oil companies and a major sugar producer. In September 2009, the company secured a permit to convert 200,000 ha of mainly forested land in Papua, Indonesia into sugar-cane plantations, as part of the Meraukee Integrated Food

and Energy Estate (MIFEE) megaproject that the Indonesian government is pursuing. In May 2011 Wilmar purchased PT Anugrah Rejeki Nusantara, the company to develop the largest food plantation under MIFEE. It was then decided to move Wilmar's permit to Animha district and restrict it to 80,000 ha. Local groups and indigenous women's organizations are outspoken against the concessions, and most have refused to sell their land (only one village has sold a total of 1,000 ha). Progress is slow due to this and other legal roadblocks, including unclear zoning and existing protected land designation.

See more

✤ Basic Data

Name of conflict:

Wilmar International sugar plantations in Meraukee, Papua, Indonesia

Country:

Indonesia (/country/indonesia)

State or province:

Meraukee province

Location of conflict:

Meraukee, Taboniji, Animha

Accuracy of location

MEDIUM (Regional level)

Source of Conflict

Type of conflict. 1st level:

Biomass and Land Conflicts (Forests, Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock Management)

Type of conflict. 2nd level:

Land acquisition conflicts Deforestation

Specific commodities:

Sugar (/commodity/sugar)

Project Details and Actors

Project details

While plans for the project in Meraukee are unclear, local groups report the plantation in Taboniji is moving forward, and another permit has been acquired for 80,000 ha in Animha district in which plans are moving forward. Villagers in Koa, Baad, and Wayau have reported that Wilmar negotiators approached them starting in 2012 to convince them to sign over their land.

See more

Project area:

80,000

Level of Investment:

2,000,000,000

Type of population

Rural

Affected Population:

52,000

Start of the conflict:

2009

Company names or state enterprises:

Wilmar International (/company/wilmar-international) from Singapore (/country-of-company/singapore)

Relevant government actors:

Forestry Ministry of Indonesia, The National Government of Indonesia

Environmental justice organizations (and other supporters) and their websites, if available:

Forest Peoples Programme (http://www.forestpeoples.org (http://www.forestpeoples.org)), awasMIFEE (https://awasmifee.potager.org (https://awasmifee.potager.org)), Sawit Watch (http://sawitwatch.or.id/ (http://sawitwatch.or.id/)) Down to Earth (http://www.downtoearth-indonesia.org/ (http://www.downtoearth-indonesia.org/)), PUSAKA (http://pusaka.or.id/ (http://pusaka.or.id/))

✓ Conflict & Mobilization

Intensity

MEDIUM (street protests, visible mobilization)

Reaction stage

PREVENTIVE resistance (precautionary phase)

Groups mobilizing:

Indigenous groups or traditional communities International ejos Local ejos Women Ethnically/racially discriminated groups Legal notice / Aviso legal (/legal)

Forms of mobilization:

Creation of alternative reports/knowledge Development of alternative proposals Involvement of national and international NGOs Media based activism/alternative media Official complaint letters and petitions

✓ Impacts

Environmental Impacts

Visible: Deforestation and loss of vegetation cover **Potential:** Biodiversity loss (wildlife, agro-diversity), Food insecurity (crop damage), Loss of landscape/aesthetic degradation, Soil erosion, Surface water pollution / Decreasing water (physico-chemical, biological) quality, Groundwater pollution or depletion

Socio-economical Impacts

Visible: Increase in Corruption/Co-optation of different actors **Potential:** Displacement, Loss of livelihood, Loss of traditional knowledge/practices/cultures, Specific impacts on women, Violations of human rights, Land dispossession

✓ Outcome

Project Status

Planned (decision to go ahead eg EIA undertaken, etc)

Conflict outcome / response:

Under negotiation

Development of alternatives:

Forest People's Project puts forward the following requests: 'continue to monitor the situation of indigenous peoples, and suspend projects that may threaten their cultural survival, enforce labor conditions consistent with international labor standards, bring to light the human rights violations against indigenous Papuans, establish a Human Rights Court, etc' (p15-6, Request for Further Considerationâ ¦)

Do you consider this an environmental justice success? Was environmental justice served?: Not Sure

Briefly explain:

Groups are still mobilizing, including sending petitions to the UN Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, without response. Although the petition to override the protected forest status of some of the land was denied, legislation and existing business environment encourages this and other companies to invest and progress with their projects.

✤ Sources & Materials

Juridical relevant texts related to the conflict (laws, legislations, EIAs, etc)

Papua Special Autonomy Law

References to published books, academic articles, movies or published documentaries

Forest Peoples Program, 2013, 'Starvation and poverty in Indonesia: civil society organisations appeal for suspension of MIFEE project in Papua pending redress for local communities'

Awasmifee, 2012, 'An Agribusiness Attack in West Papua'

Estate in West Papua, Indonesia. ASEAS - Austrian Journal of South-East Asian Studies, 6(1), 160-182.

Forest Peoples Program, 2013, 'Request for Further Consideration of the Situation of the Indigenous Peoples of Merauke, Papua Province, Indonesia, under the UN CERDs Urgent Action and Early Warning Procedures'

Ginting, L. & Pye, O. (2013). Resisting agribusiness development: The Merauke Integrated Food and Energy

Ginting & Pye -

[click to view] (http://www.seas.at/aseas/6_1/ASEAS_6_1_A9.pdf)

, 'Cane growers fear potential Wilmar Deal' [click to view] (FarmLandGrab.org)

[click to view] (http://farmlandgrab.org/post/view/15203)

Forest Peoples Program - MIFEE press release_Aug2013_Final.pdf

[click to view] (http://www.forestpeoples.org/sites/fpp/files/news/2013/08/CERD)

Wilmar Sugar -

[click to view] (http://www.wilmar-international.com/our-business/sugar/)

Forest Peoples Program -

[click to view] (http://www.forestpeoples.org/sites/fpp/files/publication/2013/08/cerduamifeejuly2013english.pdf)

, 'Wilmar secures 200,000 hectares of land in Merauke Food Estate for sugar plant'

[click to view] (FarmLandGrab.org)

awasMIFEE, 2013, 'Malind Women's views about Companies Operating in Kampung Baad, Animha District, Merauke.' [click to view] (https://awasmifee.potager.org/?p=458)

Awasmifee -

[click to view] (https://awasmifee.potager.org/uploads/2012/03/mifee_en.pdf)

[click to view] (http://farmlandgrab.org/post/view/18410)

Forestry Ministry (status of petitions)-

[click to view] (http://lpp.dephut.go.id/media.php?module=izin&sub=listing&izin=4)

Other comments:

The Merauke Integrated Food & Energy Estate Project (MIFEE) encompasses 2.5 million hectares, and will relocate 2 -4 million workers to Merauke to provide labor. The Forest Peoples Program says this will overwhelm and threaten the rights of the existing Malind people who number 52,000 people, and are rarely meaningfully employed by the projects. Forest People's Program: 'MIFEE is a large-scale and extreme 'Encroachment on the traditional lands of indigenous peoples â ¦ for the purpose of exploitation of natural resources,' and represents a situation that threatens their cultural and perhaps even physical survival given their extreme vulnerability and the high likelihood of substantial, negative and multi-generational impacts on the maintenance of their relationships with their traditional territories.3' Moreover, 'companies have acquired permits or are in the process of acquiring land from the local peoples â often, as the Committee observed, through 'the manipulation of communities by investors and State officials to obtain signatures necessary for complying with the legal requirements of proving land titles over indigenous lands''

AwasMIFEE: 'Research in 2007 by Friends of the Earth Netherlands into Wilmar's oil palm plantations in Kalimantan found that the company was burning forest illegally to clear it, clearing land without the right permits and not consulting local communities that have customary rights over the land that Wilmar uses.8 In 2011 PT Asiatic Persada, a company owned by Wilmar, bulldozed 83 houses of villagers who disputed the company's right to the land in Jambi province in Sumatra, after a confrontation in which one resident was shot and wounded and twelve people were arrested.9Before the conflict was resolved, the company was sold to AMS Plantations.'

✓ Meta information

Contributor:

Aliza Tuttle

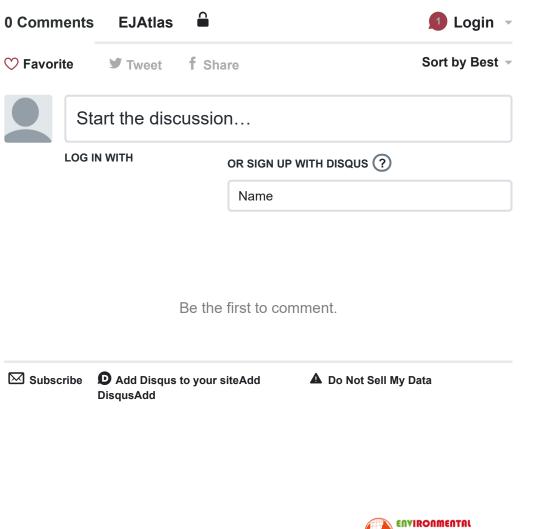
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