

Perhutani's Forest Management Certification

Location (Management Management District)		(ha)			Date of	
All Java & Madura	Plantations (mainly teak, mahogany & pine)	Approx. 2 million	Smartwood Generic standard	SmartWood	1990	Suspended 1997
Cepu, C. Java	Teak plantation	33,109	FSC	SmartWood	Nov 1998	Suspended Oct 2001
Kebonhardjo, C. Java	Teak plantation	17,653	FSC	SmartWood	Nov 1998	Suspended Oct 2001
Mantingan, C. Java	Teak plantation	16,535	FSC	SmartWood	Nov 1998	Suspended Sept 2000
Lawu, E. Java	Pine plantation	51,349	FSC	SmartWood	April 2000	Suspended Dec 2002
Kendal, C. Java	Teak plantation	20,113	FSC	SmartWood	April 2000	Suspended Oct 2001
Madiun, E. Java	Teak & eucalyptus plantation	31,264	FSC	SmartWood	April 2000	Suspended Oct 2001
Pemalang, C. Java	Teak plantation	24,423	FSC	GFA Terra Systems	Failed	Pre-assessment Feb 2001
Randublatung, C. Java	Teak plantation	32,464	FSC	GFA Terra Systems	Failed	Pre-assessment Feb 2001
Bojonegoro, E. Java	Teak plantation	50,145	FSC	GFA Terra Systems	Failed	Pre-assessment Feb 2001
Ngawi, E. Java	Teak plantation	45,912	FSC	SGS Qualifor	Failed	Pre-assessment Oct 2002
Pekalongan Timur, C. Java	Pine plantation	52,810	FSC	SGS Qualifor	Failed	Pre-assessment Oct 2002
Ciamis, W. Java		36,466	FSC	SGS Qualifor	Failed	Pre-assessment Oct 2002
Kendal, C. Java	Teak plantation	20,113	FSC	Woodmark SA		
Kebonhardjo, C. Java	Teak plantation	17,653	FSC	Woodmark SA		

Source:

- ◆ DfE: Certification In Indonesia: A Briefing, June 2001.
- ◆ The Rainforest Alliance's SmartWood Program Suspends Certification of Perum Perhutani's Teak Plantations in Indonesia (Press Release), 21 August 2001.
- ◆ Personal communications.

Overcutting Due to The Theft in 1999 Overall Forest Standing Stock

No.	Detail	Standing Stocks (m ³)	
		1998	1999
1	Preceding Standing Stock	37.260.806	35.468.493
2	Increment (y)		
	Plantation increment	36.244	45.498
	Standing stock increment	1.019.288	1.002.596
	Total (y)	1.055.532	1.048.094
3	Harvesting/degradation (x)		
	Harvesting	402.999	406.040
	Wood Theft	1.119.318	1.172.758
	Forest Degradation	17.345	39.441
	Total (x)	1.539.662	1.618.239
4	Overcutting (x - y)	484.130	570.145
5	Final Standing Stock	35.468.493	34.263.885

Source: Perum Perhutani Research and Development Division Presentation, 2000

Perhutani's Violence Towards Villagers (1998-2006)



			Type	Number of Victims	
				Injured	Dead
1	1-Mar-98	Banyuwangi Utara	Shooting		1
2	6-Jun-98	Banyumas Barat	Shooting	1	
3	22-Jun-98	Lumajang	Shooting		1
4	28-Jun-98	Randublatung	Shooting	1	2
5	27-Okt-98	Purwodadi	Shooting	5	
6	4-Jun-99	Banyuwangi Utara	Shooting	1	
7	27-Jun-99	Kendal	Shooting	2	
8	27-Jun-99	Kebonharjo	Shooting	2	
9	18-Jul-99	Semarang	Shooting	3	1
10	24-Agu-99	Blitar	Shooting	1	1
11	1-Jan-00	Probolinggo	Shooting		1
12	1-Jul-00	Semarang	Shooting	1	
13	5-Nop-00	Cepu	Shooting		1
14	1-Dec-00	Cepu	Shooting		1
15	5-Dec-00	Jember	Shooting	2	3
16	23-Jan-01	Kebonharjo	Shooting	1	
17	31-Mar-01	Banyumas Barat	Shooting	3	
18	18-Apr-01	Nganjuk	Shooting	1	
19	29-Apr-01	Kendal	Torturing	1	
20	18-Jun-01	Saradan/Nganjuk	Shooting	1	
21	5-Agu-01	Balapulang	Shooting		1
22	24-Agu-01	Indramayu	Shooting	4	
23	1-Nop-01	Majalengka	Shooting	1	
24	26-Jan-02	Banyumas Timur	Torturing	1	
25	29-Apr-02	Blora	Shooting	1	
26	2002	Randublatung	Torturing	2	
27	14-Okt-02	Cepu	Torturing		1
28	25-Dec-02	Purwodadi	Shooting	1	1
29	2-Mar-03	Saradan	Shooting	1	
30	3-Mar-03	Pasuruan	Shooting	1	
31	1-Apr-03	Rembang	Shooting	1	
32	28-Jul-03	Kendal	Shooting	4	1
33	26-Sep-03	Balapulang	Shooting		1
34	8-Okt-03	Banyuwangi Selatan	Shooting		1
35	16-Dec-03	Randublatung	Shooting		1
36	15-Jul-04	Blora	Shooting	1	
37	15-Sep-04	Mantingan	Shooting		1
38	2-Dec-04	Kendal	Shooting		1
39	16-Apr-05	Gundih	Shooting		1
40	13-May-05	Rembang	Shooting	2	
41	13-May-05	Rembang	Torturing	1	
42	30-May-06	Semarang	Shooting		1
43	13-Jun-06	Randublatung	Torturing		1
Total				47	24

Source: Mass media, news, report. Tabulated by Lidah Tani (2006)

Perhutani's Violence Wounded Victims 1999—2003

No	Date	FMD	Violence Type	Victim					
				Total	Name (Age)	Address			
						Village	Subdistrict	District	
5	27-Jun-99	Kendal	Shooting	2	Nasroni (26), Ismun (23)	Sumur	Brangsong	Kendal	
6	27-Jun-99	Kebonharjo	Shooting	2	Ardi Irawan (20), Sodik (19)	Karas	Sedan	Rembang	
11	23-Jan-01	Kebonharjo	Shooting	1	Kusnan bin Karno (30)	Bonjor	Sarang	Rembang	
14	29-Apr-01	Kendal	Torturing	1	Nurkholis bin Saipin (25)	Kertosari	Singorojo	Kendal	
25	28-Jul-03	Kendal	Shooting	4	Rohiyan [26], Karmino [40], Gino [40], Saman (34)	Sukorejo, Sidodadi	Sukorejo, Patean	Kendal	
Jumlah				10					

Source: Mass media, news, report. Tabulated by Lidah Tani (2006)

Perhutani's Violence Dead Victims 2003—2004

No	Date	FMD	Violence Type	Victim					
				Total	Name (Age)	Address			
						Village	Subdistrict	District	
13	28-Jul-03	Kendal	Shooting	1	Matus Sutino [25]	Sidodadi	Patean	Kendal	
18	2-Dec-04	Kendal	Shooting	1	Sanusi [25]	Nolokerto	Kaliwungu	Kendal	
Jumlah				2					

Source: Mass media, news, report. Tabulated by Lidah Tani (2006)

Tenurial Conflicts in Kendal FMD

No	Village	Subdistrict	District	Area conflicted (ha)	Short Description
1	Cacaban	Singorojo	Kendal	77,2	The disputed land was a natural forest which was cleared by villagers, tilled, cultivated, harvested, and then fallowed. In 1954-1955 Djawatan Kehutanan (Forestry Agency) came to Cacaban. In 1958 FA obliged villagers to plant teak because, according to FA, the land was state land. FA officers said that although the land had been villagers' it became state's because villagers did not pay the land tax. Perhutani took over the land in 1961. There is unofficial levy for private teak and mahogany selling around Rp250.000 to Rp1million.
2	Kalirejo	Singorojo	Kendal	200	The land was an award from Regent for the village founders. The land had been cultivated for 50 years until Duth colonial government plundered it for plantation expansion. Villagers resisted but their leader was punished by hanging. The Dutch offered money for 75 years long-term land-rent, but it had never been paid. After independence (1945), Indonesian government did not redistribute the land but handed it over to FA and then to Perhutani. Villagers who still cultivated the land or collecting fuel wood was criminalized, reported to the police, interrogated, sometimes with violence (beating). Villagers were also stigmatized as member of Indonesian Communist Party (PKI), followed by imprisonment; some of them were exiled to outer island as political prisoners. In 1997—1998 villagers reclaimed the land. Perhutani offered cooperation and product-sharing, but villagers rejected it because the share is not proportional to the villagers work.
3	Ngareanak	Singorojo	Kendal	1.000	Identical with Kalirejo land history, the land disputed in Ngareanak village was part of Regent reward. When The Dutch expanded their plantation estate, villagers' house was destroyed and the land was sequestered, villagers were forced to leave. In 1997—1998 villagers resisted, reclaimed the land, and called for re-entitlement of the land. Perhutani restricts villagers' access to the land with many prohibition which could result in criminalization.
4	Gondang, Kuripan, dan Sengonan	Subah	Batang	160	When President Soekarno visited Jatisari, he ordered villagers to utilize unproductive land in that area. The land then became rice-field project and known as 'project-land'. Between 1966—1970, by Regent Decree, the land was closed. The rice plantation was destroyed by Regent's henchmen, and resisting farmers were evicted, killed, or exiled to Buru Island. Perhutani, then took over the land. In 1980 after Perhutani cleared cut the trees, villagers started to cultivate the land. In 1988 villagers started to demand rights upon land. Villagers organize themselves in PT3S and call for land redistribution, forest tenurial and management reform, also for stopping intimidation toward villagers.
5	Sigayam	Wonotunggal	Batang	58	The land in Sigayam villages was initially a natural forest. In 1919 Boschwezen (Dutch Colonial Forestry Agency) cleared cut the forest and took over the land. After independence the forest had been regrown and dense. Villagers started to cultivate the land. In 1971 Perhutani gave trees seedlin to be planted in the land and promised to pay planting wage to villagers. Not only the villagers have never been paid, the villagers were evicted from the land and forbidden to enter the forests.

Source: LBH Semarang/Semarang Legal Aid database