Q1 - Apakah anda memiliki data pekebun plasma?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

“...the data held related to the plasma partnership program still used data in 2015 totaling 916,223 Ha..”

1. Bapak Prasetyo Djati

“..To date our data is approximately 1 million hectares of plasma smallholders (data in 2016)..”.

Q2

Jika ya, pada tingkat apa (kabupaten, propinsi, nasional)?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

“..This plasma smallholder data is at the national level with assistance from the provincial and district levels as its support system..”

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"..The data currently owned comes from data support from provinces and districts..".

Q3

If yes, how is the data gathered? Eg, by ground-checking? Or through monitoring MoUs? From companies self-reporting?

1. Ibu Irmijati

“..This data is the estimated number and estimation obtained from District and Provinces by the method of estimating the number of farmers based on *Kartu Keluarga (KK)* in each area..”.

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"..Data is obtained by collecting each data from the District and Province, then estimation and interim figures are then made.."

Q4

How accurate do they believe this data is, and why?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

"..Not accurate, because the data is still an estimated number and has not been done ground-checking..".

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"..Not accurate, because there is no field checking..".

Q5

Jika tidak, apa yang menghalangi / apa tantangannya?

Answer

1. Ibu Irmijati

"..The challenge is limited funds to provide resource person to carry out field checks and limited APBN / APBD funds..".

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"..The challenge is the lack of resource person and funds for ground-checking personnel..".

Q6

Is there a responsibility to monitor the data included in any regulations? Ie, does the government have a legal responsibility to gather the data?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

"..There is no specific mechanism in the regulation for monitoring data. Regulation regarding monitoring is concerning in Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 7 of 2009 concerning Plantation Business Valuation..”.

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"..Yes, there is in Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 7 of 2009 concerning Plantation Business Valuation, where companies are required to report their plantation business every semester..”.

Q7

Is the lack of monitoring a problem?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

"..yes, it is. Due to of the absence of accurate data".

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"..Becomes a problem because the data becomes inaccurate".

Q8

Do they monitor plasma arrangements beyond the data?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

"..We also use plantation business development reports from the company every semester".

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"..there is, we using plantation business development reports from the company every 6 months".

Q9

For example, do they monitor the dividends paid to communities, the hectare per farmer, debt arrangements?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

“..related to debt and dividend arrangements had not been conveyed clearly in the report because the format of each report on the development of the company's plantation business was not the same. This is due to the absence of the same template in reporting. As for information about the percentage and transparency of the plasma plantation agreement, it can be seen from the report, but again due to the unequal reporting format, there are companies that explain the details and not”.

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"..Listed in the report on the development of plantation businesses that are reported every 6 months. However, not every report is the same as the delivery, due to of the unequal reporting format ".

Q10

How do they monitor these things?

Answer

1. Ibu Irmijati

"Looking at the report on the development of plantation business".

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"Looking at the report on the development of plantation business".

Q11

Are they aware of problems with exploitative debt arrangements?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

“..We realize that there are some things that need to be improving, including a very high debt arrangement charged to smallholders. But, the authority keep in the district and provincial level. What we can do is carry out a function supervision and empowerment to the local government to follow up and review the plasma program collaboration between companies and smallholders/communities.”

1. Bapak Prasetyo

“..We realize that there are some things that need to be improving, including a very high debt arrangement charged to smallholders. But, the authority keep in the district and provincial level. What we can do is carry out a function supervision and empowerment to the local government to follow up and review the plasma program collaboration between companies and smallholders/communities.”

Q12

Are they aware of problems with a lack of transparency in plasma agreements?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

“we aware of the still lack of transparency in the plasma agreement "

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"We aware that there are still companies that are not transparent in the plasma agreement at the beginning of the collaboration."

Q13

Are they aware of cases in which companies claim plasma has been provided, but the dividends are extremely low?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

"In practical level, we see that there is already a 20% provision of plasma area for the communities”.

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"Not entirely true, because according to Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 7 In 2009, the company must carry out an assessment of the plantation business to obtain an IUP, including providing a 20% allocation for plasma. That means, the company has provided plasma areas for the community".

Q14

How do they become aware of these issues? And what, if any, steps are they taking to investigate them?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

"The responsible and functions of the Ministry of Agriculture are supervision and coaching, so the step taken is to keep looking at reports on plantation development efforts".

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"Monitoring the progress of the plantation business. If there are companies that have not allocated 20% of the plasma area, administrative sanctions may be imposed. However, all decisions are returned to their respective regions (Province and/or District)".

Q15

Which stakeholders do they communicate with on a regular basis? Eg, smallholder advocacy groups, smallholders, companies, GAPKI

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

“communication was carried out with GAPKI and the Palm Oil Farmers Association (APKASINDO), but more discussion to the PSR (*Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat*) program and accelerated the ISPO Certification process for GAPKI members”.

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"There is, with the GAPKI related to the acceleration of ISPO certification and how to increase yields productivity from smallholders (implementation of Presidential Instruction No. 8 of 2018)".

Q16

Apa indikator/ tolok ukur keberhasilan pekebun plasma?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

“when plantation companies implemented of “tri darma perkebunan”.

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"That both the company and the community are equally prosperous from the economic side of the plasma program collaboration”.

Q17

Pada pemberitaan disebutkan bahwa terdapat banyak perusahaan belum memenuhi kewajiban membangun 20% kebun plasma mereka (di Kalteng misalnya). Apa tindakan yang akan dilakukan oleh pemerintah?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

“it was not entirely true. In her explanation, one of the company in Central Kalimantan, has implemented the plasma program as well. The mechanism carried out is the function of supervision and guidance, but the government recognizes that there are no specific and specific regulations regarding the technical implementation and sanctions for the obligation to develop 20% of plasma area”.

1. Bapak Syauqi

“In the implementation of plasma program, some have succeeded in being able to improve the standard of living of smallholders, i.e. several locatio in South Sumatra, Riau, and parts of Central Kalimantan that have also successfully implemented this smallholding. Even if there are companies that have not fulfilled the obligations of 20% of the plasma area, in my understanding, the companies will get administrative sanctions to revoke the IUP permit".

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"One of the companies from the Astra Agro Lestari Group in Central Kalimantan has been quite successful in helping smallholders and local communities in the form of the IGA (Income Generating Activities) program. If there is a violation of the company that does not meet the 20% plasma area, the company should not get an IUP”.

Q18

What tools, policies or regulations are available to the government to ensure that companies provide plasma? For example, can they fine companies for failure to provide plasma? Can they prosecute them? Administrative sanctions?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

"It is listed in the Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 7 of 2009. The government can impose administrative sanctions in the form of a reduction in the class of the estate to the revocation of IUP”.

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"The government can drop the sanctions in accordance with Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 7 of 2009 article 24”.

Q19

To the knowledge of the interviewee, does the government deploy these tools?

Answer

1. Ibu Irmijati

"The government uses these provisions. In practice, there are many plantation companies that have experienced a decline in plantation class (becoming class D, E or class 4 and class 5)”.

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"The government uses these provisions. That if the company does not comply with these regulations, sanctions will be obtained to reduce the plantation class and this causes the company also cannot continue the ISPO certification process. This is because if the company gets plantation class D (poor), and plantation class E (very poor), including plantation class IV (poor), and plantation class V (very bad), then the company cannot proceed for ISPO certification process”.

Q20

What methods, if any, have proved effective to encourage companies to be compliant with plasma regulations?

1. Ibu Irmijati

"So far the method is in accordance with Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 7 of 2009 is quite effective because there is a classification of plantation classes”.

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"Reporting on the development of the plantation business and the determination of the plantation classes in accordance with Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 7 of 2009”.

Q21

Kemitraan antara perusahaan dan perkebunan kerap memunculkan isu sosial baru (ketidak adilan kontrak, kredit, dll). Apa peran pemerintah seharusnya dalam menjaga keadilan ini?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmjiati

"When speaking of its ideal condition, the role of government in addition to being responsible for improving the community's economy, also oversees the process of plasma implementation in the field in each regional level"

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"The role of government is the function of supervision and guidance"

Q22

Apakah peran pengawasan dan evaluasi perlu dilakukan oleh pemerintah terkait dengan ini?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

"It is very necessary, because with supervision to the ground-checking level, plasma implementation will be right on target in realizing the principle of economic benefits between the company and the community/smallholders".

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"It is very necessary, so that the application of plasma can be in accordance with the intended target, namely the economic welfare of the community".

Q23

Are there gaps in the regulations that prevent the company from ensuring plasma is provided?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

“as far as I know there isn't”.

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"Nothing, due to everything is already listed on Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 7 of 2009)”.

Q24

Many companies claim that they did not have to provide plasma until 2007, but in fact this is not quite accurate. They did have to provide plasma, but the regulations were not as clear. In your opinion, is it the case that companies have always had to provide plasma?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

"Yes, it must, because it has been required in the plantation class assessment"

1. Bapak Prasetyo

“Yes, should be due to it is required in the plantation class assessment "

Q25

Until 2014, the regulations stipulated that plasma had to be provided within the HGU. Now, the plasma can be provided outside the HGU. This enabled many companies to avoid complying with the requirement, and hold on to larger areas of land. Why was this change made?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

"Determination of the allocation of 20% of the plasma area is within the company's IUP, not from the HGU".

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"Determination of the allocation of 20% of the plasma area is within the company's IUP, not from the HGU".

Q26

Overall, the trend with regulations seems to move consistently in favour of companies. Initially the plasma had to be inside the HGU, then it was moved outside. The draft Land Bill states that if companies do not provide plasma, they can do so when they renew their HGU – after 35 years. Why is the trend consistently moving in favour of companies not compliant with existing regulations?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

"Is it like that? Because in the regulation of the allocation of 20% of the plasma area comes from the company's IUP”.

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"Not true, because the area of ​​plasma is derived from the company's IUP".

Q27

Apakah sudah ada peraturan teknis terkait dengan penerapan perkebunan plasma (selain undang undang perkebunan)?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

"not available. However, being drafted Government Regulation on the Implementation of Plantation Businesses (*Rancangan Peraturan Pemerintah tentang Penyelenggaran Usaha Perkebunan*), one of which will explain the application of plasma”.

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"not available. However, being drafted Government Regulation on the Implementation of Plantation Businesses, one of which will explain the application of plasma”.

Q28

UU perkebunan maupun peraturan Mentan belum menentukan secara khusus mekanisme penerapan plasma. Apakah ada rencana untuk membuatnya?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

"Yes, it is currently being drafted in the form of a Government Regulation on the Implementation of Plantation Businesses, one of which will explain the application of plasma".

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"Yes, it is currently being drafted in the form of a Government Regulation on the Implementation of Plantation Businesses, one of which will explain the application of plasma".

Q29

Sejauh mana rencana ini dijalankan?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

"Still in the process of discussion with several ministries and institutions related to the palm oil industry".

1. Bapak Prasetyo

“Still in the process of discussion with several ministries and institutions related to the palm oil industry".

Q30

Bagaimana perkembangannya?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

“currently the government will issue a Government Regulation on Plantation Business Arrangement which is a form of technical and specific rules to ensure the implementation of plasma plantations in Indonesia and will replace the Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 98 of 2013 as part of the government's commitment to realize the implementation of the tri darma plantation. The development at this time is still in intensive discussion of various Ministries, be it the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, the Ministry of Villages, Transmigration, Disadvantaged Regions, the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and the Ministry of Manpower.

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"Still in the process of discussion with several ministries and institutions related to the palm oil industry".

Q31

Apa tantangannya?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

"Synchronization between ministries and related institutions, especially making understanding and equality of programs in each of the ministries and related institutions related to plasma programs at the regional level".

1. Bapak Prasetyo

“Synchronization between ministries and related institutions, especially making understanding and equality of programs in each of the ministries and related institutions related to plasma programs at the regional level".

Q32

Could future legislation provide government with better tools to ensure that companies comply?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

"It should be able to because it gives up its technical instructions".

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"Yes, it can be if all parties run it and supporting".

Q33

In your opinion, what impact is the current level of compliance with plasma regulations having on the role of the palm oil industry in poverty reduction?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

“the impact in some areas with the adoption of plasma is good enough to make both parties equally benefit and especially improve the standard of living of smallholders. Although in some areas it also needs improvement and improvement”.

1. Bapak Prasetyo

“it’s quite enough to reduce poverty rate in village and also increasing of economic livelihood for communities”.

Q34

The evidence suggests that almost all companies are failing to comply with the requirement to provide 20% plasma. Why do you think this is happening?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

“In terms of the failure of the company to provide 20% of plasma plantations, some regions still have problems providing 20% ​​of plasma plantations due to monitoring and supervision at the regional level (sub-village, village, sub-district, and district) is still very limited with the limited also trained human resources and monitoring implementation budget”.

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"The lack of supervision at the regional level and the availability of very limited resource person in overseeing the implementation of plasma programs".

Q35

Menurut anda, apa yang menjadi tantangan terbesar dari pekebun plasma saat ini?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

“Challenges that cause problems in plasma plantations include: 1) Farmers' basic data and area are not yet accurately owned; 2) The budget for monitoring and supervising the implementation of plasma plantations is very limited; 3) trained human resources with specific plantations, especially oil palm are also very limited; and 4) Transparency must be done from the beginning”.

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"The biggest challenge is the problem of inaccurate data"

Q36

Berapa persentase kerjasama perusahaan inti dan pekebun plasma yang bisa meningkatkan kesejahteraan?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

"We do not yet have data on the percentage of successful plasma programs"

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"We do not yet have data on the percentage of successful plasma programs"

Q37

Apakah sudah efektif dijalankan?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

"Not effective enough and must be improved".

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"Not effective enough and must be improved".

Q38

Melihat dengan situasi perkebunan plasma yang ada saat iini. Apakah menurut anda pilihan terbaik untuk kemitraan antara perusahaan dan pekebun rakyat?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

“semuanya baik if all parties support each other”.

1. Bapak Prasetyo

“semuanya baik if all parties support each other”.

Q39

Apakah kerjasama antara perusahaan dengan koperasi, gapoktan, poktan, milik masyarakat dapat menjadi salah satu pilihan yang baik?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati

“ya dengan catatan semua pihak baik perusahaan dan kelembagaan petani tersebut sama-sama saling berpartisipasi aktif”

"Yes, if all parties, both companies and farmer institutions, are actively participating in each other"

1. Bapak Prasetyo

"Cooperatives or Gapoktan have a good goals and vision if all parties, both companies and institutional farmers, support each other".

Q40

What comments do you want to make on this subject that haven’t been covered?

Answer:

1. Ibu Irmijati (suggestion/input)

“Suggestion for improvement: 1) The farmers' basic data must be completed first (can request BPDP funding assistance ); 2) Reviving the ADO (Area Development Officer) program which has a very important function in the development of plasma oil palm plantations; 3) Increase the knowledge and experience capacity of agricultural instructors; 4) Companies, local governments and other institutions can play an active role in improving the application of plasma plantations and other smallholder partnerships; 5) Budget allocation (APBN and APBD) as top priority”.

1. Bapak Prasetyo (suggestion)

"The function of supervision and guidance at the district and provincial level must be improved to improving plasma implementation."

**Note:**

During the interview process, the other interviewees (Bapak Syauqi, Kementerian Koordinator; Bapak Azis, ISPO Secretariat; Bapak Anang, BPDPKS; and Bapak Pungky, Bappenas) are not capable to answer in each list of questions, since they consider themselves don’t have authority and jurisdictions on the specific matter that is questioned.

However, interviewees speaking important things that (perhaps) are related to the context of Indonesian oil palm plantations, i.e.

1. **Bapak Syauqi (Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs)**

"Data regarding plasma farmers is not owned by us because it is not in our jurisdiction. However, we encourage improvements in sustainable palm oil management in Indonesia, especially for independent smallholders through various policies such as Presidential Instruction No. 8 of 2018 concerning the Postponement and Evaluation of Plantation Business Permit and Productivity Improvement. In addition, Presidential Instruction No. 6 of 2019 concerning the National Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil Plantations, also requested that farmers' basic data be given special attention. That means improvements in farmer data (both plasma and independent smallholders) can be improved. So that it encourages improvements in the implementation of plasma programs at the site level.

1. **Bapak Azis (ISPO Secretariat)**

“Pak Azis that the responsible and functions of the ISPO Secretariat did not technically take care of the plasma mechanism and practice in its field. ISPO acts as an accreditation body that ensures assessments conducted by ISPO certification bodies (auditors) are in accordance with ISPO principles and criteria in accordance with Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 11 of 2015 concerning the ISPO certification system. So that in this interview it will only be conveyed how Pak Azis perspective sees the situation and development of ISPO certification related to the achievement of plasma plantations. Speaking with regard to ISPO certification, according to the ISPO Commission Secretariat the obstacles faced in implementing ISPO including the plasma partnership and smallhoders partnership are the lack of funding in facilitating smallholders prerequisites to prepare for ISPO certification. SKT, SHM, Deed of Sale and Purchase (AJB – Akta Jual Beli), Girik, Letter C, etc. which then also do not yet have STDB and SPPL). This then causes the number of plasma smallholders who have received ISPO certification to be still very low (to date December 2019 only reached 4 KUD Plasma)”.

1. **Bapak Anang (BPDPKS)**

“Pak Anang said, the implementation of the granting of funds for PSR, BPDPKS did not see whether it was a plasma or an independent smallholders. If the smallholders fulfil the requirements to be given a fund of Rp. 25 million per Ha per individual, the PSR fund can be given to the smallholders. Interviews with BPDPKS will discuss more about the realization of the PSR program until the end of 2019. And the following are the results of the interview.

PSR program is a program that has become the main priority at this time in increasing the productivity of oil palm plantations in Indonesia, especially independent smallholders, and fullfil the world's demand for vegetable oil whi ch is projected to continue to increase. According to one Director of the Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS), the PSR program also contributed to improving people's palm governance. Proven since its application since 2017 PSR funds that have been channeled amounted to Rp 2.4 trillion with an area of ​​98,868 hectares and involving 43,881 planters spread across 21 Provinces and 106 Districts in Indonesia (to date November 2019). This achievement increased significantly compared to previous years. And with this, it is hoped that the implementation of the PSR and community oil palm governance can improve continuously so that the increase in national oil palm productivity can be achieved”.

1. **Bapak Pungky (Bappenas)**

“Therefore according to Pak Pungky the rearrangement of the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) and land certainty are the solution to improve the palm oil industry towards being more sustainable. Pak Pungky also added that the implementation of Presidential Instruction No. 8 of 2018 and improvement of the RTRW become important points in the improvement of this industry. Besides that, B30 and B50 program is good opportunity for Indonesia to reduce fossil fuel imports”.

The researcher tried to contact Pak Kasdi Subagyono from the Ministry of Agriculture, Pak Pungky from the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), and Pak Daniel Johan from Commission IV of the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI). Communication is carried out throughout December 2019 to January 2020. However, only from the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) finally provided the opportunity and had time to meet and be interviewed.