



9 August, 2011

Olivier De Schutter
UN Special Rapporteur, Right to Food
IHCHR-UNOG
8-14 Avenue de la Paix
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland
E-mail: urgent-action@ohchr.org
Fax: +41 22 917 90 06

*Re: Request for Urgent Assistance to Address the Imminent Threat to
the Right to Food of the Indigenous Peoples in Merauke, Papua
Province, Indonesia*

Dear Mr. De Schutter:

1. *On behalf* of the indigenous communities of Merauke, the twenty-two (22) Submitting Organizations that have signed this letter below (see Annex A), extend our deepest appreciation for your continued efforts on behalf of indigenous and marginalized people around the world who are increasingly becoming victims of large scale land acquisitions and concessions resulting in decreases in food security because of reductions in their ancestral territories. Indeed, the Submitting Organizations have read with interest and taken note with appreciation your work on “land grabbing.”¹

2. In this light, we wish to take this opportunity to make you aware of the violations of the rights to food of the indigenous peoples of Merauke, Papua

¹ See ‘UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to food recommends principles and measures to discipline “land grabbing”’, UN Press Release, 11 June 2009. Available at: <http://www.unhchr.ch/hurricane/hurricane.nsf/view01/5A171ADA855BF615C12575D30010CEBF?opendocument> (hereinafter “Olivier, Land Grabbing”).

Province, Indonesia resulting from the *non-consensual alienation and conversion of their ancestral lands and forests* by the Government-authorized Merauke Integrated Food and Energy Estate project (“MIFEE project”). We respectfully request that you assist the indigenous peoples of Merauke in raising awareness of the effects of this project and in your capacity as Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, help to secure the reforms and actions necessary to ensure the Government of Indonesia’s compliance with its duties and obligations under international law regarding the right to food.

3. Prior to providing a full explanation of the MIFEE project and the crisis it has presented, please note as an important foundation to this letter that while leaders and representatives of the indigenous communities in Merauke have reviewed this communication, commented on its contents, and approved its submission on their behalf, during a meeting about MIFEE and human rights held in Merauke from July 22-25, the leaders and representatives in attendance decided to *not* sign the document on behalf of specific-named communities for fear of reprisals by the Government of Indonesia. This was prompted by the fact that representatives of the Papua provincial police and national military intelligence harassed and intimidated the leaders and representatives during this meeting. On the first day, at least 12 police and military intelligence officers entered the meeting uninvited, argued without basis and unsuccessfully that particular rules were not followed to register the meeting or the presence of the indigenous peoples’ foreign advisor, and demanded that the foreign legal advisor from Forest Peoples Programme be removed. For a day and a half they refused to permit this legal advisor to conduct the planned human rights training and demanded copies of her presentations before providing the authorization. Furthermore, on the first day of the human rights training, a military intelligence officer sat at the doorway of the meeting observing all activities, and entered the room several times to take photographs of all of the participants, facilitators, the foreign advisor and even the local interpreter. This officer and others continued their presence throughout the training, returned in the evenings after the meetings concluded to ask questions, and at times even maintained a security van in front of the training center. Understandably, these activities –violating rights of free assembly, speech and thought, not to mention a right to be free from threats to one’s physical integrity as a result of attending such a meeting– led to the decision to have just the Submitting Organizations listed in Annex A file this letter on their behalf.

4. It is in the context of recent events surrounding the MIFEE and human rights training that your Rapporteurship can best understand the environment in which the MIFEE project is being supported by the government and imposed upon the indigenous peoples of Merauke. The MIFEE project, which the Government argues finds its basis and justifications in the Indonesian Constitution, a series of national laws, regulations and presidential instructions (indeed, a legal framework that the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination has already deemed “not sufficient” to protect indigenous peoples’ rights)², is designed to produce food crops, palm oil, timber products and agro-fuels, primarily for export. The entirety of the area covered by the project is claimed by the indigenous peoples of Merauke. Government plans explain that the total targeted area for the project in Merauke, Papua –located in East Papua right along the border with Papua New Guinea– at present is 1,282,833 hectares (423,251.3 hectares in 2010-2014; 632,504.8 hectares in 2015-2019; and 227,076.9 ha in 2020-2030).³ However, according to the Local Investment Promotion Board (Badan Promosi Investasi Daerah), thirty-six (36) companies have acquired permits to more than 2 million hectares as of May 2011.⁴ Proposed plantations include oil palm, maize, rice and timber estates. The largest holding is more than 300,000 hectares.⁵ In one instance, an Indonesian company known as MedCo Group has received a permit of 360,000 hectares which allows it to clear up to 60% of the forests within. Virtually the entire forest of the Zanegi indigenous community –located within this concession area—has been cut down. The community members no longer have physical access to the animals they used to hunt and the food they used to collect in their traditional forests, as it no longer exists.

5. Indeed, currently, seven of these permits are operational, covering an area of 760,000 hectares.⁶ Additionally, the Merauke Integrated Rice Estates Company (MIRE) has applied to the Department of Agriculture for permission to obtain 1.2 million hectares for a large-scale rice project in the MIFEE project area.⁷ Around

² See Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Indonesia, 15/08/2007, CERD/C/IND/CO/3, at para. 17 (“references to the rights and interests of traditional communities contained in domestic laws and regulations are not sufficient to guarantee their rights effectively.”)

³ See <http://www.depkominfo.go.id/berita/bipnewsroom/sukseskan-miffee-pemerintah-ajak-bicara-investor/>.

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Naturalizing Land Dispossession: A Policy Discourse Analysis of the Merauke Integrated Food and Energy Estate*, *supra*, p. 7-8.

⁶ Companies listed as operational are: Wilmar Group, Sinar Mas, Bangun Cipta, Artha Graha, Murdaya, Rajawali Nusantara Indonesia, and Medco. See <http://www.depkominfo.go.id/berita/bipnewsroom/sukseskan-miffee-pemerintah-ajak-bicara-investor/>.

⁷ See http://ditjenbun.deptan.go.id/budtansim/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=3:kawasan-merauke&catid=8:inventaris-berita&Itemid=30&el_mcal_month=12&el_mcal_year=2021

96 percent of this area is classed as ‘forest’ by the State despite the fact that the Malind and others indigenous peoples (Muyu, Mandobo, Mappi and Auyu) claim the entirety of this area as their traditional lands, territories and resources from which they derive their means of subsistence as well as the foundation for their identities, unique cultures and spirituality.

6. Indeed, these massive concessions and land acquisitions approved by the Government violate Indonesia’s duties and obligations to refrain from infringing on the ability of individuals and groups to feed themselves and to prevent others in particular private actors (in this case private companies) - from encroaching on that ability. As you have pointed out previously, each of these activities and omissions are violations by the State.⁸ It is clear that “the failure of a State to take into account its international legal obligations regarding the right to food when entering into agreements with” with these various private actors over MIFEE land use in Merauke is undeniably a violation of Indonesia’s duties and obligations under international law as is its decision to repeatedly adopt legislation or policies (paving the way for the MIFEE project) “which are manifestly incompatible with pre-existing legal obligations relating to the right to food.”⁹

7. As such, the MIFEE project will undeniably affect the Malind, who number approximately 50,000 persons, and other indigenous peoples (Muyu, Mandobo, Mappi and Auyu) in the Meruake District. The Malind, like many of the others, primarily subsist by collecting sago, hunting and fishing, and are dependent on the health of their forests ecosystems for their basic needs and traditional economy. The State’s arbitrary designation of their lands as ‘forests’ and the State’s granting of concessions of these lands to private actors directly deprives the indigenous peoples of Merauke of their traditional lands and consequently “access to productive resources indispensable to their livelihoods.”¹⁰

8. With more expansion and activities to occur imminently, already the MIFEE project has impacted on and will continue to impact on a range of interdependent rights to indigenous peoples’ extreme detriment. This expansion involves massive encroachment on and alienation of indigenous peoples’ lands in favour of oil palm, logging and other companies and an enormous influx of migrant workers whose numbers will dwarf the existing indigenous population and compete with them for

⁸ *Olivier, Land Grabbing*, at para. 3.

⁹ Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment #12: The right to adequate food (Art.11), E/C.12/1999/5, para. 19 (05/12/1999).

¹⁰ *Olivier, Land Grabbing*, at para. 15.

the decreasing food sources. (The project will require an estimated 4.8 million workers, a number that exceeds the existing population of the entire province of Papua). This leaves the affected indigenous peoples of Merauke with a profoundly compromised future, severely diminished livelihood options and, given that the plantations are monocrop that require clearance of the forests and other ecosystems on which indigenous peoples depend, the destruction of their traditional economy, systems of livelihoods and consequently, their food security.

9. To date, indigenous Papuans (to which the Malind and other Merauke indigenous peoples belong) already have lost a considerable area of their traditional territories due to logging, mining, oil palm plantations and population transfers. They have received few benefits and suffered severe negative impacts, which, in many cases, amount to irreparable harm. These operations have the full support of the State in Indonesia, at all levels, and frequently enjoy the protection of the Indonesian Army. The MIFEE Project is in direct contradiction to the affirmation by the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that (i) when it comes to the Right to Food “[s]ocially vulnerable groups such as landless persons and other particularly impoverished segments of the population may need attention through special programmes” and (ii) a “particular vulnerability [to the exercise of the right to food] is that of many indigenous population groups whose access to their ancestral lands may be threatened.”¹¹

10. Furthermore, as your Rapporteurship has acknowledged, changes in the land use of indigenous peoples’ traditional territories requires the free prior and informed consent of the peoples in question.¹² In Merauke, however, there have been no good faith consultations with the indigenous communities let alone legitimate consent procedures.

11. Interestingly, under the Indonesian legal framework, in order to obtain concessions and permits to establish and operate an oil palm plantation and other forms of concessions, extant law technically requires that the applicant company demonstrate that there are no third party rights in the area in question. The same is also the case in the MIFEE project. For persons holding title issued by the State, the law requires resort to a standard condemnation and compensation procedure. In the case of indigenous peoples who, by virtue of Indonesian law, live on State lands that are subject to weak and generally unenforceable customary rights, the

¹¹ Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment #12: The right to adequate food (Art.11), E/C.12/1999/5, para. 13 (05/12/1999).

¹² *Olivier, Land Grabbing*, at para. 26.

companies are required to obtain signed certificates demonstrating that the indigenous people have relinquished all interest in the land in question. This is not an acknowledgement that indigenous people have protected property rights, but, rather, an administrative requirement incumbent on the companies as part of showing security of title. When a concession or permit is issued to the company, it is always a lease vis-à-vis the State and the indigenous people are not otherwise involved.

12. In the MIFEE project, the preceding has led to coercive and manipulative practices being employed to obtain signatures. In fact a recent study concluded that “ill-prepared indigenous Papuan communities are being enticed, tricked and sometimes coerced into releasing large swathes of forested land to powerful conglomerates, backed by overseas investors and facilitated by the central and provincial governments.”¹³

13. The same study further explains that, “Evidence shows that negotiations between indigenous land owners and plantation companies are unequal and exploitative. Promised benefits, such as schooling, electricity and houses are seldom delivered. Compensation payments for land and timber are meagre. Children as young as four are required to sign contracts so that the firm can ensure it ties the land up for decades.”¹⁴

14. Consequently, negative and severe impacts of MIFEE that are evident now include: coercion and manipulation; increased inter-ethnic conflict and violence; *and most pertinent to this communication and your mandate*: the transformation of the forests where the Malind and others obtain almost all of their food into monocrop plantations that are devoid of traditional food sources. Game animals that provide primary sources of protein have already begun to dwindle and will disappear from the area. In this light, it is undeniable that the Government of Indonesia is violating the right to food by depriving the indigenous peoples of Merauke from access to food by denying them access –and in fact ownership, management and control, over their lands and resources.

15. Sadly, the preceding remains the case despite the adoption of the Papua Special Autonomy Law in 2001, which was intended to decentralise decision making over prescribed issues to the provincial level. Unfortunately, this law

¹³ Environmental Investigation Agency/Telepak, *Up for Grabs. Deforestation and Exploitation in Papua's Plantation Boom*. November 2009, *supra*, at p. 1.

¹⁴ *Id.*

remains largely unimplemented due the absence of the required subsidiary legislation. Despite the law, however, decision making over issues pertaining to the exploitation of natural resources – the subject of this request - remains largely vested in the central government in Jakarta and controlled by national laws that the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination has already considered prejudicial to indigenous peoples’ rights in its prior review of Indonesia.¹⁵

16. All of these concerns have been echoed by the Indonesian Farmers Union by AMAN, the national indigenous peoples’ organisation in Indonesia, and by others, including Indonesia’s former Minister of agriculture.¹⁶ AMAN’s statement to the ninth session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues explains the gravity of the situation and calls the project “unacceptable.”¹⁷ AMAN’s statement highlights the threat to indigenous peoples posed by the MIFEE project and observes that the current policy of land alienation in favor of corporations “will only exacerbate the human rights situation, leading to forced evictions and other human rights violations¹⁸,” and that it will have major impacts on [indigenous peoples’] livelihoods by changing the ecosystem and threatening Indigenous Peoples’ food sovereignty.”¹⁹

17. Citing the cultural and other effects of massive population movements of the kind that will be needed to provide a workforce for the MIFEE project, AMAN concludes that the project will “acutely threaten the existence of Indigenous Peoples within these areas, turning them into a minority in number, even leading to extinction in the future. This is, as we may say, structural and systematic genocide.”²⁰

18. At a minimum, the deprivations of ancestral lands through alienation to third parties *and* the likely displacement of indigenous peoples as a result of a large influx of non-indigenous individuals, will not only interfere in the rights of the

¹⁵ See Constitution of Indonesia, 1945, Art. 35: vests ownership and exclusive management rights in the State, specifically over “economic matters”, “production al resources which have importance to the State and significance for the livelihood of the Indonesian people”, and the “land, water and natural resources.”

¹⁶ See Indonesian Indigenous Alliance Request UN Probe into Rights Abuses and Land Grabbing in Papua Plantations, 30 April 2010. Available at: <http://www.eia-international.org/cgi/news/news.cgi?t=template&a=593&source=>.

¹⁷ *Statement of AMAN to the ninth session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues*, 23 April 2010. Available at: <http://www.aman.or.id/in/masyarakat-adat/masalah-masyarakat-adat/179.html>.

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Id.*

Malind and others indigenous peoples to their access to adequate food sources, but also will put a severe strain on the diminishing food supply. This is true given the fact that the lands and resources are being diminished and repurposed to monoculture products at the expense of the forests and indigenous flora and fauna upon which the Merauke indigenous peoples depend for their principle food sources.

Request

19. In light of the above and in particular the gravity of the matter, the existing harms, and the likelihood of imminent irreparable harms, the Submitting Organizations respectfully request that your office:

(i) Send an *Urgent Appeal* to the Government of Indonesia expressing your concern about the violations of rights to food, among others, that might arise from the continued implementation of the MIFEE project;

(ii) Call for a moratorium on additional concessions and further implementation of the MIFEE project until the proper land security for indigenous peoples in Merauke can take place through the reform of necessary national laws and the demarcation and titling of their lands in accordance with their customs, values and norms;

(iii) Request permission from the Government of Indonesia to make an *in-loco* visit to Merauke where the indigenous communities and organizations with whom the Submitting Organizations work have already expressed their interest in welcoming you and facilitating your visit;

(iv) Consider the value in engaging the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Merauke and recommend that the Government of Indonesia accept the FAO's support in reviewing the MIFEE project and its associated goals and concessions, and engaging in the development of a national strategy in "full compliance with the principles of accountability, transparency, [and] people's participation" – especially the indigenous peoples concerned, and based on "human rights principles".²¹

²¹ Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment #12: The right to adequate food (Art.11), E/C.12/1999/5, para. 21 (05/12/1999).

(v) As appropriate, coordinate your office's assistance on this matter with the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (copied below) given that the MIFEE project shall cause severe adverse impacts not just to the indigenous peoples' right to food, but also to many other rights including their right to health, lands and resources, and culture, all of which are inextricably intertwined with and dependent on security of tenure over their traditional lands, territories and resources; and

(vi) Urge the Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights to not only remind the Government of Indonesia that since their ratification of the Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 2006, they are now overdue to submit their initial report which should include a description of the measures the Government has taken to to *respect, protect, and fulfill* the right to food in the context of MIFEE in Merauke; and

(viii) Take any other measure that your office deems appropriate given the facts and the competencies bestowed on the rapporteurship by the UN Human Rights Council.

20. Once again, on behalf of the indigenous peoples of Merauke, Papua, Indonesia, the undersigned Submitting Organizations thank you for your continued efforts on behalf of indigenous peoples and we remain available not only to receive you should you visit Merauke, but also to answer any additional questions you may have regarding the situation described herein.

Respectfully yours,



Abetnego Tarigan
Executive Director
Perkumpulan Sawit Watch

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Fergus MacKay". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Fergus" and last name "MacKay" clearly legible.

Fergus MacKay
Senior Counsel, Legal and Human Rights Programme
Forest Peoples Programme

on behalf of the additional Submitting Organizations as listed in Annex A below

cc:

Dr. James Anaya, UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Mirna Cunningham, Chair, United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Annex A: Submitting Organizations

- **Perkumpulan Sawit Watch** is an Indonesian Non-Government Organisation concerned with adverse negative social and environmental impacts of oil palm plantation development in Indonesia. It is active in 17 provinces where oil palm plantations are being developed in Indonesia. Address: Jl. Sempur Kaler No. 28, Bogor 16129, tel: +62 251 352171/fax: +62 251 352047, e-mail: info@sawitwatch.or.id; website: www.sawitwatch.or.id.
- **PUSAKA** is an Indonesian NGO advocates for the empowerment and facilitation of the indigenous communities. Address: Kompleks Rawa Bambu Satu, Jl B No. 6 B, RT 001 RW 006, Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia, Phone and Fax: +62 -21 -7892137, email: yay.pusaka@gmail.com Contact Person: Y.L. Franky (angkytm@gmail.com).
- **Perkumpulan Untuk Pembaharuan Hukum Berbasis Masyarakat dan Ekologis/HuMA (Association for Community and Ecologically-based Legal Reform)**, founded in 2001, was established by individuals who have long experience and a clear position regarding the importance of community and ecological-based law reform on issues related to land and other natural resources. Address: Jl. Jati Agung No. 8, Jati Padang – Pasar Minggu, Jakarta 12540, Indonesia, tel: +62(21)78845871, fax: +62(21)7806959, e-mail: huma@huma.or.id and huma@cbn.net.id.
- **Keuskupan Agung Merauke/Sekretariat Keadilan dan Perdamaian (SKP KAME)**, the Office For Justice & Peace of The Catholic Diocese of Merauke, Papua, Indonesia. SKP KAME is an internal institution of the Catholic Church established in 2001. SKP KAME established as cooperation between the Archdiocese of Merauke and MSC congregation in Papua Region. It works on contextual situations of local/regional, national and international. The core issues and scope of works are human rights, natural harmony, freedom, gender equality, justice and peace. Address: Jalan Kimaam Nomor 2, Merauke – Papua.
- **Yayasan Santo Antonius (Yasanto, Merauke)**, was founded on December 6, 1979. This foundation was motivated to help the grass root community with wholeheartedly services. The purpose of this foundation is to provide services and to empower the people to become perfect human beings in line with the principles of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitutions as well as with the religious teachings through social services activities, wide-ranging education, mental, spiritual and social and economic services. All of it is in the framework of dedication to the community, church, and the nation and state. Its principal activities are agriculture and breeding cattle, health, small business and cooperative, environment and education, education and training, community development assistance, and advocacy. The foundation has also carried out many program, among others, helping the people who were suffered from drought, HIV/AIDS prevention program and a number of training. Alamat/Address: Jalan Martadinata, Merauke, Papua 99601; Telp.: 0971-21417, 21845; Fax.: 0971-21554. Email: [11](mailto:bpkm-</div><div data-bbox=)

- **Forum Kerjasama Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat (FOKER LSM) Papua/Papua NGOs Forum** was found August 31st, 1991 and led by “Alert and Action Committee” Network Forum’s embryo (on March 28th, 1990). The establishment of FOKER LSM Papua was expected to be able take upon two roles at the operational level, which are: a) facilitating communication among NGOs in Papua, it purposes to give inputs towards development concept in Papua; b) participants’ empowerment for being able giving a contribution towards development ideas for Papua community. FOKER LSM Papua envisages “The existence of fair, peaceful and democratic life order on socio-cultural, politic, law, economy and nature for customary community, both men and women, in Papua”. FOKER LSM Papua mission is to 1) Facilitate capacity strengthening of Foker LSM participants’ base integrative approach in order to encourage the accomplishment of customary institution and civil organization strengthening; 2) Strengthen the existence of Foker LSM Papua as network forum to conduct critical study and public policy advocacy; 3) Develop the communication and information center in order to support institutional capacity strengthening and public policy advocacy programs; and 4) Raise support at local, national and international scope for program implementation.
- **Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia/WALHI (Friends of The Earth Indonesia)** is the largest forum of non-governmental and community-based organisations in Indonesia. It is represented in 25 provinces and has over 438 member organisations (as of June 2004). It stands for social transformation, peoples sovereignty, and sustainability of life and livelihoods. WALHI works to defend Indonesia’s natural world and local communities from injustice carried out in the name of economic development. Address: Jl. Tegal Parang Utara No.14 Jakarta 12790, Indonesia, tel +62 21 7919 33 63-88 [fax] +62 21 794 1673, e-mail: info@walhi.or.id.
- **SAINS (Sajogyo Institute)** is an Indonesian NGO research group that advocates for agrarian reform and the empowering of farmers’ rights. Address: Jl. Malabar 22, Bogor (16151), Phone/ Fax: +62-251-374048. Kontak Person: Laksmi Savitri, email: savitri_la@yahoo.com.
- **Lembaga Studi dan Advokasi Masyarakat/ELSAM (The Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy)**, established in August 1993, works to encourage and promote effective mechanisms of accountability for gross human rights violations; and to promote resolution of past human rights violations through revealing the truth, usage of sanction, and reparation, and; to establish acknowledgeable, democratic and sustainable association. Address: Jl. Siaga II No 31, Pasar Minggu, Jakarta 12510, tel: +62 (21) 7972662/fax: +62 (21) 79192519, e-mail: elsam@nusa.or.id, web: www.elsam.or.id.
- **Forest Peoples Programme (UK)** is an international NGO, founded in 1990, which supports the rights of forest peoples. It aims to secure the rights of indigenous and other peoples, who live in the forests and depend on them for their livelihoods, to control their

lands and destinies. Address: 1c Fosseyway Business Centre, Stratford Road, Moreton-in-Marsh GL56 9NQ, UK. Tel: (44) 01608 652893, Fax: (44) 01608 652878, e-mail: info@forespeoples.org.

- **Down to Earth**, a UK-based organisation, works to support vulnerable communities in Indonesia to secure a just and sustainable future. This work is rooted in a commitment to human rights, particularly the collective rights of communities to land, participation and environment; and ensuring that decision-makers particularly governments, international institutions and multinational companies - are held accountable for those actions that impact on these rights. Address: Greenside Farmhouse, Hallbankgate, Cumbria CA8 2PX. Phone/Fax: +44 (0) 16977 46266. Email: dte@gn.apc.org.
- **Watch Indonesia**, an international NGOs working in Germany to support the movement for democracy, human rights and environmental protection in Indonesia and East Timor. Address: Urbanstr. 114, 10967 Berlin, Tel./Fax: ++49/30/698 179 38, e-mail: watchindonesia@watchindonesia.org.
- **Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara/AMAN (Indigenous People Alliance of the Archipelago)** is an indigenous peoples' organisation that represents indigenous peoples from the whole of the Republic of Indonesia. The Alliance is aimed to be an organisation for indigenous peoples to struggle for their existence and rights inherited with it as well as to struggle for sovereignty in running their lives and in managing their natural resources. AMAN's main working areas are 1] Indigenous organization, networking and customary institutions development; 2] Indigenous rights advocacy and legal defense; 3] strengthening customary-based economic system; 4] strengthening indigenous women; and, 5] education for indigenous youth. Address: Jl. B No. 4, RT/RW 001/006, Komp. Rawa Bambu I, Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia, tel/fax:+62-21-7802771, e-mail: rumahaman@cbn.net.id.
- **Green Peace:** Greenpeace is an independent global campaigning organisation that acts to change attitudes and behaviour, to protect and conserve the environment and to promote peace by: *Catalyzing an energy revolution* to address the number one threat facing our planet: climate change. *Defending our oceans* by challenging wasteful and destructive fishing, and creating a global network of marine reserves. *Protecting the world's ancient forests* and the animals, plants and people that depend on them. *Working for disarmament and peace* by tackling the causes of conflict and calling for the elimination of all nuclear weapons. *Creating a toxic free future* with safer alternatives to hazardous chemicals in today's products and manufacturing. *Campaigning for sustainable agriculture* by rejecting genetically engineered organisms, protecting biodiversity and encouraging socially responsible farming. Address: Jalan Kemang Utara No.16B1, Jakarta Selatan, Jakarta 12730, Indonesia. Tel: +62 21-718-2858 (Hunting); Fax: +62 21-718-2857; Email : info.id@greenpeace.org.
- **Komphalindo: National Consortium for Forest and Environmental Sustainability** is an Jakarta-based NGO with a vision to be center for information of

sustainable environmental management by raising awareness and intention of communities and promoting change of attitude in preserving better environment. Its main programs are information dissemination, capacity building for community, community empowerment. Address : Jln. Slamet Riyadi IV, RT 10/RW 04, No. 49-50, Kelurahan Kebun Manggis, Jatinegara, Jakarta Timur 13150. Phone/Fax: 021-8564164; Mobile: 08128124672; Email: konphalindo@gmail.com.

- **Epistema Institute:** A Jakarta-based NGO which was established to be center of learning about law, society and environment in order to support the movement toward the establishment of a national legal system based on democratic values, social justice and the environment, and cultural pluralism. Address: Jl. Jati Padang Utara I, No. 12. Kel Jati Padang, Kec Pasar Minggu – Jakarta Selatan, Tel: 021-78832167.
- **TAPOL (UK):** TAPOL –which means political prisoner in Indonesian – is a UK-based NGO founded in 1973 by Carmel Budiardjo, a former political prisoner in Indonesia and Amnesty International prisoner of conscience. Its mission is to promote human rights, peace and democracy in Indonesia and East Timor based on the principles of justice, solidarity, partnership, equality and mutual respect. Address: 111 Northwood Road, Thornton Heath Surrey, CR7 8HW; Tel: +44 (0)20 8771 2904 / +44 (0)1420 80153 Fax: +44 (0)20 8653 0322 Email: info@tapol.org.
- **Consortium for Agrarian Reform or Konsorsium Pembaruan Agrari (KPA).** KPA was established on September 24, 1994 in Jakarta. Based on Human Rights, environment sustainability, democracy and justice, KPA is peoples based organization to promote and implement agrarian reform which directed to equality of resources distribution and ownerships for peasants, fishermen, indigenous peoples and the poor. Address: Sekretariat Nasional KPA, Jl. Duren Tiga No. 64 Pancoran Jakarta Selatan 12760, Phone (021) 79191703, Fax (021) 79190264 , Email: kpa@kpa.or.id, Website: www.kpa.or.id, Kontak Person: Usep Setiawan (Ketua Dewan Nasional): Email: usepsetia@yahoo.com, HP: 0818-613667, dan Idham Arsyad (Sekretaris Jenderal): Email; bhotghel@yahoo.com, HP: 081342619987.
- **Participatory Mapping Network or Jaringan Kerja Pemetaan Partisipatif (JKPP)** Jaringan Kerja Pemetaan Partisipatif (JKPP), which was established in 1996, is a member organizations with 98 members consists of NGOs, people's organizations and individuals who are concerned with the recognition of indigenous territorial rights and the settlements of agrarian conflicts experienced by the peasants using participatory mapping approach. Its goal is to assert people's control (kedaulatan) over space. Address: Jl. Cimanuk Blok B7 No.6, Perumahan Bogor Baru, Bogor 16152 - Indonesia Tel. +62 251 8379143, Fax. +62 251 8314210, email. seknas@jkpp.org; www.jkpp.org; Contact Person; Kasmita Widodo National Coordinator.
- **Yayasan Rumpun Bambu Indonesia (YRBI)** was established on February 2, 1995 to do capacity building for indigenous communities of Aceh. Main activities: conflict resolution, participatory mapping, strengthening adat institutions of Mukim. Addrees:

Jl. Mesjid Al Qurban, Lr. Keuchik Syam, Mibo, Banda Aceh, Tel. 0651-44331; Email: rumbaiaceh@yahoo.com dan rumpunbambu.aceh@gmail.com. Contact person: Sanusi Syarif.

- **Serge Marti and Maria Kardashevskaya, Life Mosaic.** LifeMosaic supports indigenous peoples in the humid tropics to get their voices heard, and to access the information that they need to make informed decisions about their futures. LifeMosaic, The Stables, Falkland, Fife, KY15 7AF.
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