



**Surat Pernyataan Bersama
Koalisi Organisasi Masyarakat Sipil, Perempuan, Petani,
Buruh, Pemuda, Mahasiswa dan Masyarakat untuk Menyikapi
Kebijakan dan Operasi Bisnis yang Melanggar Hak Asasi
Manusia dan Merusak Lingkungan**

Joint Statement Letter

The Coalition of Civil Society Organizations, Women, Farmers, Labor, Youth, Students and Communities Affected to Respond to Policies and Business Operations which Violated Human Rights and Degraded the Environment

Jakarta, 09 Mei 2022

Kepada Yth:

**Komisi Uni Eropa
Dewan Uni Eropa
Parlemen Uni Eropa**

Kami aktivis organisasi masyarakat sipil, perempuan, petani, buruh, pemuda dan mahasiswa, masyarakat adat dan lokal yang berdiam disekitar dan dalam kawasan hutan, yang terdampak usaha perkebunan dan minyak kelapa sawit di Indonesia, menyampaikan pandangan dan pernyataan sikap terhadap kebijakan dan aktivitas bisnis minyak kelapa sawit tersebut.

Tanah dan hutan merupakan sumber kehidupan masyarakat, sumber mata pencaharian, sumber pangan, air dan obat-obatan, yang juga mempunyai fungsi sosial budaya, sejarah, identitas dan spiritual, dan ekologi penunjang kehidupan. Lebih khusus lagi untuk Perempuan Adat, Hutan merupakan wilayah produksi sekaligus reproduksi sosial yang memungkinkan kami menjalankan tugas dan peran, seperti pemenuhan pangan rumah

Jakarta, May 9th, 2022

To:

**The European Union Commission
The European Union Council
The European Union Parliament**

We, activists of civil society organizations, women, farmers, laborers, youth and students, indigenous peoples and local communities residing around and within forest areas, who are affected by oil palm plantation and palm oil businesses in Indonesia, are expressing our view and statement of position with regard to such palm oil business policies and activities.

Land and forest, which constitute the sources of community life, sources of livelihood, sources of food, water and medicine, also have sociocultural, historical, identity and spiritual, as well as life-supporting ecological functions. For Customary Women in particular, forest is an area of production as well as social reproduction which enables us to perform duties and roles, such as fulfillment of

tangga, sosialisasi anak, dan kerja-kerja perawatan lainnya.

Oleh karena itu, setiap kebijakan dan operasionalisasi proyek pembangunan ekonomi berbasis hutan dan lahan untuk tujuan komersial yang mengubah, menghilangkan dan merusak nilai dan fungsi tanah dan hutan, seperti usaha perkebunan kelapa sawit, akan sangat mempengaruhi keberlangsungan hidup kami dan daya dukung lingkungan, dan identitas sosial masyarakat.

Saat ini, tanah dan hutan kami sedang terancam hilang dan digusur untuk usaha perkebunan dan pabrik minyak kelapa sawit, yang dilakukan dengan cara-cara paksa dan sistematis, melalui kebijakan peraturan, kekerasan, ancaman, pembatasan dan manipulasi. Hal ini dimungkinkan oleh peran berbagai pihak, yakni negara sebagai pembuat kebijakan peraturan dan pejabat pemberi izin, korporasi sebagai pemilik modal, pengendali bisnis, pedagang dan produsen minyak kelapa sawit, serta aparatus keamanan negara sebagai alat kekerasan yang mengamankan kepentingan bisnis.

Kami menilai dan merasakan buruknya tata kelola pemerintah dalam pengaturan penguasaan, pengelolaan dan pemanfaatan tanah dan hutan untuk bisnis komersial minyak kelapa sawit, berlangsung secara tidak adil dan tidak bertanggung jawab, merampas hak-hak masyarakat, menggundulkan hutan dan menghilangkan keanekaragaman hayati, menimbulkan kekerasan, eksploitasi dan pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia dan Hak Perempuan, yang berdampak pada penghancuran sistem sosial, peningkatan konflik dan korban jiwa, degradasi kedaulatan dan kemandirian masyarakat, menurunkan derajat daya dukung lingkungan, menyebabkan kebakaran hutan dan krisis ekologi.

household food, socialization of children, and other caring works.

Therefore, any policy and operation of forest- and land-based economic development project for commercial purpose which converts, eliminates and degrades the values and functions of land and forest, such as oil palm plantation business, will highly affect the continuity of our lives and the environmental carrying capacity, as well as the community's social identity.

At present, our land and forest are under the threat of vanishing and clearing to make way for oil palm plantation businesses and palm oil factories, which are committed in a coercive and systematic manner, through regulatory policies, violence, threats, restrictions and manipulation. This is made possible by the roles of various parties, namely the state as regulatory policymaker and license granting officials, corporations as capital owner, business controllers, traders and producers of palm oil, as well as state security apparatuses as tools of violence who safeguard the business interests.

We view and feel the poor governance in the regulation of control, management and utilization of land and forest for palm oil commercial businesses, which is implemented unfairly and irresponsibly, by deprivation of the communities' rights, deforestation and elimination of biodiversity, leading to violence, exploitation and violation of human rights and women's rights, resulting in the destruction of the social system, increased conflicts and losses of life, degradation of community sovereignty and self-reliance, lowering the degree of environmental

Petani kecil dan buruh dieksploitasi dan termarginal dalam proses produksi, sistem harga, pasar tenaga kerja dan upah pada rantai pasok industri minyak kelapa sawit, yang dikendalikan kuasa korporasi. Sementara masyarakat luas menjadi korban kelangkaan dan peningkatan harga minyak goreng yang menjadi mahal dan sulit didapatkan, akibat lebih dari 80 persen produksi minyak sawit nasional dijual ke pasar internasional demi keuntungan ekonomi di tengah tingginya harga minyak sawit mentah (CPO). Praktik-praktik yang melanggar hukum dan persekongkolan oligarki untuk mendapatkan keuntungan ekonomi yang merugikan masyarakat luas ini dilakukan dengan melibatkan pejabat negara yang korupsi dan perusahaan kelapa sawit pemilik sertifikat berkelanjutan dari RSPO.

Standar, prinsip dan kriteria perkebunan berkelanjutan yang diberikan kepada korporasi, pada praktiknya dilakukan tanpa informasi dan verifikasi yang memadai dan transparan, cenderung mengabaikan dan melanggar prinsip berkelanjutan, tanpa mekanisme penyelesaian konflik dan rehabilitasi yang berpihak pada korban dan lingkungan. Laporan Greenpeace Indonesia (2021), mengungkapkan sejumlah perusahaan kelapa sawit yang telah memiliki sertifikat RSPO dan ISPO masih beroperasi dalam kawasan hutan¹, yang bertentangan dengan prinsip berkelanjutan.

Kami memandang dan menyatakan bahwa negara harus bertanggung jawab penuh untuk mengubah dan membarui kebijakan tata kelola industri minyak kelapa sawit yang sungguh-sungguh kuat, berkeadilan dan mengutamakan kepentingan rakyat, petani, buruh dan kelestarian lingkungan hidup, berdasarkan konstitusi, prinsip-prinsip Hak

carrying capacity, leading to forest fires and ecological crises.

Smallholders and laborers are being exploited and marginalized in the production process, price system, labor market and wage in the palm oil industry's supply chain, which is under the control of corporate powers. At the same time, the people are becoming victims of the scarcity and increased price of cooking oil, which has become expensive and difficult to find, because more than 80 percent of the national palm oil production is sold to the international market for economic profit amidst the rising price of crude palm oil (CPO). Practices which are in violation of the laws and oligarchical conspiracies to gain economic profit at the expense of the wider public are committed with the involvement of corrupt state officials and palm oil companies which hold sustainable certificates from RSPO.

The standards, principles and criteria of sustainable plantation given to corporations are in practice implemented without adequate and transparent information and verification, with the tendency of disregard to and violation of the sustainable principles, without any conflict resolution and rehabilitation mechanisms which are in favor of the victims and the environment. Greenpeace Indonesia's report (2021) revealed that a number of palm oil companies which possess RSPO dan ISPO certificates are still operating in forest areas¹, in contravention of the sustainability principle.

We believe and assert that the state must be fully responsible to change and renew the policies on governance of the palm oil

¹ Sawit Ilegal dalam Kawasan Hutan: Karpet Merah Oligarki, 2021, Greenpeace Indonesia, <https://www.greenpeace.org/static/planet4-indonesia-stateless/2021/10/7bc9eaae-sawit-di-kawasan-hutan-21-okt.pdf>

Asasi Manusia dan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Harus ada penegakan hukum dan sanksi tegas atas setiap kejahatan dan pelanggaran hukum dalam sektor bisnis minyak kelapa sawit, tanpa memandang siapapun pelakunya, pejabat negara, pemilik modal, lembaga keuangan dan lainnya. Negara juga berkewajiban mengembangkan kebijakan untuk mencegah terjadinya pelanggaran HAM, serta melakukan pemulihan dan rehabilitasi terhadap korban dan lingkungan.

Demikian pula, negara-negara Eropa seharusnya mengambil tanggung jawab dalam memajukan dan memperkuat tata kelola penggunaan dan pengelolaan minyak kelapa sawit dan seluruh produk turunannya, untuk kebutuhan makanan dan non makanan, energi biofuel, dengan memastikan produksi dan konsumsi minyak kelapa sawit yang dihasilkan negara produsen, bersumber dari usaha-usaha yang berkeadilan, tidak melanggar hukum, dan menjamin penghormatan dan perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia dan Hak- Hak Perempuan, serta kelestarian lingkungan hidup.

Sehubungan dengan rencana pembahasan dan pengembangan kebijakan Uni Eropa tentang kebijakan pemanfaatan energi terbarukan yang bersumber dari pemanfaatan sumber daya alam yang bebas deforestasi dan mengurangi emisi Gas Rumah Kaca, termasuk tidak menggunakan dan mendukung komoditi tertentu, seperti minyak kelapa sawit, kedelai dan tanaman nabati lainnya untuk menjadi bahan bakar biofuel, maka dengan kepercayaan dan harapan besar pada komitmen politik Uni Eropa terhadap Hak Asasi Manusia, lingkungan dan penurunan emisi GRK, kami meminta pemerintah dan pengambil kebijakan Uni Eropa untuk:

industry which are truly robust, just and prioritizing the interests of the people, farmers, laborers and environmental preservation, based upon the constitution, principles of human rights and sustainable development. There must be enforcement of law and strict sanctions for any crime and offense in the palm oil business sector, regardless of the perpetrator, be it a state official, capital owner, financial institution, etc. The state is also obligated to develop policies to prevent the occurrence of human rights violations, as well as to undertake restoration and rehabilitation of the victims and the environment.

Similarly, European countries should assume the responsibility in advancing and strengthening the governance of use and management of palm oil and all of its derivative products, for food and non-food, as well as biofuel energy needs, by ensuring the production and consumption of palm oil produced by the producing countries originate from businesses which are fair, non-offending, and guaranteeing the respect for and protection of human rights and women's rights, as well as environmental preservation.

In relation to the planned discussion and development of policies of the European Union regarding the policies on utilization of renewable energy originating from the utilization of natural resources which are deforestation-free and reducing greenhouse gas, including the non-use and support of certain commodities, such as palm oil, soybean and other vegetable crops to become biofuel, with high confidence and hope of the European Union's political commitment to human rights, the environment and GHG emission reduction, we appeal to the European Union governments and policymakers to:

1. Merumuskan, menerapkan, memantau dan mengevaluasi secara berkala kepatuhan terhadap kebijakan peraturan dan sistem perlindungan (safeguard) yang kuat dan efektif dalam rantai ekonomi perdagangan dan penggunaan energi terbarukan dari komoditas minyak kelapa sawit, kedelai dan sebagainya, dengan mewajibkan adanya perlindungan dan penghormatan Hak Asasi Manusia dan Hak-Hak Perempuan, melakukan uji tuntas HAM dan bebas deforestasi, rehabilitasi dan pemulihan terhadap korban pelanggaran HAM dan kerusakan lingkungan yang terdampak operasi industri minyak sawit dan penggunaan bahan bakar biofuel;
2. Menerapkan, memantau dan mengevaluasi kepatuhan atas prosedur uji tuntas dari para operator bisnis minyak kelapa sawit pada seluruh mata rantai pasok yang dilakukan secara transparan, membuka akses informasi sumber dan pemasok komoditas seluas-luasnya, memenuhi persyaratan legalitas mengacu pada peraturan negara produsen dan instrument HAM internasional, dan menilai dan mengidentifikasi resiko pelanggaran HAM dan bebas deforestasi, untuk mencegah dan menangani resiko atas produk komoditas yang di konsumsi;
3. Memperkuat dan memberikan insentif dan dukungan kapasitas kepada negara produsen untuk meningkatkan kebijakan tata kelola hutan dan lahan, sistem produksi berkelanjutan, pengetahuan teknologi, serta kerjasama dalam mengurangi dan mencegah dampak deforestasi;
4. Memberikan insentif perlindungan dan pemberdayaan kepada petani kecil dan buruh perkebunan kelapa sawit, yang

1. Formulate, implement, monitor and regularly evaluate the compliance with strong and effective regulatory policies and safeguard systems in the economic chain of trade and use of renewable energy from palm oil, soybean commodities, etc., by requiring the protection of and respect for human rights and women's rights, to undertake due diligence on human rights and deforestation free, rehabilitation and restoration of the victims of human rights violations and environmental degradation who are affected by palm oil industry operations and biofuel consumption;
2. Implement, monitor and evaluate compliance with the due diligence procedures of the palm oil business operators throughout the supply chain which are conducted in a transparent manner, to open maximum access to information on the sources and suppliers of the commodities, fulfill the legality requirements with reference to the producing countries' regulations and international human rights instruments, as well as to assess and identify the risk of human rights violations and deforestation free, to prevent and address the risks of the commodity products consumed;
3. Strengthen and provide incentives and capacity support for the producing countries to improve the governance policies on forest and land, sustainable production system, technological knowledge, as well as cooperation in reducing and preventing the impacts of deforestation;
4. Provide incentives of protection and empowerment for smallholders and laborers of oil palm plantations, who

- mengembangkan usaha secara mandiri dan berkelanjutan.
5. Melibatkan jaringan organisasi masyarakat sipil, masyarakat adat, perempuan, petani, buruh, tokoh agama, Pembela HAM dan Lingkungan, dan pihak independen yang berkompeten, dalam proses konsultasi dan pembentukan hukum, pemantauan dan pengawasan atas proses dan pelaksanaan kebijakan, termasuk pemberian akses informasi;
 6. Mendorong pemerintah Indonesia melanjutkan dan memperkuat kebijakan moratorium pemberian izin dan perluasan lahan perkebunan baru kelapa sawit sebagai langkah strategis menyelesaikan permasalahan dan penataan kembali tata kelola hutan dan lahan untuk mengurangi deforestasi, perlindungan masyarakat yang tergantung pada tanah dan hutan, serta penegakan hukum;
 7. Meminta dan mendesak pemerintah Indonesia, secara khusus Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (KLHK), Tim Pengendalian Perizinan Konsesi, Penertiban dan Pencabutan Izin Konsesi Kawasan Hutan bersama Direktur Jenderal dalam lingkup KLHK, untuk menindaklanjuti putusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (LHK) Nomor SK.01/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/1/2022 tentang Pencabutan Izin Konsesi Kawasan Hutan, terkait pencabutan izin bagi 192 perusahaan perkebunan kelapa sawit yang beroperasi dalam kawasan hutan dengan luas 3.126.439,36 hektar, dengan tindakan kongkrit penegakan hukum dan putusan sanksi pencabutan izin;
- are developing businesses in an independent and sustainable manner.
5. Engage the network of civil society organizations, customary communities, women, farmers, laborers, religious figures, human rights and environmental defenders, as well as competent independent parties, in the process of consultation and formation of laws, monitoring and supervision of the process and implementation of policies, including the provision of access to information;
 6. Encourage and support the policy of moratorium on license granting and expansion of new oil palm plantation fields as a strategic measure to resolve the issues and rearrange the forest and land governance for reducing deforestation, protecting the communities who are dependent on land and forest, as well as enforcing the law;
 7. Appeal to and urge the Indonesian government, in particular the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), the Team for Control of Concession Licensing, Proper Arrangement and Revocation of Forest Area Concession Licenses jointly with the Director General within the purview of KLHK, to follow up on decision of the Minister of Environment and Forestry (LHK) Number SK.01/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/1/2022 regarding Revocation of Forest Area Concession Licenses, in relation to the license revocation for 192 oil palm plantation companies which are operating in forest areas of a total size of 3,126,439.36 hectares, with concrete actions of law enforcement and license revocation sanction decisions;

8. Meminta kepada pemerintah Indonesia untuk mencabut Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja, dan peraturan turunannya, serta mematuhi putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi Nomor 91/PUU-XVIII/2020, yang memutuskan UU Cipta Kerja melanggar konstitusi UUD 1945 dan tidak menerbitkan kebijakan aturan dan program baru dari UU Cipta Kerja tersebut

8. Appeal to the Indonesian government to revoke Law Number 11 Year 2020 regarding Job Creation, and the derivative regulations thereof, as well as to comply with Decision of the Constitutional Court Number 91/PUU-XVIII/2020, which decides that the Job Creation Law is in violation of the 1945 Constitution, and to refrain from issuing new regulatory policies and programs from the said Job Creation Law.

Kami yang mendukung dan menandatangani surat pernyataan We who support and sign the statement letter:

1. Franky Samperante, Yayasan Pusaka Bentala Rakyat, Jakarta
2. Agus Sutomo, Lembaga Teraju Foundation, West Kalimantan
3. Markus Baba, Worker, Asiki, Boven Digoel, Papua
4. Septer Manufandu, JERAT Papua, Jayapura
5. Sulfianto Alias, Perkumpulan Panah Papua, Manokwari, West Papua
6. Aidil Fitri, Hutan Kita Institute, Palembang, South Sumatera
7. Petrus Kerenderop Kinggo, Wambon Tekamerop Leader, Kali Kao, Boven Digoel, Papua
8. Sani Lake, JPIC Kalimantan
9. Emil Ola Kleden, Yayasan Masyarakat Kehutanan Lestari, Jakarta
10. Pdt. Jimmy M.I. Sormin, Christian Pastor, Jakarta
11. Musa Mambrasar, Human Rights Activist, Manokwari, West Papua
12. Irianto Jacobus, Yayasan KIPRa Papua
13. Fecki Mobalen, AMAN Sorong Raya, West Papua
14. Alex Tethool, Journalist, West Papua
15. Laurens Womsiwor, Environmental Activist, Papua
16. Ihwan, Yayasan Petak Danum, Kapuas, Central Kalimantan
17. Joko Waluyo, Environmental Activist, West Kalimantan
18. Sopice Sawor, Women Activist, South of Sorong, West Papua
19. Loury da Costa, PBHKP, Sorong, West Papua
20. Norman Jiwan, Environmental Activist, West Kalimantan
21. Naomi Marisan, Pt. PPMA Papua, Jayapura
22. Pius Ginting, Aksi Ekologi dan Emansipasi Rakyat (AEER), Jakarta
23. Yoyon Pardianto, Youth Activist, Aceh
24. Yohanis Mambrasar, Lawyer, Babeoser Bikar, Sorong, West Papua

25. Pdt. Dora Balubun, STH, MSi, KPKC Sinode GKI di Tanah Papua
26. Emanuel Gobay, LBH Papua
27. Syahrul M, Persatuan Masyarakat Adat Paser, East Kalimantan
28. Wahyu Wagiman, Human Rights Activist,, Jakarta
29. Syamsu Alam Agus, Perhimpunan Pembela Masyarakat Adat Nusantara, Jakarta
30. Mayang Andasputri, AMAN Bengkayang, West Kalimantan
31. Zainal Arifin, Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia, Jakarta
32. Uli Arta Siagian, WALHI, Jakarta
33. Markus Binur, Perkumpulan Belantara Papua, Sorong, West Papua
34. Nikolas Djemris Imunuplatia, GEMAPALA, Fakfak, West Papua
35. April Perlindungan, Worker, Bandung, West Jawa
36. Denny Yomaki, Yayasan Lingkungan Hidup Papua, Jayapura
37. Zulfikar, Activist, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam
38. Wirya Supriyadi, WALHI Papua, Jayapura
39. Yuliana Langowuyo, SKPKC Fransiskan Papua
40. Elly Ramos Petege, Human Rights Activist, Papua
41. Maikel Primus Peuki, WALHI Papua, Jayapura
42. Dimas Hartono, Environmental Activist, Central Kalimantan
43. Symphati Dimas, Front Mahasiswa Nasional, Jakarta
44. Ahmad Sja, PADI Indonesia, Samarinda, East Kalimantan
45. Belawing Jiu, Etnika Kosmologi Katulistiwa, East Kalimantan
46. Yohanes Akwan, YLBH Sisar Matiti, Manokwari, West Papua
47. Perkumpulan Bin Madag Hom, Teluk Bintuni, West Papua
48. Era Purnama, Lawyer, Jakarta
49. Sanusi M Syarif, Yayasan Rumpun Bambu Indonesia, Banda Aceh
50. Norhadi Karben, Serikat Tani Manggatang Tarung Mantangai, Central Kalimantan
51. Boy Even Sembiring, WALHI Riau
52. Mufti Barri, Forest Watch Indonesia, Bogor
53. Edi Sutrisno, TuK Indonesia, Jakarta
54. Zulfikar Arma, Jaringan Komunitas Masyarakat Adat (JKMA) Aceh, Banda Aceh
55. Nikodemus Ale, WALHI West Kalimantan
56. Mustam Arif, Jurnal Celebes, South Sulawesi
57. Adolfina Kuum, Komunitas Peduli Lindungi (Lepemawi), Timika, Papua
58. Achmad Surambo, Sawit Watch, Bogor
59. Yuyun Indradi, Trend Asia, Jakarta
60. Eva Bande, Front Advokasi Sawit Central Sulawesi
61. Harun Rumarar, Papuan Voices, Papua
62. Suci Fitriah Tanjung, WALHI DKI Jakarta

63. Grahat Nagara, STHI Jentera, Teacher, Jakarta
64. Doni Moidady, KPA Central Sulawesi
65. Rudi HB Daman, Worker Activist, Jakarta
66. Ruddy Gustave, KONPHALINDO
67. Rukka Sombolinggi, Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara, Jakarta
68. Muhammad Isnur, Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia, Jakarta
69. Erwin Basrin, Akar Foundation, Bengkulu
70. Zelig Ilham Hamka, Akar Law Office, Bengkulu
71. Sena Aji Bagus Dwi Handoko, Mnukwar Papua, Manokwari, West Papua
72. Adrianus Manu, Celebes Bergerak, Central Sulawesi
73. Agung Wibowo, Perkumpulan Huma Indonesia, Jakarta
74. Asep Yunan Firdaus, Yayasan Epistema, Jakarta
75. Serikat Petani Pasundan, Garut, West Jawa
76. Agustiana, Gerakan Masyarakat Agraria Indonesia
77. Zensi Suhadi, WALHI Nasional
78. Made Ali, Jikalahari, Riau
79. Jefri Sianturi, Senarai, Riau
80. Maksum Syam, Sajogyo Institute, Bogor
81. Amran Tambaru, Yayasan Merah Putih Central Sulawesi
82. Laksmi Adriani Savitri, FIAN Indonesia
83. Richard F Labiro, Yayasan Tanah Merdeka, Palu, Central Sulawesi
84. Septi Meiodoga, Youth Indigenous Activist, Manokwari, West Papua
85. Onesimus Wetaku, Ikana Indigenous Leader, Sorong Selatan, West Papua
86. Sri Palupi, The Institute for Ecosoc Rights, Jakarta
87. Darwis, Green of Borneo, North Kalimantan
88. Djayu Sukma Ifantara, YMKL, Pontianak, West Kalimantan
89. Joni, Dayak Indigenous Leader, North Kalimantan
90. Wiwin, Union of Loli Raya Mosiromu, Donggala, Central Sulawesi
91. Fitriani S. Pairunan, Solidaritas Perempuan Palu, Central Sulawesi
92. Albert Manu, Serikat Petani Katu, Poso, Central Sulawesi
93. Aprianto Mangewa, Serikat Mahasiswa Progresif Central Sulawesi
94. Penrad Siagian, Paritas Institute, Jakarta
95. Iola Abas, Pantau Gambut, Jakarta
96. Feri Irawan, Perkumpulan Hijau, Jambi
97. Delima Silalahi, KSPPM Parapat, North Sumatera
98. Yanuarius Anouw, Perkumpulan Bentara Papua, Manokwari, West Papua
99. Dewi Kartika, Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria, Jakarta
100. Alman Gampo Alam, Pucuk Adat Luak Saparampek, Nagari Kapa, West Sumatera

101. Nazar Ikhwan Imbang Langik, Ketua Kerapatan Adat Kinali, West Sumatera
102. Kaisar Dt. Simarjo Nana Anggun Basa Nan Barampek Nagari Kinali, West Sumatera
103. Syahrul Ramadhan Tanjung Sinaro Pucuk Adat Nagari Kapa, West Sumatera
104. Awalludin, Paralegal Dharmasraya, West Sumatera
105. Datu Udin, Dharmasraya, West Sumatera
106. Zulkifli, Yayasan Nagari Institute, West Sumatera
107. Rudiansyah, Yayasan Masyarakat Kehutanan Lestari, Jambi
108. Novi Onora, Yayasan Pendidikan Rakyat, Central Sulawesi
109. Martha Doq, Perkumpulan Nurani Perempuan, Samarinda, East Kalimantan
110. Eko Cahyono, Sajogyo Institute, Bogor
111. Agustinus Binjap, Forum Rakyat Papua, Boven Digoel, Papua
112. Damairia Pakpahan, Protection International Indonesia, Jakarta
113. Mahir Takaka, Indigenous Peoples Activist, South Sulawesi
114. Marthen Luther Wambarop, Ketua KNPI Boven Digoel, Papua
115. Pius Erik Nyompe, LKMTL Kutai Barat, East Kalimantan
116. Harry Oktavian, Perkumpulan Bhatera Alam, Pekanbaru, Riau
117. Rosita Tecuari, Organisasi Perempuan Adat Namblong, Jayapura, Papua
118. Nimbrot Wouw, Nimbokrang Indigenous Leader, Jayapura, Papua
119. Arosius Wai Simon, Nimbokrang Indigenous Leader, Jayapura, Papua
120. Oskar Baiy, Nimbokrang Indigenous Leader, Jayapura, Papua
121. Yakop Uyosu, Nimbokrang Indigenous Leader, Jayapura, Papua
122. Marten Waisimon, Nimbokrang Indigenous Leader, Jayapura, Papua
123. Yosep Hembring, Demuo Tru Indigenous Leader, Jayapura, Papua
124. Ade Candra, Warsi, Jambi
125. Torry Kuswardono, Yayasan Pikul, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara
126. Dina Kekri, Organisasi Perempuan Adat Namblong, Jayapura, Papua
127. Sopia Bano, Organisasi Perempuan Adat Namblong, Jayapura, Papua
128. Catur Widi Asmoro, Rasamala Hijau Indonesia, Bogor
129. Rahmat, Farmer Activist, Bogor
130. Dedi Kurniawan, Forum Komunikasi Kader Konservasi Indonesia, West Jawa
131. Eko Zanuady, Link-AR Borneo, Pontianak, West Kalimantan
132. Yusuf Heru Cahyono, Forum Warga Tanjung Rancing, Ogan Komering Ilir, South Sumatera
133. Sahrul Sidin, Persatuan Petani Way Serdang, Mesuji, Lampung
134. Wayan Sutomo, AGRA Central Kalimantan
135. Sugiono, Kelompok Tani Berjuang, Kotawaringin Timur, Central Kalimantan
136. Sianto Arifin, Serikat Pekerja Sawit Indonesia (SEPASI), Central Kalimantan
137. Ali, Serikat Pekerja Pertanian Indonesia, Jakarta
138. Rizal, Jaringan Solidaritas Transnasional Buruh Sawit, Jakarta

139. Purnomo, WALHI Central Kalimantan
140. Erwin, Paguyuban Petani Cianjur, wEST Jawa
141. Yohanis Nongyap, Lembaga pengkajian dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Adat, Boven Digoel, Papua
142. I Ngurah Suryawan, Akademisi, Denpasar, Bali
143. Yusuf Momot, Tehit Indigenous Leader, Sorong Selatan, West Papua
144. Pius Edegius Suam, Awyu Tribe Leader, Boven Digoel, Papua
145. Damianus Soh, Awyu Paralegal, Boven Digoel, Papua
146. Donatus Nawisi, EHRD from Awyu Tribe, Boven Digoel, Papua
147. Oktovianus Bovi, EHRD from Awyu Tribe, Boven Digoel, Papua
148. Richarda Maa, Women Defender from Awyu Tribe, Boven Digoel, Papua
149. Pius Kanduga, Wambon Tekamerop Tribe Leader, Boven Digoel, Papua
150. Linus Omba, Indigenous Peoples Activist, Selil, Merauke, Papua
151. Risky Patiasina, Student Activist, UNMUS, Merauke, Papua
152. Fandy Alberto Binu Wakil, Student Activist, UNMUS, Merauke, Papua
153. Rafael Medang Tapun, Catholic Student, Merauke, Papua
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157. Mario Mere, Catholic Student, Merauke, Papua
158. Epifianus Faot, Catholic Student, Merauke, Papua
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161. Kristianus Samkakai, Catholic Student, Merauke, Papua
162. Walterus Konowarop, Student Activist, Boven Digoel, Papua
163. Rofinus Kaimbe Awi, Catholic Student, Merauke, Papua
164. Antonia Meanggi, Women Defender, Kampung Anggai, Boven Digoel, Papua
165. Ambrosius Klagilit, Youth Activist Sorong, West Papua
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