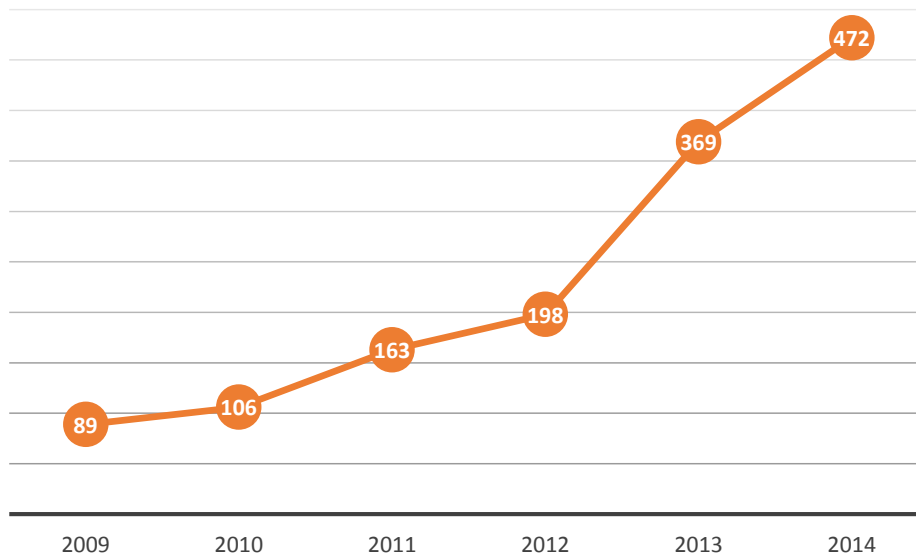


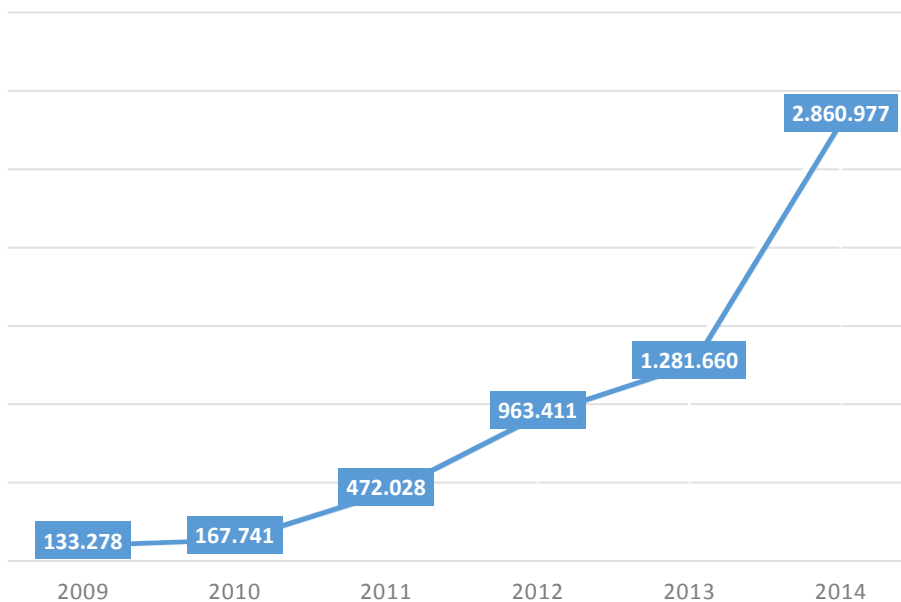
Brief Facts on Agrarian Conflicts in Indonesia

Figure 1
Number of Agrarian Conflicts in Indonesia 2009-2014



Source: KPA, Year End Note 2014

Figure 2
Extent of Agrarian Conflict Area 2009-2014 (Hectare)



Source: KPA, Year End Note 2014

FACTS #1

During 2009-2014, the number of structural agrarian conflicts, namely agrarian conflicts caused by policies or decisions of public officials and resulted in many casualties and have widespread social, economic and political impacts, in Indonesia increased sharply. In 2009, there were 89 agrarian conflicts. This number continued to increase from year to year until 2014. In 2014, there were 472 agrarian conflicts. The increase of agrarian conflicts during 2009-2014 was 430%.

Along with the increasing number of agrarian conflicts, the area of agrarian conflicts also increased sharply during 2009-2014. In 2009, the total agrarian conflict area was 133,278 hectares. This number continued to increase from year to year until 2014. In 2014, the total agrarian conflict area was 2,860,977 hectares. The increase of agrarian conflict area during 2009-2014 was 2046.6%.

FACTS #2

During 2012-2014, plantation and infrastructure were the two sectors with the most agrarian conflicts. The conflicts in the two sectors were increasing sharply as well. During 2012-2014, the conflicts in the plantation sector increased by 95 conflicts or 105.6%, while the conflicts in the infrastructure sector increased by 155 conflicts or 258%.

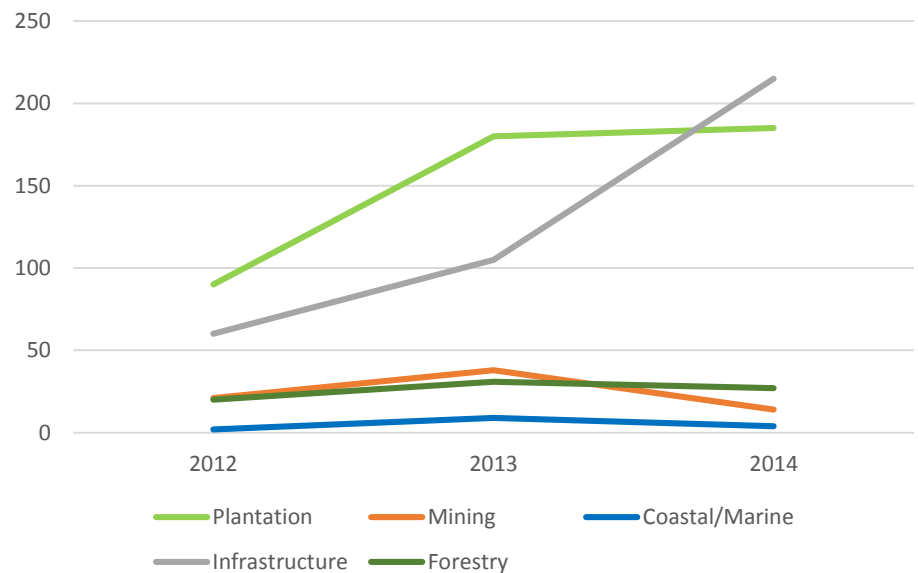
In 2012 and 2013, plantation was the sector with the largest agrarian conflicts. In 2014, however, sector with the most conflicts was the infrastructure sector with 215 conflicts, while the plantation sector was in the second place with 185 conflicts. As for the other sectors, such as forestry, mining and coastal/marine, although the conflicts continued to exist, the numbers tend to fluctuate.

Table 1
The Development of Agrarian Conflicts
in Indonesia by Sector 2012-2014

Sector	2012	2013	2014
Plantation	90	180	185
Infrastructure	60	105	215
Forestry	20	31	27
Mining	21	38	14
Coastal/Marine	2	9	4

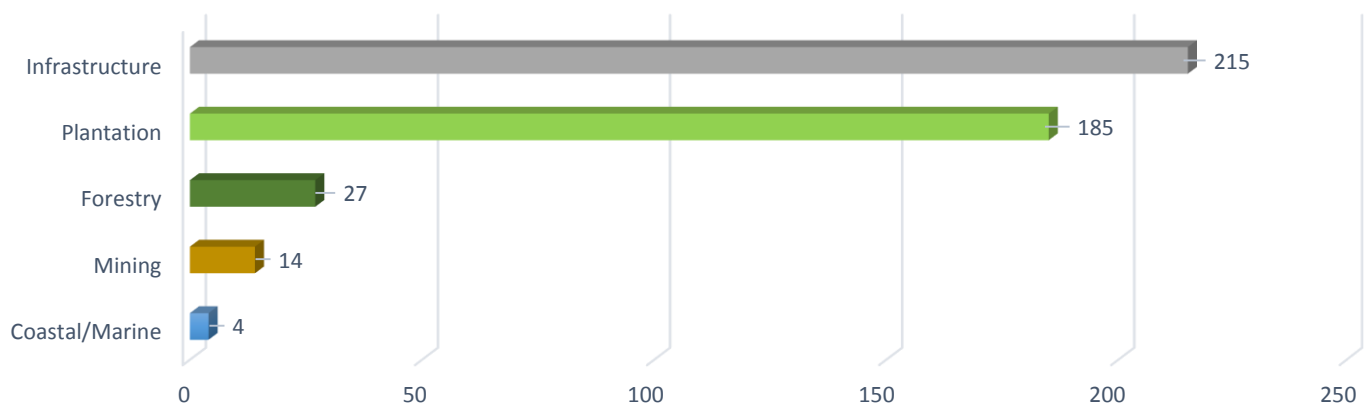
Source: KPA, *End Year Report 2012, 2013, End Year Note 2014*

Figure 3
The Development of Agrarian Conflicts
in Indonesia by Sector 2012-2014



Source: KPA, *End Year Report 2012, 2013, End Year Note 2014*

Figure 4
Number of Agrarian Conflicts by Sector 2014



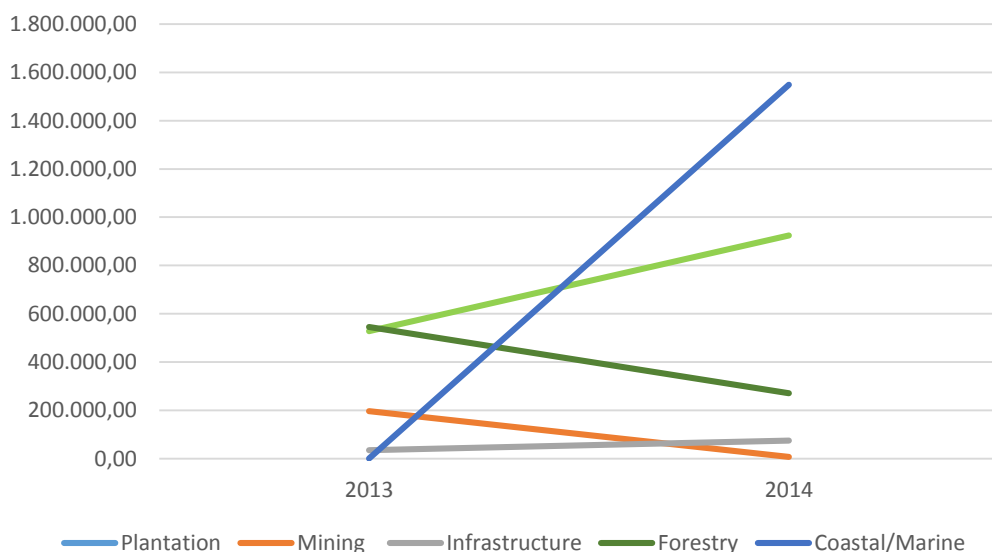
Source: KPA, *End Year Note 2014*

Table 2
Extent of Agrarian Conflict Area by Sector 2013-2014 (Hectare)

Sector	2013	2014
Plantation	527,939.27	924,740.09
Mining	197,365.90	6,953.00
Infrastructure	35,466.00	74,405.16
Forestry	545,258.00	271,544.00
Coastal/Marine	184.00	1,548,150.00

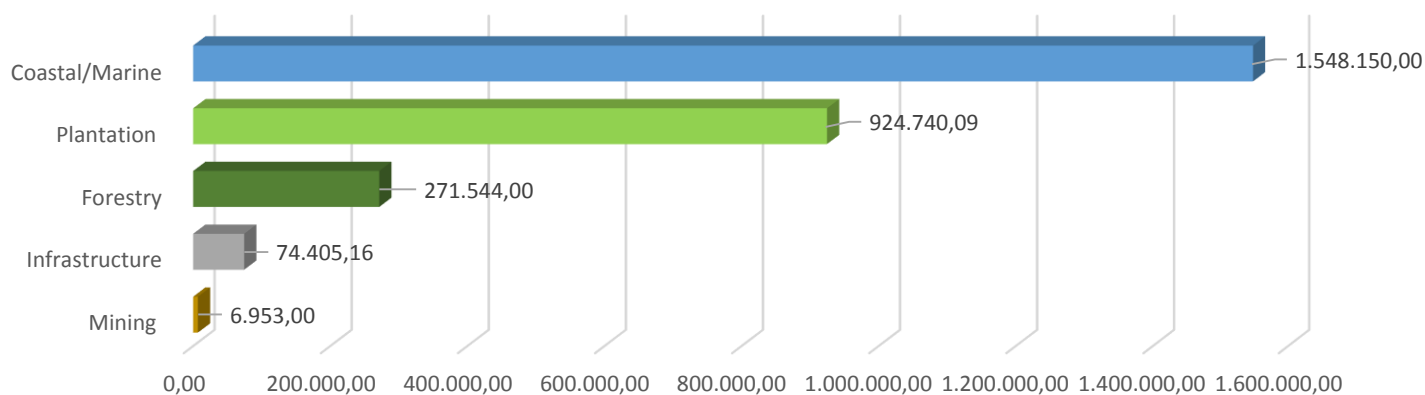
Source: End Year Report 2013, End Year Note 2014

Figure 5
Extent of Agrarian Conflict Area by Sector 2013-2014 (Hectare)



Source: End Year Report 2013, End Year Note 2014

Figure 6
Extent of Agrarian Conflict Area by Sector 2014 (Hectare)



Source: KPA, End Year Note 2014

FACTS #3

During 2013-2014, the extent of the conflict area in the plantation, infrastructure and coastal/marine sectors, increased. Meanwhile, the extent of the conflict area in the mining and forestry sectors declined. The sharpest increase occurred in the coastal/marine sector with an increase of 841,285.9 %. The fairly drastic decrease in the total conflict area happened in the mining sector with a decrease of 96.5%.

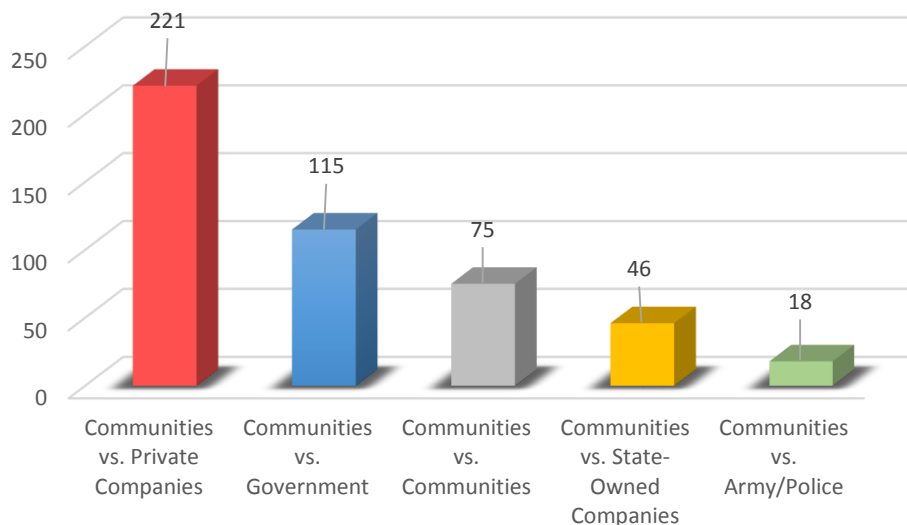
Interestingly, when the data on conflict area by sector is compared with the data on the number of conflicts by sector, in the coastal/marine sector, despite the extent of the conflict area was skyrocketing, the number of conflicts were actually very small and decreased during 2013-2014. Meanwhile, the infrastructure sector, although it had the largest number of conflicts in 2014, but the contested area was not large, albeit increased.

FACTS #4

In 2004, actors with the most conflicts were communities vs. private companies. Then, they were followed by communities vs. government in the second place and communities vs. communities in the third place. The large number of conflicts between communities and private companies is indicative of the rise of private investment in the agrarian sector. Meanwhile, what is worrying is the quite large number of horizontal conflicts between communities vs. communities.

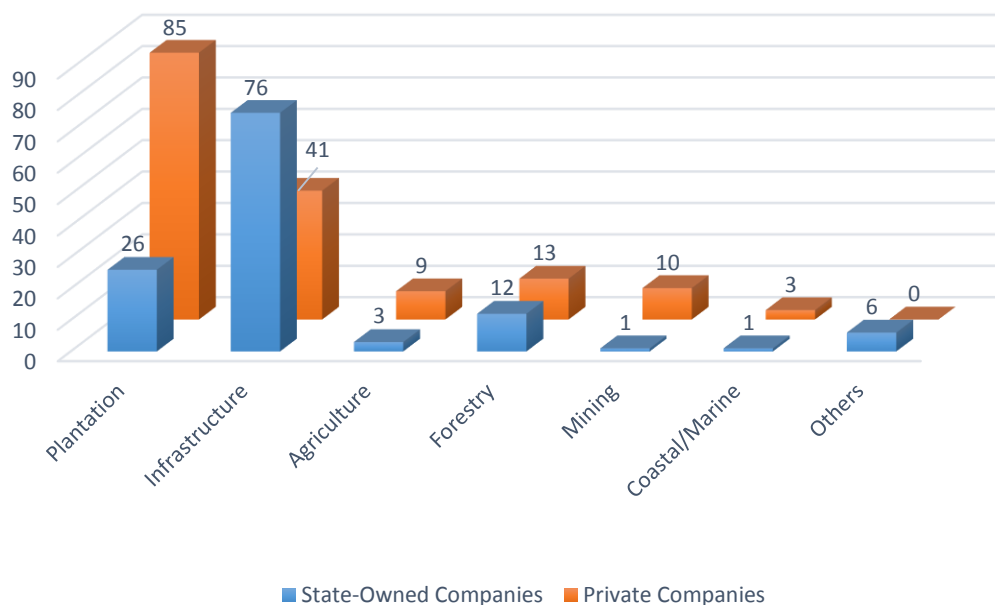
In almost all sectors, the number of conflicts with private companies was greater than the number of conflicts with State companies. The exception was only the infrastructure sector and the category "Others." In the infrastructure sector, the number of conflicts with State companies was greater than the number of conflicts with private companies.

Figure 7
Parties in Conflicts 2014



Source: KPA, *End Year Note 2014*

Figure 8
Agrarian Conflict Actors by Sector 2014



Source: KPA, *End Year Note 2014*