

Report for Institutional Program for Younger Researcher Overseas Visits, 2011
Center for Southeast Asian Studies
Kyoto University

Name : Retno Kusumaningtyas	Date : Day/6 Month/11 Year/ 2011
Position in CSEAS : Postdoctoral * Check an appropriate entry (Lecturer · Assistant Professor · Research Assistant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Postdoctoral · Ph. D. Student · Master's Student · Undergraduate Student)	
Host Institute (Counterpart, Institute and Country) : Mr. Ahmad Muhammad, Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Riau University *Circle the appropriate entry for host institute <input checked="" type="radio"/> University · Research Institute · Company · Others)	
Term : (Day/21 Month/9 Year/2011) ~ (Day/15 Month/ 10 Year/2011) (25 Days)	
Research Purpose: * Check any appropriate entries. ① Research/ Laboratory Work ② <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fieldwork ③ Seminar ④ Internship ⑤ Take course or class ⑥ Attend Academic Meeting ⑦ Earn credits ⑧ Other	
Research Area: * Circle the appropriate entry. ① Humanities ② Social Sciences ③ Mathematics and Physics ④ <input checked="" type="radio"/> Chemistry ⑤ Engineering ⑥ Biology ⑦ Agriculture ⑧ Medical Science, Pharmacy and Dentistry ⑨ <input checked="" type="radio"/> Integral Area of Studies ⑩ New Multidiscipline	
Outline of Overseas Visits (About 300~400 words)	
<p>The first few days during the trip, I spent my time to collect references and interviewed a number of officials concerning transmigration project combined with forestry development program in the office of the Forestry Ministry in Jakarta. Government of Indonesia, in this regard the Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, jointly implement a program called HTI-trans (Timber plantation and transmigration), that aims to reduce population density in Java as well as provides job to the migrants community and at the same develop the Indonesian forestry sector by rehabilitating and establishing timber plantations.</p> <p>After a few days in Jakarta, I traveled to the Riau province and Bunga Raya District. During the trip in Bunga Raya District, I observe the progress that occurred in land use conflict between local communities, local government and central government policy. A number of local community being interviewed during the trip to understand the determination of local people in the choice on utilizing their lands. Some local officials in the Siak District Governor office also being interviewed to study about local policies regarding land allocations and land utilization in the Siak District. In the field, I also observed how the influences of outside investors and the market forces contributing in the decisions on land use in field.</p> <p>The last Few days in Riau province, was spent in participating an event of The 2nd International Workshop On South-South Cooperation (SSC) for Sustainable Development in the Three Major Tropical Humid Regions in the World organized by Man and Biosphere Indonesia. The goal od this workshop was to strengthen cooperation in science and higher education with the view of Increasing the local capacity for carrying out management, research and training environment in the humid Tropics.</p> <p>Before going back to Japan, I spent another three days again in Jakarta. During the tree days, I collect the information concerning oilpalm development program related with transmigration project implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture in Sumatra.</p>	

Research Achievement on this Program (300~400 Words)

In the early 1980's, there were many forest plantation development program integrated with the transmigration program, two of Indonesian national efforts combined. A number of projects like this were also being carried out in Riau province where my current research site. In Riau province, there were 83.190 hectares of forest plantations that are integrated with transmigration projects. The labour to plant and care for the plantation trees comes from the transmigrants, half of whom originate from Java , while the other half is local from surrounding villages and hamlets in the area of the estate. The Department of Transmigration prepares the houses of the transmigrants. It also supplies the transmigrants with rice and a few other basic necessities for a one-year period. The transmigrants are given ownership of a quarter of a hectare of land for their food crops, and in addition each family is given share-cropping rights to one hectare of plantation forest in return. The transmigrants are thus both farmers and wage labourers.

From the field survey in Bunga Raya District, I found out that most of local community are only allowed to grow rice, since they are involved in the Transmigrations scheme allocated for Rice production. However, as I have found out from the previous field visit, they prefer to grow oil palm on their lands since they believe that oil palm will generate more income for them than growing rice. The central government allocate the area for rice production to supply the demand of rice not just for the district itself, but also for surrounding districts in Riau Province. For this intentions the central government apply strict rule in land utilization for transmigration areas. Meanwhile the district government, Siak Regency Government are facing difficult choices in defining land utilization in the area. The regency officials realized that oil palm will provide better livelihood for the community and generate more district income from the tax implemented in palm oil productions, on the other hand the regency also need rice producing area to provide the rice in the region. The investors from palm oil industry