STOP MINING

SHUT DOWN COAL FIRES POWER PLANT
• The island 3rd largest in the world
• Total Area: 549.032 km²
• Kalimantan Part of 3 Country
  • Malaysia
  • Indonesia and
  • Brunei Darussalam
• Kalimantan Part in Indonesia have 4 Province, Have 1 new province North Kalimantan
Energy storages, but not for the people

POTENTIAL DISTRIBUTION COAL IN INDONESIA

Total Coal Resources: 104 milyar ton (m.t)
Total Coal Reserve: 21,131 milyar ton (m.t)

Resource in Kalimantan = 49.3% from total coal in Indonesia
Reserve in Kalimantan = 38% from total Reserve in Indonesia

Sumber: Pusat Sumber Daya Geologi (Joint Study dengan NEDO) – Kondisi 2010
Mining Map in Central Kalimantan

**a. PKP2B** (issued by central Govt)
- 15 units, Area: 521.980 Ha
  - Exploration: 10 units
  - Exploitation: 5 units

**c. KP** (Kuasa Pertambangan/ IUP)
- 630 units, Area: 3,056,666.29 Ha
  - KP valid: 459 units
    - Exploration: 317 units
    - Exploitation: 142 units
Coal Reserve and Production in Central Kalimantan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>KABUPATEN</th>
<th>TEREKA (Inferred)</th>
<th>TERTUNJUK (indicated)</th>
<th>TERUKUR (Measurzd)</th>
<th>JUMLAH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Murung Raya</td>
<td>1,432,123,792</td>
<td>272,575,857</td>
<td>289,655,215</td>
<td>1,994,354,864</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Barito Utara</td>
<td>493,776,632</td>
<td>679,795,887</td>
<td>611,679,783</td>
<td>1,785,252,302</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Barito Timur</td>
<td>54,661,541</td>
<td>106,372,381</td>
<td>66,243,224</td>
<td>227,277,146</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Barito Selatan</td>
<td>51,507,530</td>
<td>60,542,123</td>
<td>44,119,094</td>
<td>156,168,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kapuas</td>
<td>360,915,564</td>
<td>279,871,875</td>
<td>204,417,634</td>
<td>845,205,073</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kotawaringin Barat</td>
<td></td>
<td>306,334,795</td>
<td>104,294,417</td>
<td>410,629,212</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kotawaringin Timur</td>
<td>17,400,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Katingan</td>
<td>17,485,491</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17,485,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gunung Mas</td>
<td>21,540,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21,540,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>JUMLAH</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,449,410,550</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,705,492,918</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,320,409,367</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,475,312,835</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coal Production in Central Kalimantan
Land Cover 2011

**Legend**
- **Primary Forest**
- **Secondary Forest**
- **Timber Plantation**
- **Plantation**
- **Non Forest Cover**
- **Mining**
Forest Destruction

1. Coal mining exist in catchment area of 3 big river in Kalimantan (Barito, Kapuas and Mahakam)

2. Rising rate of deforestation (C. Kalimantan Kalimantan the is province with the highest rate of deforestation)

3. Mining pit heritage without reclamation

4. Lose biodiversity and carbon sink
Forest Destruction
Conflict and Intimidation

I. Social conflicts
   I. Communities vs corporation
   II. Communities vs govt elite
   III. Communities vs communities

II. Intimidation
   I. by police
   II. by Military
   III. by thug

III. Criminalization
Ecological Disaster

- Forest conversion reduce environment quality
  - River sedimentation.
  - Flooding
  - Forest and land burning
Disaster (Flood)
Pollution

- Paddy rice field polluted by mining
- Dust from coal transportation
- Drying up rivers
Protect Vs Destruction

Heart Of Borneo

Penambangan di areal pedalaman (*inland*) berpotensi untuk dikembangkan

MP3EI

1. Biaya Ton – KM estimasi berdasarkan wawancara terhadap ahli
   Sumber: Wawancara terhadap ahli; Indonesia Coal Book 2008/2009,
   Analisis Tim
Coal Railway Update

- They make some local regulations (perda) did not make consultation with civil society and local communities especially in impacted area.
- The local regulation just discussed only 2 weeks in local parliament
- 3 companies competed in tender of coal railway project
  1. Consortium Bakrie-CRCC.
  2. Consortium MAP Resources-Colas Rail Asia-Forbes & Manhattan Inc-PT Petrosea Tbk-Kalimantan Rail Asset Management.
- Guaranty from World Bank * IGGF with scheme Publik - Privete-Patnership!
- Support from Itochu Corporation *
Reason to Reject Coal Rail Way in C. Kalimantan

- **Environmental Aspect:**
  - Destruction landscape
  - Forest destruction
  - Ecological Disaster

- The development of Central Kalimantan coal railway will create social and cultural problem
  - Land grabbing
  - Marginalization of indigenous people.

- **Legal Aspects**
  - Not have EIA document
  - Private infrastructure funded by government
  - Auction process is not transparent

Reason to Reject Coal Rail Way in C. Kalimantan

- **Geopolitics Aspect**
  - Contradicted with energy justice
  - Not for the benefit of local energy

- **Economic Aspects**
  - Not for local communities economy development
  - Accelerating coal production
  - Burden for ecology restoration

- **Aspects of Corruption and Potential Losses of Public (State) Money**
  - Fictions project related to General Election 2014

- **Spatial Planning and Climate Change Aspects**
  - Violation for spatial planning
  - Accelerating deforestation (Meanwhile C. Kalimantan is REDD pilot project province)
Kondisi Pasokan Tenaga Listrik di Sistem Interkoneksi

**SISTEM PONTIANAK**
- Kapasitas terpasang: 154,76 MW (unit terbesar 34 MW)
- Daya mampu: 108,70 MW
- Beban puncak: 117,14 MW
- Defisit: -8,44 MW

**SISTEM MAHAKAM**
- Kapasitas terpasang: 269,02 MW (unit terbesar 30 MW)
- Daya mampu: 178,00 MW
- Beban puncak: 198,30 MW
- Defisit: -20,30 MW

**SISTEM BARITO**
- Kapasitas terpasang: 318,22 MW (unit terbesar 64 MW)
- Daya mampu: 244,00 MW
- Beban puncak: 274,00 MW
- Defisit: -30,00 MW
Several dirty facts confirming why Batang plan should be scrapped out of Indonesia energy plan:

1. This Project is violating several Indonesia law.
2. The World Bank is helping finance this mammoth coal-fired power plant in Batang in spite of its new policy to quit supporting coal projects worldwide.
3. The 2,000-megawatt coal-fired power plant in Batang, Central Java will cost at least $4 billion.
4. Based on existing plans, it would release 226 kg of mercury each year into the neighboring Ujungnegoro-Roban Regional Marine Protected Area (Kawasan Konservasi Laut Daerah). An annual discharge of 226 kg of mercury could be catastrophic for the local fisheries, given that 0.907 grams of mercury in a lake can make any fish in a 100m$^2$ area unfit to eat.
5. The proposed Batang plant would have a 2000 megawatt capacity and would release about 10.8 million tons of carbon into the atmosphere – which adds up to more than the entire carbon emissions of the country of Myanmar in 2009.
6. The AMDAL process failed to include the community concerns and voices.

Greenpeace 2014
Potential Renewable Energy In Indonesia

1. Mini Micro Hydro 450.mw
2. Biomass (50 GW)
3. Energy Surya (480 kWh/m2/hari)
4. Energy angin (3-6 m/det)
We Demand!!

Stop Mining

Renewable Energy Now

Save Lokal Inisiatif
Please support local community struggle to protect the forest from coal mining expansion.