FOREST COVER IN CENTRAL KALIMANTAN: IMPACT OF OIL PALM CONCESSIONS CONTROLLED BY UNILEVER SUPPLIERS

Evidence of 2000–2007 deforestation on oil palm concessions PT Bhumitama Gundjaya Agro and PT Setya Kisma Usaha controlled by Unilever suppliers IOI and Sinar Mas.
PEATLANDS IN CENTRAL KALIMANTAN: IMPACT OF 2006–2007 FIRE HOTSPOTS IN RELATION TO OIL PALM CONCESSIONS CONTROLLED BY UNILEVER SUPPLIERS

5 October 2006: Fire hotspots in Central Kalimantan as documented by MODIS satellite imagery – detail map shows multiple fire hotspots on concessions in the Lake Sembuluh area controlled by Unilever supplier Wilmar.
ORANG-UTAN DISTRIBUTION IN CENTRAL KALIMANTAN: IMPACT OF OIL PALM CONCESSIONS CONTROLLED BY UNILEVER SUPPLIERS

Oil palm concessions PT Unggul Lestari controlled by Unilever supplier Musim Mas, PT Karya Makmur Bahagia controlled by Unilever supplier IOI, and PT Karya Dewi Putra controlled by Unilever supplier Asian Agri shows significant overlap with orang-utan habitat.

Oil palm concessions PT Bawaal Sawit Tunas Belum and PT Alam Sawit Permai controlled by Unilever supplier Wilmar shows significant overlap with orang-utan habitat.
Oil palm concessions PT Bhumitama Gunajaya Agro controlled by Unilever supplier IOI and PT Setya Kisma Usaha controlled by Unilever supplier Sinar Mas. The map shows the concessions are located on orang-utan habitat. The photos taken during Greenpeace field investigations document active deforestation on the concessions and show the area is important orang-utan habitat. Coloured dots in the map locate where two of the photos were taken.
to ensure the livelihoods of millions of people who depend on forests.

Forest destruction is responsible for about one fifth of global GHG emissions – Indonesia and the Amazon are by far the two largest sources of GHG emissions from deforestation. Emissions from Indonesia’s degraded peatlands represent 4% of global GHG emissions, but the area of degraded peatlands involved is relatively small – about 10 million hectares or less than 0.1% of the Earth’s land surface.

If we are to prevent dangerous global climate change, we need a global effort to halt forest destruction as well as bringing about a drastic reduction in our use of coal, oil and gas by using energy more efficiently and utilising cleaner sources of energy.

In order to help protect the climate, Greenpeace is calling for an end to deforestation in Indonesia – the largest source of GHG emissions from deforestation.

A halt to further rainforest destruction in Indonesia is also critical to ensuring the future for critically endangered species such as the orang-utan.

WHAT DOES THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT NEED TO DO?

STOP THE PROBLEM: ZERO DEFORESTATION
Establish a moratorium on forest clearance and peatland degradation and ensure enforcement of the moratorium.

START THE SOLUTION: CLIMATE PROTECTION
Prioritise protection of remaining peat swamp forests and other forest areas with high carbon storage capacity, biodiversity values and benefits for indigenous peoples and other local communities.

START THE SOLUTION: CUT ONGOING EMISSIONS
Rehabilitate degraded peatland areas with natural and native flora.

WHAT DO UNILEVER AND THE PALM OIL SECTOR NEED TO DO?

STOP THE PROBLEM: SUPPORT ZERO DEFORESTATION
Support a moratorium on forest clearance and peatland degradation.

START THE SOLUTION: CLEAN UP THE TRADE
Do not trade with those engaged in deforestation and peatland degradation.

Inform suppliers that purchasers will no longer buy from companies engaged in forest conversion and peatland degradation.

‘A moratorium will be a strong signal. [It] can be a first step in countering peatland degradation [...] to buy time to maximise the new opportunity of carbon finance. A moratorium needs to be part of a longer-term strategy of land-use planning.’

Yogyakarta statement, endorsed by the Indonesian Minister of the Environment, August 2007
'The simplest and most effective measure to prevent a further increase in fires and CO₂ emissions is by conservation of remaining peat swamp forests and rehabilitation of degraded peat swamp forests.'

Wetlands International, 2006
PICTURE CAPTIONS

Cover
16 October 2006: Fire on Central Kalimantan oil palm plantation ©www.films4.org
4 October 2007: Haze from plantation fires clouds the Kapuas River in Central Kalimantan ©Greenpeace/Berking
13 November 2006: Orang-utan found on oil palm concession PT Mustika Sembuluh in Central Kalimantan now controlled by Unilever supplier Wilmar – rough treatment by plantation workers has left it with a broken arm ©Greenpeace
6 August 2007: Digger at work on oil palm concession PT Sarana Titian Permesta in Central Kalimantan now controlled by Unilever supplier Wilmar – the sign on tree reads 'Do not hunt the wildlife' ©www.films4.org
13 November 2006: Orang-utan found on oil palm concession PT Mustika Sembuluh in Central Kalimantan now controlled by Unilever supplier Wilmar – rough treatment by plantation workers has left it with a broken arm ©Greenpeace
6 August 2007: Orang-utan baby trapped by workers on an oil palm plantation in Central Kalimantan – the baby's mother was found dead ©BOS Foundation
1 October 1997: Sumatran rainforest on fire due to climate change effects from El Niño ©Lily/Greenpeace
26 September 2006: Orang-utan marooned on deforested oil palm concession in Central Kalimantan ©BOS International
13 April 2008: Crane clearing forest area on oil palm concession PT Bhumitama Gunajaya Agro in Central Kalimantan controlled by Unilever supplier IOI ©Greenpeace

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6 August 2007: Deforestation on oil palm concession PT Sarana Titian Permesta in Central Kalimantan now controlled by Unilever supplier Wilmar ©www.films4.org
Unilever products ©Greenpeace/Novis

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25 August 2006: Two photos of burning peatland oil palm concession areas in Riau – use of fire for land clearance is illegal but common in the industry, and every year cause a thick smog-like haze over the entire region, threatening the health of millions of people and contributing to the problem of climate change ©Greenpeace/Dithajohn
13 November 2006: Orang-utan baby trapped by workers on an oil palm plantation in Central Kalimantan – the baby's mother was found dead ©BOS Foundation
1 October 1997: Sumatran rainforest on fire due to climate change effects from El Niño ©Lily/Greenpeace

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26 September 2006: Orang-utan marooned on deforested oil palm concession in Central Kalimantan ©BOS International

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13 April 2008: Crane draining peatland in the vicinity of oil palm concession PT Tapian Nadenggan controlled by Unilever supplier Sinar Mas ©Greenpeace

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Google image of the Cargill refinery in Rotterdam ©Google Earth

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February 2008: Oil palm concession PT Setya Kisma Utama in Central Kalimantan controlled by Unilever supplier Sinar Mas shows clear evidence of burning – the concession has peatland areas and is located on orang-utan habitat ©Greenpeace
13 April 2008: Road building in the vicinity of oil palm concession PT Tapian Nadenggan in Central Kalimantan controlled by Unilever supplier Sinar Mas ©Greenpeace

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12 April 2008: Crane clearing forest area on oil palm concession PT Bhumitama Gunajaya Agro in Central Kalimantan controlled by Unilever supplier IOI ©Greenpeace

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6 August 2007: Female agile gibbon with broken nose captured by plantation workers on oil palm concession PT Kerry Sawit Indonesia in Central Kalimantan controlled by Unilever supplier Wilmar – the species is listed as endangered by the IUCN ©www.films4.org

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Google image of the Unimills refinery in Rotterdam ©Google Earth

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27 December 2007: Orang-utan baby caught by plantation workers on oil palm concession PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa in Central Kalimantan controlled by Unilever supplier Musim Mas – the baby died soon after this image was taken ©Greenpeace
Google image of oil palm concession PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa in Central Kalimantan controlled by Unilever supplier Musim Mas – remaining forested orang-utan habitat on peatland area is clearly visible ©Google Earth

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Google image of the Lake Sembuluh region of Central Kalimantan overlaid with concession areas controlled by Unilever's palm oil suppliers ©Google Earth

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5 October 2006: Fire hotspots in Central Kalimantan as documented by MODIS satellite imagery ©Jeff Schmaltz, Earth Observatory/MODIS Rapid Response team

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February 2008: PT Bhumitama Gunajaya Agro oil palm concession in Central Kalimantan controlled by Unilever supplier ICI shows clear evidence of drainage – the concession has peatland areas and is located on orang-utan habitat ©Greenpeace
15 April 2008: Baby orang-utan captured in the Pangkalan Bun area near palm oil concessions controlled by Unilever suppliers ICI and Sinar Mas ©Greenpeace
13 April 2008: Isolated orang-utan nest in Central Kalimantan in the vicinity of oil palm concession PT Tapian Nadenggan controlled by Unilever supplier Sinar Mas ©Greenpeace

Back cover
15 April 2008: Baby orang-utan captured in the Pangkalan Bun area near palm oil concessions controlled by Unilever suppliers ICI and Sinar Mas ©Greenpeace
ENDNOTES

1 Unilever uses 1.3Mt of palm oil or palm oil derivative every year. Of this, about 800,000 tonnes is for food use and the remainder is for industrial use, of which approximately 300,000 tonnes comes from palm kernel oil (Personal communication, 10 April 2008). This represents about 15% of global palm, and palm oil production in 2007 (42.4Mt). Source: Oilworld ISTA Melkie (2008) “Oilworld statistics update” 14 March 2008 together with an estimate of palm kernel oil based on FAO 2006 figures.


3 Clay (2005).

4 See table in this document.

5 Asian Harmison, WWF, letter to Greenpeace, 19 October 2007; this is equivalent to 17Mt given that global production for 2007 is 38.13Mt (Source: Oilworld ISTA Melkie (2008) “Oilworld statistics update” 14 March 2008).

6 FAO (2006): 56

7 Vegetable oils, here defined as rapeseed oil, soybean oil, sunflower seed oil and palm oil, except in Japan where it excludes sunflower seed oil, will rise by 31.7Mt; palm oil by 14.9Mt. (Source: Oilworld ISTA Mielke (2008) ‘Oilworld statistics update’ 14 March 2008).

8.52Gt. IPCC WGIII (2007): 104 ‘Figure 1.2: Climate Analysis Indicators Tool vs 4.0 secondary forest and vegetation. World Resources Institute (2002): 14 citing Holmes (2000).

9 For instance, concessions on peatlands over 2

10 Eg Criterion 7.3 which prohibits conversion of national forests to plantation. Source: RSPO ‘RSPO Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Palm Oil Production’ (2007)


15 Greenpeace SE Asia, Indonesia makes it to 2006 Guiness World Records as fastest forest destroyer on the planet’ 3 May 2007


17 Nelleman et al (2007) 9

18 2.8Gt CO2 per year through deforestation during the 1990s; 3Gt CO2 through deforestation and fossil fuel use. WRI (2007) Climate Analysis Indicators Tool vs 4.0.

19 See Cooking the climate


21 IPCC WGIII (2007): 34

22 Based on emissions from deforestation of 8.52Gt. IPCC WGIII (2007): 104. Figure 1.2: Sources of global CO2 emissions, 1970-2004 (only direct emissions by sector). Indonesia’s peatland emissions are 1.38Gt/year. Hooijer et al (2006): 29. There are 27.1 million hectares of peatlands in SE Asia, 83% of this is in Indonesia. 10.6 million hectares of peatland in SE Asia was deforested in 2000. Accounting for continuing deforestation at a rate of 1.5%/year, the deforested peatland area in 2006 is around 15% of total peatland area, or 12.1 million hectares. 83% of 12.1 = 10 million hectares of peatland deforested and degraded. Source: Hooijer et al (2006): 9. Wetlands International (2006a, 2006b). CIA (2007) gives global land area as 16 billion hectares. So Indonesia’s degraded peatlands equal 0.07% of the Earth’s land surface.


26 Nelleman et al (2007) 9

27 Nelleman et al (2007) 9


32 NASA/U.S. University of Maryland (2002)


35 Cited in IFIC (2007); 208 according to the industry data 3% of all oil palm plantations are established in primary forests and 62% in secondary forest and vegetation.


37 Ligevo (2007)

38 Colchester et al (2006): 26. Table 1.2 ’Provincial government plans to expand oil palm plantations’


43 Michelle Desilets (2008) email communication, 8 April 2008

44 Photographic, video and rescue database evidence held by Greenpeace – examples include Wilmar, Musim Mas and Sinar Mas

45 Decrease of Minister of Forestry and Plantation Number 376/1995, dated 6 April 1998. Decrease 376/1995/198 issued by the Ministry of Forestry and Plantations, 8 April 1998, gives criteria for choosing areas for oil palm plantations: ‘plantation developments on peat soils deeper than two metres are not allowed’


47 Golden-Agri Resources (1999)


49 Golden-Agri Resources (1999)

50 Sinar Mas (2004) and Sinar Mas (2006) The Group’ s products consist of refined palm products such as cooking oil, fat and margarine, and crude palm oil (CPO), palm kernel (PK) and palm kernel oil (PKO)

51 Golden-Agri Resources (1999)

52 From 307,000ha in 2007, source: Greenall (2007): 9


54 Golden-Agri Resources (1999)


56 Evidence held by Greenpeace – eg Sinar Mas, Wilmar, Astra Agro

57 Personal communication, 10 April 2008


60 US Patent No. 20060111026 is evidence of this


62 1.68Gt of CPO (Source: Golden Agri-Resources (2008)) out of 16.7Gt Indonesia 2007 production (Source: Oilworld ISTA Melkie ‘Oilworld statistics update’ 14 March 2008)

63 Golden Agri-Resources (2008)

64 Golden Agri-Resources (2008)

65 212,568ha (Sumatra);134,922ha (Kalimantan); 12,222ha (Papua) Golden Agri-Resources ‘Our Business’ www.goldenagri.com.my/

66 Golden Agri-Resources (2008)

67 Golden Agri-Resources (2008): 200,000ha in Kalimantan (acquired), 100,000ha in Kalimantan (in acquisition), 1,000,000ha in Papua (in acquisition).

68 Copy held by Greenpeace

69 Greenall (2007): 1

70 Greenall (2007): 8

71 Golden Agri-Resources (2008): 26

72 From 307,000ha in 2007, source: Greenall (2007): 9

73 Greenall (2007): 1


75 Cargill ‘Proposed joint venture for oil palm cultivation in Indonesia’ 19 November 2007 www.bursamalaysia.com/website/bm/listed_com
IOI Group 'Loders Croklaan milestones'
Based on IOI's plantations in Indonesia

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Greenpeace is an independent global campaigning organisation that acts to change attitudes and behaviour, to protect and conserve the environment and to promote peace.

Greenpeace is committed to stopping climate change.

We campaign to protect the world’s remaining ancient forests and the plants, animals and peoples that depend on them.

We investigate, expose and confront the trade in products causing forest destruction and climate change.

We challenge governments and industry to end their role in forest destruction and climate change.

We support the rights of forest peoples.