



Presentation by Jens Wieting, Robin Wood, Germany









Program:

- Importance and state of tropical forests
- Indonesia: Country Information
- Indonesia's rainforest and threats
- Indonesia's pulp and paper industry
- NGO Campaigns
- Action What you can do
- Break for letter writing
- Slideshow



Importance of tropical forests

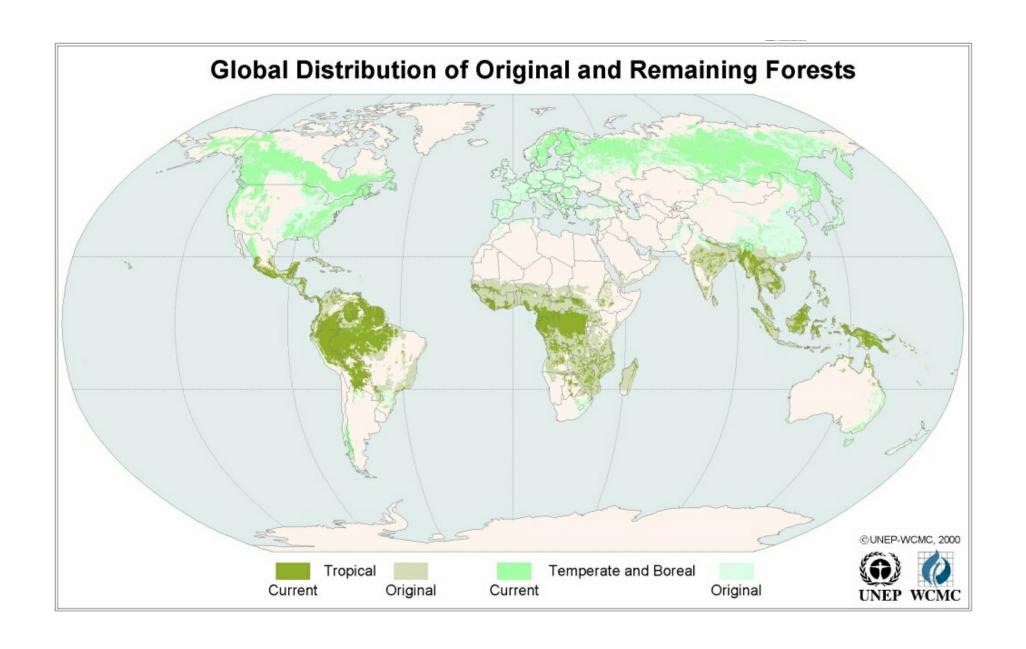
- ~ two thirds of all species of the world live in tropical forests
 - (\sim 1.7 mio. are described, real number 10 100 million)
- ~ 300 million people in the tropics depend directly on forest resources
- Indispensable role for climate, water cycle, protection of soils, prevention of flooding etc.

(~20% of greenhouse gas emissions are caused by land use changes)



Tropical forests – how much is left?

- Half of the world's forest are in the tropics (2 billion ha)
- Loss of tropical forests 14 million ha/a
 (FAO forest definition: tree crown coverage more than 10%)
- Rapid fragmentation and degradation,
 only 40 % of remaining tropical forests intact
- Regional allocation and deforestation:
 - Latinamerica (Brasil): ~ half, 3.5 mio/a
 - Africa (DR Congo): ~ one third, 5.3 mio/a
 - Asia (Indonesia): ~ one sixth, 2.4 mio/a

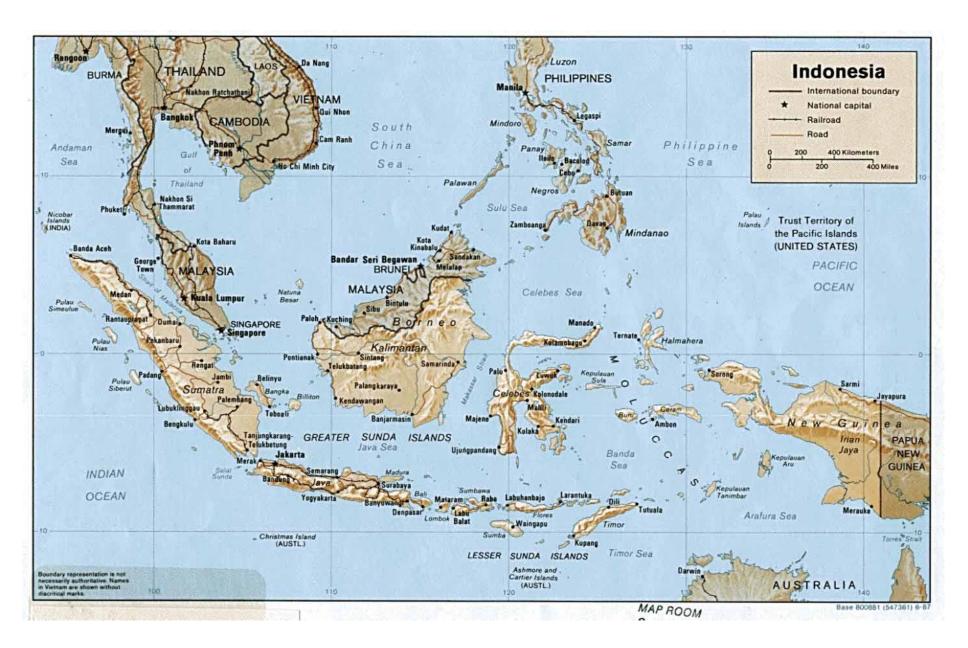




Indonesia: Country Information

- Population: ~ 240 million (88% muslim, 50% on Java)
- Area 1.9 million km²,
 18,000 islands (7,000 inhabited)
- More than 700 ethnic groups, majority Malay, first nations of Borneo Dayak
- Dutch colony until 1945, Suharto dictatorship until Indonesian revolution 1998 (financial crisis)
- Important resources: gas, oil, tin, copper, gold, timber
- Agriculture: palm oil, rice, tea, coffee, spices, rubber







Biodiversity



Rafflesia - the largest flower of the world (diameter up to 1 m)



Javan Rhinoceros – one of the rarest mammals of the world (~ 60 individuals)

Borneo:

- Plant diversity: 15,000 species
- 361 new species of animals and plants discovered '94 '04

Tesso Nilo, Sumatra: "record diversity": 218 species of plants on 200 square meters (1,800 plots)



Sumatra – Key Species



Sumatra Elephant: ~ 700 (Riau province)



Sumatra Tiger: ~ 500



Sumatra Rhino: ~ 150



Sumatra Orang Utan: ~ 7,000

Indonesia's Rainforest...

Yearly forest loss (NGO estimate): 3,8 mio. hectares/year (Brasil:2,5)

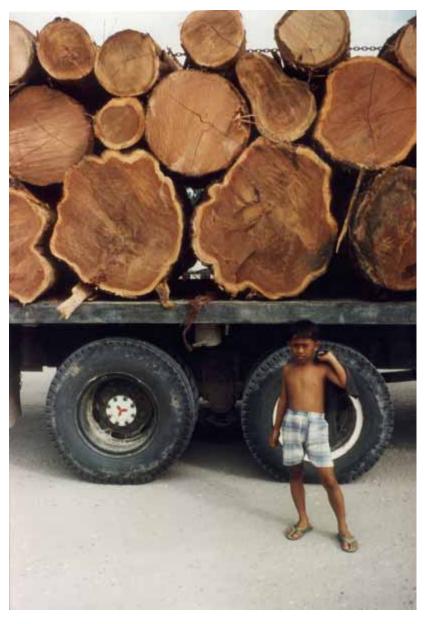
Remaining forest: 40 mio. hectares

50 – 60 million Indonesians depend on the forest

...and threats

- Sawmills, Pulp & Paper, Oilpalm,
- Corruption, illegal logging (70%), also in protected areas
- Industrial overcapacity
 (Total industrial timber demand more than 10 times higher than the amount officially allowed)



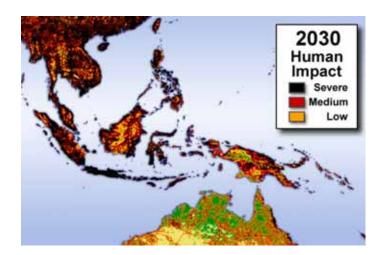




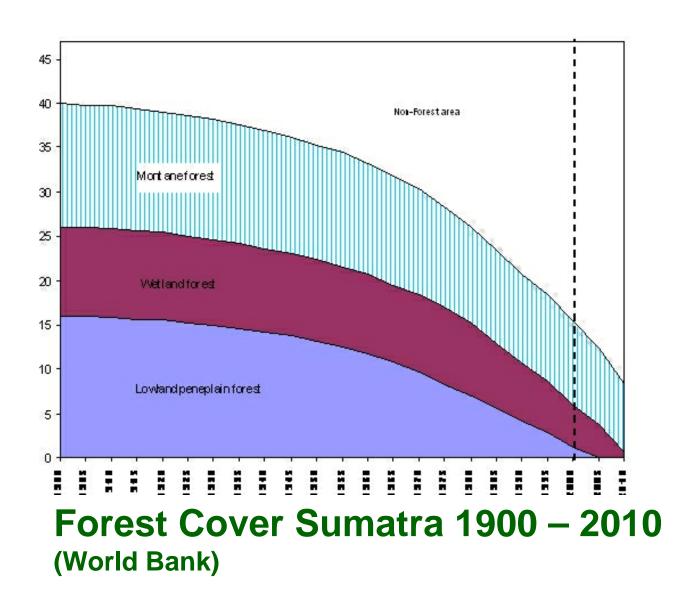


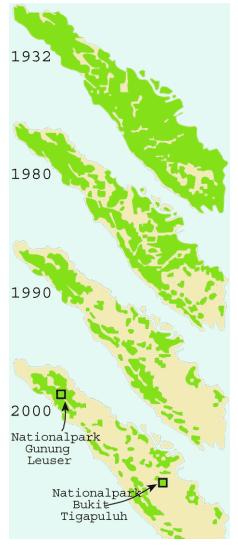
GLOBIO
Global Methodology for Mapping Human
Impacts on the Biosphere

http://www.globio.info

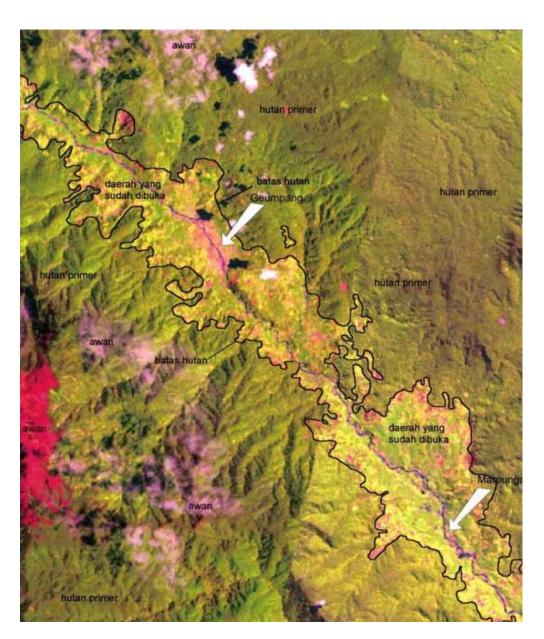








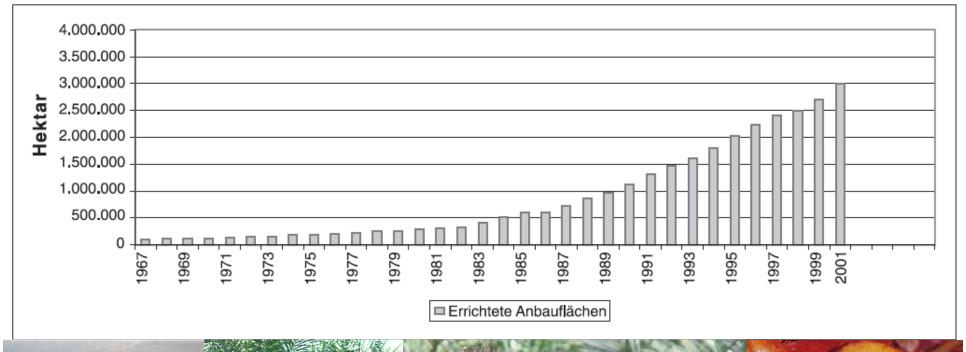




Habitat fragmentation, e.g. Gunung Leuser Nationalpark, North Sumatra

Oilpalm plantations



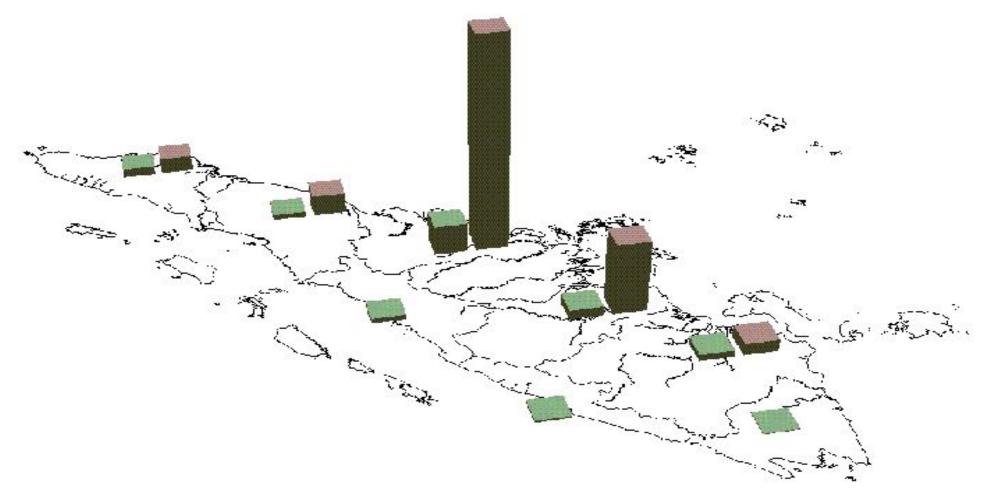






Indonesia's pulp mills





Red = Current Roundwood Requirement for Pulp Green = Sustainable Available Pulpwood Supply

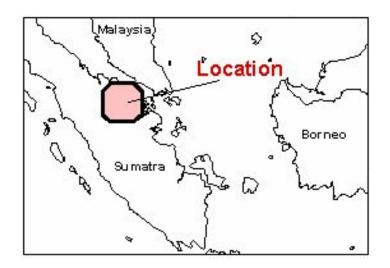


Two of the largest pulp and paper companies of the world

(2 mio t/pulp/a each)









The record of APP and APRIL:

- Environmental degradation (forest, rivers)
- Social Conflicts (land rights, human rights)
- Financial scandals (debt into billions)
 (with the involvement of Western banks and government)

Most dramatic example of negative impacts of the paper industry worldwide





Hunger for wood



APP and APRIL consume 9 Mio. m³ wood/a, Two thirds from clear-cut of tropical forests

Current destruction: ~ 300.000 ha each

Planned destruction: ~ 200.000 ha each

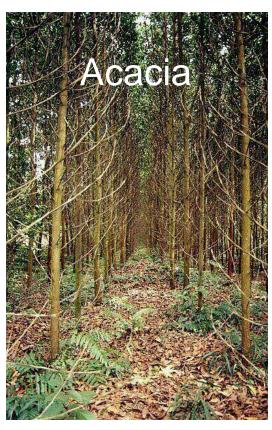
Sustainable forestry?





Plantations are not forests

- Loss of natural and cultural landscape
- Dislocation of local people, loss of income
- Biodiversity loss
- Disturbance of climate and water cycle
- Frequent clear cut, use of pesticides





The latest threat: clear cut in peat swamp forest

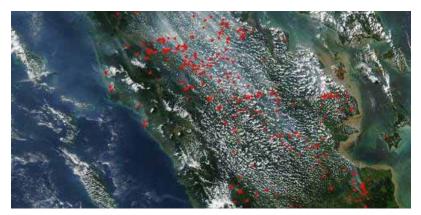
- up to 20.000 years old
- peat horizon up to 18 meter
- up to 120 tree species/ha
- extremely fire prone when logged or drained
- huge carbon store
 (carbon stored in Riau peat soils equivalent to annual emissions from fossil fuels worldwide; global impact of 97/98 fires)







ROBIN WOOD



nature

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Burning issues

The Kyoto Protocol is just a small first step in restricting man's influence on climate. If we can't prevent fires in Indonesia, such international efforts to limit the effects of climate change could be in vain.







e.g. APRIL's Pelalawan concession, 50.000 ha peat swamp forest destroyed '04/'05 Including habitat of:

- Sumatra-Tiger
- 5 species of monkeys
- 78 species of bird







Proposed Nationalpark Kampar Peninsula (450.000 ha) (by Jikalahari/WWF)



Corporate strategies

Industry engages in "Greenwash"...

- move towards "legality" (but not sustainability)
- create conservation areas (and log other sites)
- sign agreements with ngos (even failed agreements help)



...and increases the production (APP and APRIL expand in China)



APP and APRIL as environmentalists? e.g. Tesso Nilo: proposed as protected area by WWF





Both companies committed themselves not to use or buy any wood from Tesso Nilo

But: illegal loggers continue to destroy TN using roads maintained by APRIL, incl. for pulpwood



Market Campaigns (garden furniture, paper)

- Push products from the German market that are linked to the destruction of forests and violation of land rights
- Negotiate acceptable environmental and social standards with German companies to exclude products from such sources







Environmental and social standards for paper

- Land rights and human rights
- Compliance with forest laws
- High Conservation Value Forest
- No conversion of natural forests
- No GM-Trees
 Independent verification (FSC)

German call on the paper industry: www.paperwatch.info



German Companies that committed themselves not to buy paper from rainforest destruction in Indonesia:

- •METRO-Group (APP)
- Deutsche Post (APRIL)
- •Karstadt (APP)
- •McPaper (APRIL)
- •Dohle (APP)
- •Schreyer (APP)
- •Kloppenburg (APRIL)



"Forests for Sale"





"Paperworld", Frankfurt 2004/2005



What you can do...





- Buy recycled paper
- Ask for recycled paper products where not available
- Ask for the origin of paper products and the buying guidelines of stores/chains (no-go areas e.g. Indonesia)



Support Indonesian NGOs

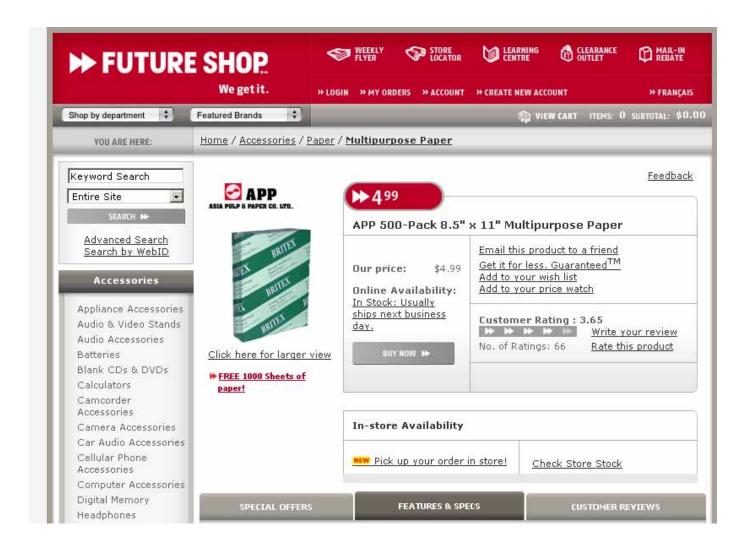


Demands of Indonesian NGOs:

- boycott pulp and paper and other wood products from Indonesia
- pressure banks and export credit agencies to change their funding policies
- persuade our governments to pressure the Indonesian government towards policy change
- raise public awareness about this ecological and social disaster



Indonesian paper in Victoria



Write to the Governor of Riau Province, Sumatra

Governor Province Riau

Jl. Jendral Sudirman no. 460 Pekanbaru – Riau - Indonesia

Express your concern about

- loss of livelihood of local communities
- loss of biodiversity
- the importance of peat swamp forests for the climate

Ask for support

- to stop further conversion of natural forests into plantations
- to declare Kampar Peninsula a National Park
- to fight illegal logging and corruption
- community landrights against company interests

terima kasi!



www.robinwood.de/sumatra



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