

# Conflict Plantations

## Chapter 1:

### Revealing Asia Pulp & Paper's trail of disputes across Indonesia



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# Executive Summary

An analysis by a consortium of organisations has identified that social conflicts, such as disputes over land and evictions, typically accompany the activities of industrial pulpwood plantation companies in Indonesia. Community rights to customary land are still largely ignored. Indonesia's biggest paper and pulp company, Asia Paper & Pulp (APP), is at centre stage of these conflicts, responsible for a vast array of social problems with the communities surrounding the company's concessions. The company itself has admitted to the existence of hundreds of conflicts between their wood suppliers and the villages.<sup>1</sup>

To date, no clear and comprehensive data have been compiled about the number, scale and extent of conflicts with local communities. Without providing any further data, APP has claimed that it has resolved almost half of the conflicts related to its operations and forest concessions. However, the lack of transparency prevents stakeholders from verifying the integrity of the information. Therefore, a group of Indonesian civil society organisations<sup>2</sup> has carried out an independent research study that sheds further light on these claims, providing transparent information for the first time about the villages involved in such disputes.

The research results show that in just five provinces of Indonesia, at least 107 villages or communities are in active conflict with APP affiliates or its

suppliers. Furthermore, 544 villages were identified as sites of potential conflict, covering an area of more than 2.5 million hectares. Villages identified as sites of potential conflict are those located within or adjacent to the concessions of APP's pulpwood suppliers, and are at a high risk of being negatively affected by the logging operations.

The results also show that APP fails the transparency test, it is far from implementing its commitments to resolve social conflicts and does not consistently obtain the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of local communities.

The undersigned Indonesian organisations and members of the Environmental Paper Network across the globe urge buyers and investors to avoid business with APP and with the Sinar Mas conglomerate, which includes APP, until social conflicts with local communities are resolved in a transparent and participatory way, to all parties' satisfaction.

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1. <https://www.rainforest-alliance.org/business/sites/default/files/uploads/4/150205-Rainforest-Alliance-APP-Evaluation-Report-en.pdf>

2. Koalisi Untuk Masyarakat (Coalition in Support of Local Communities) that produced this study. Its members are Walhi South Sumatra, Hutan Kita Institute (HaKI), Jaringan Masyarakat Gambut Jambi (JMG-J), Walhi Jambi, Jikalahari, Jaringan Masyarakat Gambut Riau (JMGR), Kaliptra Adalas, Link-AR Borneo, Perkumpulan Bantuan Hukum Kalimantan, PADI Indonesia.

# 1. Introduction

Asia Pulp & Paper (APP) is one of the world's largest paper companies, with a long legacy of deforestation and other negative environmental impacts. APP has historically been responsible for the destruction of more than 2 million hectares of tropical rainforest,<sup>3</sup> including habitats of tigers, elephants and orangutans,<sup>4</sup> as well as for massive greenhouse gas emissions due to deforestation and fires on drained peatlands.<sup>5</sup> Alongside these well-known environmental impacts, the expansion of APP's pulpwood plantations has had vast social impacts on the local communities,<sup>6</sup> including land-grabbing and displacement of local populations<sup>7</sup> – sometimes involving brutal violence.<sup>8</sup> Although the company has issued commitments to resolve all of these social conflicts, so far little has changed.

APP claims to have mapped the social conflicts in its pulpwood concessions, but the results of this endeavour have not been shared with the public. Despite repeated requests from civil society to carry out an open and transparent mapping process, involving affected communities and stakeholders from the early stages onwards,<sup>9</sup> APP decided to carry out the mapping with its consultant, the Forest Trust (now renamed Earthworm Foundation) without external input.

Similarly, APP claims to have resolved 49 per cent of land disputes associated with its operations.<sup>10</sup> Which conflicts this number refers to is unclear,

however. No further information – names or locations of the villages, size of areas involved, details about the process, outcomes – has been shared, as the company claims this to be sensitive information.<sup>11</sup> Without such basic information, it is impossible to verify the extent and the quality of APP's conflict resolution efforts.

Another factor that impedes a clear overview of all the social conflicts caused by APP's operations is its notoriously complicated, opaque corporate structure. APP has earlier refused to take responsibility of the full extent of its operations, especially those carried out by suppliers considered to be 'independent' – even if their independence from the Sinar Mas conglomerate is highly questionable (see Box 1).

3. <https://eyesontheforest.or.id/uploads/default/report/Eyes-on-the-Forest-Investigative-Report-The-truth-behind-APPs-greenwash.pdf>

4. [http://assets.panda.org/downloads/appsenepisreport\\_oct08\\_final.pdf](http://assets.panda.org/downloads/appsenepisreport_oct08_final.pdf)

5. [https://www.ran.org/the-understory/asia\\_pulp\\_and\\_paper\\_caught\\_clearing\\_rainforest\\_credibility\\_of\\_app\\_deforestation\\_moratorium\\_in\\_doubt/](https://www.ran.org/the-understory/asia_pulp_and_paper_caught_clearing_rainforest_credibility_of_app_deforestation_moratorium_in_doubt/)

6. <https://www.rainforest-alliance.org/business/sites/default/files/uploads/4/150205-Rainforest-Alliance-APP-Evaluation-Report-en.pdf>

7. <https://www.rainforest-alliance.org/business/sites/default/files/uploads/4/150205-Rainforest-Alliance-APP-Evaluation-Report-en.pdf>

8. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/press-releases/2008/12/indonesia-investigate-forcible-destruction-homes-police-riau-20081223/>

9. <http://environmentalpaper.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/APP-Performance-Milestones-Oct3-2013-.pdf>

10. APP, Forest Conservation Policy Progress Update, Stakeholder Advisory Forum 8 14 March 2019 [http://www.fcmonitoring.com/Pages/All\\_documents.aspx?M=10&name=1425](http://www.fcmonitoring.com/Pages/All_documents.aspx?M=10&name=1425)

11. Email from APP to EPN, 4 July 2017



## 1.1 Social conflicts in Indonesia

Social conflicts in Indonesia relate mostly to the appropriation of customary lands. These conflicts are an everyday occurrence around large-scale plantations for pulpwood or palm oil. This is because the Indonesian government has claimed ownership of more than 70 percent of all land, including customary land areas of local communities, particularly in areas outside Java such as Sumatra, Borneo and New Guinea.

Until recently, the government did not recognise traditional land rights, and millions of hectares of land have been granted to companies for plantation development, such as acacia or oil palm. In the 1990s, the decentralization that transferred the power to grant forest concessions to regency leaders (as opposed to national leaders) increased this massive, and often corrupt transfer of land. In the first decade of the century, the booming international demand for products such as pulp, paper and palm oil acted as a catalyst for extensive land-grabbing.

In 2013, Indonesia's constitutional court recognised community rights to customary forests, placing millions of hectares of previously government-controlled forest lands back into the hands of indigenous peoples and traditional holders.<sup>12</sup> However, despite this landmark decision, in only a few cases have farmers' claims been recognised;<sup>13</sup> the government continues to refuse to recognise local communities as legitimate owners of their lands. In Indonesia, it is often the case that, in conflict situations where influential private or public actors are involved, claims to traditional land rights have a difficult time being recognised.

## 1.2 Independent Research

As no information was forthcoming, a number of Indonesian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) decided to carry out their own mapping of social conflicts caused by APP operations, including the subsidiary suppliers it controls, as well as its 'independent' wood suppliers, in order to provide a transparent overview of the situation.

Given the complexity of the issue, the research is preliminary; further verification on the ground is needed to assure a more detailed picture of all the conflicts and their possible stages of resolution. Nonetheless, the research provides an overview of the scale and types of conflicts that APP causes, and points towards the steps that APP must take to fulfil its commitment to respect community rights and resolve conflicts.

While the research focuses on conflicts between local communities and suppliers of APP and Sinar Mas, the overall scale of social conflicts caused by the expanding paper and pulp industry and its pulpwood plantations in Indonesia is much greater. Therefore, this research project also analyses social conflicts between local communities and the major competitor of APP, Asia Pacific Resources International Holdings Limited (APRIL); the results of this are available in a separate publication, in chapter II of this Conflict Plantation series.<sup>14</sup> Together, APP and APRIL control approximately 80 per cent of Indonesian pulp production capacity.<sup>15</sup>

12. <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2013/06/05/insight-restoring-forest-rights-restores-sense-nationhood.html>

13. <https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/68271>

14. <https://environmentalpaper.org/april-social-conflicts-mapping/>

15. Mongabay Report finds APP and APRIL violate zero-deforestation policies with wood purchases from Djarum Group concessions in East Kalimantan, August 2018, <https://news.mongabay.com/2018/08/report-finds-app-and-april-violating-zero-deforestation-policies-with-wood-purchases-from-djarum-group-concessions-in-east-kalimantan/>

### 1.3 The conflicts revealed

The research carried out in this study revealed that at least 107 villages or communities are in active conflict with APP affiliates or suppliers (by 'active conflicts' we mean open conflicts which have been identified and reported. Not necessarily there is still engagement, as some of them may have been forgotten or resolved). Of the five provinces studied, Riau, Jambi and South Sumatra, West Kalimantan and East Kalimantan, most of the conflicts are concentrated in the first three provinces. The conflicts were identified based on reports of public complaints, information from communities assisted by local NGOs, and from clippings of newsprint or online articles from 1996 to 2018. The data have been further verified by satellite analysis and by random checks in the field.

Closer examination revealed that most active conflicts are related to disputes over rights to customary land and to overlaps between concession and village boundaries. These are followed by conflicts related to livelihoods and to areas that companies should reserve inside their concessions to support local livelihoods (*Tanaman Kehidupan*),<sup>16</sup> evictions, and disputes about compensation and fees for collaboration with plantation companies. Further conflicts have been raised because of direct violence and criminalization of protests (Figure 1).

The research results likely underestimate the actual situation: unreported conflicts are very likely to exist. Further satellite analysis in 2018 revealed that 544 villages, communities or community gardens

are located inside or adjacent to the concessions of APP's wood suppliers. These areas are mostly concentrated in Riau, Jambi and West Kalimantan, covering an area of roughly 2.5 million hectares (this area does not include the land reported as affected by active conflicts). Just as the 107 villages with active conflicts, all these villages have also very likely been negatively impacted by the operations of the pulpwood plantation companies and may be suffering from undocumented conflicts. These villages were identified in this study as sites of *potential conflict*.

A total of 21 different companies supplying wood to APP were identified as involved in the active conflicts, and 38 companies in the potential conflicts. APP claims that roughly three quarters of the companies involved both in the active and potential conflicts are 'independent'; hence the company has refused to take full responsibility for the operations of these companies. Earlier research (see Box 2) shows, however, that even if 'independent' on paper, many of these companies appear to be controlled by APP and/or Sinar Mas. Given that these independent companies provide most of APP's wood,<sup>17</sup> it is crucial that APP take full responsibility for their operations.

16. *Tanaman Kehidupan* ("livelihoods trees") are areas of land that, according to the Ministry of Forestry decree No. 70/Kpts-II/95, industrial forest plantation companies should set de to for forestry activities dedicated to communities' livelihoods. The ministry of forestry regulation No12, Year 2015 required the industrial plantation companies to allocate *Tanaman Kehidupan* for minimum 20% of their working area.

17. <http://auriga.or.id/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Removing-the-corporate-mask.pdf>

**Table 1. Active conflicts in APP and supplier concessions by province**

PROVINCE	COMPANIES		NUMBER OF VILLAGES		TOTAL
	Controlled	'Independent'	Controlled	'Independent'	
RIAU	3	6	40	10	50
JAMBI	1	1	29	1	30
SOUTH SUMATRA	-	5	-	16	16
WEST KALIMANTAN	1	3	5	5	10
EAST KALIMANTAN	-	1	-	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>107</b>

Source: processed data

## BOX 1. Definitions of Social Conflict Types

**Disputes about customary land and boundaries:** The company develops plantations or other infrastructure on land customarily used by local communities. It also includes conflicts concerning the boundaries of the concessions. Maps held by different Indonesian Government Ministries are not consistent and concessions often overlap with other landholders).

**Livelihoods and subsistence crops:** According to the Ministry of Forestry decree No. 70/Kpts-II/95, industrial forest plantation companies should set aside at least 20 per cent of the concession land to support local livelihoods. (*Tanaman Kehidupan*)

**Evictions:** A company evicts farmers from their homes or from their gardens to make room for a pulp plantation estate.

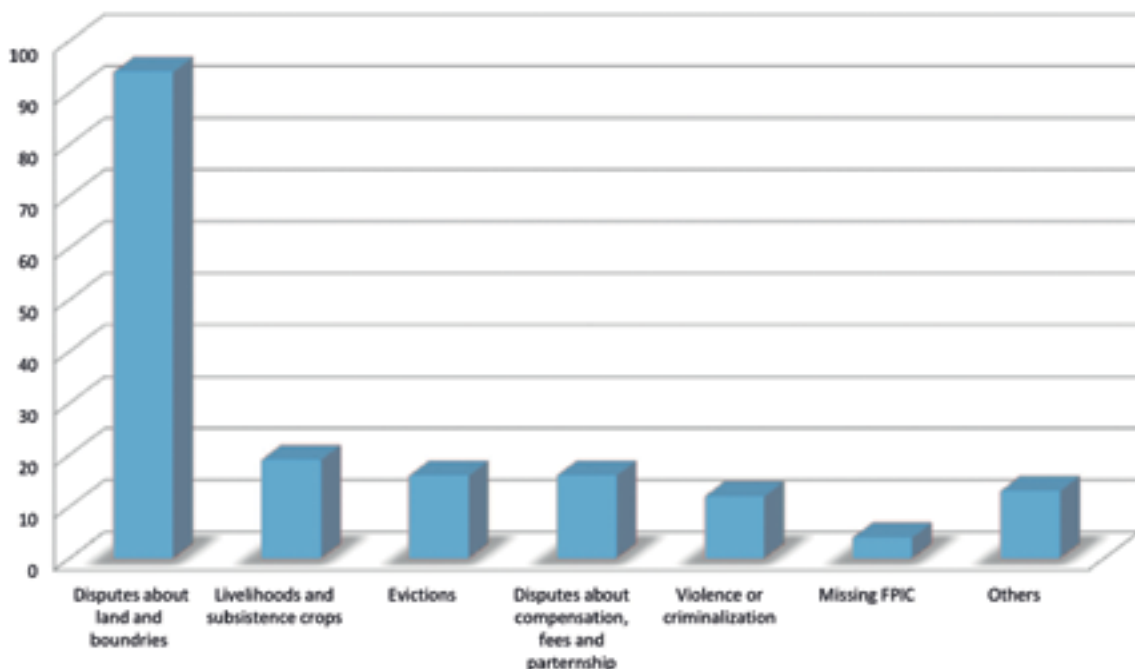
**Disputes about compensation, fees and partnership:** Companies agree to pay certain fees for the use of the land or other 'services', or to provide compensation for damages, but the actual payment is not consistent with the agreement; this may include cases where the profits from a partnership between company and the community are not fairly shared.

**Violence or criminalization:** Direct violence, intimidation, threats or criminalization of protest by residents of the village have occurred. Usually these cases are associated with other types of conflict at the same time, and which previously existed but have not been resolved.

**Missing FPIC:** The development of the pulp plantation or other key activities have been carried out without free prior and informed consent (FPIC). At the core of FPIC is the right of the peoples concerned to choose to engage, negotiate and decide to grant or withhold consent, as well as the acknowledgement that, under certain circumstances, it must be accepted that the project will not proceed and/or that engagement must cease if the affected peoples decide that they do not want to commence or continue with negotiations or if they decide to withhold their consent.

**Others:** This includes other, less common causes of conflict, such as pollution, expired permits, trade of land, damages to infrastructures, opening of drainage canals, exclusion of villagers from workforce, or horizontal conflicts within the community or with other communities, ignited by the company and its activities.

Figure 1. The number of incidents of types of active conflicts caused by Asia Pulp & Paper operations



Source: processed data

Conflicts in this study have intentionally been recorded by village, hamlet or community, rather than by individual affected parties. There is a reason for this. In a rural area, the arrival of a new powerful actor, such as a new pulpwood plantation concession, destabilizes existing social, economic and political realities. Open conflicts are often just the tip of the iceberg. The loss of land, and loss of access to the forest and water are direct threats to local livelihoods.

The weakening or eradication of traditional land management systems creates tensions between the communities and the concession. Companies may also create intra-community conflicts by

intimidating or by bribing community leaders to obtain access to the land. Therefore, social conflicts need to be resolved through an agreed resolution process that involves the whole community.

Since APP's social conflict mapping efforts have not been transparent, it is not known if the company contacted all these communities to inform them about its policies and its commitment to respect their rights. NGOs investigated a number of cases that suggest that the company has not shared information consistently. Also in many cases the damages suffered by affected villages have been ignored because no open conflict with the company existed.

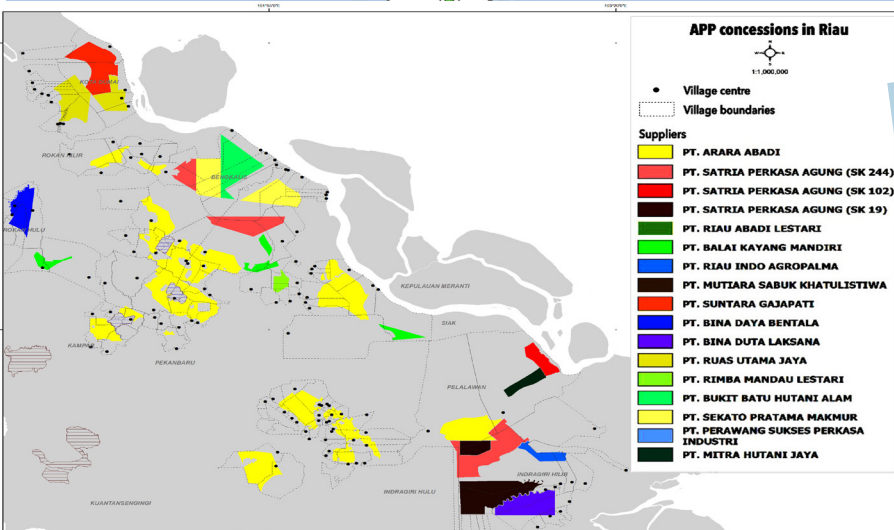
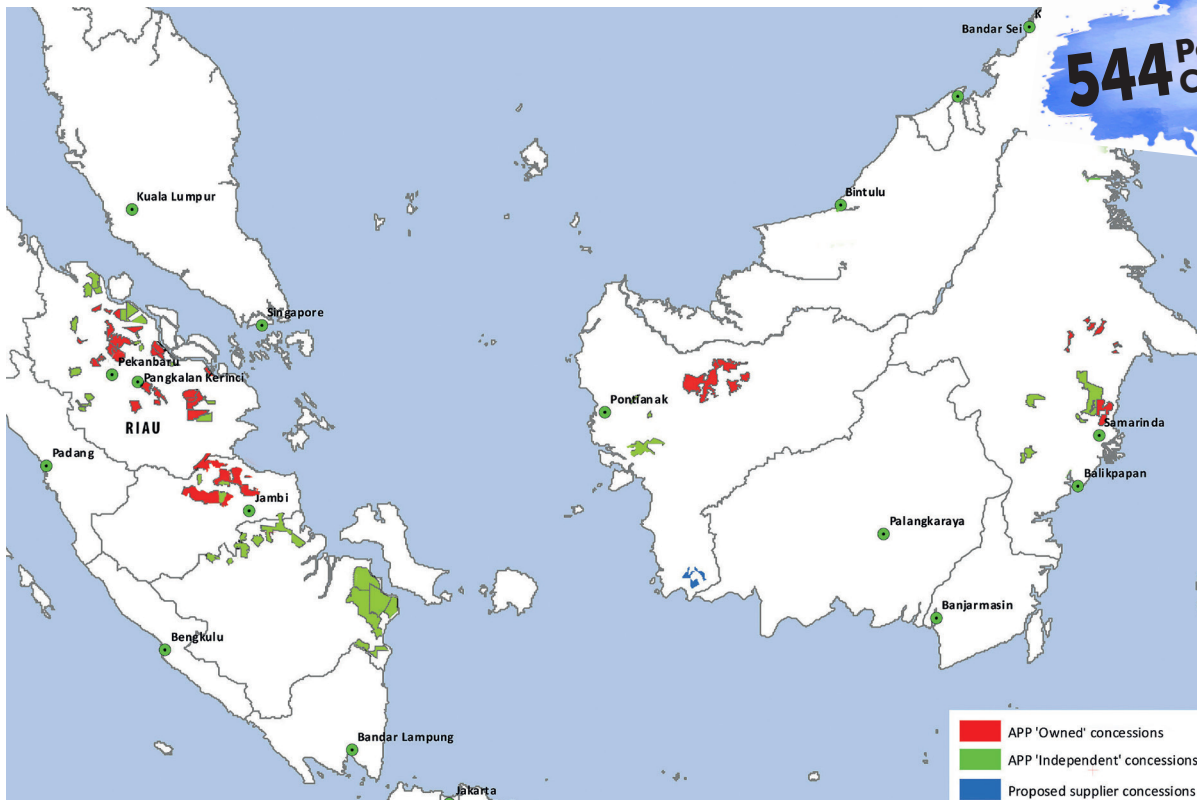


**Table 2. Potential conflicts in APP and supplier concessions by province**

PROVINCE	COMPANIES		NUMBER OF VILLAGES			AREAS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BY CONFLICTS (HA)		
	Controlled	'Independent'	Controlled	'Independent'	TOTAL	Controlled	'Independent'	TOTAL
RIAU	5	12	105	90	226	384,223	335,785	720,008
JAMBI	1	2	99	21	127	267,507	53,584	321,091
SOUTH SUMATRA	-	8	-	70	82	-	772,054	772,054
WEST KALIMANTAN	1	3	77	12	117	298,422	90,070	388,492
EAST KALIMANTAN	2	4	20	50	50	80,300	254,165	334,465
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>1,030,452</b>	<b>1,505,658</b>	<b>2,536,110</b>

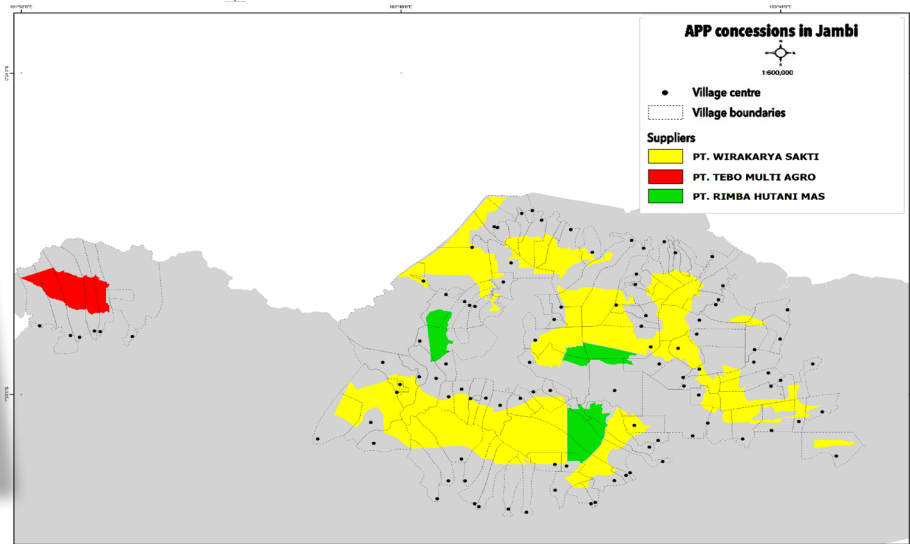
Source: processed data. analysis of areas potentially affected is based on the data provided by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia (Ministry Decree on Company Permit /SK) which outlines concessions borders. These maps may differ from those available on APP's sustainability dashboard which are based on the working areas, because APP's maps are not accessible, and may change with time.

Figure 2. Distribution of APP concessions throughout Indonesian provinces and adjacent villages

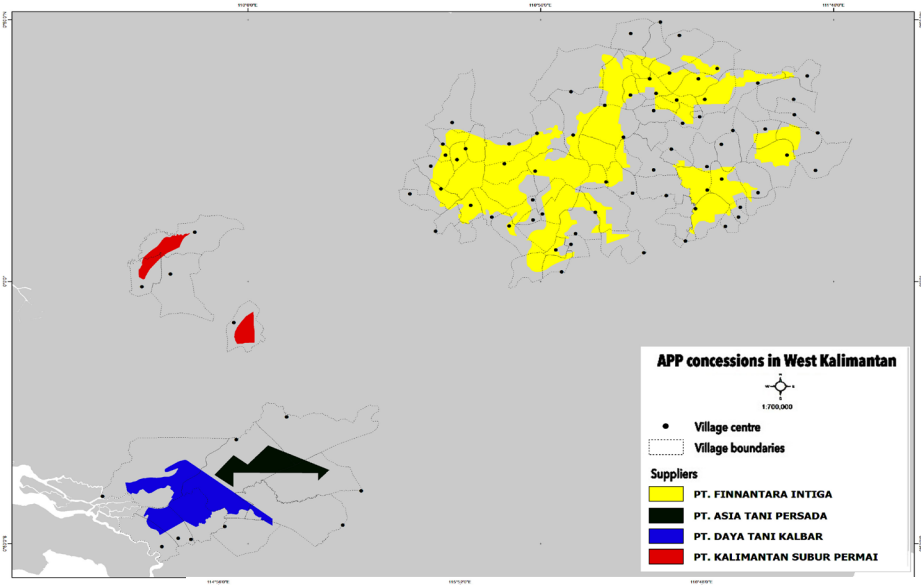
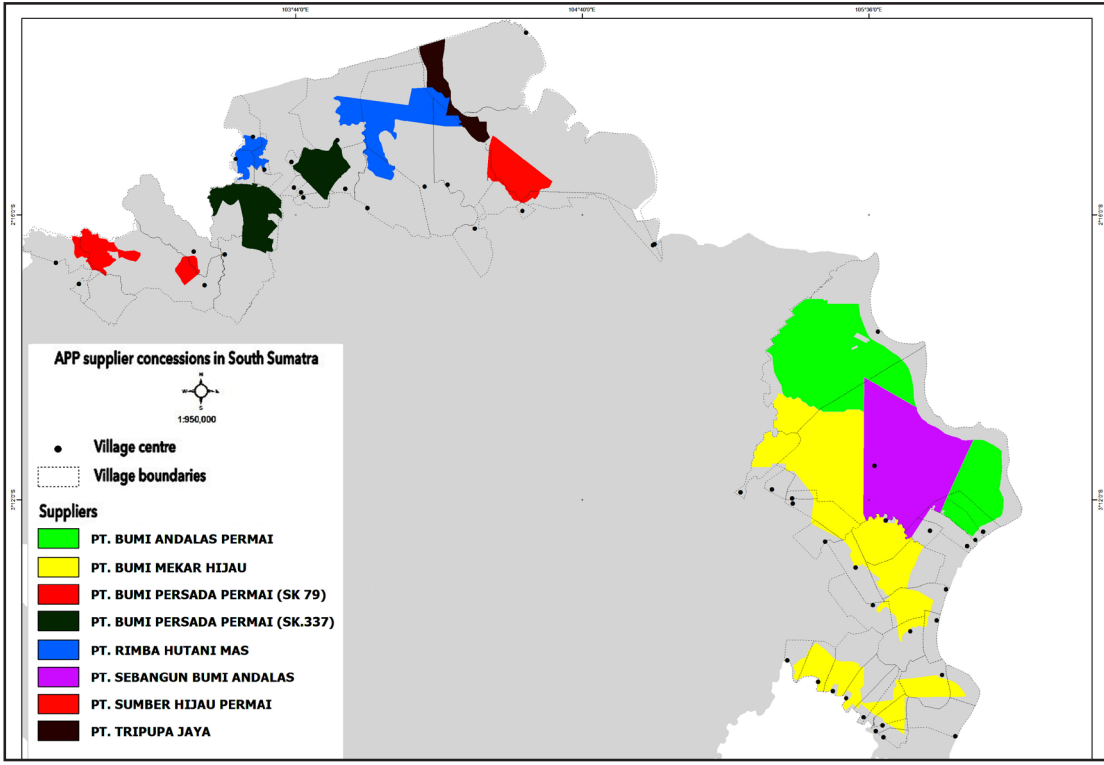


Potential conflicts: satellite analysis in 2018 revealed that 544 villages, communities or community gardens are located inside or adjacent to the concessions of APP's wood suppliers, covering an area 2,536,110 hectares. (larger maps in the Appendix)

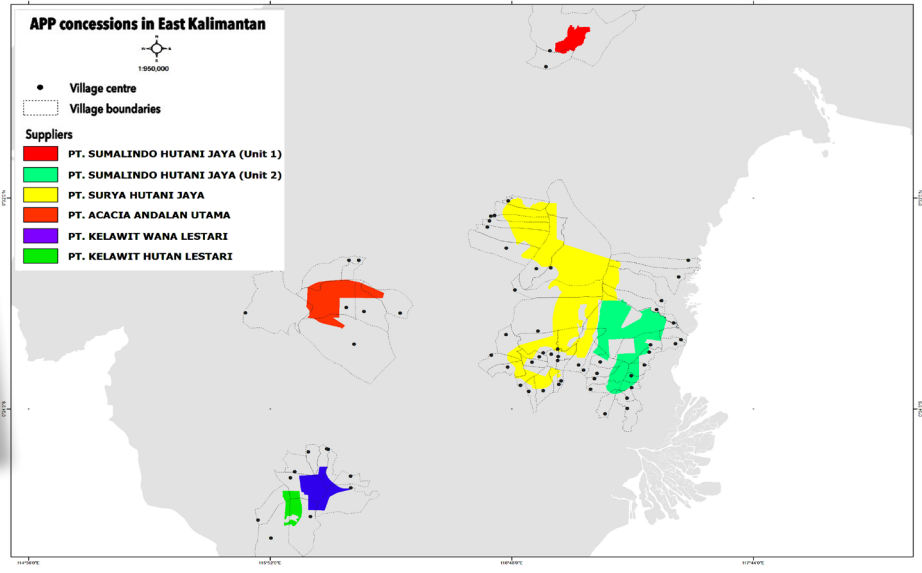
Overlap between concessions and villages: the analysis of areas potentially affected is based on the data provided by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia (Ministry Decree on Company Permit /SK) which outlines concessions borders.



2.5 million ha



Source: processed data



**Disclaimer:** These maps may differ from those available on APP's sustainability dashboard which are based on the working areas, because APP's maps are not accessible, and may change with time.

## BOX 2. How independent are APP's 'independent' wood suppliers?

APP's paper and pulp mills receive pulpwood from a number of fibre suppliers, mostly from wood plantation (e.g., acacia or eucalyptus) companies. Some of these plantation companies are described by APP as controlled subsidiaries (under the Sinar Mas umbrella)<sup>18</sup> but APP has labelled others as 'independent' suppliers.

Things are not that simple, however, as APP is actually a nebula of companies, linked by a complicated and nontransparent corporate structure. The conglomerate Sinar Mas or the international business group Paper Excellence control most of the companies, but many others are controlled by unknown entities registered in tax havens.<sup>19</sup> Hence, some of APP's 'independent' suppliers are included in the Sinar Mas conglomerate. While some might be formally independent, they can still be controlled by the Wijaya family behind the conglomerate and operate under a single commercial strategy.

Some of APP's corporate associations with these wood-supplying companies are purposely kept hidden. This might be for commercial or fiscal reasons, but likely also to deny links with deforestation<sup>20</sup> or with other abuses.<sup>21</sup>

In December 2017, the Associated Press published an investigation that "found links between Sinar Mas, its pulp and paper arm and nearly all the 27 plantation companies that it has told the outside world are independent. The company's apparent aim: to 'greenwash' its image for the global market."<sup>22</sup> A coalition of NGOs published a report in May 2018 that similarly found "24 of the 27 wood supplier companies described by APP as 'independent' partners appear to have close links with the Sinar Mas Group and related entities."<sup>23</sup>

The news portal Mongabay<sup>24</sup>, revealed that two "independently owned and operated" wood companies (Bumi Mekar Hijau and Sebangun Bumi Andalas Wood Industries) have close links with APP's parent company, the Sinar Mas Group.<sup>25</sup>

In March 2019, APP published an Executive Summary of a report titled "APP Assessment on its Links with Industrial Forest Plantations in Indonesia".<sup>26</sup> An analysis of APP's report by a coalition of NGOs found that, "contrary to its previous claims, APP now acknowledges it has 'significant influence' over these suppliers, including possibly having the same shareholders and key management personnel (i.e., Board of Directors and/or Board of Commissioners)."<sup>27</sup>

Caution is thus warranted when dealing with the plantation companies that supply APP pulpwood. This study describes as 'controlled companies' those APP indicates as such, and as 'independent' those APP claims to be independent – with the quotation marks as an indication of caution.

18. APP dashboard: <http://www.fcpmonitoring.com/Default.aspx?lang=E>

19. <http://auriga.or.id/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Removing-the-corporate-mask.pdf>

20. <https://www.greenpeace.org/international/press-release/16535/greenpeace-slams-app-sinar-mas-over-links-to-deforestation-ends-all-engagement-with-company/>

21. <http://www.thestandard.com.hk/breaking-news.php?id=104925&sid=2>

22. <https://www.apnews.com/fd4280b11595441f81515daef0a951c3>

23. <https://auriga.or.id/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Removing-the-corporate-mask.pdf>

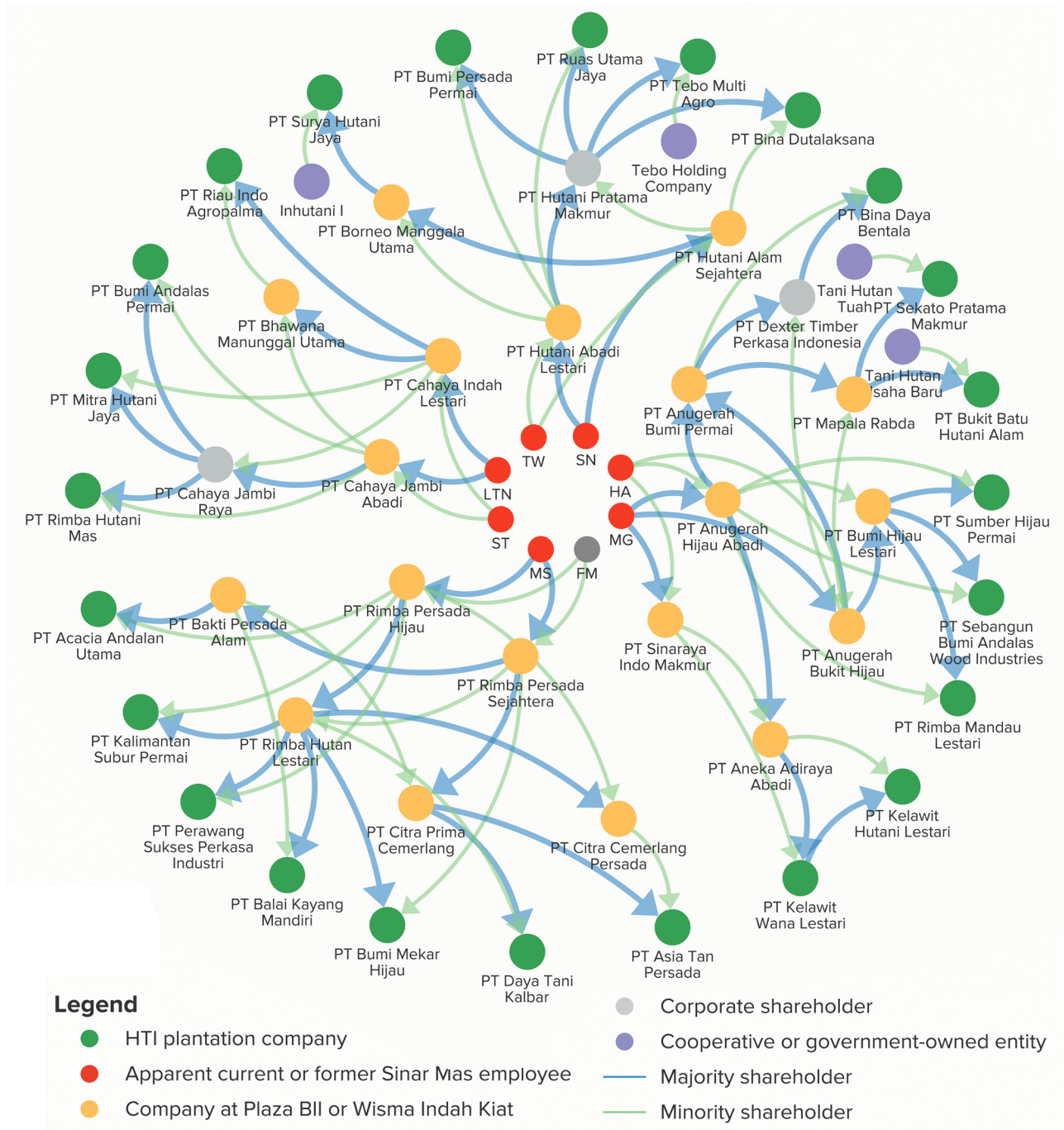
24. <https://news.mongabay.com/2018/06/paper-giant-denies-secretly-owning-independent-suppliers/>

25. <http://auriga.or.id/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Removing-the-corporate-mask.pdf>

26. <http://www.fcpmonitoring.com/Pages/OpenPDF.aspx?id=1422>

27. <https://www.ran.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Asia-Pulp-Paper-acknowledges-links-to-controversial-suppliers-May-2019-2-1.pdf>

**Figure 3. Consolidated shareholder map for 24 APP 'independent suppliers' companies through holding companies to individual shareholders as of April 16, 2018**



Source: Removing the Corporate Mask report, Koalisi Anti Mafia Hutan, 2018

The Environmental Paper Network maintains a searchable database of Sinar Mas and APP controlled companies. See: <http://ind-forestproducts.environmentalpaper.org/>

## 1.4 Requirements and promises to resolve the conflicts

Indonesian regulations for pulpwood plantations require each managed land concession to provide at least 20 per cent of the concession area to communities. They also require that communities have a decisive voice in selecting which lands they maintain access to and what crops they wish to plant on them. It is common for pulpwood plantation companies to offer “partnerships” to resolve conflicts where a community is seeking to regain control of their forests and lands in the concession. In many of these partnerships, pulpwood companies persuade communities to use the land to grow trees for the company’s needs. As a result, the areas allocated within a concession for community use are still managed by the company to feed its mills, rather than for uses the communities choose. Communities might obtain low financial compensation but still lack crucial access to farmland and forests.

The bigger picture is that, while declaring new social and environmental commitments, APP has continued to expand its production, by consequence increasing its chronic need for land, wood and plantations (see Box 3). Hence, it has not been keen to give the land back to the local communities for subsistence use.

As for concession holders, they claim that they cannot return lands to communities without government intervention. Even while formal recognition of community lands is pending, giving communities access to farm lands and forests (which is a legal requirement) would be an effective first step to remedying earlier land-grabbing.

In addition to the legal requirements, APP has been under significant market pressure. After two decades of serious social and environmental conflicts, and as a consequence of international campaigns, many high-profile companies have broken their commercial ties with APP.<sup>28</sup> This pushed the company to announce a new Forest Conservation Policy in 2013.<sup>29</sup> Alongside environmental commitments, the policy commits APP to resolve social conflicts in all its fibre supply areas and to respect the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of local communities. This means that communities have the right to accept or reject APP’s development plans when the company is planning to expand its operations in a way that affects them. APP’s implementation of these commitments has

been far from satisfactory, however. In 2015, an NGO document noted that, two years after the policy was issued, there had been little change for communities embroiled in land disputes with the company. Hundreds of land conflicts remain and APP has failed to involve affected communities and other key stakeholders in the identification, analysis or resolution of these conflicts.<sup>30</sup> Third-party monitoring carried out by the Rainforest Alliance confirmed this analysis: they reported that, according to the staff at the plantations, operations had not changed compared to the years prior to the policy.<sup>31</sup> In March 2015, a local farmer and community leader was brutally tortured and murdered by the staff of the security firm APP hired to guard its concession in Jambi, Sumatra.<sup>32</sup> This gives a clear indication that, behind the commitments, problems remained unresolved.

Notably, APP’s legacy is not limited to Indonesia, even if the most significantly affected provinces of the country have been this study’s focus. Companies linked to APP also have a heritage of large-scale land-grabbing in China<sup>33</sup> and there is an open conflict between an APP controlled company and a local fishing community in Canada.<sup>34</sup> APP’s new project in India may also lead to a new wave of social conflicts, potentially affecting thousands of people.<sup>35</sup>

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28. <http://ppimagazine.com/environment/asia-pacific/greenpeace-supports-asia-pulp-papers-commitment-end-deforestation-indonesia>

29. <https://www.asiapulppaper.com/sustainability/vision-2020/forest-conservation-policy>

30. [http://www.ran.org/app\\_performance\\_2015](http://www.ran.org/app_performance_2015)

31. <https://www.rainforest-alliance.org/business/sites/default/files/uploads/4/150205-Rainforest-Alliance-APP-Evaluation-Report-en.pdf>

32. <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/03/04/app-linked-guards-surrender-after-murder.html>; <https://eia-international.org/protest-letter-sent-over-murder-of-indonesian-activist-indra/>

33. The report reveals that, despite APP’s stated commitment to abide by Chinese laws and regulations in all areas of its operations, including land acquisition, there were failures by both regulators and APP in the application of existing legislation during the company’s acquisition of land rights from individual farmer households for its eucalyptus plantations in the 1990s and early 2000s. Furthermore, the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) by local peoples was not applied in the acquisition of land rights for plantations in both provinces. Li Ping, Large Scale Land Acquisition APP Forest Plantations, [http://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/RRIRReport\\_APP\\_web1.pdf](http://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/RRIRReport_APP_web1.pdf)

34. The Washington Post, In Nova Scotia, a dispute between fishermen and a pulp mill escalates with a standoff at sea, 25 October 2018, [https://www.washingtonpost.com/nation/2018/10/25/nova-scotia-dispute-between-fishermen-pulp-mill-escalates-with-stand-off-sea/?utm\\_term=.5b827635197b](https://www.washingtonpost.com/nation/2018/10/25/nova-scotia-dispute-between-fishermen-pulp-mill-escalates-with-stand-off-sea/?utm_term=.5b827635197b)

35. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/vijayawada/proposed-apper-plant-may-affect-aquatic-life-and-livelihood-of-fishermen-fear-environment-experts/articleshow/67781279.cms>

### BOX 3. Risking a new wave of social conflicts

While issuing its new Forest Conservation Policy, APP continued expanding beyond its capacity to source from plantations – meaning it is likely to keep exploiting Indonesia’s natural forests to meet the demands. In 2017, the new giant OKI pulp mill in South Sumatra added 2.8 million tonnes of pulp to APP’s production (upgradeable to 3.2 million). APP is also planning an enormous new paper mill in India.<sup>36</sup>

NGOs have criticized APP for expanding its paper and pulp production well beyond what the plantations of its suppliers can provide. This puts in question the intention of the company to keep its commitments to halt further deforestation.<sup>37</sup> Despite APP’s insistence on having enough fibre to feed its expansion,<sup>38</sup>

the company has continued expanding its suppliers.<sup>39</sup> Only recently, APP added 40 new companies to its fibre suppliers, including companies linked to deforestation.<sup>40</sup>

36. <http://www.merineews.com/article/asia-pulp-and-paper-to-set-up-indias-largest-paper-plant-in-andhra-pradesh/15929117.shtml>

37. <https://www.wetlands.org/download/7067/>

38. <https://www.asiapulppaper.com/news-media/press-releases/independent-study-shows-asia-pulp-and-paper-has-sufficient-plantation-its-zero-deforestation-commitment>

39. <http://www.fcpmonitoring.com/Pages/OpenPDF.aspx?id=1382>

40. <http://www.aidenvironment.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/2016-08-25-FINAL-Korindo-report-English.pdf> <http://www.sarawakreport.org/2014/09/foreign-firms-stand-warned-over-imports-from-roundtree-group/>, <http://www.sarawakreport.org/2016/02/germanys-save-the-rainforest-campaign-tells-hack-saw-giant-to-cut-ties-with-kts/>

## 1.5 What needs to change?

APP must fully implement its commitment of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), and communities must have the right to refuse industrial plantations on their lands, even if that land has already been converted.

To be credible in its efforts to resolve social conflicts, APP must be transparent and accountable, involving affected communities and their advisors and publishing all information held on the communities affected by its operations and on the resolution process.

APP suppliers should also inform all communities affected by their operations about FCP policy commitments and its willingness to negotiate in good faith to address any harm it has caused, regardless of whether active conflicts have been already identified.

The Environmental Paper Network strongly recommend buyers and investors to avoid any business with APP and its brands – including any companies linked to the Sinar Mas / Paper Excellence conglomerate, and their sister companies controlled by APP’s owner, the Widjaya family, until the points above are fully implemented. This would open a process that leads to a genuine resolution of the social conflicts with the independent suppliers or controlled companies – to the mutual satisfaction of all parties, including the affected communities.

## 2. The Commitment to sustainable management is still questionable

### 2.1 Understanding APP supplier concessions in Indonesia, including 'independent' and subsidiary companies

In Indonesia, APP has three giant pulp and paper mills in three different provinces of Sumatra: Riau, Jambi and South Sumatra, with a combined capacity of 6.6 million dried tonnes. These are: Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper Tbk (better known as IKPP), Lontar Papyrus Pulp and Paper Industry, and OKI pulp and Paper Mills. To meet the wood-fibre needs of these mills, APP is supplied by its own plantation companies, as well as by other 'independent' suppliers. In total, Indonesian operations controlled by APP stretch over 2.6 million

hectares of concessions on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo. Around 39 per cent of pulpwood fibre is provided by controlled companies, while the remaining 61 per cent is provided by 'Independent' suppliers. All suppliers are spread in 5 provinces: Riau (28 per cent), Jambi (14 per cent), South Sumatra (30 per cent), West Kalimantan (14 per cent), and East Kalimantan (14 per cent). The distribution of APP supplier companies along with the concession area is presented in Table 3, below:

**Table 3. APP (owned and 'Independent') supplier companies and managed concession areas in Indonesia**

PROVINCE	Companies		Area (HA)		Total (HA)
	Controlled	'Independent'	Controlled	'Independent'	
RIAU	5	12	407,094	348,233	755,327
JAMBI	1	2	293,812	55,584	349,396
SOUTH SUMATRA	-	8	-	789,043	789,043
WEST KALIMANTAN	1	3	299,700	90,070	389,770
EAST KALIMANTAN	2	4	80,300	254,165	334,465
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,080,906</b>	<b>1,537,095</b>	<b>2,618,001</b>

Source: processed data. analysis of areas potentially affected is based on the data provided by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia (Ministry Decree on Company Permit /SK) which outlines concessions borders. These data may differ from those available on APP sustainability dashboard.

## 2.2. Asia Pulp & Paper's commitment to social sustainability and implementation

APP launched a sustainability commitment through their Forest Conservation Policy (FCP) on February 5, 2013. In 2015, APP revised its FPIC protocol to clarify that FPIC also applies to newly proposed activities in already developed plantation areas that may have a significant impact on the community.<sup>41</sup>

APP states that it sources fibre from 38 plantation companies in five provinces in Indonesia (Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan and East Kalimantan) that are bound to FCP commitments (Table 4).



41. <http://www.fcmonitoring.com/>

**Table 4. APP supplier company names and their distribution in each province**

NUMBER BY PROVINCES	COMPANY NAMES	TYPE (Controlled/'Independent')
<b>RIAU</b>		
1	Arara Abadi	Controlled
2	Riau Abadi Lestari	Controlled
3	Satria Perkasa Agung	Controlled
4	Satria Perkasa Agung (Kth Sinar Merawang)	Controlled
5	Satria Perkasa Agung (Unit Serapung)	Controlled
6	Balai Kayang Mandiri	'Independent'
7	Bina Daya Bentala	'Independent'
8	Bina Duta Laksana	'Independent'
9	Bukit Batu Hutani Alam	'Independent'
10	Mitra Hutani Jaya	'Independent'
11	Mutiara Sabuk Khatulistiwa	'Independent'
12	Perawang Sukses Perkasa Industri	'Independent'
13	Riau Indo Agropalma	'Independent'
14	Rimba Mandau Lestari	'Independent'
15	Ruas Utama Jaya	'Independent'
16	Sekato Pratama Makmur	'Independent'
17	Suntara Gajah Pati	'Independent'
<b>JAMBI</b>		
18	Wirakarya Sakti	Controlled
19	Tebo Multi Agro	'Independent'
20	Rimba Hutani Mas	'Independent'

NUMBER BY PROVINCES	COMPANY NAMES	TYPE (Controlled/'Independent')
<b>SOUTH SUMATRA</b>		
21	Rimba Hutani Mas	'Independent'
22	Bumi Andalas Permai	'Independent'
23	Bumi Mekar Hijau	'Independent'
24	Bumi Persada Permai I	'Independent'
25	Bumi Persada Permai II	'Independent'
26	Sebangun Bumi Andalas Wood Industries	'Independent'
27	Sumber Hijau Permai	'Independent'
28	Tri Pupajaya	'Independent'
<b>WEST KALIMANTAN</b>		
29	Finnantara Intiga	Controlled
30	Asia Tani Persada	'Independent'
31	Daya Tani Kalbar	'Independent'
32	Kalimantan Subur Permai	'Independent'
<b>EAST KALIMANTAN</b>		
33	Sumalindo Hutani Jaya I	Controlled
34	Sumalindo Hutani Jaya II	Controlled
35	Acasia Andalan Utama (Sk87)	'Independent'
36	Kelawit Hutani Lestari	'Independent'
37	Kelawit Wana Lestari	'Independent'
38	Surya Hutani Jaya	'Independent'

Source: company permits issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia (Ministry Decree on Company Permit /SK)

In the early days of FCP implementation, APP defined conflict by defining eight typologies,<sup>42</sup> such as:

- Conflicts that occurred in villages / hamlets / communities (inside the concession) existing before the concession,
- Conflicts occurred in villages / hamlets / communities (inside the concessions) after the concessions was developed,
- Customary lands,
- Land for fulfilling livelihood needs,
- Land acquired based on buying and selling,
- Speculators,
- The use of concession areas for the construction of public infrastructures (on the edge of legality),
- Overlapping with other concessions, permits or other land uses.

However, this type of typology was changed pursuant to a review process, and inputs collected in Stakeholder Advisory Forum (SAF) meetings. The number of conflict typologies dropped from eight to six:<sup>43</sup>

- Conflicts that occur in villages within the concession,
- Indigenous Peoples,
- Conflicts related to livelihood,
- Speculators,
- Land uses on the edge of legality by either private operators or public administration,
- Conflicts related to overlapping licenses.

At a stakeholder meeting in 2018, APP stated that it had resolved 49 per cent of the conflicts in their concessions. It did not disclose how many social conflicts in total had been identified, however, nor did it provide a comprehensive list of resolved conflicts or whether these resolved conflicts were with individuals or with villages, hamlets or local communities.

This study focuses on land conflicts and their impacts, such as livelihoods land and pollution and it analyses conflicts with local communities.

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42. Oral communications during workshops

43. Oral communications during workshops and documents provided in the APP Sustainability Dashboard: [http://www.fcpmonitoring.com/Pages/All\\_documents.aspx?M=10](http://www.fcpmonitoring.com/Pages/All_documents.aspx?M=10)



# 3. Results

## 3.1 Data collection methodology

Data on social conflicts collected in this study are those that occurred between 1996 and 2017. The units of conflict are based on villages, hamlets, local communities or indigenous communities. The sources of information from which the data were compiled include:

- Reports of public complaints,
- Information from members of impacted communities, and
- A compilation of hard copy media clippings and online articles.

The data have been further verified by satellite analysis and random checks in the field. The geographic scope of the data and information collected covers

five provinces in Indonesia: Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan and East Kalimantan.

This study distinguishes between *active conflicts* and *potential conflicts*.

- **Active conflicts** are open conflicts, which have been identified and reported. Not necessarily there is still engagement, as some of them may have been forgotten or resolved.
- **Potential conflicts** are cases of villages or communities that have very likely been affected by the development of the plantations, as they are located within or adjacent to the company's concession; however, an open conflict has not necessarily been documented.

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## 3.2 Active conflicts related to APP

The results of the study indicate that 107 villages or communities are actively or openly in conflict with APP affiliates or suppliers. The table below shows the number and distribution of conflicts involving APP in the five provinces where APP operates in Indonesia.

Table 5 suggests that the majority of conflicts occur primarily in four provinces: Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra and West Kalimantan.

Twenty-two 'Independent' suppliers or affiliates of the APP group are in conflict with villages or communities in the five provinces. The 22 companies are identified in Table 6.

Table 5. Number of active conflicts related to APP and their distribution by province

Province	Number of conflicts
Riau	50
South Sumatra	16
Jambi	30
West Kalimantan	10
East Kalimantan	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>

Source: processed data

**Table 6. Number of active conflicts related to 'independent' controlled suppliers**

Company name		Conflicts	Total Conflicts
controlled	'independent'		
<b>Riau</b>			
Ararat Abadi		35	50
Riau Abadi Lestari		5	
Satria Perkasa Agung		1	
	Bina Daya Bentala	2	
	Indah Kiat*	1	
	Mitra Hutani Jaya	1	
	Perawang Sukses Perkasa Industri	2	
	Ruas Utama Jaya	1	
	Suntara Gaja Pati	2	
<b>Jambi</b>			
Wira Karya Sakti		29	30
	Rimba Hutani Mas	1	

Source: processed data

\* Company operating a pulp and paper mill

Company name		Conflicts	Total Conflicts
controlled	'independent'		
<b>South Sumatra</b>			
Pabrik OKI*		2	16
	Bumi Mekar Hijau	4	
	Bumi Andalas Permai	2	
	Bumi Persada Permai I	6	
	Rimba Hutani Mas	1	
	Sebangun Wood Industry	1	
<b>West Kalimantan</b>			
Finantara Intiga		5	10
	Asia Tani Persada	2	
	Daya Tani Kalbar	3	
<b>East Kalimantan</b>			
	Accacia Andalan Utama	1	1
<b>Total</b>			<b>107</b>



### 3.3 Potential conflicts by APP Group

As previously discussed, in addition to mapping *active conflicts*, this initial research also identifies *potential conflicts* that may occur in the future. The identification of potential conflicts was carried out by analysing data on the villages located with territory within APP suppliers' concessions, across the five provinces.<sup>44</sup> From this satellite imagery and geo-spatial data analysis, it is possible to identify 544 villages in APP's operational area of about 2.5 million hectares (this area does not include the land reported as affected by active conflicts). The table below shows the distribution of *potential conflicts* by province and concession area and the village areas involved. This figure is based only on active

company concessions. If more land is allocated to pulp and paper companies to compensate them for the peatlands that must be restored, in accordance with Indonesian law,<sup>45</sup> the number of *potential conflicts* is likely to increase.

Table 7 shows that the potential for conflict related to the operations of 'independent' suppliers or affiliates may touch 544 villages, and involve 2.5 million

44. Indonesian geospatial information agency, Badan Informasi Geospasial (BIG) 2014 <http://www.big.go.id>

45. PP 57/2016, No. P.17/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/2/2017 and ministry regulation No. 40 (PermenLHK No. 40/2017)

Table 7. Potential conflicts in APP and supplier concessions by province

PROVINCE	COMPANIES		NUMBER OF VILLAGES			AREAS POTENTIALLY IMPACTED BY CONFLICTS (HA)		
	Controlled	'Independent'	Controlled	'Independent'	TOTAL	Controlled	'Independent'	TOTAL
RIAU	5	12	105	90	195	384,223	335,785	720,008
JAMBI	1	2	99	21	120	267,507	55,584	321,091
SOUTH SUMATRA	-	8	-	70	70	-	772,054	772,054
WEST KALIMANTAN	1	3	77	12	89	298,422	90,070	388,492
EAST KALIMANTAN	2	4	20	50	70	80,300	254,165	334,465
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>1,030,452</b>	<b>1,505,658</b>	<b>2,536,110</b>

Source: APP's data

### 3.4 Detailed documentation of active and potential conflicts by province

hectares of land.

#### 3.4.1 Riau

##### *Active conflicts*

In the Riau Province in the last two decades, 50 villages or communities have had documented

conflicts with APP's suppliers, with these conflicts involving around 60,000 hectares of land. The actual area involved in conflicts may be much larger, as surface area is available for only half of the conflicts: 25 out of the total of 50 conflicts identified. 70 per cent of the conflicts (35 cases) are related to land disputes, three of which involve violence, evictions and intimidation.

**Table 8. Active conflicts regarding APP in Riau Province**

No	Village/ Community	District	Company	Typology of conflict	Area (ha)
1	Bagan Laguh	Pelalawan	Arara Abadi	Overlaps between plantations and village boundaries, life crops	564
2	Berbari	Siak	Arara Abadi	land disputes	
3	Beringin	Bengkalis	Arara Abadi	community's rejection of company operations	
4	Bonai	Rokan Hulu	Bina Daya Bentala	land disputes, conflict with indigenous community	10,305
5	Bukit Kayu Kapur	Pelalawan	Arara Abadi	customary land dispute	500
6	Bukit Kerikil	Bengkalis	Arara Abadi	land disputes	2,588
7	Bukit Kesuma	Pelalawan	Arara Abadi	land disputes	4,300
8	Buluh Apo		Arara Abadi	land disputes	
9	Kampung Bunsur	Siak	Arara Abadi	land disputes, dispute about boundaries, life crops	6,150
10	Kampung Dosan	Siak	Arara Abadi	land disputes	600
11	Dundangan	Pelalawan	Arara Abadi	land disputes, violence	
12	Gambut Mutiara	Pelalawan	Arara Abadi	contribution/compensation to the village	
13	Gambut Mutiara	Pelalawan	Mitra Hutani Jaya	land disputes	105
14	Jumrah	Rokan Hilir	Ruas Utama Jaya	land disputes	
15	Kampung Mengkapan	Siak	Arara Abadi	livelihood, dispute about boundaries	
16	Kasang Padang	Rokan Hulu	Bina Daya Bentala	land disputes, conflict with indigenous community	2,143
17	Kelurahan Bulu Hala	Dumai	Suntara Gaja Pati	land disputes	
18	Koto Pait (Suluk Bongkal)	Bengkalis	Arara Abadi	land disputes, violence (the village has been torched by company's security)	
19	Koto Pait Beringin	Bengkalis	Arara Abadi	no contribution/compensation to the village	
20	Mandau	Bengkalis	Riau Abadi Lestari	land disputes, conflict with Sakai indigenous community	
21	Mandau	Bengkalis	Arara Abadi	land disputes	
22	Mandiingin	Siak	Arara Abadi	land disputes, conflict with Sakai indigenous community	800
23	Melibur	Bengkalis	Riau Abadi Lestari	land disputes, conflict with Sakai indigenous community	
24	Melibur	Bengkalis	Arara Abadi	land disputes	
25	Muara Bungkal	Siak	Arara Abadi	livelihood, violence, land disputes	20
26	Pangkalan Terap	Pelalawan	Arara Abadi	livelihood	
27	Pinang Sebatang	Siak	Indah Kiat PP	land disputes	200
28	Pulau Muda	Pelalawan	Satria Perkasa Agung	livelihood, opening of canals	
29	Rawa Mekar Jaya	Siak	Arara Abadi	river pollution, dispute about boundaries, life crops	
30	Segamai	Pelalawan	Arara Abadi	contribution/compensation to the village	116
31	Sei. Medang	Pelalawan	Arara Abadi	land disputes	16,700
32	Serai Wangi	Bengkalis	Riau Abadi Lestari	land disputes	
33	Serai Wangi	Bengkalis	Arara Abadi	land disputes	

No	Village/ Community	District	Company	Typology of conflict	Area (ha)
34	Siabu	Kampar	Perawang Sukses Perkasa Industri	land disputes with indigenous community Datuk Raja Melayu, road access closed	4,500
35	Suku Melayu Tiga Koto Sibelimbing	Kampar	Perawang Sukses Perkasa Industri	land disputes	1,000
36	Sungai Meranti	Bengkalis	Arara Abadi	land disputes, conflict with Sakai indigenous community	
37	Sungai Rawa	Siak	Arara Abadi	contribution/compensation, dispute about boundaries, life crops, livelihood	
38	Tambun	Pelalawan	Arara Abadi	customary land dispute	1,000
39	Tanjung Air Hitam	Pelalawan	Arara Abadi	damaged infrastructure, land disputes, life crops, livelihood	
40	Tasik Betung	Siak	Arara Abadi	violence, land disputes	
41	Tasik Serai	Bengkalis	Riau Abadi Lestari	land disputes, conflict with Sakai indigenous community	7,158
42	Tasik Serai	Bengkalis	Arara Abadi	land disputes, conflict with Sakai indigenous community	
43	Tasik Serai Barati	Bengkalis	Arara Abadi	contribution/compensation to the village, conflict with Sakai indigenous community	
44	Tasik Serai Timur	Bengkalis	Riau Abadi Lestari	land disputes	
45	Tasik Serai Timur	Bengkalis	Arara Abadi	land disputes	
46	Tasik Tebing Serai Duri	Bengkalis	Arara Abadi	contribution/compensation to the village	
47	Tebing Tinggi Serai	Bengkalis	Arara Abadi	contribution/compensation to the village	
48	Teluk Meranti	Pelalawan	Arara Abadi	dispute about boundaries, livelihood	2,373
49	Terantang Manuk	Pelalawan	Arara Abadi	land disputes	
50	Kel. BUlu Hala	Kota Dumai	Suntara Gaja Pati	land disputes, disputes about partnership	

Source: processed data



The village of Suluk Bongkal (Riau province, Sumatra) was fire bombed on December 18th 2008 when its residents resisted eviction from their lands to make way for a pulpwood plantation under APP supplier and sister company Arara Abadi (Sinar Mas).<sup>46</sup> Local sources told Amnesty International that a two-year-old died after she fell down a well during the confrontation, while a two-month-old baby died from burn injuries.<sup>47</sup> Villagers in Suluk Bongkal have been trying to establish their right to 2,900 hectares of land since 1997. But even with written proof of their tenure rights dating back to 1940, they have been unable to convince the authorities and APP of their land rights.

### Potential conflicts

Villages that are located inside or adjacent to a concession are considered *potential conflicts*. The satellite imagery and geo-spatial data analysis suggests that the operations of 'independent' suppliers or APP affiliates in Riau Province have the potential to cause land conflicts in an area of more than 720,000 hectares, spread over 195 villages. Some 105 of these villages have potential conflicts with three APP subsidiaries, and 90 villages have potential conflicts with 12 'independent' suppliers of APP. More details are presented in Table 9. For a full table of the companies and villages involved in potential conflicts in Riau, please refer to Appendix 1.

46. <https://www.eyesontheforest.or.id/news/lawyer-arara-abadi-behind-as-sault-to-farmers>

47. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/press-releases/2008/12/indonesia-investigate-forcible-destruction-homes-police-riau-20081223>

Table 9. Potential conflicts regarding APP in Riau Province

COMPANY	DISTRICT	SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AREA (Ha)
<i>controlled</i>				
Riau Abadi Lestari	Bengkalis	1	3	4,197
Riau Abadi Lestari	Kampar	2	4	2,570
Riau Abadi Lestari	Siak	2	5	5,233
Arara Abadi	Bengkalis	2	8	35,479
Arara Abadi	Dumai	1	4	2,654
Arara Abadi	Indragiri Hilir	1	1	908
Arara Abadi	Kampar	2	5	17,040
Arara Abadi	Pekanbaru	1	1	1,053
Arara Abadi	Pelalawan	7	33	95,835
Arara Abadi	Rokan Hilir	1	2	7,744
Arara Abadi	Siak	8	23	117,639
Satria Perkasa Agung (Sk 19)	Indragiri Hilir	1	1	7,264
Satria Perkasa Agung (SK 19)	Pelalawan	1	1	2,036
Satria Perkasa Agung (Sk 244)	Bengkalis	3	10	22,263
Satria Perkasa Agung (Sk 244)	Pelalawan	1	1	2,748
Satria Perkasa Agung (Sk 244)	Indragiri Hilir	2	2	33,121
Satria Perkasa Agung (Sk 244)	Indragiri Hulu	1	1	1,741
Satria Perkasa Agung (Sk 244)	Siak	1	1	12,868
Satria Perkasa Agung Unit (Sk 102)	Pelalawan	1	1	11,830
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>384,223</b>
<i>'independent'</i>				
Balai Kayang Mandiri	Rokan Hulu	1	1	3,479
Balai Kayang Mandiri	Bengkalis	1	1	201
Balai Kayang Mandiri	Siak	6	6	18,570
Bina Daya Bentala	Rokan Hulu	1	2	7,422
Bina Duta Laksana	Indragiri Hilir	3	5	28,890
Bukit Batu Hutani Alam	Bengkalis	1	5	33,605
Mitra Hutani Jaya	Pelalawan	1	1	9,241
Perawang Sukses Perkasa Industri	Kampar	7	20	50,252
Perawang Sukses Perkasa Industri	Rokan Hulu	1	1	473
Riau Indo Agropalma	Indragiri Hilir	3	5	9,570
Rimba Mandau Lestari	Siak	2	5	5,630
Ruas Utama Jaya	Dumai	1	3	22,727
Ruas Utama Jaya	Rokan Hilir	3	11	21,603
Sekato Pratama Makmur	Bengkalis	3	13	44,735
Suntara Gajapati	Kota Dumai	1	3	34,520
Suntara Gaja Pati	Rokan Hilir	1	1	272
Mutiara Sabuk Khatulistiwa	Indragiri Hilir	3	6	44,409
Mutiara Sabuk Khatulistiwa	Indragiri Hulu	1	1	186
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>335,785</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>720,008</b>

Source: processed data

## 3.4.2 Jambi

### Active conflicts

With a concession management area of almost 350,000 hectares by one controlled-owned and two 'independent' suppliers, 30 cases of conflict have been identified in the Jambi province. The conflicts that occurred involved two companies: Wira Karya Sakti and Rimba Hutani Mas (RHM). Compared to the extent of APP's concessions in South Sumatra, where concessions are wider, the high number of conflicts in Jambi is likely due to the longer involvement, as APP operations started

in South Sumatra only in 2016. The distribution of conflicts and their types can be seen in Table 10, below.

As a result of the data collected above, the research has identified 30 cases of social conflict involving APP in Jambi Province. All of them are related to land disputes, while other issues are livelihoods, criminalization and disputes over partnership cooperation.

Table 10. Active conflicts regarding APP in Jambi Province

No	Village/ Community	District	Company	Typology of conflict	Area involved (ha)
1	Bakti Idaman	Tanjung Jabung Timur	Wira Karya Sakti	land dispute, eviction of villagers gardens	938
2	Bukit Indah	Tanjung Jabung Barat	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes, eviction of villagers gardens	1,250
3	Danau Lamo	Muara Jambi	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes, violence/eviction	3,400
4	Kelagian	Tanjung Jabung Barat	Wira Karya Sakti	dispute about partnership	400
5	Sungai Rengas	Batang Hari	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes, violence/evictions, dispute about partnership	500
6	Kuala dasar	Tanjung Jabung Barat	Wira Karya Sakti	dispute about partnership / sharing profits	1,842
7	Kuala dasar	Tanjung Jabung Barat	RHM	land disputes	800
8	Lubuk Mandarsyah	Tebo	Wira Karya Sakti	land dispute	1,500
9	Lubuk Terap	Tanjung Jabung Barat	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes, eviction of villagers gardens	471
10	Lumahan	Tanjung Jabung Barat	Wira Karya Sakti	dispute about partnership	530
11	Makmur Jaya	Tanjung Jabung Barat	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes, eviction of villagers gardens	180
12	Mencolok	Tanjung Jabung Timur	Wira Karya Sakti	land dispute, eviction of villagers gardens	1,090
13	Mengupeh	Tebo	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes, evictions, violence/intimidation	335
14	Muara Kilis	Tebo	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes, evictions, violence/intimidation	763
15	Pangkal Duri	Tanjung Jabung Barat	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes, livelihood	7,000
16	Parit Culum	Tanjung Jabung Timur	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes, dispute on customary land	3,000
17	Pematang Lumut	Tanjung Jabung Barat	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes, eviction of villagers gardens	2,373
18	Purwodadi	Tanjung Jabung Barat	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes, livelihood	828
19	Rantau Badak	Tanjung Jabung Barat	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes, eviction of villagers gardens	823
20	Rukam	Muara Jambi	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes, livelihood	3,280
21	Sengkati	Batang Hari	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes, dispute on customary land	6,099
22	Serdang Jaya	Tanjung Jabung Barat	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes, eviction of villagers gardens	410
23	Sinar Wajo	Tanjung Jabung Timur	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes, eviction of villagers gardens	209
24	Suak Samin	Tanjung Jabung Barat	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes, livelihood,	2,800

Source: processed data

No	Village/ Community	District	Company	Typology of conflict	Area involved (ha)
25	Suko Awın	Muara Jambi	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes	1,200
26	Sungai Baung	Tanjung Jabung Barat	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes, livelihood,	300
27	sungai Beras	Tanjung Jabung Timur	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes, eviction of villagers gardens	530
28	Sungai Rambai	Tanjung Jabung Barat	Wira Karya Sakti	land disputes, dispute about partnership, criminalization of villagers	842
29	Sungsang	Tanjung Jabung Barat	Wira Karya Sakti	dispute about partnership, land disputes	900
30	Kel. Senyerang	Tanjung Jabung Barat	Wira Karya Sakti	Land dispute, eviction of villagers gardens*	7,240
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>51,733</b>

\* The the case has been resolved and resulted an agreement on 4th July 2013, involved 4,004 ha of lands, facilitated by Jambi farmer Union (PPJ) and TFT.

### Potential conflicts

In addition to the conflict data that have been collected, this report also lists the results of the satellite imagery and geo-spatial data analysis of the distribution of pulpwood concessions and surrounding villages and found that 120 villages are adjacent to the three APP group concessions in Jambi, namely RHM, WKS, and TMA.

Table 11 shows that APP group 'independent' suppliers or affiliates have potential conflicts in 120 villages and 39 sub-districts in Jambi Province.

For a full table of the companies and villages involved in potential conflicts in Jambi, please refer to Appendix 2.

Table 11. Potential conflicts regarding APP in the Jambi Province

PROVINCE	COMPANY	DISTRICT	SUBDIS-TRICT	VILLAGE	AREA (Ha)
JAMBI	Wira Karya Sakti	Batang Hari	6	18	71,264
CONTROLLED	Wira Karya Sakti	Muaro Jambi	4	9	14,005
	Wira Karya Sakti	Tanjung Jabung Timur	3	17	31,295
	Wira Karya Sakti	Tanjung Jabung Barat	11	52	131,468
	Wira Karya Sakti	Tebo	4	3	19,475
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>267,507</b>
'INDEPENDENT'	Rimba Hutani Mas	Batang Hari	2	5	15,927
	Rimba Hutani Mas	Muaro Jambi	1	1	1,117
	Rimba Hutani Mas	Tanjung Jabung Barat	5	8	16,365
	Rimba Hutani Mas	Tanjung Jabung Timur	1	1	405
	Tebo Multi Agro	Tebo	2	6	19,770
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>53,584</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>321,091</b>

Source: processed data

### 3.4.3 South Sumatra

#### Active conflicts

In South Sumatra, APP manages its second largest concession area in Indonesia, extended over around 789,000 hectares and managed by eight 'independent' supplier companies. South Sumatra ranks third in number of land conflicts involving 'independent' suppliers or APP affiliates. There are 16 villages or communities in conflict with the APP group,

including two conflicts involving the OKI pulp and paper mill activities. The distribution and types of conflicts that occur in South Sumatra are presented in Table 12.

Sixteen cases involve company concessions and two cases involves the OKI mill factory activities. Of these, 87 per cent (14 cases) are related to land issues. The rest concerns failure to implement free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).

**Table 12. Active conflicts regarding APP in South Sumatra Province**

No	Village/ Community	District	Company	Typology of conflict	Area involved (ha)
1	Gajah Mati	OKI	Bumi Mekar Hijau	land disputes	4,000
2	Jadimulya	OKI	OKI Mill	Missing FPIC, livelihood	
3	Jadimulya	OKI	Bumi Andalas Permai	land disputes	700
4	Mendis	Muba	Bumi Persada Permai	land disputes	2,228
5	Pagar Desa	Muba	Rimba Hutani Mas	land disputes, evictions	386
6	Pagar Desa	Muba	Bumi Persada Permai	land disputes	80
7	Pulau Gading	Muba	Bumi Persada Permai	land disputes, evictions	1,402
8	Simpang Bayat	Muba	Bumi Persada Permai	Missing FPIC, land disputes	300
9	Simpang Tiga Sakti	OKI	Sebangun Wood Industry	Life crops	
10	Sinar Harapan	Musi/BA	Bumi Persada Permai	land disputes	392
11	Sungai Menang	OKI	Bumi Mekar Hijau	land disputes	2,000
12	Sungai Batang	OKI	Bumi Andalas Permai	land disputes	1,500
13	Sungai Ketupak	OKI	Bumi Mekar Hijau	land disputes	5,000
14	Sungai Rasau	OKI	OKI Mill	livelihood, missing FPIC	
15	Telang	Muba	Bumi Persada Permai I	Missing FPIC, land disputes	300
16	Tulung Seluang	OKI	Bumi Mekar Hijau	Missing FPIC, land disputes	
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>18,288</b>

Source: processed data

## Potential conflicts

In addition to the specific social conflicts known by NGOs, there are the potential conflicts identified by satellite imagery and geo-spatial data analysis. The names of villages and companies inside or bordering the concessions are illustrated in the following map.

In South Sumatra, 70 villages with potential conflicts were identified from villages inside or adjacent to APP-related concessions.

For a full table of the companies and villages involved in potential conflicts in South Sumatra, please refer to Appendix 3.

**Table 13. Potential conflicts regarding APP in South Sumatra Province**

COMPANY	DISTRICT	SUBDIS-TRICT	VILLAGE	AREA (Ha)
Bumi Andalas Permai	Ogan Komering Ilir	2	5	191,200
Bumi Mekar Hijau	Ogan Komering Ilir	5	27	239,369
Bumi Persada Permai (Sk 688)	Musi Banyuasin	2	8	56,331
Bumi Persada Permai (Sk 79)	Musi Banyuasin	1	2	21,013
Bumi Persada Permai (Sk 79)	Musi Rawas Utara	2	2	3,037
Rimba Hutani Mas	Banyuasin	1	2	3,193
Rimba Hutani Mas	Musi Banyuasin	1	8	63,521
Sba Wood Industries	Ogan Komering Ilir	3	7	142,355
Sumber Hijau Permai	Banyuasin	1	2	26,777
Sumber Hijau Permai	Musi Banyuasin	2	3	3,263
Tri Pupajaya	Banyuasin	1	2	20,970
Tri Pupajaya	Musi Banyuasin	1	2	1,025
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>772,054</b>

Source: processed data



### 3.4.4 West Kalimantan

#### Active conflicts

In West Kalimantan, APP controls a concession area covering almost 390,000 hectares, operated by three 'independent' suppliers. Information about the area involved in conflicts is incomplete, and therefore indicative: surface area is available for only 3 out of the total of ten conflicts identified,

and it consist of approximately 1,200 hectares. The actual area involved in conflicts may much larger, as surface area is available for only three out of ten conflicts identified. Most of the conflicts are related to the issue of land use (60 per cent), community's rejection of company operations, living crops

Table 14. Active conflicts regarding APP in West Kalimantan Province

No	Village/ Community	District	Company	Typology of conflict	Area involved (ha)
1	Seberang Kapuas	Sekadau	Finnantara Intiga	customary rights and disputes, villagers excluded from workforce	150
2	Timpuk	Sekadau	Finnantara Intiga	land disputes (share of profits), criminalization of villagers	828
3	Landau Kodah	Sekadau	Finnantara Intiga	land disputes	
4	Sebetung	Sekadau	Finnantara Intiga	community's rejection of company operations	
5	Labai Hilir	Ketapang	Daya Tani Kalbar	life crops, opening of canals	
6	Muara Tiga	Kubu Raya	Daya Tani Kalbar	land trade with the company, horizontal conflict	
7	Sei Kerawang	Kubu Raya	Daya Tani Kalbar	overlap with oil palm plantation	
8	Sekucing Kualan	Ketapang	Asia Tani Persada	fee on logging	
9	Setungkup	Sintang	Finantara Intiga	land disputes,	300
10	Sumber Agung	Kubu Raya	Daya Tani Kalbar	land disputes	
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>1,278</b>

Source: processed data

and failure to assure a process of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). The conflicts between 'independent' suppliers or APP affiliates and villages or indigenous peoples are presented in Table 14, below.

### **Potential conflicts**

For a full table of the companies and villages involved in potential conflicts in West Kalimantan, please refer to Appendix 4.

**Table 15. Villages with potential conflict with 'independent' suppliers or APP affiliates in West Kalimantan**

TYPE	COMPANY	DISTRICT	SUBDISTRICT	VILLAGE	AREA (Ha)
Controlled	Finnantara Intiga	Sanggau	5	27	128,050
	Finnantara Intiga	Sekadau	4	25	88,747
	Finnantara Intiga	Sintang	5	25	81,625
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>298,422</b>
'Independent'	Asia Tani Persada	Ketapang	1	3	20,740
	Daya Tani Kalbar	Ketapang	2	2	22,568
	Daya Tani Kalbar	Kubu Raya	1	3	33,492
	Kalimantan Subur Permai	Kubu Raya	1	2	2,996
	Kalimantan Subur Permai	Landak	1	1	4,997
	Kalimantan Subur Permai	Sanggau	1	1	5,277
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>90,070</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>388,492</b>

Source: processed data

### 3.4.4 East Kalimantan

#### Active conflicts

In the East Kalimantan Province, the research has identified a smaller number of conflicts in comparison with other four provinces, despite the fact that the total area of concession management in the province is larger than in Jambi Province. In total, around 334,000 hectares are managed by one controlled company and four 'independent' suppliers. Only a single social conflict is known in the province, in the village of Long Bentuk and involving Acacia Andalan Utama, an 'independent' supplier of APP. The conflict is related to the company failure to implement the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) properly. It is difficult to say if the number of conflicts in the province is actually smaller, or if the fact that many of the villages are located in remote areas affected the research. There is a higher possibility here that conflicts may be still unknown.

#### Potential conflicts

Although active conflicts are still few in the East Kalimantan Province, the potential for conflicts in villages bordering the operations of APP group suppliers is significant. The analysis of the satellite imagery and geo-spatial data of concessions managed by APP suppliers suggests that potential conflicts may occur in 50 villages around the concessions, involving a total concession area of approximately 334,000 hectares, as presented in Table 16.

For a full table of the companies and villages involved in potential conflicts in East Kalimantan, please refer to Appendix 5.

**Table 16. Potential conflicts regarding APP in East Kalimantan Province**

TYPE	COMPANY	DISTRICT	SUBDISTRICT	VILLAGE	AREA (Ha)
Controlled	Sumalindo Hutani Jaya I	Kutai Timur	1	2	10,000
	Sumalindo Hutani Jaya II	Kutai Kartanegara	4	15	69,367
	Sumalindo Hutani Jaya II	Kutai Timur	1	1	152
	Sumalindo Hutani Jaya II	Samarinda	1	2	781
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>80,300</b>
'Independent'	Acasia Andalan Utama (Sk87)	Kutai Barat	1	1	747
	Acasia Andalan Utama (Sk87)	Kutai Kartanegara	3	6	38,873
	Kelawit Hutan Lestari	Kutai Barat	1	4	9,180
	Kelawit Wana Lestari	Kutai Barat	3	8	22,065
	Surya Hutani Jaya	Kutai Kertanegara	3	21	13,6072
	Surya Hutani Jaya	Kutai Timur	2	10	47,228
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>254,165</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>334,465</b>	

Source: processed data

# 4. Conclusions and Recommendations

## 4.1 Conclusions

- APP and its suppliers in Indonesia are responsible for 107 active conflicts, mostly concentrated in Riau province (50 conflicts), followed by Jambi (30 conflicts), South Sumatra (16 conflicts), West Kalimantan (10 conflicts) and East Kalimantan (1 conflict).
- The conflicts are mostly related to disputes over customary land, violence and intimidation or eviction, overlaps between concession and village boundaries. Some conflicts are also related to livelihoods, fees for collaboration with companies, horizontal conflicts within or between communities, and disputes caused by the exclusion of villagers excluded from workforce.
- The analysis of villages impacted by APP suppliers' forestry operations identified 544 villages inside or closely adjacent to the concession areas of APP's suppliers, involving an area of 2,536,110 hectares. The largest number of potential conflicts is located in Riau Province (195 villages), followed by Jambi (120 villages), West Kalimantan 89 villages), South Sumatra (70 villages) and East Kalimantan (70 villages).
- The results of this study are indicative and still require full checks on the ground to obtain a more detailed picture of all cases of conflict, and the stages to which every conflict has been eventually resolved. Social conflicts are very dynamic events that may change suddenly.



## 4.2 Recommendations

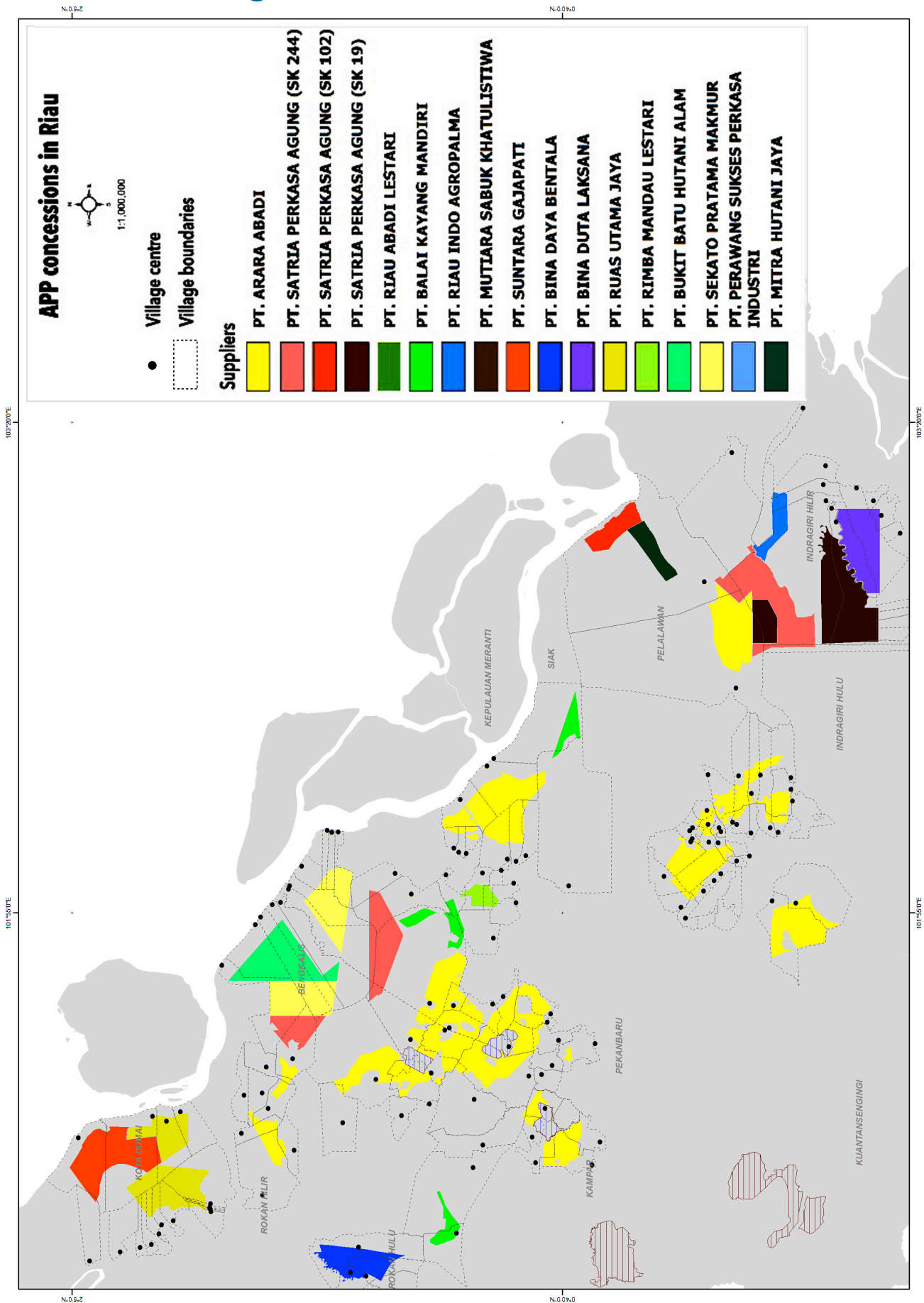
The undersigned Indonesian civil society organisations and other members of the Environmental Paper Network urge the APP to:

- Fully implement its commitment of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) by affected communities, recognising their right to say “no” to pulpwood plantations on their lands, even if that land has already been converted.
- Implement its own commitments on social conflict resolution.
- Carry out and publish its mapping of social conflicts and efforts to resolve them in a transparent and accountable way, closely involving affected communities and their advisors.
- Publish information held on all the communities affected by its operations, especially on communities where APP claims that conflicts have been resolved.

- Allow independent observers to participate in the monitoring and implementation of conflict resolution agreements.
- Systematically inform potentially affected communities about its policy commitments and its willingness to negotiate in good faith to address any harm it has caused, regardless of whether active conflicts have been already identified.

The Environmental Paper Network strongly recommend buyers and investors to avoid any business with APP and its brands – including any companies linked to the Sinar Mas / Paper Excellence conglomerate, and their sister companies controlled by APP’s owner, the Widjaya family, until the points above are fully implemented. This would open a process that leads to a genuine resolution of the social conflicts with the independent suppliers or controlled companies – to the mutual satisfaction of all parties, including the affected communities.

# Appendix 1. Potential conflicts between APP and villages around concessions in Riau



DISTRICT	SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AREA (HA)	
<b>ARARA ABADI</b> Permits: 743/Kpts-II/1996, Adendum dengan SK 730/Menhut-II/2013 , Add: SK 730/Menhut-II/2013 296,262 Area: 296,262 ha				
ROKAN HILIR	TANAH PUTIH	Rantau Bais	5,135	
		Mumugo	2,609	
KOTA DUMAI	BUKIT KAPUR	Bukit Kayu Kapur	1,632	
		Gurun Panjang	487	
		Bukit Nenas	502	
		Bagan Besar	33	
BENGKALIS	BUKIT BATU	Bukit Kerikil	-	
	MANDAU	Kesumbo Ampai	742	
		Sukojadi	579	
	PINGGIR	Tasik Serai	14,372	
		Tasik Serai Timur	3,932	
		Melibur	3,778	
		Lubuk Buah	5,634	
		Muara Basung	9	
		Beringin	6,433	
	SIAK	KANDIS	Belutu	839
			Simpang Belutu	264
			MINAS	Mandi Angin
Minas Timur		89		
Minas		16,162		
Minas Jaya		43		
Harapan Jaya		1,575		
SUNGAI MANDAU		Seminai Kuning	16,196	
		Bumi Japan	6,947	
		Pangkalan Pancing	5,045	
		Dusun Satu	3,894	
		Banjar Putus	5,412	
TUALANG		Kampung Tengah	4,300	
		Pinang Sebatang Timur	5,432	
PUSAKO		Dosan	1,386	
		Dusun Satu	679	
		Benayah	562	
MEMPURA		Paluh	5,982	
		Sungai Pinang	6,180	
		Benteng Hilir	996	
SUNGAI APIT		Tanjung Buton	11,238	
		Sungai Rawa	15,789	
DAYUN	Dayun	1,351		
KAMPAR	TAPUNG HILIR	Kota Garo	1,932	
		Rantau Bertuah	3,362	

		Suka Maju	963	
	TAPUNG	Bencah Kelubi	2,848	
		Pantai Cermin	7,935	
		Tebing Tinggi Okura	1,053	
PEKAN BARU	RUMBAI PESIRIS			
PELALAWAN	PELALAWAN	Telayap	1,259	
		Batang Nilo Kecil	577	
		BUNUT	Sungai Buluh	6,655
	Bagan Laguh		10,876	
	Pangkalan Bunut		112	
	Petani		328	
	Keriung		1,445	
	Merbau		1,081	
	Lubuk Mandian Gajah		344	
	Balam Merah		1,319	
	Lubuk Mas		476	
	PANGKALAN KURAS		Dundangan	335
			Sorek Dua	95
		Terantang Manuk	285	
		Palas	790	
		Kemang	148	
		Kesuma	16,332	
		Meranti	4,550	
		BANDAR PETALANGAN	Angkasa	173
			Lubuk Keranji Timur	759
			Lubuk Raja	1,030
	Air Terjun		53	
	Terbangiang		663	
Tambun	1,253			
TELUK MERANTI	Pangkalan Terap		4,302	
	Teluk Meranti	26,569		
	Teluk Air	1,149		
KERUMUTAN	Pangkalan Panduk	4,205		
	Lipai Bulan	2,938		
	Pangkalan Tampoi	4,284		
	Mak Teduh	1,024		
	Tanjung Air Hitam	422		
PANGKALAN LESUNG	Genduang	4		
INDRAGIRI HILIR	GAUNG	Simpang Gaung	908	
Subtotal			<b>33,605</b>	
<b>SATRIA PERKASA AGUNG</b> Permits: 244/Kpts-II/2000, 633/Menhut-II/2009 Area: 77,702				
BENGKALIS	BUKIT BATU	Bandar Jaya	3,742	
		Bukit Kerikil	5,022	

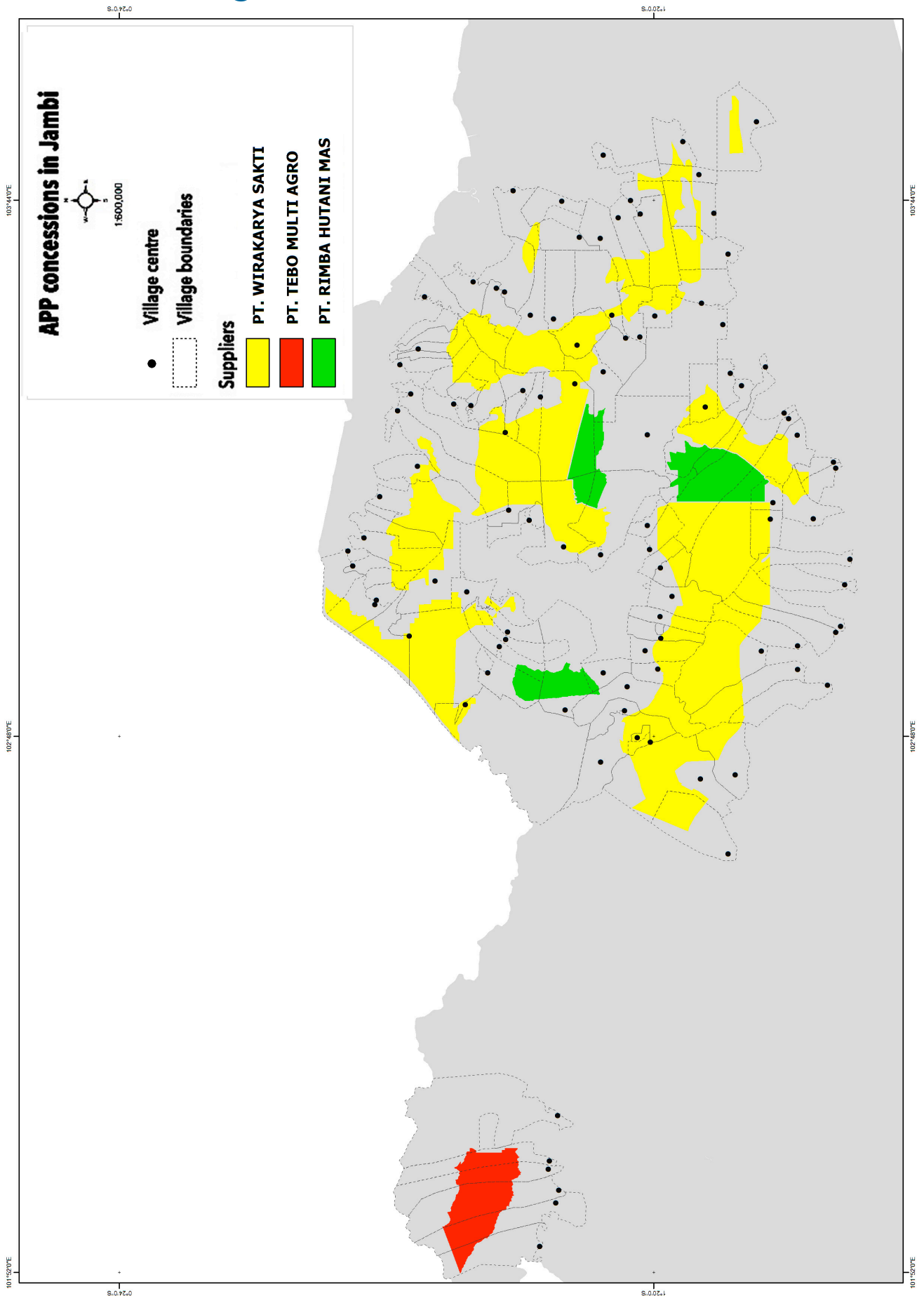
		Suka Mulya	71
		Sungai Tengok	362
		Tanjung Leban	3,898
		Tenggayun	234
	PINGGIR	Tasik Serai	619
		Tasik Serai Timur	1,529
	SIK KECIL	Air Masuk	6,386
		Sungai Linau	400
SIK	SUNGGAI MANDAU	Seminai Kuning	12,868
PELALAWAN	TELUK MERANTI	Teluk Air	2,748
		Teluk Meranti	-
INDRAGIRI HILIR	GAUNG	Simpang Gaung	32,617
	PELANGIRAN	Tanjung Simpang	504
INDRAGIRI HULU	KUALA CENAKU	Pasar Jum'at	1,741
Subtotal			<b>33,605</b>
<b>SATRIA PERKASA AGUNG (Serapung)</b>			
Permit: SK.102/Menhut-II/2006, 11,830			
Area: 11,830			
PELALAWAN	TELUK MERANTI	Teluk Air	11,830
Subtotal			<b>33,605</b>
<b>SATRIA PERKASA AGUNG (KTH Sinar Merawang)</b>			
Permit: SK.19/Menhut-II/2007			
Area: 9,300 ha			
PELALAWAN	TELUK MERANTI	Teluk Meranti	2,036
INDRAGIRI HILIR	GAUNG	Simpang Gaung	7,264
Subtotal			<b>33,605</b>
<b>RIAU ABADI LESTARI</b>			
Permit: 542/Kpts-II/1997			
Area: 12,000			
BENGKALIS	PINGGIR	Tasik Serai Timur	1,005
		Lubuk Buah	1,210
		Beringin	1,982
SIK	MINAS	Mandi Angin	3,097
		Minas	1,742
	SUNGGAI MANDAU	Pangkalan Pancing	6
		Banjar Putus	388
KAMPAR	TAPUNG HILIR	Kota Garo	1,235
		Suka Maju	446
		Rantau Bertuah	889
Subtotal			<b>33,605</b>
<b>BALAI KAYANG MANDIRI</b>			
Permit: 20/Menhut-II/2007			
Area: 22,250			
ROKAN HULU	BONAI DARUSSALAM	Libo Waduk	3,479
SIK	KANDIS	Sam Sam	2,792
	SUNGGAI MANDAU	Seminai Kuning	7,037
	SIK	Tumpang	577

	BUNGA RAYA	Jati Baru	1,466
	DAYUN	Dayun	404
	SUNGGAI APIT	Penyengat	6,294
BENGKALIS	SIK KECIL	Air Masuk	201
Subtotal			<b>22,250</b>
<b>RIAU INDO AGROPALMA</b>			
Permit: 61/Menhut-II/2006			
Area: 9,570			
INDRAGIRI HILIR	PELANGIRAN	Tanjung Simpang	200
	MANDAH	Batang Tumu	352
	GAUNG	Belantaraya	387
		Pungkat	2,028
		Simpang Gaung	6,603
Subtotal			<b>33,605</b>
<b>MUTIARA SABUK KHATULISTIWA</b>			
Permit: 109/Menhut-II/2000			
Area: 44,595			
INDRAGIRI HULU	KUALA CENAKU	Tanjung Sari	186
INDRAGIRI HILIR	GAUNG	Simpang Gaung	17,385
		Teluk Kabung	26,318
	KEMPAS	Harapan Jaya	161
		Kerta Jaya	226
		Sungai Rabit	273
	TEMPULING	Teluk Kiambang	46
Subtotal			<b>33,605</b>
<b>SUNTARA GAJA PATI</b>			
Permit: 71/Menhut-II/2001			
Area: 34,792			
ROKAN HILIR	BANGKO	Labuhan Tangga Baru	272
KOTA DUMAI	SUNGGAI SEMBILAN	Basilam Baru	18,072
		Batu Teritip	15,868
		Pematang Duku	580
Subtotal			<b>33,605</b>
<b>BINA DAYA BENTALA</b>			
Permit: 555/Menhut-II/2006			
Area: 19,870			
ROKAN HULU	BONAI DARUSSALAM	Bonai	-
		Kasang Padang	-
		Pauh	7,261
		Sontang	161
Subtotal			<b>33,605</b>
<b>BINA DUTA LAKSANA</b>			
Permit: 207/Menhut-II/2006			
Area: 28,890			
INDRAGIRI HILIR	GAUNG	Gembira	13,732
	GAUNG ANAK SERKA	Rambaian	13,657
	BATANG TUAKA	Pasir Emas	27
		Sungai Junjangan	1,406

		Sungai Rawa	68		
Subtotal			<b>33,605</b>		
<b>RUAS UTAMA JAYA</b>					
Permit: 18/Menhut-II/2007					
Area: 44,330					
KOTA DUMAI	SUNGAI SEMBILAN	Basilam Baru	8,805		
		Nerbi	2,364		
		Pematang Duku	11,558		
ROKAN HILIR	BATU HAMPAR	Bentayan Baru	112		
		RIMBA MELINTANG	Lenggadai Hilir	392	
			Lenggadai Hulu	961	
			Sumber Jaya	5,086	
			Teluk Pulau Hilir	1,463	
			Teluk Pulau Hulu	2,116	
	TANAH PUTIH Tj. MELAWAN		Batu Hampar	145	
		Labuhan Papan	10,121		
		Melayu Besar	482		
		Melayu Tengah	319		
		Mesah	406		
		Subtotal			<b>33,605</b>
		<b>RIMBA MANDAU LESTARI</b>			
Permit: 552/Menhut-II/2006					
Area: 5,630					
SIAK	BUNGA RAYA	Jati Baru	155		
	SIAK	Buantan Raya	3,031		
		Merempan Hulu	111		
		Parit Baru	1,902		
		Rawang Air Putih	431		
Subtotal			<b>33,605</b>		
<b>BUKIT BATU HUTANI ALAM</b>					
Permit: 365/Kpts-II/2003					
Area: 33,605					
BENGKALIS	BUKIT BATU	Api Api	6,662		
		Sepahat	12,614		
		Sungai Tengok	1,871		
		Tanjung Leban	2,690		
		Tenggayun	9,768		
Subtotal			<b>33,605</b>		
<b>SEKATO PRATAMA MAKMUR</b>					
Permit: 366/Kpts-II/2003					
Area: 44,735					
BENGKALIS	PINGGIR	Tasik Serai	245		
		BUKIT BATU	Api Api	2,902	
	Bandar Jaya		4,430		
	Bukit Bakul		277		
	Bukit Kerikil		794		
	Dompas		5,566		
	Sejangat		1,529		
	Suka Mulya		9,750		
	Sungai Pak Ning	557			

		Sungai Tengok	626
		Tanjung Leban	10,904
		Tenggayun	7,139
	SIAK KECIL	Sungai Linau	16
Subtotal			<b>44,735</b>
<b>PERAWANG SUKSES PERKASA INDUSTRI</b>			
Permit: 249/Kpts-II/1998			
Area: 50,725			
KAMPAR	TAPUNG	Petapahan	8,095
		Batu Gajah	5,917
		Sungai Agung	2,605
	BANGKINANG SEBERANG	Pasir Sialang	2,732
		Sido Rukun	191
	BANGKINANG	Ridan Permai	2,135
	GUNUNG SAHILAN	Kebun Durian	1,853
		KAMPAR KIRI	Lipat Kain
	Lipat Kain Selatan		98
	Lipat Kain Utara		6,195
	Tanjung Harapan		3,898
	Sungai Sarik		3,399
	Sungai Rambai		2,431
	Sungai Raja		812
	Sungai Harapan		1,291
	Muara Selaya	65	
	Padang Sawah	2,744	
	Tanjung Mas	1,710	
	XIII KOTO KAMPAR	Balung	553
	KAMPAR KIRI HULU	Danau Sontul	1,636
ROKAN HULU	KABUN	Batu Langkah Besar	473
Subtotal			<b>50,725</b>
<b>MITRA HUTANI JAYA</b>			
Permit: 101/Menhut-II/2006			
Area: 9,241			
PELALAWAN	TELUK MERANTI	Teluk Air	9,241
Subtotal			<b>9,241</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>720,008</b>

## Appendix 2. Potential conflicts between APP and villages around concessions in Jambi



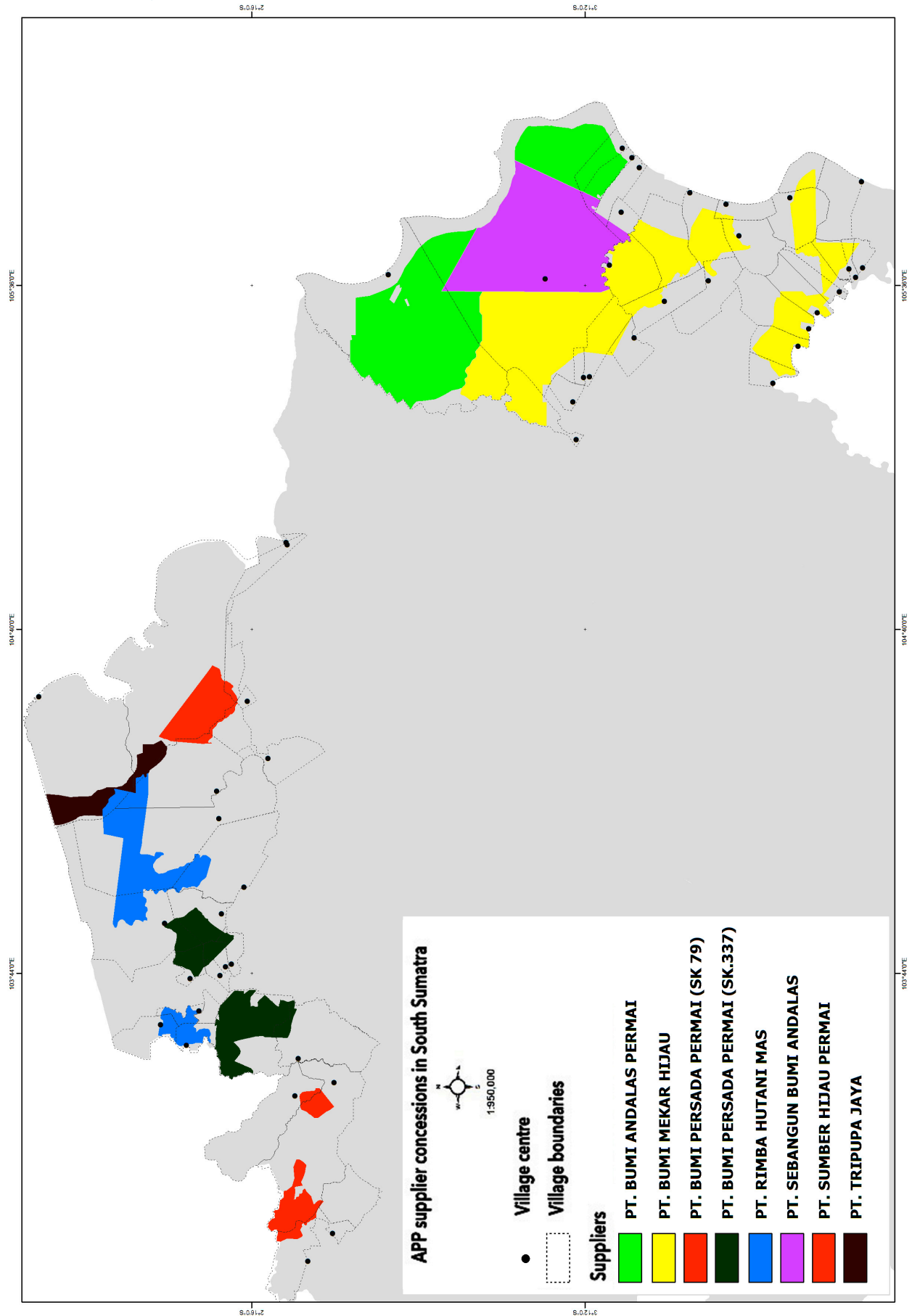
DISTRICT	SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AREA (HA)	
<b>WIRAKARYA SAKTI</b>				
Permit: 346/Menhut-II/2004				
Area: 293,812				
BATANGHARI	MARO SEBO ILIR	Bukit Sari	983	
		Bulian Jaya	1,813	
		Karya Mukti	3,359	
	MARO SEBO ULU	Simpang Sungai Rengas	177	
	MERSAM	Sengkati Baru	1,823	
		Tapah Sari	5,045	
		Bukit Harapan	2,884	
		Belanti Jaya	14,825	
		Pematang Gadung	3,196	
	MUARA BULIAN	Aro	363	
		Muara Singoan	370	
	PEMAYUNG	Olak Rambahan	1,251	
		Senaning	158	
		Kuap	21,842	
		Lubuk Ruso	7,336	
		Kaos	4,314	
	MUARA TEMBESI	Sungai Pulai	635	
		Rantau Kapas Tuo	890	
	MUARO JAMBI	KUMPEH	Mekar Sari	2,434
			MARO SEBO	Lubuk Raman
		Danau Lamo	412	
		Tanjung Katung	1,330	
SEKERNAN		Tanjung Lanjut	2,862	
		Suko Awini Jaya	-	
		Bukit Baling	421	
		Suak Putat	283	
TAMAN RAJO		Rukam	-	
		Sekumbang	3,211	
		Manis Mato	747	
TANJUNGPANG BARAT		BATANG ASAM	Kampung Baru	175
			Rawang Kempas	16,700
	Dusun Kebon		1,008	
	Sungai Penoban		2,767	
	Tanjung Bojo		720	
	BETARA		Pematang Buluh	834
		Sungai Terap	2,464	

		Mandala Jaya	1
		Terjun Gajah	13,427
		Pematang Lumut	-
		Teluk Kulbi	962
		Muntialo	2,684
		Serdang Jaya	1,163
		Lubuk Terentang	3,086
	BRAM ITAM	Bram Itam Raya	9,079
		Beram Itam Kanan	5,256
	KUALA BETARA	Sungai Gebar	1,694
		Suak Labu	36
		Dataran Pinang	79
		Sungai Gebar Barat	16
		Tanjung Pasir	239
	MERLUNG	Bukit Harapan	1,674
		Tanjung Benanak	1,763
		Tanjung Makmur	7
		Adi Purwa	4,451
	MUARA PAPALIK	Lubuk Sebontan	8
		Intan Jaya	1,177
		Kemang Manis	356
		Bukit Indah	1,308
		Dusun Mudo	4,005
		Sungai Papauh	2,169
	PENGABUAN	Parit Bilal	10
		Sungai Baung	881
		Teluk Nilau	8,217
	RENAH MENDALUH	Bukit Bakar	831
		Cinta Damai	1,735
		Lampisi	3,261
		Sungai Paur	622
		Sungai Rotan	5,320
		Tanah Tumbuh	4,235
		Lubuk Kambing	112
		SENYERANG	Lumahan
	Teluk Ketapang		258
	Senyerang		-
	Sungsang		434
	Sungai Landak		3,269
	Sungai Rambai		-
	Kempas Jaya		982
	Margo Rukun		2,636
	TEBING	Delima	2,947

	TINGGI	Dataran Kempas	99	
		Teluk Pengkah	763	
		Kelagian	3,331	
	TUNGKAL ULU	Kuala Dasal	6,619	
		Pematang Tembesu	768	
TANJUNGGABUNG TIMUR	GERAGAI	Pandan Jaya	63	
		Kota Baru	993	
		Pandan Lagan	1,421	
		Lagan Tengah	854	
		Pandan Sejahtera	107	
		Suka Maju	2,193	
		Rantau Karya	5,614	
	MENDAHARA	Bakti Idaman	3	
		Pangkal Duri	-	
		Merbau	1,166	
		Mendahara Tengah	202	
	MERDAHARA ULU	Bukit Tempurung	2,641	
		Mencolok	4,926	
		Pematang Rahim	1,402	
		Sungai Beras	7,317	
		Simpang Tuan	48	
		Sungai Toman	2,274	
		Sinar Wajo	71	
	MUARA SABAK BARAT	Parit Culum I	-	
	TEBO	TEBO ILIR	Kunangan	3,555
			TENGAH ILIR	Lubuk Mandarysah
			Muara Kilis	4,079
	Subtotal			267,507
	<b>TEBO MULTI AGRO</b> Permit: 401/Menhut-II/2006 19,770			
	TEBO	VII KOTO	Aur Cino	3,623
			Dusun Baru	96
			Kuamang	3,160
Sungai Abang			1,366	
Teluk Kayu Putih			7,074	
VII KOTO ILIR		Balai Rajo	4,451	
Subtotal			19,770	
<b>RIMBA HUTANI MAS</b> Permit: 689/Menhut-II/2010 Area: 35,814				
BATANGHARI	PEMAYUNG	Olak Rambahan	1,537	
		Kuap	2,540	
		Kaos	2,914	

		Lubuk Ruso	7,931
	MARO SEBO ILIR	Bukit Sari	1,005
MUARO JAMBI	SEKERNAN	Suko Awin Jaya	1,117
TANJUNGGABUNG BARAT	BETARA	Terjun Gajah	4,593
	TUNGKAL ULU	Kuala Dasal	1,131
	BATANG ASAM	Lubuk Bernai	4,867
		Dusun Kebon	870
		Suban	2,573
	RENAH MENDALUH	Sungai Rotan	146
Rantau Benar		520	
MUARA PAPALIK	Dusun Mudo	1,665	
TANJUNGGABUNG TIMUR	MENDAHARA ULU	Sungai Toman	405
Subtotal			33,814
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>321,091</b>

# Appendix 3. Potential conflicts between APP and villages around concessions in South Sumatra



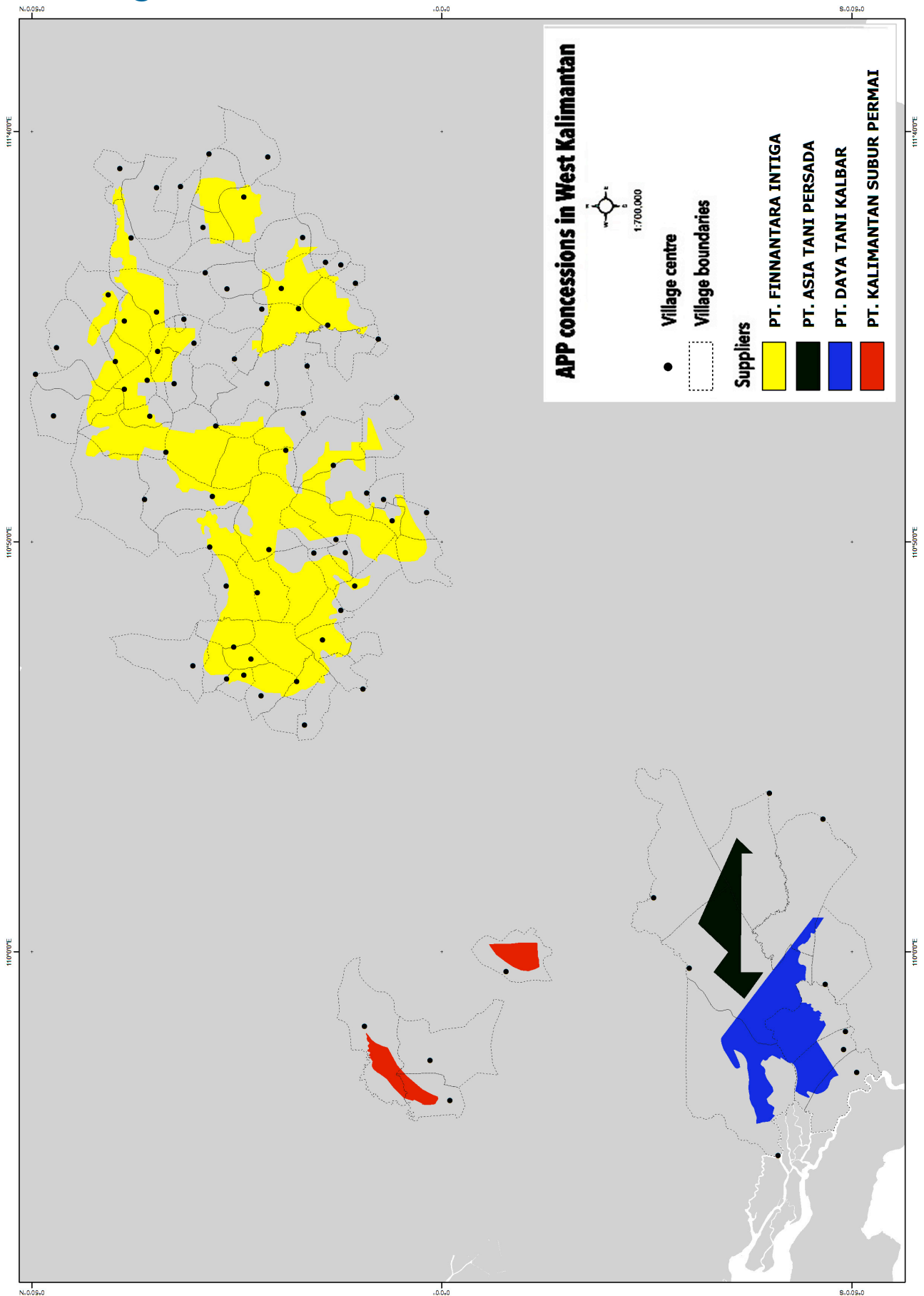
## South Sumatra

DISTRICT	SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AREA (HA)
<b>RIMBA HUTANI MAS</b> Permit: 90/Menhut-II/2007 Area: 67,100			
MUSI BANYUASIN	BAYUNG LENCIR	Bayat Ilir	3,339
		Pulai Gading	130
		Kepayang	5,391
		Muara Medak	8,688
		Muara Merang	31,185
		Mangsang	6,99
		Muara Bahar	3,110
BANYUASIN	BANYUASIN II	Tanah Pilih	2,899
		Sungsang IV	294
Subtotal			<b>66,714</b>
<b>SUMBER HIJAU PERMAI,</b> Permit: 29/Menhut-II/2006, Area: 30,040			
BANYUASIN	BANYUASIN II	Sungsang I	1,298
		Sungsang IV	25,479
MUSI BANYUASIN	BAYUNG LENCIR	Kepayang	1,884
	LALAN	Karang Agung	1,340
		Mandala Sari	39
Subtotal			<b>30,040</b>
<b>BUMI PERSADA PERMAI</b> Permits: 337/Menhut-II/2004, 688/MENHUT-II/2010 Area: 60,433			
MUSI BANYUASIN	BAYUNG LENCIR	Pangkalan Bayat	13
		Pagar Desa	33,316
		Pulai Gading	6,387
		Kali Berau	3,024
		Muara Medak	5,393
		Sindang Marga	-
		Mendis	3,655
		Tampang Baru	1,298
	BATANGHARI LEKO	Pangkalan Bulian	3,245
Subtotal			<b>56,331</b>
<b>BUMI PERSADA PERMAI</b> Permit: 79/Menhut-II/2009 Area: 24,050			
MUSI BANYUASIN	BATANGHARI LEKO	Lubuk Bintialo	19,522

		Sako Suban	1,491	
MUSIRAWAS UTARA	NIBUNG	Tebing Tinggi	2,954	
	RAWAS ILIR	Beringin Makmur II	83	
Subtotal			<b>24,050</b>	
<b>TRIPUPA JAYA</b> Permit: 583/Menhut-II/2009 Area: 21,995				
BANYUASIN	BANYUASIN II	Tanah Pilih	14,867	
		Sungsang IV	6,103	
MUSI BANYUASIN	BAYUNG LENCIR	Kepayang	1,025	
Subtotal			<b>21,995</b>	
<b>SEBANGUN BUMI ANDALAS</b> Permit: 347/Menhut-II/2004 Area: 142,355				
OGAN KOMERING ILIR	TULUNG SELAPAN	Kuala Dua Belas	3,035	
		Simpang Tiga Sakti	134,975	
		Simpang Tiga Jaya	49	
		Simpang Tiga Makmur	748	
	AIR SUGIHAN	Rantau Lurus	3,244	
Sungai Batang		166		
CENGAL	Sungai Ketupak	138		
Subtotal			<b>142,355</b>	
<b>BUMI MEKAR HIJAU</b> Permit: 417/Menhut-II/2004 Area: 250,370				
OGAN KOMERING ILIR	PANGKALAN LAMPAM	Riding	14,402	
		TULUNG SELAPAN	Lebung Gajah	13,527
			Lebung Itam	33
			Rantau Lurus	35
			Simpang Tiga	1,388
			Simpang Tiga Sakti	80,215
	Tulung Seluang	620		
	CENGAL	Sungai Somor	11,835	
		Sungai Jeruju	1,182	
		Kuala Sungai Jeruju	14,310	
		Ulak Kedondong	4,931	
		Sungai Ketupak	18,832	
		Kuala Sungai Pasir	835	
		Pantai Harapan	19,107	
		SUNGAI MENANG	Sungai Pinang Indah	17
			Gading Jaya	339
Sri Gading	6,140			

		Gajah Makmur	1,442
		Gajah Mukti	4,269
		Gajah Mulya	1,377
		Gajah Mati	1,871
		Sungai Ceper	9,823
		Karangsia	11,274
		Sungai Menang	248
		Sungai Sibur	2,515
		Sungai Pasir	3,735
	AIR SUGIHAN	Sungai Batang	15,065
Subtotal			<b>239,369</b>
<b>BUMI ANDALAS PERMAI</b>			
Permit: 339/Menhut-II/2004			
Area: 192,700			
OGAN KOMERING ILIR	AIR SUGIHAN	Sungai Batang	116,760
	TULUNG SELAPAN	Simpang Tiga Makmur	154
		Kuala Dua Belas	7,816
		Simpang Tiga Sakti	58,490
		Simpang Tiga Jaya	7,980
Subtotal			<b>191,200</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>772,054</b>

# Appendix 4. Potential conflicts between APP and villages around concessions in West Kalimantan



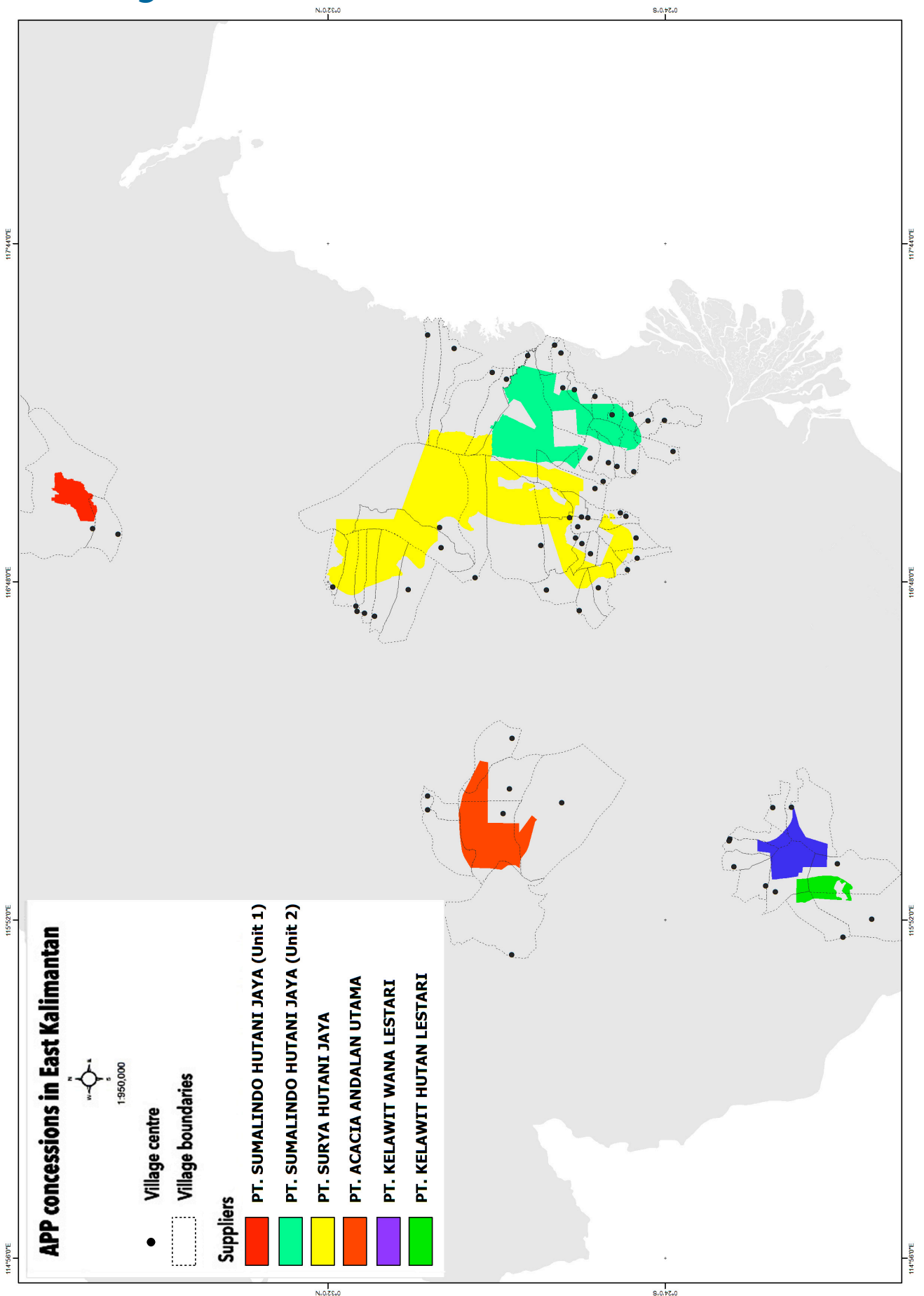
## West Kalimantan

DISTRICT	SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	I AREA (HA)	
<b>FINNANTARA INTIGA</b>				
Permit: 750/Kpts-II/1996				
Area: 299,700				
SANGGAU	BONTI	Bahta	10,693	
		Bonti	1,667	
		Empodis	3,084	
		Tunggul Boyok	5,229	
		Bantai	648	
		Upe	5,123	
		Sami	4,138	
		JANGKANG	Selampung	10,368
	Sape		15,192	
	Semirau		5,763	
	Balai Sebut		6,334	
	Semombat		8,378	
	Terati		10,283	
	Ketori		1,931	
	KAPUAS		Sungai Sengkuang	66
		Kambong	4,674	
		Sungai Mawang	453	
		Mangkiang	5,599	
	MUKOK	Serambai Jaya	3,362	
		Trimulya	671	
		Layak Omang	8,211	
		Kedukul	2,884	
		Sungai Mawang	6,007	
	PARINDU	Engkode	3,186	
		PARINDU	Hibun	203
			Marigin Jaya	11
	Dosan		3,892	
	SEKADAU	BELITANG	Belitang Satu	237
			Setuntung	40
			Nanga Ansar	30
			Belitang Dua	18
		BELITANG HILIR	Kumpang Bis	3,959
			Merbang	4,769
			Sungai Ayak III	2,238
			Semadu	9,800
		BELITANG HULU	Menawai Tekam	3,782
			Kumpang Ilong	469
			Batuk Mulau	1,337
			Terduk Dampak	4,948
			Mengaret	3,165
Sebetung			3,182	
Ijok		2,887		

		Sungai Tapah	13,535	
		Tabuk Hulu	2,871	
		Paket Mulau	2,512	
		Sungai Antu Hulu	3,454	
		Seburuk Satu	11,156	
		SEKADAU HILIR	Sungai Kunyit	3,645
			Seberang Kapuas	2,800
			Landau Kodah	209
			Semabi	2,168
			Timpuk	5,536
SINTANG	BINJAI HULU	Telaga Dua	396	
		Sei. Risap Mensiku Bersatu	122	
		Telaga Satu	271	
	KETUNGAU HILIR	Nanga Sejirak	8,661	
		Sungai Deras	498	
		Setungkup	8,580	
		Air Nyuruk	148	
		Semajau Mekar	232	
		Kenuak	4,618	
Baung Setangap		1,621		
Semuntai		9,269		
Betung Permai		287		
Beluh Mulyo		3,485		
Nangai Merkak		112		
Nanga Ketungau	41			
KETUNGAU HULU	Nanga Bugau	1,420		
	Empura	3,859		
	Sebadak	255		
KETUNGAU TENGAH	Bagelang Jaya	7,521		
	Sumber Sari	3,228		
	Panggi Agung	8,424		
	Argomulyo	4,605		
	Tirta Karya	517		
	Sungai Areh	4,281		
SEPAUK	Ensabang	9,174		
Subtotal			<b>56,060</b>	
<b>ASIA TANI PERSADA</b>				
Permit: 353/Menhut-II/2010				
20,740				
KETAPANG	SIMPANG HULU	Labai Hilir	15,070	
		Kualan Hilir	4,592	
		Sekucing Labai	1,078	
Subtotal			<b>56,060</b>	
<b>DAYA TANI KALBAR</b>				
Permit: 60/Kpts-II/1997				
Area: 56,060				
KUBU RAYA	BATU AMPAR	Muara Tiga	4,028	
		Sumber Agung	7,737	
		Tanjung Beringin	21,727	

KETAPANG	SIMPANG HULU	Labai Hilir	15,123
	SIMPANG DUA	Sekucing Kualan	7,445
Subtotal			<b>56,060</b>
<b>KALIMANTAN SUBUR PERMAI</b>			
Permit: 332/Menhut-II/2007			
Area: 13,270			
KUBU RAYA	SUNGAI AMBAWANG	Teluk Bakung	135
		Panca Roba	2,861
LANDAK	NGABANG	Pak Mayam	4,997
SANGGAU	TOBA	Sansat	5,277
Subtotal			<b>13,270</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>388,492</b>

# Appendix 5. Potential conflicts between APP and villages around concessions in East Kalimantan



## East Kalimantan

DISTRICT	SUB-DISTRICT	VILLAGE	AREA (HA)		
<b>SUMALINDO HUTANI JAYA I</b>					
Permit: 407/Kpts-II/1996					
Area: 10,000					
KUTAI TIMUR	KONGBENG	Makmur Jaya	642		
		Miau Baru	9,358		
Subtotal			<b>10,000</b>		
<b>SUMALINDO HUTANI JAYA II</b>					
Permit: 675/Kpts-II/1997					
Area: 70,300					
KUTAI KARTANEGARA	MARANG KAYU	Makarti	10,268		
		Sebuntal	20		
		Perangat Baru	2,632		
		Perangat Selatan	1,333		
		Semangkok	416		
		Santan Ulu	38,145		
	TENGGARONG SEBERANG	Kerta Buana	2,586		
		Sukamaju	1,378		
		Mulawarman	1,610		
		Buana Jaya	734		
		Bukit Pariaman	4,961		
	SEBULU	MUARA BADAK	Giri Agung	1,083	
			Badak Mekar	1,894	
			Sungai Bawang	123	
			Suka Damai	2,184	
	SAMARINDA	SAMARINDA UTARA	Sempaja Utara	502	
			Sungai Siring	279	
	KUTAI TIMUR	TELUK PANDAN	Danau Redan	152	
Subtotal			<b>70,300</b>		
<b>SURYA HUTANI JAYA</b>					
Permit: 156/Kpts-II/1996					
Area: 183,300					
KUTAI KARTANEGARA	MUARA KAMAN	Menamang Kiri	14,021		
		Puan Cepak	22,342		
		Sido Mukti	8,465		
		Bunga Jadi	685		
		Teratak	2,196		
		Rantau Hempang	3,111		
		Sabintulung	2,264		
		Muara Kaman Ilir	1,199		
		Panca Jaya	1,888		
		Menamang Kanan	37,940		
		Sedulang	13,250		
		Cipari Makmur	7,116		
		MARANG KAYU	SEBULU	Santan Ulu	5,448
				Sebulu Ulu	272
			Sumber Sari	10	

		Giri Agung	6,951
		Manunggal Daya	66
		Beloro	4,487
		Tanjung Harapan	1,233
		Sebulu Modern	1,408
		Mekar Jaya	1,720
KUTAI TIMUR	MUARA BENGKAL	Ngayau	10,696
		Muara Bengkal Ilir	6,076
		Muara Bengkal Ulu	5,470
		Benua Baru	7,570
		Senambah	3,032
		Batu Balai	4,566
	TELUK PANDAN	Teluk Pandan	1,408
		Danau Redan	2,494
		Suka Damai	5,788
		Martadinata	128
Subtotal			<b>183,300</b>
<b>ACACIA ANDALAN UTAMA</b>			
Permit: 87/Menhut-II/2007			
Area: 39,620			
KUTAI KARTANEGARA	KENOHAN	Lamin Telihan	26,142
		Lamin Pulut	3,417
		Teluk Bingkai	3,258
	MUARA WIS KEMBANG JANGGUT	Enggelam	4,188
		Pulau Pinang	1,780
		Perdana	88
KUTAI BARAT	MANOR BULATN	Muara Batuq	747
Subtotal			<b>39,620</b>
<b>KELAWIT WANA LESTARI</b>			
Permit: 169/Menhut-II/2005			
Area: 22,065			
KUTAI BARAT	SILUQ NGURAI	Rikong	11,152
		Kendisiq	1,640
		Muara Ponaq	58
	BONGAN	Muara Siram	5,369
		Resak	129
	JEMPANG	Pentat	1,948
		Lembonah	1,726
		Muara Tae	43
Subtotal			<b>22,065</b>
<b>KELAWIT HUTAN LESTARI</b>			
Permit: 160/KPTS-II/1997			
Area: 9,80			
KUTAI BARAT	SILUQ NGURAI	Kendisiq	4,890
		Ledian Liang Nayuq	1,647
		Penawang	1,253
		Rikong	1,390
Subtotal			<b>9,180</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>334,465</b>