

Conflict Plantations

Chapter 2:

Revealing Asia Pacific Resources International Limited's trail of disputes across Indonesia



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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	4
1. Introduction	5
1.1 Social conflicts in Indonesia	6
1.2 Independent Research	6
1.3 The conflicts revealed	7
1.4 Requirements and promises to resolve the conflicts	12
1.5 What needs to change?	16
2. The Commitment to sustainable management is still questionable	17
2.1 Understanding APRIL' supplier concessions in Indonesia, including 'independent' and subsidiary companies	17
2.2 APRIL's commitment to social sustainability and implementation	20
3. Results	22
3.1 Data collection methodology	22
3.2 Active conflicts related to APRIL, Sateri or sister company' suppliers	22
3.3 Potential conflicts by APRIL Group	29
4. Conclusions and Recommendations	31
4.1 Conclusions	31
4.2 Recommendations	32
Appendix 1: Appendix 1. Maps of istribution of APRIL concessions in the Riau province and potential conflcits areas	33
Appendix 2. Maps of istribution of TPL concessions throughout the North Sumatra province and potential conflcits areas	34
Appendix 3: Appendix 3. Villages with potential conflicts within a sample of APRIL suppliers in the Riau Province	35
Appendix 4: Appendix 4. Villages with potential conflicts within a sample of APRIL suppliers in Riau, North Sumatra and West Sumatra Provinces	37
Appendix 5: Appendix 5. Villages with potential conflicts within a sample of Sateri suppliers in North Sumatra	45

Executive Summary

Social conflicts, such as disputes over land and evictions, are among the common practices of industrial pulpwood plantation companies in Indonesia, an analysis by a consortium of organisations concludes. Community rights to customary land are still largely ignored. Indonesia's second-largest paper and pulp company, Asia Pacific Resources International Limited (APRIL), together with its sister companies, is at centre stage of these conflicts, responsible for a vast array of social problems with the communities surrounding the company's concessions.

To date, no clear and comprehensive data has been compiled about the number, scale and extent of these conflicts with local communities. Providing no further data, and without having carried out any survey or methodical mapping of existing conflicts, APRIL has even claimed that it has "no major social or community disputes."¹

Therefore, a group of Indonesian civil society organisations² have 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 at least 101 active conflicts exist with APRIL and its sister companies suppliers, involving 72 villages or communities in Riau, three in West Kalimantan and 26 in North Sumatra. The actual number of social conflicts may be greater than can be ascertained here: in a sample of 44 APRIL pulpwood plantation concessions (out

of a total of 82) 529 villages were identified as sites of potential conflict, covering an area larger than 1,000,000 hectares. This suggests that many social conflicts may exist that are currently unknown. Villages identified in this research as sites of potential conflict are those located within or adjacent to the concessions of APRIL's pulpwood suppliers, and are at a high risk of being negatively affected by the logging operations.

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

The undersigned Indonesian organisations and members of the Environmental Paper Network across the globe thus urge buyers and investors to avoid business with APRIL and with the Royal Golden Eagle (RGE) conglomerate that includes APRIL, or with any other company controlled by its owner, the Tanoto family, until social conflicts with local communities are resolved in a transparent and participatory way, to all parties' satisfaction.

1. <https://www.aprildialog.com/en/2019/06/18/april-refutes-cano-pys-high-risk-classification-with-independently-verified-sustainable-for-est-management/>

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 Pacific Resources Limited (APRIL) is the second-largest paper company in Indonesia, with a long legacy of deforestation and other negative environmental impacts. Between “2008-09 and 2011”, APRIL’s suppliers cleared at least 140,000 hectares of natural forest. More than a quarter of all forests in Riau Province have been cleared to provide wood for APRIL mills.³

APRIL’s forest conversion also has massively affected indigenous peoples and other local communities. Communities that rely on cultivating rubber, sago and other crops within the forest landscape have borne the impacts of APRIL’s activities over the last decade, including on Riau’s Kampar Peninsula and the coastal islands, causing some residents to resort to such drastic protest measures as sewing their mouths shut.⁴

APRIL’s sister companies, such as Sateri and Toba Pulp Lestari (TPL) and Asia Pacific Rayon (APR), also have had vast impacts on Indonesia’s forests and traditional communities. Sateri is a global producer of rayon, (used by the textile industry and made from regenerated cellulose fibre) with an annual capacity of 1.1 million metric tonnes⁵ It is part of the RGE Group, the conglomerate that owns APRIL. APR is a new RGE company, managing two viscose staple fiber (VSF) production lines at APRIL’s Kerinci mill. TPL is a bleached hardwood kraft pulp and dissolving pulp producer that – unlike APRIL and Sateri – is not part of the RGE Group; it is however controlled by APRIL’s owner, the Tanoto family, making these all sister companies. TPL has supplied dissolving pulp to Sateri and APR,⁶ and pulpwood to APRIL⁷ and is therefore both Sateri and APRIL are responsible for the TPL impacts.⁸

In June 2015, APRIL committed to the “resolution of complaints and conflicts through mutually agreed, open, transparent and consultative processes that respect customary rights.”⁹

The company has developed only a grievance procedure that is clearly insufficient to address company’s social conflicts, having dealt with just 13 grievances since January 2016¹⁰ which fail to capture a reality of 72 active conflicts and 101 potential conflicts. APRIL has failed to map the social conflicts in which it is involved. Such a process is needed; it should be

systematic, open and transparent and must involve affected communities and stakeholders.

Surprisingly, APRIL claims not to have significant social conflicts: “despite complex land ownership and mapping processes in Indonesia, APRIL has no major social or community disputes.”¹¹ Such a declaration puts in question the sincerity of APRIL’s intention to resolve social conflicts.

More recently, another publication (Interim Report on APRIL Group’s Implementation of Sustainable Forest Management Policy 2.0, released by KPMG) report about 880 land disputes involving an area larger than 104,000 ha.¹² There is however no specific information about the cases, nor about eventual progresses on conflict resolution (location, stage of resolution etc). Also, the the document seems to associate land claims to encroachment, leaving little space to company’s duty to compensate for past harm.

APRIL’s sister company, Sateri, also has a Sustainability Policy¹³ as well as a Pulp Sourcing Policy, which commit Sateri to source only from suppliers that respect “Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), to operate on lands where they hold legal, communal or customary rights” and that “resolve

3. <https://www.eyesontheforest.or.id/uploads/default/report/Eyes-on-the-Forest-Investigative-Report-APRIL-Riau-Sumatras-biggest-forest-pulper-2019-to-2012.pdf>

4. <http://blog.transparency.org/2011/11/28/a-silent-protest-in-pulau-padang/>

5. <https://www.sateri.com/corporate/who-we-are/>

6. Asia Pacific Rayon, Asia Pacific Rayon, Full Traceability of our Viscose, <https://app.followourfibre.com/token?id=01DR7QM9J9T526BMNGT-VY45MSX>

7. KPMG, an auditor, in a recent report for APRIL’s SAC, reports that TPL is among the “Open Market Suppliers” of APRIL in 2017. See: KPMG, Interim Report on APRIL Group’s Implementation of Sustainable Forest Management Policy 2.0, 2018, <https://www.aprildialog.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/APRIL-SFMP-2-0-Report-2018.pdf>

8. https://www.ran.org/the-understory/toba_pulp_lestari_in_depth_on_one_of_the_worst_actors_in_pulp_and_paper/

9. <http://www.aprilasia.com/en/sustainability/sustainability-policy>

10. <http://sustainability.aprilasia.com/en/respect-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples-and-communities/grievance-tracking/>

11. <https://www.aprildialog.com/en/2019/06/18/april-refutes-cano-pys-high-risk-classification-with-independently-verified-sustainable-forest-management/>

12. <https://www.aprildialog.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/APRIL-SFMP-2-0-Report-2018.pdf>

13. <https://www.sateri.com/sustainability/sustainability-policy/>

complaints and conflicts, and remediate prior human rights violations through a mutually agreeable dispute resolution process.¹⁴ Social conflict resolution at TPL concessions is in no better state and such policies seem to remain on paper only.¹⁵ Sateri used to source from TPL and, more recently, APRIL; this study therefore includes both companies in its scope.

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.¹⁶ However, despite this landmark decision, in only a few cases have farmers' claims been recognised;¹⁷ 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 the necessary information was not forthcoming from corporate sources, a number of Indonesian non-governmental organisations (NGOs) decided to carry out their own mapping of social conflicts caused by APRIL's operations, including the subsidiary suppliers it controls, as well as its 'independent' wood suppliers (what the company calls "Open Market 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

14. <https://www.sateri.com/sustainability/pulp-sourcing-policy/>

15. https://www.ran.org/the-understory/tpl_keep_promises/

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

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



conflicts and their possible stages of resolution. Nonetheless, the research provides an overview of the scale and types of conflicts that APRIL causes, and points towards the steps that APRIL must take to fulfil its commitment to respect community rights and resolve disputes.

While the research focuses on conflicts between local communities and suppliers of APRIL and Sateri, 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 APRIL, Asia Pulp & Paper (APP); these results are available in a separate publication,¹⁸ in chapter I of this Conflict Plantation series. Together, APP and APRIL control approximately 80 per cent of Indonesian pulp production capacity.¹⁹

1.3 The conflicts revealed

The research carried out in this study revealed that at least 101 communities are or have been in active conflict with RGE companies or suppliers: 72 villages or communities are in active conflict with APRIL affiliates or suppliers in Riau, three conflicts are with APRIL suppliers in West Kalimantan and 26 conflicts are with TPL in North Sumatra. The conflicts were identified on the basis of reports of

public complaints, information from communities assisted by local NGOs and from clippings of newsprint or online articles from 1996 to 2017. The data has 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*),²⁰ 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).

18. <https://environmentalpaper.org/app-social-conflicts-mapping/>

19. 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/>

20. *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 requires the industrial plantation companies to allocate *Tanaman Kehidupan* for minimum 20% of their working area.

Table 1. Active conflicts in APRIL / RGE and supplier concessions in the Riau, North Sumatra and West Kalimantan provinces

Province	Involved Area (Ha) Indicative partial data*		Number of Villages		
	Controlled**	'Independent'***	Controlled	'Independent'	Total
Riau	15,600	31,774	22	50	72
North Sumatra	39,734	-	26	-	26
West Kalimantan	n/a	n/a	-	3	3

Source: processed data and satellite analysis

* Information about the area involved in conflicts is incomplete, and therefore indicative: surface area is available for only 41 out of the total of 72 conflicts identified in Riau. The area involved in social conflicts in North Sumatra is also incomplete, as data are still unknown in three cases. These numbers can be taken as indicative, covering only a portion of the social conflicts that were analysed; the actual extent of the land involved in social conflicts may be much larger.

** Directly controlled by APRIL/RGE or TPL.

*** "Supply Partners" and "Open Market Suppliers." - some of which controlled by APRIL/RGE or by the Tanoto family.

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. This also includes evictions: when a company evicts farmers from their homes or from their gardens to make room for a pulp plantation estate.

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).

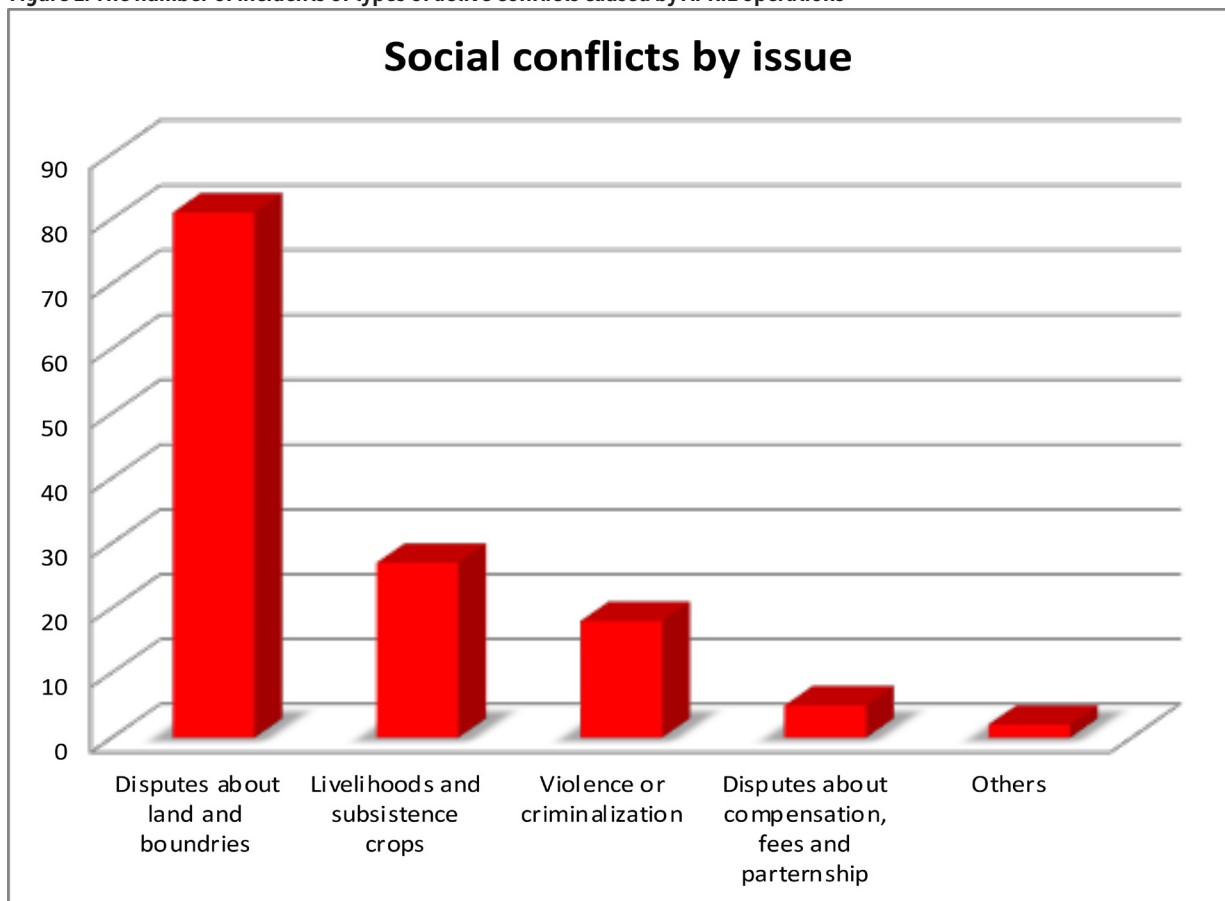
Violence or criminalisation: Direct violence, intimidation, threats or criminalisation of protest by residents of the village have occurred.

Usually these cases are associated with different types of conflict at the same time, and other conflicts which previously existed but have not been resolved.

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.

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 APRIL operations



The research results likely underestimate the actual situation: unreported conflicts very probably exist. Further satellite analysis of a sample of 44 APRIL supplier concessions in Riau Province, North Sumatra, and West Sumatra revealed that they overlap with 529 villages, covering an area larger than one hectares (1,041,619). Of the 529 total, 101 villages are or have been in open social conflict. The remaining 428 villages, however, have very likely also been negatively impacted by the operations of the pulpwood plantation companies and might be suffering from undocumented conflicts. These villages have been identified in this study as sites of *potential conflict*.

Conflicts in this study have intentionally been recorded by village, hamlet or community, rather than by individual affected parties. In a rural area, the arrival of a new powerful actor, such as a new pulpwood plantation concession, destabilises 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. Social conflicts should therefore be resolved through an agreed resolution process that involves the whole community.

Since APRIL failed to map social conflicts, it is not known whether the company contacted all of 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 damage suffered by affected villages was ignored because no open conflict with the company existed.

Table 2. Potential conflicts in a sample* of 44 APRIL/Sateri supplier concessions in Riau Province, North Sumatra, and West Sumatra

Involved Area (Ha)		Number of Villages		
Controlled	'Independent'	Controlled	'Independent'	Total
333,079	708,540	109	420	529

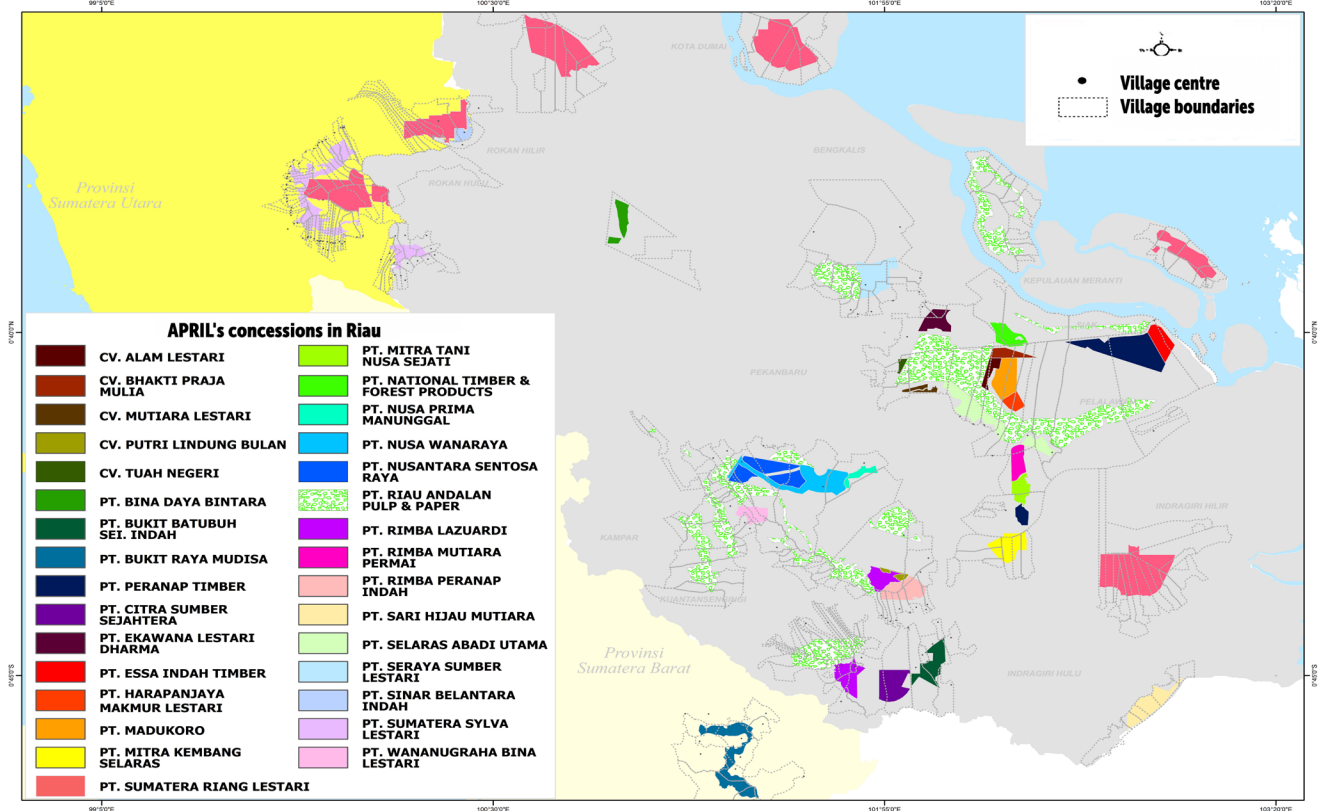
Source: processed data

* This is only a sample of potential conflicts in the province of Riau. Detailed maps of concessions' land are available only for some of APRIL's suppliers – and they are not available for TPL's concessions. This study analyses, **as a sample only**, those concessions where data are available on APRIL's web site. Although the results can be only indicative, they unequivocally show that, beyond all the known conflicts (active conflicts), more villages are affected by the pulpwood plantations operations; likely more social conflicts exist that are still not known.



529 Potential Conflicts

Figure 2. Distribution of APRIL concessions throughout the Riau province and adjacent villages



Disclaimer: This is only a sample of potential conflicts in APRIL /RGE supplier concessions, as for many of them detailed maps are not available.

1
million
ha

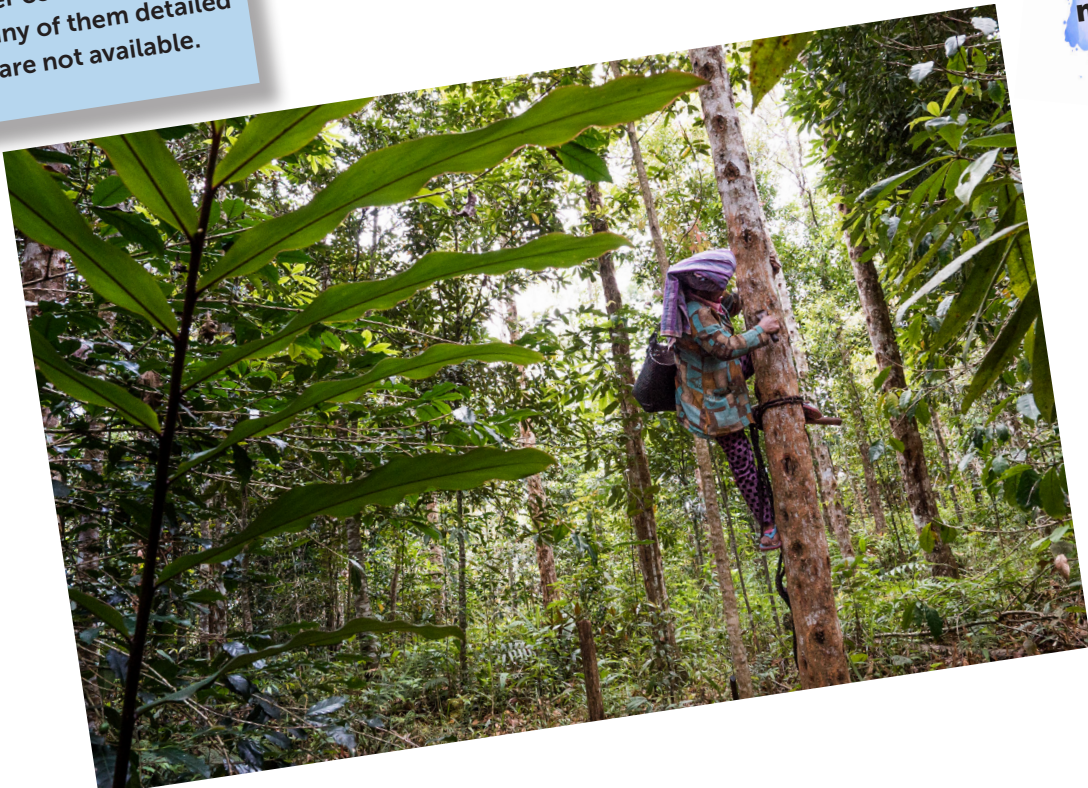
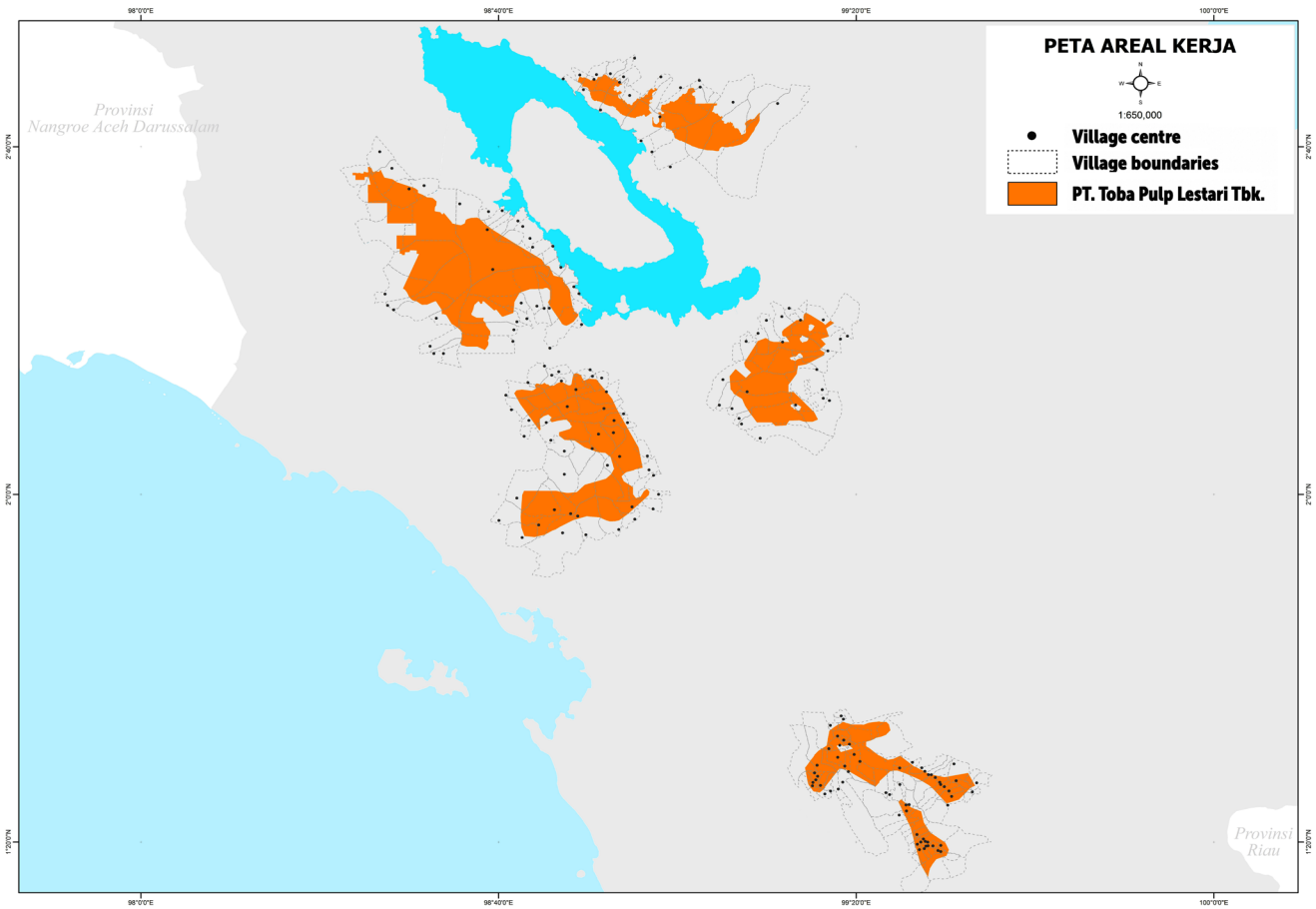


Figure 3. Distribution of TPL concessions throughout the North Sumatra province and adjacent villages



Box 2. APRIL's relationship with wood suppliers

APRIL's paper and pulp mills receive pulpwood from a number of fibre suppliers, mostly from wood plantation (e.g., acacia or eucalyptus) companies. APRIL describes some of these plantation companies – for instance Riau Andalan Pulp & Paper (RAPP) – as controlled subsidiaries (under the RGE umbrella)²¹ while others are labelled 'open-market suppliers' (or independent).

Things are not that simple, however; in many cases the corporate structure of APRIL's suppliers is complex and lacks transparency. While the conglomerate RGE Group controls some companies, others fall outside the scope of RGE Group but nonetheless appear to be owned and controlled by Sukanto Tanoto or other members of his family.

This is the case for PT Toba Pulp Lestari (TPL), a company holding concessions in the North Sumatra Province. TPL's majority shareholder (92 per cent) is Pinnacle Company Pte Ltd, incorporated in the Seychelles.²² Ownership information for companies incorporated in the Seychelles is opaque, and TPL's recent annual reports do not mention the beneficial owners of Pinnacle. However, disclosures for a related company listing on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange in 2010 identify Sukanto Tanoto as the "ultimate controlling shareholder" of both Pinnacle and Toba Pulp Lestari.²³

PT Sumatera Riang Lestari - a company holding concession licenses in Riau where a number of active conflicts have been identified - APRIL identifies PT Sumatera Riang Lestari as "a supply partner", in 2015, Tony Wenas, then the head of APRIL and RAPP, told the BBC that the concession company was not a subsidiary of RAPP.²⁴ In fact, Sumatera Riang Lestari appears to have significant links with RGE, as indicated in a recent NGO report.²⁵

The majority ownership of PT Sumatera Riang Lestari is held by a holding company named PT Bintang Utama Lestari. The company is registered at the same address as RGE (APRIL's parent company) headquarters in downtown Jakarta, according to corporate profile documents from the Government of Indonesia's Ministry of Law and Human Rights.²⁶ PT Bintang Utama Lestari is also the controlling shareholder of a company incorporated at the same address as PT Asian Agri, RGE's palm oil company located in Medan, Sumatra.²⁷ The direct controlling shareholder of PT Sumatera Riang Lestari is also the controlling share-

holder of at least two other companies incorporated at the same address as RGE headquarters.²⁸ The minority shareholder of PT Sumatera Riang Lestari is listed as Polar Yanto Tanoto (RGE Chairman Sukanto Tanoto's brother), who died in a plane crash in 1997.²⁹ The address of the sole Commissioner of PT Sumatera Riang Lestari is listed as "Komplek PT RAPP", apparently referring to PT Riau Andalan Pulp & Paper's complex in Riau, Sumatra.³⁰

Sumatera Riang Lestari has been a longtime supplier for APRIL's mill in Riau, delivering more than a million tons of wood in 2018 – more than 10 per cent of the mill's total fibre requirement. Despite the importance of this supplier to APRIL's wood supply and indications on corporate filings of control, APRIL appears reluctant to take full responsibility for this supplier's actions.³¹

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

21. APRIL dashboard <http://sustainability.aprilasia.com/>

22. Toba Pulp Lestari Annual Report, 2018.

23. Prospectus for Sateri Holdings Ltd., 2010.

24. https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/berita_indonesia/2015/09/150915_indonesia_asap_tanoto

25. Koalisi Anti Mafia Hutan et al. 2019. Perpetual haze: Pulp production, peatlands, and the future of fire risk in Indonesia. November. Jakarta, Indonesia, <https://environmentalpaper.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Perpetual-Haze.pdf>

26. Corporate profiles for PT Sumatera Riang Lestari, PT Agam Sampurna, and PT Bintang Utama Lestari. Ditjen AHU, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Government of Indonesia.

27. Corporate profile for PT Super Mitra Nusantara Abadi. Ditjen AHU, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Government of Indonesia.

28. Corporate profiles for PT Lestari Unggul Makmur and PT Panca Sarana Selaras. Ditjen AHU, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Government of Indonesia.

29. Corporate profile for PT Sumatera Riang Lestari. Ditjen AHU, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Government of Indonesia.

30. Corporate profile for PT Sumatera Riang Lestari. Ditjen AHU, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Government of Indonesia.

31. Koalisi Anti Mafia Hutan et al. 2019. Perpetual haze: Pulp production, peatlands, and the future of fire risk in Indonesia. November. Jakarta, Indonesia, <https://environmentalpaper.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Perpetual-Haze.pdf>

Figure 4. Concessions of 'APRIL and Supply Partners,' as declared by APRIL

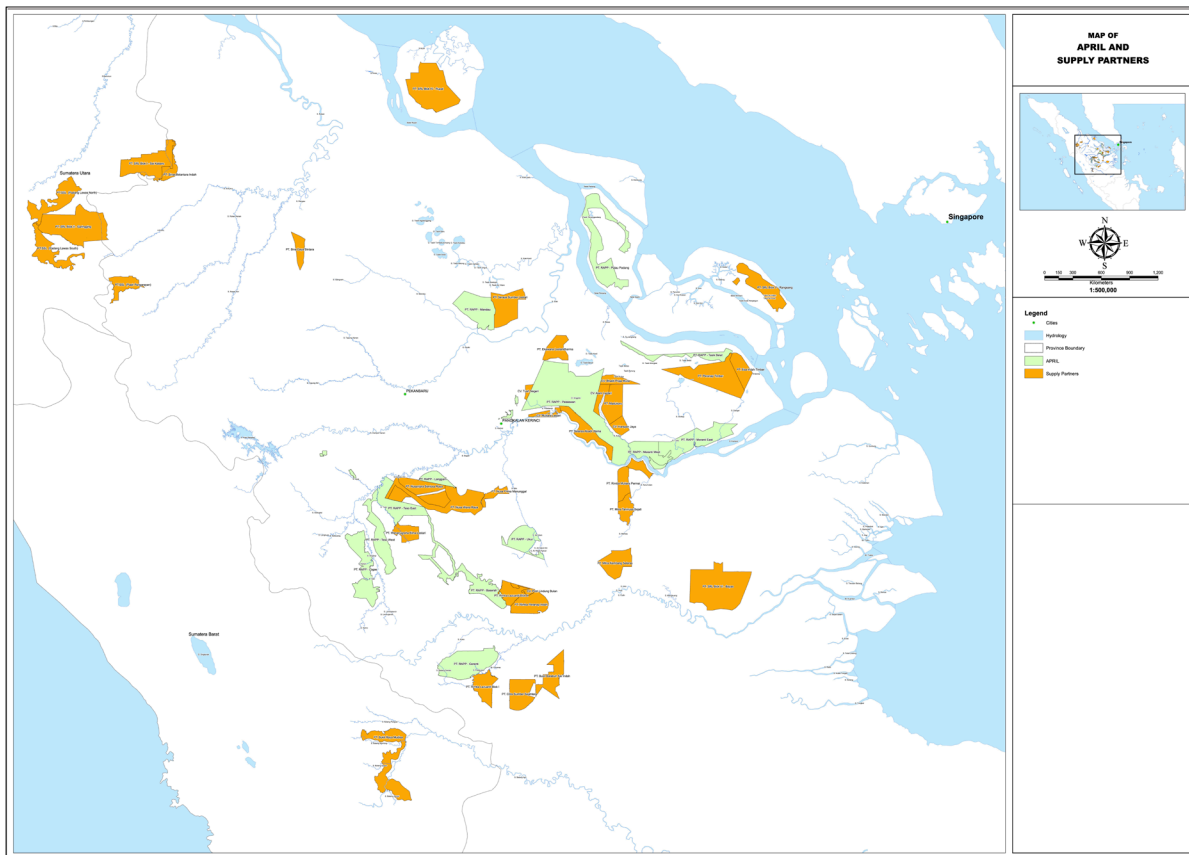
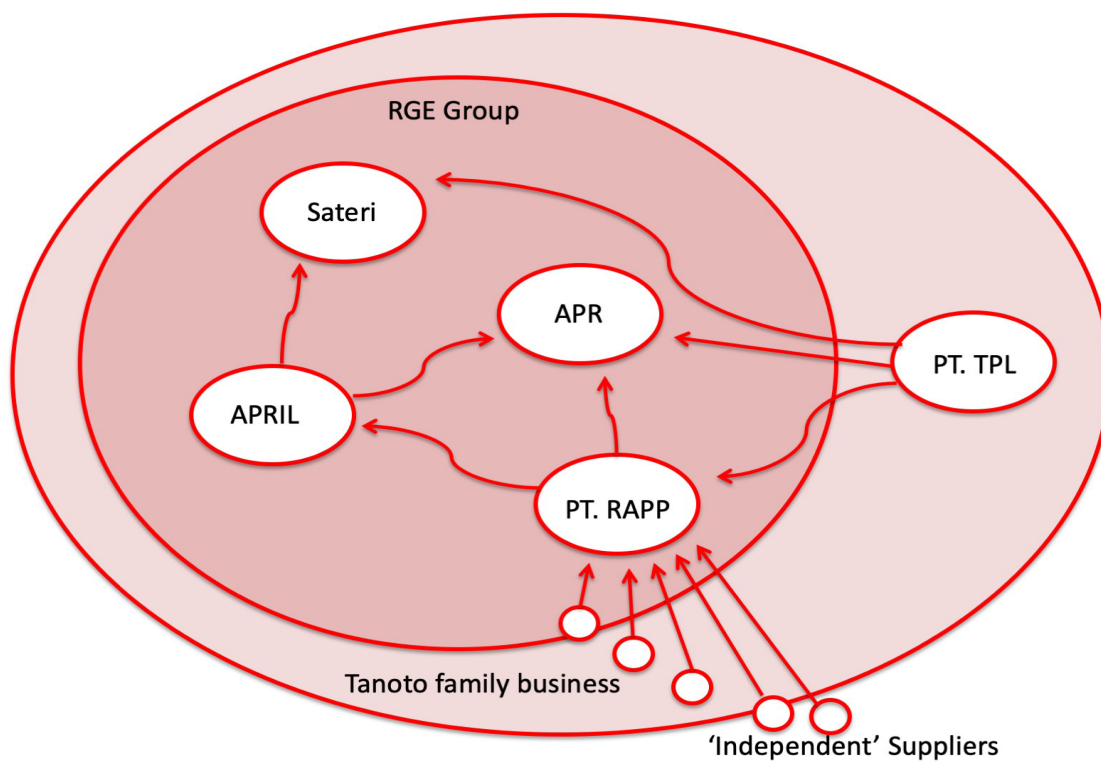


Figure 5. Supply chain and control at APRIL / RGE group of companies



The Environmental Paper Network maintains a searchable database of APRIL / RGE-controlled companies, See: <http://ind-forestproducts.environmentalpaper.org/>

1.4 Requirements and promises to resolve the conflicts

The Indonesian regulations for pulpwood plantations require each managed land concession to provide at least 20 per cent of the concession area to support local livelihoods inside their concessions (Tanaman Kehidupan). 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, APRIL has continued expanding its production, by consequence increasing its need for land, wood and plantations (see Box 3). Hence, it has also 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 towards remedying earlier land-grabbing.

In addition to the legal requirements, APRIL 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 APRIL. This pushed the company to announce a Sustainable

Forest Management Policy, version 2.0 (SFMP 2.0).³² Alongside environmental commitments, the policy commits APRIL to resolve social conflicts "through mutually agreed, open, transparent and consultative processes that respect customary rights" as well as to respect the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of local communities. This means that communities have the right to accept – or reject – APRIL's development plans when the company proposes to expand its operations in a way that affects them.³³

APRIL's implementation of these commitments has been far from satisfactory, however. Just focusing only on the social commitments, we note that many land conflicts remain and there has been little change for communities embroiled in land disputes with the company. APRIL continues to fail to involve affected communities and other key stakeholders in systematic identification, analysis and resolution of these conflicts; it even claims to have "no major social or community disputes."³³

More recently, another publication (Interim Report on APRIL Group's Implementation of Sustainable Forest Management Policy 2.0, released by KPMG) report about 880 land disputes involving an area larger than 104,000 ha.³⁴ There is however no specific information about the cases, nor about eventual progress on conflict resolution (location, stage of resolution etc). Also, the the document seems to associate land claims to encroachment, leaving little space to company's duty to compensate for past harm.

Notably, APRIL operations are not limited to Indonesia, even if the most significantly affected provinces of that country have been this study's focus.

32. <http://www.aprilasia.com/en/sustainability/sustainability-policy>

33. <https://www.aprildialog.com/en/2019/06/18/april-refutes-canopy-high-risk-classification-with-independently-verified-sustainable-forest-management/>

34. <https://www.aprildialog.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/APRIL-SFMP-2-0-Report-2018.pdf>



Box 3. Global expansion

While it maintains significant capacity to produce pulp and paper, RGE is expanding its capacity to produce dissolving pulp, used to make viscose staple fiber (VSF). A substitute for cotton, VSF has become a significant growth market in the textile industry, and RGE has recently become the world's largest producer of it.

In Indonesia, RGE/APRIL recently converted two of its bleached hardwood kraft pulp lines to be capable of producing dissolving pulp³⁵ in order to supply its new VSF mill in Indonesia (Asia Pacific Rayon) and its VSF operations in China (Sateri). RGE has made similar conversions to dissolving pulp capability for its two pulp lines at the Asia Symbol pulp mill in Rizhao, China.

RGE's customers for VSF apparently include leading global clothing retailers such as H&M and Zara, according to a 2017 Changing Markets report. It is likely that many other global fashion brands, "big box" retailers, and large online retailers buy VSF from Sateri and/or Asia Pacific Rayon. As a result, customers of Sateri and Asia Pacific Rayon's VSF, along with APRIL's pulp

and paper, are associating their products and brands with social conflict, high-carbon emissions from pulpwood plantations on drained peatlands, and a legacy of deforestation.

RGE is also expanding its global pulp and paper operations. In September 2018, it completed the takeover of the Brazilian pulp producer Lwarcel Celulose (250,000 tonnes per year),³⁶ The company plans to expand its current total production capacity of further 750,000 tonnes per year,³⁷ by developing a new pulp mill in Mato Grosso do Sul (Brazil) that could lead to indirect deforestation in the region.

In Brazil, APRIL already controls Bahia Speciality Cellulose (Bracell), producing 750,000 tonnes per year of pulp and dissolving pulp.³⁸

35. <https://industri.kontan.co.id/news/sateri-viscose-punya-pabrik-baru-di-riau>

36. <https://www.euwid-paper.com/news/singlenews/Artikel/rge-completes-lwarcel-takeover.html>

37. <https://www.valor.com.br/international/news/5795721/now-control-lwarcel-rge-prospects-deals-expand-capacity>

38. <https://www.bracell.com/institucional/sobre-nos/>



1.5 What needs to change?

APRIL must fully implement its commitment to 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.

APRIL must carry out extensive mapping of social conflicts involving the affected communities and their advisors. The results must be published in a transparent and accountable manner, and the document must report about the efforts to resolve the conflicts, their stages and the mechanisms for resolution that have been agreed with communities.

APRIL and sister company suppliers should also inform all communities potentially affected by their operations about their policy commitments, and

they must be willing to negotiate in good faith to address any harm they have caused, regardless of whether active conflicts have been already identified.

The Environmental Paper Network strongly recommends buyers and investors to avoid any business with APRIL and its brands – including Sateri APR, Asia Symbol and any other companies linked to the RGE conglomerate, and sister companies controlled by APRIL's owner, the Tanoto 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 a question

2.1 Understanding APRIL and its supplier concessions in Indonesia

APRIL is the second-largest paper producer in Indonesia, and part of the Royal Golden Eagle (RGE Group), formerly known as Raja Garuda Mas (RGM Group). RGE Group is a large conglomerate managing natural resources, with operations in Indonesia, China, Brazil, Spain and Canada. RGE's business diversification consists of:

1. Pulp & Paper: APRIL (Indonesia) and Asia Symbol (China), Lwarcel (Brazil)
2. Palm oil: Asian Agri and Apical (Indonesia)
3. Dissolving pulp: Bracell (Brazil)
4. Viscose: Sateri (China), Asia Pacific Rayon (Indonesia)
5. Energy: Pacific Oil & Gas (Indonesia and China), Woodfibre LNG, Canada

This report will analyse the activities of pulpwood plantation concessions in Indonesia related to the pulp and paper and rayon industries (APRIL, and Sateri and APR, which source from APRIL).

In Indonesia, APRIL operates a pulp and paper mill, Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper (RAPP), with a production capacity of 2.8 million tonnes per year and 1.15 million tonnes of paper.³⁹ Established in 1991, RAPP started its operations in 1995. Its plant is located in Pangkalan Kerinci, Pelalawan, Riau Province.

Another company active in Indonesia and controlled by the Tanoto family, who own APRIL, is Toba Pulp Lestari (TPL), controlling a pulp and dis-

solving pulp mill in North Sumatra. Previously called Inti Indo Rayon, TPL is an occasional pulp supplier of APRIL⁴⁰ and in the past it has been the historic supplier of Sateri in Indonesia, a global viscose producer that is also controlled by the RGE Group. TPL was founded in April 1989 and it has a viscose fibre production capacity of 165,000 tonnes/year. Sateri claims now to have discontinued its supply from TPL, but the social conflicts related to that company started when TPL was still supplying Sateri. Furthermore, they are sister companies in the Tanoto family business.

TPL also supplied woodfibre to APRIL's Kerinci mill.⁴¹

This study analyses social conflicts between local communities and APRIL and Sateri subsidiaries and suppliers in Indonesia, focusing on Riau, North Sumatra and West Kalimantan provinces.

While TPL relies on its own concessions in North Sumatra, a total of 69 concession companies⁴² supply timber to the APRIL group; among them figure 12 subsidiaries (PT RAPP), 42 supplier compa-

39. <https://www.aprilasia.com/en/about-us/our-operations>

40. See footnote 7.

41. See footnote 6.

42. APRIL sustainability dashboard, <http://sustainability.aprilasia.com/en/>



Table 3. APRIL suppliers and their distribution by province

No	Company Name	Area (ha)	Province
	Controlled suppliers		
1	RAPP - Teso Barat	37,205	Riau
2	RAPP - Teso Timur		Riau
3	RAPP - Ukui Pelalawan	16,312	Riau
4	RAPP - Teluk Meranti Timur		Riau
4	RAPP - Teluk Meranti Barat	43,400	Riau
5	RAPP - Tasik Belat Pelalawan	12,540	Riau
6	RAPP - Pulau padang, meranti	34,085	Riau
7	RAPP - Pelalawan, Pelalawan	85,855	Riau
8	RAPP - Mandau	23,444	Riau
9	RAPP - Logas - Kampar dan Kuantan	24,090	Riau
10	RAPP - Langgam - Pelalawan Kampar	6,710	Riau
11	RAPP - Cerenti, Kuantan	30,040	Riau
12	RAPP - Baserah - Kuantan, Sengigi	24,855	Riau
	Subtotal supply partners	338,536	
	Supply partners		
13	CV Alam Lestari	3,300	Riau
14	CV.Bhakti Praja Mulia	5,800	Riau
15	SRL Rangsang	18,890	Riau
16	SRL - Rupal Blok IV	38,210	Riau
17	SRL - Bayas Blok VI	48,635	Riau
18	CV Mutiara Lestari	4,000	Riau
19	CV Tuah Negeri	1,480	Riau
20	CV. Putri Lindung Bulan	2,500	Riau
21	PT. Bina Daya Bintara	7,550	Riau
22	PT. Bukit Betabuh Sei Indah	13,420	Riau
23	PT. Citra Sumber Sejahtera	15,360	Riau
24	PT. Ekawana Lestari Dharma	9,300	Riau
25	PT. Harapan Jaya Lestari Makmur	4,800	Riau
26	PT. Mitra Tani Nusa Sejati	7,480	Riau
27	PT. Mitra Kembang Selaras	14,800	Riau
28	PT. Madukoro	15,000	Riau
29	PT. Nusa Prima Manunggal	4,412	Riau
30	PT. Nusantara Sentosa Raya	23,030	Riau
31	PT. Nusa Wanaraya	26,880	Riau
32	PT. Rimba Lazuardi	23,340	Riau
33	PT. Peranap Timber	33,360	Riau
34	PT. Rimba Mutiara Permai	8,030	Riau
35	PT. Rimba Peranap Indah	14,434	Riau
36	PT. Selaras Abadi Utama	13,600	Riau
37	PT. Seraya Sumber Lestari	19,450	Riau
38	PT. Sumatera Sylva Lestari	42,530	Riau
39	PT. Wananugaraha Bina Lestari	7,465	Riau
40	PT Essa Indah Timber	9,625	Riau
	Subtotal Riau	427,056	

41	PT Sinar Belantara Indah	5,197	North Sumatra
42	PT SRL Blok I Sei Kabaro	25,320	North Sumatra
43	PT SRL Blok II Garingging	41,910	North Sumatra
	Subtotal North Sumatra	72,427	
44	PT Bukit Raya Medusa	28,617	West Sumatra
	Subtotal South Sumatra	28,617	
	Total Supply partners	528,100	
	Open Market Suppliers		
45	PT Korintiga Hutani	94,384	Central Kalimantan
46	PT Fajar Surya Swadaya	61,470	East Kalimantan
47	PT. Itci Hutani Manunggal (IHM)	162,513	East Kalimantan
48	PT. Wanakasita Nusantara	8,784	Jambi
49	KTS Logs Marketing Sdn. Bhd (Sarawak)	447,084	Malaysia
50	PT. Adidndo Hutani Lestari (AHL)	191,633	North Kalimantan
51	PT. Wahana Lestari Makmur Sukses	14,099	South Sumatra
52	PT. Wana Subur Lestari	40,040	West Kalimantan
53	PT. Mayangkara Tanaman Industri	74,870	West Kalimantan
54	PT. Bina Silva Nusa	9,270	West Kalimantan
	Subtotal Open Market Suppliers	1,104,147	
	Total Area	1,980,408	

Source: APRIL's Sustainability Dashboard

nies and 15 Community Forest farmer groups.

Most of APRIL supplier' concessions are in the province of Riau, Sumatra, others are in North Sumatra and West Sumatra. Other 'independent' (open-market suppliers) are in other provinces: 1 in Central Kalimantan, 2 in East Kalimantan, 1 in Jambi, 1 in North Kalimantan, 1 in North Sumatra, 3 in West Kalimantan, and 1 company in Malaysia (see above table).

In addition to the data described above, this report also identified several companies not mentioned on the list made public by APRIL. Although APRIL does not recognise the companies in Table 4, below, as suppliers, they were identified as linked to APRIL by Eyes on the Forest field investigations.⁴³ It is possible that these companies are no longer APRIL suppliers, but they were when the conflicts began, and APRIL must take responsibility for these conflicts.⁴⁴

This study focuses on the provinces where most of APRIL and Sateri suppliers are concentrated: Riau Province, West Kalimantan and North Sumatra. Five suppliers in other provinces (Jambi; South Sumatra; East, Central and North Kalimantan) and one in Sarawak (the Malaysian part of Borneo) have not been included in this research.

APRIL also sources wood-fibre from 15 "Community

Fibre Plantations" that are not included in the scope of this research, as in theory, these are cooperatives formed by local communities that may plant trees and sell wood fibre to the mills. Planting pulpwood trees is often not rewarding for local communities, however; in some cases these plantations merely conceal schemes where, under a nominally independent and community-led cooperative, actual operations are managed by the company, using its personnel and machinery as well as management power. As a result, the cooperatives' activities are more like renting land to the company that should be used for local livelihoods. In addition, usually, the price the community receives for the wood is very low. Since Community Fibre Plantations are a new development and it is as yet too early to analyse eventual risks, impacts and conflicts, they have not been included here.

43. Eyes on the Forest is a coalition of local NGOs that have investigated and reported violations of law on HTI and oil palm companies.

44. Note: According to civil society experts, five further pulpwood producers used to provide fibre to APRIL: Rimba Timur Sentosa, Rimba Wawasan Permai, Sumatera Riang Lestari, Sumatera Silva Lestari in North Sumatra and Andalas Lestari Permai in West Sumatra. Since we do not have indisputable information about their link with APRIL, they have not been included in this study.

Table 4. Companies with past relationships with APRIL group

No	Company name	Area (ha)	Comments / sources	Province
1	Kud. Bina Jaya Langgam	1,908.05	Eyes on the Forest Investigative report ⁴⁵	Riau
2	Bukit Raya Pelalawan	3,896.02	Eyes on the Forest Investigative report ⁴⁶	
3	Lestari Unggul Makmur	11,245.13	Permission for this concession was revoked by the Forestry Ministry in 2017 due to rejection by surrounding communities	
4	Merbau Pelalawan Lestari	6,472.33	Eyes on the Forest Investigative report ⁴⁷	
5	National Timber and Forest	9,239.35	Eyes on the Forest Investigative report ⁴⁸	
6	Perkasa Baru	13,139.13	Eyes on the Forest Investigative report ⁴⁹	
7	Rimba Rokan Lestari	11,345.17	Eyes on the Forest Investigative report ⁵⁰	
8	Sari Hijau Mutiara	18,391.61	Eyes on the Forest Investigative report ⁵¹	
9	Triomas Fdi	9,686.81	Eyes on the Forest Investigative report ⁵²	
10	Uni Seraya	32,812.00	Eyes on the Forest Investigative report ⁵³	
11	CV Bina Riau Insani	3,717.00	Eyes on the Forest Investigative report ⁵⁴	
12	Sumber Maswana Lestari	9,239.00	Eyes on the Forest Investigative report ⁵⁵	
13	Siak Raya Timber	22,999.00	Permit revoked by the Forestry Ministry in 2014	
Total Area		175,956		

Source: NGOs coalition, based on Eyes on the Forest data

2.2. APRIL Commitment to Sustainable Forest Management and its Implementation

On 28 January 2014, about one year after its largest Indonesian competitor committed to a new Forest Conservation Policy, APRIL launched its own Sustainable Forest Management Policy (SFMP). This policy was improved on 3 June 2015: Sustainable Forest Management Policy, version 2.0 (SFMP 2.0).⁵⁶ APRIL therein committed to “respect of the tenure rights of indigenous peoples and rural communities,” respect the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to implement “the rights of indigenous peoples and communities to give or withhold their Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to operate on lands where they hold legal, communal or customary rights prior to commencing any new operations.” APRIL also pledged to resolve “complaints and conflicts through mutually agreed, open, transparent and consultative processes that respect customary rights.”

APRIL established a Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC) to monitor implementation of this commitment. This body, notably, is composed of individuals chosen by the company. The only two NGOs represented on it, WWF and Greenpeace, departed the Committee in December 2015, after APRIL deceived them about the illegal building of a peatland drainage canal.⁵⁷

As is the case in other areas of APRIL's new policy, the resolution of social conflicts has not progressed substantially. Although APRIL established a standard

operating procedure (SOP) for handling grievances and resolving conflicts, APRIL has failed to identify and map comprehensively the social conflicts and adverse impacts on local communities caused by its operational activities. In fact, the grievance procedure is a mechanism that activates when the company receives a specific complaint from a party; it does not represent a proactive effort by APRIL to identify, map and resolve all existing social conflicts. APRIL's

45. <https://www.eyesontheforest.or.id/uploads/default/report/Eyes-on-the-Forest-Laporan-Cek-Lapangan-KUD-Bina-Jaya-Langgam-Karhutla-Desember-2015.pdf>

46. [https://www.eyesontheforest.or.id/uploads/default/report/Konsesi_HTI_di_kawasan_hutan_melalui_SK_673_tahun_2014_\(EoF_Apr2018\).pdf](https://www.eyesontheforest.or.id/uploads/default/report/Konsesi_HTI_di_kawasan_hutan_melalui_SK_673_tahun_2014_(EoF_Apr2018).pdf)

47. <http://jikalahari.or.id/kabar/berita/pt-rapp-dan-april-grup-merugikan-keuangan-negara-dan-kerugian-ekologis-senilai-rp-71224-triliun/>

48. http://eyesontheforest.or.id/uploads/default/report/1_Maret_2007.pdf

49. <https://www.eyesontheforest.or.id/news/poor-air-quality-in-cities-due-to-haze>

50. [https://www.eyesontheforest.or.id/uploads/default/report/Konsesi_HTI_di_kawasan_hutan_melalui_SK_673_tahun_2014_\(EoF_Apr2018\).pdf](https://www.eyesontheforest.or.id/uploads/default/report/Konsesi_HTI_di_kawasan_hutan_melalui_SK_673_tahun_2014_(EoF_Apr2018).pdf)

51. https://www.eyesontheforest.or.id/uploads/default/report/KAMH_Laporan_Catatan_Kritis_LSM_terhadap_SVLK_Maret_2014.pdf

52. Eyes on the Forest Investigative report 8 April 2014 in <https://www.eyesontheforest.or.id/reports>

53. Eyes on the Forest Investigative report 4 May 2012 <https://www.eyesonthe-forest.or.id/reports/investigative-report-english-version-march-2008>

54. <https://www.eyesontheforest.or.id/reports>

55. See footnote 54

56. <http://www.aprilasia.com/en/sustainability/sustainability-policy>

57. <https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2016/dec/16/wwf-greenpeace-april-indonesia-peat-forest-canal-pulp-paper-industry>

Sustainability Dashboard reports that just 13 cases of grievances progressed in the last three years;⁵⁸ only one single grievance was submitted in 2018. By contrast with the 13 grievance cases reported by APRIL, this research identified at least 72 active social conflicts with APRIL suppliers in Riau and another three conflicts in West Kalimantan. We know that many more conflicts do exist in Jambi, South Sumatra, and East, Central and North Kalimantan.

Sateri also has a Sustainability Policy⁵⁹ and a Pulp Sourcing Policy that commit it to sourcing only from suppliers that respect free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and customary rights, and that “resolve complaints and conflicts, and remediate prior human rights violations through a transparent and accountable grievance mechanism and mutually agreeable dispute resolution process”.⁶⁰ Despite its claims to have discontinued its supply from TPL, Sateri is still responsible for the conflicts caused in supplying Sateri’s past production. This study includes there-

fore both APRIL and TPL in its scope. Furthermore, the Tanoto Family controls TPL, and is thus directly responsible for those social conflicts and for the harm done to the forest and to indigenous communities.

TPL also claims to have a sustainability policy that includes “respect the rights of indigenous peoples and community” and “FPIC implementation,” but that commitment is very vague.⁶¹ In sum, despite the adoption of such sustainable management policies, the impact of these policies thus far appears more targeted at marketing than discernable on the ground.

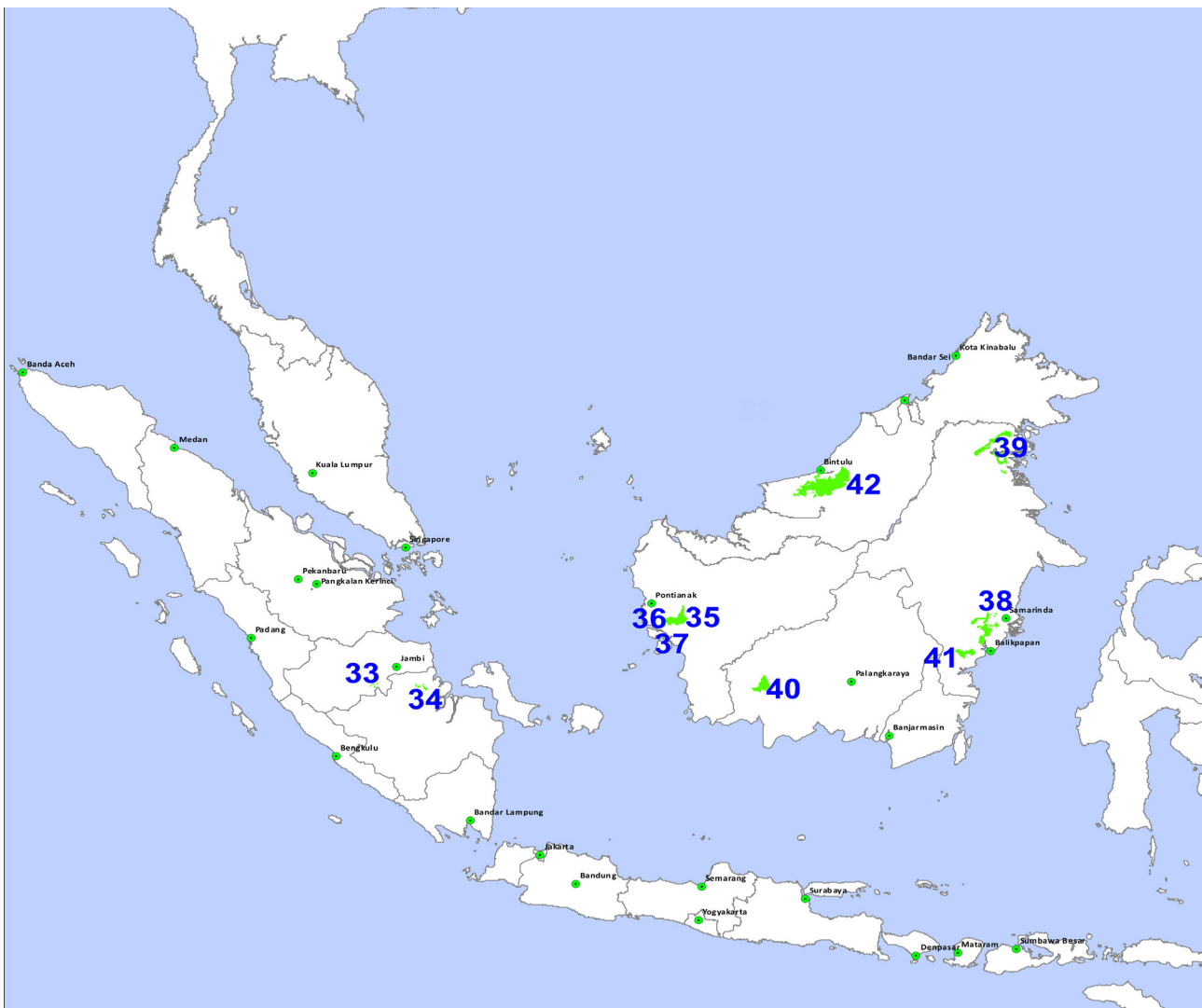
58. <http://sustainability.aprilasia.com/en/respect-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples-and-communities/grievance-tracking/>

59. <https://www.sateri.com/sustainability/sustainability-policy/>

60. See footnote 59.

61. <https://www.tobapulp.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Sustainability-Policy.pdf>

Figure 5. Concessions of ‘independent’ suppliers (or “Open Market Suppliers”), as declared by APRIL



Source: elaboration from APRIL sustainability dashboard

3. Results

3.1 Data collection methodology

This study collects and analyses information on social conflicts that occurred between 1996 and 2018; the units of conflict are based on the hamlet / village / indigenous community, rather than on individual affected parties. 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.

This study distinguishes between active conflicts and potential conflicts.

- Active conflicts are open conflicts, which have been documented.
- Potential conflicts are cases of villages or communities that have very likely been impacted

by the development of the plantations, as they are located within or adjacent to the company's concession, but where an open conflict has not necessarily been documented.

The data have been further verified by satellite analysis and random checks in the field. The geographic scope of the data and information collected includes three provinces where APRIL and its sister companies' suppliers operate in Indonesia: Riau, North Sumatra, and West Sumatra. A sample of 44 out of the 54 APRIL suppliers in the province of Riau, three in West Kalimantan and TPL concessions in North Sumatra is represented. Data about potential conflicts was collected concerning a sample set of suppliers in Riau, North Sumatra, and West Sumatra Province.

The data collected on social conflict describe the number conflict and does not provide details about process and stages of conflict resolution.

3.2 Active conflicts related to APRIL, Sateri, or sister companies' suppliers

The results of the study indicate that, in Riau Province, 72 villages or communities are actively or openly in conflict with APRIL. Some 59 cases (82 per cent) of conflicts relate to land issues. The area of land involved by the social conflicts is known only in some cases (41 out of 72): about 62,249 hectares, involving 20 APRIL-controlled or 'independent' suppliers. Ten cases also involved the use of violence and the criminalisation of citizens, among them a case where the huts of the villagers have been burned. More details, village by village, are presented in Table 5, below.

In West Kalimantan, three cases of social conflicts were caused by APRIL's suppliers, but the area of the land involved is not known.

In the North Sumatra Province, TPL is embroiled in 26 cases of conflict, involving an area of at least 39,734.45 hectares of indigenous peoples' land; in

three of these cases, the area of the land involved is not known. In the North Sumatra Province, TPL is embroiled in 26 cases of conflict, involving an area of at least 39,734.45 hectares of indigenous peoples' land; in three of these cases, the area of the land involved is not known.



Box 4: Indigenous communities in North Sumatra

Traditional indigenous communities steward and plant kemenyaan (benzoin) trees, which produce a fragrant resin similar to frankincense. This resin is sold internationally and the money they make helps many farmers pay for education, travel and health care, including sending their children to college.

In 2009, and again in 2013, the community of Pandumaan-Sipituhuta took action after they found TPL employees clearing some of their resin forest and expanding plantations on customary lands. Roughly 250 residents came out to protest, confiscating the chainsaws being used. TPL called in the police mobile brigade, which arrived in the middle of the night and threatened the community with rifles—searching through the houses of sleeping families. The police arrested 31 farmers. Local people were beaten with truncheons and elderly community members were assaulted.⁶⁸

According to the National Commission on Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, the police methodically devastated villager's huts, after carrying out arrests of community leaders.⁶⁹

Their neighbours in the Aek Lung community planted “guerrilla crops” on traditional land that was under the control of TPL, entering just after the company had harvested its eucalyptus trees. They have received death threats, and they accuse the company of burning down their huts, poisoning crops and calling in the military police, who beat them.⁷⁰

In the picture, Op Grace Boru Siregar from the village of Onan Harbangan Nagasaribu. Op Grace is one of the few women who harvest benzoin resin, traditionally harvested only by men.

68. https://www.ran.org/the-understory/tpL_keep_promises/

69. <https://www.komnasham.go.id/files/20160528-konflik-agraria-masyarakat-adat-5E705F0M.pdf>

70. <https://www.samaa.tv/global/2017/09/wed-rather-die-lose-villagers-in-indonesia-fighting-land-rights-revolution/>



Table 5. Active conflicts related to APRIL / RGE suppliers in Riau, North Sumatra and West Kalimantan, their distribution by province and villages, and the type of conflict.

No	Village / Community	District	Company	Typology of conflict	Area involved (ha)
RIAU					
1	Air Hitam	Pelalawan	RAPP	Livelihood Trees (Tanaman Kehidupan)	
2	Batas	Rokan Hulu	Sumatera Silva Lestari	Land dispute	2.200 ha
3	Batu Panjang, Rumat	Bengkalis	Sumatera Riang Lestari	Land dispute, livelihood	
4	Bagan Melibur ⁶²	Kepulauan Meranti	RAPP	Land dispute, Dispute about boundaries	3.500 ha
5	Cerenti	Kuantan Singingi	RAPP	Land dispute on customary land	7.300 ha
6	Dayun	Siak	RAPP	Land dispute, criminalization, livelihood,	
7	Gayung Kiri	Kepulauan Meranti	Sumatera Riang Lestari	Land dispute	400 ha
8	Gunung Sari	Kampar	RAPP	Land dispute, criminalization	
9	Kenegerian Kuntu	Kampar	RAPP	Land grabbing of customary land	1.607 ha
10	Kel. Teluk Belitung	Kepulauan Meranti	RAPP	Land grabbing	
11	Kel. Pergam, Rumat	Bengkalis	Sumatera Riang Lestari	Land dispute, Tanaman Kehidupan, livelihood	4.000 ha
12	Kel. Teluk Meranti ⁶³	Pelalawan	RAPP	Land dispute, Livelihood trees (Tanaman Kehidupan), livelihood	700 ha
13	Korindo	Indragiri Hulu	Bukit Batabuh Sungai Indah	fee of land rent, Livelihood Trees (Tanaman Kehidupan)	
14	Kuala Panduk	Pelalawan	RAPP	Livelihood Trees (Tanaman Kehidupan)	
15	Kuala Tolam	Pelalawan	RAPP	Livelihood Trees (Tanaman Kehidupan)	
16	Lubuk Kembang Bungo	Pelalawan	Rimba Lazuardi	Land dispute, violence	
17	Lubuk Jering	Siak	RAPP	Livelihood Trees (Tanaman Kehidupan), Land dispute, criminalization	
18	Lubuk Batu Jaya	Indragiri Hulu	Rimba Peranap Indah	Land dispute	2.000 ha
19	Logas	Kuantan Singingi	RAPP	Land dispute	
20	Lubuk Kembang Bungo	Pelalawan	RAPP	Livelihood trees (Tanaman Kehidupan), livelihood	
21	Lukit	Kepulauan Meranti	RAPP	Land dispute	
22	Mak Teduh	Pelalawan	Mitra Tani Nusa Sejati	Livelihood trees (Tanaman Kehidupan)	
23	Mamahan	Pelalawan	Nusa Wana Raya	Land dispute, livelihood	100 ha
24	Mesim, Rumat	Bengkalis	Sumatera Riang Lestari	Land dispute, livelihood	1.000 ha
25	Mengkirau ⁶⁴	RAPP	RAPP	Dispute about boundaries, Land dispute	
26	Mondang Kumango	Rokan Hullu	Sumatera Silva Lestari	Land dispute, violence	

62. The conflict has been facilitated by Government for which impacted to the decrease of concession area, however it still being hindered by unclear land boundaries.

63. Process of conflict solution has been undergone and Livelihood trees scheme was presented as solution. Again, Tanaman Kehidupan implementation failed or faces challenges.

64. The conflict has been facilitated by Government for which impacted to the decrease of concession area, however it still being hindered by unclear land boundaries.

27	Muara Kelantan	Siak	RAPP	Land dispute, the use of intimidation	
28	Olak	Siak	RAPP	Land dispute, intimidation	
28	Palas	Pelalawan	RAPP	Land dispute	
30	Penyagun	Kepulauan Meranti	Sumatera Riang Lestari	Land dispute	110 ha
31	Pangkalan Gondai	Pelalawan	Nusa Wana Raya	Land dispute	
32	Pangkalan Terap	Pelalawan	RAPP	Dispute about boundaries, Land dispute, Livelihood trees (Tanaman Kehidupan)	2.493 ha
33	Pangkalan Terap	Pelalawan	Madukoro	Land dispute	6.469 ha
34	Pangkalan Terap	Pelalawan	Harapan Jaya Makmur Lestari	Land dispute	2.421 ha
35	Pangkalan Terap	Pelalawan	Selaras Abadi Utama	Land dispute	1.597 ha
36	Pangkalan Terap	Pelalawan	CV Bakti Praja Mulia	Land dispute	1.473 ha
37	Pesajian	Indragiri Hulu	Rimba Lazuardi	Land dispute	600 ha
38	Pesajian	Indragiri Hulu	Citra Sumber Sejahtera	Land dispute, livelihood	
39	Petodaan	Pelalawan	RAPP	Livelihood trees (Tanaman Kehidupan)	
40	Ransang	Pelalawan	RAPP	Livelihood trees (Tanaman Kehidupan)	
41	Sungai Ara	Pelalawan	Selaras Abadi Utama	fee of land rent	
42	Sungai Ara	Pelalawan	RAPP	Livelihood trees (Tanaman Kehidupan)	
43	Segati	Pelalawan	Nusa Wana Raya	Land dispute	
44	Segati	Pelalawan	Nusantara Sentosa Raya	Land dispute	1.500 ha
45	Teluk Binjai	Pelalawan	Selaras Abadi Utama	fee of partnership, violence, local recruitment, Dispute about boundaries, Land dispute	
46	Teluk Binjai ⁶⁵	Pelalawan	RAPP	Livelihood trees (Tanaman Kehidupan)	
47	Tumang	Siak	Seraya Sumber Lestari	Land dispute, violence	
48	Talang Sei. Ekok	Indragiri Hulu	Bukit Batabuh Sungai Indah	Land dispute, fee of land rent	2.400 ha
49	Tangun	Rokan HuLu	Sumatera Silva Lestari	Land dispute, violence	4.830 ha
50	Tebun	Kepulauan Meranti	Sumatera Riang Lestari	Land dispute	200 ha
51	Tasik Betung	Siak	RAPP	Land dispute, use of intimidation	
52	Titi Akar	Bengkalis	Sumatera Riang Lestari	Canal development, livelihood, damage caused by company infrastructure, local recruitment	
53	Talang Tujuh Buah Tangga	Indragiri Hulu	Bukit Batabuh Sungai Indah	Land dispute	474 ha

65. Process of conflict solution has been undergone and Livelihood trees scheme was offered as solution. Again, Tanaman Kehidupan realization remains face some challenges.

54	Pring Jaya	Indragiri Hulu	Bukit Batabuh Sungai Indah	Land dispute	14.875 ha
55	Bantan Sari	Bengkalis	Rimba Rokan Lestari	Land dispute	
56	BantanTengah	Bengkalis	Rimba Rokan Lestari	Land dispute	
57	Bantan Tmur	Bengkalis	Rimba Rokan Lestari	Land dispute	
58	Ulu Pulau	Bengkalis	Rimba Rokan Lestari	Land dispute	
59	Muntai	Bengkalis	Rimba Rokan Lestari	Land dispute	
60	Muntai Barat	Bengkalis	Rimba Rokan Lestari	Land dispute	
61	Sukamaju	Bengkalis	Rimba Rokan Lestari	Land dispute	
62	Pematang Duku	Bengkalis	Rimba Rokan Lestari	Land dispute	
63	Pematang Duku Timur	Bengkalis	Rimba Rokan Lestari	Land dispute	
64	Ketam Putih	Bengkalis	Rimba Rokan Lestari	Land dispute	
65	Kelemantan	Bengkalis	Rimba Rokan Lestari	Land dispute	
66	Kelemantan Barat	Bengkalis	Rimba Rokan Lestari	Land dispute	
67	Kembung Baru	Bengkalis	Rimba Rokan Lestari	Land dispute	
68	Kembung Luar	Bengkalis	Rimba Rokan Lestari	Land dispute	
69	Sekodi	Bengkalis	Rimba Rokan Lestari	Land dispute	
70	Teluk Lancar	Bengkalis	Rimba Rokan Lestari	Land dispute	
71	Penebal	Bengkalis	Rimba Rokan Lestari	Land dispute	
72	Tumang	Siak	Seraya Sumber Lestari	Land dispute	
Total Riau					43,816 ha
NORTH SUMATRA					
73	Indigenous community, Descendants of Raja Sidomdom Barimbing in the Sugapa village (Maju), Silaen sub-district	Toba Samosir (Tobasa)	IIU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Customary land dispute, manipulation of customary law, criminalisation	52 ha
74	Nagori Dolok village	Simalungun	IIU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Customary land dispute, Destruction of gardens with no compensation	150 ha
75	Huta Maria, Dolok village Parmonangan, Kecamatan Dolok Panribuan	Simalungun	IIU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Customary land dispute, destruction of coffee plantation, cloves and candlenut gardens without compensation	70 ha
76	Sianjur village, Siborongborong sub-district	Tapanuli Utara	IIU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Customary land dispute, Dispute about the plantation land to be managed by the local community (PIR)	18 ha
77	Parik Sabungan village	Tapanuli Utara	IIU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Customary land dispute, logging with no compensation	160 ha
78	Sampuara, Jangga, and Parsoburan villages	Toba Samosir (Tobasa)	IIU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Customary land dispute, Customary lands used as selective logging concession actually cleared and planted with eucalyptus by manipulating customary law	-

79	Indigenous community, Descendants of Raja Pasaribu, in Lintong village, Parsoburan sub-district	Toba Samosir (Tobasa)	IUU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Customary land dispute (customary land planted with eucalyptus)	-
80	Bius Lottung Sinaga Situmorang, Parbuluan I, II, and III villages, Parbuluan sub-district	Dairi	IUU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Land dispute between indigenous group and concession	4,500 ha
81	Indigenous community, Turunan Bius Marbun di 11 villages of the Pollung sub-district	Humbang	IUU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Dispute over customary land (customary forests), Livelihood trees (frakincense) were cleared to plant eucalyptus	5,000 ha
82	Bintang Maria and Pargamanan hamlets, Simataniari village, Parlilitan sub-district	Humbang Hasundutan	IUU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Dispute over customary forest land, livelihood trees (frakincense) were cut down to plant eucalyptus	1,787 ha
83	Sionom Hudon Timur, Sion Timur 2 villages, Parlilitan sub-district	Humbang Hasundutan	IUU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Dispute over customary forest land, livelihood trees (frakincense) were cleared to plant eucalyptus	3,200 ha
84	Indigenous community of North Sionom Hudon, Sion Utara village, Parlilitan sub-district, Humbang Hasundutan district	Humbang Hasundutan	IUU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Dispute over customary frakincense forest, claimed as a state forest estate and awarded to TPL for timber plantation concession; livelihood trees (frakincense) were cleared to plant eucalyptus	4,200 ha
85	Descendants of Parlangu Bosi Situmorang, Sait Ni Huta sub-district, Palipi, Samosir district	Samosir	IUU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Villager's gardens converted into eucalyptus plantation concession by TPL	54 ha
86	Indigenous community, Pandumaan-Sipituhuta, Pollung sub-district	Humbang Hasundutan	IUU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Dispute over customary forest land, livelihood trees (frakincense) were cleared plant eucalyptus, violence, criminalisation	6,001 ha
87	Indigenous community, Descendants of Raja Turunan Ama Medang Simamora, in Aek Lung village, Doloksanggul sub-district	Humbang Hasundutan	IUU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Customary land dispute, logging and destruction of livelihood trees, burning community huts, criminalisation	153 ha
88	Indigenous community Pagar Batu, Descendants of Pangumban Bosi Simanjunta, Parlombuan hamlet, Aek Nauli village, Sipahutar sub-district	Tapanuli Utara	IUU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Customary land dispute, logging of livelihood, clearing of livelihood trees (frakincense) and other crops, violence, burning community huts, criminalisation	3,345 ha

89	Sionom Hudon Utara, Sion Utara village, Parlilitan sub-district	Humbang Hasundutan	IIU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Customary land dispute, logging and destruction of livelihood trees (frakincense) and other crops, violence, criminalisation	4,200 ha
90	Indigenous community, Descendants of Bolus Simanjuntak, Sabungan Nihuta V, Turunan Ompu Ronggur and Simanjuntak, villages Siparendean, Sipahutar sub-district	Tapanuli Utara	IIU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Customary land dispute, clearing and destruction of livelihood trees (frakincense) and other crops, violence, criminalisation	2,608 ha
91	Indigenous community Turunan Tuan Nagahulambu, in Nagahulambu, Nagori Pondok Bulu, Dolok Panribuan sub-district	Simalungun	IIU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Customary land dispute, logging and destruction of crops/areas of cultivation areas, intimidation, criminalisation	399 ha
92	Indigenous community, Descendants of Datu Sumalanggak Sitorus, Lumban Sitorus village, Parmaksian sub-district	Toba Samosir (Tobasa)	IIU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Customary land dispute (land used to build the pulp mill plant by PT IIU/TPL without compensation)	36 ha
93	Indigenous community, Descendants of Bolus Simanjuntak, Sabungan Nihuta V village	Tapanuli Utara	IIU/Toba Pulp Lestari	The disputed indigenous land are customary forests (frankincense forests) and gardens, claimed as national forest estate and given in concession to TPL for a reforestation project in 1979. It is now a TPL concession.	2,604 ha
94	Descendants of Ronggur Simanjuntak, Siparendean village, Sipahutar sub-district	Tapanuli Utara	IIU/Toba Pulp Lestari		
95	Indigenous community Lumban Sitorus, Parmaksian sub-district, Tobasa district	Tobasa	IIU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Customary land dispute	52 ha
96	Indigenous community Onan Harbangan, Pohan Jae village, Siborongborong sub-district	Tapanuli Utara	IIU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Customary land dispute, logging and destruction of livelihood trees (frakincense), intimidation	1,085.1 ha
97	Indigenous community, in Taon Maris village, Habinsaran sub-district	Toba Samosir (Tobasa)	IIU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Customary land dispute, between company (TPL) and indigenous group	60 ha
98	Indigenous community Pasaribu, in Huta Natinggir, Borbor sub-district	Toba Samosir (Tobasa)	IIU/Toba Pulp Lestari	Customary land dispute between company (TPL) and indigenous group	-
Total North Sumatra					39,734 ha

WEST KALIMANTAN					
99	Bagan Asam	Sanggau	Mayangkara Tanaman Industri	Land dispute, eviction	-
100	Labai Hilir	Ketapang	Mayangkara Tanaman Industri	Land dispute	-
101	Tanjung Beringin	Ketapang	Mayangkara Tanaman Industri	Timber transportation fees	-
Total		Only for about half of the cases, where the amount of involved area is known			83,550.45

Source: processed data

3.3 Potential conflicts involving APRIL Group

As previously discussed, in addition to mapping active conflicts, this initial research also analyses potential conflicts that may occur in the future. The identification of potential conflicts has been carried out by analysing data on the villages with territories⁶⁶ located within a sample of 44 APRIL supplier concessions in Riau Province, North Sumatra, and West Sumatra. From this satellite imagery and geo-spatial data analysis, it is possible to identify that 44 APRIL and 'independent' suppliers' concessions are affecting 529 villages, in 164 sub-districts and 64 regencies, covering an area larger than 1,000,000 hectares (see Figure 2).

This is only a sample based on those 44 concessions, out of 54 in Indonesia, including TPL.

Therefore, this study analyses as a sample only the concessions for which data are available. Despite the fact the results can only be indicative, they

unequivocally show that, beyond the 101 known conflicts (active conflicts), 428 other villages have been impacted by the pulpwood plantations operations. This strongly suggests that more social conflicts may exist that are still undocumented.

Table 6, below, shows the sample of 44 APRIL suppliers and the distribution of potential conflicts by concession area and the village areas involved. This table 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,⁶⁷ the number of potential conflicts is likely to increase.

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

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



Table 6. Potential conflicts in a sample of 35 APRIL and supplier concessions in Riau.

PROVINCE	COMPANY	DISTRICT	SUBDISTRICT	VILLAGE	AREA INVOLVED ± (ha)	
RIAU	Controlled by APRIL/RGE		-	-	-	
	PT RAPP		6	33	109	333,079
	Subtotal		6	33	109	333,079
	'Independent' Wood Suppliers		-	-	-	-
	CV Alam Lestari		1	1	2	3,300
	CV Putri Lindung Bulan		1	1	2	2,500
	PT Bukit Betabuh Sei. Indah		1	3	6	10,546
	PT Ekawana Lestari Dharma		1	2	3	9,300
	PT Harapan Jaya Makmur Lestari		1	2	2	2,435
	PT Mitra Taninusa Sejati		1	1	2	7,480
	PT Madukoro		1	2	2	8,531
	PT Nusa Prima Manunggal		1	1	2	4,412
	PT Nusantara Sentosa Raya		2	3	5	21,530
	PT Nusa Wana Raya		1	3	6	26,780
	PT Rimba Lazuardi		3	7	11	22,740
	PT Rimba Peranap Indah		2	4	9	14,222
	PT Selaras Abadi Utama		1	2	7	12,030
	PT Seraya Sumber Lestari		2	4	9	19,450
	PT Sumatera Silva Lestari		1	3	7	6,532
	PT Wana Nugraha Bina Lestari		2	5	6	7,465
	PT Sinar Belantara Indah		1	2	2	643
	PT Essa Indah Timber		1	2	2	9,625
	CV Tuah Negeri		2	2	3	1,480
	PT Peranap Timber		1	1	3	33,360
	PT Sumatera Riang Lestari		5	15	42	146,136
	CV Bhakti Praja Mulia		1	2	4	4,654
	CV Mutiara Lestari		1	1	2	4,000
	PT Bina Daya Bintara		1	1	1	7,550
	PT Citra Sumber Sejahtera		1	2	3	15,360
	PT Mitra Kembang Selaras		2	4	8	14,800
	PT Rimba Mutiara Permai		1	2	2	8,030
	Subtotal		39	78	153	424,891
	NORTH SUMATRA	PT Sinar Belantara Indah		1	1	2
PT Sumatera Riang Lestari			3	6	25	64,459
Subtotal			4	7	27	70,016
WEST SUMATRA	PT Bukit Raya Medusa		3	5	12	28,617
	Subtotal		3	5	12	28,617
NORTH SUMATRA (SATERI)	PT Toba Pulp Lestari		12	41	228	185,016
	Subtotal		12	41	228	185,016
	TOTAL		64	164	529	1,041,619

Source: processed data

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

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

- APRIL, APR and Sateri and their suppliers in Indonesia are responsible for at least 101 active conflicts, mostly concentrated in Riau Province, followed by North Sumatra and West Kalimantan provinces.
- The vast majority of conflicts are related to land disputes (87 per cent, or 88 cases), followed by conflicts related to livelihoods and subsistence crops,⁶⁸ violence, disputes about compensation and other issues. In Riau Province, APRIL suppliers' conflicts were found to involve an area of 62,249 hectares, but the actual area may be much greater, as data are available only for a minority of conflicts (42 per cent). In North Sumatra, conflicts related to Sateri (RGE) involve an area of at least 39,734.45 hectares, most of which are with indigenous peoples.
- The conflicts are mostly related to disputes over customary land, and overlaps between concession and village boundaries, often degenerating into violence, intimidation or evictions. The remaining conflicts concern the impact on livelihoods, life crops, fees for partnerships with companies, horizontal conflicts between communities, and local labour.

- Further satellite analysis of a sample of 44 APRIL supplier concessions revealed that these concessions overlap with 529 villages in Riau Province; villages that have very likely been negatively impacted by the forestry operations, and might be suffering from undocumented conflicts. Despite the fact that these data are partial and can only be indicative, they unequivocally show that beyond the 101 known conflicts (active conflicts) are a further 428 villages affected by the pulpwood plantations' operations, over an area larger than one million ha. There are likely to be more social conflicts that are still not known.
- The results of this study are indicative. Complete checks on the ground are required to obtain a more detailed picture of all cases of conflict, and the stages to which conflict resolution may eventually have progressed. Social conflicts are very dynamic events that may change suddenly.

68. Livelihood trees ("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 aside to for forestry activities finalised to communities livelihoods.



4.2 Recommendations

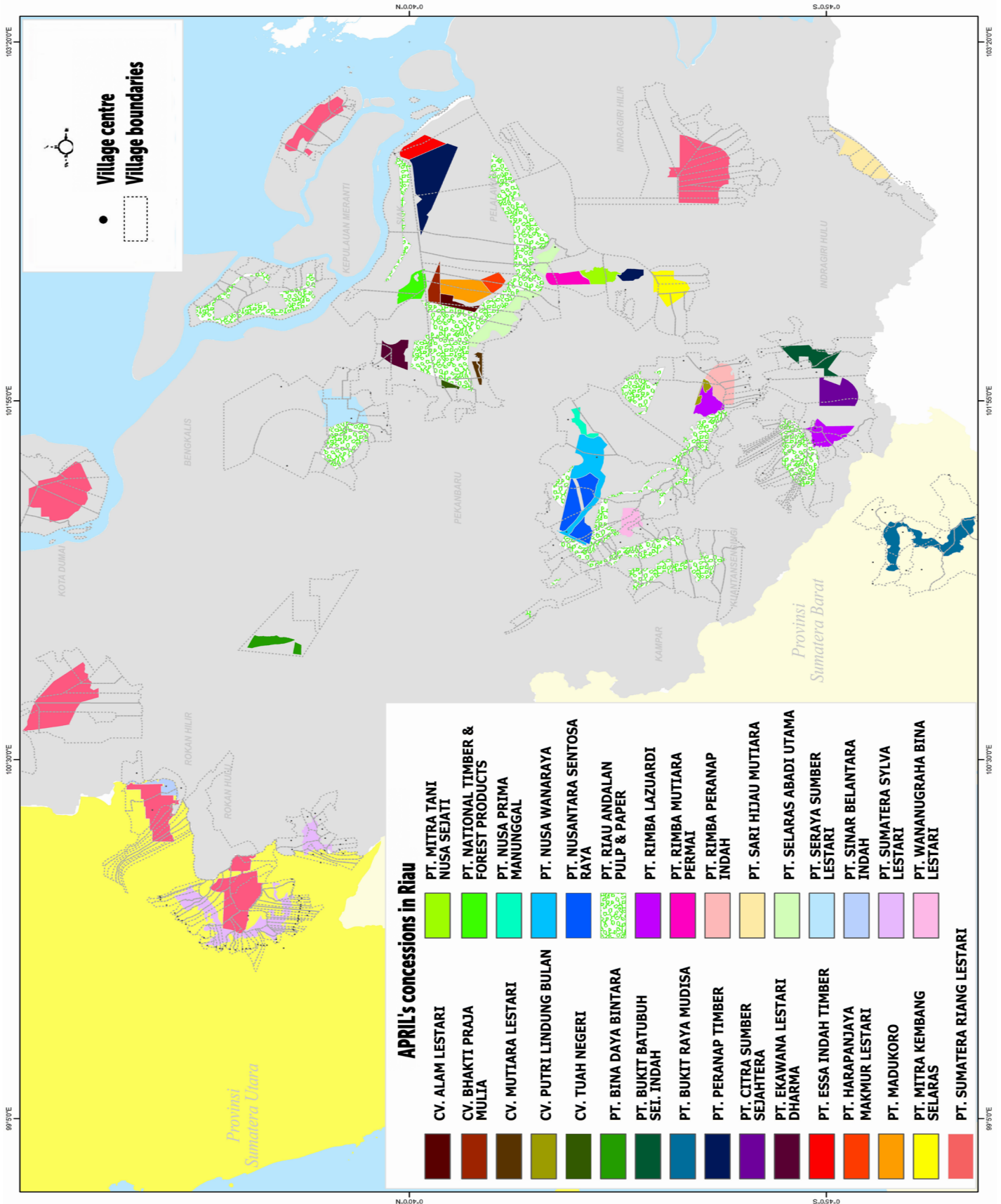
The undersigned Indonesian civil society organisations and other members of the Environmental Paper Network urge APRIL to:

- Fully implement their commitments to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of affected communities, recognising their right to say “no” to pulpwood plantations on their lands, even if that land has already been converted.
- Fully implement the companies’ commitments on social conflict resolution.
- Carry out and publish mapping of social conflicts and efforts to resolve them in a transparent and accountable manner, closely involving the affected communities and their advisors. This should include the stages and mechanisms for resolving conflicts that have been agreed with communities affected by APRIL’s activities, as well as by any other company controlled by the Tanoto family. It is imperative for affected communities and their advisors to be closely involved in the mapping and resolution processes.
- Publish information held on all the communities affected by the companies’ operations, including about communities where APRIL / RGE 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 company policy commitments and demonstrate willingness to negotiate in good faith to address any harm caused, regardless of whether active conflicts have been already identified.

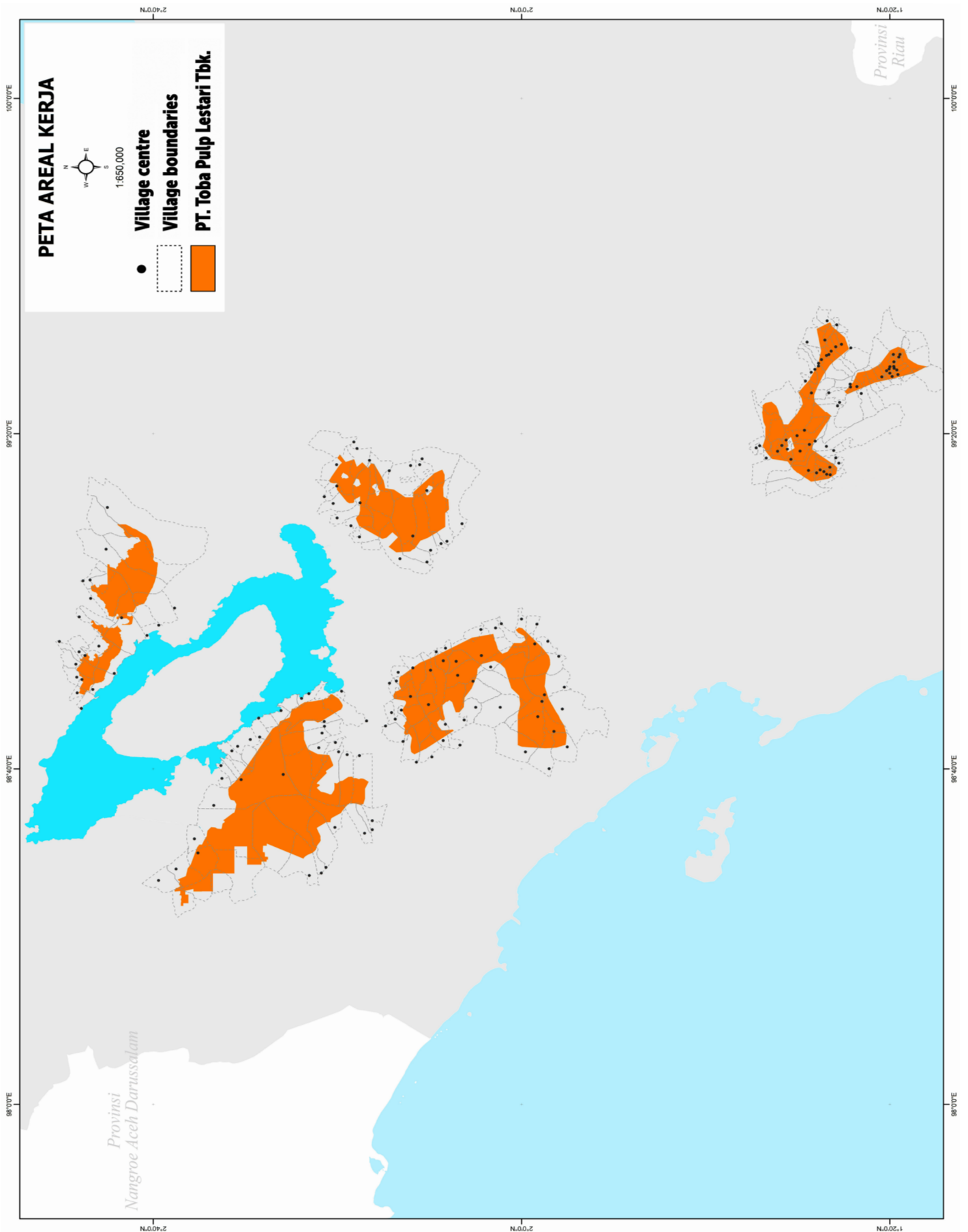
The Environmental Paper Network strongly urge buyers and investors to avoid any business with APRIL and its brands – including Sateri, APR, Asia Symbol and any other companies linked to the RGE conglomerate, and their sister companies controlled by APRIL’s owner, the Tanoto family – until the points above are fully implemented. These points may open a process that leads to genuine resolution of the social conflicts with the independent suppliers or controlled companies, to the mutual satisfaction of all, including the affected communities.

Appendix

Appendix 1. Maps of distribution of APRIL concessions in the Riau province and potential conflicts areas



Appendix 2. Maps of distribution of TPL concessions throughout the North Sumatra province and potential conflicts areas



Appendix 3. Villages with potential conflicts within a sample of APRIL owned concessions in the Riau Province (PT RAPP)

VILLAGE	PROVINCE	Area involved ± (ha)
Company: PT RAPP – Riau Province		
Subdistrict: Indragiri Hulu		
Batang Peranap	Pesajian	134
	Punti Kayu	398
Subdistrict: Kampar		
Bangkinang	Ridan Permai	564
Gunung Sahilan	Gunung Mulya	630
	Gunung Sahilan	961
	Gunung Sari	1,793
	Kebun Durian	668
	Makmur Sejahtera	954
	Subarak	3,009
	Suka Makmur	1,676
	Sungai Lipai	767
Kampar	Tanjung Rambutan	8
Kampar Kiri	Kuntu	0
	Kuntu Darussalam	0
	Lipat Kain	0
	Sungai Liti	66
Kampar Kiri Hilir	Mentulik	4,312
	Rantau Kasih	5,339
Kampar Kiri Tengah	Penghidupan	5,251
	Simalinyang	3,041
Salo	Salo Timur	65
Subdistrict: Kepulauan Meranti		
Merbau	Bagan Melibur	0
	Lukit	18,414
	Mekar Sari	2,161
	Sungai Anak Kamal	12
	Teluk Belitung	202
Putri Puyu	Dedap	93
	Kudap	728
	Mekar Delima	1,850
	Mengkirau	142
	Mengkopot	1,670
	Putri Puyu	311
	Selat Akar	785
	Tanjung Padang	7,758

Subdistrict: Kuantan Singingi		
Cerenti	Pesikaian	0
	Sikakak	0
Gunung Toar	Pulau Mungkur	93
	Pulau Rumput	462
	Seberang Gunung	528
	Siberobah	425
	Teberau Panjang	386
Inuman	Pulau Panjang Hilir	74
Kuantan Hilir	Gunung Melintang	402
Kuantan Hilir Seberang	Danau	367
	Kasang Limau Sundai	712
	Koto Rajo	551
	Teratak Jering	609
Kuantan Mudik	Koto Cengar	1,269
	Lubuk Ramo	4,808
Kuantan Tengah	Koto Tuo	5,579
	Munsalo	305
	Pulau Baru	3,213
	Seberang Taluk	407
	Seberang Teluk Hilir	1,421
	Titian Modang Kopah	3,498
Logas Tanah Darat	Giri Sako	1,987
	Hulu Teso	620
	Lubuk Kebun	304
	Rambahan	186
	Sidodadi	35
	Sikijang	89
	Situgal	2,368
	Sukaraja	110
	Sungai Rambai	468
	Teratak Rendah	1,416
Pangean	Padang Kunik	855
	Pembatang	1,242
	Sungai Langsung	75
	Tanah Bekali	992
Pucuk Rantau	Muara Petai	1,316
	Pantai	51
	Setiang	306
Singingi	Kebun Lado	2,746
	Muara Lembu	1,222
	Pulau Padang	118

Singingi Hilir	Beringin Jaya	18
	Bukit Raya	380
	Koto Baru	4,152
	Muara Bahan	311
	Petai	6,400
	Sukamaju	2,094
	Sungai Paku	12,208
	Tanjung Pauh	5,269
Subdistrict: Pelalawan		
Langgam	Segati	5,830
	Sotol	674
Pangkalan Kuras	Kesuma	1,804
Pangkalan Lesung	Pangkalan Lesung	17
Pelalawan	Delik	1,014
	Kuala Tolam	21,871
	Lalang Kabung	2,545
	Pelalawan	23,373
	Ransang	8,020
	Sering	235
	Sungai Ara	6,159
Teluk Meranti	Kuala Panduk	5,804
	Pangkalan Terap	182
	Petodaan	4,788
	Pulau Muda	8,454
	Teluk Binjai	6,525
	Teluk Meranti	26,811
Ukui	Air Hitam	2,052
	Lubuk Kembang Bunga	24,502
Subdistrict: Siak		
Dayun	Dayun	11,547
Koto Gasib	Buatan I	2,868
	Buatan li	87
Siak	Tumang	2,974
Sungai Apit	Penyengat	3,495
	Teluk Lanus	7,635
Sungai Mandau	Bencah Umbai	378
	Lubuk Jering	6,218
	Muara Bungkal	828
	Muara Kelantan	361
	Olak	9,140
	Tasik Betung	23
	Teluk Lancang	654
		333,079



Appendix 4. Villages with potential conflicts within a sample of APRIL suppliers in Riau, North Sumatra and West Sumatra Provinces

No	Company	District	Subdistrict	Village	Province	Area involved ± (ha)
1	Cv Alam Lestari	Riau	Pelalawan	Pelalawan	Rangsang	2,068
					Sungai Ara	1,232
						3,300
2	Cv. Putri Lindung Bulan	Riau	Pelalawan	Ukui	Bagan Limau	396
					Lubuk Kembang Bunga	2,104
						2,500
3	Pt. Bukit Betabuh Sei. Indah	Riau	Indragiri Hulu	Rakit Kulim	Talang Durian Cacar	142
					Kota Baru	52
					Talang Vii Buah Tangga	5,939
					Talang Pring Jaya	169
				Peranap	Semelinang Tebing	4,051
				Batang Cenaku	Anak Talang	193
						10,546
4	Pt. Ekawana Lestari Dharma	Riau	Siak	Mempura	Benteng Hulu	713
					Benteng Hilir	1,730
				Dayun	Dayun	6,857
						9,300
5	Pt. Harapanjaya Makmur Lestari	Riau	Pelalawan	Teluk Meranti	Kuala Panduk	2,385
					Pangkalan Terap	0
				Pelalawan	Sungai Ara	50
						2,435
6	Pt. Mitra Tani Nusa Sejati	Riau	Pelalawan	Kerumutan	Kerumutan	2,144
					Mak Teduh	5,336
						7,480
7	Pt. Madukoro	Riau	Pelalawan	Teluk Meranti	Pangkalan Terap	287
				Pelalawan	Sungai Ara	8,244
						8,531
8	Pt. Nusa Prima Manunggal	Riau	Pelalawan	Langgam	Pangkalan Gondai	4,412
						4,412
9	Pt. Nusantara Sentosa Raya	Riau	Pelalawan	Langgam	Segati	3,654
					Kampar	Kampar Kiri Hilir
			Kampar Kiri Tengah	Rantau Kasih		
				Simalinyang	668	
Penghidupan	615					
						21,530
10	Pt. Nusa	Riau	Pelalawan	Langgam	Pangkalan Gondai	7,580

	Wanaraya				Segati	13,014		
				Kampar Kiri Hilir	Mentulik	2,210		
					Rantau Kasih	3,434		
				Kampar Kiri Tengah	Simalinyang	289		
					Penghidupan	253		
						26,780		
11	Pt. Rimba Lazuardi	Riau	Pelalawan	Ukui	Lubuk Kembang Bunga	8,607		
			Indragiri Hulu	Peranap	Baturijal Barat	105		
				Batang Peranap	Pesajian	5,710		
					Peladangan	1,035		
			Kuantan Singingi	Cerenti	Pesikaian	117		
				Pucuk Rantai	Setiang	3,329		
					Muara Petai	1,389		
					Muaro Tobek	1,943		
			Ibul		294			
				Pangean	Pembatang	76		
				Kuantan Tengah	Titian Modang Tengah	135		
						22,740		
12	Pt. Rimba Peranap Indah	Riau	Pelalawan	Ukui	Bagan Limau	1,052		
						Lubuk Kembang Bunga	2,883	
			Indragiri Hulu	Lubuk Batu Jaya	Lubuk Batu Tinggal	0		
				Kelayang	Bukit Selanjut	430		
					Simpang Kota Medan	5,568		
			Peranap		Pandan Wangi	1,480		
						Serai Wangi	861	
						Baturijal Hilir	971	
						Baturijal Hulu	810	
						Baturijal Barat	167	
						14,222		
13	Pt. Selaras Abadi Utama	Riau	Pelalawan	Pelalawan	Sungai Ara	2,335		
						Rangsang	2,878	
						Kuala Tolam	4,549	
						Pelalawan	727	
			Teluk Meranti		Teluk Binjai	576		
						Petodaan	756	
						Kuala Panduk	209	
						Pangkalan Terap	0	
						12,030		
14	Pt. Seraya Sumber Lestari	Riau	Bengkalis	Siak Kecil	Bandar Jaya	1,287		
			Siak	Koto Gasib	Rantau Panjang	453		
							Buatan I	86
							Buatan II	1,173
				Siak	Tumang	11,249		

					Merempan Hulu	2,531	
					Langkai	345	
					Buantan Besar	1,975	
				Sungai Mandau	Tasik Betung	351	
						19,450	
15	Pt. Sumatera Sylva Lestari	Riau	Rokan Hulu	Tambusai	Tambusai Barat	2,235	
					Sungai Kumango	2,496	
					Tali Kumain	895	
					Batas	0	
				Rambah Hilir	Rambah	103	
					Pasir Jaya	261	
				Bangun Purba	Rambah Jaya	84	
					Pasir Intan	458	
					Bangun Purba	0	
					Tangun	0	
		Subtotal Riau					6,532
		North Sumatra	Padang Lawas	Batang Lubu Sutam	Pgr Beringin	34	
					Muara Tige	461	
					Sibodak Papaso	350	
					Salambue	136	
				Huta Raja Tinggi	Sibodak Sosa Jae	367	
					Lubuk Bunut	929	
				Sosa	Huta Raja Lama	148	
					Tj. Botung Sosa Jae	91	
					Simarancar	338	
					Ujung Batu	544	
					Janji Raja	402	
					Rao Rao Dolok	132	
					Parau Sorat	303	
					Aer Bale	526	
					Tanjung Bale	405	
					Ampolu	483	
					Siginduang	466	
					Roburan	880	
					Tanjung	372	
					Sungai Jior	440	
					Pasir Jae	341	
					Hurung Jilok	317	
					Pasir Julu	307	
				Lubuk Barumon	Batang Tanggal Baru	11	
					Batang Bulu Tanggal	96	
					Sangkilon	458	
					Surodingin	1,480	

					Huta Lombang	31
					Parsomba	273
					Pagaran Mombang	1,013
					Sihuik	673
					Siali Ali	2,222
				Aek Nabara Barumon	Tobing Tinggian	175
					Sipagabu	609
					Parantonga	451
					Tanjung	970
					Tobing	553
					Hadungdung Aek Rampah	1,514
					Aek Nabara Jae	1,116
					Janji Maria	935
					Sayur Mahincat	573
				Barumon Tengah	Bara Batu	398
					Pangirkiran Dolok	252
					Janji Raja	448
				Huristak	Tarutung Sihoda-Hoda	1,516
					Pulo Bariang	910
					Pasir Pinang	814
					Pasir Lancat Baru	1,191
					Tobing Tinggi Hr	1,227
					Tobing Julu	1,848
			Padang Lawas Utara	Simangambat	Huta Pasir	2,550
					Mandasip	848
					Huta Baru	103
					Janji Matogu Sim	102
	Subtota North Sumatra					34,132
	Subtotal					40,664
16	Pt. Wananugraha Bina Lestari	Riau	Kampar	Kampar Kiri Hilir	Rantau Kasih	1,808
				Kampar Kiri Tengah	Penghidupan	2,283
				Gunung Sahilan	Subarak	2,697
			Kuantan Singingi	Singingi Hilir	Sukamaju	393
					Beringin Jaya	128
				Logas Tanah Darat	Giri Sako	156
						7,465
17	Pt. Sinar Belantara Indah	Riau	Rokan Hilir	Bagan Sinembah	Bakti Makmur	290
				Pujud	Tanjung Sari	353
		North Sumatra	Labuhan Batu Selatan	Torgamba	Sungai Meranti	4,302
					Bukit Tujuh	1,255

						6,200
18	Pt. Essa Indah Timber	Riau	Pelalawan	Kuala Kampar	Serapung	2,578
				Teluk Meranti	Pulau Muda	7,047
						9,625
19	Pt. Bukit Raya Mudisa	West Sumatra	Dharmasraya	Koto Besar	Bonjol	691
				Ix Koto	Banai	1,389
					Silago	1,845
					Koto Nan Iv Dibawah	6,875
					Lubuk Karak	1,278
			Pulau Punjung	Sungai Kambut	541	
				Gunung Selasih	369	
			Solok Selatan	Sangir Batanghari	Dusun Tengah	2,338
					Lubuk Ulang Aling Selatan	5,653
					Lubuk Ulang Aling Tengah	3,831
			Sijunjung	Kamang Baru	Lubuk Tarantang	182
						28,617
20	Cv Tuah Negeri	Riau	Pelalawan	Pelalawan	Lalang Kabung	127
					Delik	1,260
			Siak	Dayun	Dayun	93
						1,480
21	Pt. Peranap Timber	Riau	Pelalawan	Teluk Meranti	Pulau Muda	25,720
					Teluk Binjai	7,497
					Teluk Meranti	143
						33,360
22	Pt. Sumatera Riang Lestari	Riau	Rokan Hilir	Pujud	Tanjung Sari	546
		North Sumatra	Padang Lawas Utara	Simangambat	Paya Bahung Ib (An)	61
					Ujung Batu Jae	222
					Tobing Tinggi Ub	842
					Marlaung	796
					Mananti	1,652
					Pasir Lancat Julu	2,659
					Jambu Tonang	1,817
					Manare Tua	2,195
		Labuhan Batu Selatan	Torgamba	Sungai Meranti	6,463	
				Bukit Tujuh	8,067	
						25,320
Riau	Rokan Hulu	Tambusai Utara	Mahato	2,225		
North Sumatra	Padang Lawas	Lubuk Barumun	Siali Ali	3,792		

			Huta Raja Tinggi	Ujung Batu li	4,365
				Ujung Batu lii	4,438
				Ujung Batu Iv	1,220
				Upt Ujung Batu V	10,987
				Sibodak Sosa Jae	77
			Huristak	Tobing Julu	38
				Tobing Tinggi Hr	1,354
				Pasir Pinang	2,082
				Pulo Bariang	1,769
				Tarutung Sihoda-Hoda	4,200
				Pasir Lancat Baru	2,479
			Aek Nabara Barumon	Tanjung	981
				Parantonga	294
				Hadungdung Aek Rampah	1,609
					41,910
	Riau	Rokan Hilir	Bagan Sinembah	Balam Sempurna	8,180
			Kubu Babussalam	Teluk Nilap	3,568
				Sungai Pinang	819
			Bangko Pusako	Bangko Sempurna	5,910
				Bangko Bakti	8,258
				Bangko Jaya	3,677
				Sungai Manasib	2,939
				Teluk Bano I	8,431
				Bangko Permata	558
					42,340
	Riau	Bengkalis	Rupat	Batu Panjang	9,537
				Terkul	4,696
				Pergam	597
				Hutan Panjang	2,159
				Sukarjo Mesim	156
				Tanjung Kapal	15,835
				Darul Aman	90
			Rupat Utara	Titi Akar	1,140
					34,210
	Riau	Kepulauan Meranti	Rangsang Pesisir	Bungur	772
				Tanjung Kedabu	5,661
			Rangsang	Penyagun	145
				Gemala Sari	518
				Sungai Gayung Kiri	6,521
				Tanjung Medang	2,874
				Teluk Samak	941
				Citra Damai	180

					Wonosari	128		
					Repan/Tebun	440		
						18,180		
		Riau	Indragiri Hulu	Kuala Cenaku	Tanjung Sari	3,509		
			Indragiri Hilir	Gaung	Teluk Kabung	1,194		
				Gaung Anak Serka	Rambaian		6,866	
					Kelumpang		1,613	
				Batang Tuaka	Kuala Sebatu		48	
					Kempas	Kempas Jaya		4,321
						Kerta Jaya		2,664
						Sungai Rabit		4,726
				Tempuling	Pekan Tua		3,302	
					Teluk Kiambang		5,389	
					Karya Tunas Jaya		5,820	
					Teluk Jira		4,896	
					Pangkalan Tujuh		3,357	
					Sungai Salak		930	
							48,635	
						210,595		
23	Cv Bhakti Praja Mulia	Riau	Pelalawan	Pelalawan	Ransang	239		
					Sungai Ara		3,814	
				Teluk Meranti	Kuala Panduk		516	
					Pangkalan Terap		0	
					Petodaan		86	
	Subtotal					4,654		
24	Cv Mutiara Lestari	Riau	Pelalawan	Pelalawan	Pelalawan	3,522		
					Sering		478	
	Subtotal					4,000		
25	Pt. Bina Daya Bintara	Riau	Siak	Kandis	Samsam	7,550		
	Subtotal					7,550		
26	Pt. Citra Sumber Sejahtera	Riau	Indragiri Hulu	Batang Peranap	Pesajian	3,519		
					Peranap	Pauh Ranap		11,835
						Semalinang Tebing		6
	Subtotal					15,360		
27	Pt Mitra Kembang Selaras	Riau	Indragiri Hulu	Lirik	Banjar Balam	1,719		
					Redang Seko		1,673	
					Seko Lubuk Tigo		126	
				Rengat	Sungai Guntung Tengah		0	
				Rengat Barat	Alang Kepayang		4,673	
					Danau Baru		3,168	
					Redang		2,529	
				Pelalawan	Kerumutan	Kerumutan	911	

	Subtotal					14,800
28	Pt Rimba Mutiara Permai	Riau	Pelalawan	Kerumutan	Mak Teduh	6,224
				Teluk Meranti	Petodaan	1,806
	Subtotal					8,030
	Total					564,187

Appendix 5. Villages with potential conflicts within a sample of Sateri suppliers in North Sumatra

No	Company	District	Subdistrict	Village	Province	Area involved ± (ha)	
1	PT. TOBA PULP LESTARI Tbk. 493/KPTS-II/1992 Jo Jo 351/Menhut-II/2004	North Sumatra	Asahan	Bandar Pasir Mandoge	Tomuan Holbung	1,100	
			Dairi	Parbulian	Parbulian I	259	
					Parbulian II	2,580	
	Parbulian III				1,254		
	Parbulian IV				47		
	Humbang Hasundutan				Bakti Raja	Marbun Toruan	64
					Dolok Sanggul	Saitnihuta	1,482
						Purba Dolok	24
						Hutaraja	1,007
						Lumban Purba	651
						Simarigung	721
			Aek Lung	194			
			Sosor Tolong Sihite III	21			
	Lintong Nihuta		Hutasoit I	642			
			Hutasoit II	506			
			Sitio II	495			
			Lobutua	64			
	Parlilitan		Sionom Hudon Timur I	1,613			
			Sionom Hudon Timur II	6,226			
			Baringin	39			
			Simataniari	1,825			
			Sionom Hudon Sibulbulon	6,541			
			Janji Hutanapa	5			
			Sionom Hudon Utara	1,434			
			Baringin Natam	29			
	Pollung		Parsingguran I	1,140			
			Parsingguran II	2,993			
			Ria Ria	2,174			
			Aek Nauli I	1,485			
			Huta Paung	161			
			Hutapaung Utara	1,075			
Huta Julu		4,244					
Pansur Batu		2,847					
Pandumaan		1,472					
Sijama Polang	Siborboron	908					
	Batunajagar	1,159					
	Bonan Dolok II	705					

			Sibuntuon	782
			Sigulok	807
			Nagurguran	54
	Padang Lawas Utara	Batang Onang	Pagaran Batu	478
			Pasir Ampolu Hepeng	399
			Sayur Matinggi Julu	123
			Purba Tua	3
			Parau Sorat	176
			Pasar Matanggor	58
			Padang Matinggi	78
			Janji Mauli	61
			Sayur Matinggi	202
			Janji Manahan	768
			Batang Onang Lama	421
			Simangambat Dolok	250
			Pangkalan Dolok Julu	126
			Pintu Padang	306
			Galanggang	246
			Gunung Tua Julu	483
			Gunung Tua Tumbu Jati	187
			Padang Garugur	239
			Pangkalan Dolok Lama	657
			Huta Lombang	96
			Gunung Tua Batang Onang	147
			Simaninggir PSM	24
			Simanapang	90
			Morang	63
			Batu Nanggar	43
			Tamosu	114
			Batu Pulut	97
			Padang Bujur Baru	135
			Bonan Dolok	58
		Hulu Sihapas	Aek Nauli	3
			Pangirkiran	240
			Pintu Bosi	32
			Sampuran Simarloting	9
			Aek Godang	101
			Simaninggir PB	486
		Padang Bolak	Siunggam Julu	97
			Siunggam Tonga	7
			Aek Tolang	522
			Aek Suhat	66

			Tangga Hambeng	408	
			Aek Bayur	199	
		Padang Bolak Julu	Pamuntaran	6	
			Lantosan II	293	
			Padang Bujur	853	
			Balangka	26	
			Parupuk Jae	316	
			Paran Gadung	358	
			Aek Bargot	478	
			Gariang	422	
			Padang Baruas	532	
			Ubar	375	
			Batu Gana	112	
	Padang Sidimpuan		Padangsidimpuan Hutaimbaru	Huta Padang	70
				Lembah Lubuk Manik	174
		Padangsidimpuan Angkola Julu	Rimba Soping	52	
			Simatohir	242	
			Batu Layan	132	
			Mompang	496	
			Joring Lombang	227	
			Pintu Langit Jae	60	
			Joring Natobang	248	
			Simasom	192	
	Padangsidimpuan Batunadua	Simirik	15		
	Pakpak Bharat	Siempat Rube	Siempat Rube IV	339	
			Kuta Jungak	549	
			Mungkur	1,276	
	Samosir	Harian	Partungko Naginjang	6,983	
			Hutagalung	2,258	
			Hariarapintu	11,812	
			Siparmahan	229	
			Dolok Raja	77	
			Hariara Pohan	215	
			Janji Martahan	20	
			Turpuk Sihotang	5	
			Sosor Dolok	3	
		Sitio-Tio	Janji Maria	241	
			Parsaoran	43	
			Buntu Mauli	7	
			Sabulan	59	
			Holbung	22	
			Janji Raja	41	
	Simalungun	Dolok Panribuan	Dolok Parmonangan	2,917	
			Pondok Buluh	1,484	
			Negeri Dolok	697	
			Gunung Mariah	30	

			Dolok Pardamean	Sirube-rube Gunung Purba	164
				Tigaras	9
			Girsang Sipangan Bolon	Sibaganding	1,471
				Girsang	640
				Parapat	83
			Hatonduhan	Bosar Nauli	3,177
				Tangga Batu	3,356
				Buntu Turunan	166
			Jorlang Hataran	Jorlang Hataran	270
				Panombean Huta Urung	259
			Pematang Sidamanik	Sait Buttu Saribu	16
				Sipolha Horisan	1,384
				Sihaporas	513
				Sarimattin	69
				Bandar Manik	938
				Pematang Sidamanik	584
				Pematang Tambun Raya	685
				Gorak	286
			Sidamanik	Kebun Sayur Bah Butong	31
				Bah Butong Satu	25
		Tapanuli Selatan	Angkola Timur	Lantos Rogas	181
				Pargarutan Jae	25
				Sanggapati	2,171
				Batang Tura Sirumambe	900
				Pargarutan Tonga	371
				Pal XI	1,307
				Pargarutan Dolok	1,008
				Pasar Pargarutan	9
				Panompuan Jae	37
				Panompuan	653
				Pargarutan Julu	131
				Huta Ginjang	1,143
				Huraba	312
				Sijungkang	567
				Magabe	1,182
			Sipirok	Sialaman	442
				Kilang Papan	515
				Saba Batang Miha	182
				Janji Mauli	116
				Tolang	104
				Parau Sorat	346
				Situmba	500
				Situmba Julu	118
				Batang Tura Julu	1,309
				Batang Tura	976

		Tapanuli Tengah	Kolang	Hudopa Nauli	989
			Sorkam	Pargaringan	1,187
				Dolok Pantis	758
				Simarpinggan	830
		Tapanuli Utara	Adian Koting	Pardomuan Nauli	1,834
				Pansur Batu	94
				Siantar Nai Pospos	1,554
				Pansur Batu I	1,119
			Pagaran	Dolok Saribu	1,371
				Simamora Hasibuan	1,748
				Lumban Silintong	1,622
			Parmonangan	Manalu Dolok	2,065
				Lobu Sunut	892
				Aek Raja	1,319
				Huta Tinggi	205
				Manalu	86
				Horisan Ranggitgit	2,626
				Hutajulu Parbalik	1,589
				Pertengahan	197
				Hutajulu	434
				Batuarimo	2,949
				Manalu Purba	886
				Purba Dolok	1,364
				Siborong- Borong	Pohan Jae
			Sipahutar	Tapian Nauli I	475
				Tapian Nauli II	2,725
				Tapian Nauli III	4,076
				Sabungan Nihuta III	51
				Sabungan Nihuta IV	3,563
				Sabungan Nihuta V	140
Sipoholon	Hutauruk Hasundutan		288		
	Lobusingkam	3,252			
	Simanungkalit	46			
	Situmeang Hasundutan	120			
	Rura Julu Toruan	2,286			
	Rura Julu Dolok	1,412			
Tarutung	Aek Sian Simun	269			
	Huta Toruan VIII	35			
Toba Samosir	Balige	Huta Namora	507		
		Bonan Dolok II	189		
	Borbor	Rianiate	674		
		Lintong	2,265		
		Natumingka	1,975		
		Janji Maria	799		
Pasar Borbor	387				

					Lumban Sewa	345
					Huta Gurgur	697
					Simare	1,270
					Pangururan	373
				Habinsaran	Parsoburan Barat	2,206
					Lumban Ruhap	16
					Tornagodang	741
				Laguboti	Sintong Marnipi	442
					Sidulang	452
					Haunatas II	784
				Silaen	Ombur	12
					Pardomuan	45
					Simanombak	124
	TOTAL		12	41	228	185,016