



Illegal encroachment and logging in four plantation forest management units in Riau

Monitoring report on TLAS/SVLK certificate holders' performance in concessions of PT Triomas FDI, PT SGP, PT RUJ, and PT SRL



Joint publication of WWF-Indonesia and JPIK Riau -- June 2015

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Table of comparison between certificate and findings from independent monitoring on SVLK performance of four management units in Riau province

Management unit	Certificate	Referred regulation	Criteria/ Indikator/ Verifier	Independent monitoring by WWF-Indonesia and JPIK Riau
<p>PT Triomas FDI</p> <p>IUPHHK-HT (HTI) Area: 9.625 Ha in Pelalawan District, Riau Province</p>	<p>Timber Legality Certificate (S-LK); 035.1/EQC-</p> <p>8 March 2014</p> <p>Expiry date: 16 March 2016</p> <p>Auditor: PT Equality Indonesia</p>	<p>3.5 Director General of Forest Utilization (Bina Usaha Kehutanan Regulation No. P.8/VI-BPPHH/2012 dated 17 December 2012 regarding Standard and Guidance on Performance Assessment of Sustainable Production Forest Management and Timber Legality Verification.</p>	<p>a. Principle P.1. Area certainty and use right and P2. Compliance with legitimate logging system and procedure. Auditor: QUALIFIED</p> <p>b. Principle P.3. Validity of logs trade or transfer Criteria & Indicator K.3.1. The permit holder guaranteed that all logs transported from Forest TPK (Logs yard) to intermediary TPK and from the intermediary TPK to the Forest Products Primary Industry (IPHH)/ market, possess physical identity and valid documentation. (Auditor: QUALIFIED)</p> <p>-----</p> <p>c. Criteria K.3.3. Inter-island trade and transportation. 3.3.1. The permit holder that</p>	<p>Monitoring period: January – March 2014</p> <p>a. Verifier P.1 and P.2: NOT QUALIFIED There has been illegal activities within the concession of PT. Triomas Forestry Development Indonesia. The investigation team found there are illegal logging activities that systematic and well organized by two illegal logger groups inside the concession of PT. Triomas FDI in Kuala Kampar sub-District, Pelalawan District. Conclusion: PT. Triomas FDI failed to ensure area certainty and use right of the area under their management rights.</p> <p>b. Principle (P.3) and Criteria and Indicator (K.3.1) NOT QUALIFIED. PT. Triomas FDI as Management Rights Holder cannot ensure all timber transported from their concession have legitimate physical evidence/identity and documents. There is evidence that illegal harvesting operation occurred within the concession of PT. Triomas FDI and sold/traded without legitimate documents. The investigation team found timber harvested and processed from PT. Triomas FDI is transported to Sawang Village, Kundur Sub District, Karimun District, Riau Islands Province (Coordinate: N0°44'2.59" E103°22'28.08") and received by influential traders.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>c. Criteria & Indicator K.3.3 Inter-island trade and transportation Not Qualified Based on data and information from field investigation, PT.</p>

			<p>delivers inter-island logs should possess acknowledgement as PKAPT (Registered Inter-island Log Trader).</p> <p>Auditor: NOT APPLICABLE</p>	<p>Triomas FDI is not qualified in the above criteria and indicator. There is finding that timbers from the concession of PT. Triomas FDI are also traded and transported for inter island trading. Although the trade and transportation has met the license and regulation, PT Triomas FDI is not a registered as inter-island log trader (<i>Pedagang Kayu Antar Pulau Terdaftar-PKAPT</i>). There is also evidence that a same ship transported processed timber from the concession of PT. Triomas FDI to Sawang Village in Tanjung Batu that further suggests there has been inter island log trading from PT. Triomas FDI concession that only has Timber Legality Certificate (S-LK). The management unit has implemented activity beyond the permit granted by the government.</p>
<p>PT Suntara Gaja Pati</p> <p>Plantation Forest - IUPHHK-HT (HTI)</p> <p>Area: 34,792 ha In Dumai City, Riau Province</p>	<p>S-LK 824 303 120008</p> <p>Certificate Validity: 9 July 12 – 8 July 2015</p> <p>Auditor: PT. Rheinland Indonesia TUV</p>	<p>Director General of Forest Utilization (Bina Usaha Kehutanan Regulation No. P.8/VI-BPPHH/2011 regarding Standard and Guidance on Performance Assessment of Sustainable Production Forest Management and Timber Legality Verification.</p>	<p>a. P1 j. Area and use right certainty. K1.1 Forest management unit area is located at production forest area. 1.1.1. Permit holder able to show legitimate Timber Forest Product Utilization Permit (<i>Izin Usaha Pemanfaatan Hasil Hutan Kayu - IUPHHK</i>).</p>	<p>Monitoring Period: April - June 2014</p> <p>a. P1. Area and use right certainty – Not qualified PT. Suntara Gaja Pati cannot guarantee area and use right certainty bestow to the company. Investigation team estimated from survey inside PT. SGP concession there is around 10,537 ha area has been encroached (based on visual estimation and interview and GPS location reference). Based on Landsat images analysis spanning from 2008 to June 2009 showing the loss of natural forest cover in PT. Suntara Gaja Pati (PT SGP) timber plantation concession with coverage of 11,444 ha from the total area of 23,346 ha. In 2011, the natural forest cover is of 10,908 ha as result of conversion into plantation forest of 1,717 ha and forest clearance area of 22,265 ha. In 2012, the remaining natural forest is of 8,641 ha and plantation forest of 4,795 ha and forest clearance of 21,354 ha. By 2014, natural forest loss rate keeps increasing with remaining natural forest of 4,977 ha and plantation forest of 6,891 ha and forest</p>

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				clearance of 22,930 ha.
<p>PT Sumatera Riang Lestari</p> <p>Plantation forest (IUPHHK-HT - HTI) (field observation only conducted on Block IV Rupert Island and Block III Kubu)</p> <p>SRL Total Area in 6 Block: 215,305 Ha</p>	<p>S-PHPL 035/EQC-VLK/III/2013 dated 12 March 2013</p> <p>Auditor: PT. Sarbi International Certification</p>	<p>Ecological and Social Criteria on Assessment of Sustainable Production Forest Management Performance for Plantation Forest (IUPHHK-HT) according to Director General of Forest Utilization (Bina Usaha Kehutanan Regulation No. P.06/VI-SET/2009 regarding Standard and Guidance on Performance Assessment of Sustainable Production Forest Management and Timber Legality Verification and Director General of Forest Utilization (Bina Usaha Kehutanan Regulation No. P.02/VI-BPPHH/2010 Annex 1.1 and 2.1. regarding Guidance on Performance Assessment of Sustainable Production Forest Management and Timber Legality Verification.</p>	<p>Indicator: 3.2. Forest Protection and Security</p> <p>Indicator: 4.1. Area and boundary clarity with indigenous people and or local people area with agreement with stakeholders</p> <p>Block IV Rupert Indicator 3.2. Forest Protection and Security</p>	<p>Monitoring Period: : June - July 2014; monitoring site: PT. Sumatera Riang Lestari (SRL) concession on Kubu Block in Rokan Hilir District and PT. SRL Rupert Block in Bengkalis District, Riau Province.</p> <p>The PHPL certificate from PT. Sarbi on May 2011 shows that all assessment indicators for Kubu Block are poor. Until now, the company has not fully operated due to overlapping with community plantation and conflict with stakeholders in Rokan Hilir District that seems to be stalling with no resolution due to refusal from stakeholders.</p> <p>Due to the absence of forest management operation by PT. SRL, their location in Kubu Block has been deforested by encroachers for oil palm plantation expansion. During investigation, the team estimated the encroachment area has reached around 11,878 ha. In 2014 the natural forest loss increased into 11,835 ha. The land use map with classification of oil palm, ready-to-be planted and shrubs, based on Landsat Image May 2014 analysis shows there is rampant encroachment in PT. SRL Kubu Block.</p> <p>Monitoring method: Monitoring is conducted by interviewing Forestry Agency of Rokan Hilir District and a member of community in Teluk Bano II, Mas Sutiman, ex illegal logger at local level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The company boundary is in conflict with community, in Bagan Sinembah and Bangko Pusako Sub District, the boundary of SRL Concession has been planted with oil palm by community. According to Mr. Rahayu, Forest Product Processing Section of Forestry Agency of Rokan Hilir District, the community has been living around SRL concession before the company obtained their concession permit in 2007, where community already managed oil palm plantation in the area. The absence of management

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			<p>Indicator: 4.1. Area and boundary clarity with indigenous and or local community with agreement of stakeholders</p> <p>Indicator 4.3. Availability of mechanism and implementation for fair benefit distribution amongst stakeholder</p> <p>Indikator 4.4. Effective Conflict Mechanism Availability</p>	<p>activity by PT. SRL has led illegal land use started with encroachment for oil palm plantation expansion.</p> <p>Investigation team found encroachment happened on several survey locations, estimated encroached area in 14 – 23 July 2014 period has reached 1,979 ha based on visual estimation and interview. In 2014 the loss of natural forest is 14,883.48 ha with plantation forest of 15,891.66 ha and forest clearance of 7,793.07 ha.</p> <p>According to Head of Village Pergarn Burhanuddin, Boundary of the concession and community land is not clear that incites land tenurial conflict between the company and community. The community has occupied the land before PT. SRL (Block IV) and the land has been managed since several generations.</p> <p>According to the Head of Pergarn Village, there has never been socialization on concession area boundary from the company.</p> <p>According to Head of Titi Akar Village (Sukarto) the company has constructed Vocational High School (SMK) for the village several years ago. However, he cannot recall the exact time of construction and there has never been any more assistance from the company.</p> <p>The Head of Hutan Panjang Village explains that there has been no area has been delegated from the company to community for crops for livelihood (<i>tanaman kehidupan</i>) program in Hutan Panjang Village.</p> <p>Conflict over the land still occurs involving Pergarn village's community and the company as resolution has not been reached especially from company's side. Local agricultural union (<i>Serikat Tani Bersatu</i>) at Pergarn Village that have managed agricultural land before the company exist is considered by the company to have encroached company's concession.</p> <p>The conflict occurred as the company never socialized their concession boundary. The company only provide for crops for</p>
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				livelihood (<i>tanaman kehidupan</i>) program after the conflict occurred, and the program itself is rejected by Pergam community since the program is allocated on the land in conflict. One of Pergam Community member, Zulkifli, said that the land already belongs to community, thus it is not correct if the company use the land as the crops for livelihood (<i>tanaman kehidupan</i>) program by the company.
<p>PT Ruas Utama Jaya</p> <p>SK IUPHHK-HT NOMOR: SK.18/MENHUT-II/2007 dated 5 JANUARY 2007 AREA ± 44,330 HA</p>	<p>S-PHPL Certificate No: 009.1/EQC-PHPL/V/2013</p> <p>Auditor: PT Equality Indonesia</p>		<p>1.1. Certainty of the concession area of Permits/Rights Holder Score : GOOD</p> <p>Note from auditor: --There is land utilization not for forestry sector and there is evidence of efforts from auditee to collect data and report to relevant authority. -- There is boundary conflict in PT. RUJ work are on West and East Block with surrounding community however there are efforts from the audit to resolved the boundary conflict. - After Surveillance Audit II, there is no land use change in the auditee work area.</p> <p>1.5. Free, prior and informed consent</p> <p>-- The activity at URKT 2014 that affects local community rights has not been socialized to community around work area, however the company has developed schedule for the socialization.</p> <p>-- Most boundary has been delianated however the administration evidence showing delineation has been conducted such as minutes of delineation (BA Tata Batas) and delineation report is not available.</p> <p>--</p> <p>3, Ecology</p>	<p>Field observation period: February – September 2014</p> <p>There is encroachment and land use that tends to change the land use by external party. The investigation team estimate the encroachment area in the concession is 8,565 ha. And 4,240 ha from two blocks of PT. RUJ in Dumai and Rokan Hilir is area that has been converted into oil palm plantation. There are also 245 ha of rubber plantation.</p> <p>Based on survey by EoF team and June 2014 satellite image analysis, the investigation team creates chronology of natural forest loss from 2008 to 2014 in the concession of PT. RUJ with estimated remaining natural forest of 4,843 ha, which is very small compared to 17,668 ha in 2008-2009.</p>

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			<p>3.1. The existence, stability and condition of the protected area in each type of forests.</p> <p>3.2. Protecting and securing the forest</p> <p>4.4. The existence of mechanism for conflict resolution</p>	<p>The investigation team estimated that encroachment area in the concession is 8,565 ha. And 4,240 ha from two blocks of PT. RUJ in Dumai and Rokan Hilir where the area has been converted into oil palm plantation. There is also 245 ha of rubber plantation. Land use in the concession of PT. RUJ also consist of settlement as found by investigation team. Forest and land fire in the concession has also shown low stability and condition of the protected areas.</p> <p>Rampant encroachment in the management unit, raise a question on the existence and conflict resolution effort taken by the company.</p>
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Recommendation regarding gap between certification result and field monitoring:

1. Urges the government, especially the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to verify this SVLK performance monitoring report and assign relevant authority to sanction certification body in case there is violation and providing score that is not according to fact in the field.
2. Urges the government to improve standard and performance of SVLK assessment, so MEDIUM score cannot be accepted as it can help management unit to achieve certification.
3. Follow up the information presented in this report from independent monitoring institution according to the government authority including reviewing licenses where management unit fail to secure forest area and sanction the management unit according to law and relevant regulation.

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INVESTIGATION REPORT

**Illegal logging investigation in PT. Triomas FDI concession:
Tracing illegal timber from Serapung to Tanjung Balai Karimun**

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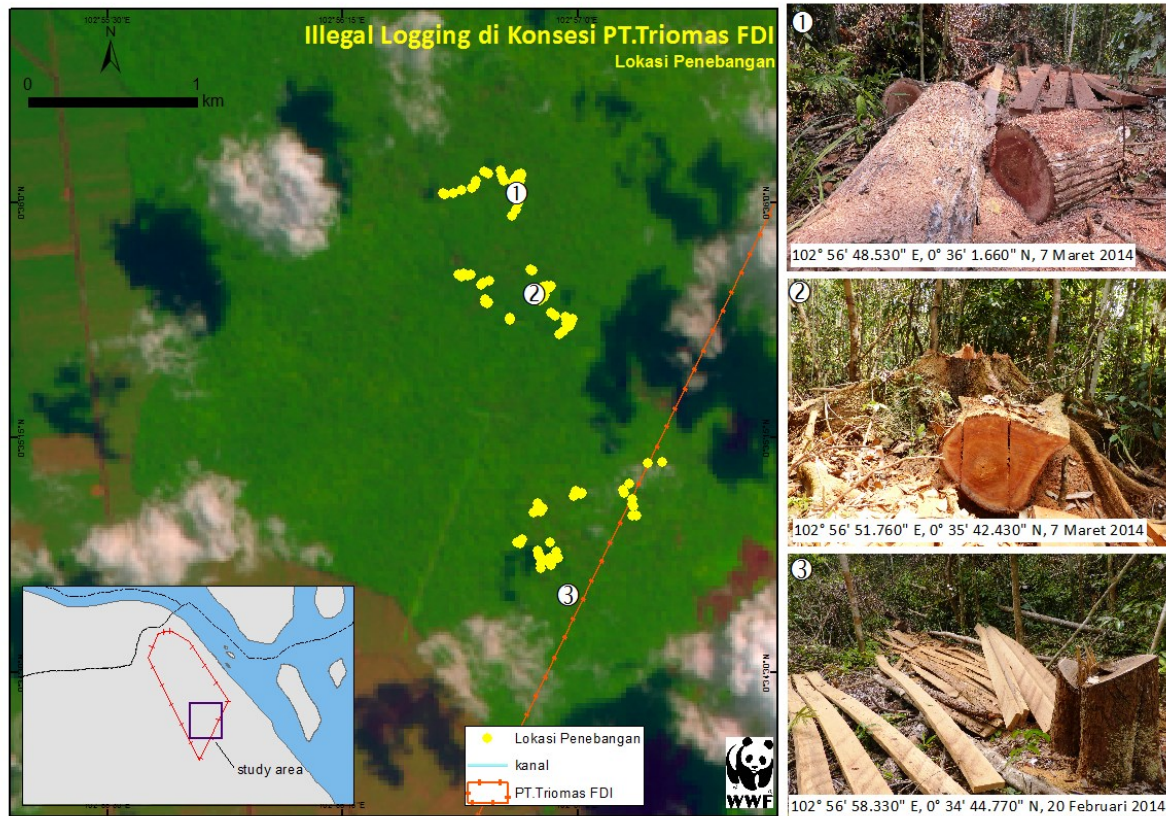


Investigation shows there has been illegal activities in the concession of PT. Triomas Forestry Development Indonesia (PT. Triomas FDI) of Pelalawan District, Riau Province. Series of investigation was conducted by investigation team on March – April 2014 and find that illegal logging is happening systematically and well organized. There are three big groups involved in this illegal logging that started from transportation of already processed timber to two warehouses in Tanjung Balai Karimun after transit in Sawang and Pulau Tanjung Batu (both are still in Riau Islands Province).

The investigation team confirmed that after timbers are felled, cut and split, the processed timber then dragged to the nearest river. According to illegal loggers met in the field, the timbers are felled and processed inside the concession of PT. Triomas FDI and transported to Sawang Village, Kundur Sub District, Karimun District (N 0°44'2.59" E103°22'28.08") and collected by two influential traders (toke), A1 and A2 that have temporary warehouse.

Some of the timbers from PT. Triomas FDI concession are transported to Tanjung Balai Karimun in Tanjung Balai Island and two final warehouse is still owned by A1 and A2. From field observation, both warehouses are larger than the temporary warehouse in Sawang Village.

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Map 1 – Location of illegal logging in three sites inside PT. Triomas FDI Concession that transported through canal until Sawang Village, Kundur Sub District, Karimun District, Riau Islands Province. Map and photos by WWF-Indonesia. Locations are explain in picture.

From the picture, there are three illegal logger group. Group 1 is backed by trader A2, while group 2 and group 3 is backed by trader A1. These traders has warehouse and storage in Tanjung Balai Karimun and the investigation team suspect there is central figure that still need to be investigated to reveal this illegal practice.

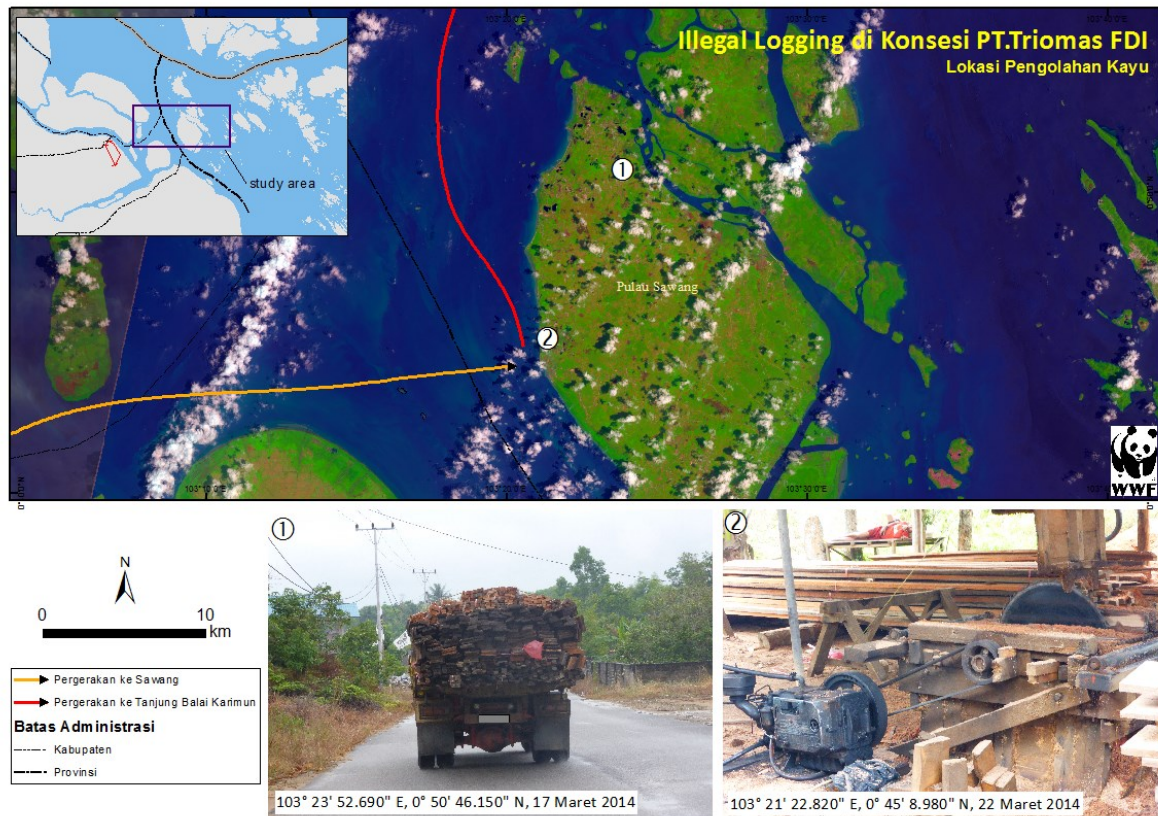


Timber from illegal logging from PT. Triomas FDI concession ready to be processed and transported. The site coordinate at N 0°35'40.83" E 102°56'42.88" / WWF-Indonesia, 7 March 2014.

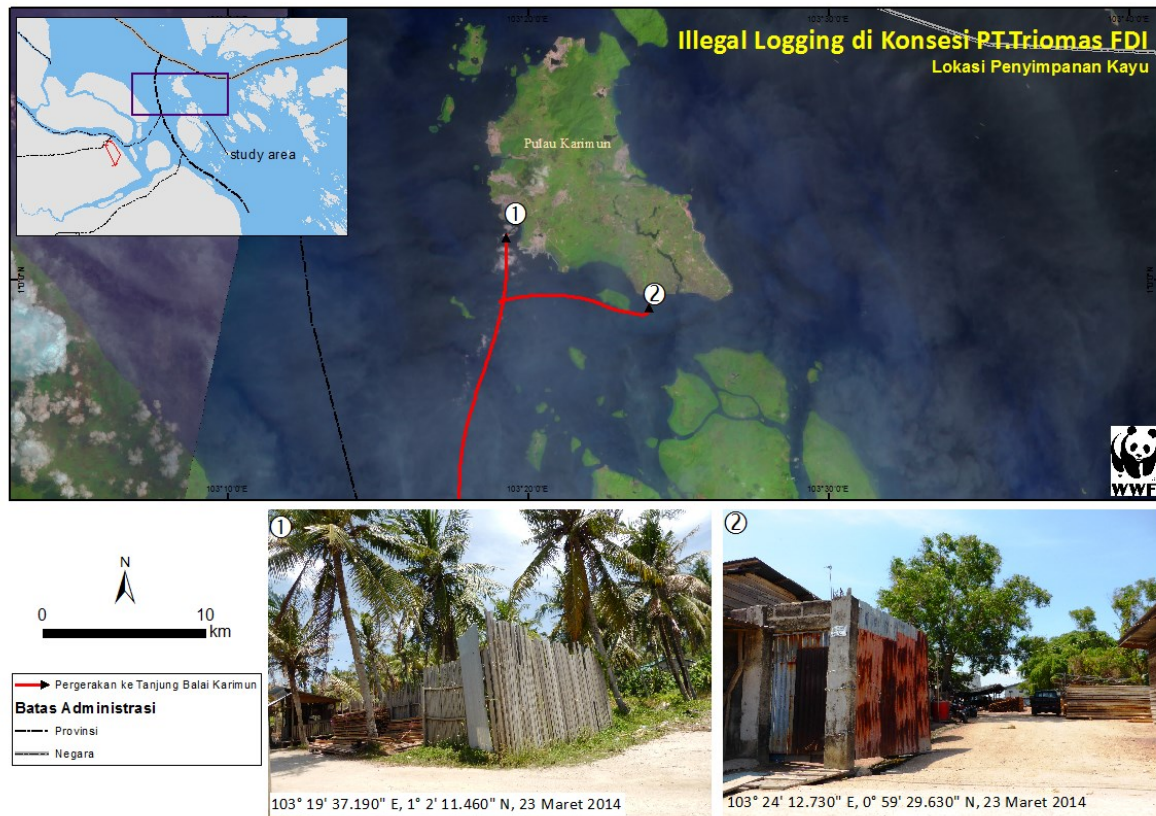
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Saw mill industry Industri in Sawang that accommodate illegal timber taken from PT. Triomas FDI

The investigation team found that there are two saw mill industry in Tanjung Batu that accept processed timber from PT. Triomas FDI concession in Kampar Peninsula, which are sawmill A1 and saw mill A2. The location of the sawmills are as follow: sawmill A1 coordinate is at N 0°45'11.62" E103°21'28.90" and sawmill A2 at N 0°45'9.20" E 103°21'22.97". Based on information from Mr. A2, timber that arrived in the warehouse will be processed into small sticks of 2x2 cm, 2x3 cm, 3x3 cm and 3x4 cm with 8 feet length.



Map 3. Distribution of timber to sawmill (timber processing small industry) in Sawang before going to next destination. The photographs shows timber processing industry and truck that transport the processed products. The timber is suspected to come from illegal logging in PT. Triomas FDI concession. Foto WWF-Indonesia



Map 4. Two warehouses that store and distribute final product located at Tanjung Balai Karimun and map showing movement and location of the warehouses. Foto: WWF-Indonesia

From investigation in the field, there is similarity amongst warehouse owned by A1 and A2 in Sawang, Tanjung Batu with warehouses in Tanjung Balai Karimun, which has similarity in species and size.

The investigation team also found some information from the field that need further verification since the timber products has indication to be transported to Singapore and Malaysia. However, the investigation of whether the illegal logging products trading is reaching neighboring country will be another new investigation.

Investigation of rampant illegal land use in PT. Suntara Gaja Pati Plantation Forest Concession in Riau Province



Team from WWF-Indonesia and JPIK (Independent Forest Monitoring Network) Riau investigate land use in concession of PT. Suntara Gaja Pati (SGP) --that supplies pulp and paper raw material to Asia Pulp & Paper (APP/Sinar Mas Group)-- in the period of April – May 2014. From 408 observation points designated to investigate encroachment and illegal land use in the concession of PT. SGP, the investigation team estimate the encroachment area is around **10,537 ha** based on visual estimation and interview on GIS coordinate of encroached land.

Oil palm plantation is the type of land use preferred by locals and settlers. The settlers bought land from local community and local leaders and become dominant in concession. Settlers usually bought lands from local leader or village government official with average ownership of 2 – 25 hectares per family.

The investigation of the encroachment in PT. Suntara Gaja Pati (GSP) takes place at two period: 24 – 30 April 2014 and 15 – 22 May 2014.

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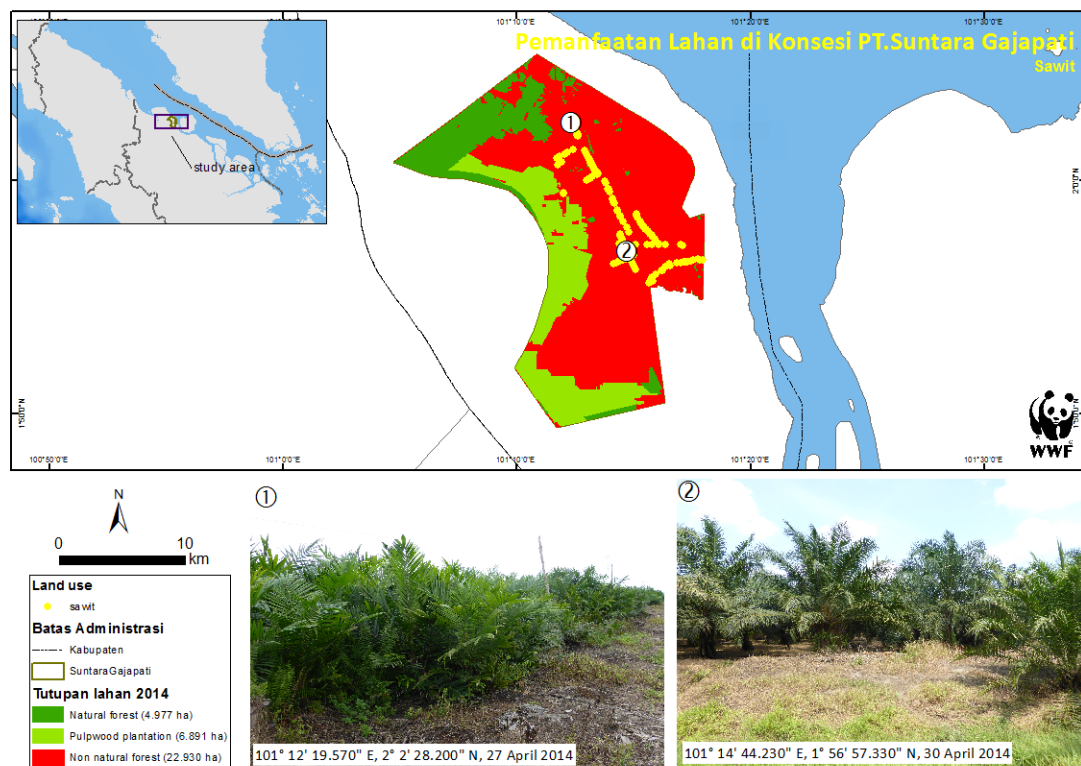
After tracing identity of illegal land use that occurs in PT. SGP concession, the investigation team arranges the following chronology that shows decreasing natural forest cover for several years:

- The investigation team estimates the encroachment area is around **10,357 ha** based on visual estimation and interview.
- In 2014, the rate of natural forest loss increased where the remaining natural forest is of **4,977 ha** and plantation forest of 6,891 ha with cleared forest area of 22,930 ha (see map 1).
- From total encroached area of 10,537 ha and 408 GPS points from 2 survey periods collected by investigation team, there are **664 ha areas that formerly burned area, while the rest** are newly planted oil palm and rubber trees.
- From total encroached area of 10,537 ha and 408 GPS points from 2 survey periods collected by investigation team, there are **3,770 ha** area that already planted with oil palm and rubber.
- From total encroached area of 10,537 ha and 408 GPS points from 2 survey periods collected by investigation team, there are **108 ha** area has been cleared and ready to be planted. The investigation team found **664 ha areas that formerly burned area,** and investigation team found only **5 ha** was still natural forest. The team also recorded there were **88 houses that are** 5 permanent ones, 81 non-permanent ones, and 2 huts.



Map 5. History of forest cover and forest loss for other use in PT. Suntura Gaja Pati concession of 34,792 ha with plantation forest of 6,891 ha in 2014, natural forest of 4,977 ha and non natural forest and non plantation forest of 22,930 for other uses. Source: Sumatera Landcover 2008-2009, 2011, 2012 by WWF Indonesia, Landsat 8 June 2014 and Ministry of Forestry 2011.

On 6 July 2012, PT. TÜV Rheinland Indonesia with acknowledgement of KAN (National Accreditation Committee) issued Timber Legality Verification (VLK) Certificate with GOOD or QUALIFIED score for PT. SGP with registration number 824 303 120008 valid until 5 July 2012 (<http://www.dephut.go.id/uploads/apl/4c. PT . Suntura Gajapati TUV .pdf>)



Map 6. Land use in PT. Suntura Gaja Pati concession with majority for oil palm plantation as shown in yellow dots in the concession map.

Investigation of rampant illegal land use in concession of PT. Sumatera Riang Lestari Block IV Rupert Island in Bengkalis District, and Block III Kubu in Rokan Hilir



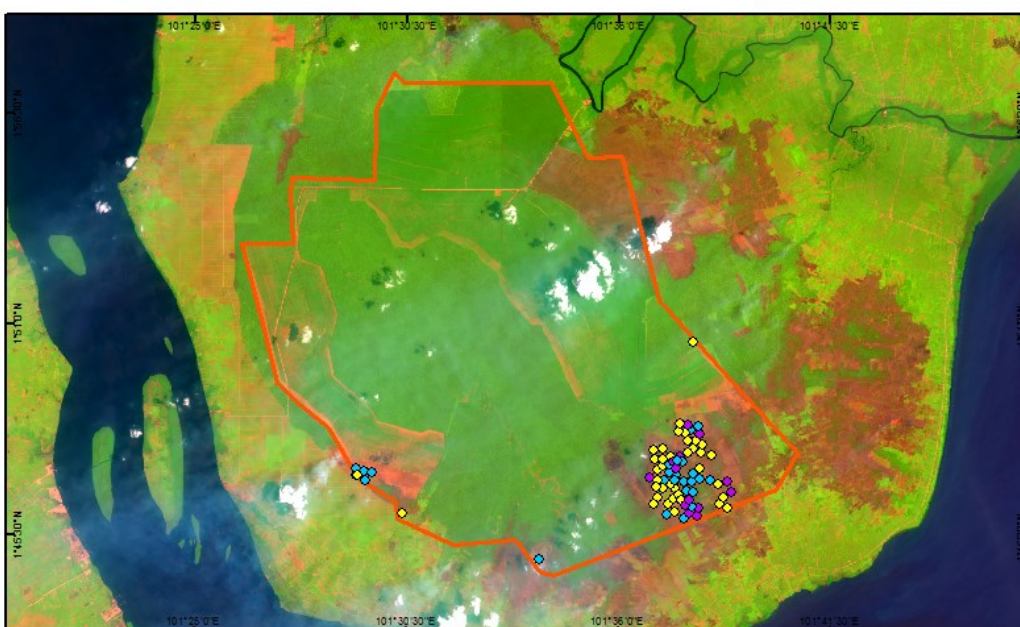
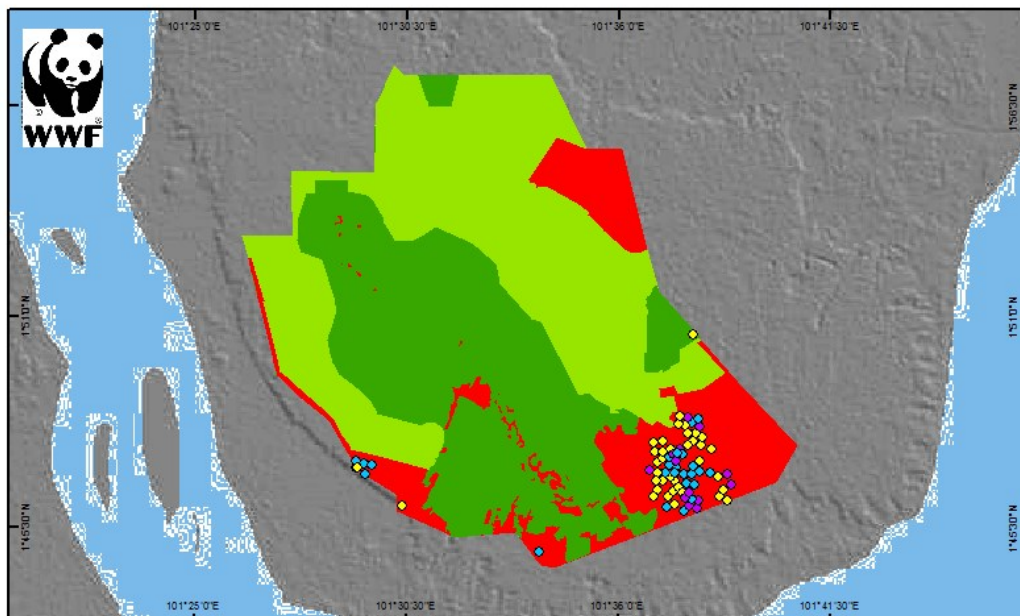
Excavator used to clear land in the concession of PT. SRL Block IV Rupert Island. The coordinate is at N1°48'23.74" E101°37'50.18". Photograph taken on 17 July 2014 by WWF-Indonesia Riau Program.

A team from WWF-Indonesia and JPIK Sumpul Riau conducted field investigation on deforestation in the concession of PT. SRL Block IV Rupert Island in the period of 14 – 23 July 2014. The team found that the absence of management activity of PT. SRL has encouraged illegal land use to drive deforestation for expansion of oil palm plantation. From the total concession area of PT. SRL Block IV of 38,224 ha, 2% has been oil palm plantation with estimated area of 852 ha. The team found 1% area has just been cleared and most possibly with area of around 380 ha. The findings and statistics from investigation of illegal land use in the concession of PT. SRL Block IV are as follows:

1. The team has investigated encroachment activity in several survey points with estimated encroachment area of **1,979 ha** from investigation in the period of 14 – 23 July 2014. The estimation is based on visual observation and interviews.
2. According to analysis of Landsat images from 2008 to 2009, natural forest cover in the concession of PT. SRL Rupert Block is around **38,068.64 ha** and land clearing is 492.48 ha.

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3. In 2011, the natural forest cover reduced to **24,568.44 ha**. With plantation forest area of 2,976.92 ha and land clearing of 11,015.76 ha.
4. In 2012, the remaining natural forest is **17,529.61 ha** with plantation forest of 1,018.13 ha and land clearing 10,850.21 ha.
5. In 2014, the natural forest loss increased with remaining area of **14,883.48 ha** with plantation forest area of 15,891.66 ha and land clearing area of 7,793.07 ha.
6. Estimation from visual observation and interview for encroachment area is 1,979 ha from 115 GPS points collected by team from WWF-Indonesia on 14 – 23 July 2014.
7. From the total concession area of PT. SRL Block IV of 38,224 ha, around 2% has been oil palm with estimated area of 852 ha and the area that just has been cleared and estimated to be planted by oil palm is around 380 ha (1%). Shrubs that will be planted or abandoned after land clearance is around 747 ha. The investigation team also found some natural forest that has just been burnt of around 280 ha from total concession area of PT. SRL.
8. Encroachment by local community is usually for oil palm plantation.



Pemanfaatan lahan Forest cover 2014

- ◆ sawit
- ◆ Siap tanam
- ◆ Sosok belukar
- Natural forest (14.883,48 ha)
- Pulpwood plantation (15.891,66 ha)
- Non natural forest (7.793,07 ha)



Sumber:
 1. Hasil Survey Tim WWF, Julul 2014
 2. Landsat 8 Pathrow 127-59, Maret 2014
 3. Kemenhut, 2011, 208/Menhut-II/2007, 25-5-2007 (38.210 ha)

Map 7-- Land use category in the concession of PT. SRL Block IV Rupert Island result from investigation and Landsat 8 satellite image on March 2014.

Identification of land user in the concession of PT. Sumatra Riang Lestari

-- Kubu Block



Burned oil palm plantation in the concession of PT. Sumatera Riang Lestari (SRL), at N1°57'1.14" E100°39'27.83". Photograph is taken at 22 June 2014 courtesy of WWF-Indonesia Riau Program

Investigation team investigated encroachment in the concession of PT. SRL Kubu Block in the period of 17 – 27 June 2014 and concluded that the absence of forest management activity by PT. SRL in Kubu Block has encouraged and increased deforestation especially encroachment for oil palm plantation. During the investigation, the investigation team estimated the encroached area has reached **11,878 ha** based on visual estimation and interviews.

The following notes are records and findings on the history of natural forest loss in the concession of PT. SRL Kubu Block:

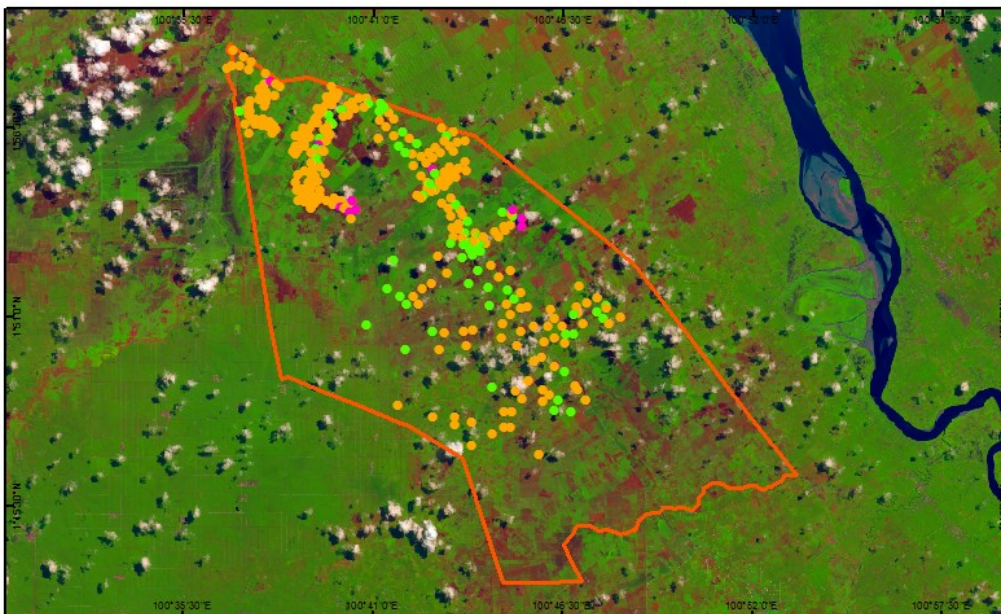
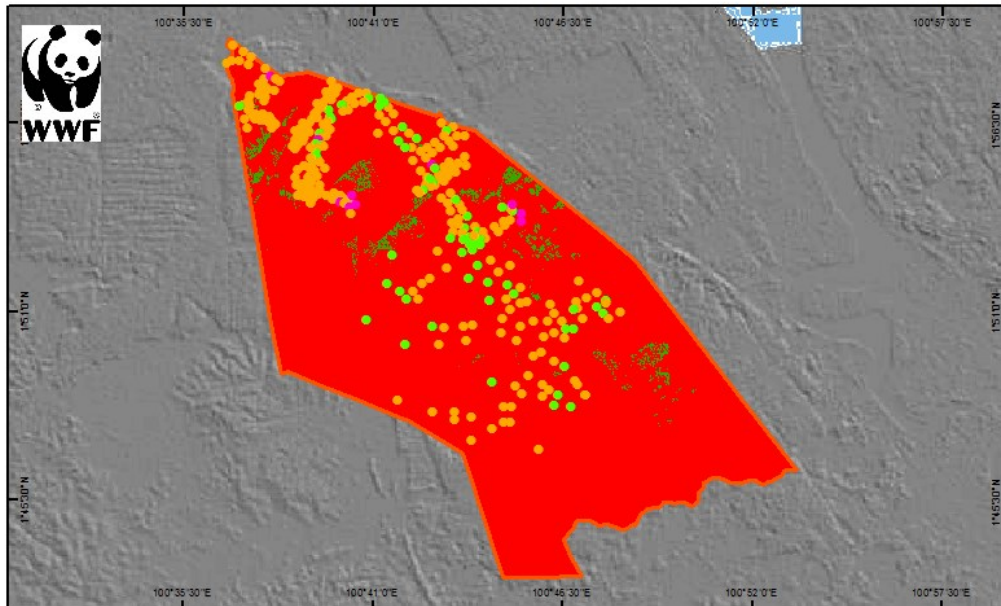
- Analysis of Landsat images from 2008 until June 2009 shows loss of natural forest coverage in the concession of PT. SRL is **10,842 ha**.
- In 2010 deforestation rate is slow, however the rate increased in 2011 with total area of 11,363 ha.
- In 2012 the rate slowed again with total area of 11,831 ha.

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- In 2014, the rate of natural forest loss increased again that drive the shrinkage of remaining natural forest area to 11,835 ha.

The land use after deforestation in the concession of PT. SRL Kubu Block is as the following:

- From 326 GPS points, the estimated encroachment is around 11,878 ha based on visual observation and interview.
- There are 248 GPS points or 71% is oil palm plantation with estimated area of 8,354 ha.
- There are 24.3% or 100 GPS points that shows land that has just been cleared and possibly will be planted with oil palm in size of 207 ha.
- And 68 GPS points that shows shrubs that will be planted or abandoned after land clearing with area of 3,285 hectares.



- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Penggunaan | Koneksi PT.SRL 3 Kubu |
| Sawit | Forest cover 2014 |
| Siap Tanam | Natural forest (948,4 ha) |
| Sosok Belukar | No natural forest (41.628,5 ha) |



Sumber:
 1. Hasil Survey Tim WWF, Juli 2014
 2. Landsat 8 Pathrow 127-59, Mei 2014
 3. Kemenhut, 2011, 208/Menhut-II/2007, 25-05-2007 (42.340 ha)

Map 8. Land use with three classifications: oil palm, ready-to-be planted one, and shrubs that show rampant encroachment in the concession of PT. SRL Kubu Block based on Landsat Image analysis May 2014.

Investigation in the concession of PT. Ruas Utama Jaya, supplier of APP/Sinar Mas Group, that has been encroached and burnt



The investigation team conducted the investigation on September 2014 and found there are illegal encroachment and illegal land use in the concession of company that supplies timber to Asia Pulp and Paper Group (APP/Sinar Mas Group), PT Ruas Utama Jaya, in Senepis Forest Block, located in Rokan Hilir District and Dumai City.

The estimated encroachment area in the concession is around 8,565 ha (based on interview and visual observation). The data collected by investigation team shows that around 4,240 ha from two blocks of PT. RUJ in Dumai and Rokan Hilir has been converted into oil palm plantation that has and has not produced fresh fruit bunch (FFB).

The team also found **245 ha** in the concession has been converted into rubber plantation in Rokan Hilir Block but has not yield latex.

Analysis by investigation team from collecting GPS points and field observation resulted with findings of around **1,000 ha** acacia plantation that's allowed by the government to be planted.

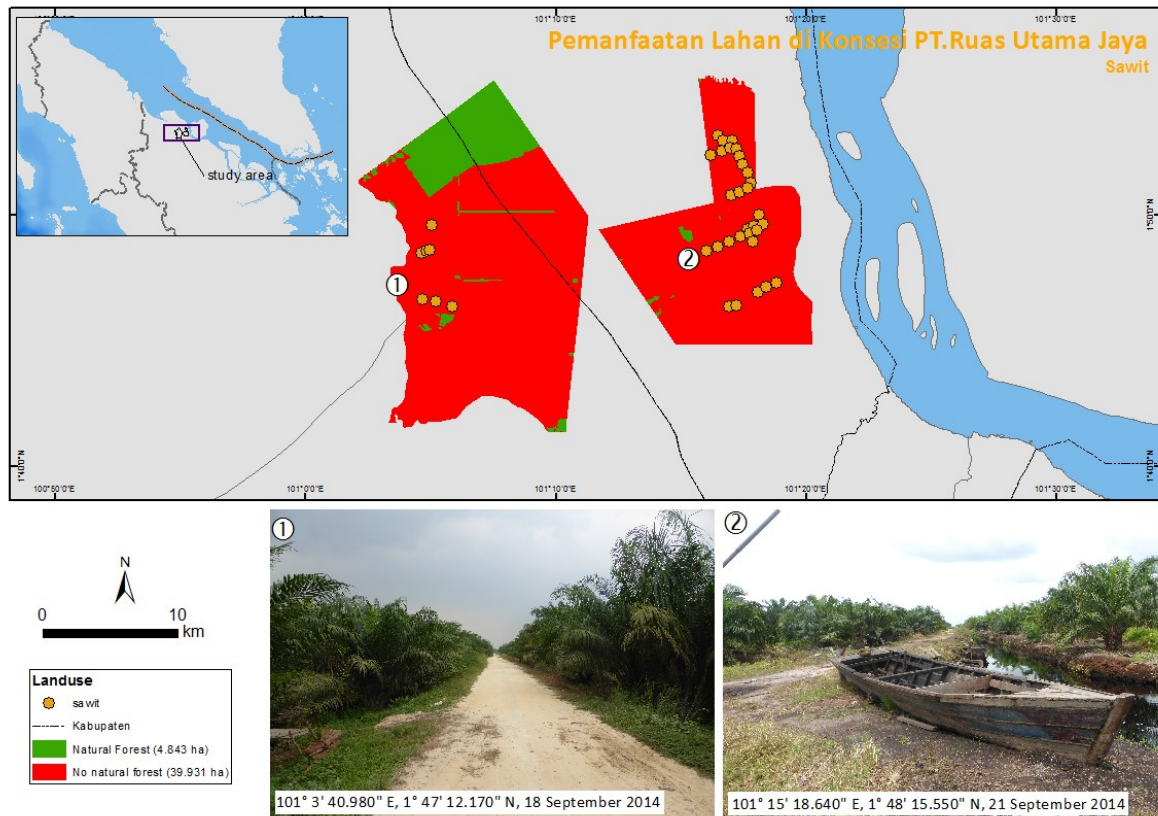
Investigation on the deforestation in the concession of PT. Ruas Utama Jaya (PT. RUJ) in Dumai and Rokan Hilir is conducted on 17 February – 22 September 2014.

Monitoring report on TLAS/SVLK certificate holders' performance in concessions of PT Triomas FDI, PT SGP, PT RUJ, and PT SRL – June 2015

Data regarding illegal land use in the concession of PT. RUJ by settlers as follows:

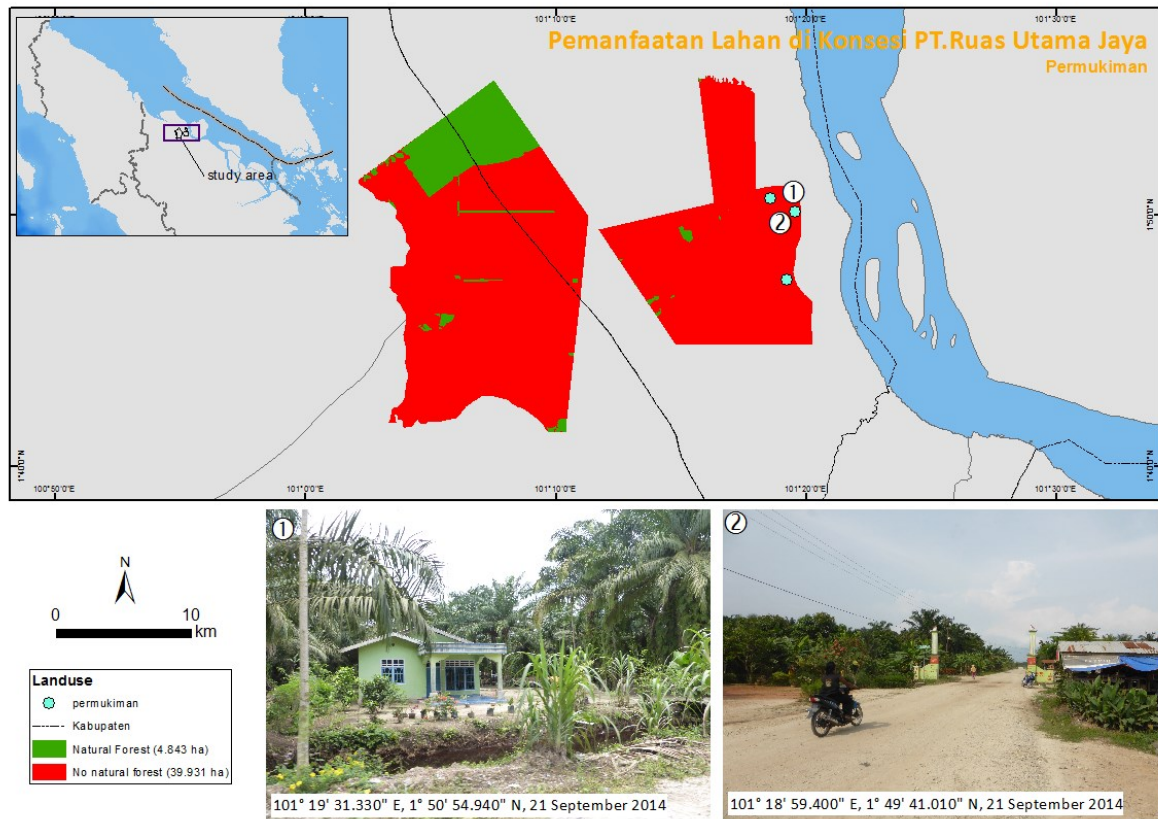
1. Total encroachment area is 8,565 ha from visual estimation and interview and collection of photographs from 77 GPS points.
2. The encroachment is conducted by local community and settlers for oil palm plantation.
3. Settlers usually bought land from local community and local leaders.
4. Settlers are dominant encroachers in the concession of PT. RUJ Dumai Block
5. Local community are dominant encroachers in the concession of PT. RUJ Rokan Hilir Block.

PT. RUJ is one of 14 forest management companies of timber plantation that investigated by Riau police in 2007-2008 for allegedly destroying environment. However the case was deemed finished after the police issued letter of termination of the investigation process (*Surat Penghentian Penyidikan Perkara - SP3*) in December 2008. According to EoF record, this supplier for PT. Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper (IKPP) factory owned by Asia Pulp and Paper (APP), had conflict with surrounding community where the community is alleged to occupy the company properties. In 2011, the community in *Kepenghuluan* of Jumrah (village) protested the company due the ownership dispute. In 2013, PT. RUJ is suspected by police to be responsible for forest and land fire in their concession. PT. RUJ is also one of 17 forestry and plantation companies that failed in compliance audit to prevent and mitigate forest and land fires. The audit is conducted by six government institutions in 2014.



Map 9 – The map shows oil palm plantation in the concession of PT. RUJ on its two blocks (point 1 and 2, in yellow) and highlighted with two photographs below the map.

The investigation team findings until 22 September 2014 that estimated the encroachment area in the concession area for oil palm was 8,565 ha based on visual observation and interviews. The investigation team recorded type of land cover found along their investigation. The estimation is made based on survey of photographs of 77 GPS points in two forest blocks. From the data, the team estimate there are 4,240 ha of PT. RUJ concession in Dumai and Rokan Hilir Block that has been converted into oil palm plantation. There are two types of oil palm plantation: Producing Plant (TM) which is oil palm plantation that already 4 years old or above, and Unproductive Plant (TBM) which is oil palm plantation that is 4 years old or below. The findings conclude there are **740 ha** of unproductive oil palm plantation and **3,500 ha** of producing oil palm from both concession blocks with total oil palm plantation of 4,240 ha.



Map 10 – Illegal land use in the concession of PT. RUJ also found for settlement as found in several locations in map (1 and 2) with photographs below the map.

END