



THE LAST PLACE ON EARTH

TRACKING PROGRESS AND NEW OPPORTUNITIES

TO PROTECT THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM



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PHOTOS: PAUL HILTON FOR RAN, AUGUST 2015



INTRODUCTION

The Leuser Ecosystem

The Leuser Ecosystem is a vast, teeming, ancient landscape. Located on the island of Sumatra, Indonesia, it stretches over 6.5 million acres including lush lowland and mountainous rainforests and over 460,000 acres of carbon-rich peatlands.

The Leuser Ecosystem is like nowhere else on Earth. It is the last place on Earth that can support, together in the wild, viable populations of rare species like Sumatran tigers, orangutans, rhinos, elephants and sun bears. Quite literally, if we lose the Leuser Ecosystem, we lose many of these unique species. Containing some of the world's highest known levels of plant and animal diversity, it is vital habitat for at least 105 mammal species, 382 bird species, and 95 reptile and amphibian species. It is also home to the largest extent of intact forest landscapes remaining in Sumatra; scientists and conservationists consider the Leuser Ecosystem to be among the most important forests left in Southeast Asia.

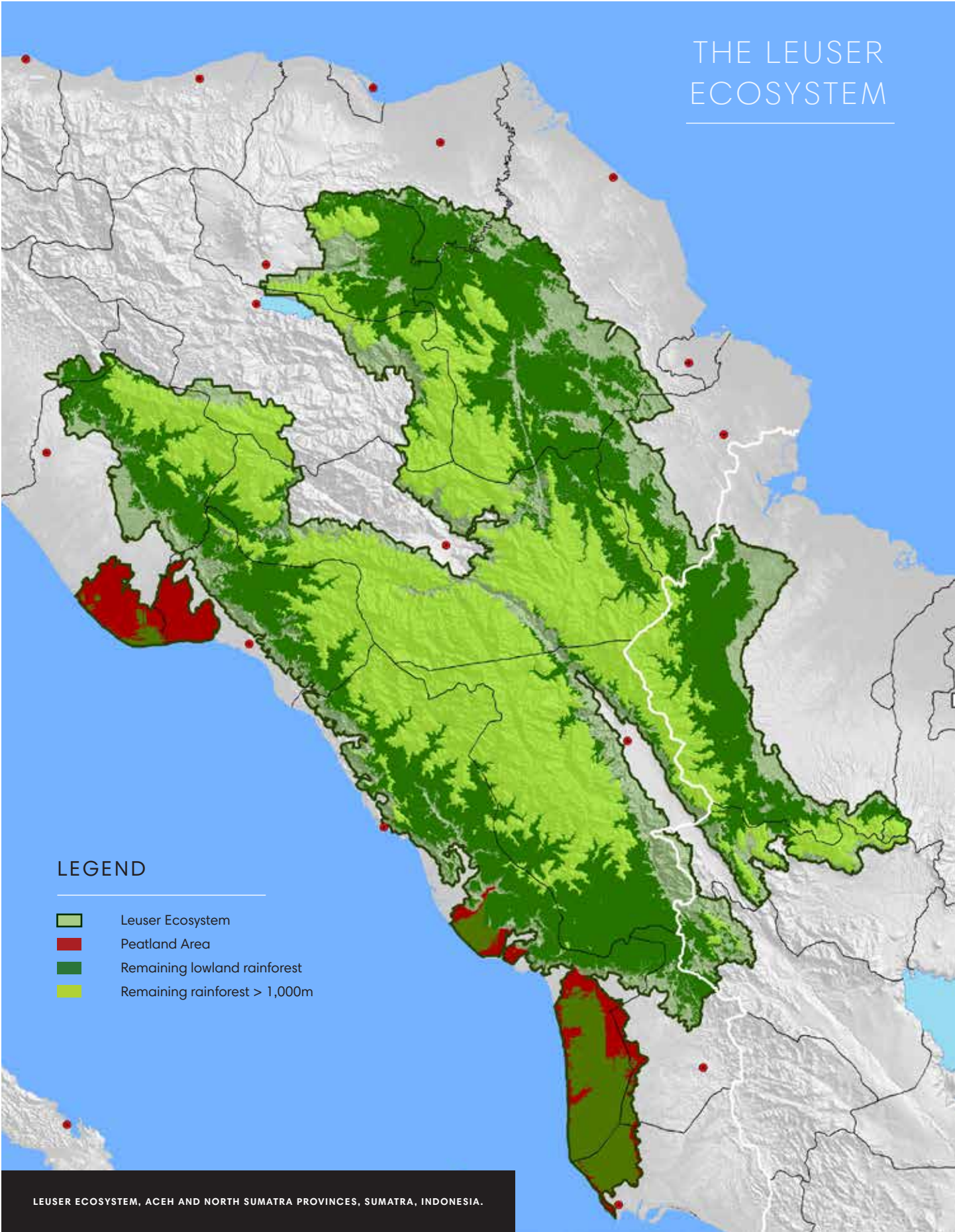
The Leuser Ecosystem stretches across the province of Aceh and North Sumatra on the island of Sumatra. These provinces are home to a diverse range of rural communities, many of whom have lived in the region for generations and depend on the uniquely biodiverse forest ecosystem for their food and livelihoods. The majority of Aceh's people—between 70 and 75 percent—live on the coastal plains of Sumatra, where most

of their wet rice cultivation is found. The livelihoods, the steady, clean water supply, and the food supply for millions of people living on these plains rely heavily on a host of environmental services the Leuser Ecosystem provides. Not least of which has global significance: the region helps regulate both the global and local climate by storing massive amounts of carbon in its peatlands and standing forests.

Globally recognized for its natural grandeur, the ecosystem is protected under Indonesian national law and is designated as a National Strategic Area for its Environmental Protection Function. One third of the Leuser Ecosystem is comprised of the Gunung Leuser National Park, a protected area recognized for its global value by its inclusion in the Tropical Rainforest Heritage Area of the Sumatra World Heritage Area.

However, not all of the ecosystem's valuable forests and peatlands have been given the necessary highest level of protection. Globally important lowland rainforests and peatlands are located outside of the national park boundaries and are increasingly under siege from developers who either clear forests illegally or secure permits from local government figures through a permit allocation process that lacks public transparency.

THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM



LEGEND

- Leuser Ecosystem
- Peatland Area
- Remaining lowland rainforest
- Remaining rainforest > 1,000m

LEUSER ECOSYSTEM, ACEH AND NORTH SUMATRA PROVINCES, SUMATRA, INDONESIA.



CLOCKWISE FROM ABOVE: THE JUMBO AIWI RIVER RUNS THROUGH THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM. PHOTO: PAUL HILTON; NEWBORN SUMATRAN ELEPHANT AT THE CONSERVATION RESPONSE UNIT (CRU) IN TANGKAHAN, LEUSER ECOSYSTEM ECOSYSTEM. PHOTO: PAUL HILTON; SUMATRAN TIGER. PHOTO: BIRCH XAVIER DILWORTH



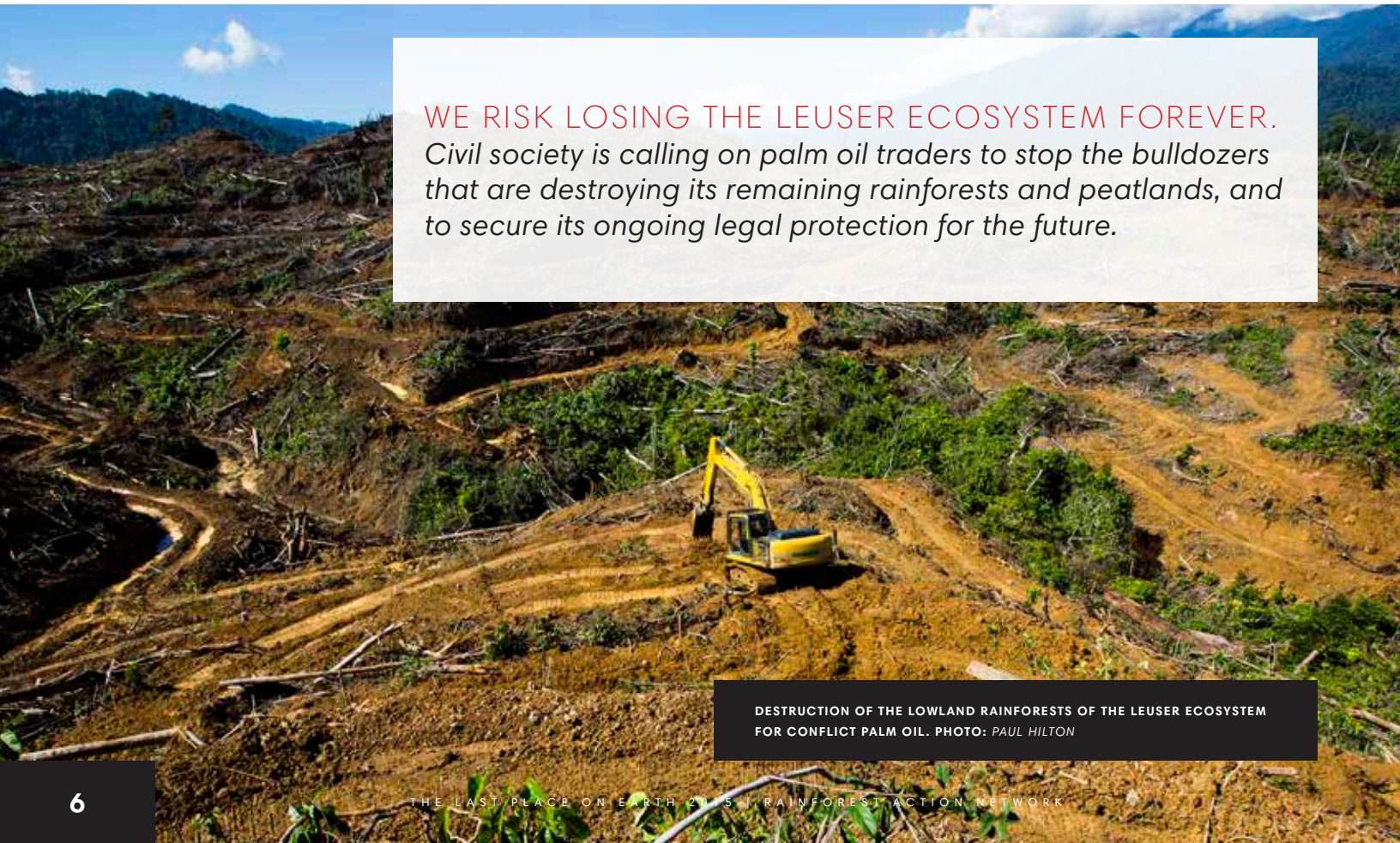
The Threat: Conflict Palm Oil

The Leuser Ecosystem exists at a tenuous crossroads. Its irreplaceable, intact lowland forests and peatlands are disappearing before our eyes. Driving this man-made disaster is the skyrocketing global demand for palm oil. The most widely used vegetable oil in the world, palm oil is grown primarily in Indonesia and exported by palm oil traders to corporations around the world. These corporations use it to make everything from chips, cookies, chocolate bars, ice cream, instant noodles, and ready-to-eat or frozen meals, to lipstick, shampoo, toothpaste, laundry detergent and more. Found in over half of all packaged goods in a local supermarket, the blind growth in demand for palm oil has recklessly pushed massive, industrial-scale plantations deeper and deeper into the heart of Indonesia's rainforests, including the vital Leuser Ecosystem.

Rainforest Action Network first exposed the threats to the Leuser Ecosystem in November 2014 when it released a report titled *The Last Place on Earth—Exposing the Threats to the Leuser Ecosystem: A global biodiversity hotspot deserving protection*. This report exposed the companies responsible for the destruction of the Leuser Ecosystem and the emerging threats to the ongoing protection of this priceless ecosystem. Evidence

included in the report showed that the expansion of Conflict Palm Oil is a major threat currently facing the Leuser Ecosystem. Wilmar International Ltd, Musim Mas Group and Golden Agri-Resources Ltd—three of the biggest traders of palm oil that are at risk of purchasing Conflict Palm Oil from the Leuser Ecosystem—were profiled in the report. Since its release, civil society has continued to call on these palm oil traders, dubbed by RAN as the 'Big Three Buyers', to work with other stakeholders, including their suppliers and local and provincial governments, to enforce a moratorium on the destruction of rainforests and peatlands and to secure ongoing legal protection for the Leuser Ecosystem.

A year later rainforests continue to fall, peatlands continue to be drained, conflicts remain between companies and communities, and the ongoing legal protections for the Leuser Ecosystem remain under threat. Recent field investigations have found the ongoing destruction of the most valuable remaining lowland rainforests and peatlands for Conflict Palm Oil. From the scale of ongoing destruction in these critical areas, it is clear that if more collective action is not taken now, we risk losing the Leuser Ecosystem forever.



WE RISK LOSING THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM FOREVER.
Civil society is calling on palm oil traders to stop the bulldozers that are destroying its remaining rainforests and peatlands, and to secure its ongoing legal protection for the future.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LOWLAND RAINFORESTS OF THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM
FOR CONFLICT PALM OIL. PHOTO: PAUL HILTON

New Opportunities

There is hope that the Big Three Buyers, or traders, of palm oil—Wilmar International Ltd, Musim Mas Group and Golden Agri-Resources Ltd (GAR)—can use their buying power to drive real change on the ground in the Leuser Ecosystem. Together, these traders have significant influence as they buy, refine and export a significant proportion of palm oil produced by growers operating in the Indonesian provinces of Aceh and North Sumatra. These traders must take real and immediate action to achieve a moratorium on the destruction of rainforests and peatlands and to secure ongoing legal protection for the Leuser Ecosystem.

The Big Three Buyers must drive the transformation of the palm oil sector in Aceh by providing incentives for their suppliers to comply with a higher standard for responsible palm oil production and cut ties with any bad actors that fail to halt the destruction of rainforests and peatlands or continue to violate the rights of local communities and workers. Along with protecting and restoring critical rainforest and peatlands, these major palm oil traders must ensure all their suppliers fully respect the right of communities to give or withhold their Free, Prior and Informed Consent for palm oil development on lands where they hold customary, legal, or user rights, and each invest in long-term, meaningful programs to support smallholders in achieving compliance with their policies, as well as work with communities to create alternative economic development pathways outside the unsustainable plantation model. All three companies need to take immediate action to resolve new and long-standing grievances through an independent, non-judicial grievance mechanism and work to remedy other social and environmental

legacy issues associated with their extensive industrial plantation estates.

Left unchecked, palm oil expansion will lead to the loss of the Leuser Ecosystem's lowland forests: the last place on earth where the Sumatran rhino, elephant, tiger and orangutan coexist in the wild. If a new pathway for development in Aceh is not developed that has the protection of the Leuser Ecosystem at its core, millions of Acehnese people will continue to see their land stolen, forests degraded, their water sources and air polluted, and their sources of livelihood destroyed.

To make matters worse, the government of Aceh and the central government of Indonesia are currently deliberating a plan for greater development of the Leuser Ecosystem. If Aceh's new spatial plan is implemented, it will remove protections from the Leuser Ecosystem and open up more critical lowland rainforest and peatlands to large-scale industrial development including more palm oil and pulp plantations, logging, mining and all the roads and other infrastructure that come with them. If the government of Aceh implements this misguided land clearance plan, it will be a disaster for the climate, forests, local people and the long term economic health and sustainability of the region.

The threats to the Leuser Ecosystem, and the local communities that rely on it, are real and ongoing. It is clear that the time to take action to protect the Leuser Ecosystem is now. We all have a role to play. We all have something to lose.



A WALLACE'S FLYING FROG (*RHACOPHORUS NIGROPALMATUS*) PICTURED IN THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM. PHOTO: PAUL HILTON FOR RAN



LOWLAND RAINFORESTS IN DANGER

Of the different forest landscapes that comprise the Leuser Ecosystem, the lowland rainforests are both some of the most important and most critically endangered: they are at the greatest risk of destruction as targets for industrial palm oil plantation expansion.

The lowland rainforests of greatest concern are located in the districts of Aceh Tamiang, Aceh Utara, Aceh Timur, and Bener Meriah. These areas contain the highest biodiversity of all the forest systems found within the Leuser Ecosystem. In these forests you can find the largest and the tallest flowers in the world, the *Rafflesia* and *Amorphophallus*, as well as the largest and tallest trees in the region.

These dense lowland forests provide critical habitat for the some of the last remaining wild stands of critically endangered Sumatran elephants, tigers, rhinos and orangutans. Continued expansion of industrial palm oil plantations—often done illegally—will condemn several local species to probable extinction in the wild. According to local experts, there are fewer than 100 Sumatran rhinos and fewer than 1700 Sumatran elephants left in the wild, some of which are dependent on the

lowland rainforests of Northeast Aceh. Many other iconic and important species can be found in the lowland forests as well, including clouded leopards, hornbills, deer, many species of primates, amphibians and insects.


The lowland rainforests of Aceh Timur are particularly noteworthy as they are considered the world's best remaining habitat for the critically endangered Sumatran elephant. Ancient elephant migratory paths in these forests are still used by some of the last wild herds of Sumatran elephants. As palm oil plantations, and accompanying roads, expand into the region and fragment the forest, these key elephant migratory corridors are cut off, making it more difficult for elephant families to travel across land and find adequate sources of food and water. Poachers also follow these new roads, creating easy access to Sumatran elephants, and other species like Sumatran tigers, illegally hunted for trade on the black market.

As the forest falls and humans further encroach on their habitat, elephant and human conflict increases. Elephants stray onto cleared lands and come into direct contact with communities and plantation workers, often knocking over local community

houses and supplementing their decreased food supply with local crops or palm oil trees. In return, elephants are frequently poisoned, electrocuted or caught in traps. Local experts estimate at least 35 elephants were killed in Aceh between 2012-2015. Many local communities fear elephants as they pose a threat to their families, their homes and their livelihoods.

Besides providing important habitat, these areas store vast amounts of carbon. The dense lowland rainforests of the Leuser Ecosystem breathe in massive amounts of carbon dioxide each year and breathe out oxygen in its place, helping to regulate the global climate. Intact tropical rainforests are effective at sequestering carbon, sinking as much carbon each year as all the temperate and boreal forests around the world combined. At a time when the effects of global warming are worsening and global leaders are about to meet in Paris in an attempt to secure a global climate deal, it is crucial we find a way to keep forests standing if we are to be successful in fighting catastrophic climate change.

Additionally, the lowland rainforests provide critical ecological services to millions of people living in the province of Aceh. The mountains of the Leuser Ecosystem catch the rising moist air, which condenses into rain. As the rain falls, the lowland rainforests help regulate the flow of water as the it integrates into the soil, streams and rivers, protecting communities from landslides and floods. As deforestation and degradation occurs, the possibility and severity of floods, landslides and other potentially deadly natural disasters increases. Wet rice cultivation, one of the fundamental pieces of Aceh's food security, is also dependent on the water supplied by the Leuser Ecosystem. For the people of Aceh, the last remaining lowland rainforests within the Leuser Ecosystem are more valuable left standing than if cleared to make palm oil plantations.



FOR THE PEOPLE OF ACEH, the last remaining lowland rainforests within the Leuser Ecosystem are more valuable left standing.

(OPPOSITE): WILD SUMATRAN ELEPHANT HERD IN THE LOWLAND RAINFORESTS OF THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM, AUGUST 2015; (ABOVE): RECENTLY CLEARED RAINFOREST FOR CONFLICT PALM OIL PLANTATION PT. TUALANG RAYA IN THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM, AUGUST 2015.
PHOTOS: PAUL HILTON FOR RAN

CONFLICT PALM OIL CULPRITS IN ACEH TIMUR

The district of Aceh Timur contains 414,514 acres of remaining lowland rainforests and is a hotspot for Conflict Palm Oil production inside the Leuser Ecosystem. The following nine palm oil companies are on the frontline of Conflict Palm Oil expansion in Aceh Timur. Six of these companies have existing plantations and are expanding into the remaining lowland rainforests. One company is illegally destroying rainforests for a plantation, and two companies have recently secured new permits and may commence clearing if they secure an additional permit from the local government of Aceh to do so.

The fate of the lowland rainforests depends on the actions of these nine palm oil companies that are caught between their desire to make profits and the collective need to protect the critically important lowland rainforests of Aceh Timur.

If Aceh's new spatial plan is approved and implemented, this major land use policy would remove protections from large regions of forests within the Leuser Ecosystem and open up critical landscapes—including the lowland rainforests in Aceh Timur—to large-scale industrial development, including more palm oil and pulp plantations, logging, mining and roads.

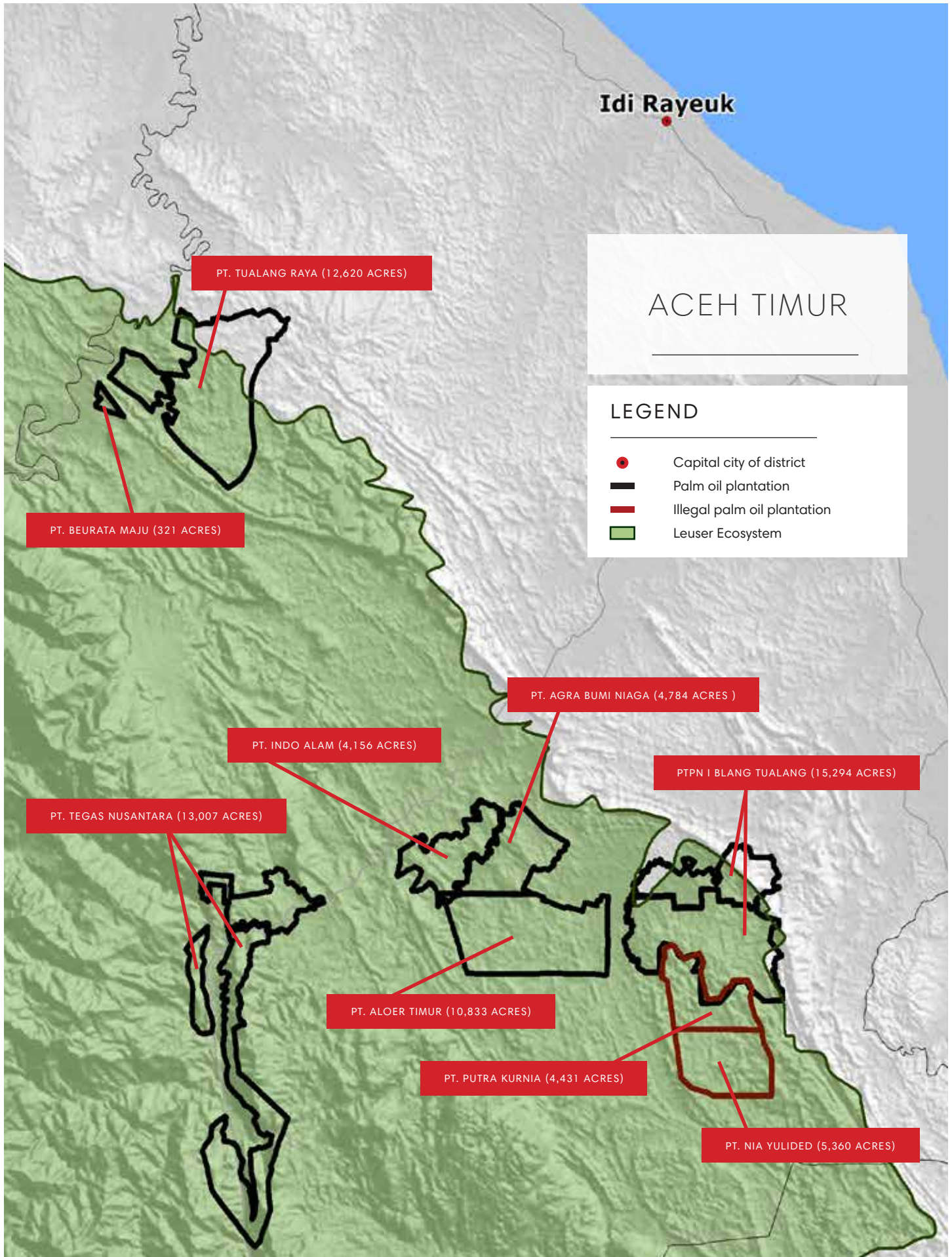
As consumer and market pressure calls for more responsibly produced palm oil, it is clear that the future viability of these plantations is questionable. The remaining forests within these

plantation boundaries must be protected and incentives must be created so that companies with current legal permits refrain from further clearance and plantation development. These companies, and civil society, must support the local government of Aceh Timur, the provincial government of Aceh, and the central government of Indonesia to find permanent solutions that stop further allocation of new permits as well as further clearance of the Leuser Ecosystem's lowland rainforests. Local communities also need support and incentives, such as payments for forest protection and ecosystem services, and support for alternative development options, so they can play a vital role in the ongoing monitoring of protected forests and creation of ecosystem-friendly development models. A collective solution that sees these lowland rainforests protected and managed by a government conservation management authority—in coalition with local communities—will not only help to reduce human wildlife conflict, secure peace and livelihoods, maintain ecological values, protect critically endangered species, and assist in global efforts to curb climate change, but it will position Aceh as a preferred supplier of responsible palm oil.

The question remains: will these nine palm oil companies, whose plantations pose an imminent threat to these lowland rainforests, play their role by supporting solutions that halt further Conflict Palm Oil plantation development?



(LEFT): BABY SUMATRAN ELEPHANT IS PICTURED WITH ITS MOTHER IN THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM, 30TH JULY 2015; PHOTO: PAUL HILTON FOR RAN (RIGHT): LARGE TREE IN THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM PHOTO: CHELSEA MATTHEWS / RAN





PT. ALOER TIMUR

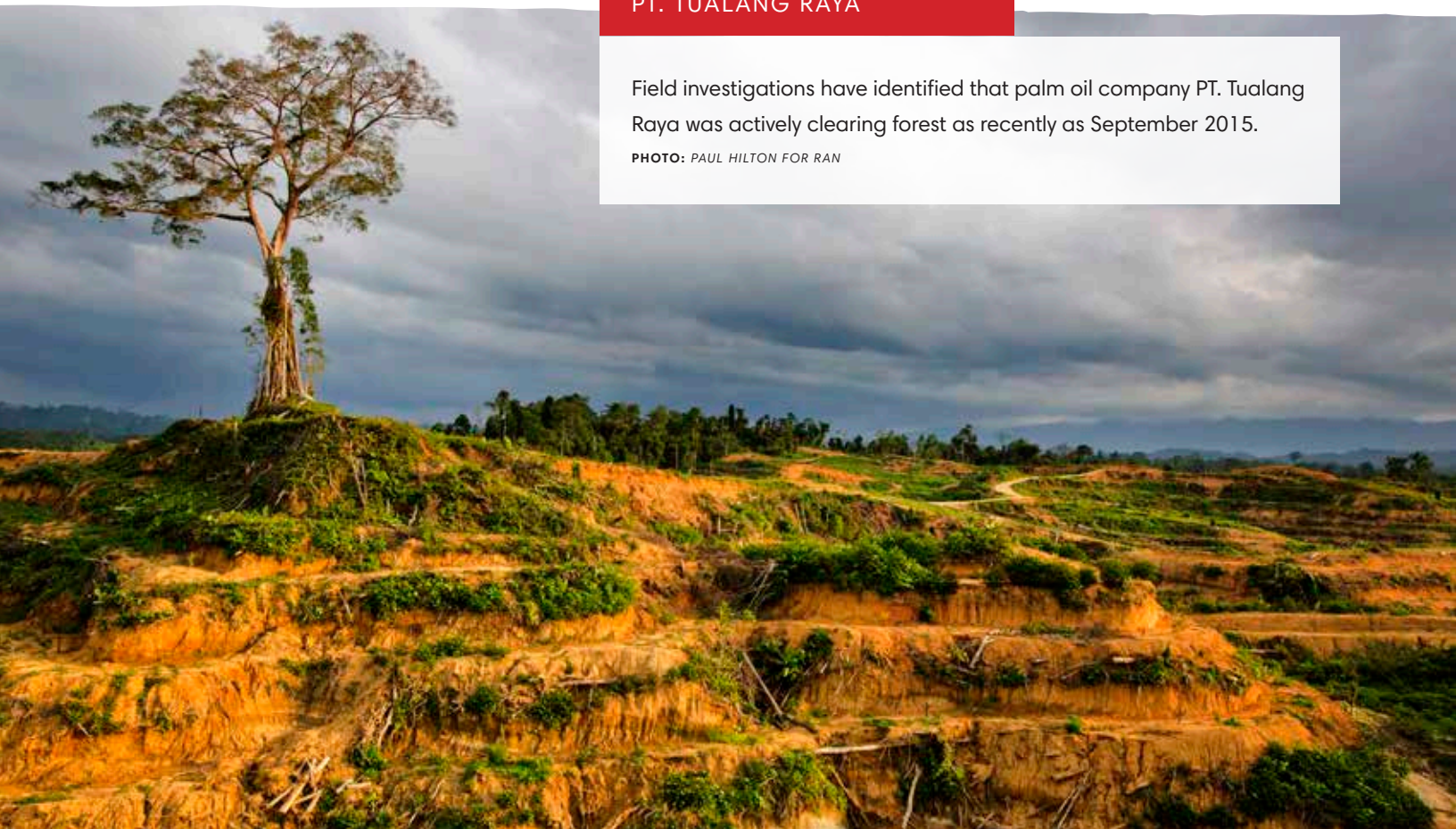
PT. Aloer Timur was found clearing forests as recently as June 2015. PT. Aloer Timur's parent company is Mopoli Raya.

PHOTO: GEMMA TILLACK / RAN

PT. TUALANG RAYA

Field investigations have identified that palm oil company PT. Tualang Raya was actively clearing forest as recently as September 2015.

PHOTO: PAUL HILTON FOR RAN





PT. TEGAS NUSANTARA

Satellite imagery shows PT. Tegas Nusantara cleared forests between March–May 2015 yet a majority of this concession still consists largely of intact lowland rainforests. It is crucial that these forests are left standing.



PT. INDO ALAM

PT. Indo Alam has not yet secured a land clearing permit yet has already cleared nearly 1,236 acres of forests.

PTPN I BLANG TUALANG

An aerial survey shows forest clearance in PTPN I Blang Tualang in June 2015. Clearance was also confirmed as recently as August 2015. PT. Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN) is a Indonesian government owned palm oil company.

PHOTO: GEMMA TILLACK / RAN





PEATLANDS IN DANGER

The Leuser Ecosystem contains the last remaining peatlands in western Sumatra: three areas of carbon-rich peatlands known as the Tripa, Kluet and Singkil peatlands, which stretch over 460,000 acres. The deposits of peat in these peatlands reach well over eight meters in depth and contain eleven times more carbon than that in the biomass of the standing forests above them.

In the last three decades, both large palm oil plantation companies and pulp and paper companies have targeted millions of acres of peatlands in Indonesia for plantation expansion—and the peatlands of the Leuser Ecosystem have been no exception. All three peatland areas of the Leuser Ecosystem have been partly cleared, drained and burned to make way for new palm oil plantations and roads.

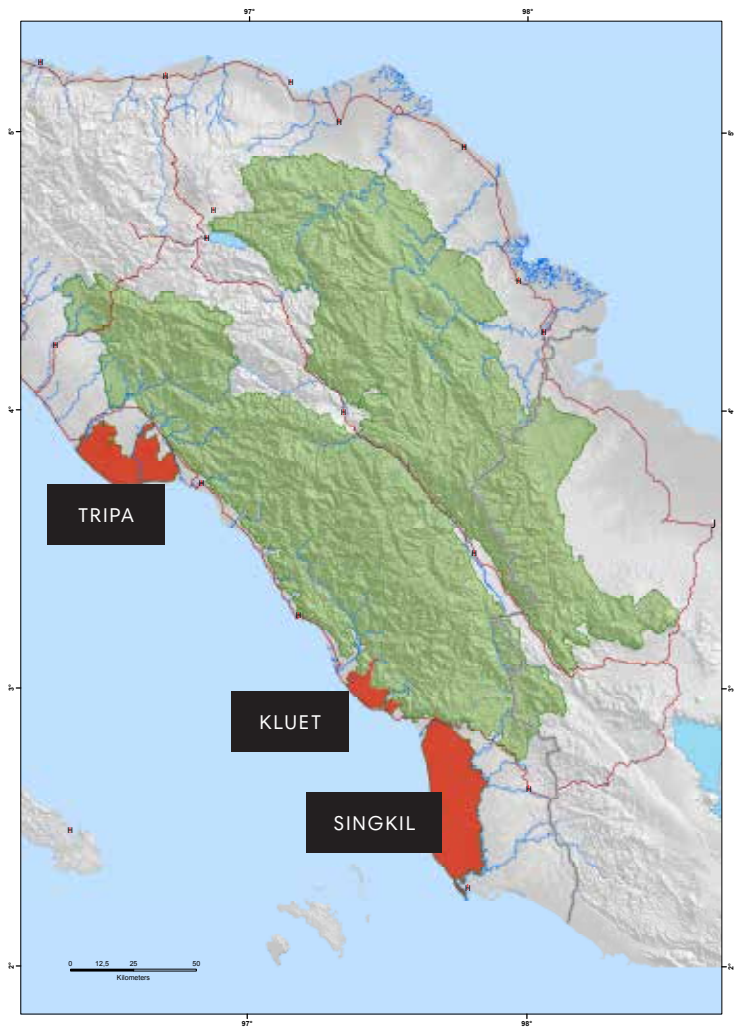
To prepare peatlands for plantation development, companies dig massive drainage canals and clear the forests to create the conditions under which palm oil trees can grow. When the water is drained through the building of canals, a “carbon bomb” of greenhouse gases is released into the atmosphere. Drained peatlands continue to release massive amounts of carbon dioxide emissions, year after year, for decades. Companies

have been known to use fire to clear peatland forests, which dramatically increases the emissions associated with forest and peatland conversion.

Indonesia’s fire season in 2015 is causing a haze crisis across Southeast Asia, disrupting livelihoods and impacting the health of millions of people across Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. NASA scientists predict that the haze in 2015 could be among the most severe in history. The majority of these fires can be attributed to the draining and burning of peatlands for plantation expansion. Indonesia is ranked the third largest greenhouse gas emitter in the world, with 85 percent of those emissions estimated to be from peat degradation and deforestation. The global climate is in crisis, and the peatlands and rainforests of the Leuser Ecosystem are among the most important carbon sinks on the planet. We must keep these critical forests and peatlands intact. Studies show it is more economically competitive to avoid the conversion of forests and peatlands. The Leuser Ecosystem’s critical role in regulating climate and storing carbon has been valued at more than USD 400 million per year.

WHAT ARE PEATLANDS?

Peatlands are carbon-rich soils that have been formed through thousands of years of undecomposed leaf litter and organic material accumulation. In Indonesia they form into large domes of carbon-rich organic soil covered in forest and collectively store billions of tons of carbon. Indonesia has the largest concentration of tropical peatlands in the world.



The Singkil peatland is the largest, deepest and most intact peatland in Aceh, with the deepest peat deposits measuring up to 8 meters in depth and the remaining forest covering over 203,990 acres. This peatland—an area known as the Rawa Singkil Wildlife Reserve and protected under Indonesian law—is increasingly under siege from palm oil expansion and new roads that are being built in a way that will damage the peatland beyond repair.

The Tripa peatland, or “The Orangutan Capital of the World” as it’s known, is of special importance, providing habitat for some of the highest densities of critically endangered Sumatran orangutans in the world. Today there are an estimated 6,600 individual Sumatran orangutans left in the wild. The Sumatran orangutan is at extreme risk of becoming the first great ape

to go extinct in the wild. It is estimated that the expansion of palm oil plantations into Tripa has reduced the local orangutan population to as few as 100 individuals. The situation is dire.

In the past two decades, roughly 84 percent of Tripa’s forested areas have been lost. Despite this dramatic rate of destruction, a 2014 field survey shows that Tripa still harbors a relatively high carbon stock and that further degradation of the area would release a significant amount of carbon emissions. If palm oil companies continue with a “business as usual” approach in Tripa, studies predict 28.6–34.6 million Mt of carbon dioxide could be released into the atmosphere between 2011 and 2020. This highlights both the importance and the opportunity to make significant emissions reductions through protecting and restoring this critical peatland ecosystem.

CLEARED FORESTS WITHIN THE TRIPA PEATLAND INSIDE THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM, ACEH, SUMATRA.
PHOTO: PAUL HILTON

Conflict Palm Oil Culprits in the Tripa and Singkil Peatlands

The destruction of the Tripa peatland continues despite international attention on the area. PT. Surya Panen Subur (SPS) is a palm oil company of particular concern because its two concessions—PT. SPS I and PT. SPS II—contain important areas of forested peatlands and lowland rainforests that are threatened by palm oil expansion and encroachment.

PT. SPS II's plantation became controversial in March 2012 when it came into the international spotlight because it was on fire and contributed to a man-made inferno that burned through the Tripa peatland, sending thick plumes of smoke across Sumatra. As a result of these actions, both a civil and criminal lawsuit was filed against PT. SPS II by a ministry of the central government of Indonesia.

RAN's 2014 report on the Leuser Ecosystem, *The Last Place on Earth*, profiled PT. SPS II for having cleared large areas of rainforests within the Tripa peatland without the consent of the local communities. Despite international pressure on PT. SPS II as a result of this report, field investigations and satellite monitoring identified 173 acres of new clearance of forested peatland by PT. SPS II between January 11 and June 4, 2015. This evidence shows that either PT. SPS II is continuing to clear forested peatlands—an action that is illegal due to the depth of peatlands in this area—or has failed to adequately monitor its concession and engage with other parties that are developing the land into palm oil plantations. In May 2015, field investigations also identified new clearance and evidence of poaching on PT. SPS I, located in the district of Nagan Raya and inside the Leuser Ecosystem.

The protection of Aceh's three peatlands is of global importance. The district governments of Nagan Raya, Barat Daya, Aceh Selatan, and Aceh Singkil; the provincial government of Aceh; and the central government of Indonesia need to be supported in efforts to find permanent solutions that stop the degradation of peatlands inside the Leuser Ecosystem. For example, in 2014 the government of Aceh protected part of the Tripa peatland as a peatland restoration area. This designation

was made after lawsuits filed against neighboring Conflict Palm Oil Culprit, PT. Kallista Alam—which illegally burned forests to make way for new plantations—were successful in court. It is critically important that the lessons learned from this precedent-setting case are applied to ensure that the Tripa peatland is protected from further development and restored to maintain its critical role as habitat and a carbon sink.

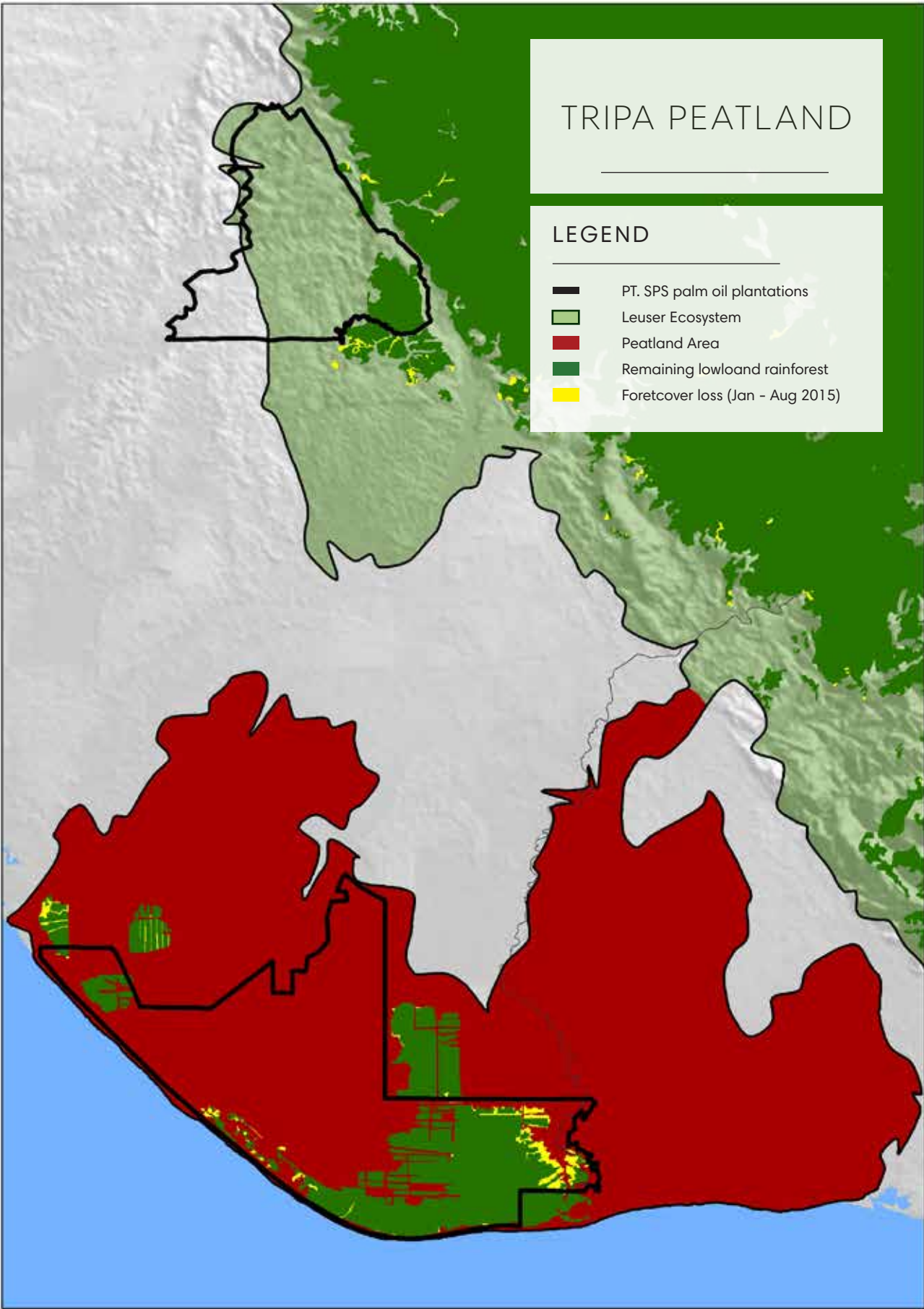
By maintaining two major concessions within the Leuser Ecosystem, PT. SPS has a clear role to play in ensuring that no further clearance of rainforests and peatlands occurs inside its concessions. To be a responsible actor, PT. SPS must support solutions that will restore the critical Tripa peatland, while recognizing the rights of and balancing the livelihood needs for local communities and customary landowners.

Similarly problematic, the Indonesian government's own palm oil plantation company PT. Perkebunan Nusantara III (PTPN)—and its subsidiary PTPN I and its joint venture partner PT. Agro Sinergi Nusantara (PT. ASN)—also have a role to play as their jointly owned plantation is degrading the Singkil peatland.

Aceh's new spatial plan, which has yet to be approved or rejected by the central government of Indonesia, also threatens the peatlands of the Leuser Ecosystem. This misguided plan will remove protections from critical areas of the Leuser Ecosystem, including its peatlands, and will allow large-scale development projects, such as palm oil plantations, to gain new permits for forest conversion.

A solution that sees these peatlands protected and managed by a government conservation management authority, in coalition with local communities, will secure peace and livelihoods, maintain the ecological values of these vital peatlands, protect critically endangered species, and immediately assist in global efforts to curb climate change. If we fail, we will see more globally harmful carbon bombs resulting from the destruction of the peatlands in the Leuser Ecosystem.

The question remains: will palm oil companies PT. SPS and PTPN III, whose plantations pose an imminent threat to these peatlands, as well as the government of Aceh, play their role by supporting solutions that halt further Conflict Palm Oil plantation development?





THE BIG THREE BUYERS - WILMAR INTERNATIONAL LTD, MUSIM MAS GROUP AND GOLDEN AGRI-RESOURCES LTD.

Wilmar International Ltd, Musim Mas Group and Golden Agri-Resources Ltd (GAR), or the Big Three Buyers, are three of the world's biggest buyers and traders of palm oil. Together, these three companies represent over half of the global palm oil trade. They drive the demand for palm oil in Aceh and North Sumatra and have a crucial role to play in securing the protection of the Leuser Ecosystem. Each company operates refineries and export facilities at the international seaports located near Medan, the capital of North Sumatra, and export palm oil to the global market, including to the group of companies dubbed by RAN as the Snack Food 20.

In November 2014, RAN exposed the links between the Big Three Buyers of palm oil and the destruction of the Leuser Ecosystem. Since then, all three companies have publicly confirmed that they source from palm oil companies with operations in or near the Leuser Ecosystem and have begun initiatives that aim to bring suppliers into compliance with their responsible palm oil policies. The three companies have taken the following actions to tackle the problem of Conflict Palm Oil expansion in the Leuser Ecosystem:

- » Selected Aceh as a priority region for the implementation of their responsible palm oil policies.
- » Committed to working with a diverse set of stakeholders to support the improvement of the practices of their palm oil suppliers in Aceh, including smallholders, and to working with governments to find a new pathway of development for Indonesia's Aceh province—one that protects the Leuser Ecosystem, secures peace and livelihoods, and creates new economic opportunities for local communities.
- » Joined the Indonesian Palm Oil Pledge (IPOP), a leading initiative in Indonesia spearheaded by the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) that aims to improve palm oil practices across Indonesia. The IPOP collective is focusing on driving improvements in three priority regions, one of which is Aceh.
- » Identified and published lists of their palm oil supplying mills and maps of their refineries.
- » Started to engage with supplying mills that source from plantations inside the Leuser Ecosystem and non-compliant growers. Individual growers and mill owners, including some of the Conflict Palm Oil Culprits profiled in this report, have been instructed to halt bulldozers destroying lowland rainforests and peatlands or stop sourcing palm oil fruit from illegal or non-compliant plantations. In cases where growers have refused to take action to remedy issues, contracts have been suspended or terminated.
- » Committed to educate their suppliers on the new market requirements for the responsible production of palm oil and support efforts to achieve full compliance.
- » Publicly reported on their implementation efforts in the Leuser Ecosystem.



These actions are all steps in the right direction. However, despite these efforts Conflict Palm Oil continues to expand into the heart of the rainforests and peatlands of the Leuser Ecosystem. Wilmar, Musim Mas and Golden Agri-Resources, and their customers in the Snack Food 20, remain at high risk of sourcing Conflict Palm Oil that is produced inside the Leuser Ecosystem. It is clear that more action is needed throughout the entire supply chain to effect real changes on the ground inside the Leuser Ecosystem.

Time is running out, especially in the lowland rainforests and the carbon-rich peatlands, which are at the frontlines of Conflict Palm Oil expansion. Saving these treasures in the Leuser Ecosystem is our last hope for saving the last stands of the

Sumatran rhino, tiger, elephant and orangutan. A new pathway of development for Indonesia's Aceh province—one that protects the Leuser Ecosystem, secures peace and livelihoods, creates new economic opportunities for local communities and helps secure a safe climate for future generations—is urgently needed. Given the scale of the climate and biodiversity crisis, we simply cannot afford to lose the Leuser Ecosystem.

It is clear that more action is needed throughout the entire supply chain to effect real changes on the ground inside the Leuser Ecosystem



NEW PALM OIL PLANTATION. PT. TUALANG RAYA, AUGUST 2015. PHOTO: PAUL HILTON FOR RAN

SNAPSHOTS OF PROGRESS BY THE BIG THREE BUYERS



PROGRESS SNAPSHOT

WILMAR INTERNATIONAL LTD



PALM OIL POLICY:

Wilmar released a responsible palm oil policy in December 2013 that set a new global benchmark for responsible palm oil production. The policy outlined requirements that must be met by all suppliers, including third-party growers and smallholders in all operations. The policy outlined three main pillars for responsible production: no deforestation, no development on peatlands and no exploitation of local communities and workers. Wilmar's policy set immediate requirements for its suppliers to halt the clearance of rainforests and peatlands and a deadline of December 31, 2015 for full compliance in its global supply chain.

GRIEVANCE MECHANISM:

Wilmar released a grievance procedure in January 2015 and has kept a grievance list with progress updates on a webpage that requires registration. Although Wilmar acknowledges the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights criteria for non-judicial grievance mechanisms, it appears to be failing to robustly implement them, specifically the accessibility and transparency criteria.

Regarding accessibility, Wilmar commits to distribute its grievance procedure to all relevant stakeholders, establish a third-party access point, and provide resources for those who do not understand the procedure. However, the grievance procedure appears only accessible in English via Wilmar's website. It has been translated into Bahasa Indonesia and distributed to some stakeholders in Indonesia and Malaysia; however to date, no grievances are listed from local communities, workers, or local human rights NGOs. Sixteen cases have been recorded on its grievance list to date, with 13 cases ongoing. Currently only international and national NGOs and media outlets with English fluency are listed as complainants on the grievance list. Wilmar's grievance procedure is also limited by the fact that in order to access the grievance list, parties must first disclose their identities to the company. In some cases individuals may not be willing to do so given the legacy of intimidation and personal threats that have been employed by palm oil companies.

Wilmar also has taken a limited approach to transparency of the grievance procedure. While it is regularly recording cases on its website, progress on cases including decisions, action plans, and progress reports are not being openly shared with complainants or the public. Some cases such as the grievance

against Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad (KLK), a company linked to egregious practices in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Liberia, have not been recorded altogether.

It is vital that Wilmar assess its compliance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights criteria for non-judicial grievance mechanisms and adopt a plan to align its grievance procedure with these best practice independent, non-judicial grievance mechanisms on a rapid timeline.

SUPPLIER ENGAGEMENT CASE STUDY:

Mopoli Raya

Wilmar has engaged directly with palm oil company Mopoli Raya, its supplier, since the 8th of May 2015, two days after a report was issued by Indonesian NGO Greenomics that presented evidence of active clearance of rainforests inside Mopoli Raya's concession, PT. Aloer Timur, located in Aceh Timur. Wilmar suspended buying from the company on the 15th of June 2015 as it failed to halt the clearance of forests. Wilmar communicated in writing to Mopoli Raya that it would permanently suspend purchases from the 9th of July 2015 if the company failed to halt forest clearance in its PT. Aloer Timur concession and agree to come into compliance with its palm oil policy. Wilmar has not published further information regarding the status of this grievance. Recent satellite images and field investigations suggest that Mopoli Raya has halted clearance in its PT. Aloer Timur concession. A permanent solution still needs to be developed that secures the protection of remaining rainforests inside the PT. Aloer Timur concession. Mopoli Raya is yet to publish its own responsible palm oil policy.

REPORTING ON PROGRESS:

Since the release of its palm oil policy in December 2013, Wilmar has begun quarterly reporting on its progress toward the full implementation of its policy. It officially launched a reporting dashboard in January 2015 that also includes a list of its supplying mills. Wilmar was the first trader to take this step towards more transparency. The first progress report that referred to its work to transform its supply chain in Aceh and North Sumatra was released for the period of 1st October 2014 - 31st December 2014. It announced that Wilmar completed a risk assessment of the supply chain in Aceh and North Sumatra and a legal review to better understand the risks, issues and challenges associated with suppliers operating in the vicinity of

the Leuser Ecosystem. It also stated, "dialogue that dialogue with 'at risk' suppliers has commenced and that the risk assessment results will be used to allow field assessments of those suppliers with the aim of achieving full compliance with Wilmar's policy." However, more transparency is required as the results of its risk assessment and field investigations have not yet been released and the status of its dialogue with key suppliers such as PT. Perkebunan Nusantara is unknown.

Wilmar's progress reports have reported on efforts to achieve traceability to the known palm oil mills but have not yet outlined adequate details on its progress towards achieving traceability to the plantation level or the independent verification of compliance in its own plantations and third party suppliers' supply sheds. Moving forward, Wilmar should publicly release a comprehensive implementation plan that outlines time-bound, performance-based milestones against which to measure its progress toward achieving an independently verified responsible supply chain.



(OPPOSITE): FRESHLY HARVESTED PALM OIL FRUIT BUNCHES ON A PALM OIL PLANTATION INSIDE THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM, NOVEMBER 2013.
PHOTO: LAUREL SUTHERLIN / RAN

PALM OIL POLICY:

Musim Mas released a responsible palm oil policy on the 4th of December 2014 that was aligned with the new global benchmark for responsible palm oil production. The policy outlined requirements that must be met by all suppliers, including third-party growers and smallholders in all operations. The policy included requirements consistent with those set by its peers—no deforestation, no development on peatlands and no exploitation of local communities and workers. Musim Mas' policy set immediate requirements for its suppliers to halt the clearance of rainforests and peatlands and a deadline of December 31, 2016 for full compliance in its global supply chain.

GRIEVANCE MECHANISM:

In July 2015, Musim Mas published a list of grievances that have been lodged since the adoption of its policy. Musim Mas has not yet established an independent grievance mechanism. It is vital that Musim Mas develop an independent grievance mechanism on a rapid timeline that aligns with UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights criteria for non-judicial grievance mechanisms. Musim Mas must take immediate action to resolve new and long-standing grievances and work to remedy other social and environmental legacy issues associated with its extensive industrial plantation estates.

SUPPLIER ENGAGEMENT CASE STUDY:

PT. Pati Sari Group

Musim Mas has engaged directly with palm oil company PT. Pati Sari, its supplier, since the release of RAN's *The Last Place on Earth* report in November 2014. This report included evidence that Musim Mas was sourcing crude palm oil from PT. Pati Sari's mill located in Aceh Tamiang. The mill was known to source Conflict Palm Oil from controversial supplier PT. Mestika Prima Lestari Indah and other plantations established illegally inside protection forests in the Leuser Ecosystem. Musim Mas has engaged with the company to discuss and attempt to resolve the non-compliance issues exposed in the report. Musim Mas has released updates on its progress including statements that

PT. Pati Sari has since stopped sourcing from PT. Mestika Prima Lestari Indah and excluded all palm oil fruit produced illegally inside the Leuser Ecosystem from its supply base. Musim Mas has not yet substantiated these claims through publishing the results of field verification undertaken by its audit team. Musim Mas continues to source from PT. Pati Sari given that the company sources from smallholders. PT. Pati Sari is yet to publish its own responsible palm oil policy.

REPORTING ON PROGRESS:

Since the release of its palm oil policy in December 2014, Musim Mas has begun quarterly reporting on its progress towards the full implementation of its policy. Its second progress report presented actions taken from 1st April 2015 - 30th June 2015 and notably included a preliminary list of suppliers, stating that 90 percent of its crude palm oil and palm kernel oil is sourced from third-party suppliers. Musim Mas published the names of its suppliers in its global supply chain and a supply chain map that shows the locations of its refining and kernel crushing facilities where its palm oil products are produced. It has also published specific updates on its engagement with problematic supplier PT. Pati Sari. However, more transparency is required as the results of its risk assessments and field investigations have not yet been released. Musim Mas' progress reports have reported on efforts to achieve traceability to the known palm oil mills but have not yet outlined adequate details on its progress towards achieving traceability to the plantation level or the independent verification of compliance in its own plantations and third party suppliers' supply sheds. Moving forward, Musim Mas should publicly release a comprehensive implementation plan that outlines time-bound, performance-based milestones against which to measure its progress towards achieving an independently verified responsible supply chain.

PALM OIL POLICY:

Golden Agri-Resources (GAR) released an enhanced responsible palm oil policy in September 2015. GAR first issued a forest conservation policy in 2011. GAR was the first Indonesian palm oil company to adopt a no deforestation policy and it pioneered efforts to develop the High Carbon Stock Approach, a tool now used by leaders in the palm oil sector to identify forests for protection and areas for palm oil development. GAR's most recent policy aligns with the new global benchmark for responsible palm oil production and applies to all third party suppliers.

GRIEVANCE MECHANISM:

GAR released a grievance procedure in July 2015 and has kept a grievance list with progress updates on a webpage that requires registration. Nine cases have been recorded on its grievance list to date, with all nine cases ongoing. It is vital that GAR adopt a plan to align its grievance mechanism with UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights criteria for non-judicial grievance mechanisms on a rapid timeline, as it does not currently acknowledge or outline how it will comply with them. GAR's grievance procedure has similar weaknesses to Wilmar's procedure, specifically regarding accessibility and transparency, that need to be addressed. GAR must take immediate action to resolve new and long-standing grievances and work to remedy other social and environmental legacy issues associated with its extensive industrial plantation estates.

SUPPLIER ENGAGEMENT CASE STUDY:*PT. SPS II*

GAR has engaged directly with palm oil company PT. Surya Panen Subur (SPS), its supplier, since the release of RAN's *The Last Place on Earth* report in November 2014. This report included evidence that large areas of rainforests and peatlands had been cleared and burned in the Tripa peatland, a critical orangutan habitat area. GAR was exposed as a trader that was at risk of sourcing Conflict Palm Oil from PT. SPS's mill located in Nagan Raya, Aceh. GAR confirmed publicly that it sources from PT. SPS and has since engaged with the company to discuss and attempt to resolve the non-compliance issues exposed in the report.

GAR has released updates on its progress including statements that PT. SPS has agreed to work towards compliance with GAR's policy including the adoption of a moratorium on further development on peatlands. In June 2015, RAN presented further evidence to GAR of active clearance of forested peatlands inside PT. SPS I and II's concessions. PT. SPS has undertaken its own field investigations and claims to not be responsible for the clearance in PT. SPS II. The company claims that the encroachment was made by unidentified parties and that it would seek legal action on the encroachers. GAR conducted a field visit in September 2015 but has not yet substantiated these claims through publishing the results of the verification trip undertaken by its team. GAR continues to source from PT. SPS and the company is yet to publish its own responsible palm oil policy.

REPORTING ON PROGRESS:

Since the release of its palm oil policy in 2011, GAR has released sustainability reports annually that outline its progress towards the implementation of its Forest Conservation Policy. In December 2014, GAR extended this commitment to its trading business and has since increased its level of transparency. In May 2014, GAR set up a sustainability dashboard and in May 2015 it added lists of its third party supplying mills and a map of its refineries and mills where its palm oil products are made. In the past several years, GAR's progress reports have not been systematic because the company lacked a comprehensive time-bound implementation plan. More recently, GAR has begun regularly issuing responses to specific grievances raised by stakeholders and has begun issuing quarterly reports on its progress towards the full implementation of its policy, like its peers. However, more transparency is required as the results of its risk assessment and field investigations undertaken by its team have not yet been released. GAR's progress reports have reported on efforts to achieve traceability to the known palm oil mills but have not yet outlined adequate details on its progress towards achieving traceability to the plantation level or the independent verification of compliance in its own plantations and third party suppliers' supply sheds. Moving forward, GAR should publicly release a comprehensive implementation plan that outlines time-bound, performance-based milestones against which to measure its progress towards achieving an independently verified responsible supply chain.



SEIZING NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR LASTING CHANGE

Global awareness of the impacts of conventional palm oil production is building and millions of people have begun calling on governments, palm oil traders and consumer goods manufacturing companies to take urgent action to halt the expansion of Conflict Palm Oil. In response, a growing number of governments and private sector actors have committed to work together to stop the destruction of forests and peatlands and the violation of the rights of Indigenous peoples, communities and workers for palm oil. This sea change is hitting home in Indonesia where a new initiative, called the Indonesian Palm Oil Pledge (IPOP), aims to improve not only the reputation and long term economic viability, but also the practices, of Indonesia's palm oil sector while upholding human rights, preventing social conflict and securing livelihoods for communities, workers and smallholder farmers.

The IPOP was formed by the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) and includes the biggest palm oil producers and traders, including traders Wilmar, Musim Mas and Golden Agri-Resources that were exposed in Rainforest Action Network's 2014 report, *The Last Place on Earth—Exposing the Threats to the Leuser Ecosystem: A global biodiversity hotspot*

deserving protection. The IPOP is taking a leading role in the industry through its commitment to transform the Indonesian palm oil sector. It's members have begun working toward a shared goal of implementing their respective commitments to remove from their supply chains both the destruction of rainforests and peatlands, as well as the ongoing violation of human and worker rights while ensuring livelihoods for local communities, workers and smallholder farmers. The IPOP have prioritized driving real change in several priority provinces, including Aceh.

Given the formation of IPOP, the Indonesian government's commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and the level of support for improvements in the palm oil sector among communities and civil society, there is an unprecedented and urgent opportunity to secure an alternative: a just low carbon pathway for Indonesia that secures livelihoods for local communities and smallholders and protects the nation's natural capital. A balance must be found that builds a diverse economy and equitable development while protecting human rights and the forests and ecosystem services that local communities rely on for their livelihoods. This opportunity must be seized or

Indonesia's last forest frontiers, including Aceh's most valuable asset—the Leuser Ecosystem—will fall victim to the same flawed industrial plantation model that has destroyed rainforests and peatlands, led to massive fires and carbon emissions, and facilitated the loss of livelihoods for communities, land grabbing, social conflict and the abuse of workers rights across large parts of Sumatra and Borneo.

The commitments made by private sector actors and governments in Indonesia to combat deforestation and peatland development must be tested, and lasting partnerships between governments, private sector actors, civil society and communities must be formed to chart a different development model and catalyze real and lasting change. Any agreements reached must secure the livelihoods of both local communities and smallholders across Indonesia. Aceh has a track record of such partnerships. Foreign governments—including the European Union, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Norway and the United States—and private sector actors provided funds and assisted in efforts to rebuild Aceh after the Asian Tsunami hit and a peace agreement was reached that ended the bitter 30-year conflict between the Indonesian military and a local separatist movement. As a matter of urgency, greater investment should be made in creating incentives for a different way of doing business, while improving smallholder and community options and the protection of one of Indonesia's greatest natural assets—the Leuser Ecosystem.

Time is running out. Given the scale of the climate and biodiversity crisis, and the emerging human health crisis triggered by the annual storm of fires and haze, the continued expansion of industrial plantations into rainforests and peatland areas—most critically those of the Leuser Ecosystem—must be stopped.

A NEW INITIATIVE, called the *Indonesian Palm Oil Pledge (IPOP)*, aims to improve not only the reputation, but also the practices, of Indonesia's palm oil sector while upholding human rights, preventing social conflict, and securing livelihoods for communities, workers and smallholder farmers.



PHOTOS: PAUL HILTON FOR RAN



CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Leuser Ecosystem is a rare and thriving tropical ecosystem that is critical to future generations, both within Indonesia and internationally as well. The current rush to destroy its last lowland rainforests and peatlands would enrich a few companies quickly, but would impoverish many local communities for decades to come. Destroying the Leuser Ecosystem would rob future generations of the chance to maintain and develop sustainable, forest-based livelihoods. Continued loss of the intact forests and peatlands of the Leuser Ecosystem would also fuel the global climate crisis as well as spell extinction for many of the iconic species that call it home. We still have a chance to stop this destruction and save the extensive forests of the Leuser Ecosystem. The choice between a future with, or a future without, the Leuser Ecosystem is being made now.

Now is the time for all actors to come together to develop a lasting solution for Aceh that protects and restores its most valuable natural asset, the Leuser Ecosystem; secures peace and livelihoods; and creates new economic opportunities for local communities.

The Indonesian Palm Oil Pledge (IPOP) companies can play a leading role in the transformation of the Indonesian palm oil sector and working with Aceh to become a preferred supplier of responsible palm oil. Its members, which make up the world's biggest palm oil traders—including Wilmar International Ltd, Musim Mas Group, Golden Agri-Resources Ltd, Cargill Incorporated, and Asian Agri Group—must work with suppliers and government to establish a moratorium on the destruction of rainforests and peatlands in the Leuser Ecosystem. To achieve this, the Big Three Buyers and the other IPOP companies need to scale up incentives and support to their suppliers. They must each invest in long-term, meaningful procurement practices and programs to: support suppliers, especially smallholders, to achieve compliance with their policies; work with local communities to create alternative economic opportunities; and work with governments and local communities to deliver the protection and restoration of critical rainforests and peatlands. IPOP must develop an independent grievance mechanism that aligns with UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights criteria for non-judicial grievance mechanisms and take immediate action to resolve outstanding grievances in its members global supply chains.

The Indonesian President, Joko Widodo, is seen by many as 'a President for the people of Indonesia.' Under his leadership the Indonesian government has pledged to assist in global efforts to curb dangerous emissions that fuel climate change in part through the protection and and restoration of Indonesia's rainforests and peatlands. The actions taken by Indonesia are crucial given it is one of the world's largest emitters of greenhouse gases. The President and his ministries can work with provincial governments, the private sector and local communities to deliver permanent protection for critically important rainforests and peatlands, recognize land rights, and explore alternative development options and payments for the protection of ecological services for local communities and government conservation management authorities. This type of collective action will deliver a win-win proposition for business, communities, the province of Aceh, and the nation of Indonesia. The upcoming United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of Parties in Paris in December 2015 presents an opportunity for the President to appeal to the global community to support Indonesia in its efforts to protect the Leuser Ecosystem and other critical rainforests and peatlands across Indonesia.

There are two critical plans for development, or spatial plans, that are currently under negotiation, and each could have drastic affects on both Aceh and the Leuser Ecosystem. The President of Indonesia must uphold Indonesia's national law and take immediate action to reject a recently proposed Aceh Spatial Plan, as requested by the people of Aceh through a citizen lawsuit. The President should use his offices to immediately enact a strong spatial plan for the Leuser

Ecosystem that secures the protection of its lowland forests and peatlands in addition to areas included in the Gunung Leuser National Park and World Heritage Area. President Widodo should appeal to the Governor of Aceh to work collectively to develop a new spatial plan for Aceh that will protect and restore the Leuser Ecosystem, secure peace and livelihoods, and create new economic opportunities for local communities. The President must do what is right for the people of Aceh and make sure that the voices of local communities are incorporated into a revised Aceh spatial plan, without compromising the Leuser Ecosystem, the land of forests and rivers that that they depend on for their survival.

The Indonesian palm oil industry can take advantage of incentives and support offered by the traders and IPOPOP to improve its practices and reputation and in time, may gain a competitive advantage in the global market that is increasingly demanding responsible palm oil. Responsible palm oil is legally produced, traceable, and does not contribute to deforestation, expansion on carbon-rich peatlands, or the violation of human and labor rights. Palm oil growers with plantations inside the Leuser Ecosystem such as the Conflict Palm Oil Culprits profiled in this report; other major companies that have mills in the region, including Indofood Agri Limited, Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad, Astra Agro Lestari and the Tenera Group; and the Indonesian government's own palm oil plantations business PT. Perkebunan Nusantara III, should forgo any further expansion inside the Leuser Ecosystem, support the permanent protection and restoration of its forests and peatlands and adopt responsible palm oil policies that apply to their entire operations and landholdings.

OPPOSITE: THE FLOODED FORESTS OF TRIPA PROVIDE FISH AND SHRIMP TO THOUSANDS OF ACEHNESE. PHOTO: RAN; THIS PAGE: CLEARED FORESTS WITHIN THE PT. KALLISTA ALAM CONCESSION IN THE TRIPA PEATLAND INSIDE THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM, ACEH, SUMATRA. PHOTO: PAUL HILTON, APRIL 2012

The Snack Food 20 and other consumer goods manufacturing companies need to ensure they are not sourcing Conflict Palm Oil or contributing to the destruction of the Leuser Ecosystem. The Snack Food 20 are at risk of sourcing Conflict Palm Oil from their suppliers, including Wilmar International, Musim Mas Group, Golden Agri-Resources and other traders including IOI Group, Sime Darby and Kuala Lumpur Kepong (KLK). In order to address these risks, each company must rapidly implement a global responsible palm oil procurement policy and only buy from suppliers that are able to demonstrate that they are not at risk of sourcing Conflict Palm Oil, especially Conflict Palm Oil grown within the Leuser Ecosystem. PepsiCo, the largest laggard in the Snack Food 20, is at extremely high risk of exposure to sourcing Conflict Palm Oil. This is especially the case given its palm oil policy includes a loophole that excludes its main supplier and joint venture partner in Indonesia, Indofood Agri Limited. The Snack Food 20 and other consumer goods manufacturers must work with their suppliers to eliminate any palm oil growers, like the Conflict Palm Oil Culprits profiled in this report, that are contributing to the destruction of the lowland rainforests and peatlands inside the Leuser Ecosystem and support lasting solutions for Aceh.

Banks and Investors need to ensure that they are not financing Conflict Palm Oil or the destruction of the Leuser Ecosystem. Financiers, including banks and investors, must develop strict palm oil finance policies and due diligence procedures to avoid any financing of palm oil companies associated with the adverse social and environmental impacts commonly arising from the expansion of Conflict Palm Oil production, including deforestation, expansion on peatlands, social conflict, violation of Indigenous Peoples' and community rights, corruption and illegalities.

The livelihoods of millions of people who live in the coastal plains and valleys in Aceh and North Sumatra are dependent on the environmental services provided by the forested hills and mountains of the Leuser Ecosystem. The survival of the Sumatran orangutan, elephant, rhino, and tiger all depend on the protection of the Leuser Ecosystem. The reputation and long-term health of both Aceh and Indonesia's economy is in the balance. It is crucial that all actors work together to protect the Leuser Ecosystem from destructive industries, including the expansion of palm oil plantations into critical lowland rainforests and peatlands.

The time for collective action is now.





CLOCKWISE FROM ABOVE: LEUSER ECOSYSTEM. PHOTO: CHELSEA MATTHEWS / RAN; LANTERN FLIES (FULGORIDAE) PICTURED IN THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM, AUGUST 2015. PHOTO: PAUL HILTON; THOMAS LEAF MONKEY IN THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM, AUGUST 2015. PHOTO: PAUL HILTON



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Further references, including periodic progress reports, grievance lists, and lists of suppliers can be reviewed via registering to access to each company's sustainability dashboards. Use the following links to request access:

<http://www.wilmar-international.com/sustainability/dashboard/>
<http://www.musimmas.com/others/register?opg=%2Fsustainability%2Fprogress-on-policy>
http://www.goldenagri.com.sg/sustainable_dashboard.php

ABOUT RAN



Rainforest Action Network campaigns for the forests, their inhabitants and the natural systems that sustain life by transforming the global marketplace through education, grassroots organizing and non-violent direct action.

SEIZING NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR LASTING CHANGE

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

Visit www.ran.org/lastplaceonearth to download the report, take action and read Rainforest Action Network's 2014 report, *The Last Place on Earth--Exposing the Threats to the Leuser Ecosystem: A global biodiversity hotspot deserving protection.*



**Given the scale
of the climate
and biodiversity
crisis, we simply
cannot afford to
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Ecosystem.**

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