

HOW CAN THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMUNITY GET THE WORLD
BANK TO ADHERE TO ITS
PRINCIPLES IN THE DRC?

It is time for the World Bank to lay aside the industrial logging model of development and support an alternative vision.

Today, the intact rainforest of the DRC needs to be valued and conserved in the interests of both the Congolese people and the global environment. These interests are incompatible with industrial logging: logging brings roads that open up – and thereby degrade – intact forest, a destruction to which anyone with access to Google Earth can bear witness.

Preserving the rainforest means ensuring that enforcement measures are brought to bear against those companies and individuals who undermine the rule of law in the DRC. International aid to the DRC must be conditional on the meeting of a range of good governance principles to ensure the money is spent well – one such precondition being the rigorous implementation of the legal review of existing logging titles. Those logging companies that flout the law in the DRC must not be allowed to profit.

The World Bank strategy of using the logging sector to help kick-start development in the DRC by raising state revenues may seem logical on paper. However, the flaw in its logic is the misguided belief that, given the level of corruption in the country and with basic law enforcement crippled by a total lack of institutional capacity, logging money will nonetheless be efficiently channelled towards rebuilding the nation, alleviating poverty and promoting environmental responsibility.

As this report shows, the key measures proposed by the World Bank reform – the moratorium, the legal review and the land use planning foreseen in the Forestry Code – are either not being enforced or have not even been implemented. This means that these measures have been unable to stop loggers colluding with and reinforcing the corrupt practices that have characterised governance of the sector to date; consequently, they have failed to protect the rainforest and support genuine development.⁴⁵⁸

*'From the international community's viewpoint, the return of peace in the DRC can be perceived as a unique opportunity to take a fresh look at the second-largest block of rainforest in the world, to avoid the replication of unsuccessful models, and to develop new models that give more emphasis to the environment and to forest dwellers. From the Government's viewpoint, forests present an opportunity to restore the country's international image by protecting the global environment, and to improve local livelihoods and consolidate peace. These two viewpoints seem to be compatible and to a large extent converging. However, acting on them will require breaking new ground in policy making and financial systems, and will involve a large set of political and economic actors ... A high-level international debate is needed to bring this vision into reality. Available options needs to be put squarely on the table, and new ones developed.'*⁴⁵⁹

World Bank et al



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*'[Global Witness recommends the World Bank] suspend and review all Bank funded ... sector reform initiatives that give industrial-scale logging a competitive advantage over other forms of forest use.'*⁴⁶⁰
Global Witness letter to the World Bank

In fact, logging money actually serves to undermine the common good. As one respected social scientist notes: 'It is common knowledge that the revenues earned in the logging sector were shared directly by political elites and the loggers themselves with little concern for local populations or the environment.'⁴⁶¹

This situation inevitably puts the interests of those profiting from the logging (both the logging companies themselves and corrupt elements within government – who are also of course responsible for implementing and enforcing reforms) in serious conflict with the interest of other stakeholders in the fate of the DRC's rainforest (its wildlife, forest dwelling communities, and the world as a whole in the context of climate change).

The World Bank's strategy and the order in which its reforms are being implemented is having a range of negative impacts on forest-dwelling communities:

- the fiscal revenues from forest area taxes that should accrue to communities 'remain more imaginary than real'⁴⁶² leaving them bereft of government investment for vital infrastructure
- access to vital forest resources is diminished
- community consultation practices and social responsibility contracts, supposedly intended to improve the lot of forest communities through the direct agency of logging companies, in fact further institutionalise inequality and social marginalisation

Without implementation and enforcement, the billions of dollars of international funding linked to the adoption of the World Bank's reforms, though destined for poverty alleviation, will serve little purpose but to perpetuate the DRC's networks of corruption.

Punitive action must be taken against those who undermine efforts to bring natural resource extraction under the rule of law. Only in this way, by starving corrupt networks of their financial lifeblood, can proper governance start to be established.

New government, new vision ... or business as usual?

Now is a pivotal time for the DRC: the coming months and years will show whether the newly elected Government has the political will to reform. At the same time, there can be no further excuse on the part of the World Bank and international donor governments to delay using their leverage to help combat corruption.

Good governance and land use planning that involves all stakeholders must precede any industrial development. A wide range of stakeholders – from forest-dwelling communities to the wider world impacted by the growing instability of the global climate – all have an interest in the fate of the DRC's rainforests. While climate protection and the safeguarding of community interests potentially share a long-term agenda, logging interests inevitably conflict with these.

Good governance relies not only on stifling corruption, but also on educating and empowering local communities – only then can their participation in land use planning be informed and decisive.⁴⁶³ Although this will inevitably be a long-term process, it is also a necessary precondition to genuine development. The fact that it takes time should not be used as an excuse in the meantime to give the private sector a free hand to extract natural resources in a way which pre-empts future options.

The road to genuine development starts with a comprehensive moratorium on the expansion of industrial logging, to be maintained until a comprehensive social and environmental land use planning has been conducted and basic governance established. A moratorium will buy time to get the processes of equitable economic development and large-scale conservation right, and to establish effective systems of control to ensure that the extractive industries do not in future ride roughshod over the wider interests of the people and environment. Donors should use this unique opportunity to support an alternative 'pro-poor' vision with focus on forest community benefits and values and global environmental services.

WHO NEEDS TO DO WHAT

The international community, which has the power and resources to lead change in the DRC, must not permit the DRC to repeat the dismal recent history of other Central African countries, where reliance on the short-term economics of extractive export industries has exacerbated political corruption and poverty.

Indeed, it should recognise that the industrial logging model of development does not work in a context of poor governance and does not generate the desired economic, social and environmental benefits.

Punitive action must be taken against those companies and individuals who undermine the rule of law in the DRC. International aid to the DRC must be conditional on the meeting of a range of good governance principles to ensure the money is spent well – one such precondition being the rigorous implementation and enforcement of the legal review of existing logging titles.

The international community must also support a new vision for sustainable development and environmental protection by ensuring that fully participative regional land use plans are developed and implemented prior to any expansion in industrial logging.

Rich nations must together develop a permanent financing regime that maintains the environmental services provided by the DRC's intact rainforests. They must also support environmentally responsible and socially just development based on community-level initiatives, and take much more stringent steps to close the international market to illegal and conflict timber.

The international community must support the development of an international innovative financing mechanism that will provide the necessary funding for the long-term conservation of forests, to ensure that the safeguarding of intact forests is made much more economically attractive than their systemic industrial exploitation or clearing for agricultural conversion.

*'[A]chieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth'*⁴⁶⁴

Convention on Biological Diversity 2010 Biodiversity Target



*'The UK certainly will support the maintenance of the moratorium until the [legal] review is completed and a participatory zoning plan put in place.'*⁴⁶⁵

Sharon Harvey, Africa Division, UK Department for International Development

*'Donors cannot go to their parliaments, to their taxpayers, and say that we want to support nations with millions of dollars in aid when these very nations are losing, through poor forest management and governance, billions.'*⁴⁶⁶

Odin Knudsen, Senior Advisor, Sustainable Development, World Bank

The DRC Government, with the assistance of the international community, must put the fight against corruption and the promotion of transparency and accountability at the heart of all government policy.

This must include extending the moratorium on new forest titles until after the development of a fully participatory national land use plan based on the principle of prior informed consent which should ensure the protection of the majority of the DRC's intact forest. Also critical is rigorous implementation of the legal review, to rule out all illegal titles.

As a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Government of the DRC must fast track the implementation of its international commitments to 'achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth'. The commitments include establishing a global network of forest protected areas based on **'any large, intact'** or relatively unfragmented or highly irreplaceable natural areas, or areas under high threat.⁴⁶⁷ (see Appendix 1 for an overview of the relevant commitments).

As part of the implementation of these commitments, national strategies should be 'developed to provide interim measures to protect highly threatened or highly valued areas wherever this is necessary'.

TIME FOR THE INTERNATIONAL DONOR COMMUNITY AND THE WORLD BANK TO ACT: THE STEPS THAT MUST BE TAKEN

CRACK DOWN ON CORRUPTION AND STOP THE PLUNDER

Prevent expansion of industrial logging until comprehensive social and environmental land use planning has been conducted and basic governance established

What do the DRC Government and the world bank need to do?

- Maintain and enforce the May 2002 logging moratorium, which prohibits the awarding of new titles and the extension and renewal of old ones.
- Cancel all illegally awarded and non-compliant titles, including those in breach of the moratorium or the Forestry Code.
- Impose moratorium on the expansion of existing or planned logging operations and infrastructure within intact forest landscapes and other key identified conservation areas.

What does the timber trade need to do?

- Stop buying timber and timber products from logging companies in the DRC which are in breach of the moratorium or the Forestry Code.
- Stop buying timber and timber products from logging companies operating inside intact forest landscapes and other key identified conservation areas.





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START THE SOLUTION

Initiate land use planning and overhaul of governance

What do the DRC Government and the international donor community need to do?

Establish and implement an eco-regional conservation and land use planning process for the whole of the DRC's forest, beginning with areas identified as intact forest landscapes and other key identified conservation areas. The process should involve all stakeholders and:

- expand the network of forest protected areas to encompass 'areas in any large, intact or relatively unfragmented or highly irreplaceable natural areas, or areas under high threat', in line with CBD commitments made in 2002.⁴⁶⁸
- ensure that decisions are taken with the prior informed consent of indigenous peoples and other forest dependent communities, in line with the DRC Forestry Code and CBD commitments made in 2002.⁴⁶⁹

Create governmental infrastructure and capacity to implement the Forestry Code, bring the forestry sector under the rule of law and manage the network of protected areas, in line with CBD commitments made in 2002.⁴⁷⁰

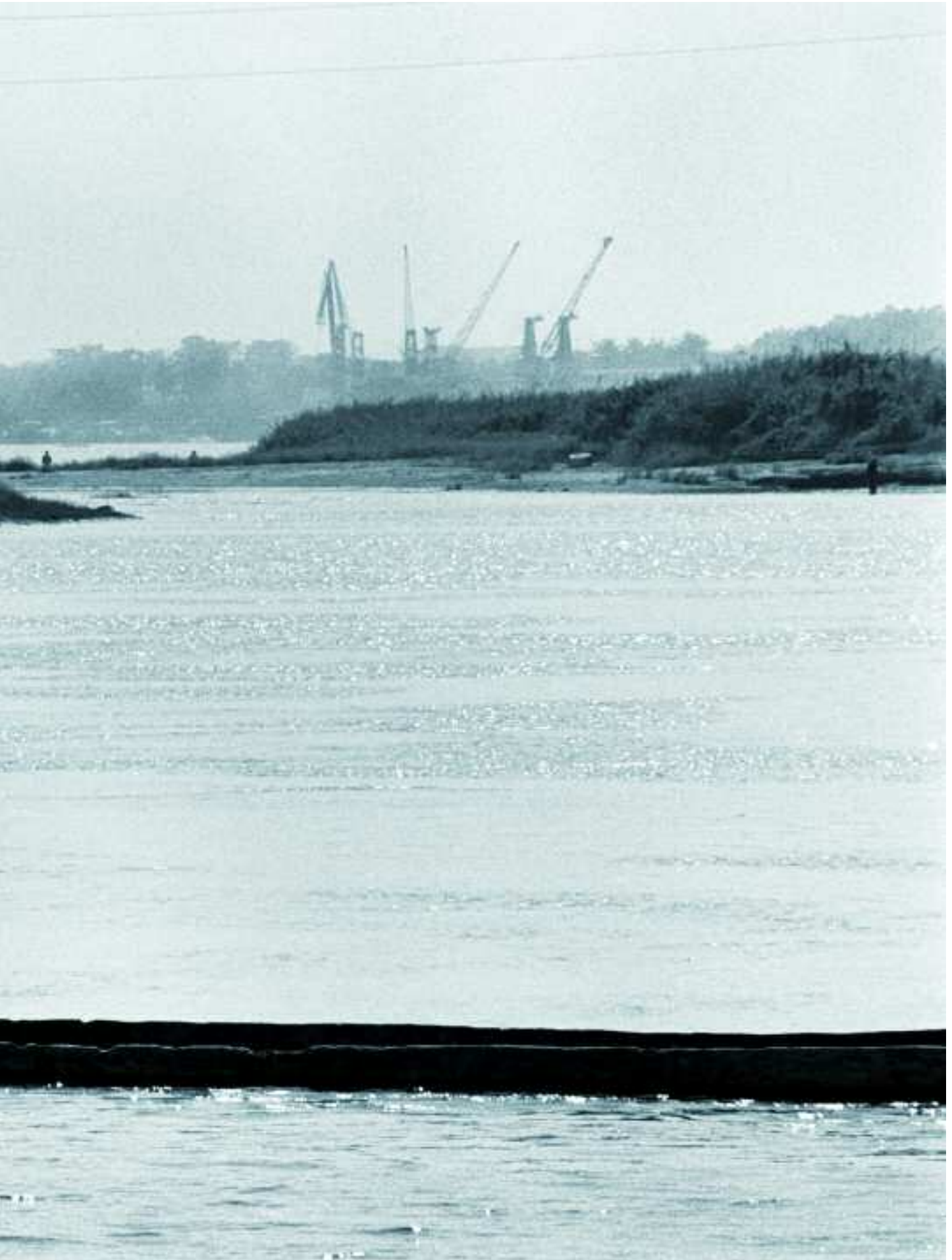
Develop viable policies and funding mechanisms to ensure an environmentally responsible and socially just future for the rainforest

What do the World Bank and international donors need to do?

- Make financial aid conditional upon specific standards of good governance.
- Actively support and expedite the establishment of a permanent financing regime for forest conservation at the international level, in line with CBD commitments made in 2002,⁴⁷¹ both for the sake of biodiversity conservation and for climate protection.
- In the absence of such a mechanism in the interim, prioritise funding to ensure that the necessary financial, technical and human resources are made available to the DRC authorities to ensure critical short-term measures are adequately resourced. These measures include:
 1. restoring management in existing protected areas, and protecting large areas of intact forest landscapes
 2. supporting genuine local development and alternatives to industrial logging

APPENDIX, ENDNOTES AND REFERENCES





Appendix

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES RELATING TO THE LOGGING CONTRACTS UP FOR LEGAL REVIEW

Contract Holder	Capital	No. in Legal Review	Reference	Area (hectares)	District, Province
AMBASSADEUR NKEMA LILOO	DRC	1	GA 028/94	240,000	Befale, Equateur
AMBASSADEUR NKEMA LILOO	DRC	2	GA 029/94	185,000	Befale, Equateur
AMBASSADEUR NKEMA LILOO	DRC	3	GA 030/94	95,000	Djolu, Equateur
AMBASSADEUR NKEMA LILOO	DRC	4	GA 031/94	73,280	Befale, Equateur
APC/TEMVO		5	GA 007/87	25,664	Lukula, Bas-Congo
BALU FUTU MALILA		6	LI 048/04	44,096	Djolu, Equateur
BALU FUTU MALILA		7	GA 039/94	230,000	Befale, Equateur
BBC		8	GA 038/04	133,854	Basankusu, Equateur
BEGO CONGO		9	GA 021/05	63,250	Ubundu, Orientale
BIMPE AGRO		10	GA 014/84	198,400	Inongo, Bandundu
BIMPE AGRO		11	GA 0114/00	76,250	Inongo, Bandundu
Blattner Group - SAFBOIS	Belgium/USA	85	GA 091/03	250,000	Isangi, Orientale
Blattner Group - SAFBOIS	Belgium/USA	86	GA 034/04	84,700	Isangi, Orientale
BOIS KASAÏ		12	LI 028/97	254,400	Lubefu, Kasai oriental
BOKANGA		13	LI 089/03	107,000	Bolomba, Equateur
CFBC		14	LI 013/05	208,000	Libenge, Equateur
CFBC		15	LI 053/05	150,000	Libenge, Equateur
CFE		16	GA 032/96	127,300	Lisala, Equateur
COCAF SPRL		22	GA 050/05	195,000	Bolomba, Equateur
COCAF SPRL		23	GA 051/05	250,000	Bolomba, Equateur
COCAF SPRL		24	GA 052/05	30,300	Ingende, Equateur
COMPAGNIE DES BOIS		25	GA 018/95	120,000	Oshwe, Bandundu
CONCEKA		26	LI 004/94	137,408	Basankusu, Equateur
Congo Futur - TRANS-M	Lebanon	153	GA 033/05	250,000	Bafwasende & Banalia, Orientale
Congo Futur - TRANS-M	Lebanon	154	GA 034/05	250,000	Befale, Orientale
Congo Futur - TRANS-M	Lebanon	155	GA 035/05	246,000	Bumba, Equateur
Danzer Group - SIFORCO (K2)	Germany	109	GA 007/95	292,486	Bongandanga, Equateur
Danzer Group - SIFORCO (K3)	Germany	108	GA 018/00	160,000	Bolobo, Bandundu
Danzer Group - SIFORCO (K7)	Germany	112	GA 026/04	249,050	Bongandanga, Equateur
Danzer Group - SIFORCO (K7)	Germany	113	GA 027/04	181,980	Bongandanga & Djolu, Equateur
Danzer Group - SIFORCO (K8)	Germany	111	GA 025/04	230,340	Bumba, Equateur
Danzer Group - SIFORCO (K8)	Germany	110	GA 002/89	293,000	Aketi, Orientale
Danzer Group - SIFORCO (K9)	Germany	114	GA 028/04	114,180	Basoko, Orientale
Danzer Group - SIFORCO (K9)	Germany	115	GA 029/04	192,950	Basoko & Aketi, Orientale
Danzer Group - SIFORCO (K9)	Germany	116	GA 030/04	213,740	Basoko & Aketi, Orientale
ECODECO		27	GA 027/05	46,400	Ingende, Equateur
ENRA	Belgium	28	GA 006/92	52,192	Mambasa, Orientale
ENRA	Belgium	29	GA 020/05	28,800	Mambasa, Orientale
ERCO SPRL		30	GA 056/05	131,264	Bumba, Equateur
ETS GRAND-JO		31	LI 025/97	250,000	Boende, Equateur
ETS SENGE SENGE		32	GA 003/01	228,800	Oshwe, Bandundu
Forestale Veneta - PIW		81	GA 022/05	63,000	Bolomba, Equateur
GROUPE LA SEMENCE		42	LI 141/03	205,072	Ingende, Equateur
ICHWA		43	GA 055/05	100,500	Bagata, Bandundu
IKOMBELE SPRL		44	LI 002/81	60,000	Ubundu, Orientale
IKUMBELINGA		45	GA 037/94	185,000	Befale, Equateur
INTERBUS CONGO SPRL		46	GA 043/05	250,000	Bokungu, Equateur
ITB SPRL	Lebanon	48	GA 001/04	214,700	Ingende & Bikoro, Equateur
ITB SPRL	Lebanon	49	GA 002/05	224,140	Basoko, Orientale
ITB SPRL	Lebanon	50	GA 030/05	80,064	Bikoro, Equateur
ITB SPRL	Lebanon	47	GA 002/01	147,000	Oshwe, Bandundu
KTC		51	GA 037/04	43,700	Ubundu, Orientale
LA FORESTIÈRE DU LAC (ex Mputu Kanga)		55	GA 024/05	179,300	Kutu & Inongo, Bandundu
LA FORESTIÈRE		52	GA 002/92	151,800	Banalia, Orientale
LA FORESTIÈRE		53	GA 003/92	140,224	Banalia, Orientale
LA FORESTIÈRE		54	GA 002/93	84,740	Bafwasende, Orientale
LEDYA SPRL		56	GA 044/05	123,000	Bikoro, Equateur
LEDYA SPRL		57	GA 045/05	250,000	Ikela, Equateur
LUGERERO ZAWADI		58	GA 015/05	264,000	Boende, Equateur
LUGERERO ZAWADI		59	GA 018/05	242,000	Ubundu, Orientale
LUMOO EMILE		60	GA 016/05	222,336	Basankusu, Equateur
LUMOO EMILE		61	GA 019/05	230,000	Isangi & Opala, Orientale
MAISON NBK SERVICE		62	GA 041/05	64,464	Mushie, Bandundu
MAISON NBK SERVICE		63	GA 042/05	72,600	Demba, Kasai occidental
MALIBA		64	GA 101/87	5,278	Muanda, Bas-Congo
MALIBA		65	GA 001/91	23,744	Muanda, Bas-Congo
MEGA BOIS		66	GA 088/03	121,216	Bolomba, Equateur
MILLETIA SPRL		67	LI 017/05	75,465	Kwamouth, Bandundu
MOF CONGO		69	LI 047/04	100,000	Befale & Boended, Equateur
MOF CONGO		68	GA 035/94	98,400	Befale & Boended, Equateur
MOJOB		70	LI 090/03	53,120	Oshwe, Bandundu
MOTEMA SPRL		71	LI 036/03	250,000	Ingende, Equateur
MOTEMA SPRL		72	LI 037/03	250,000	Ingende, Equateur
MWANA MBUJI TRADING		73	GA 005/91	78,262	Ilebe, Kasai occidental
NordSudTimber - CFT	Portugal	17	GA 012/03	250,000	Bomongo & Kungu, Equateur
NordSudTimber - CFT	Portugal	18	GA 013/03	70,000	Bolomba, Equateur

Date, if signed after May 2002 moratorium	Intact Forest Landscapes	Important carbon reserves	Forest dependent communities	Pygmy communities	Identified Conservation Landscapes	CITES Afrormosia Landscape
			✓	✓	CBFP Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	
			✓	✓	CBFP Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	
			✓	✓	CBFP Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	
			✓	✓	CBFP Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	
20/12/04			✓	✓	CBFP Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	
			✓	✓	CBFP Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	
07/07/04	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	✓
21/04/05	?	?	✓		ICCN Tshuapa- Lomami-Lualaba	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Lake Tele-Lake Tumba	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Lake Tele-Lake Tumba	
03/06/03	✓	✓	✓			✓
29/06/04	?	?	✓			✓
			✓			
31/03/03			✓	✓		
11/03/05			✓	✓		
04/10/05			✓	✓		
	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
26/09/05			✓	✓		
26/09/05			✓	✓		
26/09/05			✓	✓		
	✓	✓	✓	✓		
			✓	✓		✓
12/07/05	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
12/07/05	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	✓
12/07/05			✓	✓		✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
01/06/04	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	✓
01/06/04	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	✓
01/06/04	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
01/06/04	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
01/06/04	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
01/06/04	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
04/05/05			✓	✓		
	✓	✓	✓	✓		
19/04/05			✓	✓		
10/10/05			✓	✓		✓
			✓	✓		
			✓	✓		
21/04/05			✓	✓		
10/10/03	✓	✓	✓	✓		
10/10/05	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
			✓	✓		
24/08/05	✓	✓	✓	✓		
18/01/05			✓	✓		
18/01/05	?	?	✓	✓		
16/05/05	?	?	✓	✓		
	✓	✓	✓	✓		
02/07/04	✓	✓	✓	✓	ICCN Tshuapa- Lomami-Lualaba ?	✓
27/04/05	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Lake Tele-Lake Tumba	
	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
16/09/05			✓	✓	CBFP Lake Tele-Lake Tumba	
16/09/05			✓	✓		✓
14/03/05			✓	✓		
12/04/05	?	?	✓	✓	ICCN Tshuapa-Lomami-Lualaba ?	✓
14/03/05			✓	✓	CBFP Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	
12/04/05	?	?	✓	✓	ICCN Tshuapa-Lomami-Lualaba ?	
22/08/05			✓	✓		
22/08/05			✓	✓		
			✓	✓		
31/05/03	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
28/03/05			✓	✓		
20/12/04			✓	✓		
			✓	✓		
26/05/03	✓	✓	✓	✓		
26/03/03			✓	✓		
26/03/03			✓	✓		
			✓	✓		
25/03/03	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Lake Tele-Lake Tumba	
25/03/03	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Lake Tele-Lake Tumba	

APPENDIX: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES RELATING TO THE LOGGING CONTRACTS UP FOR LEGAL REVIEW

Contract Holder	Capital	No. in Legal Review	Reference	Area (hectares)	District, Province
NordSudTimber - CFT	Portugal	19	GA 014/03	100,000	Lisala, Equateur
NordSudTimber - CFT	Portugal	20	GA 015/03	200,000	Yahuma & Isangi, Orientale
NordSudTimber - CFT	Portugal	21	GA 036/04	79,300	Ubundu, Orientale
NordSudTimber - FORABOLA	Portugal	33	GA 009/03	190,700	Boende, Equateur
NordSudTimber - FORABOLA	Portugal	34	GA 010/03	205,000	Yahuma & Isangi, Orientale
NordSudTimber - FORABOLA	Portugal	35	GA 011/03	250,000	Basoko, Orientale
NordSudTimber - FORABOLA	Portugal	36	GA 004/05	14,644	Muanda, Bas-Congo
NordSudTimber - FORABOLA	Portugal	37	GA 005/05	19,264	Tshela & Lukula, Bas-Congo
NordSudTimber - FORABOLA	Portugal	38	GA 006/05	24,576	Seke Banza, Bas-Congo
NordSudTimber - FORABOLA	Portugal	39	GA 007/05	30,336	Lukula & Seke-banza, Bas-Congo
NordSudTimber - FORABOLA	Portugal	40	GA 008/05	41,500	Luozi, Bas-Congo
NordSudTimber - FORABOLA	Portugal	41	GA 009/05	62,232	Tshela & Seke-banza, Bas-Congo
NordSudTimber - SODEFOR	Portugal	126	GA 018/03	190,000	Ubundu, Orientale
NordSudTimber - SODEFOR	Portugal	127	GA 019/03	38,000	Kutu, Bandundu
NordSudTimber - SODEFOR	Portugal	128	GA 020/03	181,000	Basako, Orientale
NordSudTimber - SODEFOR	Portugal	129	GA 021/03	83,600	Oshwe, Bandundu
NordSudTimber - SODEFOR	Portugal	130	GA 022/03	130,000	Oshwe, Bandundu
NordSudTimber - SODEFOR	Portugal	131	GA 023/03	170,000	Lisala, Equateur
NordSudTimber - SODEFOR	Portugal	132	GA 024/03	46,000	Oshwe, Bandundu
NordSudTimber - SODEFOR	Portugal	133	GA 025/03	168,000	Bumba, Equateur
NordSudTimber - SODEFOR	Portugal	134	GA 026/03	160,350	Lukolela & Inongo, Equateur/Bandundu
NordSudTimber - SODEFOR	Portugal	135	GA 027/03	86,000	Bikoro, Equateur
NordSudTimber - SODEFOR	Portugal	136	GA 028/03	130,000	Oshwe, Bandundu
NordSudTimber - SODEFOR	Portugal	137	GA 029/03	148,000	Oshwe, Bandundu
NordSudTimber - SODEFOR	Portugal	138	GA 030/03	220,000	Oshwe, Bandundu
NordSudTimber - SODEFOR	Portugal	139	GA 031/03	107,500	Oshwe, Bandundu
NordSudTimber - SODEFOR	Portugal	140	GA 032/03	113,900	Inongo, Bandundu
NordSudTimber - SODEFOR	Portugal	141	GA 064/00	157,000	Oshwe, Bandundu
NordSudTimber - SOFORMA	Portugal	143	GA 002/03	200,000	Opala, Orientale
NordSudTimber - SOFORMA	Portugal	144	GA 003/03	200,000	Basoko, Orientale
NordSudTimber - SOFORMA	Portugal	145	GA 005/03	96,000	Lukolela, Equateur
NordSudTimber - SOFORMA	Portugal	146	GA 006/03	175,000	Befale & Boende, Equateur
NordSudTimber - SOFORMA	Portugal	147	GA 007/03	60,000	Bolomba, Equateur
NordSudTimber - SOFORMA	Portugal	148	GA 008/03	150,000	Businga & Lisala, Equateur
NordSudTimber - SOFORMA	Portugal	149	GA 033/03	115,000	Monkoto, Equateur
NOUVELLE STÉ DE BOIS YANG SHUSHAN	Portugal	74	GA 046/05	188,672	Ingende, Equateur
NTEEKO SPRL		75	GA 054/05	80,000	Bongandanga, Equateur
OLAM CONGO	India-Singapore	76	GA 047/05	54,400	Bolobo, Bandundu
OLAM CONGO	India-Singapore	77	GA 048/05	75,900	Ubundu, Orientale
OLAM CONGO	India-Singapore	78	GA 049/05	175,400	Oshwe, Bandundu
ONATRA		79	GA 004/91	74,023	Oshwe, Bandundu
PRIMEX - PARCAFRIQUE	Italy	80	GA 014/05	235,432	Inongo, Bandundu
RÉSERVE STRATÉGIQUE GENERALE		83	LI 031/05	203,850	Basoko, Orientale
RÉSERVE STRATÉGIQUE GENERALE		84	LI 032/05	218,128	Oshwe, Bandundu
RIBA CONGO		82	GA 046/04	48,256	Kwamouth, Bandundu
SAFECO		87	GA 017/87	73,088	Seke-Banza, Bas-Congo
SAFO		88	GA 001/95	242,952	Bongandanga, Equateur
SAICO CONGO		89	GA 0103/87	28,928	Boma & Lukula, Bas Congo
SAICO CONGO		90	GA 0104/87	20,224	Boma, Bas Congo
SCIBOIS	France	93	GA 093/03	229,400	Lukolela & Bikoro, Equateur
SCIERIE MBANDA		94	GA 085/87	36,160	Lukula & Muanda, Bas-Congo
SCIERIE MBANDA		95	GA 005/95	21,312	Tshela, Bas-Congo
SCIERIE MBANDA		96	GA 008/00	13,092	Lukula & Seke Banza, Bas Congo
SEDAF SPRL		97	GA 002/98	200,533	Bongandanga, Equateur
SEDAF SPRL		98	GA 003/98	219,200	Yahuma, Orientale
SEDAF SPRL		99	GA 001/98	248,300	Yahuma, Orientale
SEFOCO		100	GA 008/93	224,000	Ingende & Bolomba, Equateur
SEFOCO		101	GA 028/98	189,738	Bolomba, Equateur
SEFOR		102	LI 095/03	160,000	Kutu, Bandundu
SICA SPRL		104	LI 024/02	78,830	Ilebo & Mwaka, Kasai occidental
SICOBOIS	Belgium	106	GA 032/04	109,320	Lisala, Equateur
SICOBOIS	Belgium	107	GA 033/04	158,130	Lisala, Equateur
SICOBOIS	Belgium	105	GA 042/04	127,300	Lisala, Equateur
SOBAC		118	LI 023/05	237,800	Kungu, Equateur
SOCEMA		119	GA 012/00	62,128	Tshela, Bas Congo
SOCIBEX		120	LI 027/02	127,000	Oshwe, Bandundu
SOCIBEX		121	LI 028/02	240,000	Oshwe, Bandundu
SOCONEG		124	GA 008/91	81,000	Ingende, Equateur
SODAIKEL		125	GA 023	121,216	Bolomba, Equateur
SOEXFORCO		142	GA 045/04	229,476	Ingende, Equateur
SOKAMO		150	LI 008bis/02	175,400	Oshwe, Bandundu
SOMI CONGO		151	GA 034/97	235,425	Inongo, Bandundu
STÉ AFRICAINE DE NÉGOCE (SAN)		91	GA 039/05	140,000	Mushie, Bandundu
STÉ AFRICAINE DE NÉGOCE (SAN)		92	GA 040/05	146,560	Kiri, Bandundu
STÉ FORESTIERE DU CONGO (SFC)		103	GA 046/05	39,360	Tshela & Seke Banza, Bas-Congo
STÉ LONGELE NOUVELLE (SOCOLO)		122	GA 032/94	199,650	Djolu, Equateur
STÉ LONGELE NOUVELLE (SOCOLO)		123	GA 033/94	127,500	Befale, Equateur
STÉ MULTICOMMERCIALE (SMC)		117	GA 047/05	102,000	Bolomba, Equateur
TALA TINA		152	LI 003/04	28,500	Kwamouth, Bandundu
ZONGO BOIS		156	LI 010/05	147,328	Libenge, Equateur

Date, if signed after May 2002 moratorium	Intact Forest Landscapes	Important carbon reserves	Forest dependent communities	Pygmy communities	Identified Conservation Landscapes	CITES Afrormosia Landscape
25/03/03	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
25/03/03	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	✓
07/07/04	?	?	✓		ICCN Tshuapa- Lomami-Lualaba	✓
25/03/03	✓	✓	✓	✓		
25/03/03	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
25/03/03	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
21/01/05			✓			
21/01/05			✓			
21/01/05			✓			
21/01/05			✓			
21/01/05			✓			
04/04/03	✓	✓	✓			✓
04/04/03			✓	✓		
04/04/03	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
04/04/03	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Salonga-Lukenie-Sankuru	
04/04/03	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
04/04/03	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Salonga-Lukenie-Sankuru	
04/04/03			✓			✓
04/04/03	✓	✓	✓	✓		
04/04/03			✓	✓	CBFP Lake Tele-Lake Tumba	
04/04/03	✓	✓	✓	✓		
04/04/03	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Salonga-Lukenie-Sankuru	
04/04/03	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Salonga-Lukenie-Sankuru	
04/04/03	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Salonga-Lukenie-Sankuru	
04/04/03	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Lake Tele-Lake Tumba	
04/04/03	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Salonga-Lukenie-Sankuru	
25/03/03	✓	✓	✓	✓	ICCN Tshuapa- Lomami-Lualaba	✓
25/03/03	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
25/03/03	✓	✓	✓	✓		
25/03/03	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
25/03/03	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
25/03/03	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Salonga-Lukenie-Sankuru	
20/09/05			✓	✓		
10/10/05			✓	✓	CBFP Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	
22/09/05	?	?	✓			
22/09/05	?	?	✓		ICCN Tshuapa-Lomami-Lualaba ?	✓
22/09/05	?	?	✓	✓		
	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Salonga-Lukenie-Sankuru	
14/03/05			✓	✓	CBFP Lake Tele-Lake Tumba	
01/07/05	✓	✓	✓			✓
01/07/05	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Salonga-Lukenie-Sankuru	
26/11/04			✓			
	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	✓
			✓			
03/06/03	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Lake Tele-Lake Tumba	
			✓			
			✓			
	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
12/07/03			✓	✓		
26/06/02	✓	✓	✓		CBFP Salonga-Lukenie-Sankuru	
25/06/04	?	?	✓	✓		?
25/06/04	?	?	✓	✓		?
10/09/04	?	?	✓	✓		?
28/04/05			✓	✓		
			✓			
24/12/02	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	
24/12/02	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	
	✓	✓	✓	✓		
23/11/04			✓	✓		
	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Salonga-Lukenie-Sankuru	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	CBFP Lake Tele-Lake Tumba	
20/08/05			✓			
20/08/05			✓	✓		
20/09/05			✓			
	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
20/09/05			✓	✓		
18/01/05			✓			
12/02/05			✓	✓		

Endnotes

1. Debroux et al. (2007) xi
2. UNSC (2007)
3. Wolfowitz (2007)
4. Mittermeier et al. (2002)
5. Amos (2006)
6. Podger (2002); ABC NewsOnline (2006)
7. Podger (2002); ABC NewsOnline (2006)
8. IPCC (2007)
9. CAN International (2007)
10. CBFP (2006)
11. Debroux et al. (2007) xiii
12. Trefon (2006)
13. ARD (2003) 41
14. Mittermeier et al. (2002)
15. Current carbon stocks in tropical forests are estimated at 428 gigatonnes (212 in the vegetation and 216 in the soils) out an estimated total global carbon stock of 2,477 gigatonnes. Boreal and temperate forests account for 559 and 159 gigatonnes respectively, making forests as a whole extremely important as carbon stocks. Source: Watson et al. (2000)
16. FAO (2005)
17. Bryant et al. (1997)
18. CBFP (2006)
19. 66.7%
20. Greenpeace (2007)
21. Mittermeier et al. (2002) – this source gives an area of 1,011,400km² of rainforest within the DRC; the figure seems to vary drastically depending on what types of forest are included
22. 28.26%
23. 64,104,000 hectares (Greenpeace (2007))
24. Greenpeace (2007)
25. For example Global Witness (2002), Fatal Transactions (2006) and many others
26. UNSC (2002)
27. UNSC (2002)
28. World Bank (2006a)
29. ICG (2006) 10, citing interview with a forestry expert, Paris, April 2006
30. BBC (2007a)
31. World Bank (2005a)
32. Global Witness (2002); ARD (2003)
33. Debroux et al. (2007) 19
34. Debroux et al. (2007) xiii
35. Debroux et al. (2007) xiii
36. Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index 2006 ranked the DRC in equal 156th place out of 163 countries, together with Bangladesh, Chad and Sudan and above only Guinea, Iraq, Myanmar and Haiti – see Transparency International (2006)
37. ARD (2003) 15
38. Trefon (2006) 101
39. Fatal Transactions (2006)
40. CAN International (2007)
41. Trefon (2006)
42. ARD (2003) 12, 16
43. ISIS (2002)
44. Fatal Transactions (2006) 23
45. World Bank (2006c)
46. Counsell (2005) 3
47. BIC et al. (2006a)
48. BIC et al. (2006a)
49. World Bank (2005a); European Union et al. (2005); Debroux et al. (2007)
50. Trefon (2006)
51. World Bank (2006c); BIC et al. (2006a). According to BIC et al., the World Bank's operational policy OP 4.01 provides an exemption for emergency recovery projects from compliance with environmental assessment requirements. It states: 'Emergency Recovery Projects: The policy set out in OP 4.01 normally applies to emergency recovery projects processed under OP 8.50, Emergency Recovery Assistance. However, when compliance with any requirement of this policy would prevent the effective and timely achievement of the objectives of an emergency recovery project, the Bank may exempt the project from such a requirement. The justification for any such exemption is recorded in the loan documents. In all cases, however, the Bank requires at a minimum that (a) the extent to which the emergency was precipitated or exacerbated by inappropriate environmental practices be determined as part of the preparation of such projects, and (b) any necessary corrective measures be built into either the emergency project or a future lending operation.' See <http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/toc2/9367A2A9D9DAEED38525672C007D0972?>
52. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
53. World Bank (2006b)
54. World Bank (2006b)
55. World Bank (2006b)
56. World Bank (2005a)
57. Debroux et al. (2007) xx
58. Calderisi (2006)
59. Trefon (2006) 105
60. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
61. Debroux et al. (2007) 75
62. Debroux et al. (2007) 41: The same source claims that the Government implemented this recommendation through its April 2002 review of 285 existing contracts; but the review focused on just three criteria: the contract's expiry date, the existence of a processing plant whenever this was part of the contract, and the payment of the forest area fee. In effect then, the recommendation to rescind non-inventoried and undeveloped titles was ignored.
63. UNSC (2000)
64. World Bank (2006c)
65. UNSC (2001) 27
66. World Bank (2006d)
67. ICG (2006) 8
68. Government of the DRC (2005a)
69. Debroux et al. (2007)
70. Debroux et al. (2007)
71. World Bank (2006a)
72. Debroux et al. (2007) 41–42
73. Government of the DRC (2002a)
74. Government of the DRC (2002a)
75. 'Logging titles' refers to the titles issued under the three-tier system which the Forestry Code is to replace – Autorisations de Prospection (Prospecting Authorisations), Lettres d'Intention (Letters of Intent) and Garanties d'Approvisionnement (Guarantee of Supply). Under the old system, companies obtained one-year Prospecting Authorisations for which they mapped the boundaries themselves. Usually, each such authorisation would be converted into a three-year Letter of Intent during which time they put infrastructure in place, and then into a 25-year Guarantee of Supply – so called because it involved an undertaking to harvest at a certain level and thus pay a certain amount of tax. This process of conversion was supposed to involve prospecting (field surveying) and consultation with local communities, but in practice these rarely took place. Securing logging titles depended mostly on personal contacts and cronyism. Source: Debroux et al. (2007) 39
76. World Bank (2006a) and Government of the DRC (2002a)
77. Le Potentiel (2003)
78. Counsell (2005) citing World Bank, Report and Recommendation of the President of the IDA to the Executive Directors on a Proposed Credit of SDF \$360.4 to DRC for an Economic Recovery Credit, 17 May 2002
79. Trefon (2006)
80. Government of the DRC (2002b) Article 2: 'Le régime forestier vise à promouvoir une gestion rationnelle et durable des ressources forestières de nature à accroître leur contribution au développement économique, social et culturel des générations présentes, tout en préservant les écosystèmes forestiers et la biodiversité forestière au profit des générations futures.'
81. UNSC (2002)
82. UNSC (2002) 31
83. Debroux et al. (2007) 43
84. Debroux et al. (2007) 43
85. Debroux et al. (2007) 41
86. BIC and Environmental Defense (2006a) 3
87. World Bank (2003)
88. World Bank (2004a)
89. Government of the DRC (2005a) 270
90. Debroux et al. (2007) 50–51
91. L'Observateur (2005)
92. Debroux et al. (2007)
93. Debroux et al. (2007) 45
94. Government of the DRC (2005b)
95. Government of the DRC (2005b)
96. World Bank (2006a)
97. Debroux et al. (2007) 41–42
98. Debroux et al. (2007) 41–42
99. Government of the DRC (2007) (under the page www.rdc-conversionstitresforestiers.org/wrapper/index.php) lists all titles currently under review, along with their location, size and ownership.
100. Government of the DRC (2006a)
101. UNSC (2007)
102. UNSC (2007)
103. World Bank (2006a)
104. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
105. Government of the DRC (2004a)
106. Debroux et al. (2007) xiv
107. World Bank (2006a)
108. Debroux et al. (2007) 41–42
109. Debroux et al. (2007) 43
110. Debroux et al. (2007) 73
111. Debroux et al. (2007)
112. Counsell (2006)
113. Confidential report B analysing NST's forestry titles (2003) – copy held by Greenpeace
114. La Référence Plus (2006)
115. Debroux et al. (2007) Endnote 88
116. Confidential report B analysing NST's forestry titles (2003) – copy held by Greenpeace
117. Confidential report B analysing NST's forestry titles (2003) – copy held by Greenpeace
118. Confidential report B analysing NST's forestry titles (2003) – copy held by Greenpeace
119. Letter to Sodefor, 26 January 2005 from the Vice President, and letter to Sodefor from M Enerunga, 20 December 2004 (copies of both letters held by Greenpeace)
120. Letter to Greenpeace from Sodefor manager José Albano Maia Trindade, 30 November 2004 (original held by Greenpeace)
121. Letter to Greenpeace from Sodefor manager José Albano Maia Trindade, 30 November 2004. 'Récemment, une réévaluation d'une partie des concessions SODEFOR a été faite ... avec pour objectif l'attribution effective de surfaces forestières utiles, conformément aux titres forestiers dont nous disposons et qui nous donneraient les moyens de la relance de nos activités à la sortie de ces années de guerre. Il ne s'agit donc pas de l'attribution de nouvelles concessions.'
122. Debroux et al. (2007) 43
123. The CBFP is an association of 30 governments and organisations including the World Bank, Conservation International and WWF, and private sector organisations from the timber and pulp/paper industries, set up with the aim of encouraging sustainable management of the Congo Basin forests.
124. Greenpeace investigations, 2006–07
125. Government of the DRC (2005b) Article 5
126. According to the manual for the legal review process (Groupe Technique de Travail (2006)), the procedure is:
 - l'évaluation de la conformité administrative du dossier
 - l'évaluation de la validité juridique du titre
- l'évaluation du respect des obligations contractuelles au regard des pratiques antérieures au code forestier du 2002
- 3.1. paiement intégral des termes échus de la redevance forestière à partir du 1er janvier 2003 jusqu'au 31 décembre 2005
- 3.2. depuis 2003, le respect des limites de la concession forestière telles qu'elles résultent d'être octroyée et de la carte topographique annexe.
- 3.3. L'existence et le maintien en fonctionnement d'une unité de transformation conformément aux clauses du titre, sauf cas de force majeure dûment prouvé.]
- l'évaluation du plan de relance
- la vérification du respect du moratoire.
127. Debroux et al. (2007) 74
128. For more information on the Independent Observer team and its role, see Government of the DRC (2007) under the page 'Les intervenants' (www.rdc-conversionstitresforestiers.org/intervena.html)
129. Government of the DRC (2002b): 'L'état de cessation de paiement constituée de plein droit une cause de déchéance et entraîne la résiliation du contrat de concession forestière.'
130. Debroux et al. (2007) 51–52
131. L'Observateur (2005)
132. WRI-Agreco (2007)
133. Letter to Greenpeace, BIC, Environmental Defense and Rainforest Foundation from WRI, 2 November 2006 (original held by Greenpeace)
134. Groupe Technique de Travail (2006)
135. See the reports of the Independent Observer: www.rdc-conversionstitresforestiers.org/notes-d-information-de-l-expert-independent/index.php
136. BIC et al. (2006b)
137. Réseau Ressources Naturelles (2006); letter to John McIntire, World Bank from Janet Ranganathan, WRI, 2 February 2006 (copy held by Greenpeace)
138. In principle loggers are of course supposed to respect the boundaries of the permis de coupe – the risk of impunity is related to the lack of institutional capacity to control logging operations, and this is unlikely to change after completion of a forest management plan.
139. Letter to John McIntire, World Bank from Janet Ranganathan, WRI, 2 February 2006 (copy held by Greenpeace), cited in BIC et al. (2006b)
140. CBFP (2005) 23. The CBFP's priority landscape were selected because of their outstanding biodiversity, because they encompass large populations of larger mammals, or because they represent important and distinctive habitats and communities of species. These priority landscapes are not intended to be designated entirely as protected areas – rather, they represent zones within which conservation should play a prominent role.
141. Personal communication, 21 October 2006
142. CBFP (2006) 182
143. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
144. Government of the DRC (2004a)
145. BIC and Environmental Defense (2006a)
146. See for instance Global Witness (2002) or Fatal Transactions (2006)
147. See for instance IRIN (2007)
148. Trefon (2006); BIC and Environmental Defense (2006a)
149. ARD (2003)
150. ICG (2006) i
151. Verbruggen (2005) 1; CADTM (2006)
152. Debroux et al. (2007) 6
153. Greenpeace investigations, 2006–07
154. Ovlav Trading SA (2003)
155. Global Wood Trade Network (2007)
156. Importing 270,000 tonnes of rice a year (Le Phare (2003a))
157. The group has a fleet of 135 Mercedes trucks (Global Wood Trade Network (2007)). Congo Futur also produces plastic bags and biscuits, and appears to be present in the construction sector (Le Phare (2005))
158. Le Phare (2003b)
159. Le Soir (2003)
160. Le Phare (2003b) – Greenpeace has been unable to clarify the final outcome of the investigations
161. Le Potentiel (2003)
162. Garanties d'approvisionnement mises en demeure, Ministry of Environment, June 2002
163. ANAPI (2004)
164. ANAPI (2004)
165. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
166. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
167. GA 001/04 (214,700 hectares) and GA 03/05 (80,064 hectares); ITB has also one other title in Bandundu (GA 002/01 – 147,000 hectares) and one in Basoko, Province Orientale (GA 002/05 – 224,140 hectares). The complete list of titles being put forward for conversion can be viewed at Government of the DRC (2007) under www.rdc-conversionstitresforestiers.org/wrapper/index.php
168. Prospection Authorisation AP 022/01 (250,000 hectares) at Bolomba. Source: unpublished list held by the Ministry of Forestry and dated June 2002 (copy held by Greenpeace)
169. Personal communication, October 2006
170. GA 044/05 (123,000 hectares). The complete list of titles being put forward for conversion can be viewed at

- Government of the DRC (2007) under www.rdc-conversionstitresforestiers.org/wrapper/index.php
171. GA 027/03 (86,000 hectares). The complete list of titles being put forward for conversion can be viewed at Government of the DRC (2007) under www.rdc-conversionstitresforestiers.org/wrapper/index.php
172. GA 093/03 (229,400 hectares). The complete list of titles being put forward for conversion can be viewed at Government of the DRC (2007) under www.rdc-conversionstitresforestiers.org/wrapper/index.php
173. Mwanza et al. (2003)
174. Personal communication, Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
175. Personal communication, Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
176. Personal communication to Greenpeace, Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07: 'Nous avons ordre des autorités de ne pas aller contrôler... Ils bénéficient d'une protection au plus haut niveau.'
177. Personal communication to Greenpeace, Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07: 'La Sodefoc est protégée à Kinshasa. On manque de moyens. On parvient quand même à faire des contrôles et des rapports, mais qui sont classés sans suite par Kinshasa.'
178. Personal communication to Greenpeace, Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07: 'La Sodefoc a tissé des liens avec la haute hiérarchie de Kinshasa et est totalement protégée.'
179. Letter to Sodefoc from Anselme Enerunga, Minister for the Environment, N2245/CAB/MIN/CN-EF/2004, 20 December 2004 (copy held by Greenpeace): 'Quant à la légalité des concessions accordées à votre société par mon ministère, je ne peux que la confirmer car ces dernières ont été à chaque fois reprises sur toutes versions des listes de concessions forestières publiées jusqu'à ce jour. Pour terminer, je vous demande de concrétiser les nouveaux investissements programmés par votre société sans céder à la panique car la protection du Gouvernement de Transition vous est acquise.'
180. Letter to Sodefoc from Yérodia Abdoulaye Ndombasi, Vice President of the DRC, PR/VP-CRD/CAB/ET/LOF/0241/05, 26 January 2005 (copy held by Greenpeace): 'Je vous confirme, à l'instar du Ministre, la légalité de toutes les concessions forestières vous concédées et vous demande de concrétiser de nouveaux investissements programmés dans ce domaine en vue de contribuer encore une fois de plus à la réduction de la pauvreté dans notre pays.'
181. Personal communication to Greenpeace, Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
182. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
183. USAID (2003)
184. FIDH (2003); FIDH (2006); UNSC (2003) 2–3
185. UNSC (2004) 18–19: 'From 20 to 22 January 2004, a total of five Antonov 26 flights landed at Gbadolite airport from Basankusu on the orders of Mbiato Konzoli, Vice-President Jean-Pierre Bemba's military adviser in Gbadolite, with a considerable amount of arms, including heavy weapons, and ammunition on board. During this period, access to the airport was denied by ex-MLC troops to both MONUC military observers and civilian personnel in contravention of paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 1493 (2003).'
186. See for example Dietrich (2002): 'Diamonds mined in Equateur, much of which is controlled by the Congolese MLC rebel group, are often sold or laundered through the CAR.' (p.21) 'Certainly diamonds controlled directly by Bemba, or purchased by complicitors licensed by the rebel administration, help finance the war efforts of the MLC. Artisanal diggers who smuggle stones from Equateur Province into Bangui, or who sell to middlemen who do the same, are also involved in conflict diamonds if taxes are paid to the MLC. The conflict status is less clear if diggers or middlemen smuggle their diamonds out of Equateur without paying taxes to the MLC.' (p.22) 'The rebel groups have also sought to find their own markets and foreign partnerships. While they work with companies operating out of Uganda and Rwanda, they frequently search for more profitable international markets, especially for diamonds. This has increased with the vacillating military geography of eastern Congo. Jean-Pierre Bemba, leader of the MLC, may control anywhere between one and three million dollars in diamonds per month. At the time of writing he had agreed, during negotiations in South Africa, to join the government as Prime Minister. His easiest point of access to the international diamond market was across the Ubangui River in the CAR.' (p.41)
187. FIDH (2006) 15: 'The association between Jean-Pierre Bemba and Angel-Félix Patassé had good reason: the Central African territory was economically strategic for the strong man of Equateur Province. Bangui represented an outlet for Congolese natural resources: diamonds, wood, copper... For his part, Patassé himself also wanted to preserve his good relations with Bemba not only to secure a safe zone in the south of the Central African Republic – an area where military hostility could be fatal for him – but also to facilitate free movement of people and goods in this MLC-controlled zone.' 'Les liens entre Jean-Pierre Bemba et Ange-Félix Patassé ont été de raison: Le territoire centrafricain était économiquement stratégique pour l'homme fort de "l'Equateur" (province occidentale de la RDC). Bangui constituait un débouché pour les ressources naturelles congolaises: diamants, bois, cuivre... De son côté, Patassé tenait lui aussi à préserver les bonnes relations qu'il entretenait avec Bemba afin non seulement de s'assurer une zone de sécurité au sud de la RCA, zone où une hostilité militaire pouvait être fatale, mais aussi de favoriser la libre circulation des personnes et des biens dans cette zone contrôlée par le MLC.'
188. Government of the DRC (2004b)
189. Lola (2006)
190. Digital Congo (2005)
191. Lola (2006)
192. UNSC (2002) 28
193. Government of the DRC (2004b)
194. Report on logging in Libenge, commissioned by NIZA (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
195. Government of the DRC (2007): LI 013/05 (208,000 hectares) and LI 053/05 (150,000 hectares)
196. ICG (2006) 10 citing interview with a forestry expert, Paris, April 2006
197. Report on logging in Libenge, commissioned by NIZA (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
198. Kapongo (2006) CFBC managing director Victor Daaboul is the ex-site manager of the Dabadjis' Cameroon company, CFE (Cameroon Tribune (2000))
199. Digital Congo (2005)
200. Kapongo (2006)
201. Kapongo (2006)
202. Kapongo (2006)
203. LI 013/05 (208,000 hectares, Libenge) and LI 053/05 (150,000 hectares, Libenge)
204. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
205. Government of the DRC (2007): GA 047/05 (54,400 hectares, Bolobo, Bandundu Province); GA 048/05 (75,900 hectares, Ubundu, Province Orientale); GA 04905 (175,400 hectares, Oshwe, Bandundu Province)
206. According to a letter from IFC, 25 September 2003 (copy held by Greenpeace), in 2003 Olam engaged in direct sourcing of wood in Ghana, Mozambique, Gabon, Togo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Burkina Faso and Tanzania. The countries in which it engaged in wood trading included Burma.
207. Labrousse (2005)
208. Illegal-logging.info (2006)
209. The IFC held these shares until at least 2005 (Olam (2005))
210. Letter from IFC, 25 September 2003 (copy held by Greenpeace)
211. Project 22659, 'OLAM Multi Country Multi Commodity Facility', IFC (2007)
212. IFC (2007)
213. DEG (2005)
214. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
215. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
216. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
217. Greenpeace (2004)
218. See for example BBC (2005)
219. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
220. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
221. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
222. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
223. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
224. ARD (2003) 79
225. ISIS (2002)
226. The company has its own system of numerical designations for its forest areas, each of which is composed of one or more garanties d'approvisionnement under the former forestry title system.
227. Email to WWF from Olof von Gager, Danzer, November or December 2006 (undated) (copy held by Greenpeace)
228. Email to WWF from Olof von Gager, Danzer, November or December 2006 (undated) (copy held by Greenpeace)
229. Econo (2006)
230. Econo (2006)
231. See for example Amnesty International (2004)
232. In December 2003, soldiers in the Congolese army, who initially served in the MLC, were convicted of the mass rape of at least 119 women and children. See for example www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=58749
233. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
234. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
235. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
236. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
237. Greenpeace investigations, 2006–07
238. David Kaimowitz, chairman of CIFOR, in Rainforest Foundation (2004)
239. UNDP (2006)
240. Debrux et al. (2007) 4
241. CIA (2006)
242. World Bank (2006a); Government of the DRC (2006b) 33
243. BIC et al. (2006a)
244. www.undp.org/cd/news.aspx?newsID=20
245. www.undp.org/cd/News.aspx?newsID=53
246. European Union et al. (2005) 5
247. CBFP (2006) 29
248. European Union et al. (2005). Funding will come from the European Union, Belgium, France and the UK, and perhaps other donors in future.
249. European Union et al. (2005) 5
250. Debrux et al. (2007) 21
251. Debrux et al. (2007) 22: 'Disclaimer and method. All figures mentioned in this section are to be taken as tentative approximations of orders of magnitude. In this war-torn country, databases are piecemeal and uncertain. There are few quantitative studies on the economic value of forests. They rarely cover representative samples at the national level, and extrapolations therefore cannot be robust. Uncertainty ranges are obviously high, yet difficult to assess in statistical terms. Methodologies used in various studies may not be comparable. Some estimates are based on assumptions and simplifications that are open to debate and could be inaccurate. All figures mentioned in this section must therefore be treated with the greatest care. This initial effort will need to be further improved and updated as better data become available. Additional studies are needed to that end.'
252. Debrux et al. (2007) 9
253. See for instance Rainforest Foundation and Forests Monitor (2007)
254. Topa (2002)
255. CBFP (2005) 177–178
256. CBFP (2006)
257. Personal communication, Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
258. Personal communication, Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
259. Personal communication, Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
260. Information collected by Greenpeace from affected villagers from Ibenga, personal communication, 22 October 2006
261. Forest Peoples Programme et al. (2007) 10
262. Trefon (2006)
263. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
264. Agence France-Press (2006): 'Les pygmées souffrent, nous acceptons ce qu'on nous donne,' dit-il, drapé dans une peau de civette, un bouclier en bois sculpté à la main. 'Nos enfants vivent dans la saleté, ils souffrent de maladie. Le savon et le sel signifient beaucoup pour nous.'
265. Personal communication, Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
266. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
267. Lewis (2001)
268. Debrux et al. (2007) 9: 'Disclaimer and method. All figures mentioned in this section are to be taken as tentative approximations of orders of magnitude. In this war-torn country, databases are piecemeal and uncertain. There are few quantitative studies on the economic value of forests. They rarely cover representative samples at the national level, and extrapolations therefore cannot be robust. Uncertainty ranges are obviously high, yet difficult to assess in statistical terms. Methodologies used in various studies may not be comparable. Some estimates are based on assumptions and simplifications that are open to debate and could be inaccurate. All figures mentioned in this section must therefore be treated with the greatest care. This initial effort will need to be further improved and updated as better data become available. Additional studies are needed to that end.'
269. Debrux et al. (2007) 22: 'Disclaimer and method. All figures mentioned in this section are to be taken as tentative approximations of orders of magnitude. In this war-torn country, databases are piecemeal and uncertain. There are few quantitative studies on the economic value of forests. They rarely cover representative samples at the national level, and extrapolations therefore cannot be robust. Uncertainty ranges are obviously high, yet difficult to assess in statistical terms. Methodologies used in various studies may not be comparable. Some estimates are based on assumptions and simplifications that are open to debate and could be inaccurate. All figures mentioned in this section must therefore be treated with the greatest care. This initial effort will need to be further improved and updated as better data become available. Additional studies are needed to that end.'
270. Lewis (2001)
271. Lewis (2001)
272. Letter to the Director General of DGRAD from Théo Baruti Amisi Ikumaiyete, 5 April 2005, no. 01/TBAI/473/CAB/PROGOU/PO/2005 (Copy held by Greenpeace): 'Des informations en notre possession font état de l'affectation des produits des redevances de superficie concédées résultant de l'exploitation forestière opérée dans la Province Orientale... Cette situation totalement incompréhensible, non seulement viole les dispositions pertinentes de la Loi portant Code Forestier, mais aussi est de nature à priver la Province Orientale des ressources indispensables pour sa reconstruction après les années de guerre et de destruction qu'elle vient de connaître.'
273. WRI-Agreco (2007) ii: 'Il apparaît clairement que l'accès aux documents permettant la vérification complète de la situation du paiement des taxes des leurs sources d'archivage est difficile si pas impossible.'
274. According to BIC and Environmental Defense (2006b) 4, this 'rarely' happens. According to Debrux et al. (2007) xx, these area fees were not transferred in 2003–06, and no investment programmes or accounting

- systems were in place at the provincial or territorial levels – ie the local administration would not know how to manage the money responsibly even if it were transferred; Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
275. Debroux et al. (2007) xx and 49
276. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
277. Trefon (2006)
278. Debroux et al. (2007) 75
279. Ngoy Isikimo (2007)
280. Ngoy Isikimo (2007) 5
281. Government of the DRC (2002b)
282. Debroux et al. (2007) xx
283. Ngoy Isikimo (2007)
284. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
285. Cahier des charges between Trans-M and the population of Lomako, 8 February 2005. Handwritten document, reproduced in ARELO (2005)
286. ARELO (2005)
287. 'l'exploitation forestière illicite qu'effectue la société Trans-M' (ARELO (2005)
288. ARELO (2005) 4
289. Radio Okapi Kisangani (2006): 'À Kisangani, les habitants des villages situés à environ 40 km aux alentours de la ville, s'insurgent contre les entreprises qui exploitent le bois dans leurs forêts. Selon les notabilités de ces villages la population ne trouve pas gain de cause dans ces activités. Pas une seule action humanitaire ou sociale n'est entreprise par ces exploitants de bois. Les villages manquent des écoles, des centres de santé, des routes carrossables, et autres infrastructures adéquates. Bref, dans la plupart des cas, les cahiers de charge ne sont pas respectés. ... Pour le moment celles qui sont visibles, qui sont vraiment actives, sont – je pourrais citer TransM-Bois, une filière de Congo Futur.'
290. ARELO (2005) 5
291. ARELO (2005) 5
292. ARELO (2005) 5: '... et ont constaté un usage de faux et défaut. Cela s'aperçoit dans certaines signatures apposées sur ce document à la réunion du 08 février 2005 à laquelle on demanda à cette population de poser obligatoirement leurs signatures'
293. ARELO (2005) 6: 'Nous nous insurgons contre cette manière cavalière de procéder qui est contraire à la bienséance et au respect des communautés de Lomako.'
294. ARELO (2005) 6: 'Nous demandons à l'administration provinciale en charge de forêt de revoir sa méthodologie et d'ordonner la suspension immédiate et inconditionnelle des activités qui mène la société Congo Futur dans cette aire protégée en devenir, car cela ne rencontre pas le desiderata de la population autochtone.'
295. Greenpeace research 2006–07
296. Confidential report A (copy held by Greenpeace)
297. Protocole d'accord between Trans-M and the communities of Babali, Bamanga and Bandombi, Province Orientale, signed on 19 February 2005 (partial copy held by Greenpeace)
298. Government of the DRC (2007), under www.rdc-conversiontitresforestiers.org/wrapper/index.php
299. Confidential report A on Trans-M (2007) (copy held by Greenpeace)
300. Trefon (2006)
301. BIC and Environmental Defense (2006b) 5
302. Confidential report A on Trans-M (2007) (copy held by Greenpeace)
303. BIC and Environmental Defense (2006b)
304. Radio Okapi Kisangani (2005)
305. Radio Okapi Kisangani (2005)
306. Greenpeace investigations, 2006–07
307. ITTO (2007) 1–15
308. Dickson et al. (2005), citing MECNEF (2004) État des lieux du potentiel en Pericopsis elata (Afrormosia) en République Démocratique du Congo
309. CITES (2003)
310. UNEP and WCMC (2007)
311. CITES (1979) Article IV
312. European Union (1996)
313. Dickson et al. (2005) citing MECNEF (2004) État des lieux du potentiel en Pericopsis elata (Afrormosia) en République Démocratique du Congo.
314. Government of the DRC (2007)
315. SOS Nioki (2004): 'Les forêts de Mai-Ndombé sont exploitées au profit des intérêts égoïstes de la société SODEFOR et de leur entreprise familiale SOFORMA. ... Cette exploitation qui génère un chiffre d'affaires colossal ... contraste tristement avec la situation économique et sociale dans laquelle se retrouve la population du District de Mai Ndombé ... où aucun signe de rétribution des richesses exploitées sur son sol est perceptible. Contrairement à sa dénomination qui proclame le développement, la SODEFOR n'a jamais songé un seul instant à un quelconque projet de développement de cette contrée.'
316. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
317. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
318. World Bank (2006d)
319. Greenpeace investigations, May–June 2006
320. Letter to local territorial administrator from Sodefor, 20 November 2005, with a request to 'legalise' the signatures of the agreement signed between Sodefor and the villagers (copy held by Greenpeace)
321. Confidential NGO report on monitoring of cahiers des charges (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
322. (copy of contracts held by Greenpeace): 'Monsieur (xxx) prend l'engagement d'éviter ou de prévenir tout trouble de quelque nature que ce soit (barricades, soulèvement de la population) dans l'exploitation de la forêt par la Sodefor. Il est en outre responsable de la bonne marche des travaux sur le chantier d'exploitation sans qu'il se mêle pour autant des méthodes de travail.'
323. Personal communication, Greenpeace investigations May–June 2006 and copies of agreements held by Greenpeace
324. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
325. Confidential NGO report on monitoring of cahiers des charges (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
326. Confidential report C documenting social and environmental impacts of logging operations in DRC (2007) (copy held by Greenpeace)
327. Confidential report C documenting social and environmental impacts of logging operations in DRC (2007) (copy held by Greenpeace)
328. Greenpeace investigations, 2006–07
329. Government of the DRC (2007), under www.rdc-conversiontitresforestiers.org/wrapper/index.php: GA 42/04 (127,300 hectares, Lissala); GA 032/04 (109,320 hectares, Lissala); GA 033/04 (158,130 hectares, Lissala)
330. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
331. Confidential report C documenting social and environmental impacts of logging operations in DRC (2007) (copy held by Greenpeace)
332. Confidential report C documenting social and environmental impacts of logging operations in DRC (2007) (copy held by Greenpeace)
333. La Voix du Paysan (2005)
334. La Voix du Paysan (2005)
335. Confidential report C documenting social and environmental impacts of logging operations in DRC (2007) (copy held by Greenpeace)
336. Greenpeace investigations, 2006–07
337. Lintner (2007): 'At a time when tropical forests are under increasing pressure around the globe, when biological diversity and the climate of our planet are in danger, and in a country the size of a continent where nearly 40 million of the world's poorest people depend on the forest for their day-to-day survival, alternative models for forest management and financing must be developed urgently.'
338. World Bank (2006e) 6
339. World Bank (2006e) 14
340. World Bank (2006e) 113
341. CBFP (2006) 13: 'Indépendamment de leur richesse en espèces et de leur taux d'endémisme, les forêts du bassin du Congo représentent l'une des dernières régions au monde qui possèdent de vastes étendues interconnectées de forêt tropicale humide où les processus biologiques peuvent encore se dérouler sans perturbation. C'est par exemple un des rares endroits au monde où un animal de la taille de l'éléphant de forêt peut encore librement agir sur son écosystème, tel un ingénieur qui transforme le paysage, influence la distribution des espèces et maintient le fonctionnement de systèmes écologiques naturels. D'autre part, rien que par sa taille, la forêt du bassin du Congo constitue une réserve de carbone d'importance mondiale pour la régulation du principal gaz effet de serre, le dioxyde de carbone. Enfin, cette forêt a aussi un rôle régulateur sur le climat régional et local. Elle assure notamment le recyclage de l'eau, car plus de 50% des précipitations qui s'abattent sur la Cuvette congolaise proviennent de l'évaporation et de l'évapotranspiration locales.'
342. WCS (2004)
343. CBFP (2006) 87
344. Mittermeier et al. (2002)
345. Mittermeier et al. (2002)
346. Debroux et al. (2007) xii
347. WCS (2004)
348. WCS (2004) 3
349. Mittermeier et al. (2002)
350. Kingdon (2001) 12; Butynski et al. (2000a); UNEP and WCMC (2005)
351. Mittermeier et al. (2002)
352. WWF (undated)
353. Butynski et al. (2000b)
354. Kingdon (2001) 42
355. Counsell (2006)
356. Letter to Greenpeace, Rainforest Foundation, BIC and Environmental Defense from John McIntire, World Bank Senior Adviser, Sustainable Development Network, Africa region, 7 November 2006 (original held by Greenpeace)
357. Bayol (2005) 10
358. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
359. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
360. Bayol (2005) 13
361. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
362. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
363. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
364. GA 034/05 (Government of the DRC (2007)
365. CBFP (2006) 196: 'La société Trans-M a obtenu 358,513 hectares au sud de la réserve (proposée) de Lomako-Yokokala après le moratoire.'
366. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
367. CBFP (2006) 198: 'Devant l'absence des acteurs de la gouvernance et de la conservation, les acteurs de l'exploitation ont le terrain libre pour une exploitation anarchique.'
368. WCS (2004)
369. World Bank (2005)
370. Personal communication
371. IFIA (2007)
372. Bourguignon (2007)
373. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
374. Kiboko (2007)
375. Danzer Group (2006)
376. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
377. ARD (2003)
378. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
379. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
380. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
381. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
382. Greenpeace investigations, 2006–07
383. Debroux et al. (2007) 13
384. Debroux et al. (2007) 15
385. BBC (2007b)
386. Debroux et al. (2007) 15
387. According to UNFP, the DRC human population could grow from around 50 million people in 2000 to something like 200 million people in 2050 (World Bank (2005) 66). This implies a strong need for land use planning and establishment of protected areas before it is no longer possible.
388. World Bank (2006e) 126
389. Debroux et al. (2007) 26; see also World Bank (2004b)
390. Greenpeace (2007)
391. ICCN (2003); World Bank (2006e)
392. Logging titles up for legal review on the periphery of the Lomami IFL: No. 9 (GA 021/05, Bego-Congo, 63,250 hectares, Ubundu); No. 21 (GA 036/04, CFT, 79,300 hectares, Ubundu); No. 44 (LI 02/81, Ikombele Sprl, 60,000 hectares, Ubundu); No. 51 (GA 037/04, KTC, 43,700 hectares, Ubundu); No. 59 (GA 018/05, Lugerero Zawadi, 242,000 hectares, Ubundu); No. 61 (GA 19/05, Lumoo Emile, 230,000 hectares, Isangi-Opala); No. 77 (GA 048/05, OLAM Congo, 75,900 hectares, Ubundu); No. 85 (GA 091/03, Safbois, 250,000 hectares, Isangi); No. 86 (GA 034/04, Safbois, 84,700 hectares, Isangi); No. 126 (GA 018/03, Sodefor, 190,000 hectares, Ubundu); No. 143 (GA 02/03, Soforma, 200,000 hectares, Opala). Source: Government of the DRC (2007)
393. Letter to villagers from Safbois, 28 February 2005 (copy held by Greenpeace)
394. Mittermeier et al. (2002)
395. World Bank (2006e) 19
396. Embassy of the United States, Kinshasa (2007); ARD (2003) 56; Custers (2005)
397. ARD (2003) 56
398. Confidential report D on logging and zoning in Bikoro (2005) (copy held by Greenpeace)
399. Greenpeace investigations, October 2005; Custers (2005)
400. Greenpeace investigations, October 2005
401. Custers (2005)
402. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07; letter to the Governor of Province Orientale from the chiefs of the communities of Babelota, Baluola-Mbila and Kombe, 28 February 2005, concerning the fulfilment of a protocole d'accord (copy held by Greenpeace)
403. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07; letter to the Governor of Province Orientale from the chiefs of the communities of Babelota, Baluola-Mbila and Kombe, 28 February 2005, concerning the fulfilment of a protocole d'accord (copy held by Greenpeace)
404. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07; letter to the Governor of Province Orientale from the chiefs of the communities of Babelota, Baluola-Mbila and Kombe, 28 February 2005, concerning the fulfilment of a protocole d'accord (copy held by Greenpeace)
405. Letter to the Governor of Province Orientale from the chiefs of the communities of Babelota, Baluola-Mbila and Kombe, 28 February 2005, concerning the fulfilment of a protocole d'accord (copy held by Greenpeace)
406. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07; confidential report C documenting social and environmental impacts of logging operations in DRC (2007) (copy held by Greenpeace)
407. Open letter to Safbois and Ondri logging managers at Isangi from the provincial deputies of Isangi, 5 March 2007 (copy held by Greenpeace)
408. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
409. Greenpeace investigations, 2005–07
410. Justice et al. (2001)
411. Knudsen (2003)
412. Houghton (2005a)
413. Calculated from IPCC (2001) and FAO (2005)
414. FAO (2005)
415. FAO (2005)
416. Houghton (2005a)
417. Gaston et al. (1998)
418. IPCC (2001); Gaston et al. (1998)
419. Houghton (2003); FRA (2005); Houghton (2005b)
420. Houghton (2003); FRA (2005); Houghton (2005b). Transport accounts for 20% of fossil fuel emissions (IPCC (2001))
421. WRI et al. (2005)
422. Avissar and Werth (2005)
423. For forestry, the IPCC only looks at 'harvest' (ie volume). National reporting does not address emissions from fragmentation (eg logging roads and biomass loss around logging roads), but includes only deforestation and harvesting (for logging, firewood, etc). If the IPCC were to assess and monitor


- the full carbon impacts of industrial logging in Central Africa, its figures would be substantially higher – see case study on K7 in main document
424. Laurance (2005)
425. Houghton (2005b)
426. Gaston et al. (1998)
427. Bayol (2005)
428. Greenpeace (2007)
429. CBFP (2006)
430. ISIS (2007)
431. Biodiversity Support Program (1992); Job (1994)
432. Baidya Roy et al. (2005)
433. Todd and Washington (2004)
434. Todd and Washington (2004)
435. Knudsen (2003)
436. Washington et al. (2004)
437. WRI (2007)
438. CBFP (2006)
439. Knudsen (2003)
440. Justice et al. (2001)
441. UK CO₂ emissions for 1943–2003 were 34.9 billion tonnes (WRI (2007))
442. articles 72, 87, 96 and 199
443. Stern (2006) under www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/8AC/F7/Executive_Summary.pdf
444. Bayol (2005)
445. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
446. Confidential May 2006 report on Siforco (2006) (copy held by Greenpeace)
447. Laurance et al. (1997)
448. Laurance et al. (1997)
449. Brown et al. (2005)
450. IFIA (2005)
451. Assuming a conversion factor of 2.31 – calculated using the National Energy Foundation's CO₂ calculator (National Energy Foundation (2007))
452. Length of road network: 740,000m. Average width of feeder logging roads: 50m. Area of log pond: 380ha. Estimates from assessments of 2002 Landsat 7 ETM+ images (resolution 30m in 1 pixel) of Siforco retrocession area K7 (NASA/USGS (2002))
453. Gaston et al. (1998)
454. Estimate calculated using a shape file of the K7 retrocession installed into Google Earth and adding up the total edge areas created by feeder logging roads.
455. Based on studies of rainforest fragments in central Amazonia where it was found that areas experienced a dramatic loss of above-ground biomass that was not offset by recruitment of new trees. Above ground dry biomass carbon lost within 100m during first 10–17 years after logging fragmentation. Laurance et al. (1997)
456. Bayol (2005)
457. Brown et al. (2005)
458. Trefon (2006) 105
459. Debroux et al. (2007) xi
460. Letter to Dr. Arnaldo Contreras-Hermosilla and Dr. Markku Simula, Independent Review Team from Global Witness, 30 June 2006 (copy held by Greenpeace)
461. Trefon (2006) 105
462. Trefon (2006) 115
463. Trefon (2006) 106
464. CBD (2007)
465. Email to Greenpeace from Sharon Harvey, Africa Division, DFID, 23 February 2007
466. Knudsen (2003)
467. CBD (2004): 1.1.2: 'As a matter of urgency, by 2006, take action to establish or expand protected areas in any large, intact or relatively unfragmented or highly irreplaceable natural areas, or areas under high threat.'
468. CBD (2002), Programme Element 1, Goal 3, Objective 3b: 'Establish (in accordance with Article 8(j)) with the full participation and with respect for the rights of indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders, comprehensive, adequate, biologically and geographically representative and effective networks of protected areas.'
469. CBD (2002): para 30: 'Urges Parties and other governments to address the effectiveness of forest and forest-related laws and their enforcement and implementation of policies and related trade as a matter of urgency, recognizing the negative impacts on biodiversity in the absence of these actions.'
470. CBD (2002): para 16: 'Urges donors and the international community to contribute through financing and technology transfer to country-identified or regionally-identified priorities for forest biodiversity, with an understanding of the impact of scarce resources on the effective implementation of the objectives of the Convention.'
471. CBFP (2006)
472. Government of the DRC (2006a)
473. Chirac (2007)
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- The logging title maps presented in this report are based principally on data published in the Congo Basin Forest Partnership's 2006 report on the state of the Congo Basin's forests.⁴⁷¹ They reflect the situation in the DRC after 2002, following the cancellation of 163 logging titles covering 25.5 million hectares. However, the map published in the CBFP report does not fully cover all logging titles for which contracts were signed after the May 2002 moratorium. Where more up-to-date information has been available, it has been incorporated into the maps.
- The list of logging contracts in Appendix 1 (of which the table on p66 is a subset) is based on the 'Liste des lettres d'intention et des garanties d'approvisionnement déposées en requête de conversion', published by the DRC Ministry of Environment in April 2006.⁴⁷² The following sources were used to assess whether each title is located in an area of especially high conservation value:
- for intact forest landscapes – Greenpeace (2007)
 - for important carbon reserves – Greenpeace (2007)
 - for forest-dependent communities – Ministère du Plan (2006)
 - for pygmy communities – Ministère du Plan (2006)
 - for identified conservation landscapes – CBFP (2006) and WCS (2006)
 - for CITES afrosmia landscape – Dickson et al. (2005)
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ACRONYMS

ARELO Association des ressortissants de Lomako
 BIC Bank Information Center
 CAN Climate Action Network
 CBD Convention on Biological Diversity
 CBFP Congo Basin Forest Partnership
 CFBC Compagnie Forestière du Bassin du Congo
 CFE Compagnie Forestière de l'Est
 CIFOR Centre for International Forestry Research
 CIRAD Centre International de Recherche Agronomique Pour Le Développement
 CITES Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna
 DFID UK Department for International Development
 DRC Democratic Republic of the Congo
 FAO Food and Agricultural Organisation
 FCFA Central African Zone Franc
 FIDH Fédération Internationale des ligues des Droits de l'Homme (International Federation for Human Rights)
 GPS Global Positioning System
 GTF Groupe de Travail Forêts
 ICCN Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature
 ICG International Crisis Group
 IFC International Finance Corporation
 IFIA Interfricain Forest Industries Association
 IMF International Monetary Fund
 IRIN Humanitarian news and analysis service of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
 ISIS Institute of Science in Society
 ITTO International Tropical Timber Organisation
 NGO Non-governmental organisation
 UNDP United Nations Development Programme
 UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
 UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
 UNSC United Nations Security Council
 WCMC World Conservation Monitoring Centre
 WCS Wildlife Conservation Society
 € = Euro
 £ = British pound
 \$ = US dollar

A photograph of a sunset over a body of water. The sky is filled with orange and yellow clouds, with the sun low on the horizon. In the foreground, there is a dark, silhouetted area of reeds or marsh grass. In the middle ground, a person is standing in a small boat on the water, holding a long pole. The overall mood is serene and contemplative.

*'Nature is sick. Species are dying out at an alarming rate. We have proof that human activity is causing these disorders. The day is fast approaching when runaway climate change will spin out of control. We have almost reached the point of no return. ... [C]limate change made it possible for the human race to evolve from its cradle in Africa; and climate change, racing ahead, could now spell its demise. ... Let us combine the fight against poverty and the ecological revolution by rethinking the concept of a common human heritage. Innovative financing, such as an international carbon tax, would make it possible to give developing countries which commit to protecting the ecological treasures in their custody – such as primary forests – the means to do so; and would also enable them to gain immediate access to clean technologies.'*⁴⁷³
Jacques Chirac, President of France, 2007



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Greenpeace is committed to stopping climate change.

We campaign to protect the world's remaining ancient forests and the plants, animals and peoples that depend on them.

We investigate, expose and confront the trade in illegal and destructively logged timber and other products causing forest destruction.

We challenge governments and industry to end their role in ancient forest destruction.

We support the rights of forest peoples.

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