

LEAVE MORE THAN FOOTPRINTS...

Whatever your personal circumstances or your age, making a Will is one of the most important documents that you will ever sign. Leaving a legally binding written document guarantees that your wishes are carried out in the way that you want after your death. Many of our supporters have chosen to include the Environmental Investigation Agency Charitable Trust (EIAct) in their Will, confident in the fact

that they will be saving wildlife and protecting the environment in years to come.

EIAct was formed in 1994 as the sister organisation to the non-profit making EIA Ltd. EIAct is a registered charity (no. 1040615). Whilst both entities are separate organisations, they operate in close partnership to achieve maximum benefit for wildlife and the environment.

Including EIAct in your Will is very straightforward and involves 3 basic steps:

1. Seek professional advice – consulting a solicitor or financial adviser is the safest way to make a valid Will.
2. Select the type of legacy you would like to make. There are 3 main types – your solicitor or financial adviser will be able to explain them more fully:
 - Residuary Bequest – a gift consisting of the residue of your estate or a share of it.
 - Pecuniary Legacy – a stated amount of money left to a named person or organisation.
 - Specific Bequest – a specific item or piece of property to a named person or organisation.
3. Insert the following suggested wording:
 - Residuary Bequest – “I bequeath all (or a...% share of) the residue of my estate to the Environmental Investigation Agency Charitable Trust of 62-63 Upper Street, London N1 0NY.”
 - Pecuniary Legacy/Specific Bequest – “I bequeath to the Environmental Investigation Agency Charitable Trust of 62-63 Upper Street, London N1 0NY the sum of (or the specific item to be given).”

This is a basic outline of what you need to do. To assist you further EIA has produced a special pack entitled “Leave more than footprints...”.

To receive a free copy telephone **0207 354 7960**.
Or you can email us at info@eia-international.org,
or write c/o
EIA, FREEPOST LON18565, LONDON N1 0BR.
Please quote ref. INV12.



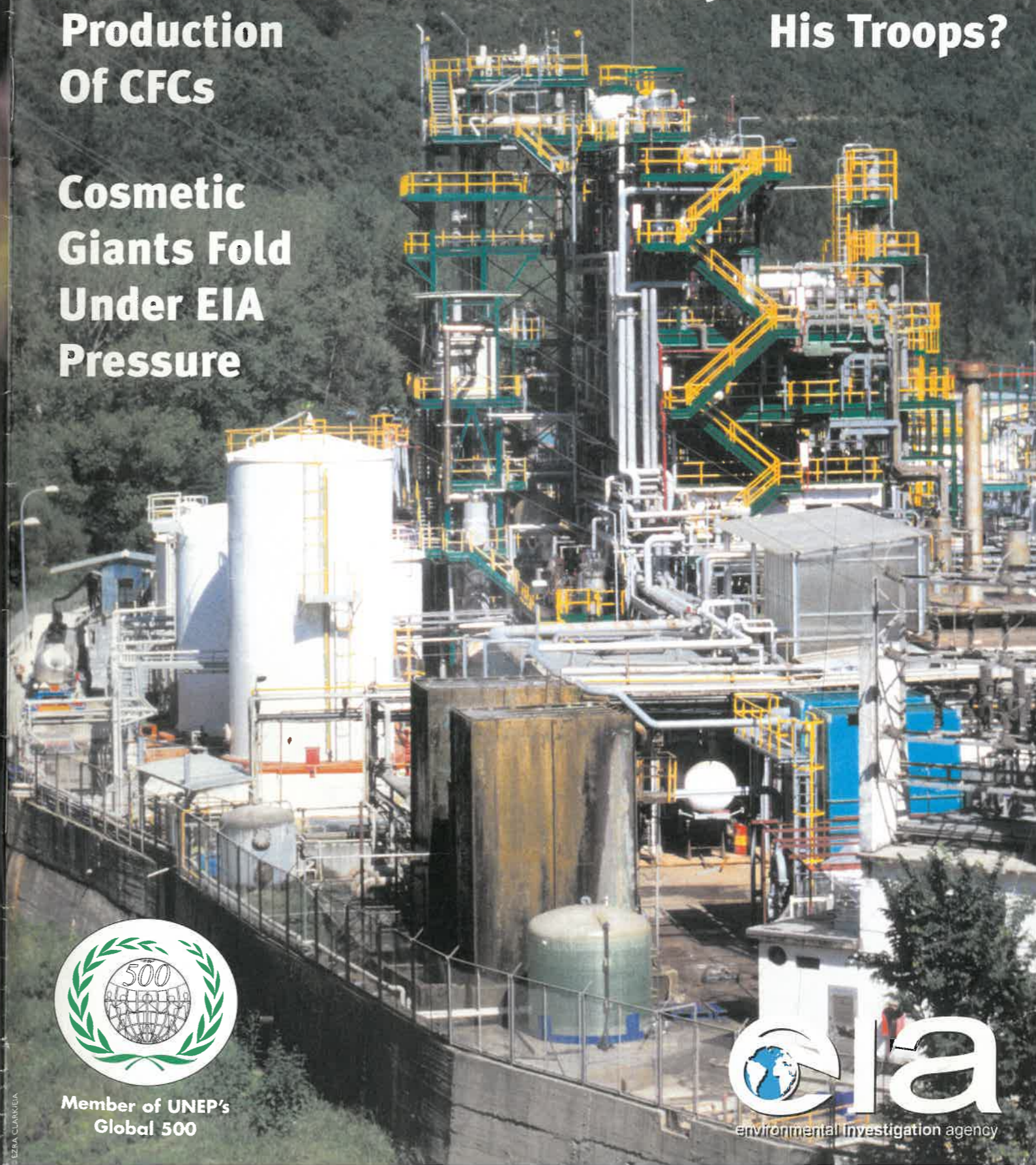
The Investigator

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Success As EU Agrees To Reduce Production Of CFCs

Can Indonesia's Army Chief Control His Troops?

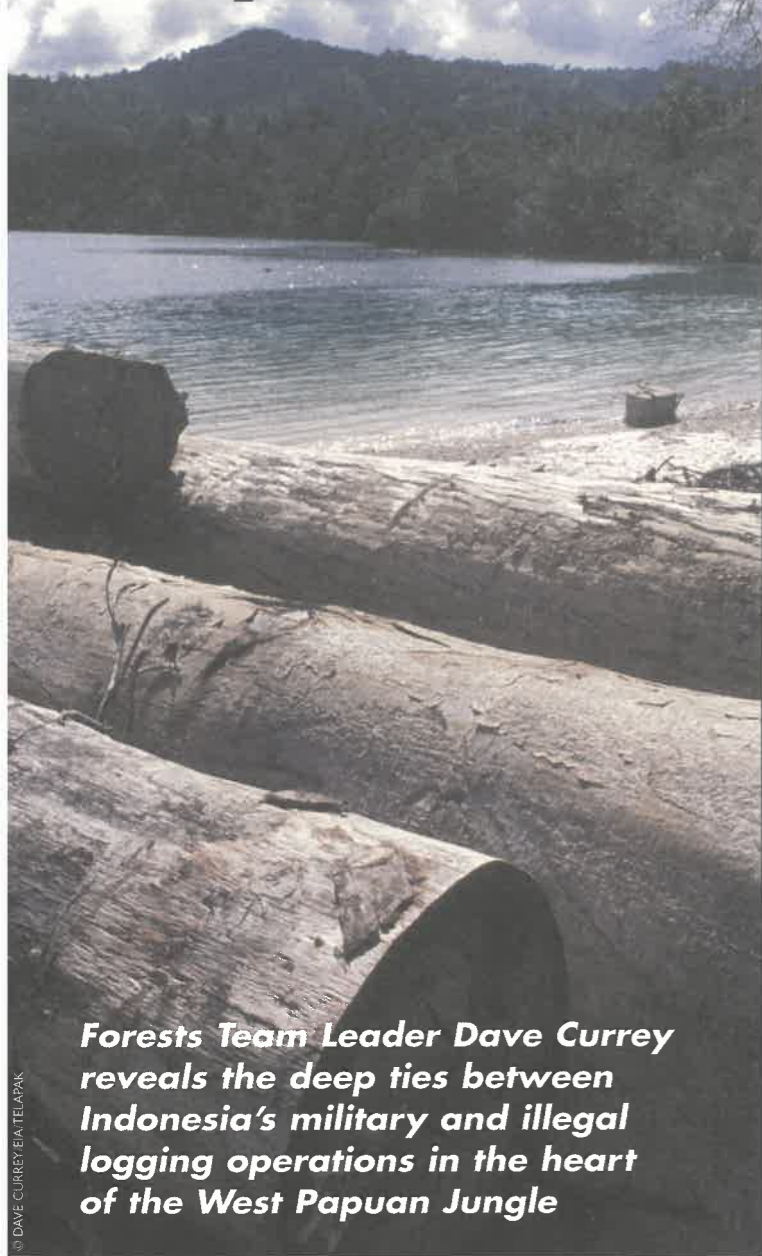
Cosmetic Giants Fold Under EIA Pressure



Member of UNEP's
Global 500



Can Indonesia's Army Chief Control His Troops?



Forests Team Leader Dave Currey reveals the deep ties between Indonesia's military and illegal logging operations in the heart of the West Papuan Jungle

Walking in a tropical rain forest sounds romantic and exciting and the luminous fungi shining out at night from fallen branches certainly adds to a fairyland appeal. But after a five-hour speedboat journey and promises of "it's one hour to the village" sounding hollow after the first two hours of walking, it can be exhausting and frustrating. It's made worse by watching the local villagers take each river crossing - balancing on a sodden fallen tree trunk - with such grace and ease. Then, still an hour from any village, we meet a group of barefoot men wandering around the forest in the dark. We exchange

greetings and they talk briefly to our local companions about these strange tall men from another country who have come all this way to visit Manggroholo village, meet the villagers and make a film. After ten minutes crouching by the path smoking a locally made cigarette, they wander off. We know it will be only a matter of hours before everyone living in this forest knows we are here.

EIA with Indonesian partners Telapak had come to West Papua, the easternmost part of Indonesia (formerly Irian Jaya) to meet with the Knasaimos tribe and hear how logging of their forest home was affecting their traditional culture and to make a film about their predicament. This had followed long discussions with tribal members in Sorong, the capital of this northwestern part of West Papua.



Villagers in Sayal, West Papua, April 2003

Throughout West Papua local *adat* communities are dependent on the forest with its plants, fruits, animals and natural products such as honey. Until recently the timber barons were concentrating on the western and central islands of Indonesia such as Sumatra, Kalimantan and Sulawesi for their timber, but years of illegal logging and criminality has accelerated the destruction and the easiest timber to extract is almost exhausted. So the rich forests of West Papua are now in their sights.

"In January 2003 Indonesia's military commander General Endriartono Sutarto admitted military involvement in illegal logging..."

The Knasaimos live in a dense forest with about 50 families scattered in 18 villages, surrounded by river systems making transportation of timber relatively easy. "The relationship between people and their nature is important and it is our pride and our traditional wisdom", explains Frederick, the elected tribal chief. "We don't see nature as something to be destroyed." But money is exchanging hands in Sorong and powerful outside investors are placing orders for valuable merbau logs, a timber used for flooring. They pay off "fixers" who deal with all the local issues such as paying off forest officers, dividing communities and threatening the villagers. In this case the "fixer" is a military policeman called Kaspar who has already stolen merbau from the Knasaimos in commercial quantities and moved heavy machinery on to their land.

In January 2003 Indonesia's military commander General Endriartono Sutarto admitted military involvement in illegal logging and is quoted as saying: "They must be severely punished.



The villagers took us wherever we wanted to go, filming their way of life

Their illicit activities have not only inflicted financial losses on the state, but they are destroying the sustainability of our forests." We were in West Papua to gather the evidence of one such "illicit activity" and put the General to the test.

Manggroholo is a small clearing in the forest with huts built on stilts, a church and a school. Some forest crops are grown in fields next to the village and sago, a natural staple food, is processed in hollowed out tree trunks. Our presence in the village for a few days caused laughter and shouting from the kids and we headed a procession of colour and giggling wherever we went. The camera on its tripod became a major curiosity and the villagers took us wherever we wanted to go, filming their way of life.

But not far away, near another village, the ground was cleared and piles of logs were marked ready for transport. This was also their land but promises of money to a handful of villagers had divided the community and logging has commenced. The paperwork revealed that the logging is illegal and also bears Kaspar's signature.

"They talked with us and asked us to take their story to Jakarta, the Indonesian capital..."

Late on our last night in the village, leaders from the tribe gathered in Manggroholo to discuss the conflict created by Kaspar and the investors. They didn't blame their tribes people but were angry at Kaspar and the authorities at failing to stop the logging despite their protests. They talked with us and asked us to take their story to Jakarta, the Indonesian capital, and see if the military chief can deal with this military policeman who backs illegal logging on their land.

Months later it is clear that, despite strong evidence, even this fairly simple case of military involvement in illegal logging will not be resolved without a fight. A dossier prepared by EIA/Telapak on this case for the military chief has not been acted on and our campaign has to enter the next stage - public exposure of Kaspar and the army's failure to act.

Once again we've focused on an example of what is happening all over



Manggroholo villagers watching EIA/Telapak film

West Papua. As outsiders move in, aided and abetted by officials and the military, the powerful elite become richer and the forest dependent communities who have survived for generations, start to crumble and lose their land. The lessons learned all over Indonesia are being ignored again in West Papua, and the natural wealth of the Province is being used to fund criminality and disenfranchise local communities. Yet the political elite act surprised when they face violence and anger from people that have lived peacefully for years. Until the politicians in Jakarta face the corruption at the core of forest destruction they will get nowhere. But of course, to face corruption, many of them will simply see their own faces looking back at them.

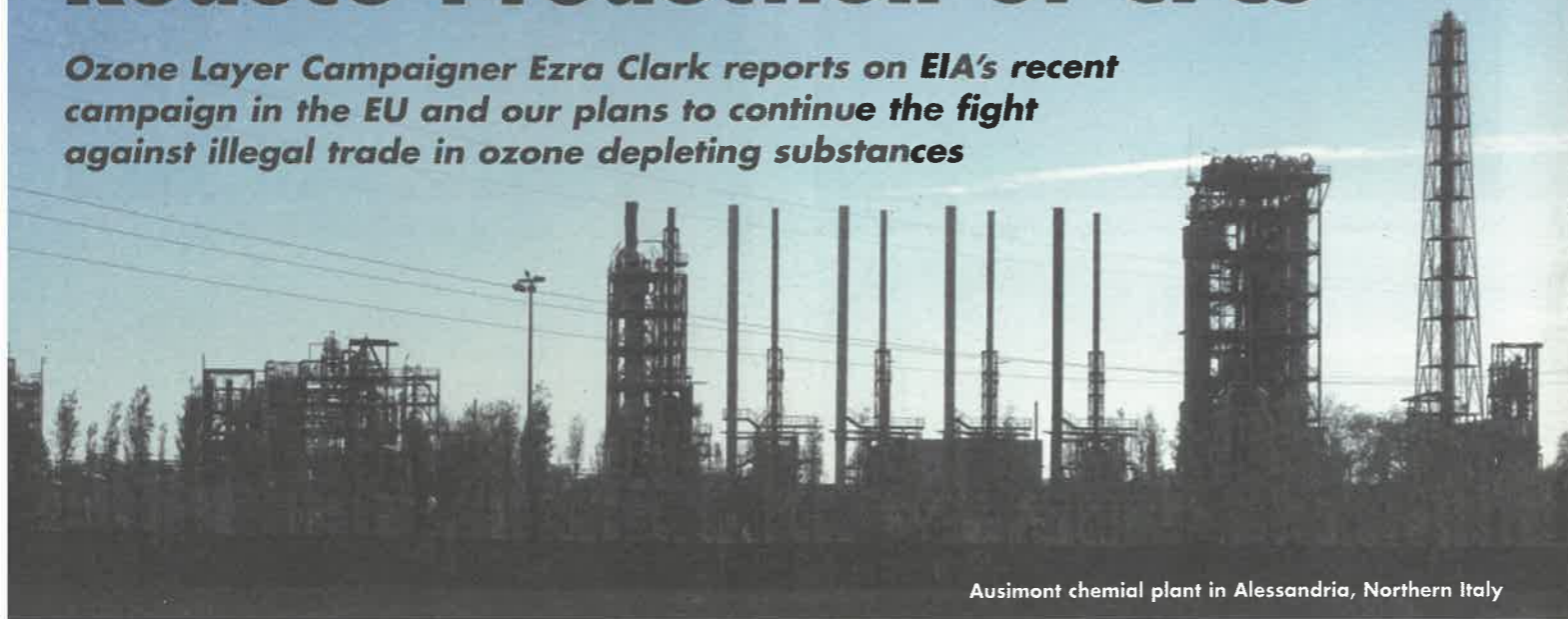
ACTIONS YOU CAN TAKE:
Please write to your local Member of European Parliament (MEP) asking for new laws in Europe to make it illegal to import illegally sourced timber and wood products. As consumers we must know our timber is legal.
To find your local MEP visit <http://www.europarl.org.uk> or telephone: Tel: 020 7227 4300.



In August EIA and Telapak passed on information to the Vietnamese authorities regarding a half million dollar shipment of logs illegally exported from the Tanjung Puting National Park area by a company which is part of the Tanjung Lingga Group founded by timber baron Abdul Rasyid. The Vietnamese authorities seized the shipment in Haiphong Port and investigations continue. As in most countries Vietnam does not have legislation banning imports of illegally sourced timber and wood products and it is unclear whether this shipment will remain seized.

Success as EU Agrees to Reduce Production of CFCs

Ozone Layer Campaigner Ezra Clark reports on EIA's recent campaign in the EU and our plans to continue the fight against illegal trade in ozone depleting substances



Ausimont chemical plant in Alessandria, Northern Italy

Regular readers of the 'Global Environment' pages of *The Investigator* will know that EIA has been pushing the EU authorities and the relevant national governments to put pressure on chemical producers in European countries that still make chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) to close down this production. We were calling for this on the grounds that there is a surplus amount of CFCs produced globally, and evidence that some of the EU-produced CFC chemicals are being illegally traded.

Our investigations have shown that European-produced material is frequently diverted onto the black market once it has passed through the hands of trade brokers or is shipped through various intermediate countries. While we have always made it clear that such exports are not illegal, EIA feels that this continued production of CFCs is hampering the uptake of ozone-friendly alternative chemicals round the world.



Seized freon cylinders on the motor vessel, Sierra, in Fort Lauderdale, USA

Despite the terms of a global agreement effectively halting CFC production in industrialised countries since the mid-1990s, chemical companies have exploited a loophole allowing continued production for export to developing countries under a provision termed 'Basic Domestic Needs'. Currently four plants in the EU still manufacture CFCs - in Italy, Spain, Greece and the Netherlands. Latest available data shows that these plants made about 27 000 tonnes of CFCs in 2000. Although production of CFCs no longer occurs in France and the UK, these two countries have maintained their entitlement to produce CFCs and the production is simply transferred to another EU Member State.

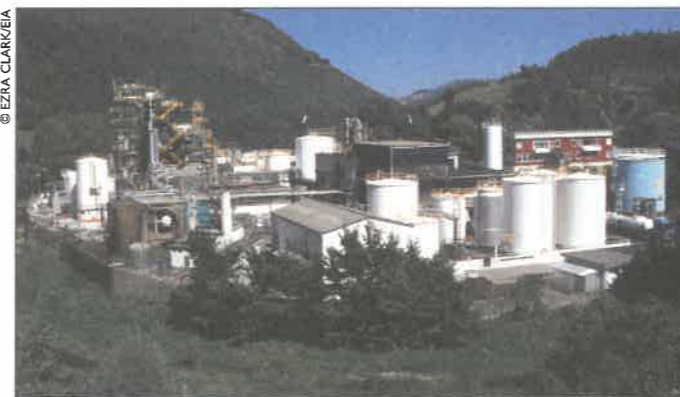
"So it is with some satisfaction that we welcomed an announcement by the European Union concerning the cessation of production of CFCs in two EU-based chemical plants."

So it is with some satisfaction that we welcomed an announcement by the European Union concerning the cessation of production of CFCs in two EU-based chemical plants. This declaration came in a statement from the EU at the July preparatory meeting of the Montreal Protocol, the international agreement controlling the use of ozone-depleting substances. The remaining CFC producer in Italy will terminate CFC production at the end of this year, and the only CFC producer in the Netherlands will cease production by the end of 2005, five years ahead of schedule. Other Member States also committed to reduce CFC production, but to a lesser extent - the UK will reduce production by 15%, France and Spain by 10 %, and Greece, making the weakest commitment of all, will reduce production by 5%. We would very much like to thank all those EIA members who assisted us by writing to the EU Commissioner for the Environment on this issue.

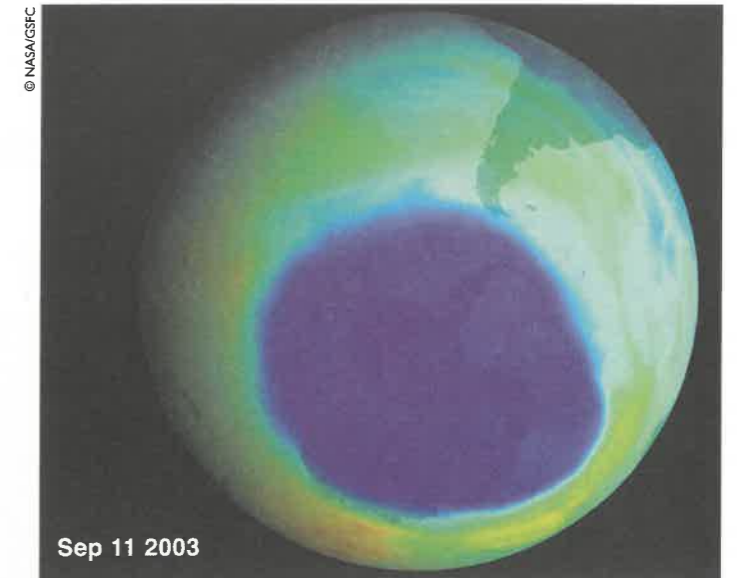
While we welcome the voluntary reductions in production of CFCs announced by the EU, and appreciate that the EU is moving faster than required under the terms of the Montreal Protocol, we feel that stronger actions are needed. In recent years there has been a degree of inertia within the Montreal Protocol about making faster progress in phasing out ozone depleting substances. Some good initiatives have been proposed by various parties to accelerate efforts to rid the world of these damaging chemicals, but these initiatives have been thwarted by complacency.

"At this meeting the EIA delegation will continue to put pressure on the EU to make a greater commitment to accelerate the phase out of CFC production."

As we go to press EIA is busily preparing for the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Nairobi in November. At this meeting the EIA delegation will continue to put pressure on the EU to make a greater commitment to accelerate the phase out of CFC production. We will also work to support the submission of a formal proposal to accelerate the phase-out of all CFC production for Basic Domestic Needs by a process called an 'Adjustment'. If this is adopted it will represent a real and proactive initiative in progress to rid the world of ozone depleting substances. However, to convince the major CFC producers of the world of the benefits of these actions will likely require a great deal of work, and it will be at least November next year before a concrete proposal is put before the Parties for consideration.



CFCs from the Atofina chemical plant in Bilbao, Spain (above) being moved between locations on the Nepal border (below) by smugglers who illegally transport the material into India



Sep 11 2003

Much of EIA's recent work into the illegal trade in ozone depleting substances has focused on the diversion of legally produced CFCs onto the black market, and the role of intermediate countries through which the material is shipped en route to its destination. These transit countries are of great concern as they confuse the trail of the material, making it difficult to track shipments and to ensure the material ends up in its intended destination country. Two transit countries that continue to crop-up in the illegal trade of ODS are Singapore and Dubai in the United Arab Emirates.

EIA has been scrutinising one of these countries - Singapore. Our latest investigations reveal the extent to which this small island state is at the hub of the global illegal trade in ODS. Our undercover work has shown that chemical suppliers in Singapore are willing to go to great lengths to illegally export CFCs, for example, by concealing CFCs cylinders behind uncontrolled goods in containers to fool customs officials, and by falsifying paperwork. It was also revealed to our investigators that some Singaporean companies are involved in complex illegal activities spanning three continents and involving smuggling, mis-declaring goods, and the collusion of major businessmen in their fraudulent and illegal activities.

EIA will present the results of these investigations in a new report and video, specially produced by us for the Nairobi Montreal Protocol meeting. At the same time we will release this information to the press. We will use the results from these investigations to lobby for the legislation regarding the trade in ozone depleting substances to be strengthened and adhered to, calling for more transparency in the process. We will also urge the Montreal Protocol to commit more funds and expertise to customs training initiatives in developing countries.

ACTIONS YOU CAN TAKE:

You may have read recently in the press about 'Britannia', a business which collected, stored and scrapped unwanted fridges, that was prosecuted as it was unable to produce records showing how some waste gases from the fridges had been disposed of.

EIA is concerned about how such companies are dealing with waste fridges and the CFCs contained in them. If you are aware of waste fridge storage or fridge recycling facilities in your area, please let us know.

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Cosmetic Giants Fold Under EIA Pressure

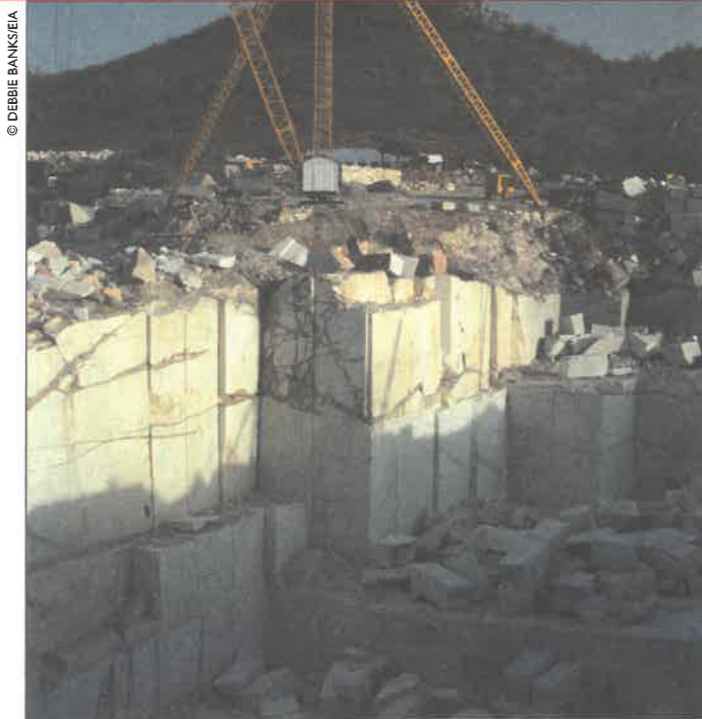
Tiger Team Leader Debbie Banks reports on EIA's successful lobbying

Four out of the five international cosmetic companies that were buying talc from the illegal Golcha Group soapstone mine in Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary have agreed to stop, following persistent EIA pressure (see *The Investigator*, Summer 2003). Only Revlon has failed to respond to any of our queries and we will continue to press them for a meeting to present the findings of our research.

EIA's exposé and report have also fed in to a wider campaign by Friends of the Earth and allies under the Corporate Responsibility Coalition, to ensure that UK company directors are more accountable for their company operations overseas.

Corporate accountability is a factor that will play a major role in the protection of India's forests in years to come as the economy opens further to international markets and investments. It is increasingly important for companies to ensure that their Indian partners are not violating national laws designed to protect tigers, forests and water resources, in the interests of short-term financial gain.

There is likely to be a backlash from the Indian talc and marble companies whose illegal activities we have helped to expose - they will undoubtedly appeal against the decision of the Supreme Court's Central Empowered Committee. Thus we will keep an eye on events and be ready to respond to any future developments.



EIA's expose of illegal talc and marble mining inside Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, in the Indian state of Rajasthan, has led to international consumers backing EIA's campaign to stop the mining

ACTIONS YOU CAN TAKE:

Please write to His Excellency Shri Ranendra Sen, High Commissioner of India, India House, Aldwych, London WC2B 4NA and voice your concerns about the destruction of tiger habitat for the sake of the tiger and of the people. Ask him to convey your message to the Prime Minister of India who can ensure that companies responsible for illegal mining inside India's protected areas are penalised and held accountable for the rehabilitation of those forests.

EIA has drafted a sample letter for our supporters to send. If you would prefer to send this please call 020 7354 7960 and request the Tiger Habitat in India Action letter. A copy can also be found on our website.

EIA Hosts First Video Camera Training Workshop in India

EIA's Tiger Team has just returned from India where we hosted a successful video camera training workshop for Indian organisations that are working to expose and campaign against illegal mining activities in India's precious forests. Held just outside Mumbai on the fringes of Sanjay Gandhi National Park and sponsored by UK charity, Global Tiger Patrol, the workshop discussed the value of video as a campaign tool, with examples from a variety of EIA's past and present campaigns, and outlined the process and concepts in compiling short campaign videos.

The majority of the time was assigned to providing the technical training that teaches everything from the handling of a video camera through planning and shooting to directing the editing of a campaign video.

We had fifteen participants from eleven different organisations

split in to four teams and in the space of ten days each team produced their own amazing campaign video using some of the local issues as a storyline. It was fantastic to watch the process piece together and we were rewarded at the end when the participants expressed how much more confident they felt about using video. By the end of the workshop they were all chattering excitedly about using video to gather evidence and get their own campaign messages across to their target audience.

On this occasion we were able to donate one camera kit, but following the encouraging response from this workshop's participants we will seek support to develop a full programme similar to that of EIA's Forest Team, and take the workshop and equipment to different regions of India.



Indian organisations are trained on video camera equipment

Successful Lobbying Wins EU Support to Protect Grizzlies

EIA Bear Campaigner Wendy Elliott welcomes EU pressure on British Columbia's grizzly hunt

I am pleased to report that EIA has once again secured significant international pressure to protect grizzly bears in the heart of their remaining range, the Canadian province of British Columbia (BC). Early this summer, all 15 European Union countries agreed that unless BC sets up 14 no-hunting grizzly bear reserves of protected habitat, all imports of grizzly hunting trophies from the province would be suspended. Europeans and Americans make up the vast majority of the foreign hunters that shoot around 40 per cent of the 2-300 grizzlies killed each year in the commercial sport hunt, and an import ban would result in financial loss and international embarrassment for the province.

"The EU reached its decision early this summer after an extensive lobbying effort spearheaded by EIA"

These reserves would mark a significant improvement for BC's grizzlies, which are currently subjected to unsustainable hunting throughout the majority of the province, and whose remaining wilderness homes are being devastated by logging, resource extraction and other human activities.

The EU reached its decision early this summer after an extensive lobbying effort spearheaded by EIA. The no-hunting reserves were one of numerous measures recommended by the BC government's Independent Scientific Panel, and although the EU stipulated that the reserves were a 'key priority', we were happy to see that they have requested that BC implements all of the Panel's recommendations, including 'aggressively addressing human access into BC's wildlands'.

So far, although the BC government has agreed to implement some of the less significant of the Panel's recommendations, the only commitment they have made to the more important habitat recommendations is to update the provincial Grizzly Bear Conservation Strategy. As the reserves and many other positive measures have been in the Strategy since it was first agreed in 1995, but have never been implemented, this statement is tantamount to an admission that nothing will be done.

"EIA will be pushing strongly to ensure that the BC government takes heed of the EU's concerns..."

The EU has given the BC government until the 1st December 2003 to provide 'credible evidence' of progress with implementation of the recommendations, including the reserves.



© IAN MCALISTER

One of the biggest threats to Grizzly Bears in BC is hunting

© IAN MCALISTER

EIA will be pushing strongly to ensure that the BC government takes heed of the EU's concerns, in addition to its own scientists, and make some headway with getting these crucial reserves set up before December.

Meanwhile in the neighbouring province of Alberta, a recent government report found that the previous estimates of grizzly bear numbers on provincial lands of nearly 1,000 are highly flawed and that the true number is around 500. Despite this disturbing new evidence, the government of Alberta continues to authorise a sport hunt of this dwindling population and refuses to list the species as 'threatened'. Therefore EIA is assisting an Alberta based group, the Grizzly Bear Alliance, which is doing essential work on the ground to achieve urgently needed protection for Alberta's grizzly bears.

ACTIONS YOU CAN TAKE:

Please write to Joyce Murray, BC's Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection asking her to implement ALL the recommendations of her Independent Scientific Panel, particularly the no-hunting grizzly reserves. Please stress that the reserves should be sufficiently large and encompass enough good quality bear habitat to support a healthy grizzly population in the long term.

Joyce Murray, Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection, PO Box 9047, STN PROV GOVT, Victoria BC, V8W 9E2, Canada.

New Campaign to Protect the Okavango Delta

EIA's Mary Rice reports on the threat to a priceless ecosystem in Botswana

The widespread use of veterinary cordon fences to control disease amongst livestock, and the impact that these have on wildlife, is one of Botswana's most contentious environmental debates. This issue is once again firmly in the spotlight. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) is promoting action that would result in a substantial area of Ngamiland, adjacent to the unique Okavango Delta, being handed over to commercial cattle ranching. This growth in ranching is being driven by European Union subsidies.

A multi-disciplinary team of experts was appointed to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (financed by the UK's Department for International Development) with a brief to 'optimise the long-term net benefits to all stakeholders in Ngamiland'. Of the four options finally presented, a compromise was recommended whereby commercial cattle ranching would be minimised with wildlife corridors remaining accessible and communal grazing rights remaining intact. The MoA rejected this option and is now pushing for an option that will largely benefit only commercial cattle ranching interests at the expense of wildlife and traditional community rights. Implementing this option will also have potentially disastrous consequences for at least 50% of the Greater Okavango Delta.

EIA has been keeping a watching brief on the fence issue for a number of years and is now fully engaged in working with local stakeholders and NGOs to avert a potentially disastrous decision which is due to be made at Cabinet level in the next few months.

Negotiations over the different options are at a sensitive stage, but EIA will be calling for your support in the next few months.



Iceland Resumes Whaling

Cetacean Campaign Manager Clare Perry reports on worrying events in Iceland

In August, Iceland harpooned its first whale in fourteen years after commencing a new whaling hunt in the face of international condemnation.

Iceland was the first nation to begin a so-called 'scientific' whaling programme in 1986, in defiance of the moratorium on commercial whaling introduced by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) that year. The Whaling Convention allows member countries to issue permits for lethal research, however it was never intended to supply large amounts of meat and blubber to the commercial markets. Following sustained international pressure, Iceland stopped whaling in 1989 and left the IWC in 1992.

Iceland rejoined the IWC in October 2002, with a reservation to the moratorium, stating that it would not resume commercial whaling until 2006. Just eight months later however, Iceland submitted a proposal to the 55th annual meeting of the IWC to commence 'scientific' whaling of 500 fin, sei and minke whales over a period of two years.

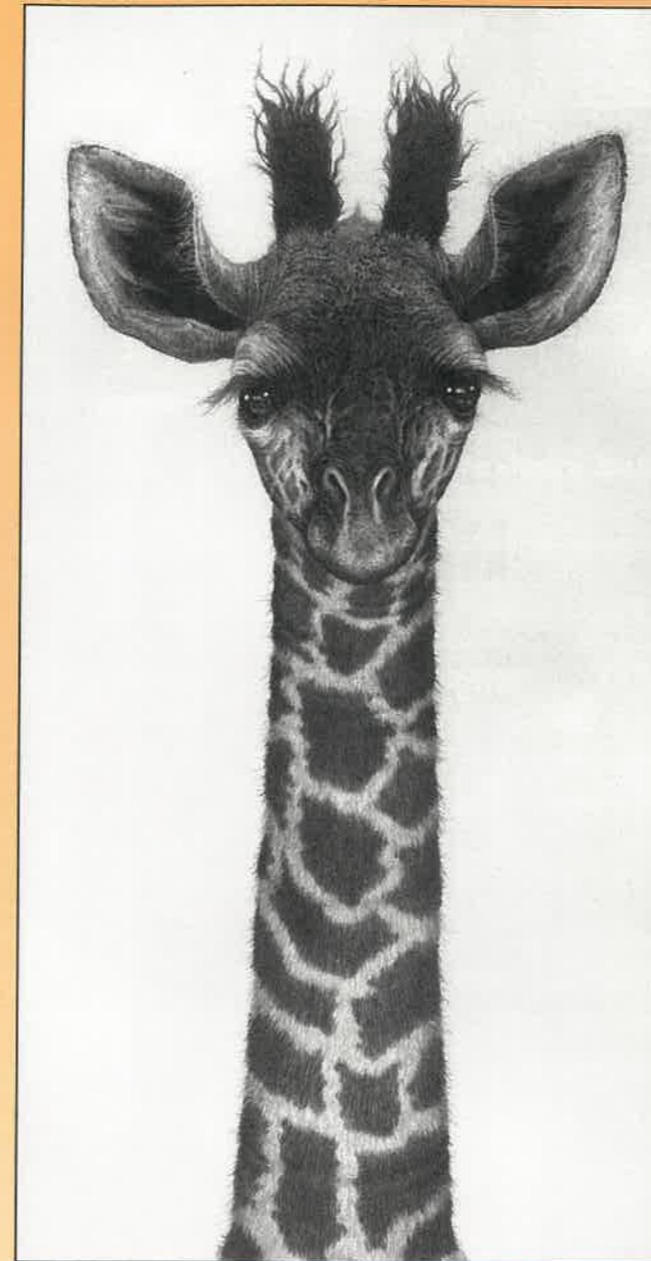
The proposal was strongly criticised by many members of the Scientific Committee of the IWC, who concluded that the relevant information "can be obtained with considerably more efficiency by well-established, non-lethal methods". The IWC also passed a strongly worded Resolution calling on Iceland to abandon its proposal.

Despite this, Iceland announced in August 2003 that it would conduct a "minimal implementation" of its research proposal. Icelandic whalers subsequently killed 36 minke whales during August and September. EIA suspects that Iceland is testing the strength of international opposition to their plans, and intends to expand its whaling plans next year.

ACTIONS YOU CAN TAKE:

EIA is asking travel companies operating tours to Iceland to ask the Icelandic government to stop whaling. Please help by writing to tour operators and asking them to sign our statement. Please check the EIA website for details.

NEWS AND VIEWS



Gary Hodges Limited Edition Prints

We have a very few number of Gary Hodge's fabulous NEW wildlife prints available. This beautiful limited edition print is now on sale and would make an ideal gift. The proceeds of which go towards EIA's work.

**Call the EIA offices:
020 7354 7960**

for one of Gary's beautiful prints as they are sure to be sold quickly.

We only have a few so please respond soon to guarantee your print. The print called 'Gorgeous' is of a baby giraffe.

Size: 58.7cm x 29cm

Price: £125 + £3 p&p

© MARTYN COLBECK



HELP US MAKE A DIFFERENCE

EIA investigators are dependent on supporter donations to help save elephants and other endangered species. Please help us, if you can, with a donation so we can carry on our work exposing environmental crime.

Your name & address (PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS)

Name (Mr/Ms)	Date of birth
Address	
Email	
Postcode	Telephone

If you would like to receive regular updates by email, please fill in email address above.

Donations

Yes, I would like to give a donation to help EIA's vital work.

£40 £20 £10 Other £

I enclose cheque/PO (payable to EIA) / please debit my Credit Card for Total £

Access, Visa, Switch, CAF Charity Card

Expiry date / Issue No. (Switch) Signature

Please return to: EIA, FREEPOST LONI8565 London NI 0BR



Giraffe caught in buffalo fence north of Gweta, Okavango