

# **'International Declaration Against the 'Greenwashing' of Palm Oil by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)**

**In defence of Human Rights, Food Sovereignty,  
Biodiversity and Climate Justice**

**Ironically, on 16 October 2008, World Food and Food Sovereignty Day, a meeting will start in Cartagena (Colombia) to promote monoculture oil palm plantations, that are precisely the cause of so many violations of the Right to Food and contrary to food sovereignty insofar as they undermine the peoples' right to produce their own food according to their territorial conditions and their food culture.**

The First Latin American Meeting of the “Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil” (RSPO) is a meeting of the board of directors of the Roundtable and representatives of companies involved in the oil palm agro-industry in Latin America, seeking to “acquire the corresponding certification from RSPO mainly in order to put palm oil, its derivatives and products on international markets.”<sup>1</sup> This is yet another attempt at “green-washing” the agro-industry, in response to all the negative publicity that it has had regarding the food crisis and in response to widespread world social and political opposition to expansion plans for the present model of agrofuel production.<sup>2</sup>

In Colombia, social and environmental organisations denounce that “Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), is based on the false premise of establishing criteria for sustainability and giving a stamp of approval to palm plantations, in order to sell the product with social and environmental guarantees, thus seeking to legitimize a harmful business that infringes on the rights of indigenous, Afro-Colombian and peasant communities. At the same time as it seriously impacts lands and natural heritage through a strategy that seeks to facilitate the marketing of products derived from the oil palm, the RSPO generates only higher dividends, and not solutions to the conflicts that are created. In fact, no certification process can guarantee such solutions”.

Palm oil is a strategic raw material in the agribusiness sector as it is the most marketed and consumed vegetable oil in the world, used as food and in industrial and energy products. It is produced for export to global markets (basically the EU, China, India, and the US) in tropical zones, under a regime of large-scale monoculture.

The negative consequences of monoculture oil palm plantations are tangible in Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua-New Guinea, Cameroon, Uganda, Côte d'Ivoire, Cambodia and Thailand and also in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. **Below we give some details of these negative impacts:**

- ***Deforestation of tropical forests***

Monoculture plantations replace tropical forests and other ecosystems, leading to serious deforestation together with loss of biodiversity, flooding, the worsening of droughts, soil erosion, pollution of water courses and the apparition of pests due to a

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.fedepalma.org>

<sup>2</sup> The 6th Annual Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil and the 5th Annual General Assembly of Members is to be held in Bali (Indonesia) on 28 November 2008.

breakdown in the ecological balance and to changes in food chains. They also endanger the conservation of water, soil, flora and fauna. Forest degradation diminishes their climatic functions and their disappearance affects humanity as a whole.

The UN Intergovernmental Panel on Forests has identified government policies replacing forests by industrial tree plantations – such as the oil palm – together with the advance of agricultural frontiers under pressure from monoculture plantations, as the causes of deforestation and forest degradation.

The expansion of oil palm trees is the first cause of deforestation in Malaysia and Indonesia. In both countries, the deforestation rate has dramatically increased over the past few years, parallel to the expansion of the oil palm. In the case of Malaysia it rose by 86% between 1990 and 2000 and between 2000 and 2005, while oil palm plantations extended over 4.2 million hectares. Indonesia, with the most extensive area under oil palm plantation has the highest rate of tropical forest destruction in the world.

- *More Climate Change*

At present deforestation in the world is the second largest source contributing to increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide levels. In many countries, the expansion of monoculture oil palm plantations has taken place at the expense of peatland degradation and burning and of deforestation.

Various scientific studies<sup>3</sup> warn that the destruction of peatlands<sup>4</sup> involves at least 8% of world CO<sub>2</sub> emissions responsible for Climate Change. It is estimated that due to peatland degradation, between 136 million and 1.42 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, are released periodically in Southeast Asia, in addition to emissions from deforestation, loss of soil carbon, use of nitrogen fertilizers, emissions from farm machinery and loss of CO<sub>2</sub> sinks. Satellite images show forest fires in Indonesia in the areas where there is greater carbon trapping in the soil, a product of deforestation practices related with palm oil production. Palm oil resulting from deforestation is sold to multinational corporations such as Unilever, Nestlé and Procter & Gamble, and other major food, cosmetic and agrofuel brands.

Furthermore, palm oil is being used for the industrial production of agrofuels, in the midst of the climate change crisis caused by indiscriminate burning of fossil fuels. Nevertheless, the Swedish Government, among many other institutions, has recognized in a study by the National Highway Authority that “increasing the amount of bio-fuel by importing palm oil may increase the emission of CO<sub>2</sub> instead of reducing it”.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Hooijer, A., Silvius, M., Wösten, H. and Page, S. 2006. PEAT-CO<sub>2</sub>, Assessment of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from drained peatlands in SE Asia. Delft Hydraulics report Q3943 (2006).

<sup>4</sup> Peatland covers 3% of the terrestrial surface (close on 4 million km<sup>2</sup>) and traps an important amount of carbon in the earth (some 528.000 million tons M/t), the equivalent to one-third of all the carbon reservoirs and 70 times more than the annual emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> from burning fossil fuels (approximately 7,000 Mt/year in 2006 equivalent to carbon and 26,000 Mt/year in CO<sub>2</sub>). This mega reservoir of carbon dioxide is being released little by little into the atmosphere by: (1) draining of peatlands leading to their oxidation on entering into contact with the air, resulting in huge emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>; and (2) intentional forest fires (dry peat causes an even greater ignition hazard and, in a scenario of higher temperatures due to Climate Change, we are talking about a vicious circle).

<sup>5</sup> Vägverket: Climate neutral freight transports on road – a scientific prestudy. 2007.

- ***A threat to millions of indigenous people***

According to the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, 60 million indigenous people all over the world run the risk of losing their land and means of subsistence due to the expansion of plantations to produce agro-energy. Of these, 5 million people are located in Borneo (Indonesia) where the indigenous communities are threatened by plans for the expansion of oil palm plantations. What is more, the Government of Malaysia does not even recognize ancestral or indigenous territorial rights. Plantations are being established in lands claimed by indigenous communities and the Government has foreseen establishing another million hectares of new oil palm plantations on indigenous land. Similar situations also occur in other countries.

The UN Intergovernmental Panel on Forests identified the lack of recognition by the State of territorial rights and of the right to use forests and other resources of indigenous and other peoples who depend on forests, such as the Afro-Colombian communities, as the causes of deforestation.

As an example we mention the strategic plan for the plantation of agrofuel species just for the State of Chiapas (Mexico) – a spearhead and national example – establishing as a potential area in this State, 900,000 ha (one-seventh of the total area of the State). Two nurseries for African palm trees have already been established to the south of the Lacandona Forest, the largest nurseries in Latin America. This megaproject has been labelled as ecocidal and ethnocidal by allowing and encouraging individual land deeding and the subsequent privatization of lands belonging to indigenous peoples and peasant communities, known in Mexico as *ejidos* and common lands.

- ***Illegal appropriation of land, land tenure conflicts and violation of human rights***

The occupation of territories by monoculture oil palm plantations has been done at the expense of local communities' rights and has led to the destruction of their social web, their culture and biologically diverse ecosystems, thus damaging the means of subsistence on which their lives depend. Indigenous communities and Afro-descendent communities have been violently evicted or forced to displacement. Sometimes, through State violence or that of other armed parties, deception and pressure, they end up by renting out, selling or losing their lands.

In the case of Colombia, the expansion of oil palm plantations is related to serious human rights abuse and violation. International NGOs in Colombia have documented 113 murders in the river basin of the Curvaradó and Jiguamiandó rivers in the Choco region, in the hands of paramilitary forces working with palm-growing companies to enable them to allocate lands that legally belong to Afro-Colombian communities. The paramilitary forces operate with the support of Brigade 17 of the Colombian Armed Forces and are responsible for 13 forced displacements. The paramilitary strategy used in complicity with Colombian Armed Forces includes an economic blockade, selective murdering, massacres and torture. In spite of the evidence showing that the establishment of these oil palm plantations is illegal (as has been recognized by the Office of the General Attorney and Defender of the People of Colombia and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, etc.) and showing the destruction of human

lives, the Colombian government has not taken any effective measures to prevent the situation or to return the land to the Afro-Colombian communities.

The expansion of monoculture plantations threatens the lives, lands and habits of Afro-descendent, indigenous and peasant communities, not only in the Choco but also in Tumaco, Magdalena Medio, Vichada, Meta and the Amazon regions. According to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, 200,000 people are displaced every year in Colombia, amounting to 4 million over the past 20 years – the second highest rate of displacement in the world – with the expropriation of over 6 million hectares of land. Most of the forced displacements are directly related to land issues, including the expansion of monoculture palm plantations.

In Indonesia conflicts have increased over the expansion of oil palm plantations: the large companies are illegally expropriating the farmers' lands and hiring private surveillance to impose a state of fact. In 2006 alone, 350 agrarian conflicts and 1,753 cases of violation of Human Rights were recorded.

In Ecuador, oil palm plantations have caused the loss of unique primary forests that were part of community and ancestral lands, depleting sources of water, food, medicine, spirituality and culture. Presently the Government's Agrarian and Forestry Plan foresees establishing over 450,000 ha of oil palm plantations, among other monoculture plantations for the production of agrofuel. This will occupy tropical forests and food crops on indigenous, Afro-Ecuadoran and peasant community territories. Their human right to water will be severely violated.

- ***Increase in the use of agrochemicals***

The RSPO "Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Production of Oil Palm" permit the use of very toxic pesticides that are extremely harmful for human and environmental health. Under their present form, the criteria serve the interests of the pesticide industry and not the health of palm oil plantation workers.

Although for many years now complaints have been made over the noxious effects of the use of Paraquat (its largest world producer is Syngenta) or Gramoxone on the health of women and men who work in monoculture palm oil plantations, every year tens of thousands of workers are contaminated by these agrochemicals and many die from being in contact with these extremely dangerous pesticides.

- ***Violation of the Right to food and food sovereignty***

Food sovereignty is the right of peoples to nutritious and culturally appropriate, accessible food, produced in a sustainable and ecological manner and their right to decide on their own food and productive system.

The production of palm oil in the present globalized economic model of industrial agriculture – with large-scale monoculture plantations – and at the pace of economic interests, involves competition with food production. Another matter for concern is the counter Agrarian reform that accompanies this model, in which large industrial groups take over the control of vast stretches of land, thus strengthening labour exploitation, rural-urban migration, poverty, social conflicts and violation of Human Rights.

Presently there are over 1000 million people in the world suffering from hunger and

malnutrition. The UN World Food Programme estimates that some other 100 million people are unable to eat because of the steep rise in food prices over the past three years. The reasons are complex however, according to a confidential report of the World Bank agrofuels have led to a rise of up to 75% in the price of food – a much higher increase than previously thought. And there is a clear consensus among international organizations that the growing demand for raw materials for agro-energy is an important factor. Also, the OECD concluded that between 2005 and 2007 “up to 60% of the increase in food prices responded to the use of cereals and vegetable oils for the bio-fuel industry.”

This agro-industrial model also accelerates Climate Change, which in turn increases the loss of fertile soil and consequently, leads to famine. It may be affirmed that if this model is not curbed, it will lead to a deliberate increase in the number of starving people in the world and of conflicts over land tenure, which would be a crime of lese-humanity.

In the case of Guatemala for example, mega oil palm projects have been implemented for the production of agri-diesel, causing an accelerated change in land use, that could affect the food sovereignty of rural areas and also lead to the displacement of large contingents of the peasant population.<sup>6</sup>

### **Who wins with the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil?**

The Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) - a voluntary certification process promoted by large NGOs and industry – is an initiative contrary to peoples’ interests. Declarations by actors involved in RSPO such as the Indonesian Palm Producers Association (GAPKI), give a clear picture showing that it is a tool for the expansion of the palm oil business and not an authentic strategy to contain its environmental and social impacts. Many of the RSPO member companies continue to destroy vast stretches of rainforest and to violate human rights, such as in the case of Wilmar International on the Isle of Bugala (Uganda) and in Indonesia, PT SMART, Agro Group and IOI Group in Indonesia, FEDEPALMA in Colombia, or Unilever in Indonesia, Malaysia and Côte d’Ivoire.

The way this RSPO initiative is presented in Colombia, regarding its approach and actors involved, shows that the main interest in this process of “palm oil sustainability” is purely commercial. There is no authentic intention of curbing social impacts and impacts on human rights but rather to silence serious crimes, irregularities and paramilitary control related to the oil palm agri-business.

### **We reject the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) because:**

- The principles and criteria proposed by RSPO to define sustainability include large-scale plantations
- RSPO is designed to legitimate the continuous expansion of the palm oil industry.
- Any model that includes the conversion of natural habitats into large-scale monoculture plantations cannot, by definition, be sustainable.

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.biodiversidadla.org/content/view/full/44362> - <http://www.inforpressca.com/index.php>

- RSPO is interested in economic growth and opening up markets in the palm oil sector, but not in social and environmental sustainability.
- RSPO is dominated by the industry and does not genuinely consult affected communities.
- The participation of NGOs in RSPO only legitimates an unacceptable process. Major organizations, such as the WWF promote and endorse this process which does not address the real problems of the affected populations of the South, but only worsens them.
- RSPO's scheme enables companies to certify individual plantations, eluding overall assessment of their whole production. The "star" plantation enables them to show themselves as being "environmentally responsible" although they act in an irresponsible social and environmental manner. This has already happened in the past with other certification systems for industrial tree plantations, such as FSC's forest certification system.
- RSPO is yet another attempt at camouflaging and denying the true situation, providing "a green-wash" to make a model of production that is intrinsically destructive and socially and environmentally unsustainable, appear to be "responsible."

Furthermore we **denounce** that, without paying due attention to all the impacts of incalculable dimensions, the European Union and other organizations and institutions are attempting to prepare formal sustainability criteria for the production of raw material for agrofuels. However, **the cultivation of oil palms, like all other industrial monoculture plantations, IS NOT and NEVER will be, sustainable.**

**Much of the damage caused by the oil palm agro-industry in tropical countries is already irreparable. Nevertheless, through this declaration we demand:**

- \* Total paralysation of further deforestation and conversion of land use to oil palm cultivation; no further destruction of a single hectare more of natural ecosystems.
- \* The cancellation of trade relations between companies purchasing palm oil and suppliers destroying forests and peatlands as they are responsible for or benefit from violating Human Rights.
- \* Protection of the human rights of indigenous peoples, Afro-descendent people and peasant communities affected by large-scale monoculture plantations.
- \* Guarantees for the overall reparation of human and environmental damage generated by the imposition of large-scale monoculture plantations and by the violation of human rights by State forces and private companies. Truth, Justice and Reparation for the victims.
- \* Resolution of all existing land conflicts linked to monoculture palm plantations. This implies immediate restitution of the ancestral lands of Afro-Colombian communities and indigenous peoples affected by monoculture plantations and the implementation of Convention 169 of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

\* Respect for local communities' land and territorial rights.

\*Hearing, addressing and resolving legal suits, complaints and other claims launched by the affected communities.

\* Preventing agri-business lobby organizations, such as RSPO, from serving as a justification for the indiscriminate expansion of oil palm growing, and from guaranteeing a high level of agri-business, which only benefits large companies at the expense of the future of peoples and the planet.

\* An immediate moratorium on the incentives of the EU and others to agrofuel and agro-energy produced by extensive monoculture plantations, including tree plantations, and a moratorium on imports. This includes the immediate suspension of all obligatory percentages and incentives such as tax exemption and subventions benefitting agrofuel from monoculture plantations, including those funded by carbon trading mechanisms, international development aid or credits granted by International Funding Agencies such as the World Bank.

**We are still in time to radically change our methods of producing, transforming, trading and consuming farm produce. To do this, for example we must:**

\* Halt industrial food production that is contributing to climate change and to the destruction of small rural communities.

\* End privatization of natural resources.

\* Dismantle agri-business companies, financial speculation with raw material and economic and trade policies responsible for the food crisis (and emergency).

\* Replace industrialized agriculture by sustainable peasant and family agriculture supported by real Agrarian Reform programmes.

\* Promote sustainable energy policies. Consume less energy and produce solar and wind energy and biogas locally instead of promoting large-scale agrofuel as is the case at present.

\* Implement agricultural and trade policies at local, national and international levels supporting sustainable peasant agriculture and consumption of local and ecological food. This includes the total abolition of subventions that lead to unfair competition through subsidised food.

**Alternative Network against Impunity and Market Globalisation, (Red de Alternativas contra la Impunidad y la Globalización del Mercado)**

**If your organization wishes to support this declaration, or for questions or comments please send an e-mail containing the name of your organization and country to:**

[unsustainablepalmoil@gmail.com](mailto:unsustainablepalmoil@gmail.com)

**Adhieren a esta declaración:**

1. Acción Ecológica, Ecuador
2. Acción por la Biodiversidad, Argentina
3. Afrika-Europa Netwerk, Netherlands
4. AFOSCI Apoyo al Fortalecimiento de la Sociedad Civil, Paraguay
5. Agua Sustentable, Bolivia
6. Amis de la Terre (member of FoE International), Belgium
7. Amics de la Terra Eivissa, Spain
8. AMODE, Mozambique
9. ANUC-UR Asociación Nacional de Usuarios Campesinos - Unidad y Reconstrucción, Colombia
10. Asamblea Coordinadora Patagónica contra el Saqueo y la Contaminación, Argentina
11. Asamblea de Unidad Cantonal de Cotacachi, Ecuador
12. A SEED Europe, Netherlands
13. Asociación Amigos de los Parques Nacionales AAPN, Argentina
14. Asociación ecologista Verdegaiá Galicia, Spain
15. Asociación Ecologistas Plasencia, Spain
16. Asociación HESED-JUSTICIA, Spain
17. Asociación Katio, Spain
18. Asociación de Mujeres de Singuerlín, España
19. Asociación Nacional de Afectados por los Síndromes de Sensibilidad Química, Fatiga Crónica, Fibromialgia y para la Defensa Ambiental (ASQUIFYDE), España
20. Asociación para la Recuperación de la Memoria Histórica, Spain
21. Associació Fundació Dada Gugu, España
22. Associação para o Desenvolvimento e Democracia, Mozambique
23. ATTAC, Spain
24. AVES Association for Wildlife Conservation, France
25. Base Investigaciones Sociales BASEIS, Paraguay
26. Basler Appell gegen Gentechnologie, Switzerland
27. Biofuelwatch, United Kingdom
28. Bharatiya Krishak Samaj, India
29. Budongo Conservation Field Station, Uganda
30. BUNDjugend MV, Germany
31. Campaña "No te comas el Mundo", Spanish State
32. CANE Coalition Against Nuclear Energy, South Africa
33. CAPOMA Centro de Acción Popular Olga Márquez de Aredez en defensa de los Derechos Humanos, Argentina
34. Carbon Trade Watch, Netherlands
35. CEMEP-ADIS, Argentina
36. Center for Encounter and active Non-Violence, Austria
37. Centre for Organisation Research and Education, India
38. Centro Balducci, Italy
39. Centro tricontinental - CETRI, Belgium
40. CIFAES-Universidad Rural Paulo Freire, Spain
41. Club Unesco di Udine, Italy
42. Colectivo Feminista, Ecuador
43. Colectivo Sur Cacarica Valencia, Spain
44. Comisión Intereclesial de Justicia y Paz, Colombia

45. Comité Cerezo, Mexico
46. Comité Monseñor Oscar Romero de Valladolid, Spain
47. Comité Obispo O. Romero, Chile
48. Comité Oscar Romero de Madrid, Spain
49. Comisión Permanente de Derechos Humanos, Colombia
50. Comunidad Cristiana de Base de Genova, Italy
51. Comunidades Cristianas Populares, Spanish State
52. Consejo Comunitario Afrodescendiente de la Cuenca del Río Naya, Colombia
53. CONTAC Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias da Alimentação, Agro-Indústrias, Brasil
54. Contraloría Ciudadana de Asunción, Paraguay
55. Cooperativa Futura Società Cooperativa ONLUS, San Vito al Tagliamento (PN), Italy
56. Coordinadora Ecoloxista d'Asturies, España
57. Coordinadora Ecuatoriana de Agroecología CEA
58. Coordinadora Popular Colombiana en París CPCP, France
59. Corporación Buen Ambiente CORAMBIENTE Bucaramanga, Colombia
60. Corporate Europe Observatory CEO, Netherlands
61. CO2 Accion, Argentina
62. Dritte-Welt-Kreis Panama e.V., Germany
63. Earth Peoples, International
64. Earth Savers Movement, Philippines
65. Ecological Internet, USA
66. Ecological Society of the Philippines, Philippines
67. Ecologistas en Acción, Spain
68. EcoNexus, United Kingdom
69. Economic Justice and Development Organization EJAD, Pakistan
70. Ecoportal.Net, Argentina
71. En Buenas Manos e.V., Germany
72. Entomological Society of Latvia, Latvia
73. Entrepueblos, Spain
74. Environment Protection Association – APROMAC, Brazil
75. Espacio Bristol-Colombia, United Kingdom
76. ETC Group, international
77. FDCL Centro de Investigación y Documentación Chile - Latinoamérica, Germany
78. Federación Acción Campesina Colombiana ACC, Colombia
79. Federación de Comités de Solidaridad con África Negra, Spain
80. FERAESP Federação dos Empregados Rurais Assalariados do Estado de São Paulo, Brasil
81. FIAN Internacional
82. Fisherfolk Movement (KM), Philippines
83. Foodfirst Information & Action Network FIAN, Belgium
84. Foodfirst Information & Action Network FIAN, Mexico (mexican section of FIAN International)
85. Foodfirst Information & Action Network FIAN, Netherlands
86. France Amérique Latine Niza, France
87. France Amérique Latine Paris, France
88. Frente Nacional de Lucha por el Socialismo FNLS, Mexico
89. Frente Nacional por la Salud de los Pueblos, Ecuador

90. Freunde der Naturvölker e.V./FdN - fPcN, Germany
91. Fundación AGRECOL Andes – Bolivia
92. Fundación Hombre Lux Naturaleza HOLUNA, Colombia
93. Fundación Semillas de Vida A.C., Mexico
94. Global Indigenous Peoples Movement, USA
95. Global Forest Coalition
96. Grupo de Reflexión Rural, Argentina
97. Grupo de Trabajo Suiza Colombia ASK, Switzerland
98. Hermanas de Nuestra Señora de Sión Managua, Nicaragua
99. Iberica 2000, Spain
100. Ibiza Ecologic, Spain
101. Kein Strom aus Palmöl !, Germany
102. Lasojamata, Netherlands
103. Latinamerican Network against Monoculture Tree Plantations
104. Maderas del Pueblo - Chiapas, Mexico
105. Mangrove Action Project MAP, USA
106. México Nación Multicultural UNAM Oficina Oaxaca, México
107. Minga, France
108. Movimiento Ambientalista de Olancho MAO, Honduras
109. Movimiento Madre Tierra (miembro de FoE), Honduras
110. Movimiento de Resistencia Popular del Sureste (MRPS-FNLS),  
de Chiapas, México
111. Muyuqui San Justo Santa Fe, Argentina
112. National Federation of Dalit Women, India
113. Network for Ecofarming in Africa, Kenya
114. New Forest Friends of the Earth, United Kingdom
115. Nimfea Environmental and Nature Conservation Association, Hungary
116. Ökumenischer Arbeitskreis Christen & Ökologie, Germany
117. Osservatorio Informativo Indipendente sulla Americhe, Italy
118. Pacific-Network, Germany
119. Palm Oil Action Group, Australia
120. Pambang Katipunan ng Makabayang Magbubukid (PKMM), Philippines
121. Perkumpulan Elang, Indonesia
122. PIPEC Pacific Indigenous Peoples Environment Coalition, New Zealand
123. Plataforma de solidaridad con Chiapas, Oaxaca y Guatemala de Madrid, Spain
124. Platform of Filipino Migrant Organizations in Europe, Netherlands
125. Plural Anitzak Ortuella Euskadi, Spain
126. Poor People's Economic Human Rights Campaign PPEHRC, USA
127. Pro Wildlife, Germany
128. Progressive Alliance of Fishers Pangisda, Philippines
129. Proyecto Gran Simio GAP/PGS, Spain
130. PWG Pelindaba Working Group, South Africa
131. RAP- AL, Ecuador
132. RAPAL, Uruguay
133. Red Ambiental Loretana, Perú
134. Red Comunitaria, Cuba
135. Red Mexicana de Accion frente al Libre Comercio RMALC, Mexico
136. Red Theomai, Argentina
137. Regenwald-Institut e.V., Germany
138. Rel-UITA

139. Réseau Défenseurs des DDHH Bamako, Mali
140. Rete Radié Resch, Italy
141. Robin Wood, Germany
142. Salva la Selva/ Rettet den Regenwald, Germany
143. Save Our Borneo, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia
144. Semillas de Identidad, Campaña por la Defensa de la Biodiversidad y la Soberanía Alimentaria, Colombia
145. Slow Food, Kenya
146. Society for Threatened Peoples, Germany
147. Soldepaz Pachakuti, Spain
148. Southern African Faith Communities Environment Institute SAFCEI, South Africa
149. Transnational Institute, Netherlands
150. Transnational Migrant Platform, Netherlands
151. Traper@s de Emaus de Dualez, Torrelavega, Cantabria, Spain
152. Tulele Peisa Inc., Papua New Guinea
153. Vecin@s del pueblo de Dualez, Torrelavega, Cantabria, Spain
154. WALHI Jambi Friends of the Earth Province Jambi, Indonesia
155. Walter Sisulu Environmental Centre Pretoria, South Africa
156. Watch Indonesia, Germany
157. World Rainforest Movement WRM, Uruguay
158. Yayasan Sahara, Indonesia
159. Youth for Ecology Liberation, USA
160. Zona Humanitaria Comunidad Civil de Vida y Paz CIVIPAZ Meta, Colombia
161. Zona Humanitaria de la Comunidad Vida y Trabajo La Balsita Dabeiba, Colombia
162. Zonas humanitarias y de Biodiversidad de la Comunidad de Autodeterminación Vida y Dignidad CAVIDA Cacarica, Colombia
163. Zonas Humanitarias y Zonas de Biodiversidad, Consejo Comunitario del Curvaradó, Colombia
164. Zonas Humanitarias y Zonas de Biodiversidad, Consejo Comunitario del Jiguamiandó, Colombia