

Oil Exploration in the Peatlands of Democratic Republic of the Congo

A briefing from the CongoPeat international team of scientists

Simon L. Lewis^{a,b}, Corneille Ewango^c, Bart Crezee^a, Greta C. Dargie^a & the CongoPeat consortium^d

The sale of oil exploration rights in the rainforests and peatlands of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is being [reported](#), with concern about the [impacts](#). Here we summarise the potential impacts.

GLOBAL IMPORTANCE OF THE PEATLANDS

- The central Congo peatlands are the world's largest tropical peatland complex, covering [16.8 million hectares](#), 15% larger than [previously thought](#). Two-thirds of this peatland, 11.3 million hectares, is in the DRC.
- The central Congo peatlands are some of the world's most carbon dense ecosystems. They store [29 billion tonnes](#) of carbon in the peat, equivalent to three years' global emissions from fossil fuels. Two-thirds of this carbon, 19.6 billion tonnes, is in DRC.
- Following land-use change, some other tropical peatlands have become a major source of carbon, including fires large enough to be detectable in the historical record of atmospheric carbon dioxide. If the Congo Basin peatlands suffered the same fate, this could threaten international agreements to limit global warming under the Paris Agreement.
- The swamp forests that overlie the peat are some of the world's richest forests for wildlife. Major populations of forest elephants, bonobos, Allen's swamp monkey and the African dwarf crocodile [are found there](#).

IMPACTS OF OIL EXPLORATION

- Overlaying a [forest map](#) and the [27 oil blocks](#) proposed for auction in DRC shows 11.2 million hectares of rainforest covered by the oil concessions, including some protected areas, see Fig. 1.
- Overlaying our new [peat map](#) and the 27 oil blocks proposed for auction shows 1 million hectares of peatland within three oil blocks (4, 4B, 22), shown in Fig. 2.
- Wildlife, including elephants and great apes, is at risk from oil exploration as cutting access lines to survey the peatlands for oil opens the forests, leading to greater hunting pressure in previously inaccessible swamp forests.
- Deforestation will increase. Oil exploration opens the forests and peatlands, which typically leads to illegal hunting and logging leading to degradation, whether oil is found or not. Degraded forests are then prone to fire and targeted for deforestation following salvage logging and charcoal production.

^aUniversity of Leeds, UK ^bUniversity College London, UK ^cUniversity of Kisangani, DRC ^dAndrew Baird, Richard Betts, George Biddulph, Arnoud Boom, Peter Cook, Bart Crezee, Ian Davenport, Selena Georgiou, Nicholas Girkin, Charles Hackforth, Donna Hawthorne, Suspense Averti Ifo, Shona Jenkins, Jonay Jovani Sancho, Joseph Kanyama, Ian Lawson, Emmanuel Mampouya, Mackline Mbemba, Lera Miles, Edward Mitchard, Paul Morris, Susan Page, Sofie Sjögersten, Dylan Young. Contact: admin@congopeat.net

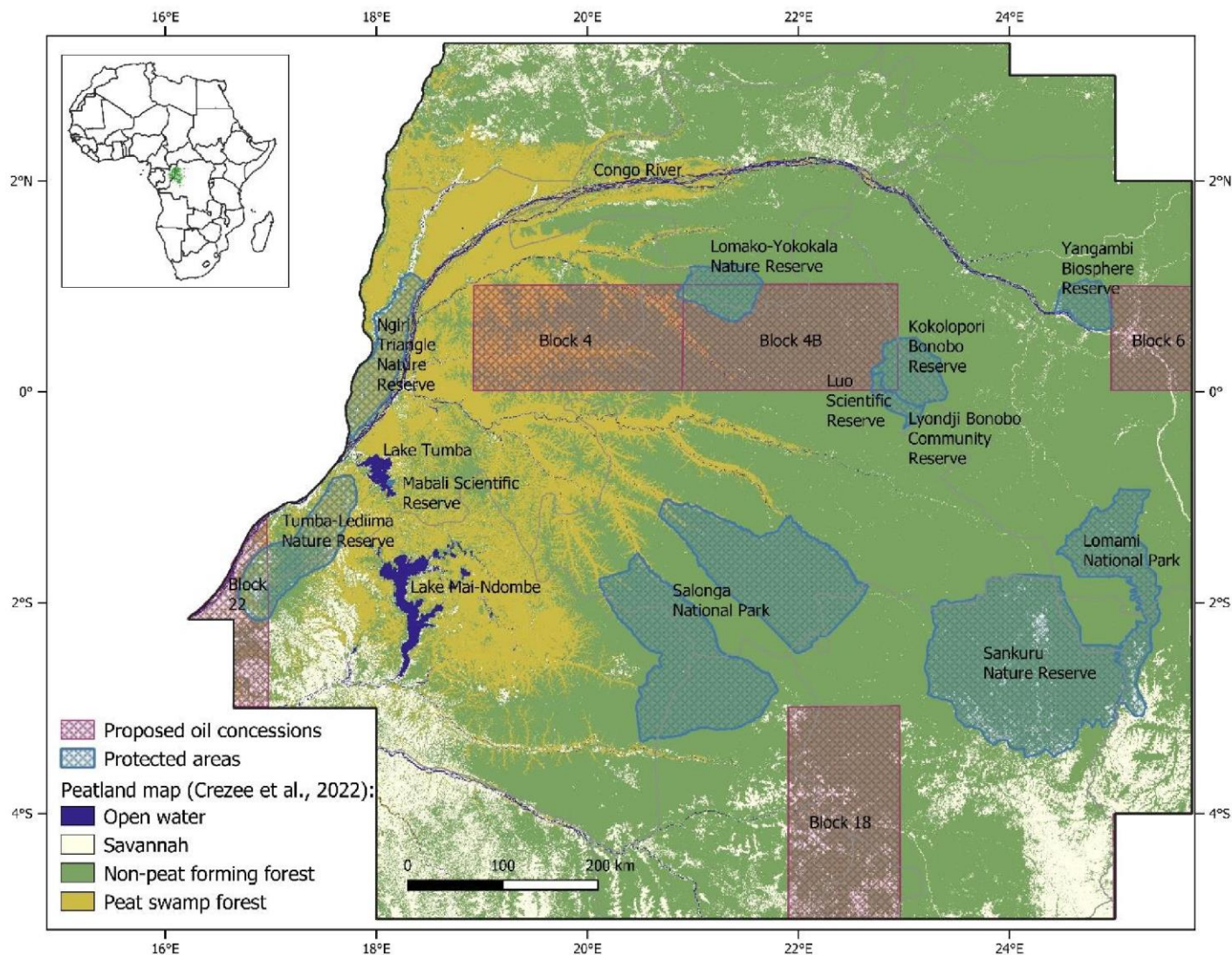


Fig. 2. Map of peat swamp forests and oil exploration blocks in DRC's central Congo Basin. Blocks 4, 4B and 22 contain peat.

CARBON IMPACTS OF OIL EXPLORATION AND DRILLING

- Using published estimates of the [carbon stocks of DRC's rainforests](#), we estimate that the 11.2 million hectares of closed canopy tropical forests in oil exploration blocks store 1.50 billion tonnes of carbon. This is equivalent to the carbon emitted by burning 12.8 billion barrels of oil².
- Using our [new maps](#), we estimate that peatlands within the three oil blocks store 1.67 billion tonnes of carbon. This is equivalent to the carbon emitted by burning 14.2 billion barrels of oil.
- Should forest and peatland disturbance occur and carbon be released, any oil produced from these lands would be some of the most carbon intensive oil ever mined. Combining this carbon release with that from the oil would result in a total carbon impact greater than that of burning coal.

² Using reference value of 0.43 tonnes carbon dioxide per barrel of oil, from <https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gasequivalencies-calculator-calculations-and-references>



Fig. 3. Top photo, taken in 1989, light green is inundated swamp forest, which we identify as peat swamp forest; dark green is terra firme rainforest; road and logging camp are brown coloured. Bottom photo, taken in 2018, the same location, where changes in the drainage have killed the peat swamp trees, and is now releasing carbon to the atmosphere.

NEXT STEPS REQUIRED

- Urgent data collection, analysis and modelling is required to understand the likely impacts of oil development in the peatlands, as little is known about the potential impacts of oil development in the peatlands. This research should be prioritised before deciding on potentially irreversible changes to the peatland system by oil exploration.

