



SVLK and VPA

Thailand

July 2014



SVLK & VPA relevant process

Awareness on illegal logging and the associated trade problems, incl. trafficking (rampant and destructive –forest and its biodiversity, corruption-violance-and above the law, state lost revenue, unfair playing field, floods-landslide, timber mafia/mastermind/financiers; also consumers driven/responsible)

- number of cases exposed/reported by civil society groups & number of enforcement operations
 - → collective concern from all stakeholders



SVLK & VPA relevant process

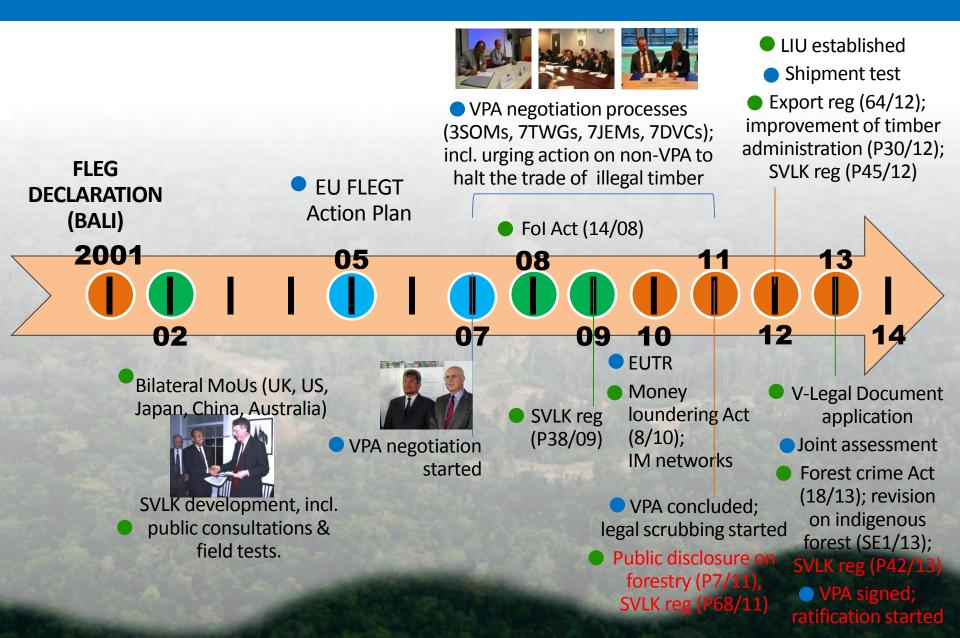
A. How was process organized: negotiation and technical level

- Stakeholders involvement started since the process of SVLK development, through appointed representatives (2-3 person each)
- Each stakeholder had their own forums (1-several gathering per year, and through mailing list/egroups).
- Public consultations (national and regional) were held in each stages of process, both in SVLK development, VPA negotiations, and SVLK comprehensive/annual evaluation.
- Negotiations conducted through technical/expert meetings with involvement of reps from stakeholders. These representativeness maintain up to TWG meetings and SOMs, and later in of JPC meetings.
- There were also CSO lobby trips and market dialogues within the negotiation process.

B. Support to process: by Indonesia side and donors

- High level political support from GoI (parliament, executive administration consist of interministrial forestry-trade-industry-finance-economic affair-foreign affair and national development planning agency)
- Each stakeholder of Indonesia (gov, private sector, CSOs incl. academic and IPOs) appointing their representatives and agreed on means of own communication/consultation process.
- Support for SVLK development (along with its implementation) and VPA negotiation coming from multistakeholder program of GoI (Ministry of Forestry and UKaid)
- Support for SVLK implementation also from other donors (such as ITTO, EU, USAID)

National-International process



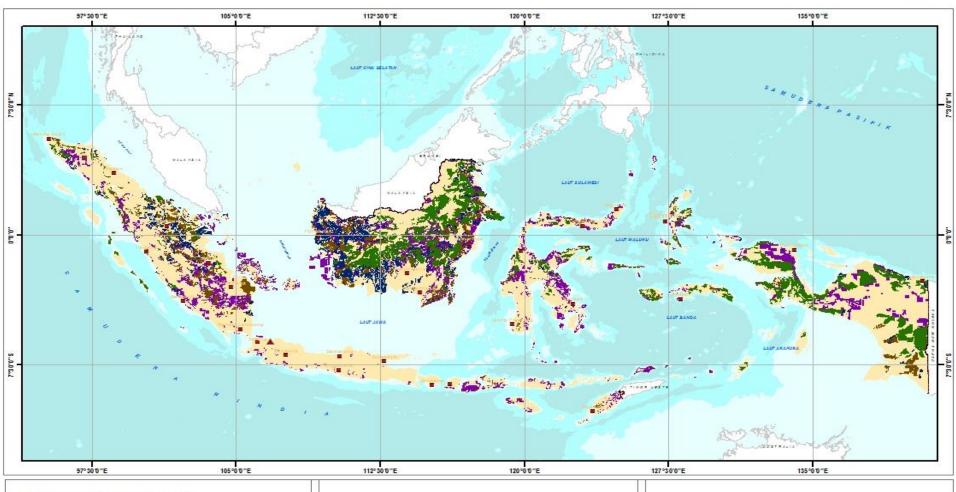


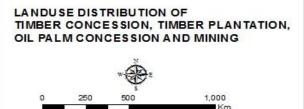
Legality Definition

 Indonesian timber is deemed legal when its origin and production process as well as subsuquent processing, transport and trade activities are verified as meeting all applicable Indonesian laws and regulation

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Legend

- Province City
- Landuse Distribution
- Timber Concession Timber Plantation
- Oil Palm Plantation Mining

Source:

- Timber Concession, Forest Watch Indonesia Compilation, 2014.
- Timber Plantation, Forest Watch Indonesia Compilation, 2014
- Oil Palm Plantation, Ministry Of Forestry, 2010.
 Mining Concession, ESDM, 2013.





Profile - JPIK



- Established on September 2010 oleh 29 NGOs dari 21 provinsi
- Team National Coordinator, 24 Focal Point Province, 5 Board of Trusstee
- Jan 2014, members JPIK: 64 NGOs + 318 individual

Illegal logging ...



- Before 2001 rampant of illegal logging
- 2001 Log Export Ban, Bali Declaration on FLEG
- * After 2001-2005:
- Operation Combat Illegal logging (2001-2004)
- Operation Combat Illegal logging (2005-2010)
- * 2006 2014:
- New Smuggling Modus → Container
- Permit plantation/mining → Only taken timber

Illegal logging & Corruption



- Involved Military: Army, Navy, and Police
- Involved High Level Persons: Presiden, Ministry,
 Governoor, and Bupati + Richest Family
- Involved Various Office: Forestry, Trade, Customs,
- Involved Political Party
- Involved International Syndicate (China)
- The mafia: running for Bupati (district leader), become the parlement members, untouchables
- High profit

Illegal logging & Corruption



- Process Permit, Harvest, & Trade
- Didn't pay the Forest Revenue Tax
- Profit, examples Merbau Timber (Intsia bijuga)
- Price on community cheapt: 150 USD/m3
- Price on Market expensive: 1300 2200 USD/m3

Pic before 2001







Surat dari Pimpinan Dewan Perwakilan Raleyat Doerah Propinsi Kalimantan Tengah No:161/162/DPRD/99 tanggal 24 Soptember 1999 Tentang Pengsiyan Nama-mana Calon Anggota MPR-RI Utusan Daerah.

Untuk memenuhi permintaan tersebut diatas dipandang perlu untuk mengeharkan Surat Keputusan Fraksi Partai GOLKAR Untuk Calan Anggote MPR-RI Utusan Daerah

MEMUTUSKAN

Pertimbangan

Kopada nama -nama sebagai berikut :

L. LEWIS KDR, BBA

2. KAMSVIAH A. MAMAT

3. ABDUL RASYID AS

4. MARUAHAL SILALAHI, SMNK

5. YAN RATIH, Bac

Untuk diusulkan menjadi Calon Angsets MPR-RI Utusan Daerah Kelimantan ** agah dari Fraksi Partai GOLKAR.

DIBUAT DI PALANGKA RAYA
PADA TANGGAL 25 SEPTEMBER 1999

FRAKSI PARTAI GOLONGAN KARYA TINGKAT I KALIMANTAN TENGAH





Pic before 2001





Pic 2001-2005





by Kasnar, 2001.

Pic 2001-2005





Kasnar Ohoiwirin, 2004.

























Labora Sitorus



- Low-ranking Police Officer
- Low-profile person
- The total money in saving account: US\$ 127 million
- The commisioner of PT Rotua (Timber Processing Company
- The Capacity of PT Rotua 2,000 m3 (base on permit)
- Hold timber business, fuel business, and alcohol business

























Regulation ...



- 1998, Reformation
- 1999 re 2002, Corruption Law
- 2001, Log Export Ban
- 2002 re 2003 re 2010, Money Laundrying Law
- 2002, FIU PPATK
- 2003, Corruption Eradication Commissions (KPK)
- 2004, Lumber Export Ban
- 2008, Freedom Information Law
- 2009, Timber Legality Verfication System SVLK
- 2013, Judge with Environment Certificate
- 2013, Forest Crime Act

Lessons Learn ...



- → Set-up security protocol before conducting the activities, to prevent:
- Intimidation:
 - # Staff Office
 - # Family
- Terror
- Followed/Stalked
- Tapping of phone number
- Crack your email → Encrypt
- Lost your data → Back Up

Lessons Learn ...



- Coordination with PPATK/INTRAC/FIU is useful to follow up the recent illegal activities
- → Coordination with Media is important to get attention from the public and rise profile of the case
- → Coordination with Networks is important because the target is part of "big fish"
- → Judicial systems in Indonesia (Police, Prosecutor, Judges) is fail, need total reforms
- → Monitoring from all stakeholders



General challenges

- Maintain stakeholders buy-in and to comply to the system (esp. private sector)
- Maintain all stakeholder engagement in all relevant process (esp. CSOs).
- Application for all enterprices, including SMEs (incl technical support/capacity building).
- Paradigm shift and support for IM (as one of the essential SVLK element) on access of information and safety/security; as well as sustainability of IM (financial and capacity building).
- Regulate import raw-material to be in line with SVLK assurance (on going)



- SVLK is a tool, not a silver bullet to address all forestry
 problem. It is not perceft but it's agreed by all stakeholders
 involved, so it's a start. It can be used to bring up outstanding
 issues in forestry sector and address them accordingly
- Multi-stakeholder dialogue initiated by SVLK process is continuing, resulting in better interaction among stakeholders towards system improvement → could be used as a model for other initiative
- Transparency and involvement of civil society is key in the process of developing and implementing SVLK to ensure the policy achieve it's intended objectives



Terimakasih

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