

Kaleidoskop 2008

Bulletin



Cover Photo: Arief Data Kusuma

Kaleidoskop 2008

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HALO!

Tahun 2009 akan menjadi tahun ke-6 bagi program GFTN (Global Forest and Trade Network) di Indonesia. Inisiatif WWF untuk mencapai pengelolaan hutan melalui GFTN mencapai angka signifikan di dunia. Indonesia sendiri telah menyumbang 467,700 hektar hutan bersertifikat. Saat ini GFTN-Indonesia memiliki 33 anggota dengan 24 Trade Participant dan 9 Forest Participant. Ke depannya, program ini akan terus mendukung perusahaan, HPH dan pihak-pihak terkait lainnya di Indonesia yang berkomitmen dalam pengelolaan hutan bertanggungjawab serta menjembatani jaringan perdagangan dengan memperhatikan aspek ekonomi, sosial-budaya serta lingkungan.

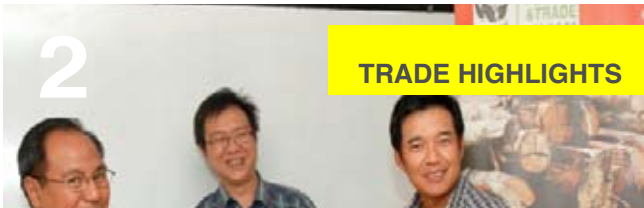
Salam lestari,

Tim GFTN-Indonesia



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HALO!



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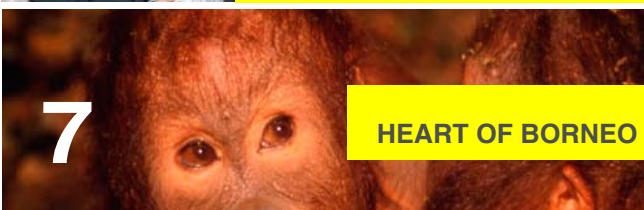
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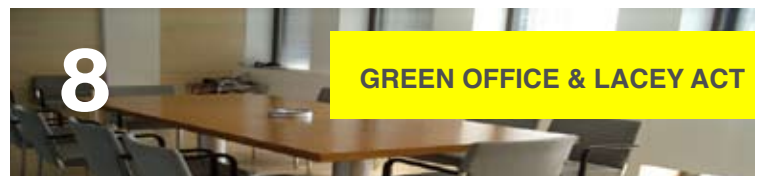
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ABOUT GFTN INDONESIA
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Publication Manager, Writer & Layouter:
Dita Ramadhani (dramadhani@wwf.or.id)

Article Contributors:
Maya Bellina (mbellina@wwf.or.id)
Nancy Ariaini (nariaini@wwf.or.id)
Nur Maliki Arifiandi (nmarifiandi@wwf.or.id)

Translator:
Waraney Herald Rawung

2 Trade Participant Highlights

ANGGOTA BARU NEW PARTICIPANT

PT Jaya Raya Trasindo Bergabung dengan GFTN



Jaya Raya Trasindo Joins GFTN

Hari Kamis tanggal 11 September 2008 lalu, PT Jaya Raya Trasindo (JRT) menandatangani *Memorandum of Understanding* (MoU) dengan WWF melalui program GFTN-Indonesia. Berdiri tahun 2007, JRT merupakan manufaktur kriya kayu (*woodworking*) di Indonesia dan telah memperoleh sertifikat FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) CoC pada tanggal 24 Januari 2008 oleh Smartwood. Produk-produk JRT antara lain *Anti Slip, Decking, Fencing, Garden Tile, Roll Border* dan *Flooring*.

JRT adalah perusahaan afiliasi trader asal Singapura, Sitra Holdings International Ltd. (Sitra Holdings), yang bersertifikat FSC. Sitra Holdings memiliki lebih dari 277 perusahaan pelanggan di 48 negara. Selain bertempat di Singapura, Sitra Holdings juga mempunyai *lifestyle furniture design function* di Brisbane, Australia.

JRT membeli kayu dari pengelolaan hutan bertanggung jawab di wilayah Kalimantan dan Papua, dua area konservasi yang termasuk dalam WWF Global 200 Ecoregions. Kerjasama ini memberikan kontribusi sehat terhadap praktik pengelolaan hutan lestari.

General Manajer JRT Hermanto Oerip menyatakan, "JRT terbuka terhadap kesempatan kerjasama dengan pihak manapun selama pihak tersebut memiliki kesamaan visi dan misi dengan JRT. Sejak awal perusahaan kami membeli kayu dari sumber-sumber bersertifikat. Kami memberikan kontribusi nyata, bukan hanya janji-janji. Kami juga membuka kesempatan untuk *local demand*. Edukasi mengenai produk hijau sangat penting untuk para pembeli. Mereka harus tahu darimana kayu berasal dan bagaimana kayu tersebut diolah". [DR]

Untuk info lebih lanjut, silakan kunjungi www.jaya-raya-trasindo.com dan www.sitrahholdings.com.

On Thursday, 11 September 2008, PT Jaya Trasindo (JRT) signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with WWF through GFTN-Indonesia program. The company is an Indonesian woodworking manufacturer that was established in 2007, which has received FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) COC certification on 24 January 2008 from Smartwood. JRT products are, among others, Anti Slip, Decking, Fencing, Garden Tile, Roll Border, and Flooring.

JRT is affiliated with Singapore-based trader Sitra Holdings International Ltd. (Sitra Holdings), which has FSC certification. Sitra Holdings has more than 277 corporate customers in 48 countries. Singapore-based Sitra Holdings also owns a design function lifestyle furniture company in Brisbane, Australia.

JRT bought wood from responsible forest management in Borneo and Papua, two conservation areas that are included in WWF Global 200 Ecoregions. This cooperation brings a healthy contribution towards sustainable forest management practice.

JRT General manager Hermanto Oerip says, "JRT is open towards partnership opportunities with any parties, as long as they have the same vision and mission with JRT. From the very beginning, our company bought wood from certified sources. We give real contribution, not just promises. We welcome opportunities for local demand. Green product education is very important for buyers. They must know where the wood comes from and how the wood is processed".

For further info, please visit www.jaya-raya-trasindo.com and www.sitrahholdings.com.



PT Sari Bumi Kusuma Raih Sertifikat FSC

PT Sari Bumi Kusuma (SBK) resmi meraih sertifikat internasional dari FSC pada tanggal 26 September 2007. PT SBK yang bergerak di bidang Forest Management Unit (FMU) mengelola hutan alam seluas 208.300 hektar yang terletak di Kalimantan Tengah, terdiri dari *dipterocarp wood*. Sebesar 147.600 hektar telah tersertifikasi FSC.

PT SBK merupakan bagian dari Alas Kusuma Group, salah satu HPH terbesar (*top big five*) di Indonesia yang berbatasan langsung dengan Taman Nasional Bukit Raya Bukit Baka. Hingga saat ini, pasar kayu dari PT SBK berasal dari negara Jepang dan *United Kingdom* (UK).

Hutan alam PT SBK masuk ke dalam wilayah Heart of Borneo (HoB), salah satu inisiatif jaringan WWF yang diusung WWF Indonesia dalam konservasi hutan hujan tropis (*tropical rainforest*) di wilayah Borneo yang membentang di 3 negara: Indonesia, Malaysia dan Brunei Darussalam.

PT SBK pertama kali bergabung menjadi anggota Global Forest and Trade Network (GFTN) di Indonesia pada tanggal 26 Juni 2006. [DR]

Untuk info lebih lanjut, silakan kunjungi <http://gftn.panda.org>.



PT Sari Bumi Kusuma Achieved FSC Certificate

PT Sari Bumi Kusuma (SBK) officially received FSC international certification on 26 September 2007. PT SBK is a Forest Management Unit (FMU) that managed 208,300 hectare natural forest in Central Borneo, which consists of dipterocarp wood. Around 147,600 hectares are FSC-certified.

PT SBK is part of Alas Kusuma Group, one of the biggest (*top big five*) HPH in Indonesia, which directly bordered with Bukit Raya Bukit Baka National Park. Today, PT SBK's wood markets are in Japan and the United Kingdom.

PT SBK's natural forests are included in the Heart of Borneo (HoB) areas, one of WWF network initiatives organized by WWF Indonesia on tropical rainforest conservation in Borneo, which covers 3 countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei Darussalam.

PT SBK first became a member of Global Forest and Trade Network (GFTN) in Indonesia on 26 June 2006.

For further information, please visit <http://gftn.panda.org>.

4 Partnership

KERJASAMA GFTN & APHI
GFTN & APHI TEAMS UP

Pengelolaan Hutan Lestari di Heart of Borneo

Sustainable Forest Management in Heart of Borneo



Pada bulan Mei 2008, GFTN-Indonesia bekerjasama dengan Asosiasi Pengusahaan Hutan Indonesia (APHI) mengadakan workshop dengan mengundang HPH-HPH yang beroperasi di wilayah Heart of Borneo (HoB). Acara tersebut diselenggarakan di Gedung Manggala Wana Bhakti, bertajuk "Sosialisasi Program Pengelolaan Hutan Lestari di Wilayah Heart of Borneo". Sesuai dengan judul workshop, kegiatan ini memfokuskan pada bisnis "hijau" HPH dan revitalisasi kinerja pengelolaan demi menjaga hutan Kalimantan.

Berlaku sebagai narasumber, Bapak Nana Suparna dari PT Sari Bumi Kusuma (SBK), Koordinator Program GFTN Indonesia Irwan Gunawan dan Bapak Haryanto Putro dari Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB) sebagai moderator. Workshop dibuka oleh Bapak Nanang dari APHI serta Direktur Bina Pengelolaan Kehutanan (BPK) Bapak Hadi Pasaribu.

Mengetahui kelebihan sekaligus tantangan dalam mencapai sertifikasi hutan membuat para peserta memahami lebih baik mengenai sertifikasi kredibel dan pengelolaan hutan lestari. Bapak Nana Suparna dari PT Sari Bumi Kusuma (SBK), memberikan presentasi mengenai pengalaman SBK dalam proses sertifikasi. Dia mengatakan, "Program HoB di WWF harus didukung agar hutan hujan (*rainforest*) yang tersisa bisa dilestarikan dengan baik. Hutan yang ada tidak untuk dibiarkan saja, tapi harus dikelola secara bertanggungjawab". [DR]

On May 2008, GFTN-Indonesia partnered with Asosiasi Pengusahaan Hutan Indonesia (APHI) to organize a workshop with forest participants (HPH) that operate in the Heart of Borneo (HoB) areas. The event was held in Gedung Manggala Wana Bhakti, and it was titled Sosialisasi Program Pengelolaan Hutan Lestari di Wilayah Heart of Borneo or Sustainable Forest Management Program Socialization in the Heart of Borneo Areas. As the title indicated, the workshop is focused on HPH's "green" business and management performance revitalization to protect Borneo's forests.

The workshop's speakers were Nana Suparna from PT Sari Bumi Kusuma (SBK) and GFTN Indonesia Program Coordinator Irwan Gunawan, with Haryanto from the Bogor Institute of Agriculture (IPB) as moderator. The workshop began with remarks from Nanang from APHI and Forestry Management Supervisory (Bina Pengelolaan Kehutanan-BPK) Director Hadi Pasaribu.

Workshop participants will understand better about sustainable forest management and credible certification by knowing about the challenges in getting forest certification. Nana Suparna from PT Sari Bumi Kusuma (SBK) gave a presentation about SBK's experiences in the certification process. He said, "The HoB program by WWF must be supported in order to ensure that the remaining rainforests can be well-conserved. The existing forest must not be left out as it is, but must be managed responsibly."



GFTN-Indonesia berpartisipasi dalam acara Green Design Seminar di Bandung, Jawa Barat, pada tanggal 26-29 Juni 2008. Green Design Seminar merupakan acara tahunan yang diselenggarakan oleh Green Design Indonesia Community, sebuah komunitas yang terdiri dari arsitek, kontraktor, *developer*, dosen, desainer produk, mahasiswa desain, teknik sipil dan teknik arsitektur. Mereka memiliki komitmen tinggi dalam menggunakan materi ramah lingkungan dan eco-properties dalam pekerjaan sehari-hari. Seminar ini dibagi menjadi workshop, *field trip*, *group exercise* dan diskusi interaktif selama tiga hari. WWF Indonesia program Climate Change dan GFTN-Indonesia berpartisipasi sebagai pembicara dalam acara tersebut.

GFTN-Indonesia menawarkan kesempatan pasar kayu bersertifikat dari lokal untuk mendukung pengelolaan hutan lestari. Para peserta sangat antusias menanggapi keberadaan kayu bersertifikat di Indonesia. Sebagai praktisi yang terkait di bidang properti, mereka memiliki posisi strategis untuk mempengaruhi perusahaan-perusahaan, developer dan proyek-proyek konstruksi untuk memakai bahan ramah lingkungan.

Koordinator GFTN-Indonesia Irwan Gunawan mengatakan, "Lingkungan dan ancaman terhadap hutan masih menjadi isu utama di Indonesia. Bekerjasama dengan Green Design Indonesia Community berarti sebuah langkah positif untuk menciptakan *local demand* untuk produk kayu lestari. Arsitek, desainer dan konsultan merupakan kunci untuk mencapai kota yang lebih hijau".

Koordinator Program Green Design Indonesia Community Ronny Tanumihardja menambahkan, "Informasi WWF mengenai adanya kayu lestari adalah berita baik untuk kami. Kami bersedia membayar harga mahal untuk kayunya. Namun informasi tentang itu sangat terbatas. Kami berharap bisa berhubungan dengan produsen kayu lestari lokal di masa mendatang". [DR]

<< Bibit Pasar Lokal Kayu Bersertifikat

>> Certified Timber Local Market Opportunity

On 26-29 June 2008, GFTN-Indonesia participated in the Green Design Seminar in Bandung, West Java. Green Design Seminar is an annual event organized by Green Design Community, which consists of architects, contractors, developers, lecturers, designers, civil engineering and architecture students. They are highly committed in using environmental-friendly materials and eco-properties in their daily activities. The seminar is divided into a three-day workshop, field trip, group exercise, and interactive discussion. WWF Indonesia Climate Change and GFTN-Indonesia program representatives participated as speakers in the event.

GFTN-Indonesia offers market opportunity for local certified wood to support sustainable forest management. The participants were highly enthusiastic in responding to the existence of certified wood in Indonesia. As industry players in the property field, they have a strategic position to persuade companies, developers, and construction projects to use environmental-friendly materials.

GFTN-Indonesia Coordinator Irwan Gunawan says, "The environment and threat against forests are still the major issues in Indonesia. The partnership with Green Design Indonesia Community is a positive step to create local demand for sustainable products. Architects, designers and consultants are key players to reach a greener city".

Green Design Indonesia Community Program Coordinator Ronny Tanumihardja says, "The information from WWF on sustainable wood is good news for us. We are willing to pay a premium price for the wood product. However, such information is highly difficult to find. We are hoping to maintain a relationship with local sustainable wood producers in the future".

6 GFTN Internasional News

WAL★MART®

<< Gabung GFTN

Joins GFTN >>



Tanggal 14 Juli 2008 Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. secara resmi bergabung dalam keanggotaan Global Forest & Trade Network (GFTN). Dengan menjadi anggota GFTN, Wal-Mart berkomitmen untuk menghilangkan sumber kayu ilegal dan *unwanted* dari rantai bahan bakunya serta meningkatkan proporsi produk kayu dari sumber-sumber tersertifikat yang kredibel. Amerika merupakan negara konsumen terbesar di dunia untuk kayu industri dan pulp-kertas. Amerika mengimpor kayu dari negara-negara dimana praktik *illegal logging* masih terjadi seperti Indonesia, China dan Brazil. Oleh karena itu, pasar Amerika kritis terhadap perlindungan hutan dunia.

Komitmen Wal-Mart mencakup import dan penjualan produk berbahan baku kayu, terutama furnitur. Saat ini Wal-Mart mengimpor furnitur dari Amazon, Rusia Timur, Cina Utara, Indonesia dan daerah Mekong. Wilayah-wilayah ini termasuk tempat-tempat dengan keanekaragaman hayati tinggi. Senior Vice President of Sustainability Wal-Mart Matt Kistler mengatakan, "Wal-Mart bertujuan menjual produk lestari dan melindungi alam. Bergabung dengan GFTN akan membantu kami mencapai tujuan tersebut dan memberi pelanggan kami kepercayaan akan asal produk kayu kami".

Kolaborasi Wal-Mart dan WWF pertama kali terjalin pada awal tahun ini. Selain kayu, Wal-Mart juga memiliki komitmen untuk membeli 100 persen salmon seafood dari sumber yang sudah memperoleh sertifikat Marine Stewardship Council (MSC). [DR]

Untuk info lebih lanjut silakan klik di www.walmart.com dan <http://gftn.panda.org>.

On 14 July 2008, Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. officially becomes the member of Global Forest & Trade Network (GFTN). As a member of GFTN, Wal-Mart is committed to minimize illegal and unwanted wood source from its raw material links, and increasing the proportion of wood products from credible and certified sources. The United States imports wood from countries where illegal logging practices still exist, such as Indonesia, China, and Brazil. Thus, the U.S. market is critical to the protection of the world's forest.

Wal-Mart's commitment covers wood-based products, especially furniture, imports and sales. Today, Wal-Mart imports furniture from the Amazon, Russia, Northern China, Indonesia, and the Mekong regions. These regions are among those with high biodiversity. Wal-Mart Senior Vice President of Sustainability Matt Kistler says, "Wal-Mart aims to sell sustainable products and protects the nature. By participating in GFTN, we will be able to achieve our objective, and provide our customers with the trust in regards of the origin of our products".

Wal-Mart and WWF's collaboration begins early this year. Not only wood, Wal-Mart is also committed to buy 100 percent salmon seafood from sources with Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification.

For further information, please visit www.walmart.com and <http://gftn.panda.org>.

GFTN-Iberia

Diresmikan oleh Sekretaris Negara Spanyol untuk Kerjasama Internasional Soraya Rodríguez, WWF Spanyol dan WWF Portugal meluncurkan Global Forest & Trade Network - Iberia (GFTN-Iberia) pada tanggal 9 Oktober 2008 bersamaan dengan acara Construtec 2008 Construction TRade Fair di Madrid, Spanyol.

GFTN Iberia bekerja dengan 20 perusahaan Spanyol dan Portugis dengan tujuan mengeliminasi praktik ilegal logging dengan mempromosikan sertifikasi FSC dan konservasi hutan-hutan dunia yang paling terancam.

Pada tahun 2007, 17% produk kayu diimpor dari pasar Iberia dan sekitar 3,2% dari produk kertas dan selulosa berasal dari negara-negara dimana ilegal logging dan praktik tidak berkelanjutan lainnya menjadi masalah yang ditemukan oleh masyarakat internasional.

Inaugurated by Mrs. Soraya Rodríguez, the Spanish Secretary of State for International Cooperation, WWF Spain and WWF in Portugal launched the Global Forest & Trade Network - Iberia (GFTN-Iberia) office today at the Construtec 2008 construction trade fair.

GFTN-Iberia is an alliance of about 20 Spanish and Portuguese companies aiming to eliminate illegal logging practices through the promotion of Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification and the conservation of the most threatened worldwide forests.

In 2007, up to 17% of wood products imported by the Iberian market, and up to 3.2% of paper and cellulose products came from countries where illegal logging and other unsustainable practices are a problem recognised by the international community.

Source: GFTN website

For more information, please visit

<http://gftn.panda.org/>



<< The Launching of GFTN-India

WWF India meluncurkan program Global Forest and Trade Network (GFTN)-India pada tanggal 3 Desember 2008 lalu di New Delhi, India, dengan dukungan penuh dari pemerintahan dan kalangan industri. *Secretary General* dan CEO WWF India Ravi Singh menyatakan, "Dengan dukungan industri lokal dan internasional, penyelamatan serta perlindungan hutan serta masyarakat dan hewan dapat dilakukan secara berbeda melalui program GFTN." Saat ini 80% kayu India dikonsumsi oleh lokal. Konsumsi tersebut semakin meningkat, baik untuk kebutuhan *pulp*-kertas serta bahan konstruksi, mengakibatkan meningkatnya tekanan pada hutan di India." Seiring dengan hal itu, sertifikasi menjadi penting untuk mengetahui pengelolaan hutan secara tepat serta menyakinkan konsumen akhir mengenai kayu yang digunakannya. Dengan lahirnya program GFTN-India, maka program ini telah resmi berkerja di 36 negara. [NMA]

WWF India launched the Global Forest and Trade Network (GFTN)-India program on 3 December 2008 in New Delhi, India, with the full support of the government and industry players. WWF India Secretary General and CEO Ravi Singh says, "With the support of local and international industries, forest, society and wildlife protection and safety can take place thoroughly through GFTN program. At the moment, 80% of India's wood products are consumed locally. This consumption is increasing, either to fulfill pulp-paper or construction material demands, which created pressures against India's forests. In regards of this, certification is an important factor in to understand the proper forest management and to convince end users about the wood products that are being used. GFTN-India program is now officially launched and implemented in 36 countries.

Please visit http://gftn.panda.org/gftn_worldwide/asia/india/ and www.wwfindia.org.

7 Heart of Borneo



Trilateral
Declaration in
Heart of Borneo

Tiga negara di Pulau Borneo yaitu Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia dan Malaysia menyadari bahwa hutan, tanah dan air di Borneo menyangga kehidupan komunitas yang tinggal di dalamnya dan aset internasional sebagai paru-paru dunia dan surga keanekaragaman hayati. Modal ini sebagian besar berada di Heart of Borneo (HoB), kawasan seluas 220.000 km² terdiri dari pegunungan dataran tinggi melintasi batas-batas tiga negara dan kawasan dataran rendah yang secara ekologi terkait erat dengan kawasan pegunungan tersebut.

Pada tanggal 12 Februari 2007 ketiga pemerintahan Borneo membangun komitmen politik bersama untuk mengelola kawasan HoB secara bijak dalam Deklarasi Heart of Borneo. Tujuan HoB: terbentuknya konektivitas antar kawasan konservasi di Borneo, mendorong praktik pengelolaan serta pemanfaatan sumberdaya alam bertanggung jawab di kawasan budidaya kehutanan dan non kehutanan (perkebunan, pertanian, pertambangan, dll).

Pada April 2008, ketiga negara menyepakati lima program kolaboratif HoB yaitu (1) pengelolaan lintas batas, (2) pengelolaan kawasan dilindungi, (3) pengelolaan sumberdaya alam berkelanjutan, (4) pengembangan ekowisata, dan (5) peningkatan kapasitas. Salah satu wujud adopsi program internasional ini ke dalam agenda pembangunan nasional adalah adanya kerja sama 5 tahun antara WWF-Indonesia dan Departemen Kebudayaan & Pariwisata untuk Pengembangan Ekowisata terutama di kawasan HoB. Kerjasama ini mendorong lebih terfokusnya pengembangan & pemasaran ekowisata sebagai upaya memberi nilai ekonomi kawasan dan kegiatan konservasi di HoB. Pembangunan ekonomi dan upaya konservasi bukan sesuatu yang bertentangan. [NA]

Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia are three countries in the Borneo Island, and these countries realize that forests, land and water in Borneo support the life of communities that depends on it, because they are also part of the international assets as the world's lung and biodiversity paradise. These are mostly located in the Heart of Borneo (HoB), a 220,000 km² area that includes highland mountains crossing the three countries' borders and lowland areas that are ecologically tied with the mountain areas.

On 12 February 2007, the three governments in Borneo developed a political commitment to hand in hand manage wisely the HoB area in a Heart of Borneo Declaration. The objective of HoB is to create connectivity between conservation areas in Borneo, encouraging responsible natural resources management and exploitation in forestry and non forestry cultivation areas (plantation, farming, mining, etc).

On April 2008, the three countries agreed upon five HoB collaborative programs, (1) cross-borders management, (2) protection area management, (3) sustainable natural resources management, (4) ecotourism development, and (5) capacity enhancement. One of the international program's implementation in the national development agenda is through a five-year partnership between WWF-Indonesia and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for the Ecotourism Development, especially in the HoB areas. This partnership encourages a more focused ecotourism development and marketing as an effort to provide regional economical value and conservation activity in HoB. Economic development and conservation efforts are not contradictory activities.

For further information, please contact **National Coordinator for Heart of Borneo Program** Wisnu Rusmantoro (wrusmantoro@wwf.or.id) or **Heart of Borneo Communications Officer** Nancy Ariaini (nariaini@wwf.or.id), or visit

Photo by: Terry Domico/ WWF-Canon

Hemat Lewat EMS

Green Office merupakan salah satu inisiatif WWF untuk mengajak kantor-kantor perusahaan menciptakan sistem manajemen lingkungan (EMS) yang lebih sehat dan hemat. Melalui EMS, perusahaan bisa mengurangi buangan (*waste*) dan menghemat materi serta energi di saat bersamaan. Perusahaan diuntungkan karena EMS adalah sebuah program pendidikan untuk menginspirasi karyawan dalam menerapkan kebiasaan ramah lingkungan sekaligus membantu menekan biaya operasional.

Inisiatif Green Office pertama kali datang dari WWF Finlandia pada tahun 1997 dengan basis kegiatan berupa keanggotaan (*membership*). Perusahaan yang mencapai tingkat tertinggi ramah lingkungan akan memperoleh gelar Green Office Diploma dan berhak menggunakan logo WWF Green Office. Hal ini tentu saja menjadi nilai lebih bagi perusahaan untuk membangun imej yang baik.

[DR]

Untuk info lebih lanjut mengenai keanggotaan Green Office, silakan hubungi [Green Office Indonesia Co-ordinator Muhammad Suhud](#) (msuhud@wwf.or.id) di +62 21 5761070 Ext: 207 atau [Green Office Officer Paramitha Mentari Kusuma](#) (pmentari@wwf.or.id) atau klik di www.wwf.or.id/climate.

Efficient Through EMS



Green Office is one of WWF's initiatives to encourage corporations to create a healthier and more efficient environment management system (EMS). Through EMS, a company can reduce waste and save materials and energy at the same time. The company benefits from this because EMS is an educational program that will inspire employees to apply environmental-friendly habits while reducing operational costs.

Green Office Initiative was originally introduced by WWF Finland in 1997, in a membership-based activities. The company that can reach the highest environmental-friendly rank would get a Green Office Diploma title and has the right to use WWF Green Office logo. This provides added value and would lead to a better image for the company.

For further information on Green Office membership, please contact [Green Office Indonesia Co-ordinator Muhammad Suhud](#) (msuhud@wwf.or.id) at +62 21 5761070 Ext: 207 or [Green Office Officer Paramitha Mentari Kusuma](#) (pmentari@wwf.or.id) or visit www.wwf.or.id/climate.



LACEY ACT

Illegal Logging diyakini sebagai masalah lingkungan, sosial & ekonomi. Amerika Serikat menekankan bahwa peredaran kayu ilegal meningkatkan risiko perdagangan. Karena itu, AS mengeluarkan Lacey Act, undang-undang pelarangan perdagangan tumbuhan & produk dari sumber ilegal, termasuk kayu & produk kayu.

1. Apa itu Lacey Act?

Menurut EIA, Lacey Act atau undang-undang Lacey adalah sebuah undang-undang baru yang melarang perdagangan tumbuhan dan produk dari tumbuhan yang berasal dari sumber ilegal - termasuk kayu dan produk kayu. Lacey Act disahkan oleh Kongres Amerika Serikat pada tanggal 22 Mei 2008. Lacey Act diterapkan di Amerika Serikat untuk memerangi kejahatan terhadap satwa liar. Kini, Lacey Act telah resmi dipakai pula untuk mengatasi illegal logging.

Illegal logging is an environmental, social and economic issue. The United States stressed that illegal wood distribution increased trading risk. Therefore, the U.S. issued Lacey Act, the regulation that bans plant and wood trade, including wood and wood products, from illegal sources.

1. What is Lacey Act?

According to EIA, the Lacey Act or Lacey regulation is a new regulation that bans plant and wood trade, including wood and wood products, from illegal sources. The U.S. Congress issued the Lacey Act on 22 May 2008. Lacey Act is applied in the U.S. for the fight against wildlife crimes. Today, Lacey Act is officially applied for the fight against illegal logging.

2. Bagaimana Lacey Act mengatasi illegal logging?

Dalam mengatasi illegal logging, Lacey Act menerapkan tiga aturan:

- melarang semua perdagangan tumbuhan dan produk yang memiliki unsur tumbuhan (contoh: kertas dan furniture) yang berasal dari sumber ilegal dari semua negara bagian di Amerika Serikat dan negara lainnya.
- mewajibkan importir untuk membuat pernyataan dan keterangan jelas tentang negara asal panen (harvesting) serta nama species dari semua jenis tumbuhan yang terkandung dalam produk.
- memberikan sanksi hukum terhadap pelanggaran atas undang-undang Lacey.

3. Apa definisi “illegal” menurut Lacey Act?

Meskipun berasal dari Amerika Serikat (AS), Lacey Act tidak menerapkan hukum AS. Sehingga, definisi “illegal” akan merujuk pada definisi yang ada pada masing-masing negara.

4. Apa yang membuat Lacey Act berbeda dengan hukum lain?

Lacey Act bekerja sesuai dengan fakta di lapangan. Dia menerapkan hukum berbasis fakta, bukan berbasis dokumen. Oleh sebab itu, tidak ada yang bisa menjamin legalitas penuh dari dokumen perdagangan karena tidak ada pihak importir yang diwajibkan untuk memenuhi standar dokumen tertentu.

5. Jadi, bagaimana Lacey Act ini bekerja?

Pihak-pihak yang terlibat dalam Lacey Act (di AS) adalah *Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service* (FWS) dan *Department of Agriculture's Animal Plant Health Inspection Service* (APHIS). Mereka akan melakukan investigasi atas kasus impor atau penyelundupan satwa liar atau kayu ilegal. Selain itu akan ada Department of Homeland Security yang mengawasi perbatasan-perbatasan melalui Perlindungan Bea Cukai dan Perbatasan (Customs and Border Protection). Ketika pihak-pihak ini menemukan bukti kegiatan ilegal, maka dilakukan investigasi. Jika terbukti benar, produk tersebut akan disita dan dilanjutkan prosesnya ke Departemen Kehakiman.

6. Kapan Lacey Act diberlakukan?

Lacey Act sudah mulai berlaku sejak tanggal 22 Mei 2008.

Untuk info lebih lanjut, silakan telusuri Lacey Act di www.eia-global.org/lacey

2. How does Lacey Act reduce illegal logging?

In the case of illegal logging, Lacey Act implements three rules:

- Bans all trade of plants and products that contain plant element (example: paper and furniture) from illegal sources in all states of the United States and other countries.
- Compels importers to issue a statement and clear explanation on harvesting country of origin and species name of all types of plants contained in a product.
- Gives legal sanction against Lacey regulation's violations.

3. What is the definition of “illegal” according to Lacey Act?

Despite its U.S. origin, Lacey Act does not apply U.S. law. Therefore, the definition of “illegal” will refer to the definition in the country in question.

4. What differentiates Lacey Act with other regulations?

Lacey Act operates according to facts in the field. It is based on fact, not document. Thus, no one can guarantee the full legality of a trade document, because importers are not compelled to fulfill a particular document standard.

5. How does Lacey Act works?

The parties involved in Lacey Act (in the U.S.) are Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) dan Department of Agriculture's Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). They would conduct investigation on of illegal wildlife or wood import or smuggling. There is also the Department of Homeland Security that monitors borders through Customs and Border Protection. When these institutions discovers evidences of illegal activities, they would conduct investigations. If proven, the product would be confiscated, and the process continues to the Department of Justice.

6. When was the Lacey Act being put into effect?

Lacey Act is put into effect since 22 May 2008.

Source: EIA (Environmental Investigation Agency) website

For more information, please search for Lacey Act in www.eia-global.org/lacey

9 About GFTN-Indonesia

Global Forest & Trade Network (GFTN) adalah salah satu inisiatif WWF dalam mencapai pengelolaan hutan berkelanjutan melalui proses sertifikasi. GFTN Indonesia diluncurkan di Jakarta pada tanggal 16 Oktober 2003 dengan nama lokal "Nusa Hijau".

Program GFTN Indonesia bertujuan untuk:

1. Mempromosikan pengelolaan hutan berkelanjutan
2. Usaha memenuhi permintaan kayu lestari dari Indonesia
3. Memediasi kesempatan kerjasama produsen dan buyer yang berkomitmen tinggi dalam mencapai dan mendukung kegiatan kehutanan yang bertanggung jawab. dalam jaringan pasar global
4. Memfasilitasi tercapainya lebih banyak produsen dan manufaktur hasil hutan tersertifikasi di Indonesia

GFTN menciptakan kondisi pasar untuk membantu pelestarian hutan-hutan dunia sekaligus menyediakan keuntungan ekonomi sosial bagi kalangan bisnis serta masyarakat yang bergantung pada hutan. GFTN juga mempromosikan kerjasama antara organisasi non-pemerintah (NGO) dengan para perusahaan untuk meningkatkan kualitas pengelolaan hutan.

GFTN memiliki 18 Forest and Trade Networks (FTN) lokal di 36 negara, terdiri dari kurang lebih 800 anggota, terutama di Eropa dan Amerika Utara. Sedangkan GFTN Indonesia tercatat mempunyai 32 anggota (23 perusahaan/trade participants dan 9 HPH/ forest participants). Keanggotaan GFTN terbuka bagi para forest managers, produsen serta pemilik/pengelola hutan rakyat yang ingin memperbaiki dan mengembangkan pengelolaan areal hutannya. Keanggotaan ditentukan melalui persyaratan GFTN dan menandatangani nota kesepahaman (MoU) atau Participant Agreement (PA) dengan WWF-Indonesia.

Global Forest & Trade Network (GFTN) is one of the initiatives from WWF to achieve sustainable forest management through certification process. GFTN Indonesia was launched in Jakarta on 16 October 2003 under the local name of "Nusa Hijau".

The objectives of GFTN Indonesia program are:

1. Promoting sustainable forest management
2. Fulfilling sustainable wood demand from Indonesia
3. Mediating partnership opportunities between producer and buyer that are highly committed to achieve and support responsible forestry activities in a global market network.
4. Facilitating more certified forest product producers and manufacturers in Indonesia

GFTN creates a market condition that helps the world's forests conservation, and at the same time provides social economic benefits for businesses and communities that are dependent on the forest. GFTN also promotes partnerships between non-government organizations (NGO) with companies to increase forest management qualities.

GFTN has 18 local Forest and Trade Networks (FTN) in 36 countries, with around 800 members, especially in Europe and North America. GFTN Indonesia has 32 members (23 companies/trade participants and 9 HPH/ forest participants). GFTN membership is open for forest managers, producers and community forest owner/ manager, who wanted to improve and develop their forests' management. Membership is defined under GFTN's requirements and through a signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or Participant Agreement (PA) with WWF-Indonesia.

GFTN-Indonesia Program Contact:

WWF-Indonesia
Kantor Taman A9 Unit A1 Kav.8-9
Kawasan Mega Kuningan
Jakarta 12950
Ph : (021) 5761070
Fax : (021) 5761080

www.wwf.or.id/gftn-indonesia
<http://panda.gftn.org>

Update GFTN-Indonesia Participant

Trade Participant

No	Company	Date of Join	Product	Status
1.	PT Bangun Sarana Wreksa	24 January 2005	Garden Furniture	Ongoing Process To Certification
2.	PT Falak Jaya Furnitama	8 December 2005	Garden Furniture	CERTIFIED
3.	PT Diraja Surya	20 January 2006	Garden Furniture	Ongoing Process To Certification
4.	PT Masterwood Indonesia	22 March 2006	Garden Furniture	CERTIFIED
5.	CV Kwas	11 May 2006	Garden Furniture	Ongoing Process To Certification
6.	PT Kayu Permata	26 June 2006	Door, Mouldings	CERTIFIED
7.	PT Harjohn Timber	26 June 2006	Plywood	CERTIFIED
8.	PT Bangkit Jaya Semesta	26 June 2006	Outdoor Furniture	CERTIFIED
9.	PT Rimba Mutiara Kusuma	7 August 2006	Garden Furniture	CERTIFIED
10.	PT Marcelindo Jaya Pratama	7 August 2006	Garden Furniture	Ongoing Process To Certification
11.	PT Inatai Golden Furniture Industries	11 September 2006	Garden Furniture	CERTIFIED
12.	PT Seng Fong Moulding Perkasa	18 September 2006	Factory/Manufaktur	Ongoing Process To Certification
13.	PT Intertrend Utama	21 November 2006	Garden Furniture	CERTIFIED
14.	CV Rimba Sentosa	22 November 2006	Furniture Woodworking	Ongoing Process To Certification
15.	PT Indo Furnitama Raya	4 January 2007	Furniture	Ongoing Process To Certification
16.	PT Trimitra Mebelindo	15 February 2007	Garden Furniture	CERTIFIED
17.	PT Redtroindo Nusantara	15 February 2007	Manufacturer	Ongoing Process To Certification
18.	CV Citra Indomebel	24 Agustus 2007	Garden Furniture	Ongoing Process To Certification
19.	PT Kharisma Eksport	14 September 2007	Indoor Furniture	CERTIFIED
20.	CV Hanse Garden	28 September 2007	Garden Furniture	CERTIFIED
21.	CV Antex Furniture	8 October 2007	Garden Furniture	Ongoing Process To Certification
22.	PT Kayu Lapis Asli Murni	8 November 2007	Plywood	Ongoing Process To Certification
23.	PT Jaya Raya Trasindo	11 September 2008	Decking, Anti Slip	CERTIFIED

Forest Participant

No	Company	Date of Join	Species	Status
PLANTATION				
1.	Perhutani North Banyuwangi	24 Februari 2006	Teak Sp	Ongoing Process To Certification
2.	Perhutani Saradan	24 Februari 2006	Teak Sp	Ongoing Process To Certification
3.	Perhutani Madiun	24 Februari 2006	Teak Sp	Ongoing Process To Certification
4.	Perhutani Jatinegoro	24 Februari 2006	Teak Sp	Ongoing Process To Certification
5.	Perhutani Bojonegoro	24 Februari 2006	Teak Sp	Ongoing Process To Certification
6.	PT Inhutani II	11 May 2006	Acacia Mangium	Ongoing Process To Certification
NATURAL				
7.	PT Sumalindo Lestari Jaya II	15 February 2006	Dipterocarp Sp	CERTIFIED
8.	PT Sari Bumi Kusuma	26 Juni 2006	Dipterocarp Sp	CERTIFIED
9.	PT Sarang Sapta Putra	25 September 2007	Dipterocarp Sp	Ongoing Process To Certification

GFTN-Indonesia Team



>> Irwan Gunawan (igunawan@wwf.or.id)

Co-ordinator GFTN-Indonesia

Sebelum bekerja di WWF tahun 2004, Irwan Gunawan bekerja di Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia (LEI) sejak tahun 2000. Bergabung dengan program GFTN-Indonesia, Irwan menjalin hubungan yang luas dengan lembaga national dan international yang terkait dengan sertifikasi hutan termasuk dengan FSC.

Prior to working in WWF on 2004, Irwan Gunawan worked in the Indonesian Ecolabel Institution (LEI) since 2000. Joining GFTN-Indonesia program, Irwan now maintaining wide relation with national dan international institutions which related to forest certification, including FSC.

>> Rizal Bukhari (rbukhari@wwf.or.id)

Forest Participant Officer

Rizal Bukhari menekuni dunia sertifikasi hutan selama enam tahun. Sebelum bergabung dengan WWF tahun 2005, Rizal bekerja di Perum Perhutani sejak tahun 1985. Sebagai Forest Participant Officer di program GFTN, tugas Rizal adalah berhubungan dengan perusahaan-perusahaan HPH (Hak Pengelolaan Hutan) di Indonesia.

Rizal Bukhari worked in the forest certification field for six years. Prior to joining WWF in 2005, Rizal worked in Perum Perhutani since 1985. As Forest Participant Officer in the GFTN program, Rizal's job is maintaining the relationship with Forest Concessions Companies (HPH) in Indonesia.



>> Nur Maliki Arifiandi (Okky) (nmarifiandi@wwf.or.id)

Trade Participant Officer

Bergabung dengan program GFTN pada tahun 2006, Okky pertama kali menjabat sebagai Communication, Networking & Administration Officer. Namun sejak tahun 2007, fokusnya lebih ke Trade isu. Saat ini Okky menjembatani GFTN dan perusahaan-perusahaan pengolah kayu.

Okky joined the GFTN program in 2006 as Communication, Networking & Administration Officer. However, since 2007, she handles Trade issues. Today, Okky manages GFTN's relationship with manufactures and wood working companies.

>> Dita Ramadhani (dramadhani@wwf.or.id)

Communication Officer

Dita Ramadhani terjun di bidang kehutanan pada bulan Januari 2008. Sebelum di WWF, Dita bekerja sebagai wartawan di MRA Printed Media dan Indo-Pacific Reputation Management Consultant. Berbekal pengalaman tersebut, saat ini Dita menjabat sebagai Communication Officer untuk program GFTN.

Dita Ramadhani joined the forestry field in January 2008. Prior to this, she worked as a journalist in MRA Printed Media (Hearst Corporation Indonesia) and as a consultant in Indo Pacific Reputation Management Consultant. With experiences from these past positions, Dita is now the Communication Officer for GFTN.



Agenda GFTN-Indonesia

>> GFTN Member's Meeting | May 2009

>> GFTN Essay Competition | February - May 2009

Why We Need the GFTN and How it Works

Every year, more than 30 million acres of natural forest are destroyed to meet the growing global demand for wood and agricultural products.

The Global Forest & Trade Network (GFTN) recognizes that an effective response to such devastation is to turn the global marketplace into a positive force to save the world's most valuable and threatened forests. Increasingly, consumers want to know where their wood comes from and to be assured that today's forests will be here tomorrow for their children and grandchildren.

The GFTN—a WWF-led partnership—links more than 360 companies, communities, NGOs, and entrepreneurs in more than 30 countries around the world. The goal is to create a new market for environmentally responsible forest products. Since 1991, market-driven demands from GFTN participants have increased the economic incentives for responsible forest management. This is helping to ensure that millions of acres of forests are independently and credibly certified, a guarantee that the forests are well managed and that their products come from legal and sustainable timber harvests.

But despite this solid progress, reliable supplies of credibly certified “good wood” are still limited. And trade in wood and pulp from illegal or controversial sources is continuing.

A growing number of forest owners and managers, manufacturers of wood and paper products, retailers, distributors, and investors support sustainable forest management. But there are complex obstacles to achieving this goal. A major problem is uncertainty about how to achieve “good wood” certification and benefit from it.

The GFTN exists to support and facilitate greater coordination of national and regional efforts to expand responsible and credibly certified forest management, including technical assistance throughout the certification process and enhanced marketing opportunities.

GFTN participants are committed to increasing the availability of forest products from well managed forests, helping each other benefit and profit from sustainable forest management, and ending the purchase of forest products from illegal and controversial sources. This is the GFTN mandate.

ABOUT GFTN