

TNC-WWF ALLIANCE@News is an electronic newsletter of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Alliance to promote forest certification and combat illegal logging in Indonesia. The aim of this newsletter is to inform partners and stakeholders what the Alliance is doing to improve forest management and to reverse forest degradation and loss in Indonesia and to influence forest products markets internationally. The TNC-WWF ALLIANCE@News will come out every three months (quarterly) in two

versions, Indonesian and English. To (un)subscribe, make inquiries regarding the content of the newsletter, or contribute to the newsletter, please contact Forestry Alliance Communication Coordinator: Fitria Rinawati (frinawati@tnc.org)

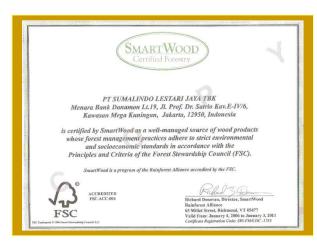
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EDITION 06, March 2006

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Sumalindo Lestari Jaya Timber Company
Earns FSC Certification and Joins Indonesia
Forest & Trade Network as First Forest
Member

Jakarta - On February 15th, the Indonesia Forest & Trade Network (FTN) marked a major milestone when it welcomed its first forest company member, Sumalindo Lestari Jaya II, a producer of mixed tropical hardwood with a concession of 267,000 hectares in Kabupaten Kutai Barat, East Kalimantan.

Part of the Sumalindo Lestari Jaya Tbk group, Sumalindo II has become the largest forest company in Indonesia to obtain certification from the **Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)**, the leading international standard of good forest management. **Smartwood** certified the company after a five-year process to improve its forest management in accordance with strict environmental and socioeconomic standards. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) began working with Sumalindo in 2002 to improve forest management at the company's forest logging concessions in East Kalimantan; Sumalindo unit II in Long Bagun, West Kutai District; and Sumalindo unit IV in Berau District. Focusing on strengthening the company's forest management policy in order to assist it in attaining FSC forest certification, TNC helped Sumalindo identify and manage High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF). This work resulted in 50,000 hectares of the 267,000-hectare concession being set aside for biodiversity or watershed importance or managed for special function.

"This process is about securing our forestry business for the long term," explained **Amir Sunarko**, President of Sumalindo Lestari Jaya Tbk. "By obtaining FSC certification and joining the Indonesia FTN, we are showing our commitment to forest conservation as well as the welfare of our employees and the community surrounding the forest. We also want to show our stakeholders and the world that Indonesia is able to contribute to better forest management."

Mubariq Ahmad, Executive Director of WWF-Indonesia added, 'We gladly welcome PT Sumalindo Lestari Jaya to the Indonesia FTN. This is a great step forward for responsible forestry in Indonesia and we hope it encourages other producer companies to follow their example and gain the support and benefits offered."

Sumalindo has already benefited from the Indonesia FTN's ability to create commercially viable market links. When BlueLinx Corporation, the largest building products distributor in the United States, sought responsible hardwood maeranti plywood from Indonesia, it turned to the North America Forest and Trade Network. The North America FTN called on its Indonesian counterpart, which was able to recommend Sumalindo as a responsible source. By linking these two companies, the Indonesia FTN facilitated a trading partnership between the United States and Indonesia that will help meet the demand for certified plywood in the U.S. while simultaneously helping to preserve Indonesia's valuable forests.

"We are pleased to learn that Sumalindo has joined the Indonesia Forest and Trade Network and achieved credible certification," said **Barbara Tinsley**, General Counsel for BlueLinx. "We applaud their approach to sustainable forestry, a commitment we share as fellow members of the GFTN."

For more information, please visit www.forestandtradeasia.org/indonesia.

PT Falak Jaya Furnitama Joins Indonesia Forest & Trade Network

Jakarta, Indonesia– **PT Falak Jaya Furnitama**, a garden furniture manufacturer in Tangerang (West Java, Indonesia), signed a Participation Agreement with **WWF**'s **Indonesia FTN** at WWF's headquarters

in Jakarta, thereby confirming the company's commitment to responsible purchasing of forest products and forest certification. PT Falak Jaya is now the second company that has qualified to join Indonesia FTN. The first was PT Bangun Sarana Wreksa, another furniture manufacturer in Indonesia.

Established in 1998, PT Falak Jaya Furnitama is one of the fastest growing outdoor furniture manufacturers in Indonesia. The company's concern for environmental resource depletion compelled it to achieve Chain of Custody (CoC) certification from the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) in 1999, signaling its commitment to sourcing wood products from sustainably managed forests or woodland.

Mr. Chen Jung Thien, Director of PT Falak Jaya, explains, "PT Falak Jaya always strives to provide products and services of the highest quality to our clients by supporting and promoting good forestry practices through our responsible purchasing of raw material."

As one of the benefits of membership, the Indonesia FTN will work actively to promote PT Falak Jaya Furnitama to its global network of buyers seeking "good wood." In addition, the network will help the company meet its goals by providing technical assistance and training on responsible forest management, forest and chain of custody certification, and responsible supply chain management. By joining the Indonesian FTN, the company gains recognition as an industry leader. The result is a win-win situation that will help PT Falak Jaya Furnitama grow its business without damaging the environmentally valuable forests on which it, and the rest of the world, depends.

For more information, visit www.forestandtradeasia.org/indonesia

Harmonization of Legality Standard of Timber Product from Indonesia

During a stakeholder meeting last year in Anyer, West Java, participants recommended setting up a small working group to refine the legality standard and gain wider acceptance. Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia (LEI) was identified as the most suitable organization to facilitate and coordinate the working group and bring the standard to the next level—national acceptance. The working group consists of individuals from Ministry of Forestry, forest certification bodies, accredited bodies, academics, industry and industry associations.

In addition, a steering committee (SC) was set up to provide direction to institutionalize the standard and recommend ways for the government to adopt and govern the standard. Members of the SC represent the major stakeholders from LEI's council representing social, environmental and economic interests. The SC is chaired by the Secretary General of Ministry of Forestry. Ministerial decrees are being prepared to formalize the work of the SC and the working group.

The working group developed a work plan and followed up with a series of meetings to restructure legality standard principles, criteria, and indicators. The substance of the current legality standard will be retained in the refined version. TNC hired an environmental lawyer to identify the legal basis of each indicator contained within the legality standard. A draft report has been submitted and circulated among working group members for comment. At the next meeting, the working group will discuss the legality standard procedures, including field assessment, decision-making processes, and qualifications and requirements for the implementing organization and personnel.

Progress on the legality standard and plans going forward were presented at a workshop co-sponsored by USAID and The Forests Dialogue called *Building Partnerships to Reduce Forest Conflict in Asia* held in Washington, DC in December 2005. The workshop was attended by representatives from industry, NGOs working on forest issues, and numerous representatives from USAID.(yi)

Toward Effective Community Participation in Lore Lindu National Park.

The success of biodiversity conservation work in Lore Lindu National Park is reflected by the healthy condition of the park's natural forests, the enduring conservation commitment of the park authority, and the significant participation of local communities that live around the park. Based on this success, the

Forest Alliance program is now adapting TNC's *collaborative management system* in order to prevent illegal logging in Lore Lindu's protected areas.



TNC's collaborative management system involves working with communities to develop and implement Community Conservation Agreements (CCAs) that protect forests from unsustainable use. To improve the collaborative management system at the village and sub-district level, TNC held workshops on in Wuasa on March 7–9 for Kecamatan Lore Utara and in Tomado on March 14–16 for the Enclave Lindu area. The workshop in Wuasa was attended by 55 representatives from 10 villages and by representatives from Conservation Section III of the National Park Office, where the Buffer Zone Forum of Lore Utara and Yayasan Pekurehua have taken part in the facilitation process. The workshop in Langko was

attended by 40 representatives from four villages and Conservation Section I of the National Park Office. AMASUTA (Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Sulawesi Tengah) has also taken part in the facilitation process.

The workshops resulted in several key agreements:

- i. An agreement to use Adat law and tribunes to prosecute violators of CCAs or adat laws.
- ii. A mandate for the Village Conservation Council (LKD) to implement CCA area monitoring in collaboration with park rangers.
- iii. The creation of clear communication channels and structures by improving the coordination and reporting system for CCA and Adat law violations. Communication is maintained through regular meetings such as the LKD quarterly meeting, an annual meeting with village institutions and the National Park Office, and other meetings as needed. Every three years, LKD will present a report to the village government.
- iv. An agreement to explore and develop a potential self-financing mechanism to support LKD's operational budget, such as financial contributions from communities, revenue from village garden production, collected fines from CCA and Adat law violations, or funding budgeted at the Village Development Planning Meeting.

By engaging local communities and the park authority, we hope to prevent forest encroachment and illegal logging in Lore Lindu.(ik-er)

Collaborative Management Approach Promotion

With the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Tropenbos, TNC commissioned a series of case studies with the aim of understanding the role and impact of forest tenure trends on sustainable forest management and poverty alleviation. Case studies developed in China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam were presented at a workshop called Trends in Forest Ownership, Forest Resources Tenure, and Institutional Arrangements that was held in Bangkok in October 2005.

The workshop was attended by over 30 participants representing the eight Asian countries that presented papers, FAO staff from their Italian Headquarters and Bangkok office, IUCN, and RECOFTC. The main objectives of the workshops were: 1) to present, discuss, and review the results of the case studies on the impact of forest tenure trends on sustainable forest management and sustainable livelihoods; and 2) to draw conclusions and recommendations about the main implications of forest tenure trends for policy and law development at the national and regional level.

TNC presented a paper that examined the collaborative management model as a forest management approach in East Kalimantan and Sulawesi, Indonesia. The paper looked at forest ownership, tenure, and institutional arrangements with the Ministry of Forestry and forest concessionaires as key components of the collaborative management approach. The paper also provided an assessment of the socio-economic and ecological health of rural communities in the project areas in relation to their

associated land use and forest tenure systems.

The Sulawesi and East Kalimantan case studies demonstrated that the promotion of forest-based systems, managed through a collaborative management approach and supported by traditional Adat law, can provide sustainable economic benefits to host communities. The economic analysis provided through the case studies illustrated that the benefits enjoyed by forest-based communities exceed those of communities whose livelihoods are based on agricultural production.

The FAO is now preparing a paper based on the outputs of the workshop.(ph)

MoU Covering Forest Management and Conservation Issues in China.

In December 2005, the TNC China Program signed a Memorandum of Understanding with China's State Forest Administration (SFA) covering a range of forest conservation and management issues within China. Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and certification are key elements of this six-part program.

The work under the SFM and certification program has included developing an understanding of SFM and certification issues and assisting the SFA in the development of a national certification scheme which the SFA hopes will be endorsed by all the major international certification processes including the FSC and PEFC. It has also included technical work designed to help the government and other stakeholders better understand trade patterns with the import, export, and internal distribution of wood products. In this, it is significant to note that more than 30% of Chinese wood imports are reexported as processed wood products and some Chinese timber processors are feeling market pressures from both Europe and the U.S. for legally verified and certified products.

SFA also asked TNC to assist with a major international dialogue in Beijing in August 2006 on forest management issues such as certification, controlling illegal logging, and fire management. SFA is now much more willing to discuss these issues openly than even a year ago.(rep).

China Forest & Trade Member Anxin Flooring Achieves CoC Certification



On March 28, China Forest & Trade Network member Shanghai Anxin Flooring, one of China's largest manufacturers of solid hardwood flooring, was awarded CoC certification from the Forest Stewardship Council at a ceremony in Shanghai. This achievement confirms that Anxin can track, trace, and identify FSC certified timber though its production process to the end user. The FSC CoC certificate serves as a guarantee to consumers that they can buy Anxin products that are sourced directly from well-managed forests.

In November 2005, Anxin joined the China Forest & Trade Network (FTN), the China chapter of the **Global Forest & Trade Network** (GFTN), which is WWF's worldwide initiative to promote responsible forestry and trade. In qualifying for the China FTN, Anxin made a long-term commitment to responsible timber sourcing, thereby taking a stand to combat illegal logging and promote sustainable forest management worldwide. The China FTN provides technical assistance to its members to help them achieve certification and creates market links with other environmentally sensitive companies in the global marketplace.

At the China FTN induction ceremony, Anxin's Chairman **Mr. Lu Weiguang** said, "Anxin's goal is to become the leading flooring company in the world, and to achieve that we must take responsibility for the environment. The China FTN will help my company find sustainable sources of legal timber so that both my business and the forests will thrive for generations to come."

By working with the China FTN to achieve FSC CoC certification, Anxin has clearly demonstrated its capacity to follow through on its commitments to create a more environmentally friendly marketplace for

timber products in China and beyond.

For more information, visit www.forestandtradeasia.org/china

WWF Japan Collaborates with Other NGOs to Issue Recommendations on Sustainable Wood Procurement

On February 20, a group of five environmental organizations—Greenpeace Japan, Friends of the Earth Japan, WWF Japan, Global Environmental Forum, and Japan Tropical Forest Action Network (JATAN)—Issued a joint statement recommending all companies and government agencies that use wood products procure wood from ecologically sound sources. The organizations called on corporations and government agencies to adopt wooden products procurement policies with time bound action plans and measurable targets and encourage their suppliers to do the same. The Joint Recommendation on Sustainable Wood Procurement follows on a similar recommendation on ethical paper and product procurement issued by this same group of NGOs in 2004 that resulted in many Japanese companies developing responsible paper procurement policies.

As part of the strategy to promote these recommendations, the NGO group will mail out a questionnaire to 400 major organizations in Japan in order to discern their paper procurement policies. The group will disseminate the results of this report in late 2006.

The Fifth Asia Forest Partnerships Meeting... "Strengthen the Asia Forest Partnerships"

The former Director of TNC's Asia-Pacific Forest Program, Nigel Sizer, played a pivotal role in the development of the Asia-Pacific Forest Partnership (AFP) as a framework for dialogue and cooperation on key forest issues in the region. TNC's newly appointed Director for the Asia-Pacific Forest Program, Mr. David Cassells, will maintain a strategic involvement with the AFP to encourage cooperative efforts to combat illegal logging and promote forest certification and effective forest conservation in the region.

Mr. Cassells participated in the fifth AFP meeting, which was held in Yokohama, Japan on November 13-15, and was a member of the steering committee for the meeting. The focus of the meeting was on improving organizational arrangements for the partnership and strengthening the AFP Secretariat, which is hosted by CIFOR in Indonesia. The meeting was well attended by a total of 130 participants from 66 partner organizations. It had a very constructive tone, with active information sharing on efforts to combat illegal logging. The meeting participants considered a report on a process to move towards a regional definition of legality which was prepared by the Malaysian auditing firm Global Forest Systems. The starting point for this discussion was the legality definition developed and tested by TNC to assist the Indonesia-U.K. MOU process. Participants also discussed preparations for the forthcoming workshop to promote cooperation between customs agencies and forest agencies in the region.(rep)

GFTN Study Trip to Indonesia Opens Doors for New Market Links



In November, Global Forest & Trade Network managers from the U.S., the Netherlands, Sweden, Germany, the U.K., China, Japan, and Vietnam joined a mission to Indonesia to meet with potential Indonesian FTN producer members in Java and Kalimantan. The trip provided the delegates with firsthand experience of forestry and trade in Indonesia which will inform their work to create links between FTN participants in their own countries and companies in Indonesia.

As part of this trip, the delegates participated in the Asia Forest and Trade meeting, where FTN managers from Europe

and Asia discussed strategies and synergies. The meeting included a "market links fair" which provided

an opportunity for each FTN manager to discuss specific market links with every other FTN manager participating in the meeting. This resulted in a concrete set of potential market links that will be followed up in the months to come.

The Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Adopts Criteria and Issues Guidance

The Criteria Working Group of the **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil** (RSPO) overwhelmingly accepted a set of Principles & Criteria (P&C) for sustainable palm oil production at the RSPO's third meeting in November 2005. **WWF** is represented on the RSPO board and provided two experts to participate in the working group that contributed to developing the criteria. The P&C encompass legal, economic, technical, environmental, and social aspects of palm oil production and are a major milestone in international efforts to ensure palm oil is produced in a sustainable manner. So far, 18 palm oil companies agreed to test P&C immediately, including two Indonesian companies.

WWF was represented in the working group on the criteria implementation that recently completed the RSPO Principles & Criteria Guidance (with National Interpretation document). This guidance document defines indicators and guidance for each criterion. Indicators are specific pieces of objective evidence that must be in place to demonstrate or verify that the criterion is being met. Guidance consists of useful information to help the grower/miller and auditor understand what the criterion means in practice, including in some cases specific guidance for national interpretation of the criterion and for application by smallholders.

Download the complete P&C guidance (PDF/210kb): http://www.sustainable-palmoil.org/PDF/CWG/RSPO%20Criteria%20Final%20Guidance%20with%20NI%20Document.pdf

The increasing global demand for palm oil has led to a rapid expansion of oil palm plantations. WWF believes that the industry-wide application of the RSPO criteria can lead to the sustainable development of palm oil, while conserving forests that are valuable for both people and endangered animal species, such as elephants, tigers and orangutans. The RSPO criteria could ensure that further expansion will happen in an environmentally sound and socially responsible way that avoids clearance of high conservation value forests, devastating forest fires, pollution of the environment, and social conflicts.

The RSPO was initiated in 2003 by WWF in cooperation with business partners to promote sustainable palm oil and achieve a common definition of responsible palm oil production -- the newly completed principle and criteria.

The RSPO has just announced that **the 4th Roundtable Meeting (RT4) on Sustainable Palm Oil** will be held from **November 21-22**, **2006 in Singapore**. The 3rd annual RSPO General Assembly (GA3) is also scheduled to commence immediately after RT4 on November 22, 2006. Official announcements for both events will be distributed soon.

For more information, visit www.rspo.org

Newly Revamped Forest and Trade Asia Website Launches

In April, WWF and the **Global Forest & Trade Network** launched a new and improved version of www.forestandtradeasia.org, a multi-lingual (English, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, and Indonesian) web-based information clearing house on certification and responsible forestry in the Asia Pacific region. The new site features a more user-friendly format and enhanced web platforms for the Asia Forest & Trade Networks to promote their services to potential member companies.

Introducing the HCVF Resource Network

The HCVF Resource Network is a website designed for anyone interested in the High Conservation Value Forest concept. Created to ensure that a consistent approach to HCVF is understood and applied throughout the world, the website can help interested individuals stay up to date with developments and discuss and share information and experiences. Check out the website at www.hcvf.org

Questionnaire Related to Manual Certification for Practitioners



The third edition of the TNC-WWF Alliance newsletter announced the *Manual Certification for Practitioners* book as a part of TNC's effort to enhance the capacity of forest companies in Indonesia to better understand the concepts and the practicalities of forest certification. The book was prepared in collaboration with LATIN.

To gather comments and input from the recipients, TNC developed a two-page questionnaire. Anyone interested in responding is invited to fill out the questionnaire below.(fr)

Flash Info; New Persons in Charge at TNC's AP Forest Program and Forestry Alliance

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The TNC-WWF Alliance is a three year initiative that aims to: 1. Strengthen market signals to expand certification and combat illegal logging; 2. Increase supply of certified Indonesian wood products; 3. Demonstrate practical solutions to achieve certification and differentiate legal and illegal supplies; 4. Reduce financing and investment in companies engaged in destructive of illegal logging in Indonesia; 5. Share lessons learned from the project.

The Alliance's Partners

The coordinating partners are The Nature Conservancy (overall coordinator) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-Indonesia in collaboration with WWF International and other offices). TNC and WWF are actively seeking other partners to join this effort. Leading partners in implementation are:

- United States Agency for International Development is the lead donor catalyzing this initiative.
- Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry and the United Kingdom Department for International Development are partners in legality verification and timber tracking.
- Indonesian national and local governments, civil society, and forest products companies are local partners in implementation.
- Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) is monitoring project impacts and assisting with research on illegal logging.
- World Resources Institute (WRI) is innovating in monitoring of forest condition and illegal logging detection.
- Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF) is training Indonesian forest products companies in improved forest management techniques such as reduced impact logging.

Leverage from the private sector is a key part of strategy. Partners include the following:

- ABN AMRO Bank: funding for corporate environmental performance profiles.
- BP: funding for Conservation Training and Resource Centre in Indonesia.
- Carrefour: partnership with communities in Java to improve teak plantation management.
- Edelman Worldwide Communications: pro bono public relations expertise
- ESRI: software and training GIS and image interpretation.
- Global Forest and Trade Network: over 800 member companies involved in funding and market linkages support.
- Goldman Sachs Investment Bank: pro bono expertise on investment issues.
- IKEA: partnership with WWF in China.
- Indonesian forest products companies: funding to cover various field activities in Indonesia.
- International Finance Corporation (IFC): working to help Indonesian companies green their practices.
- Lowe's Companies: using its buying power as an alliance partner.
- Smartwood (part of Rainforest Alliance): assisting improving forest management with companies in Indonesia.
- The Forest Dialogue: business and NGO leaders facilitating dialogue.
- Homebase UK: working with suppliers in South East Asia to improve forest management.
- The Home Depot: funding and using its buying power to influence suppliers.
- Texas Pacific Group: pro bono advice on investment issues.
- Tropical Forest Trust: investment in Indonesia wood suppliers to help them become certified

Kuesioner tentang Manual dan Pengembangan Training Sertifikasi Hutan

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) adalah sebuah organisasi konservasi sumberdaya alam yang telah bekerja di Indonesia selama kurang lebih 10 tahun. Salah satu program yang sedang dilaksanakan adalah upaya promosi pengelolaan hutan lestari melalui sertifikasi hutan dan penanganan illegal logging di Indonesia. Kegiatan dari program tersebut mencakup peningkatan kapasitas pengelola hutan di Indonesia melalui penyediaan training dan manual sertifikasi. Bersama dengan LATIN, kami telah mengembangkan manual sertifikasi hutan sebagai panduan untuk menuju pengelolaan hutan yang sesuai dengan standar sertifikasi pengelolaan hutan lestari. Selain sistem sertifikasi Forest Stewardship Council, dalam manual ini juga disajikan kriteria dan indikator sistem sertifikasi Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia.

Dalam rangka mendapatkan masukan mengenai manual sertifikasi hutan yang telah disusun, kami mengharapkan masukan dari stakeholders khususnya pengusaha hutan mengenai tindak lanjut dari penyusunan manual ini sehingga lebih bermanfaat.

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|-----------------|----------------------------|
| No. Kuesioner | |
| Nama Perusahaan | |
| Jenis Usaha | HPH/HTI/Industri* |
| Status Usaha | Swasta/BUMN/Joint Venture* |
| Tujuan Pasar | |

^{*} Coret vang tidak Perlu

1. Jenis Usaha?

| a. HPH | c. Industri |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| b. HPH terkait industri | d. HTI |
| e. Yang lain, sebutkan | |

- 2. Berapa luas areal konsesi atau kapasitas produksi anda ?atau Berapa kapasitas terpasang industri anda?
- 3. Apakah anda pernah tahu mengenai manual sertifikasi hutan selain yang TNC kembangkan?

| a. Ya | b. Tidak |
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| 6. | perusahaan Anda berminat untuk mengikuti pelatihan tersebut? | | | | | | |
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| 7. | Jika ya, aspek apa yang | menurut anda na | ling nenting? | | | | |
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| c.] | Dari aspek sosial? | | | | | | |
| 8. | Mudahkah Anda mema manual dan penyelengg | | Masukan/Ko | mentar Anda mengenai buku | | | |

Terima kasih atas partisipasi anda. Setelah selesai diisi, mohon kuesioner ini dikirimkan kembali ke yiskandarsyah@tnc.org; frimawati@cbn.net.id atau di fax ke : 021-7247162