

CERTIFICATION DEVELOPMENT:  
EXPERIENCES FROM  
INDONESIA

**A ROAD TO BUILD A CREDIBLE  
SYSTEM**

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**PRESENTATION  
OUTLINE**

- INTRODUCTION
- BACKGROUND FACTORS
- THE EMERGENCE OF FOREST  
CERTIFICATION
- THE REACTION TO CERTIFICATION
- EFFECTS OF CERTIFICATION
- CONCLUSION

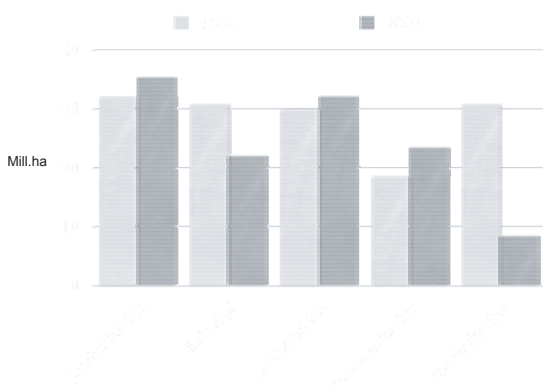
**INTRODUCTION**

- 101.73 m.ha forest areas: 59.62 m.ha forest cover (10.52 m.ha protected areas; 4.69 m.ha conservation forests; 44.42 m.ha production forests)--de facto (2000)
- Certification is a new hope for forestry reform
- Ten years of certification challenges

**BACKGROUND  
FACTORS**

- ownership and tenure
- major category of forests--designated:
  - 1.conservation forests: 19 m.ha
  - 2.protection forests: 31 m.ha
  - 3.production forests: 64 m.ha
  - 4.conversion forests: 8 m.ha

Forest Area in Indonesia 1986-2000



- forest licenses:
  - 1.KPH (teak plantation)
  - 2.HTI (forest plantation)
  - 3.HPH (natural forest concession)

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## Forestry Problem

- governance problem
- illegal logging
- bad forest practices

## •community land tenure:

- 1.Indonesia constitution: state control to forest land
- 2.agrarian law 1960: recognised customary land rights
- 3.basic forestry law 41/1999: defines customary forest as "*hutan kemasyarakatan*"

## •Market

- 1.closure of HTI/HPH: 420 (51.58 m.ha in 1998), 270 (28.08 m.ha in 2002)
- 2.production forest 60.48 m.ha (1991); 36.4 m.ha (2002)--40% decline
- 3.log production only supply 37% of industry needs (2001)
- 4.total log production is 8.14 m3 (2002)--soft landing policy

## THE EMERGENCE OF FOREST CERTIFICATION

### I. Initial Support

- PRE ESTABLISHMENT OF LEI WORKING GROUP 1990-1993
  - 1.ITTO MEETING 1990 (TARGET SFM 2000)
  - 2.EARTH SUMMIT 1992 (AGENDA 21)
  - 3.MPI (INDONESIAN FORESTRY COMMUNITY) 1992-1993--WORKING GROUP FOR STANDARD SETTING
  - 4.SW-PERHUTANI CERTIFICATION 1990-1991; COC (30s), XIP (2000-2003)

## •ESTABLISHMENT OF LEI WORKING GROUP (1993-1998)

- 1.GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE TO SET UP A WORKING GROUP 1993
- 2.MOU EMIL SALIM AND MINISTRY OF FORESTRY 1994
- 3.HARMONIZING LEI AND APHI STANDARD (1994)
- 4.SUBMISSION LEI STANDARD TO INDONESIA NATIONAL STANDARD (1996)
- 5.ACCEPTANCE OF LEI STANDARD BY MOF AND APHI (1997)

## •LEI WORKING GROUP OBJECTIVES:

- 1.develop criteria and indicator SFM
- 2.decision making method
- 3.design institutional arrangement

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•ESTABLISHMENT OF LEI FOUNDATION (1998-2004)

- 1.LEGAL STATUS LEI AS FOUNDATION (1998)
- 2.CERTIFICATION BODY APPLICATION STARTED (1998)--4 APPROVED OUT OF 10
- 3.JOINT CERTIFICATION PROGRAM FSC-LEI (2000) FACILITATED BY GTZ: 14 ASSESSMENT (2.527.727,1 Ha); 1 PASS (90.957 Ha)

•LEI TOWARDS CONSTITUENT BASED ORGANIZATION/CBO (2004-...)

- 1.why CBO
- 2.route to CBO

2. Institutional Design

•Rational behind designing LEI system: KKN, EIA experiences. Third party, voluntary, recommendation for improvement and stakeholders involvement

•LEI certification system

- 1.a procedure for certification process
- 2.a logical framework
- 3.criteria and indicator
- 4.an analytical hierarchy process

•LEI certification process

- 1.preliminary assessment
- 2.field assessment
- 3.performance evaluation
- 4.issuance of certificate

3. Standards

- management dimension
- performance dimension

**The Management and Production Dimension**

Management Dimension	Production Dimension		
	Prod. Sustainability	Environment Sustainability	Social Sustainability
1. area management	indicator s	indicator s	indicator s
2. forest management (production, environment and social management)	indicator s	indicator s	indicator s
3. organizational management	indicator s	indicator s	indicator s

## ISSUES TO IMPLEMENT CERTIFICATION

- Forest policy community and debate on forest certification
- forest owners (private)
- current status
- current status of the certified marketplace

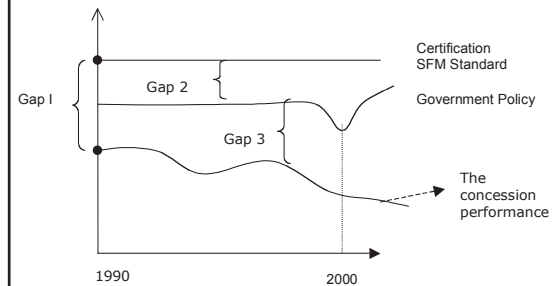


Figure-2 : Gap between SFM Standard, Government Policy and Concession Performance

### NUMBER OF FMU ASSESSED

YEAR	APPL	SCOPIN G	F.ASSM T	CERTIFIE D
1990	1			
1999	2	1		
2000	4	4		
2001	2	2	3	1
2002	1	1	1	
2003	4	3	2	

Certified forest: 0.04% from total forest assessed  
OR 0.002% from total production forest

### NATURAL FOREST FMUs

NAME	NUMBER OF			STATUS BY JAN 2004		
	PRE-C	C	REC	PRE-C	C	REC
PT SLJ	8	35	26	8	35	26
PT ED	5	28	14	5	28	14
PT SBK	8	17	22	8	17	22
PT ICM	7	32	18	0	32	18
PT IH-L	6	23	19	X	X	X
PT AB	10	27	25	X	X	X

## EFFECTS OF CERTIFICATION

- power: new supportive regulations issued
  1. standard and criteria; regulation on SFM
- social: investment in social aspects, community relation, participatory approaches, private-co partnership
- economic: permission to harvest ramin wood (*Gonystylus bancanus*)--CITES App III; AAC
- environmental: RIL, HCVF

## conclusion

- Two factors pushing certification: international and domestic pressures
- Unsupportive national forestry policy
- Certification will continue to play a role in policy change and practical exercise
- Can certification save the Indonesian forests?