

GTZ Study of Impact Assessment in Indonesia  
June – November 2007

	Volumes (in Mm3)	Workforce
Logging	39.8	107.600
(Legal)	19.8	53.500
(Illegal)	20	54.000
Sawmill	27.2	58.300
		(31.000)
Plywood	10.2	75.500
		(38.000)
	297.900	297.900
		(133.000)

Absorption: 4 employment/m3 of wood/day

### Recent Case: Illegal Logging Ketapang District of West Kalimantan (March-April 2008)

- Reported 30 ships going out Ketapang/day
- 500-600 m3/ship
- Total 15,000 m3/day
- Going to Harwood Timber Sdn. Bhd Sarawak
- Employment loss: 60,000 jobs (in 1 case only)

### While..

- Illegal logging workers do not get permanent job with adequate social security
- Loss of state revenue
- Increasing poverty and unemployment
- Legal timber operations suffer from scarcity of timber supply
- Despite govt efforts, Indonesian timber on notorious state in intl market
- Price competes with laundered timbers from MY, Ch and other countries receiving illegal logs
- Major struck to Indonesian timber industries

### Recommendations:

- New set-up of infrastructures to track down timber flows (preventions against timber-theft)
- Improved governance (National vs Provincial/local government issues)
- Combat against corruption
- Poverty Issues: Boost up Community Based Forestry with access to economic to local community esp. in Illegal Logging endangered areas
- Regional/international pressures on laundering countries **Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS)** not only covers timber, but also **compliance to Workers and Community Rights**