

Illegal Logging Campaign (R) Evolution in Indonesia

MUHAMMAD YAYAT AFIANTO KAOEM TELAPAK, 2018



Once upon a time....

1998, Gunung Leuser National Park, North Sumatera

What Have We Done

- Data Gathering (with JPIK and Forest Watch Indonesia)
- Training on Forest monitoring for environmental activists
- Periodical Forest Monitoring and Investigation, National and International (with EIA, JPIK and Hutan Group)
- Campaign Kit Production (reports and guidelines)
- Market Campaign, National and International (with EIA and Hutan Group)

Investigation training for local activists. More than 300 investigator have trained since 1999.









Illegal Logging Investigation in Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Papua 1998-2018 (20 years)

MAP OF ILLEGAL LOGGING ACTIVITIES IN TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK JULY - AUGUST 2001 **Kota Waringin Barat Kota Waringin Timur** Telaga Pulan Lobang Kirer **Fanjung Puting** National Park Kualapembuang lava Seu 5KALA 1:350.000 PARTECUTOR. School S. Confederations

Map of Illegal Logging Activities in Tanjung Putting National Park (2001)

Investigation reports for Law Enforecement





Investigation in Neighboring Countries; Malaysia, Singapore, and PNG



Broker of Illegal Timber in Jakarta.
"the cost is US\$50/m3, for easy and safe route from Indonesia"
(The Last Frontier, 2005)





TIMBER TRAFFICKERS

How Malaysia and Singapore are Reaping a Profit from the Illegal Destruction of Indonesia's Tropical Forests

Summary

Indonesia's forests are being wiped out by timber thieves. Much of this illegally logged wood is struggled abroad. New exidence obtained by the Environmental Investigation Agency (EBA) and Telapsic exposes how Mulaysia and Singapore continue to launder illegally logged Indonesian wood, including endangered species, on to world markets. Despite public commitments and international treaty obligations these two neighbouring states continue to profit at the expense of Indonesia's rapidly diminishing forests.

Malaysia is by far the largest exporter of tropical timber in the world. The country is also home to a billion dollar wood furniture export industry. Singapore has no forests of its own, but is nevertheless home to a large timber industry, based on processing and re-shipping. Both Singapore and Malaysia have made recent premises to take "immediate action on [the] illegal international trade in forest products. 2011 But investigations by ELA/Telapak have shown that a significant proportion of the timber exports from both countries are actually of illegal Indonesian origin, and that both countries are acting as conduits for illegally logged Indonesian wood.



logger in Indonesian National Park

Left: Hegal Indonesian logs clearing customs in Malaysia. April 2003

Ouston Malays April 2

Investigation Reports on Illegal Timber Trade in Neighboring Countries

Crime at Sea: Illegal Logging



 Stolen timber worth almost two and a half billion dollars is traded between the countries of East and Southeast Asia each year. (EIA/Telapak)

	Total volume traded worldwide 2003 (m²)	Volume traded between the countries of SE/East Asia 2003 (m ²)	Percentage traded within the SE/East Asia region
Logs	35,295,705	8,381,667	10%
Seen	8,548,601	5,256,163	61%
Veneer	1,101,626	562,099	54%
Ply	8,231,040	5,770,673	70%
TOTAL	33,137,232	22 300 522	80%
Of which illegal (set.)	0.000.007 (45%)		

Crime at Sea; Transhipment



Photo and Video Documentation (open dan undercover)

Market Investigation in Asia, US and Europe:

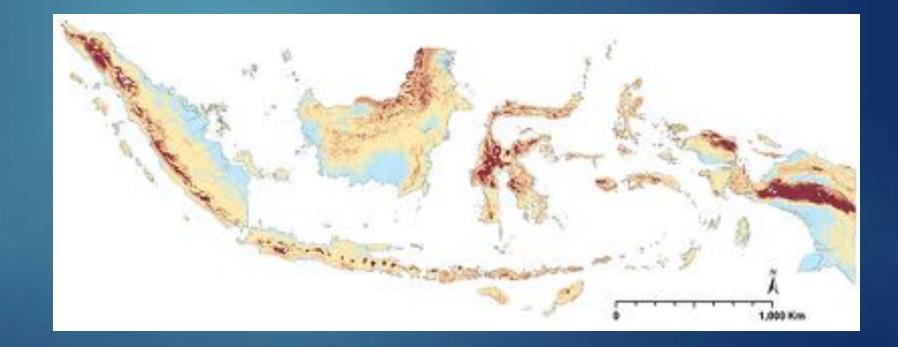
- ▶ Japan
- **US**
- ► China
- ▶ Italia
- **▶** UK
- Vietnam
- **PNG**

How Illegal Timber Gets Transported Around the World



Data Spatial Analysis for Deforestation Detection

- Routine data spatial analysis related to the source of Illegal Logging and the Impact to the Deforestation
- In-charge: Jaringan Pemantau Independent Kehutanan (JPIK) and Forest Watch Indonesia

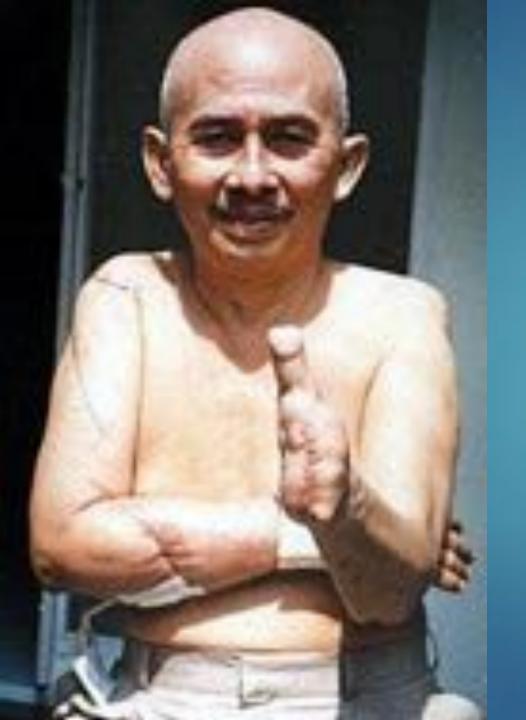


Flyover Investigation

- Timber smuggling from Papua Province reaches 600,000 M3 per month (30-50 Large Foreign Ships per month),
- Financial loss of Rp. 600 billion per month or Rp. 7.2 trillion per year
- Mostly from Papua: Kep. Raja Ampat, TN Tamrau Utara, Mamberamo, Mr. Lorentz, Peg. Fakfak, Bintuni Bay
- Direct smuggling abroad





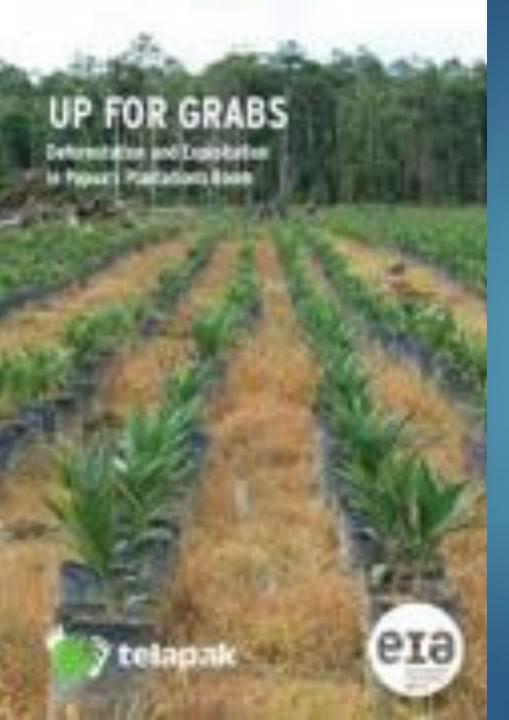


The Murder of Our Journalist Friend in Kalimantan

https://prezi.com/ffqrnky_9upn/ abi-kusno-nachran/



2002, Kidnapping of Telapak & EIA Activist



Report on Oil Palm Expansion "Up For Grabs"

Updated Situation (source: JPIK)

- Export of Indonesian virgin forest sourced Ebony, from a company in South Sulawesi have still been sent to Japan.
- Several Companies have been exporting Ramin chopsticks to Japan

Japanese NGOs Coalition have to continue investigating illegal timber market in Japan and never stop campaign to stop illegal timber trade, especially in Japan's Market.

CITES CoP 13, Bangkok, 2004 Ramin Appendix 2 CITES





European Market Campaign FLEGT, Timber Legality Assurance System with European Commission, since 2005



ITTO Meeting Yokohama

- 2003
- 2005
- 2008









NGO Coalition in Japan Campaign to Stop Illegal Logging and Illegal Timber Trade Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Kyoto





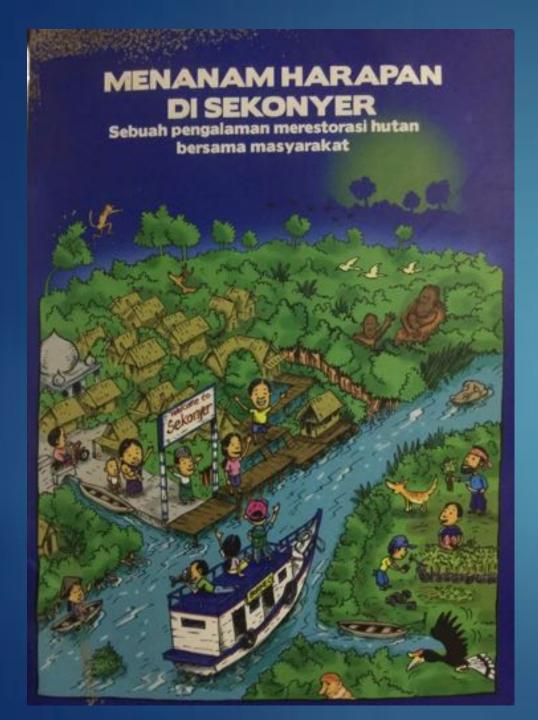




NGO Coalition in Japan Campaign to Stop Illegal Logging and Illegal Timber Trade Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Kyoto



Community
Logging
Campaign
"From Illegal
Logging to
Community
Logging"



Replanting Program in Kalimantan Report and Publication-"Menanam Harapan di Sekonyer" (by Hutan Group, FNPF, Kaoem Telapak and Friends)

Challenges

- Disharmonized Law and Regulation
- Weak Law Enforcement
- Pressure from Oil Palm Plantation Expansion
- International Network on Illegal Timber Trade
- Corruption, Collution, and Nepotism

Let's Take Action Before It's Too Late

MUHAMMAD YAYAT AFIANTO
KAOEM TELAPAK
yafianto1975@gmail.com