

TRAINING EVALUATION

(Impact of Training for Understanding TLVS in 3 groups of participants in Java)



By:
Nurtjahjawilasa

2012



ITTO PROJECT TFL-PD 010/09 REV.1 (M)

“Strengthening the Capacity of Related Stakeholders in Java on
Implementing New Indonesian TLAS”

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the evaluation about impact of TLVS training is to determine the effectiveness of such training in the acceleration of the TL-C in each management unit. The objectives of this evaluation is :

- a. Evaluating the implementation of training activities related to curriculum and syllabus, duration, location, objectives and target audience, as well as instructors and facilitators.
- b. Evaluating the impact of training on the application of TLVS in each management unit to target trainees.
- c. Formulate recommendations for consideration and input to follow up the implementation of a program strengthening the capacity stakeholders in realizing the acceleration of TL-C throughout Indonesia.

The approach used in the evaluation is qualitative descriptive approach is assessed from changes in the performance of each management unit which becomes the target of the training participants in the achievement of TLVS. The stages are implemented in carrying out these activities are as follows: to formulate a list of questions (questionnaire), questionnaire distributed to alumni of the training participants (each participant must be under-represented groups), collects the results of the questionnaire which has been filled by alumni trainees, conduct site visits to obtain overview of the process of internalization and adoption of the training and information related to enabling and inhibiting factors TLVS implementation in each management unit (sampling), analyzing data, formulating conclusions and recommendations.

Evaluation of curriculum and syllabus is based on questionnaire results from the alumni of the participants, facilitators, and resource persons involved in the trainings. In general, participants and facilitators give a similar opinion that the content material provided in the training TLVS for group of government, wood processing industry, and Community Private Forest owner is complete enough and thorough / comprehensive. Most of the participants, organizers, facilitators and resource persons responded that the training period is considered adequate (not too short or too long) in all three training groups. The location for in class theory and practice was considered quite good and in accordance with the requirements of the training site as specified in the training curriculum. Most of the participants is in accordance with the target group would be expected in the curriculum as well as interest rate spread and training participants.

The impact of TLVS training on government group especially for staff in management of forest products division is associated in performance changes in a form of efforts to increase understanding of the TLVS rules and regulations. Based on the interviews and questionnaires,

most participants understand the intent and purpose of the training (90%) . The knowledge and skills about TLVS instrument largely increased (95%).

In order to apply TLVS, the most dominant issues in the wood processing industry management unit are : management commitment (50%), knowledge and skills of Human Resource (20%), the real benefits of certification TLVS certainty (20%) and clarity of the TLVS regulations (10%). Furthermore, based on the dominant issues in the management unit, then to achieve Certification of TL, the main thing is to pay attention to the principles of the document / licensing, timber tracking system, the validity of the trade and transfer of wood processing, and about K3 (90%).

Based on evaluation of the alumni from group participants of Community Private Forest owner, most states that they have understood the intent and purpose of TLVS training (85%) and have increased knowledge and skills related to TL-Certification for Community Private Forest (95%).

According to the alumni of TLVS Training from Community Private Forest owner group, the problems in the implementation of TLVS in Community Private Forest are: the certainty of the real benefits of TL-Certification (40%), lack of knowledge and skills about TL-certification (20%), lack of commitment from Community Private Forest owner (20%) and clarity about TLVS regulation (20%).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS / VERIFIER TLVS

1. Consider the need for improved implementation TLVS through continued socialization, companionship and socialization of TLVS within a specified period to the apparatus and forestry management unit (timber industry people as well as small and medium-scale forest farmer groups) to be ready to carry out timber legality certification as a mandatory.
2. Assistance should be coupled with efforts to increase network and market expansion in order to build understanding of the real benefits of TLVS in world timber trade. It is also necessary to consider about the financing required for certification, primarily to small industry and small forest farmers.

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO COOPERATION BETWEEN THE PARTIES

1. The need for coordination and communication with the Center for Forestry Education and Training, DG Forest Utilization, Institute for Timber Legality Verification (LV-LK) and other stakeholders to improve the training curriculum and syllabus, considering the issuance of new regulations on Standards and Guidelines for Assessment of Performance of SFM and TLVS for State Forests and Community Private Forests, as well as implementation guidelines.
2. The need for cooperation with NGOs / NGO observers TLVS implementation in the field in order to increase the effectiveness of assistance to small timber processing industry and the forest farmer / forest owner.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION FROM TRAINING EVALUATION

1. The need for follow-up training activities to increase assistance to alumni of the participants mainly from small-scale timber industry and forest farmers, so that they can prepare themselves towards mandatory of timber legality certification which planned starting April 2013.
2. The need for expansion of Training on Understanding TLVS activities outside Java, consider that TLVS regulation nationally applicable, so increasing the capacity of individuals and institutions need to be done widely. The proposed alternative site is to try to implement this Training on Understanding TLVS on the island of Sumatra, Kalimantan and Sulawesi. In purpose of improving the effectiveness of the budget, the proposed site can be selected from each province above.
3. The need to build alumni of training database together with the Center for Forestry Education and Training, so that follow-up activities can be done continuously and avoid overlap.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AMDAL	: Analisis mengenai dampak lingkungan / <i>environmental impact assessment</i>
B/L	: <i>Bill of Lading</i>
BP2HP	: Balai Pemantauan Pemanfaatan Hutan Produksi / <i>Production Monitoring Center of Forest Utilization</i>
DELH	: Dokumen evaluasi lingkungan hidup / <i>Environmental evaluation documents</i>
Ditjen BUK	: Direktorat jenderal bina usaha kehutanan / <i>DG of Forest Utilization</i>
DPLH	: Dokumen pengelolaan lingkungan hidup / <i>Document for environmental management</i>
ETPIK	: eksportir terdaftar produk industri kehutanan / <i>registered exporter of forest products industry</i>
FAKB	: faktur angkutan kayu bulat / <i>timber freight invoicees</i>
FAKO	: faktur angkutan kayu olahan / <i>processed wood freight invoices</i>
HA	: hutan alam / <i>natural forest</i>
HD	: hutan desa / <i>village forest</i>
HKm	: Hutan kemasyarakatan / <i>Community Forest</i>
HT	: hutan tanaman / <i>Plantation Forest</i>
HTR	: hutan tanaman rakyat / <i>Community plantation forest</i>
KR	: kayu rakyat / <i>Wood from Community Forest</i>
KKB	: kesepakatan kerja bersama / <i>collective labor agreements</i>
K3	: keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja / <i>occupational safety and health</i>
IPHH	: Industri primer hasil hutan / <i>Primary forest products industry</i>
IPK	: ijin pemanfaatan kayu / <i>permit the utilization of wood</i>
IUI	: ijin usaha industry / <i>Industrial license</i>
IUPHHK	: Ijin usaha pemanfaatan hasil hutan kayu / <i>permission for utilization of forest wood</i>
IUT	: Ijin usaha tetap / <i>permanent license</i>
LMKB	: laporan mutasi kayu bulat / <i>mutation report logs</i>
LSM /NGO	: Lembaga swadaya masyarakat / <i>non government organization</i>
LV-LK	: lembaga verifikasi legalitas kayu / <i>timber legality verification agencies</i>
NPWP	: nomor pokok wajib pajak / <i>number of taxpayers subject</i>
PEB	: Pemberitahuan ekspor barang / <i>Notification of the export of goods</i>
PIB	: Pemberitahuan impor barang / <i>Notification of the import of goods</i>
P/L	: <i>packing list</i>
PP	: peraturan perusahaan / <i>Company's rules</i>
PUHH	: penatausahaan hasil hutan / <i>Management of Forest</i>
Pusdiklat	: Pusat pendidikan dan pelatihan kehutanan / <i>Forestry education and training center</i>
RE	: Restorasi Ekosistem / <i>ecosystem restoration</i>
RPBBI	: rencana pemenuhan bahan baku industri / <i>fulfillment of the plan of industrial raw materials</i>
SIL	: surat ijin lingkungan / <i>environmental permit</i>
SIUP	: Surat ijin usaha perdagangan / <i>trading permit</i>
SKAU	: surat keterangan asal usul / <i>certificate of origin</i>
SKSKB	: surat keterangan sah nya kayu bulat / <i>certificate validity logs</i>
SPPL	: Surat pernyataan pengelolaan lingkungan / <i>environmental management statement</i>
TLVS	: system verifikasi legalitas kayu / <i>Timber Legallity Verification System</i>
TDI	: tanda daftar industry / <i>marking list of industry</i>

TDP : Tanda daftar perusahaan / *marking list of company*
TLAS : *Timber Legality Assurance System*
UKL : upaya pengelolaan lingkungan / *environmental management efforts*
UPL : upaya pemantauan lingkungan / *environmental monitoring efforts*

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CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Sustainability of Community Private Forest resources is a need that must be pursued continuously in line with the needs of the wood raw material supply for the growing timber industry, while the supply of timber from natural forests is declining. Due to deficit caused by declining raw material supply from natural forests, there have been major changes to the orientation of the original source of raw materials derived from natural forests to alternative raw material of "public wood". Most of the wood processing industry, especially in Java, is currently using raw materials derived from public wood (Community Private Forest).

Given the important role of Community Private Forests as a substitute role of natural forests, particularly in supplying timber as raw material, these Community Private Forests must managed sustainably. Furthermore, in facing the market demand for products from forests that is managed legally and with eco-friendly approach, of course it requires the intervention of government in regulating the management of Community Private Forests, including regulation of the circulation of products from the Community Private Forest.

One of the measures implemented by the Ministry of Forestry in order to improve the performance of forest utilization and to ensure sustainability of forest management of Community Private Forest / Community Private Forests is to establish rules number P.38/Menhut-II/2009 jo P.68/Menhut-II/2011 about Standards and Guidelines for Assessment of Sustainable Management of Production Forest and Timber Legality Verification System (TLVS). Implementation TLVS Objectives to ensure that the distribution of timber harvesting in Indonesia and out Indonesia is legal and originates from managed forests that are environmentally friendly.

The Minister of Forestry Regulation P.68/Menhut-II/2011 number, stated that holder of IUPHHK-HA/HT/RE/Hak forest management is to have an S-PHPL or minimal an S-LK. In this case, for those who already have the S-PHPL there is no need to have an S-LK, but for those who have a voluntary S-PHPL, an S-LK is still required. As for holders of IUPHHK-HKm/HTR/HD/HTHR/IPK, private Community Private Forest owner, and holder of IUIPHHK / IUI / TDI, they are required to have an S-LK, except for private Community Private Forest owners who already have Voluntary S-PHL which are not required to have an S-LK. With the enactment P.68/Menhut-II/2011, holders of IUPHHK-HA/HT/RE and holders of forest management are required to have S-LK for at least one year since this rule applies, while for IUI and TDI owners including home industry / craftsmen and expor traders are required to have S-LK for at least two years since this rule applies.

In order to realize the mandate, ITTO project PD TFL-010/09 REV.1 (M) which has the mission of strengthening the capacity of stakeholders in the implementation of the "New

Indonesian TLAS" on the island of Java in particular, have contributed to carry out training activities in "Understanding the Timber Legality Verification System" with target group of participants from government and other sectors, forest farmers / farmer groups, and the wood processing industry from Community Private Forest / community land. Training for each group was carried out in 3 (three) regions, namely West Java plus Banten, East Java and Central Java plus Yogyakarta. The purpose of the training is to provide stakeholders with an understanding of the appropriate timber verification system mandated in the regulations of the Minister of Forestry Number P.38/Menhut-II/2009 jo P. 68/Menhut-II/2011 on Standards and Guidelines Assessment of Sustainable Production Forest Management and Timber Legality Verification System (TLVS), in order to accelerate the implementation of S-LK by IUPHHK-HKm/HTR/HD/HTHR/IPK holders, private forest owners , and holders of IUIPHK / IUI / TDI in Java.

As a follow-up of the implementation of training measures, an evaluation should be carried out to get a picture of the extent to which the effectiveness of such training in the acceleration of the S-LK in each management unit concerned. The results of this evaluation will then be taken into consideration and used as input in decisions regarding the conduct of Timber Legality Verification System (TLVS).

B. Purpose and Objective of Evaluation

The purpose of the evaluation of the impact of training activities of Understanding Timber Legality Verification System (TLVS) is to determine the effectiveness of such training in the acceleration of the S-LK in each management unit.

The objective of evaluating the impact of training activities of Understanding Timber Legality Verification System (TLVS) are:

- a. Evaluate implementation of training activities of understanding Timber Legality Verification System (TLVS) related to curriculum and syllabus, duration, location, target participants, as well as instructor and Facilitator.
- b. Evaluate impact of training on level of application of TLVS in each management unit target training participants.
- c. Formulate recommendation as material for consideration and input for further action in implementating the program of stakeholder capacity strengthening in realizing acceleration of S-LK in the whole of Indonesia.

C. Systematics of Report on Evaluation Result

Systematics of report writing on evaluation of training impact in Understanding Timber Legality Verification System (TLVS) is as follows:

CHAPTER I: Introduction

Chapter I contains the background of the implementation of the training impact evaluation of Timber Legality Verification Understanding system (TLVS) as one

of a series of training activities in the implementation of the Timber Legality Verification Understanding System (TLVS), purpose and objective of evaluation of the impact of the implementation of training Timber Legality Verification Understanding System (TLVS), and the Organization of the evaluation report.

CHAPTER II: Approach and Methodology

Chapter II contains the approaches and methods used in the evaluation of training impact of Timber Legality Verification Understanding System (TLVS) of the acceleration TLVS.

CHAPTER III: Implementation of Training

Chapter III contains a description of the training in Timber Legality Verification Understanding system (TLVS) carried out in 3 (three) of the regions of West Java plus Banten, East Java and Central Java plus Yogyakarta with three target groups, namely the government and other sectors, forest farmers groups and wood processing industry group utilizing wood from forestry / community land.

CHAPTER IV : Evaluation of Implementation of Training.

Chapter IV contains the results of the evaluation of training that includes an evaluation of the curriculum and syllabus, duration of training, training location, target participants and the instructor and facilitator training.

CHAPTER V: Evaluation on Impact of Training

Chapter V contains the results of the evaluation of the impact of training Timber Legality Verification Understanding System (TLVS) which includes the evaluation of the implementation of TLVS and supporting factors and obstacles encountered and the training effectiveness and impact of training for the government, public timber industry, and groups of forest farmers.

CHAPTER VI: Recommendation

Chapter VI provides recommendations for consideration and input to follow up the implementation of a program of strengthening the capacity of stakeholders in realizing the acceleration of S-LK throughout Indonesia which included recommendations for the achievement of TLVS indicators / verifier, recommendations concerning the cooperation of the parties, the general recommendations of evaluation results of TLVS

CHAPTER II. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

A. Approach

The approach used in this evaluation activity is qualitative descriptive approach assessed from changes in the performance of each management unit which are the target participants in the achievement of TLVS. Information on the extent of change in the performance of each management unit is obtained from the alumni of participants and decision makers of alumni superiors. The response of management unit on the training depends on the level of understanding of the trainee alumni on the substance of the training and how they communicate the substance of the training to decision-makers higher up in management of organizational units.

B. Materials/Tool

Materials / tools used to evaluate the impact of training of Timber Legality Assurance System is a questionnaire submitted to the alumni of training participants. Questionnaire was made in 3 (three) type of questions in accordance with the target group of participants, namely the government and other sectors, the forest farmers, processing industry and the wood from Community Private Forest / community land. In addition, delving and evaluating information from the facilitators and resource persons was also carried out.

Other source of information is acquired from:

- a. Management Unit Documents
- b. Realization of TLVS implementation in the field
- c. Response from decision maker in the management unit

List of question is made in such a way as to be able to gather information on:

1. Understanding on training material of Timber Legality Verification System
2. Follow up of management unit towards result of training which covers process of internal socialization in the form of responses of management unit related to TLVS application within the internal magement unit
3. Perception on the need of cooperation with other parties in the implementation of TLVS
4. Perception of supporting and inhibiting factor for the implementation of TLVS
5. Input on material/topical need for similar training in the future.

C. Methodology

Method used in implementing evaluation activities of training impact of understanding Timber Legality Verification System is Qualitative Descriptive method. Stages done in the implementation of activity is as follows:

1. Formulate Questionnaire

2. Distribute Questionnaire to alumni of training participants where each participants group must be represented
3. Collect questionnaire already filled by alumni of training participants
4. Make field visit to acquire a picture of internalizing process and adoption of training result and information related to supporting and inhibiting factors in the TLVS implementation in each management unit as sample
5. Data analysis
6. Formulation of Conclusion and Recommendation

CHAPTER III. TRAINING IMPLEMENTATION

A. Scope of Training

Training for understanding TLVS is one of the activities funded from the ITTO Project TFL-PD-010/09/REV.1 (M) which has the mission of strengthening the capacity of stakeholders in the implementation of the "New Indonesian TLAS" on the island of Java in particular. In year 2011 and 2012, training in understanding of TLVS has been implemented as much as nine times with 3 (three) target group participants which are the government and other sectors, forest farmers groups and wood processing industry with raw material supplied from Community Private Forest / public land in 3 (three) areas, namely in the regions of West Java plus Banten, East Java and Central Java plus Yogyakarta.

B. Purpose and Objective of Training

Table 1. Purpose and Objective of Training in Understanding of TLVS for Community Private Forest Farmers Group, Industry Group, and Government Group.

No.	Target Group	Purpose	Objective
I.	COMMUNITY PRIVATE FOREST FARMERS GROUP	to provide knowledge, skill and work attitude of training participants from Community Private Forest farmers /farmers group on understanding the timber legality verification system	it is expected that participants understand the concept of TLVS standard and related law and regulations as an asset of ability of participants in applying the timber legality verification system
II.	INDUSTRY GROUP	for industries that uses wood raw material supply form Community Private Forest to understand and comprehend the procedure and protocol in the implementation of the timber legality verification system of permit holder	for entrepreneur to understand the logical framework and comprehend about the TLVS concept and related law and regulations to enhance personal ability toward the application of the TLVS system

III.	GOVERNMENT GROUP	to support successful application of TLVS for management unit	to provide knowledge, skill, and work attitude to participants on understanding of TLVS
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C. Expected Output from Training Implementation

Table 2. Output of Training on TLVS understanding for Community Private Forest Farmer Group, Industries Group, and Government Group

No.	Target Group	Output
I.	COMMUNITY PRIVATE FOREST FARMERS GROUP	Participants understand requirements of Timber Legality Verification System, understand logical framework and TLVS requirement, able to apply the TLVS System in forest area with Community Private Forest
II.	INDUSTRY GROUP	Participants understand policy on sustainable production forest management and TLVS originating from Community Private Forest/community land, able to describe situation on application of TLVS System in Community Private Forest/land owner, comprehend procedure and requisites on TLVS evaluation in Community Private Forest/ community land, comprehend institutions for TLVS of Community Private Forest /community land, comprehend documentation system/archive document of management unit of Community Private Forest/community land
III.	GOVERNMENT GROUP	Participant comprehend TLVS, logical framework and requisites for TLVS, able to make draft for facilitation to be applied at TLVS for Community Private Forest, and able to do facilitation for application of TLVS in Community Private Forest.

D. Legal Basis of Training

The legal basis for implementing training on understanding of Timber Legality Verification System are as follows:

1. Project Document, Project Agreement and document of the Second Yearly Plan of Operation of ITTO TFL-PD 010/09 Rev.1 (M)

2. Decision of Head of Center for Forestry Education and Training No. SK 114/Dik-2/2011 dated 8 September 2011.

E. Training Duration

Table 3. Duration of Training on Understanding TLVS for Community Private Forest Farmers Group, Industry Group, and Government Group

No.	Target Group	Training Duration	
		Dates conducted	Duration, hour (JPL)
I.	COMMUNITY PRIVATE FOREST FARMERS GROUP		28 jpl
	Central Java and Yogyakarta region	24 – 28 October 2011	
	East Java region	27 February – 3 March 2012	
	West Java region	19-23 September 2011	
II.	INDUSTRY GROUP		36 jpl
	Central Java and Yogyakarta region	28 November -2 December 2011	
	East Java region	12-16 March 2012	
	West Java region	26 -30 September 2011	
III.	GOVERNMENT GROUP		38 jpl
	Central Java and Yogyakarta region	14 – 18 November 2011	
	East Java region	27 February – 2 March 2012	
	West Java region	19-23 September 2011	

F. Training Location

Tabel 4. Location for Training of Understanding TLVS for Community Private Forest Farmers Group, Industry Group, and Government Group

No.	Target Group	Training Location	
		Location for Theory	Location for field practice
I.	COMMUNITY PRIVATE FOREST FARMERS GROUP		
	Central Java and Yogyakarta region	Hotel Grand Setia Kawan Solo	Combined Organization Community Private Forest Farmers (GOPHR) Wono Lestari Makmur, Sukoharjo District
	East Java region	Hotel Ibis Surabaya	<i>Forest Management Unit (FMU) Gerbang Lestari, Bangkalan, Madura</i>
	West Java region	Hotel Sukajadi No. 176 Bandung	Farmers Group Sejahtera, Cisaga village, Ciamis
II.	INDUSTRY GROUP		
	Central Java region and Yogyakarta	Plaza Hotel, Jl. Setiabudi 201 Semarang	PT. Kayu Lapis Indonesia, Kendal District
	East Java region	Hotel Inna Simpang, Surabaya	PT. Surya Sari Tama, Margomulyo, Surabaya
	West Java region	Hotel Pangrango 2 Jl Raya Padjajaran Bogor	PT Masari Delta Fiber, Kerawang District

III.	GOVERNMENT GROUP		
	Central Java region and Yogyakarta	University Hotel, Sleman, Yogyakarta	Dengok village, Sub-district Playen, District Gunung Kidul
	East Java region	Hotel Ibis Surabaya	<i>Forest Management Unit (FMU) Gerbang Lestari, Bangkalan, Madura</i>
	West Java region	Hotel Sukajadi No. 176 Bandung	Farmers Group Sejahtera, Cisaga village, Ciamis

G. Curriculum and Training Syllabus

Curriculum and Training Syllabus on understanding of Timber Legality Verification System is enacted through Decision Letter of Head of Center for Forestry Education and Training No. SK 114/DIK-2201 dated 8 September 2011 about Education and Training Curriculum on understanding of requirements of TLVS for wood industries with theoretical substance for education and field practice as follows:

Table 5. Training Curriculum on Understanding Timber Legality Verification System for Forest Farmer Group

Theory		Practice	
Training Subject	Hour	Training Subject	Hour
1. Breaking the Ice (Group Dynamics)	1	Simulation and practice of TLV in Community Private Forest	8
2. TLVS policies in the context of forest product trade (Community Private Forest PUHH)	3		
3. Introduction of System and TLV standard in Community Private Forest/community land	3		
4. Procedure and Protocol in TLV implementation evaluation for Public Community Private Forest holder	3		
5. Introduction to institutions in Community Private Forest management	2		
6. Finance and Capital Management of group in support of PHBML	4		

7. Administration of information management on Community Private Forest and wood harvest, PUHH and its distribution	4		
TOTAL HOUR	20		8

Table 6. Training Curriculum on Understanding of TLVS of Public Wood Industry Group

Theory		Practice	
Training Subject	Hour	Training Subject	Hour
1. Breaking the Ice (Group Dynamics)	1	Simulation and practice of TLV application in public wood processing industry and consumers	16
2. TLVS policy in forest product marketing context (Community Private Forest PUHH)	3		
3. Introduction to system and standard of TLV in wood processing industry as user of wood from Community Private Forest	3		
4. Regulations in administration of forest product in wood processing industry using wood from Community Private Forest	3		
5. Aspect of law/legalilty in industries using wood from Community Private Forest	2		
6. Procedure and protocol in implement-tation of TLV evaluation at permit holder unit	4		
7. Principles of tracking movement of raw material on industries using wood from Community Private Forest	2		
8. Concept on fostering wood industries processing and using wood from Community Private Forest in relation to supplier and farmers owning Community Private Forest/community land	2		
TOTAL HOUR	20		16

Table 7. Training Curriculum on Understanding of TLVS for Government Group

Theory		Practice	
Training Subject	Hour	Training Subject	Hour
1. Breaking the Ice and Spiritual Intelligence	2	Simulation and Practice on TLV facilitation on Community Private Forest/community land	12
2. TLVS policy in the context of forest product marketing (Community Private Forest PУHH)	2		
3. Mapping and Target of Socialization in TLVS	2		
4. Regulation in administration of forest product related to distribution of Community Private Forest production	3		
5. Introduction to TLV system and standard	4		
6. Principles and Basic Steps on Group Facilitation	3		
7. Strategy and Plan for Assistance in TLV Facilitation	2		
8. Presentation and moderation techniques in forum related to TLVS	2		
9. Technique in field assistance	2		
10. Technique in monitoring/re-evaluation of facilitation result	2		
TOTAL HOUR	26		12

H. Training Participants

Table 8. Training participants on Understanding TLVS for Community Private Forest Farmers Group, Industry Group, and Government Group

No.	Target Group	Participants		
		Origin	Number of participants	Qualification
I.	COMMUNITY PRIVATE FOREST FARMER GROUP			Preferred participants are those with experience as administrators of farmer group/cooperatives and have commitment to apply TLVS in their forest and have the ability to read and write.
	Central Java and Yogyakarta Region	Farmers Group, Association of Community Private Forest Entrepreneurs and Cooperatives originating from Central Java and Yogyakarta	20	

	East Java Region	Farmers Group and Cooperatives originating from East Java Region	22	
	West Java Region	Farmers Group and Cooperatives originating from West Java and Banten	18	
II.	INDUSTRY GROUP			Personnel in charge of procurement and processing of wood as raw material sourced from Community Private Forest, understand the administration of product from Community Private Forest timber legality documents, have the ability to make report on utilization of wood as raw material acquired from Community Private Forest (RPBBI,LMKB/O), with minimal qualification of high school education or equivalents
	Central Java and Yogyakarta Region	Wood industry with raw material mostly from Community Private Forest/community land as well as elements of Association of Indonesian Rattan Furniture (ASMINDO) originating from Central Java and Yogyakarta region	20	
	East Java Region	Wood industries with raw materials mainly supplied from Community Private Forest/ community land originating from East Java region, certification institute, and NGO	17 out of planned 27	
	West Java Region	Wood industries with raw materials mainly supplied from Community Private Forest/ community land originating from West Java, Banten and Lampung Region	19 out of planned 20	
III.	GOVERNMENT GROUP			Participants are staff of BP2HP, Forestry, PEMDA, Sub-district, Village and Hamlet Head; understand regulation of administration Community Private Forest product, issuing of SWOOD LEGALITY documents. Village/hamlet participants have followed training as SKSKB-KR. Minimum education High
	Central Java and Yogyakarta Region			
	East Java Region			
	West Java			

Region			School or Equal
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I. Instructor and Training Facilitator

Table 9. Instructor and Training Facilitator on Understanding of TLVS for Community Private Forest Farmers Group, Industry Group, and Government Group

No.	Target Group	Instructor and Fcilitator	
		Instructor	Facilitator
I.	COMMUNITY PRIVATE FOREST FARMERS GROUP		
	Central Java and Yogyakarta Region	Teguh Suprpto, Nuryahya, Rody Hanan Wibowo	Teguh Suprpto, Nuryahya, Rody Hanan Wibowo
	East Java Region	Teguh Suprpto, Nuryahya, Rody Hanan Wibowo	Teguh Suprpto, Nuryahya, Rody Hanan Wibowo
	West Java Region	Ir. Daru Asycarya, MM; Ir. Wahyu F Riva, MP; Ir. Idris Abdullah; Ir. MD Kusnandar,MSi	Ir. Daru Asycarya, MM; Ir. Wahyu F Riva, MP; Ir. Idris Abdullah; Ir. MD Kusnandar,MSi
II.	INDUSTRY GROUP		
	Central Java and Yogyakarta Region	Drs. Djoni Gunawan, B.Sc, MM	Ir. Teguh Widodo, M.Si Nurcahyo, S.Hut, MAP, MA
	East Java Region	Drs. Djoni Gunawan, B.Sc, MM	Ir. Harry Budhi Prasetyo, MSc Ir. Ruspandi Sukahar, MSi
	West Java Region	Drs. Djoni Gunawan, B.Sc, MM	Ir. Teguh Widodo, M.Si, Ir. Arifah Prihatini, M.Sc, Ir. Aan Candra Karhana, M.Si
III.	GOVERNMENT GROUP		
	Central Java and Yogyakarta Region	Ir. MD Kusnandar,MSi	Ir. Agus Wiyanto, MSc; Ir. Teguh Widodo, MSi
	East Java Region	Ir. MD Kusnandar,MSi	Ir. Agus Wiyanto, MSc; Ir. Teguh Widodo, MSi; Nurcahyo Wiloso, S.Hut, MAP, MA
	West Java Region	Ir. MD Kusnandar,MSi	Ir. Daru Asycarya, MM; Dr. Kusdamayanti; Ir. Agus Wiyanto, MSc; Ir. Teguh Widodo, MSi

CHAPTER IV. EVALUATION OF TRAINING IMPLEMENTATION

A. Evaluation of Curriculum and Syllabus

Evaluation of curriculum and syllabus is based on questionnaire results from the alumni of training participants and facilitators and resource persons. In general, participants and facilitators provide an evaluation that the content of material provided in the training of TLVS understanding for the government group, the timber industry people and the Community Private Forest farmers group is already quite complete and thorough / comprehensive. Even the training curriculum and syllabus approved and used in this project is also used in a similar training activity of another project the Province of Papua, after adjustment for location and participants' characteristics. One of the inputs that need to be noted is the enhancement of understanding in forest product utilization for participants.

Another input in the development of curriculum and syllabus for the future is to make adjustments to the latest regulations of regulation No. 68 of 2011 on standard and evaluation of performance assessment on Sustainable Production Forest Management and Timber Legality Verification system. One input to the curriculum and syllabus of training for understanding of TLVS for the public timber industry group, is the need for additional materials on the principle of compliance with labor regulations for the processing industry with two criteria: compliance with the provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health (K3) and the fulfillment of labor rights.

Other materials that need to be included, which previously did not exist in the old rules, is the subject of guidelines for the use of the V-Legal mark and publishing guidance document on V-Legal as objective as regulated in in the appendixes 6 and 7 of Perdirjen BUK 8/VI-BPPHH / 2011 of the Standard and Guidelines on Implementation for SFM and TLV.

Table 10. Draft Proposal for Improvement of Syllabus on Training for Understanding of qualification of TLVS for Community Private Forest industries

No.	Topic	Principal Discussion	Reference Source
I	Theory		
1.	Creating Conducive Training Atmosphere	1. Introduction /ice breaking 2. Increasing enthusiasm and motivation for training and working 3. Enhancement of cooperation	
2.	TLVS policy in context of forest	- Issues of international marketing and wood	- References from monitoring wood

	product marketing	<p>distribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some policies of other countries which require verification of wood legality - Logical framework in creating wood verification system - Supporting external and internal factors creating the realization of TLVS 	<p>trade institutions (WWF, GFTN, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P.38/2009, P.6/2009, P.02/2010 : TLVS <p>Minister of Forestry Regulation no 68 year 2011 and Perdirjen BUK No. 8 year 2011</p>
3.	Introduction of TLV system and standard in public wood processing industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Background of the birth of TLVS policy - Verification of Wood legality System (TLVS institution, interaction and relation between accreditation, verification and monitoring institutions) - Process and stages of Verification of Wood legality - Guideline on TLV evaluation - Comprehension of TLV standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P.38/2009 - P.6/2009 - P.02/2010 <p>Minister of Forestry Regulation No 68 year 2011 and Perdirjen BUK No. 8 tahun 2011</p>
4.	Regulation on administration of forest product in public wood processing industry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PUHH (forest product administration) regulation in forest with Community Private Forest (SKAU, SKSKB KR, nota, etc.) - PUHH (forest product administration) regulation in forest with Community Private Forest wood processing industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P.55/2006 - P.51/2006 - P.33/2007
5	Aspects of law/legality in public wood processing industry and users of public wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Related regulations on company's legality documents (SIUP, TDP, NPWP, IUI, etc) - Related regulations with documents of legality documents of Community Private Forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Related regulations - P.02/2006
6.	Procedure and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stages and process of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P.38/2009

	protocol in implementation of in implementing TLV in permit holder unit.	<p>TLV evaluation in industry and forest with Community Private Forest done by LV-LK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Principle of compliance to the regulation on Manpower for processing industries - Guideline on use of V-Legal guideline - Guideline on issuance of V-Legal documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P.06/2009 - P/02/2010 <p>Minister of Forestry Regulation No 68 year 2011 and Perdirjen BUK No. 8 tahun 2011</p>
7.	Principles of tracking the route and movement of wood raw material in public wood using industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chain of custody in public wood processing industry - Identification of wood movement or chain of custody in forest with Community Private Forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chain of custody standard - P.02/2006 - P 51 and P 55 with its amendments
8.	Concept of fostering public wood processing industries and users in relation with suppliers and owner of Community Private Forest farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concept of fostering from industries to suppliers of wood from forest with Community Private Forests - Forms of cooperation between industry and suppliers from Community Private Forest - Forms of institutions for cooperation between industries and suppliers from Community Private Forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PHBML standard - Others
II	PRACTICE		
9.	Simulation and practice on application of TLV in processing industries and users of public wood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simulation activities and field practice, doing TLVS internal audit in processing industry and supplier from Community Private Forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P.38/2009 - P.6/2009 - P.02/2010 <p>Minister of Forestry Regulation No 68 year 2011 and Perdirjen BUK No. 8 tahun 2011</p>

Above input will be submitted further to the Center for Forestry Education and Training as the government institution under the Ministry of Forestry having the jurisdiction to revise curriculum and training syllabus in the field of forestry.

B. Evaluation on Duration of Training

Most of the training participants, committee, facilitator and resource person submit their comments that the duration of training is adequate (not too short nor too long) on the three training groups, as shown in the following diagram.

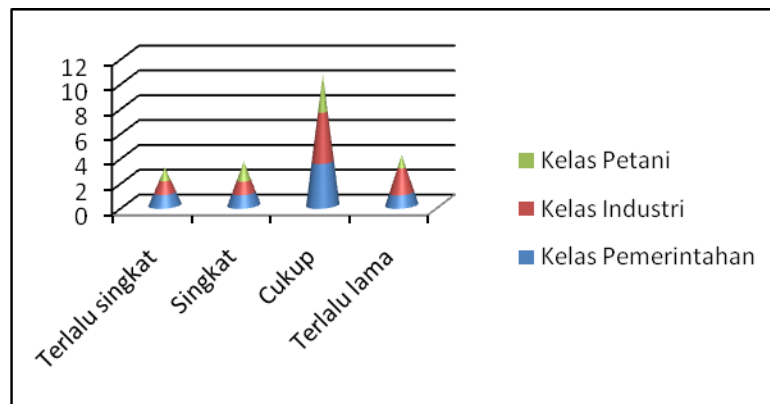


Diagram 1. Picture of degree of satisfaction of respondents on training duration

The input which needs to be paid attention to is time allocation for duration of practice which needs to be increased, adapting to the level of need of participants to comprehend the materials given on understanding TLVS.

C. Evaluation on Training Location

Evaluation on training location covers the evaluation of location for theory classes (sleeping accommodations, consumption, classroom, education and training tools in class, responsiveness level of committee) and location for practice (completeness of documents in industry, clarity of field officers in conveying information, and distance between location of practice and location for theory classes). Most participants and facilitator and resource persons evaluate that location for training is adequate and in accordance with requirement for training location as mentioned in the training curriculum.

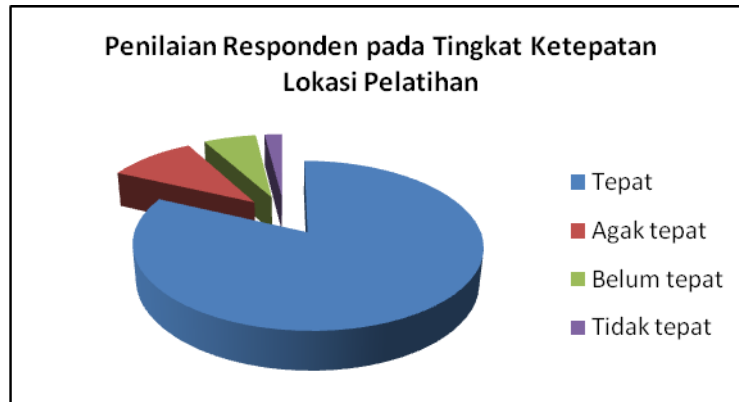


Diagram 2: Evaluation of respondents on proper training location

The rightful evaluation in this case can be explained that sleeping accommodations can be regarded as comfortable, consumption during training is sufficiently satisfying, classroom is comfortable which is equipped with adequate and complete education and training facilities, as well as a very responsive committee to complaints of participants.

A thing that need to be paid attention to is the location of field practice which need not to be too far away from where classes in theory are given (usually it takes two hours of travel to reach it or four hours vice versa).

D. Evaluation on Participants Target

Evaluasi terhadap target peserta dilakukan dengan menggali informasi dari panitia, narasumber, dan fasilitator dengan membandingkan hasil wawancara dengan persyaratan yang ada di dalam kurikulum.

Result of evaluation acquired is that most participants are commensurate with the planned target groups in the curriculum as well as spread and the need of training participants. This is strengthened by information of field visits and questionnaire that most alumni of participants are asked by management as well as group to continue to follow development of regulation about TLVS and also to prepare internally for certification if it were to become mandatory.

E. Evaluation on Instructors and Facilitators of Training

Based on evaluation done by participants and committee at every end of training, most respondents stated that the theoretical material as well as practice as well as facilitation process brought about by resource persons, instructors and facilitators is complete dan clear, only a few participants said that about the need of class control and enhancement of comfortable class atmosphere. Graphically, result of evaluation on resource person, instructor and facilitator is as follows:

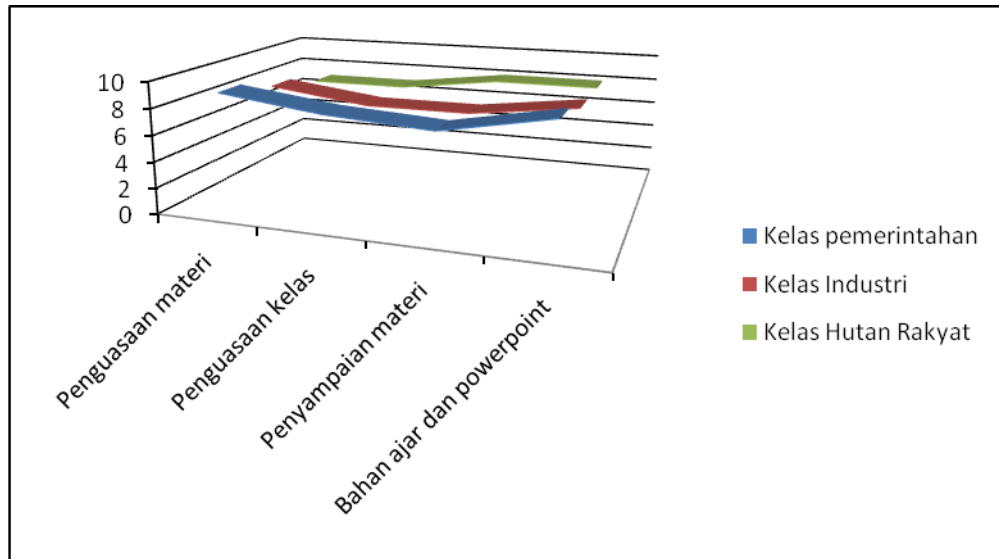


Diagram 3. Evaluation on Instructor and Facilitator of Training

(color blue indicates government class; red, industry; and green, Community Private Forest) material knowledge, class understanding, material conveyance, subject of training and power point.

CHAPTER V. EVALUATION OF TRAINING IMPACT

A. Level of TLVS Application and Supporting and Inhibiting Factors encountered

Evaluation of training impact on the application of TLVS in the field is generally very variable influenced by various local supporting and inhibiting factors because of policies issued by the local government on TLVS.

Based on the results of field evaluation, understanding of TLVS at the government level is basically good and the average personnel / employees related to the activity or program of administration of forest produce have enough understanding of the rules and guidelines for the implementation of TLVS to various management units. Supporting factor for understanding the rules and regulations, among others, is the presence of socialization of TLVS regulations made by the Ministry of Forestry, donor agencies, as well as human resource training as performed in this ITTO project. Broader understanding, especially seen in TLVS regulations related to the management unit in the work area of the government agencies (forestry office or agency in charge of forestry).

Inhibiting factors, as mentioned by several resource persons encountered in the field, is the slowness of local government budget allocation (regional DIPA) to support the dissemination of continued activities of TLVS, the enthusiasm level of the management unit (Community Private Forest industry and forest farmer groups), and minimum assistance from various parties for the implementation of TLVS in the field.

B. Evaluation of Impact of Training on Understanding of TLVS in Government Group

The impact of training related to changes in the performance of the TLVS of government group in general is a form of effort to increase understanding of the rules and regulations of TLVS for staff of forestry office and agency in charge of forestry, especially in the forest administration staff.

Based on the interviews and questionnaires, most participants understand the intent and purpose of the training (90%) and the knowledge and skills on the instrument TLVS largely increased (95%). Furthermore, the results have been reported to the direct superior of participants, leaders and work teams and subordinate officers of participants (for participants holding positions). Follow-up actions of the permanent office of the participants in general is to select the forest product administrative personnel to handle the management of forest certification information TLVS and the possibility of socialization for the management unit in its service area. But some participants did not answer the question of follow-up options for the implementation of TLVS in the office. Most participants (90%) also stated that the current section and the office staff have the capacity to carry out the implementation of TLVS in its service area.

After training, the changes achieved in the office include the addition of key action plans in the administration of forest to begin developing programs of TLVS dissemination and implementation (20%), managing the TLVS reporting system (20%), management of internal office documents related to wood legality certification reporting (50%), and document management / other supporting TLVS information (10%).

On the question related to the application of TLVS criteria and indicators in the management unit within its service area, most participants expressed that the general management unit within the ministry has been implementing TLVS criteria and indicators (60%), the application of criteria and indicators are still in the planning (20%), a fraction has been implementing criteria and indicators (10%), and a few more have not / do not apply the TLVS criteria and indicators (10%).

According to the observations of the alumni participants from government groups, the training has a positive effect for majority of participants in improving performance of management unit (65%), while 35% felt that it had no effect. Participants of the elements of the government are of the opinion that the application of TLVS criteria and indicators for management units in its service area is an easy matter if there is commitment from management (70%), difficult to apply (5%) and no answer (25%).

Associated with coordination with the parties, the respondents informed that there has been good coordination between institutions at national and regional levels (30%), government agencies and management unit (30%), unit management and NGOs (20%), government agencies with LV-wood legality (10%), and government agencies and consultants in wood legality certification (10%). However, verbally the participants of the government also emphasized the importance of certification reporting mechanisms of assistance to their office can be improved.

Complete summary of training evaluation results for the understanding of TLVS for government group is presented in Appendix 1.

C. Evaluation of Impact of Training on TLVS Understanding in Public Wood Processing Industry Group

In the framework of TLVS application, the most dominant issue in the public wood processing industry management unit is consecutively management commitment (50%), knowledge and skills of human resource (20%), the certainty of the real benefits of TLVS certification (20%) and clarity of the regulations on the TLVS (10%). Furthermore, based on the dominant issues in the management unit to achieve wood legality certification, it need to keep in mind the principles of the document / licensing, timber back-tracking system, the validity of the trade and transfer of processed wood, and on K3 (90%).

Most of the participants alumni also answered they already know the intent and purpose of the training on understanding TLVS (95%) and admitted that their knowledge and

skills related to TLVS have increased after training (95%). After the training, participants socialize and report to their director (10%), manager of the company (10%), direct supervisor (50%), and the work team / subordinate (30%). Follow-up of management unit is to place the officer in the team that handles TLVS work (40%), form a special task force on TLVS certification (30%), and improvement of supporting facilities such as office facilities, computers, and other essential support facilities (20%).

On the question of whether the division and staff of TLV in the currently existing management unit has the capacity to carry out the TLV, the participants answered that some have met (40%), does not satisfy (20%) and no answer (40%). Participants who did not give an answer have verbally responded with an argument for fear of giving wrong data for the answers to these questions. After training on the understanding of TLVS is implemented, changes to the management unit/industry to support the TLV internally is to improve work or make program implementation related to TLVS (40%), and formulation of SOP related to the implementation of TLV (45%). A small part of the certification results suggest the importance of using TLV for future improvement (5%), while the rest (10%) did not answer.

According to the participants alumni, up to now most of the criteria and indicators have been applied in the company (60%), a small fraction of TLV criteria and indicators is applied (20%), application is still being planned (10%) and there has been no implementation (10%). Participants alumni argued that the TLVS criteria and indicators for the industry is easy to apply (60%), difficult to apply (20%), and no answer (20%). Most of the participant alumni did not answer because at the time of filling the questionnaire they have not examined the criteria and indicators for the industry according to the TLVS DG regulations in BUK No. 8 of 2011 on guidelines for the implementation of industrial TLVS for performance assessment (Appendix 2.5).

Coordination of management unit / industry with stakeholders such as ministry of forestry, regional forest service in general is good (35%), with the LSM 5%, with the LV-wood legality to the possibility of certification assessments of TLV by 40%, and the consultant by 20%. In general, alumni of the participants argued that the industry has taken the stance of waiting for the continued implementation of mandatory certification of TLVS in the future.

More specifically, the factors supporting the implementation of the TLV of the internal elements of the management unit include whether the owners are serious about doing the TLV certification (30%), strong motivation of company directors / management (30%), availability of adequate funding (5%), availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure (5%), and strong motivation of employees / staff (30%). The answer to this question varies from one alumnus to the other.

Training materials that need focussing covers material related to the administration of forest products, building a system of traceability of timber certification and practices for TLV preparation.

Further, evaluation for the alumni group of participants from the public wood processing industry is by asking respondents to look at the principles, criteria, indicators, and verifiers of wood legality certification. Most of the alumni are of the opinion that there are no problems in the fulfillment of the first principle of: timber processing industry to support the implementation of the legitimate timber trade with verifiers of Company Establishment Act, Business License, SK IUI and TDI, TDP, TIN, EIA / UKL / UPL / SPPL / DPLH / SIL / DELH, RPBBI, TIN, ETPIK, and timber trade cooperation contract; and also the second principle (business unit has a timber tracking system to ensure traceability of wood origin), the third principle (validity of the trade or transfer of processed timber); and the fourth principle (compliance with labor regulations for the processing industry). The difficulty is felt by alumni of the participants is a compilation of documents over a period of one year in the trace back and neatly documented, a job that requires perseverance and commitment of all parties in the management unit / industry.

Complete summary of training evaluation results for the understanding of TLVS for public wood processing industry is presented in Appendix 2.

D. Evaluation of Impact of Training on TLVS Understanding in Community Private Forest Farmers Group

Based on evaluation of the alumni of forest with Community Private Forests group participants, most stated that they have understood the purpose and objective of understanding TLVS training (85%) and have increased knowledge and skills related to private forest wood legality certification (95%).

According to the participant alumni of TLVS understanding of Community Private Forests groups, the problems in the application of TLVS for Community Private Forests are: the certainty of the real benefits of wood legality certification (40%), knowledge and skills of wood legality certification (20%), commitment of members of the private forest owners (20%) and clarity of TLVS regulation (20%). In general, the forest owners are also waiting for the application of these rules while preparing internally if required for certification. Assistance from central and local governments and other stakeholders (NGOs or donor) is what is referred to as one of the solutions in addition to thinking about certification funding.

Most participants (95%) still need further assistance for compliance with the principles of land ownership documents, document on timber circulation, mapping, forestry fees and charges (PSDH, etc.).

On questions relating to the progress of implementation TLVS of Community Private Forests, some alumni of the participants claimed to have been disseminating the results of training to members of farmer groups (40%), have not socialize it (40%), and others (20%) answered the need for assistance in the socialization in the group. Alumni who have not socialize the information also expressed to have not enough confidence to explain to the group without the assistance of government's forestry officer or other companion.

Form of follow-up after the training is to assign particular officers for the preparation for wood legality certification (40%), others do not answer the question with such arguments as the need for further assistance from the parties to the lack of funds meant for the placement of officer. Most of the alumni participants also said that the implementation of wood legality certification in their place are still in the planning stages (60%).

On the topic testing the application of criteria and indicators of TLV for forest with Community Private Forests, some respondents stated that a small fraction of TLV criteria and indicators have been applied (40%), most have not been implemented (20%), and there has been no implementation (20%). Documents related to administration of forest products which are quite familiar among others are SKSKB, KR stamp, and SKAU, but they are less familiar with the forest land rights certificates and the like as well as the mapping of Community Private Forests they own. For the simple question whether or not the application of criteria and indicators for forest with Community Private Forests TLVS, most respondents answered easily (30%), difficult to apply (30%), and no answer (40%). Respondents who did not answer in general have doubt about whether the above criteria and indicators applied is easy to apply at the time of TLV certification.

Coordination with stakeholders was felt with donor/NGO (60 %), regional forestry office / regional government (20 %), and central government in this case ministry of forestry, 20 %. Further role expected is from consultants to help forest farmers internally in preparing themselves before wood legality certification becomes obligatory. Supporting and inhibiting factors related to the implementation of wood legality certification for forest with Community Private Forests is according to respondents among others is conviction of real benefit and short term wood legality certification, commitment, motivation and seriousness of group, certification funding, adequate facilities and infrastructure, solid and capable work team, as well as continuity of monitoring and evaluation for the sake of improving performance in the future.

Land certificate, tax registration number (NPWP), environment document, location map of forest with Community Private Forest, and K3 document are part of verifying documents which are being complained by respondents in its completion in the process of wood legality certification. While verifier for the proof of payment of state right in the form of PSDH/DR and replacement of forest stand value is a verifier most unfilled by respondent.

Some questions related to policy, participation and government fostering in wood legality certification effort for Community Private Forest was not answered by respondents by reason of fear of hurting the feeling of various stakeholders in the authority.

Complete recapitulation of evaluation result of training in understanding TLVS for groups of forest with Community Private Forest is presented in Appendix 3.

E. Evaluation of Impact of Training on TLVS Understanding according to Facilitator and Resource Persons

According to facilitator and resource persons, the time allotted for training is generally adequate. However for some subject of teaching which need deeper understanding more time is regarded necessary, for example for understanding of the subject of forest product administration. Parity of subjects in the syllabus with what is given to participants is relevant with the material substance that ought to be given in the training of TLVS understanding. Participants of training for understanding TLVS understood adequately materials conveyed in classes as well as in the field at the time of practice.

Suggestion for alumni of participants of government group, after training they can truly apply the stipulations as taught to them during training especially those related with TLVS. Suggestion for alumni of participants of public wood industry group, it is hoped that they are consequent in applying regulations that has been taught during training. While suggestion for alumni of participants of the group of forest with Community Private Forest, they ought to be consistent in asking for guidance and directives from various stakeholders in the implementation of TLVS certification.

The reflection of the success of training in the island of Java and Madura ought to be continued in areas outside Java especially in the development and utilization of public wood in Sulawesi, Kalimantan and Sumatera. This has given adequate contribution especially in the framework of increasing effort of safeguarding the state income related to forest with Community Private Forest which was beforehand a converted state forest.

Suggestion to follow up recommended to the ITTO Project after training implementation for TLVS understanding in Jawa is to accompany small industries and owner of forest with Community Private Forest to acquire certification which is important.

In detail, facilitator and resource persons are of the opinion that the most important thing for industry management unit or Community Private Forest farmer is to know:

- a. what legal documents they have to own to satisfy certification requirements,
- b. how to get them if the haven't got the needed legal document,
- c. how to apply for certification implementation,
- d. what LP-wood legality could be asked for certification implementation,

- e. to whom can they ask assistance to prepare themselves in implementing certification.
- f. What is the activity of auditor at the time certification is being done at the management unit.
- g. What should be done by management unit in accompanying auditor while TLV certification is in process.
- h. Convey matters about history, background, ministry of forestry policy on TLVS briefly.

For the government elements, the most important thing is to make them understand that application of TLVS in the field very much need their seriousness, in helping Community Private Forest farmers, industry, especially small industry, in acquiring wood legality certificate.

Application of TLVS in the field by farmers of Community Private Forest and industry (especially small industry) still need accompaniement from NGO, UPT BP2HP, regional forestry offices or village government apparatus (officer who really understand about TLV certification).

Complete recapitulation of evaluation result of training in understanding TLVS for groups of facilitators and resource person is presented at Appendix 4.

CHAPTER VI. RECOMMENDATION

A. RECOMMENDATION TO REACH TLVS INDICATOR /VERIFIER

1. After training of understanding TLVS is done, increase of TLVS implementation could be considered through advanced socialization activities and assistance in comprehension and socialization of TLVS in a certain period of time for forestry apparatus and management units (small and medium scale public wood industry including forest farmer group) in order to be ready to implement certification of TLV as mandatory. Accompaniement in small public wood processing industry can be done together with project or other parties such as NGOs. Or it can be done with direct companionship with forest farmers group in mutually prepare and acquire TLVS certificate.
2. Companionship can also be done with effort in increasing networking and widening market in the framewok to build understanding on the benefit of TLVS in the wood trade world. Furthermore ideas on funding the certification are needed especially for small industries and Community Private Forest farmers.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO COOPERATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

1. The need to coordinate and communicate with the Center for Forestry Education and Training, Directorate of BUK, LV-wood legality and related stakeholders to improve curriculum and syllabus on training in TLVS understanding in response to the issuance of the newest regulation on Standard and Guideline on performance evaluation of PHPL and TLVS for state forest and forest with Community Private Forests, and its implementation guidelines.
2. The need to cooperate with observant NGO that has interest in the implementation of TLVS in the field in the framework of increasing effectivity of accompaniement on small industries that processes public wood and forest farmer group / owner of forest with Community Private Forests.

C. GENERAL RECOMMENDATION ON RESULT OF TLVS EVALUATION

1. The need to follow up training activities by increasing accompaniement to alumni of participants especially small industries of public wood and forest farmers to prepare themselves in anticipation of mandatory implementation of TLVS which is planned to be done beginning April 2013.
2. The need to broaden training activities of understanding TLVS outside Java island considering the regulation to be applicable nationally so that enhancement of individual and institutional capacities at national level need to be done. Alternative

location proposed is to try to do training in TLVS understanding in Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi islands. For the sake of budget effectiveness a province from each of above location can be chosen.

3. The need to build database on TLVS training alumni together with the Center for Forestry Education and Training so that further training can be done in continuity and not superimposed.

Appendix 1

TION OF EVALUATION RESULT ON THE IMPACT OF TRAINING IN UNDERSTANDING STANDARD VERIFICATION OF WOC
PADA KELOMPOK PESERTA DARI UNSUR PEMERINTAH

Number of respondents: 20 alumni participants

No.	Question	Respondent answer (%)
A.	INCREASING CAPACITY OF TRAINING PARTICIPANTS AND ORGANIZATION	
1	In applying SVLK please mention dominant problem in your office	
	<i>a. Leader commitment</i>	30
	<i>b. Knowledge and Skill of Human Resource</i>	25
	<i>c. Certainty of the real benefit of SVLK certification</i>	25
	<i>d. Clarity of law and regulation about SVLK</i>	20
2	After following the training , do you understand the purpose and objective of SVLK training implementation? Explain what you have understood!	
	<i>a. Understood</i>	90
	<i>b. Not understood</i>	10
	<i>c. Do not answer</i>	0
3	Have your understanding about SVLK change after following the training ? Explain what has changed	
	<i>a. Increases</i>	95
	<i>b. Lowers</i>	5
	<i>c. the same</i>	0
B.	PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF SVLK APPLICATION	
1	After following SVLK training, have result of SVLK training been socialized or reported to :	
	<i>a. Head of Office</i>	30
	<i>b. Direct supervisor</i>	30
	<i>c. Monitoring and Evaluation department</i>	20
	<i>d. Work Team/subordinate</i>	20
	<i>e. Others</i>	
2	What is the form of follow up taken for SVLK implementation in your work area	
	<i>a. build work unit/special VLK department</i>	
	<i>b. Organize SVLK training internally and staff</i>	
	<i>d. Only assign special officer on VLK without changing organization structure</i>	
	<i>e. Increase budget for VLK implementation</i>	
	<i>f. Increasing supporting facilities such as room , computer, and other important supporting facilities</i>	30
3	Is there a division or special staff in the organization structure of your office who has the job of monitoring and evaluation on implementation of SVLK internal performance , how many?	
	<i>a. There is a VLK division</i>	
	<i>b. There is a VLK division but has not been staffed</i>	
	<i>c. There is no division nor staff of VLK</i>	30
	<i>d. Others</i>	
4	Is the division and staff of VLK currently existing in your office has the capacity for doing VLK, reason?	
	<i>a. Yes</i>	90

No.	Question	Respondent answer (%)
	<i>b. No</i>	10
	<i>c. Not answered</i>	0
5	If Monev Division has not existed , is there a proposal or follow up to form VLK division	
	<i>a. There was a proposal and VLK division has been formed</i>	
	<i>b. There was a proposal but VLK division has not been formed</i>	
	<i>c. Still in planning stage</i>	80
	<i>d. There is no proposal nor follow up action</i>	20
6	After participating in the SVLK training, what changes have been done in the Management Unit to support the Internal Management Unit VLK	
	<i>a. Changes/Improvement on Work Plan or Program Implementation of VLK</i>	20
	<i>b. Changes / Improvement of SOP related to implementation of VLK</i>	
	<i>c. Improvement of VLK implementation</i>	
	<i>d. VLK Reporting System</i>	20
	<i>e. Guidelines or other manuals related to VLK</i>	
	<i>f. VLK Planning Documents</i>	
	<i>g. Results of VLK Documents</i>	
	<i>h. Use of VLK Results for change and improvement</i>	
	<i>i. Document on Internal Report</i>	50
	<i>j. External report document</i>	
	<i>K. Document / Information on follow up action</i>	10
	<i>Others</i>	
C.	TRIALS ON APPLICATION OF CRITERIA AND INDICATOR OF VLK IN MANAGEMENT UNIT WORK AREA	
1	After participating in the training , are there efforts being done by management units in your work area to Anda to apply VLK criteria and indicator?	
	<i>a. most VLK criteria and indicator are applied</i>	60
	<i>b. a small part of VLK criteria and indicator is applied</i>	10
	<i>c. there is no application yet of VLK criteria and indicator</i>	10
	<i>d. VLK criteria and indicator is still in the planning stage</i>	20
2	Has the result of applying materials of VLK training / socialization an impact in enhancing performance in the management unit? (for example in evaluation of LV-LK or the process in its certification)	
	<i>a. There is an influence of VLK on enhancement of evaluation result on performance of Management Unit</i>	65
	<i>b. There is no influence of VLK on enhancement of evaluation result of performance of Management Unit</i>	35
	<i>c. Application of VLK decreases evaluation result of performance of Management Unit</i>	0
3	What is your opinion on application of VLK criteria and indicator	
	<i>a. Easy to apply</i>	70
	<i>b. Has not been applied</i>	5
	<i>c. No answer</i>	25

No.	Question	Respondent answer (%)
D.	COORDINATION OF MANAGEMENT UNIT WITH STAKEHOLDERS	
1	Is there coordination between your work unit with central government (MoF/UPT), Regional Government (PEMDA), and other related parties in VLK implementation?	
	<i>Central Government (MoF/UPT) - MU (Management Unit)</i>	30
	<i>MU-PEMDA</i>	30
	<i>MU-NGO</i>	20
	<i>LV-LK</i>	10
	<i>Consultant</i>	10
2	is there any inhibition in coordination between your office with MU, Central Government (MoF/UPT), PEMDA, and related parties in VLK implementation?	
	<i>MU-Central Government (MoF/UPT)</i>	
	<i>MU-PEMDA</i>	
	<i>MU-NGO</i>	
	<i>LV-LK</i>	
	<i>Consultant</i>	
E.	SUPPORTING AND INHIBITING FACTORS ON VLK APPLICATION	
1	Supporting factor in VLK implementation from within the office	
2	Inhibiting factor in VLK implementation from within the office	
3	Supporting factor in VLK implementation from the office	
	<i>a. Policy of Central Government (MoF support SVLK)</i>	
	<i>b. Routine fostering of Central Government (MoF/UPT) to Management Unit</i>	
	<i>c. Policy of regional government supports SVLK</i>	
	<i>d. PEMDA fosters MU</i>	
	<i>e. Strong coordination between MoF/UPT and PEMDA in support of SVLK</i>	
	<i>f. There is no weighty social problem</i>	
	<i>g. PEMDA helps Management Unit in overcoming social problem</i>	
	<i>i. Verification system of wood legality provide real incentive to Management Unit</i>	
4	Office external inhibiting factor in VLK implementation	
	<i>a. Policy of Central Government (MoF / lack support for PHPL)</i>	

No.	Question	Respondent answer (%)
	<p><i>b. Fostering of Central Government (MoF/UPT) to Management Unit is not routine</i></p> <p><i>c. Policy of Regional Government does not support SVLK</i></p> <p><i>d. PEMDA does not foster MU</i></p> <p><i>e. Weak coordination between MoF/UPT and PEMDA in supporting SVLK</i></p> <p><i>f. There is weighty social problem</i></p> <p><i>g. PEMDA does not help Management Unit in overcoming social problem</i></p> <p><i>h. The high informal levies to management unit</i></p> <p><i>i. Wood legality verification system does not give real incentive to management unit</i></p>	
5	Among the materials given during implementation of of VLK training, according to you what material which need to be kept or deleted and/or added if similar training is to be done	

Appendix 2.

RECAPITULATION OF RESULT OF EVALUATION ON THE IMPACT OF TRAINING SVLK UNDERSTANDING
IN PUBLIC WOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY

Number of respondent : 20 persons

No.	Question	Answer (%)
A.	CAPACITY INCREASE OF TRAINING PARTICIPANTS AND ORGANIZATION	
1	In SVLK implementaion please mention most dominant problem at the management unit	
	<i>Not answered</i>	50
	<i>b. Knowledge ans skill of human resource</i>	20
	<i>c. Assurance of real benefit of SVLK certification</i>	20
	<i>d. Clarity of law and regulation about SVLK</i>	10
2	Based on the dominant problems at your management unit , then for reaching SVLK, is it still necessary to pay attention to principles on documents / permits, backtracking system of wood and its traceability, trade validity and change of hand of processed wood , and about K3, explain and provide reason .	
	<i>a. Necessary</i>	90
	<i>b. Not necessary</i>	10
	<i>c. Do not answer</i>	
3	After following training , do you comprehend the purpose and objective of SVLK training implementation? Explain what you have understood.	
	<i>a. Understand</i>	95
	<i>b. Do not understand</i>	5
	<i>c. Do not answer</i>	0
4	Has your knowledge about SVLK experienced changes after training participation? Explain in what way the changes has taken place	
	<i>a. Increase</i>	95
	<i>b. Decease</i>	0
	<i>c. no changes</i>	5
B.	PROGRESS IN IMPMENTATION OF SVLK APPLICATION	
1	After following SVLK training , has result of SVLK training been socialized or eported to:	
	<i>a. Director</i>	10
	<i>b. Manager</i>	10
	<i>c. Direct Supervisor</i>	50
	<i>d. Monitoring and Evaluation Department</i>	0
	<i>e. Work Team / Subordinates</i>	30
	<i>f. Others</i>	
2	What are the follow up actions that have been taken	
	<i>a. to help work unit / VLK special department</i>	30
	<i>b. Conduct internal and staff SVLK training</i>	0
	<i>d. Assign special VLK staff without changing organization structure</i>	40
	<i>e. Increase budget for VLK implementation</i>	10
	<i>f. Increase supporting facilities such as rooms, computers, and other important supporting facilities</i>	20
3	Is there a division and special staff who do monitoring and performance evaluation in the internal implementation of SVLK in the organization structure in your management unit. How many persons?	
	<i>a. VLK division exists</i>	40
	<i>b. VLK division exist but no staff yet</i>	20
	<i>c. No division nor staff of VLK</i>	40

No.	Question	Answer (%)
	<i>d. others</i>	
4	Is the division and staff of VLK in the current management unit has the capacity to implement VLK, what is the reason	
	<i>a. Yes</i>	40
	<i>b. No</i>	20
	<i>c. Do not answer</i>	40
5	If there is no Monev division as yet, is there a proposal or follow up to form a VLK division	
	<i>a. There is a proposal and a VLK division has been formed</i>	
	<i>b. There is a proposal but VLK division has not been formed</i>	
	<i>c. still in the stage of planning</i>	
	<i>d. No proposal nor follow up</i>	
6	After participating in the SVLK training , what changes have been made by management unit to support internal management unit VLK	
	<i>a. Changes/improvement on Work Plan or VLK Implementation Program</i>	40
	<i>b. Changes/improvement of SOP related to VLK implementation</i>	45
	<i>c. Improvement of VLK Implementation</i>	
	<i>d. VLK Reporting System</i>	
	<i>e. Guidelines or other manuals related to VLK</i>	
	<i>f. Documents on VLK Planning</i>	
	<i>g. Documents on result of VLK</i>	
	<i>h. Use of VLK result for change and improvement</i>	5
	<i>i. Document on Internal report</i>	
	<i>j. Document on external report</i>	
	<i>K. Document/Information on follow up</i>	
	<i>Others</i>	
C.	TRIALS ON APPLICATION OF VLK CRITERIA AND INDICATOR AT MANAGEMENT UNIT	
1	After your participation in the training, is there any efforts being done by the management unit to apply VLK criteria and indicator	
	<i>a. most of the VLK criteria and indicator is applied</i>	60
	<i>b. a small part of VLK criteria and indicator is being applied</i>	20
	<i>c. There is as yet an application of VLK criteria and indicator</i>	10
	<i>d. application of VLK criteria and indicator is still in planning stage</i>	10
2	Has result of application of VLK training material give an impact on increasing performance in management unit? (example in evaluation of LV-LK or the process of its certification)	
	<i>a. There is an influence of VLK on increasing evaluation result of Management Unit performance</i>	
	<i>b. There is no influence of VLK on increasing evaluation result of management unit performance</i>	
	<i>c. VLK application decreases evaluation result of management unit performance</i>	
3	What is your opinion on application of VLK criteria and indicator	
	<i>a. Easy to apply</i>	60
	<i>b. Has not been applied</i>	20
	<i>c. Do not answer</i>	20
D.	COORDINATION OF MANAGEMENT UNIT WITH STAKEHOLDERS	
1	Is there coordination between management unit with central government (DEPHUT/UPT), PEMDA, and other stakeholders in VLK implementation	
	<i>MU-Central Government (DEPHUT/UPT)</i>	5
	<i>MU-PEMDA</i>	30

No.	Question	Answer (%)
	<i>MU-LSM</i>	5
	<i>LV-LK</i>	40
		20
2	Is there inhibition in coordination between MU with central government (DEPHUT/UPT), PEMDA, and other related parties in VLK implementation	
	<i>MU-Central Government (DEPHUT/UPT)</i>	10
	<i>MU-PEMDA</i>	20
	<i>MU-LSM</i>	5
	<i>LV-LK</i>	30
	<i>Consultant</i>	35
E.	SUPPORTING AND INHIBITING FACTORS IN VLK APPICATION	
1	Supporting factors in VLK implementation from internal management Unit	
	<i>a. Business owner is serious in SVLK implementation</i>	30
	<i>b. Strong motivation from Board of Directors / Leadership in VLK implementation</i>	30
	<i>c. Availability of smooth and adequate funding</i>	5
	<i>d. Availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure</i>	5
	<i>e. Strong motivation of personnel / field staff in VLK implementation</i>	30
	<i>f. Solid support of work team</i>	
	<i>g. Routine monitoring and evaluation of VLK performance</i>	
2	Inhibiting factors in VLK implementation from internal management unit	
	<i>a. Business owner is not serious in implementing SVLK</i>	5
	<i>b. Weak motivation from Board of Directors / leadsrship in implementing VLK</i>	5
	<i>c. Unavailable smooth and adequate funding</i>	30
	<i>d. Unavailable adequate facilities and infrastructure</i>	30
	<i>e. Weak motivation from staff / field workers that implement VLK</i>	10
	<i>f. Work team is not solid and supportive</i>	10
	<i>g. VLK monitoring and evaluation is not routine / non existent</i>	10
3	External supporting factors in VLK implementation in unit management	
	<i>a. Policy of central government (DEPHUT) supports SVLK</i>	20
	<i>b. Routine fostering of central government (DEPHUT/UPT) to Management Unit</i>	10
	<i>c. Policy of regional government supports SVLK</i>	10
	<i>d. PEMDA is fostering UM</i>	10
	<i>e. Strong coordination between DEPHUT/UPT and PEMDA in support of SVLK</i>	10
	<i>f. There is no serious social problem</i>	10
	<i>g. PEMDA helps management unit overcome social problem</i>	10
	<i>i. Wood Legality Verification Sytem give real incentive to management Unit</i>	10
4	Inhibiting factors in the VLK implementation from external of management unit	
	<i>a. Policies of Central Government (DePHUT) do not / weakly support PHPL</i>	
	<i>b. Fostering of Central Government (DEPHUT/UPT) to management unit is'nt routine</i>	
	<i>c. Policies of regional government do not support SVLK</i>	
	<i>d. PEMDA does not foster UM</i>	
	<i>e. Weak coordination between DEPHUT/UPT and PEMDA in support of SVLK</i>	
	<i>f. There is a serious social problem</i>	
	<i>g. PEMDA does not help management unit overcome social problem</i>	
	<i>h. High informal levies to UM</i>	
	<i>i. Wood Legality Verification System do not give real incentive to management unit</i>	

No.	Question	Answer (%)
5	Among the training materials given during implementation of VLK training , according to you, what materials need to be kept or deleted and/or added if similar training is to be done	

No 5: Materials that need to be sharpened further is that which is related to forest product administration , wood traceability and practice for preparation of SVLK certification

Addition on appendix 3 : Recapitulation of Result on Evaluation of Participants on SVLK indicator for Public Forest

No.	Principle	Criteria	Indicator	Verifier	Answer	
					Ready	No
1	validity of wood ownership can be proven	validity of proprietary right in its relation with area, wood and its trade	1. Owner of Forest Right able to show the validity of right	Legal document on land ownership/control(based on title/document recognized by authorized official)	40	60
				Valid legal document of HGU owner consists of Company Deed, SIUP, TDP, NPWP, environmental document, K3 and KKB documents/relevant company regulation	20	80
				Map/scetch of forest right area and field borders	20	80
			2. Management Unit (individual as well as group) able to prove legal documents of wood transport	SKAU or SKSKB KR stamp or SAP (Alternative Letter of Transport) document	75	
				Invoice/receipt/note/transport permit	85	
				3. Management Unit shows prove of acquital on levies charged by government in the forestry sector such as levies on stand growing before transfer of right or	Proof of payment for government right such as PSDH/DR and stumpage value replacement	

Appendix 4

Result of Evaluation of Facilitator and Resource Person at Training of Understanding SVLK for groups of Government, Public Wood Industry, and Owner of Forest with Forest Right

1. According to you, time allocated for conveying the subject matter you teach at the education and training of understanding of SVLK recently implemented: (too short, adequate, too long). Please explain your opinion.

Opinion:

- Basically the time allocated for training is generally adequate. However for some subject matter which have greater value of meaning it is felt that more time is needed, for example for the subject matter of understanding the administration of forest product.
2. Basic issues of subject matter in the syllabus which you taught to participants are: lack relevance, adequate relevance, it is relevant to the material substance that ought to be given to training participants on SVLK understanding. Please explain your opinion.

Opinion:

- Basically subject matters given is adequately relevant for understanding of SVLK.
3. According to you, participants of training for SVLK understanding (inadequately understand, adequately understand, already understand) the material which you taught in class as well as in the field during practice sessions. Please explain your opinion.

Opinion:

- Based on the evaluation of understanding by the participants of training, in class during theory sessions as well as in the field during practice sessions, most facilitators and resource persons are of the opinion that participants have understood the material and substance conveyed to them.
4. After finishing training for understanding of SVLK for government apparatus, farmers group as well as wood industry, what are your suggestions to the training alumni related to the implementation of SVLK in the field? Please explain your opinion.

Suggestions for training alumni of government group:

Opinion:

- Suggestion for participants alumni from the government group:
Related government apparatus who have been trained to seriously apply the clauses as taught during training, especially on SVLK.
 - Suggestion for participants alumni from the public wood industry group:
Alumni of participants group of public wood industry: to be consequent in applying regulations taught at training.
 - Suggestion for participants alumni from owners of forest with forest right group:
Farmers should be persistent in asking for guidance and directives from related parties related to the SVLK certification.
5. What is your opinion on the suitability of field practice location with the materials given in the field practice of this training?

Opinion:

It is suitable.

6. How is the development and follow up of this training in the national scale? Please explain your opinion

Opinion:

- Reflection of the success of training in Java and Madura islands ought to be continued in locations outside Java and Madura especially in the development and utilization of public wood in Sulawesi, Kalimantan and Sumatera. This will provide adequate contribution especially in the framework of increasing effort of safeguarding state income related to forest with forest rights which formerly was state forest which status has been converted.
7. What is your suggestion on the follow up that could be recommended to the ITTO Project after the implementation of training for SVLK understanding in the island of Java? (Such as whether accompaniment of one of the industry to acquire SVLK certification is necessary, implementation of similar training outside Java as comparison to activities in Java, improvement of curriculum and syllabus, etc).

Accompaniment of industry and supplier of raw material in acquiring certificate is important. Curriculum / syllabus can be adjusted with purpose of training accompaniment in Java as well as outside Java.

8. Besides above questions, what other matters would you wish to convey in the evaluation process of training for understanding SVLK for participants of government elements, public wood industry, and owners of forest with forest rights.

The most important thing for management unit of industry or public forest farmers is to know:

- a. What legal documents do they have to own to satisfy certification requirement,
- b. How to get them if they haven't got the needed legal documents,
- c. How to apply for certification,
- d. Which LP-LK could be sought for implementing certification,
- e. To whom should they ask for accompaniment in preparing certification.
- f. What is the activity of auditor during certification activities at the management unit.
- g. What are the things that need to be done by management unit in accompanying auditor during VLK certification activities.
- h. Matters on history, background, policy of the Ministry of Forestry about SVLK does not need to be conveyed unnecessarily long.

The most important thing for government elements is to make them understand that:

- a. Application of SVLK in the field need their serious attention, in helping public forest farmers, industry (especially small industry), in getting LK certification.
- b. Application of SVLK in the field by public forest farmers and industry (especially small industry) still need accompaniment by NGO, as well as by UPT BP2HP, regional forestry office or the office of the village head (officials need to really understand VLK certification).

Appendix 5

DETAIL WORK PLAN CONCERNING THE EVALUATION PROCESS

No	Date	Activity	Stakeholders	Details
1.	26-27 April 2012	Evaluation of training materials: curriculum and syllabus, training materials (theory and practice), modules and teaching materials, field practice guidelines (if any)	Education and Training Center for Forestry, Resource Persons, Companion Field	Done by analyzing the curriculum and syllabus documents, modules and teaching materials as well as trainee responses (from the evaluation document at the end of training). The analysis will be verified with the alumni participants, the resource persons and facilitators, as well as other stakeholders through semi-structured interview.
2.	28-29 April 2012	Evaluation of training: training duration, location of training (classroom and field practice) the accuracy of selection of trainees, training and implementation partners (Education and Training Center for Forestry, District Government, University, etc.)	Training committee, alumni participants, facilitators and resource persons, Education and Training Center for Forestry	Done by analyzing from the evaluation document at the end of training. Subsequently verified during the interview with the alumni participants, facilitators, and resource persons.
3.	30 April 2012	Consolidation and communication with alumni participants and relevant stakeholders (forest service, location of practice, resource, and facilitator) in preparation for a visit to the West Java Province.	Alumni participants, district forestry services, small industry, farmer groups	Made a meeting agreement with the alumni participants and other stakeholders
4.	6, 7, and 8 May 2012	A visit to the alumni participants and the location of the practice in the province of West Java (Bandung and Ciamis) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify the evaluation of training materials • Verify the evaluation of training 	Alumni Participants (Forest farmers group, Industry group and government group)	Discussions and interviews of former participants carried out in purposive sampling of participants consider the representation of

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • output and outcome evaluation of the overall training in the Province of West Java • Brainstorming about alumni's hopes and wishes for TLVS (networking, mentoring, socialization, cooperation in capacity building of all stakeholders in the implementation TLVS, etc.) 		elements of government, farmers forest and timber industry. Visits are also conducted on-site practice in Ciamis District and the Ciamis Forest Service.
5.	9-10 May 2012	Analysis the interview and synthesis of temporary evaluation of TLVS Training in West Java; Preparation for meeting I	ITTO Project Staff	Data processing about interview result and temporary report preparation of training in West Java
6.	11 May 2012	Carrying out meeting I with the parties to sharpen the results of the temporary evaluation (expected to attend : facilitators, resource persons, trainees and some of the alumni, as well as policy and system developers in Ministry of Forestry)	Education and Training Center for Forestry, facilitators, resource persons, and TLV system developers (DG-Production Forest Utilization)	Discussion of training evaluation conducted in West Java
7.	12-13 May 2012	Analysis about results of the meeting I and synthesis of recommendations formula and follow-up training		
8.	14 May 2012	Consolidation and communication with alumni participants and relevant stakeholders (forest service, training location, resource persons, and facilitators) in preparation for a visit to Central Java and Yogyakarta.	Alumni of participants (forest service, small industry, and forest farmer)	Arranging a meeting with the alumni of participants and other stakeholders.
9.	15-17 May 2012	A visit to the alumni participants and to the training location in the province of Central Java (Semarang, Solo and Yogyakarta) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify the evaluation of training materials • Verify the evaluation of training • Output and outcome evaluation of the overall training in the Province of Central Java and Yogyakarta. 	Alumni of participants (forest service, small Industry, and forest farmer)	Discussions and interviews of former participants carried out in purposive sampling of participants consider the representation of elements of government, farmers forest and timber

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brainstorming about alumni's hopes and wishes for TLVS (networking, mentoring, socialization, cooperation in capacity building of all stakeholders in the implementation TLVS, etc.) 		industry. Visits are also conducted on-site practice in Ciamis District and the Ciamis Forest Service.
10.	17 May 2012	Analysis the interview and synthesis of temporary evaluation of TLVS Training in Central Java and Yogyakarta; Preparation for meeting II	ITTO project Staff	Data processing about interview result and temporary report preparation of training in Central Java and Yogyakarta
11.	18 May 2012	Carrying out meeting II with the parties to sharpen the results of the temporary evaluation (expected to attend : facilitators, resource persons, trainees and some of the alumni, as well as policy and system developers in Ministry of Forestry)	Education and Training Center for Forestry, facilitators, resource persons, and TLV system developers (DG-Production Forest Utilization)	Discussion of training evaluation conducted in Central Java and Yogyakarta
12.	19 May 2012	Consolidation and communication with alumni participants and relevant stakeholders (forest service, training location, resource persons, and facilitators) in preparation for a visit to East Java.	Alumni of participants (forest service, small industry, and forest farmer)	Arranging a meeting with the alumni of participants and other stakeholders.
13.	21, 22 and 23 May 2012	<p>A visit to the alumni participants and to the training location in the province of East Java to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify the evaluation of training materials Verify the evaluation of training Output and outcome evaluation of the overall training in the Province of Central Java and Yogyakarta. Brainstorming about alumni's hopes and wishes for TLVS (networking, mentoring, socialization, cooperation in capacity building of all stakeholders in the implementation TLVS, etc.) 	Alumni of participants (forest service, small industry, and forest farmer)	Discussions and interviews of former participants carried out in purposive sampling of participants consider the representation of elements of government, farmers forest and timber industry. Visits are also conducted on-site practice and the Local Forest Service.
14.	24 May 2012	Analysis the interview and synthesis of temporary evaluation of TLVS Training in Central Java and Yogyakarta;	ITTO Project Staff	Data processing about interview result and temporary

		Preparation for meeting III		report preparation of training in East Java
15.	25 May 2012	Carrying out meeting III with the parties to sharpen the results of the temporary evaluation (expected to attend : facilitators, resource persons, trainees and some of the alumni, as well as policy and system developers in Ministry of Forestry)	Education and Training Center for Forestry, facilitators, resource persons, and TLV system developers (DG-Production Forest Utilization)	Discussion of training evaluation conducted in East Java
16.	28 May 2012	Preparation of evaluation training workshop for government officials, community, and small-medium scale industry	Ministry of Forestry, Education and Training Center for Forestry , ITTO Project, BP2HP Jakarta, Forest Service, representatives of the alumni of training participants (representatives of government, forest farmers, and industry groups), facilitators and resource persons	Expected stakeholders : Ministry of Forestry, Education and Training Center for Forestry , ITTO Project, BP2HP Jakarta, Forest Service, representatives of the alumni of training participants (representatives of government, forest farmers, and industry groups), facilitators and resource persons
17.	29-30 May 2012	Finalization and submission of training evaluation report for government officials, forest farmers, and small-medium industry.		

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