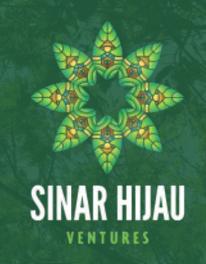
an introduction to

GSFP

GREENWOODD+ SOCIAL FORESTRY PROGRAM



A UNIQUE FOREST MANAGEMENT CONCEPT

Many sustainable forest management concepts haven't been implemented properly because the social sustainability is forgotten. This often leads to conflicts of interest where forest communities are the victim of it.

GREENWOODD+ Social Forestry
Program (GSFP), founded in 2018, is a
unique concept, because it focuses on
long-term engagement with the
communities and it's a balance between
social, ecological and production
sustainability.



PROJECTS In the Indonesian provinces of East and Central Kalimantan, GSFP focuses on several forestry projects including development of community plantation forests and peat land restoration.

GSFP AIMS TO:

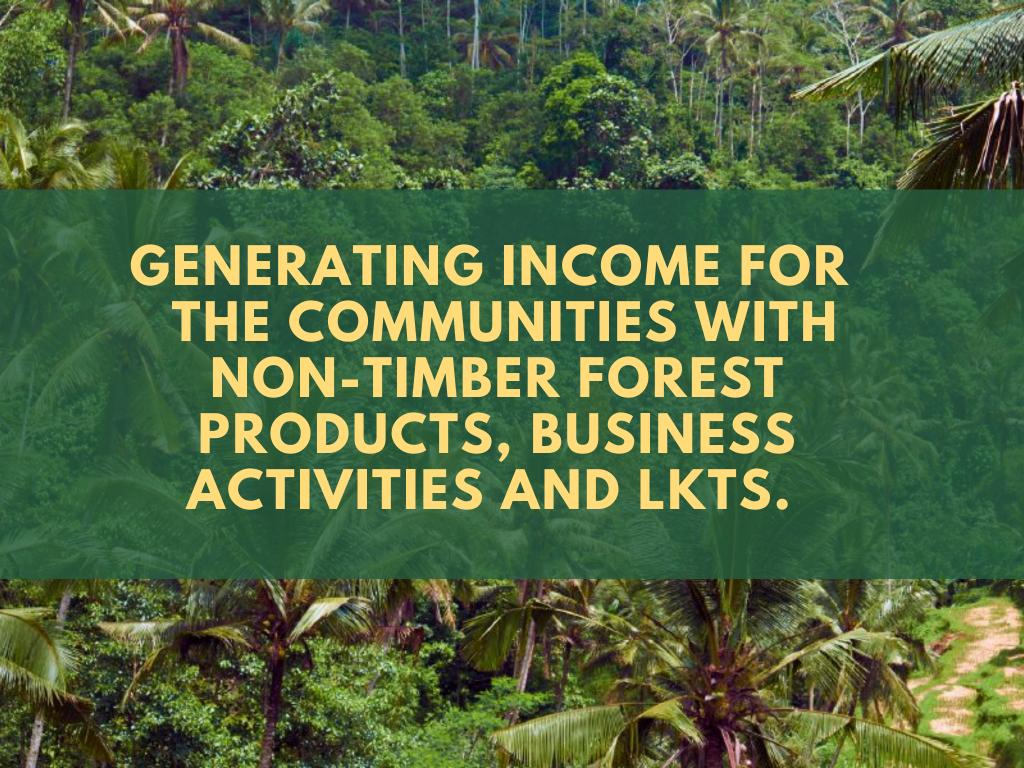
- forest management in certified Social Forestry areas with communities and with select sustainable logging concessions.
- Develop global markets and supply chains for lesser known timber species, non-timber forest products and business activities.
- Contribute to jurisdictional efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation & forest degradation (REDD+) and protect biodiversity.

MAXIMIZING COMMUNITY GOALS:

- Improving basic welfare
- Site planning
- Transparency
- Environmental restoration

- Providing extra human resources
- Capital assistance
- Long-term engagement
- Private residence landscaping







AN **EXCLUSIVE** RATTAN **PROJECT** WITH WWF, **FSC AND THE** COMMUNITIES GENERATING **INCOME VIA NON-TIMBER FOREST** PRODUCTS.



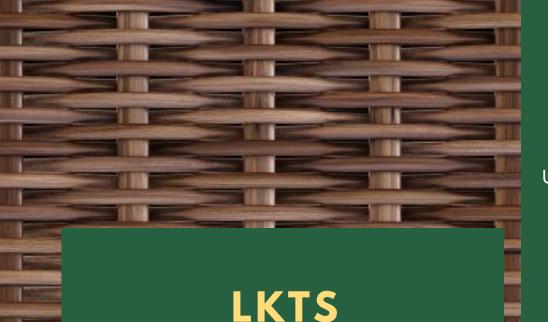
LESSER KNOWN TIMBER SPECIES(LKTS)

Globally we can distinguish about 50,000 varieties of timber, while only making use of a few. Up to 93% of tropical forest timber volume consists of Lesser Known Timber Species (LKTS) and many such species are currently being burnt or otherwise wasted after logging operations or forest clearing. Looking at the LKTS several of them are highquality and can be deployed in many ways. Using these kinds of timber, we make better use of the forest without exhausting nature.



GLOBAL DEMAND FOR WOOD:

According to the world bank, in view of a circular economy, the global demand for wood will quadruple by 2050. This will lead to considerable price increases of the regular timber species and illegal logging operations in reserved forests which will have a disastrous impact on the biodiversity.



Each of these species has its own properties, characteristics and applications. The durability class for these species is ranging from I – V and the strength class varies from A – D. The variety of density is between 400 – 1200 kg/m3.

For a selected list of our LKTS: www.greenwooddplus.com/lkts

USES OF LKTS

Uses depends on the particular specie and is not limited to, but exist of: joists, door and window frames and sills (internal use), moldings, partitioning, joinery, furniture, plywood, flooring, decking, staircases, columns, railway sleepers, vehicle bodies, ship and boat building, cooling tower and tool handles. The heavier species are also suitable for heavy construction under cover.





existing supply potential



10 FSC-certified concessions are registered in East Kalimantan, covering over 800,000 Ha of forest, notably 200,000 Ha in Berau.



Potential for social forestry partnerships

 150,000 Ha of Village Forest, notably 68,000 Ha in Berau district.



Partnership with Private sector and SOEs

- Inhutani 1 is considering developing 4,000 Ha of logging concession in partnership with local communities.
- Several idle logging concessions are also seeking alternative business models.

