

Tropical Forest Alliance 2020: Promoting Sustainability and Productivity in the Palm Oil and Pulp & Paper Sectors Workshop

Outcomes Summary

Introduction

The Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA 2020) is an emerging partnership of companies, government and civil society with a goal to reduce tropical deforestation associated with the sourcing of commodities such as palm oil, soy, beef and paper. It held its first substantive workshop in June 2013, co-hosted by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, to initiate discussions on palm oil and pulp & paper. A summary of the Workshop, reviewed for content and accuracy by the Core Planning Team (CPT) responsible for the event and comprised of company, government and civil society representatives, is provided below. The TFA 2020 intends, from the outcomes, to create a roadmap for action by the Alliance and an associated work plan, the development and management of which is currently under discussion by its membership. It is anticipated that this roadmap will be completed later in 2013.

Executive Summary

This is a high-level summary of outcomes from the TFA 2020 Workshop on promoting sustainability and productivity in the palm oil and pulp & paper sectors. The TFA 2020 Workshop took place at the Shangri-La Hotel in Jakarta, Indonesia on 27 – 28 June 2013. A more detailed summary will be produced by Meridian Institute on behalf of the CPT responsible for the event and comprised of company, government and civil society representatives, and made available in August 2013. Please refer to [Appendix A](#) for a Workshop participant list. A public website that will contain additional meeting materials including the Workshop agenda, Workshop overview and session descriptions, speeches and presentations is under construction; a link to that website will be circulated as soon as it is available. The website will also contain points of contact for inquiries on the Jakarta workshop and/or TFA 2020 process.

The Workshop was organized by the TFA 2020 in collaboration with the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. TFA 2020 was recently constituted as a coalition of The Consumer Goods Forum (CGF), United States, United Kingdom, Norway, and Netherlands Governments, and several leading nongovernmental organizations with the goal of reducing tropical deforestation associated with the sourcing of key global commodities. Approximately 190 individuals representing international and Indonesian-based organizations were in attendance from producing and consuming countries, companies, governments and NGOs.

Goal and Objectives

The goal of the Workshop was to identify challenges and solutions related to removing deforestation and rights violations from the palm oil and pulp & paper value chains while increasing production.

The objectives of the Workshop were to:

- Identify challenges and actions necessary to eliminate tropical deforestation from the value chains for palm oil and pulp & paper.
- Identify areas where different actors in the value chain can work together to create new solutions and opportunities.
- Attract new sources of finance that will help eliminate deforestation from company supply chains.
- Catalyze actions that will help countries both meet their goals for economic growth and development as well as forest conservation and greenhouse gas reduction, and guarantee the protection of human rights.

Key Outcomes Highlighted in this Summary

1. Presidential Leadership Commitment
2. New Partnerships between International and Indonesian Businesses
3. Enabling Policies Are Needed
4. Moving Forward with Jurisdictional Approaches
5. Critical Role of Data and Information
6. Lands Rights and Conflict Resolution Must be Addressed
7. Clarifying the Go-Zones for Degraded Lands
8. Improving Yields and Market Access for Smallholders
9. Importance of Medium-Scale Producers
10. Need for Creative Donor and Investor Financing and Public-Private Partnerships
11. Communication of the New CGF Pulp, Paper and Packaging Guidelines
12. The Challenges of Cut-off Dates
13. Need for Capacity Building
14. Improving Transparency, Verification and Traceability
15. Building an “Enabling Framework” for Sustainable Palm Oil Investment.

The relationship between the goal, specific objectives, and key outcomes is shown in a diagram in [Appendix B](#). The TFA 2020 intends, from the outcomes, to create a roadmap for action by the Alliance and an associated work plan, the development and management of which is currently under discussion by its membership. It is anticipated that this roadmap will be completed later in 2013.

Workshop Overview

H. E. President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono formally opened the workshop (as referenced below). Following the President, H. E. Kuntoro Mangkusubroto, Head of the President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UPK4) and Chairman of the Indonesian REDD+ Task Force along with Paul Polman, Chief Executive Officer of Unilever and a representative of the TFA 2020, provided introductory remarks, noting the importance of TFA 2020 in establishing new public-private partnerships and business to business opportunities focusing on reducing deforestation associated with commodity value chains.

Kit Batten, Global Climate Change Coordinator, Government of the United States, USAID emphasized the United States' commitment to the TFA 2020 and welcomed future partnerships and collaboration with the Republic of Indonesia and the CGF. Mr. Abdon Nababan, Secretary-General of Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN), expressed his appreciation and strong support for the President's recognition of the recent Constitutional Court Decision regarding indigenous rights. Ms. Shinta Kamdani, Vice Chairwoman for Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development of Kamar Dagang dan Industri (KADIN), communicated the strong commitment of KADIN to work with the members of the CGF and the government to establish and strengthen movement to greener economic growth and expressed support for the Indonesian Government's REDD+ policies. Participants also heard remarks from Central Kalimantan Governor Agustin Teras Narang, in which he described the current efforts under his leadership to, through legislative and regulatory changes, develop sustainable palm oil production and reduce deforestation.

Pavan Sukhdev, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Green Initiatives for a Smart Tomorrow (GIST) Advisory provided the context for the Workshop and emphasized the critical importance of the private sector in addressing the global challenge of sustainability, and for the public sector to put in place the regulatory regimes that will allow it to take into account societal values such as carbon and biodiversity. For the remainder, and majority, of the time at the Workshop participants took part in either topically focused plenary discussions or smaller working group sessions. The Workshop outcomes summarized below are drawn from those deliberations.

Key Outcomes

- 1. Presidential Leadership Commitment:** President Yudhoyono opened the Workshop by emphasizing the themes of partnership and shared responsibility, *"Indeed, we all have responsibility. But we cannot do it alone. Therefore, in my view, partnership is critical. Governments—national and local, private sector, civil society groups need to join hands to prevent deforestation and promote reforestation."* He also made a commitment to an important role for the Indonesian Government, *"Recently the Indonesian Constitutional Court has decided that customary forest, or hutan adat, is not part of the state forest zone. This decision marks an important*

step towards a full recognition of land and resources rights of adat community and forest-dependent communities. This will also enable Indonesia's shift toward sustainable growth with equity in its forests and peatlands sector. I am personally committed to initiating a process that registers and recognizes the collective ownership of adat territories in Indonesia. This is a critical first-step in the implementation process of the Constitutional Court's decision."

The President summarized further transformative measures being planned or implemented by the Government to reduce forest and peatlands emissions (REDD+), including the recent two-year extension of the moratorium on new concessions in primary forest and peatlands, the "One Map" initiative to rationalize the licensing process, the need to free up millions of hectares of degraded lands for new development, recent Memorandum of Understandings with provinces and districts to review concessions and resolve overlaps, and, critically, his decision to soon establish an independent REDD+ Agency equipped with robust independent monitoring and reporting of forest emissions and an internationally credible funding instrument. The REDD+ Agency will report to the President and be responsible for delivering Indonesia's ambitious goal to reduce emissions by 26-41% compared to business-as-usual by 2020.

2. New Partnerships between International and Indonesian Businesses: The CGF and the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce (KADIN) agreed to work together to implement a shared agenda including:

- Application of the new CGF Pulp, Paper and Packaging Guidelines for paper to Indonesian producers, especially considering implementation of Asia Pulp and Paper's commitment to stop deforestation.
- Expansion of the commitment to protect High-Carbon Stock Areas by Golden Agri-Resources and Nestlé to other palm oil producers and buyers using common methodology.
- Consideration of a program to increase sustainable production of oil palm by 250,000 Indonesian smallholders, including financing.
- KADIN also expressed full support for President Yudhoyono's initiatives on REDD+.

3. Enabling Policies Are Needed: Workshop participants identified the need for critical policy reforms to enable sustainable increases in production including:

- Regulatory change to incentivize the protection of High-Carbon Stock and High-Conservation Value forests outside and within concession areas, substituting for current regulations that make set-asides within concessions vulnerable.
- Policy reform to free up underutilized "degraded lands" for new plantations, including those to promote the exchange of High-Carbon Stock and High-Conservation Value forests within existing concessions with underutilized "degraded lands" outside of concessions.

- The ongoing Indonesian moratorium and One Map initiative to rationalize the licensing process.
 - Ongoing efforts to enhance law enforcement in order to incentivize legal production.
4. **Moving Forward with Jurisdictional Approaches:** Participants encouraged proceeding with provincial- and district-level opportunities for the implementation of “deforestation-free” commodity production, such as that being established by Governor Teras Narang in Central Kalimantan, and by Bupatis who have recently signed Memoranda of Understandings to work with the President’s Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4). It was recognized that it will be very important to determine how to most effectively connect these efforts to the management and structure of commercial value chains. The need to complement such market incentives with REDD+ incentives was also emphasized.
5. **Critical Role of Data and Information:** Participants affirmed the critical importance of accurate information and spatial maps. Specifically they supported:
- The implementation of effective tools for open-source monitoring and analysis of progress toward goals of reducing deforestation, including Indonesia’s One Map initiative and Global Forest Watch 2.0. Over time, such tools will provide easy access to information on deforestation events, concession ownership, land rights/claims and carbon value, thereby contributing to optimized spatial planning, enhanced law enforcement and incentives for sustainable and legal production. The need for the One Map initiative to be officially adopted as a national planning process in Indonesia was also recognized by workshop participants.
6. **Lands Rights and Conflict Resolution Must be Addressed:** Participants identified the importance of addressing land rights issues and conflict resolution, which are critical within the palm oil and pulp & paper sectors. Priority needs include:
- Development of a Presidential Instruction to implement the Constitutional Court Decision on Customary Land Rights in Indonesia.
 - The establishment of Centers for Conflict Resolution to support efforts to equitably address disputes between communities and plantations.
 - The importance of adopting safeguards that respect land and human rights (including FPIC) into production and procurement policies and practices by private sector commodity producers, consumers and supply chain partners.
7. **Clarifying the Go-Zones for Degraded Lands:** Participants supported the development of new oil palm and other large scale developments like pulp & paper on degraded lands to enable industry expansion and avoid greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation. They acknowledged existing challenges with defining and delineating degraded lands and the lack of comprehensive and coherent data necessary for accurate delineation. They proposed:

- Applying new tools (e.g., One Map, Global Forest Watch 2.0, Google Earth Engine) to do a first-cut delineation of no-go and potential “go” or developable zones in degraded areas.
 - Engaging local community members in refining the approach and delineating degraded areas through convening an authoritative, multi-stakeholder process to provide criteria to filter these no-go and potential-go areas.
 - Reducing the subjectivity of the data.
 - Addressing lands both inside and outside of the Forestry Estate.
- In Indonesia, assisting the Ministry of Forestry update their land release criteria and associated processes to ensure the land released from the forest estate for palm oil and other non-forest uses do not include HCV/HCS areas
 - Use a separate expert group to inform the criteria and shifting between categories.
- Proceeding with community mapping in a manner that is consistent with the Constitutional Court mandate.

8. Improving Yields and Market Access for Smallholder Palm Oil Producers: Participants were supportive of a proposal from IDH to increase palm oil yields and market access for smallholders. IDH proposes to increase yields and market access at real scale (c. 250,000 smallholders across three supply sheds) with a scalable approach. The approach will ensure reasonable costs to producers and purchasers of palm oil and catalyze partnerships to deliver these outcomes. Participants liked: the focus on targeted supply sheds, the aim and approach to intensifying yields, the fact that the approach would help the poor while fostering development, and that these changes would be achieved through the private sector.

9. Importance of Medium-Scale Palm Oil Producers: Participants discussed the many challenges associated with medium-scale producers. Unlike smallholders who mostly sell their products to large-scale producers and can be encouraged to align under the rules set by larger companies, medium-scale producers often have their own mills and thus create a unique challenge in terms of implementing incentive structures.

- There may be some coordinating or convening role for the CGF, the Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) System, the Indonesian Government, community-based programs such as the Annika Linden Foundation (ALF), and/or the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) to tie in scalability and traceability for middle-scale producers.
- Given that challenges associated with middle-scale producers vary from region to region, it is preferable if management of regulations, fiscal transfers, concessions and extension programs at the regional-level, medium-scale producers are left up to the Bupatis (Regencies).

- Rigorous enforcement of existing laws to create disincentives for expansion into forested areas is necessary to address problems at this scale where market-based incentives are difficult to reach.

- 10. Need for Creative Donor and Investor Financing and Public-Private Partnerships:** The panel of international donors and investors emphasized that while there is a lot of activity and successful donation and investment, current approaches to financing in this arena may not be well-matched to address emerging needs. Among the challenges faced, there is need for clear definition of the problem (e.g., deforestation), criteria required to meeting the TFA 2020 goal (e.g., by companies and governments), matching and/or establishing financing requirements to the scale of need (e.g., adequate financial structure, access to financing by indigenous communities, smallholders), measures in place to reduce risk to the lending or investing organization, adequate incentives across the supply chain, and more public-private partnerships.
- 11. Communication of the New CGF Pulp, Paper and Packaging Guidelines:** The CGF announced publicly, for the first time, its guidelines for the sourcing of pulp and paper and had the opportunity to discuss their application amongst participants at the Workshop. There was an identified need to create awareness of the Guidelines (particularly among CGF members), to promote tools for implementing the Guidelines (noting many already exist among CGF companies), and to build capacity to increase their application across the industry.
- 12. The Challenges of Cut-off Dates:** Participants in the paper sector breakout group discussed the applicability, relevance and difficulties of land-use conversion cut-off dates, including: applying cut-off dates consistently, across commodities, and addressing country and regional differences. Cut-off dates have been a key policy tool, within forest and palm oil certification schemes, to halt conversion. Recently, it has been recognized that cut-off dates can be a barrier to identifying companies that have made efforts to stop conversion. There is also confusion given a need to signal to producers a near-term cut-off date, and the pledge by the CGF to remove deforestation from supply chains by 2020. Participants agreed that there should be consideration of other models and experiences with cut-off dates, and the potential need to find alternatives. Additional work is necessary to review the applicability and functioning of cut-off dates.
- 13. Need for Capacity Building:** There was a clear need identified to develop tools to help implement standards and sourcing guidelines, as well as strengthening capacity for their application, particularly on the ground in producer countries. This was noted, in particular, for emerging guidelines to protect High-Carbon Stock forests and the new CGF paper sourcing guidelines. Increased capacity for local dispute resolution is also a goal for item #6 above through the establishment of Centers for Conflict Resolution.

14. Improving Transparency, Verification and Traceability: Participants agreed that there is a need for fundamental principles underpinning the guidelines and for harmonizing across different commodities. To eliminate deforestation from supply chains, transparency and traceability (which may be based on full public data availability, but can also use independent third-party monitoring of supply chain information) are key. Specific actions proposed include:

- Allow companies to select the tools they need for data collection and processing as they follow the CGF guidelines. They will seek credible tools that will meet standards, leading to harmonization across the industry. The CGF can track and promote the tools that work.
- The World Business Council on Sustainable Development has existing platforms that might be used to inform audiences about the CGF guidelines and the TFA 2020 (e.g., Forest Solutions Group’s Value Chain Action Team, procurement guide).
- The dialogue on verification and traceability needs to continue with all stakeholders in the room. There is a role in this for the CGF.

15. Building an “Enabling Framework” for Sustainable Palm Oil Investment: Sustainable palm oil investment might best be achieved by working at finer scales (e.g., regional) building on existing programs while developing the local capacity to solidify change. The approach described below could be applied wherever palm oil development is occurring globally.

- Create an “enabling framework” for sustainable investment that would integrate the concerns of civil society, the host government, investors and the environment with the goal of ensuring that hunger and poverty are alleviated using sustainable, inclusive development that does not compromise the environment and ensures respect for human rights. The framework would:
 - Address governance, land tenure, land use planning, security investment, environmental planning, legality assurance, technology transfer, restoration of degraded lands, and early consideration of markets through potential buyers.
 - Be implemented first on a regional-scale as a case study with the intent of creating a basic framework that would be transferable to other settings/countries.
 - Liberia could be the test location, working from the existing framework provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Lands, Fisheries, and Forests.

Appendix A: TFA 2020 Workshop Participant List

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Agropalma, Marcello Brito
AidEnvironment, Eric Wakker
Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM), Silvia Irawan
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Asia Pacific Resources International Holdings Ltd. (APRIL), David Goodwin
Asia Pulp and Paper Group (APP), Aida Greenbury
Asia Pulp and Paper Group (APP), Elim Sritaba
Asia Pulp and Paper Group (APP), Linda Wijaya
Avoided Deforestation Partners, Jeff Horowitz
Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk, Sakai Hemawan
Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk, Felia Salim
Badan Informasi Geospasial (BIG), Asep Karsidi
Badan Informasi Geospasial (BIG), Dr. Nurwadjedi
Business Council for Sustainable Development Singapore, Constant Van Aerschot
Cargill, Bruce Blakeman
Cargill, John Hartmann
Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Peter Kanowski
Center for Innovation Policy and Governance (CIPG), Jimmy Tanaya
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Climate and Land Use Alliance, Chip Fay
Climate and Land Use Alliance, Avi Mahaningtyas
Climate and Land Use Alliance, Pete Wood
Climate and Land Use Alliance, Dan Zarin
Climate Policy Initiative, Tom Heller
Climate Policy Initiative, Jane Wilkinson
Colgate-Palmolive, Linda Topping
Conservation International, John Buchanan
Conservation International Jakarta, Simon Badcock
Daemeter, Philip Wells
Delhaize, Wim Maris
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Environmental Investigation Agency, Lisa Handy
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European Commission, Giovanni Serritella
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Ford Foundation, Steve Rhee
Forest Peoples Programme, Marcus Colchester
Forest Stewardship Council, Kim Carstensen
German International Cooperation (GIZ), Daniel May
German International Cooperation (GIZ), Heinz Terhorst
Global Canopy Program, Matt Leggett
Golden Agri Resources, Pi Li Lem
Golden Agri Resources, Franky Widjaja
Google Earth Engine, David Thau
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Government of Australia, AUSAID, Robert Waterworth
Government of the Republic of Colombia, Ana Laura Acosta
Government of the Republic of Colombia, Maria Mercedes Muñoz
Government of Ghana, Isaac Charles Acquah, Jr.
Government of the Republic of Indonesia, Agustin Teras Narang
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Government of the Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of Trade, Gusmardi Bustami
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Government of Norway, Stig Traavik
Government of the Netherlands, Tjeerd de Zwaan
Government of the Netherlands, Jean Rummenie
Government of Switzerland, Embassy of Switzerland, Dian Rosa
Government of the United Kingdom, Ambassador to Indonesia, Mark Canning
Government of the United Kingdom, Embassy of Indonesia, Farah Sofa
Government of the United Kingdom, Department for International Development (DFID),
Andy Roby

Government of the United Kingdom, Department for International Development (DFID),
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Government of the United States, U.S. Agency for International Development, Manpreet Anand

Government of the United States, U.S. Agency for International Development, Kit Batten

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Government of the United States, U.S. Department of State, Julia Meisel

Government of the United States, U.S. Department of State, Ellen Shaw

Government of the United States, U.S. Department of State, John Verdieck

Government of the United States, U.S. Department of State (Jakarta Embassy), Ben Wohlauer

Government of the United States, U.S. Department of State (Jakarta Embassy), Yudha Permana

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Green Initiatives for a Smart Tomorrow (GIST) Advisory, Pavan Sukhdev

Greenpeace, Paulo Adario

Greenpeace, Suzanne Kröger

Greenpeace-Global Forest Network, Bustar Maitar

IDH, Daniel Hazman

IDH, Joost Oorthuizen

IDH, Ewald Wermuth

Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper, Hendra Gunawan

Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper, Timotheus Lesmana

Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN), Abdon Nababan

Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk, Stefanus Indrayana

Indonesia Association of Palm Oil, Asmar Arsjad Apkasindo

Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) Commission, Rosediana Suharto

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Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN), Tiur Rumondang

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KAO, Hideki Tanaka

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Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB), Choo Yuen May
Mars, Sarah Schaefer
Mayora Indah Tbk, Andre Sukendra Atmadja
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Mondelez International, Melissa Hou
Mondi, Neil Burns
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Musim Mas Group, Gan Lian Tiong
Nestlé, Debora Tjandrakusuma
Nestlé Indonesia, Harlan Kerson
Nestlé/The Consumer Goods Forum, Duncan Pollard
New Britian Palm Oil, Simon Lord
Oil Palm Farmers Union/Serikat Petani Kelapa Sawit (SPKS), Mansuetus Alsy Hanu
Olam International, Sunny Verghese
Oxfam, Royseptia Abimanyu
PricewaterhouseCoopers Indonesia Advisory, Rob Daniels
Prince's Charities' International Sustainability Unit, Graham Wynne
Procter and Gamble Singapore SA Pte Ltd, Pierre Vignaud
The Proforest Initiative, Pavithra Ramani
Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification, Ben Gunneberg
Rainforest Action Network, Lindsey Allen
Rainforest Alliance, Richard Donovan
Rainforest Alliance, Peter Sprang
Rainforest Foundation Norway, Vemund Olsen
Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, Darrel Webber
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Sawit Watch, Jefri Saragih
SCA Group, Stewart Begg
Sime Darby, Leela Barrock
Sime Darby, Helmy Otham Basha
Sime Darby, Khairudin Hashim
Sinar Mas Forestry Division, Robin Mailoa
Sinar Mas Group, Cameron Hume
SMART Tbk, Daud Dharsono
SMART Tbk, Haskarlianus Pasang
Solidaridad, Piers Gillespie
Starling Resources, Rezal Kusumaatmadja
Sustainable Development Institute (SDI), Silas Kpanan'Ayoung Siakor
The Asia Group LLC, Adam Schwarz
The Coca Cola Company, Howard Gilmour
The Consumer Goods Forum, Sabine Ritter
The Consumer Goods Forum/Consultant, Donna Lee
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Frances Seymour

The Forest Trust, Dejan Lewis
The Forest Trust, Scott Poynton
The Jakarta Advisory Group, Karl Godderis
The Nature Conservancy, Lex Hovani
The Nature Conservancy, Jack Hurd
Transformasi untuk Keadilan Indonesia [Transformation for Justice], Norman Jiwan
Tropenbos International, Petrus Gunarso
Unilever, Perpetua George
Unilever, Gail Klintworth
Unilever, Outi Marin
Unilever, Paul Polman
Unilever, Cherie Tan
Unilever, Mark Taylor
Unilever/The Consumer Goods Forum, Gavin Neath
Universitas Indonesia, Research Center for Climate Change, Sonny Mumbunan
Union of Concerned Scientists, Doug Boucher
United National Environment Programme (UNEP), Iain Henderson
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Tomoyuki Uno
UPM, John Sanderson
Wilmar International Ltd., Jeremy Goon
World Bank, Andrea Kutter
World Bank/International Finance Corporation, Ernest Bethe
World Business Council on Sustainable Development, James Griffiths
World Resources Institute, Caitlin Clarke
World Resources Institute, Anne Rosenbarger
World Resources Institute, Andika Putraditama
World Resources Institute, Nigel Sizer
World Resources Institute, Fred Stolle
World Wildlife Fund, Jason Clay
World Wildlife Fund, David McLaughlin
World Wildlife Fund, Rod Taylor

Appendix B: TFA 2020 Workshop Objectives Diagram

