

**1st Meeting of Terpercaya Working Group on Sustainability Indicators**  
**Minutes of Meeting**

<b>Day/date:</b>	Thursday, February 24, 2022
<b>Time:</b>	9:00am – 1:00pm, Jakarta Time
<b>Venue:</b>	Pullman Hotel, Jakarta and Online via Zoom platform
<b>Co-Chairs:</b>	Pak. Anang Noegroho (Director of Food and Agriculture, Bappenas) and Ms. Henriette Faergemann (First Counsellor for Environment, Climate Action, and ICT, Delegation of EU to Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam).
<b>Moderator:</b>	Pak. Rully Amrullah (EFI)
<b>Participants:</b>	See Annex 1 and 2.

**Agenda**

1. Welcome remarks
2. Speech by Deputy for Maritime and Natural Resources Affairs, Bappenas
3. Presentation on EU deforestation proposal
4. Update on KAMI followed by Q&A
5. Update on operationalising Terpercaya indicators and data platform followed by Q&A
6. Roundtable exchange on planned and ongoing data collection activities (5 min each)
  - a. Proforest
  - b. WWF
  - c. GIZ
  - d. USAID SEGAR
  - e. Kehati
  - f. GAPKI
7. Discussion on data sharing mechanisms
8. Discussion on potential additional Terpercaya indicators/SPIV
9. Discussion on establishing a Terpercaya Working Group
10. Closing

## **Housekeeping announcement**

Pak. Rully Amrullah provided details on the housekeeping arrangements, interpretation services, and the meeting agenda.

### **1 Welcome remarks**

The meeting was opened and led by Co-Chairs, Pak. Anang Noegroho and Ms. Henriette Faergemann.

Pak Anang informed the meeting that today's meeting is to design and formulate proposals to build industry capacity in Indonesia and the EU, to establish a common understanding. He further added that the meeting aims to strengthen the cooperation framework, for both Indonesia and the EU.

Ms. Henriette said that support for Terpercaya in Indonesia is being provided through the KAMI project in accordance with the newly endorsed 2022 work plan. The 23 Terpercaya indicators provide a useful tool and respond to many of the areas highlighted in proposed and existing global legislation, including the EU legislative proposal on deforestation. Yesterday, the Corporate Sustainable Due Diligence proposal was launched by EU. It aims to make large companies in the EU check that suppliers do not use slave or child labour and that they respect environmental standards and align with the Paris climate treaty. Concurrently, the UK and US and several EU Member States are launching legislation that aims to eliminate illegality and deforestation from supply chains.

### **2 Speech by Deputy of Maritime and Natural Resources**

On behalf of the Deputy, who was unavailable, Pak Anang shared the following points:

1. The government of Indonesia has mandated Bappenas through the government regulations to closely monitor SDGs in close cooperation with other Ministries. Bappenas supports all activities that accelerate SDGs and aims to strengthen data driven policy making processes.
2. Through this Terpercaya Working Group, the EU and Bappenas support a data driven process, and can develop appropriate benchmarks for district level work with appropriate financial support, including through fiscal transfer whereby Bappenas can use information to inform the Government of Indonesia, and district level government. In this regard, Bappenas would like to seek input and advice in developing and improving Terpercaya indicators.
3. Pak Anang further emphasised continued cooperation with the EU on evidence-based policy making, which Bappenas acknowledges is important for the long-term planning.
4. Bappenas is tasked with developing an integrated database and ensuring synergy between all data producers and data sources to improve data reliability for the benefit of the people. He further added that in the era of big data, coordination and synergy is increasingly important. The President of Indonesia has given instruction to focus on the development of downstream palm oil industry to help Indonesia to develop a stronger position in innovation of palm oil commodities. Most industrial crops in Indonesia are owned and managed by the people. Indonesia has a unique potential for palm oil and oil palm plantation ownership is 50/50 between the people and corporations. The Government of Indonesia aims to support the weak and maintain the strong and to develop a sustainable palm oil industry that improves the welfare of its people.
5. Pak Anang reiterated that Henriette highlighted important elements with impacts on Indonesian palm oil sector and that the understanding of EU legislation and Indonesian legislation is crucial for continued business sustainability between Indonesia and the EU.

### **3 Presentation on EU deforestation proposal**

Ms Henriette presented the *Proposal for a Regulation on the making available on the Union market as well as export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No 995/2010*. The following are key points from her presentation:

1. The objective of the regulation is to minimise the EU's contribution to deforestation and forest degradation worldwide, thus reducing EU-driven GHG emissions and biodiversity loss and specifically to minimise the risk that products coming from supply chains associated with deforestation or forest degradation are placed on the EU market and increase EU demand for and trade in legal and 'deforestation free' commodities and products.
2. The EU conducted a public consultation on the proposal, which received the second highest number of responses ever.
3. When developing the proposal, a Fitness Check of the EUTR/FLEGT Regulation and an impact assessment on options for the deforestation regulation were conducted. The findings were that although the EUTR and FLEGT Regulation have been beneficial in several ways, they do not provide a model appropriate in addressing commodity driven deforestation more widely. Also, regarding the deforestation regulation, there is high support for binding measures, including mandatory due diligence with country benchmarking. As such, voluntary options were discarded after the viability screening and private certifications were seen as too varied and complex for use across multiple commodities and countries.
4. The scope of the regulation proposal covers commodities based on deforestation impacts and import to the EU: palm oil, soy, wood, cattle, cocoa, and coffee and some derived products (e.g., leather, chocolate, furniture). It applies both to domestically produced and imported commodities and derived products. The deforestation 'Cut-off date' is 31 December 2020 so that commodities would not be allowed to enter the EU if produced on land subject to deforestation after that date. The data is harmonised with the SDGs aim of halting deforestation by 2020.
5. The emphasis of the regulation proposal is on commodities and products that are both deforestation-free and legal, and also demands strict traceability. Another element in the proposal is country benchmarking, which allows assignment of risk to countries according to the level of risk of deforestation [low, standard, high]. At the onset, all countries will be at standard risk level and dialogue/information exchange with partner countries.
6. There is no ban against any country or commodity. The European Commission will step up cooperation with EU partners on the various requirements. The regulation is based on transparency, accountability, and sound scientific methodologies, and is non-discriminatory as it treats equally, both imports and exports.
7. The proposal is now going through a negotiation process between the European Parliament and European Member States.

Pak Anang thanked Ms Henriette for the presentation and points related to sustainability as an instrument in trade with focus on deforestation free products. He further added that the definition of deforestation needs to be understood and to be aligned and noted that Indonesia, as a commodity producer, has tropical forests and the national interest is a priority.

### **4 Update on KAMI followed by Q&A (EFI)**

With the permission of the co-chairs, Pak Rully introduced all present both in person and online. He further went on to present, in brief, the KAMI 2022 workplan as follows:

- Support for dialogue: KAMI will provide support for policy dialogues and assess EU market expectations and develop options for future opportunities.
- Support for Terpercaya: KAMI will provide support for Terpercaya multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee and Terpercaya data platform in Indonesia while establishing working groups under Terpercaya Advisory Committee.
- Technical analysis: KAMI will provide analysis on comparing existing sustainable commodity approaches and assess palm oil sector challenges, and initiate monitoring of support for districts in their transition to sustainability. CIFOR-ICRAF is conducting the studies and will be providing details of their studies by end of next month.
- SPIV development: Under KAMI, the development of Sustainability Performance Indicators and Verifiers (SPIV), collection of SPIV data and development of guidance for data collection will be carried out in close cooperation with Bappenas, together with relevant ministries.
- District support for sustainability: KAMI will implement activities to raise awareness of Terpercaya, promote districts to self-declare indicator data, and to design a mechanism for transfer of government funds to districts based on Terpercaya indicators. With the support of Proforest and Daemeter, Pak Anang met with local governments in Siak Pelalawan districts and further efforts will be made to raise awareness and conduct multi stakeholder dialogues in districts across Indonesia.
- Traceability and sustainable sourcing: KAMI will continue to support supply-chain transparency and sustainable sourcing work based on initial studies done by Inobu.

Christine Cullen, KAMI Communications Expert, went on to present on the following:

- A Terpercaya webpage (<https://efi.int/flegtreddunit/terpercaya>) has been created, which includes background information, brief, and minutes of meetings.
- A “History of Terpercaya” brief will be made available on the website soon.
- Communications support will be given to Bappenas on awareness raising at province and district levels, through Musrenbang (Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan), Development Planning Consensus meetings.

Pak Anang made several main points:

- Firstly, on policy dialogues, there is a need to set up the right format and appropriate platform for a trilateral setting. For market access and deforestation free products, some stock taking needs to be done together with continued engagement of policy makers to enable the industry.
- Secondly on Terpercaya, which is important to the Government of Indonesia for evidence-based planning. He further went on to state that Terpercaya is wanted as an accountable measurement instrument, which is why the Advisory Committee has multistakeholder representatives. Bappenas has been mandated by the President to encourage the 17 SDGs and Bappenas has been mandated to develop an innovative model. We are trusted by the government to achieve that goal through open dialogue. Terpercaya is founded on the principle of inclusivity and the system can be used to localise the SDGs through a jurisdictional approach. Today’s meeting is a part of this effort.
- Pak Jarot (Bappenas) will coordinate all efforts with the Ministry of Home Affairs, for a policy planning process prior to the Musrenbang (Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan) Development Planning Consensus meetings. EFI and Inobu can actively explore support for this process.
- The EU has handed the Terpercaya data platform and indicator data to Bappenas and the system now needs to be made ready. Indonesia needs investment to develop the

economy and Terpercaya can help to improve the profile of district governments where palm oil is a main export commodity. For that, we need to list required inputs at district level. Some efforts have been made in Siak and Pelalawan districts and this work needs to be expanded.

- On technical analysis, we need to compare sustainable approaches and include other commodities. There is a need to have a good understanding and to invite all stakeholders to take part and work collaboratively.
- On SPIV, there is a need to agree on the definitions. We want to be inclusive and to have a common understanding. Efforts are to be put in place to assist 40% of smallholders through government support and the government has made concerted efforts to build legality for smallholders so they can participate in the economy.
- The directives given by the Deputy for Maritime and Natural Resources Affairs, Bappenas, is to foster better relations between the central and district government for district sustainability and on fiscal transfer. It is expected that Terpercaya will be the basis for the special fund allocation (DAK) on land use management. For the year 2022, a total of 2.5 billion dollars has been allocated to assist 228 regions to support a total of 7 sectors including irrigation, fisheries, forestry and trade.
- To facilitate our relationship with the EU, traceability and legality are important topics. Sucofindo, has experience in the timber sector and has worked on traceability in the fisheries sector.
- Lastly, there is a need for strategic communication to be agreed upon and the goal is to communicate deforestation-free messages.

At this point, the meeting took a 5-minute break

## **5 Update on operationalising Terpercaya indicators and data platform followed by Q&A (Inobu)**

Pak Steni Bernadinus, Inobu, presented the background of the Terpercaya initiative since 2018 and the current aim to fully integrate the data platform into the national planning system at ministry and institutional level. Terpercaya is not a certification scheme and is not intended to replace existing certification schemes. Terpercaya measures and verifies sustainability performance at district level, supports the fulfilment of certification schemes through a jurisdictional approach, and contextualises SDGs indicators and other international agreements on sustainability.

The Terpercaya initiative has 4 pillars with a total of 22+1 indicators. The indicators were developed through a rigorous process to assess sustainability performance at the local level. There is a need to further develop the indicators and data to ensure that system is fully evidence-based. The Terpercaya principles are developed through a multistakeholder process to establish a national system using official data from official government sources. Further discussions are required on the need to include independent data. In parallel, the system will be integrated with the Ministry's system.

Current Terpercaya development contains two parts:

1. Operationalising the Terpercaya indicators, involving various steps: conducting dialogues with Ministries and aligning with ministry mandates and data collection processes; developing Standard Operating Procedures for data sharing; and identification of subnational level data collection requirements. Thus, the three main steps are: refining the indicators, developing data sharing protocols, and working on data collection.
2. Integrating and operationalising the Terpercaya data platform. This involves upgrading the prototype data platform and supporting Bappenas to integrate the system into the Ministry servers and IT systems. The main steps are to adjust the Terpercaya data platform user interface design; create a multi-year database for indicator data; and support integration into Indonesian government system.

The timeline for the above two parts and progress to date was presented, and the approach is being discussed further. Activities on indicators and data sharing should be completed by March and reports and integration with Satu Data should be completed by June. Data analysis and the data platform should be completed by July following agreement on the data interface.

A total of five focus group discussions (FGDs) for indicator refinement, and seven for data protocol and system development were carried out. On 23 February 2022, an FGD was held with Satu Data Indonesia in line with the Circular by Ministry of Home Affairs, with the aim to integrate with midterm development plan and seek inputs to further refine the approach.

Pak Anang proposed to start with at least five indicators and expects to hear presentations from regional governments in technical meetings, before proceeding with the Musrenbang meetings.

Ms Henriette agreed that efforts should be made to speed up the process.

## **6 Roundtable exchange on planned and ongoing data collection activities**

A total of six presentations were made in this session. **Slides are included in Annex 3.**

### **6.1 Proforest**

The Siak Pelalawan landscape programme (SPLP) was initiated in 2015 following forest fires in Riau. In 2018, the impacted corporations discussed outsourcing of work to ProForest and Daemeter. The SPLP was launched in Jan 2020 until Dec 2024. The four goals of SPLP were presented and the expected outcomes were shared. Over 50 villages are involved in SPLP. An MoU was signed with the two district governments. The aim is to make sustainable palm oil production models the norm in Siak and Pelalawan districts. Cargill, GAR, Danone, L'Oreal, Musim Mas, Neste, Pepsico, and Unilever are involved.

### **6.2 USAID SEGAR**

The Sustainable Environmental Governance Across Regions (SEGAR) covers three programme areas from 2021-2026 and aims to support SDGs 13 and 15. There are eight components and two goals: (i) Strengthening environmental governance and (ii) Improved implementation of environmental and social sustainability objectives in commodity production supply chains. Terpercaya is included under Component A4. The project operates in four provinces (Aceh, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Tengah and Kalimantan Tengah), which contain 7.8 million ha of forests. Under component A4, incentives for sustainable land management will be developed to support Terpercaya.

### **6.3 WWF**

WWF's vision at the global level is to halt forest conversion from palm oil, ensuring that production, trade and consumption is responsible, protects and restores landscapes, and benefits people and nature (Protect-Produce-Restore). The work covers government engagement, landscape intervention, data tools, and market demand. An online portal/dashboard for users to visualise traceability data will be developed to provide alerts for buyers. WWF supports landscape level strategic intervention on sustainable commodities. The example of the jurisdictional landscape approach in Sintang district was shared, including information on sustainable financing through micro financing schemes and issues with Tesso Nilo National Park, a large portion of which has been converted to illegal oil palm plantations.

### **6.4 Kehati**

The presentation covered Terpercaya indicators at the district sites where the Strengthening Palm Oil Sustainability in Indonesia (SPOS Indonesia) project is working together with SPKS and LTKL. A note was made that several Terpercaya indicators are beyond the district government's authority/jurisdiction:

- Indicator 1: Protection of designated forest
- Indicator 5: Climate change mitigation
- Indicator 6: Sustainable production forest management

A suggestion was also made that an indicator on rehabilitation and ecosystem recovery efforts should be included.

SPOS Indonesia works in eight areas: Jambi, Riau, Sekadau, East Kotawaringin, Paser, Berau, Pasangkayu, Central Mamuju.

Various efforts have been made on Terpercaya indicators at the district level.

- Indicator 2: protection of ecological essential areas - work done in two districts.
- Indicator 12: smallholder registration and mapping – farmers in 1,389 ha out of a targeted 10,581ha have been mapped and the project is working with district governments to process STDB (farmer registration) but the process is not easy. The district government of Sekadau, West Kalimantan have a database portal ([tanam.sekadauKab.go.id](http://tanam.sekadauKab.go.id)) to support smallholder registration.
- Indicators 13 (smallholder productivity), 14 (smallholder associations) and 15 (assistance to smallholders): smallholders support on replanting in several districts; development of good agriculture practices in smallholder farm; and the SawitKita Mobile App supports online learning for smallholders.
- Indicators 16 (certification), 18 (district sustainability budget), and 20 (multi-stakeholder participation): certified sustainable farm support, development and implementation of the Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Palm Oil (RAD-KSB). A total of seven cooperatives have been preparing for smallholder certification in five districts.
- Indicator 22 (sustainable land use planning): a programme on village land use planning has been initiated.

## **6.5 GIZ**

GIZ presented on district level support for sustainable jurisdictions and informed meeting participants on the policy making process in East Kutai district. Four SOPs on One Database (Satu Data Indonesia) that have been supported for East Kutai district are:

1. Data planning
2. Standards and Metadata
3. Data collection and production
4. Verification and publication

All data entered for East Kutai district can be accessed in a national database and in total there are 45 datasets. Emphasis was made that data governance at district level must be in line with the Presidential Instruction Perpres 39/2019 as data collection will be on a regular/annual basis. Local government has taken various initiatives on collection and verification of data through e-STDB tools.

## **6.6 LTKL (*Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari*)**

LTKL, an association formed and managed by district governments aims to support the national agenda. LTKL represents nine local governments in districts which include a total of 5.5 million hectares of forest, 1.8 million hectares of peatlands with over 1 million oil palm farmers. There is a need for alignment between the LTKL Regional Competitiveness Framework/Kerangka Daya Saing Daerah (KDSD) and Terpercaya. About 77% of Terpercaya indicators are fully aligned with KDSD and Sintang, Musi Banyuasin, Gorontalo and Siak districts are working on a joint trial of Terpercaya indicators. Work on KDSD started in 2018 and there are still data gaps. A template for districts to report on sustainability progress was prepared in October 2021. The meeting was informed that Sanggau district has an e-sawit platform ([esawit.sanggau.go.id/beranda](http://esawit.sanggau.go.id/beranda)). Three areas for collaboration were presented and points for addressing challenges on data collection and integration were shared.

## **7 Terpercaya indicators and SPIV (EFI)**

The presentation touched on five proposed regulations from the EU, UK and US related to palm oil that variously support legal and sustainable/deforestation-free commodity supply chains. Commodities covered, key criteria, benchmarking, and due diligence requirements of the various regulations were shared. The EU Renewable Energy Directive is undergoing revisions and the draft 2021 implementing regulation, which includes low ILUC-risk certification requirements, is expected to be adopted in 2022. It will provide information on how low-ILUC risk certification should be done and how criteria should be applied by operators and verification schemes. The recently introduced EU proposal for a Directive on Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence covers social and human rights in addition to environmental issues and is in addition to the legislative proposal on deforestation. The UK and US proposed legislation follows similar objectives and aims to avoid risks of illegal deforestation associated with commodity production.

## **8 Discussion on data sharing mechanisms**

Pak Anang thanked all who shared information and noted that Terpercaya does not eliminate other initiatives and any party can provide support through their own initiatives. He emphasised that at Bappenas, there is a need to ensure that all policies are interconnected and commended KEHATI for identifying the indicators one by one. He also noted the good news from LTKL, on 70% alignment with Terpercaya and requested Inobu to develop the indicator manual and identify data mining methods so that materials can be distributed to other organisations for inputs.

Pak Anang requested further cooperation through the Working Group and a comparison of similarities between efforts to help reach consensus.

Ms Henriette thanked all presenters and stated that there will be adjustments to be made along the way.

With the permission of the co-chairs, Pak Rully opened the floor for comments.

Josi Khatarina, USAID-SEGAR, informed that indicator development is going to be a continuous process although it will be good to have a specific timeline to finalise the indicators so that there is clear guidance for local partners.

Pak Irfan Bahtiar, KEHATI, stated that Indonesia has been involved in FLEGT-VPA process and expressed an opinion that the EU will not continue with the EU-Indonesia Voluntary partnership Agreement (VPA), as Indonesia is the only country currently issuing FLEGT licences. He wanted clarification on the extent to which EU regulations should be complied with to ensure that efforts are worthwhile.

Pak Anang responded by saying that the Terpercaya indicators have been launched and that, regarding the timeline, there are still some pending issues such as the Bappenas Terpercaya decree. Based on current progress, further information can be provided to the Minister of Bappenas to discuss and promote jurisdictional sustainability. Pak Jarot will have further discussions and then advance efforts to the Bappenas legal bureau for drafting the decree with the Minister. On a related note, Bappenas will include Inobu in the next technical committee meeting to share information on progress. Pak Anang further emphasised that there should be a team to lead the process for transitioning the Terpercaya database and data platform to Bappenas to ensure a smooth transition. The Working Group will be tasked with integrating resources, inputs and knowledge.

In response to Pak Irfan's comment Pak Anang went on to state that, based on FLEGT implementation experiences, various lessons can be learnt for the palm oil sector and that the Terpercaya prototype will undergo several iterations and adjustments.

Ms Henriette stated that EU is not going to stop the EU-Indonesia VPA but that it is not certain that there will be more VPAs with other countries. She stated that the EU-Indonesia VPA should be seen as an opportunity for Indonesia to turn to its advantage. On the timber sector, Indonesia has done all that is needed under the FLEGT licensing. The new EU legislative proposal on deforestation will apply to everyone and there will be a level playing field. She further added that based on the various



initiatives at district level, she is very optimistic and feels that we are on the right track. She suggested a roadshow for Terpercaya.

Pak Rully stated that the challenge is to identify the next steps to sustain momentum. As first step, a WhatsApp group will be set up for the Working Group so that the ideas can be circulated and online meetings will be held to strengthen collaboration.

Pak Steni, Inobu responded that there is no objection on forest cover indicators from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and that Terpercaya manuals will be completed and shared with Bappenas. The manuals are being developed through consultations with stakeholders, and could be included in an official launch.

## **9 Closing**

In their closing remarks, both Pak Anang and Ms Henriette stated that they look forward to working together through open discussions to produce beneficial results.

Pak. Rully Amrullah invited everyone in person and online for a group photo.

The meeting was adjourned at 01:05 pm.

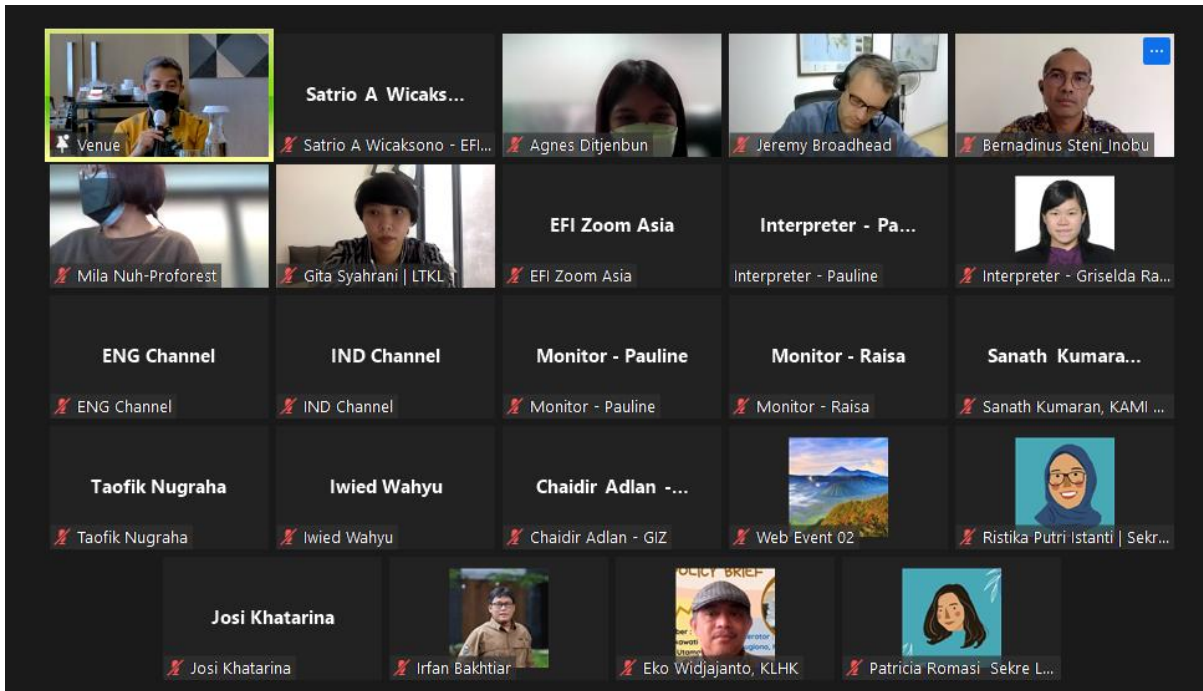
Meeting minutes prepared by EFI, acting as the Secretariat to the Terpercaya Working Group.

24 February 2022.

## **Annex 1: List of Participants**

<b>No</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	Anang Noegroho	M	Directorate of Food and Agriculture, Bappenas	Director
2	Jarot Indarto	M	Directorate of Food and Agriculture, Bappenas	Deputy Director
3	Henriette Faergemann	F	EU Delegation to Indonesia	First Counsellor – Environment, Climate Action & ICT
4	Matej Dornik	M	EU Service for Foreign Policy Instruments	Project Manager
5	Agnes	F	Ditjenbun, Min. Agriculture	Senior Staff
6	Faisal	M	Ditjenbun, Min.Agriculture	Senior Staff
7	Gunawan Movianto	M	Bangda Kemendagri	Deputy Director
8	Bandung Sahari	M	GAPKI	Vice Director
9	Bernadinus Steni	M	Inobu	Deputy Director
10	Aji Cahyono	M	Inobu	Researcher
11	Mila Nuh	F	Proforest	Regional Landscape Coordinator
12	Intan Nin	F	Proforest	Manager
13	Gita Syahrani	F	LTKL	Executive Director
14	Rostanto S	M	Kehati	Deputy Director
15	Irfan Bakhtiar	M	Kehati	Director
16	Taofik Nugraha	M	GIZ	Senior Staff
17	Iwied Wahyu	M	GIZ	Senior Staff
18	Chaidir Adlan	M	GIZ	Project Manager
19	Ristika Putri Istanti	F	LTKL	Senior Staff
20	Josi Khatarina	F	USAID SEGAR	Team Leader
21	Eko Widjajanto	M	KLHK	Deputy Director
22	Darto Mansuetus	M	SPKS	Secretary General
23	Fransisca	F	SPKS	Researcher
24	Patricia Romasi	F	LTKL	Researcher
25	Angga Pratama Putra	M	WWF Indonesia	Project Manager
26	Puspita	F	Directorate of Food and Agriculture, Bappenas	Deputy Director
27	Ristika Putri Istanti	F	LTKL	Researcher
28	Susila Darma Wati	F	LTKL	Researcher
29	Jurice Ayu H	F	Sucofindo	Senior Staff
30	Paramita D.P	F	Sucofindo	Senior Staff
31	Alexander Hinrichs	M	EFI	Head of Asia Office
32	Jeremy Broadhead	M	EFI	KAMI Project Manager
33	Rully Amrullah	M	EFI	KAMI Indonesia Stakeholder Engagement Expert
34	Satrio Wicaksono	M	EFI	KAMI Forest and Land-Use Governance Expert
35	Christine Cullen	F	EFI	KAMI Communications Expert
36	Sanath Kumaran	M	EFI	KAMI Technical Expert, Malaysia

## Annex 2: Screenshots of participants



**Annex 3. Slides from Agenda item No. 6. Roundtable exchange**

To insert here or as separate files.