



1st Asia Bonn Challenge High-Level Roundtable

Palembang, South Sumatra, Indonesia, 9 -10 May 2017

Summary Report



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Asia Regional Office
63 Sukhumvit Soi 39
Sukhumvit Road, Wattana
Bangkok 10110, Thailand
Tel: +66 2 662 4029
Fax: +66 2 662 4387

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1. Background and introduction

The Bonn Challenge target to bring 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded lands into restoration by 2020 was launched by world leaders at a ministerial roundtable in Bonn, Germany, in September 2011. This global target was subsequently extended to 350 million hectares by 2030 by the New York Declaration on Forests, issued at the UN Climate Summit in 2014. Underlying the Bonn Challenge is the forest landscape restoration (FLR) approach, which aims to restore ecological integrity at the same time as improving human wellbeing through multi-functional landscapes. More information about FLR can be found at: www.InfoFLR.org and www.forestlandscaperestoration.org.

The Bonn Challenge is an implementation vehicle for national priorities such as water and food security, disaster risk reduction and rural development, as well as for international commitments such as Aichi Biodiversity Target 15, the UNFCCC REDD+ goal, and the Rio+20 land degradation neutrality goal now embodied in the Sustainable Development Goals. More information can be found at: www.bonnchallenge.org.

The 1st Asia Bonn Challenge High-Level Roundtable was held on the 9th and 10th of May 2017 in Palembang, South Sumatra. The event was organised by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia and the Provincial Government of South Sumatra, with the support of IUCN. It was a two-day event, beginning with a field visit to a restoration site at Sepucuk on the first day, followed by the roundtable discussions themselves on the second day.

The 1st Asia Roundtable was part of a suite of high-level regional processes organised in support of the Bonn Challenge. In August 2015, the first Latin America Ministerial Regional Meeting on the Bonn Challenge took place in El Salvador. This was followed by a ministerial meeting in Panama in 2016, and the first East African Community "Plus" Regional Ministerial Meeting, held in July 2016 in Kigali.

2. Objectives

The 1st Asia Roundtable sought to raise the ambition for FLR in the region, as a key approach for enhancing the wellbeing of both people and nature. The specific objectives of the roundtable were to:

- Share regional experiences of FLR, the challenges faced during implementation, and ways of addressing these;
- Discuss strategies and approaches for unlocking the financial resources required for restoration;
- Consider ways of capturing and reporting on restoration progress.

Senior level participants from across Asia took part in the event. The agenda for the roundtable can be found in Annex 1. The list of participants is given in Annex 2.

3. Opening session

H.E. Alex Noerdin, Governor of South Sumatra, welcomed all participants to Palembang. He noted that South Sumatra has had a long history of environmental conservation, as evidenced by the famous Talang Tuwo inscription of 684 A.D., which called upon the local population to plant trees and manage water resources.

Forests are a priority concern for Sumatra. The island has some of the most bio-diverse forests on earth, and is the only place in the world where elephants, rhinos, tigers and orangutans naturally co-exist. However, forest conservation faces many challenges, as evidenced by the devastating fires that swept across the province in 2015, impacting some 736,000 hectares.

It has been estimated that US\$ 1.2 billion will be required to support the restoration effort in South Sumatra. In response, the provincial government is pursuing a "people-public-private partnership (P4)", as its strategy for managing the landscape of South Sumatra. Success will require long-term commitments, clear land tenure arrangements, the adoption of a landscape approach and sustainable financing.

In closing, H.E. Alex Noerdin presented copies of the South Sumatra Green Growth Programme and the South Sumatra Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to Dr. Hadi Daryanto, the senior representative from the Ministry of Environment and Forests. He also formally announced the launch of the Sumatra Green Growth Forum, which will bring together all the provincial governors of Sumatra in support of sustainable development.

Mr. Zhang Xinsheng, IUCN President, explained that IUCN is a union of more than 1,300 State and non-State members, including the Ecosystem and Natural Resources Conservation Directorate General of Indonesia. As the world's largest and oldest environmental network, IUCN is uniquely able to work on all aspects of restoration, from the generation of knowledge to influencing policies and programmes, and from putting trees in the ground to tracking progress: "360 degree restoration".

Mr. Zhang highlighted that the Bonn Challenge is an implementation vehicle for domestic priorities such as food security and rural development, while simultaneously contributing to the achievement of international climate change, biodiversity and land degradation neutrality commitments. At the time of his speech, there were 40 commitments to the Bonn Challenge, totalling more than 148 million hectares. Asia has played a pioneering role in many aspects: India, for example, was the first BRIC country to contribute to the Bonn Challenge, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) Province in Pakistan was the first sub-national jurisdiction to do so.

Mr. Zhang noted that IUCN is currently partnering with many different countries in Asia on their FLR strategies and programmes, including China, India, Indonesia, Myanmar and Viet Nam. With the support of the German Ministry of the Environment, IUCN is also developing a progress-tracking protocol called the Bonn Challenge Barometer.

Mr. Zhang drew attention to the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration (GPFLR), which is building global political support for restoration and providing policy and technical assistance for the implementation of restoration commitments. These efforts include FAO's Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism, regional technical collaboration platforms such as AFR100 in Africa, and IUCN's Regional Restoration Hubs.

In closing, Mr. Zhang expressed IUCN's appreciation for the support of the German Environment Ministry and the Norwegian Climate and Forest Initiative, both of which are advancing restoration in many countries. He also noted that there is increasing interest in restoration from multilateral donors as well. For example, the Global Environment Facility is supporting The Restoration Initiative (TRI), which IUCN is leading in partnership with UNEP and FAO.

Ms. Hilde Solbakken, Deputy Chief of Mission and Charge d'Affaires, Royal Norwegian Embassy, Jakarta, noted that just reducing carbon emissions is not sufficient; we must also seek actively to remove it. Large-scale carbon capture will be needed, and the Government of Norway is investing in both the use of, and research into, this technology. In the meantime however, it is important not to forget nature's own carbon capture mechanism - trees. Protecting forests is the best, cheapest and most effective option we have. Forest restoration is a good second choice.

Ms. Solbakken stated that the world now needs to do two things: 1) reduce emissions from degradation and deforestation; and 2) increase the uptake of carbon dioxide through FLR. Conventional wisdom is that the environment and economic growth are in competition with each other. However, we know better now. Renewable energy, for example, is generating thousands of

new jobs. Similarly, restoration offers a way of meeting the needs of a growing human population, combatting climate change and correcting the mistakes of the past. By transforming degraded lands into productive landscapes, we can improve crop yields, protect watersheds and produce additional forest products, all the while capturing and storing carbon.

Ms. Solbakken noted that nearly 150 million hectares have now been pledged under the Bonn Challenge. The next step will be to ensure that restoration takes place on the ground. She noted that “we need to do things right – not only do the right things”. Restoration works best when it involves local people, and when technical solutions are tailored to suit the ecological challenges and economic issues that are of concern to local communities. There is also a need to scale up, by working on a landscape level and by engaging with the private sector.

In closing, Ms. Solbakken commended Indonesia's national and provincial leadership, including its efforts to combat peat and forest fires through the systematic restoration and re-wetting of Indonesia's vast peatlands. She reiterated Norway's commitment to assist with this endeavour, and noted that Indonesia is now economically and politically positioned to make a transformative shift to a green economy – one in which restoration of degraded lands plays a major role.

Mr. Jochen Flasbarth, State Secretary, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, Germany, thanked the Governor of South Sumatra, Mr. Alex Noerdin, for inviting the Bonn Challenge “family” to Palembang. He welcomed the launch of the roundtable process in Asia, and noted that this is now the third regional track of the Bonn Challenge, following similar regional processes in Central America/the Caribbean and Africa. He congratulated Mr. Noerdin for his long engagement with the Bonn Challenge, noting that he had been present when the Bonn Challenge had been launched in Germany in 2011.



Mr. Jochen Flasbarth, State Secretary, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, Germany, with the IUCN President, Mr. Zhang Xinsheng © IUCN/Sandra Caya

Mr. Flasbarth said that, from his perspective, "The Bonn Challenge is the masterpiece of our 2030 agenda for sustainable development." It addresses many of the issues that need to be addressed in order to achieve sustainability and keep society within planetary boundaries. FLR provides multiple benefits. It supports the Paris Agreement and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; it helps to protect soil and

water resources; it creates social and economic benefits; and – if implemented properly – it can be part of the development of inclusive societies.

However, Mr. Flasbarth cautioned that the concept of FLR is only meaningful if we stop deforestation. This will be a huge challenge for many countries, not only in the Asian region, but in many other parts of the world. It is similar to the challenge faced by Western countries in reducing the use of fossil fuels. He noted that stopping deforestation and phasing out the use of fossil fuel are two sides of the same coin – and progress on both counts has been too slow. The world is continuing to lose forests at a rate of millions of hectares a year; if we continue to fail to stop deforestation, then we will fail to achieve all our sustainability targets.

Mr. Flasbarth commended the Indonesian Government for its leadership, including its moratorium on new palm oil plantations and its decision to protect its remaining peatlands. He also thanked Norway for its longstanding leadership and commitment to REDD+. He noted that Germany has also accorded high priority to the FLR agenda, and that it has already spent 120 million Euros on Bonn Challenge related activities, including support for some 40 projects around the world.

In closing, Mr. Flasbarth announced that Germany intended to provide a further 80 million Euros in support to FLR by 2020. He said that Germany believes this to be the right investment in the future, and that, “After 200 years of forest destruction, we must enter a new century of forest landscape restoration.”

Dr. Hadi Daryanto, Director General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership, Indonesia, formally opened the roundtable on behalf of the Minister of Environment and Forestry, H.E. Dr. Siti Nurbaya Bakar. He noted that Indonesia's forests support iconic wildlife, and provide a wide array of benefits related to biodiversity, germplasm, food, water and energy security. In recognition of these values, the Government of Indonesia has developed and is currently implementing a mid-term strategic plan to conserve, protect and restore the nation's forests, using a people-centred approach.

To do so, the Government of Indonesia has suspended new concessions in peatland and primary forest covering some 66.4 million hectares, and allocated over half of the 11.8 million hectares of production forest without utilization permits (available from expired permits, etc.) for social forestry uses, a further 12.7 million hectares for social forestry uses and 4.1 million hectares for agrarian reform. These measures have been taken according to, respectively, Presidential Instruction Number 8 of 2015, Ministerial Decree Number 6685 from 2016, Ministerial Decree Number 22 from 2017 and Ministerial Decree Number 180 from 2017.

Dr. Daryanto informed participants that Indonesia had ratified the Paris Agreement and translated this into national law. Ambitious targets have been set to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as given in Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). These targets will be met through reductions from five sectors, including forestry. Particular emphasis will be placed on reducing deforestation and forest degradation by: combatting illegal logging and forest fires; promoting sustainable management of production forests; promoting social forestry; and restoring degraded lands, including peatlands.

Dr. Daryanto highlighted the important opportunities provided by the roundtable for enhancing understanding and sharing experience. He noted that Indonesia would like to remain involved in and strengthen its engagement with the Bonn Challenge process, as appropriate to Indonesia's national context. In closing, Dr. Daryanto conveyed the Minister's appreciation to IUCN and the Government of South Sumatra for their support in organising the roundtable, and to the participants who had come from all across Asia and beyond.

4. Summary of roundtable discussions

4.1 Roundtable discussion 1: Achieving Bonn Challenge targets

This session was co-chaired by Dr. Hadi Daryanto, Director General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia, and Mr. Malik Amin Aslam, IUCN Vice-President and Chair, Billion Tree Tsunami Afforestation Project, KPK Province, Pakistan. Participants were invited to share their experiences of identifying restoration opportunities and addressing the challenges to implementation, with particular reference to the following issues:

- *How are restoration opportunities identified and prioritised?*
- *What are the challenges in moving from assessing restoration opportunities, to developing concrete restoration plans, to implementing these plans?*
- *What is the role of national and provincial/state governments in providing an enabling policy environment to facilitate and incentivise forest restoration?*
- *How do challenges and opportunities differ based on the specific national context – policies, regulations, the role of the private sector, etc.?*
- *What are the strategic relations between the Bonn Challenge and related global initiatives, such as the Paris Agreement?*

The session began with a short overview of the Bonn Challenge and FLR by Mr. Stewart Maginnis, Global Director, Nature-Based Solutions Group, IUCN. Mr. Maginnis emphasised that forest degradation has enormous economic repercussions, with some countries now experiencing economic losses of up to 10 and 11 per cent of GDP. The Bonn Challenge is a platform to help deliver existing national and international commitments, such as the Paris Agreement and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The Bonn Challenge can be used by countries to gain additional profile and recognition for their FLR work. It is also a mechanism for exchanging and sharing experiences among countries. Mr. Maginnis concluded by saying that there is now a need to move beyond commitments to implementation. It will also be important to scale up, while ensuring that approaches remain tailored to local situations.

Representatives from Germany, Norway, India, Pakistan, Mongolia, Thailand and China were then invited to speak. Among the key points to emerge from the session were the following:

- The scale of the challenge is huge. Although excellent work is being done in many places around the world, there is an urgent need to scale up.
- Among the practical challenges identified by countries across the region were the following: fire; damage by livestock; the need to move beyond tree planting to ecosystem restoration; and the difficulties of implementing FLR in the face of increasing demand for land from commercial interests (e.g., for rubber and coffee) and from growing populations.
- A key factor underlying FLR success is political support. Public-private partnerships will also be key. There is a need to introduce a profit motive in FLR in order to encourage the involvement of the private sector. There is also a need for innovation, in the same way that the world has witnessed tremendous innovation in the renewable energy sector.
- National restoration policies and plans can provide important guiding frameworks and support. FLR policies should recognise the importance of community participation and the value of ecosystem services.
- Many countries in the region have developed ambitious restoration plans and targets. For example:
 - **China** has accorded high priority to forest restoration over the last few decades, and has successfully increased forest cover to 21.66 per cent. Between 2011 and 2015, some 30

million hectares were reforested, including through innovative programmes such as the “Grain to Green” initiative (which supported the return of agricultural land to forest). China’s new five-year plan (2016-2020) seeks to bring 43.33 million hectares into restoration.

- **India** has a policy goal to achieve 33 per cent forest cover, which will require that restoration be carried out far beyond the boundaries of forest reserves. It has made a commitment under the Bonn Challenge to bring 13 million hectares into restoration by 2020 and a further eight million hectares into restoration by 2030. Through the National Mission for Green India (GIM), the new national agroforestry policy and other initiatives, India is well positioned to meet these commitments.
- **Indonesia** has formally recognised its ratification of the Paris Agreement within Indonesian law, and is now focused on achieving its NDC. It has taken many steps to strengthen forest conservation and restoration, including: the development of a National Forestry Plan; the creation of the Peatland Restoration Agency in 2016; the issuing of Presidential Decree No. 1 on peatlands (which placed a moratorium on clearing, draining or converting currently unopened peatlands), and the setting aside of 12 million hectares of peatland for the creation of protected areas.
- **Mongolia** has committed to expand its forest cover from 7.9 per cent to 9 per cent by 2020, but faces a range of unique challenges (see text box).

The challenge of FLR in Mongolia

Mongolia has a unique history, socio-economic conditions and ecology, and successful FLR will require a different approach from that used in other countries in Asia.

Mongolia’s forest cover currently stands at 7.9 per cent. It has large coniferous forest areas, located on the southern edge of the great Siberian forests. Although these boreal forests are very resilient, the annual mean temperature in Mongolia has increased three times faster than that of the global average; as a result, the country’s forests have increasingly been experiencing drought-related stress.

Mongolia has also gone through huge social change in recent years, as it has moved from a centrally planned economy to a free market system. During this transition, Mongolia lost some 467,000 ha of forests as a result of unregulated logging, fire and forest pests.

In the regional context, the land degradation problems experienced in Mongolia are also impacting other countries, such as China, the Republic of Korea and Japan. A collective response will be required.

Mongolia has made a commitment under the Sustainable Development Goals and multilateral environmental agreements to increase forest cover to 8.3 per cent by 2020. However, Mongolia has traditionally been a nomadic society and it has limited experience of restoration. To date, the focus has been largely on tree planting, rather than ecosystem restoration. Livestock grazing has also inhibited natural forest regeneration processes.

Mongolia requires a professional forest restoration assessment to identify priority restoration sites, as well as technology and training on the restoration of ecosystem functions. The Bonn Challenge provides a particularly valuable opportunity to learn from other countries, in order to help achieve these goals.

- **Pakistan** has initiated the “Green Pakistan Programme”, which seeks to plant 100 million trees over the next five years.
- **Thailand’s** forests have come under increasing threat from an expanding human population and rising demand for land. As a result, forest cover has fallen from 53 per cent in 1961 to 32 per cent at present. To help counter these trends, Thailand has been engaged in forest restoration efforts for over 100 years. A new national restoration plan for the period 2016-2036 has been developed, with the aim of achieving 40 per cent forest cover. There is a focus on the restoration of degraded lands in forest reserves, mangrove areas, and watersheds. Priority is also being accorded to the creation of “economic forests” that will benefit local communities.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s “Billion Tree Tsunami”

The “Billion Tree Tsunami” in Pakistan’s Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) Province is seeking to restore 384,000 hectares of forest, a goal which it has registered as a formal commitment to the Bonn Challenge. A four-pronged strategy has been developed to deliver this ambitious target, based on the following “pillars”: 1) the planting of new trees and the regeneration of existing forest areas; 2) the promotion of transparency; 3) an emphasis on people-centred development; and 4) strengthened law enforcement to stop the illegal trade in timber and forest products.

The first pillar has been achieved through the provincial government’s investment of US\$ 110 million in the creation of a network of tree nurseries and the provision of loans and purchase agreements for tree saplings. In total, some 13,000 government and private nurseries have been established, producing both native and non-native tree species. These will account for approximately 40 per cent of the trees need for the restoration effort, with the remainder coming from natural regeneration.

The second pillar has been achieved by recruiting WWF International to carry out an independent annual performance audit. Detailed information about the restoration programme, including maps and audit reports, is also made publicly available through a website.

The third pillar has been achieved through the creation of some 500,000 “green jobs”, such as community forest guards and nursery workers.

The final pillar has entailed enforcing a complete ban on tree felling in KPK’s forest reserves, carrying out a satellite-based demarcation survey of forest land, the dismantling of over 600 saw mills, the arrest of over 300 offenders, and the seizure of over 100,000 cubic feet of illegal timber.

The programme has met with remarkable success and is now expected to achieve its billion tree goal by the end of 2017.

- Many countries in the region are using the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) to identify and prioritise restoration options at national and sub-national levels.
- Effective restoration requires working beyond forest reserves, across entire landscapes, and the use of agroforestry and other approaches in addition to conventional forestry techniques. Natural regeneration can also be very effective.
- However, it must also be recognised that there are many different approaches to FLR; there is no “one size fits all” approach. That is why regional roundtables such as those facilitated by the Bonn Challenge are so important as a means of sharing experience.

4.2 Roundtable discussion 2: Financing restoration

This session was co-chaired by H.E. Anuradha Jayarathne, Deputy Minister for Mahaweli Development and Environment, Sri Lanka, and H.E. Iqbal Zafar Jhagra, Governor, KPK Province, Pakistan. Roundtable participants were invited to speak about their experiences of accessing funding for restoration activities, with particular reference to the following issues:

- *How can the Bonn Challenge serve as a platform to facilitate greater access to financing for restoration?*
- *What motivates different actors to engage in and finance restoration? What results are they seeing in line with these motivations/expectations?*
- *How can domestic resources be mobilised or redirected to better support restoration of forest landscapes?*

Representatives from Germany, Norway, India, Indonesia (Peatland Restoration Agency), Pakistan, Cambodia, the Netherlands, PT Rimba, the World Bank and the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) were invited to speak. Among the key points to emerge from this session were the following:

- FLR cannot be achieved by public finance alone. There is a need to create diverse partnerships and to engage the support of both the private sector and local communities. Costs will also need to be shared among different levels of government. In Pakistan, for example, where a commitment has been made to plant 100 million trees, 50 per cent of the costs will be borne by the federal government, and the balance of 50 per cent will be met by the provinces.
- It is critically important that countries create the right **enabling environments** to encourage and support national, international and private sector investments in FLR. In particular, there is a need for policy reforms that can make risky investments in FLR viable and to find ways of making natural forests attractive to capital. Although it is relatively easy to raise finances for restoration that will lead to timber and wood products, it is much more difficult to raise funds for other types of FLR. One private sector representative noted that "restoration is simply not a profitable business at this time."

Meeting the FLR Challenge in India

The challenges to restoration were highlighted by the case of India, which has 17 per cent of the world's population (much of which is dependent on forest resources) and 18 per cent of the world's livestock, but only 2.4 per cent of the world's land mass. It has been estimated that US\$ 206 billion will be required between 2015 and 2030 to support India's FLR programme. Restoration is being financed from a range of sources, including: the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development; a two per cent tax on corporate profits, which must be invested in environmental and social projects; small investment banks; private-public partnerships; and donor agencies. Although India is capable of meeting its targets from domestic resources, international funding remains important, not least because it enables an exchange of new tools, implementation techniques and monitoring protocols.

- In order to encourage private sector involvement, it is important to have investable projects at different scales, ranging from projects requiring only a few thousand dollars to projects that need US\$ 30 to 50 million. The importance of micro-finance and of reaching out to smallholders was also highlighted.
- There is a need to look for creative solutions. There is a very wide array of experiences available on the ground from which we can draw. The Bonn Challenge can facilitate this process, as it is a platform for sharing, learning and adapting to national circumstances, and implementing projects

together. The Bonn Challenge also needs to become a platform for innovation. Financial instruments should also be used to promote research and development.

- Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) can be an effective mechanism for encouraging forest conservation and restoration. In Viet Nam, for example, a PES policy has been in place since 2010. Some five million hectares are now covered by PES schemes, in which forest owners receive payments for the provision of ecosystem services. This now represents between 10-20 per cent of total investment in the forest sector.
- Assisted natural regeneration can be a powerful approach to reducing the costs of FLR. In Pakistan's KPK Province, for example, regeneration took place at twice the rate that had been anticipated, and as a result, the costs of the FLR programme were much less than originally estimated.

The Challenge of Restoring Peatland in Indonesia

The particular challenges associated with the restoration of peatland were highlighted by Indonesia's Peatland Restoration Agency. The agency was created just over one year ago, and has been charged with restoring two million hectares of degraded land. Restoration of peatland is a particular challenge, since it involves not only reforestation, but also hydrological restoration and water management. Mapping must be very detailed, using a 1:2000 scale and with 50 cm accuracy.

Sixty per cent of the costs of peatland restoration in Indonesia are currently being met by the State, with the balance of 40 per cent coming from international partners, including Norway, Germany, the EU, USA, Australia, Canada, the Republic of Korea and Japan. However, there is a need to promote greater private sector engagement, for example, by demonstrating that investing in peatland is an effective carbon investment, and by enabling restoration that permits 50 per cent of the land to be used for cultivation, while protecting the remaining 50 per cent. The Peatland Restoration Agency is currently implementing a suite of case studies to ascertain what mixtures of crops are best suited to growing on peatland. The Agency is also building on the experience gained from Indonesia's ecosystem restoration concessions, although there is recognition that there may be a need for a simpler system.



The Sepucuk pilot restoration site, South Sumatra © IUCN/Sandra Caya

- The importance of communicating the benefits of FLR in order to unlock funding support was highlighted. For example, national governments will require public support if they are to invest in the Bonn Challenge and FLR. In urban areas, this support can be generated by communicating the environmental benefits of restoration. In rural communities, the focus should be on highlighting the potential of FLR to create jobs.
- It was noted that FLR is a high priority for many bilateral and multilateral agencies. Germany, for example, has already invested over 120 million Euros in FLR and created a special climate initiative. The World Bank representative noted that the bank is fully supportive of the Bonn Challenge, and that it is trying to leverage its funding in support of others. She highlighted that forest degradation has huge economic impacts, and that the poor are the most severely affected.

4.3 Roundtable discussion 3: Capturing and reporting on progress

This session was co-chaired by H.E. Abdullah Al Islam Jakob, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Bangladesh, and Mr. Malik Amin Aslam, IUCN Vice-President and Chair, Billion Tree Tsunami Afforestation Project, KPK Province, Pakistan. Roundtable participants were invited to speak about their experiences of monitoring and verifying restoration efforts, with particular reference to the following issues:

- How can progress on implementation of Bonn Challenge commitments be effectively captured and reported upon? What indicators, tools and approaches are available to assist with monitoring?
- How can this be done in a way that is credible yet does not impose an additional burden? Is it possible to build on existing reporting frameworks (e.g. domestic arrangements, Aichi Biodiversity Targets, UNFCCC NDCs, SDGs, etc.)?
- How can bottlenecks to implementation be identified so that technical and financial support can be unlocked to address these?

Representatives from Indonesia (Ministry of Environment and Forestry), South Sumatra, Viet Nam, Bhutan, Myanmar, IUCN, the World Resources Institute (WRI) and CIFOR were invited to speak. Among the key points to emerge from this session were the following:

- Monitoring is critically important in order to provide credibility to the pledges made under the Bonn Challenge.
- Different activities require different approaches to monitoring. There is a need for public platforms that can be easily used by communities and Civil Society Organisations. Credible monitoring systems also require transparency and good data sharing mechanisms agreed by all stakeholders.
- Countries and sub-national jurisdictions in the region have adopted a range of approaches to FLR monitoring. For example:
 - Monitoring in **KPK Province, Pakistan** is carried out at three different tiers: 1) by the Forest Department within Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation; 2) by the Strategic Unit in the Ministry of Planning (because the restoration initiative is considered to be a large, strategic project); and 3) by an independent auditor (WWF International), who provides a yearly report on parameters such as the number of trees planted, the survival rate and the natural regeneration rate. There is also a website with a GIS map of all the planting and regeneration sites, which is open to the public. The experience in KPK Province has highlighted the importance of monitoring the number of

jobs created through FLR. Overall, monitoring has revealed that the benefits of FLR have greatly outweighed the cost of investment in restoration.

- **South Sumatra** has identified 1.1 million hectares as having high potential for restoration. Landscape restoration activities began in 2016, with an initial focus on document preparation, capacity building, socialisation and mapping. On-the-ground activities were started in 2017. A Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting System (MERS) has been developed with support from the Zoological Society of London and other partners. Monitoring of fire, deforestation, illegal logging, biodiversity, illegal poaching, water levels and restoration activities (tree care) is being planned, based on Indonesia's One Map. There are also plans to establish a multi-stakeholder forum, involving the government, Civil Society Organisations, the private sector, community groups and indigenous people. The forum will seek to build agreement regarding land boundaries and land-use, in order to accelerate the implementation of the One Map policy and sustainable development at the sub-national level.
- **Myanmar** is developing a monitoring and evaluation system for all its restoration activities. This includes: monthly and annual reports to the head office; Forest Department regular monitoring and evaluation reports; and monitoring by regional and national audit offices. Survival rate is one key indicator; this should be 85 per cent or higher. A new vision for restoration is being launched through the National Restoration Programme 2017-2026, which seeks to make use of a broad array of restoration approaches, including: plantations; regeneration; conservation; community forests; etc. A total budget of US\$ 500 million will be required. Some 800,000 ha are to be established in Year 1 of the programme.
- A number of different FLR monitoring tools and packages are now available or are under development. These include a smallholder monitoring toolkit designed by UN-REDD and the Bonn Challenge Barometer of Progress, being developed by IUCN with the support of Germany (see text box). New approaches to monitoring are also being developed through initiatives such as Restore+, a new initiative involving the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), WRI, WWF-Indonesia and others. Global Forest Watch was also identified as a valuable source of information on forest status and trends.

The Bonn Challenge Barometer of Progress

IUCN has worked with national and sub-national governments in 26 countries to undertake FLR assessments using the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM). IUCN is now responding to repeated requests for support in tracking FLR implementation by developing the Bonn Challenge Barometer of Progress, with the support of Germany. The Barometer will help track progress along three dimensions: 1) the policy and legal frameworks that have been put in place to create an enabling environment for FLR; 2) on-the-ground achievements in restoring degraded land; and 3) technical capacity to plan, implement and monitor FLR. Six pilot countries have been identified for the first phase.

By providing a responsive and effective feedback loop, the Barometer will enable Bonn Challenge contributors to identify emerging opportunities and anticipated bottlenecks, and communicate to partners and potential collaborators the areas in which they need support in order to accelerate progress. It will help donors and international organisations to pinpoint the nature and timing of opportunities for engaging with and supporting these restoration leaders. It will also enable decision makers to prioritise restoration actions that can simultaneously contribute to the achievement of climate change mitigation, land degradation neutrality and biodiversity targets. Investors will receive accurate information about opportunities and enabling conditions, and the confidence to invest that comes from evidence of political and stakeholder support, and credible reporting on the progress of restoration efforts on the ground.

In its yearly Spotlight reports, the Barometer will highlight how restoration efforts contribute to international commitments including the Sustainable Development Goals and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The first report will be released in 2017.

The Barometer and its outputs will be hosted on IUCN's dedicated restoration website: www.InfoFLR.org

5. New commitments and pledges

At the close of the third roundtable session, countries were invited to make new commitments and pledges to the Bonn Challenge:

- **Bangladesh** announced its commitment to establish 750,000 ha of plantations on degraded land;
- **Mongolia** reconfirmed its commitment to combatting degradation and pledged to bring 600,000 hectares into restoration as a contribution towards the Bonn Challenge as part of its target of bringing 8.3 per cent of its land area under forest cover by 2020;
- **Pakistan** reaffirmed its national commitment to plant 100 million trees, equivalent to 100,000 ha;
- **Sri Lanka** pledged to bring 200,000 ha into restoration by 2020, as committed to the United Nations as part of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

These new pledges brought the total commitments to the Bonn Challenge to 150.03 million hectares – marking a major milestone in the history of the FLR movement.



From left to right: Mr. Horst Freiberg, Head, Division for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Management of Forests, Biological Diversity and Climate Change, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety; **Mr. Najib Asmani**, Special Advisor on Climate Change to the Governor of South Sumatra, Indonesia; **Mr. Pralong Dumrongthai**, Inspector General, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand; **Mr. Syed Mahmood Nasir**, Inspector General of Forests, Ministry of Climate Change, Pakistan; **H.E. Alex Noerdin**, Governor of South Sumatra, Indonesia; **Mr. Malik Amin Aslam**, IUCN Vice-President and Chair, Billion Tree Tsunami Afforestation Project, KPK Province, Pakistan; **Dr. Tungalag Ulambaya**, Permanent Advisor to the Minister of Environment and Tourism, Mongolia; and **Dr. Mohammad Zahirul Haque**, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Bangladesh.
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6. Focus on South Sumatra

This final session was chaired by H.E. Alex Noerdin, Governor of South Sumatra, and had a particular focus on the FLR-related activities underway in South Sumatra. The following initiatives were highlighted:

- Prof. Damayanti Buchori, from the Zoological Society of London (ZSL), spoke about **KELOLA Sendang**, a partnership for sustainable landscape management in the Sembilang-Dangku landscape. Situated between Berbak-Sembilang National Park and Dangku Wildlife Reserve, this landscape encompasses an area of some 1.6 million hectares, including important watersheds and peatlands. The aim of the project is to develop a model of FLR, by: supporting the management of landscape databases; strengthening policy and governance; and piloting restoration activities on the ground involving both public and private land managers as well as community-managed areas. At the end of her presentation, Prof. Buchori read out a statement from a consortium of community groups in Sumatra, emphasising the importance of involving local communities in restoration efforts and of ensuring that environmental and social safeguards are applied. The statement also urged that the Bonn Challenge not be used to “green wash” the environmental record of private sector companies.
- The **Forest and Landscape Restoration Assessment (FLORAS)** project is a joint initiative of WRI, ICRAF and Forum DAS Sumsel. It seeks to increase the capacity of stakeholders to implement FLR through informed, inclusive and integrated planning processes in two targeted landscapes: the Musi Watershed (7.7 million ha) in South Sumatra and the Batanghari Watershed (4.4 million ha) in Jambi. FLORAS employs ROAM, developed by IUCN and WRI. Six key steps have been followed: 1) stakeholder engagement; 2) identification of drivers and restoration

objectives; 3) mapping of opportunities, options and priorities; 4) land-use planning for multiple environmental services (using LUMENS); 5) the development of action plans at site level; and 6) public consultation and financial dialogue.

- The GIZ-supported **Biodiversity and Climate Change Project (BIOCLIME)** seeks to enhance biodiversity conservation and the maintenance of forest carbon stock in South Sumatra by providing support to Forest Management Units (FMUs). A particular focus is placed on strengthening FMU management systems, operational procedures/processes, customer orientation and knowledge management. The project is working in four different ecosystems (peatlands, lowland forests, mangroves and montane forests), located in four different districts (Banyuasin, Musi Banyuasin, Musi Rawas, and Musi Rawas Utara). Among other challenges in the project area, the damage inflicted by repeated peatland fires has been particularly severe. Pilot FLR activities have included the re-wetting of peat through canal blocking and control of water levels. Law enforcement to maintain and protect canal blocks from illegal activities has been found to be central to successful FLR. Villagers also need to be rewarded for their efforts and engaged in co-benefit arrangements (e.g., payments based on the number of trees planted and growing).
- Dr. Jatna Suprianta gave a presentation on the **Belantara Foundation's** restoration and protection programmes. The foundation is currently supporting multi-stakeholder forums and Sustainable Landscape Management in ten priority landscapes in five provinces across Indonesia, including three landscapes in South Sumatra. He noted that some 1,100 villages are located near conservation areas, more than 900 villages are around Asia Pulp and Paper (APP) concessions, and that more than 95 villages are situated between conservation areas and concessions. This highlights the need to take a partnership approach. In South Sumatra, the Belantara Foundation is supporting a range of activities, including re-wetting through canal blocking, forest fire mitigation, forest restoration, mangrove restoration, sustainable farming and community livelihoods.
- Mr. Fitriani Ardiansyah gave a presentation on behalf of **IDH, the Sustainable Trade Initiative**, about restoration and protection through innovative community business models. IDH is a public-private partnership facility, supported by the Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland and Norway. It works on 15 commodity chains in 50 countries, involving over 300 companies and 30 international NGOs. In South Sumatra, IDH is collaborating with London Sumatra (IndoAgri) to obtain sustainable palm oil certification for some 6,000 smallholders. It is also working with the provincial government, the Crude Palm Oil (CPO) Fund and other partners to support five Fire-Free Villages. In the highlands, IDH is collaborating with corporate partners to improve the productivity of some 4,500 small coffee farmers. It is also supporting the district government of Musi Banyuasin to develop bio-energy.

7. Conclusion

The 1st Asia Bonn Challenge High-Level Roundtable was a landmark event that brought together senior government representatives from 12 Asian countries, as well as representatives from sub-national jurisdictions, national and international NGOs, donor agencies, international organisations, and the private sector. It significantly increased awareness in the region of the benefits of FLR and the role that the Bonn Challenge can play as a platform for accelerating restoration, meeting national priorities and fulfilling international commitments. The roundtable also led to new pledges totalling 1.65 million hectares, making it an historic occasion at which the total commitments to the Bonn Challenge surpassed the 150 million hectare milestone, reaching a total of 150.03 million hectares.

It is clear that there is enormous potential for FLR in the Asia region. Looking to the future, the priorities now will be to:

- Build on the momentum of the roundtable to seek further pledges to the Bonn Challenge from countries in Asia;
- Use more strategic and structured approaches to identify restoration opportunities and priorities at the national and sub-national levels, by applying methodologies such as ROAM;
- Move from planning and pledging to implementation. There is a need to accelerate the pace of restoration on the ground, by learning from the many FLR projects across the region and elsewhere, developing new financial partnerships that harness the power of the private sector, and finding innovative and creative ways to scale up successful existing initiatives;
- Strengthen monitoring systems to ensure that Bonn Challenge commitments remain credible, for example, through the use of new tools such as the Bonn Challenge Barometer of Progress.



Tree planting at the Sepucuk restoration site: Ms. Li Jia, IUCN and Mr. Liu Shuren and Mr. Zheng Sixian, State Forestry Administration, China. © IUCN/Sandra Caya

ANNEX 1: Agenda

1st Asia Bonn Challenge High-Level Roundtable

9-10 May 2017, Palembang, South Sumatra, Indonesia

Final Agenda

8 May	ARRIVALS AND OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION
All day	Participants arrive in Palembang
14:30	Exhibition officially opened by the Governor of South Sumatra, highlighting the ecosystem restoration work of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Green Growth Programme of South Sumatra and the CSR activities of companies working in the province.
9 May	SITE VISIT AND WELCOME DINNER
08:00 – 15:30	Site visit to Sepucuk Village and restoration site.
19:00 – 22:00	Welcome dinner at Aryaduta Hotel, hosted by the Governor of South Sumatra
10 May	ROUNDTABLE
08:00 – 09:00	Registration
09:00 – 10:00	Opening Session: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Welcome remarks by Mr. Alex Noerdin, Governor of South Sumatra• Keynote speech by Mr. Zhang Xinsheng, IUCN President• Keynote speech by Ms. Hilde Solbakken, Deputy Chief of Mission, Charge d'Affaires, Royal Norwegian Embassy• Keynote speech by Mr. Jochen Flasbarth, State Secretary, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, Germany• Keynote speech by Dr. Siti Nurbaya, Minister of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia (delivered by Dr. Hadi Daryanto)
10:00 – 10:30	Group photo / tea and coffee break
10:30 – 12:00	Roundtable Session 1: Achieving Bonn Challenge Targets
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch
13:00 – 14:30	Roundtable Session 2: Financing Restoration
14:30 – 14:45	Tea and coffee break
14:45 – 16:00	Roundtable Session 3: Capturing and Reporting on Progress
16:00 – 17:30	Focus on South Sumatra
17:30 – 17:45	Closing remarks
17:45 – 18:15	Press conference
19:30 - 22:00	Farewell dinner, hosted by the Mayor of Palembang

ANNEX 2: List of Participants

No.	Name	Designation	Organization
BANGLADESH			
1.	Abdullah, Al Islam Jakob M.P.	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Environment and Forests
2.	Haque, Mohammad Zahirul	Assistant Conservator of Forests	Bangladesh Forest Department
BHUTAN			
3.	Thinley, Kencho	Chief Planning Officer, Policy and Planning Division	Ministry of Agriculture and Forests
CAMBODIA			
4.	Hak, Sarom	Deputy Director, Fresh Water Wetlands Conservation	General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection, Ministry of Environment
5.	Kong, Kimsreng	Director, Terrestrial Protected Areas Conservation of Southern Tonle Sap	General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection, Ministry of Environment
CHINA			
6.	Liu, Shuren	Director General, Department of Afforestation	State Forestry Administration
7.	Zheng, Sixian	Program Officer, International Forestry Cooperation Center	State Forestry Administration
GERMANY			
8.	Betker, Anja	Head, Division for Sustainable Consumer Protection, Product-related Environmental Protection	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety
9.	Flasbarth, Jochen	State Secretary	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety
10.	Freiberg, Horst	Head, Division for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Management of Forests, Biological Diversity and Climate Change	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety
11.	Paustja, Oxana	Technical staff	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety
INDIA			
12.	Gairola, S.C.	Director General	Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

INDONESIA			
13.	Asmani, Najib	Special expert for South Sumatra Government	Provincial Government of South Sumatra
14.	Daryanto, Hadi	Director General, Social Forestry and Environment Partnership	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
15.	Djohan, Utama Perbatasari	Director, Environmental Services and Non-Timber Forest Product Production	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
16.	Foead, Nazir	Head	Peatland Restoration Agency Indonesia
17.	Fuad, Z.		South Sumatra Provincial Office for Rural Community Empowerment
18.	Heriansyah, Ika	Researcher	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
19.	Hermana, Heri	Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Relations	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
20.	Kesuma, Paramita Mentari	Assistant to Head of Peatland Restoration Agency	Peatland Restoration Agency Indonesia
21.	Marpaung, Sutan	Staff, Forest Area Gazettement Office, Palembang	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
22.	Mishar	Staff	South Sumatra Provincial Office for Industry
23.	Murniningtyas, Sri	Director, International Cooperation	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
24.	Noerdin, Alex	Governor	Provincial Government of South Sumatra
25.	Nugroho, Sigit	Deputy Director, Forest Resource Monitoring	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
26.	Nurhajizah	Vice Governor	Provincial Government of North Sumatra
27.	Rahajeng, Risa	Staff	Plantation Fund Management Agency for Palm Oil (Indonesia)
28.	Rahardja, Teguh	Deputy Director, Bureau of International Cooperation	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
29.	Rezkiana, Happy	Deputy Director, Ecosystem Restoration and Forest Area	Ministry of Environment and Forestry

		Utilization	
30.	Ridhanif, Deri	Executive Staff	Plantation Fund Management Agency for Palm Oil (Indonesia)
31.	Sau, Andi Adriana W.T.	Section Head, Secretariat of Directorate General for Sustainable Production Forest Management	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
32.	Sugardiman, Ruandha Agung	Director, Forest Resource Inventory and Monitoring	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
33.	Suharno	Adjutant	Peatland Restoration Agency Indonesia
34.	W., Urip	Member	National Economic and Industrial Committee
JAPAN			
35.	Nakamura, Makoto	Secretary for Forestry, Fisheries and Nature Conservation	Embassy of Japan in Indonesia
MONGOLIA			
36.	Ulambayar, Tungalag	Permanent Advisor to the Minister of Environment and Tourism	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MYANMAR			
37.	Htun, Tin	Director, Planning and Statistics Division	Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
NETHERLANDS			
38.	van der Zee, Tess	Deputy Head, Economic Department	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Indonesia
NORWAY			
39.	Dahl, Øyvind	Counsellor, Climate Change and Forest	Royal Norwegian Embassy in Indonesia
40.	Eikenes, Ragnhild	Communication Department	Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI)
41.	Grønstad, Christoffer	Counsellor, Climate Change and Forest	Royal Norwegian Embassy in Indonesia
42.	Kuncoro, Susilo Ady	Advisor, Climate Change and Forest	Royal Norwegian Embassy in Indonesia
43.	Pharo, Per Fredrik	Director	Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI)
44.	Solbakken, Hilde	Chargé d'Affaires	Royal Norwegian Embassy in

			Indonesia
45.	Trebbi, Lisetta	Counsellor, Climate Change and Forest	Royal Norwegian Embassy in Indonesia
PAKISTAN			
46.	Aslam, Malik Amin	Chair	KPK Green Growth Initiative and Billion Tree Tsunami Afforestation Project
47.	Chaudhry, Shahid Rehan	Military Secretary	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) Province
48.	Jhagra, Iqbal Zafar	Governor	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) Province
49.	Nasir, Syed Mahmood	Inspector General of Forests	Ministry of Climate Change
SRI LANKA			
50.	Jayarathne, Anuradha	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment
THAILAND			
51.	Damrongthai, Pralong	Inspector- General	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
52.	Lukanawarakul, Ratana	Forestry Technical Officer	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
53.	Sakchoowong, Watana	Forestry Technical Officer	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
UNITED KINGDOM			
54.	Garbett-Shiels, Su-Lin	Deputy Head, UK Climate Change Unit	British Embassy Indonesia
VIET NAM			
55.	Luu, Tien Dat	Officer	Vietnam Forest
56.	Nguyen, Ba Ngai	Deputy General Director	Directorate of Forestry, Vietnam Forest
IUCN			
57.	Caya, Sandra	Manager, Knowledge and Communications	IUCN Global Forest and Climate Change Programme
58.	Hamzah, Amran	Regional Councillor	IUCN
59.	Howe, Chris	Director of Projects, Development and Monitoring	IUCN Asia Regional Office
60.	Li, Jia	Forest Landscape	IUCN Asia Regional Office

		Restoration Coordinator, Asia	
61.	Li, Xiangxi	IUCN President's Assistant	IUCN President's Office
62.	Maginnis, Stewart	Global Director	IUCN Nature-Based Solutions Group
63.	Nurcahya, Cynthia	Program Assistant	IUCN - Indonesia
64.	Perkin, Scott	Head, Natural Resources Group	IUCN Asia Regional Office
65.	Saint-Laurent, Carole	Deputy Director	IUCN Global Forest and Climate Change Programme
66.	Singh, T.P.	Deputy Regional Director Program, Asia	IUCN Asia Regional Office
67.	Zhang, Xinsheng	IUCN President	IUCN
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS			
68.	Agustina, Yessi Dwi	Communications and Outreach Manager	Zoological Society of London Indonesia
69.	Andiansyah, Fitriani	Director	IDH-The Sustainable Trade Initiative (Indonesia)
70.	Annisa	Communication Officer	IDH-The Sustainable Trade Initiative (Indonesia)
71.	Buchori, Damayanti	Project Director	Zoological Society of London Indonesia
72.	Hakim, Zakki	Senior Business Development Manager	IDH-The Sustainable Trade Initiative (Indonesia)
73.	Kusumadewi, Desi	Senior Program Manager	IDH-The Sustainable Trade Initiative (Indonesia)
74.	Pacheco, Tiago de Valladares	Representative, Kelola Sendang Programme	Zoological Society of London Indonesia
75.	Putra, Ketut	Vice President	Conservation International Indonesia
76.	Samadhi, Tjokorda Nirarta "Koni"	Country Director	World Resources Institute (WRI) Indonesia
77.	Schwegler, Johannes	Executive Director	Fairventures Worldwide (Germany)
78.	Suharto, Imam	Senior Coffee Program Manager	IDH-The Sustainable Trade Initiative (Indonesia)

79.	Suralaga, Dewi	Indonesia Initiative Coordinator	Climate and Land Use Alliance (Indonesia)
80.	Wanjaya, Aris	Program Officer	IDH-The Sustainable Trade Initiative (Indonesia)
BILATERAL, MULTILATERAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS			
81.	Chandra, Suresh	Researcher	World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF) India
82.	Colmey, John	Director of Communications, Outreach and Engagement	Director of Communications, Outreach and Engagement
83.	Erwinsyah	Senior National Consultant for Forestry	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Indonesia
84.	Glauber, Ann Jeannette	Lead Environmental Specialist	World Bank (Indonesia)
85.	Haasler, Berthold	Principal Advisor	GIZ Indonesia
86.	Imansyah, Jeri	Conservation Program Manager	Tropical Forest Conservation Act (USAID)
87.	Kieft, Johan	Senior Regional Technical Advisor	UN Environment (UNEP) Indonesia
88.	Moller, Lars	Senior Adviser, Climate Change and Natural Resource Management	DANIDA
89.	Permadi, Pipin	Senior Adviser, Forest Policy and Strategic Planning	GIZ Indonesia
90.	Shono, Kenichi	Forest Resources Officer	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Indonesia
91.	Smulders, Mark	FAO Representative in Indonesia and in Timor Leste	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Indonesia
92.	Widodo, Erwin	Southeast Asia Regional Coordinator	Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) World Economic Forum
PRIVATE SECTOR			
93.	Abdullah	Technical Support	Asia Pulp and Paper (APP) Indonesia
94.	Ambrose, Belma	Associate Adviser	Global Counsel (United Kingdom)
95.	Cahyadin, Yusup	Head of Ecosystem Management	PT Restorasi Ekosistem Indonesia
96.	D'haeze, Dave	Regional Representative	EDE Consulting (Indonesia)
97.	Dinata, Surya	Social Management	PT Sipef Biodiversity Indonesia

		Coordinator	
98.	Gidwani, Anjuli	Senior Associate	Global Counsel (Singapore)
99.	Hartono, Dharsono	CEO	PT Rimba Makmur Utama Indonesia
100.	Iswarayoga, Nyoman	Director of Campaign and Advocacy	PT Sinar Mutiara Nusantara Indonesia
101.	Lee, Colin	Director of Corporate Affairs	Cargill Singapore
102.	Martini, Neglasari	Stakeholder Engagement Manager	Asia Pulp and Paper (APP) Indonesia
103.	Novarina, Dian	Director	PT Gemilang Cipta Nusantara Indonesia
104.	Pistorius, Till	Head, Climate Division	UNIQUE Forestry and Land Use (Germany)
105.	Priadjati, Aldrianto	Director	PT Restorasi Habitat Orang Utan Indonesia
106.	Rentaan, Veronika A.	Stakeholder Relations	Asia Pulp and Paper (APP) Indonesia
107.	Rudiyanto	Representative	PT Sipef Biodiversity Indonesia
108.	S., Ernita	Technical Support	Asia Pulp and Paper (APP) Indonesia
109.	Soeprihanto, Purwadi	Senior Advisor	PT Ekosistem Khatulistiwa Lestari Indonesia
110.	Sritaba, Elim	Director, Strategic Corporate Relation	Asia Pulp and Paper (APP) Indonesia
111.	Sriwrahono, Daniel	Technical Support	Asia Pulp and Paper (APP) Indonesia
112.	Taufij, Asep	Representative	PT Karawang Ekawana Nugraha Indonesia
OTHERS			
113.	Helmond, Edward	Country Director	Hanns R Neumann Stiftung (HRNS)
114.	Imanda, Irfan	Representative	Belantara Foundation (Indonesia)
115.	Priatna, Dolly	Chair, Supervisory Board	Belantara Foundation (Indonesia)
116.	Purwanto, Yohanes	Chair, Executive Board	Belantara Foundation (Indonesia)
117.	Rosoman, Grant	Co-Chair	High Carbon Stock (HCS) Approach Steering Group (New Zealand)
118.	Supriatna, Jatna	Vice Chair, Board of Trustees	Belantara Foundation (Indonesia)

ANNEX 3: Media and Materials

Indonesia hosts first Asia regional high-level event on restoration and the Bonn Challenge: <https://www.iucn.org/news/asia/201705/indonesia-hosts-first-asia-regional-high-level-event-restoration-and-bonn-challenge>

Bonn Challenge crosses the 150 million hectare milestone with pledges from Pakistan, Bangladesh, Mongolia and Sri Lanka: <https://www.iucn.org/news/forests/201705/bonn-challenge-crosses-150-million-hectare-milestone-pledges-pakistan-bangladesh-mongolia-and-sri-lanka>

Event image gallery:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/143481373@N05/albums/72157683862306826>

Event keynote videos: <https://www.iucn.org/theme/forests/events/1st-asia-bonn-challenge-high-level-roundtable-meeting>

Press Conference announcement: <https://youtu.be/wO6cATsSwFQ>

Briefing paper *Accelerating sustainable development in Asia by restoring degraded and deforested lands*:

https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/white_paper_bonn_challenge_asia_may2017.pdf