

APP Stakeholder Advisory Forum

12 & 15 July 2021

Opening Remarks - Elim Sritaba, APP's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

- We have been facing the pandemic for 1.5 years and currently, Indonesia is in its' second wave of COVID-19 virus. APP hope everyone battling with the virus are able to recover well and regained their strength. We hope everyone, including the health workers, volunteers, our Government, are able to keep fit and optimistic, and manage the situation well.
- Through this difficult time, APP continues to share its' sustainability progress annually through this Stakeholder Advisory Forum (SAF) event and keeps engaging all of its stakeholders.
- This year SAF theme is The Ecosystem of Restoration: A View. Restoration is fundamental to achieve SDGs, especially to support the climate change. As a business that rely on natural resources in Indonesia
- APP is committed to end deforestation since 2013, but it is just one part. It is also important to restore the degraded area as well as critical peat dome area within our conservation and supply chain area. With the UN announcing that this is the decade of restoration, APP is trying to do collective action together with other stakeholders including the communities.
- The next session will be presentation of APP overall progress, with additional focus on restoration efforts including its challenges. APP also invited some experts and scientist such as Pak Wahyudi Wardojo (Y-KAN), Pak Fitriani Ardiansyah (IDH Sustainable Trade Initiatives), Dr. Yanto Rachmayanto (P3SEKPI), Dr. Ronald Vernimmen (NERI Project, Geospatial Scientist) to have insightful panel discussion on restoration. APP hopes the SAF will bring value to APP stakeholders and as always, APP is open for constructive feedback for continuous improvement.
- On land dispute, APP continues making progress despite challenges on the ground. This is not a short-term effort; and it needs efforts and collaboration from all of the stakeholders.
- APP Sustainability Roadmap Vision 2030 has been launched last year and we continue to commit to reach the sustainability goals of our industry and business. We also just launched our latest Sustainability Report 2020 to provide update on our sustainability progress.
- APP brand is a global brand, so APP wants to contribute in the global action and keep aligning with the Government strategy. Despite the challenges that we face, we want to focus on the improvement instead of focusing on the same issue again and again. Let's focus for now and in the future for our planet. And please let us know your feedback for our continuous improvement.

APP Sustainability Roadmap Progress Update – Neglasari Martini, APP Stakeholder Engagement

APP presented on progress update report on sustainability commitment and initiatives with specific topic on our efforts on restoring degraded land.



- COVID-19 pandemic impact all aspect of our operations. Our priority is the health and safety of our employees and ensuring business continuity where operations can continue with minimum impact. We adjust our business procedures as needed to protect our employees and our customers, aligned with governments & health authorities. We remain fully committed to serving all our customers, continue producing major products including high-demand tissue paper and packaging, as well as addressing logistical issues as impact of the pandemic together with relevant authorities.
- Despite of challenges cause of the pandemic, we remain completely committed to our FCP and SRV 2030.
- Vision 2030 focuses on three main areas related to our industry which are productions, forest and people. The scope includes how our production will produce less carbon products where the materials are sourced from responsibly managed plantations as well as contributing to the welfare of the local communities.
- In 2020 despite of the challenges because of the COVID-19 pandemic, we are still maintaining the progress:
 - Maintain zero natural forest conversion by APP pulpwood suppliers since 2013
 - 29% of carbon intensity decreased compared to 2012 baseline
 - 14% of energy intensity decreased compared to 2012 baseline
 - 24,000 ha with restoration progress in our conservation areas as well as on peat dome peaks as mandated from the government
 - 55% land disputes resolved
 - 386 villages have been implemented in our DMPA programme with potential beneficiaries of 31,418 household
- We conducted carbon assessment with GAIA in our supplier concessions area. From the exercise we have identified more than 37 million tCO₂e of potential carbon sequestration. The number includes the carbon sequestered by APP and its partner's carbon sequestration concession, PT. Putra Riau Perkasa which is approximately 4,9 million tCO₂e/year.
- Through our forest monitoring system, we found that there were approximately 0,28% forest cover change in forest protected areas across our suppliers' concessions, a decrease from 2019 number which was 0.35%. The main cause of this was encroachment particularly from illegal mining. Public can track this data though the Forest Monitoring Dashboard.
- In 2020, 0.01% of total APP suppliers were impacted by fire. Aside from good weather, in 2020 the focus was also on improving the capacity of our firefighter as well as improving the efficiency of our response in the field.
- Desa Makmur Peduli Api (DMPA) program, a flagship community empowerment program, has been rolled out in 386 villages with potential beneficiaries of more than 31,000 households. Adjustments were made focusing on the quality and impact of the program in each village.

- DMPA also contribute to supporting the MSMEs during the pandemic time, through improving access to market, training and connecting to digital marketplace for the MSMEs' products.
- The Social Working Group Regional platform in South Sumatra, called FOSKOSO were able to resolve 2 long standing dispute in Karangasia village and Sungai Ceper village with the support of multi-stakeholders' approach. Key to this success is trust building as well as leadership by the local government.

Restoring degraded lands

- APP and suppliers manage roughly 600,000 hectares of protected areas. Some parts of this protected areas are in degraded condition, whether due to illegal logging, encroachment or fire throughout the years.
- In 2019, we conducted an update of the forest cover assessment across concessions, which was previously done in 2015. Through this exercise, we have identified around 128,000 hectares of degraded areas that we can directly implement forest restoration work. These are a combination of peat, mineral and marine clay soil.
- On top of the 128,000 hectares of degraded areas in the protected areas, we also conduct restoration work in the peat dome peaks, in accordance to the Government Regulation on Peat Dome Peaks Restoration (Minister of Environment and Forestry Decree No. 16/ MenLHK/ SETJEN/ KUM.1/ 2/ 2017).
- In 2020, based on annual assessment using satellite images analysis we found around 79% of total 600,000 ha protected areas inside concessions are in good conditions. And around 24,000 ha of degraded area, both in conservation area and peat dome peaks are determined to have progress in restoration.
- Based on experience implementing restoration initiatives, we come with conclusion that successful restoration comes from effective strategy. Since 2018, APP works with P3SEKPI (Center for Research and Development on Socio-economy and Climate Change Policy), to develop restoration strategy for 3 type of soils (mineral, peat and marine clay). This is done through developing Permanent Sample Plot (PSP) on vegetation structure and composition and carbon storage in natural forest inside concession, with the purpose to determine restoration approach that is suitable with the typology and actual condition of the area to be restored.
- Based on the restoration strategy, we can determine the approach needed to a specific area, whether to implement enrichment & eradication or natural succession.
- Natural succession is a cost-effective approach to restore a large area of land. It needs to be noted that natural succession also includes activities such as area protection, regular monitoring, as well as eradication of invasive species to limit the risk of disturbance to the regeneration process. For peatlands, this work also includes water management.

- We consider restoration has taken place when there has been change or improvement in the land cover. We monitor the change of land cover through the following:
 1. Permanent sample plot that measured periodically. The data then converted using HCSA calculation methodology to measure the change in over-the-ground biomass.
 2. Satellite image analysis, done every 2 years.

- Following the government regulation, we are also conducting restoration in former production areas. In order to find a strategy for restoration in former production peatland, APP is working together with an international research institution, NERI.

- Dr. Ronald Vernimmen, a member of the NERI team and also has been involved in APP's peat restoration works since 2015 through Deltares, comments:
 - The project built on the extensive data on hydrology and vegetation that APP and Deltares has collected since 2015 through several LiDAR flights.
 - Despite COVID-19 we have already managed to collect a huge amount of data during 3 field surveys. Setting up the CELPRE (Controlled Environment Large Peatland Restoration Experiment) study is a major achievement of the field team and the first seedling monitoring data has started to come in.
 - The project aims to contribute to science-based knowledge on peatland restoration through natural regeneration - looking for answers to questions such as: what are the drivers of succession, what are limiting factors to vegetation emergence.
 - just planting trees is not enough, finding sufficient ones, growing and planting the right seedlings for the specific site conditions is crucial or restoration is doomed to fail, hence this project which aims to better understand successful restoration conditions. And restoration is a long process, many years before you see some results.
 - This research project is a huge multi-disciplinary study, integrating data and knowledge from large scale remote sensing imagery up to DNA level of microbes in the soil
 - first of its kind on tropical peat
 - first to study a large retired Acacia plantation,
 - first to create a LiDAR time series to monitor vegetation succession,
 - first to create a CELPRE for controlled experiments in 72 plots over 3 hectares

- Community inclusion is important for restoration initiatives. APP is working together with IDH Sustainable Trade Initiatives as co-funders on community-based forest restoration and protection in Musi Banyuasin reGENCY, South Sumatra. As the first step, the project is focused to develop community nursery in Muara Merang village in Musi Banyuasin. This includes conducting FGDs, establishing the local cooperatives and training the local community of nursery practices. The aim is to involve the community in the project to restore the degraded forest area nearby the village.

- We continue our research on alternative species that can be growth on peat, from originally 12 species shortlisting into 5 species based on survival and growth yield. This research is combined with research on mychorizae in order to boost the growth of the trees. In some trialed species, it is observed that the tree treated with mychorizae can grow nearly twice compared to the one not treated with mychorizae.

- We continue research on Ramin (*Gonystylus bancanus*) propagation listed as critically endangered (CITES Appendix II). In 2020 APP and CFBTI research team were able to reach the stage of Multiplication, where shoots have been able to grow from the sterilized materials. This progress is still on lab-level. However, this stage is the most advanced that has been reached in Ramin tissue culture research globally.
- Moving Forward on restoration initiatives:
 - We continue to strengthen our methodology on how to do restoration in ex production by engaging experts.
 - We are assessing available technology that can assist us in measuring the success of the restoration works.
 - Continue research to increase the survival and growth rate of the trees to ensure success of the restoration.
 - Maintain protection on the good condition forests and mitigate disturbances.
- We are committed to transparency, you can find out our initiatives and progress in our annual sustainability report which is accessible in our website. Our newest sustainability report 2020 has just been uploaded in our website to inform you our latest progress.

Panel Discussion

Moderator: Letchumi Achanah - APP

1. Wahjudi Wardojo – Senior Advisor of YKAN

- 20 years ago, most of the people is not familiar or understand about what and why “ecosystem restoration” – thus is quite challenging to promote ecosystem restoration in Indonesia at that time.
- In 2002, when sitting as Secretary General in the then Ministry of Forestry, Wahyudi proposed ecosystem restoration in production forest to the Minister of Forestry. The various term related to restoration, such as rehabilitation, reforestation, and so on, often makes people confuse and made the process to regulate restoration process difficult. Despite that, it was finally agreed that Government have to take lead on forest restoration, and as such, in less than five years the ministry issued Minister Decree on restoration along with other relevant and supporting regulations.
- Ecosystem restoration in Indonesia’s tropical forest is a must. Indonesia has to maintain the native biodiversity that we have, and ecosystem restoration is one way to achieve that.
- Ecosystem restoration need a lot of works and big efforts. I am very glad APP works supported by scientists because the works should be based on scientific process-results.

2. **Fitrian Ardiansyah – IDH Sustainable Trade**

- There was huge forest fire happened in South Sumatera on 2015, and the Ministry of Forestry made important notes that fire would frequently happen again if forest landscape and peatland restoration are not becoming our priorities.
- Restoration should bring back economic and social value – it is not only about planting tree/rehabilitate. These values related to community livelihood (providing fish, fruit, etc. for the livelihood of the community).
- We must ensure that restoration is happening on the ground, by working together with company like APP to provide economic benefit option down the road instead of the community waiting for 4-5 years. Pandemic situation makes it more challenging but with collaborative action with key lead from the Government, we can make it happen on the ground.
- We also need to link those values to small supply chain and the investment side then replicate to bigger form.
- At the end of the day we have to show that it is a quite good business. Giving economic and social values to community, local and of course to the national Government.

3. **Fakih Sayuti – Community Leader of *Masyarakat Peduli Konservasi***

- Sayuti is Community Leader of MPA in Dusun Pancoran, Desa Muara Merang, Banyu Asin, South Sumatera. In 2010 initiated Masyarakat Peduli Api (MPA), concentrated to rehabilitation efforts on degraded forest to prevent and mitigate forest fire at Desa Muara Merang
- in 2015 there was big forest fire in the area which also impacted the village forest in Muara Merang. Since then, to address the degraded area due to fire, the MPA took initiative to form Masyarakat Peduli Konservasi (MPK). MPK activity was re-planting tree using native wood seed sourced from high stand forest and the forests in PT Tripupa Jaya's protected areas.
- In the years following that, the MPK continued to implement various restoration activities, supported by a number of local NGOs, and in 2018, the focus was on agroforestry, to give additional values to the community.
- However the area continued to be impacted by fire, with the last one in 2019. This has been a challenging time for the community including for members of MPK.
- In 2020, together with G-CINDE, a local NGO from Jambi, MPK continued to approach community to build back together restoration efforts and then formed Masyarakat Peduli Restorasi. The members around 30 villagers - nearly a half is women. They continue make restoration demonstration plot for nursery and collecting nature wood. They are concentrating to plant seed that can easily grow in peat soil because 70% of the village soil is peat land.

4. **Dr. Yanto Rochmayanto – P3SEKPI**

- In the last three years, P3SEKPI have been engaging in collaboration with APP to develop restoration strategy and technique.
- P3SEKPI uses land typology approach and there are 2 parameters for this approach, it is biophysical and social economic parameter.
- In one landscape, we can use more than 1 strategy intervention to build the ecosystem whether new ecosystem, original ecosystem, or hybrid ecosystem
- Other than restoration strategy and technique, we also work on Permanent Simple Plot (PSP) development, Satellite Nursery Development and then Knowledge Transfer Assistance. P3SEKPI is also active in Pojok Iklim Seminar, held by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, to promote the importance of science-based restoration.
- From the engagement with APP, P3SEKPI has been able to publish 3 books that contain information on restoration strategy and technique for low land forest, marine clay and peat ecosystem. It is based on primary data collected from Riau, Jambi, South Sumatera, East and West Kalimantan region where APP concessions and suppliers are located. The book is available in printed copy and e-book.

Question from Moderator:

Restoration efforts are conducted in various locations across the world. What is the lesson learnt from Indonesia in connection to what P3SEKPI publish?

Dr. Yanto:

Indonesia has various forest ecosystem types and quite dynamic local Governments.

For restoration, we need to do landscape typology approach with the key elements including biophysical and social economic parameters. In the social economic parameter, social economic footprint needs to address aspects such as how should we involve community in social economic practice – not only related to single land tenure but also surrounding community. From biophysical side, such as degraded HCV, and retirement area in peatland.

New business model in restoration area that involve community should continue to be encouraged so that community can be part in restoration activity.

Question from Moderator:

Business model and community. Restoration effort often centred to corporation and Government. How do local community fit in larger picture of the country's restoration effort? How can we ensure that local community is directly benefitting as well? Is there actually business model that can involve local community?

Fitrian Ardiansyah:

Business model design should be tailored to local community needs. We should provide various sustainable livelihood options that are applicable to be implemented by the community and make sure the community ownership is there. It should be well organized as well by the community.

We also need to connect the supply with the demand. What is the appetite of the market? We must question ourselves about this. Let's say we plant trees, crops to support community livelihood and restoration efforts based on assumption rather than to link it with the demand, the



appetite of the market such as investor/financier, buyer interest, etc. For this perhaps the option is we can make sure with making nursery with import financing, re-planting financing from company like APP or via organization like TNC, IDH. We must connect whatever we do in the ground with the demand.

For example, in Padang Tikar, Kubu Raya, West Kalimantan, the local community there is given social forestry licence by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, it is around 70,000 ha area. Community shall be able to protect and restore the forest. To improve and maintain the efforts, community can't depend on Government, donors and APP support for the incentive. Community should know when and how they can get the funding. IDH then cooperate with local organization namely Sampang to identify commodities that can bring social economic value for the community. Crab, honey, coconut charcoal, etc. are among the options then IDH and Sampang linking this to partner on the ground, also at regional, national and global level. Afterwards, business entity with local community own share was set up. Commodity was cultivated, connected to the off-takers and so on, and MOEF-P3H then given soft loan around 16 billion Rupiah to the community to continue grow and develop its business model. It then attracts fin-tech investor, etc....so this is an example of business model that in the beginning only depend on APP and organization such as IDH but then they can branch themselves, scale up. At least they have sustainable mechanism for the long run, not only from social economy side but area that need to be protected is conserved/restored with monitoring activity.

Question from Moderator:

Last December the Government of Indonesia renewed the operating mandate of the peatland restoration agency and expanded its responsibility to include mangrove area – APP has also been working on this in Jakarta. How important do you think this move is in the bigger picture of restoration efforts in Indonesia, and how do you think other private entities and community can contribute to towards efforts?

Wahyudi:

Again, restoration is not small matter, it requires a lot of works like what have been presented by Bu Elim, Bu Negla then explained by other speakers. I think to give more mandate to BRG becoming BRGM is a right decision although from scientific perspective, restoration ecosystem in peatland is different from restoration ecosystem for mangrove. What I heard from scientist from Indonesia Pavilion in Madrid in 2019, restoration ecosystem in peatland is dealing with re-wetting while in mangrove is much more difficult. It is influenced by the wave, species, etc. BRGM has a target of more than 6,000 ha in 5 years. It's a big challenge to BRGM to achieve this, and therefore collaborative work is a MUST as what all other speaker also has said. It will need collaborative action among the Government, Non-government, community, scientist, etc. We have to apply 3 M principle while collaborate as I 've always mentioned and also wrote in my book; mutual respect, mutual trust and mutual benefit thus the collaboration can implement for long run. We can't always depend to the Government.

Question from Moderator:

What are the key challenges for you and local community has face being part of restoration program on the ground and how this learning fit in the broader of national restoration efforts?

Sayuti:

The biggest challenge is fire that happened annually, we are not able to do mitigation action because the forest area is too broad in the other hand most of the villagers didn't understand the importance of maintaining environment.

The 2nd biggest challenge is restoration efforts funding. We are villagers, we don't have enough funding for implement the restoration.

While the learning we gained is to keep engaging the villagers on the importance of maintaining our surroundings environment, educate them on this, so that we can all live in a healthy condition, breath the fresh air in whatever activity we do.

Q & A Session:

- **From Anonymous:** is your publication available for people and can the attendees get the copy.
Dr. Yanto Rochmayanto: The books already printed, in few days there will be launched online version in our website www.puspajak.org
- **From Anonymous:** tree restoration after logging is quite difficult except few plant species with long-term research and experiment and it is almost impossible to restore it to the original primary forest ecosystem. What kind of plant species and how many plant species can be restored in your working area? Do you expect the forest can be restored in enrich biodiversity in the future?
Dr. Yanto Rochmayanto: in some extent when area is degraded like at PT. KEN in South Sumatra, it is not possible to get back into original ecosystem as the outcome of the restoration. But after biodiversity and social assessment, we can achieve the next possible condition which is hybrid ecosystem. We can assess which area is still possible to the original ecosystem, and which one can become new ecosystem such as agroforestry ecosystem or paludiculture where social footprint is strong. The most important thing is improving the quality of the structure of vegetation, the layer, the nutrition flow and energy flow.
- **From Anonymous:** What impact is felt by Pak Sayuti and the community during the pandemic to protect the forest especially due to forest fire incident and support the community receive from APP
Fakih Sayuti: Impact from pandemic mostly felt on economic situation and APP has supported by engaging the community with collaboration and partnership on plantation activities and other economic development activities.
- **From Anonymous:** with the largest area for this forest restoration program, how many teams is needed to cover it. Is there any help and support, collaboration from local government?
Elim Sritaba: More than 50 people included ground people. Basically, HQ identified the degraded area and we put yearly target and what we can achieve in 10 years. We work with local government through BKSDA, the conservation agency under MoEF. We align our program with them on how we bring back value and mitigate human wildlife conflict.

- **From Anonymous** : why WKS has been utilized social forestry permits proposed by the community plantation forest. We really regret APP decision because the condition affected the Elephant Sumatra habitat.

Elim Sritaba: When APP decided to work with new pulpwood suppliers, they should be assessed through and approved by our Supplier Evaluation and Risk Assessment (SERA). There are 12 indicators in SERA to make sure all our potential suppliers and existing suppliers comply with our commitment. This is one of requirement before we engage with HKM (Hutan Kemasyarakatan/Community Forest), and we have explained the situation.

We asked the community to respect the HCV and HCS areas, so they only convert on non HCV and non HCS areas. And the area they convert is already accacia that was developed before year 2013. We understand the condition of Sumatran Elephant habitat in the Bukit Tigapuluh area. The community understand their responsibility to protect the natural forest in the area. I remember in couple years in previous SAF, Rudi Syaf (WARSI) asked APP to assist them to develop plan for the community so they can get benefit and protect the forest. We monitor closely the process in the ground.

- **From Anonymous** : is NGO such as FSC and PEFC aware of APP's progress
Elim Sritaba: our supply chain 100% comply with PEFC sustainable forest management standard and have regular exchange, PEFC also usually attend our progress report presentation. And we also put our implementation progress in our sustainability dashboard and website. We also share our sustainability progress to our key stakeholders including PEFC and FSC.
- **From Anonymous** : many resources available to do research on peat restoration, what is direct impact on APP's business on the investment restoration effort especially peat
Elim Sritaba: Restoration is important, as a business who rely with natural resources, we know that investing in restoration is directly connect to our business. We believe by managing plantation, we also need to focus conservation and other as well because all is connected. How we achieve the balance between economic, environment and social is important to make our business sustainable. As our sustainability roadmap vision 2030 target to reduce carbon emission by restoring peat especially critical peat by doing best peatland management practices in our plantation will support our goal on carbon emission reduction and support government carbon target.
- **From Anonymous** : What will be the strategy for APP to resolve land dispute and how to make the entire process not violating human rights.
Agung Wiyono: currently we have achieved 55% land dispute resolved. We continue to use existing platform as well as our procedures that have been improved several times through public consultation. We also use social working group in 3 regions Riau, Jambi and South Sumatra. For now, we are focusing on villages that were already established before the supplier started the operation. We are engaging with Ministry of Environment and Forestry, they developed guidance how forestry company can solve the dispute. To ensure that we are not violating human rights, we are following government regulation and our procedure guiding our staffs on the ground. We also use social working group to ensure that our initiatives and activities respecting human rights.

- **From Anonymous:** Are you seeing an interest from brands and retailers on eco-restoration
Elim Sritaba: Our vision 2020 is reducing carbon emissions in our operation. To achieve carbon emission reduction, this is not just doing by operational improvement, we also doing this by protecting the ecosystem restoration area. In Indonesia has a lots opportunity to protect ecosystem restoration. As our global goal to reduce carbon emission, like many other global brands we also share same interest. We are trying to start ecosystem restoration in some of our concessions area and some of our customers shows interest to be part of the project. Our government regulation also wants to achieve national determine target/NDC target on carbon emission reduction, therefore we need to align with them. We are open to have collaboration on the ground with customer on restoration program together. There are lots of challenges on the ground, but if we are doing collaboratively together and align with government program, we can sequester the carbon within the forest and secure conservation and natural forest in the landscape.
- **From Anonymous:** How is the climate change affecting your restoration program and what is your action to minimize this impact in Indonesia
Elim Sritaba: Climate change affect some restoration and our scientist Ronald has explained restoration is a long process and lots of intervention needed, monitoring and evaluation. We need to ensure that natural forest can be rehabilitated, we need to adjust with the nature. We can't separate between human activity and the nature. This is our homework together.
Dolly Priatna: Forest is sequestering most of the carbon in the world and carbon emission mostly come from deforestation and forest degradation. Therefore, we want to support government efforts on restoration. So, we can together resolve climate change problem due to deforestation and forest degradation.
- **From Anonymous:** In the presentation it was communicated that APP updated its community strategy in 2020, what would the key changes to the updated strategy.
Agung Wiyono: If it is related to our Integrated Forestry & Farming System, since 2020 we are focusing on improving the program's quality. We are improving the distribution of community's product to the market. We also distribute the product related to plantation operation such as fertilizer to our pulpwood supplier's operation. We also engaging with expert to improve the community's product quality. We improve their technology and market networking so they can sell the product on wider market. That is what we do when we are saying improving community strategy in 2020, improving the technology, networking, and capital in the program.

Closing Remark - Elim Sritaba, APP's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

- Restoration is a long process, need monitoring and evaluation, continuous study as well as technology. It is important that the data is analysed correctly and thoroughly, to be used to set up action on the ground.



- The restoration has been put as a decade target to achieve in 2030 under United Nations. I hope we can achieve this dream together with collaboration from multi-stakeholders.
- We need to have business model related to inclusion of the community that connects with the market and supply chain to ensure the achievement of sustainability of the livelihood.
- Dr. Yanto has come with the book about restoration strategy and technics. We hope this book can be shared to wider stakeholders and work together in restoration efforts.
- APP has responsibility to assist community especially in surrounding our pulpwood concessions.
- To resolve land dispute, we have platform Regional Social Working Group to help the process. We are open to any local CSO, customer to be part of the platform to accelerate the process.
- We are not the owner of forestry land, we are only trusted and given the license to manage from the government. Therefore, we have to consult with our government for unresolved land dispute. And we know the government is in the middle provide regulation to help solving land dispute issue.
- We always open for every constructive feedback and we pray that all together we can go through this pandemic. We hope everybody will always be in good health and condition.