Protecting forests and people, supporting economic growth

3rd ASIA-PACIFIC RAINFOREST SUMMIT

23–25 April 2018

Yogyakarta, Indonesia

REPORT

Co-hosted by

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Energy

ASIA-PACIFIC RAINFOREST PARTNERSHIP

Science & engagement partners

CIFOR 25th ANNIVERSARY FORESTS MATTER

CGIAR RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Forests, Trees and Agroforestry

Contents

Introduction i

Highlights ii

What people are saying at APRS 2018 v

1 Science summaries 1

1. High-level panel on forests in NDCs 1
2. High-level panel on forests in NDCs: Operationalizing REDD+ in the region 1
3. Restoration and sustainable management of peatlands: Policy 2
4. Restoration and sustainable management of peatlands: Implementation 2
5. Mangroves and blue carbon 3
6. Production forests 3
7. Community forestry I: Policy 4
8. Community forestry II: Implementation 4
9. Ecotourism and biodiversity of conservation 5
10. Forest finance, investment and trade 5

2 By the numbers 6

1. Outreach and social engagement 6
2. Digital postcards 12
3. Videos 13
4. Forests News 14

3 Participants, speakers and stakeholder feedback 15

4 Special events 18

1. Media workshop 18
2. Youth session 18
3. Photo competition 19
4. Field trips 19

Introduction

Green growth, sustainable land use and investment, and private-sector pledges to stop clearing rainforests: the Asia-Pacific region is ramping up these and other strategies to address climate change and biodiversity loss in some of the world's most rapidly developing economies.

The 2018 Asia-Pacific Rainforest Summit – the third of its kind – drew more than 1,100 participants from over 30 countries to Yogyakarta, Indonesia to exchange ideas and key practices for slowing and reversing deforestation in the region. Speakers from the Philippines to Fiji to Singapore to Indonesia shared insights on conservation, livelihoods and investment over two days of intense discussions in the vibrant city on the island of Java.

Hosted by the Indonesian Government with the support of the Australian Government and in partnership with the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), the 3rd APRS built on the success of the summits in Brunei Darussalam in 2016 and in Sydney, Australia in 2014.

This year's focus was "Protecting forests and people, supporting economic growth," a theme taken to heart by high-level speakers and discussants alike. Countries shared examples of their work on forest conservation, as well as progress on implementing their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Climate Change Agreement and opportunities for cross-country collaboration within the region to meet these goals.

In panels and parallel sessions, discussions around seven sub-themes elicited several common messages:

- Including forests in NDCs is necessary.
- Governments need to work with a multitude of stakeholders.
- Cooperation among all stakeholders is key.
- Governments need to think about both short- and long-term funding.
- Good governance and strong law enforcement are critical to success.

> "Many countries have passed the stage of endeavoring to reduce the rate of deforestation and have touched back to have positive net change of forest cover. However, for a country with a quarter-billion people living on thousands of islands, forest land usage for other sectors of development is necessary."

H.E. Siti Nurbaya
Minister of Environment and Forestry
Republic of Indonesia

Insights and conclusions from the each of the sub-themes are detailed in this report.

In parallel with the science-based sessions and exhibition pavilions, participants were encouraged to flex their creative muscles and find inspiration through a photo competition, a two-day media workshop, and a youth session hosted by the Indonesian chapter of the International Forestry Students' Association in cooperation with CIFOR.

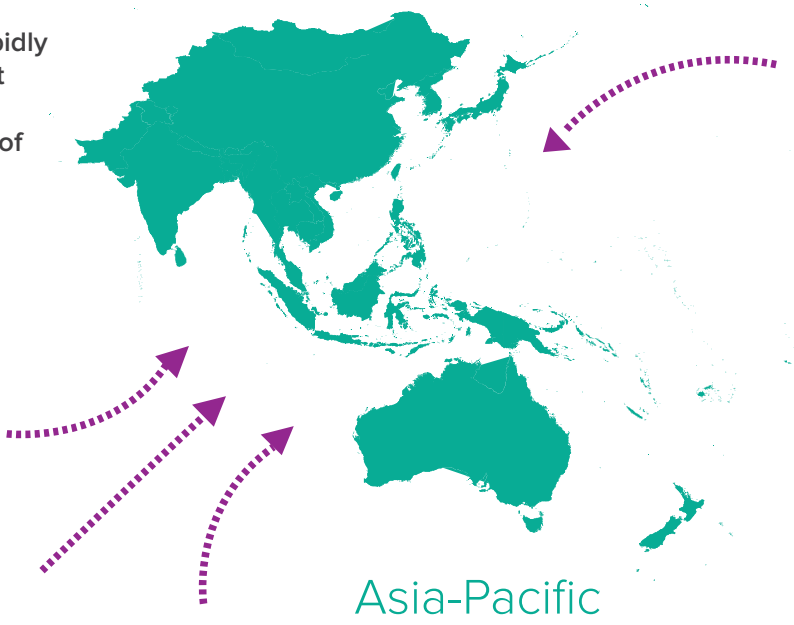
Bringing it all back down to ground level, the 3rd APRS wrapped up with a day of field trips to Merapi National Park to witness natural restoration after a volcanic eruption in 2010, and to KPHP Kayu Putih where participants learned how kayu putih essential oil is made.

APRS is part of the Asia-Pacific Rainforest Partnership (APRP), which supports the implementation of the Paris Climate Change Agreement and encourages the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in the region.

For further information visit the APRP website at https://www.asiapacificrainforestpartnership.org

Highlights

Focused on the landscapes of the world's most rapidly developing region, the 2018 Asia-Pacific Rainforest Summit sought to address challenges borne from population and economic growth under pressures of climate change and innovate solutions. Under the theme "Protecting forests and people, supporting economic growth," the Summit was organized into sub-themes on issues currently facing the region:



1

Forests in NDCs

As countries across **Asia-Pacific play their parts** in the **Paris Climate Agreement**, forests are at the forefront of efforts to achieve Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the success of REDD+ projects

2

Restoration and sustainable management of peatlands

Effective policy, research and land management is **paramount for peatlands in Southeast Asia**, home to **68%** of these massive carbon sinks globally

Proper water management is crucial

One of the largest areas of tropical peatlands in the world, Indonesia

Agricultural and industrial plantations are improving local livelihoods

Institutions and stakeholders need more quality data

Community-based fire prevention

3

Mangroves and blue carbon

Serving as buffers to protect coastline ecosystems from natural disasters, biodiversity hotspots and deep banks of carbon, **mangroves are critical to bring under proper protection**

Indonesia is losing more than 52,000 hectares of mangrove landscapes each year. With the help of policy and capacity building, this trend can be reversed.

Myanmar, which contains the world's seventh-largest mangrove area, is establishing protected areas

Papua New Guinea is working to use mangrove conservation to financially support local communities

Mangroves and blue carbon should play a larger role in NDCs and REDD+ efforts

Participants, speakers and stakeholder feedback

The Summit attracted more than **1,100** in-person **attendees** from a diverse array of backgrounds.

Outreach and social engagement

Social media was **leveraged** to promote the Summit's key messages before, during and after the event

4

Production forests

Timber and non-timber forest products aid the economic development of many Asia-Pacific countries. Ensuring **timber legality** and **reducing logging impacts** are important for **sustainable success**

Joint international action between producer and consumer countries can lessen illegal logging and trade. China is crucial to such efforts.

Horticulture can offer more community welfare benefits than large commodity-crop plantations

Forest law enforcement, governance and trade (FLEGT) is a lengthy but necessary process

Non- timber forest products, such as bamboo, for increasing carbon sequestration improving soil health, easy to manage

5

Ecotourism and conservation of biodiversity

Economic incentives drive **protection of landscapes** and **biodiversity,** and **ecotourism** is burgeoning as an industry, helping local communities promote conservation while reaping benefits

Education about the landscapes, history and culture of destinations

Make local communities center of decision-making and strategizing

Private investors, philanthropic organizations and development banks can help fund

Capacity building of local communities and proper infrastructure needed to support an influx of visitors in remote areas

6

Community forestry

Through different governance schemes, local management of forests can **increase tenure security, improve livelihoods** and **boost equality** for marginalized groups

Social inclusion and gender equity

Lack the finances and capacity

Provide equitable business models, promote agroforestry, and ensure locals receive fair profits and benefits

Local governments should act as business partners to startups

Significantly help to alleviate poverty in Asia-Pacific

7

Forest finance, investment and trade

As demand for commodity crops grows, **private finance** and **investment** can **encourage sustainable forest management** through responsible, inclusive business models

Private sector actors already in the forestry sector most likely to consider investment

Highlighting the market value of conservation and sustainable commodity crops in particular can attract private investment

Private sector investment should go primarily to high-investment, high-impact GHG projects

Special events

PRESS

Media workshop to prepare journalists to write quality APRS stories by providing background and up-to-date information on APRS topics

Youth session to bring students and young professionals together to come up with ways to engage and integrate youth-led initiatives to forestry and environmental actions in the Asia-Pacific

The 2018 Asia-Pacific Rainforest Summit **photo competition** was the most popular page on the APRS website

Field trip for participants to either Gunung Merapi National Park or KPHP Kayu Putih on third day of summit

What people are saying at APRS 2018

"More than 450 million lives depend on the sustainable management of forests. Last year Indonesia took major measures to promote social forestry, setting a target to allocate 12.7 million hectares of land to social forestry by 2019."

H.E. Siti Nurbaya
Minister of Environment and Forestry
Republic of Indonesia

"We need to maintain this momentum and step up the pace of change if we are going to protect our forests and people, while securing economic growth."

The Hon. Josh Frydenberg
Minister of Environment and Energy
Australia

"Public and private sector, community groups and others are embracing forests, but that goes against current economic models. The question is 'How do we make forests part of economic strategies?"

Jack Hurd
Conservation Director for
The Nature Conservancy
Asia-Pacific Region

"In policy-making, investment needs to be involved."

Juan Chang
Senior Specialist in Forest and Land Use
Green Climate Fund

"It is important to change behaviors. We need to have a new type of behavior for all stakeholders.

We don't have any other choice than to be ambitious."

Laksmi Dhewanti
Senior Advisor to the Minister on
Industry and International Trade
Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia

1 Science summaries

Exploring each of the themes in detail, two panels and eight parallel sessions were held during the Summit, featuring discussants from policy, science, the private sector and more to share and exchange research, progress and ideas from their sectors.

1. High-level panel on forests in NDCs

Forests play a crucial role in countries' nationally determined contributions to the Paris Agreement. However, forest ecosystems in Asia-Pacific countries face increasing social and economic pressure, and balancing national development targets with carbon emissions reduction goals is a perennial challenge. Cross-sector collaboration is needed to solve pressing issues, including financing NDC efforts, building capacity for implementation and monitoring, and conserving biodiversity.

Key messages:

- Governments should focus on optimizing funding mechanisms and enhancing cross-sector policies to achieve NDCs.
- Giving more attention to land tenure issues can help improve cost-effectiveness in the land sector, reduce regional peat fires, and manage conflict.
- Better management of watersheds and mangroves are important hot-topic issues in helping countries improve carbon storage.
- Countries should make their efforts to conserve biodiversity more transparent and linked to their NDCs and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Climate finance is evolving and requires close collaboration across all stakeholders in order to be optimally effective. Lessons learned from REDD+ finance can apply to the development of other finance mechanisms.

2. High-level panel on forests in NDCs: Operationalizing REDD+ in the region

Since 2007 at the COP 13 in Bali, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) has been a major topic of global conversation in tackling climate change, further promoted through its inclusion in Article 5 of the Paris Agreement. As countries progress through the three phases of REDD+ – readiness, implementation and results-based payments – finance and access to finance through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) needs more attention in order for forests to maximally contribute to climate change goals.

Key messages:

- Indonesia and Papua New Guinea are at the forefront of regional REDD+ project development and are making ample progress. The main challenges include access to results-based payments, synchronizing sub-national and national efforts, land tenure and forest governance.
- With its Green Growth concept, East Kalimantan can serve as a success story in seeing REDD+ efforts through to the payment stage.
- Forestry and land use is a priority area for the Green Climate Fund, which is looking for large-scale, land-based investment opportunities that embody the 'landscape approach' to climate change.
- Blended finance often goes toward agricultural projects, but more is needed for industrial forest management.

3. Restoration and sustainable management of peatlands: Policy

Proper water management is crucial for protecting the enormously beneficial ecosystems of peatlands from fire, land degradation, greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental disasters. With one of the largest areas of tropical peatlands in the world, Indonesia has longstanding experience in regulating these landscapes, and is working to further forest landscape restoration (FLR) in peatlands around the region.

Key messages:

- Intact peatlands must be conserved, drained peatlands should be re-wetted, and adaptive management should be implemented if rewetting is not possible.
- Institutions and stakeholders need more high-quality – and streamlined – data in order to implement peatland policy effectively.
- Agricultural and industrial plantations are improving local livelihoods but are poor at water management. Oil palm, particularly, needs to ensure water table levels stay near the surface.
- Countries should increase collaboration – such as through the 2016-established Global Peatlands Initiative – to build an international framework for peatland management.
- Capacity is lacking in land tenure conflict resolution and community-based fire prevention.

4. Restoration and sustainable management of peatlands: Implementation

Peatland policy implementation should prioritize certain issues, namely developing proper infrastructure for water-level maintenance and preventing and controlling fires. Proper implementation requires further socialization of scientific research and viable livelihood alternatives for land users.

Key messages:

- Pressing issues include determining water table compliance points, rainfall monitoring stations, canal blocking and water gate infrastructure, and rehabilitation through replanting or natural regeneration.
- Fire suppression hinges on community involvement in prevention, readiness for fire control, early action when fires break out, and enforcing consequences for instigators.
- Peatlands cannot be properly and permanently restored if those who use them are not able to support their livelihoods elsewhere for some amount of time.
- Peat ecosystems vary widely in terms of depth, vegetation, topography, etc., and more data are needed to accurately map these landscapes.
- Paludiculture is a viable alternative for peatland restoration.

5. Mangroves and blue carbon

As the most carbon-rich tropical forests, mangroves offer huge opportunities for carbon capture – as well as dangers for carbon emissions. As such, mangroves should be managed as natural assets rather than resources and be rigorously protected.

Key messages:

- Indonesia, which contains one of the world's largest areas of mangroves, is losing more than 52,000 hectares of these landscapes each year. It must minimize this through policy intervention, increased community engagement, and development of non-timber forest products.
- Myanmar, which contains the world's seventh-largest mangrove area, is establishing protected areas. Papua New Guinea is working to use mangrove conservation to financially support local communities – and women in particular – through ecotourism and other green industries.
- Mangroves and blue carbon should play a larger role in NDCs and REDD+ efforts.
- Partnerships, such as the International Partnership for Blue Carbon, should be harnessed to build capacity and develop a common strategy.

6. Production forests

Around 400 million hectares of forest in Asia-Pacific are in degraded condition. In order for forests to continue spurring the region's collective economic growth, they must be better managed to ensure sustainability of timber and non-timber forest products, reduced impact logging and proper certification.

Key messages:

- Joint international action between producer and consumer countries can lessen illegal logging and trade. China is crucial to such efforts.
- Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) is a lengthy but necessary process.
- Economic, environmental and social needs can be balanced in forest management, but more investment – particularly from the private sector – is needed.
- The Reduced Impact Logging-Carbon (RIL-C) methodology is cost-effective and should be used more in REDD+ efforts. Indonesia will soon mandate RIL-C compliance for all forest concessions.
- Horticulture can offer more community welfare benefits than large commodity-crop plantations.
- More attention should be given to non-timber forest products, such as bamboo, for increasing carbon sequestration, improving soil health, and being easy to manage.

7. Community forestry I: Policy

Governments can drastically change landscapes – and livelihoods – by developing and implementing community (also referred to as social) forestry schemes, serving to improve land tenure security, leverage local and traditional knowledge, and alleviate poverty.

Key messages:

- Community forestry can provide equitable business models, promote agroforestry, and ensure locals receive fair profits and benefits.
- The Indonesian government has allotted 12.7 million hectares for social forestry under five different schemes.
- Community forestry schemes should harness opportunities to strengthen channels and links with financial institutions and national and international markets.
- It is important that schemes account for the variation of capacities across different communities as well as geographical landscapes.
- Social inclusion and gender equity should be factored into schemes, such as allowing women to play a larger role in decision-making processes.

8. Community forestry II: Implementation

To encourage the use of community forestry schemes, governments should support local enterprises and entrepreneurship – 'community forest startups' – by helping communities acquire timber legality verification system (SVLK) status, build local leadership, and reduce conflict.

Key messages:

- Community forest startups can significantly help to alleviate poverty in Asia-Pacific.
- Indonesia has identified five types of capital needed for community forestry success: natural capital (forest tenure security), human capital (business skills), physical capital (technology), social capital (power in the market), and financial capital (to support the other four).
- Local governments should act as business partners to startups. However, government – and other higher-level stakeholders – have little experience in developing such enterprises.
- Local communities often lack the finances and know-how to acquire SVLK certificates. Group certification, business-to-business partnerships and other cooperative endeavors can help alleviate these difficulties.

> We realized that for better fire management, we needed to invest in anthropology. We needed to understand the psychology of arson. We needed to understand the community psychology of preparedness, and why some people listen to warnings and society and other people don't."

Andrew Campbell
Chief Executive Officer, Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)

9. Ecotourism and biodiversity of conservation

The growing ecotourism industry can provide huge economic benefits to local communities, as well as strong incentives to conserve the biodiversity and landscapes that tourists are coming to see. Governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector and others can help this industry's success.

Key messages:

- Education about the landscapes, history and culture of destinations – for locals and visitors both – should be at the forefront of ecotourism endeavors.
- As the industry grows, regulations, guidelines, standards and proper enforcement should follow suit, to ensure sustainability.
- Local communities should be at the center of decision-making and strategizing for this sector.
- Private investors, philanthropic organizations and development banks can help fund this sector's development.
- Capacity of landscapes and communities must be taken into account, and caps on visitors implemented when needed.
- Capacity building of local communities is needed, as well as proper infrastructure to support an influx of visitors in remote areas.

10. Forest finance, investment and trade

REDD+ and other major emissions-reduction efforts have primarily received financial support from the public sector. Now, as countries work to achieve NDCs and progress into implementation phases of REDD+, the need for more funding is raising the question of how to attract more private sector investment.

Key messages:

- Private sector actors already operating in the forestry sector are the most likely to consider investment.
- However, their interest to do so often hinges on policy incentives and the availability of technology and mechanisms to ensure their productivity continues.
- Highlighting the market value of conservation, and sustainable commodity crops in particular, can attract private investment.
- Private sector investment should go primarily to high-investment, high-impact greenhouse gas emission reduction projects.
- Policies should seek to balance project risks and financial risks for projects. Local and central governments should help support implementation of green investments, as well as develop indicators of success.

> PNG's forest policy is all about sustainable forest management. The guiding principle of our policy is that we want to ensure that the forest we have is used for the benefit of today's generation as well as for the new generation that comes up."

Ruth Turia
Director of Forest Policy and Planning,
Papua New Guinea Forest Authority

2 By the numbers

1. Outreach and social engagement

Through an extensive cross-platform communications campaign, CIFOR multiplied the reach and audience of APRS across sectors and the globe. Social media was leveraged to promote the Summit's key messages before, during and after the event, and CIFOR's livestream platform and online news outlets allowed those unable to attend to engage and take part in the Summit's dialogues.

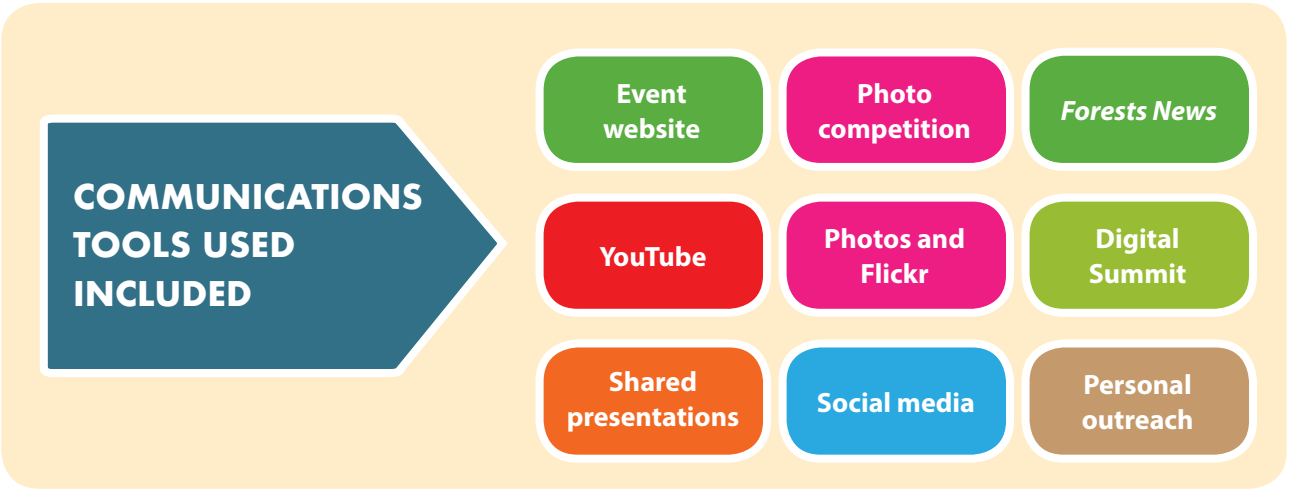
The website created for the event served as the primary source of information for online and in-person attendees as well as other stakeholders interested in the Summit. From travel information to surveys, livestreaming and links to related news and multimedia, the site offered a range of services before, during and after the summit.

Since the social media campaign was launched on Twitter and Facebook on 9 March, 2018, tweets using the official hashtag #APRS2018 reached nearly 2 million users, and Facebook posts related to the summit reached more than 33,000 organic searches.

Before and after the event, APRS was prominently featured in various email blasts and four CIFOR News Updates (January, February, April and May), which reach more than 40,000 readers, concentrated in the Asia-Pacific region. *Forests News* articles, links to registration and the livestream, and key messages were featured prominently.

Video coverage included a welcome note from Australian Minister Josh Frydenberg and Indonesian Minister Siti Nurbaya, recordings of keynote speeches, sessions, Q&As with speakers and a highlights reel. CIFOR's popular environmental news outlet, *Forests News* disseminated news about the Summit and key research presented to a global audience. A total of 34 articles were published in English and Bahasa Indonesia.

Below is a full overview of outreach and communication outcomes.



OUTREACH AND SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT FACTS

Twitter

tweets using the official hashtag **#APRS2018** reached nearly **2,000,000 users**

Facebook

posts related to the summit reached more than **33,000 organic searches**

NEWS

News update

email blasts and four CIFOR News Updates (January, February, April and May), reached more than **40,000 Readers**

Video coverage

videos including a welcome note from **Australian Minister Josh Frydenberg** and **Indonesian Minister Siti Nurbaya**, recordings of keynote speeches, sessions, Q&As with speakers and a highlights reel, reached **1,966 Total viewers**

BLOG

Forests News

disseminated news about the Summit and key research presented to a global audience reached **6,656 Readers**

Articles

57 articles appearing in publications, including Al Jazeera, Bloomberg, Reuters, ABC, The Straits Times, Kompas, Jakarta Post, Tempo and more

Twitter

6,843,605 Timeline deliveries for the hashtag **#APRS2018**

1,839,663 Users reached with the hashtag **#APRS2018**

196 Users who tweeted the hashtag **#APRS2018**

792 Tweets using the hashtag **#APRS2018**

#APRS2018 appeared most commonly with these hashtags:
#indonesia **#asia**
#photography **#rainforest**
#bluecarbon **#forest**

Top contributors

- CIFOR (**@CIFOR**)
- CIFOR Bahasa (**@CIFOR_hutan**)
- Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry (**@KementerianLHK**)
- CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (**@FTA_CGIAR**)
- Jokopedia (**@JokopediaID**)

Facebook

33,345 Organic users reached by posts

34 Posts about **APRS2018**

1,077 Users engaged by posts through liking, commenting, sharing and clicking links

Event website

cifor.org/asia-pacific-rainforest-summit-2018

117,423 Total views

25,637 Visitors since the website launch in February, 2018

5 most popular pages:

- Homepage
- Agenda
- Registration
- Photo competition entries
- Photo competition overview

Top 5 countries for page views:

- Indonesia
- Philippines
- United States
- India
- Australia

Forests News

forestsnews.cifor.org

11,314 Total page views

6,656 Readers reached

17 Related articles published before, during and after the event

Top **5** articles:

- What is blue carbon?
- 10 years on, tenure remains a challenge for REDD+
- To fix landscapes, first get the right tools
- Counting down: Scientists warn of 'alarming' loss of Borneo orangutans
- Turning down the heat in Indonesia's oil palm industry

Postcards

7 Digital postcards for each of the Summit's themes

8 Digital postcards for the photo competition

27,639 Twitter timeline deliveries of postcards

Livestream

1,135 Views of the event as it happened

Flickr

104 Photographs taken throughout the event and uploaded to the CIFOR Flickr account for free use under the Creative Commons license (subject to credit)

YouTube

32 Videos published before, during and after the event

1,966 Total viewers reached

APRS welcome and keynote speeches most popular video, with **428** Views

Shared presentations

3,946 Views | **226** Downloads

56 Presentations from the Summit viewable on SlideShare

Media engagement

16 Journalists registered | **182** Media hits of "Asia-Pacific Rainforest Summit"

57 Articles appearing in publications, including Al Jazeera, Bloomberg, Reuters, ABC, The Straits Times, Kompas, Jakarta Post, Tempo and more

CIFOR issued **4** Media advisories

- 21 November 2017
- 23 April 2018
- 12 April 2018
- 26 April 2018

2. Digital postcards

The seven sub-themes have evolved through APRS activities and in response to partners' and participants' engagements and priorities. These sub-themes formed a starting point for the selection of discussion topics at the 2018 APRS.

Forests in NDCs

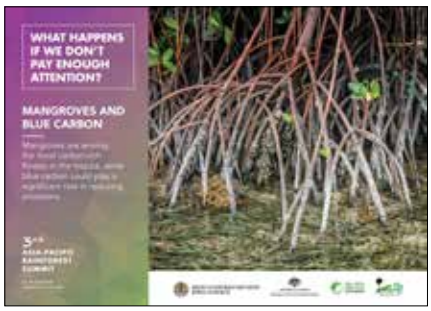
Production forests

Restoration and sustainable management of peatlands

Community forestry

Ecotourism and conservation of biodiversity

Forest finance, investment and trade



Mangroves and blue carbon

Photo competition postcard

3. Videos

Video coverage included a recorded invitation from HE Siti Nurbaya, Minister of Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia, recordings of keynote speeches at the event, session recordings, Q&As with speakers, topic-centered compilations, and highlights reel from the event.

A total of **32** videos were posted on Youtube:

1. APRS 2018 Welcoming Video
2. 3rd APRS - Welcome and keynote speeches
3. 3rd APRS - High Level Statements
4. High level panel on Forests in NDCs
5. High level panel on Forests in NDCs: Operationalizing REDD+ in the region
6. Highlights from the 3rd Asia-Pacific Rainforest Summit - #APRS2018
7. "We can nail it." – H.E Siti Nurbaya on forests and the NDCs - #APRS2018
8. Progress, partnerships and policy – the Hon. Josh Frydenberg at #APRS2018
9. Dr Robert Nasi on why forests matter for the Asia-Pacific region - #APRS2018
10. Ricardo Calderon on upland forest communities in the Philippines
11. "The job is not yet finished." - #APRS2018
12. Singapore: from garden city to low-carbon future - #APRS2018
13. Osea Naiqamu on Fiji's forests and the SDGs - #APRS2018
14. Forests : a national concern and a global issue - #APRS2018
15. Restoration and Sustainable Management of Peatlands Implementation
16. Ecotourism and Conservation of Biodiversity
17. Production Forests
18. Restoration and Sustainable Management of Peatlands
19. Recap of Day 1 and Day 2 opening
20. Part 2: Mapping the motivation of different private sector actors
21. Part 3: Innovative Finance Tools for protecting forests
22. Part 4: Identifying pathways for scaling-up private sector engagement…
23. Part 5: Conclusions – bringing it all together
24. Media Workshop: Reporting from 3rd Asia-Pacific Rainforest Summit
25. Martjin Wilder AM – How protecting forests aids economic growth
26. Daniel Murdiyarso – The interaction between land and oceans
27. Kushla Munro – Sharing knowledge on mangroves and blue carbon
28. Ketut Sarjana Putra – Deforestation is biggest issue for climate in Asia-Pacific
29. Jack Hurd – A call for economic development to favor forests
30. Himlal Baral – Forests to aid climate change impacts on geographical diversity
31. Andrew Campbell – Approaching regional growth in a sustainable way
32. Robyn Nixon – Ecotourism's benefits for conservation

Videos from the Summit can be viewed at
https://www.cifor.org/asia-pacific-rainforest-summit-2018/videos/

4. Forests News

CIFOR's popular environmental news site, *Forests News* (https://forestsnews.cifor.org), became a platform for dissemination of news and information about the event to a wide audience. The event was promoted on the main *Forests News* site with a button that linked to the event website. Banners were used on relevant stories to promote the event, also linking to the website.

A total **34** (**17** Posts with Bahasa translation) items were posted in relation to the event:

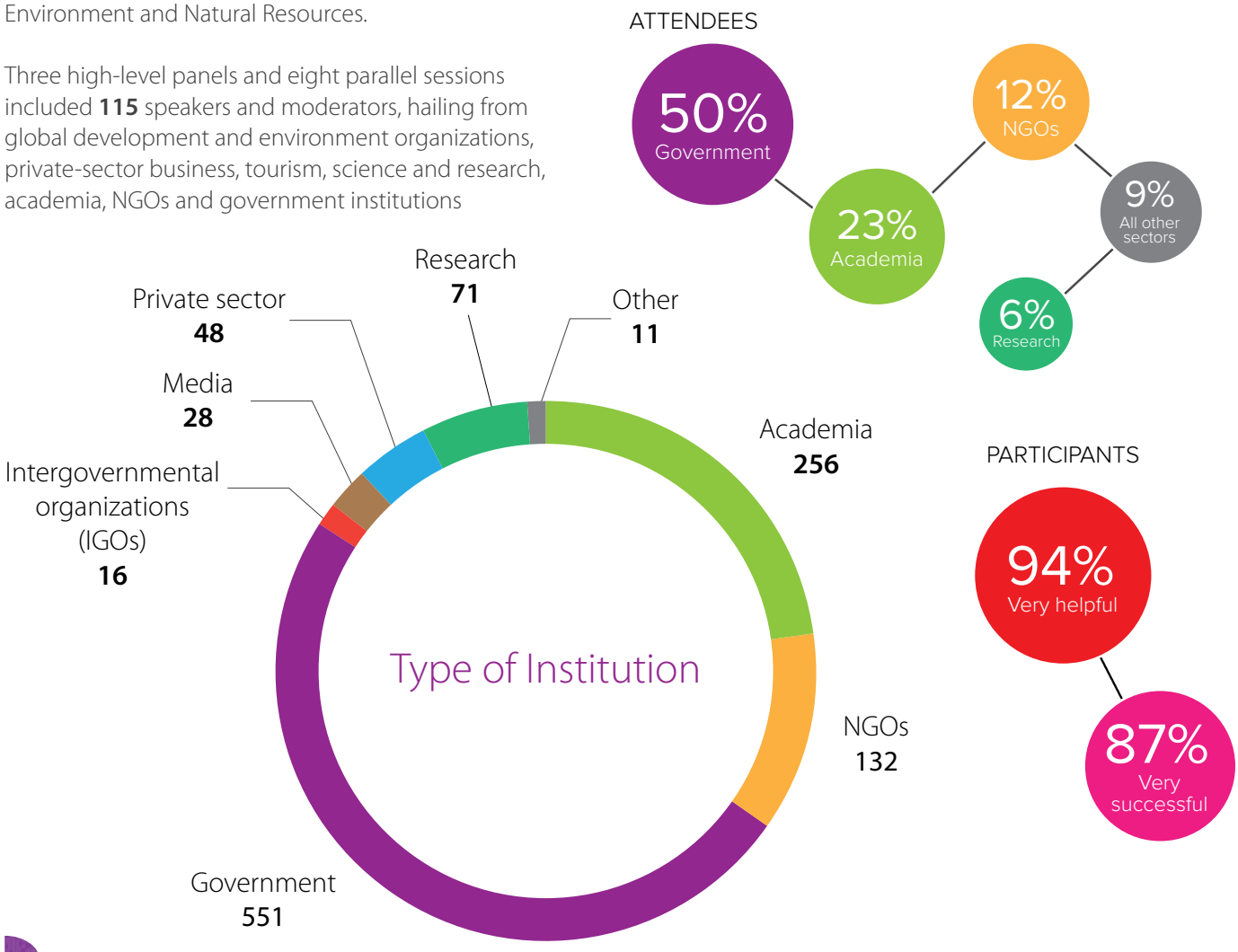
1. In ecotourism, trotting the globe to help protect it
2. In Indonesia, social forestry gets socialized
3. From the soil to the law, climate change efforts in Indonesia
4. Taking stock of carbon in mangroves
5. For REDD+ payment, countries need framework, then investment
6. What happened at the 2018 Asia-Pacific Rainforest Summit
7. Why social forestry : Securing the sap
8. Why social forestry: Keeping the coffee
9. Counting down : Scientists warn of 'alarming' loss of Borneo orangutans
10. Alue Dohong: Restoring peatlands, empowering communities
11. To fix landscapes, first get the right tools
12. Increasing sustainability by leaps and bonds
13. The sweet secret of Mt. Mutis
14. 10 years on, tenure remains a challenge for REDD+
15. What is blue carbon
16. Turning down the heat in Indonesia's oil palm industry
17. In a Central Java town, local wood enterprises carve a niche in the global market

3 Participants, speakers and stakeholder feedback

The Summit attracted more than **1,100** in-person attendees from a diverse array of backgrounds. Ten ministers and high-level government representatives included Australian Minister for the Environment and Energy Josh Frydenberg, Indonesian Minister of Environment and Forestry Siti Nurbaya, Brunei Darussalam Minister of Primary Resources and Tourism Dato Seri Setia Awang Haji Ali Bin Ali Apong, Fiji Minister for Forests Osea Naiqamu, Senior Minister of the State in the Singaporean Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources Amy Khor Lean Suan, and Ricardo L. Calderon, Assistant Secretary for Staff Bureaus on behalf of the Filipino Minister of Environment and Natural Resources.

Three high-level panels and eight parallel sessions included **115** speakers and moderators, hailing from global development and environment organizations, private-sector business, tourism, science and research, academia, NGOs and government institutions represented ranged from the Green Climate Fund to Intrepid Travel, and from UN Environment to Baker McKenzie.

Half of the attendees came from government (50%), while the majority of the others came from academia (23%), NGOs (12%) and research (6%). After the event, an online drew answers from 120 participants, 87% of whom described the event as being 'very successful' or 'successful', and 94% said it was 'very helpful' or 'helpful'. More data on participants and feedback are shown below.



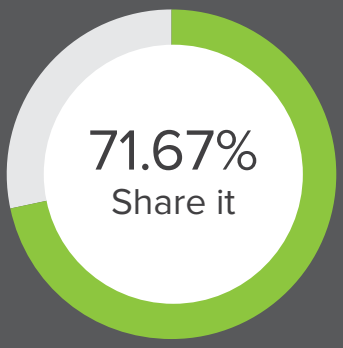
TOP 3 MOST POPULAR SESSIONS

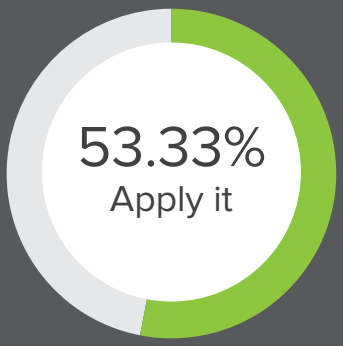
- High-level panel on forests in NDCs
- High-level statements
- High-level panel on forests in NDCs: Operationalizing REDD+ in the region

TOP 3 MOST VALUABLE SESSIONS

- Ecotourism and conservation of biodiversity
- Mangroves and blue carbon
- Community forestry I: Policy

WHAT DO YOU INTEND TO DO WITH YOUR NEW KNOWLEDGE?





"Events like this bring together people from a lot of different countries to explore the problems, to seek challenge solutions and to try to find a way that they can learn from each other."

Jack Hurd
Conservation Director for
The Nature Conservancy's
Asia-Pacific Region

4 Special events

1. Media workshop

The two-day media workshop held on the eve of the 2018 Asia-Pacific Rainforest Summit featured leading scientists from CIFOR and the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The purpose of the workshop was to prepare journalists to write quality APRS stories by providing background and up-to-date information on APRS topics. Seventeen members from Indonesia's leading media outlets and SciDev.net, an international news and features portal, attended the workshop.

In addition to the workshop, CIFOR partnered with the Global Landscapes Forum to present a Digital Summit (an interactive webinar) during the first workshop day. Two REDD+ presentations were broadcasted live and the online audience was able ask questions of the experts in Yogyakarta.

Representatives came from:

- Fornews.co
- Harian Jogja
- Jakarta Post
- Jamberita.com
- Media Indonesia
- Merdeka.com
- Metro TV.com
- Mongabay Indonesia
- Pontianak Post
- Radar Sampit
- Riau Online
- Samarinda Post
- Suara.com
- Tempo
- Tribun Jogja
- SciDev.Net (Philippines)

2. Youth session

The International Forestry Students' Association (IFSA) Indonesia, in cooperation with CIFOR and the GLF, held a youth session to bring students and young professionals from a variety of fields together to come up with ways to engage and integrate youth-led initiatives to forestry and environmental actions in the Asia-Pacific. Dr. Nur Masripatin, senior advisor to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry on climate change and international conventions, opened the session.

"Youths are the source of creativity and bold movements, therefore there is a massive need for breakthroughs from young people in the future, especially in the field of forest and environment," Dr. Nur said.

The youth session included inspiring speeches from forestry professionals, interactive educational games and a sharing of ideas and brainstorming from different points of view.

3. Photo competition

The 2018 Asia-Pacific Rainforest Summit photo competition was the most popular page on the APRS website. More than **330** photos from **187** photographers were submitted this year, with **9,865** votes cast – a record for APRS.

The competition was open to both professionals and amateur photographers from across the region. Photographers were encouraged to submit images that demonstrated what Asia-Pacific's rainforests meant to them and that highlighted the value of these ecosystems.

The Audience's Choice garnered more than **9,850** votes in total, with the winning image earning **1,637** votes. This year, to ensure that voting was fair, a mechanism was put in place that linked voters to their social media profiles to verify their identity.

The Jury's Choice Award was chosen by a jury comprising:

- Simon Onggo, representing the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia
- Kushla Munro, representing the Department of the Environment and Energy, Australia
- Mokhamad Edliadi, representing CIFOR.

The winning photographs were on display during APRS, while the top 20 images have been collated into a gallery available on the APRS website.

The prizes awarded for the Jury's Choice and Audience's Choice:

Jury's Choice award

Over the Rainbow – ($1,000)
Reksa Manggala, Indonesia

Jury's Choice award

Peat Swamp Forest – ($500)
Febrianto Budi Anggoro, Indonesia

Audience's Choice winner

Sentinels – ($500)
Prajnyan Goswami, India

4. Field trips

The third day of the 2018 APRS included a field trip for participants to either Gunung Merapi National Park or KPHP Kayu Putih. The visit to Gunung Merapi National Park highlighted the extraordinary natural restoration, which took place after the devastating 2010 eruption of Mount Merapi. The second field trip was to KPHP Kayu Putih, a prime example of a local production forest and a sustainable forest industry. Visitors saw how kayu putih essential oil, also known as gomentol or niaouli, was made from harvesting to processing at a local distillery.

MINISTERS

3rd ASIA-PACIFIC RAINFOREST SUMMIT

INDONESIA

3rd ASIA-PACIFIC RAINFOREST SUMMIT

Asia-Pacific Rainforest Summit 2018

This year's theme, "Protecting forests and people, supporting economic growth" perfectly captured one of the most important issues we face today. How do we help people and grow economically, while making sure we protect and sustainably use our natural resources? It's not a question that can be answered simply in one event, but the discussions at APRS forged new connections and ideas that will contribute to the global dialogue.

cifor.org/aprs

Photos: Cover & Contents – Ulet Ifansasti/CIFOR; p.p. iv – Aulia Erlangga/CIFOR; p.p. 2 – Aulia Erlangga/CIFOR; p.p 3 – Ulet Ifansasti/CIFOR; p.p 10 – Icaro Cooke Vieira/CIFOR; p.p. 11 Ulet Ifansasti/CIFOR; p.p. 13 Ulet Ifansasti/CIFOR; p.p. 14 – Ulet Ifansasti/CIFOR; p.p. 17 – Ulet Ifansasti/CIFOR; p.p. 18 – CIFOR; p.p. 19 – Aris Sanjaya/CIFOR; p.p. 20 – Ulet Ifansasti/CIFOR & CIFOR

Design and layout: Perdana Putra, Dharmi Bradley

Participants