

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Sweden's visit to the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

22 May 2017
CIFOR headquarters

Jl. CIFOR, Situ Gede
Bogor Barat 16115
Indonesia



EMBASSY OF SWEDEN



CIFOR welcomes their Majesties the King and Queen of Sweden

CIFOR is honored to host their Majesties the King and Queen of Sweden at CIFOR headquarters in Bogor. CIFOR and Sweden have strong ties, from the founding of CIFOR in 1993 by Sweden, Switzerland, Australia, and the USA, together with the Indonesian government, to CIFOR's current Director General Dr. Peter Holmgren, who is a Swedish national. CIFOR is co-hosting the Southeast Asia division of ICRAF (The World Agroforestry Centre), whose incumbent director is also a Swedish national, Professor Ingrid Öborn.

A shared vision on forests and sustainability

CIFOR, Sweden and Indonesia share the vision of a more sustainable world, in which forestry research and innovation play a critical role. Sweden's sustainable forestry practices, where the replanting of trees to compensate for cut trees has been mandatory for more than a century, are also aligned with CIFOR and Indonesia's on-going efforts to highlight and disseminate sustainable forestry practices, locally and globally.

Seminar on the role of forestry for sustainable development

To mark this special occasion, CIFOR, in collaboration with the Swedish Embassy in Jakarta, has organized series of events on sustainability and innovation. A networking luncheon with a poster exhibition will be followed by a seminar on the role of forestry for sustainable development, and a symbolic tree planting ceremony. The purpose of these events is to increase the sharing of experiences and know-how between CIFOR, Sweden and Indonesia in forestry research and development, and their contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Key officials and stakeholders from government, academia, business and civil society will take part in the day's events.

Program

Prior to official delegation arrival

- 11:30 **Networking luncheon and poster presentation and exhibition in Amazon room**
- Introduction to CIFOR and posters by **Dr. Robert Nasi**, Deputy Director General – Research, CIFOR
 - Introduction to ICRAF and posters by **Dr. Ravi Prabhu**, Deputy Director General – Research, ICRAF
 - Introduction to Sweden’s poster exhibition *Patterns of the Biosphere* by Beijer Institute/ Stockholm Resilience Center and Svenskt Tenn, by **Ms. Annika Rembe**, Director General, Swedish Institute

13:00 **Seminar: The role of forestry for sustainable development – Part 1 in Global Forestry Hall**

Moderator: Dr. Robert Nasi, Deputy Director General – Research, CIFOR

- Welcome address by **Dr. Peter Holmgren**, Director General, CIFOR
- Social forestry ambitions in Indonesia by **Ir. Wiratno MSc.**, Director of Social Forestry Preparation (PKPS), Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia
- Forests, food and nutrition by **Dr. Terry Sunderland**, CIFOR
- IKEA and wood by **Mr. Danang Ari Raditya**, Forestry specialist, IKEA Supply Indonesia
- Leadership in sustainable business by **Mr. Reza Andreanto**, Environment Manager, Tetra Pak Indonesia
- Bioenergy opportunities and challenges in Indonesia, building on a recent Sweden-Indonesia workshop by **Dr. Sonya Dewi**, ICRAF
- Peatlands matter – notes from Global Landscapes Forum in Jakarta 18 May by **Dr. Herry Purnomo**, CIFOR

14:30 COFFEE BREAK

Official delegation (by special invitation only)

- 15:00 • Welcome by Peter and Ann-Sofie Holmgren at the Director General’s residence
- 15:15 • Tree planting ceremony in the garden of the Director General’s residence (see Ironwood tree description on next page)

Live streamed for seminar participants in Global Forestry Hall

All participants

15:45 **Seminar: The role of forestry for sustainable development – Part 2 in Global Forestry Hall**

- Welcome by Master of Ceremony **Dr. Damayanti Buchory**, Bogor Agricultural University
- Welcome address and Reframing forestry for the Sustainable Development Goals by **Dr. Peter Holmgren**, Director General, CIFOR
- Forestry priorities in Indonesia by **Ir. Laksmi Dhewanthi, MA**, Senior Advisor to the Minister of Environment and Forestry for Industry and International Trade, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia
- The role of smallholder forestry and farming in Sweden and in Indonesia by **Professor Ingrid Öborn**, Regional Director for South-East Asia, ICRAF
- Corporate forestry developments in Indonesia by **Ms. Shinta Widjaja Kamdani**, President of Indonesia Business Council on Sustainable Development (IBCSD)
- Addressing gender and rights in forestry and land use by **Dr. Bimbika Sijapati Basnett**, CIFOR
- Closing remarks by **H.E. Ms. Anna Johansson**, Minister for Infrastructure, Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation, Sweden

17:00 CLOSING

Ironwood (Ulin)

Planting of an Ironwood (Ulin) tree as a symbol of Sweden's sustainable forestry practices, where the replanting of trees to compensate for cut trees has been mandatory for more than a century, and of CIFOR and the Indonesian government's efforts to highlight and disseminate sustainable forestry practices, locally and globally.

Ironwood (Eusideroxylon zwageri) is an exceptional tree and wood in the rainforests of the Indonesian archipelago. It belongs to the family Lauraceae with thousands of tropical plants, including the laurel tree and avocado tree. The local name of Ironwood is Ulin.

Ulin trees grow in lowland rainforests with high precipitation – 2500-4000 mm/yr. They grow relatively slowly, at approximately the same pace as pine trees in Northern Sweden. It may take 100 years for an Ulin tree to reach 30 cm diameter, despite the favourable climate conditions in a rainforest. At the same time, they are hardy and live long – there are specimens that are estimated to be over 1,000 years old with a diameter greater than 2 meters and height of 45 meters.

The wood is very hard and resistant, which is necessary for trees that grow to old age in the rainforest. Ulin wood is heavy and sinks in water. As the Ulin wood resists termites and rot, it has long been used in challenging environments such as for boat hulls and in marine constructions. Because of its hardness, Ulin is also an essential part of the construction of traditional long-houses on Borneo by the Dayak people.

Ulin has also a place in the local mythology as it is believed to protect against attacks by tigers and elephants.

The tough Ulin wood is in demand on the world market. Many years of logging and trade has put Ulin on the red list of threatened species. Indonesia has established export restrictions, and illegal logging and trade is known to occur. Because of the slow growth of Ulin trees, plantations have not been considered a profitable option, despite the high market price of the wood. Instead, Ulin trees are felled in natural forests where oversight and control often are insufficient.

Planting an Ulin tree symbolises that we value long-term perspectives in forestry. It also provides the reflection that we must balance social, economic and environmental benefits from the forest, as major contributions to overall sustainable development. Along this line, CIFOR's work aims to ensure and demonstrate that forestry contributes to all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agreed by the United Nation's Member States. Sweden and Indonesia are leading forestry countries, both taking great responsibility for future climate, biological diversity and sustainable management of forest resources.

Ironwood (Eusideroxylon zwageri) är ett exceptionellt träd och träslag i den indonesiska arkipelagens regnskogar. Det tillhör familjen lagerväxter (Lauraceae) med tusentals tropiska växtarter, inklusive lagerblad och avokadoträd. Det lokala namnet för Ironwood är Ulin.

Ulinträd växer i låglänta regnskogar med hög nederbörd om 2500-4000 mm/år. De växer förhållandevis långsamt – i ungefär samma takt som en norrländsk gran eller tall. Det kan ta över 100 år för ett ulinträd att nå 30 cm i diameter trots det gynnsamma klimatet i regnskogen. Å andra sidan är de mycket seglivade – man har funnit exemplar som bedöms vara mer än 1,000 år gamla, med diameter på över två meter och höjd av 45 meter.

Veden är mycket hård och motståndskraftig, vilket är nödvändigt för långlivade träd i regnskogen. Ulinvirket är tungt och sjunker i vatten. Virket har länge varit efterfrågat eftersom det inte angrips av termiter eller röta och därför används i särskilt utsatta miljöer som båtar och marina konstruktioner. Tack vare sin motståndskraft används Ulin också i konstruktionen av Dayak-folkets traditionella långhus på Borneo.

Ulin har dessutom en plats i mytologin då det anses skydda mot attacker av tigrar och elefanter.

Det tåliga ulinvirket är efterfrågat på världsmarknaden. Många års avverkning och handel har lett till att Ulin hamnat på den röda listan för hotade arter. Indonesien har infört exportrestriktioner och det förekommer olaglig avverkning och handel. På grund av den långsamma tillväxten av Ulin har det inte ansetts lönsamt att etablera planteringar, trots det värdefulla virket. Istället avverkas Ulin träd i naturskogar där översyn och kontroll ofta är otillräcklig.

Att plantera ett ulinträd symboliserar att vi värdesätter långsiktighet i vårt skogsbruk. Det ger också en reflektion över hur vi måste balansera sociala, ekonomiska och ekologiska nyttor från skogen, som ett stort bidrag till hållbar utveckling. CIFOR's verksamhet syftar i linje med detta att skog och skogsbruk skall bidra till samtliga 17 hållbarhetsmål som världen enats om. Sverige och Indonesien tillhör världens ledande skogsländer som båda tar ett stort ansvar för framtidens klimat, biologisk mångfald och långsiktigt brukande av skogsresurserna.