

SAMEA Conference

23-25 October 2019, Emperors Palace, Kempton Park

Guidelines for Posters Presentations

INTRODUCTION

A poster is a useful medium for communicating complex information in a visually compelling, synthesised and simplified manner. A well-designed poster has a clear narrative and provides enough information to the audience in a way that elicits instantaneous feedback. A poorly designed poster does not engage the audience, often because it is not visually appealing and is wordy.

At a conference, the presenter stands by the poster display while other participants can come and view the presentation and interact with the author.

TECHNICAL GUIDELINES

- Poster Size: A0 800mm (W) X 1189 mm (H)
- Orientation: Portrait
- Design, layout and content is at your discretion

Please Note: The poster boards are set to accommodate Posters in the above listed size in portrait. Posters not meeting these dimensions and orientation may not fit on the poster boards and will not be permitted.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD POSTER?

1. Title

Short and draws interest, 50+font size

2. Author(s)

Affiliations and emails

3. Visually driven

Use graphic, visual and data visualisation elements to convey your message. This includes creating an infographic or including graphs, photos, and tables. Templates are available on Canva and Piktochart.

4. Legible text

Text should be 24+ font size. Viewers should be able to read your smallest text from a few feet away. Do not use all uppercase letters for the title or body of the poster.

5. Structure

Use bullets, numbering, and headings to make it easy to read. Some suggestions for structuring your poster contents:

- Introduction or objective; Methods; Results; Conclusions and/or discussion
- 5 W's: **Who** (introduce the author, organization, or community); **what** (what did you do? how did you do it?); **where** (where did you do it?); **when** (when did it take place?); **why** (what are the outcomes, implications, or future possibilities?)

6. Consistent and clean layout

Stick with basic fonts like Times New Roman or Georgia for serif, or Arial or Helvetica for sans-serif. Avoid elaborate, difficult-to-read, or cartoon-like fonts and using more than 2/3 different fonts.

CHECKLIST

- Can you read the poster for a few feet away?
- Is the poster visually appealing?
- Is key information easy to read?
- Are authors listed?
- Is the poster high resolution?

SET-UP & DISPLAY TIME

The first Poster Presentation Session will take place on Wednesday 23 October 2019 at 18h00, immediately after the Parallel Sessions 1. Presenters are required to complete the setup of their posters by then and to be present at their poster during this time to interact with delegates and answer any questions they may have.

The posters will remain up for the duration of the conference. Presenters are encouraged to be present at their posters as often as possible during breaks.

Poster must be removed on the Friday 25 October at 16h00.



INDONESIAN FOREST FIRES: FROM CAUSE TO EFFECT

GFW Indonesia Manager
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Why Forest Fires Occur



Cheap and Fast Method for Clearing Land

Various actors (companies, small scale farmers) use fire to clear land for development and agriculture.



Instrument in Land Tenure and Land Use Disputes

Fires are often used to stake claims in land disputes between large scale companies and small scale farmers.



Accidental Fires

Drained peatlands are highly flammable during the dry season. Small-scale clearing and camp fires easily burn out of control.

Unlike boreal areas where lightning causes forest fires, most of fires in Indonesia are man-made.

Effects of Forest Fires



Climate Change

55% or 470 Mt

Indonesia's peatland annual CO2 emission due to peat fires.

Indonesia National Council on Climate Change, 2005

810-2,570 MT

Carbon released in Indonesia in the 1997 forest fires.

(Page, Susan E. et al., (2002) The amount of carbon released from peat and forest fires in Indonesia during 1997)



Health

In 1997, an estimated **20 million people** in Indonesia suffered respiratory problems due to forest fires.

Harrison, Mark E., (2009). The global impact of Indonesian forest fires.

Almost **50,000 people** in Riau suffered from respiratory illness during the March 2014 forest fires.



Economic

Forest fires meant a USD 4.5 billion loss to the Indonesian economy in 2013.

Indonesia lost IDR 15 trillion (USD 1.3 billion) in investments and growth during the March 2014 forest fires.

During the fires of 2013, Singapore claimed to suffer a loss of \$1 billion a week.

Severe haze and smoke from forest fires mean airports, businesses and school must close.



Biodiversity

Loss of habitat for Sumatran tigers, orangutan, and gibbons.



EDUCATION CANNOT WAIT

Children and Youth In Humanitarian Emergencies and Conflict Areas **HAVE A RIGHT to Education**

PROBLEM

Over 28 million of the world's 61 million out-of-school primary-aged children live in conflict areas

=over **40%**

Millions more have their education disrupted by natural disasters



KEY BARRIERS

Widespread attacks on children, teachers and schools in 30 countries

Low funding for education—just 2% of total humanitarian aid

Poor local planning and budgets for emergencies



ACT

Double or more the percentage of humanitarian aid going to education and improve coordination



Protect children, teachers and schools from attacks, enforce international law, and provide support for victims



Plan and budget nationally for emergency prevention, preparedness, response & recovery in education



RESULTS

Better education for communities and youth, more **hope** for their future.



Protection from exploitation and harm, especially for girls



Quicker and more stable **recovery** from crises



Learn more:

globalpartnership.org/educationcannotwait
globaleducationfirst.org



If you have any questions, contact your session chair. For any other enquiries, please contact the SAMEA secretariat

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