



2013

ANNUAL REPORT

FORESTRY IN THE GLOBAL LANDSCAPE



Celebrating 20 years
of forestry research



In 2013, as CIFOR turned 20, we reflected on our many achievements. We are proud to have brought the value of forests to the world's attention, helped strengthen forest policy globally, established relationships with local and international partners, and built the largest body of global forestry research.

On this foundation, we look to the future and to how we can continue to have real and positive impact. To meet the interlinked challenges of population growth, climate change and intensified competition for land, CIFOR has formed a vision that embraces an integrated approach to land management and redefines forestry for sustainable development.

To translate this vision into reality, we have been at the forefront of a global shift in thinking toward a combined, cross-sector approach: a landscapes approach.

The value of a landscapes approach was confirmed when CIFOR, with our partners, led the inaugural Global Landscapes Forum on the sidelines of the UN climate change talks in

Warsaw. The Forum brought together experts, policymakers and practitioners from both the agriculture and forestry sectors. Overwhelmingly, delegates recognized the need for a landscapes approach if we are to overcome climate and development challenges.

2013 has been a year for reflections, celebrations, planning and change – all while conducting high-quality, impact-oriented research. I thank all CIFOR staff for their ongoing commitment and welcome the continued support of all our partners, as we move into a new era.

Peter Holmgren
Director General



CIFOR came to life in 1993 with just a handful of staff in offices hosted by Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry. Twenty years later, CIFOR has over 250 staff at nine locations around the globe. Projects are underway in over 30 countries in collaboration with more than 100 partners, showing that CIFOR is truly a "center without walls."

The growth in the organization reflects CIFOR's contributions to forestry-related research, policy and practice. Over the past two decades, CIFOR has helped to put forestry on the world's agenda and has demonstrated through high-quality science the value of forests for livelihoods and the environment.


The scope of CIFOR's work is expanding geographically and thematically. In 2013, major research themes included climate change, governance, gender, trade and investment, livelihoods, food security, energy and biofuels, and sustainable landscapes. Scientists are identifying emerging research areas, such as finance, migration and legal frameworks. Projects have been established in countries new to

CIFOR, and relationships with local and international partners have been strengthened. CIFOR's reach is increasingly global.

CIFOR also further strengthened the relevance, impact and quality of its research through new initiatives on evidence-based forestry, impact assessment and outcome mapping.

This annual report not only showcases CIFOR's work in 2013; it is also a tribute to the past 20 years. The passion and values of those who founded CIFOR continue to guide the organization as CIFOR provides new evidence to inform solutions for the future.

M. Hosny El Lakany
Chair, Board of Trustees

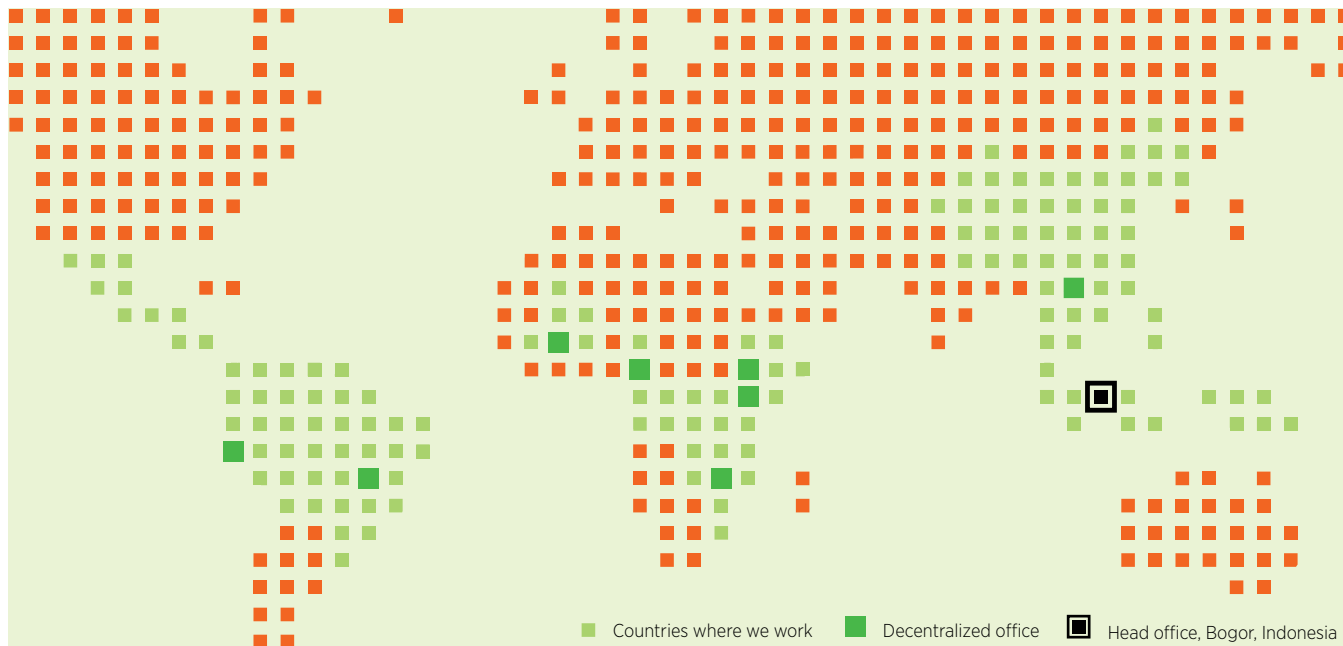


Since it was founded 20 years ago, the Center for International Forestry Research has become known for its high-quality research, knowledge exchange and global reach.

Throughout 2013, CIFOR continued to put tropical forests on the map, as a critical part of the global landscape.

OUR REACH

CIFOR has projects and partners across the world, and works at all levels, from village to global.



OUR MISSION

As a member of the CGIAR Consortium, CIFOR shares the mission of reducing poverty and hunger, improving human health and nutrition, and enhancing ecosystem resilience through high-quality international agricultural research, partnership and leadership.

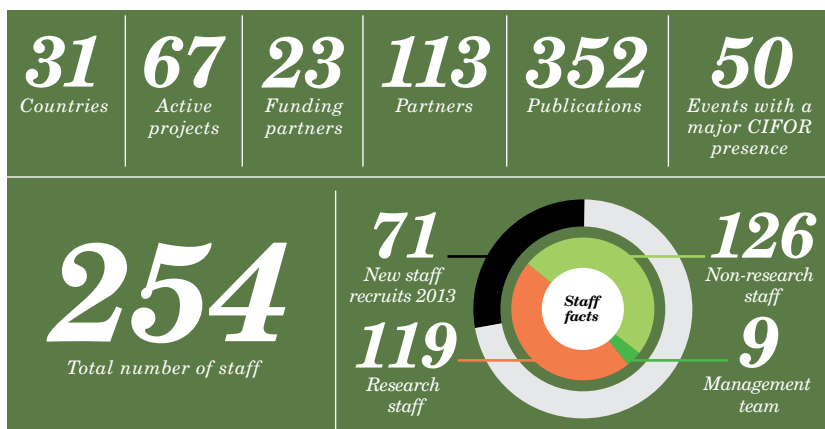
OUR GOALS

CIFOR's work contributes to CGIAR's system-level outcomes:

- Reduced rural poverty
- Improved food security
- Improved nutrition and health
- Sustainably managed natural resources

Read more: cifor.org/AR2013/CGIAR

OUR 2013





CIFOR continues to improve its practices and build partnerships to further strengthen the quality, relevance and impact of its research.



OUR RESEARCH

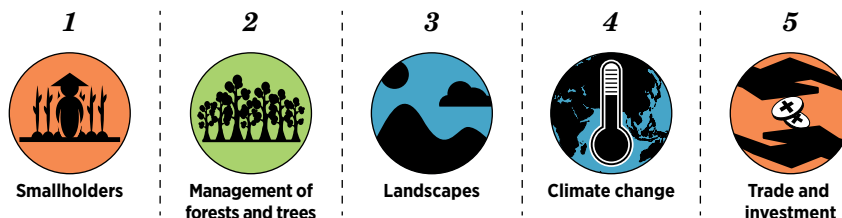
CIFOR leads the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (CRP-FTA)

ForestsTreesAgroforestry.org



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Forests, Trees and
Agroforestry

Research for the CRP-FTA is organized around five themes:



CIFOR is a member of the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)

ccaafs.cgiar.org



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security



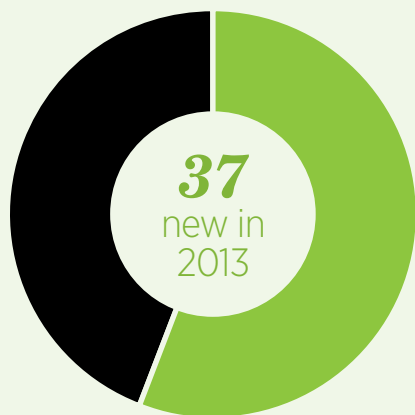
BEST PRACTICES FOR IMPACT - 5 NEW INITIATIVES IN 2013

- 1** ***CIFOR published its first annual summary of research projects and priorities to inform partners and guide dialogue.***
cifor.org/AR2013/RPP
- 2** ***CIFOR and partners launched evidence-based forestry, using systematic reviews to foster research of high quality and impact.***
cifor.org/EBF
- 3** ***CIFOR maps impact pathways and outcomes for projects to identify how to achieve lasting policy change.***
cifor.org/AR2013/MEIA
- 4** ***Research activities address gender dimensions throughout the research and action cycle.***
cifor.org/gender
- 5** ***CIFOR works with colleagues across CGIAR to evaluate the impact of our work.***
cifor.org/AR2013/MEIA

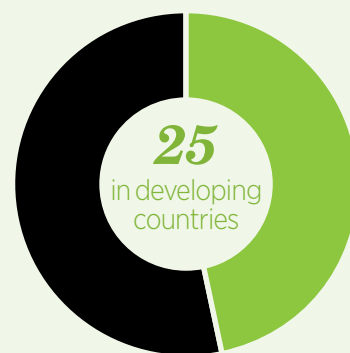
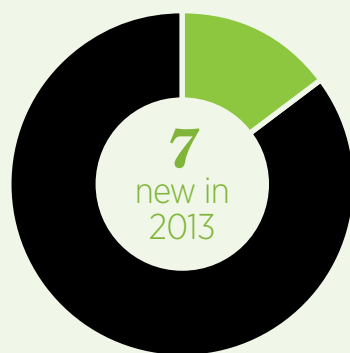
THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS, CIFOR RESEARCHERS UNDERSTAND THE LOCAL CONTEXT AND HAVE REAL IMPACT ON THE GROUND.

*Formal partnerships, end of 2013: **113***

66 enabled by
Letters of Agreement



47 enabled by *Memoranda of Understanding*



CIFOR BUILDS CAPACITY WHERE WE WORK

48
*Research students
hosted in 2013*



11
*Staff members supported to
pursue graduate degrees*

HIGH-QUALITY, IMPACT-ORIENTED RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS REMAIN A CORE OUTPUT OF CIFOR'S ACTIVITIES.

CIFOR generated 352 publications in 2013:

37
Books

25
*Working &
occasional
papers*

71
*Policy &
info briefs*

78
Chapters

141
Journal articles

3035
Citations
▲ **11% over 2012**

CIFOR's research into tropical forests addresses some of the most pressing global issues of the day. Projects in local, national and transnational contexts examine the role of forests in people's lives across the themes of environment, governance, livelihoods and gender, while building capacity and partnerships. Supported by an extensive communications program, all initiatives contribute to our overarching aim: delivering positive outcomes and impacts.



“To be honest, the only place I’ve gone to for publications on REDD has been CIFOR.”

Cesar Huisa, Director of Natural Resources, Madre de Dios Regional Government, Peru

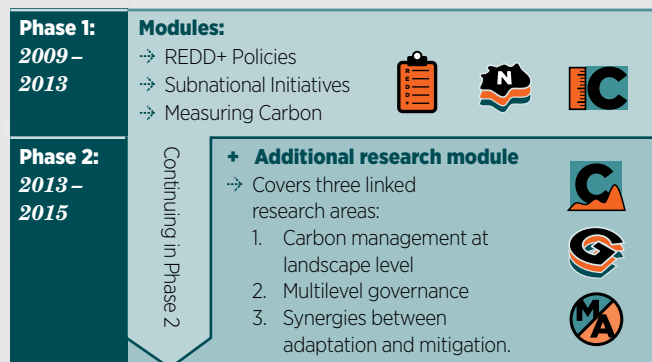
CIFOR’s global comparative study on the role of forests in climate change mitigation and adaptation moved into its second phase, to help pave the way for transformational change.

When REDD+ – Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation – emerged as a potential global mechanism for mitigating climate change through payments for keeping trees standing, CIFOR took up the challenge of learning what REDD+ needs to succeed.

The result was the Global Comparative Study on REDD+. In 2013, the first phase concluded, having built a strong knowledge base and community of expertise on REDD+.

With advances made during the international climate talks in Warsaw in 2013, the focus is moving to implementation. As CIFOR’s Global Comparative Study moves into its next phase (2013–2015), it will aim to provide more specific information at the country level, while deepening research

into benefit sharing, multilevel governance, low-carbon development at the landscape level, and synergies between mitigation and adaptation.





4
books

13
countries

57
knowledge
sharing
events

82
partners

167
publications

230
media reports
on REDD+
quoting CIFOR

875
outreach &
multimedia
products

GLOBAL COMPARATIVE STUDY ON REDD+ PHASE 1

Duration
2009–2013

Funding partners

Norad, DFAT, UK Government, USAID, EU, Finland, USFS, Profor, CLUA, David and Lucile Packard Foundation

Objective

To provide REDD+ policymakers and practitioners with the information, analysis and tools they need to achieve effective and cost-efficient reductions of carbon emissions with equitable impacts and co-benefits.

Phase 1 achievements

Improving capacity across the world

The GCS trains partners in analyzing their national governance contexts for REDD+, then uses its global network to help them pass on their skills.

Becoming a recognized authority

The GCS became a recognized source of authoritative information on tenure regimes in REDD+ countries. Two of CIFOR's most cited papers in 2013 are on tenure.

Producing new technical information

New knowledge on greenhouse gas emissions in peatlands and mangroves was integrated into supplementary IPCC guidelines issued in 2013.

Contributing to global policy

The GCS promoted a step-wise approach to setting reference emissions levels. It was adopted by the UNFCCC and extended to the entire measuring, reporting and verification system.

Addressing gender inequity

Research on REDD+ subnational initiatives found that women use forests as much as men — yet men tended to be better informed and engaged in more substantial early project activities.

Read more: cifor.org/GCS and ForestsClimateChange.org

Food security and nutrition have rapidly become a central research theme for CIFOR, which is taking part in several major policy processes on the dietary contribution of forests and trees.

A new research portfolio

CIFOR has consolidated a portfolio of eight research projects related to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture, all in the context of forests and trees. Four are global in scope and four are focused on regions in Africa.

A series of publications

In 2013, CIFOR and its partners published seven journal articles and a discussion paper on forests, food and nutrition. Another series of papers is underway. Other organizations have already started to pick up the research and report on it.

Funding partners

UK Government via Department for International Development (DfID), the US Agency for International Development (USAID), the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ireland (Irish Aid).

“Through its work and its profile, CIFOR has moved trees and forests onto the agricultural agenda and has come to be recognized as a leading contributor to the debate on forests, food security and nutrition.”

Terry Sunderland, CIFOR Principal Scientist

A growing international profile

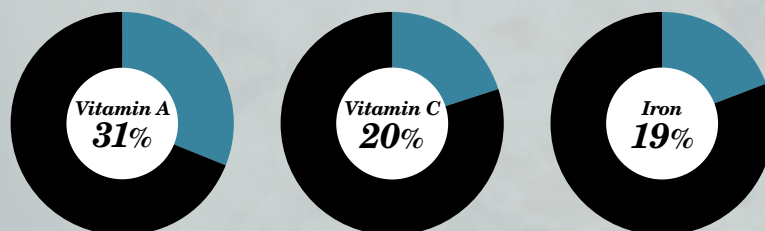
- ➔ Researchers from CIFOR were invited in 2013 to lead sections of a global systematic review by the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) looking at the value of trees for food security. The review will continue throughout 2014.
- ➔ CIFOR was a partner in the UN Food and Agriculture Organization's International Conference on Forests for Food Security and Nutrition, in May 2013. CIFOR and its partners wrote three background papers for the conference and contributed to the resulting policy statement.

“[We found that] children in Africa who live in areas with more tree cover have more diverse and nutritious diets.”

Ickowitz et al. Dietary quality and tree cover in Africa. Global Env Change
cifor.org/AR2013/nutrition

WILD FOOD

Proportions of essential micronutrients in the diet contributed by wild foods in Tanzania



Powell et al. Wild foods from farm and forest in the East Usambara Mountains, Tanzania. Ecol Food Nutr

cifor.org/AR2013/wild-food

“The future of forests, food and climate are so closely bound that it is vital that we start developing a shared agenda.”

Rachel Kyte, Vice President for Sustainable Development, World Bank *Keynote speech at Global Landscapes Forum, 17 November 2013*



The inaugural Global Landscapes Forum, organized by CIFOR and its partners, brought together the forestry and farming sectors to inform the global agenda on some of the world's most challenging issues.

Most of the world's forests interact in a landscape with other land-use types, such as farms and settlements. Yet even though different land uses are interconnected socially and biophysically, they've long been managed in isolation. The result is all around us: unsustainable land use, greenhouse gas emissions, loss of ecosystem services, and unnecessary risks for livelihoods and food production.

To help resolve this fragmentation, throughout 2013, CIFOR intensified calls for a landscapes approach. Under this approach, the barriers between sectors – forestry and farming, conservation and development – are broken down, land management becomes integrated and

sustainable solutions emerge. The landscapes approach offers a way to address global problems such as food insecurity, climate change and poverty.

The idea of the landscapes approach stimulated widespread interest, culminating in the two-day Global Landscapes Forum in Warsaw in November. CIFOR, one of two coordinating partners, worked with 62 other organizations to place sustainable landscapes firmly on the global agenda.



A FORUM OF MILLIONS

CIFOR and CCAFS, the two coordinating partners, ran one of the largest outreach and communications operations for any event in CGIAR's history.

3.6 million

people reached by tweets

Ten principles, ten thousand views

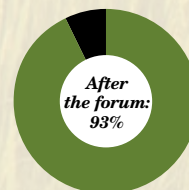
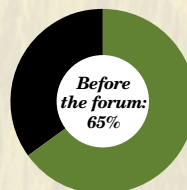
In 2013, CIFOR's most cited article was "Ten principles for a landscape approach to reconciling agriculture, conservation and other competing land uses" (Sayer et al. PNAS). In addition, a related presentation was the most viewed on SlideShare, and **Landscapes.org** received more than 42000 unique visitors

AT THE FORUM

36	63	>180	1004	1226
Sessions	Partner organizations	Number of speakers	Delegates: Day 1	Delegates: Day 2

A SUCCESS FOR DELEGATES

Delegates who were familiar with the landscapes approach...



Participants who said that the Global Landscapes Forum...

...was successful or very successful	83%
...informed the Sustainable Development Goals	85%
...linked agriculture and forestry	89%
...introduced a new way of thinking about sustainable development	85%
...introduced the landscapes approach to a wider audience.	84%



EMERGING PRIORITY

Exploring the link between migration and forests

The pace and impact of migration are increasing. Yet its link to forests is relatively unknown. In one possible scenario, people stop farming and move to the city – and fewer trees are felled for agriculture. In another, urban migrants struggle to find jobs and so return to clear forests to satisfy their growing urban needs. Yet another scenario suggests that neither “urban” nor “rural” describes many tropical households or communities, as their members circulate between two or more localities in an increasingly complex multi-local pattern.

CIFOR recognized the gap in the world’s knowledge of this complex topic. In response, CIFOR organized a workshop in 2013 to bring together existing research, identify knowledge gaps and discuss who is best placed to meet the research needs. This laid the foundations for partnerships and positioned the link between migration and forests as an emerging research priority for CIFOR.

Read more: cifor.org/AR2013/migration



CAPACITY BUILDING

Training a new generation of researchers in the Congo



The government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is working to improve its forest management and thereby help mitigate climate change. But the country faces numerous challenges, not least its weaknesses in forestry research. Building capacity in forestry is part of Forests and Climate Change in the Congo, a four-year project launched by CIFOR and its partners in 2013, with funding from the EU’s Global Climate Change Alliance.

Students at the University of Kisangani (UNIKIS) and three universities in eastern DRC will receive a quality education in climate change, sustainable forest management and forest governance. The project will invest in infrastructure at UNIKIS and improved Internet access for the smaller universities. CIFOR will provide scientific leadership and furnish students with a “living library” by providing reference materials on DVD.



Radio program on climate change in the Congo

When rural populations in the Congo Basin started noticing changes in weather patterns, many people couldn’t explain them, let alone knew what to do about them. But getting information on climate change to forest dwellers in Africa is difficult because of limited infrastructure – yet most people do have a radio.

So as part of the COBAM project, CIFOR and its partners tested a six-month radio program to educate people in

the Congo Basin about climate change: its causes, its effects, and how to adapt. The program was called “Au rythme des saisons” (“Changing seasons”). To share information with the poorest people, programs in local languages got underway.

Read more: cifor.org/AR2013/radio

Listen to the program: cifor.org/AR2013/saisons

1.3 million

*Estimated number of listeners
to Au rythme des saisons*



GLOBAL DATASET

Dataset on forests, poverty and environment released

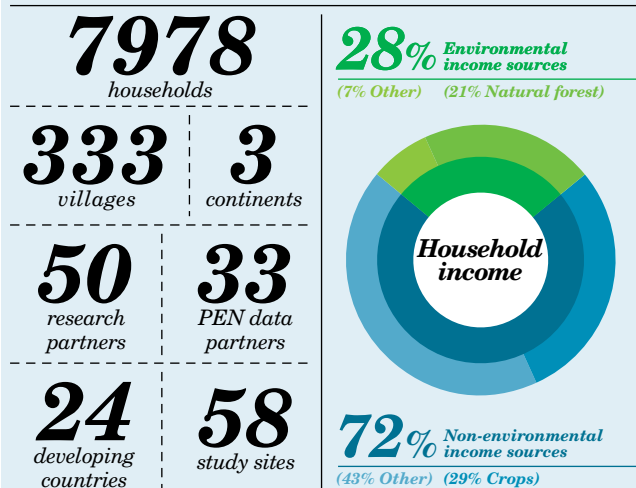
Started by CIFOR in 2004, the Poverty and Environment Network (PEN) is the largest and most comprehensive global analysis of tropical forests and poverty. PEN's rich dataset is helping researchers to understand the role of forest and environmental income in rural livelihoods and poverty alleviation. The data analysis has yielded several potentially important and "myth-busting" results, such as:

- Forests seem to be less important as "safety nets" and "gap-fillers" between seasonal harvests than conventional wisdom maintains.
- The poorest play only a modest role in local forest clearing, thus refuting a generalized notion about poverty-led forest loss.
- Men bring in at least as much forest income as do women.

In 2013, the dataset became publicly available for other researchers to use. PEN researchers are publishing their findings in a special issue of World Development in 2014.

Read more: cifor.org/PEN

Preliminary PEN findings



MONITORING & EVALUATION

1
country
12
years of panel data
22
provinces
100
countries
1165
households

A look at the world's largest reforestation project

China's National Forestry Economics and Development Research Center (FEDRC), a subsidiary of the State Forestry Administration, has gathered a rich panel dataset as part of its monitoring and evaluation of the Conversion of Cropland to Forest Program (CCFP), the world's largest reforestation project with more than 27 million ha of land converted. The FEDRC officially partnered with CIFOR in 2013, giving CIFOR unprecedented access to the CCFP database. Together,

they are analyzing the data to determine the impacts of the program on land use, livelihoods and the environment. CIFOR is providing inputs to improve the survey design, methods and analyses.

The database is just one aspect of the partnership between CIFOR and the State Forestry Administration, which was renewed in 2013 with a three-year Memorandum of Understanding.

"Not only will this be the first time a foreign organization has been given access to the data, but it also provides CIFOR with a close link to policymakers."

Nick Hogarth, CIFOR Project Consultant



RURAL LIVELIHOODS

Greater involvement in forest-product businesses in Indonesia

Most smallholders in Indonesia who run enterprises based on forest products cannot make the most of their business opportunities. In particular, competitiveness is low, partly because policies are not designed for their small-scale production and marketing.

In 2013, Indonesian researchers from CIFOR and the World Agroforestry Centre began working together in three sites across Indonesia to improve smallholders' management of their forest-product businesses, and hence their livelihoods and land management. The project introduces integrated management, an approach that optimizes the production and marketing of forest products. Efforts are supported by more cost-effective value chains and favorable policy and regulatory frameworks.

Crucial to the project are its collaborators, whose involvement ensures that impacts continue well after the project ends: Forestry Research and Development Agency (Ministry of Forestry), WWF Indonesia, University of Mataram, Farm Forestry Consortium, University of Western Australia, and Threads of Life.

The project will run until 2016 and is funded by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR).



REGIONAL POLICY

Support for West African countries on forest management



Forests in West Africa are shrinking rapidly because of overuse. These forests, and the livestock, wildlife and people that depend on them, cross national borders – and so must forest policy.

Therefore, the member states of ECOWAS, the Economic Community of West African States, decided to work together to manage their forests. Back in 2006, with funding from FAO and IUCN, they launched the West African Forest Dialogue, and invited contributions from stakeholders and experts. CIFOR provided support to the process and advised ECOWAS experts on options for enhanced regional coordination of forest management.

In September 2013, following extensive studies and negotiations, ECOWAS adopted the Convergence Plan for the Sustainable Management and Use of Forest Ecosystems in West Africa.

Read more: cifor.org/AR2013/west-africa

“This decision sends a strong message that governments are serious about managing their forests more effectively. We are proud to have helped bring that together.”

Michael Balinga, CIFOR Scientist



TRADE & INVESTMENT

The gender dimension of value chains

For centuries, women have dominated the collection, processing and marketing of shea nut in Ghana. But the inclusion of cocoa-butter equivalents in chocolate manufacturing has led to changes in world markets and hence in local and regional trade. Middlemen are bulking up their purchases of shea nuts and shea butter, as new entrants seek to cash in – and women risk being displaced.

CIFOR analyzed the gender dimensions of the shea value chain in a study that is illustrative of how globalization and associated processes affect women. The analysis forms part of a growing research area: CIFOR is also exploring the gender dimension of other value chains, from furniture-making in Indonesia, to charcoal in east and southern Africa, to *eru* (spinach) in Cameroon.

Through this research, CIFOR aims to raise awareness among policymakers of how contemporary trade and investment patterns affect women and encourage greater gender equality in resource-use decisions.

Read more: cifor.org/AR2013/shea



NEW HORIZONS

Entering Myanmar to support forests and rural poor

The fast pace of policy reforms to transition to a market economy in Myanmar has brought not only a rush of investors into the country but also ambiguity over the scope of land and resource management and associated jurisdictions. This situation is likely to intensify pressures on the country's forests and ecosystem services, as seen over the past decade in neighboring Laos and Cambodia.

In August 2013, a delegation from CIFOR visited Myanmar to meet with the Minister of Environmental Conservation and Forestry and key ministerial staff.

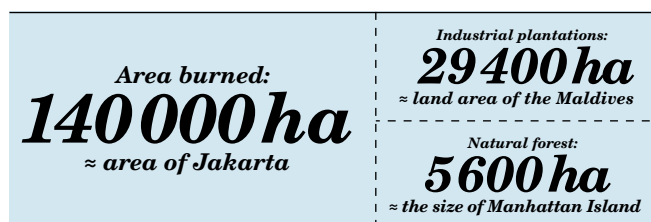


NEW TECHNOLOGY

Mapping of Indonesia's peat fires in progress

Following the severe peat fires in Sumatra in June 2013, CIFOR scientists created a “burned area” map. They showed that it is possible to produce detailed maps of land use showing industrial plantations and fire-affected areas, using before-and-after-fire images from NASA's recently launched LANDSAT 8 satellite. Since then, research has continued, with a paper for a peer-reviewed journal in preparation.

In one LANDSAT scene they found:



Field investigations are now needed to uncover the root causes of the devastating – and recurrent – fires, and find ways to prevent them.

Read more: cifor.org/AR2013/fire-map and blog.cifor.org/fire

CIFOR and the government officials discussed Myanmar's development priorities and how they could collaborate to benefit the country's forests and millions of rural poor.

In addition, the delegates met with potential funding partners and research and civil society partners to better understand the changing social, economic and ecological landscape of Myanmar. They also began exploring opportunities for long-term research on the sustainable use of forests and mangrove ecosystems for improved local incomes, enabling governance conditions for local participation in economic growth, changing landscapes and tenurial conditions, and capacity building.



A roadmap for strengthening the wooden furniture industry in Jepara, Central Java, is making its way into law, thanks to participatory action research by CIFOR and its partners.

Furniture making is central to the culture and economy of Jepara, a district in Central Java, Indonesia. Yet it can be hard for small-scale furniture producers to make a living: high-quality teak and mahogany are in short supply; producers have weak bargaining power and little business knowledge; and cash just doesn't seem to flow. This mix of problems may take these furniture artisans deeper into poverty.

CIFOR and its partners set out to tackle these problems through the Furniture Value Chain Project, supported by the Australian Centre for International

Agricultural Research. To be sure they made a difference, the project team joined forces with the Jepara Furniture Multi-stakeholder Forum, Jepara local government agencies, the Forestry Research and Development Agency of the Ministry of Forestry, and Bogor Agricultural University.

By the time the project wrapped up in June 2013, its impacts were already being felt.

FURNITURE VALUE CHAIN PROJECT

Duration

2008–2013

Funding partner

Australian Centre for International
Agricultural Research (ACIAR)

Read more: cifor.org/furniture

Value chain research across Southeast Asia

With such positive outcomes for Jepara, CIFOR is ready to scale up the action research — to other parts of Indonesia, to other value chains and to other ASEAN countries, with scoping visits planned for 2014.

“Changing people’s behavior is much easier if they are involved in designing the project and conducting the action research.”

Herry Purnomo, CIFOR Scientist,
appointed Professor of Forest Management and
Governance at Bogor Agricultural University in 2013

“Challenges and barriers certainly exist, but they are no reason to give up. Just keep your spirits up and continue to think and seek solutions.”

Furniture maker Abdul Latif, who obtained timber legality certification with support from CIFOR

Main outcomes

Policy outcomes

“Roadmap for Jepara’s Furniture Industry 2013–2023”

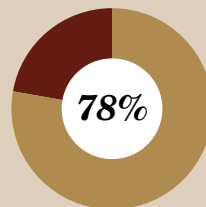
A strategic action plan, formulated as part of the action research, is being passed into local law by the Jepara District Parliament.

Social outcomes

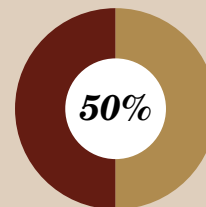
Jepara Small-Scale Furniture Producers

Association (APKJ) formed. APKJ members benefited from networking, meeting customers and policymakers.

Economic outcomes



APKJ members with improved
production, marketing skills,
sales and profits



APKJ core members who
obtained loans to expand
their businesses

Environmental outcomes

10 APKJ members (one group, one individual) attained national government certification for timber legality, improving access to European markets

10–15% ↑ Efficiency of timber use

1000 Fast-growing teak trees planted and growing well in 9 locations belonging to small-scale furniture makers

Capacity building

- APKJ members trained in financial management and marketing
- Women in the industry received training, including improved occupational health and safety
- Indonesian students trained in research methods
- Research projects conducted by:

3 PhDs, 9 MScs & 4 undergraduate students



CIFOR's gender research in Uganda has boosted women's leadership and participation in forest user groups – and both men and women are reaping the benefits.

Despite government reforms in Uganda encouraging gender equity in resource management, women's involvement lags behind that of men. The reasons are often socio-cultural: women's tenure rights to forests are insecure and men dominate household decision making. Yet rural women rely on forests and their exclusion from decision making heightens their vulnerability, especially to emerging challenges related to climate change and global trade patterns.

CIFOR and its partners set out to explore ways to shift gender dynamics, targeting six forest user groups in

Uganda. For the research, they trained participants in a method called Adaptive Collaborative Management, or ACM.

ACM helps communities to work collectively to identify, implement and monitor interventions designed to enhance the sustainable use and management of forests.

By the time the project ended in March 2013, women's leadership in the groups had markedly increased – a precondition for boosting female participation.

GENDER, TENURE AND COMMUNITY FORESTS

Duration

2009–2013

Countries studied

Uganda, Nicaragua

Funding partner

Austrian Development Agency (ADA)

Objective

To improve women's tenure rights to forests through their increased participation in forest user groups with respect to both decision making and livelihood benefits.

Partners in Uganda

Makerere University, School of Forestry, Environment and Geographical Studies, Uganda

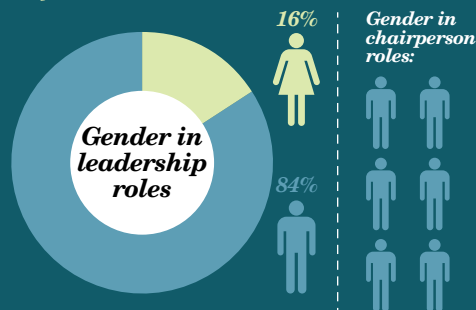
Association of Uganda Professional Women in Agriculture and the Environment

Benefits of sustained engagement

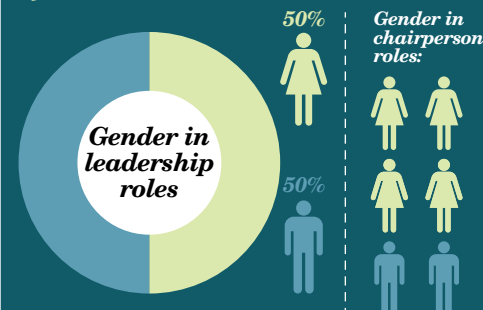
In October 2013, the project entered a second phase to scale up its work. CIFOR and its partners are applying the same training and similar methodologies but to officials, policymakers and practitioners in other parts of the country.

Adaptive Collaborative Management and gender relations

Before:



After:



Groups trained in ACM experienced ...



- confidence • interest • willingness to share ideas • active contribution
- assertiveness • ability to seek out external assistance • planting their preferred tree species • allocation of forest land under collaborative forest management arrangements with the National Forestry Authority for tree planting



- coordination with forestry agencies, research organizations and NGOs
- ability to access resources, from training to seedlings

① These benefits reflected both women's and men's preferences, suggesting that forest governance is most effective with gender balance.



- acceptance of women's participation and leadership

“What we are doing is very innovative, because we are using an approach that aims to transform gender relations — and we are already seeing just how powerful the effects can be.”

Esther Mwangi,
CIFOR Senior Scientist

For your information...

Research for gender equity

Gender is a cross-cutting theme in the CRP-FTA, which CIFOR leads. Throughout 2013, the program continued to attract attention for its rigor and innovation, throughout CGIAR and beyond.

Highlights in 2013 included a keynote address by CIFOR Senior Scientist Esther Mwangi, the introduction of the Gender Café, and a gender discussion forum at the Global Landscapes Forum.

Read more: cifor.org/gender

Government agencies in Peru are drawing on information published by CIFOR and its partners to draft new regulations for optimizing forest use and to plan policies and projects.

In December 2012, CIFOR and its partner Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental published a peer-reviewed information brief in which the authors illustrate the degree of overlap between different land uses in Madre de Dios, in Peru's Amazon.

Through a series of maps and an accompanying analysis, they show that large areas of forest originally allocated for long-term extraction of timber and non-timber forest products are also being titled for non-forest uses such as farming and mining. These overlaps put livelihoods and forests at risk.

Among their recommendations, the authors call for stronger inter-agency coordination and they identify articles of Peru's new Forests and Wildlife Law where implementing regulations can be used to rectify weaknesses.

During 2013, the publication was circulated among policymakers. Two of those policymakers, Gustavo Suarez de Freitas of the Ministry of Environment and Rolando Navarro of OSINFOR, a government agency in charge of supervising the compilation of forest regulations, described how they have used the information as they look for ways to encourage sustainable forest management in the Peruvian Amazon.

PROMOTING MULTIPLE FOREST USE IN THE MADRE DE DIOS REGION, PERUVIAN AMAZONIA

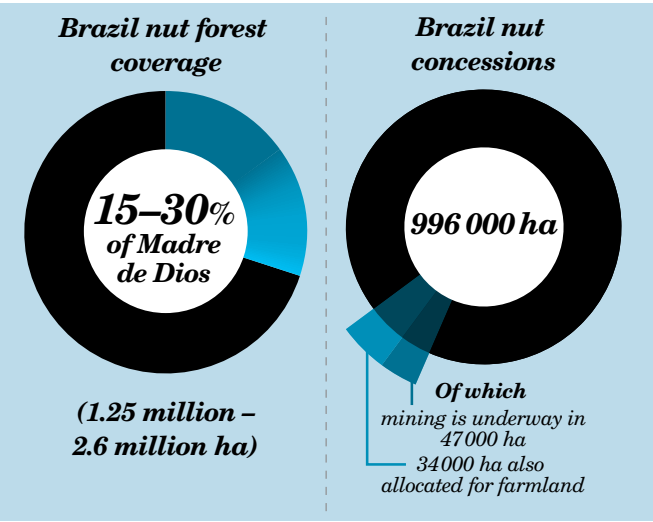
Funding partner

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Publication

Superposición espacial en la zonificación de bosques en Madre de Dios: Implicaciones para la sostenibilidad del recurso castaño. [Spatial overlaps in forest zoning in Madre de Dios: Implications for the sustainability of Brazil nut harvesting] cifor.org/AR2013/madre-de-dios

Overlapping land allocations in Madre de Dios



“This publication definitely helps with our consideration of all the factors that have to be taken into account when zoning an area and completing forest inventories.”

Rolando Navarro, Executive Director, OSINFOR

“These kinds of publications are very useful for understanding the technical aspects of key issues in the forestry sector. We thank CIFOR, and I hope to have more products of this kind, especially now that we (in the Ministry) are in the complex process of drafting regulations for the new Forests and Wildlife Law.”

Gustavo Suarez de Freitas, National Forest Program Coordinator, Ministry of Environment

AGENCY	SITUATION	USE OF INFORMATION
Ministry of Environment	The government is drafting the implementing regulations for its 2011 Law on Forests and Wildlife, which promotes the sustainable use of forest resources.	Policymakers are referring to data in the Infobrief as they draft the new regulations.
Government of Madre de Dios	The regional government is drafting policies on zoning, land-use planning, forest management and allocation of rights to farmland and forest resources.	Policymakers are referring to the Infobrief as part of this process.
National Agency for Monitoring of Forest Resources and Wildlife (OSINFOR)	OSINFOR is developing processes for GIS analysis and monitoring via remote sensing, and validating the information with data from the field.	The Infobrief serves as a reference and shows how human activities put pressure on forested areas that cannot quickly recover.

Peat forests and mangroves are rich in carbon and under threat – and they're finally getting attention in international climate change processes. CIFOR research and researchers helped make that happen.

The 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories guide countries in reporting their emissions and removals of greenhouse gases. But the 2006 guidelines had a major gap: wetlands – primarily peatlands and mangroves – had been omitted because there were not enough data of sufficient quality or breadth.

Since then, the body of robust scientific data has grown greatly, thanks to research institutes around the world, including CIFOR.

As data became available, the IPCC initiated a supplement on wetlands. National governments nominated experts to

undertake the work, and several CIFOR scientists and associates were included on the author lists. After two years of writing, the Wetlands Supplement was adopted by the world's governments in October 2013.

Now, countries can include emissions from wetlands in their inventories. The Wetlands Supplement will have the effect of increasing pressure on countries to address agricultural emissions in peatlands and mangroves — valuable forest ecosystems that are being rapidly destroyed.

CIFOR'S CONTRIBUTION: EXPERTISE AND DATA

- Two CIFOR scientists were among the 18 coordinating lead authors of the supplement, and another CIFOR scientist and a CIFOR associate were among the lead authors.
- Since 2010, CIFOR scientists have published more than a dozen scientific papers on carbon in tropical wetlands.
- Five of the seven chapters of the Wetlands Supplement cite research by CIFOR scientists and associates.
- CIFOR scientists collaborated with researchers from the World Agroforestry Centre and the Indonesian Soils Research Institute in contributing more than five years of measurements in wetland agricultural systems.
- As part of SWAMP and the Global Comparative Study on REDD+, scientists have been measuring carbon stocks in mangroves across Asia, Latin America and Africa, creating a pan-tropical dataset that is unique in its broad coverage.



SWAMP: Sustainable Wetlands Adaptation and Mitigation Program

SWAMP uses robust scientific approaches, broad collaboration and intensive training to generate knowledge to help manage wetlands sustainably, devise effective climate change strategies and improve local livelihoods. SWAMP has trained more than 200 people in study countries in measuring carbon in wetlands, and has helped inform the IPCC, UNFCCC and countries' National Communications.

SWAMP is a collaborative effort by CIFOR, the US Forest Service and Oregon State University. It is supported by USAID.

Read more: cifor.org/SWAMP

2013 highlights

6 countries added,
bringing the total to **15** countries across Asia,
Latin America and Africa

5 SWAMP scientists among the authors
of the 2013 IPCC Wetlands Supplement

Forest carbon database launched

carbonstock.cifor.org



The government of Ecuador is simplifying its system for monitoring timber supplies and rethinking its approach to forest governance. CIFOR is helping that process, with insights from its research on informal logging.

Smallholder farmers and indigenous communities in the Ecuadorian Amazon fell the trees on their land and sell the timber for extra cash. These groups provide only 12% of the country's total timber supply – yet this accounts for almost half of the timber from native forests and 80% of timber from small-scale operations.

When selling their timber, these smallholders choose to operate outside legal norms. In research conducted as part of the Pro-Formal project, CIFOR learned that they do so to benefit from the greater flexibility associated with informal timber market networks and lower transaction costs.

CIFOR used these findings to develop recommendations for the government on rules and incentives for achieving its policy goals of improved livelihoods and sustainable forest management.

Now, Ecuador's Ministry of Environment, which was involved in the project from the beginning, is revising its policies on forest governance – with CIFOR's recommendations as a basis.

PRO-FORMAL

Duration
2010–2013

Funding partner
European Union (EU)

Countries studied
Cameroon
Democratic Republic of Congo

Gabon
Ecuador
Indonesia

Partners in Ecuador
CIRAD
Solidaridad Internacional
SAMIRI-PROGEA

Objective
To propose policy and regulatory options for recognizing and better integrating the domestic timber sector in tropical countries into the formal economy.

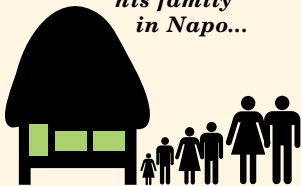
Read more: cifor.org/pro-formal

41 446

Downloads of Pro-Formal publications
(as of Dec 2013)

Case study

A Kichwa farmer and his family in Napo...



...fell 7 trees growing on their farm.



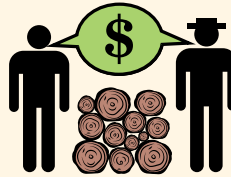
They get a total of 56.2m³ of timber.



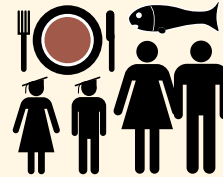
They hire workers to transport it down the river to the market...



...to sell to a timber broker (middleman) for cash...



...which they use to buy food and pay school fees.



Financial disincentives

Currently, the farmer runs this timber business informally, that is, **without legal logging permits...**

Timber prices vary depending on the species, but this farmer harvested all “soft” timber. The farmer’s total earnings from operating informally, compared to operating formally are:

Informal (current)

Farmer earns	\$3877.80
Costs	\$2472.80
(Inputs \$1011.60 & Labor \$1461.20)	
Permit costs	\$0.00
Farmer profit	\$1405.00
Margin	36%

Broker on-sells & earns	\$6575.40
Broker profit	\$2753.80
Margin	42%

Formal

Farmer earns	\$3877.80
Costs	\$2472.80
(Inputs \$1011.60 & Labor \$1461.20)	
Permit costs	\$691.00
Farmer profit	\$714.00
Margin	18%

Broker on-sells & earns	\$6575.40
Broker profit	\$2753.80
Margin	42%

THE FARMER HAS NO INCENTIVE TO OPERATE UNDER THE LAW.

“We are contributing to a shift in the ministry’s perspective on forest governance, as well as other actors’ views, in order to maintain the forest condition and enhance smallholders’ livelihoods.”

Pablo Pacheco, CIFOR Principal Scientist

CIFOR's communications and outreach program takes research out of the library and puts it into policy and practice – turning information into knowledge.



SHARING KNOWLEDGE ACROSS THE WORLD

In 2013, CIFOR had a major presence at more than 50 events, all aimed at sharing our research and translating policy into practice. The communications department organized and co-hosted seminars, policy lunches, workshops, major regional and international conferences – and the inaugural Global Landscapes Forum with more than 1200 participants.



▲**Photo:** Cameroon's Minister of Forestry and Wildlife Ngole Philip Ngwese and CIFOR Director General Peter Holmgren attend the Sustainable Forest Management in Central Africa conference in Yaoundé, Cameroon, in May 2013. The conference, which was attended by more than 500 delegates, was one of 12 special events organized to mark CIFOR's 20th anniversary.



BUILDING CAPACITY IN SCIENCE COMMUNICATION

In 2013, CIFOR held media training in the Congo Basin, Peru and Zambia, to give journalists a deeper understanding of the science from experts in the field. In Indonesia, 96 scientists attended two media workshops to improve their skills in presenting and communicating their research. In addition, in partnership with the Forest Research and Development Agency (FORDA) of the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry, CIFOR trained 16 FORDA employees in policy and research communication.

“In a country like Peru, there are few opportunities for an in-depth debate with policymakers and experts. So this training session was not only very valuable for me, but also a very good example of how it is possible to help media to deal with complex themes.”

Zoraida Portillo

Peru Correspondent, SciDevNet



BUILDING INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS

CIFOR's social media channels received unprecedented attention in 2013 — including more than 118,000 views of presentations on SlideShare, putting CIFOR's content into the most viewed 1% in the world.

Increases in social media in 2013



Facebook likes

↑ **101%**



Twitter followers

↑ **91%**



YouTube views

↑ **94%**



Flickr views

↑ **420%**



SlideShare downloads

↑ **55%**

>200 000

Number of hits on CIFOR's rare footage of the private moments of a critically endangered Javan leopard.



Most popular in 2013

blog.cifor.org/best-of-2013

Polex – Dispatches from our scientists

1. *Should the media pay for wildlife conservation?*
S. Wunder and D. Sheil
2. *Response to the “Economist”*
L. Verchot and A. Angelsen
3. *Can rural women also have it all?*
C. Colfer

Stories on Forests News

1. *Forests as rainmakers: CIFOR scientist gains support for a controversial hypothesis*
2. *FACT FILE: Indonesia world leader in palm oil production*
3. *The multi-million dollar question: Is forest certification working?*

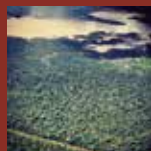
Videos on CIFOR TV

1. *Global Landscapes Forum 2013*
2. *The race for space: Human-wildlife conflict in Indonesia's national parks*
3. *Dirty science: Excavating the truth about mangroves and carbon*

Presentations on CIFOR SlideShare

1. *Ten principles to apply at the nexus of agriculture, conservation and other land uses*
2. *Financial incentive benchmark for REDD+*
3. *Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation*

i For your information...



POSTCARDS FROM THE FIELD

Postcards from the Field, insights into the thoughts and experiences of forestry researchers, formed part of CIFOR's special coverage of the Amazon in 2013.

Read more: blog.cifor.org/amazon

“You realize that human activity always affects the forest, and to realize that I too am part of this effect is a challenge.”

Olivia Revilla, research student, Peru



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013 AND 2012 (in thousands of US dollars)*

ASSETS	2013	2012	LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	2013	2012
CURRENT ASSETS			CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Cash and cash equivalents	22,634	37,447	Accounts payable		
Short-term time deposits	1,000	500	Donors	10,075	15,729
Accounts receivable			Employees	705	566
Donors	7,443	3,342	Other CGIAR centers	4,506	2,802
Employees	1,032	655	Others	452	1,651
Other CGIAR centers	231	98	Accruals	3,632	2,361
Others	6,214	4,593	Total current liabilities	19,370	23,109
Prepaid expenses	997	436			
Total current assets	39,551	47,071	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			Employee benefit obligations	5,383	5,290
Property, plant and equipment	3,059	2,479	Total non-current liabilities	5,383	5,290
Other assets	7,404	2,823			
Total non-current assets	10,463	5,302	NET ASSETS		
TOTAL ASSETS	50,014	52,373	Unrestricted		
			Undesignated	12,430	20,371
			Designated	12,831	3,603
			Total net assets	25,261	23,974
			TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	50,014	52,373

*Statements taken from the audited financial statements as of and for the years ended 31 December 2012 and 2013. PricewaterhouseCoopers-Indonesia conducted the audit and issued an unqualified opinion.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

M. Hosny El-Lakany

Chair of the Board

Chair of Executive Committee

Adjunct Professor, Forest Resources Management Department, University of British Columbia, Canada

John Hudson

Vice Chair of the Board

Chair of Program Committee

Chair of the Board of Directors, Rights & Resources Institute, and formerly Senior Forestry Advisor, DfID, United Kingdom

Nancy Andrews

Vice Chair of the Board

Chair of Finance and Audit Committee

President and CEO, Low Income Investment Fund, United States

Linxiu Zhang

Chair of Nominations Committee

Professor and Deputy Director, Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy, Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

Iman Santoso

Host Country Representative

(until 13 September 2013)
Director General, FORDA, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia

I.B. Putera Parthama

Host Country Representative

(appointed 29 October 2013)
Officer in Charge, FORDA, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 AND 2012 (in thousands of US Dollars)*

	2013				2012			
	Unrestricted	CRP	Non-CRP	Total	Unrestricted	CRP	Non-CRP	Total
Grant revenue								
Windows 1 & 2	-	27,618	-	27,618	-	29,952	-	29,952
Window 3	3,843	7,892	-	11,735	6,546	1,140	-	7,686
Bilateral	338	14,739	2,942	18,019	250	18,131	-	18,381
Other revenue and gains	398	-	-	398	340	-	-	340
Total revenues and gains	4,579	50,249	2,942	57,770	7,136	49,223	-	56,359
Research expenses	3,287	46,552	2,942	52,781	238	44,688	-	44,926
General and admin expenses	6,868	-	-	6,868	6,482	-	-	6,482
Subtotal expenses	10,155	46,552	2,942	59,649	6,720	44,688	-	51,408
Indirect cost recovery	(6,863)	3,697	-	(3,166)	(6,832)	4,535	-	(2,297)
Total operating expenses	3,292	50,249	2,942	56,483	(112)	49,223	-	49,111
Surplus for the year	1,287	-	-	1,287	7,248	-	-	7,248
Expenses by function								
Personnel costs	4,276	11,596	91	15,963	3,066	10,670	-	13,736
CGIAR collaboration	-	13,480	58	13,538	-	15,341	-	15,341
Other collaboration	856	4,191	2,114	7,161	112	5,190	-	5,302
Supplies and services	4,188	13,502	479	18,169	3,098	10,637	-	13,735
Travel	695	2,803	26	3,524	382	2,188	-	2,570
Depreciation	140	980	174	1,294	62	662	-	724
Subtotal expenses	10,155	46,552	2,942	59,649	6,720	44,688	-	51,408
Indirect cost recovery	(6,863)	3,697	-	(3,166)	(6,832)	4,535	-	(2,297)
Total operating expenses	3,292	50,249	2,942	56,483	(112)	49,223	-	49,111

Antonio La Viña

Dean, Ateneo School of Government,
Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines

José Joaquín Campos Arce

Director General, CATIE,
Costa Rica

Phyllis Caldwell

(appointed 1 June 2013)
Senior Financial Service and Economic
Development Executive, United States

Bisrat Aklilu

(appointed 1 June 2013)
Senior Development & International
Affairs Advisor, United States

John Lynam

(appointed 1 June 2013)
Chair of the Board,
World Agroforestry Centre, Kenya

Peter Holmgren

Director General, CIFOR,
Indonesia

Achievements by CIFOR and its partners described in this annual report were made possible thanks to the financial support of the CGIAR Fund, as well as through programmatic grants from funding partners, some of which are also CGIAR Fund donors.

We are grateful to all who support our efforts to deliver on our mission. We also extend our thanks to our strategic partners, who not only partner with us on research but also enable funding support through their relationships with CIFOR.

CGIAR CONSORTIUM AND FUND



The CGIAR Consortium is an international organization that, together with the CGIAR Fund, advances international agricultural research for a food-secure future by integrating and coordinating the efforts of those

who fund research and those who do the research. The CGIAR Fund is a multi-donor trust fund that finances CGIAR research across 15 research centers. The CGIAR Fund is administered by the World Bank and governed by the Fund Council, a representative body of the Fund's 36 government agencies and private foundation donors and other stakeholders. We would like to thank all funding partners who supported our research through their contributions to the CGIAR Fund.

For the full list of funding partners please see:

cgiarfund.org/FundDonors

TOP FUNDING PARTNERS

- CGIAR Fund
- European Union (EU)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- UK Government
- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)
- Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
- African Development Bank (AfDB)
- Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany (BMZ)
- French Global Environment Facility (Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial) (FFEM)
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

OTHER FUNDING PARTNERS

- Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
- Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)
- Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
- Cameroon Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
- Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID)
- Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, (CAAS), China
- Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Canada (DFATD)
- Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ireland (Irish Aid)
- Embassy of Japan in Indonesia
- Federal Office for the Environment, Switzerland (FOEN)
- Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute (FFPRI), Japan
- French Embassy in Cameroon
- French National Research Agency (ANR)
- Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS)
- Korea Forest Research Institute (KFRI)
- KPMG East Africa Ltd
- Meridian Institute
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland
- Nedworc Foundation
- Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation
- Rockefeller Foundation
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- US Forest Service (USFS)
- World Bank
- Others

STRATEGIC PARTNERS AND PARTNERSHIPS

- Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM)
- Australian National University (ANU)
- Bioversity International
- CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)
- CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (CRP-FTA)
- Conservation International
- Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers (CGIAR)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit Advisory Service on Agricultural Research for Development (GIZ-BEAF)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
- French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD)
- International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- Met Office Hadley Centre – Government of the United Kingdom
- Technical University of Darmstadt
- University of Dar Es Salaam
- University of Wisconsin
- Wageningen University and Research Center
- World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
- WorldFish
- World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)



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cifor.org/AR2013

Design

Jim O'Neill

Photography

Ricky Martin (cover)

Ollivier Girard (1, 3, 15, 17 top, 21, 29)

Aulia Erlangga (7, 13, 25)

Marco Simola (11, 23)

Ryan Woo (17 bottom)

Murdani Usman (19)

Kate Evans (26)

Tomas Munita (27)