



ANNUAL
REPORT
2017

Building sustainable landscapes,
one policy at a time



“ In 2017, CIFOR influenced policies on topics ranging from forest landscape restoration and oil palm to sustainable wild meat and the role of forests in nutrition and food security. It also demonstrated its unique ability to ensure all stakeholders have a seat at the table – whether at village meetings, regional workshops or far-reaching events such as the Global Landscapes Forum. In my new role as Director General, I look forward to further collaboration with donors and partners as we show how forests and landscapes can contribute to long-term positive impacts on poverty, food security, health and nutrition, and ecosystems.”

Robert Nasi, Director General

🔗 [Read more: ar2017.cifor.org/dg-message](http://ar2017.cifor.org/dg-message)

CIFOR 2017 highlights



The year 2017 was a time for action. With global targets in place under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement, CIFOR prioritized research in six thematic areas designed for maximum impact on forests, landscapes and people.

From Peru to Nepal, and from Indonesia to the Congo Basin, CIFOR delivered cutting-edge research, built capacity on the ground and formed powerful partnerships – as always, with an eye to bringing positive change to the landscapes and communities where we work.

🔗 [Get the full details: ar2017.cifor.org/home](http://ar2017.cifor.org/home)



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Forests, Trees and Agroforestry

CIFOR is one of 15 CGIAR Research Centers and leads the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA). In 2017,

CIFOR contributed to the CGIAR Research Programs on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) and on Policies, Institutions and Markets (PIM). CIFOR is also a partner of the CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE). These partnerships are uncovering the ways that forests can help reduce poverty, enhance food and nutrition security, and improve ecosystem services.



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Policies, Institutions, and Markets



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Water, Land and Ecosystems

🔗 [Get the full details: ar2017.cifor.org/ciforandcgiar](http://ar2017.cifor.org/ciforandcgiar)

Pillar 1. Research for impact

382 publications

10 Books **53** Infobriefs
26 Chapters **35** Occasional and working papers
204 Journal articles: **78%** in Open Access journals

10,162 citations (28/day)

1,479,959 downloads (4,055/day)

Visits through Google Books:
415,450
1.81% increase from 2016

Pillar 2. Capacity development

Formal training

74 PhD **137** MSc/MA **34** BSc/BA

91 Women
154 Men

Short-term training

1,269 Women
1,386 Men

Pillar 3. Outreach and engagement

51 Countries

63 Funding partners **30** Research institutes
108 Partners **52** Universities
114 Memoranda of understanding **130** Letters of agreement

100 active projects

21% with a strong gender focus

18 events organized or supported, with
35,705 attendees

FORESTS NEWS

406 news articles, viewed
213,783 times on Forests News

29 analysis articles, viewed
27,997 times on Forests News

Gender across CIFOR's work

A deep and evolving understanding of gender dynamics underlies all of CIFOR's activities, whether as a focus of specific studies, as a consideration in all research projects, or within the organization itself. Taking a rights-based approach to gender equality, CIFOR also examines how gender intersects with ethnicity, wealth status, caste and age to influence outcomes.

In 2017, CIFOR scientists authored major publications on gender and forestry, tenure security, climate change policy, migration

and forest landscape restoration (FLR), and gave voice to women around the world through videos, photo essays and feature stories.

Gender and forest landscape restoration

As countries make plans to restore millions of hectares of degraded landscapes, CIFOR is flagging the need to consider gender dynamics now – not as an afterthought.

Based on lessons from the literature, restoration projects, and conservation and development initiatives, CIFOR published a



“CIFOR demonstrated the effectiveness of its unique three-pillar approach throughout 2017. Through impact-oriented research, capacity development, and outreach and engagement, the organization influenced policies and accelerated its momentum towards a vision of more equitable, resilient and productive forest landscapes. The Board and Management are committed to demonstrating the central role forests play in advancing the climate change agenda and the SDGs. This is being achieved by improving the effectiveness of CIFOR as an innovative international forestry research center, based on effective collaboration with multiple partners, seeking to have an impact at global scale.”

José Joaquín Campos Arce, Chair of the Board and Chair of the Executive Committee

🔗 Read more: ar2017.cifor.org/board-message

CIFOR by the numbers

As a scientific organization, we apply the same level of rigor to the analysis of our own performance as we do in our research. In some cases, CIFOR’s contributions and expertise are recognized through awards. We also like to measure our progress toward outreach, gender and operational benchmarks.

CIFOR’s contribution to the global policy dialogue gained more international recognition this year.



Two articles by CIFOR scientists were among the **top 5 most influential articles** of 2016* published in *Environmental Evidence*, and were in the top 5% of all research outputs ever tracked by Altmetric. *announced in 2017



CIFOR and its partners contribute to the following global processes, frameworks, panels and conventions:

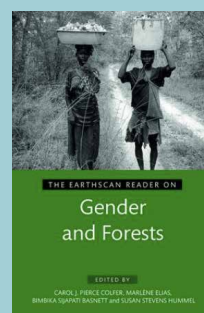


Citations of CIFOR publications in 2017	10,162	Long-term financial stability recommended range: 75-90 days	92 days
International web ranking as research center cifor.org ranking among CGIAR Centers	2 nd (MozRank: 73/100)	Operating funds recommended range: 90-120 days	116 days
Readership of Forests News Views per month	56,938	Audited income for 2017 (USD)	30,604,000
Capacity development CIFOR trainees in long- and short-term programs	1,540 1,360	Future 3-year income confirmed through grant agreements or other means (USD)	2018 39,676,000 2019 29,311,000 2020 26,455,000
		Audited indirect cost ratio	16%
		Senior staff dynamics → 11 in ← 19 out	39% Change 17% (Male) 22% (Female)

framework and set of recommendations for strengthening gender equality through FLR initiatives.

Three major events on FLR and gender equality brought together experts from government, academia, international organizations and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Female and male gender specialists shared examples and insights from India to Morocco to East Africa, and set plans to work together on integrated solutions.

🔗 Get the full story: ar2017.cifor.org/gender-highlights



Earthscan Reader on Gender and Forests

This reader provides a collection of key articles on gender and forests published over the last 30 years.

🔗 cifor.org/pid/6545

Influencing Policies and Practices

Policy development is a complex process, involving a wide range of actors, feedback loops and time lags. For greater impact, CIFOR identifies specific needs among decision makers and tailors its research, analysis and engagement activities to meet those needs.

This year, CIFOR saw the fruits of several years of targeted research on oil palm and peatland fires in Indonesia, forest landscape restoration in Peru, and sustainable use of forests for food throughout the tropics.



Stopping fire and haze in Indonesia's peatlands

National and subnational policy makers take up CIFOR's analysis

Through scientific analysis, targeted outreach activities and proactive engagement with everyone from smallholders to ministers, CIFOR has helped build a consensus on the best ways to reduce the risk of peatland fires.

At the national level, CIFOR helped develop the 'Grand Design for Fire Prevention 2017-2019' initiated and led by Indonesia's National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) as well as the 'Standard for Fire Prevention' initiated and led by the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs (CMEA). CIFOR researchers were also invited to help formulate Indonesia's action plan for fire prevention.

At provincial and regency levels, the project team helped develop PERDAs (local laws) for fire prevention through workshops and meetings with a range of stakeholders.

Stoking discussions to quench the fires

Active and targeted outreach activities were key to engaging everyone – from local, subnational and national policy makers to civil society and the private sector. CIFOR established credibility through its rapid response to the 2015 fire and haze crisis. Widespread uptake by national and global media catalyzed direct dialogue between scientists and national decision makers – a rare opportunity. When heavy rains in 2016 dampened interest, CIFOR launched a dedicated web portal, photo essays and expert analyses, and gave media training workshops to keep the discussions alive.

“For issues like this, outreach cannot follow a linear path from journal article to news story. Things change so quickly that unless communications are done in parallel, the momentum is lost.”



– Herry Purnomo,
CIFOR Senior Scientist

Project: Political Economy of Fire and Haze

Countries: Indonesia

Funding partners: UK Department for International Development (DFID) KNOWFOR 2 (UKAID), Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) / Australian Aid, CGIAR Fund Donors as part of the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Read the full story: ar2017.cifor.org/fire-haze



2.6 million ha

burned in Indonesia between June and October 2015

= 4.5x the size of Bali

THE COST OF THE FIRES FOR INDONESIA:

US\$16.1 Billion

= 2x



Double the cost of reconstruction following the 2004 tsunami



of the whole world's 2015 carbon emissions came from these fires in just a few weeks



The number of man-made fires used to clear land for agriculture, timber or oil palm:

>100,000

+400%

Increase in deforestation caused by fire in Borneo outside concessions in 2016



Steps toward sustainable oil palm landscapes

Policy engagement for a more inclusive value chain in Indonesia

In 2017, CIFOR contributed significantly to two national processes that aim to improve policies governing the palm oil sector's development in Indonesia.

Scientists participated in a multi stakeholder forum for Indonesian sustainable palm oil (FoKSBI) led by the Ministry of Agriculture, taking an active role in working groups that addressed the lack of capacity of smallholders, compliance with environmental standards, and credibility of the Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) system to access global markets.

In parallel, CIFOR also took part in a process aimed to strengthen the ISPO standards, led by the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs and involving all related ministries, NGOs and private sector actors. Researchers helped refine the ISPO criteria, indicators and certification mechanisms, and were invited to provide inputs for the debates generated by the European Parliament Resolution on Palm Oil and Deforestation of Rainforests.

Projects: Governing Oil Palm Landscapes for Sustainability (GOLS), Bioeconomy, Oil Palm Adaptive Landscapes (OPAL)

Countries: Indonesia

Funding partners: USAID, Swiss National Science Foundation, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, DFID KNOWFOR, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through the Advisory Service on Agricultural Research for Development (Beratungsgruppe Entwicklungsorientierte Agrarforschung – BEAF).

Read the full story: ar2017.cifor.org/oil-palm

“Sustainability goals can be reached only if there is commitment and partnership among multiple stakeholders.”



– **Dedi Junaedi**, National Project Director for FoKSBI and a director with the Ministry of Agriculture, Indonesia



Palm oil production: Smallholders making a big impact

up to **40%** of land used to grow oil palm in Indonesia and Malaysia is cultivated by smallholders

Farming an avg. of: **2 ha each**
Earning a gross monthly income of: **US\$290–\$400**



175,000 ha of oil palm farmed by Indonesian smallholders needs to be replanted each year.
(Indonesian Government estimates)



“The problem is, once they replant, they have to wait at least 3 years for the new plantation to become productive, and during that time they have no income.”

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS:

	DEFORESTATION REDUCTIONS	LAND-USE GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS
Zero-deforestation commitments	-25%	-13%
Moratorium on large-scale oil palm plantation expansion	-28%	-16%

INDONESIAN PALM SUPPLY PROJECTIONS 2010–2030:

+97% to +124%
Partly due to higher smallholder production

Influencing Policies and Practices



Countries agree on a roadmap to sustainable use of wildlife

Wild meat recommendations by CIFOR adopted at CBD CoP21

CIFOR brought its expertise to the 21st Conference of the Parties (CoP21) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in the form of guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector in tropical and subtropical countries. CBD approached CIFOR to prepare recommendations based on its extensive research on the subject.

The guidance sets out joint approaches for ministries, national initiatives and related organizations to improve the sustainability of wild meat supply at source, to control the excessive demand in cities, and to create enabling conditions for a sustainable wild meat sector. It also stresses the need to recognize women's role in the processing and sale of wild meat, while taking into account the needs of both women and men.

Project: [Bushmeat Research Initiative](#)

Countries: [Global](#)

Funding partners: [USAID, UKAID, DFID KNOWFOR](#)

Read the full story: ar2017.cifor.org/wildmeat

“Banning hunting is not an option – it would put the poorest populations at risk. The paradox is that in order to conserve biological resources, you need to use them – but use them sustainably.”



– **John E. Fa**, Professor at Manchester Metropolitan University and CIFOR Senior Research Associate



CBD guidance on sustainable wild meat

Harvesting wild meat, 'or bushmeat,' accounts for up to 80% of the protein intake of people in central Africa

>500
vertebrate species used for wild meat worldwide

301
species of mammals at risk of going extinct from illegal hunting

4.5 million tons
Yearly extraction rate of wild meat in the Congo Basin (estimated)

Up to 25 million ha of forested land would need to be cleared to replace this bushmeat with an equivalent amount of local beef



Meals coming from bushmeat in cities, Congo Basin



Meals coming from bushmeat in rural areas, Congo Basin



Critical role of forests in global food security and nutrition recognized by the Committee on World Food Security

Sustainable use of forests leads to better diets for nearby communities

The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) – the central international and intergovernmental platform for achieving global food security and nutrition – formally recognized the role of forests and trees in dietary diversity and nutrition in its 44th session final report, establishing far-reaching recommendations to put forests and trees at the core of integrated policies on food security and nutrition across agricultural sectors. CIFOR was asked to chair the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition team that compiled the analysis.

The Panel hopes the report can ignite new collaborations among nutritionists, agriculturalists, foresters and conservationists to align their research goals in ways that can influence global initiatives, such as the SDGs and REDD+.

Project: [Study on sustainable forestry for food security and nutrition by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition \(HLPE\)](#)

Countries: [Global](#)

Funding partners: [Committee on World Food Security](#)

Read the full story: ar2017.cifor.org/food-forests



A scientific reality check: CIFOR informs Peru's plans for restoration through planted trees

Targeted analysis of Peru's tree plantation sector proves useful to decision makers

By identifying a specific need among Peruvian decision makers and tailoring its research to meet that need, CIFOR aims to help refine the country's efforts to fulfil its pledges under Initiative 20x20 and the Bonn Challenge.

Recognizing a knowledge gap on Peru's forest plantation sector, CIFOR scientists conducted a thorough analysis of country-specific data to learn from the past, identify specific bottlenecks, and detail the building blocks Peru could use for long-term planning. They launched their report at a well-attended event in Lima. As a result, CIFOR has been asked to provide guidance to the plantation forestry sector by making critical links between forest land restoration and socioeconomic factors.

Project: Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in Latin America

Countries: Peru

Funding partners: DFID KNOWFOR 2 (UKAID)

Read the full story: ar2017.cifor.org/Peru

“The report's comprehensive historical analysis of the forest plantation sector helps us to better understand which of the latest strategies and tools are best suited to Peru's situation.”



– **Alonso Héctor Rizo-Patrón Mailhe**, Former Director of the Unit of Promotion and Competitiveness at the National Forest and Wildlife Service of Peru (SERFOR)



3.2 million ha
Peru's goal of restored degraded land under Initiative 20x20

2 million ha
Peru's goal to restore land through commercial tree plantations

Commercial tree plantations for restoration in Peru:



Proportion of global demand for sawn timber satisfied by commercial tree plantations



Of the 169 million m³ of wood produced, 80% came from natural forests. Only 20% came from plantations.



Peru report launch statistics:

90

People attended in person

300

People viewed the live stream

600

YouTube views in the first week

“It is really exciting to see how the discussion around food security and nutrition – from a focus on calorie (energy) production to a focus on nutrition and balanced diets – has changed the way global policy makers are thinking about the role of forests for food security and nutrition.”



– **Bronwen Powell**, member of the HLPE project team and Assistant Professor of Geography, African Studies and Anthropology at Pennsylvania State University

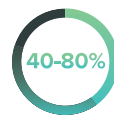


Forests for food security & nutrition

The global demand for food is expected to **double by 2050**



of new agricultural land was developed on forestland 1980–2000



of global food production comes from smallholder agricultural systems in complex landscapes

98%

of the world's food comes from just

12 & 14
plant crops animal species

1.3 billion people
rely on forest products for consumption and income in whole or in part

Research for Impact

CIFOR recognizes that change doesn't begin when scientific findings are published – it can be triggered at every step of the research pathway. Our projects are designed to bring together the actors who can make change happen, while evaluating outcomes and impacts in an evolving process of learning.

In 2017, CIFOR launched the third phase of its Global Comparative Study on REDD+ with a focus on impact assessment, studied the relationship between migration and forests in countries from Burkina Faso to Tajikistan, and examined the ways in which DFID KNOWFOR-funded projects transformed our approach to measuring – and communicating – our impact.



High stakes call for high standards

CIFOR's 'BACI' approach helps uncover the true effectiveness of subnational REDD+ initiatives

Now in its third phase, GCS-REDD+ is focusing on how different combinations of interventions in the bundle of actions that comprise REDD+ – like improving livelihoods and tenure security or imposing fines for cutting trees – can lead to more effective, efficient and equitable outcomes.

CIFOR scientists and partners are taking a unique path to assessing impact through a 'Before-After/Control-Intervention' (BACI) approach – adding sites without REDD+ activities as controls – that aims to overcome the limitations of simple before–after comparisons.

As for the impact of REDD+ on carbon emissions, early results reveal a slight drop in deforestation in about half of the intervention sites. To improve well-being, evidence suggests that incentives and the involvement of local people in program design and implementation are key.

Project: Global Comparative Study (GCS) on REDD+

Countries (Phase 3): Brazil, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guyana, Indonesia, Myanmar, Peru and Vietnam

Funding partners: Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), the European Commission, USAID

Read the full story: ar2017.cifor.org/GCS-REDD

REDD+
Study
Design

6 countries Brazil | Peru | Cameroon
Tanzania | Indonesia | Vietnam

22 initiatives

 150 villages,
4,000+ households

“Given what is at stake – the climate, forest biodiversity and the livelihoods of millions of people – we need to build the best possible evidence base for understanding the performance of different forest policies and programs. A good way to do this is through rigorous case-comparative approaches over time.”



– Amy Duchelle,
CIFOR Senior Scientist



Shifting populations, changing landscapes

CIFOR is broadening the debate around migration and forests

In countries across Asia, Africa and Latin America, CIFOR is taking a closer look at migration: not only who is moving and where, but why, and how that choice affects land-use decisions, social dynamics and gender roles.

CIFOR and local partner ForestAction Nepal are studying how out-migration of young men affects farming and forest management in rural areas – in particular its social and economic impacts on women, youth and the elderly.

Research in Burkina Faso is uncovering interesting dynamics in gender and social roles as landscapes are changed by migration and remittances. In Ethiopia, CIFOR and partners are assessing the ways migration and remittances affect communities' dependence on forests. Early results from Tajikistan reveal that some farmers are using part of the money migrant workers send home to buy fruit tree saplings. And CIFOR is researching the ways that migration affects land use within swidden landscapes in Indonesia, Laos and Vietnam.

Projects: Various

Countries: Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, Peru, Tajikistan and Vietnam

Funding partners: DFID KNOWFOR 2, BMZ, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

Read the full story: ar2017.cifor.org/migration

“I feel that my village is dying, my culture is dying, because of migration. But I am sure that with a few young people doing projects like mine ... we can do something great in Nalma.”



– Rabindra Gurung, Former migrant worker now teaching youth in Nalma, Nepal



Migration

244 million 740 million

Estimated number of people living outside their country of origin Internal migrants

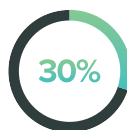
8% of Nepal's entire population applied for a permit to work abroad in 2014



Remittances



of Tajikistan's GDP comes from remittances, down from 50% in 2014



of Nepal's GDP comes from remittances. 2nd highest proportion in the world

US\$4 billion: 2017 remittances to Ethiopia (higher than total export trade earnings)



Monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment at CIFOR

Drawing lessons from experience to better influence policy and practice initiatives

Learning is central to every aspect of CIFOR's work. On a day-to-day basis, researchers learn from scientific peers, international and local partners, and the communities they study. In a more deliberate way, they work with CIFOR's Research to Impact (RTI) team before, during and after each project to glean insights on what approaches are most effective in different contexts.

In 2017, the RTI team contributed to an evaluation of CIFOR's work under the DFID-funded KNOWFOR program, which supported 32 projects between 2012 and 2017 – some of which are highlighted in this report.

“We found that KNOWFOR created a shift in our thinking about impact.”



– Bethany Davies, Team Leader, Research to Impact

🔗 **Read the full story:** ar2017.cifor.org/KNOWFOR



Capacity Development

Central to CIFOR's work is the process of co-learning: among colleagues, communities, indigenous and women's groups, government ministries, private companies and a range of local and international organizations and institutions. We develop tools that respond to clear needs, equipping our partners to achieve their goals.

This year, CIFOR's Global Comparative Study on Forest Tenure Reform continued to fuel the global discussion on rights to forest resources with research, engagement and training. Through its work on value chains, CIFOR brought together farmers, factory owners and local officials in Tanzania and Mozambique, and put mapping tools in the hands of communities and NGOs.



Having your forest... and its resources too

Uncovering the patterns of tenure reform across the tropics

CIFOR is working with partners and communities across the tropics to document people's experience of forest tenure reform. The goal is to equip policy makers, practitioners and communities with a deeper understanding of the key drivers, challenges and future consequences of policy options – especially for women, poor people and ethnic minorities.

Over the past four years, CIFOR's Global Comparative Study on Forest Tenure Reform (GCS-Tenure) has been untangling the local complexities of tenure reform through in-depth studies in Indonesia, Peru and Uganda, with additional research in four other countries. And new research in partnership with PIM is asking 'what's next?' for communities that have regained collective rights in Nepal, Guatemala and Colombia. With support from USAID, CIFOR findings from Tanzania and Indonesia suggest that community-based management of mangrove forests may be cost-effective and can boost conservation in these threatened ecosystems.

GCS-
Tenure
Study
Design

7 countries

Indonesia | Peru | Uganda | Colombia
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Kenya | Nepal



55 villages
2,707 interviewees

Men & women interviewed in intra-household surveys

Project: Global Comparative Study on Forest Tenure Reform (GCS-Tenure)

Countries: Colombia, Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Peru, Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo

Funding partners: European Commission, Global Environment Facility (GEF), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), CGIAR Fund Donors as part of the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA)

Projects: Various

Countries: Nepal, Guatemala, Mexico, Colombia

Funding partners: CGIAR Fund Donors as part of the CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

“The important thing is that we protect these forests for our children and our future.”



– Yordana Yawate, a sago farmer from Maluku, Indonesia

🔗 Read the full story: ar2017.cifor.org/tenure



Tools for transparency

Mapping tools help communities monitor land-use change

In 2017, people from government, the private sector, academia and NGOs around the world used online mapping tools developed by CIFOR for research, land-use planning – or to check if companies are keeping their zero deforestation pledges. And for cases where satellite images don't reveal the full story, CIFOR is using drones, which offer communities a powerful tool for negotiating access to local resources.



Borneo Atlas

Project

Governing Oil Palm Landscapes for Sustainability (GOLS)

Countries

Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia

Funding partners

USAID, European Commission, CGIAR Fund Donors as part of the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA)

Global Wetlands Map

Project

Sustainable Wetlands Adaptation and Mitigation Program (SWAMP)

Countries

Global

Funding partners

USAID, CGIAR Fund Donors as part of the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA)

“We use [the Borneo Atlas] for investigations and to educate people about deforestation. It holds companies accountable for changes in the landscape.”



– **Zhang Wen**, Executive Director at the People's Movement to Stop Haze (PM Haze)

📖 Read the full story: ar2017.cifor.org/tools



Learning platforms for large-scale investors and outgrowers in eastern Africa

Forums create the right environment for understanding

High enthusiasm, strong buy-in from all stakeholders, and a forum for smallholders to talk frankly about benefit-sharing – this was the result of business learning platforms coordinated by CIFOR, the Shared Value Foundation and other partners in sugar, timber and fruit producer communities in Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda. The use of collaborative documentary films in a parallel project helped bring gender issues into the discussion.



Learning platforms

9 investors in 3 countries

356 household surveys in 22 communities

7 company activity plans developed 31 follow-up village focus group discussions

Project: Corporate commitments to sustainability

Countries: Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda

Funding partners: DFID KNOWFOR

Learning Platform project partners: Shared Value Foundation, Utrecht University, African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)

Read the full story: ar2017.cifor.org/learning-platforms

Outreach and Engagement

CIFOR's ever-evolving communications strategy combines strong science journalism, social media and events designed to amplify conversations about the contributions of forests to the well-being of people and the planet.



10%

increase in Forests News views

over the past two years with 583K views in 2017.



1,492

media articles about CIFOR

over the past year as of December 2017.



18.87%

increase in Facebook page likes

with 51K page likes in 2017 and 12.78% increase in post engagements (likes, shares, comments), with cumulative 73.3K engagements over the past year as of December 2017.



21%

increase in YouTube video views

over the past year with 940K cumulative views as of December 2017.



14.78%

increase in SlideShare views

over the past year with over 1.2M cumulative views as of December 2017.



18 major events

organized or supported in 2017.



11%

decrease over the past year in PDF downloads

with 1.48M downloads in 2017.

Source: AWstats. (Note: The measurement parameter had changed from session- to view-based.)



8.8%

decrease in CIFOR.org views

and 4.5% decrease in views of library pages; 1.01M total views of CIFOR.org, 331K views of library pages in 2017.



19.67%

increase in Twitter followers

over the past year with 53.2K followers as of December 2017.



23%

increase in Flickr photo views

over the past year with 12.5M cumulative views as of December 2017.



33.55%

increase in LinkedIn followers

over the past year with over 8.2K followers as of December 2017.

More information: ar2017.cifor.org/outreach

Empowering writers

What happens when you mix journalists with scientists? You get great stories based on clear science – and new links in a critical web of communication.

In 2017, CIFOR trained nearly 150 journalists and youth at workshops on peatlands in Indonesia; timber, charcoal and REDD+ in Central Africa; and social media skills.



Global Landscapes Forum

From Peatlands Matter to a new era in Bonn, Germany

Now the world's largest science-led platform on sustainable land use, the Global Landscapes Forum (GLF) put peatlands in the spotlight at a regional event in Jakarta, and in December entered its next phase with the first of a series of summits to be held over five years in Bonn.

The newly launched www.globallandscapesforum.org website – a dynamic collection of videos, publications, news stories and photos from all GLF events – covered each exciting moment.

GLF Bonn

On 19-20 December 2017, GLF Bonn brought together world leaders, environmental activists, celebrities, youth, policy makers, indigenous groups, researchers and scientists to collectively find solutions to the most pressing challenges facing landscapes.

Speakers included the President of the Republic of Mauritius H.E. Ameenah Gurib Fakim, former President of Mexico Felipe Calderón, German Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) Barbara Hendricks, Indian yogi and head of the Rally for Rivers campaign Sadhguru, UN Environment Executive Director Erik Solheim, and Scott Goodson of the New York-based movement-building marketing firm StrawberryFrog. US actor Alec Baldwin and French economist Jacques Attali delivered video addresses to the GLF, proclaiming their support for the platform.

The Indigenous Peoples Major Group for Sustainable Development (IPMG) and CIFOR signed an agreement for ongoing collaboration from 2018 to 2022. And 20 researchers, civil society representatives and policy makers joined Think Landscape, a 10-day landscape governance course developed by the Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation, the Center for Development Research (ZEF), CIFOR, the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) and the CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE), led by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI).

📍 Visit GLF Bonn website: ar2017.cifor.org/glf-Bonn



**Global
Landscapes
Forum**



Global
Landscapes
Forum
Bonn
19-20 Dec. 2017

1,026 participants



100+ countries

81 host organizations convened



70,000 online participants joined via livestream

42 million Twitter impressions

GLF Peatlands Matter

Peatlands Matter brought together more than 400 peatlands stakeholders, policy makers, scientists, and private sector actors to Jakarta on 18 May 2017 to discuss solutions for Indonesia's critical peatland landscapes. Over 1,000 people joined via livestream and more than 9 million were reached through Twitter.

📍 Visit GLF Peatlands Matter website: ar2017.cifor.org/peatlands

“Peatlands are not just land, but our identity as Dayak people. I'm here to bring the stories from the ground, from those who need to be heard.”



–**Emmanuela Shinta**, an indigenous leader from the Ranu Welum Foundation at the opening plenary of the GLF Peatlands Matter.

Finances

Get the full details: ar2017.cifor.org/finances

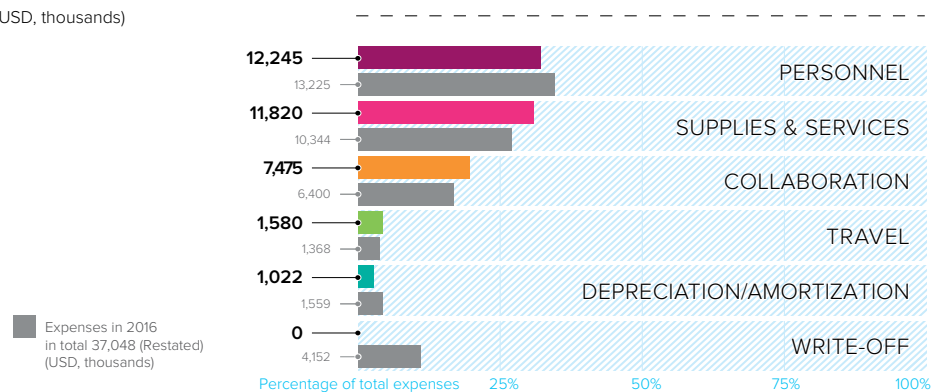
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Expenses, 2017

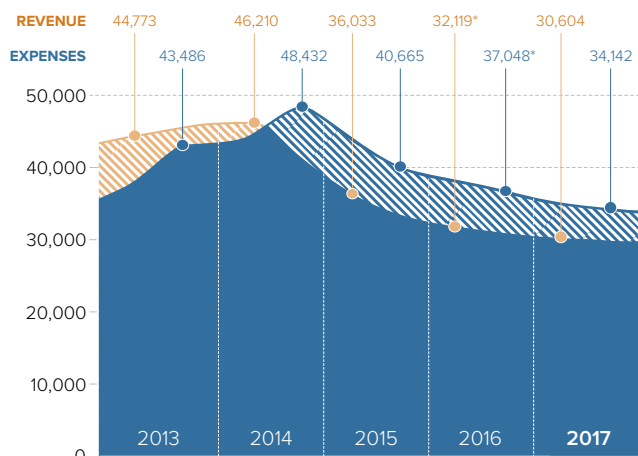
(USD, thousands)

\$34,142



Revenue & expenses, 2013-2017

(USD, thousands)

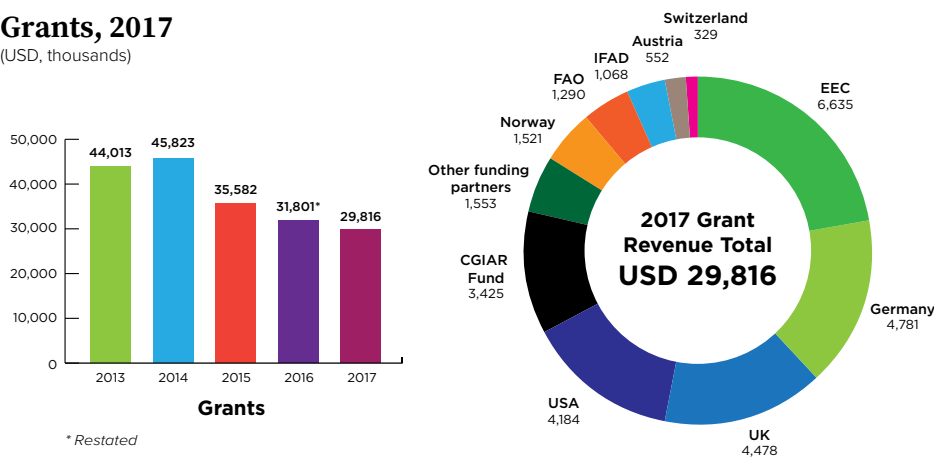


* Restated

Note: Figures are for CIFOR only, excluding FTA partners
Source: CIFOR Audited Financial Reports 2013–2017

Grants, 2017

(USD, thousands)



* Restated

Note: Figures are for CIFOR only, excluding FTA partners
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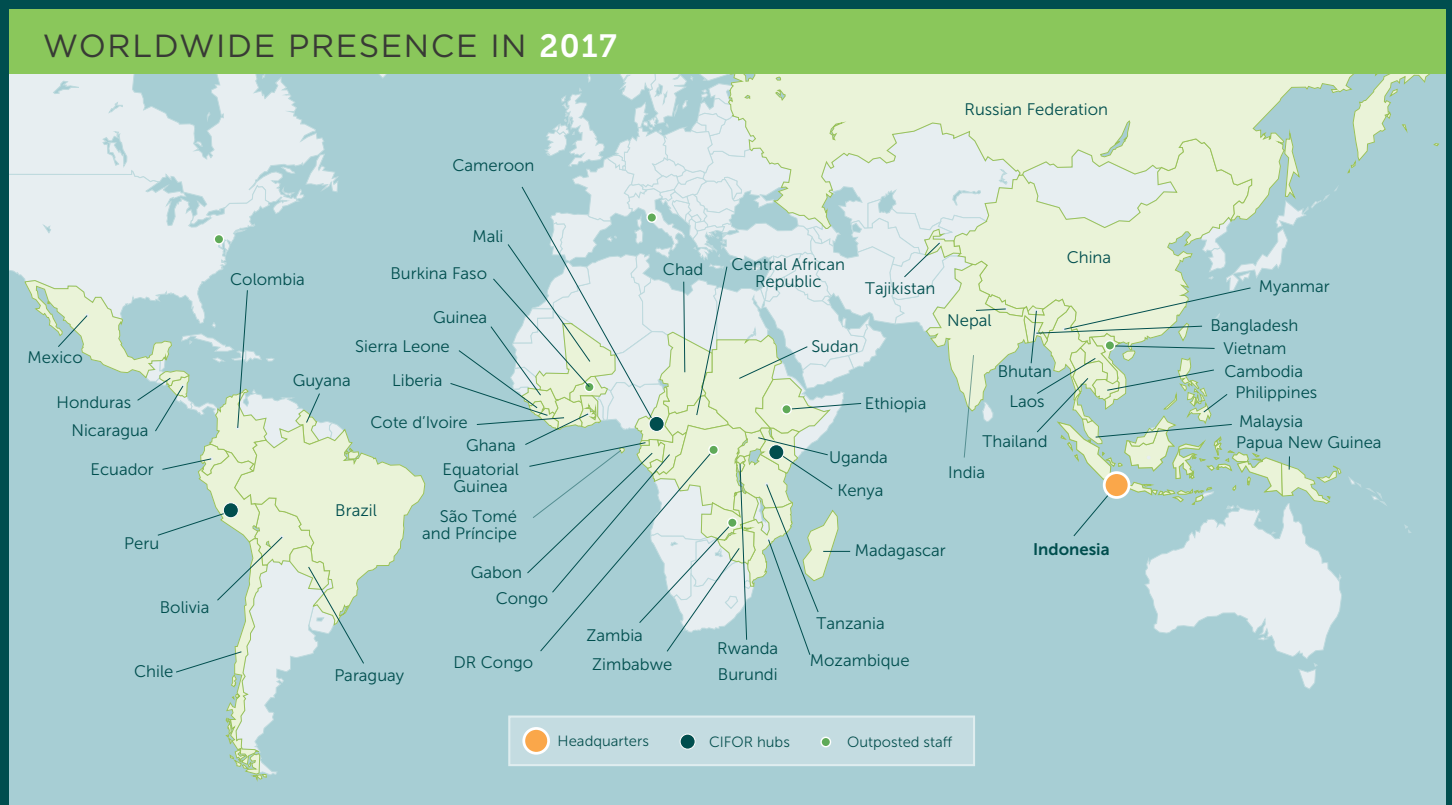
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This is a very short summary of CIFOR's 2017 annual report. View the full report online, with videos, photos, publications and the complete stories at:



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Design and layout: Perdana Putra, Eko Prianto, Jim O'Neill

Photos: Cover: Forest-farm landscape surrounding the village of Nalma, Nepal, in the foothills of the Himalayas – Mokhamad Edliadi/CIFOR; pp. 1–2: Robert Nasi and José Joaquín Campos Arce – A. Sanjaya/CIFOR; pp. 3–4: Aerial view of palm oil and forest in Sentabai Village, West Kalimantan – Nanang Sujana/CIFOR; pp. 5–6: Forest foods at a food fair in Luwingu, Zambia – Joe Nkadaani/CIFOR; pp. 7–8: Shanti Tamang, 19, lives with her in-laws in the village of Nalma, Nepal, juggling housework and field labor while her husband works abroad – Mokhamad Edliadi/CIFOR; pp. 9–10: Learning platforms aim to bridge the divide between private companies, government, NGOs and outgrower communities – Nkumi Mtingwa/CIFOR; pp. 11–12: Opening plenary at GLF 2017: The future of the Global Landscapes Forum – P. Valbuena/CIFOR; pp. 13–14: Aerial view of Tribudi Syukur Village, Lampung, Indonesia – Nanang Sujana/CIFOR.

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