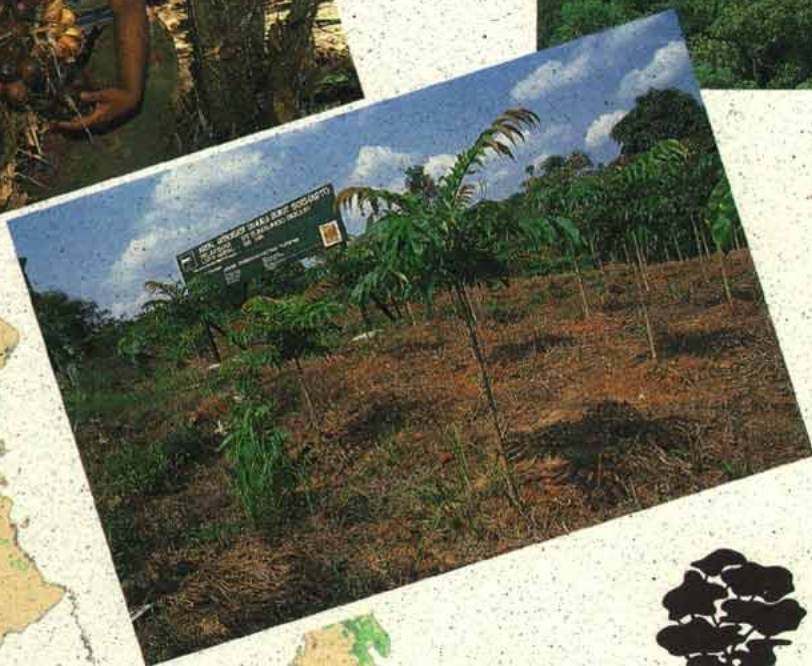


Annual Report



1993



CIFOR
CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH

CIFOR

CIFOR'S MISSION

CIFOR's Mission is to contribute to the sustained well-being of people in developing countries, particularly in the tropics, through collaborative strategic and applied research and related activities in forest systems and forestry, and by promoting the transfer of appropriate new technologies and the adoption of new methods of social organization, for national development.

CIFOR'S OBJECTIVES

- » To improve the scientific basis for ensuring the balanced management of forests and forest lands.
- » To develop policies and technologies for sustainable use and management of forest goods and services.
- » To strengthen national capacities for research to support the development of policies and technologies for the optimal use of forests and forest lands.

WHAT IS CIFOR?

CIFOR was established under the CGIAR system in response to global concerns about the social, environmental and economic consequences of loss and degradation of forests. It will operate through a series of highly decentralized partnerships with key institutions and/or individuals throughout the developing and industrialized worlds. The nature and duration of these partnerships will be determined by the specific research problems being addressed. This research agenda is under constant review and is subject to change as the partners recognize new opportunities and problems.

CIFOR has collaborative links with other CGIAR centers, particularly ICRAF, IFPRI and IPGRI, in development and implementation of programs. CIFOR and ICRAF are the principal organizations active in implementing the forestry-agroforestry agenda developed by TAC for the CGIAR. CIFOR concentrates its programs on the conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable utilization of forests, while ICRAF focuses on improved agroforestry systems on deforested and degraded farmland. CIFOR's philosophy emphasizes the role of research carried out through partnerships with NARS to seek policies and technologies to ensure that the full value of forests accrues to poor people in the tropics.



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FROM BOARD OF TRUSTEES CHAIRMAN



On behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Center for International Forestry Research, it is my great pleasure to introduce the first Annual Report of the new Center. After lengthy discussions, at various levels and in many different quarters, a decision was taken in mid-1991 by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) to establish a global forestry research entity. Its Founding Board met for the first time in July 1992 and began its work, ably supported by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), the Implementing Agency that had been appointed by the CGIAR.

The Board has held several meetings since its establishment and has been closely involved in many priority activities. During the latter part of 1992, the deliberations for selecting a host country were concluded. From among some highly suitable candidates, Indonesia was selected. Its wealth of tropical rain forests and the location of the new Center at Bogor were some major supporting arguments. The decision has proved to be a good choice. The process for recruitment of a Director General was also initiated. It culminated at the third Board meeting in early February 1993 with the appointment of Mr Jeffrey Sayer as CIFOR's first Director General. The Board was fortunate he could promptly commence work in late March. Meantime, the Board – in close collaboration with ACIAR – embarked on the task of elaborating a Program of Work and Budget for the first year and a Medium Term Plan for 1994-1998.

A Host Country Agreement with Indonesia was negotiated after extensive and constructive discussions, leading to signature in Jakarta on 15 May 1993. The ceremony took place on the day immediately following the fourth meeting of the Board – its first meeting in the host country. Through excellent cooperation with Indonesia, CIFOR was given a temporary office in Bogor in mid-1993 and the recruitment of staff was begun. At the end of 1993, the role of ACIAR was fulfilled and all activities were transferred to CIFOR. In October, the CGIAR accepted CIFOR's Medium Term Plan which had also been approved by the Board.

After eighteen months, I am pleased to report that CIFOR is now firmly established, and we have excellent relations with our host country. The Board is very pleased with the rapid developments, including successful recruitment of research staff, taking place after the arrival of our Director General. We believe that we have made a good start on program matters with the Medium Term Plan for the initial years. Finally, good and constructive interactions between CIFOR and ICRAF assure mutual understanding and complementary research agendas of the two partners involved in forestry and agroforestry.

**Scientific research . . .
which takes into
account . . .
biological, physical,
social and economic
variables, as well as
technological
development and its
application in the
field of sustainable
forest management,
conservation and
development, should
be strengthened . . .
UNCED, Forest
Principles, para 12a**





Thus, CIFOR is up and running. It is eager to make its contribution to problem-oriented global forestry research. The next immediate step is strategic planning and vision into the future to better sharpen our research agenda; work has begun towards a CIFOR Strategy. A hectic period has characterized CIFOR's first year. The coming years will certainly also be busy but will start from a platform that now is firmly established. This has been possible through excellent cooperation with all partners involved, and to whom I wish to express my gratitude. We look forward to continued collaboration – and support – in years to come.

Bo Bengtsson
Chairman, CIFOR Board of Trustees



DIRECTOR GENERAL'S MESSAGE


On 4 February 1993, Professor Bo Bengtsson, Chairman of CIFOR's Board of Trustees, phoned me in my office in the World Bank in Washington, and offered me the post of founding Director General of CIFOR. I was delighted at the opportunity to take on this assignment, but somewhat overawed by the challenges involved. My career had been devoted to the conservation of forests and other natural habitats in the tropics. However, I was not a forester and, although I had been involved in the application of research, I had not myself been a full-time researcher for some twenty years.

My decision to join CIFOR was largely motivated by the fact that, through my involvement in UNCED and other international initiatives to preserve forests, I had become concerned at the paucity of resources devoted to research on forest issues, and the weakness of the knowledge base from which important global decisions were being derived. I saw the need for a vastly increased effort in research on forests in the tropics, and especially for a much more holistic approach to forest problems.

Before taking up the appointment, I visited Indonesia to make contact with the authorities, and to review measures for CIFOR's establishment with the Board Chairman and members of the ACIAR establishment team. The enthusiasm of all concerned was overwhelming. I officially joined CIFOR's staff on 15 March, and traveled to Indonesia in early April. There followed a period of intense activity at the diplomatic, technical and operational levels as we negotiated the Host Country Agreement, prepared for the first Board Meeting in Indonesia and took the initial steps to recruit CIFOR's scientific staff. Ably assisted by John Palmer and Mary Marshall from the ACIAR establishment team, we began running CIFOR initially from our hotel rooms in Jakarta, and subsequently from a small guest house in Bogor. In early May we recruited our first Indonesian staff. Throughout this period we continued to interact with researchers around the world in developing our Medium Term Research Plan. The Board met in Jakarta in mid-May, and approved this Plan in draft. After the Board meeting the Host Country Agreement was signed by the Board Chairman and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ali Alatas.

The Government of Indonesia made available temporary office accommodation in the Agency for Forest Research and Development in Bogor and Jim McMahon, Deputy Director of ICARDA, joined us to assist during the start-up phase. During the next few months we modified the building to facilitate CIFOR's operations, continued to recruit staff for our basic administrative and secretarial functions and to process the eight hundred applications received in response to our advertisements for senior scientific positions. An international panel, chaired by Professor Duncan Poore from

The sciences are increasingly being understood as an essential component of the search for feasible pathways towards sustainable development. UNCED, Chapter 35, para 2




the United Kingdom, with Francois Grison from CIRAD-Forêt, France, Christine Padôch from the New York Botanical Garden and Lukito Daryadi from the Ministry of Forestry in Indonesia, vetted the applications and interviewed candidates.

Meanwhile, work on the Medium Term Plan continued with presentations to the Technical Advisory Committee in Colombo, and the CGIAR Mid-Term Meeting in Puerto Rico. I was greatly assisted by Board Members, members of ACIAR's establishment team, and other friends of CIFOR in contacting potential research partners in the tropics to work out the details of how the Medium Term Plan could be translated into operational research.

CIFOR's first internationally recruited scientists joined in September. It had been clear from the start that CIFOR would not, itself, conduct research on a significant scale at its Bogor headquarters. The task of the team was to establish links with researchers throughout the world whose research programs and objectives were compatible with CIFOR's mandate. This involved a great deal of traveling for our staff to visit potential partners and to attend workshops and conferences at which forest researchers were present. In addition, we invited numerous internationally experienced forestry researchers to our headquarters in Bogor to help us develop our plans.

During this whole period our colleagues in the Ministry of Forestry, led by Minister Djamaludin, continued to develop plans for CIFOR's permanent headquarters to be located in a forest site just outside Bogor and adjacent to the Bogor Agricultural University (Institut Pertanian Bogor). By the end of the year, our Bogor-based staff consisted of 6 internationally recruited scientists, and 16 administrative, financial and support staff. Our temporary headquarters were fully functional, critical decisions had been taken on our computer and financial management systems and contracts had been signed with several more key personnel who would join us in early 1994. In addition, a large measure of agreement had been reached on the implementation of the Medium Term Plan, and research programs were beginning to get under way with partners in Africa and South America, as well as Southeast Asia.

Throughout the year my own priorities were to attract the best possible scientific staff to CIFOR, and attempt to define the optimal way for us to link up with national research systems. I visited many of our key collaborators and constituents and was struck both by their consistent support for CIFOR, but also by the diversity of their expectations and their potential for contributing to our work. It rapidly became clear that there was no simple formula that could be applied across all of CIFOR's research partnerships. Almost every situation was different, both from the perspective of



the capacity and limitations of collaborators, and from that of the nature of the research agendas. 1994 will see the further development of these programs which will be characterized by their flexibility, informality, commitment to excellence and the fact that they will be driven by science, and not by bureaucratic or institutional considerations.

Our technical achievements in 1993 were restricted to reviews and synthesis of existing work, the further definition of CIFOR's own role and the building of a platform of information and research linkages upon which to initiate our programs in 1994. At the end of the year, the establishment team, led by Dr. Ian Bevege, handed over full responsibility to CIFOR's management. The quality of their work is evidenced by the rapidity of our establishment. CIFOR owes them a deep debt of gratitude. The CGIAR Secretariat in Washington also provided us with invaluable support throughout the year. Their contribution was ably led by Alexander Van der Osten and John Spears. Members of the Board of Trustees went far beyond the normal requirements of their positions in championing CIFOR's cause with multiple partners and donor agencies. However, our greatest thanks must go to Minister Djamaludin and his staff at the Ministry of Forestry who went to enormous lengths to make CIFOR's staff feel welcome in Indonesia, and to support us in every possible way.

Jeffrey Sayer
Director General, CIFOR



FROM THE MINISTER OF FORESTRY

Indonesia is very proud to host CIFOR. Forests have been a basic capital for Indonesia's economic growth over the past twenty years. More than 2.5 million Indonesians are directly employed in the forestry sector and another 12.5 million depend on forests for a significant part of their livelihood. But this is the present. Our concern now is for the future. We share the growing concern of many tropical countries that forests can and must be managed sustainably to support our economic and social development in perpetuity. Much of our land, and also that of many countries in the humid tropics, can produce more, and do so more sustainably, under forest than other types of land use. To achieve the multiple benefits of all the potential values of forests requires a good comprehension of all the biophysical, social and economic issues that govern forest use.



I strongly believe that forest management must be based on sound scientific research and in this respect, international cooperation is truly essential. Therefore, we count on CIFOR as a major partner in the endeavor. We expect CIFOR to be a world center of excellence for forest science and technology and to lead in building better links between forest scientists and institutions globally.

I, personally, am pleased to have been associated with CIFOR's first years of operation. I believe that its progress has been substantial, and will continue as initial problems are overcome. The Government of Indonesia will do all it can to contribute to CIFOR's development, both by providing the headquarters and by associating its own scientists with CIFOR's work. CIFOR has achieved an excellent start and we look forward to its future success.

Djamiludin Soeryohadikusumo
Minister of Forestry, Government of Indonesia



MESSAGES FROM CIFOR'S COLLABORATORS



Food and Agriculture Organization

With the establishment of CIFOR, international forestry research has entered a new phase. CIFOR will expand the basis of forest research with strong international and inter-regional links to help developing countries to better manage their forest environment sustainably. UNCED underlined the urgency for such sustainable management in order to allow forests to contribute fully to the economic and social well-being of people.

National forest research institutions must be strengthened to apply research results to local situations. It is here where FAO looks forward to close collaboration with CIFOR. Using its links with national institutions, FAO will seek to ensure these institutions are equipped and ready to benefit from CIFOR's work, while facilitating the transfer of techniques and methods to local research centers. FAO can also help to build effective partnerships between organizations active in forest research world-wide.

FAO looks forward to close collaboration with CIFOR and I wish the Center, its Director General and staff abundant successes in the challenging and stimulating tasks ahead, always for the benefit of mankind:

C.H. Murray
Assistant Director General, FAO Forestry Division

International Union of Forestry Research Organizations

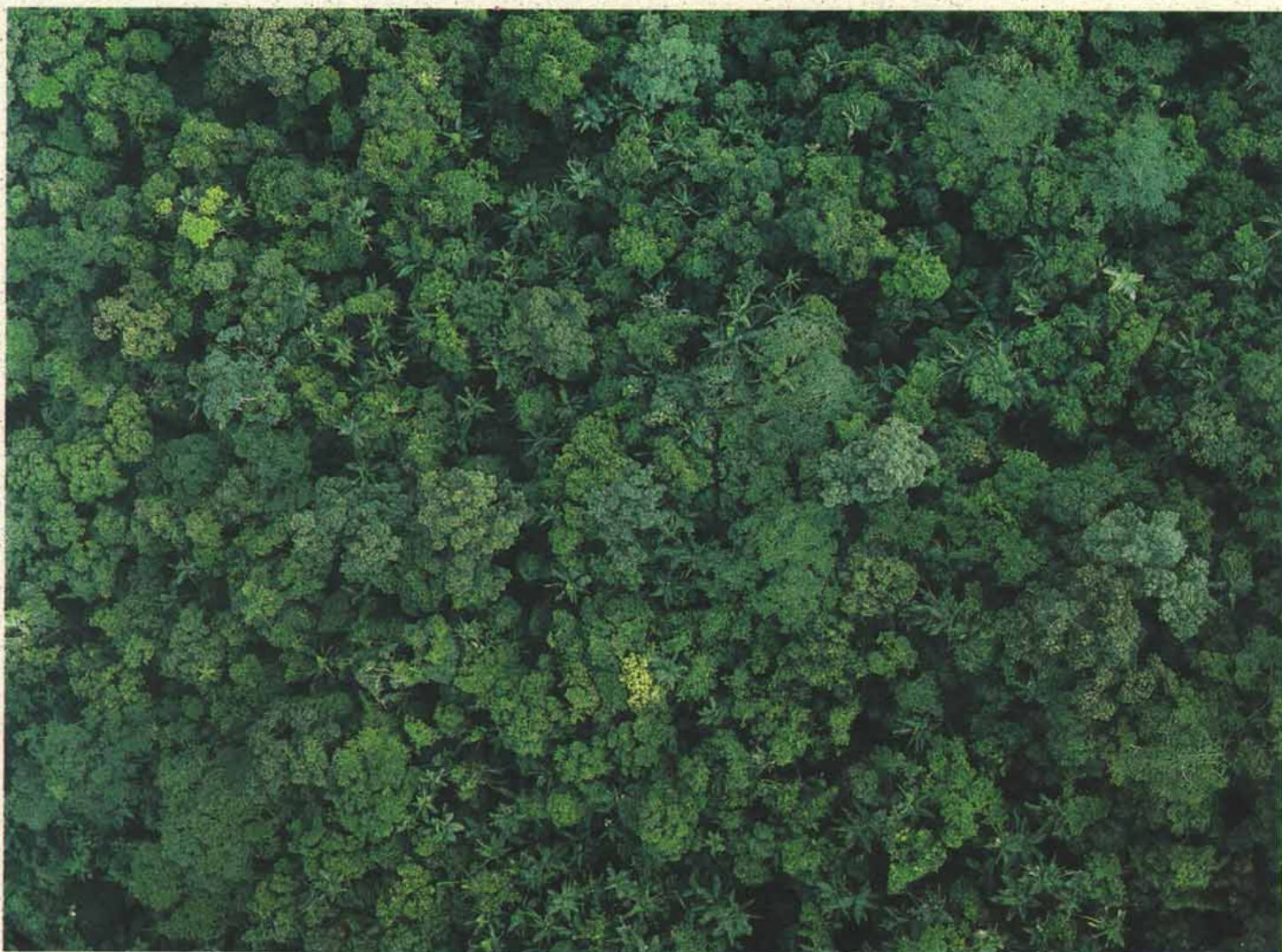


The International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO) would like to welcome CIFOR into the international forestry research community. IUFRO participated, through its members, in the establishment of CIFOR and I am pleased that finally forestry has found its rightful position in the CGIAR system. As the global umbrella body for forestry research, IUFRO hopes that CIFOR and ICRAF together will give a boost to forestry science in the world. In drafting its Strategic Plan, IUFRO recognizes the growing importance of forestry in the global economy and environment. Scientific information and knowledge must be developed to ensure the effective implementation of global forestry programs. However, the low status of forestry research organizations world-wide gives no cause for optimism for future forestry

development. In this context, therefore, the roles of ICRAF and particularly CIFOR are vital in spearheading the global effort in not only carrying out research but in promoting the development of research capacity within developing countries.

IUFRO congratulates CIFOR on the development of its initial programs of research and invites collaboration with IUFRO's Special Programme for Developing Countries (SPDC) as well as with its member institutions world-wide in the pursuit of our common goal. CIFOR is poised to play a prominent leadership role in forestry research, but in order for it to succeed, it must recognize the presence of national institutions and channel its activities through them.

M.N. Salleh
President, IUFRO



CIFOR'S ESTABLISHMENT PERIOD



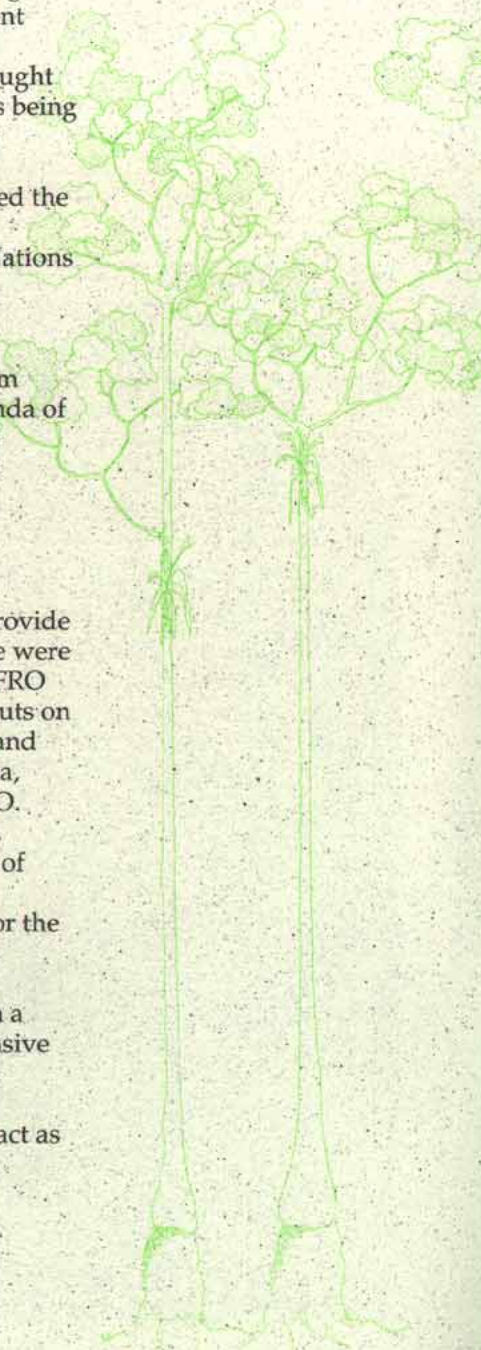
Following two years of detailed deliberations by the CGIAR Secretariat and panels of the CGIAR's Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), assisted by a large global outreach group of foresters, agroforesters and other land use specialists, the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) was appointed in May 1991 to implement the establishment of an international forestry research institution within the CGIAR.


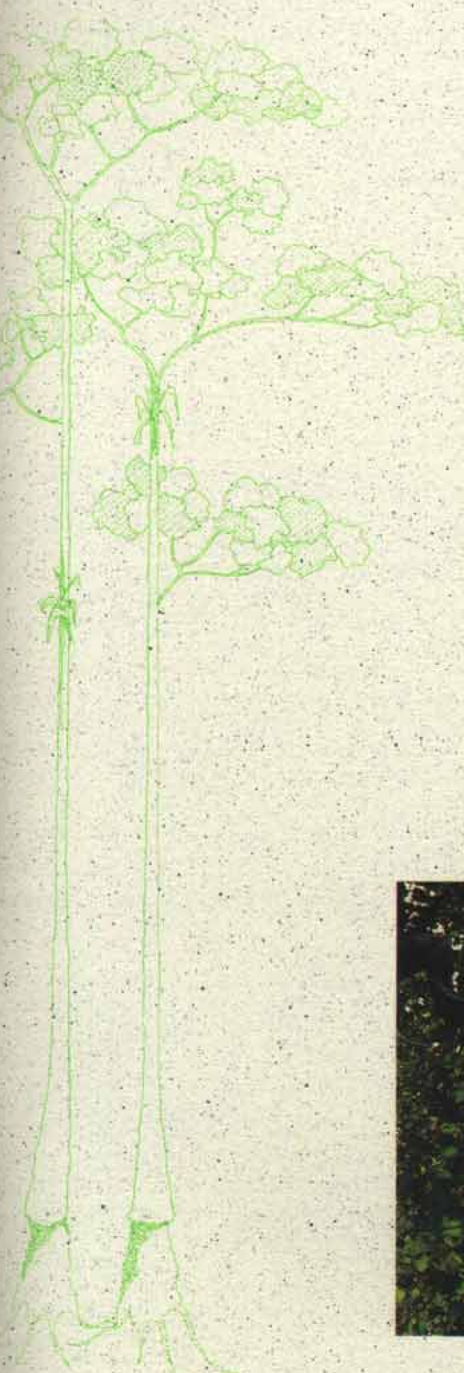
I was appointed to guide CIFOR through its gestation period over the following two years, culminating in the signing of the Establishment Agreement, Headquarters Agreement with Indonesia and the appointment of the inaugural Director General. Sponsors for the new entity were sought amongst the CGIAR donor community, three sponsors being required to sign the Establishment Agreement and the Constitution to enable the Center to become a legal organization. Australia, Sweden and Switzerland signed the Agreement in March 1993, and the USA in early May. The Agreement was then registered with the United Nations in September 1993.

There were two years of intensive activity as ACIAR undertook the wide range of management and program activities required to implement a new center. An agenda of research activities was developed reflecting key issues identified during a wide consultation process with the international research community, and published as a collection of Thematic Papers outlining directions for CIFOR's program development.

An outline of a Draft Strategic Plan was prepared to provide the basis for the Provisional Medium Term Plan. These were based on discussions and conclusions of a series of IUFRO workshops and other major meetings, and specific inputs on strategic topics including seminars on research needs and capabilities held in Europe, Central America and Africa, as well as advice from Asia through FORSPA and ITTO. At the mid-term meeting held in Istanbul in May 1992, the CGIAR endorsed the nominees for CIFOR's Board of Trustees which met for the first time in Wallingford, England in July 1992. ACIAR acted as the secretariat for the Board for all subsequent deliberations.

The CGIAR proposed the headquarters of CIFOR be in a developing country of the Asian region. After an extensive appraisal process which involved visits to six regional countries by the ACIAR team and the CIFOR Board Committee, it was concluded that Indonesia's offer to act as host country was most advantageous from CIFOR's





viewpoint, and this was later endorsed by the CGIAR. Negotiations were undertaken with the Government of Indonesia to finalize the Headquarters Agreement which was signed in Jakarta in May 1993.

The CIFOR Board sub-committee for appointment of the Director General was assisted by ACIAR in an exhaustive process of selection. Final applicants were interviewed at the Board's meeting in Washington DC and the position was offered to Mr Jeffrey Sayer.

During the two-year establishment period, the international forestry community was kept informed of the process of implementation by the issue of a news sheet, INFORESEARCH. ACIAR also designed the CIFOR information pamphlet for general distribution to the international research community.

At the fourth meeting of the Board of Trustees in Jakarta in May 1993, attended by the new Director General and the designated representative of the Indonesian Government, Mr Soedjadi Hartono, the Headquarters Agreement was signed. Following this meeting ACIAR ceased all management support for CIFOR, and finalized all administrative support commitments at the end of December 1993.

Ian Bevege
Principal Adviser, ACIAR, Canberra



HOST COUNTRY AGREEMENT AND CIFOR'S EARLY MONTHS



*CIFOR's temporary
headquarters at AFRD, Bogor*

The Host Country Agreement between the Government of Indonesia and CIFOR was signed on 15 May 1993 by Ali Alatas, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Indonesia and Bo Bengtsson, Chairman of CIFOR's Board of Trustees. At the same time a Supplementary Agreement was signed by Djamaludin Soeryohadikoesomo, Minister of Forestry for Indonesia, and Bo Bengtsson. The Agreement was ratified by Presidential Decree on 4 August 1993. The Host Country Agreement is deposited with the United Nations in New York and has international treaty status.

The Agreement gives CIFOR the status of a fully autonomous international organization with its headquarters in Indonesia. CIFOR staff enjoy full diplomatic immunity in respect of their professional activities. CIFOR and its staff are immune from taxes and duties and enjoy free use and communication of intellectual property resulting from their research. CIFOR's headquarters enjoys the immunity of an embassy and its Chief Executive has the status of the head of a diplomatic mission. The Supplementary Agreement confirms the 1992 offer of the Government of Indonesia for the selection by mutual agreement of research sites in the host country with a total area of up to 100,000 hectares. In addition, the permanent headquarters will be located on 10 hectares of land which can be used for small-scale research. Indonesia will finance the construction of CIFOR's permanent headquarters building.



CIFOR's FOUNDING BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The founding Board of Trustees for CIFOR is representative of a broad range of constituents concerned with international forestry. The nominees were endorsed at the CGIAR mid-term meeting in May 1992 and the Board met three times during CIFOR's pre-establishment phase. During this time the Board engaged in negotiations on the appointment of a Director General, sponsorship of CIFOR by Australia, Sweden, Switzerland and USA, and appraisal of the proposals to host the headquarters for CIFOR. It also participated in the negotiation of the Host Country Agreement. Members made significant contributions to the refinement and development of the Medium Term Plan and the strategic planning process of CIFOR. The initial Board was composed of 15 members (including the Chairman of the Board of ICRAF), and expanded to 17 with appointment of the Director General of CIFOR and the Host Country Representative.

Artist's impression of CIFOR's permanent headquarters building at darmaga, Bogor. The building is to be constructed by the Indonesian Government



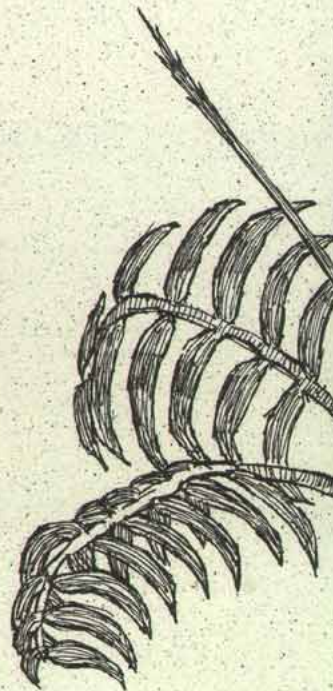
CIFOR IN THE CGIAR SYSTEM

During the 1970s, CGIAR-sponsored research produced improved varieties of many commodity crops thus enabling many developing countries to produce three to four times as much food as they did in the 1950s. With rapid urbanization and changing diets, these developments were welcome. However, by the mid-1980s, the benefits of this research were not reaching a sufficiently large proportion of the intended clients because the technologies were too expensive or too risky, or because they were unsuitable for the marginal conditions under which millions of farmers have to operate. It was realized that more attention would need to be given to agro-ecological problems and to sustainability of agricultural production.

A 1987 CGIAR report noted that it was not enough to just resolve problems in farmers' fields, but also in the neighboring environment to ensure reliable water supply, security against erosion, siltation and flooding, and protection from market fluctuations. Farmers were seen to need trees in mixed farming systems to improve and stabilize agricultural production, as well as sources of domestic and farm products and for off-farm employment and income generation. This work contributed to preparations for the expansion of the CGIAR system from 13 to 18 Centers during 1990-1993.

In the forestry world, the Tropical Forest Action Plan (TFAP) was launched in 1985. Implementation of the TFAP rapidly encountered problems stemming from the poor information base that it had to draw upon. A meeting of bilateral and multilateral donors in Italy (Bellagio I) in July 1987 examined this weakness of the knowledge base from which land use and forestry options were derived. It identified the need for problem solving research to fill the priority gaps in knowledge of tropical systems. The difficulty was not only that research was insufficient, but also that the research carried out did not address priority problems.

The Bellagio group established a Task Force which identified watershed management; management, ecology and conservation of natural forests; tree selection, genetic improvement and tree establishment; utilization and marketing of forest products; and policy, social sciences and economics as priority areas for strategic research. This led directly to a decision to establish a new international center for forestry, as part of the CGIAR. At the same time, the existing International Council for Research in Agroforestry was admitted into the CGIAR system. In May 1991, ACIAR was given the task of establishing the new international forestry research center.





UNCED'92 in Rio de Janeiro led to increased recognition of the global, as well as local, importance of trees, woodlands and forests. The products, both timber and non-timber, and environmental services of forests are vital contributors to the welfare of hundreds of millions of poor people in the tropics. The beneficiaries of the commodity research of the CGIAR system depend for a significant complementary part of their welfare on a wide range of products from forests that they collect for consumption or sale. Ultimately, they depend on the services provided by forests for the maintenance and further increase of the yields of their agricultural crops. The CGIAR's mission can only be fulfilled if the strategic research to underpin better use of the uncultivated landscape is linked closely to the work that targets farmlands. CIFOR is a response of the global community to these needs.





CIFOR's MEDIUM TERM PLAN

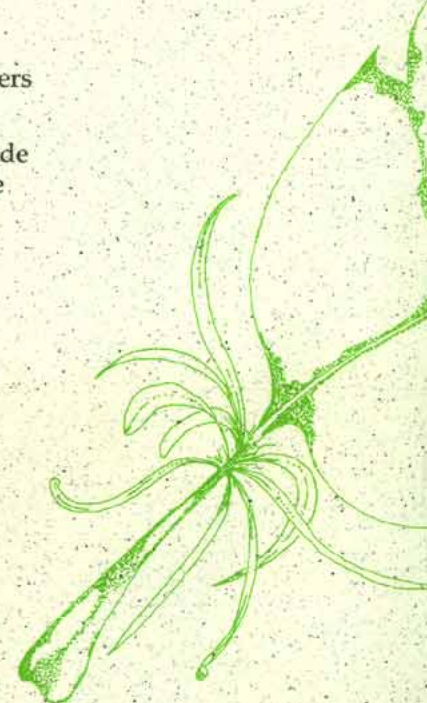


The CIFOR establishment team invested heavily in interacting with the widest possible range of forest researchers in establishing the priorities for CIFOR's first Medium Term Plan. Several background documents were commissioned, a number of workshops were held in different regions, and there was extensive correspondence with a broad range of concerned individuals. All of this work was ably synthesized by Ian Bevege and John Palmer. When CIFOR came into legal existence in May 1993 the Medium Term Plan was already in its sixth version. Subsequent revisions were based upon comments from the Board of Trustees in May, the CGIAR Technical Advisory Committee and the Mid-Term Meetings in Puerto Rico in May and Colombo in June, as well as informal discussions with numerous partners. The Board of Trustees approved the Medium Term Plan late in 1993. Version ten of the plan was presented to International Centers' Week in Washington in October, and provides the framework for CIFOR's operations over the next five years (1994 to 1998).

From the beginning it was recognized that the research agenda would need to continue to evolve during CIFOR's early years. The Medium Term Plan was the focus for developing a global strategic research agenda for forests. Long-term strategic planning continues with close examination of CIFOR's mission in light of the changing needs and perceptions of partners and constituents. The initial plan was overly ambitious for a small center in its early years, and is now considered as a menu from which some items will be selected for further development, whilst others are left for attention at a later date or to be dealt with by other members of the international forest research community.

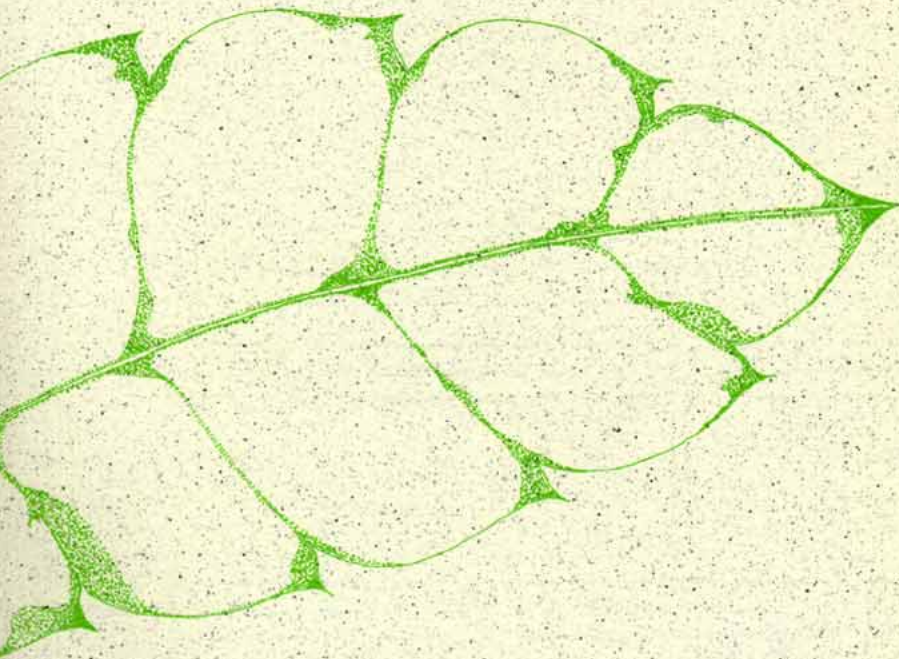
The extensive collaboration with all of CIFOR's stakeholders led to identification of four main themes for research:

- Sustaining the value of natural forests in order to provide a sustainable livelihood for forest dwellers and the people on the margins of the forest, whilst preserving biological diversity;



- Improving planted forests by research on the biological and social basis of their management and their establishment in degraded areas and buffer zones;
- Sharing equitably the benefits which are derived from the forests thus seeking to eliminate poverty and generate increased incomes through better land use, better management, and more efficient utilization of wood and non-wood products; and
- Strengthening the capacity of national forestry-related research institutions to adopt the research outputs of CIFOR and to undertake adaptive and applied research for transfer and dissemination to forest users and managers.

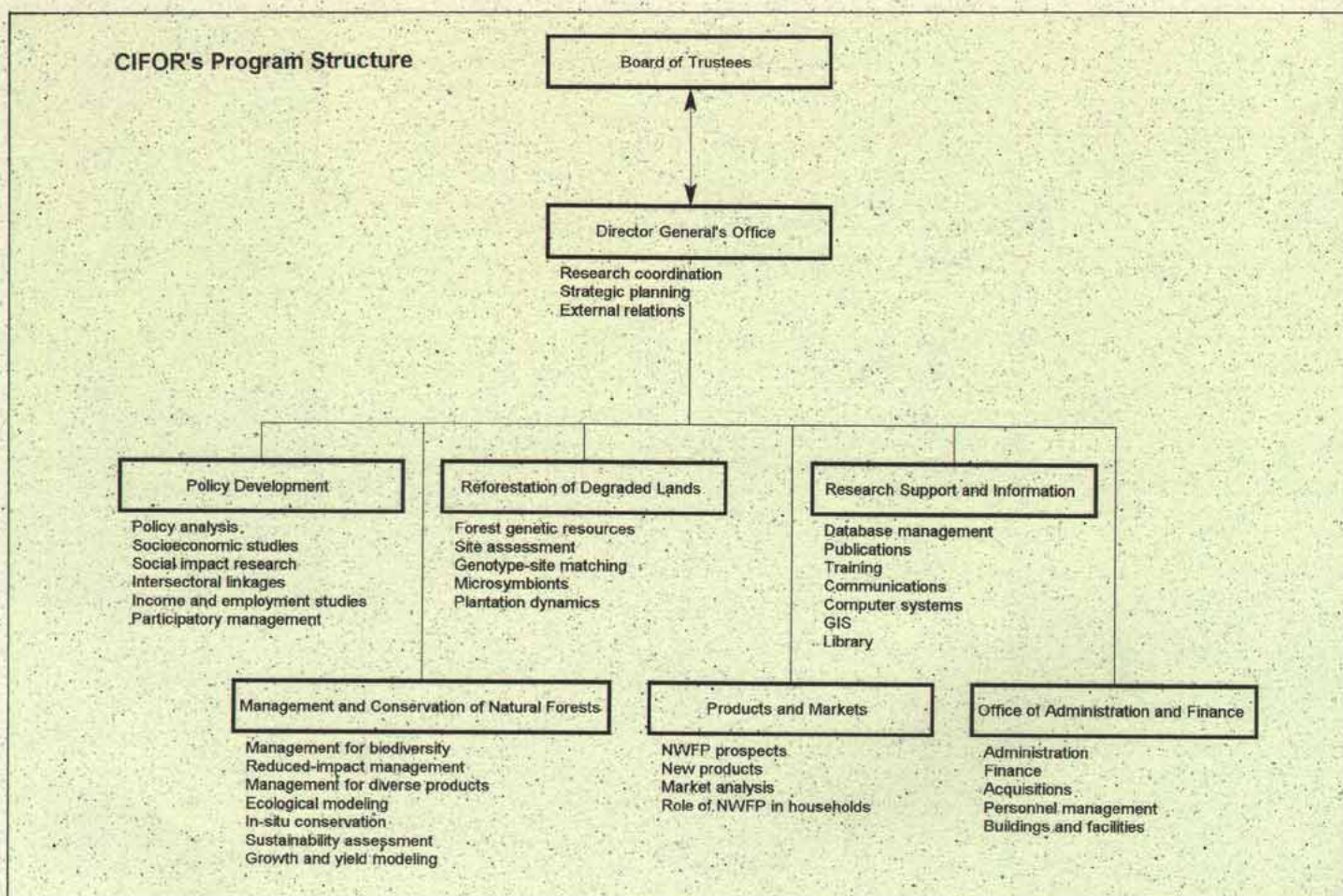
For management purposes, the Plan divides CIFOR's work program into five activity clusters based upon the groupings of scientific competence of our staff. These groupings were charged with developing CIFOR's activities in the areas of Policy Development, Management and Conservation of Natural Forests, Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Products and Markets, and Research Support and Information. CIFOR's activities in these areas during 1993 are reported in the following pages.





CIFOR's PROGRAMS

1. POLICY DEVELOPMENT
2. MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF NATURAL FORESTS
3. REFORESTATION OF DEGRADED LANDS
4. PRODUCTS AND MARKETS
5. RESEARCH SUPPORT AND INFORMATION



POLICY DEVELOPMENT

In response to perceptions of past deficiencies as well as new opportunities, forestry programs world-wide are becoming more people-oriented and ecologically sensitive. Decisions which influence the fate of forests and trees are made at many levels ranging from international institutions to households and individuals. CIFOR's initial policy work will extend down to the household level, based on the premise that most people respond rationally to perceived opportunities and constraints in order to maximize household well-being. These are the people often seen to be clearing the forests. The program will explore why local people perceive forest clearance is in their best interests, and also what conditions or policies would encourage them to retain, conserve, manage or regenerate the forests.

Dr Neil Byron joined CIFOR as Director of the Policy Development Program in September 1993, and assumed responsibility for a number of activities initiated during the establishment phase. During the remainder of the year, the Policy Program's operations were largely devoted to:

- defining the research agenda in consultation with CIFOR's stakeholders to define relevant, generalizeable strategic research objectives. This involved travel in USA, Indonesia and Philippines and attendance at numerous meetings;
- recruitment of research staff with consideration to balancing disciplinary expertise, country expertise, gender and

nationality. By the end of the year, Dr Eva Wollenberg and Dr Thomas Enters had been appointed to staff positions and Ms Louise Buck from Cornell University was engaged as Research Associate to work on participatory management of protected areas and their periphery;

- building links with prospective research partners in social science and policy analysis in the major eco-regions.

Policy Research Priorities – A Global Synthesis

In conjunction with US-AID, FAO and IUFRO's Special Programme for Developing Countries, a series of workshops were held on Priorities for Policy Research for Forestry and Agroforestry. These were in Bangkok (October 1992) and Nairobi (December 1992). A third regional consultative workshop was jointly organized with IFPRI and IICA in Costa Rica in July 1993. Dr Ronnie de Camino Velozo, Chairman of CIFOR's Program Committee, was the major organizer for CIFOR. Delegates came from governments, universities and NGOs from the countries in each region. These workshops defined CIFOR's research agenda, clarified the allocation of responsibility for forestry policy research in the CGIAR system and strengthened links between CIFOR and the international forest policy research community.

Forest Margins, Migrations and Encroachment

In association with the global Alternatives to Slash and Burn project (a consortium led by ICRAF and funded by GEF) CIFOR and IFPRI commenced research on household livelihood



strategies and migration decisions in the Amazon basin and Southeast Asia. CIFOR also supported a cooperative project under way in Amazonia (particularly Brazil and Bolivia) with the World Resources Institute (WRI), which is aimed at developing sustainable forest land uses and has strong NGO participation. CIFOR will follow up with a synthesis of needs and potential for policy research, with WRI, in 1994.

Local Management of Forests in India

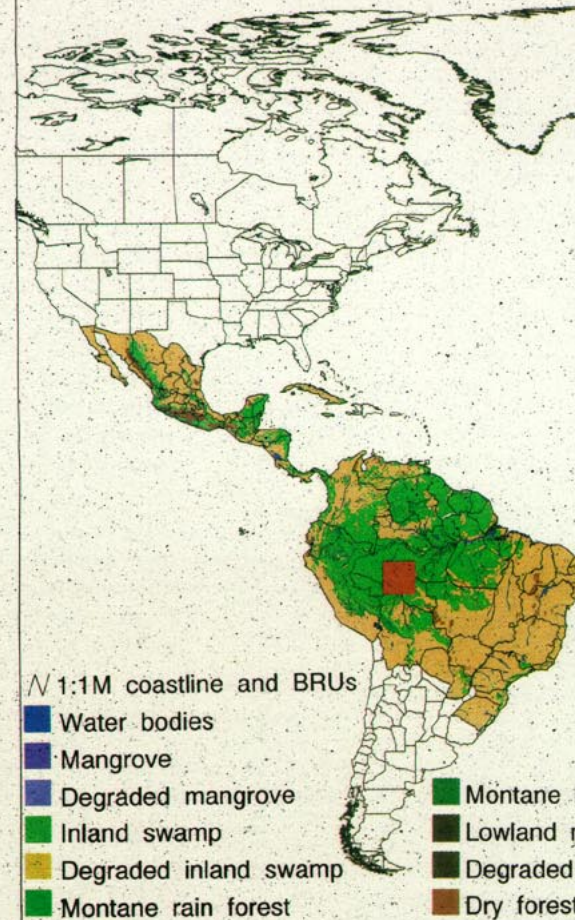
Because of the importance and diversity of Indian forestry, and recent policy reforms in the social-administrative structures relating local forest to traditional users, CIFOR commissioned a number of studies of Indian forest policy issues as background for a special workshop to be held in Delhi in 1994. A key issue was to explore the insights or lessons which may be transferable to or from other countries with similar experiences in devolving forest management to local communities. The workshop is organized by Professor Uma Lele of the University of Florida and the Tata Energy Research Institute, with the Indian Ministry of Forestry and Environment and the Society for the Promotion of Wasteland Development.

Community Management of Miombo Woodlands

Following a recommendation from the December 1992 regional workshop in Nairobi on Priorities for Policy Research for Forestry and Agroforestry, a review of the management of miombo and similar dry woodlands was commissioned by CIFOR. This region is one of rapid social transformation and changes are under way in resources management responsibilities between central governments and local communities. Dr Peter Dewees met with researchers throughout the region to focus on possibilities for, and constraints to, sustained management by communities and user groups. A workshop is scheduled for March 1994 in Zimbabwe, organized collaboratively by CIFOR and scientists from the region.

The problems that hinder efforts to attain the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources . . . stem from the lack of alternative options available to local communities, in particular, the urban poor and poor rural populations . . . UNCED, Forest Principles, para 9b

INITIAL FOR FOREST

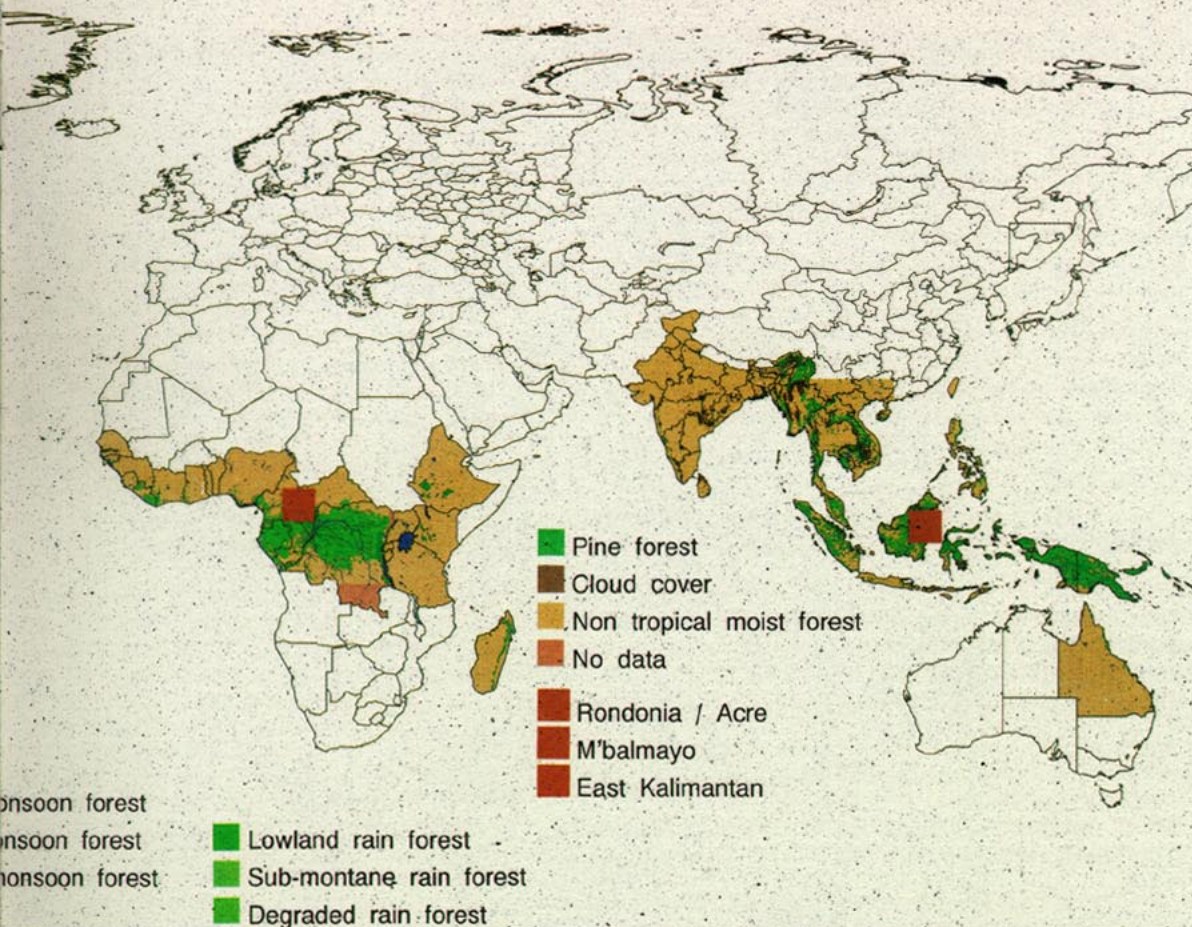


A Holistic Approach to Forest Ecosystem Management

CIFOR's Medium Term Plan defines a number of discrete research activities which individually will contribute to the better management and conservation of forests. However CIFOR's establishment was driven by the realization that forest problems need to be understood holistically. The fact that forestry research has in the past been excessively compartmentalized is part of the problem. In 1993 CIFOR hosted meetings at Cisarua (Java) in November and Parapat (Sumatra) in December to examine respectively the need for long-term, integrated locality-specific forest research and to elaborate CIFOR's own long-term strategy. These meetings focused on the need for new analytical frameworks

Tropical Forest Belt

ECO-REGIONAL BENCHMARK SITES ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT PROPOSAL



to better integrate the biophysical and socioeconomic research conducted by CIFOR and its partners.

The meetings concluded that this could be accomplished by concentrating major elements of CIFOR's research in representative "benchmark" localities, one in each major tropical region. The localities would be selected on the basis of the need and wishes of partner NARS, and the existence of information platforms resulting from the work of NARS, other CGIAR centers and NGOs. The development of spatial prediction models and decision support systems using the information generated at these sites would itself be a major new CIFOR initiative for which complementary funding would be sought. The principal sites selected are shown on this map. Secondary sites to

address problems in different environments and to permit new research partnerships will be added as permitted by resources. The major sites will be the foci for CIFOR's presence in each of the regions. They are:

- Rondonia-Acre and adjacent parts of Bolivia for the Amazon region;
- The forested region around the point where Cameroon, Gabon, Congo and the Central African Republic converge in West Central Africa; and
- East Kalimantan in South-East Asia.



MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF NATURAL FORESTS



The global forest resource is rapidly eroding as a consequence of inadequate resource information, poor management practices, uncontrolled market forces and burgeoning human populations. Research will focus on methodologies for achieving sustainability of forest production, particularly for multiple goods and services, and on the conservation of biological diversity in forest under various management regimes. The program will seek to produce generalizable models as aids in decision making on natural forest management.

An Ecoregional Approach

Site-specific data require an explicit mechanism for scaling-up to landscape or ecoregional level if there is to be a valid baseline for planning and management of the world's forested lands. CIFOR's strategy responds to the TAC (1993) suggestion of using benchmark sites as a source of data sets which can be used to calibrate and validate models, both within and between ecoregions. The selection of appropriate, minimum, biophysical and socioeconomic attribute sets which are relevant at both local and regional scales will be pivotal to the success of this strategy. CIFOR will focus on biophysical sets, in particular those which are most cost-efficient in characterizing biological diversity and sustainability of production. Spatial models will be developed via a GIS for extrapolating and testing outcomes both within and between ecoregions. The ecoregional/site selection process will involve other CIFOR scientists as well as those from CIAT, ICRAF, IITA and IRRI.

Dr Andy Gillison was appointed to the Program at the end of 1993 and he will contribute botanical and plant ecology expertise in the area of natural resource survey and biological diversity assessment. Dr Tim Boyle joined the Bogor staff to examine in situ aspects of genetic conservation and Professor Jack Putz from the University of Florida was engaged as a Senior Associate to study reduced-impact management.

International Biological Diversity Initiative

CIFOR participated in an NGO initiative to build consensus on implementation and further development of the Biodiversity Convention led to the first meeting of the Global Biodiversity Forum held at IUCN headquarters at Gland, Switzerland in October. Here, CIFOR was able to establish links with other organizations dealing with biological diversity issues and ensure that its research agenda responded to real needs. CIFOR also attended the first meeting of the Inter-Governmental Committee on the Biological Diversity Convention in Geneva later that month.

Long-term Sites for Tropical Forestry Research

In November, CIFOR convened a workshop to bring together the representatives of groups involved in long-term ecological research sites in tropical forests. The aim was to discuss the need for greater coordination among networks of such sites. An important outcome of the meeting was that CIFOR is taking the lead in establishing a network incorporating existing sites that would address research issues of global significance. A proposal to support such a network is currently under preparation for submission to the GEF. This would help to catalyze global forest research as well as provide an important platform for access, syntheses and dissemination of forest information.





Tree Growth Potential Information System (TROPIS)

Consultations between international experts on tree growth modeling and database systems were held in Australia in November 1992 to consider both the development and use of a global database on growth potential for tropical trees, and mechanisms for the efficient exchange of data between different agencies world wide. A pilot project is under way to define minimum data sets and determine the most appropriate models for selecting tree species and provenances for specific sites.

Reduced Impact Logging

A series of trials involving different methods of logging are under way in Sabah, Malaysia. The results of these studies will help define better management practices. Results already in hand will form the basis of a manual to be published on adaptive management practices for tropical forests.



REFORESTATION OF DEGRADED LANDS



At present forest plantations represent a small proportion of the forest area of the tropics. But it is readily apparent that, due to increasing constraints to wood production from natural forests, the rate of plantation establishment is likely to increase greatly in the future. An additional function of plantations is to reforest lands that have been degraded as a result of unsustainable management practices. Reforestation of degraded lands is a significant challenge as the environmental limitations to tree growth are usually severe. A major task for CIFOR is therefore to develop methodologies that permit effective reforestation at a variety of scales from small local initiatives to large-scale programs.

A key to successful reforestation is the correct choice of species, provenances, families, and genotypes to optimize performance on any given site. Advances in aspects of the selection process for tree breeding have often been compromised by time and cost constraints leading to planting of species which are ill-adapted for cultural, social or biological reasons. Physiological alternatives to existing early selection methods will be investigated by CIFOR in terms of their replicability, cost and technical efficiency. There are also good prospects for transferring advances made in plant physiology and molecular genetics to tree breeding.

Christian Cossalter joined the Program on September 15 as Principal Scientist. Work carried out during the last months of the year consisted mainly of:

- examining research proposals received so far;
- further elaboration of research proposals with potential research partners;
- developing research contacts and representing CIFOR at international meetings.

Dipterocarp Research

CIFOR made contact with dipterocarp researchers in various locations in Malaysia and Indonesia to assess research needs. There is a particular interest in the expansion of the use of dipterocarps in rehabilitation of degraded areas and enrichment of heavily logged forests. As a result of these contacts it was concluded that an overview study synthesizing present knowledge of dipterocarp silviculture is an urgent priority. CIFOR has now commissioned this study which will be led by Dr S. Appanah, Head of the Natural Resource Management Unit at FRIM and will involve scientists from several institutions in South and Southeast Asia.

Imperata Grasslands

An informal advisory group was created in July 1993 with participants from several Bogor-based research organizations to support an ACIAR project on Agroforestry Solutions to Rehabilitate Imperata Grasslands. The group includes ICRAF, the Indonesian Forest Research and Development Agency, the Centre for Soil and Agroclimate Research (CSAR), BIOTROP, the Central Research Institute for Food Crops. CIFOR was invited to join the group as a permanent member. Christian Cossalter participated at the second meeting held in November at CSAR. CIFOR commissioned a study on the current state of knowledge on rehabilitation of degraded grasslands in the tropics by Nigel Turvey (FORTECH, Australia). This will form the basis of CIFOR's work in this area.

Keystone Dialogue

A policy workshop in forest genetic resources was co-hosted by CIFOR and the Keystone Center in Paris in February. Some of the issues separating developed and developing countries, particularly their motivations and expectations for the biological diversity convention, and issues relating to intellectual property rights and financial transfers to support

the biological diversity convention were discussed. The results were used in planning both CIFOR and CGIAR inter-center work in forest genetic resources and will be incorporated into a major forest policy dialogue to be held by CIFOR and Keystone in 1994.

Forest Genetic Resources

A report identifying CIFOR's potential contributions to the area of research in forest genetic resources was completed by C. Cossalter in collaboration with scientists from CSIRO, Australia. This was the culmination of a two-year study, initiated by IPGRI and funded by ACIAR, to develop a research agenda and information system of forest genetic resources within the CGIAR. CIFOR's comparative advantage was seen to lie in research on the biology of natural ecosystems and man-made plantations. Development of reliable selection methods is a key aspect of this program.

Participation in workshops on biotechnology-assisted reforestation (Gajah Mada University, Yogyakarta/IUFRO-SPDC) and technological advances in tree breeding and propagation (Manila/UNDP-FAO) expanded CIFOR's contacts with other projects in the region.





PRODUCTS AND MARKETS



The value of forest products (both wood and non-wood) and forest services is usually derived from post-harvest processing. The potential value added is large, partly due to the general undervaluation of the product at source, but it is also a reflection of the many technical and marketing opportunities for adding value.

CIFOR will integrate research on both the pre- and post-harvest aspects of forest production. Utilization studies will apply to products from both intact forest and lands where forests should be restored. They may include studies of small-scale processing techniques and of the marketing of forest products as well as the integration of production systems.

Key areas of concern are:

- management for non-wood forest products by local communities;
- market requirements of under-used forest products;
- expansion and harmonization of databases on properties and uses of tropical timbers and non-wood forest products; and
- social and economic impacts of new technology for adding high values to production in or near the forests.

The market and products activities in 1993 were integrated into CIFOR's other activities whilst awaiting recruitment of technical specialists in this area.



Investigation of Marketing of Non-wood Forest Products

A small grant was made to complement an OFI study of the marketing of non-wood forest products. This will form the basis for expanded collaboration between CIFOR and IFPRI, ICRAF and ODI in a proposed study of markets and potential for expansion of small-scale enterprises and for development of new or more lucrative products.

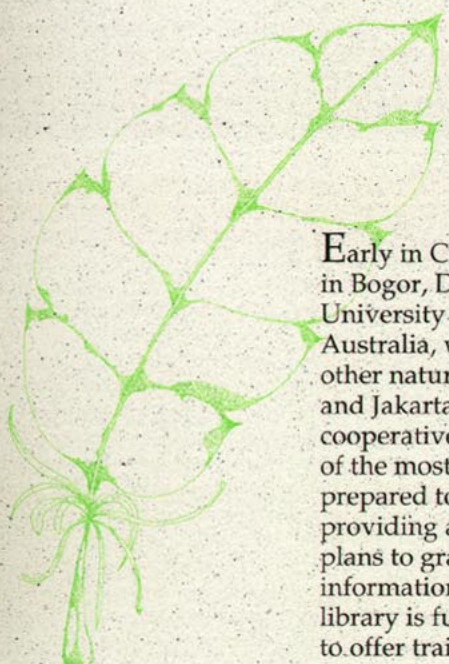
CIFOR-INBAR Collaboration

CIFOR entered into a collaborative program with IFAD and IDRC to support the socioeconomic research components of the Delhi-based International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR). CIFOR recognizes the great importance of rattan and bamboo to millions of rural people as direct sources of employment and income, and as sources of environmental services.

Steps are being taken to ensure collaboration via a number of mechanisms such as the exchange of personnel and information, and joint sponsoring of workshops. Areas with strong potential for collaboration are:

- socioeconomic and policy research;
- management of natural stands;
- techniques for the establishment of plantations of bamboos and rattans; and
- the development of new products and markets.

RESEARCH SUPPORT AND INFORMATION



Early in CIFOR's establishment period in Bogor, Dr Maureen Henniger of the University of New South Wales, Australia, was commissioned to assess other natural resource libraries in Bogor and Jakarta in order to identify possible cooperative information services. Eleven of the most important libraries were prepared to cooperate with CIFOR by providing access to their material. CIFOR plans to grant them access to its information resources and once its library is fully operational, it is planned to offer training and facilities to these libraries.

The establishment of CIFOR's library was one of our earliest activities. CDS/ISIS Version 2.3, published by UNESCO, was installed as the information storage and retrieval system. A skeleton database structure was designed with a generalized machine-readable cataloguing (MARC) format, to provide access to information using common MARC fields and subfields, data entry worksheets and a bibliographic display format.

An agreement was signed with the Overseas Development Administration (UK) for a period of three years to provide information support to international forestry research. The agreement will ensure access to the compact disks of forestry-related abstracts from 1939 onwards (TREE-CD), developed jointly by CABI and the Oxford Forestry Institute. A document delivery service will be provided by the library of the Oxford Forestry Institute. The ODA grant will support provision of maps compiled by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre on the distribution, protection status, utilization, condition, and biological diversity of tropical closed-moist forests on a GIS system.

The first two issues of the quarterly newsletter, CIFORNews, were published in September and December. This vehicle of communication serves to keep many individuals and institutions informed of CIFOR's activities. The distribution network is continually being updated to ensure that information is reaching as wide an audience as possible.

Database Harmonization, Integration and Dissemination

In September, Michael Ibach joined CIFOR's staff as Information Scientist. He initiated two databases for in-house requirements. The first relational database registers experts that have indicated a desire to collaborate with CIFOR. Apart from address and bio-data information, the entries contain fields for CIFOR's research program categories, personal categories, regional expertise, and for the assessment of qualifications. More than 700 records were entered into the database in 1993. The second database is a mailing list that contains information about institutions and individual researchers. This database contains 1700 entries. Both databases are designed in a flexible way so that they can be merged with other existing similar databases within CIFOR's partner institutions. They may serve as inputs to a comprehensive forest research network information system about which preliminary discussions are under way within CIFOR and its partners. Assessment will be continued in order to identify the possibilities and limitations of such a system.

The introduction of E-Mail at CIFOR, by consultants for CGNet, allowed for external messaging and file transfer with the Internet as well as the rest of the CGIAR community. This greatly increased the effectiveness of CIFOR's communications with the outside world, in addition to allowing access to databases and list servers.



At the same time a local area computer network (LAN) was installed to allow for desk-to-desk messaging, as well as resource sharing, software application standardization and common databases. CGNet provided the hardware and software and installed a network using the latest 10Base-T and fiber optic technology. It comprised two Novell servers each with 2Gb of disk storage and CD-ROM server, designed to incorporate a Sun 10/51 SparcStation which will be used initially for GIS applications, and later for statistical applications and other network services.

A contract was signed with CGNet to provide a turn key network, with initial planning work starting in December, and installation and commissioning continuing in late January 1994.

The provision of timely, reliable and accurate information on forests and forest systems is essential for public understanding and informed decision making.
UNCED, Forest Principles, para 2a



ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Soon after CIFOR began operating in Indonesia in May 1993, Jim McMahon, the Deputy Director of ICARDA in Syria, was seconded to Bogor to help establish the administrative and financial services. A review of CGIAR-system personnel policies and conditions of service had already been conducted by ACIAR's establishment team. This was used to draft a personnel management policy for adaptation to Indonesian conditions based on surveys of salary and benefit conditions provided by other international organizations in the country. It was presented to the Board of Trustees meeting held in Jakarta in May and has needed only minor revisions since that time.

The major initial task for CIFOR's management team was recruitment of local staff and refurbishment of the temporary headquarters. Advertisements were placed in Indonesian newspapers and contact with other international organizations led to rapid recruitment to fill the positions. The first staff members were engaged in May and a high quality of candidates has been maintained as requirements have grown.

Temporary office quarters were located in the complex of the Ministry of Forestry's Agency for Forest Research and Development (AFRD) in Bogor. Internal renovation and upgrade was required to meet CIFOR's needs with more telephone lines and greater power capacity being installed. Computers and basic office equipment and furnishings were obtained locally.

Until March 1993, CIFOR's funds were held by the CGIAR Secretariat at the World Bank, Washington with operating funds disbursed to ACIAR in Australia for the establishment phase. Later CIFOR established bank accounts with Citibank in New York and Jakarta. Funds are held in Citibank, New York and invested in interest-bearing accounts. Sufficient funds are maintained in Indonesia to meet local needs.

Subsequent to a wide-ranging survey of financial management systems used in other organizations and CGIAR centers world-wide, a decision was taken to adopt the SUN system used by ICRAF and ISNAR. Adrian Burger, ISNAR's financial adviser assessed CIFOR's management requirements and worked directly with SUN system suppliers to adapt software to meet these needs. The system was accepted by the end of the year and is due for installation in early 1994.

CIFOR has contracted payroll services to the IARC office in Virginia and joined other centers in common insurance and retirement fund schemes. The survey of conditions for locally recruited staff led to identification of Jakarta-based health insurance and retirement benefit schemes which have been contracted for Indonesian staff.

By the end of 1993, CIFOR had six international staff at Bogor on fixed-term contracts ranging from 2 to 5 years. Others were contracted to take up their positions early in 1994. Sixteen national staff were on continuing appointment. All basic administrative functions had been put into place by the end of the year.

To accommodate visitors and new staff arriving with families, a guest house was established close to the headquarters building. Vehicles and office machines were obtained locally.

The search for a permanent Director of Administration and Finance continued throughout the year and several candidates were considered. Norman McDonald of IDRC, who has previously worked in India, was offered the appointment in December and will join CIFOR staff early in 1994.



Financial Commentary

1. Establishment Agency

ACIAR, in its capacity as establishment agency, administered CIFOR's activities in the first half of 1993. CIFOR began to assume administrative responsibilities in April. The financial summary of ACIAR's work from 1991 to 1993, which was subject to review by Price Waterhouse in Canberra, is shown below:

The CGIAR also provided assistance in managing CIFOR's funds during the inception period. The remaining funds were transferred to CIFOR's bank account in September and November 1993.

2. 1993 Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements cover the period from 5 March 1993 to 31 December 1993. They were prepared according to CGIAR accounting policies and were audited by the Jakarta affiliate of Price Waterhouse, Drs. Hadi Sutanto and Rekan. The audited accounts were accepted by CIFOR's Board of Trustees at its meeting in Bogor in April 1994. These financial statements include the amounts expended by ACIAR and the CGIAR Secretariat on behalf of CIFOR during 1993.

In 1994 CIFOR will experience substantial growth as most of the international and national staff will arrive in Bogor. At 31 December 1993, CIFOR had sufficient cash to provide appropriate working capital to enter this period of growth and to ensure the necessary degree of stability. In addition, there are adequate capital reserves to support this growth. In particular, CIFOR will fund the internal fitting-out of the new headquarters building that is being provided by the Government of Indonesia. The funds for the capital program are included in the Capital Fund at 31 December 1993.

Expenditures

Personnel costs	385 199	
Supplies and services	2 670 834	
Operational travel	220 946	
Depreciation of fixed assets	<u>6 377</u>	
Total		<u>3 283 356</u>
Transferred to CIFOR February 1994	AUD	<u>159 482</u>
Equivalent in USD		<u>108 926</u>



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION as at 31 December 1993

(US\$ 000)

ASSETS

Current Assets

Cash on hand and in banks	5 203
Accounts receivable	
Donors	474
Others	109
Prepaid expenses	<u>201</u>
	5 987
Fixed assets - net	<u>475</u>
Total Assets	<u>6 462</u>

LIABILITY AND FUND BALANCES

Current Liabilities

Accounts payable and accruals	358
Donors payable	<u>309</u>
	667

Fund balances

Capital invested in fixed assets	475
Capital Fund	2 528
Operating Fund	<u>2 792</u>
	5 795
Total liability and fund balances	<u>6 462</u>

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES since incorporation on 5 March to 31 December 1993

(US\$ 000)

REVENUES

Unrestricted Grants	5 058
Other	<u>59</u>
	5 117

EXPENSES

Personnel cost	595
Supplies and services	1 846
Operational travel	<u>241</u>
Depreciation	19
	2 701
Excess of revenues over expenses	<u>2 416</u>
FUND BALANCES - beginning	3 379
FUND BALANCES - ending	<u>5 795</u>



REVENUES

Unrestricted Grants (US\$ 000)

Donors

Australia	281
Austria	50
Canada	195
EEC	282
Finland	242
France	47
Germany	292
Indonesia	400
Japan	1 682
Netherlands	539
Norway	217
Sweden	184
Switzerland	173
United Kingdom	74
United States of America	<u>400</u>
Total	<u>5 058</u>

CAPITAL FUND

(US\$ 000)

Balance - 1 January 1993	—
Sources	
Depreciation	19
Disposal of fixed assets - net	9
Allocation from the Operating Fund	<u>3 003</u>
	<u>3 031</u>
Uses	
Acquisition of fixed assets	<u>(503)</u>
Balance - 31 December 1993	<u>2 528</u>

The allocation from the Operating Fund to the Capital Fund includes \$503 000 for the acquisition of fixed assets in 1993 and \$2 500 000 for future capital acquisitions expected to be incurred during the establishment of CIFOR. These future requirements include vehicles, furnishing and equipment, and the new headquarters building. The headquarters building will be provided by the Government of Indonesia with certain costs borne by CIFOR.

CIFOR'S BOARD OF TRUSTEES 1993

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M. El Hadji Sène (Senegal), FAO, Forest and Wildlife Conservation Branch, Rome, Italy.

Ir. Soedjadi Hartono Danuwino, Indonesian Agency for Forestry Research, Jakarta, Indonesia (Host Country Representative).

Dr Cornelis Baron van Tuyll van Serooskerken (Netherlands), GTZ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, Forest Resources Management and Conservation of Nature, Frankfurt, Germany.



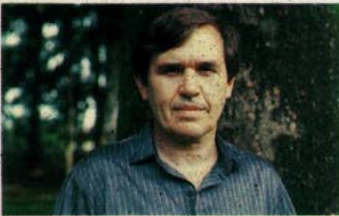
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Soli PRIJONO (Indonesia)

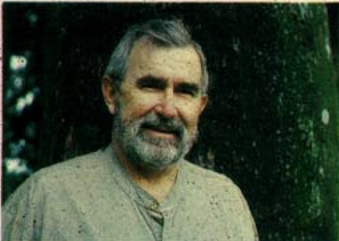
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Personal Assistant



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E. (Lini) WOLLENBERG (USA)
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Research Fellow (appointed)
Secretary



Management and Conservation of Natural Forests

Andrew GILLISON (Australia)
Timothy BOYLE (Canada)

Principal Scientist (appointed)
Senior Scientist



Reforestation of Degraded Lands

Christian COSSALTER (France)

Principal Scientist



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Michael IBACH (Germany)

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE REPORT

ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, Australia
AFRD	Agency for Forest Research and Development, Bogor, Indonesia
AIARC	Association of International Research Centers, Arlington, Virginia, USA
ANU	Australian National University
ASB	Alternatives to Slash and Burn Project
CABI	CAB International (NAC, formerly Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux), United Kingdom
CATIE	Centro Agronomico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza, Costa Rica
CD-ROM	compact disk - read only memory
CDS/ISIS	Computerized Documentation System/Integrated Set of Information Systems (UNESCO), France
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, Washington DC, USA
CGNet	a computer-based messaging system operated for the CGIAR
CIAT	Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CGIAR), Colombia
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research (CGIAR), Indonesia
CIRAD	Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement, France
CIRAD-Forêt	formerly Centre Technique Forestier Tropical (CTFT), France
CTFT	Centre Technique Forestier Tropical (now CIRAD-Fôret), France
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Italy
FRIM	Forestry Research Institute of Malaysia, Peninsular Malaysia
FORSPA	Forestry Research Support Programme for Asia and the Pacific, Thailand
GEF	Global Environmental Facility of the World Bank, UNDP and UNEP, USA
GIS	geographic information system
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, Federal Republic of Germany
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (CGIAR), Syria
ICRAF	International Center for Research in Agroforestry (CGIAR), Nairobi
IDRC	International Development and Research Centre, Canada
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development, Italy
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute (CGIAR), Washington DC, USA
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (CGIAR), Italy
IICA	Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture), Costa Rica
IITA	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (CGIAR), Nigeria



INBAR	International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (IDRC, IFAD), India
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute (CGIAR), Philippines
ISNAR	International Service for National Agricultural Research (CGIAR), The Netherlands
IUCN	The World Conservation Union (formerly the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources), Switzerland
IUFRO	International Union of Forest Research Organizations, Austria
LAN	local area network
MARC	machine-readable cataloguing
NAC	Non-Associated Centre (not a member, but usually offered observer status at meetings of the CGIAR)
NARS	National Agricultural Research Service/System/Systems
NFRS	National Forestry Research Service
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODA	Overseas Development Administration, UK
OFI	Oxford Forestry Institute, UK
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community, Malawi
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee of the CGIAR, Italy
TFAP	Tropical Forestry Action Programme (formerly Plan, coordinated by FAO)
TREE-CD	compact disks of forestry-related abstracts from 1939 onwards, developed jointly by CABI and the Oxford Forestry Institute
TROPIS	Tree Growth Potential Information System (CIFOR), Indonesia
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1-12 June 1992
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme, New York, USA
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme, Kenya
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, France
US-AID	United States Agency for International Development, Washington DC, USA
USFS	United States Department of Agriculture (Forest Service), Washington DC, USA
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre (IUCN), UK
WRI	World Resources Institute, Washington DC, USA
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature - International, Switzerland



CGIAR

The CGIAR System

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) is an informal association of 41 public and private sector donors that supports a network of sixteen international agricultural research centers, CIFOR being the newest of these centers. The Group was established in 1971. The CGIAR centers are part of a global agricultural research system which endeavor to apply international scientific capacity to solution of the problems of the world's disadvantaged people.

The CGIAR Mission

Through international research and related activities, and in partnership with national research systems, to contribute to sustainable improvements in the productivity of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries in developing countries in ways that enhance nutrition and well-being, especially among low-income people.



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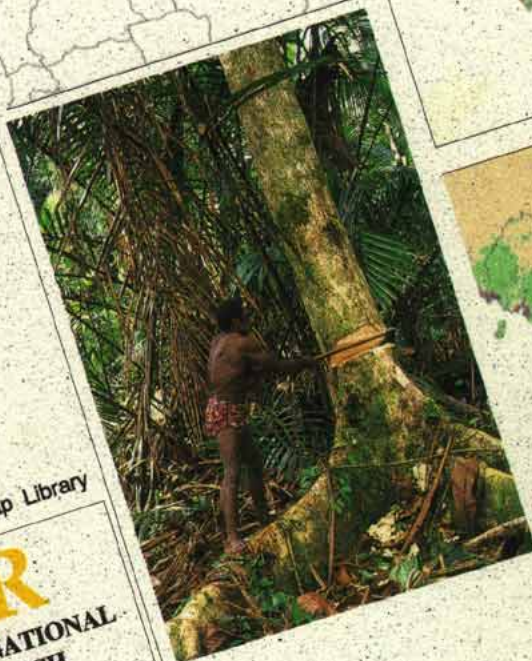
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CIFOR
CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL
FORESTRY RESEARCH



- 1:1M coastline and BRUs
- Water bodies
- Mangrove
- Degraded mangrove
- Inland swamp
- Degraded inland swamp
- Montane rain forest
- Lowland rain forest
- Sub-montane rain forest
- Degraded rain forest
- Montane monsoon forest
- Lowland monsoon forest
- Degraded monsoon forest
- Dry forest
- Pine forest
- Cloud cover
- Non tropical moist forest
- No data

