

# CIFOR at 30: Celebrating three decades of partnership

**CIFOR-ICRAF: Trees, people, planet**

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# CIFOR: A forward-thinking leader on science and development

From its start in 1993, CIFOR has had a clear vision that set it apart:



Recognizing that effective forest solutions must consider people's needs (including those of women and marginalized groups)



Ensuring that policy must be informed not only by science but by input from stakeholders at multiple levels



Developing strategies that take a holistic landscape approach informed by local context





# Landmark moments in the past 30 years

Strategy for Collaborative Forestry Research launches, positioning CIFOR to fill an empty niche in international research related to forests and forest-dependent people

CIFOR's work on Criteria and Indicators (C&I) contributed directly to Forest Stewardship Council, Indonesian Ecolabelling Institute, IBAMA (Brazil) and African Timber Organisation

CIFOR scientists lead authors of Wetlands Supplement to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

1996

2000

2002

2007

2013

CIFOR recommendations on the underlying causes of deforestation for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) are adopted by all governments

The inaugural Forest Day is celebrated at the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties in Bali, sparking the birth of the Global Landscapes Forum



# Landmark moments in the past 30 years

Wild meat experts respond to the Ebola crisis, challenging the suggestion that disease outbreaks could be avoided by halting wild meat consumption

CIFOR analysis and engagement on the political economy of fire and haze informed Indonesia's 'Grand Design for Fire Prevention 2017-2019' and the 'Standard for Fire Prevention'

CIFOR-ICRAF merger bring a combined 75 years of expertise to its partnership network across 30 countries, with over 730 dedicated staff shaping global discussions through cutting-edge research findings and action on the ground.

2014

2016

2017

2018

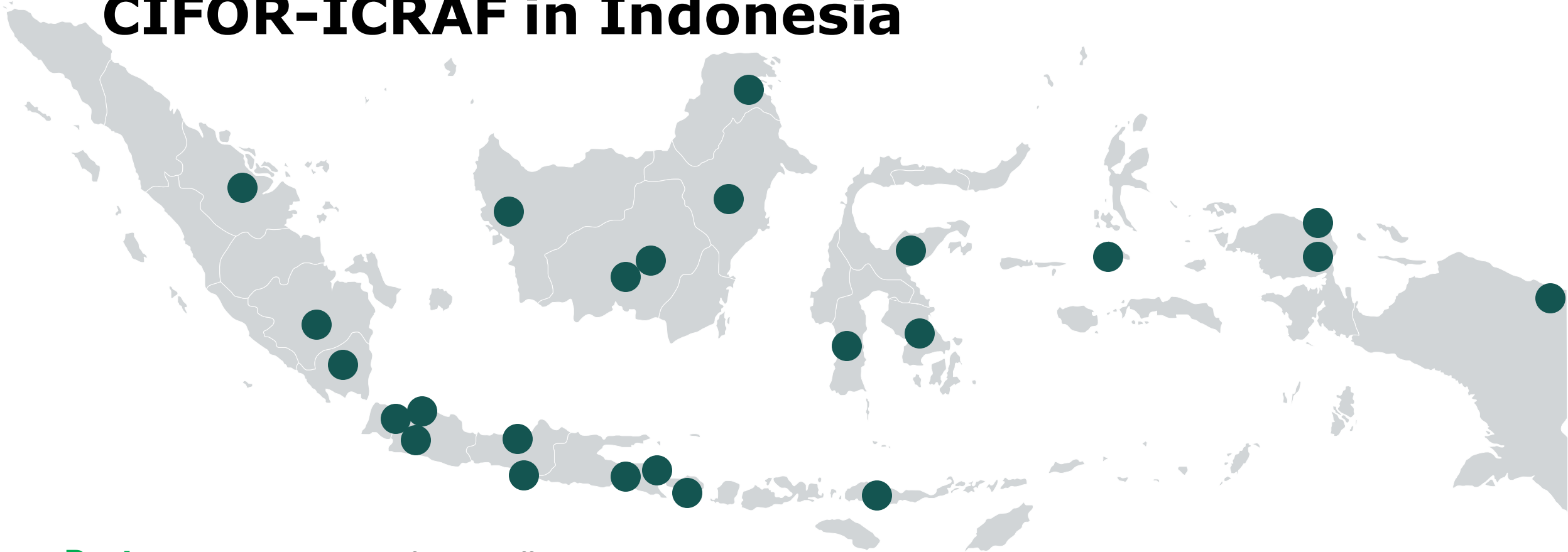
2019

World Bank's Living Standard Measurement Study incorporate methodology from CIFOR's Poverty Environment Network, which found that rural households get up to 20% of income from forests

Transforming REDD+ book analysed 10 years of GCS REDD+  
GCS Tenure impact assessment



# CIFOR-ICRAF in Indonesia



## Partner ministries

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry
- National Research and Innovation Agency
- Ministry of National Development Planning

● Partner universities

**24**

partner universities

**229**

internships undertaken by Indonesian students at CIFOR

**100**

Indonesian employees pursuing further study through CIFOR

**193**

Indonesian journalists trained



# CIFOR-ICRAF

CIFOR-ICRAF uses forests, trees and agroforestry to stop biodiversity collapse, climate catastrophe, food insecurity and declining livelihoods and inequity.



Global  
Landscapes  
Forum



Resilient  
Landscapes

**\$ 2 billion**  
total invested

**159**  
Funding  
partners

**+2,200**  
projects completed  
in 92 nations

**192**  
active  
partnerships

**46,000**  
Citations 2022

**700**  
research and  
development staff

## Challenge 1

# Deforestation and biodiversity loss

Human survival depends on forests, yet deforestation and forest degradation continue unabated. CIFOR-ICRAF provides solutions on:

- **Global restoration** -- the world aims to restore nearly 1 billion hectares of degraded land
- **Tree productivity and diversity** --safeguard diversity, domesticate trees and deliver tree planting material to growers
- **Soil and land health** -- for food and nutrition security, national restoration goals and climate commitments

Over

# 50%

of the world's tropical forests have been destroyed

On average

# 137

species are driven to extinction in tropical rainforests everyday

# 27%

of assessed species are threatened with extinction





Global temperature predicted to rise

**3°C**

by the end of the century

**23%**

of human-caused greenhouse gas emissions are from forestry, agriculture and other land uses

Peatlands are the largest natural carbon store, holding over

**25%**

of global soil carbon, twice the world's forests



## Challenge 2

# Runaway climate change

Global heating threatens life on our planet. CIFOR-ICRAF

- Raises carbon-rich **wetlands** – peatlands, mangroves, seagrasses – high on the global agenda
- **Mitigate** climate change by conserving trees in the ground and increasing tree cover
- Adapt to climate change through **nature-based solutions**: forest conservation and climate-smart agriculture
- Leverage multi-sector collaboration for **bioeconomy solutions**



## Challenge 3

# Dysfunctional food systems

Unsustainable agricultural practices destroy forests, degrades land and accelerates climate change. CIFOR-ICRAF:

- Using **agroecology** to meet global demand for food without damaging natural resources
- Expanding **agroforestry** –trees on farms, farming in forests and at forest margins and tree-crop production.
- Optimizing **food and nutrition security** with wild and cultivated tree-based landscapes
- Managing the **use of wild animals** for food, medicine and income

**11%**

of people are undernourished

**30%**

of food is lost or wasted

**26%**

of all greenhouse gas emissions result from food production



# 80%

of deforestation in the Amazon  
due to cattle ranching

# 50%

of supermarket products contain  
palm oil

# 75%

of soy production is used as feed  
for livestock



## Challenge 4

# Unsustainable value chains

Despite private-sector commitments to zero deforestation and sustainable supply chains, evidence of change falls short. CIFOR-ICRAF is:

- Championing **innovative business models and investments** to trigger sustainable practices in forest product and tree crop value chains
- Leveraging public and private initiatives to make **value chains** more sustainable, inclusive and efficient, particularly in the oil palm and cocoa sectors
- Using **non-timber forest products** to improve smallholder livelihoods and maintain ecosystem services and biodiversity



## Challenge 5

# Extreme inequality

Women, rural communities, and Indigenous Peoples have reduced access to basic human needs and livelihood opportunities. CIFOR-ICRAF:

- Applies research on **gender** dynamics to inform policy and practice on rights and justice and social inclusion
- Introduce **multi-stakeholder platforms** in landscape governance in Brazil, Ethiopia, Indonesia and Peru
- Informing policymakers, practitioners and communities on **tenure reform**

On average,

# 10%

of people live in extreme poverty, including one in five children

Of those living in extreme poverty, more than

# 90%

Depend on forests for at least part of their livelihoods

In global south,

# 43%

of agricultural workers are women



# Global challenges, local impact



**Amazon Sustainable Landscapes**



**Sahel Mosaic Engagement Landscape**



**Yangambi Engagement Landscapes**



**Trees Outside Forest in India**



**Indonesia's wetland and mangrove landscapes**



# Thank you

[cifor-icraf.org](https://cifor-icraf.org) | [globallandscapesforum.org](https://globallandscapesforum.org) | [resilient-landscapes.org](https://resilient-landscapes.org)

CIFOR-ICRAF brings more than 75 years of experience in harnessing the power of trees, forests, and agroforestry landscapes to address the most pressing global challenges of our time – biodiversity loss, climate change, food security, livelihoods and inequity.



Global  
Landscapes  
Forum



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