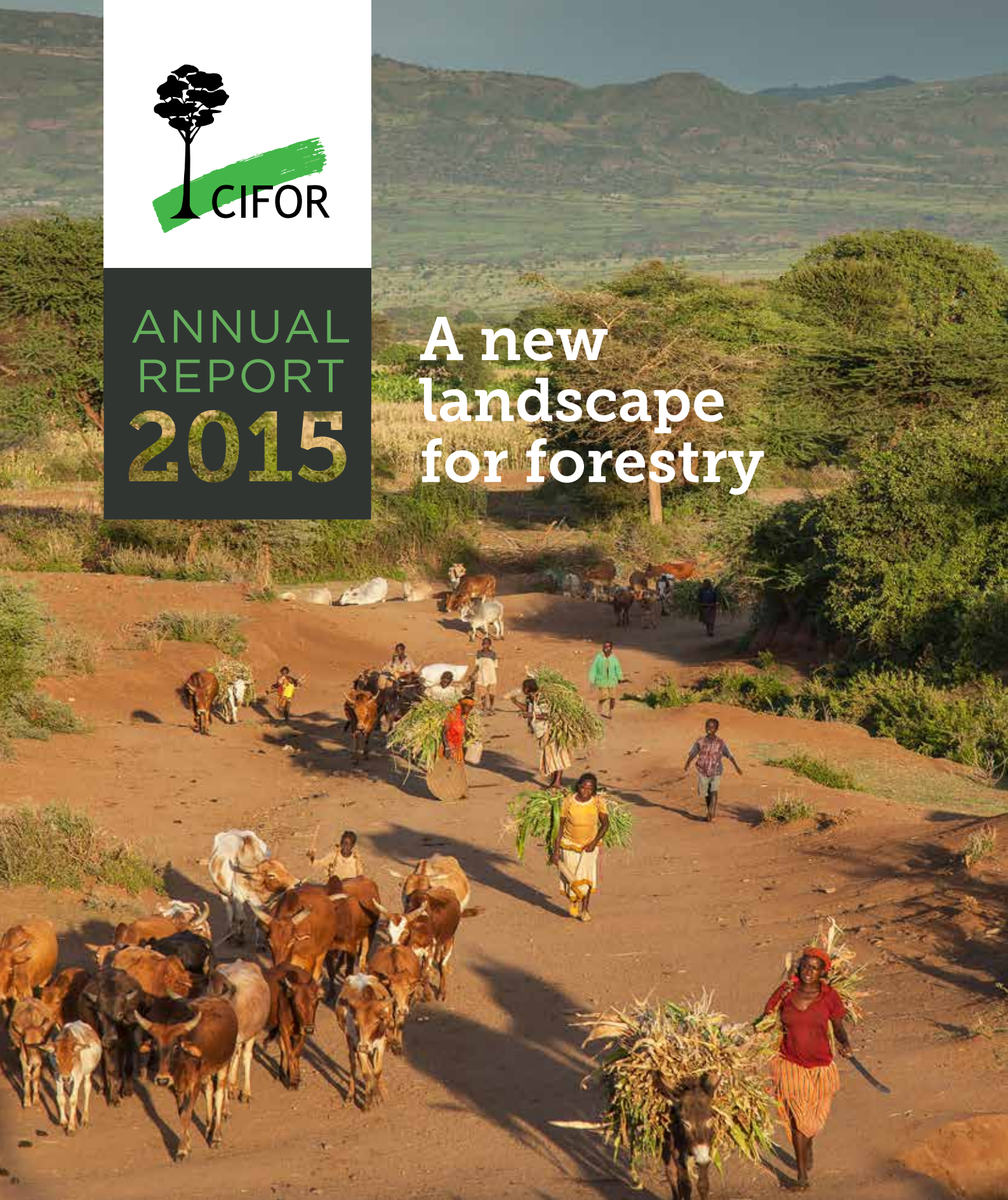




ANNUAL
REPORT
2015

A new landscape for forestry



This year was pivotal for forests and landscapes, as the global community united for two critical milestones: the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on climate change. CIFOR has kept pace over the year, closely monitoring progress toward these objectives in order to align our work with the greater sustainable development agenda.



Peter Holmgren
Director General

ABOUT CIFOR



CIFOR envisions a more equitable world where forestry and landscapes enhance the environment and well-being for all

CIFOR advances human well-being, environmental conservation and equity by conducting research to help shape policies and practices that affect forest landscapes in developing countries. CIFOR is a member of the CGIAR Consortium. Our headquarters are in Bogor, Indonesia, with offices in Asia, Africa and Latin America.



Research for impact

CIFOR leads the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry.

foreststreesagroforestry.org



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

ccaafs.cgiar.org

Flagship projects



Smallholder Livelihoods



Management of Forests and Trees



Landscape Dynamics



Value Chains and Investments



Forests and Climate Change

Partnerships and processes

In 2015, CIFOR and its stakeholders benefited from:

144
letters of agreement

85
memoranda of understanding

33
research institutes

33
development organizations

29
universities

35
countries

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



CIFOR and its partners continued to work together in 2015 toward the sustainable and equitable use of the world's forests, stepping up efforts to achieve impact through research that informs government policy and practice. I look forward to 2016 as CIFOR takes the lead in forestry research, with a new 10-year strategy and renewed commitment to delivering impact.



John Hudson
Chair, Board of Trustees

Read the full opening letters:
ar2015.cifor.org

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2015

Publications

Demand from stakeholders for CIFOR's research continued to grow at an unprecedented pace this year. In 2015, we disseminated over 62,000 knowledge products at events, meetings and on request.

900k

downloads

326k

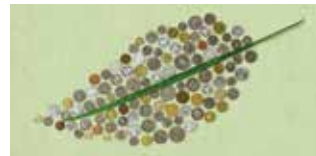
visits through Google Books
25% increase from 2014

24

citations per day



Analysis



DG's column addresses new forest assessments, the World Forestry Congress and more.



At the peak of Indonesia's peatland fires, CIFOR scientists went into the field in search of clear answers to the haze issue.



CIFOR researchers untangle the issues around zero deforestation, dry forests, land tenure, satellite data and more.

Numbers

4284

media articles about CIFOR

883k

views of *Forests News* stories in 2015
77% increase compared to 499,000 views in 2014

15.7 million

people reached with #GLFCOP21 tweets
127% increase compared to #GLFCOP20 tweets

28

major events organized or supported

17%

increase in cumulative PDF downloads
Close to 900,000 downloads

3

webometric ranking of CIFOR.org among CGIAR centers, up four places from 2014

Top tweets



@cifor

TWEETS
18.2K

FOLLOWERS
29.3K



The Sahelian nexus of forests, food and gender

CIFOR's research highlights the links between forest restoration and women's role in improving food security

Forests in the traditional mosaic landscapes of Burkina Faso have long provided fuelwood, fodder, nuts and leaves to sustain communities between harvests. But as these areas shrink due to human pressures, the burden grows heavier for women, who traditionally use forest resources to fill the food gap when the granaries are empty and the rains unpredictable.

In response, the local non-governmental organization Tiipaalga has encouraged families to enclose just 3 hectares of land. These tiny plots then undergo a remarkable transformation, regenerating natural and planted species very quickly.

A study led by CIFOR scientists Houria Djoudi and Nadia Djenontin found that families with these plots suffered fewer food-insecure days over the year. It also revealed that the foods women harvest from these plots not only complete their families' meals, they also provide essential nutrients – a critical safety net during uncertain times.

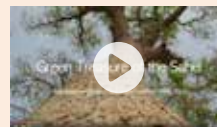
CIFOR's researchers worked with farmers to learn the lessons from Tiipaalga's work and to bring that knowledge to other villages in Burkina Faso through farmer exchange visits. As new villages have begun enclosing plots and planting trees, gender dynamics have begun to shift. In a break from tradition, women are speaking up to ensure that trees like the *néré* (African locust bean), whose nutritious pods help sustain the family, are included in the village choices.

"I don't have the money to do big business, so my main activity is preparing *soumbala* from *néré* pods."

Sawadogo Sibidou,
Kalembouli village,
Burkina Faso



Video



Green treasure of the Sahel

Video



A pod of gold



Photo by Daniel Tiveau/CIFOR



Forests News

Food and a future: How restored forests help women in Burkina Faso



Research paper

Dry forests, livelihoods and poverty alleviation: Understanding current trends

International Forestry Review Vol. 17(S2) 2015



Brief

Forest land restoration enhances food security in Sahelian landscapes

Funding partners: Fond Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM), United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

➔ Get the links: ar2015.cifor.org/hwb1



Supporting better design of payments for forest environmental services

CIFOR's research findings adopted in policy and project design in Vietnam

Vietnam's national Payments for Forest Environmental Services (PFES) scheme, initiated in 2011, supports forest management and protection by paying forest owners, including households and communities, to protect the forest. PFES financing comes largely from hydropower plants and water supply companies.

Since 2011, CIFOR has studied many aspects of Vietnam's PFES system in collaboration with Vietnam's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and provincial authorities in Son La, Nghe An and Dien Bien Provinces. CIFOR's findings have been taken up by central government, provincial authorities and donors, and its research is actively supporting adaptation and improvement of Vietnam's forest policy.

➔ Read the full story: ar2015.cifor.org/hwb2

Bringing hunting into the light

CIFOR works with hunters in Colombia to support sustainable hunting and trade in bushmeat

In Colombia – as in many countries – bushmeat is an important source of food for indigenous and rural communities. It not only forms the basis for traditional dishes, but is also important for food security and nutrition. But while hunting for family consumption at a subsistence level is permitted, a hunter who sells meat is breaking the law. It doesn't stop the trade – people need income to pay for food, schools and medical care. But it does create an underground hunting culture that is hard to monitor and manage, leaving wildlife populations essentially unprotected.

With the help of CIFOR scientists and Colombia's Fundación Sí, hunters in Colombia are trying to bring the bushmeat trade into the light. A first

step in sustainably managing wildlife populations is to monitor the level of harvest. An innovative phone app, developed by CIFOR team member François Sandrin, is one way for hunters to collectively record, collate and analyze hunting data – and to understand changing wildlife population levels.

Persuading the government to trust hunters and change the law on the sale of bushmeat requires a different approach. In October 2015, hunters, conservation organizations and government officials gathered at a workshop in the Amazonian town of Leticia, near the border between Colombia, Brazil and Peru, to discuss how the law could enable hunters to manage, hunt and sell bushmeat. The hunters themselves proposed guidance for carrying out environmental impact studies of hunting, as well as methods to monitor and estimate wildlife population levels.

“We are interested in knowing how many animals there are in our territory. People say we hunters are killing off all the animals, but that’s not true.”

Milton Pinto, hunter in Ticoya Reserve, Colombia



Research location Colombia

150k
tons/year

estimated rural consumption of bushmeat in the Amazon

27

species traded and hunted in Colombia

473
tons

estimated annual trade in bushmeat in five Amazonian trifrontier towns



Photo by Miguel Pinedo-Vasquez/CIFOR



Forests News

Game hunting in the Amazon? There's an app for that

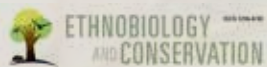
Indigenous hunters in Colombia are keeping track of their prey and harvest on their mobile phones



Forests News

On the trail of Colombia's bushmeat trade

The trade in wild meat in Amazonian Colombia has stayed largely out of sight, and so has not been studied – until now



Article

The uncovered volumes of bushmeat commercialized in the Amazonian trifrontier between Colombia, Peru & Brazil

.....
Funding partners: USAID, UK aid
.....

➤ Get the links: ar2015.cifor.org/slf1



Influencing the food security agenda

CIFOR research ensures forests and trees are recognized as key components of the food security landscape

The world's population is likely to exceed 9 billion people by 2050, fueling concern that we do not produce enough food to meet demand. Yet quality is as important for food security as quantity.

Research by CIFOR's scientists on the nutritional quality of children's diets in 21 countries in Africa shows that there is a positive relationship between tree cover density and dietary diversity. Ongoing research in five countries in Africa is investigating these connections more closely, and CIFOR's research is playing a pivotal role in the debate about integrated approaches to landscape management for food and dietary diversity.

➤ Read the full story: ar2015.cifor.org/slf2



Effective research on forests and climate change mitigation

Providing evidence, tools and analysis to support REDD+ policy making

Accounting for 10% of all greenhouse gas emissions globally, deforestation represents a major contributor to climate change. In an effort to tackle this problem, many countries plan to adopt policies aimed at reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (known as REDD+).

The UN, World Bank and many donors support REDD+ pilot initiatives in developing countries. With more than 330 REDD+ initiatives underway, there are many varied approaches to the issue.

Since 2008, CIFOR's Global Comparative Study on REDD+ has examined this experience in 15 tropical forest countries. Researchers have studied how REDD policy is made; analyzed media debates about it; investigated the effects of REDD+ pilot projects on people's livelihoods and forest carbon; studied how baselines, monitoring and accounting systems

are established; and examined the ways REDD+ is integrated with broader development objectives.

In 2014 and 2015, a team from the Overseas Development Institute, Royal Roads University and CIFOR carried out a joint evaluation of the Global Comparative Study of REDD+. According to the report, released in October 2015, CIFOR's research provided key recommendations that informed the international climate negotiations towards a global REDD+ agreement; it was used in the design and implementation of national-level REDD+ activities, and helped increase the efficiency and effectiveness of national-level REDD+ policies in several countries.

CIFOR is now recognized as a top source of sound evidence, integrated analysis and tools to help policy makers and practitioners design REDD+ mechanisms that are effective, efficient and equitable, and that are integrated with other development objectives.

"[CIFOR's step-wise approach] has become the main method used to guide countries to improve their capacity to carry out REDD+ programs."

GCS assessment report

>330

REDD+ initiatives globally

>350

Papers produced by Global Comparative Study



Assessment report

Informing REDD+ policy: An assessment of CIFOR's Global Comparative Study



Photo by Kate Evans / CIFOR



GCS project sites around the world



Developing capacity around wetlands

New toolboxes support better decision making about wetlands

Mangroves, peatlands, swamps – tropical wetlands are among the most productive ecosystems in the world. But despite the many ways that wetlands contribute to food security, climate adaptation and mitigation, most countries don't have enough data to manage them or to include them in national climate reporting to the United Nations.

The Sustainable Wetlands Adaptation and Mitigation Program (SWAMP) and the Indonesia Peatlands Network aim to fill this information gap.

In 2015, CIFOR released two toolboxes for policy makers and the public to make resources on wetlands more widely available, and provided funding for Indonesian students to study and publish on peatlands.

➤ Read the full story: ar2015.cifor.org/cce2



Forests News

REDD+ offers powerful lessons for green growth

Ten years of experience from REDD+ can give low-emission development strategies a head start

Funding partners: Australian Aid, European Union, FFEM, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), The David & Lucile Packard Foundation, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), UKAID and USAID.

➤ Get the links: ar2015.cifor.org/cce1

Policy that benefits women and men

CIFOR provides expert advice to support gender-equitable REDD+ policy in Indonesia

As Indonesia enters the implementation phase for REDD+ (reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation), the country will begin to measure forest carbon stocks and distribute payments as an incentive for people to keep their forest lands intact. But if this is not done in a socially sensitive manner, it may reinforce norms that already marginalize women.

In Indonesia, the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection has a mandate to mainstream gender across all ministries. To support its efforts to do this in the forestry sector, the Ministry asked CIFOR to give background on issues surrounding gender and REDD+.

The CIFOR team – which included researchers from CIFOR’s REDD+

Global Comparative Study, the REDD+ Benefit Sharing team and the Gender Integration Team – identified key areas where REDD+ processes should address gender issues. Crucially, gender analyses should be incorporated throughout, from policy design to implementation; gender-disaggregated data should be collected at national and local levels; the goal of gender equity should be central to all REDD+ activities; and stakeholders at subnational levels should be involved to ensure equitable policies are implemented locally.

In collaboration with the Indonesian Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection and the Gender Task Force of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF), CIFOR created a factsheet to inform the MOEF Directorate General of Climate Change, which led negotiations during COP 21. The factsheet was also disseminated at a side event.

“We are using CIFOR’s research on gender issues in the forestry sector to reach out to more stakeholders, and look forward to testing the findings at the field level.”

Ciput Purwianti, Head of Advocacy Division and Gender Specialist, Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection

Research location
Indonesia



11

Number of REDD+ pilot provinces in Indonesia in 2015



Photo by Yayan Indriatmoko/CIFOR



Factsheet
Gender in Forestry and REDD+ in Indonesia



Book
The landscape of Gender research at CIFOR: 2013–current



Briefs
REDD+ Safeguards publications

Funding partners: CGIAR, Australian Aid, European Union, Norad and UKAID

➤ Get the links: ar2015.cifor.org/egt1



Collaboration for rights recognition

CIFOR facilitates multi-stakeholder processes to support recognition of customary rights in Indonesia

The decision in 2012 of the Indonesian Constitutional Court opened a space for customary groups to demand recognition of their rights to manage traditional forest lands. This decision clarified that customary forest must be recognized, yet the mechanisms for doing this in practice were uncertain.

For the Kajang people in Bulukumba, South Sulawesi, achieving these customary rights has been a long process. Through the AgFor Sulawesi Project, CIFOR facilitated a multi-stakeholder process to develop a district regulation or PERDA that would formalize the Kajang's customary rights.

➤ Read the full story: ar2015.cifor.org/egt2

Shedding light on haze

CIFOR engages with politicians and the media to tackle fire and haze in Indonesia

Fires are an annual event in Indonesia's peatlands and forests. But deforestation and previous burning now make the landscape more fire prone than ever. Some 2.6 million hectares of forest are reported to have been burned in Borneo and Sumatra in 2015, and 43 million people on Sumatra and Kalimantan to have been exposed to toxic smoke. Severe air pollution has affected Singapore and Malaysia.

CIFOR has been deeply involved in researching the causes and consequences of fires for more than two decades. In 2015 we significantly stepped up our direct engagement with policy makers and media, as well as researchers and practitioners, at subnational, national and international levels.

CIFOR Scientist Herry Purnomo used primetime television interviews and live dialogues on Indonesian

channels Metro TV, Kompas TV, Net TV and TV One to bring scientific rigor to the debate about causes and blame for the fires. CIFOR and its scientists were cited 1890 times in national and international media between August and December 2015, while CIFOR Director General Peter Holmgren was interviewed on BBC World Service's NewsDay and Bloomberg TV's Trending Business.

Direct engagement with government ministers and policy makers was a focus of CIFOR's work in 2015. Three days of workshops with the Minister of Environment and Forestry to present the results of CIFOR's studies and presentations to the Parliamentary Commission during October 2015 are the start of closer collaboration between CIFOR and the Indonesian government on the fires. In December 2015, CIFOR and the University of Riau facilitated the development of Forum Negeri Bersih Jerebu (Haze-free Multistakeholder Forum) to collectively act to prevent fire and haze in the future.

"What's clear is that the economic impact of fires... is going to far outweigh the benefits of expanding agricultural land."

Louis Verchat, Director, Forests and Environment Research, CIFOR

10
million viewers

potential audience, CIFOR primetime news interview on Metro TV

43
million

number of people exposed to toxic smoke in Sumatra and Kalimantan

2.6
million ha

area of forest affected by fires in 2015 in Indonesia

1930
page views

fire & haze blog site page views January–December 2015



Photo by Budhi Kristanty/CIFOR

THE CONVERSATION

Academic rigour, journalistic flair

Playing with fire: The economics and network of fire and haze



CIFOR Forests News
In focus: Fire and haze



CIFOR Flyer
Indonesian peatland fires:
Perceptions of solutions

.....
Funding partners: UKAID, Norad
.....

CIFOR – Fire and Haze Projects
cifor.org/fire-and-haze
.....

➤ Get the links: ar2015.cifor.org/vcf1



Elucidating the impacts of zero deforestation

CIFOR’s research examines the implications of private sector commitments to zero deforestation in the context of wider public and private institutional arrangements

Recently some of the world’s largest consumer goods companies have committed to eliminating deforestation from their supply chains. This bold step puts pressure on producers and processors of key commodities, notably soy, beef and palm oil, to embrace zero deforestation commitments as well.

Zero deforestation pledges may offer a way to halt deforestation if they are implemented effectively. Yet they also create risks for smallholders, who may be excluded from global value chains by the high costs and operational challenges of demonstrating that their production is deforestation free. In 2015, CIFOR convened panels and discussions to examine the scope and implications of corporate zero deforestation commitments.

➤ Read the full story: ar2015.cifor.org/vcf2

Balancing timber and nuts

CIFOR's research points the way to combining sustainable harvests of timber and non-timber forest products in Amazonian Peru

For many smallholders in Peru, Bolivia and Brazil, timber extraction, farming and wild collection of non-timber forest products (NTFP) are all integral parts of their livelihoods. Each year, these countries export tens of millions of USD in Brazil nuts to the international market. But the prevailing vision of sustainable forest management has focused on timber. No scientific studies have teased apart the trade-offs between timber and non-timber production in Peru, and regulators have focused on one or the other product, with little integration.

In Peru, the Forest Law of 2011 permits timber harvesting in NTFP concessions, like those allocated

for Brazil nut production, as long as the NTFP resource is not affected. But research was needed to discern what levels of timber harvesting can be sustained without affecting the Brazil nut production of neighboring trees.

A CIFOR study, published in August 2015, suggests that it is possible to extract 1–2 trees per hectare without affecting Brazil nut production; at 3–4 trees per hectare Brazil nut production may start to drop off. The research has wide implications for managing forests rich in Brazil nuts and timber species across the Amazon region.

Peru's Forest Service has incorporated CIFOR's research into the legal norms that govern timber extraction in Brazil nut concessions. For the first time since the Brazil nut concessions were created in 2000, the concurrent harvesting of Brazil nuts and timber is backed up by research generated by CIFOR.

"These findings will help to guide the design of sustainable, integrated management plans in Brazil nut concessions, benefiting many thousands of rural families who depend on forest product extraction."

Manuel Guariguata, CIFOR Principal Scientist



Study location
5 Brazil nut concessions in Madre de Dios, Peru, spanning 4000 ha of forest.

2.6
million ha

area of forest rich in Brazil nut in Madre de Dios

1k

number of Brazil nut concessions in Peru

80%

estimated level of illegal timber harvesting in the region



Photo by Marco Simola/CIFOR



Blog

A little logging may go a long way
Amazonian forests could be used for
harvesting both timber and Brazil
nuts – if certain rules are followed



Video

**Timber vs. Brazil nut: The Amazon's
harvest dilemma**

Watch the Brazil nut harvest in Peru,
as scientists explain what selective
logging means for nut production



PLOS one paper

Nut production in *Bertholletia
excelsa* across a logged forest mosaic:
Implications for multiple forest use

.....
Funding partner: USAID
.....

➤ Get the links: ar2015.cifor.org/fmr1



Tackling forest loss on multiple fronts

**CIFOR is working with multiple partners to build
capacity and manage forested landscapes in the
Democratic Republic of Congo**

The Democratic Republic of Congo is home to 125 million ha of forest that occupy 60% of the country's land area, provide livelihoods for two-thirds of the country's population, and act as a vast carbon store for the world.

These forests face diverse threats: shifting cultivation expands to support a growing population; people displaced by conflict swell populations in forested areas; and a legacy of armed conflict facilitates poaching and illegal timber exploitation.

Multifaceted problems demand responses on multiple fronts. The Forest and Climate Change in the Congo project is responding in several ways, building capacity and supporting applied research to develop innovative solutions to practical forest management problems.

➤ Read the full story: ar2015.cifor.org/fmr2

Creating an impact culture

CIFOR's research is designed to have a far reach, aiming to inform policy and effect real change on the ground. We foster a strong "impact culture" through:

A focus on gender

Gender is a high institutional priority for CIFOR. We integrate it into our work in two ways: through research projects specifically designed to inform gender-equitable policies and through our gender integration team, which works with scientists to ensure gender is firmly rooted in all of CIFOR's research and engagement activities.

In 2015 we published, among others:

- Briefs: *Gender and climate change*, co-authored and disseminated by partners at GLF
- Poster: 8 reasons why gender matters to people and forests
- Review: *The landscape of gender research at CIFOR 2013-current*



Capacity building

Capacity development is an integral part of CIFOR's research programs and projects – both through support for academic training and institutions, and through building technical capacity to carry out research and use the findings. Our researchers taught, mentored and supervised more than a hundred PhD, Masters and Bachelors students in Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America over the course of 2015.

Building capacity to manage forests in Ethiopia

CIFOR has built a strong relationship with the Wondo Genet College of Forestry in Ethiopia through support for research, teaching, analysis and publications.



Monitoring impact


Gone are the days of research organizations focusing on publishing, leaving implementation – and impact – to downstream partners. CIFOR has explicitly moved away from this model, actively seeking ways our research can inform and influence policy and practice.

Tracking GLF's social media footprint



↑ 35,200
total Facebook likes of CIFOR, 24% increase


37,733
Twitter followers, 41% increase


↑ 7.5million
views of CIFOR photos on Flickr, 56% increase


↑ 564k
cumulative views of CIFOR on YouTube, 36% increase


↑ 5227
LinkedIn followers, 39% increase


↑ Top 5%
of most-viewed on SlideShare, with over 237k views, 42% increase

GLF's evolving social network

2014 campaign

2015 campaign

➔ Read the full stories: ar2015.cifor.org/creating-impact



Communications and outreach

CIFOR's network of knowledge-sharing pathways grew even more in 2015, extending the reach of our scientific research through a revamped *Forests News* and monthly news update, the cifor.org library, social media channels and a listserv of over 4400 journalists worldwide.



**Global
Landscapes
Forum**
Paris

For the third consecutive year, the Global Landscapes Forum (GLF) was the largest event convened on the sidelines of the 21st UNFCCC Conference of Parties, held in Paris on 5–6 December.

While negotiators worked out the Paris Climate Agreement, the 2015 Forum focused on turning commitments into action. In more than 40 sessions and knowledge-sharing activities, experts presented the latest research findings, technical approaches and best practice examples focused on restoration, tenure, finance and trade, and how to achieve the SDGs and climate goals.

A year-long outreach and capacity building program built momentum for the event through social media channels, a photo competition and the Youth in Landscapes Initiative.

GLF: The Investment Case

In June 2015, the partnership behind the Forum convened the first thematic GLF expert symposium in London, UK. The event brought together 150 leading thinkers from the world of finance to scale up solutions aiming to connect global funds with smallholders, and produced a roadmap to sustainable landscape finance by 2050.

“One big step that this forum took some years ago was to move beyond sector and start thinking in terms of place.”

Achim Steiner, Executive Director,
United Nations Environment Programme

Key outcomes

- **3200** participants from **135** countries, including:
 - » **19** ministers and heads of state
 - » **148** organizations facilitating discussions

At the Forum, participants committed to:

- restoring **128** million ha of degraded and deforested landscapes
- protecting watersheds across the Andes, led by **125** city and regional governments
- the first and only payments for ecosystem services initiative in the Pacific Islands
- the International Partnership for Blue Carbon, led by the Governments of Australia, Costa Rica and Indonesia.

97% of participants took or planned to take immediate action as a result of the Forum.

PARTNERS

CIFOR's work is possible thanks to the financial support of our funding partners and the collaboration of our strategic partners on both research and resource development.

CIFOR's top funding partners



Funding partners

- » African Development Bank (AfDB)
- » Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)
- » Australian Government Department of Environment
- » CGIAR Consortium
- » Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS)
- » Climate and Land Use Alliance (CLUA)
- » Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
- » David & Lucile Packard Foundation
- » Global Affairs Canada (Government of Canada)
- » Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- » Government of Japan
- » Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Irish Aid), Ireland
- » Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
- » Republic of Korea
- » Rockefeller Foundation
- » World Bank

Strategic partners

- » Association Technique Internationale des Bois Tropicaux (ATIBT)
- » Bioversity International
- » Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD)

- » Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour le Développement Durable en Afrique centrale (CERAD)
- » Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- » Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
- » Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- » International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)
- » International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)
- » The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- » International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
- » International Topical Timber Organization (ITTO)
- » Korea Forest Research Institute (KFRl)
- » National Academy of Sciences (NAS)
- » ÖKo – Institut e.V.
- » OXFAM NOVIB
- » The Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH)
- » Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF)
- » Technische Universität Darmstadt (Darmstadt University)
- » Tetra Tech ARD
- » United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- » University of Göttingen
- » United States Forest Service (USFS)
- » Wageningen UR
- » World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
- » WorldFish

“Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, Norad, is an active user of the outcomes of the Global Comparative Study for REDD+. We are happy to be among the sponsors of this study. The results have been used in our work of managing key elements in the Government of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative.”

Jon Lomøy
Director General, Norad

“The USAID-funded climate change work with CIFOR has been tremendously valuable in providing the scientific understanding of the mitigation potential of tropical wetlands, as well as by contributing to our understanding of carbon management in landscapes.”

Juliann Aukema
USAID Office of Global Climate Change

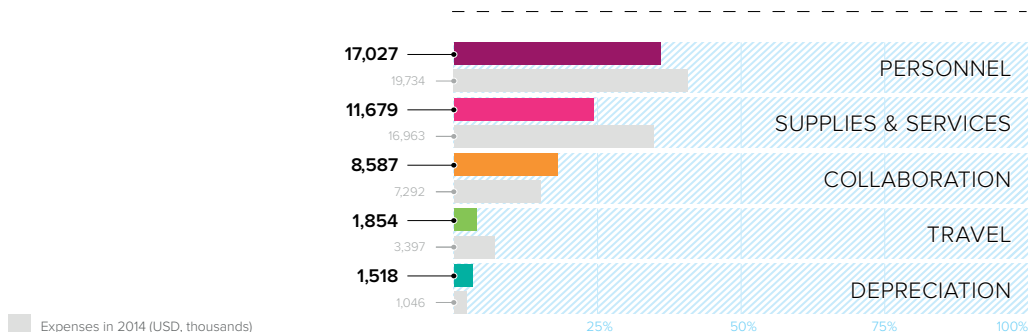
“One of the biggest challenges for research organizations is to get the right knowledge into the hands of the right people at the right time. CIFOR's investment in improving the way research is designed from the outset, with intended audience and outcomes in mind, is paying off.”

Gaia Allison
United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID)

Expenses in 2015

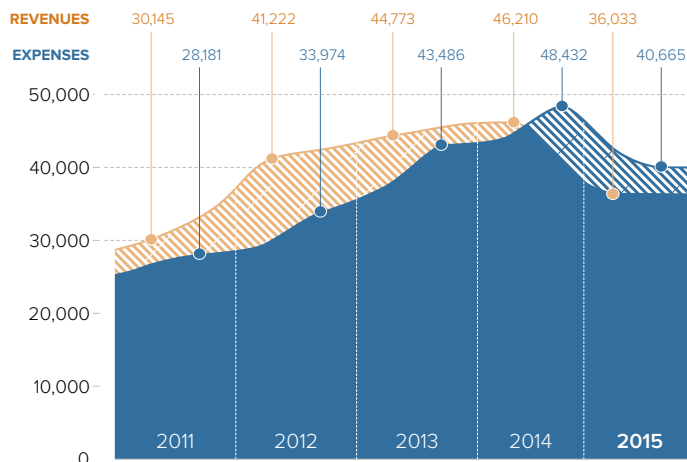
(USD, thousands)

\$40,665



Revenues & expenses, 2011 to 2015

(USD, thousands)



Note: Figures are for CIFOR only, excluding FTA partners
Source: CIFOR Audited Financial Reports 2011–2015

➔ Get the full details: ar2015.cifor.org/finances

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

➔ cifor.org/board-of-trustees

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