

Introduction to CIFOR and CRP6

World Bank ARD Learning Exchange

May 2012

CGIAR

CIFOR

Thinking beyond the canopy

Center for International Forestry Research



Presentation outline

- Background
- Where and how we work
- Research agenda
- Impact pathways



Background



Why forests are important

- Forests provide $250 billion in various forms of income and are essential to the **livelihoods** of 1.6 billion people – a quarter of the world's population
- They contain 80% of the Earth's terrestrial **biodiversity**
- Forests absorb up to a third of all **carbon** emissions

The problem

- Global **forest area has decreased** since 1990 by 300 million hectares – an area larger than Argentina
- Deforestation and land-use change contribute 10-15% of the global **greenhouse gas emissions;** and peatland degradation adds as much as another 3%
- Forest destruction affects agricultural productivity and can undermine **food security** at landscape scales
- Forest loss endangers **biodiversity**, and can threaten the **rights and livelihoods** of indigenous people and other forest communities





CIFOR's vision

- Forests are high on the political agenda
- People recognize the value of forests for maintaining livelihoods and ecosystems
- Decisions that influence forests and the people that depend on them are based on solid science and principles of good governance, and reflect the perspectives of developing countries and forest-dependent people



CIFOR's purpose

- We advance human wellbeing, environmental conservation and equity by conducting research to inform policies and practices that affect forests in developing countries.



CIFOR's history

- Established in 1993 as part of the CGIAR
- Board's early guidance led to emphasis on policy-oriented, multi-disciplinary research
- Major lines of research have included:
  - Criteria and indicators
  - Underlying causes of deforestation
  - Decentralisation
  - Improved logging practices
  - Forests and livelihoods
  - Forest finance and governance
- Board approved a new strategy in 2008



CGIAR

- CIFOR is one of 15 centers that make up the CGIAR Consortium
- CIFOR is the Lead Center for the CGIAR Research Programme on *Forests, Trees and Agroforestry* (CRP6), in partnership with the World Agroforestry Centre, Bioversity International, and CIAT.



Where and how we work

Where we work: Tropical forests



Humid forests

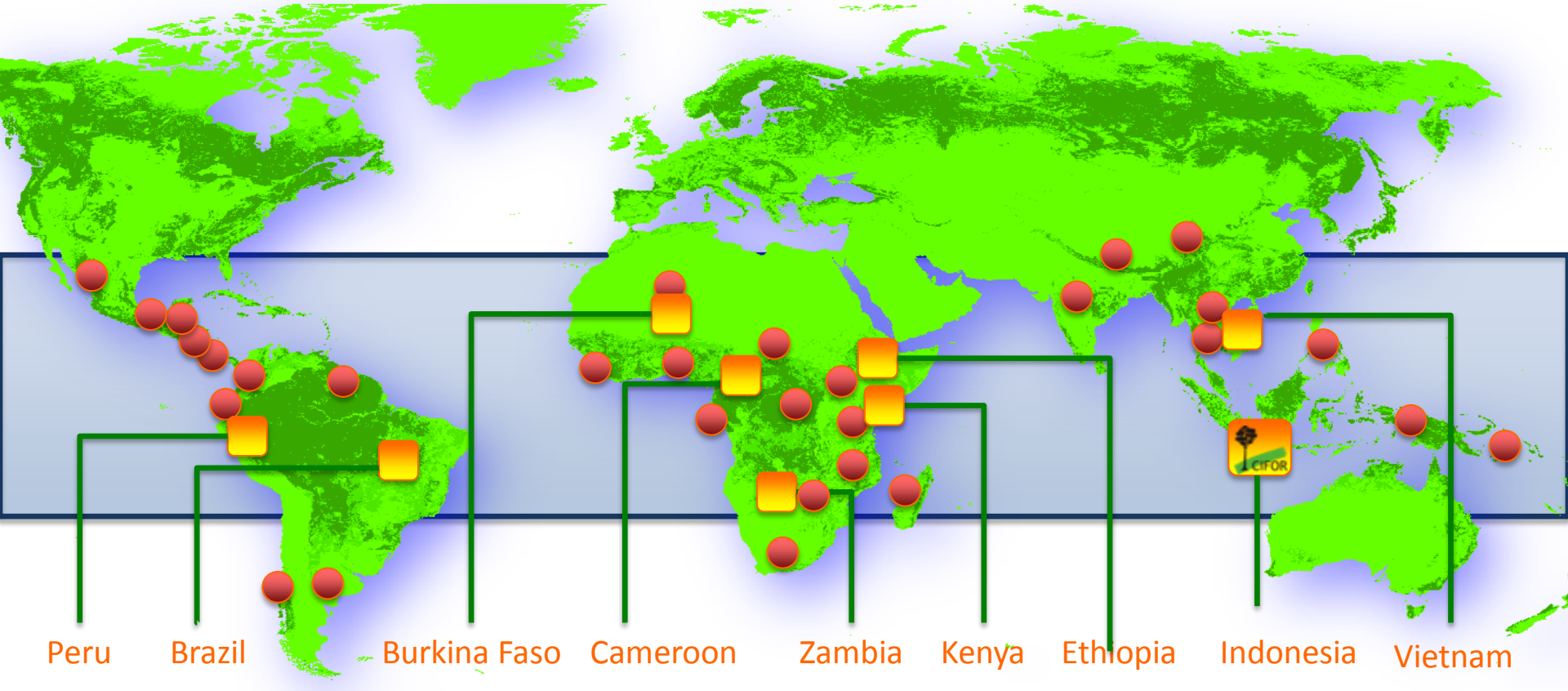


Dry forests

1.1 billion hectares
Diverse, 50% terrestrial species
Low population density
Rural poor/marginalized groups

0.7 billion hectares
Less diverse, high endemism
Low /high population density
Disproportionate number of poor

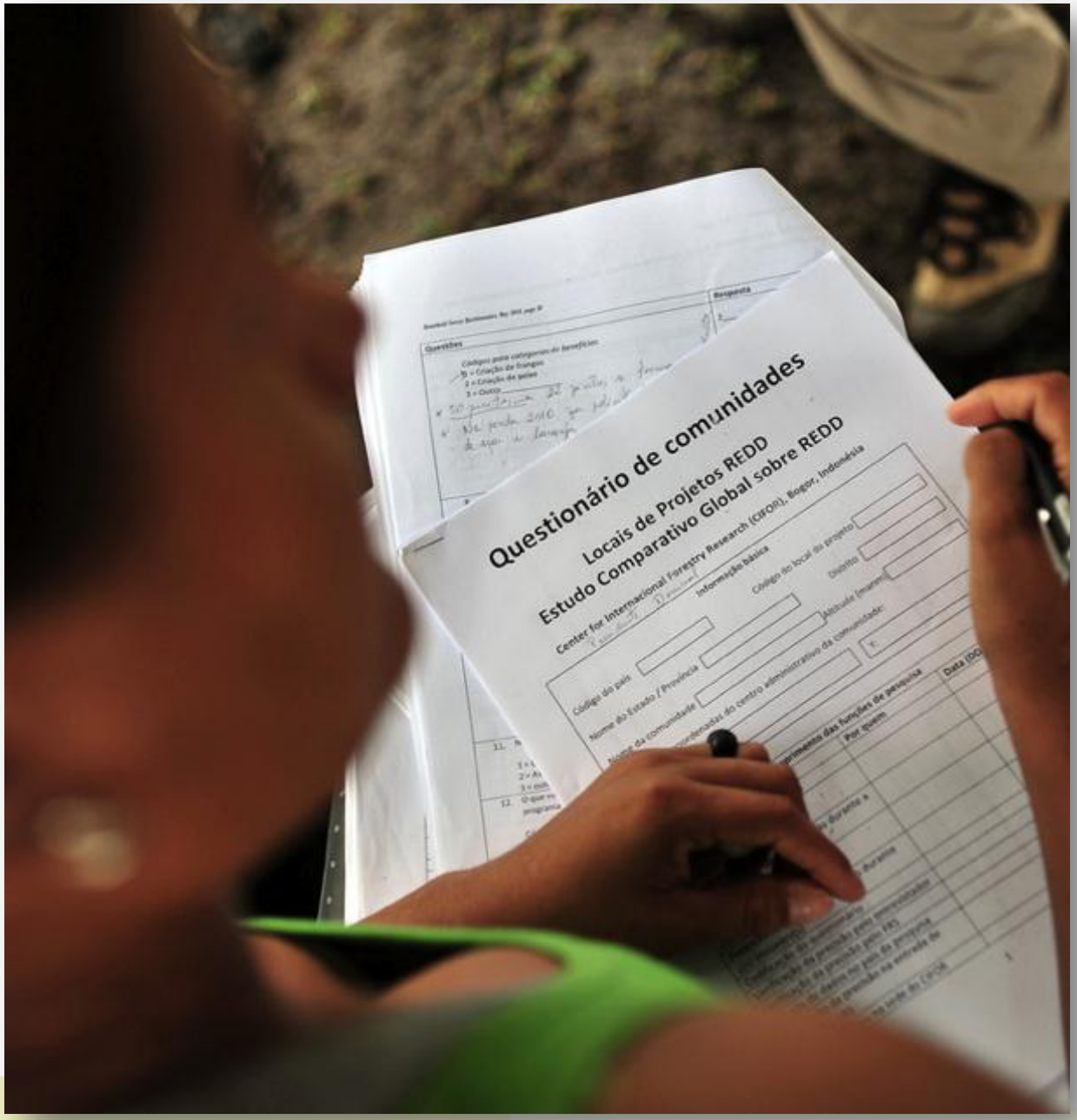
Where we work



Headquarters: Bogor, Indonesia

8 regional & project offices

Research sites in more than 30 countries



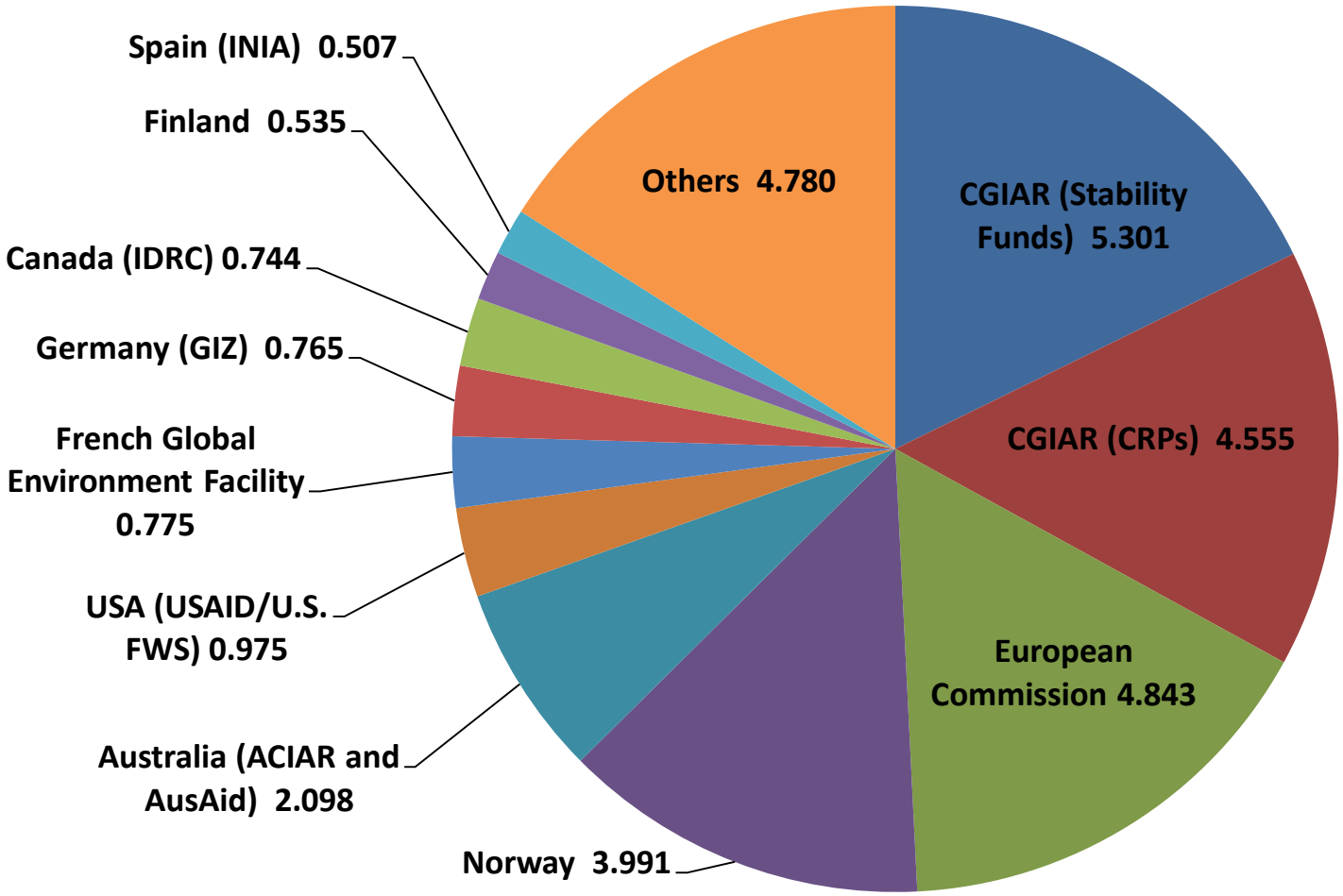
How we work:

Approaches

- Global comparative research
- Synthesizing existing knowledge
- Developing new methods
- Partnership
- Capacity-building
- Outreach

Financial resources

2011 Expenditures: USD 28.6 million





Human resources

- 193 staff representing 35 countries
- 85 consultants, 29 PhD students/interns
- Network of Associates



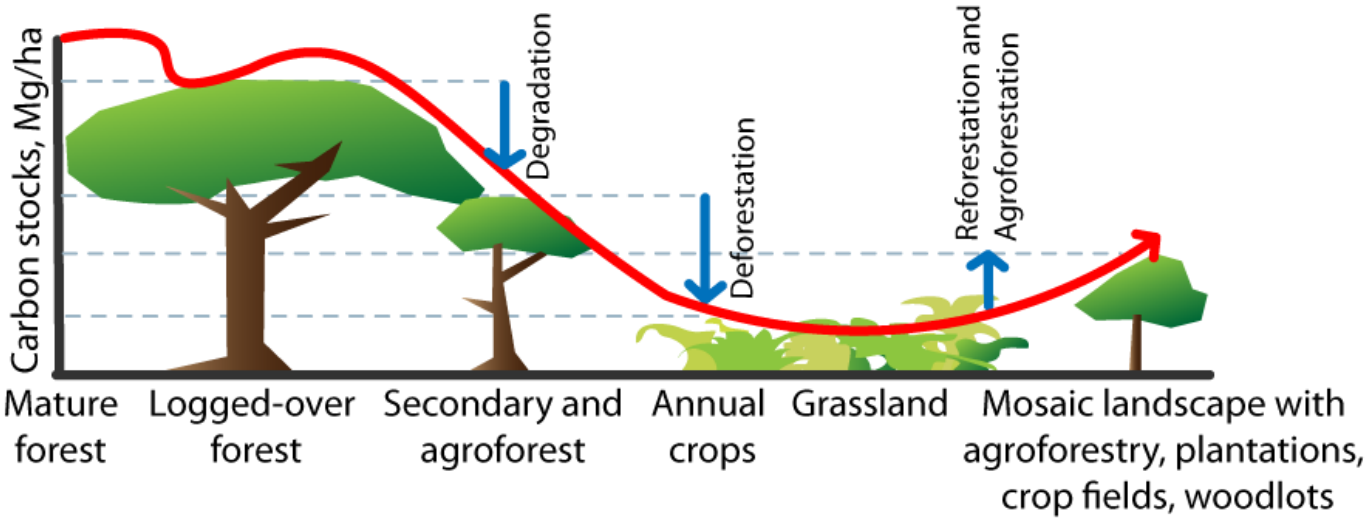
Research agenda

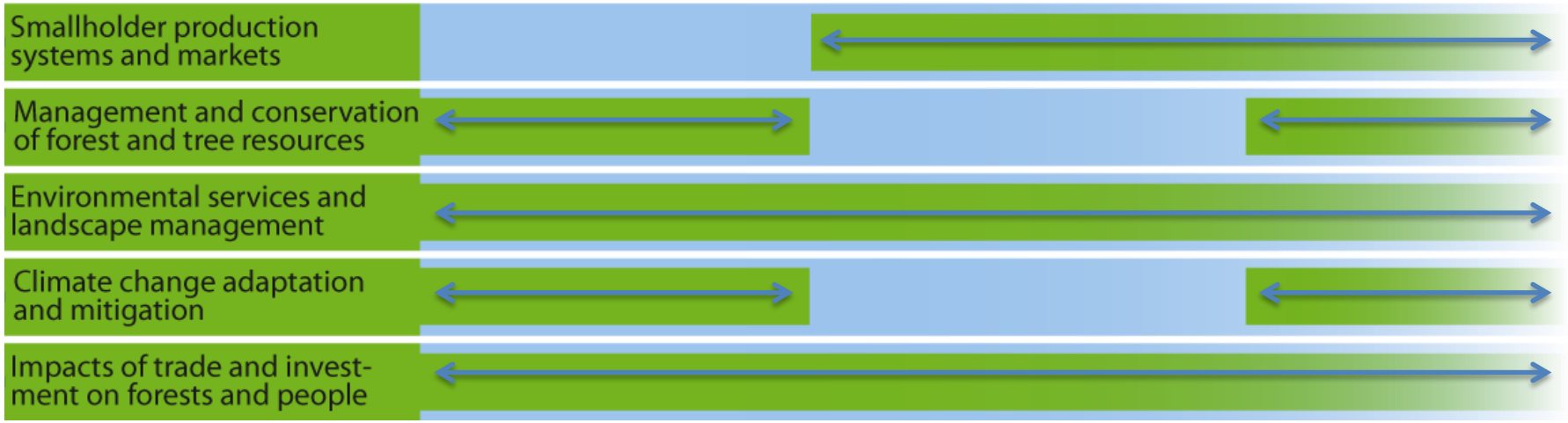


CRP6 Research components

- Smallholder production systems and markets
- Management and conservation of forest and tree resources
- Environmental services and landscape management
- Climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Impacts of trade and investment on forests and people

CRP6 conceptual framework







Research component

Smallholder production systems and markets

- Enhancing management and production systems for smallholders (food security and nutrition)
- Increasing income generation and market integration for smallholders
- Improving policy and institutions to enhance social assets to secure rights in forest- and tree-dependent communities



Example of research: Poverty and Environment Network (PEN)

- Study of forest-based contributions to incomes in more than 8,000 households in 24 countries
- Finding: Income from forests contributes on average more than one fifth of total household earnings for people living in or near forests





Example of impact: Money for honey

- CIFOR analysis in Cameroon on the roles played by men, women and youth in beekeeping chains aided the formation of the small enterprise *Guiding Hope*. Today, it collaborates with over 1,000 producers and their households.
- Body Shop began using *Guiding Hope* honey and wax in its products in 2010



Research component

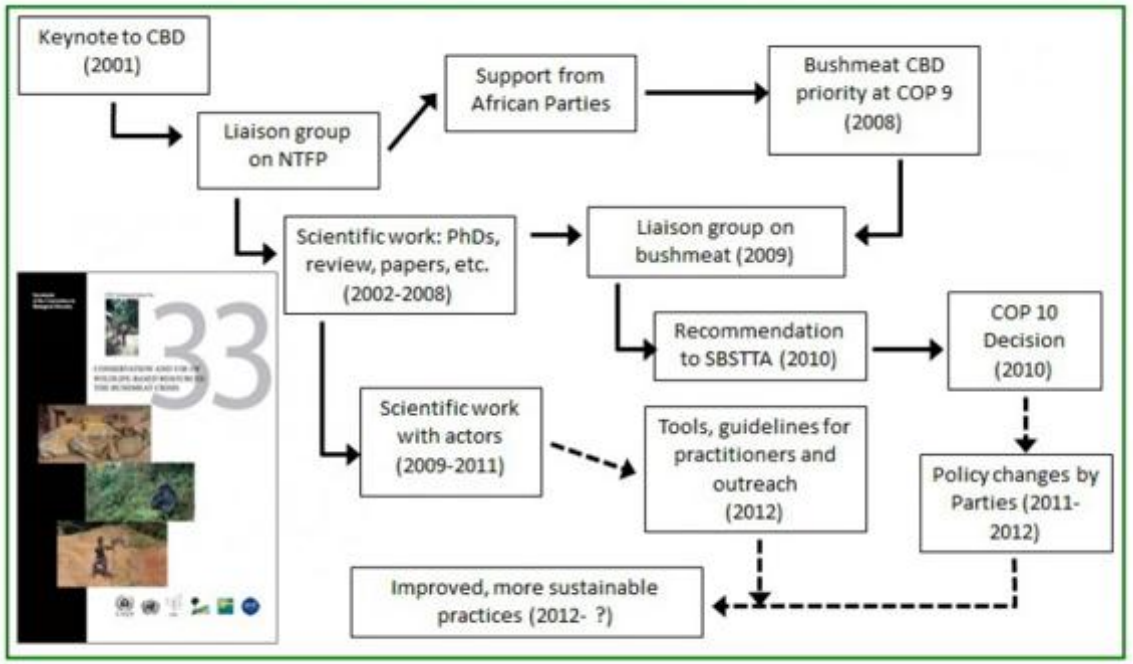
Management and conservation of forest and tree resources

- Understanding threats to important tree species and formulating genetic conservation strategies
- Conserving and characterizing high-quality germplasm of important tree crops and their wild relatives
- Developing improved silvicultural, monitoring and management practices for multiple use
- Developing tools and methods to resolve conflicts over distribution of benefits and resource rights

Example of research: Bushmeat



- In rural areas of the Congo Basin, many communities depend on wild meat hunted in forests for up to 80 percent of the fats and proteins in their diets.
- Scientific field work in Congo Basin resulted in several articles and a 2008 synthesis monograph on the bushmeat crisis and creation of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat





Example of impact: Certification for smallholders

- CIFOR assistance to the Forestry Stewardship Council's efforts to refine FSC standards for small-scale operations with prospective application in Brazil, Cameroon, and Mexico



Research component

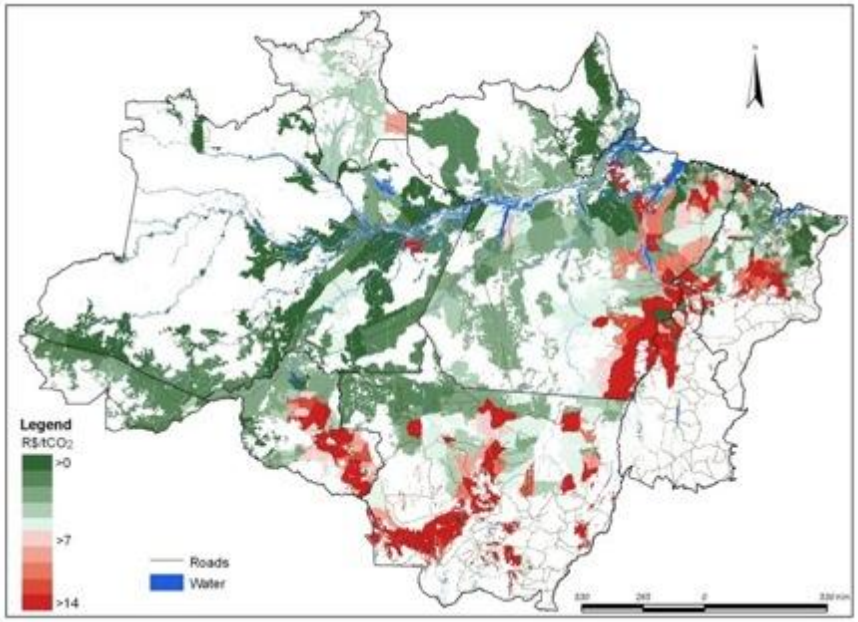
Environmental services and landscape management

- Understanding drivers of forest transition
- Understanding the consequences of forest transition for environmental services and livelihoods
- Learning landscapes: dynamics of multi-functionality

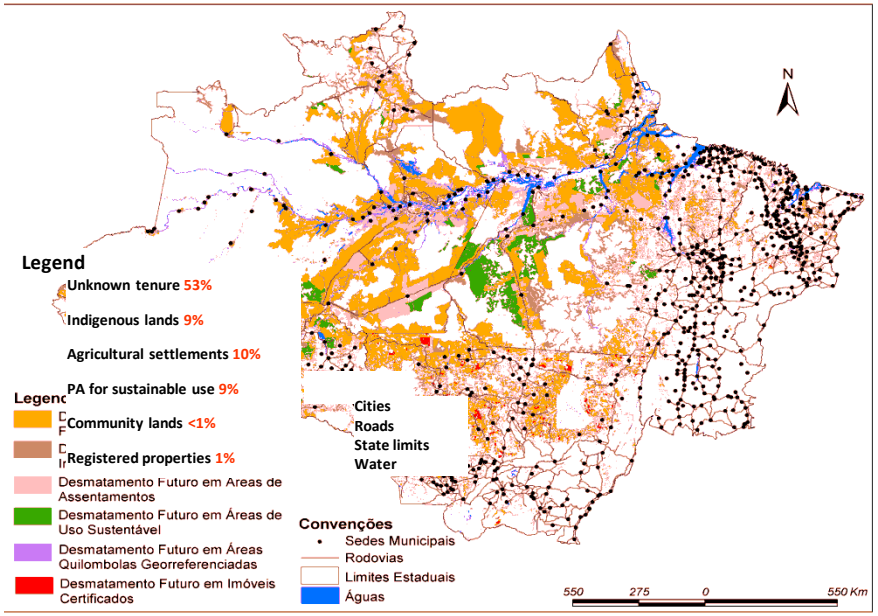
Example of research: Tenure constraints on REDD

- CIFOR analysis of tenure constraints to PES-based approaches to forest conservation in Brazil

Competitiveness of REDD supply



Bottleneck: Land tenure chaos



Sources: IBAMA, INCRA 2007, Soares-Filho et al. 2006



Example of impact:

Community forestry in Guinea

- Research from a USAID-supported project in Guinea identified policy options to strengthen community forests as legal entities and practical options for agricultural intensification
- Up to threefold increase in local incomes, and major expansion in natural vegetation cover



Research component

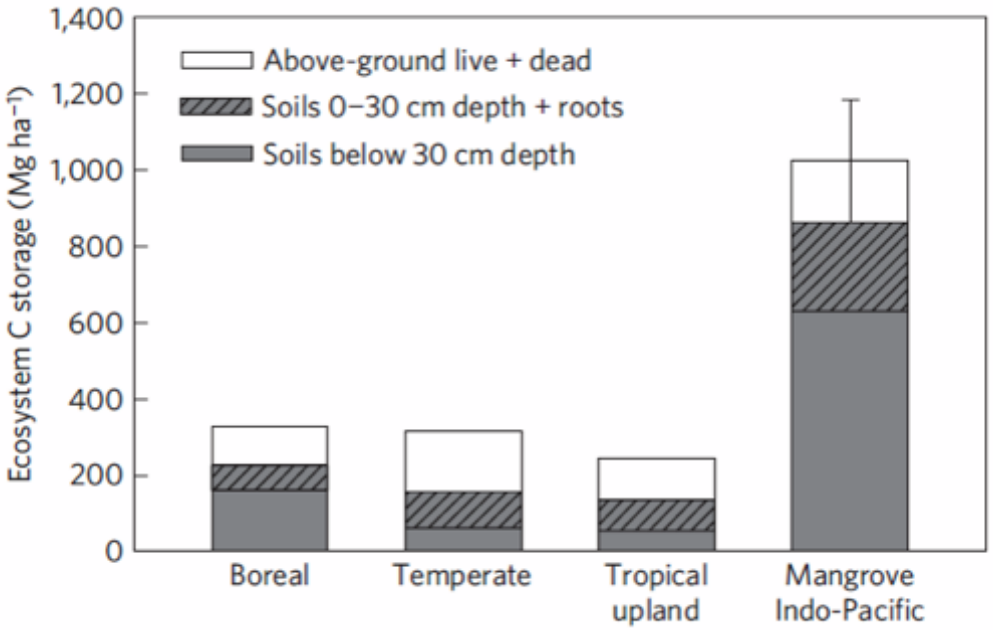
Climate change adaptation and mitigation

- Harnessing forests, trees and agroforestry for climate change mitigation
- Enhancing climate change adaptation
- Understanding synergies between climate change mitigation and adaptation



Example of research: Carbon in mangroves

- New finding: Surprisingly large amounts of carbon stored in mangrove forests, especially below ground



Example of impact:

Ecosystem-based adaptation

- Joint CIFOR-CATIE research on tropical forests and climate change adaptation in Honduras influenced the design of one of the first projects ever approved by the UNFCCC's Adaptation Fund Board





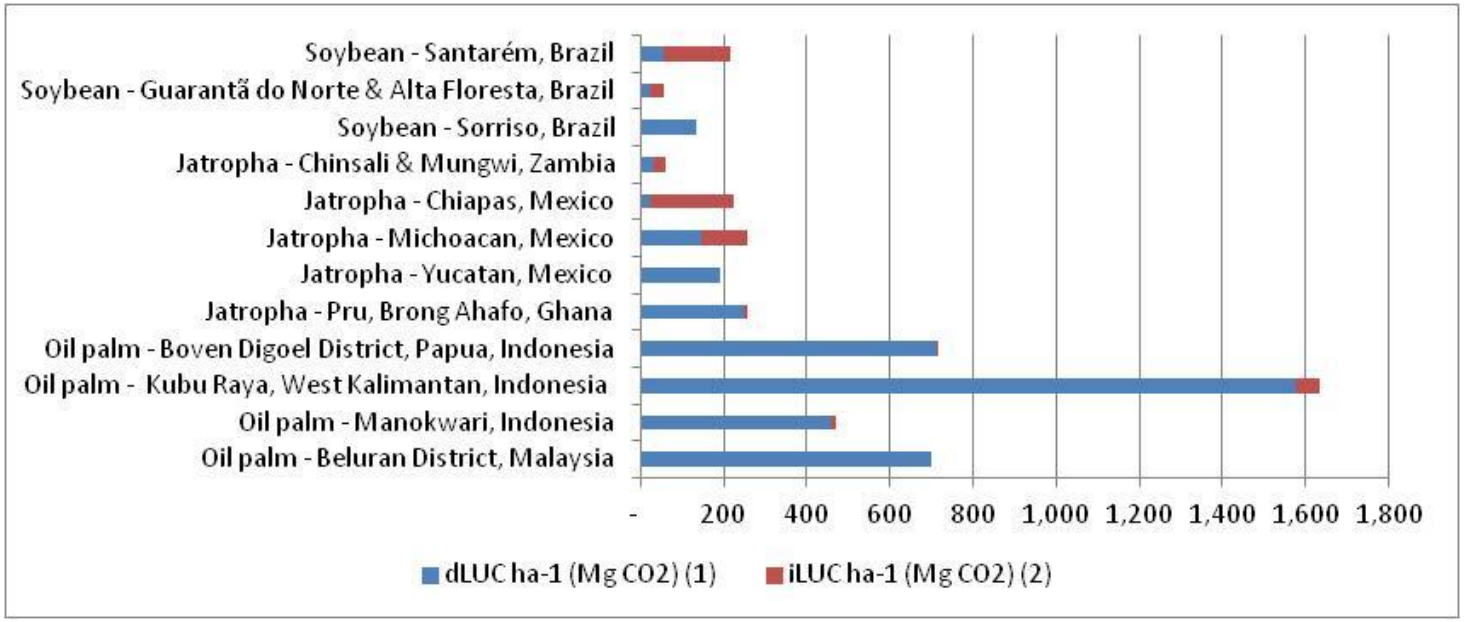
Research component

Impacts of trade and investment on forests and people

- Understanding the processes and impacts of forest-related trade and investment
- Enhancing responses and policy options to mitigate the negative impacts and enhance the positive impacts of trade and investment

Example of research:

Implications of biodiesel-induced land-use changes



Note: (1) represent the low iLUC scenario , and (2) constitutes the most conservative estimate

Carbon debt due to direct (dLUC) and indirect land-use change (iLUC) expressed in terms of both carbon and CO2-eq

- Direct and/or indirect land-use changes from cultivation of feedstocks cause can emissions due to carbon losses in soils and biomass
- In the different case studies explored for this analysis, the largest carbon debt is created by oil palm followed by jatropha and soybean



Example of impact: Forest industry

Research on Indonesia's pulp and paper industry helped avert the loss of 135,000 hectares of natural tropical rainforest, valued at $133 million in avoided carbon emissions



Impact pathways



Engagement with policy-makers



Engagement with practitioners

CIFOR hosted and contributed to about 30 workshops and conferences in 2011 that involved civil society and business representatives

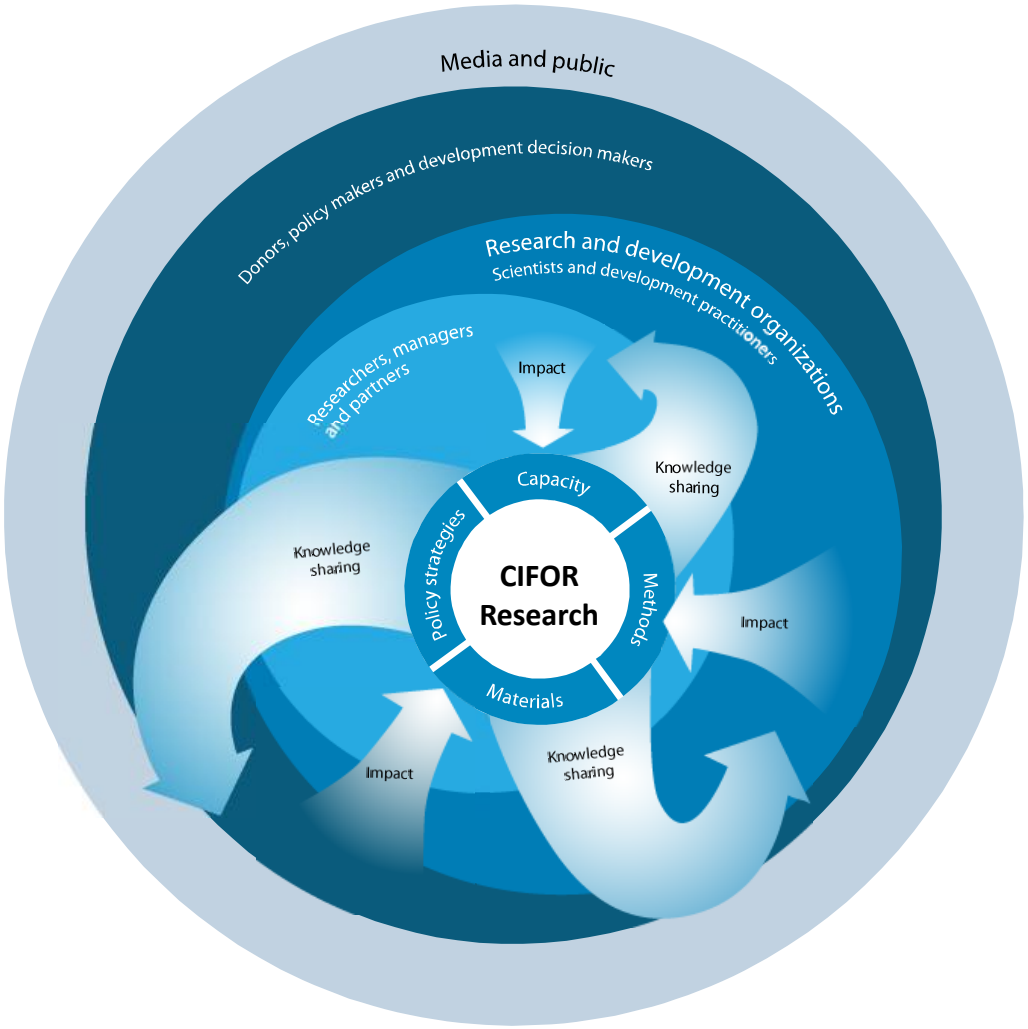
- South-South exchange: Oil palm development and the challenges for sustainable and equitable growth and forest governance
- Norad civil society workshop
- Linking great ape conservation and poverty alleviation: Sharing experience from Africa and Asia

Capacity building: Example from the DRC

- Survey in 2005 found less than 10 active researchers in DRC - a country that represent 60% of the Congo Basin's forests
- Project at the University of Kisangani: 35 MSc students trained; 13 PhDs ongoing
- Separate project in Congo Basin on climate change adaptation trained 40 MSc students



Communications



CIFOR's communications model

- Web-based
- Combines with traditional outreach
- Demand driven
- Tailored to stakeholders
- Shared platforms and content with partners
- Constant monitoring, review, adaptation

Web-based outreach





REDD+ website in Bahasa Indonesia

www.redd-indonesia.org



10,000 publication downloaded since launch in April, 2011

Integrated with traditional outreach



Events

- Forest Days in Bali, Poznan, Copenhagen, Cancún, and Durban
- Forest Day 5
  - 1,110 participants, including 214 climate change negotiators and 65 journalists



Bali, 8 December 2007


Poznan, 6 December 2008


Copenhagen, 13 December 2009


Cancun, 5 December 2010



Durban, 4 December 2011


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