



A year for forests

Annual Report 2011



A great International Year of Forests

In 2011, the UN-designated International Year of Forests shone a spotlight on the actions needed to promote more sustainable management of forests. CIFOR had much to celebrate in this regard – as we outline in this annual report.

The year saw many new policies and pledges of financial support by governments and donors for efforts to stem deforestation and forest degradation. As CIFOR moves forward to implement the CGIAR Research Programme *Forests, Trees and Agroforestry*, we are confident that we are well positioned to take on the most important forestry research challenges we face today.

CIFOR now has about 200 staff, complemented by many associates, partners and consultants, who are carrying out forest-related research in some 20 countries. We have a growing number of high-profile global comparative research projects at various stages of completion that are generating new knowledge and impact consistent with our mission. We have significantly enhanced CIFOR's presence on the global stage through increased investment in communications.

In November, I announced my intention to leave CIFOR, after having led the organisation since 2006. I believe that now is a good time for a leadership transition because the organisation is so strong in so many ways. Thanks to the commitment of our staff and board and the breadth of our partnerships, we have achieved remarkable progress towards our goal of becoming the 'go-to' resource for information and analysis on key forest issues.

It has been a pleasure to lead CIFOR during the past 6 years and I am confident that CIFOR's next director general will bring new energy and perspectives to further ensure delivery on advancing our mission in the future.

Frances Seymour
Director General

Visit the web version of this Annual Report for the complete stories, list of 2011 publications and 2011 financial report: www.cifor.org/annualreport2011



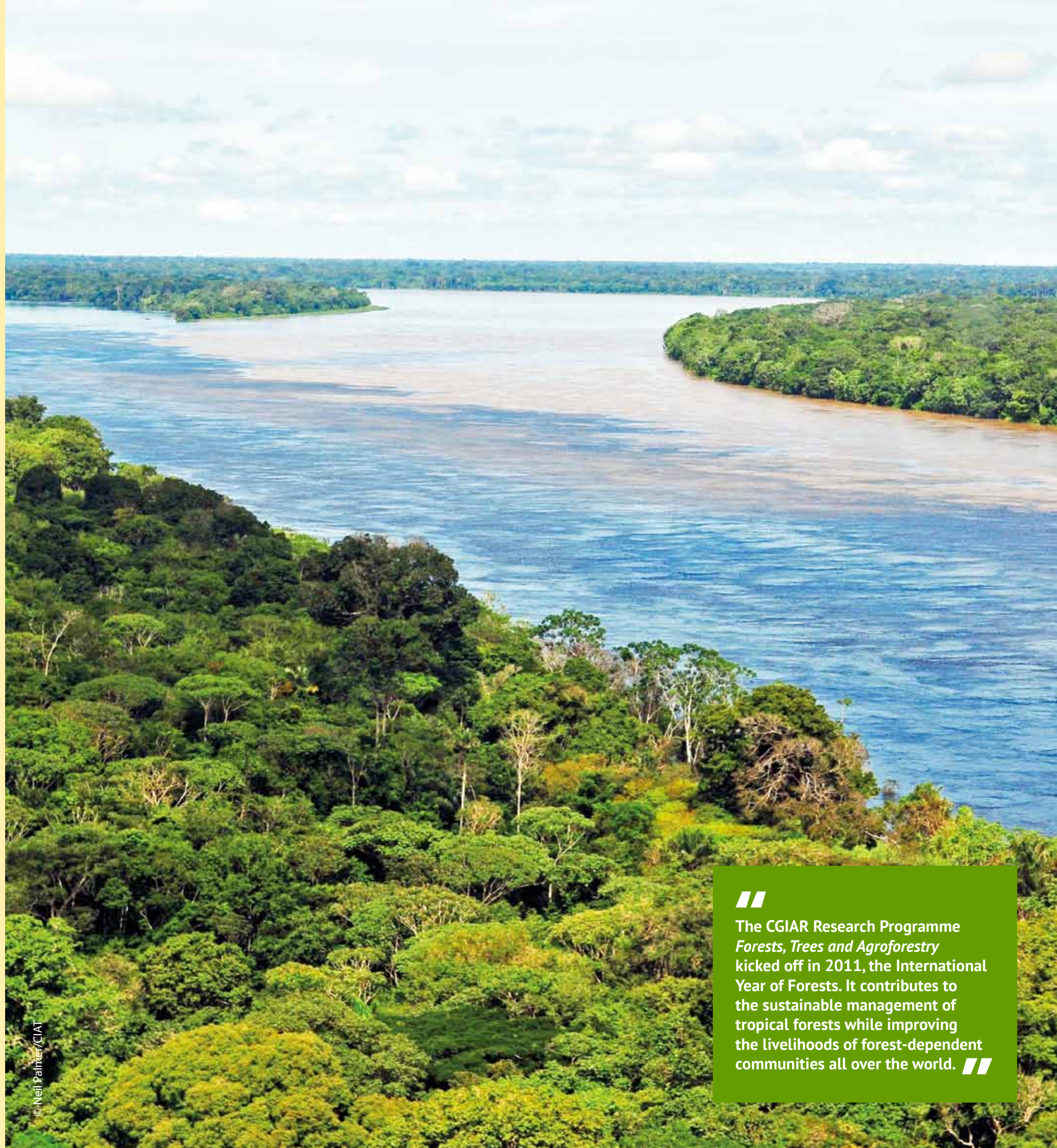
From strength to strength

It is fitting that the CGIAR Research Programme *Forests, Trees and Agroforestry* kicked off in 2011, the International Year of Forests. The ground-breaking initiative is set to contribute to the sustainable management of tropical forests while improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities all over the world. The CGIAR Fund Council gave the new programme its unconditional endorsement. As lead centre, CIFOR spent much of the year overseeing an intense process of operational planning with CGIAR partners Bioversity International, International Center for Tropical Agriculture and World Agroforestry Centre.

CIFOR is well positioned to lead the CGIAR's effort to address the challenges facing the world's forests. The Center's strategy and structure are completely in line with the aims of the CGIAR programme. The depth and range of CIFOR's partnerships have been greatly enriched in recent years, largely owing to worldwide research initiatives such as the Poverty and Environment Network and the Global Comparative Study on REDD+. Our understanding of the key issues around forestry has progressed significantly as a result of dedicated policy research. The staff have grown from strength to strength as CIFOR has attracted extraordinary new recruits, from post-docs to senior scientists. Donor confidence in CIFOR is self-evident: the Center's budget has nearly doubled in the past 5 years.

The big news towards the end of 2011 was that Director General Frances Seymour would leave CIFOR in mid-2012. She has been instrumental in dramatically raising the standard and visibility of the work of the organisation and its impact on forest-related policy worldwide. From this position of strength, I am sure that CIFOR will attract some of the world's top talent to compete for the chance to lead the organisation to the next level of performance and achievement.

Prof. M. Hosny El Lakany
Chair of the Board



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The CGIAR Research Programme *Forests, Trees and Agroforestry* kicked off in 2011, the International Year of Forests. It contributes to the sustainable management of tropical forests while improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities all over the world. //



CIFOR's findings contributed to the FSC conducting an audit of all certified logging companies. As a result, a number of firms have already started to adapt their management plans to bring them in line with FSC standards.



Bringing logging companies in line with FSC certification standards in the Congo Basin

CIFOR research in the Congo Basin analysed the certification for forest products and found that government standards are often less stringent than those from the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) – and that logging companies adhered to standards which fell somewhere between the two.

FSC is an independent, multi-stakeholder organisation that promotes responsible forest management. FSC certification is meant as a stamp of approval to consumers worldwide that forest products are the result of environmentally and socially responsible forest management. About 5.2 million hectares of forest in the Congo Basin are already FSC certified.

The research finding stemmed from an analysis of the management plans of a number of certified logging companies. While the standards the companies were typically following were superior to what was legally required, they were not sufficient to fully comply with the FSC requirements for responsible forest management.

'The tendency was for companies to use the management plan more as a vehicle for getting the government's approval than as a blueprint for responsible forest management as required by the FSC,' said Paolo Cerutti, leader of the CIFOR study. 'In that way they could meet their legal obligations but avoid fully adhering to the FSC logic of responsible forest management.'

CIFOR's findings contributed to calls by NGOs for a moratorium on FSC certification of industrial-scale logging in the Congo Basin. The FSC responded by conducting an audit of all certified companies. As a result, a number of firms have already started to adapt their management plans to bring them into line with FSC standards. In addition, CIFOR is working to ensure that all of the certifying bodies used by the FSC base their assessments on the same standards when evaluating logging companies.

Building knowledge about climate change adaptation in the Congo Basin

Most rural communities in the Congo Basin depend heavily on forests for food, water, fuelwood and medicinal plants. However, scientists have warned that Sub-Saharan Africa may be among the regions hit hardest by climate change – threatening this source of livelihoods.

A recent CIFOR project studied the relationship between forest resources and food security, water, energy and health in Cameroon, Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The objective was to contribute to national adaptation strategies that ensure the continued sustainable use of forest resources.

The project – funded by the UK Department for International Development and Canada's International Development Research Centre – trained 40 master's students in adaptation and climate change research and involved them in studying the vulnerability of people to any impacts global warming will have on forest use.

While climate change mitigation receives occasional media coverage in the Congo Basin, there is less awareness of adaptation. For this reason, the project included journalists in seminars for scientists and decision makers, and mounted field trips for reporters in the three project countries. Scientists mentored the journalists for three months and, during the same period, were encouraged to pass on their new adaptation knowledge to up-and-coming media students.

A series of public meetings was held to share project findings with stakeholders and to discuss their perceptions – and misperceptions – about climate change. And six pilot adaptation sites (two per country) brought together farmers and researchers to study the current vulnerability of communities to climate change and to consider together the best adaptation strategies for their needs.



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These 40 master's students trained in adaptation and climate change research are the future of the Congo Basin. They are tomorrow's decision makers and they will have the capacity to understand and implement the best adaptation strategies for the region. //

Denis Sonwa
CIFOR Scientist



New 10-year research initiative to protect forests and reduce risks for forest communities

Across the whole tropical realm, vast swathes of woodlands and forests are being lost. Clearing forests for farms or cities can improve local living conditions, but often forest destruction intensifies poverty and does irreparable harm to valuable ecosystems.

With declining forest areas looming as a major threat to climate health and the wellbeing of a billion impoverished people, in 2011 the CGIAR launched a 10-year global research programme devoted to forests, trees and agroforestry.

The CGIAR chose CIFOR to lead this programme in partnership with three other CGIAR Centers – the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and Bioversity International – and with many other international and national partners.

The CGIAR Research Programme *Forests, Trees and Agroforestry* aims to reinvigorate efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and expand the cultivation of trees on farms as a way to sustainably increase rural incomes. As part of its mandate, the programme looks at conserving forest biodiversity and the critical importance of forests as natural 'carbon sinks' that can keep carbon out of the atmosphere and help slow the pace of climate change.

It is believed that improved management of forests and trees can reduce risks for smallholder farmers and improve the wellbeing of forest-dependent people, particularly women and other commonly disadvantaged groups.

'We urgently need a strong and sustained effort focused on forest management and governance, given the crucial role of forests in confronting some of the most important challenges of our time: climate change, poverty and food security,' said Frances Seymour, CIFOR Director General.

The programme targets tropical forests and woodlands, which make up about 46% of the global forest cover. In 10 years it is expected to have contributed to a yearly reduction of deforestation and forest degradation of between 0.5 and 1.7 million hectares, and to have increased sustainable production and management practices of tropical forests resulting in an expected yearly reduction of between 0.16 and 0.68 gigatonnes of carbon-dioxide emissions.



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Frances Seymour
CIFOR Director General

Bioenergy, sustainability and trade-offs

Biodiesel has been heralded as a green alternative to fossil fuels, but a CIFOR study has found that the carbon released from land conversion for biofuel production may take decades or even centuries to reverse, raising serious questions about sustainability.

'It really matters how you produce biofuels and what land you grow it on as to whether you are going to get climate change benefits,' said CIFOR Principal Scientist Louis Verchot.

'Biofuels that result in the conversion of natural ecosystems are never going to be emission efficient. This study argues for appropriate spatial planning and being aware that anything that you do in the name of the atmosphere could have unanticipated consequences unless you look at the whole production system.'

The research finding is part of a study, funded by the European Commission, looking not only at the climate change implications of bioenergy, but also at the social and environmental implications of bioenergy development. CIFOR scientists and partners are studying the effectiveness of policies and regulations, with special emphasis on measures governing access to lands converted to biofuel production and the negative impacts on natural forests and local people making a living from those lands. The project has focused on Brazil, Ghana, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico and Zambia.

Throughout 2011, the project involved a wide range of stakeholders in a process of outreach and dissemination of research results. The findings about biofuel's 'carbon debt' made a splash with media worldwide. Meetings with European parliamentarians, civil society and government ministries demonstrated the value of the research and the potential application of policy lessons to countries beyond the project zone. In August, the Southern African Development Community gathered to discuss the impacts of bioenergy development on land-use change, rural livelihoods and national economies in southern Africa. In September, stakeholders from Southeast Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America met to exchange their own experiences on biofuel crop development.

'Bioenergy development has implications for land tenure, for food security, for livelihoods and for the environment,' Verchot said. 'By building our knowledge about what works and what does not, and by sharing that knowledge through a web of stakeholder networks, we are more likely to develop bioenergy policies that are effective for both producer and consumer countries.'



© Jason Isley/Getty Images

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Louis Verchot
CIFOR Principal Scientist

Landmark findings show mangroves key to fighting climate change

After a flight to a seaside town in Indonesia, a group of scientists travels 20 hours by boat to an inland riverine site where they spend a week, waiting for each day's low tide to clamber across a web of roots and knee-deep mud to reach a remote mangrove forest.

So began the grunt work that led CIFOR to pivotal findings – pointing to mangroves as ideal repositories to keep carbon out of the atmosphere and sequestered in forests – that are having significant implications for local and global policies.

The scientists unfurl measuring tape and jot down the circumferences of trees. They unload some 12 kg of stainless steel rods, bore them into the ground, and pry them out to collect core samples: at one metre deep, dirt that is gritty with leaf bits, and at more than 11 metres deep, earth that is black and slick as grease.

Slathered in mosquito repellent to guard against dengue fever and malaria, the scientists work quickly as the tide rises. They swim back to the boats. Back in the laboratory, they analyse the carbon in thousands of soil samples from across Southeast Asia. They crunch their numbers and are astounded by the results: mangroves store three to four times more carbon than most tropical forests.

Mangroves occur along the coasts of some 118 countries, but up to half of them have been destroyed in the past half century.

A spike in greenhouse gases has warmed Earth by 0.7°C over the past century, brewing an ever more turbulent blend of storms, floods, landslides, forest fires, temperature extremes and droughts.

'Mangroves are being destroyed at an alarming rate and this needs to stop,' said Daniel Murdiyarto, CIFOR Senior Scientist. 'There is a lack of awareness of the full implications of mangrove loss for humankind. There is an urgent need for governments to acknowledge their importance and develop better policies to ensure their protection.'

Since the mangrove findings were published in 2011, they have received worldwide attention from the media, general public and scientific community. The findings will be fed into the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change processes as it revises its guidelines for greenhouse-gas inventories in wetlands.

To further enhance the impact of the findings, the Tropical Wetlands Initiative for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (TWINCAM) was developed by CIFOR in partnership with research institutions, donor communities and regional academic partners. This includes networking and capacity building across the globe to assess carbon stocks and greenhouse gas emissions from tropical wetlands.

The topic also received attention at the national level. In Indonesia – home to the biggest area of mangroves in the world, with close to 3 million hectares scattered across the archipelago – CIFOR hosted a journalist workshop on wetlands. Some 17 national journalists attended the workshop and the subsequent field trip to a mangrove forest, and more than 30 stories were published in major newspapers across the country.

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Mangroves are being destroyed at an alarming rate and this needs to stop... There is an urgent need for governments to acknowledge their importance and develop better policies to ensure their protection.”

Daniel Murdiyarto
CIFOR Senior Scientist





Studies have emphasised the special importance of forest incomes to the poorest households. One surprising finding is that ... forest reliance ... apparently varies little with income levels. Hence, forest income is not just for the poor but for everyone ...



Arild Angelsen
PEN coordinator and
CIFOR Senior Associate

Rural poor rely on forests for nearly a quarter of household income

A 7 year global landmark study by CIFOR found that income from forests contributes on average more than one-fifth of total household earnings for people living in or near forests – documenting for the first time on such a scale the key role that the environment plays in poverty alleviation.

The size of ‘environmental incomes’ – from wood, game, plants and other resources harvested from the wild – has until now been poorly documented, and is not obvious to most policy makers. Many existing tools for assessing poverty and income, such as the World Bank’s Living Standard Measurement Survey, fail to adequately capture income from natural resources. The true value of forests in the livelihoods of the world’s rural poor remains largely invisible.

The Poverty and Environment Network (PEN) study comprises data collected by 32 partners, mostly PhD students who spent a year or more in the field, from more than 8,000 households at 58 sites in 24 countries.

Among those surveyed, forest income – on average – constitutes more than one-fifth of total household income, while environmental income (forest and non-forest) makes up more than a quarter. These numbers from the study’s global database were presented in June 2011 at a conference at the Royal Society in London.

‘Earlier studies have emphasised the special importance of forest incomes to the poorest households. One surprising finding of this project is that, overall, forest reliance, defined as the share of forest income in total household income, apparently varies little with income levels. Hence, forest income is not just for the poor but for everyone at these sites,’ said Arild Angelsen, PEN coordinator and CIFOR Senior Associate.



Photo by Fiona Paumgarten/CIFOR

Integrating the management of timber and non-timber forest products in the Amazon

Rural communities in the Amazon often rely on forest products such as valuable Brazil nuts for a significant proportion of their income. Unfortunately, timber companies' heavy machinery tends to harvest indiscriminately, failing to differentiate between timber species and those that provide livelihoods for the local people.

In recent years, CIFOR scientists have investigated how best to integrate and balance the management of timber and non-timber forest products. In 2011, researchers focused on timber and Brazil nuts – the region's highest-value non-timber forest product – in Peru and Bolivia.

'The two countries present very different situations,' said CIFOR Principal Scientist Manuel Guariguata. 'The good news is that an integrated resource management system will benefit both.'

In both Bolivia and Peru, timber and Brazil nuts grow together in the forest. In Peru, forestry laws have created separate timber and Brazil nut concessions. Because the logging regulations in the Brazil nut concessions were less stringent than in the timber concessions, loggers moved their operations there, threatening the Brazil nut trees in the process and promoting unsustainable harvesting of timber.

In Bolivia, communities hold broad rights over their forests and there is no separation of Brazil nut and timber production. CIFOR research raised awareness about the need to harmonise rules and regulations to better integrate the harvesting of both timber and Brazil nuts in small-scale forest management units, including the strengthening of community participation.

It is hoped that CIFOR research will lead to new policies and norms to integrate the management of timber and Brazil nuts, including the promotion of methods such as low-impact extraction techniques and locally developed silviculture, for the benefit of different stakeholders.



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CIFOR research raised awareness about the need to harmonise rules and regulations to better integrate the harvesting of both timber and Brazil nuts in small-scale forest management units, including the strengthening of community participation.”



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Reviving frankincense and myrrh for livelihoods and conservation in Ethiopia

A revival in the production of gums and resins such as frankincense and myrrh could help conserve forests and boost incomes in Ethiopia's impoverished drylands.

Dry forests provide fodder, fuel, medicines, building materials and income. They also restore soil fertility and prevent erosion and desertification. The key to conserving these forests, say CIFOR scientists, is understanding the value of species that yield gums and resins that have been collected, used and traded since antiquity.

Oleo-gum resins are used in paper, ceramics, cosmetics, ice cream, beer, toothpaste and cough drops. Global demand for products like gum arabic, frankincense, myrrh, opoponax and gum karaya is growing, with Ethiopia's exports increasing from 1,648 tonnes in 1999–2000 to more than 5,000 tonnes in 2009–2010.

CIFOR scientist Habtemariam Kassa and his team discovered that adjusting the current grading system for frankincense – to take into account the essential oil content of the resin – could strengthen Ethiopia's bargaining power in global markets. Kassa worked with regional governments to ensure that farmer cooperatives have better access to dry forests and have a stronger say in the governance of the market chain.

The team worked with a school of natural resource management, the Wondo Genet College of Forestry, to establish a master's programme in dryland forest management. It also developed a manual on sustainable frankincense production, which the Ministry of Agriculture has translated into Amharic and will integrate into the national forestry extension services. Kassa also worked with ministry officials on the National Forest Act and its guidelines.

'Once farmers, the public and the private sector understand that there are major economic incentives in managing forests properly, it is likely to lead to better conservation and livelihood outcomes due to better regulated access to the resources and better quality control in the frankincense market,' Kassa said.



Once farmers, the public and the private sector understand that there are major economic incentives for managing the forests properly, it is likely to lead to better conservation and livelihood outcomes, better regulated access to the resources and better quality control in the frankincense market. //

Habtemariam Kassa
CIFOR Scientist

Urgent call for action at Forest Day 5

Experts at Forest Day 5, held on the sidelines of the United Nations climate change talks in Durban in December 2011, warned of a new wave of deforestation sweeping across Africa, decimating wildlife and threatening the resilience of its ecosystems to withstand the effects of climate change – especially in the area of food security.

‘Deforestation rates in Africa ... are accelerating,’ said Helen Gichohi, President of the African Wildlife Foundation. ‘The disappearing forests, the overgrazed rangelands, and conversion to crop agriculture of grasslands and wetlands that had served as refuges during drought have all diminished the resilience of ecosystems.’

Her message was echoed by fellow keynote speaker, Bob Scholes of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, who said, ‘If we can do something to influence deforestation we can have a greater effect on everything than what has happened so far under the Kyoto Protocol ... This challenge is worth the effort.’

CIFOR convened Forest Day 5 on behalf of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. More than 1,100 people from 82 countries attended. This included 214 official climate-change negotiators. The event was a magnet for media and some 210 articles were tracked stemming from the conference.

Some 90% of participants who later responded to an independent survey said they thought the event had been ‘successful’ or ‘very successful’. South Africa’s Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Tina Joemat-Pettersson, said, ‘Forest Day 5, without doubt, highlighted the urgency of the survival of the world’s forests, biodiversity and the millions of people whose livelihoods depend on them.’



“**President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono presented the keynote address, vowing to dedicate the last 3 years of his administration to the conservation and sustainable use of Indonesia’s forests.**”

Shining a spotlight on Indonesia’s forests

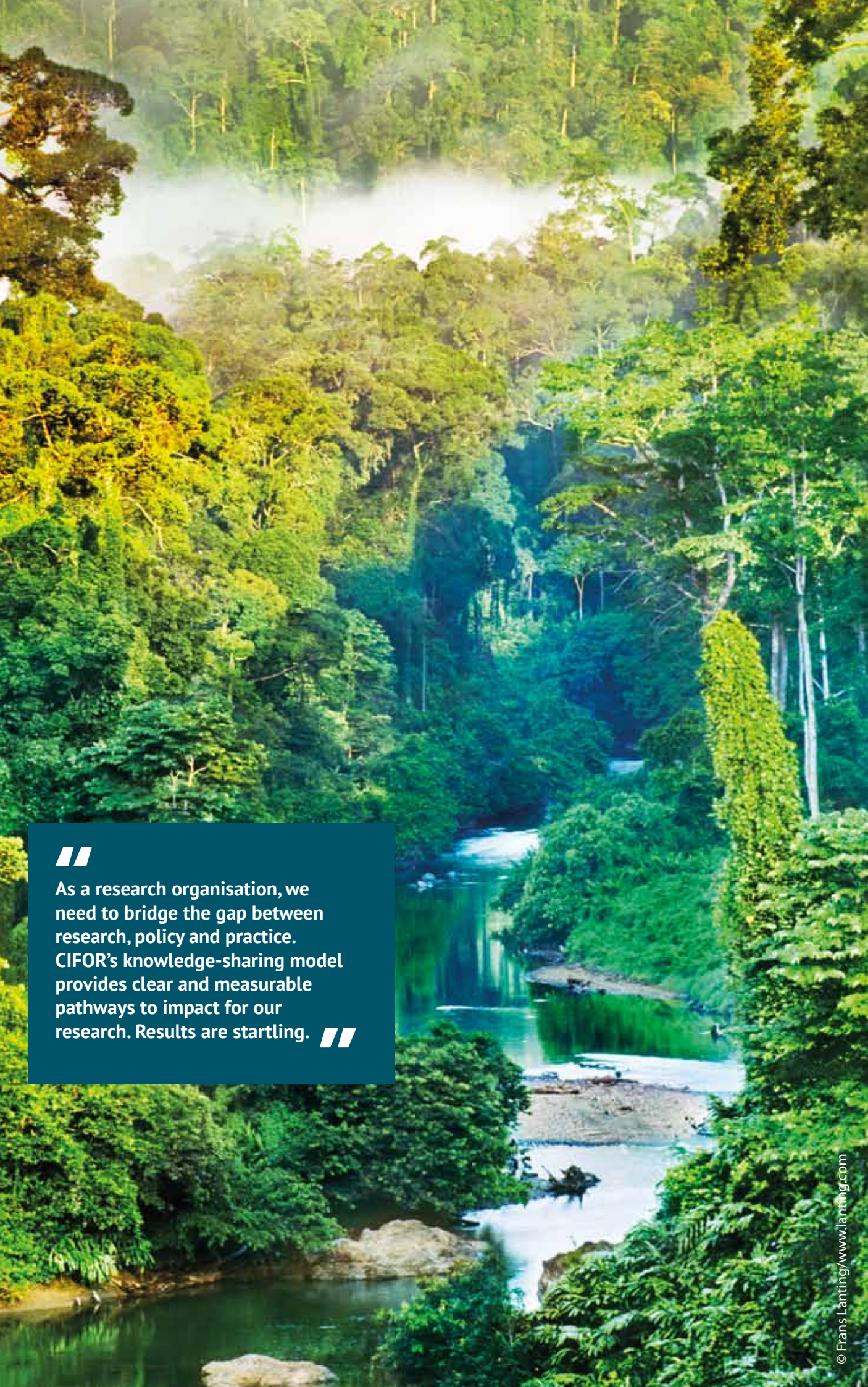
In September, CIFOR convened the Forests Indonesia conference in association with leading business groups, NGOs, donors and government ministries, in particular Indonesia’s Ministry of Forestry. The event saw the World Bank, the Climate and Land Use Alliance, and the governments of Norway, the UK, and Australia join together in sponsoring the conference and participating in its planning and execution. The conference provided a platform for 935 leaders, experts, policy makers, heads of business, civil society advocates and international partners to discuss the future of Indonesia’s forests. More than 80 journalists attended.

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono presented the keynote address, vowing to dedicate the last 3 years of his administration to the conservation and sustainable use of Indonesia’s forests and calling on business to unite in the effort. More than 37 speakers, panellists and moderators debated and addressed the issues. Erik Solheim, Norway’s Minister for the Environment and International Development, reassured leaders in the Indonesian paper, pulp and palm-oil industries that the conservation of forests would lead to greater business opportunities. Jim Paice, UK Minister of State at the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, reiterated the UK’s support for Indonesia in the fight against climate change.

President Yudhoyono was so pleased with the event and opening remarks by Director General Frances Seymour that he asked his staff to produce a commemorative booklet containing the two speeches in English and Indonesian, which CIFOR, at the President’s request, sent to all conference participants.

The Norwegian Ambassador to Indonesia told CIFOR that the conference had ‘brought new life to the [Letter of Intent between Norway and Indonesia] and put forests back on the political agenda.’





As a research organisation, we need to bridge the gap between research, policy and practice. CIFOR's knowledge-sharing model provides clear and measurable pathways to impact for our research. Results are startling.

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Pathways to impact

Three years ago, CIFOR embarked on a daring effort to reinvent its communications programme. Backed by the Board, and leveraging an increased budget and a reputation for independent cutting-edge research, the Center's communications team retrained, retooled and relaunched a programme that has produced startling results and has become a focus of research organisations globally.

At the core is CIFOR's knowledge-sharing model that provides clear, dynamic and measurable pathways to impact for research results. It is web-centric and combines contemporary social media tools with traditional outreach channels. The objective: to bridge the gap between research, policy and practice, to enhance multiple feedback channels, to speed the delivery of results to stakeholders, and to slash the time to impact.

The team began by combing through its subscriber lists, removing outdated contact details and then rebuilding the lists one individual at a time, collecting participant lists at conferences, adding sign-up forms to its websites, and trolling through the rolodexes of scientists. The result: by the end of 2011, CIFOR had built a listserv of 26,000 stakeholders, carefully categorised by region, interest and language.

Web-centric

At the heart of the communications effort is CIFOR.org. After studying the world's 50 most influential websites, an expanded web team relaunched the CIFOR website in late 2010. Then throughout 2011, the team redesigned and relaunched 10 project sites, all using the same look and feel as the main site. In April, in partnership with Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry, CIFOR launched REDD-Indonesia.org, an Indonesian-language site designed as a learning centre on REDD (in 6 months, users downloaded 10,000 publications). By the end of 2011, one year after its launch, traffic to CIFOR.org, had increased by 30%, while page views had climbed 340% to 15.3 million according to web-tracking service AWStats. In addition, CIFOR's publications were visited 151,857 times on Google Books in 2011, almost double that in 2010.

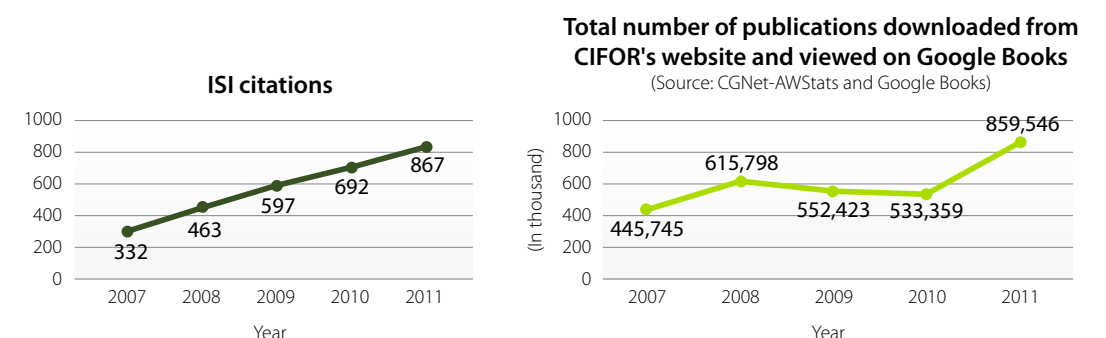
Newly launched social media platforms reached out to new audiences, drove traffic to the sites and provided valuable feedback channels. By the end of the year, followers of CIFOR's multilingual newsfeeds on Twitter and Facebook reached 6,000. On YouTube, users watched our videos 45,000 times; on Slideshare, stakeholders viewed our PowerPoint presentations some 60,000 times; and on Flickr, views of our photographs reached 45,000, many used by newspapers, magazines and journals worldwide.

Be your own CNN

Seeing a demand for independent news on forests and enlisting former correspondents from Jakarta to Lima (Time, Associated Press, Bloomberg), the Center launched its Forests News blog. In 2011, the blog published 260 articles (many also translated into French, Indonesian, Spanish and Japanese) and readership increased from 2,000 per month to 26,000. In August, Google accredited the blog as a legitimate news outlet (one of the first for an environmental research organisation) and an increasing number of news aggregators – such as Huffington Post and Reuters AlertNet – republished stories, including documentary videos and photo essays. In March, CIFOR relaunched POLEX, a forest-policy listserv first established in the mid-1990s. One surprising result: journal articles covered by a blog or POLEX showed at least three-fold increases or more in readership.

Despite the power of social media, the Center recognise that policy makers still rely on traditional media as their main source of information; indeed research funded by the UK found that policy change rarely occurs without a public debate as fostered by traditional media. With a goal of becoming a reliable media source on tropical forests, CIFOR changed its policy to allow journalists to contact scientists directly and it expanded its media database to 2,600 contacts. As a result, the number of times CIFOR research was quoted in the media and online tripled.

The communication model gathered momentum at 10 international conferences and 15 national events that CIFOR convened or attended to assist the global effort to spotlight the challenges highlighted during the International Year of Forests. Included in this report are separate stories on Forest Day 5 and the Forests Indonesia Conference.



Citations in ISI journals of peer-reviewed articles written by CIFOR's scientists had the biggest jump ever to 867. CIFOR's ISI 'H-index' – which measures both the productivity and impact of the published work – was 29, in the top third of all CGIAR centres.

Statements of financial position*

As at 31 December 2011 and 2010 (in thousands of US dollars)

Assets	2011	2010	Liabilities and net assets	2011	2010
Current assets			Current liabilities		
Cash and cash equivalents	21,128	17,033	Account payables:		
Short-term time deposits	600	4,354	- Donors	5,402	11,785
Account receivables:			- Employees	381	202
- Donors	2,803	6,398	- Other CGIAR centres	708	0
- Employees	470	346	- Others	134	261
- Other CGIAR centres	94	58	Accrued expenses	2,252	1,546
- Others	941	918	Total current liabilities	8,877	13,794
Prepaid expenses	420	443			
Total current assets	26,456	29,550	Non-current liabilities		
Non-current assets			Employee benefits obligations	4,783	4,414
Property, plant and equipment	2,483	2,082	Accrued expenses - non-current portion	350	350
Other assets	1,797	1,688	Total non-current liabilities	5,133	4,764
Total non-current assets	4,280	3,770			
			Net assets		
Total assets	30,736	33,320	Unrestricted:		
			- Undesignated	13,123	11,159
			- Designated	3,603	3,603
			Total net assets	16,726	14,762
			Total liabilities and net assets	30,736	33,320

Statements of activities*

For the years ended 31 December 2011 and 2010 (in thousands of US dollars)

	2011			Total	2010
	Unrestricted	Restricted Window 1/ window 2	Restricted (bilateral)		
Revenues					
- Grant revenues	6,418	11,220	18,756	36,394	26,986
- Other revenues	103	0	0	103	165
Total revenues	6,521	11,220	18,756	36,497	27,151
Expenses					
- Programme-related expenses	3,517	9,321	18,756	31,594	20,921
- Management and general expenses	1,776	2,793	0	4,569	5,496
	5,293	12,114	18,756	36,163	26,417
Indirect expense recovery	(736)	(894)	0	(1,630)	(1,492)
Total expenses	4,557	11,220	18,756	34,533	24,925
Net surplus	1,964	0	0	1,964	2,226
Supplementary schedule of expenses – classified by nature of expenses					
Personnel costs	3,500	2,768	5,864	12,132	10,410
CRP collaborator/partnership costs – CGIAR centres	0	6,525	0	6,525	0
Collaborator/partnership costs – others	187	187	5,436	5,810	5,364
Supplies and services	919	1,799	6,192	8,910	8,248
Operational travel	446	525	1,091	2,062	1,855
Depreciation	241	310	173	724	540
Indirect expense recovery	(736)	(894)	0	(1,630)	(1,492)
Total expenses	4,557	11,220	18,756	34,533	24,925

*These statements were taken from the audited financial statements as of and for the years ended 31 December 2011 and 2010. PricewaterhouseCoopers-Indonesia conducted the audit and issued an unqualified opinion.

Donors

CIFOR's work in 2011 would not have been possible without the generous support of the following organisations. (Alphabetical order)

African Development Bank (ADB)	Ecofys – Netherlands	Iran
Australia	European Commission	Japan
Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)	Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN, Switzerland)	Met Office Hadley Centre – Government of the United Kingdom
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	Fidelity Charitable Gift Fund	Netherlands
Australian National University	Finland	Norway
Austrian Development Agency	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	South Korea
Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA)	Ford Foundation	Switzerland
Canada	France (French Embassy in Cameroon)	The Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers
Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID)	French Global Environment Facility (FFEM)	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
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