CIFOR and Indonesia

A partnership for forests and people

January 2012

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CIFOR 2012 CIFOR and Indonesia: a partnership for forests and people.
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Abbreviations and glossary

B4E	Business for the Environment Summit, an annual international platform for dialogue and partnership solutions for the environment held in Jakarta in 2011
BAPLAN	Forestry Planning Agency (Badan Planologi Kehutanan), Ministry of Forestry, Government of Indonesia
BIKAL	Environmental Management Community Foundation (Yayasan Bina Kelola Lingkungan), an NGO for community empowerment in East Kalimantan
BPKM	Manokwari Forestry Research Institute (Balai Penelitian Kehutanan Manokwari)
BPSDALH	Natural Resource Management and Environment Agency (Badan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam dan Lingkungan Hidup)
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CIRAD	Center for International Cooperation in Agricultural Research Development (Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement), a French agricultural research centre working for international development
CoLUPSIA	The Collaborative Land-Use Planning and Sustainable Institutional Arrangements project
COP	Conference of the Parties
CRP	CGIAR Research Program
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Australia's national science agency
C-Stock	Carbon stock
Dishut Papua	Papua Province Forest Service (Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Papua)
Farm-Forestry Consortium	Farm-Forestry Consortium (Pokja Hutan Lestari) of Gunungkidul District
FORDA	Forestry Research and Development Agency, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia
Forest Governance Learning Group	An informal alliance of in-country groups and international partners currently active in eight African and three Asian countries (of which Indonesia is one) that aims to improve governance of forest resources internationally
G20	The Group of Twenty (G20) is made up of the finance ministers and central bank governors of 19 countries (including Indonesia) and the European Union. Established in 1999, it brings together industrialised and developing economies to discuss key issues in the global economy.

GIS	Geographic information system
HuMa	Association for Community and Ecologically-Based Law Reform (Perkumpulan untuk Pembaharuan Hukum Berbasis Masyarakat dan Ekologis), a nonprofit NGO focusing on issues of natural resource law reform
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
ISI	A high-quality, high-impact journal
Jikalahari	Riau Forest Rescue Network (an abbreviation of Jaringan Kerja Penyelamat Hutan Riau), a network of community organisations and environmentalists working for Riau's forests
KADIN	Indonesia Chamber of Commerce (Kamar Dagang dan Industri)
KKI-Warsi	Indonesian Conversation Community Warsi (Komunitas Konservasi Indonesia Warsi), an NGO based in Jambi, founded by 20 NGOs from four provinces in southern Sumatra, that is committed to conservation and community development
LIPI	Indonesian Institute of Sciences (Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia)
MRV	Monitoring, reporting and verification
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
PILI	The Indonesian Environmental Information Centre (Pusat Informasi Lingkungan Indonesia), an NGO aiming to support environmental activities by sharing up-to-date and accurate information
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
REDD+	REDD plus the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
REDD-Indonesia	REDD website for Indonesia
Riak Bumi	An Indonesian community-based natural resource management NGO based in West Kalimantan
RMI	The Indonesian Institute for Forest and Environment (Rimbawan Muda Indonesia), an NGO promoting natural resource conservation
SKP	Secretariat for Peace and Justice in Papua (Sekretariat Keadilan dan Perdamaian)
Telapak	An association of NGO activists; business practitioners; academics; media affiliates; and leaders of indigenous peoples, fishers, and farmers of Indonesia, that aims to influence public policy on conservation towards community-driven, sustainable natural resource management
TOMA Lestari	An environmental NGO local to Ambon in the Moluccas
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
US	United States of America
USD	United States dollars
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VIP	Very important person
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

A fruitful partnership since 1993

This report, which supplements an earlier one submitted to the Ministry of Forestry in 2009, highlights just a few Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) achievements and contributions to Indonesia from its inception in 1993 to 2011. It includes examples of research in Indonesia; contributions to policy changes in part as a result of CIFOR research findings; efforts in collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry and other organisations to educate and inform Indonesian stakeholders on forestry issues through publications, websites and conferences; and the development of Indonesia's human resources in the forestry area.

Dr. Agus Djoko Ismanto
Host Country Liaison

Bogor, March 2012

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Agus Djoko Ismanto'.

Dr. Agus Djoko Ismanto
Host Country Liaison

Executive summary

Not since the world first became excited about tropical rainforests two decades ago have forests featured so high on the international agenda. Heads of state are talking about forests once again and demonstrating their commitment to environmental sustainability through increased funding and changes in policy.

No pledge was more important than the one from Indonesia's head of state, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. In 2009, the President promised world leaders gathered in Pittsburgh, US for the G20 Summit to reduce Indonesia's greenhouse gas emissions by 26% from business-as-usual levels by 2020, and by 41% with international assistance, without sacrificing economic growth.

Following the signing of a Letter of Intent between Indonesia and Norway in May 2010, Indonesia embarked on an ambitious strategy to meet that objective. It established a national taskforce for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) and in May 2011 issued a moratorium on new permits for forest conversion.

President Yudhoyono reaffirmed his commitment at the Forests Indonesia conference, convened by CIFOR in Jakarta on 27 September 2011, where, in a moving and far-reaching keynote address, he pledged to dedicate the final three years of his presidency to achieving lasting results for the conservation and sustainable use of Indonesia's forests.

As part of its global mandate to carry out independent research, CIFOR has been contributing to Indonesia's REDD+ efforts at national and sub-national levels, sharing existing knowledge and producing new knowledge about 'what works'.

CIFOR is a non-profit international organisation dedicated to advancing human wellbeing, environmental conservation and equity. It is one of 15 centres within the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). It receives its funding from more than 50 governments, international foundations and organisations and universities.

'If it weren't for the benefits
that our forests provide,
then our way of life, our
people, our economy,
our environment and our
society would be so much
the poorer.'

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono,
speaking at the Forests Indonesia
conference in September 2011
(Photo by Sade Bimantara/Office
of Special Staff to the President on
International Relations)

CIFOR advances human well-being, environmental conservation and equity by conducting research to inform policies and practices affecting forests in Indonesia and other developing countries. Its vision is a world where forests are high on the political agenda and people recognise forests' true value for livelihoods and ecosystems, where decisions affecting forests are based on solid science and principles of good governance and where the perspectives of developing countries and forest-dependent people are reflected in these decisions.

While the world is only beginning to realise the full value and importance of Indonesia's forests in the global context, CIFOR has been at the forefront of the movement since its creation in 1993 through the dissemination of its research and the convening of national and global conferences such as Forest Day and Forests Indonesia. It has worked in close partnership with the Ministry of Forestry and other government agencies, non-government organisations (NGOs), universities, local institutions and the private sector in joint research projects and outreach activities.

Since its founding, CIFOR and its partners have conducted more than 90 research projects in Indonesia, many of which have been linked to similar research projects around the world. These projects have informed the Indonesian Government and, in particular, the Ministry of Forestry, to develop policies that foster the sustainable management of forests, the biodiversity they embrace and the improved livelihoods of forest communities, while contributing to Indonesia's development objectives.

Research investments in Indonesia between 2003 and 2011 amounted to USD 59.1 million, which represented CIFOR's highest research investment in any country in the world (Figure 1).

'The forestry sector realises its roles and functions in supporting national development and in fulfilling the need for food, energy, fibre and REDD+.'

Minister of Forestry Zulkifli Hasan
speaking at the Forests Indonesia
conference in September 2011

Figure 1. CIFOR's total research investment by country or region (2003–2011)

Since its founding in 1993, CIFOR has produced more than 800 publications relating to forests in Indonesia. CIFOR’s Indonesian staff members have authored or co-authored 571 publications.

Since its inception in 1993, CIFOR has supported more than 100 Indonesian staff in pursuing further qualifications.

During the 18 years Indonesia has hosted the Center, CIFOR’s research has been published and shared with international and national forestry communities through journal articles, books and technical briefs (Figure 2). Increasingly, this information is shared and accessed online on CIFOR’s website, which is visited more by Indonesians than by citizens of any other country.

CIFOR has conducted research collaboratively in Indonesia with academic institutions and national universities through support and supervision of numerous postgraduate theses in disciplines related to CIFOR’s research agenda. In the process, CIFOR has supported 40 Indonesian staff in graduate and doctoral theses since 1993. Most pertain to forestry science, making a lasting contribution to forestry in Indonesia. Many of these individuals have gone on to hold senior positions in government, universities and civil society.

Aside from investing in research and research partnerships in Indonesia, CIFOR also invests in its Indonesian staff. CIFOR currently employs 116 Indonesians at its headquarters in Bogor: 33 research staff and 83 non-research staff (Figure 3).

Figure 2. CIFOR publications with Indonesian authors and co-authors (1993–2011)

Note: ISI and non-ISI group journals into those with higher and lower impact ratings. ISI is higher impact. All told, 76 articles with Indonesian authors and co-authors have been published in international journals with the highest citation levels.

Figure 3. Numbers of Indonesian research and non-research staff employed by CIFOR (1993–2011)

CIFOR's research team in the field, Seturan, East Kalimantan, Indonesia (Photo supplied by Douglas Sheil/CIFOR)

CIFOR's mandate is global, but there is no better laboratory than Indonesia for addressing worldwide tropical forestry issues (Figure 4), and by addressing local issues the Center and its partners contribute to global solutions. When the leaders of Indonesia outbid five other countries to host CIFOR's head office in 1993, they believed rightly that hosting the Center would yield long lasting rewards. Indeed, Indonesia reaps the largest share of benefits from CIFOR's work – in partnerships, research, capacity building and knowledge gained.

Indonesia is one of the best tropical forest laboratories, by studying and addressing local issues, CIFOR and Indonesia contribute to global solutions.

Men from Boepe village participate in a mapping exercise in Merauke district, Papua province, Indonesia. (Photo by Michael Padmanaba/CIFOR)

Figure 4. The spread of CIFOR's international research

1. CIFOR's beginnings in Indonesia

In response to global concerns about deforestation in the tropics, in 1992 the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) finalised plans to establish an Asia-based forestry research centre: CIFOR.

Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Sri Lanka and India all submitted official requests to CGIAR to host the CIFOR head office. Not only did Indonesia meet all the conditions necessary to be a host, but it also offered to provide 100 000 hectares of research forest for CIFOR's use.

On Thursday 29 October 1992, the CGIAR declared Indonesia the host nation for CIFOR's headquarters. Indonesia succeeded due to its intensive and systematic efforts to convince other governments of the benefits of hosting CIFOR in the world's third most-forested country, a message the

CGIAR is a partnership of diverse donors who, united under the CGIAR Fund, support a Consortium of 15 international Centers in results-orientated agricultural research for development. Working in collaboration with government agencies, civil society organisations, universities, and businesses around the world, the Fund donors and Consortium share the CGIAR's vision of reducing poverty and hunger, improving human health and nutrition, and enhancing ecosystems through high-quality research, partnership and leadership. Five of the 15 Centers (including CIFOR) are headquartered in Asia.

Research carried out under the Strategic Results Framework of the Consortium is organised in a portfolio of CGIAR Research Programs (CRPs). CIFOR is the lead Center for CRP6 – Forests, Trees and Agroforestry: Livelihoods, Landscapes and Governance – which was approved in April 2011.

CIFOR's top donors in 2011 were the European Commission, the CGIAR, the CRP and the governments of Norway, Australia and the United States. CIFOR's campus in Bogor was built with in-kind support from the Government of Indonesia.

Indonesian leaders carried out a global campaign and outbid five other countries to host CIFOR's headquarters, certain the country would benefit from the partnership.

government delivered through international forums and bilateral approaches to funding nations.

CIFOR's Board of Trustees and the Government of Indonesia signed an agreement on 15 May 1993. The agreement was ratified through Presidential Decree No. 71/1993 dated 4 August 1993, 'Ratifying the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Center for International Forestry Research Regarding the Headquarters Seat of the Center'. Sponsoring countries included Australia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. On the same day, the agreement was officially ratified by letter no. R. 15/Prd/PU/VIII/1993, presented by the President of Indonesia to the chief of Indonesia's House of Representatives.

Indonesia's efforts to become the host nation for CIFOR were founded on its leaders' certainty that their country would benefit in numerous ways – from first-hand research outcomes and information, to opportunities for Indonesian forestry experts to participate, to the creation of new jobs. Indonesia would also gain experience in hosting an international organisation, opening new avenues in international relations and promoting Indonesia in the international community.

Indonesia is represented on the CIFOR Board of Trustees by the Director General of the Forestry Research and Development Agency as an *ex-officio* member, as appointed by the Minister of Forestry. CIFOR has a liaison office to maintain good relations with its host country and to strengthen communication with government agencies and other Indonesian institutions.

CIFOR pursues a mutually agreed 'no surprises' policy that offers the Government, through the Ministry of Forestry, the opportunity to review and comment on research findings that could prove sensitive in Indonesia, as part of the external review phase of CIFOR publications. The policy has worked well, prompting constructive dialogue on research findings without limiting CIFOR's independence to publish results.

2. CIFOR's research investment in Indonesia

As the country with the third-largest forested area in the world, Indonesia has a far-reaching influence on international negotiations and policy governing forest issues: from the annual UNFCCC Conference of the Parties negotiations, to the development of forest certification standards and initiatives to address illegal logging.

Within the country, millions of Indonesian citizens derive a large percentage of their income from forests, while forests themselves are an integral part of Indonesia's rich cultural history and diversity. CIFOR seeks to convey these lessons and experiences from Indonesia to the world and to have a positive impact at the national, district and local levels by informing policymakers and other stakeholders of the latest research and knowledge. This goal, as well as other factors such as the concentration of CIFOR researchers and support staff at its Bogor headquarters and other research sites in the country, drives the allocation of financial resources to research in Indonesia. CIFOR also allocates resources in line with its role as an international research organisation and its commitment to delivering international public goods.

Besides significantly greater research investments in Indonesia compared to other regions, as shown in Table 1, CIFOR's non-research expenditures (national staff salaries, procurement of goods and services etc.) are highest in its Indonesian office. Overall expenditures between 1999 and 2011 are estimated to total USD 65.7 million.

CIFOR expenditures on Indonesian staff salaries, building maintenance and services in Indonesia are shown in Figure 5.

Between 2003-2010, CIFOR research investments in Indonesia totaled USD 52 million.

Table 1. CIFOR research investments in Indonesia compared to those in other regions (2003–2010)

In thousands USD

Year	Central Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	Indonesia	Latin America	Other Asian countries	West Africa	Total
2003	1 984.28	1 268.11	6 202.31	2 955.36	1 108.99	185.62	13 704.67
2004	1 737.93	2 122.18	6 244.58	3 241.49	1 547.67	386.95	15 280.80
2005	2 515.77	1 538.45	6 276.08	4 029.09	2 140.58	1 184.88	17 684.85
2006	2 579.72	1 186.20	6 072.63	3 756.55	1 429.47	1 498.28	16 522.85
2007	3 144.73	729.23	6 287.49	3 685.39	1 314.08	1 623.81	16 784.73
2008	3 356.62	1 366.90	6 297.43	3 947.86	1 277.06	3 657.65	19 903.52
2009	5 223.04	361.67	7 238.21	4 905.09	2 373.61	2 543.28	22 644.90
2010	6 754.13	399.67	6 929.41	5 892.87	3 002.27	1 947.68	24 926.03
Total	27 296.22	8 972.41	51 548.14	32 413.70	14 193.73	13 028.15	147 452.35

Figure 5. Annual expenditure for personnel, office operations and services in Indonesia (1999–2011)

3. CIFOR and sustainable forest management in Indonesia

CIFOR values its relationship with the Government of Indonesia. As home to a huge and highly diverse portion of the world's tropical forests, Indonesia is the perfect location for research into methods to enhance sustainable forest management and sustainable rural livelihoods – generating research results that can be applied across much of the globe.

Working with government departments, NGOs, international donor agencies and Indonesian academic institutions, CIFOR conducts strategic and comparative research that combines biological, physical, economic and social factors in an interdisciplinary approach towards achieving sustainable forest management and sustainable livelihoods. CIFOR continually works with its host technical ministry – the Ministry of Forestry – to identify potential areas of collaboration in research and outreach.

Since its inception in 1993, CIFOR has conducted research in 23 of Indonesia's 33 provinces.

CIFOR decided at an early stage to focus its research on forest policy rather than on technical forestry or tree breeding, in order to complement the efforts of national and private-sector research institutes. In 2008, CIFOR's Board of Trustees approved a new 10-year strategy, focused on six research domains:

- enhancing the role of forests in climate mitigation (with a focus on REDD)
- enhancing the role of forests in adaptation to climate change
- improving livelihoods through smallholder and community forestry
- managing trade-offs between conservation and development at landscape scale
- managing the impacts of globalised trade and investment on forests and forest communities
- sustainable management of tropical production forests.

With Indonesian leaders taking a prominent role to include forests as a central component in climate change mitigation, CIFOR has prioritised research to help Indonesian policymakers and opinion leaders enhance forest policy for overcoming climate change, supporting communities and promoting sustainable economic development.

3.1 Support for Indonesia at the national level

Over the past few years, CIFOR's research and partnerships with various organisations in Indonesia have contributed to strengthening the capacity of national stakeholders in various aspects of forestry-related policy, development and law enforcement. These examples are just a few of many projects that demonstrate how CIFOR's research and partnerships support Indonesian policymakers and opinion leaders in promoting sustainable management of the country's forests for its people.

Lessons for REDD+ from Indonesia's Reforestation Fund

Reducing Indonesia's deforestation rate by just 5% could generate REDD+ payments of USD 765 million a year. With large sums potentially flowing through REDD+, Indonesia's ability to achieve REDD+ targets will require good financial governance. To inform discussions about financial governance and REDD+, CIFOR researchers worked with Ministry of Forestry and Ministry of Finance staff to analyse the history of Indonesia's Reforestation Fund and the past 20 years of financial governance.

The Reforestation Fund (Dana Reboisasi) is financed by a volume-based levy paid by timber concessionaires. In the past 10 years, the Government of Indonesia has been working to solve the problems that beset the fund during the Soeharto era. Continuing problems with the fund hold significant implications for REDD+ payment schemes. The study's final report in 2010 highlighted how national strategies to manage both the Reforestation Fund and REDD+ funding must build financial management capacity; strengthen anticorruption institutions; develop effective monitoring, reporting and verification; remove perverse policies and incentives; promote equitable distribution of benefits; and minimise negative impacts on communities. The Ministry of Forestry has since called upon the international community to support the government's efforts. Indonesia's experiences have lessons to offer both for global REDD+ discussions and for other countries implementing REDD+ schemes.

Tropical peat land in climate change mitigation and adaptation schemes

Despite covering only 0.25% of the world's area, tropical peat lands store approximately 3% of total carbon stock, and at least 20% of all global peat carbon stock. But when disturbed or converted to other uses, the carbon is emitted into the atmosphere. This is significant for climate change mitigation strategies both globally and within Indonesia because approximately half of the world's tropical peatlands are located in Indonesia, covering about 21 million hectares.

Through research, seminars and consultations with related institutions, CIFOR provided vital input for the Government of Indonesia to fight for the inclusion of tropical peat lands in climate change mitigation and adaptation schemes at the UNFCCC COP 15 in Cancun, Mexico. Following the inclusion of tropical peat lands in the Cancun Agreement, CIFOR continued to strive for tropical peat land conservation by developing a series of seminars involving CIFOR and the Ministry of Forestry. These seminars, which began in 2010 and were to continue into 2012, have

Daniel Murdiyarso in East Kalimantan
(Photo supplied by Daniel Murdiyarso/CIFOR)

included the ‘Training workshop on Methodologies for C-Stock Assessment’ in Bogor, the ‘International Workshop on Tropical Wetland Ecosystems of Indonesia’ in Bali, and the ‘Tropical Wetlands Initiative for Climate Adaptation and Mitigation’ held in several regions of Indonesia.

The potential of mangrove forests for meeting Indonesia’s emissions targets and restoring coastlines

Scientists from CIFOR and the USDA Forest Service showed that mangroves are among the most carbon-rich forests in the tropics. Mangrove forests occur along the coasts of most major oceans in some 118 countries, and support numerous ecosystem services, including fisheries production and nutrient cycling. However, mangrove forests have declined by 30–50% over the past half century because of coastal development, aquaculture expansion and over-harvesting.

The destruction and degradation of mangrove forests may be generating as much as 10% of all global deforestation emissions despite accounting for just 0.7% of tropical forest area. The same is true in Indonesia, where some 70% of the remaining 9.4 million hectares of mangrove forest need restoration. Protecting mangroves is not only important for Indonesia’s climate change mitigation; it also plays an important role in adapting to climate change. Mangroves protect coastlines from storm surges and sea-level fluctuations, including from tsunamis. They also support economic development by contributing to the rebuilding of coastal fisheries and to enhancing tourism.

3.2 Support for Indonesia at the sub-national level

In several locations throughout the country, CIFOR frequently establishes or strengthens local groups to help their communities utilise the knowledge received through CIFOR research. CIFOR conducts these joint activities not only to share information, but also to shape policy at the local level through joint agreements between private companies, local officials and community representatives.

'To save Papua's forest, we need to change our development paradigm from business as usual to sustainable development focusing on the people and on how fragile Papua natural resources are.'

Barnabas Suebu, former Governor of Papua, at a 2011 workshop organised by the Papua Provincial Agency for Natural Resources and Environmental Management and CIFOR

Encouraging responsible forestry and estate crop sector investment in Papua

CIFOR and its partners have been researching responsible investment in the forestry and estate crop sectors in Papua since 2008. This research is being carried out with various government institutions, as well as with other organisations such as the Forestry Faculty at the Papua State University and the Marind Anim Customary Community Institution in Merauke District.

Although investment in forestry and estate crops in Papua is relatively low, there are indications that it will significantly increase. The project seeks to ensure that investments provide optimum benefits to all parties and that decisions linked to forestry and estate crops consider environmental and social aspects, as well as economic ones.

The project is already having an impact. For example, the Forestry and Conservation Office and the Papua Region X Forest Gazettement Agency have found results from the forest and land-cover analyses important for their own internal work. Several agency staff received training in geographic information systems (GIS), as well as monitoring and ground-truthing.

The research in Merauke District is helping communities better understand investment in both sectors, and building their skills in interacting with outsiders and resolving conflicts linked to tenure.

Better and more sustainable livelihoods for Jepara furniture makers

The 5-year Furniture Value Chains project was launched in 2008. The project aims to advance small-scale teak and mahogany furniture enterprises in Jepara, Central Java. With at least 15 000 individual businesses and 170 000 people working in wood-based furniture industries, Jepara is an important region for forest-related employment.

CIFOR is collaborating with partners such as the Jepara Multi-Stakeholder Forum, Jepara District, the Ministry of Forestry and the Forestry Faculty at the Bogor Agricultural University.

The project has had a number of positive impacts. Various exhibitions and establishing a website (www.javamebel.com) have increased purchases and orders. With their improved business performance, furniture makers are better trusted by financial institutions, and are receiving small loans for business investments.

Furniture worker in Jepara, Central Java
(Photo by Murdani Usman/CIFOR)

Not only has CIFOR's research helped furniture makers improve their businesses, it has also increased their knowledge of sustainable forest management to ensure their businesses can continue. They now have an understanding of green furniture, where raw materials must be supplied from certified sustainably managed forest. This knowledge helps furniture makers penetrate international markets that are increasingly demanding furniture products from sustainable sources. More information can be found at www.cifor.org/furniture.

Supporting sustainable land-use planning by helping stakeholders collaborate

The Collaborative Land-Use Planning and Sustainable Institutional Arrangements (CoLUPSIA) project, funded by the European Union from 2010-2013, is designed to strengthen land tenure and community rights in Indonesia. The resource-rich Kapuas Hulu and Moluccas districts are facing conservation versus development challenges. The project seeks to avoid environmental degradation in these areas by supporting collaborative land-use planning and sustainable institutional arrangements that consider all stakeholders' views.

During 2010 and 2011, CoLUPSIA laid the groundwork, identifying stakeholders and promoting collaborative land-use planning by designing the project framework together with local universities, NGOs, government, businesses and communities. CoLUPSIA also began facilitating common visions, goals and objectives. Sector representatives attended three series of workshops on Participatory Prospective Analysis, where they anticipated possible future land-use scenarios and challenges. CoLUPSIA developed a process of advocacy, consultation and agreement among the parties.

In 2011, CoLUPSIA also analysed deforestation in the districts, mapped previously poorly understood ecosystems, and collected data for ecosystem-based planning and community-based development projects. University students and staff and local NGO partners were mentored in conducting socioeconomic and biophysical surveys, while communities and NGOs were trained to independently monitor REDD initiatives, collect erosion data, and effectively participate in land-use planning.

3.3 Supporting Indonesia's participation in the international community

CIFOR and government institutions frequently collaborate in supporting Indonesia's participation in various international forums, as shown in the following examples.

Shaping the global agenda for forests and climate change at Forest Day

CIFOR often invites high-level government officials from Indonesia to participate in global events such as Forest Day, which convenes on the sidelines of the UNFCCC COP. Forest Day has become one of the most influential, best attended and most reported events of its type on forestry. More than 1100 people from over 80 countries attended Forest Day 5 in 2011, including 216 official UNFCCC party delegates.

Dr Kuntoro Mangkusubroto
(far right) on a panel at Forest Day 4
in Mexico, 2010 (Photo by CIFOR)

Dr Nur Masripatin from the Ministry of Forestry was a panellist at Forest Day 5; Dr Kuntoro Mangkusubroto, Chair of Indonesia's REDD+ Taskforce, represented Indonesia as both a speaker and a panellist at Forest Day 4; Agus Purnomo from Indonesia's National Council on Climate Change and Dr Nur Masripatin from the Ministry of Forestry were panellists at Forest Day 3; and then Minister of Forestry M.S. Kaban opened the first-ever Forest Day in Bali in 2007.

Regional and international dialogue through the Asia Forest Partnership

CIFOR has hosted the Asia Forest Partnership secretariat since 2001. In this role, CIFOR has contributed staff, experts and organisational capacity to support annual dialogues between forestry stakeholders on improving governance related to the trade in wood and forest products.

At each annual dialogue, topics adjust to current forestry trends. For example, the 2010 Dialogue 9 in Bali raised the topic of 'Forest Governance Challenges beyond Copenhagen: An Asia-Pacific Perspective'. The 2011 Dialogue 10 in Beijing celebrated the 10-year anniversary of a groundbreaking East Asian ministers meeting in Bali that created the Forest Law Enforcement and Governance process to facilitate policies, which have noticeably curbed illegal logging. In Indonesia, illegal logging has dropped by 75 percent since a peak in 2000.

Indonesia has chaired or vice-chaired the steering committee at various times, making important contributions to dialogue agendas. CIFOR, as the secretariat, offers its full support to Indonesia's role in this regional forum.

International workshop on tropical peat lands

Knowledge of tropical peat land ecosystems is vital to help understand the dynamics of global climate change – from developing appropriate monitoring, reporting and verification systems for implementing REDD+ to adapting to climate change. Yet very few studies have covered this matter.

For that reason, CIFOR, in collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry, presented an international workshop on ‘Tropical Wetland Ecosystems of Indonesia: Science Needs to Address Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation’ during April 2011 in Bali.

The workshop provided an important forum for Indonesian and international researchers with experience in fresh waterways and coastal tropical peat lands. Together, they discussed knowledge status, research needs and potential multidisciplinary approaches to implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.

Peatland in West
Kalimantan, Indonesia.
(Photo by Ryan Woo/CIFOR)

4. CIFOR and Indonesia: partners in fighting climate change with forests

Indonesia was one of the pioneers of including forests in climate change mitigation schemes. Its leadership began with the 2007 Bali Action Plan, and continued in 2009 with President Yudhoyono's historic pledge to reduce Indonesia's emissions by 26% by 2020, or by 41% with global assistance. Since then, Indonesia has signed a Letter of Intent with Norway, established a REDD+ taskforce and issued a 2-year moratorium on new forest concessions.

Through the active involvement of its researchers, CIFOR has become an important part of REDD+ implementation in Indonesia. In November 2010, for example, CIFOR hosted a workshop on monitoring, reporting and verification, an essential component for implementing REDD+ in Indonesia.

CIFOR experts have also provided input for REDD+ policies and for the REDD+ implementation taskforce in Indonesia. One such policy was Presidential Instruction No. 10/2011, signed on 19 May 2011, which declared a moratorium on new concessions in primary forest and peat land.

REDD+ has also been strengthened with the establishment of 'knowledge sharing' media. In 2009, CIFOR and the Ministry of Forestry launched a website focusing on REDD+ in Indonesia: www.redd-indonesia.org.

The home page of the REDD-Indonesia website

4.1 President of Indonesia makes pledge at CIFOR's Forests Indonesia conference

Competing demands for forests have sparked heated discussion on how to achieve the emissions targets President Yudhoyono outlined in 2009. Some support the president's pledge and steps for REDD+ in the move towards a low-carbon economy. Others, including both business leaders and environmentalists, are unconvinced, and are calling for more details on how a transition to a low-carbon economy in Indonesia could be achieved.

The need for open and honest dialogue led CIFOR – in close collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry, the office of the President, and advisory groups representing business and civil society – to host its most ambitious event ever: a day-long conference titled ‘Forests Indonesia: Alternative futures to meet demands for food, fibre, fuel and REDD+.’

The conference successfully brought together over 900 policymakers, business leaders, donors, NGOs, scientists, academics and media to discuss the sustainable management and use of Indonesia’s forests. Most participants (23%) came from the private sector, closely followed by those from government (21%).

President Yudhoyono opened the conference, dedicating the last three years of his presidency to achieving lasting results for the conservation and sustainable use of Indonesia’s forests. Erik Solheim, Norway’s Environment Minister, followed him at the podium, reiterating Norway’s commitment to supporting Indonesia.

A midday address by Andrew Steer, Special Envoy for Climate Change at the World Bank, focused on Indonesia’s ability to achieve major economic growth while participating in REDD+. Minister of Forestry Zulkifli Hasan closed the event by reinforcing the government’s commitment to a pro-poor, pro-jobs, pro-growth and pro-environment national development strategy.

To bring the challenges and opportunities discussed at Forests Indonesia to a wider audience, CIFOR published 10 blog stories in English and Indonesian and produced 15 videos, which reached tens of thousands of stakeholders worldwide.

Eighty journalists attended, with 35 reporters attending the two press conferences. CIFOR also sponsored 19 journalists from 12 Indonesian provinces to travel to Jakarta for the conference. As a result, more than 100 articles related to Forests Indonesia were reported in the press from 23 September to 5 October 2011. As part of the conference activities, CIFOR also sponsored an hour-long discussion on Metro TV.

4.2 Indonesia and CIFOR’s Global Comparative Study on REDD+

Indonesia is a global leader in REDD+, with more than 40 projects underway. Other tropical forest countries are now beginning to develop policies and initiate projects to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Given the urgency of climate change, there is no luxury for conducting studies before first-generation projects are refined. The information is needed in real time.

Through the Global Comparative Study on REDD+, CIFOR is analysing REDD+ policy, practice and implementation, and making research findings easily accessible. The goal is to generate knowledge and tools to support government efforts to reduce forest emissions in effective and equitable ways with co-benefits such as poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation.

‘Let me congratulate the organisers, CIFOR and their partners, for bringing together – under one roof – forest stakeholders from all over Indonesia and the world. We have among us government officials and representatives of NGOs, civil society, as well as the business and academic communities.’

President Yudhoyono, opening the Forests Indonesia conference in September 2011

‘There is no way the government and civil society can handle this task on their own – by providing our input and feedback to government and civil society, we can assist in the process of making REDD+ effective.’

Shinta Kamdani, Vice Chair on Environment and Climate Change at the Indonesia Chamber of Commerce (KADIN), speaking about the role of the business sector at the Forests Indonesia conference in September 2011

Research is being conducted at 22 REDD project sites in six countries, including six sites in Indonesia. The knowledge generated will help first-generation REDD+ practitioners, like those in Indonesia, to build on existing projects, to improve the design of second-generation (post-2012) REDD+ activities and to evaluate their success.

One key product has been *A guide to learning about livelihood impacts of REDD+ projects*, published in 2010. The guide is well suited to uncovering the social impacts of REDD+ and creating a common language and structure for learning about REDD+ projects.

Realising REDD+: National strategy and policy options, published in 2009, is recognised as one of the world's most important books on REDD+, with hundreds of thousands of copies downloaded and disseminated inside Indonesia and abroad in four languages, including Indonesian.

Another significant outcome from the project is an interactive online map bringing together CIFOR research and existing data on more than 340 REDD+ and other forest carbon projects in 52 countries around the world (www.forestsclimatechange.org/redd-map). Launched on the sidelines of the UNFCCC COP17 in December 2011, the map is the first to give a global overview of REDD projects across the world, and will help inform government ministries, policymakers and REDD practitioners in designing and implementing projects.

4.3 REDD-Indonesia: a learning portal in the Indonesian language

Launched by the Ministry of Forestry and CIFOR in cooperation with Indonesia's Forestry Research and Development Agency, the REDD-Indonesia website is a one-stop learning portal in Indonesian. The portal is designed to raise awareness about REDD+ within the government, as well as within NGOs, the media, forest communities and other stakeholders. CIFOR staff work closely with Ministry staff, who benefit from training in web design and communication.

Additional funding enabled the partners to enhance the site, and it was launched by the Minister of Forestry in April 2011. Since then, visits have continued to increase, with more than 5000 visitors downloading thousands of publications on REDD+ every month. Given the popularity of social media in Indonesia, CIFOR also launched Indonesian news feeds in Twitter and Facebook to bring more visitors to sites such as REDD-Indonesia.

Dr Tachrir Fathoni, Director General of FORDA, Ministry of Forestry, with CIFOR Director General Frances Seymour at the launch of www.redd-indonesia.com (Photo by Ramadian Bachtiar/CIFOR)

5. Sharing knowledge, developing skills and building partnerships

CIFOR has built partnerships with a broad range of Indonesian organisations and individuals, including national forestry institutions and research centres, NGOs and other research organisations. Most offices and departments have collaborated with CIFOR for training or as research partners.

Indonesian and international partnerships have contributed significantly to CIFOR's ability to mobilise research funding, to produce quality research, to create international public goods, to target its information for relevance and impact and even to influence decision-making processes.

Building partnerships is vital for all parties to share information more effectively and mutually develop skills. Since most capacity building relates to collaborative research, it cannot be detached from the country and region where it is carried out. CIFOR researchers and scientists manage capacity building at the level of programme and project design with assistance from various corporate service units. Other capacity building activities include workshops, student guidance, mentoring and providing scientific information through online and print publications.

CIFOR is also committed to developing the skills of its staff, recognising that ongoing development strengthens their contribution to and growth in the organisation. From 2000 to 2011, CIFOR invested close to USD 1 million in the professional development of its staff.

5.1 Joint research activities

Working with a number of partners from Indonesia, including the Ministry of Forestry, CIFOR has undertaken various projects that have been beneficial for forests and communities, as well as organisations and forestry NGOs. These shared efforts have looked broadly at various issues, as shown in these examples.

'Through coordination, synergy and partnerships with civil society, NGOs and donor nations, the forestry sector will be able to... make an increasingly real contribution to maintaining continued national development, which is pro-poor, pro-jobs, pro-growth and pro-environment.'

Minister of Forestry Zulkifli Hasan
during his closing speech at Forests
Indonesia in September 2011
(Photo by Aulia Erlangga/CIFOR)

Delegates of the Children Conference 2009 hear about forests as potential food supermarkets. The event was co-hosted by CIFOR and *Bobo* magazine (Photo by Ricky Martin/*Bobo*)

Avoiding deforestation while promoting bio-energy: researching the political, institutional and economic conditions shaping sustainable bio-energy development and minimising negative impacts by producing analyses for governments and others about the effects of biofuels on forests and livelihoods. Partners include Papua State University, Tanjungpura University and the Provincial Government of Papua (2008–2011).

Biodiversity and livelihoods: mechanisms for landscape-level maintenance of biodiversity and livelihoods through participatory action research, focusing on four themes: livelihoods, governance, landscapes, and incentives; in cooperation with NGO KKI-Warsi, who helped implement the project in the Bungo site (2007–2010).

Carbon stocks assessment: surveying the distribution of wetlands' carbon to estimate carbon stocks, leading to the establishment of a database and models to predict below- and above-ground changes in peatlands and mangroves due to human intervention. Partners include Papua State University, Tanjungpura University, FORDA, Sembilang National Park and LIPI (2010–2012).

Collaborative land-use planning: supporting sustainable institutional arrangements that include multiple stakeholders in land-use planning, leading to the design of new arrangements, policies and pro-poor financing instruments based on more secure tenure and rights; in cooperation with Telapak, HuMa, TOMA Lestari, Gadjah Mada University and Pattimura University (2010–2014).

Collaborative spatial planning for natural resources: supporting Indonesia's National Climate Action Plan by exploring how spatial planning can incorporate stakeholder perceptions and climate change considerations into resource management, developing methods to improve spatial planning;

in cooperation with Conservation International, CIRAD, BAPLAN, and the Provincial Government of Papua (2010–2011).

Designing and implementing REDD schemes: providing REDD+ policymakers and practitioners with information, analysis and tools so that national schemes are designed to efficiently reduce emissions with equitable impacts and co-benefits for communities. Partners include Pusat Media Indonesia, Bogor Agricultural University's Center for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management, Indonesian Centre for Environmental Law, and NGOs (2008–2011).

Economic outcomes from small-scale forestry: identifying impediments for communities in teak production and its value chains in Indonesia, finding ways to alleviate those impediments to improve farmer and small-scale furniture producer livelihoods. Partners include FORDA, Farm-Forestry Consortium, Bogor Agricultural University, and the Jepara Furniture Multi-stakeholder Forum (2007–2013).

Governance for forest, nature and people: Wageningen Center for Development Innovations' international course on governance for forest, nature and people has been hosted and co-organised by CIFOR since 2006. CIFOR is developing a new Memorandum of Understanding with Wageningen University on 'Governance of Forested Landscapes', and will continue to co-host the Governance course in 2012.

Illegal logging and timber trade: developing efficient and effective approaches to stopping or reducing illegal logging, based on following the money rather than following the wood of logging operations; in cooperation with Jikalahari (2007–2010).

National parks and natural resource policies: improving national park management for natural resources in East Kalimantan and West Java through research in designing regulatory mechanisms for a special use zone in national parks, through capacity building and by increasing social accountability; in cooperation with BIKAL, RMI, and PILI (2009–2010).

Orangutan conservation: surveying orangutan population and habitat in the Danau Sentarum region, researching policies and stakeholder perceptions of conservation, training national parks staff and local NGOs in research methods, and building a pilot collaborative conservation management model; in cooperation with Danau Sentarum Authority and NGO Riak Bumi (2009–2012).

Overcoming constraints on community-based commercial forests: detailed analysis of three business models used in community-based commercial forests in Indonesia, to refine existing models and to better inform farmers about investment decisions; in cooperation with FORDA, Gadjah Mada University's Faculty of Forestry, and WWF Indonesia (2011–2015).

Responsible oil palm plantation development: designing multi-stakeholder consultation processes for economically-, environmentally-

and socially-responsible plantation development in West Papua and Papua provinces. Multi-stakeholder engagement informs policies, limits deforestation, and maximises use of non-forested areas; in cooperation with BPKM, Dishut Papua, BPSDALH, Papua Low Carbon Development Task Force, SKP, and Sawit Watch (2008–2011).

Strengthening rural institutions to support smallholders: building livelihood security for smallholders involved in tree-planting programs by supporting the design of new institutional arrangements, environmental policies and pro-poor financing instruments based on more secure tenure and community rights; in cooperation with Bogor Agricultural University and FORDA (2008–2011).

Tropical forestry for poverty alleviation: a global comparative analysis of the role of forests in reducing rural poverty, building on high-quality household and village data collected through the Poverty Environment Network; in cooperation with Indonesian PhD students from Melbourne University and Gadjah Mada University (2008–2011).

5.2 Training, conferences and workshops

Since 2009, CIFOR has contributed to, or convened, more than 60 training programmes, conferences, workshops and other events throughout Indonesia aimed mainly at Indonesian stakeholders.

In 2011, CIFOR hosted several significant events.

In April, Agus Purnomo from Indonesia's National Council on Climate Change, the Deputy Agricultural Minister and several Indonesian business leaders participated in a VIP luncheon on the sidelines of the Business for Environment (B4E) Conference. The luncheon raised the topic of the private sectors' contribution to and role in REDD+ in Indonesia. The same month CIFOR hosted a science workshop in Bali to explore the role of mangroves in mitigating and adapting to climate change in Indonesia.

In September, a groundbreaking day-long conference called 'Forests Indonesia: Alternative futures to meet demands for food, fibre, fuel and REDD+' attracted high-level speakers from across the globe and more than 900 participants.

CIFOR collaborates with partners on holding events like these and the examples below to share knowledge, develop skills and build relationships.

Socioeconomic survey and participatory perspective analysis training for partners in West Kalimantan and Maluku. This series of surveys and workshops, conducted in 2010 and 2011, generated a handbook for socioeconomic surveys in collaborative land-use planning and sustainable institutional arrangement (CoLUPSIA).

Training for the media. CIFOR has conducted training for Indonesian media to increase their skills in covering forestry-related issues. CIFOR

CIFOR's booth at the Indonesia Climate Change Education Forum and Expo held in Jakarta in May 2011 (Photo by CIFOR)

held training sessions in Jakarta and Bali in 2009, and at a biodiversity conference in Bali in 2010. Training on issues associated with peatlands and climate change was also held in Bali in April 2011. The training aims to give journalists technical knowledge – such as how scientists monitor, report and verify carbon emissions – to enhance their coverage of these issues.

Briefing for the House of Representatives. In 2010, CIFOR held a briefing on REDD+ for members of the Indonesian House of Representatives (Commission VII) to increase their understanding of the need to integrate forests and REDD+ schemes in policy decisions.

Training for Danau Sentarum National Park staff. In 2010, CIFOR provided training on methods for estimating orangutan populations, as well as ways to increase awareness of the need to conserve this species.

Training for staff from the NGO Riak Bumi. CIFOR provided training in 2009 for studying and documenting local stakeholders' perceptions, as well as on data analysis and report writing in 2010.

Facilitating forums for the Indonesia Forest Governance Learning Group. The Indonesia Forest Governance Learning Group is an independent learning forum for potential future leaders expected to bring positive changes in forestry management in Indonesia. In collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry, Inspirit and the UK Department for International Development's Multistakeholder Forestry Programme, CIFOR has been involved in convening and facilitating forums for the group since it began in 2004. Members are from the Ministry of Forestry, the Bungo Multistakeholder Communication Forum, and the South Sulawesi Provincial Forestry Office. CIFOR scientist Linda Yuliani has been the focus point for CIFOR's involvement in the group since 2004, and continues as a facilitator.

CIFOR has produced more than 800 publications related to forestry in Indonesia. They have been disseminated at conferences, across the web and by post.

5.3 Online and print publications

Indonesia’s hope to gain first-hand access to the outcomes of forestry research through its decision to host CIFOR has borne fruit. During its years in Indonesia, CIFOR has shared research openly with both national and international audiences, but the host country has become the main consumer of CIFOR research products.

Print publications

Since 1993, CIFOR has published over 800 journal articles, books, chapters, papers, and policy and technical briefs relating to Indonesian forestry. Table 2 shows a breakdown of these figures.

CIFOR translates a significant percentage of its research to make it accessible to Indonesians and the number of translated documents is increasing. As of 2011 there are more than 75 publications available in Indonesian. Through publications relating to forests in Indonesia, frequently involving researchers as co-authors from local organisations, CIFOR has also contributed to developing the skills of partners.

Table 2. CIFOR publications related to Indonesia (1993–2011)

Record type	Total
Brief	88
Book	264
Paper	32
Chapter	241
CD-ROM	3
Journal article	223
Total	851

CIFOR publications are popular at its own events as well as at those hosted by others. Since January 2009, CIFOR has freely distributed more than 79 000 printed publications at events in Indonesia. In the same period, it has also distributed more than 50 000 publications to ministries and government offices, NGOs, universities and other organisations or individuals in Indonesia.

CIFOR is currently developing an online library to provide greater access worldwide to forestry-related publications.

Online publications

CIFOR’s website has increasingly become the online destination of choice for top-quality research, data and other information on Indonesia’s forests – especially for Indonesian stakeholders, as shown in Figure 6.

In searches on Google Books for CIFOR forestry research (Figure 7), queries from Indonesia come up more often than from any other country. Brazil, in second place, makes up less than half the number Indonesia does.

Indonesia’s dominance in these respects shows that CIFOR’s presence has contributed greatly to the dissemination of information within the country.

Figure 6. Top 10 countries visiting the CIFOR website (Total number of website visits per year from 2009 to September 2011)

Source: Google Analytics (2011)

Figure 7. Number and location of people accessing CIFOR information on Google Books (2008–2010)

Since 2009, to improve access to research that directly affects Indonesians involved in forests, CIFOR has produced or enhanced five websites on key initiatives completed or underway in Indonesia.

www.cifor.org/mla. The Multidisciplinary Landscape Assessment approach focuses on developing tools to assess biodiversity as seen through the eyes of remote communities. An Indonesian translation of the website is available. Online since 2007.

www.cifor.org/furniture. This project analyses value chain efficiency and ways to enhance livelihoods in Java, the district of Jepara, which is the heartland for teak furniture production. Online since 2009.

www.cifor.org/lpf. The project ‘Levelling the Playing Field’ develops approaches and tools to promote good local governance for sustainable forest management in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. Online from 2008–2009.

www.cifor.org/ilea. The Integrated Law Enforcement Approach initiative promotes coordinated legal enforcement among major actors in the forestry sector. Online since 2006.

www.cifor.org/teaksmallholders. The project ‘Improving Outcomes for Teak Smallholders in Indonesia’ seeks to improve those outcomes by improving silviculture technologies, designing better financing schemes and enhancing smallholders’ access to markets. Online since 2011.

CIFOR has mentored 175 Indonesian students since its founding in 1993.

5.4 Mentoring programme

CIFOR provides internship opportunities for young and professional researchers (Table 3). These students are from various backgrounds – short-term researchers or graduate and doctoral students – but they have all been mentored or supervised by CIFOR at research sites or field offices and have all gained valuable experience.

In all cases, as a condition for participation in the internship, the area of study must be relevant to both CIFOR and the institution or university

Table 3. Number of Indonesian students involved in CIFOR internships (1993–2011)

Degree	Number of students
High school	1
Associate	13
Bachelor's	95
Master's	39
Doctoral	27
Total	175

Giving Indonesian students experience in the field

Dr Stibniati 'Nia' Atmadja, one of CIFOR's Indonesian researchers, is developing the practical skills of local students. She recruited three Indonesian students to help with her team's field research in the ex-Mega Rice peat land of Central Kalimantan. The research project aims to understand the dynamics of peat fires and local perceptions of REDD+.

Supported by CIFOR, the selected students undertook field research with Nia's team for several months in 2011. In this multidisciplinary team (economics, anthropology, forestry and computer science), students were encouraged to learn from each other and think in interdisciplinary ways. The students benefited from both academic and field mentorship by Nia and her colleague Yayan Indriatmoko – all at no cost to the student. At the end of their internships, the students gain professional experience by presenting their findings to scientists at CIFOR's headquarters in Bogor.

organising the programme. Interns need to source their own funding, but CIFOR generally provides a daily allowance to support travel costs, particularly for Indonesian interns.

CIFOR contributes scientific supervision and mentoring, in addition to professional interaction and collaboration. CIFOR believes this investment benefits CIFOR, the interns, the institutions that send them, and Indonesia.

5.5 National staff capacity building

At its headquarters in Bogor, CIFOR currently employs 116 Indonesians: 33 research staff and 83 non-research staff, a number which is forecast to increase.

CIFOR recognises that ongoing development strengthens the contribution and professional growth of its staff, in addition to supporting CIFOR's commitment as a centre for knowledge and learning.

Supporting professional development

Since its founding, CIFOR has supported professional development activities either in-house or off-site both in Indonesia and abroad. The activities include individual or group workshops, skills and technical development seminars, and both unit and programme retreats for research and support services.

Besides its many technical seminars, CIFOR offers learning opportunities in areas such as women's leadership and development, communication theory, supervisory skills, personal skills for professional excellence, facilitation, IT and communications skills, proposal development skills, project management and language skills.

From 1993 to 2011, CIFOR enabled more than 100 Indonesian staff to pursue further study.

Providing space for career development and further study

CIFOR has also provided education loans and flexible work arrangements to its national staff that are pursuing higher education degrees at Indonesian universities and abroad.

Of the 116 Indonesian staff currently employed in a research or non-research capacity at CIFOR, 21 are pursuing or have obtained a higher degree while working at the Center. This number is from active staff data, and does not reflect staff who obtained higher degrees while working at CIFOR and left to pursue opportunities in Indonesia and abroad.

Four scientists are currently seconded to CIFOR: one from the Forestry Research and Development Agency, two from Bogor Agricultural University and one from Sam Ratulangi University, Manado. Negotiations are underway with the Ministry of Forestry for another seconded scientist from the Forestry Research and Development Agency.

Developing high-potential staff

CIFOR started the High Potential Staff Programme to identify and provide structured learning opportunities for staff members who have shown the potential to move into senior research and services positions.

The first programme took place between March 2009 and February 2011. Of the six employees chosen to participate, five were Indonesians. Two enrolled in graduate programmes and were completing their studies at universities in Indonesia. One is now pursuing a PhD at a university in Sweden.

5.6 Participating in the local community

In addition to sharing information and developing skills with its national and regional partners and staff, CIFOR upholds its relationship with neighbouring communities around its headquarters. CIFOR staff have engaged in several activities in partnership with the Bogor community.

Such activities have included an annual donation of livestock to communities in Situ Gede and Bubulak for Idul Adha celebrations, planting trees with local government officials and the West Java Chief of Police in 2010, and a contribution to help mitigate elephantiasis in Situ Gede, Bogor.

Since 2006, CIFOR staff have participated in Bogor's Bike to Work initiative, riding bicycles to work to avoid traffic jams and reduce carbon emissions. CIFOR staff member Ramadani Achdiawan began the official Bike to Work Day in Bogor in 2006 as an opportunity to invite the mayor and other citizens to bike to work. Inspired by his participation in 2009, Bogor's Chief of Police pioneered a bicycle police squad. This squad and other biking enthusiasts often meet on CIFOR grounds for community sports.

For Bike to Work Day 2011, CIFOR Director General Frances Seymour, an active Bike to Work member, rode from City Hall to CIFOR headquarters with Bogor's Chief of Police. CIFOR and Bike to Work Bogor donated three

bike racks to CIFOR's neighbours in Situ Gede, to provide bicycle-parking facilities for visitors to the village and Lake Situ Gede.

In 2011, volunteers from among the staff of CIFOR and the World Agroforestry Center raised more than 2 million rupiah to buy new books for the children at Raksa Putera, a local orphanage. Volunteers distributed the books, a donated bookcase and a desktop computer to the children in September.

CIFOR Director General Frances Seymour with other Bike to Work Day 2011 participants (Photo by Fisyario/b2w Bogor)

Children at Raksa Putera orphanage holding their new books (Photo by Vinny Iskandar/ICRAF)

CGIAR Centers

The CGIAR consists of the following Centers:

Headquarters in Indonesia

CIFOR – Center for International Forestry Research – HQ in Bogor, Indonesia; the only global organisation with its headquarters in Indonesia

Headquarters in Asia

ICRISAT – International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, India

IRRI – International Rice Research Institute, in the Philippines

IWMI – International Water Management Institute, in Sri Lanka

WorldFish Center, in Malaysia

Other Centers

* Centers with research programmes in Indonesia

Africa Rice Center

Bioversity International *

CIAT – Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical *

CIMMYT – Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo

CIP – Centro Internacional de la Papa *

ICARDA – International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas

ICRAF – World Agroforestry Centre *

IFPRI – International Food Policy Research Institute *

IITA – International Institute of Tropical Agriculture

ILRI – International Livestock Research Institute *

cifor.org

blog.cifor.org

Center for International Forestry Research

CIFOR advances human wellbeing, environmental conservation and equity by conducting research to inform policies and practices that affect forests in developing countries. CIFOR is a CGIAR Consortium Research Center. CIFOR's headquarters are in Bogor, Indonesia and it also has offices in Asia, Africa and South America.