

CIFOR STRATEGY 2016-2025

Stepping up to the new Global Development Agenda

Washington DC, 26 October 2016

Peter Holmgren, Director General



RESEARCH
PROGRAM ON
Forests, Trees and
Agroforestry

1.
CIFOR



HUMAN RESOURCES



PARTNERS AND PROCESSES

CIFOR and its stakeholders currently* benefit from:

116
LoA

83
MoU

33
countries

35
universities

33
research
institutes

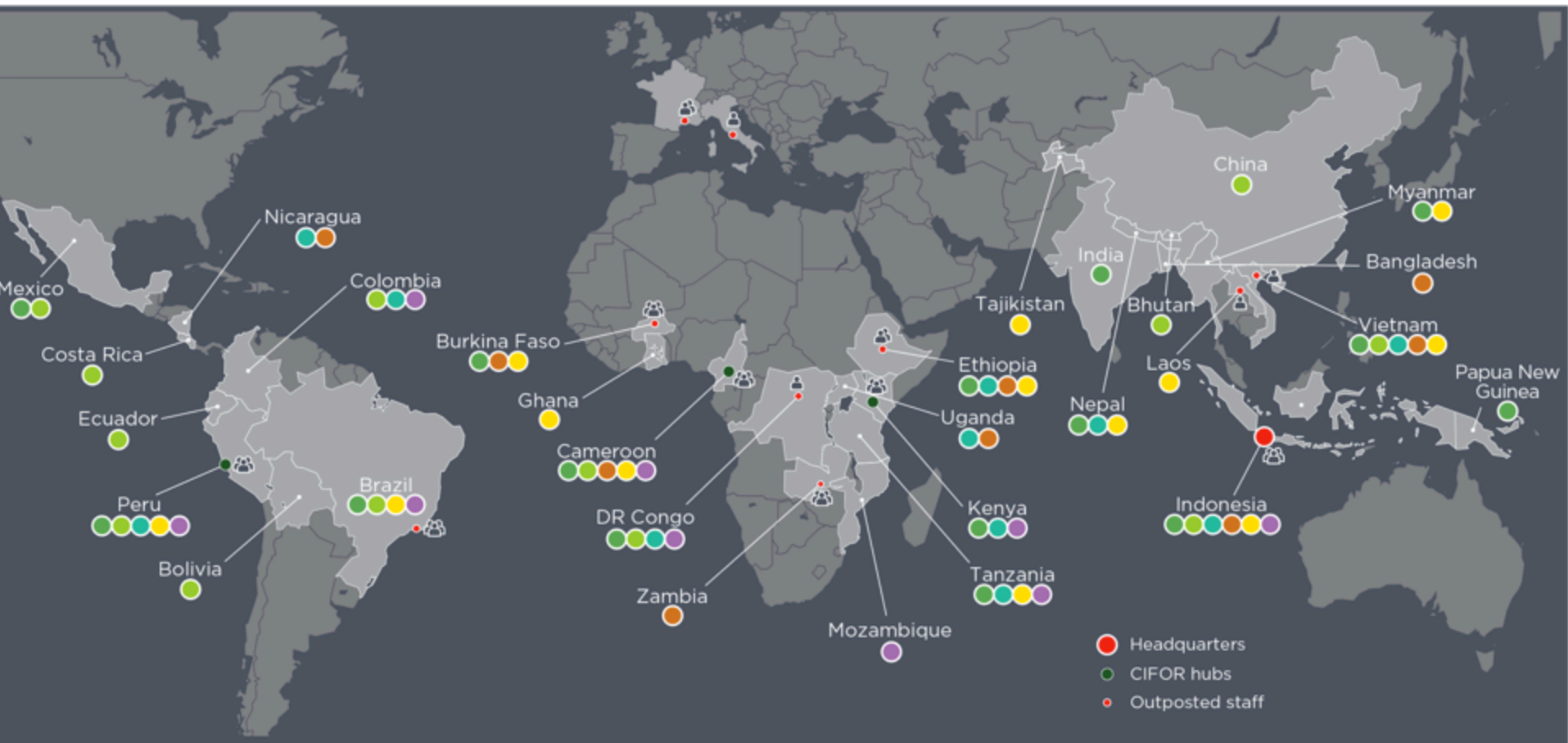
33
development
organizations

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



*As of 5 April 2016

WORLDWIDE PRESENCE IN 2016



● Climate change, energy and low carbon development

● Equal opportunities, gender, justice and tenure

● Forests and human well-being

● Forest management and restoration

● Sustainable landscapes and food

● Value chains, finance and investments



CIFOR AND THE CGIAR

- 15 Research Centers
- CGIAR Research Programmes (CRP)
- CIFOR Leads CRP:
 - Forest Trees & Agroforestry
- Transition
- Collaboration



WorldFish



International Potato Center



ICRISAT



AfricaRice
Rice science at the service of Africa
La science rizicole au service de l'Afrique



8 reasons why gender matters to people and forests



1 Livelihoods

People often assume that women are the main collectors and gatherers of forest products. Yet a global comparative study found that men play a much more important and diverse role in the contribution of forests for livelihoods than previously reported, with strong differences across Asia, Africa and Latin America.

2 Tenure

In Nicaragua, national laws promote gender equity, but they do not extend to forests because they are still seen as men's areas. While in Uganda where there are efforts to include women in forest management, women are still shut out of decision-making and rarely have ownership of land or resources.

3 Governance

Across the world, education, inclusive institutions and lower income inequality helps increase women's participation in forestry institutions. Where women's participation was higher institutions had less conflict. However more involvement of women did not lead to much change in user groups' perceptions of fairness of the rules and penalties.

4 Migration

In Nepal, the impact of male out-migration on women who are being left behind can be dramatically different depending on what forest management institutions and social structures they have in their communities.

5 Conservation

A global study found that where women are the majority, forest management institutions have stronger implementation of rules. This has an impact on the forests, as institutions where women had a majority also had forests with higher density of trees remaining.

6 Climate change adaptation

In Mali, male out-migration was a strategy to adapt to the changing climate. But this left women less able to adapt—as women lacked secure tenure and command over financial resources. Women's workloads also increased significantly in male absence.

7 Climate change mitigation

Research in 77 villages, 20 REDD+ sites across six countries found participation of women in REDD+ processes is often nominal and limited. However pushing for increased participation of women in REDD+ is not enough to protect women's interests and needs.

8 Land investments

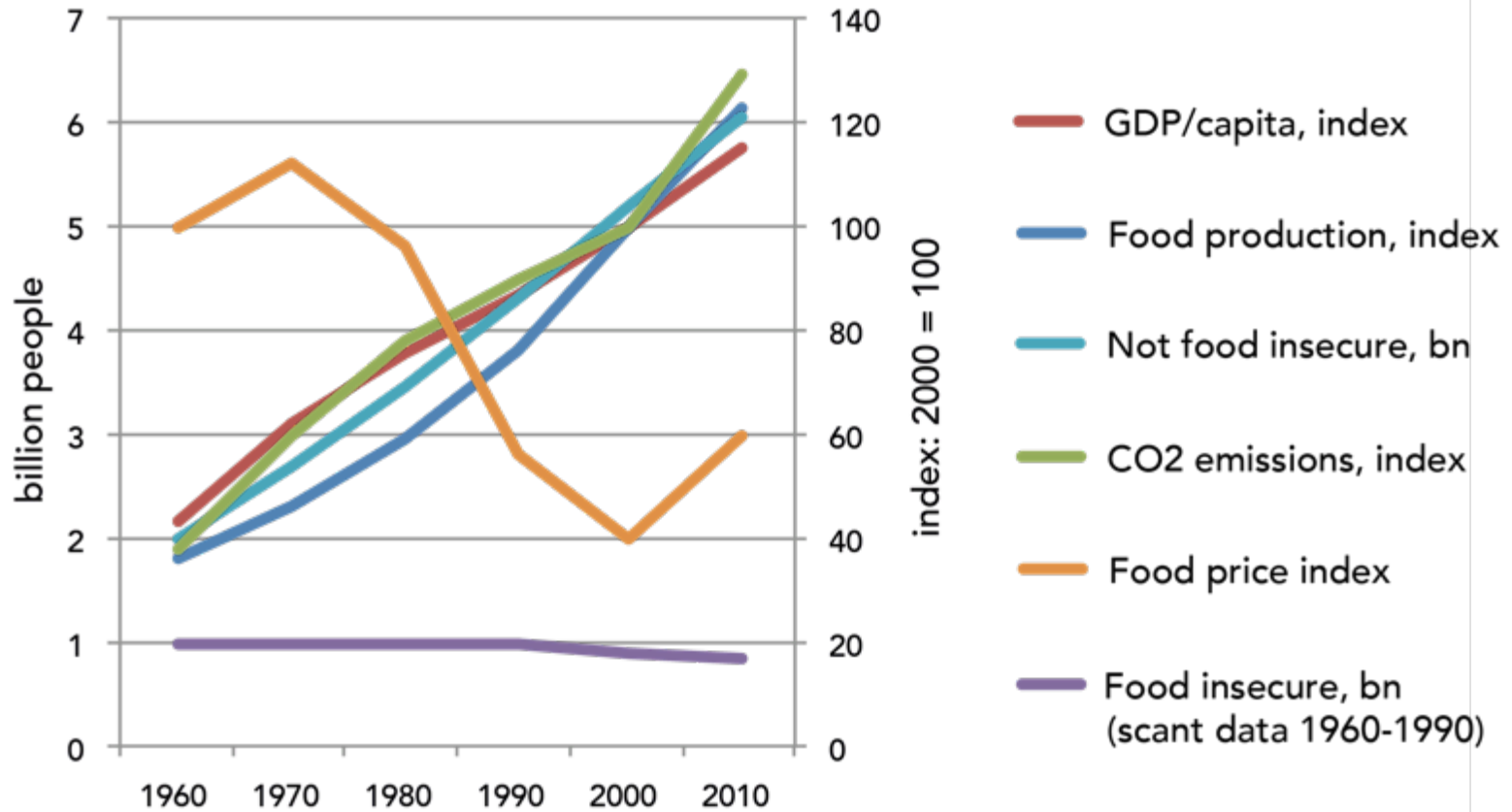
Though a major driver of deforestation, the social and economic benefits of oil palm investments in Indonesia is real. But only certain social groups benefit. Landless women are particularly worse off as they are only able to get work in plantations with low wages, job insecurity and poor working conditions.

- Proactive and responsive, high quality interdisciplinary research
- Gender mainstreamed across research programs
- Gender integrated in global comparative studies (PEN, REDD+, tenure) and meta-analysis (biodiversity and conservation)
- Gender specific research underway in key geographies

2. *Context*



GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS 1960-2010



NEW STRATEGY FOR NEW TIMES

- 9.6 billion people in 2050
- Changing consumption patterns
- Continued economic growth
- Expectations of justice and equity
- Migrations to seek new opportunities
- Increased climate variability

Only 30-40 years from now, the world
will not look as it does today.



**Recent haze crisis in Indonesia
– forest fires? only a climate issue?**

REQUIRED IMPROVEMENTS IN THESE LANDSCAPES

Direct

Drastically reduced
conversion of forests into agriculture
use of fire in agriculture
cultivation on peatland

Improved

opportunities for sustainable rural livelihoods and income

Indirect

improved health
reduced losses for businesses across several sectors
reduced risks in food production
improved markets and value chains for sustainable products
Investments in sustainable land use
reduced emissions of greenhouse gases

EMBRACING THE LANDSCAPE APPROACH – INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS FOR PEOPLE ACROSS SECTORS

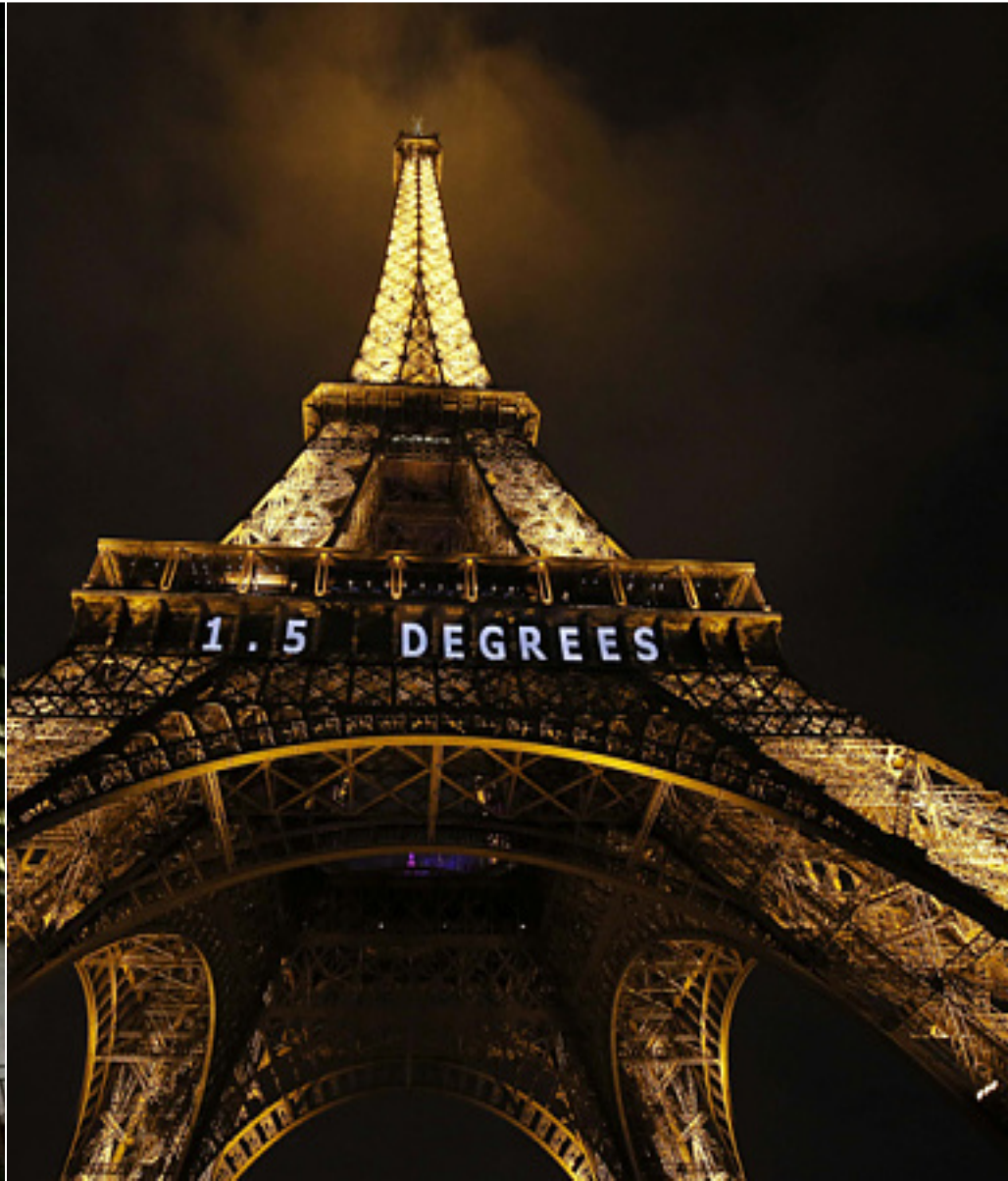


Global Landscapes Forum | *Paris*
Launching the new climate and development agenda
5-6 December 2015

<https://youtu.be/5yhxRrQw4l8>



OUR NEW GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS



REDEFINING FORESTRY: FUNDAMENTALS FOR ACHIEVING THE SDG'S



- Food, nutrition and health
- Water
- Energy
- Housing
- Livelihoods and employment
- Climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Biodiversity conservation
- Resilience and safety nets
 - To environmental *and* economic external shocks

SDGs ARE UNIVERSAL – FRAMEWORK ACROSS SECTORS, SCALES & COMMUNITIES



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Peter Holmgren

@pholmgren

What is forestry?

All contributions to sustainable development made possible through forests and trees.

3. *Strategy*



STRATEGY PROCESS

- 16 month consultation process
- Two-tiered consultations
- 100 key stakeholders, one-on-one interviews by CIFOR scientists and Directors.
- Surveyed 2,884 stakeholders in 82 countries



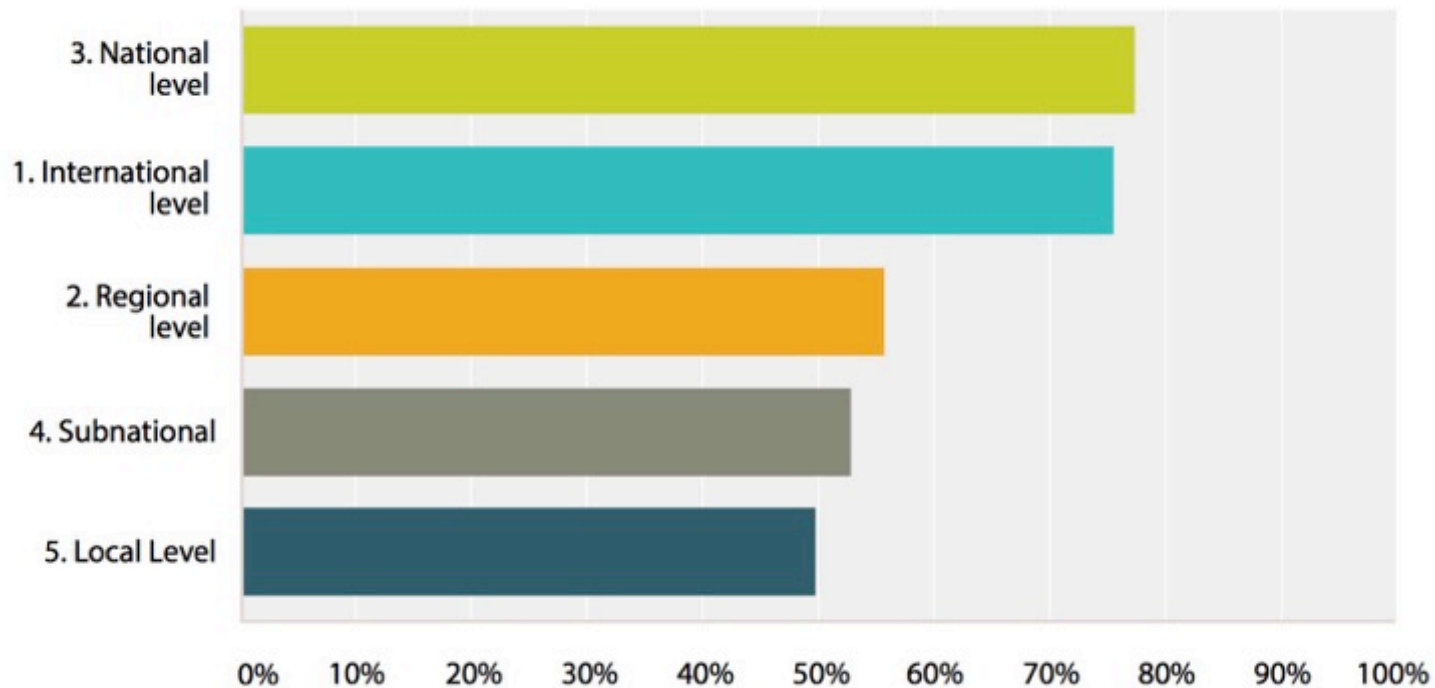
“CIFOR’s main comparative advantages are: its global mandate and international network of partners and collaborators; its established reputation; and relative flexibility to work at different levels, including at the local level

(Intergovernmental)

WHAT SCALES ARE IMPORTANT? ALL.

**Q10 6. In the future, at what level should CIFOR activities and outputs seek to have the greatest impact?
Please select all that apply.**

Answered: 106 Skipped: 6





CIFOR STRATEGY 2016-2025

VISION

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

PILLARS

1. Research for impact
2. Capacity development
3. Outreach and engagement

CIFOR's three pillars



**Research
for impact**



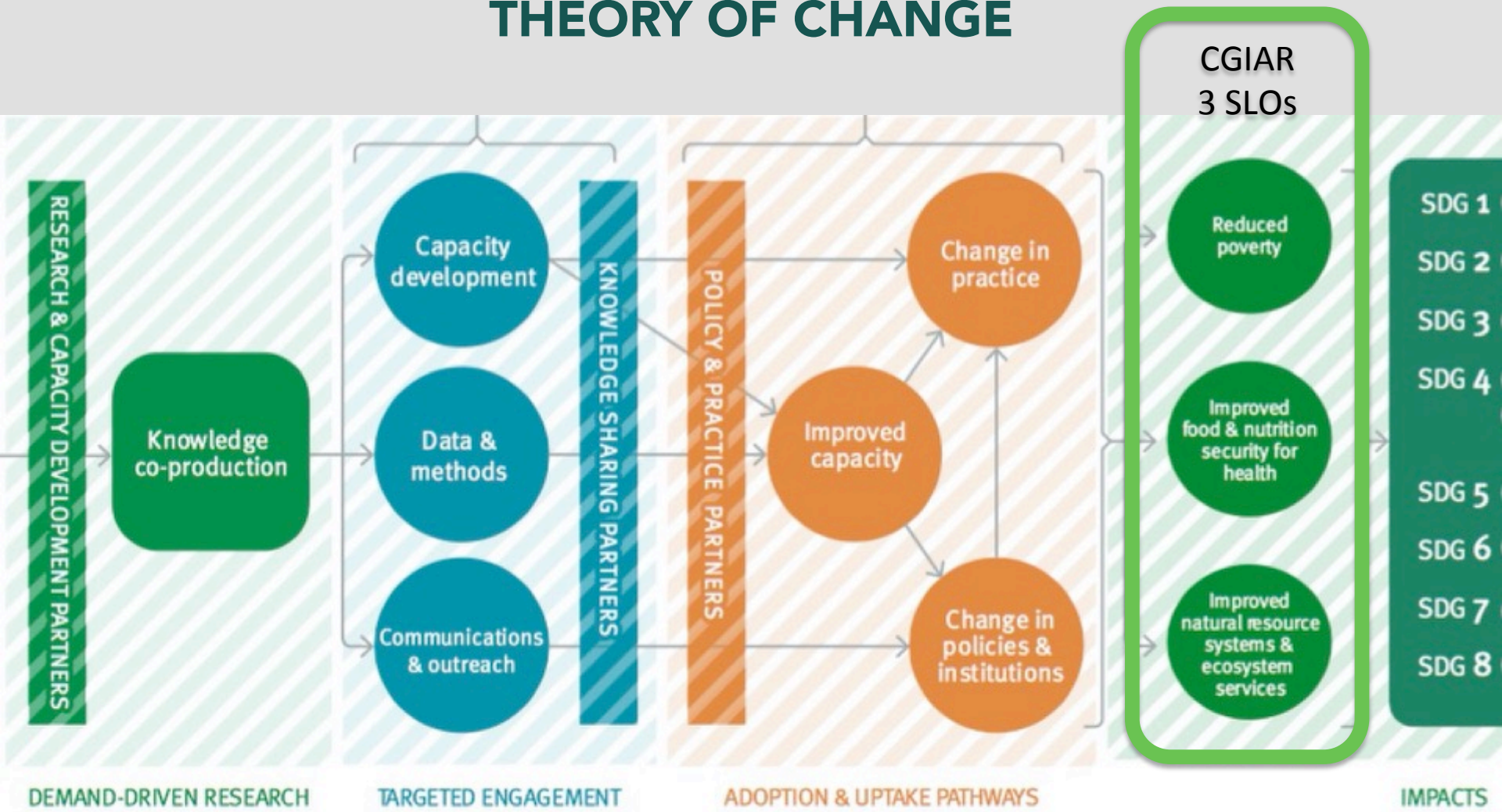
**Capacity
development**



**Outreach and
engagement**



THEORY OF CHANGE



CIFOR and the SDGs

FORESTS & HUMAN WELL-BEING



SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES & FOOD



EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, GENDER, JUSTICE & TENURE



CLIMATE CHANGE, ENERGY & LCD



VALUE CHAINS, FINANCE & INVESTMENTS



FOREST MANAGEMENT & RESTORATION



GLOBAL LANDSCAPES FORUM



WHAT NEXT? IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY

- Redefining forestry through our research and outreach
- Broadening partnerships into non-traditional areas
- Nourishing an impact culture
- Focusing on complex realities rather than complicated solutions
- Working local to global
- Making the links to SDGs and targets more explicit
- Staying ahead of the curve



Center without walls

Landscapes without borders

SDGs without silos