



Workshop Report of the Expert Meeting on

# **Strengthening Finance for Sustainable Forest Management through National Forest Funds**

held at CATIE, Costa Rica, 28-30 January 2013

This workshop was sponsored by FAO and GIZ on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

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## Glossary

AFS	Agroforestry Systems
CATIE	Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza
CONAF	National Forest Corporation, Chile
CPMF	Collaborative Partnership of the Mediterranean Forests
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
ACCVC	Conservation Area of the Central Volcanic Range
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAST	Finance Alliance for Sustainable Trade
FONADEF	National Forest Development Fund, Nicaragua
FONAFIFO	Fondo Nacional de Financiamiento Forestal, Costa Rica
FREDDI	Financing Instruments for REDD+ in Indonesia
FSC	Forestry Stewardship Council
FUNDECOR	Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Cordillera Volcánica Central
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
INAB	National Forest Institute, Guatemala
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
MENA	Morocco, Lebanon and Turkey
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NFF	National Forest Fund
PES	Payments for Environmental Services
PINFOR	Programa Nacional de Incentivos Forestales
PPP	Public Private Partnership
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SPS	Silvopastoral Systems
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

## Background

Why an experts' meeting on establishing and managing National Forests Funds? With growing environmental awareness and increasing recognition of the ecosystem service benefits of forests, many countries are taking actions to support sustainable forest management (SFM). For this purpose, a variety of financial mechanisms and instruments are being tested and developed. These include payments for environmental services, carbon financing, debt-for-nature swaps, etc.

The establishment of specialized “national forest funds” is increasingly becoming popular<sup>1</sup> as an institutional mechanism and is gaining more and more importance. Although such forest funds dedicated to support forest management are not new<sup>2</sup> and are in operation in about 40 countries in one form or another, currently, there is little guidance on how to establish and manage such mechanisms effectively. Some countries have tackled this managerial problem and have identified solution approaches.

Forests play a critical role in addressing global challenges such as climate change, food security, and poverty alleviation. The fact that deforestation is still rampant made sustainable forest management even more pressing. Consequently, the sources of funding as well as their magnitude are beginning to rise. In particular, initiatives such as Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)<sup>3</sup> are expected to bring in large sums of funding for the forest sector.

These developments have led to a search for institutions at national level with the capacity to absorb, manage, utilize, and build upon international investments. They were also the prime motivation for the establishment of mechanisms such as “national forest funds” in many countries to effectively harness multiple sources of funding and channel them towards diverse investments.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) together with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH have jointly made an effort to promote the topic of National Forest Funds. This co-operation is reflected in (1) the elaboration of a discussion paper on National Forest Funds which is analyzing the constituting elements of forest funds and identifying criteria of effective and efficient fund implementation. The paper will be published by FAO in the course of 2013. (2) The co-operation resulted in the organization of the Expert Meeting on Strengthening Finance for Sustainable Forest Management through National Forest Funds (NFF) held at CATIE, Costa Rica, 28-30 January 2013.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB125018657071529801.html>

<sup>2</sup> France's Fonds Forestier was created in the mid-20th century.

<sup>3</sup> REDD+ indicates inclusion of sustainable management, conservation, and enhancement of c-stocks in forests.

## Meeting objectives and program outline

Despite the growing interest in funding mechanisms dedicated to the forest sector, there is little understanding of how these work or how they could be better designed and operationalized. Existing literature on concrete experiences is limited, and with the exception of certain examples representing the extreme ends— such as Costa Rica’s Fondo Nacional de Financiamiento Forestal (FONAFIFO) or Indonesia’s Reforestation Fund — national forest funds have hardly received sustained guidance or support at the national level.

On the other hand, a long tradition exists in the region, which begun with funding reforestation in Brazil with exceptions of rent taxes dedicated to reforestation and in Ecuador with joint tree planting programs between the government, private landowners and communities. Both experiences occurred in the mid-1950.

There is an urgent need for a detailed and systematic analysis of how different types of funds actually operate and what kind of constraints they face under different conditions. Building on such analyses and drawing on the knowledge and experiences of various experts and countries, a practical guide on approaches to effectively establishing and managing NFFs will be elaborated. It will cover the theoretical framework on different elements and principles and the practical experiences of various countries.

Such a guide can serve as a comprehensive support instrument to help countries design, test and operate national forest funds according to their specific needs. More importantly, the guide can help to create the necessary confidence among interested countries to embark upon a major institutional reform with profound implications to facilitate financing for forestry.

FAO, in co-operation with GIZ and CATIE (Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza), have recognized the importance and need of sharing and capitalizing international experience on national forest funds and equivalent mechanisms. For this purpose, the three institutions have jointly organized an expert meeting in order to bring together experts of different regions and share experiences on funding institutions, structures and sources of funding and to evaluate the results. The expert meeting mainly pursued the following objectives:

- Share knowledge and real-world experiences related to NFF in Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries and their respective contexts and combine the knowledge with experiences from Mediterranean countries and Indonesia where important reform processes related to NFFs are underway;
- Enumerate major challenges as well as new developments to ensure the effective management of NFFs;
- Identify successful ways and means of addressing the challenges or to further strengthening their functioning;
- Establish the basis for a regional network of experts that have experience on the subject; and
- Gather high quality material for the edition of a book on NFFs in Latin America, which can serve as a basis for the preparation of a more general guideline in the future.

The meeting had the following format:

- A field trip to examine the reality on the ground, to get a feeling for the forests and the different actors and the way in which a National Forest Fund, a local Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), and the forest managers and forest land owners work together in a particular region of Costa Rica. The field trip was also an excellent opportunity to network in the more informal context in form of a visit to different forests where the participants from different countries interacted among each other in a more interpersonal format. These informal interactions created the necessary atmosphere for the discussions in the following days;
- An inauguration ceremony with representatives of the Government of Costa Rica, FAO, GIZ and CATIE showing that the expert meeting had the necessary official support;
- Sessions of presentations of a discussion paper on national forest funds, followed by sessions of presentations of different country experiences, including also the participation of international experts from Lebanon, Turkey, Indonesia and Morocco. This last set of presentations was especially useful to compare cases of very different political, social and ecological background and conditions;
- Two working-groups' sessions, the first one on mobilizing innovative sources of income to NFFs, and a second one on enhancing the effectiveness of NFFs; and
- A final session on future proceedings and the follow-up tasks after the meeting.

For the detailed program of the meeting and field trip, please see annex I.

## Report on the field visit

The objective of the field visit was to see and discuss with participants, officers, and forest owners in the field how a NFF operates. The participants discussed about the diversity of management tools of NFFs and management restrictions in terms of practicability in the field were identified. The role of regional and national NGOs in facilitating operational support of NFFs was also examined. This last issue was especially relevant due to the better bargaining position of NGOs representing owner groups compared to individual owners.



Picture 1: FONAFIFO's presentation

The field trip took place in Puerto Viejo de Sarapiquí, the capital of Sarapiquí County in Heredia Province. Puerto Viejo de Sarapiquí is a medium-sized town in northeastern Costa Rica. The major sources of income in this region are agriculture (pineapples, bananas, sugar cane, and cattle) and tourism.



Figure 1: Map of FUNDECOR's area of operation

The field trip started with a presentation about the Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Cordillera Volcánica Central (FUNDECOR) which is an NGO created in 1989 with the support of the National Government of Costa Rica. FUNDECOR was endowed with funds from USAID. The main objective of FUNDECOR's work is to contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources and to improve the quality of farmers' livelihoods in the Conservation Area of the Central Volcanic Range (ACCVC) by using innovative and replicable models.

FUNDECOR's activities pursue the goal to increase the value of forests and its competitiveness as an economic asset. FUNDECOR promotes programs in the following fields:

- Commercial reforestation;
- Sustainable management of natural forests (including logging);
- Protection of natural forests (where no forest harvesting is possible);
- Reforestation as a measure of degraded land recovery;
- Agroforestry systems; and
- Natural regeneration.

FUNDECOR provides technical and financial assistance to farmers by means of programs like commercial reforestation, sustainable management of natural forests, protection of natural forests, agroforestry systems and natural regeneration. FUNDECOR is an important link between Costa Rica's NFF (FONAFIFO) and the forest stewards as extension services are essential in translating financing into actions on the ground.

The organization currently manages 41,390 hectares in the form of payment for environmental services (PES) comprising a wide range of forest owners, who are working in the following areas:

<b>Management approach</b>	<b>Area in ha and % of total</b>
Forest Management	4,307.83 ha (10.4%)
Protection of forest	32,506.98 ha (78.5%)
Solidarity PSA	2,217.30 ha (5.4%)
Reforestation	2,135.46 ha (5.2%)
Natural Regeneration	221.20 ha (0.5%)

These 41 mil ha translate into 657 family agreements which are divided into:

<b>Management approach</b>	<b>Nbr family agreements and % of total</b>
Forest Management	75 (11.4%)
Forest Protection	408 (62.1%)
Solidarity PSA	25 (3.8%)
Reforestation	116 (17.7%)
Agroforestry system	21 (3.2%)
Natural Regeneration	12 (1.8%)

The mission of FUNDECOR is to support farm owners in developing strategies to increase the value of the forest by the following activities:



- Expand technical and scientific knowledge for sustainable use of forest resources;
- Improve the marketing of goods (timber);
- Provide a financial reward for environmental services; and
- Promote innovative financial schemes (selling wood in advance, forest certification and marketing of carbon certificates).

During the visit, emphasis was put on the fact that in Costa Rica, the NFF (FONAFIFO) **is not giving a subsidy, but a payment for the environmental services** of the forests. Both the NGO FUNDECOR and the participating farmers criticized the PES scheme as not being a fair mechanism regarding the money disbursement to forest owners and how to charge the beneficiaries for the services provided.

The first farmer visited is implementing a native species reforestation project with Roble Coral (*Terminalia amazonia*) stands being about 15 years old. There is one dominant tree species, but by planting other adequate species, it would be possible to create a more diverse mixture of species in the project area. FUNDECOR and the owner have been working together with a clear vision of good forest management where wood sale is not the only purpose. Since there are so many different situations, the organization promotes other schemes with owners who work with them, such as an auction program for selling wood before the harvest which improves the cash flow for the owner. All owners working with FUNDECOR are of a group certification scheme in which FUNDECOR is responsible for the owners' activities in relation with the certifier.

The first owner visited, Mr. Franklin Arias, has been a beneficiary of the FONAFIFO PES scheme. However, the mere incentive is not enough for the owner as it is an important complement to make SFM feasible.

Mr. Arias stated the importance of achieving a change of mindset and that forest activities are as important as agricultural activities and that forest products should have the same significance as, e.g., coffee, sugar cane, and other agricultural cash crops. He argued that it was necessary to redesign the law of Payment of Environmental Services which – until now – was mainly considering forest activities as conservation measures. This is not contradicting to the ideas of SFM as profitable SFM measures can be a powerful tool for nature conservation.

One aspect, that Mr. Arias also mentioned was the necessity to have a better understanding of the idea behind the PES scheme, i.e., that it is a **payment** for a service and not a traditional **subsidy**. This knowledge could help to understand the necessity of sustainable management practices, which promote the quality and quantity of provision of these services, including wood. The owner receives an income service, but has the right to charge for products and services not contemplated in the agreement (wood, non-wood forest products, tourism, etc.).



Picture 2: Workshop participants during the field trip

In this case, the land owner tries (with all the legal rights) to make use of the possibilities that his land offers: he has forest production, operates a small-scale sawmill, conserves the land and forest, is beginning to develop a small tourism project, and finally receives PES.

The following project visited was a conservation project that started 25 years ago by Mr. Ulises Aguilera. At the beginning, it was sponsored by the national PES scheme. However, the national scheme has limitations in supporting an owner, while conservation needs to be a continuous process. Consequently, any PES or support of a NFF requires long-term funding.

The relatively short duration of the PES scheme and the long-term nature of the forest conservation activity forced Mr. Aguilera to find other funding sources to ensure the sustainability of the project. For this reason, FUNDECOR seeks to involve the private sector (power generation companies, car rental, airlines, among other sources) to raise additional funds to conform a PES scheme to help farmers like Mr. Aguilera. They call this scheme Solidarity PES.

The property has gone through a series of PES mechanisms during its life cycle. First, he received PES for forest management, allowing him to harvest wood, but always under the certification umbrella. Then the owner obtained PES for protection, changing the objective of forest and timber production to conservation. Finally, he received a Solidarity PES which is a new form in where private companies pay the PES in areas where the Government could not cover the costs because of its limited financial resources.

Due to his involvement in the FONAFIFO PES scheme, Mr. Aguilera realized the importance of the role of conservation. He is now much more aware of the necessity to preserve the area than 25 year ago when he started the project. He monitored different aspects of the growth and the changes of his forest cover during the regeneration process. He is now willing to continue the preservation activities. However, he is in conflict of also improving his livelihood by developing on-farm ecotourism activities additionally to harvesting dead wood from the forest. Mr. Aguilera wants to apply for PES for conserving his forest.

Finally, the group visited a typical regional sawmill close to Puerto Viejo de Sarapiquí, which receives its wood supply from reforestation projects and natural forest management. It is a small and simple sawmill with a low level of technology and significant wood waste. It became clear that in a forest program it is necessary to work along the entire value chain and to utilize the different products in the most efficient manner. The group also met a forest owner who did not receive PES in the first place (the demand is much higher than the supply of funds). He has to become an associated member of FUNDECOR and fulfill the prerequisites of the Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Principles, Criteria and Indicators (PC&I) in order to receive PES. The owner is reevaluating the possibility to become a member of FUNDECOR and to receive PES because he thinks it is a good option for him.



Picture 3: Local sawmill processing native tree species such as Laurel - *Cordia alliodora*

Many important subjects were discussed by the experts, foresters, landowners, and officers of FONAFIFO and FUNDECOR which are summarized below:

- The diversity of the Costa Rican NFF system including various modalities of PES (from reforestation to Silvopastoral Systems (SPS) and Agroforestry Systems (AFS));
- The creation of additional funding mechanisms by the partner (FUNDECOR in this case), that collects funds from the private sector within their programs of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) (the Solidarity PES, for owners that cannot apply to the official PES because of different reasons);
- The positive opportunism of the owners that try to use more than one funding system in order to manage their different forest farms;
- The way in which an owner that is tied by the PES system can renounce to the commitment in a legal way;
- The issue of scales of application: in the case of FUNDECOR and Costa Rica, it is about small and medium land and forest owners and the system is designed for the national context;
- The importance of different motivations to enter the PES system. For example, the awareness of the importance of protecting nature, as well as the struggle to get a reasonable income from their conservation practices and forest management procedures to maintain the ecosystem

services. Both reasons are legitimate to justify the participation or non-participation in such schemes;

- The importance to recognize the difficulties of the systems (transaction costs, knowledge, land tenure issues); and
- The importance of the continuity of the organizations and the general framework. Both FUNDECOR and FONAFIFO exist for more than 15 years. Both organizations are mature and solid and have a good coordination.

In conclusion, the field trip was a successful measure to promote the interaction among the experts. It was a good opportunity to establish a first contact between experts and to create an open mind for the main topic of the following dialogue during the two next days of country presentations and group work (Annex II presents the program details of the field visit).



## Report on the first workshop day: Country presentations

The workshop took place in CATIE's headquarters and consisted of 6 inaugural speeches and 18 expert presentations from 12 countries and 5 organizations. The presentations referred to the systems, challenges and opportunities involved in establishing and successfully managing NFF or similar funding mechanisms. The goal of the first workshop day was to share knowledge about the multiple forest financing schemes and to identify alternative financing sources for sustainable forestry.



Picture 4: Inauguration session panelists

The presentations were grouped in three sessions with the lively interaction of the participants (questions, answers, and comments between the audience and the speakers). The list of countries, organizations, and contact information of the speakers and the titles of presentations can be found in the Annex III.

### SESSION I: Inauguration

In the inaugural session participated **Mr. Jorge Mario Rodríguez**, the Executive Director of the national Forest Fund of Costa Rica (**FONAFIFO**), **Mr. José Joaquín Campos** the Director General of **CATIE**. Both welcomed the participants and underlined the importance of the subject for the region. Additionally, they put emphasis on the regional experience already accumulated regarding funding mechanisms.



Picture 5: José Joaquín Campos (CATIE)



Picture 6: Jorge Mario Rodríguez (FONAFIFO)

From FAO, there were three interventions: the first by **Mr. José Emilio Suadi**, Res. Rep. of **FAO** in Costa Rica CATIE, the second by **Lars Gunnar Marklund** from the Regional Office of **FAO** in Central America, and the last one by **Mr. Rao Mata**, Forest Economics Officer of the Forest Economics, Policy and Products Division of **FAO** in Rome. The representatives from FAO explained the importance of the subject for FAO and the fact that they have been creating networks and accumulating valuable experiences. Additionally, **Mr. Fabian Schmidt**, advisor in the **GIZ** Sector Project for International Forest Policy gave a speech in the opening session. He highlighted that by inviting several participants from GIZ partner institutions to this workshop, GIZ hopes to provide important inspirations for these policy makers. More than five GIZ sponsored participants attended the workshop, which underlines the importance of the “forest financing” topic for GIZ.



Picture 7: José Emilio Suadi (FAO)



Picture 8: Lars Gunnar Marklund (FAO)



Picture 9: Rao Matta (FAO)



Picture 10: Fabian Schmidt (GIZ)

After the inaugural session, **Christian Held** from **UNIQUE GmbH** (a private consulting company) presented the discussion paper on NFFs that GIZ commissioned as an input to this expert meeting. His keynote presentation was titled “*Elements and key issues of fund architecture*” which set the stage for the meeting. Mr. Held presented a typology of classification systems that was very useful for the

orientation of further discussions about NFFs during the meeting. Mr. Held's presentation was followed by a joint presentation of FAO and GIZ. Mr. Rao Matta, responsible FAO officer for the organization of the meeting stressed the growing significance of investing in forests by tackling the full functional values of forests and by improving the efficiency and effectiveness of financial governance and the role that NFFs plays in this context.

In addition, Fabian Schmidt from GIZ talked about *"Realizing full potential value of forest products and services"*. During the presentation, he dwelled upon the complexity of NFFs due to their highly international influence in terms of the worldwide significance of the sustainable management of natural resources and climate change issues. Therefore, improved governance is a key element to achieve substantial advances in a better management of natural resources. He also referred to the main objective of the meeting, i.e. to *"promote a better understanding of the NFF, and sharing information and knowledge"*. Mr. Schmidt also explained how the Costa Rica scheme became a benchmark for this kind of mechanism. This session ended with a summary of Day 1 (Field Trip) by Mr. Ronnie de Camino.



Picture 11: Workshop participants during the break



## SESSION II: Countries' current experiences with NFFs

Session II focused on current experiences with NFFs in seven countries. The first presentation was on the scheme of payment for ecosystem services in Costa Rica. The speaker was **Oscar Sánchez Chaves**, director of the PES system (FONAFIFO) who talked about the “*experience of FONAFIFO*”. His presentation covered aspects of the organization, management and functions of FONAFIFO by dividing the institution’s activities in a) the PES scheme and b) credits and other mechanism for the forest sector. With its activities, FONAFIFO covers the following aspects:

- Promotion of production forests;
- Forest industry;
- Promotion of development (activities linked to the forest, like tourism);
- Forest commercialization; and
- Organization.

The initiative takes place at a national level and has been functioning for the last 16 years.

**Eduardo Manghi** from the **Ministry of Agriculture in Argentina** talked about the “*Law on Minimum Budget for Environmental Protection of Native Forests of Argentina*” which is a national initiative being launched in 2000. The law allows paying a monetary incentive to those land and forest owners who protect the forests in Argentina. In order to receive the payment the landowner has to present a management plan. The fund transfer follows after the fulfillment of the proposed activities in the management plan. The incentive is based on the need to stop the high rates of deforestation that persist in the country. The scheme is weakened, however, by the lack of awareness for sustainable forest management and the overall lack of peoples’ appreciation of forests as a natural source of resources and income which needs to be conserved and protected. Additionally, it has to be mentioned the lack of land tenure security, institutional capacities, research platforms on forest dynamics and monitoring & evaluation as well as the lack of knowledge about traditional practices. Nonetheless, the Argentinean law is a significant effort to reimburse sustainable forest management and an area of around 5 million ha.

**José Luis Gómez** from the Colombian NGO **Fondo Acción** presented a Colombian debt-for-nature swap system that established the “*Account for the Conservation of Forests*”. His presentation was about the key aspects to start a new fund. The Colombian fund started with swapping part of the national debt for conservation. Other sources include donations and grants. His talk presented the Colombian experience along the 4 typical components of a NFF: capitalization, organization, implementation and supervision. The fund begun in 2004 and until now has a coverage of 3.4 million ha in five different areas. Fondo Acción concentrates on the conservation and protection of native forests whereas reforestation is not among their activities.

Two speakers from the **National Forest Corporation (CONAF) Chile**, **Luis Duchens Sazo** and **Antonio Varas** talked about the “*Policy for the Promotion of Forest Plantations*” and the “*Fund for the rehabilitation and sustainable management Native Forests*” respectively. **Mr. Duchens** exposed a review of law that promotes the forest plantation since 1973. He stressed, however, that reforestation was already promoted since the 1920s. He also underlined that the Decree 701 is the final stage of an evolution. The system created additionally a series of mechanisms to complement the subsidy such as: a) bridging credits, b) forests insurance, c) reforestation programs, d) plantations management programs, e) shared costs agreements with private enterprises, f) agreements with forests operators. At the beginning, the law concentrated on long-term public policies, built up the institutions framework, and



encouraged instruments like tax cuts. The second phase involved changes in the law like the creation of a fund, and recognition of the value of the environmental services that the forests provide.

**Mr. Antonio Varas** (Chile) presented the recently created fund for native forest, and the law that provided the instruments to protect the native forest adopted in 2008. The process to develop this national fund took around 20 years and is now in its first 5 years of implementation. It has some similarities with the plantation law. It has additional aspects like the establishment of competitive funds, which feed on the national budget and tax cuts. However, it is not a PES system but a subsidiary system. The fund covers activities of forest management and conservation as well as sustainable wood processing activities. The fund is allocated according to priorities depending on critical ecosystems and regions of the country. Some of the constraints identified are: there is no bonus for technical assistance, the sustainable production of ecosystem services is neither recognized nor paid, the funding for restoration activities are too low, the administrative process is not proactive and there are strong trade barriers.

**Ms. Luviam M. Zelaya Antúnez** talked about Nicaragua's "*National Forest Development Fund (FONADEFO)*". The fund has the mission to finance partially or totally the projects on sustainable forest management. The fund obtained money from a package of different sources as national budget, mining activities, grants, donations, and bilateral or multilateral loans. Main activities of the program are rehabilitation measures of degraded land, avoiding deforestation, establishment of PES, and promotion of modern technologies in the forest sector. The regulation for FONADEFO's operation was approved in 2005. From 2006 to 2012 around 51 projects had been approved, with an investment of US\$ 15 million. The funds have been mainly allocated to social projects and communities and only marginally to the private sector.

Guatemala's NFF was presented by **Mr. Ariel Pereira** from the National Forest Institute (**INAB**) who talked about the "*Programs, Incentives, and Financial Mechanisms*" within INAB. Together with Costa Rica, the so-called PINFOR (Programa Nacional de Incentivos Forestales) is one of the oldest programs in Central America. In the case of Guatemala, it is not a PES system but a subsidy of the Government for a wide variety of forest activities. PINFOR was paying the owners after they did their activities and this caused a discrimination against the ones who do not have the funds in advance to execute the operations. Because of this, a new system was created, the PINPEP (Incentives Program for Forest and Forest Land Users). With the two tools, the system was complete for both medium and small forest operators. Both programs obtain funds from the national budget, what gives permanence to the fund. These two have been successful in the reforestation and management of considerable areas of forests. INAB is in parallel developing another mechanism that involves the banking system in which the collateral for investments should be the trees and not the land.

**Mr. Luis A. Mejía Caniz** made a presentation about the activities of **Grupo Occidente's** (Private Funding Group) *Sustainability Program for Rural Forest Enterprises*, which is a business that takes care of the social responsibility, like a social business. The process tries to integrate communities into forest activities.

This was a good example of how the private sector can play an important role in sustainable forest management, and how the NFF can promote a solid forest self-financing sector, by channeling funds effectively to the system. Some of the financial products created are:

- Working capital for forest operations (Concessions in the Maya Biosphere Reserve);
- Working capital to fund the harvest process in private forest plantations;

- Investments in plantations that have received state subsidies (the product is still under analysis);
- Investments in adding value through industrialization of the wood production; and
- Investments in the establishment of private rubber plantations.

The sustainability Program of Grupo Occidente is an interesting complement to PINFOR and PINPEP.

**Ms Elvira Gómez Rivero** from the Peruvian **Ministry of the Environment** presented Peru's NFF showing the experience with the *Financing Initiative for Forest Conservation for Climate Change Mitigation*. This experience started with a pool of funds from the Government, and bilateral or multilateral organizations. The coverage of the fund is very broad: natural protected areas, native and peasants communities that have titles, concessions for wood and non-wood forest products, permanent production forests, reserved territories for indigenous people in isolation, and Amazonian wetlands (Abanico de Pastaza). These areas amount to around 54 million ha. Since most of the funds that have been obtained until now are not permanent, there is a proposal of a "*Fees Law*" to give financial sustainability to the system. The instrument proposes to take a percentage of the income that local governments receive from the forest exploitation and allocate it to forest conservation projects.

For Trinidad and Tobago, **Mr. Richard Laydoo** presented *The Green Fund*. The Green Fund was created with a levy of 0.1% on the gross sales and receipts of private companies operating in Trinidad and Tobago and is supposed to be *ad infinitum*. The innovative aspect of the scheme is that it is a levy directly applied to the private sector. The focal areas of work of the fund are restoration, reforestation and conservation of the environment. The intention of the fund is to translate the resources into tangible and sustainable environmentally-related results and alleviate poverty in communities through linkages between environmental activities and sustainable livelihoods opportunities (e.g. micro or small enterprises).

### SESSION III: Emerging needs and expectations

Session III opened the stage for a wider view on NFFs, i.e. considering the integration of value chain and PES approaches for the capitalization of NFFs. The country cases from outside LAC were discussed. One of the first conclusions is that the countries from outside the LAC region are not different from LAC cases present before. It was a great plus to have the presence of experts from the MENA region (Morocco, Lebanon and Turkey) from the *Collaborative Partnership of the Mediterranean Forests* (CPMF). In addition, a presentation from Indonesia was part of the cases presented.

**Ms. Cristina Larrea** from the Finance Alliance for Sustainable Trade (**FAST**) dwelled upon the aspects of *Investing in Sustainable Forestry Value Chains*. The presentation's main topic related to the elements of the value chain and how to get funds from the private sector to financing productive activities like sustainable forest management or agriculture. The key concept is how to find Public Private Partnership (PPP) to better manage the forests and the investments. The presentation stressed the urgent need to link the forest activities with those along the production chain, and at the same time to connect the whole forest chain to certification processes.

**Mr. Ludwig Liagre** from **GIZ's regional program SilvaMed** held a presentation about the *Objectives, Financial resources, Compensation mechanism, and Perspectives* of the Moroccan National Forest Fund. The objectives of the fund are focused on leveraging funding for afforestation, reforestation on public, collective, and private lands. The compensation for the loss of land use rights for local land users, the establishment of compensation mechanisms and the funding of forest research activities. The resources from the fund, which exists since 1949, are mainly percentages of the taxes related to forestry and the

wood industry. The fund operates mainly with subsidies in form of grants and direct actions taken by the government using cost sharing models with the communities. The actions cover a wide range of forestry and natural resources related activities.

**Mr. Chadi H. Mohanna** from the **Ministry of Agriculture in Lebanon** presented the *Linkages and Structure of the Forest and Agricultural Sectors*. In Lebanon, the forest area is less in relation to the territory (13%) and yet, forests fulfill important functions. In recent years, the forest cover is further threatened by urban expansion, quarries and road expansion, forest fires, illegal logging, encroachment on forest lands by agriculture, unorganized grazing inside forests, and most importantly shortage of funds needed for reforestation and natural regeneration. According to the law of 1949, the funds from fines to forest and natural resources transgressions have to be dedicated to reforestation. Especially municipalities have to dedicate one third of their income in reforestation activities.

**Mr. Ümit Turhan** from the **Directorate of Forestry** hold a presentation about the **Turkey's National Forest Fund**. The National Rural Development Plan of Turkey is very much a forest plan with four main objectives: protection and improvement of the rural environment, protection and sustainable use of forest resources, the management of protected areas, and the improvement of the protected areas. Forest villages play a central role for Turkey's forest policy. Most of the funds for forest activities come from the budget, forest taxes, and fines. Nevertheless, the sources of funding are for different purposes and from different origins, and thus, have no structure such as a NFF in Turkey.

**Mr. Agus P. Sari** from **Indonesia's Presidential Task Force** presented on the concept of *FREDDI (Financing Instruments for REDD+ in Indonesia): A Work in Progress for Financing REDD+*. Indonesia has an ambitious national target to reduce GHG emissions by 26%, while maintaining a high economic growth of the GNP of 7%. Indonesia designed FREDDI, a fund of funds, which is established by a presidential regulation. FREDDI includes subsidiary funds, special purpose vehicle companies, fund managers, and collective investment agreements. They can form joint ventures with other funds or companies, used as disbursement vehicles and as a leverage tool mobilize other funds, focusing on the grant making modality.

The final presentation was given by **Carlos Muñoz**, from **CATIE**, before making the wrap-up summary of the day's presentations and discussions. He started pointing out the relevance of the private conservation land areas. The Government does not have enough financial resources to conserve all priority areas. The presentation started describing the story of the colonization of Santa Elena town, and how the conservation process begun there. The Children Eternal Forest of Monteverde is located in a very rich water resources area. The basis property is shared between the Reserve and private owners who want to exploit the potential for power generation. The group that owns the reserve began the establishment and negotiation of a private scheme of PES to continue conserving the forests. This was not an easy task but after a legal and a reconciliation process, a contract was signed between the parties. The presentation was closed with a final remark: PES should not to be the last economic option for the farmer but only a complement. In the absence of a more concrete solution for SFM, PES offers a "better than nothing" solution.

### Summary of discussions workshop day 1

The participants' discussion raised many important and interesting issues:

- There are many similarities across the countries that have implemented NFFs. For example, their genesis and structure via the enactment of a new law or with the reform of some existing law in

the country. The fact that NFFs are part of a particular forestry law is no surprise. However, there were several examples of countries, specifically from the Mediterranean, that manage their forestry sector within a government agency in which forestry is not necessarily a central policy issue, i.e. the Ministry of Agriculture. In advancing NFF, this calls for the attention of evaluating not only the need for new laws or reforming existing laws in the forest sector but also the overall government and governance structure in which NFFs are nested.

- Most NFFs have ambitious policy goals. In addition to promoting and funding the forest sector, NFFs seek to foster a wide range of activities like natural forest regeneration, reforestation, natural forest management, agroforestry systems, and protection of other resources such as water, just to name a few policy goals. Yet, these policy goals may be compatible, assessing the effectiveness of NFFs in achieving its central role while contributing to reach particular policy goals turns into an important practical and research question.
- There is a need to create a platform for sharing knowledge and lessons from existing NFFs across the world. Many experiences and expertise can contribute worldwide towards a sound architecture for sustainable forest management. This kind of meeting was an example of the type of forum that is needed to achieve this goal.
- The sources of finance of NFFs were also a much discussed topic during the event. The guarantee of institutional and funding continuity is a major constraint of many of the funds. Good examples of continuity were the cases of Costa Rica, Guatemala and Chile.
- NFFs have to compete within the national fiduciary and financial administrations. Thus, they face difficulties in obtaining sufficient funding. The economic authorities follow the principles of business as usual, while the NFFs follow other logics, like sustainable human development or mitigating climate change.
- There is a need to match national with international funding to increase the reach of the NFFs, especially in addressing the international concerns on climate change, biodiversity loss and conservation of water resources. In some of the analyzed funds climate change finance is already a key element (Peru and Indonesia).
- It is clear that each country, according to the nature of its resources and its economic context, needs to design a special portfolio of financial products or packages.
- Often, in laws and regulations forests are only collaterals. This constitutes a problem when it comes to costly processes like forest inventories (for timber production). This problem could be solved if countries had integrated national forest inventories that permit the quick and transparent identification of the value of wood based on databases and extrapolation of values. There are few cases where this is applied in practice.
- NFFs need regular monitoring and evaluation to study the effectiveness and efficiency (quantity and quality) in relation to the resources invested and their implementation. A good monitoring system leads to higher accountability and transparency. Many NFFs fail because of the lack of accountability both on the administrative side as well as on the beneficiaries' side.
- Especially interesting was the case of Trinidad and Tobago, and how they managed to impose a tax on businesses in order to generate some of the funds for the forest sector, and the reaction from the private sector to this new tax. This case is very unusual since many of the forest funds were based in the general taxation system and budgetary allocations. Nevertheless, the cases of Costa Rica and Trinidad show the application of specific taxes for the improvement of natural capital.
- During the meeting there were interesting presentations that are attracting private funds for forests investments, as is the case of FAST internationally and Econegocios-Occidente in Guatemala. There are indicators of good complementarity between the NFF and the private funds that can become advantageous for all parties. In addition, cases were presented in which the NFF complemented their sources with international funds mainly from the Climate Change

Convention and GEF (Global Environmental Fund of UNDP). One of these cases was Costa Rica, which has received two credits from the World Bank and other complementary funds like UNDP/GEF and KfW.

## Report on the second workshop day: Working groups

### SESSION IV: Mobilizing innovative sources of income to NFFs

The third day of the meeting was dedicated to work in groups. In Session IV, facilitated by Fabian Schmidt from GIZ, three groups discussed the following questions:

#### **Group I: Traditional sources (Facilitator Ronnie De Camino, CATIE)**

- What role can NFFs play in channeling public sector finance?
- Which sources of finance/revenue can be mobilize realistically?
- What are the experiences in your country?

#### **Group II: Private sector sources (Facilitator Christian Held, UNIQUE GmbH)**

- How can NFFs facilitate private sector investments?
- Which role should the private sector play in financing NFFs?
- Are there conflicts of interests and how can they be resolved?
- What are the experiences in your country?

#### **Group III: International mechanisms and instruments (Rao Matta, FAO, Rome)**

- What is your perception of the existing financing mechanisms in terms of access and eligibility for your country?
- Would a global forest fund improve forest financing in your country?
- Can NFFs improve the translation of international finance in national action?

### **I Traditional sources**

#### Domestic public NFF capitalization sources

- The national budget, a source traditionally used by many NFF
- Specific taxes / fees, as is the case in Trinidad and Tobago with the Green Levy or in Costa Rica with the fossil fuel tax
- Tax deductions, a frequently used mechanism at the beginning of the NFF, was the case in the 50s and 60s in Brazil
- Example Costa Rica: specific tax to fossil fuels. Is a transfer operation from emitters of CO<sub>2</sub> to owners of forests or forest lands
- Example Chile and Peru: Treasury
- Example Nicaragua: Treasury, forest tax, public banking system

#### International public NFF capitalization sources

- Bilateral and multilateral loans (like Eco markets in Costa Rica, with a complement of GEF funds), and national debt (bonds)

#### Domestic and international private NFF capitalization sources

- Private voluntary contributions (image, green labeling) as it has been the case with the Solidarity PES in Costa Rica and many contributions of private companies in their CSR programs (national)
- Royalties for the exploration / exploitation of natural resources (national)
- Foundations devoted to Natural Resources issues as is the case in many countries (national)
- Co-funding, cost sharing among the forest owner, the government, the private sector (national)
- Donations (national / international)
- Civil society (both national and international campaigns)
- Foundations that collect funds to compensate emissions as part of their CSR programs (Airlines, Formula 1 companies, Touristic operators – mostly national but also international)

#### Role of NFF: Administration and institutional capacity

- That the NFF structure and timing accommodates to the Government budget cycle
- Creating enabling condition to be operative, for example, funds adapted to the legal framework of a country, providing financial and legal security to investors.
- Materialize public policy and generate adjustments (experience gained)
- Facility oral intersect the approach of government / Gov. Coordination

#### Role of NFF: Leveraging effects

- Platform to leverage more funds (banking, also internal)
- Offering the opportunity to the investors to keep a real green/social image
- Debug availability of public funds

#### Role of NFF: Transparency and efficiency

- Legitimization of funds
- Provide key inputs to reduce financial risks due the traditional inefficiency of the sector
- Validate different Funding Mechanisms
- Control mechanisms and transfer

## II Private Sector sources

#### Private sector requirements and interests:

- Economic:
  - low risks – high returns
  - strengthening competitiveness
  - Definition of product/business model; Example: certificates environment (FONAFIFO)
- Social:
  - high profile activities preferred
  - positive market effects and CSR
- General:
  - long-term sustainability and stability
  - low bureaucracy
  - few regulations

Vehicles/tools within a NFF structure to involve private sector:

- Tax and tariff deductions
- Grants and venture capital (loans) at competitive interest rates in early phases of private sector involvement, i.e. investments
- NFF provides start-up/venture capital or financial incentives while private sector takes over social responsibility
- PPPs (i.e. for hedging risks and leveraging capital returns)
- PES schemes as learnt from Costa Rica
- Carbon financing mechanisms
- “Traditional” forestry sector industry support (e.g. loans for plantations, co-investment in processing industries, etc.)
- NFF offers collaterals to facilitate access to bank loans (i.e. for small scale private sector)

Attractive NFF features for private sector:

- Transparency and efficiency
- Independent auditing and certification of products (market)
- Professional fund management
- Lower bureaucracy for private access
- Permanent financial controlling

### **III International Mechanisms and instruments**

International sources of funding:

- Debt for Nature Swaps
- FCPF (Forest Carbon Partnership Facility) World Bank (REDD+)
- FLP-World Bank (Forest Landscape Carbon Management Strategic Program)
- Bilateral programs
- Multilaterals-World Bank Loan
- International foundations
- Green Climate fund
- UN-REDD

Considerations noted on the international mechanisms and instruments are:

- Rigid Frameworks and mechanisms, the requisites have to be adapted to countries particularities/ rules;
- Funding agencies in each country should consider the existing legal framework, policy, and plans to prioritize fund allocation;
- Numerous focal points, the NFF could be legal and political focal point for all the sources;
- Funds (mechanisms) are not available for all countries, for example, some mechanism could exclude some countries because of their ideological politic, like the case of Venezuela.



Structures and interaction:

- Governments have to find a way to better access international sources to ensure sustainability of NFF;
- Multi-lateral contributions + donation/funds: A global fund might not be the best solution, because it may have many use restrictions, it may be difficult to carry out a country's priority activities, and this type of funds are influenced by many international political and economic factors;
- Starting from domestic needs and domestic structures seems a better way. FONAFIFO case is a good example;
- Multi-bilateral: more focused on national forest funds.



Picture 12: Fruitful discussions during the working group sessions



## SESSION V: Enhancing the effectiveness of NFFs

In Session V, facilitated by Hans Thiel from FAO, three important topics were discussed with three working groups. Each group worked on the following topics:

**Topic I:** Use of funds, including access modalities

**Topic II:** NFF governance and administration

**Topic III:** Oversight and monitoring, including accountability

### I Use of funds

Overall framework:

- Clear objective for implementation
- Clear targets of the fund
- Clear definition of target groups and beneficiaries
- Scale and reach of the fund: priority setting
- Clear responsibilities and defined role within national policy

Enabling features:

- Sufficient technical and financial capacities (staff and infrastructure)
- Co-operation with extension services, service operators, NGOs
- Adequate information and communication: Multiple access channels using appropriate technologies
- Technical and administrative simplification (regulations and bureaucracy)
- Low barriers to enter early stages
- Transparent mechanism: access, fund management, and allocation
- Accountability and controlling
- Rules and sanctions
- Benefit sharing systems
- Low transaction cost
- Transparent and clear rules
- Segment by type of beneficiary

Modalities:

- Payments by results (performance based payments)
- Loans (small scale and large scale)
- Subsidies (evaluate which is best)
- Market based mechanisms (supply and demand)
- Investment and equity participation
- Grants
- PPPs
- Co-financing support activities: certification, SFM, etc.
- PES schemes
- Support industries

## **II NFF governance and administration**

### Overall governance

- Include all stakeholders on the board (public and private)
- Define roles and functions of each actor in fund management
- Clearly define policies and strategies
- Ensure capitalization
- Clear decision making structure: Board of trustees, stakeholders, engagement, and role of donors + investors
- Inter-ministerial connections: agricultural sector, financial sector, other
- Autonomous structures
- Efficient internal control systems

### Safeguards

- Social safeguards in place
- Environmental safeguards in place
- Fiduciary/safeguards: budgetary, financial, audits, approvals, and anticorruption
- Monitoring + Evaluation: Reporting, third-party, auditing
- Complicating with legislation
- Code of ethics: investment
- Standards of solvency and sustainability (investment-risk policy)

## **III Oversight and monitoring including accountability**

### Set-up of oversight structures:

- Audits and external evaluation
- Implement certifiable quality management systems
- Transparency + openness: communication, information, and dissemination
- Inclusive monitoring: use of media, public map, standards for MRV + adequate methods, procurement procedure, and trusteeship
- Systematization / custody /-availability systems
- Create sub-funds where necessary (e.g. international unit outsourced)

### Criteria and indicator systems:

- Indicators: financial, inclusive, biodiversity, social, etc.
- Design clear, transparent, and open communication performance indicators
- Make results measurable
- Control system designed on the basis of objectives
- Agreement on results based indicators

## Final considerations

There are several outcomes from the international expert meeting on the role of NFFs which are reflected in this report. As a general conclusion, experts across the world are actively pursuing and putting in place state-of-the-art knowledge and practices to ensure that sound financial mechanisms for sustainable forest management are put into practice. The regions of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, and Asia have made much progress to achieve sustainable forest management. Yet, in a dynamic and evolving SFM scenario, it is clear that there are still more questions than answers as to what can be done and how to improve financial efficiency and effectiveness.

During the presentations, discussions and work sessions, it became very clear that National Forest Funds play worldwide a key role in ensuring sustainable forest management, particularly regarding the increasing importance of forests in the context of climate change etc. It is thus critical to promote more flows of funds to the forestry sector and to put NFFs in the focus. To conclude, it is important to continue with the following activities:

1. Share knowledge and real-world experiences related to NFFs.
2. Enumerate major challenges to managing NFFs (including new developments) and identify ways and means of ensuring their effective management and to further strengthening their functioning.
3. Establish regional/global network of experts with experience in establishing and managing NFFs.
4. Gather information to publish a book on National Forest Funds in Latin America, which can serve as a basis for the preparation of a more general global level guidelines book on NFFs in the future.

FAO, GIZ and CATIE would like to thank once again all the participants for their excellent contributions and continued support to this activity.

# Annexes

## Annex I. Program

### Towards a Sound Financial Architecture for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM): The Role of National Forest Funds (NFFs)

#### I. Program of the Field Visit, January 28, 2013

The Field visit was organized by CATIE and FUNDECOR, an NGO that among many other functions facilitates the connection of FONAFIFO and the land and forest owners

#### ITINERARY:

6:00 a.m.	Departure from CATIE in Turrialba.
8:00 a.m.	Breakfast hosted by FUNDECOR at Rancho Roberto's and Introductory Presentation about FUNDECOR and its work in the forestry area and environmental conservation by Ing. Pedro González, Sustainable Development Manager of FUNDECOR.
10:15 a.m.	Visit to a farm owned by Mr. Ulises Aguilera, located in La Esperanza, Puerto Viejo of Sarapiquí: 70 has of natural forest under total protection that receives PES from FUNDECOR.
11:20 a.m.	Visit a farm owned by Mr. Franklin Arias, located in La Esperanza of Puerto Viejo of Sarapiquí, 20 has of reforestation with native species that receives PES from FONAFIFO (National Forestry Financing Fund) and resources from the program "Buying of Wood in Advance" of FUNDECOR.
12:30 p.m.	Lunch by FUNDECOR at El Surco Restaurant, at the El Bambú Hotel.
1:45 p.m.	Visit Mr. José Luis González sawmill in Puerto Viejo of Sarapiquí.
2:45 p.m.	Discussion with a Forest owner that wants to reinsert himself in the PES program after leaving it for some years.

Return to CATIE

The visit addressed the following issues:

- Forestry Financial Schemes.
- Reforestation with native species.
- Payment for Environmental Services of the Government (FONAFIFO)
- Conservation and development.

A technical team (Forest Engineers) of FUNDECOR assisted during the visit.

## II. Detailed Program of the Expert Meeting

**Tuesday, 29 January 2013**

08.30-09.00	REGISTRATION	
09.00-09.30	SESSION I : Inauguration	
09.00-09.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welcome and opening statements by dignitaries</li> </ul>	CATIE, FONAFIFO FAO Rep & Regional Forestry Officer GIZ
09.30-10.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NFFs: Objectives and rationale</li> <li>NFFs: International significance and linkages</li> <li>NFFs: Key issues for attention (from the draft paper)</li> <li>Field trip summary</li> </ul>	Rao Matta, FAO Fabian Schmidt, GIZ Ronnie de Camino, CATIE
10.30-11.00	COFFEE BREAK	
11.00-12.30	SESSION II: Countries' current experiences with NFFs <i>Chair: Ronnie de Camino</i>	
11.00-12.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country presentations (focusing on specific challenges and ways of addressing them)</li> </ul>	Argentina Chile Costa Rica
12.30-13.30	LUNCH	
13.30-15.30	SESSION II (Contd.): National experiences with NFFs <i>Chair: Lars Marklund, FAO</i>	
13.30-15.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country presentations (focusing on specific challenges and ways of addressing them)</li> </ul>	Guatemala Nicaragua Peru Trinidad & Tobago
15.30-15.45	COFFEE BREAK	
15.45-17.30	SESSION III: Emerging needs and expectations <i>Chair: Carlos Luis Gomez (Fondo Acción, Colombia)</i>	
15.45-17.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country presentations (focusing on needs and expectations)</li> <li>Questions and clarifications</li> </ul>	FAST Lebanon Turkey Indonesia Other MENA countries
18.30	RECEPTION DINNER	

**Wednesday, 30 January 2013**

09.00-09.15	Recap of the inputs from the first day Presentation of a case study.	Carlos L. Muñoz, CATIE
<b>09.15-11.45</b>	<b>SESSION IV: Mobilizing Innovative sources of income to NFFs</b> <i>Chair: Fabian Schmidt</i>	
09.15-11.45	<b>Group I:</b> Traditional sources  <b>Group II:</b> Private sector sources  <b>Group III:</b> International mechanisms and instruments	Facilitated GROUP exercise
10.00-10.30	COFFEE BREAK	
11:45 - 12:30	<b>Presentation of groups' recommendations</b>	Groups' spokespersons
12.30-13.30	LUNCH BREAK	
<b>13.30-15.00</b>	<b>SESSION V: Enhancing the effectiveness of NFFs</b> <i>Chair: Hans Thiel (FAO Investment Centre)</i>	
13.30-15.00	<b>Group I:</b> Use of funds including access modalities  <b>Group II:</b> NFF governance and administration  <b>Group III:</b> Oversight and monitoring including accountability	Facilitated GROUP exercise
15.00-15.15	COFFEE BREAK	
15.15-16.00	<b>Presentation of groups' recommendations</b>	Groups' spokespersons
<b>16.00-17.00</b>	<b>SESSION VI: Way Forward</b> <i>(Rao Mata,FAO; Ronnie de Camino; CATIE; Fabian Schmidt, GIZ)</i>	
16.00-17.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supplementing comments to groups' work</li> <li>• Action items for future</li> <li>• Wrap-up presentation / closing statements</li> </ul>	Plenary




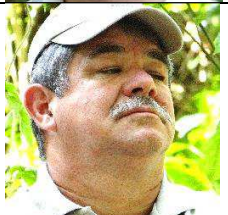



## Annex II. List of presentations








Country	Presenter	Title
FAO, GIZ	Rao Mata and Fabian Schmidt	Motivation for National Forest Funds
UNIQUE GmbH	Christian Held	National Forest Funds. Elements and Key issues of fund architecture.
Argentina	Eduardo Manghi	Ley N° 26.331 de Presupuestos Mínimos de Protección Ambiental de los Bosques Nativos de la República Argentina
Chile	Antonio Varas	Fondo para la recuperación y Manejo Sustentable del Bosque Nativo
Chile	Luis Duchens Sazo	Política de Fomento a las Plantaciones Forestales en Chile Decreto Ley N° 701
Costa Rica	Jorge Mario Rodríguez Oscar Sánchez Chaves Carmen Roldán Chacón Luis Fernando Roldán	Experiencia del Fondo Nacional de Financiamiento Forestal (FONAFIFO) Gobierno de Costa Rica
Colombia	José Luis Gómez	Cuenta del Acuerdo para la Conservación de Bosques – FCA (Forest Conservation Agreement) Colombia
Guatemala	Edwin Ariel Pereira	Los Programas de Incentivos del INAB y otros Mecanismos Financieros para el Sector Forestal
Guatemala	Luis Alejandro Mejía	Programa Sostenibilidad de Empresas Forestales Rurales
Nicaragua	Luviam Mercedes Zelaya Antúnez	FONDO NACIONAL DE DESARROLLO FORESTAL (FONADEFO)
Perú	Elvira Gómez	“Iniciativa de Financiamiento para la Conservación de Bosques para la Mitigación del Cambio Climático en el Perú”
Trinidad y Tobago	Richard Laydoo	The Green Fund of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
Canadá (FAST)	Cristina Larrea	Investing in Sustainable Forestry Value Chains



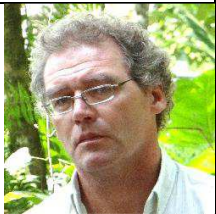

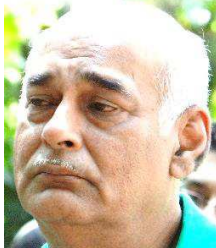

Country	Presenter	Title
Indonesia	Agus Sari	A Work in Progress for Financing REDD+ in Indonesia
Lebanon	Chadi Mohanna	Forest financing meeting on National Forest Fund
Morocco	Ludwig Liagre	Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests (CPMF)
Turkey	Turhan Umit	Turkey National Forest Fund












### Annex III. List of Participants (in Spanish)

#		Name	Email	País	Organización
1		Eduardo Manghi	emanghi@ambiente.gob.ar	Argentina	Dirección de Bosques, Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable, Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros de la Nación
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3		Antonio Varas	antonio.varas@conaf.cl	Chile	Jefe Nacional, Departamento de Bosque Nativo, CONAF
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#		Name	Email	País	Organización
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17		Paul Gregor Fischenich	paul-gregor.fischenich@giz.de	Peru	Asesor Principal, Proyecto de Apoyo a la Conservación de Bosque Tropicales, GIZ
18		José Luis Gómez Rodríguez	joselgomez@accionambiental.org	Colombia	Director Ejecutivo, Fondo de Acción
19		Richard Laydoo	richard.laydoo@gov.tt	Trinidad y Tobago	Programme Coordinator, Green Fund Executing Unit, Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources
20		Christian Held	christian.held@unique-landuse.de	Alemania	Head, Timber Economics, UNIQUE forestry and land use GmbH

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21		Rao Matta	rao.matta@fao.org	Italia	Forestry Officer (Financing), Forest Economics, Policy and Products Division, FAO
22		Hans Thiel	Hans.Thiel@fao.org	Italia	FAO Investment Center
23		Fabian Schmidt	fabian.schmidt@giz.de	Alemania	Advisor, Sector project - International Forest Policy (IWP), GIZ
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