

**Collaborative Partnership on Forests Organization-Led Initiative (OLI)
on Forest Financing in support of UNFF
19-21 September 2012- Rome, Italy**

OLI Co-Chairs Summary

Attached is the OLI Co-Chairs Summary. The Summary is presented in two sections. Section one contains the OLI Co-Chairs summary of actions, recommendations and suggestions on forest financing, extracted from the OLI plenary and working groups discussions. Section two contains a summary of discussions in the plenary and working groups.

The OLI Co-Chairs are extremely satisfied with the depth and richness of the discussions during the OLI including on the 2012 AGF Study on Forest Financing. More importantly, the OLI Co-Chairs were highly impressed by the positive and constructive atmosphere that prevailed during the OLI. This conducive environment paved the way for an open, frank and sincere exchange of views among participants, and was the key factor that allowed participants to focus on finding solutions to the problems.

The OLI Co-Chairs firmly believe that the outcome of the OLI, and in particular, the following actions, recommendations and suggestions that were made by the OLI participants will provide a substantive and productive input to the second meeting of the ad hoc expert group on forest financing to be held from 14 to 18 January 2013 in Vienna, Austria.

The OLI Co-Chairs and participants welcomed the pledges of financial support to the UNFFS from the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China.

The OLI Co-Chairs would like to take this opportunity to thank sincerely all the participants for their active involvement in the debate, as well as members of the CPF, in particular, the UNFFS and FAO for planning and organizing this meeting.

The Co-Chairs summary will be submitted as an official document to AHEG 2, and as a background document to UNFF10.

Section I. OLI Co-Chairs summary of the key actions, recommendations and suggestions on forest financing

To mobilize financing for all types of forests at the national level, it is important to:

1. Develop and implement awareness raising programmes on the role and contributions of forests to other sectors;
2. Promote the multiple functions of forests and trees outside forests and their contribution and impact to other sectors and the overall sustainable development objectives, and also to address post 2015 development agenda;
3. Stress that financing forests is primarily a national responsibility, but international assistance has important catalyst role in many countries;
4. Strengthen cross-sectoral and interdepartmental collaboration at the national level, in order to attract greater funding for forests;
5. Develop integrated sustainable land management plans that take into account the interlinkages of different sectors such as agriculture and rural development, and the potential of forests to contribute to other sectors.
6. Adopt forest financing measures that focus on the multiple functions of forests and implement in a cross-sectoral landscape approach;
7. Create enabling conditions especially effective institutions, legal frameworks and good governance to attract forest finance from all sources and reduce risk for investment;
8. Unleash other sectors funding potential such as watersheds and energy sector to help mobilize funding for forests at the national level, and to understand how finance in other sectors affect forests;

9. Recognise and/or formalize informal markets for trade in forest products, as a key source of financing;
10. Mobilize financing through user-fees, without affecting customary practices, for forest use, and enhance capacities of countries to collection of such fees;
11. Assist countries to address the financing challenges by building capacity to access funding as well as implement including through flexible and tailored strategies that package public, private and international finance;
12. Communicate clearly how forest finances are used and convey simple and clear indications of value for money, and simplify communicating language on forests with the policy making officials;
13. Recognize the importance of ODA support as seed funding to catalyze development of forests for many countries;
14. Increase investments in afforestation and restoration activities;
15. Recognize the importance of national forest programmes and national forest financing strategies in augmenting resources for SFM and taking advantage of the National Forest Programme Facility/Farm Forest Facility (FF)

To mobilize financing for all types of forests at the international level, it is important to:

1. Streamline international funding processes and procedures, particularly of the GEF, with encouragement to continue and refine the GEF coordinated actions with respect to forests, and to promote better access to funding by countries.
2. Explore the possibility of having forests as a specific focal area under the GEF and other mechanisms, as well as similar possibilities in other CPF member organizations based, on emerging lessons learned.
3. Make forest finance knowledge management and the provision of forest finance data a continuous process rather than *ad hoc*, with

associated committed funding, and also take advantage of data collection processes in other institutions;

4. Distinguish between enabling and asset investments, and support countries enabling activities in the area of forest finance;
5. Provide guidance document on how to facilitate finance strategy processes at the national level;
6. Explore the idea of having “broker” institutions at various levels (national, sub-regional and international) to facilitate access to funding by interested parties including helping indigenous people and smallholders to overcome barriers to funding;
7. Establish forest financing coordination platforms at the national and sub-regional levels taking into account national conditions;
8. Identify preparatory activities that can be undertaken by UNFF to bridge information gaps to facilitate an informed decision on the future international arrangements on forests at UNFF11 in 2015;
9. Increase transparent and equitable distribution of costs and benefits along the value chains and get a better understanding of the formal/informal dynamics in these chains, with particular reference to local and small-scale forest producers.
10. Consider the possibility of organising a funding fair, a high level meeting between the ministers and the CPF, as well as a meeting for LFCCs and SIDS during UNFF10;
11. Consider the idea of having a specific global forest instrument or convention;
12. Consider the idea of establishing a global forest fund or funds.

To address key gaps and needs, and to take advantage of the opportunities in forest financing at the national level, it is important to:

1. Raise public and political awareness, as a crucial factor, through provision of data and information, as well as targeted communications and improving inter-sectoral cooperation;
2. Address the current data gaps through sharing existing data on forests with available data on other sectors such as agriculture, livestock, health, as a tool to make compelling arguments in demonstrating the value of forests ;

To address the key gaps, needs and to take advantage of the opportunities in forest financing at the international level, it is important to:

1. Strengthen funding mechanisms that address multiple functions of forests in favour of narrowly focused funds;
2. Consider a combination of financing mechanisms/strategies including building on synergies to address forest financing needs;
3. Examine the impact of corruption on forest financing;
4. Recognize the broad and varied nature of the private sector and the need to address their different needs accordingly, as this sector ranges from individuals, communities to small and medium enterprises to large scale corporations and investment funds;
5. Assist to identify gaps, obstacles and opportunities for each levels to ensure properly targeted interventions by the private sector;
6. Carry out additional studies to show the importance of forests and ecosystem values of forests(US) to improve data availability, and continue to take action based on the available information, noting a specific need to the CPF to lead on this action;
7. Use the potential of regional, sub-regional and national networks in mobilizing forest finance, through brokerage services.

8. Explore and develop the idea of having a “broker” type institutional at various levels (national, sub-regional and international) to facilitate access to funding and to help to overcome barriers to investment, including for indigenous peoples and local communities, small holders and also to identify suitable investment opportunities/projects on behalf of potential sources of funding.
9. Give special consideration to dry land forests in any global forest financing options, as these are critical for the livelihoods of many countries;
10. Improve understanding on the term SFM, so to make it easier to be understood by all people, in particular local people.

In developing options on forest financing, it is important to:

1. Recognize the increased importance of forests for addressing global challenges in the last couple of years;
2. Avoid “business as usual”, rhetorical and theoretical debate on forest financing, as seen in the last twenty years;
3. Work together to agree on win-win solutions and viable options for forest financing;
4. Reaffirm that there is no single solution that exists for forest financing, and a combination of measures at all levels is needed, along with political support and involvement of all stakeholders;
5. Focus on addressing gaps in forest financing including in data, geographical and thematic gaps, devote adequate resources and make concerted efforts to address these gaps at all levels;
6. Invite the CPF to make its utmost efforts to address the data gap in a systematic, coordinated and coherent manner so to provide consistent and accurate data on forest financing across all sectors;

7. Utilize the potential of both the Facilitative Process and “brokerage services”, to address financing gaps and obstacles and improve access to existing funds including:
 - Address the geographical gaps in forest financing by giving special consideration to the needs of countries that have been deprived from external funding for forests including LFCCs, SIDS, Africa, and LDCs;
 - Devote specific funds to address the thematic gaps in forest financing including all seven thematic elements of SFM so to realize the full potential of forests;
 - Consider establishment and or strengthening of “brokering” institutions at various levels to help parties in accessing forest financing;
8. Recognize that the Green Climate Fund offers opportunities for mobilising new forest financing albeit with the danger of focusing on one or a limited number of forest values/functions;
9. Recognize that REDD+ and adaptation financing have great potential but it needs to be planned and implemented, including benefiting small and dry land countries;
10. Strengthen implementation of the forest instrument, as a center piece of any forest financing options both nationally and internationally, to advance SFM;
11. Invite donors, international organizations and conventions to support enabling activities in developing countries to advance implementation of the forest instrument;
12. Utilize all options on forest financing from all sources, including strengthening existing forest financing mechanisms, and streamlining funding processes and procedures and improve access to resources,

and consider devoting a fund or funds to address the SFM needs and gaps that are not yet addressed by the existing mechanisms;

13. Endeavour to take a meaningful decision at UNFF10 on forest finance, which will pave the way for a decisive agreement on the future of the international arrangements on forests at UNFF11 in 2015.
14. Emphasize the role of sustainable production and consumption and the contribution of forests in the context of the concept of “the green economy”.

Advance Unedited

Section II. Summary of the OLI discussions

I. Background

At the special session of its ninth session, held on 30 October 2009, the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) adopted the Resolution on the means of implementation (forest financing) for sustainable forest management¹ in which the Forum invited members of the CPF to consider holding an organization-led initiative (OLI) in support of the work of the UNFF on forest financing². The Forum reaffirmed its invitation to the CPF in the Resolution on Forests for People, adopted in February 2011. UNFF9 also made several requests to the CPF member organizations, in preparation for the second meeting of the AHEG on forest financing (AHEG2) and UNFF10. The OLI was co-organized by UNFF Secretariat and FAO, with the support from other CPF members and resources from a number of donor countries. The details about the objectives and the scope of the work of the OLI are provided in the OLI Concept Note, annexed to this summary.

II. Venue/duration/documentation of the meeting

The OLI was held from 19 to 21 September 2012 in Rome, Italy. Documentation prepared for the meeting included the provisional agenda, the 2012 CPF Advisory Group on Finance (AGF) Study on Forest Financing, the key findings and executive summary of the 2012 AGF Study and the OLI Concept Note, provisional agenda and annotated programme of work. See Annex II to the present report.

III. Attendance and participation

The CPF-OLI was composed of about 150 experts, from 69 countries and 21 regional and international organizations and major groups. In addition, experts designated by member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, other international and regional organizations, regional processes and major groups were in attendance. A full list of participants can be found at Annex II to the present report.

¹ E/2009/118-E/CN.18/SS/2009/2, para. 3.

² Ibid. Page 10, OP7

IV. Item1- OLI Opening Plenary Session

The meeting was opened by Mr Eduardo Rojas-Briales, Chair of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) and the Assistant Director General of FAO's Forestry Department. Mr Rojas-Briales welcomed the participants to the OLI and made opening remarks. In his remarks, Mr. Rojas-Briales highlighted that the meeting was taking place just before the 21st Session of FAO's Committee on Forestry (COFO) and the third World Forest Week. The theme of the COFO session is "Forests: a green pathway for development" and it focuses on ways to translate the outcomes of Rio+20 into action. He noted that adequate forest finance will be a prerequisite for forests and forestry to fulfill their tremendous potential to contribute to a greener economy and to a more sustainable future. He stressed that finance has been a high priority issue for the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) for many years and at the 9th Session of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) in 2009, member states adopted a Resolution that specifically requested the CPF to be actively engaged in forest finance work. It also invited the CPF to 'consider holding an Organization-Led Initiative (OLI) in support of the work of the UNFF on forest financing'. Furthermore, the Resolution specifically requested the CPF to expand the 2008 forest finance paper.

He thanked members of the Advisory Group on Finance of the CPF and other CPF members for their substantial contributions to the study, including the UNFF Secretariat for coordinating the work and finalizing the document. He also noted that Rio+20 had reaffirmed that the wide range of forest products and services create opportunities to address many of the most pressing sustainable development challenges. In this regard there is need to scale up efforts to find more solid approaches that guarantee consistent financing at the global and national scales. He concluded by thanking Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the US for their generous financial support, without which the meeting would not have been possible.

A. Item 2- Election of the Co-Chairs

Mr. Rojas-Briales invited the participants to nominate two candidates to co-chair the OLI. Mr. Ibro Adamou from Niger nominated Mr Eduardo Rojas-Briales and Mr Mario Ruales Carranza to co-chair the OLI. The participants elected the nominated candidates by Niger as the the OLI co-chairs by acclamation.

Mr. Rojas thanked participants for their confidence in them, and invited Mr. Ruales to make his opening remarks.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Mario Ruales Carranza, thanked the UNFFS and FAO for planning and organizing the meeting. He informed the meeting that since the adoption of the Resolution on the means of implementation (forest financing) by the Special Session of the ninth session of the Forum in October 2009, significant work on forest finance has been carried out during the last three-and-a-half. In order to implement the provisions of the Resolution, a four-year strategic work plan for the period (2009-2013) was prepared by the UNFF Secretariat, anticipating activities that had to be carried out in order to enable the tenth session of the Forum in April 2013 in Istanbul to make a meaningful decision on forest finance. The UNFF9 Ministerial Declaration also provided the basis for an agreement on forests during the Rio+20 Conference, which is reflected in the Rio+20 outcome. He added that the CPF-OLI was an important element of the Forum's strategic approach to forest finance. It would be considering the 2012 CPF Advisory Group on Finance Study on Forest Financing, including the challenges and opportunities experienced by stakeholders. The OLI is provides a good opportunity to exchange experience and knowledge about how to improve the situation and how to address these challenges.

The co-chair then invited the plenary to elect the working group Co-Chairs. He proposed the UNFF10 Bureau Members Mr Srecko Juricic from Croatia as the chair of working group one, and Mr Saiful Azam Martinus Abdullah from Malaysia and Ms. Shuli Davidovich from Israel as the co-chairs of working group two. Mr. Rojas also informed that Ms. Anna Masinga the UNFF10 Bureau Member from Zambia was not able to attend the OLI to co-chair one of the working groups. The plenary elected the suggested nominees as the chair and co-chairs of working groups.

B.Item 3- Adoption of the OLI agenda and other organisational matters

The co-chair introduced the provisional agenda as well as the organization of work of the OLI, and invited the participants to adopt the agenda. The plenary adopted the agenda and the organization of work.

The co-chair, then, invited Dr. Uma Lele to make her key note address on "the way forward on forest finance".

MS. Uma Lele's Key note speech

Ms. Uma Lele presented a keynote address on the nexus of forests, food, agriculture, energy, water and poverty and the implications these trends had for future financing for "Optimal Land Use". She highlighted the inter-related nature of forests and land use, and the diversity that exists in both level of resources and impacts. She pointed out that recent trends in economic transformation show a declining share of forests and agriculture in GDP and employment along with increased demand for land and rural-urban migration.

She highlighted that food and energy price increases have implications for forests, and future land use changes in general. Ms. Lele stressed that the inter-connected "insecurities" of poverty, food, water, fuel, forest loss, climate, and land degradation should be addressed "at large" rather than in a segmented manner.

In the context of the global food consumption and production needed for a world population of over 9 billion in 2050, she noted that the future of food, agriculture and forests are interrelated - much of the remaining rain-fed land areas are in forested areas in Africa and Latin America. She observed that donor support to agriculture tends to increase when food prices increase, however what the sector needs is more predictable and sustained financing.

Ms. Lele highlighted that the rising importance biofuels is a wild card in this nexus of forests, food, agriculture and energy; one which could affect forests, croplands, and grasslands, and ultimately could have a negative impact on the welfare of poor and landless. In this regard she noted the inherent tradeoffs in both the opportunity cost of land use as well as the growing international private investment in land.

In closing, she emphasized that landscapes will matter far more in the future than they have in the past due to the increased complexity in land use management as well the growing importance of markets. She stressed that for long term equity and sustainability - greater accountability is needed on tenure and governance issues related to forests and associated sectors. Lastly she noted the importance of future financing being in sync with realities of developing countries, taking into account the natural and human resources at the national level.

C. Item 4- Tasks of the OLI

Under this agenda item, the co-chair invited Ms Jan L. McAlpine, the Director of the UNFF Secretariat to present an overview of the Forum's work on forest financing. Ms McAlpine noted that previous discussions on forest financing have been narrowly focussed but there is need to address the issue in a broader and more comprehensive approach that recognises the cross-sectoral nature of forests. Ms McAlpine provided a detailed overview of all the activities carried out until now on forest financing at the UNFF, highlighting that most of the work was aimed at improving knowledge and understanding of what the issues in forest financing are and sharing experiences. She also referred to briefly to numerous intersessional activities that UNFF carried out since 2009 including the ad hoc expert group on forest financing, the facilitative process workshops, the AGF study, and the UNFF work on forests and economic development.

The Facilitative Process workshops undertaken with LFCCs, SIDS and LDCs in Africa have helped to generate information on barriers and opportunities at the national level, and the importance of non-cash values of forests which is poorly studied and is not well understood by policy makers. Thus there is a need to take a cross-sectoral and a landscape approach for recognition of all forest values and the linkages of forests to other sectors. She also emphasized the importance of the Resolution on the Means of Implementation of SFM adopted in the special session of UNFF9 in October 2009, as a milestone achievement as it separated the discussion of forest finance from the discussion on the future international arrangement on forests to be discussed in 2015. This separation has allowed the current work to be focused on the importance of forest finance in a broader context and to generate information that will also form the basis for the discussions in 2015. Regarding the possible future international financing options, she noted that both options of using existing financing mechanisms and a global forest fund will be on the table but not as conflicting or competing options but as complementary options. What is important is to provide specific details of each option highlighting where the existing funds are, where the gaps are and what needs to be done to improve forest financing. We also need to be clear on what type of fund(s) would be desirable to address the gaps and eliminate fads.

D. Item 4i- Key issues and findings of the 2012 CPF Advisory Group on Finance Study on Forest Financing

The Co-Chair invited Ms Jan McAlpine to introduce the key issues and findings of the 2012 CPF Advisory Group on Finance (AGF) study on forest financing, and to moderate the presentations by the AGF members.

Ms McAlpine stated that the 2012 AGF Study is the most comprehensive and up-to-date study on forest financing worldwide, and noted that the study updates and expands its previous 2008 study. The 2008 AGF study was mainly on financing implementation of the forest instrument while 2012 study expands the scope and covers all types of forests and all sources of financing. Led by the UNFFS, the Study was produced by the Advisory Group on Finance (AGF), a subset of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. The Study confirms that no single solution exists for forest financing and combination of measures at all levels are needed, along with political support and involvement of all stakeholders. At the same time, addressing data gaps is key, especially the need for accessing and providing domestic data. The study suggests strengthening data collection mechanisms at all levels including multiple mechanisms under the NFP Facility, UNFF, CCD, CBD, as well as the CPF online sourcebook. The 2012 AGF study demonstrates a true example of focused, close and consistent interagency collaboration and serves as a strong basis for reaching an agreement on forest finance at UNFF10 which will pave the way for a decisive agreement on the future of the international arrangements on forests in 2015 at UNFF11. Finally, the 2012 AGF study shows that REDD+ funding has reversed the downward trend of public international funding to forests, although this recent increase is mostly directed to high forest cover countries.

Ms McAlpine then introduced the members of the AGF and invited them to present the different chapters of the 2012 AGF Study.

In his presentation, **Mr Hossein Moeini-Meybodi**, UNFF Senior Forest Policy Officer and the coordinator of the 2012 AGF study covered chapters one and six of the 2012 AGF Study on Forest Financing. An Analysis of domestic flows of financing to forests indicated a general growing attention to forest financing and its significance for improving the overall socio-economic and environmental situation in developed and developing countries. With close to 80 per cent of the world's forests publicly owned,

the public sector contribution plays an important role in forest financing. Financing is generally derived from general government revenue and revenues generated from state owned forests. Despite the global economic downturn, there has also been a general increase in donor country support in both public bilateral and multilateral flows to forestry, largely marked by REDD+ readiness activities and pilot programmes, including fast-start funding. The ODA flows to forestry (both commitments and disbursements) indicate that 'Far East Asia' and 'South and Central Asia' have historically received the bulk of the funding. However, this situation is changing, with funding to Africa and Latin America growing significantly due in largely to REDD+ readiness activities indicating that the Global Objective on Forests (Goal 4), to the extent that it deals with ODA, has been achieved. However, analysis of ODA flows to LFCCs and SIDS showed that these countries continue to experience decreases in forestry ODA. In order to strengthen and mobilize resources for forests at the national level, actions have to be taken to improve policy, legislative and institutional frameworks, including providing a platform for engaging forest financing stakeholders including the private sector, and cooperating on strengthening countries technical and technological capacities. At the international level, access of countries to resources should be improved and fund or funds to address sustainable forest management gaps should be allocated.

Mr Rao Matta, Forestry Officer from FAO in his presentation covered Chapter 5 of the 2012 AGF Study focusing on successful country examples and initiatives. The common elements that underpin investments in forests included turning crises into opportunities; Mainstreaming forestry in rural development, providing a level playing field for the forest sector; and creating a congenial enabling environment for private sector investment. The underlying motivating factors identified in Chapter 5 included strong government support and leadership at the highest-level focused on enhance the public profile and the political significance of forests; the existence of good governance systems; efficient and robust yet flexible capacities in the field; and Strong local community involvement; establishing innovative financing institutions and mechanisms e.g trust/forest funds and creating an enabling environment for private sector investments.

Ms Camilla Nordheim-Larsen from the Global Mechanism of the UNCCD, presented Chapter 4 "Barriers to sustainable financing for forests. While many factors limit the extent to which existing financial resources may be accessed, a weak enabling environment is typically the superseding

cause. The Study found that there was a lack of knowledge and or capacity to properly value the contribution of forests to sustainable development. The monetized values of forests seldom include the socio-economic value of the full range of ecosystem services and goods. There is a need for an integrated landscape approach. Increasing the understanding that long-term sustainability and availability of food and natural resources to support sustainable development require the application of integrated landscape level management. Stakeholders at all levels also needs to play a larger role in decisions related to SFM and be better organized, harmonized, coordinated. At the same time, significant forest governance and legality challenges undermine the efforts to mobilize forest related finance and investment due to heightened concerns about investment and financing risks. Challenges for SFM are not only to do with availability of funds, but also the frame conditions which relates to finance mobilization. A holistic, integrated financing strategy is needed to overcome barriers and facilitate investments from public and private sources and mechanisms. The strategy should focus on how to strengthen the enabling environment to facilitate investments and resource mobilization

Mr Ian Gray, Sustainable Forest Management Specialist from the GEF noted that forest investments in general are at holding levels and not improving significantly. ODA focused on a few countries but is relatively low in LFCCCs, SIDS and LDCs in Africa. He pointed out that in some developing countries forests are not integrated into the national development agendas or are not high enough in the political agenda. There are major data gaps that are thematic and geographic, national, regional and international. He also highlighted the need for decentralisation of forest management to be accompanied by commensurate financial resources and capacity for financial management. He stressed the need to bundle and stack various forest products in order to make forestry projects attract adequate funding. He also highlighted that in addressing the needs of the private sector it is important to recognise that there are different types of private players from smallholders to large corporations with varied needs. He concluded by noting the need for sound government at both local and national level to attract private sector funding.

The presentations followed by questions and comments from the participants. The participants highlighted the need to take advantage of all potential to generate funding for forests. These include engaging insurance companies and promotion of PES. It was also mentioned that

implementation of the REDD activities should be undertaken in a broader landscape approach.

Based on the findings of the 2012 AGF study, some participants underscored the significance of external sources for LFCCs, as well as the need to help these countries to address the challenges they are facing. The role of sub-regional networks and arrangements in addressing the financing gaps of countries, with the assistance of FAO was raised. In response to this comment, Mr. Moeini-Meybodi pointed out that the outcome of the Facilitative Process workshops on LFCCs has provided sets of recommendations to the upcoming meeting of the Ad Hoc Expert Group on Forest Financing (AHEG2) and to UNFF10.

E. Item 4ii: Experiences and best practices, focusing on cross-sectoral and cross-institutional approaches

1. Working Group one

Working group one was chaired by Mr. Srecko Juricic and met from 2-5pm on 19 September 2012. There was a panel discussion on the mobilizing financing for all types of forests at the national level.

Panel on mobilizing finance for all types of forests at the national level

Mr. Peter Dewees, Lead Forests Specialist in the World Bank's Agriculture and Rural Development Department

Mr. Dewees highlighted the importance of creating an enabling environment for investment in forests, in particular for private investment. He stressed the need to generate investment at all levels in particular from small holders, to local entrepreneurs to SMFEs.

He identified a number of policies that can help mobilize investments at the national level. This included the importance of devolution of rights over forests, with corresponding institutional frameworks. On the promotion of PES, he pointed out there are uncertainties that limit their potential and that price volatility and thin markets are factors that affect the extent of investment mobilized by PES. Mr. Dewees highlighted that enhancing policies for markets could be done through simplifying regulation, removing restrictive legislations, increasing formality of markets, and strengthening

the capacity of local producers. On the role of good governance policies, he noted that they generate a positive response from the private sector and farmers. He pointed out that negative impacts of large scale land acquisition could be reduced by applying Principles of Responsible Agricultural Investment. Lastly, he stressed the need to revitalize institutions to shift from command and control approach towards service delivery orientation.

Dr Wu Zhimin, Deputy Director General of International Forestry Cooperation Center of China State Forestry Administration

Dr Zhimin provided an overview of the historical trends, major uses and challenges related to forest financing in China. He highlighted a set of lessons learned based on China's experience.

He pointed out that forest financing is closely linked with overall national development and that forests are only treated as a priority area when forests are linked to the attainment of national development goals and integrated into national planning.

Dr Zhimin stressed the importance of demonstrating multi-functionality of forests to help attract funds. He noted that in China large scale forest programs/projects had been essential for speeding up national forestry development. He also highlighted that while forest financing is a national responsibility, external resources, including ODA are important as seed money and as a catalyst to promote SFM. Lastly noting that there is no single solution to forest financing at the national level, he said that policy frameworks to promote forest development should be based on countries' national conditions.

Mr. Heikki Granholm, Director, EU and International Forest Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Finland

Mr. Granholm provided an overview of Finland's forest sector, including examples of forest costs, revenues and financing as well as the policy framework. He highlighted some of the specific environmental factors such as short growing season and extremely long rotational period (80-120 years) that impact the forests in Finland. He noted the importance of forest from economic aspects (20% of exports from forests) to social (private forest owners own 60% of forests) and environmental (73% of land is forested). He emphasized that SFM and forest sector activities should be economically

viable and profitable, in Finland total stumpage earnings in 2010 were 1.8 billion Euros and a majority of this (1.2 billion) by private individuals.

He identified several lessons learned on mobilizing financing for forests at the national level. Promoting private sector funding was seen as a fundamental factor to secure sufficient funding for forests. In Finland, government incentives are mostly geared towards keeping up basic infrastructure such as forest roads and provide "seed money" for long term investments or time bound policies.

He noted the importance of developing policy frameworks, regulations and economic incentives to promote financing for forests as well as the need to ensure coherence and coordination between and among forest related policies, strategies and instruments. Some of the enabling conditions he highlighted included financing for forest research and education and promoting good governance and policy frameworks for mobilizing forest financing. Lastly he stressed that there is no single solution/source for forest related financing at the national level and the need to be cognizant of the negative impacts of the global financial crisis and its impacts on providing financing for forests.

Dr Andrey Laletin, NGO major group focal point- Friends of the Siberian Forests

He provided an overview of Russia's forest sector revenues and expenditures, pointing out that the country has the largest forest territory with 70% of boreal forests, and 25% of intact forests. Logging accounts for the majority of forest revenue (70%), followed by payments for forest use (20%) and recreation (10%). Round wood exports have more than doubled from 1996 to 2006. The majority of expenditures related to the country's forest management come from the federal budget. Around half of this expenditure (46%) is spent on forest protection and reforestation activities.

Following the presentations by the panellist, there were some questions to the panellists. The chair of working group one then put forward the following questions and invited participants to engage in interactive discussions, focusing on responding to those questions.

1- What sources of forest financing currently exist at the national level? Where should we invest to get more finance? How can

financial flows in other sectors be successfully harnessed for the implementation of SFM?

2-How efforts to pursue shifts towards green economies and poverty eradication can further mobilize national resources for forests?

3- What institutional, regulatory and policy changes are needed at the national level to successfully mobilise resources for forests and to support a dedicated national platform/institutional mechanism to promote financing for forests?

4- What are the key lessons to draw from successful experience of some countries in mobilizing finance at the national level?

Summary of key points

The key suggestions, actions and recommendations that came out of the interactive discussions on the above questions as well as Qs&As with panellists are reflected in section (I) of the OLI Co-Chairs summary.

2. Working Group Two (19 September 2012, 2-5pm)

Working group two, chaired by Mr. Saiful Azam Martinus Abdullah, met from 2-5pm on 19 September 2012. There was a panel discussion on the mobilizing financing for all types of forests at the international level.

Panel on mobilizing finance for all types of forests at the international (summary of presentations)

Mr. Ian Gray, Sustainable Forest Management Specialist, GEF

Mr. Gray's presentation highlighted, among others, the SFM/REDD+ incentive mechanism as a way to strengthening resources for SFM and explained how countries can access this special incentive. He has also highlighted how this requirement to integrate at least two focal areas has enabled some cross-sectoral integration and involvement of sectors other than forest departments such as Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Environment. He also highlighted the current low number of projects coming from SIDS/LFCCs and LDCs in Africa. He particularly stressed the need to bundle various functions and services of forests for achieving greater impact and meeting multiple objectives.

Mr Rob Busink, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation, Netherlands.

Mr. Busink underscored the fragmented nature of forest financing which has resulted in as many as 41 multilateral forest financing streams operating. He also elaborated how SFM is critical to achieving green growth. In order to achieve progress in this area he stressed the importance of having strong linkages with other development dimensions such as food security, water and agriculture. The importance of promoting markets for sustainably produced forest products through changing consumer attitudes, establishing legal markets and strengthening the enabling environment were also elaborated. In his concluding remarks, he suggested the establishment of innovative “brokering” institutions to facilitate developing countries access finance from the different sources.

Mr Fabian Schmidt, Advisor – International forest policy, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Germany

Mr. Schmidt presented an overview of forest financing from the German perspective, providing details of Germany’s various contributions. In particular, Mr. Schmidt explained the functioning of Germany’s latest innovative financing mechanism, the Energy and climate fund. Raised from the 'auction revenues' of the European Union Emission Trading Scheme the Energy and Climate Fund provides additional climate finance. In 2010 the fund provided around 500 million of which 20% were used to finance forests and biodiversity. Mr. Schmidt also provided a realistic assessment of REDD+ finance, pointing out the different architectures that the REDD+ mechanism could still take and suggested potential solutions.

Mr. Peter De Marsh, Farmers and Small Forest Owners Major Group Focal Point: Canadian Federation of Woodlot Owners.

Mr. De Marsh, focused his presentation on the three “myths” associated with investing in locally controlled and smallholder forests: The “myths” are: small and family forest holders don’t have the capacity needed to become successful ventures; such investments could act as poverty traps for them; and even if they become successful they will still be just small and insignificant, catering only to *niche* markets. He explained how, when the following enabling conditions are in place, these “myths” could be dispelled. The enabling conditions necessary for dispelling the “myths” include: secure

tenure and access rights; effective associations; fair market access and good quality extension services; and strengthening both enabling investments and asset investments.

Following the presentations by the panellist, there were some questions to the panellists. The chair of working group one then put forward the following questions and invited participants to engage in interactive discussions, focusing on responding to those questions.

1. Who are the key players in mobilizing international financing for forests and how to strengthen their roles?

2. What could we do more to improve coordination and harmonization of procedures and priorities by donor countries/agencies?

3. What is the role of private sector and how to engage them in assuming larger involvement in mobilizing resources for SFM?

4. REDD+ is dominating the international finance for specific type of forests. How we can address financing of all types of forests and trees outside forests? What are the advices for LFCCs, SIDS and other countries who have not benefited from REDD+ yet?

Summary of key points

The key suggestions, actions and recommendations that came out of the interactive discussions on the above questions as well as the Qs&As with panellists are reflected in section (I) of the OLI Co-Chairs summary.

F: Item 4iii- New Developments in Forest Financing

1. Plenary Session (20 September 2012)

The participants in the plenary received a summary of the discussions in the working group one and two on Wednesday afternoon. The co-chair then invited Ms. McAlpine to moderate the panel on new developments in forest financing. Then the plenary considered item 4iii of the agenda: New developments in forest financing.

Panel on new developments in forest financing

Ms Jan McAlpine highlighted the importance of the work of the Facilitative Process to help in improving understanding on forest financing. In particular, she emphasised both the donor and recipient country enthusiasm for the projects on forest financing in Small Island Developing States, Low Forest Cover Countries, Africa and Least Developed Countries and provided an overview of the key lessons that the first four workshops of the Facilitative Process have provided in terms of identifying gaps, obstacles and opportunities to forest financing. In less than three years of existence, the Facilitative Process has raised US\$ 2.4 million for both the SIDS-LFCC and the Africa-LDCs, to enable participation by countries and major group representatives. The Facilitative Process has not only helped identify existing opportunities for forest financing by taking a cross-sectoral approach, it has also revealed a range of new opportunities such as agrobiodiversity, eco-tourism, the ridge-to-reef concept that acknowledges the close connection between forests and seascapes, the landscape approach which opens the door to forest landscape restoration and that includes trees outside forests into SFM. These opportunities and concepts would not have been highlighted had the workshops focused only on the forest sector. Ms McAlpine also referred to the ongoing work by the UNFF on forests and economic development and the significance of this work in highlighting the cash and non-cash values as well as cross-sectoral values of forests. She then invited Ms Uma Lele to make her presentation on this matter.

Ms Uma Lele- Overview of “Forests and Economic Development”

Ms. Uma Lele presented an overview of three background papers on Forests and Economic Development, being prepared for UNFF10. In her presentation, she stressed the importance of an integrated and cross-sectoral approach to forests that is built upon cross-institutional collaboration.

On the first paper on economic contributions of forests (authored by Arun Agrawal) preliminary analysis shows that the formal cash contributions from forests are \$200 billion per year for the developing world. This figure is nearly double the total ODA flows to forests. Non-cash values from forests are estimated to be 3-6 times the cash contribution for countries, where research data is available.

It is also estimated that 1.2 - 1.6 billion people live in and near forests and are directly reliant on forests for their livelihoods. She noted that, forest

products are vital for urban populations as well, providing fuel wood, charcoal, and medicine. Mr. Agrawal's analysis shows that there is a strong correlation between the location of poor populations and forests.

On the second paper on cross sectoral linkages (authored by Ms. Lele), she highlighted the direct impact that cross-sectoral developments have on long-term land use trends and as drivers of deforestation and afforestation. These include the forest impact of bio-fuels, food security, population growth, urbanization, consumption patterns, land grab, and climate change amongst others. Looking at the transport sector, she pointed out that roads are major trigger for deforestation, but they also serve as a market driver for the timber market.

Fuel wood and charcoal remain the primary source of energy for the poor, with 90% of this traditional biomass being utilized by 2.7 billion people. The use of fuel wood is geographically concentrated in Asia and Africa – with demand remaining stable in Asia and increasing in Africa. She also noted the trend of increasing investment in hydropower in countries with large forested areas, which is being driven partly by concerns related to food security.

Noting the rising popularity of the landscape approach and payment for environmental services (PES) for forests and other land use, she highlighted difficulties in developing reliable valuation of the benefits of PES. On REDD and forest financing, Ms. Lele noted that while there are numerous REDD projects, they tend to be small and provide insufficient financial resources for tackling deforestation driven by high-value industrial cash crops. In addition these projects can divert attention from larger issues such as policy reforms, and do not address agriculture and other structural issues related to deforestation.

Ms Gill Shepherd, “Non-cash values of forests”

Ms. Shepherd presented trends and data related to the non-cash values of forests, and their importance in the context of the economic contributions of forests. Non-cash income from forests is defined as the forest products which households collect but consume/use in the home rather than selling and this income tends to be particularly invisible when looking at the economic values of forests. She highlighted findings based on a comparative study of forest reliance conducted by IUCN in 23 countries over the last 4 years. The study found levels of forest dependence can be

clustered into 3 categories – low reliance (9-18% of income), medium (25-35% of income) and much rarer - forest peoples with reliance levels of 50% or more.

Ms. Shepherd pointed out that the extent to which people draw income from forests, depends on the opportunities available to them; forests are generally the source of income of the last resort. Populations in remote locations have lower possibilities of off-farm employment and less access to markets; this results in a higher dependence on forests. However dependence on the non cash uses of forest is observed even in cases where there is access to markets, and where there are no cash sales of forest products.

She pointed out that while agricultural production and consumption data is captured, non-wood forest products (NWFP) data is significantly under collected, and has simply gone under the radar. As a result, the breadth of reliance on forests by local people has been under-observed and is profoundly undervalued. Ms. Shepherd stressed that the need for more data on NWFPs to enable an understanding of the role of forests for rural people.

Mr Ibro Adamou, Co-Chair, forest financing workshop for LFCC's,

Mr Adamou, UNFF Focal Point in Niger, summarised the main findings of the Facilitative Process project on forest financing in SIDS and LFCCs, with a focus on LFCCs. Mr Adamou explained the three-part structure of the project, starting with the 11 studies (including 7 national case-studies), proceeding with the four inter-regional workshops (Tehran, Iran, 12-17 November 2011; Niamey, Niger, 30 January - 3 February 2012; Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 23-27 April 2012; and Nadi, Fiji, 23-27 July 2012) and finishing with a series of policy briefs, publications and a forest financing strategy for SIDS and LFCCs. Mr Adamou explained that it was only by taking a cross-sectoral perspective that new opportunities could be highlighted, such as capitalising on non-timber forest products, forest landscape restoration and ecotourism.

Ms Marilyn Headly, Jamaica,

Ms Headly gave a brief background on the two forest financing workshops for small island developing countries (SIDS) that were organized by the UNFF secretariat. She informed the meeting that the workshops were inter-regional in nature with both Caribbean and Pacific island representatives. The workshops were held in Trinidad and Tobago, and Fiji. In Trinidad and Tobago, participants discussed the Green Fund, an internal funding national

funding mechanism for promoting forest management by smallholders that is financed from taxes. She noted that from the Fiji workshop a major recommendation was the need to promote regional approaches to SFM financing. In particular, there is need to strengthen regional organisations to enable them to support member countries and facilitate South-South Cooperation. This would help address the problems of lack of capacity in individual countries. Other recommendations include conducting forest focused economic valuation in a cross-sectoral context emphasizing the value of forests and contributions to other sectors. She called on UNFF to pay particular attention to the vulnerability of SIDS in terms of forest financing and consider the possibility of providing a platform for SIDS at UNFF10 to discuss not just forest financing but other aspects affecting them.

Mr Hossein Moeini-Meybodi, UNFF Senior Forest Policy Officer

Mr Moeini-Meybodi summarized the UNFF's three main upcoming intersessional activities on forest financing, namely the Facilitative Process Project on Forest Financing in Africa and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and the study on REDD+ impacts on Forest Financing, and on the project on the impact of climate change financing for forests. The first project aims to identify the gaps, obstacles and opportunities for forest financing in Africa and LDCs. It is funded by the Government of Germany and will produce a series of studies (4 thematic and 4 country case-studies) to be discussed in two workshops (in Dakar in December 2012, and in Nairobi in January 2013). The initiative on the impact of REDD+ on forest financing, funded by the UNFF Secretariat and the Government of Norway, consists of two studies (implications of REDD+ on broader financing, and implications of forest carbon pricing on forest financing). These studies will be reviewed discussed in an expert meeting with the participation of AGF members at the end of October 2012 in New York. All these will be provided AHEG2. Finally, the last initiative which aims to study the impact of climate change funding on forest finance, is funded by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and will consist of a study followed by two inter-regional workshops in 2013. Results from this project will feed into discussions at UNFF11 in 2015.

Announcement by the Russian Federation

The representative of the Russian Federation emphasized that due to the importance of forests in Russia, the Russian Federation also recognizes the need to improve data collection and information that would facilitate making informed decisions. He said that Russia also recognizes the added value of

the UNFF and the input that it has provided on this subject and other areas. The Russian Federation, along with other donor countries, have been grappling with how to contribute to the UNFF Trust Fund to continue its work. In this regard, the Russian Federation has made a decision to provide \$US 300.000 annually to the UNFF Trust Fund, starting from 2014.

After this announcement, the co-chair invited Ms. Eva Muller, Director at FAO to moderate the panel discussions on new developments in forest financing.

Panel on new developments in forest financing (Presentation by CPF Members-Summary of presentations)

Mr Marco Boscolo, Forestry Officer, FAO

Mr. Boscolo presented the experiences and lessons learnt from national forest financing strategies. He noted that the major challenges to be addressed were the disconnect between the forest and finance sectors and the lack of financing strategies targeting smallholders and local communities. Some of the key lessons learnt are the need to understand existing financing sources, mechanisms and enabling conditions in a country. Enabling conditions such as good governance, knowledge sharing, expertise development and improved capacities are critical. National forest financing strategies should therefore focus on leveraging factors including strengthening institutional capacity, strengthening sector governance and participation and developing financing instruments, especially for small holders and facilitating information generation and sharing.

Mr Jerker Thunberg, Manager National Forest Programme Facility, FAO

Mr. Thunberg started by highlighting the NFP facility impact in a number of areas: country leadership has been important; stakeholder participation has been working but there are still some gaps; collaboration across sectors is still limited. He then presented the change from the NFP facility to the Forests and Farm Facility. The purpose of the Facility is *“to promote sustainable forest and farm management by supporting local, national, and regional organizations and platforms for effective engagement in policies and investments that meet the needs of local people”*. The FFF will focus support to Organization and capacity of smallholder, women, community and indigenous peoples groups, depending on forests and farms, for policy dialogue engagement and access to financing and investment; multi-sectoral

stakeholder policy platforms at local and national levels for improved Government coordination; communication and dissemination of key information and learning.

Mr. David Cooper, Director, Scientific, Technical and Technological Matters at the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Mr Cooper emphasized the close relationship and links between sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation. This is reflected in CBD's targets for the period which include reversing the loss of natural habitats by half; the need to manage areas under agriculture, forests and aquaculture sustainably; ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystem. The strategies for mobilizing financing for biodiversity conservation are the same as those for forest financing including new and innovative financial mechanisms (PES; offsets; fiscal reforms; green markets and climate finance). He indicated that estimates of about US\$ 31 billion p.a. from 2013 to 2020 to meet the financing needs of the forest elements. He also noted that public domestic financing will remain the dominant source, but beyond biodiversity budgets and environment ministries.

Mr. Tim Christophersen, Forest Engineer, UNEP

Mr. Tim Christophersen presented on REDD+ as a catalyst for the green economy. He defined green economy as "a low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive economy that maintains and enhances natural capital". He noted that many countries that are investing in green growth are investing in forests, for example Korea and German. He also highlighted that there are emerging changes in the wider economy that can benefit forests, and can be accelerated by investments into SFM/REDD+. It is recognized that REDD+ can only succeed on the basis of sufficient GHG mitigation, and will work best in the context of wider sustainable development objectives. Furthermore REDD+ investments and experiences can be an important catalyst for a green economy transition. He also emphasized that drivers of deforestation are unlikely to be impacted by REDD+ incentives alone but there is need for links to wider development goals especially sustainable land use planning. In this regard there is need to align REDD+ strategies with national development strategies; establish enabling conditions and foster cross-sectoral coordination; link safeguards and multiple benefits

of REDD+; Develop incentive/disincentive mix within countries; and forge public-private partnerships.

Mr. Amha Bin Buang, Assistant Director, for Economic Information and Market Intelligence at the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)

Mr. Amha Bin Buang pointed out that tropical forests remain most vulnerable to deforestation, degradation, encroachment, over-harvesting and illegal harvesting and key forest financing gaps in the the tropics remain real and pressing due principally to rising costs of ensuring the legality and sustainability of these forests. Since its establishment in 1986, ITTO has mobilised US\$370 million in forest financing covering 1000 projects, pre-projects and activities implemented mainly in its recipient member countries. He cited the unfavorable global economic conditions, ITTO's narrow funding base and increased number of ITTO recipient member countries as the main factors for the declining trend in ITTO financing particularly in respect of the Bali Partnership Fund which requires immediate replenishment and the Thematic Programme Sub-account which is below its initial targeted level of funding. In keeping with the need to be more strategic, creative and proactive, ITTO is redoubling efforts in forest financing through its thematic programmes, tropical forest investment fora, collaborative programmes, strategic partnerships and participation in relevant calls for proposals. AS ITTO enters a new phase under ITTA, 2006, it will strive to do more with less resources and work towards improving the enabling conditions and donor commitment for forest financing."

2. Working Group one (20 September 2012, 2-5 pm)

Working group one was chaired by Mr. Srecko Juricic. Under agenda item 4iii, there was a panel discussion on Gaps, needs and opportunities in forest financing at the national level. .

Panel on gaps, needs and opportunities in forest financing at the national level

Mr. Tony Simons, Director General of the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF).

Mr. Simons began by pointing out that action and investment is usually the culmination of a process which begins with awareness then understanding,

then recognition, and eventually reaches a state of appreciation. A major challenge in the context of forests, we are still at the stage where greater awareness is needed.

He highlighted the degree of variance in what is defined as a forest depending on the % crown cover chosen and how this affects potential for CDM. He also emphasized the need for an integrated view of both forests and trees outside of forests (farm forestry, agroforestry.) Mr. Simons also stressed the opportunities associated with land tenure in attracting forest investment.

He identified out that markets alone were not the solution for REDD and that carbon was only one part of the bigger picture of forests. He proposed that REDD should be finance 50:50 by markets and ODA, with the MRV independent of governments. He pointed out that there are multiple actors in REDD financing including governments, brokers, MRV, managers and communities. Lastly, he stated that the financing opportunities for forests in the water and hydrological cycle were far greater than the financing potential in REDD.

Mr. Herman Savenije, Programme Coordinator Tropenbos International

Mr. Savenije provides some insights on financing strategies for SFM based on a partnership initiative in Latin America. He highlighted the importance of strategic multi-actor collaborative processes which can lead to high levels of engagement and create new insights, policies and partnerships.

He stressed the need for building connections and familiarity between forestry, business and finance institutions and that both “carrots and sticks” i.e. incentives and level regulatory playing field are needed.

Mr. Savenije noted that lack of understanding on local financing is a challenge given that the bulk of forest producers are small scale. In this context, strategies to connect small scale producers to large scale financing are a major challenge.

He pointed out that international cooperation can facilitate and scale up forest financing at the national level by providing enabling investment which can be put towards capacity building and knowledge sharing as well as in creating risk mitigation and guarantee systems.

He emphasized that there was no one-size-fits-all solution to forest financing. However, the lessons learned from facilitative processes such as the UNFF, and the NFP Facility could be pooled together to create a practical guide/reference document.

Mr. Paul Lane, Principal Advisor, Sector Policy, Ministry for Primary Industries, Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand

Mr Paul Lane, Principal Advisor, New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries, provided a perspective on national level forest financing based on New Zealand's forest financing in the Pacific region. New Zealand provides funding for economic development projects in the Pacific region. Forests and forestry play an indirect but key role.

He noted that forest extent and scales greatly varies in the Pacific Islands – PNG, Solomon Island's and Fiji account for 95% of the forest area. These countries receive much of the international support in the region. The dilemma is that the other countries that have less forest area also have forestry issues. Forests are an important source of timber and fuelwood, they improve water quality, reduce soil erosion, provide habitat and produce a wide-range of non-wood forest products.

Major challenges include: a lack of capacity to develop and enact forest-related policy and governance; the multiple demands for land; lack of information on forest resources; and because the countries are small they receive relatively little international attention.

Primary needs include leadership to build partnerships across land and natural resources sectors within country's, effective land owner and community participation; and more support for education and training in policy and technical areas.

He noted that organisations like GIZ provide assistance to countries in the region and that because many of the countries in the region are small in size regional institutions like SPC were important to foster and help to coordinate programmes and activities.

Mr. Joseph Cobbinah, Coordinator of the Forestry Research Network of Sub-Saharan Africa (FORNESSA) and the alternate focal point of the scientific and technical Major Group of the UNFF

Mr. Cobbinah noted that only 22% of tropical forests in Africa remain, and the region has the highest forest cover loss, estimated at 4-5 million ha annually. The region also has the fastest population growth and has rural communities who depend largely on forest resources. He pointed out that forests in the region have been largely associated with fibre extraction, and domestic investment has largely been capital deepening in wood processing.

Forest financing in Africa is mostly from government appropriations. He stated that investment in forestry has been low due to low domestic public investment, low collection of user fees, low private sector investment, and low ODA inflows. Underlying reasons for this according to Mr. Cobbinah are political instability, unclear tenure and property rights and high rates of illegal forest activities.

On the issue of gaps – he highlighted four key areas: financing gaps, data gaps, lack of an enabling environment for investment and lack of forest resource accounting. The key needs he identified included: need for pilot studies, need to streamline tenure and the need to establish cross sectoral, cross institutional platforms. One of the key opportunities according to Mr. Cobbinah was the potential to learn from countries that have developed financing for environmental services such as water and bioprospecting.

In closing he noted that investment in forests is related to the general economic performance at the national level and with 6-8% GDP growth, economic growth is already significant in many regions in Africa and will likely stay so. This should translate into opportunities to develop Innovative Financing Mechanisms for forests in Africa.

Ms. Gill Shepherd, Visiting Senior Fellow, London School of Economics

Ms. Shepherd stressed the need for the forest sector to see itself - and to be seen – in a wider set of contexts, including both the direct and indirect role which forests can provide to production, livelihoods and to food security. She provided data on research conducted as part of a study conducted for FAO in Uganda which produced results that can be used to demonstrate for the substantial contribution of forests in a variety of contexts.

She highlighted that in Uganda, the total value of forests to rural people is over 4 billion dollars; energy from forest products is worth \$1.6 billion - 3 times as much as the country's total energy budget (\$514 million). In Uganda, 97% of housing is based on forest products. Every rural Ugandan

gets \$27-worth of protein, vitamins and minerals and \$7-worth of herbal medicine per head annually from forests– which has helped Uganda move closer to attaining some of the MDGs. Thus, in most parts of Uganda the livelihood needs drawn from forests are far more important than forest timber values. She pointed out that for many LDCs agriculture and natural resources in general, including forests, make the largest contributions to economic growth and poverty reduction. Ms. Shepherd proposed that forest authorities and aid agencies could give forests a stronger role in economic development by finding ways to support better data-capture on the role of forests and other natural resources in poverty reduction, food security and energy. She suggested that socio-economics data related to forests could be generated from the household economy side through instruments such as Household Living Standards Surveys. She also noted the need for policy measures to include forests resources in national economic accounting; aligning forest policy and agricultural policy.

Following the presentations by the panellists, there were some questions to the panellists. The chair of working group one then put forward the following questions and invited participants to engage in interactive discussions, focusing on responding to those questions.

- 1. What gaps currently exist in SFM financing? (geographical gap, data gap, thematic gap), what are the obstacles to flow of financing at the national level and how to address them?***
- 2. What could be done to improve our knowledge and information on national financing flows?***
- 3. What could be done to use informal activities and finance to promote SFM?***
- 4. Where are the “low hanging fruits” (opportunities) to further mobilize domestic finance?***

Summary of key points

The key suggestions, actions and recommendations that came out of the interactive discussions on the above questions as well as Qs&As with panellists are reflected in section (I) of the OLI Co-Chairs summary.

3. Working Group Two

Working group one was chaired by Ms. Shuli Davidovich. Under agenda item 4iii, there was a panel discussion on gaps, needs and opportunities in forest financing at the international level.

Panel on gaps, needs and opportunities in forest financing at the international level

Mr Alisher Shukurov, Chief Expert for Monitoring International Projects, Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources Uzbekistan

Mr Shukurov indicated the main sources of forest financing in Uzbekistan include internal sources -state budget and revenues from seedlings and agricultural activities; external sources-multilateral and bilateral donors in the form of grant. Internal sources have remained almost the same, while in recent years external sources have increased focusing on land degradation and forest policy support. At the regional context, he presented the outcomes of 1st LFCCs workshop organised by UNFF. The main gaps and obstacles in forest financing included institutional obstacles, gaps in legal framework, lack of communication across sectors and insufficient capacities. Solutions identified included; no single solution can address the need for forest finance development and implementation of national forest programmes and national forest financing strategies; Countries could target a mix of projects that include; PES, CDM, REDD+, ecotourism, joint forest management and national forestry fund. He also recommended strengthening existing regional networks, initiatives and programmes.

Ms. Liubov Poliakova, Senior officer of State Forest Resources Agency of Ukraine, Ukraine;

Ms Liubov Poliakova presented the current state of forest financing in Ukraine, focusing on the contribution of the forestry sector in particular. Forest cover in Ukraine is 15.9%, yet despite this relatively low level keeping in mind the level of forest resources Ukraine is in 8th place amongst European forest countries. More than 50 ministries, agencies and organizations manage the country's forests, the largest being the State Forest Resources Agency of Ukraine. Forest financing comes from state and local budgets and means from sold wood, non-wood products and services. Public budgets account for up to 30% of forest-related expenditures and have grown significantly in recent years. In the meantime, international aid for

Ukraine's forests has dropped, from 3-5 projects throughout the 2000s to just one today.

Mr. Hubertus Samangun, Regional Coordinator, Int'l Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal people of the Tropical Forests;

Mr Samangun presented on the experiences of Indigenous peoples with forest financing. He highlighted a number of obstacles to accessing forest finance for the smallholders including complex application procedures and the need for co-financing which most smallholders do not have. He recommended funding mechanisms that are designed to provide small funds such as the GEF small-grants programme. He also highlighted that one of the challenges faced by indigenous peoples is the non-recognition of their rights which at times results in governments making decisions on forest use without consulting the people living in and around the forests e.g. granting of concessions without consulting the indigenous peoples.

Mr Sim Heok-Choh, Major Group focal point scientific and technical community: Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions.

Dr Sim Heok-Choh identified poor recognition of forests' multiple benefits; low priority of forest and forestry in some international/regional forums; complicated and lengthy application procedures and high transaction costs as key obstacles whilst the main gaps to forest financing at the international level were in LFCC, SIDS, small forest areas, trees outside forests which are inadequately addressed. He recommended strengthening and improving capacity to access funds; expanding SFM/REDD+ beyond tropical rainforests; promoting and enhancing regional cooperation; mainstreaming discussion on SFM; having coherent outcomes from different forums discussing forest financing; strengthening science and policy linkages to forest financing; and enhancing capacity and capability.

Following the presentations by the panellists, there were some questions to the panellists. The chair of working group one then put forward the following questions and invited participants to engage in interactive discussions, focusing on responding to those questions.

1. What are the critical gaps in and obstacles to SFM financing at the international level?

2. How the newly established Green Climate Fund, as well as voluntary carbon markets will impact the future of SFM financing?

How to take maximum advantage of these opportunities to address SFM financing needs?

3. How to strengthen international forest related financing mechanisms to address countries needs in all aspects of SFM?

4. How a dedicated fund or funds at the international level for SFM can improve the current financing situation for forests?

Summary of key points

The key suggestions, actions and recommendations that came out of the interactive discussions on the above questions as well as Qs &As with panellists are reflected in section (I) of the OLI Co-Chairs summary.

Plenary Session (21 September 2012, 9-11 am)

Item 4(iv): Key Issues, suggestions and options on forest financing

Key note address: Way forward on forest financing

The Co-Chairs invited the meeting to view a video message of the Key note address “Forests across sectors” by **Ms Rachel Kyte**, Vice President of Sustainable Development, World Bank.

Ms Kyte observed that financing issues are similar across sectors. She observed that sustainable forest management can be financed through public money alone. Opportunities for forest of forest finance exist if we improve both the efficiency and the effectiveness of public funding by backing transparent and accountable service-oriented institutions; look at how financing outside the forest sector is shaping the landscape; and adopt smart policies that attract good long-term private investment. The World Bank’s work in public financing has been aimed at strengthening the governance of forest finance by increasing the transparency of revenue collection, improving public expenditure management, and rationalizing the allocation of forest concessions.

G: Item 4iv- Key issues, suggestions and options on forest financing

At the request of the OLI co-chair, the chairs of the working group one and two provided a brief summary of the discussion of their respective groups to the plenary. This was followed by a video message from Ms. Rachel Kyte, Vice President of World Bank on Sustainable Development. The video message was followed by a panel discussion on actions and options on forest finance for the future.

Panel on actions and options on forest finance

Ms Jan McAlpine, UNFF Director UNFF

In her presentation, Ms McAlpine observed that the world has changed dramatically; the attention paid to forests has increased exponentially over the last two decades. In April 2013, UNFF10 has to take a decision on the future of forest financing. She stressed the need to avoid rhetorical and theoretical debates but rather urged participants to focus on getting a win-win solution for forest financing. She emphasized that there is no single solution that exists for forest financing, and a combination of measures at all levels is needed. Financing forests is primarily government's national responsibility; however, international assistance is still an important catalyst in many countries. This is why it is important to have bilateral and multi-lateral approaches to forest financing as both play a catalytic role in international financing in the long-term while still enabling near-term actions.

Forest financing options should address data, geographic and thematic gaps. Highlighting the CPF's influence in forest financing, Ms McAlpine noted that the CPF plays a major steering role and should focus on addressing data gaps, which is one major area whose improvement requires funding and where no one organization can effectively work alone. Funding needs in developing countries to address this data gap is critical and should be included in any future forest financing options. In addressing thematic gaps, due consideration should be given to an equitable recognition of all seven thematic elements of SFM so as to realize the full potential of forests. She stressed that specific funding should be made available to address the geographic gaps in forest financing. She also welcomed the World Bank's offer to contribute to CPF's work on analysing financial flows to forests. Finally, Ms McAlpine noted that the forest instrument has building blocks that address the full suite of forest-related issues, including biodiversity and

carbon. For this reason, it should be the centre-piece of any forest financing options both nationally and internationally.

Ms Penny Davies, Senior Forestry Adviser for the UK Department for International Development

Ms Penny Davies (UK) highlighted priority actions on forest finance the UK government is advocating which include inter alia; reviewing forest policy, strategy and finance regularly; collecting data on how much is invested annually; providing accurate data on how much the forest finance is giving back –cash and non-cash; the need to make the case for forest contribution to people's livelihoods, nature, and the economy; creating the enabling conditions. She highlighted that there is no single solution to forest financing hence the need to use mixed measures drawing from a wide range of investors (banks, insurance companies, etc) and getting finance packaging right. She concluded by emphasizing the need to give forests a human face and improving governance to reduce risks for investors.

Mr Ian Gray, Sustainable Forest Management Specialist, GEF

Mr Ian Gray, Mr. Gray emphasized the need to raise the political profile of forests at national and international levels through highlighting the contribution of forests to a wide range of sectors. This requires members of the CPF and other international organisations to collaborate in data collection on forest finance and the contribution of forests. He also noted the importance and growing roles of the private sector and there is need to broaden the view of what the private sector is. The private sector also includes the private sector entities outside the forest sector e.g. in agriculture and water. He also noted the need to integrate forests into the wider and broader national development plans including health, water and agriculture. He highlighted that GEF is focusing is now considering to be innovative, and to use the existing resources in a transformative manner including using GEF 5 as a spring board for forest financing.

Ms Eva Muller, Director, FAO

Ms Eva Muller presented on FAO's perspectives on actions and options for future action in forest financing. She noted that in the past, FAO concentrated in national forest financing strategies. FAO has also contributed through the CPF source book on forest financing and the 2012 AGF Study on forest financing. She informed the meeting that future FAO

actions and options will include updating the CPF sourcebook on forest financing. At the national level, the focus will be on addressing financing gaps in accordance with the FAO mandate, including through capacity building and knowledge sharing. FAO will also work on mobilizing domestic resources for forest financing focusing on small holders and local communities; and in developing guidance material and best practices on lessons learned in forest financing. At the Global level, FAO will continue to contributing to work on finance of CPF/AGF (incl. CPF sourcebook); improving data availability on socio-economic contributions of forestry (livelihoods, poverty, foodsecurity); developing guidance on establishment of national forest funds; promoting PES schemes and sharing of information, best-practices and lessons learned including south-south learning. At the country-level, FAO will continue to work on improving forest governance and strengthening NFPs; strengthening institutional capacity; providing technical assistance to countries to access international finance (GEF, UN-REDD); improving governance through capacitybuilding of stakeholders for improved access to financing and enterprise development; and supporting forest producer organizations for improved access to finance and investmentthrough the Forests and Farm Facility.

Peter Dewees, Lead Forests Specialist in the World Bank's Agriculture and Rural Development Department

Mr Peter Dewees noted that some of the key challenges that should be addressed included how to catalyse new investments in trees and forests in the future and how to address the fragmentation on forest financing. He informed the meetings that some of the actions being considered by the World Bank include streamlining access to the different forest funds, scaling up the landscape approach since forests and trees are an integral part of the landscape; supporting systems for strengthening SFM such as certification and creating timber and fibre stocks from planted forests; protecting and managing critical forest habitats; developing markets for environmental services especially biodiversity, and carbon and supporting policy and institutional reform.

The key suggestions, actions and recommendations that came out of the interactive discussions with the panellists are reflected in section (I) of the OLI Co-Chairs summary.

Plenary Session (21 September 2012, 3-5 pm)

Item 5: Take note of the OLI co-chairs' summary

The Co-Chairs invited the participants to provide their comments on section I of the OLI Co-Chairs summary on the actions, recommendations and suggestions on forest financing. All participants who took the floor thanked the OLI Co-Chairs for preparing the summary which captured the key elements of the discussions during the OLI, and in such a short period of time. These participants also provided their comments on Section I. The Co-Chairs invited these participants to provide their suggestions on Section I to the UNFF Secretariat in writing by the end of the closing plenary. At the end of discussion on the co-chairs summary, the Co-Chairs announced that they would make their best to address additional points raised by participants in the Summary. The Co-Chairs also invited the participants to provide their comments, if any, on Section II of the Summary by 28 September 2012. With

Announcement by China

The representative of China informed the plenary that China will provide financial contribution to the UNFF trust fund in 2012 to support the activities of the UNFF and the implementation of the forest instrument. He also added that China will consider continuing the contribution from the year of 2012.

Item 6: Closing plenary session

During the closing session, the Co-Chairs thanked all participants for their active involvement in the discussions during the meeting. The Co-Chairs then announced the closure of the OLI.

In his closing remarks, Mr. Mario Ruales Carranza, Chair of the UNFF10 Bureau, and the OLI Co-Chair applauded the participants of the meeting for having allowed a straight and frank exchange of knowledge on many different aspects of forest finance, enabling a diversity of participants to interact and engage in a constructive dialogue. Mr Ruales thanked the participants for their commitment and emphasized the contributions of this meeting to the Second meeting of the Ad Hoc Expert Group on forest financing (AHEG-2) to be held in January 2013 in Vienna, Austria, and the Tenth Session of the UNFF which will take place in April 2013 in Istanbul, Turkey.

The OLI closed at 5:30 pm.

Section III- List of the Documents

1. OLI Annotated Provisional Agenda
2. OLI Organization of Work
3. OLI Concept Note
4. Full 2012 AGF Study on Forest Financing (English)
5. Key Point and the Executive Summary of the 2012 AGF Study (in English, French and Spanish)

Advance Unedited

Section IV. List of Participants

(Please send any correction to UNFFS, Ms. Ninon Thermidor: thermidor@un.org)

Country Representatives

1	Argentina	Ms. Valeria Maria Gonzalez Posse	Minister Plenipotentiary	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship
2	Austria	Mr. Ingwald Gschwandtl	Director, Dipl. Ing., Head of Division IV/1 - Forest Policy and Forest Information	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
3	Bangladesh	Mr. Laskar Muqsudur Rahman	Conservator of Forests	Forest Department
4	Barbados	Mr. Nigel Jones		
5	Belize	Mr. Eugenio Wilber Sabido		
6	Bhutan	Mr. Chencho Norbu	Director, Department of Forests and Park Services	Ministry of Agriculture and Forests
7	Brazil	Mr. Thiago Medeiro Da Cunha Cavalcanti	Third Secretary	Ministry of External Relations
8	Brazil	Ms. Claudia De Barros E Azevedo Ramos		Development and Social Inclusion of the Brazilian Forestry Service (SFB)
9	Brazil	Mr. Fernando Coutinho Pimentel Tatagiba		Ministry of Environment
10	Brazil	Mr. Edson Junqueira Leite	Strategic Management Officer	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Food Supply
11	Bulgaria	Mr. Lubcho Trichkov	Director, Projects and International Activities Directorate	Executive Forest Agency
12	Bulgaria	Ms. Denitsa Pandeveva	Senior Expert, Projects and Strategic Planning Department	Executive Forest Agency
13	Burkina Faso	Mr. Adama Doulikom		
14	Cameroon	Mr. Denis Koulagna Koutou	Secrétaire Général	Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune
15	Cameroon	Mr. Bruno Mfou'ou Mfou'ou	Directeur des Forêts	Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune
16	Chile	Mrs. Nancy Cespedes	Head of the Natural Resources Department, Environment and Maritime Affairs Division	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
17	China	Mr. Wu Zhimin	Deputy-Director General, International Forestry Cooperation Center	State Forestry Administration
18	China	Dr. Xiao Wenfa	Director, Research Institute of Forest Ecology, Environment and Protection	Chinese Academy of Forestry

19	China	Ms. Liu Xin	Deputy-Director, Division for Multilateral Affairs, Department of International Cooperation	State Forestry Administration
20	China	Mr. Zheng Zhong	Deputy Director, Division for Multilateral Affairs, Department of International Cooperation	State Forestry Administration
21	China	Ms. Chang Qingqing	Finance Officer, International Forestry Cooperation Center	State Forestry Administration
22	China	Dr. JIN Puchun (Head Of Delegation)	Deputy-Director General, Department of International Cooperation	State Forestry Administration
23	Congo (Republic of)	Mr. Donatien N'zala	Directeur général de l'économie forestière	Ministère du Développement Durable, de l'Economie forestière et de l'Environnement
24	Cote d'Ivoire	Mr. Adjumane Aime Kadio	Forest Engineer - UNFF National Focal Point	Ministry of Water and Forests
25	Denmark	Mr. Jakob Boggild Johannsen	Assistant Attaché	Permanent Mission of Denmark
26	Denmark	Mr. Christian Lundmark Jensen	Special Advisor International Forest Policy	Ministry of the Environment, Nature Agency
27	Dominica	Mr. Ronald Charles	Assistant Forest Officer	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
28	Finland	Mr. Heikki Granholm		
29	Finland	Ms. Marjukka Mahonen		
30	Finland	Mr. Markku Aho		
31	France	Ms. CiryI Loisel	UNFF Focal Point	
32	Gabon	Mr. Andrey Jules Madingou	Expert	Ministère des Eaux et Forêts
33	Gabon	M. Nicole Boudjang	Charge d'Etudes du Ministre	Ministère des Eaux et Forêts
34	Grenada	Mr. Aden Forteau	Chief Forestry Officer UNFF National Focal Point	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
35	Guinea Equatorial	D. Antonio Ebere Okomo	Ingeniero Tecnico Forestal	Ministerio de Agricultura y Bosques
36	India	Mr. Subhash Chandra	Dy. Inspector General of Forests - UNFF National Focal Point	Ministry of Environment and Forests
37	Ireland	Mr. Stephen Fitzpatrick		Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
38	Ireland	Mr. Michael Mac Carthy		Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
39	Israel	Mr. David Brand	Chief Forester - Head of the Forest Department - UNFF National Focal Point	

40	Israel	Ms. Giovanna Elisabetta La Rocca	Alternate to the Representatives of Israel to the FAO and UN Agencies in Rome	
41	Israel	Ms. Tamar Ziv	Deputy Permanent Representative of Israel to the FAO and UN Agencies in Rome	
42	Israel	Mr. Aviv Eizenband	Director of Seed & Nursery Department	Karen Kayemeth L'Israel
43	Italy	Mrs. Lorenza Colletti	Senior Forestry Officer	Ministero delle politiche agricole alimentari e forestali
44	Italy	Mrs. Elisabetta Morgante	Senior Forestry Officer	Ministero delle politiche agricole alimentari e forestali
45	Jamaica	Ms. Marilyn Headley	CEO & Conservator of Forests, Forestry Department	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade
46	Jamaica	Mr. Allison Rangolan-Mcfarlane	CEO	Forest Conservation Fund
47	Kyrgyzstan	Ms. Surappaeva Venera	Head of Department of Monitoring	State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry
48	Kyrgyzstan	Mr. Koichumanov Baktybek	Head of Department of Development Forest Ecosystems	State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry
49	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Mr. Bounsouane Phongphichith	Deputy Director for Planning Division	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
50	Lebanon	Mr. Chadi Hanna Mohanna	Director of Rural Development and Natural Resources	Ministry of Agriculture
51	Macedonia	Mrs. Greta Stanoevska	Counsellor	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
52	Madagascar	Mr. Lanto Rahajarizafy Rabeharisoa	Counsellor	Permanent Mission of Madagascar
53	Malaysia	Ms. Farrah Shameen Mohd Ashray	Principal Assistant Secretary	Division of Biodiversity and Forestry
54	Mali	Mr. Tidiani Coulibali	Ingénieur des Eaux et Forêts, Chef de Division - UNFF Focal Point	Ministry of Energy, Water and Environment
55	Morocco	Mr. Abdelaziz Hammoudi	Chef de la Division des Etudes de la Programmation et de la Coopération	Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte Contre la Désertification
56	Mauritania	Mr. Boubacar Diop	Directeur de la Protection de la Nature	Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable

57	Mexico	Mr. Jose Armando Alanis De La Rosa	Director of Cooperation	National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR)
58	Moldova	Mr. Ion Lupu	Director General of Moldsilva	Permanent Mission - National Agency "Moldsilva"
59	Mongolia	Mrs. Dorj Myagmarsuren	Financial Officer	Forestry Agency
60	Mongolia	Mrs. Badarch Uyanga	Officer of International Cooperation Department	Forestry Agency
61	Mozambique	Mr. Dinis Caetano Lissave	National Director for Land and Forests	Ministry of Agriculture
62	Mozambique	Ms. Alima Issufo Taquidir	Head of Forestry Department	Ministry of Agriculture
63	Myanmar	Mr. Sein Htoon Linn	Director of Planning and Statistics Department	Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry
64	Namibia	Ms. M. Mbapaha	Senior Forestry Officer	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
65	Namibia	Mr. J. S. Hailwa	Director of Forestry	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
66	Nepal	Mr. Harihar Sgdel	Joint Secretary & Chief	Planning and Human Resources Division, Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
67	Nepal	Mr. Kiran Dongol	Under Secretary, Tech. UNFF National Focal Point	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
68	Nepal	Mr. Rajdev Prasad Yadav	Joint Secretary, (Tech.) & Regional Director	Central Regional Forestry Directorate
69	Netherlands	Mr. Marnix Becking		Ministry of Foreign Affairs
70	Netherlands	Mr. Rob Busink	UNFF Focal Point	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation
71	New Zealand	Mr. Paul Lane	Principal Advisor	Ministry for Primary Industries
72	Nicaragua	Mrs. Martha Ruiz Sevilla	Secretary General	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
73	Niger	Mr. Ibro Adamou	Directeur des Aménagements Forestiers, du Reboisement et de la Restauration des Terres	Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Environnement
74	Nigeria	Mr. Saminu Ado	President	Forestry Association of Nigeria - i/c Federal Ministry of Environment
75	Nigeria	Mr. Thomas Folorunso Fameso	Deputy Director of Forestry and UNFF Focal Point	Federal Ministry of Environment
76	Papua New Guinea	Mr. Francis Hurahura	Country Director	The Nature Conservancy (TNC) - NGO

77	Papua New Guinea	Mr. Dambis Kaip	Manager, Policy & Aid Coordination	Forest Authority
78	Peru	Mr. Victor Munoz	Counsellor	Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations
79	Peru	Ms. Elvira Gomez	Head of the National Program for the Conservation of Forests	Ministry of Environment
80	Republique Central Africaine	Mr. Theodore Mbaro	UNFF National Focal Point	Ministère des Eaux, Forêts, Chasse & Pêche
81	Republique Central Aricaine	Ms. Henriette Josiane Kondaoule	Responsable Technique PARPAF Phase Transitoire Bangui RCA	Ministère des Eaux, Forêts, Chasse & Pêche
82	Romania	Ciprian Pahontu	Personal Advisor to the Director General of the National Forests Company - Romsilva	
83	Romania	Mr. Corneliu-Mugurel Cozmanciuc	Secretary of State	Ministry of the Environment and Forests
84	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Mr. Fitzgerald Providence	Senior Forestry Officer (UNFF National Focal Point)	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Transportation, Forestry and Industry
85	Saint-Lucia	Mr. Adams Toussaint	Assistant Chief Forestry Officer	Ministry of Sustainable Development, Science and Technology
86	Saudi Arabia	Mr. Al Mosa	Saudi Arabia Embassy in Rome	
87	Saudi Arabia	Mr. Al Otaibi	Saudi Arabia Embassy in Rome	
88	Sierra Leone	Mrs. Kate Garnett	Assistant Director, Commercial Forestry	Permanent Mission
89	Sierra Leone	Mrs. Kate Garnett	Assistant Director, Commercial Forestry	Permanent Mission
90	Swaziland	Mr. Solomon T. Gamedze	Senior Forestry Officer	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs
91	Sweden	Ms. Mia Crawford		Ministry for Rural Affairs
92	Sweden	Mr. Gerben Janse		Swedish Forest Agency
93	Sweden	Mr. Bjorn Merckell		Swedish Forest Agency
94	Switzerland	Ms. Sibylle Vermont (Head Of Delegation)	Lead Policy Adviser Water, Forests and Wetlands, International Affairs Division	Federal Office of the Environment
95	Switzerland	Mr. Christian Kuchli	Head of section, Forest Division	Federal Office of the Environment
96	Tajikistan	Mr. Muhit		International Relations sector of the Committee on Environment Protection
97	Togo	Mr. Ezzo-Wazina Cozi Adom		

98	Togo	Mr. Oyétoundé Djiwa	Ingénieur Forestier, Chef Division Planification	Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestières
99	Trinidad and Tobago	Mr. Johnny Seepersad	Conservator of Forests (Ag.)	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources
100	Tunisia	Mr. Said Helal	General Engineer to the General Direction of Forests	Ministry of Agriculture
101	Turkey	Mr. Mahir Kucuk	Deputy Under-Secretary	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
102	Turkey	Mr. Erdogan Sirin	Representative of General Directorate of Forestry	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
103	Turkey	Mr. Lutfi Akca	Under-Secretary	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
104	Ukraine	Ms. Liubov Poliakova	Senior Officer of Science and Information	State Forest Resources Agency
105	United Kingdom	Ms. Penny Davis	Senior Forestry Adviser	UK Department for International Development (DFID0)
106	United Kingdom	Mr. Neil Scotland		UK Department for International Development (DFID1)
107	United States	Ms. Catherine Karr-Colque	Foreign Affairs Officer, Office of Ecology and Conservation (OES/ENC)	US Department of State
108	Uzbekistan	Mr. Alisher Shukurov	Chief Expert for monitoring international projects of the Main Department Forestry - UNFF Focal Point	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources
109	Zambia	Mrs. Daisy Nkata Ngambi	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
110	Zimbabwe	Mr. Marmad Darlington Duwa	General Manager, Forestry Commission	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management
CPF Members				
111	CBD	Mr. David Cooper	Principal Officer	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
112	GEF	Mr. Ian Gray		
113	GEF	Mr. Gustavo Fonseca		
114	UNEP	Mr. Tim Christophersen	environmental affairs officer	
115	ICRAF	Mr. Tony Simons	Director-General	
116	IUCN	Mr. Chris Buss Senior	Programme Officer	
117	ITTO	Mr. Emmanuel Ze Meka	Executive Director	ITTO
118	ITTO	Mr. Amha Bin Buang	Assistant Director	ITTO

119	UNFCCC	Mr. Wojciech Galinski	Programme Officer	United Nations Climate Change Secretariat
120	UNCCD	Ms. Elisabeth Barsk-Rundquist	Acting Managing Director Global Mechanism of the UNCCD	
121	UNCCD	Ms. Camila Nordheim-Larsen		
122	UNCCD	Ms Siv Oystese	Coordinator	Economic Instruments and Innovative Finance
123	World Bank	Mr. Peter Dewees		
124	World Bank	Mr. Tuukka Castrén	Sr. Forestry Specialist, FLEG team leader, Agriculture & Rural Development	

MAJOR GROUPS

125	Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions	Mr. Sim Heock-Choh	Executive Secretary	Major Group - APAFRI Secretariat
126	Farmers and Small Forest Landowners	Ghan Shyam Pandey	Coordinator - (Alternate Focal Point for FSFL)	Global Alliance of Community Forestry (GACF)
127	Farmers and Small Forest Landowners	Mr. Peter De Marsh		
128	Friends of the Siberian Forests	Mr. Andrey Laletin	Chairman	NGO - Friends of the Siberian Forests
129	Friends of the Siberian Forests	Mr. Lambert Okrah		Partnerships of Forests
130	IFSA	Mr. Tolulope M. Daramola		International Forestry Students' Associates (Children and Youth)
131	IFSA/Children and Youth	Ms. Ifedayo Idowu		
132	International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests	Mr. Hubertus Samangun	Regional Coordinator, Indigenous Peoples Major Group Focal Point	APAFRI Secretariat
133	Science and Technological Community	Mr. Joseph Cobbinah		Forestry Network of Sub-Saharan Africa - IUFRO
134	Tropenbos International-Netherlands	Mr Jerman J. F. Savenije		

OTHERS

135	ECO	Mr. Ali Khanbutayev		
136	GIZ	Mr. Fabian Schmidt	Advisor	International Forest Policy
137	GIZ	Mr. Reinhard Alexander Kastl	Conseiller Technique Principal	Projet Régional Silva Mediterranea - CPMF

UNFF SECRETARIAT STAFF MEMBERS

138	Ms. Jan L. McAlpine, Director
139	Mr. Hossein Moeini-Meybodi
140	Ms. Mita Sen
141	Ms. Njeri Kariuki
142	Ms. Ninon Williams
	UNFF10 BUREAU MEMBERS
143	Mr Mario Ruales, Bureau Chair
144	Mr Saiful Azam Martinus Abdullah
145	Ms. Shulamit Yona Davidovich
146	Mr. Srecko Juricic
	AHEG1 CO-CHAIR
147	Mr. Jan Heino
	CONSULTANTS
148	Ms. Gillian Shepherd Loizos
149	Mr. Peter Gondo
150	Ms. Uma Lele

Advance Unedited