



Forest financing at the international level

Options for improving synergies and coherence in a diverse landscape

A scoping survey

André Brasser & Herman Savenije

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Preface

Over the past decade, two key studies - the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and more recently the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) - have focused global attention on the enormous value of forests. These studies not only underscore the importance of forests for a green economy, but also highlight the need to conserve and manage these vital ecosystems for all humanity.

Securing the necessary financial resources for the sustainable management, restoration and conservation of forests is a challenge that we are just beginning to address, however.

The shortfall in finance for forests was first addressed in 2007 at a meeting of the UNFF, where the need to develop a financial mechanism supporting sustainable forest use was a key issue of the Non Legally Binding Instrument (NBLI) on all types of forests. However, no agreement could be reached on the issue.

Recently the study on Forest Financing of the Advisory Group on Finance (AGF) of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests highlighted the importance of the role and effectiveness of international public funding.

Encouragingly, interest in the issue of international forest finance is clearly growing. This is reflected in the increasing number of international and intergovernmental fora in which this issue is being discussed, and by the broadening of the debate beyond the forest arena. Optimism for the future is further boosted by several new international public initiatives and mechanisms that are already underway or emerging to enhance forest financing, together creating a diverse forest financing landscape.

Keeping track of this diverse and growing spectrum of initiatives and mechanisms poses a challenge for policy makers and experts dealing with such questions as: 'to what extent do these initiatives and mechanisms contribute to the demand and gaps in forest finance?', and 'how harmonized and complementary are these instruments, and what are the current synergies between them?'

This scoping study – commissioned by the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands and implemented by Tropenbos International – aims to provide an overview and understanding of the current international forest financing landscape and options and pathways to improve synergies and coherence between the different initiatives.

We thank all those who have contributed to this study; we welcome any feedback and suggestions.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AF	Adaptation Fund
AFP	Asia Forest Partnership
ACP-FLEGT	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States Forest Law Enforcement and Governance
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGF	Advisory Group on Finance of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests
AHEG	Open-Ended Intergovernmental Ad Hoc Expert Group on Forest Financing
ARKN-FLEG	The ASEAN Regional Knowledge Network on FLEG
BCF	Bio Carbon Fund
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBFF	Congo Basin Forest Fund
CCF	Climate Change Fund
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEPF	Critical Ecosystems Partnership Funds
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
Cofo	Committee on Forestry
COP/CBD	Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity
COP/UNFCCC	Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
COMIFAC	Central African Forests Commission
CPF	Collaborative Partnership on Forests
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ENPI FLEG	European Neighbourhood Policy Instrument – Forest Law Enforcement and Governance Programme
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FLEG	Forest Law Enforcement and Governance
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade
GCFTF	The Governors Climate and Forests Task Force
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDI	Green Development Initiative
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF-SGP	GEF Small Grants Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GPF	Growing Forest Partnership
GM	Global Mechanism of the UNCCD

HLP	High Level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ITTA	International Tropical Timber Agreement
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JI	Joint Implementation
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean Region
LDC	Least Developed Country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LFCC	Low Forest Cover Country
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MDG	Millennium Development Goal Achievement Fund
Mol	Means of Implementation
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NFF	National Forest Fund
NFFS	National Forest Financing Strategies
NFP	National Forest Programme
NFPF	National Forest Programme Facility
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLBI	Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PES	Payments for Ecosystem Services
PPCR	Pilot Program on Climate Resilience
PROFOR	Program on Forests of the World Bank
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, and the Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks
REDDES	Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing Environmental Services in Tropical Forests Programme (ITTO)
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SMFE	Small an Medium sized Forest Enterprises
TFLET	ITTO Thematic Programme on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP FI	United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests

Summary

Today, the forest finance arena is a complex landscape, with many different operations working in parallel. A staggering 22 different intergovernmental fora and 48 financing mechanisms are currently in operation that deal with the issue of sustainable forest management (SFM). As a result, international policy makers and experts are increasingly seeking ways to coordinate the vast array of forest financing mechanisms to stimulate greater long-term impacts for the environment, economy and local livelihoods.

Although the overarching visions of the 48 SFM financing mechanisms show many commonalities, in many instances shared goals are largely absent at the operational level. This is further hampered by incoherent policy objectives of the SFM financing mechanisms, which demonstrate gaps and overlaps. Furthermore, each SFM financing mechanism tends to follow its own implementation logics based on its own mandate, objectives and procedures. In many cases, financing mechanisms operate from different organisations and governmental departments resulting in inconsistent implementation formats and procedures, which in turn present significant barriers for implementing countries to access funding.

Although the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) is regarded as the global forum for forest affairs, a coordinating role on forest finance is for many not obvious. Whilst many organizations are eager to promote improved coherence and are willing to take on such a role, they are often reluctant to be coordinated by somebody else. The general approach, as indicated by many interviewees, is "coordination ok, being coordinated no way."

Any response to the widespread consensus that there must be improved coordination between SFM financing mechanisms, should not necessarily assume that "more coordination" is the answer. Indeed, this would more than likely entail additional and, in many instances, unnecessary bureaucracy. Instead, the response should be found in a smarter and more efficient use of the opportunities that exist already.

Although the forest finance arena is currently not well-equipped to enhance coordination and coherence, good practices of coordination at both international and national levels do exist. At the international level, a number of multilateral organisations have set in motion initiatives - including knowledge sharing, role division and joint policymaking - to promote cooperation with like-minded organisations or countries. At the national level, multinational organisations have tried to develop more coherent approaches between themselves in specific countries or regions to link up or support national policy and implementation frameworks for more efficient results. This has included streamlining procedures and aligning instruments leading to closer cooperation at the national level.

Once coordination is assigned as a priority, a number of different avenues could be pursued to enhance coherence in the forest finance arena.

Four avenues for improved coordination are presented in this report.

1. International coordination (generally top down)
2. Coordination at the country level (generally bottom up)
3. Brokering
4. Spontaneous coordination through an “invisible hand”.

The coexistence of different avenues towards increased coherence and coordination illustrates that there is no simple top down regime available to enhance coherence. This will rather be achieved by a series of small steps such as streamlining procedures, complementary work planning and other forms of coordination at the technical level, and where needed secured by governmental approvals.

A number of existing platforms for knowledge exchange and discussion have proven effective in enhancing coordination between different organisations. These platforms could be used more strategically to realize their full potential. This might include lobbying for concrete actions to improve coordination and coherence or test new approaches. E-networking can be a hugely effective tool in enhancing coherence and shaping policy debates. Equally, participants in learning platforms on the internet and members of professional social media communities on Facebook, twitter or linked-in can develop coordination in an informal way and jointly develop alternatives that can be translated into policy.

However, there can be no doubt that in order to stimulate further results, the issue of coordination, collaboration and coherence must assume a higher priority. This report identifies six elements for advancing this objective:

1. A periodic assessment of “The State of the World’s Forest Financing”
2. A periodic “coordination SWOT” as a systematic part in the management of every SFM financing mechanism
3. A “your way to SFM financing” facility
4. A concerted drive towards strengthening national forest financing strategies and country coordination platforms
5. Capitalizing on existing platforms for knowledge exchange and discussion
6. Enhancing “e-networking” to use the power of electronic networks to connect people.



1. Introduction

Sustainable forestry is increasingly recognized as an important strategy in addressing global issues such as climate change, green energy, poverty, environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and raw material supply. This is reflected in the array of new and promising public and private financing policies, sources, instruments and mechanisms that are emerging at both global and country levels to mobilize new and additional funding to enhance sustainable forest management (SFM) within the broader development agenda. Such opportunities for additional income and investment, if realized, can help to increase the competitiveness of SFM and conservation compared with alternative land uses. Moreover, if well-designed and effectively implemented, they hold the potential to enhance the livelihoods of forest-dependent people, promote responsible forest entrepreneurship, and spur sustainable forest production and value chains.

At present, private money - both domestic and international - constitutes the most important source of finance for forestry (both in terms of investment and in revenue streams). Whilst it is certainly true that private finance is not always directed towards sustainable practices, it is highly likely that it will become an even more important source for SFM in the future. A key challenge is how to reorient and increase private finance towards sustainable and competitive forest management practices. Innovative policy approaches and strategies to leverage finance from new and additional sources are becoming ever more important. This is particularly timely given the recent trends in many countries which have witnessed decreasing public funding and budget deficits, as well as the leveling of ODA.

Tropenbos International's experience with forest financing shows that the prospects for mobilizing and leveraging private financing for SFM are enhanced when it takes place within a supportive and coherent national policy and institutional environment. Key conditions for promoting investment include,

secure and clear tenure arrangements; the alignment of a forest strategy with long-term national priorities and commitments; the availability and accessibility of forestry information (e.g., on markets, productivity and good forest practice, legislation and institutional arrangements); the establishment of multi-stakeholder participation and partnerships across sectoral boundaries; and legislation that encourages the development and use of inclusive market mechanisms, including payments for ecosystem services (PES, REDD+).

The Netherlands and the EU support the development of a coherent forest financing framework based on a portfolio approach that recognizes the fact that finance is needed by different interest groups for a variety of purposes. As a result, a range of complementary sources should be tapped, namely public, private and domestic and foreign.

The United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) is the major UN policy forum where forests are being discussed in their fullest breadth, including the design of international SFM financing policies and strategies. In the subsequent intergovernmental dialogues on forests since the UNCED in Rio in 1992, forest financing has been the subject of strong debates and controversies, particularly as regards the types of financing mechanisms, instruments and frameworks that are needed at the international level. In 2009, the UNFF adopted a resolution on the means of Implementation through which it launched two related initiatives¹ on forest financing.

1. An open-ended Intergovernmental Ad Hoc Expert Group (AHEG) was established to conduct an in-depth analysis of all aspects of forest financing and to make proposals on strategies to mobilize resources from all sources for SFM to be considered at UNFF-11 when a decision on forest financing is to be taken.
2. A "Facilitative Process (FP)" on forest financing. The FP was established to assist countries in mobilizing and supporting new and additional financial resources for SFM; facilitate transfer of environmentally sound technologies and capacity-building to developing countries; provide advice and share good practices and enhance coordination, cooperation and coherence among funding sources and mechanisms.

A meaningful decision on forest financing is expected this year through the UNFF at its tenth session. While both processes are ongoing, it should be noted that forest related financing is also an area of increasing importance in the policy dialogue and work programmes of a variety of international conventions, organizations and processes. These should be taken into account in the UNFF dialogue given that they contribute part of the international architecture on forest-related financing. Some of these fora include, the CBD, UNFCCC,

¹ Resolution E/CN.18/SS/2009/L.1, adopted unanimously in a Special Session of UNFF-9 in October 2009.

UNCCD, UNFF, UNEP (Finance Initiative), ITTO, GEF and World Bank Group (including IFC and MIGA), WTO and others. In each of these fora, forest financing is being discussed with different purposes and priorities in different contexts and constituencies, and from different perspectives. As the international dialogues have revealed, there are a range of gaps and limitations in the current international forest finance architecture, not only from a budgetary, geographic or thematic perspective, but also in terms of coherence, and coordination.

So far, the discussions and actions on forest related financing in the different intergovernmental fora tend to follow separate roadmaps, where goals, principles, approaches and directions sometimes meet, but not necessarily always match or coincide. Various actions and endeavors have been taking place to stimulate coherent and concerted actions on forest financing and other actions among the various bodies (including mutual agreements and memoranda of understanding between the various processes and conventions). Under the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, an Advisory Group on Forest Financing is operational to advise the constituting bodies on joint strategies and actions.

For international policy makers and experts in the various international dialogues on forest related financing, it can be difficult to obtain a full overview and in depth understanding of the processes ongoing in other fora, besides the ones they themselves are directly involved in.

For the Netherlands and the EU, it is an important policy objective to enhance coherent and effective international policies and actions at the international/ intergovernmental level for increased forest related financing and to ensure that in the various EU council groups policy positions are formulated that are both coherent and well informed. This means ensuring a good overview of and linkage between initiatives that are currently taking place – or are in development – under the UNFCCC (e.g. REDD+, CDM, JI), CBD (Expanded Programme of Work, GDI-explorations), UNCCD (Global Mechanism) or initiatives by other relevant bodies, including the development of regional carbon markets (California, Australia) and forest portfolio of private investors, for example on pension funds.

This report aims to facilitate international forest policy makers and experts in their discussions on how to enhance synergies between the different international initiatives on forest financing.



2. Purpose

This study will take stock of the various activities, initiatives and developments on forest related financing under the major intergovernmental bodies. Its aim is to compare and analyze how forest related financing is discussed and operationalized under the different intergovernmental fora (status and perspectives), how these relate to each other and what lessons can be learned.

The study aims to:

- a. identify, describe and systematize the most important forest-related financing initiatives and developments under the major intergovernmental conventions, processes and organizations.
- b. make a comparative analysis and assessment of the various initiatives in terms of their respective visions. It will underline key assumptions and principles, and approaches on forest financing, whilst identifying commonalities and differences, gaps and weaknesses, strengths and opportunities.
- c. identify key issues to be addressed and lessons learned for enhanced forest financing and for increased coherence, coordination and effective collaboration between the various initiatives.

The primary target group of the study are policy makers directly or indirectly engaged in the international policy dialogue on forest financing. The results of the study may also be relevant to NGOs, private sector entities (financing, business entrepreneurs) and other actors that are involved in the development of insitutional architecture to effectively enhance forest financing at different levels.



3. Approach and scope

The multinational fora were grouped into four different categories: UN conventions, UN agencies, multinational banks and multilateral governmental fora. All of these fora have put in place SFM financing mechanisms that are grouped into three types: long-term funds (like the Global Environmental Facility), short-term programmes and funds (like the temporary funds under UNFCCC with a “sunset clause”), and platforms for discussion and knowledge exchange (like the REDD+ platform). Each of the SFM-mechanisms was generally described and characterized as to their vision, objective and approach, using publically available information on their websites (see appendix 1).

In order to gather the relevant data for the survey, the following steps were undertaken:

- a. internet research on selected international forest related fora
- b. a literature search on the backgrounds of selected fora and the general drivers of coordination
- c. interviews with 12 experts in the international forest finance arena.

The data that was gathered was then used to formulate preliminary findings. Based on reviews collected from 21 international policy makers and experts involved in forest finance dialogues, the main findings were compiled while the final report of the scoping survey was being completed.

With the data collected, it was possible to conduct a general scoping. The inventory includes the most important fora, but does not purport to be fully comprehensive.



4. Main findings

4.1. Inventory and categorization of the SFM financing landscape

Based on the Internet and literature research, the following picture emerged in terms of the categorisation of the forest financing institutional landscape:

- a. SFM financing is a discussion topic in 22 different intergovernmental fora: six UN Conventions, four UN agencies, four Multilateral Banks and eight multilateral governmental fora.
- b. These fora are difficult to compare and different in nature, but they all put in place SFM financing mechanisms, 48 in total.
- c. Most of the SFM mechanisms developed – 28 out of 48 – are specific funds and programmes designed to be effective for a limited period only. In addition there are seven funds with a long-term time horizon and 13 platforms for knowledge exchange and discussion.
- d. The World Bank Group stands out as the major organisation working on SFM financing. Its five agencies have together developed 10 different SFM financing mechanisms. From the UN Conventions, UNFCCC (4) CBD and GEF (all with 3) have put in place the most mechanisms. From the UN agencies, FAO (5) has been most active in creating SFM-financing mechanisms. As for the multilateral governmental fora, the EU and ITTO (3) has been the most active (3). (see table 1)

Table 1: Inventory of SFM Financing mechanisms per Multinational Forum

Multinational Forum		Mechanism		
		Long term Fund	Short term fund / programme	Platform
UN Conventions	CBD			High Level Panel financial resources
				Life Web
			Green Development Initiative	
	UNFCCC			Finance Portal
		Green Climate Fund		
				REDD+ web platform
				REDD+ partnership
	UNCCD	Global Mechanism		
	UNFF			Collaborative Partnership on Forests
	CITES		CITES/ITTO tropical timber	
GEF	GEF-5 Trust Fund			
	Adaptation Fund			
	GEF-Small Grants Fund			
UN Agencies	IFAD		Better land and forest use	
	UNDP		UN REDD	
			Millennium Dev.Goals Fund	
	UNEP			UNEP-Finance Initiative
	FAO		National Forest Program Facility	
			Forest Connect	
			African Caribbean Pacific (ACP) FLEGT	
		EU-FAO FLEGT		
			COFO - Committee on Forestry	
Multilateral Banks	World Bank	FLEG		
		ENPI FLEG Europe		
				Profor
			Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)	
			FCPF Carbon Fund	

Multinational Forum		Mechanism		
		Long term Fund	Short term fund / programme	Platform
Multilateral Banks	World Bank		Strategic Climate Fund	
			Forest Investment Program	
			Bio Carbon Fund	
				Growing Forests Partnership
	African Dev. Bank		Regional Public Goods	
	Asian Dev. Bank		Land Use and Forests Program	
			Climate Change Fund (CCF)	
InterAmerican Dev. Bank		REDD programmes		
Multilateral Governmental Fora	ITTO		T-FLET	
			REDDES	
			Collab. Initiative for Tropical Forest Biodiversity	
	Asia Forest Partnership			Regional Fora on SFM
	ASEAN			ASEAN regional knowledge network on FLEG
	COMIFAC		Congo Basin Forest Fund	
	EU		EU FLEGT	
			EU REDD	
	Amazon states		Amazon Fund	
	19 states		Governors Climate and Forests Task Force	
African Timber Organisation		ATO/ITTO SFM		

The mechanisms are grouped in 3 categories: long term fund, short-term fund/programme or platform for discussion and knowledge exchange. In cases where two or more organizations collaborate under one mechanism, the organization responsible for the secretariat is mentioned. (For a short description of the mechanisms, see appendix 1).

- e. The overall visions behind the 48 SFM financing mechanisms show many commonalities. Although specific mechanisms target particular results, four of the key shared ambitions are: reverse of forest loss, unlocking the potential of forest products and services, capacity building and good governance.
- f. The Shared goals are largely absent at the operational level, where there are substantial gaps and overlaps in addressing the 7 themes of SFM². Most attention is on the productive functions of forest resources, due to the strong emphasis of many mechanisms on forest carbon, including REDD+. Socio-economic functions and legal, policy and the institutional framework themes are also well represented. By contrast, the extent of forest cover, forest health and vitality and protective functions of forest resources are not covered at all. (see table 2)

Table 2: SFM thematic elements addressed by SFM financing mechanisms

SFM thematic element (as defined by UNFF)	Number of Financial Mechanisms addressing a specific SFM thematic element
1. Extent of forest cover	-
2. Forest biological diversity	4
3. Forest health and vitality	-
4. Productive functions of forest resources	14
5. Protective functions of forest resources	-
6. Socio economic resources	8
7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	9

For each of the 48 mechanisms the general objective pursued has been assessed from information available on websites. 13 mechanisms could not be classified under one specific SFM thematic element as defined by UNFF (UNFF, 2009).

- g. The policy objectives of the SFM financing mechanisms are not coherent and show gaps and overlaps. The primary focus is on capacity building and generating general support in implementation of forest policies and projects, which is in line with the emphasis on forest carbon. By contrast, there is far less attention on issues such as market development (see appendix 2 for a list of the major policy objectives).

² Sustainable forest management (SFM) under UNFF is described as a dynamic and evolving concept that aims to maintain the economic, social and environmental value of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations. SFM is characterized by seven thematic elements: 1. Extent of forest resources; 2. Forest biological diversity, 3. Forest health and vitality; 4. Productive functions of forest resources; 5. Protective functions of forest resources; 6. Socio-economic functions; 7. Legal, policy and institutional framework (UNFF 2008).

4.2. Coordination and coherence of the SFM financing landscape

The following are the findings with regard to the coordination and coherence of the financing landscape, based on interviews and feedback from the experts:

- a. Currently, the World Bank and GEF are considered to be the most relevant fora for SFM financing. However, the Green Climate Fund (including REDD+), which is under discussion through the UNFCCC, is recognized as potentially an even greater opportunity for SFM financing.
- b. SFM financing mechanisms tend to follow their own implementation logics based on their own mandate, objectives and procedures. Donor interests often decide on thematic or geographical focus, where they tend to prioritize high-forested countries above low-forested countries and climate themes above SFM.
- c. SFM financing mechanisms operate from different governmental departments, with mechanisms often “owned” by the respective departments who have specific counterparts in recipient countries. This creates separate implementation chains, which generates competition between implementing organizations and thereby often undermines a coordinated approach between international donors. In implementing countries, this is further frustrated by different implementation formats and procedures the mechanisms put in place.
- d. The platforms for knowledge exchange and discussion can function as the incubator for new collaborations. Several cases of improved coordination and coherence started as a discussion topic in one of these platforms.
- e. E-networking has the potential to further enhance the role of platforms. Policy makers and other stakeholders are increasingly connected via web platforms and social media. This facilitates improved communication and cooperation.



5. Discussion

5.1 The call for more coordination and coherence

The inventory of the SFM financing mechanisms indicated a complex landscape of many different mechanisms working in parallel. The feedback from international policy makers and experts is that there is a consensus on the need to improve coherence and coordination to enhance synergies among the various SFM financing mechanisms. Although the UNFF is regarded as the global forum for forest affairs, a coordinating role on forest finance is for many not obvious. Many organizations are eager to promote improved coherence and are willing to take on such a role, yet are reluctant themselves to be coordinated by somebody else. The general approach as indicated by many interviewees is “coordination ok, being coordinated no way.”

The different priorities, reporting systems, types of projects and funding cycles of the spectrum of SFM financing mechanisms, make it very difficult to standardize projects or programmes in a way that makes coordination functional. Real coordination implies a certain level of collaboration, which might well require financing initiatives to adapt programmes to fit in with others.

Lack of coordination and coherence is not unique to international forest finance, of course. It exists also in the context of many other global issues where players with different agendas meet on an overlapping issue. The call for different organizations to coordinate their efforts is at the heart of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, which is also applicable to SFM financing. This is a comprehensive attempt to change the way donor and developing countries do business together, based on the principles of partnership, namely (i) Ownership (the recipient country leading the process), (ii) Alignment (donors line up to priorities set by recipient countries), (iii) Harmonization (donors coordinate their efforts amongst themselves), (iv) Managing for results, (v) Mutual accountability. Principles 2 and 3 directly refer to coherence enhancement.

Putting the Paris Principles into practice is not easy, however. Organizing joint activities with too many donors quickly encounters diminishing returns, with donors spending too much time talking to each other. It was for this reason that harmonization of this kind was subsequently downplayed, in favor of achieving a better division of labour amongst donors. To reduce the transaction costs of aid, donors have been developing a range of new approaches, including programme-based approaches, pooled funding arrangements, joint country plans and other common arrangements. The OECD review on the 2005-2010 achievements however concluded that the results, including those for the forest sector, so far were “sobering” (OECD (2011)).

5.2. The drivers of improved coordination and coherence

Organisations working in the same field could consider increasing their efficiency by streamlining their operations and creating a coherent approach. But such coordination is usually not regarded as a management priority³. In management literature, coordination is usually described in terms of the orderly arrangement of group efforts aiming to provide unity of action in the pursuit of common goals. It gives proper direction to organisations and enhances proper use of resources. The basic theory defined by Mary Parket Follet⁴ says that for coordination to be successful, four classical principles of coordination have to be in place: 1. *Early stage*: coordinate already in the planning phase, 2. *Continuity*: not only in the planning stage but also in organizing, directing, controlling, 3. *Direct contact*: between managers and subordinates; 4. *Reciprocal relations*: decision of one affects all others in the organization. Based on these principles a list of drivers can be compiled that enhance coordination and coherence.

1. High priority

The need to put self-interest aside for the sake of broader coordination efforts: non-coordination has to have serious consequences so that organizations have a genuine incentive to coordinate among themselves voluntarily. Countries should regard it as their priority to lead this process as agreed upon in the Paris Declaration.

3 This is one of the findings of a study by Keijzer & Oppewal (2012) on how coherence has been evaluated in different fields (including SFM related financing). The study concludes that evaluation of coherence is still at an early and nascent stage, especially when compared with ‘main stream’ development evaluation in relation to other criteria such as effectiveness, efficiency and impact. The authors argue that this is not surprising considering the limited amount of investment that has been made to evaluate coherence in international cooperation.

4 Mary Parker Follett (1868-1933) is a classical management theorist that stressed the importance of coordination in labour situation of different individuals doing portions of the task. She gave four main principles of co-ordination the so-called Follett’s Principles of Coordination. These four principles have to be followed to make co-ordination effective. See: Atkinson M. (2007).

2. *General agreement*

There must be general agreement on the overall problem assessment, strategy and approach. Bring to light policies that are at odds with each other. When such contradicting policies actually share the same overall objective, it is clear that the incoherence needs to be resolved. If the contradicting policies have very different objectives, it is important to properly evaluate their respective impacts as a basis for trade-off decision at the political level.

3. *Limited scope*

The scope must be manageable and the number of issues limited to ensure that clear outcomes can be reached.

4. *Role division*

Organizations must understand and recognize each other's mandate and position. Work programmes should be put next to each other to decide on the "who does what, when". This was the case in the example of UNREDD/FIP/FCPF, where the issue was limited to REDD readiness and organizations brought indifferent specific expertise on carbon crediting (World Bank) and field assistance (FAO).

5. *Resources*

Political agreement on the improvement of coordination procedures needs to be translated into a priority issue in work programmes, with clear objectives and sufficient resources made available to enable implementation. This would require some kind of a coordinating body being in place.

6. *Attitude*

Those involved need to be skilled in negotiating and networking, as well as able communicators to feed in knowledge and expertise from a broader constituency and build up wider support.

5.3. Good practices in coordinating SFM financing

Although the forest finance arena is currently not well-equipped to enhance coordination and coherence, the scoping study did reveal several good practices already taking place at both international and national levels.

1. **International level:** A number of multilateral organisations have set in motion initiatives - including knowledge sharing, role division and joint policymaking - to promote cooperation with like-minded organisations or countries. Some examples include:

UN-REDD Programme/Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF): these two SFM financing mechanisms for REDD+ were simultaneously developed under the UN and World Bank. In part due to pressure from various donors, they started to better coordinate their activities resulting in new procedures that are now better aligned and easier to implement for recipient countries.

UN-REDD Programme: UNDP, UNEP and FAO, who are responsible for running the programme, established a system of task division which built on the respective comparative advantages of the three organizations. As a result, UNDP is now the entry point at country level, UNEP hosts the secretariat and is responsible for communication, knowledge management and representation, and FAO focuses on technical assistance.

EU FLEGT/UN REDD: as a result of previous informal discussions (initiated during a Chatham House Illegal Logging Update meeting), the two initiatives decided to improve coordination between REDD readiness and FLEGT processes, resulting in a better aligned approach in countries for improved forest governance.

ITTO/REDDES: The small scale ITTO-REDDES Programme deliberately aims to be complementary to other international initiatives related to REDD and tries to address thematic or geographic gaps. It has established links and cooperation with UN-REDD, FCPF, as well as various bilateral programmes.

2. *National and regional Level:* Multinational organisations have tried to develop more coherent approaches between themselves in specific countries or regions to link up or support national policy and implementation frameworks for more efficient results. This has included streamlining procedures and aligning instruments leading to closer cooperation at the national level.

Development of National Forest Programmes

This is an approach supported by FAO and others to strengthen country capacities to develop and implement their forest policy frameworks. Central to this, is support to the development of national strategies which target greater access and mobilization of resources from SFM financing mechanisms.

Establishment of country coordination platforms

In Ghana, Vietnam and Mexico, different types of national platforms are in operation to coordinate the application and implementation of international donor funding. This has contributed to a better role division of the various ministries involved and more coherent programming.

Establishment of regional funds

The Congo Basin Fund enhances collaboration among Central African governments, regional institutions and supports activities which align with the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC) Convergence Plan, a common regional strategy adopted by the Head of States of Central Africa in 2005. It seeks to harmonize the forest sector legal and regulatory frameworks in Congo Basin Countries.

5.4. Avenues for improving coherence, coordination and collaboration

The limited but varied set of good practices in coordination illustrates that not all drivers necessarily need to be in place to improve coherence and coordination of SFM financing. Once coordination is considered to be some kind of priority, there are a number of different avenues that can be pursued to enhance coherence in the forest finance arena.

We consider four avenues for improved coordination:

1. International coordination (generally top down)
2. Coordination at the country level (generally bottom up)
3. Brokering
4. Spontaneous coordination through an “invisible hand”.

Avenue 1: International coordination

Under this approach, SFM financing mechanisms would work with very similar procedures to one another and create a logical role division by types of mechanisms and regions. This would provide an easy to understand and logical palette of mechanisms for recipient countries.

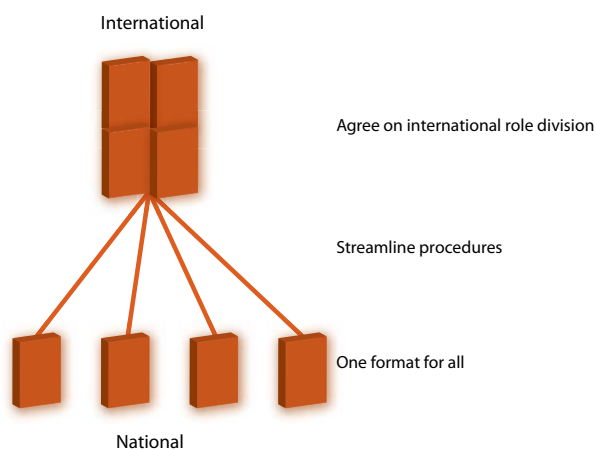


Figure 1. Focus on international alignment

Avenue 2: National alignment

In this model, there is no attempt to coordinate SFM financing mechanisms by the international donors. The focus is rather on the creation of national platforms in recipient countries. Depending on their needs, countries “pick and choose” from the financing mechanisms that are most appropriate. Such a country-led approach is a viable option in countries with an already well-established forest sector that takes national leadership.

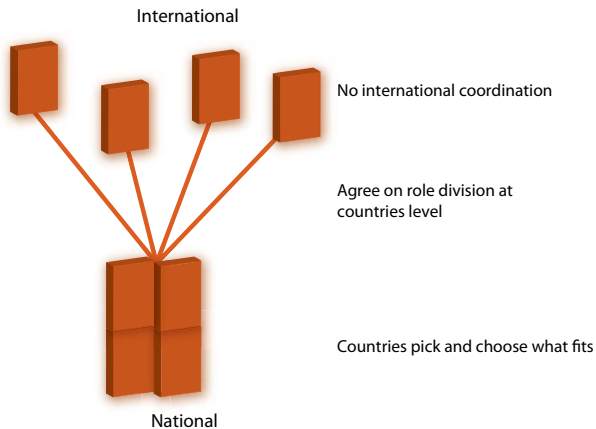


Figure 2. Focus on national alignment

Avenue 3: Brokering

In this option, no coordination would be required between different organizations either at the national or international level. Instead, intermediary organizations would provide brokering services to national governments to link them with the most appropriate SFM financing mechanism. The potential pitfall of this could be that the intermediaries involved might select countries that best fit their priorities and requirements.

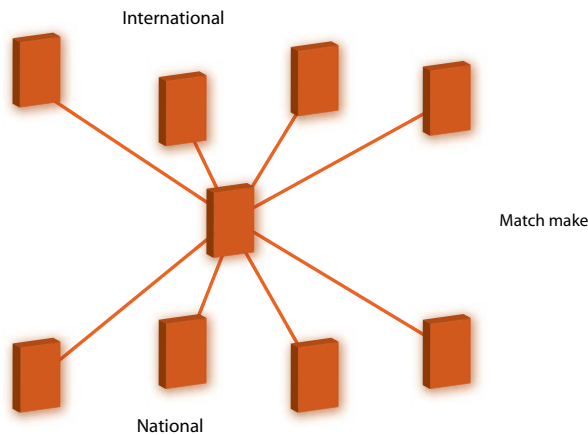


Figure 3. Brokering

Avenue 4: The invisible hand

In this model no coordination is envisaged whatsoever. The international forest finance arena would instead operate as a “market place”, with a continuous stream of SFM financing mechanisms introduced into the market. The most successful operating mechanism would remain, whilst the less successful mechanisms would disappear entirely.

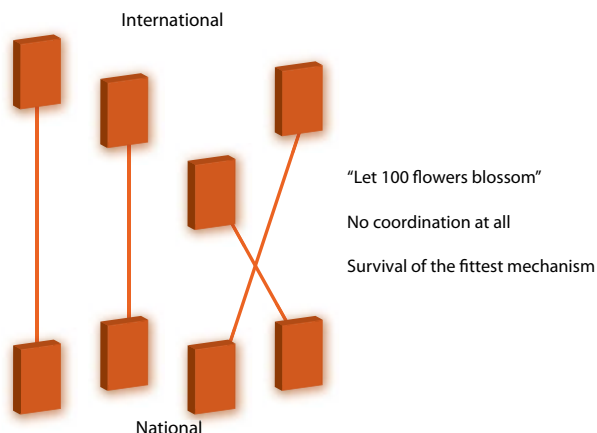


Figure 4. The invisible hand

The invisible hand model probably most closely resembles the situation as it currently is. The benefit of this model is the freedom of organizations to launch SFM financing mechanisms they think work the best for their specific purpose. It creates a learning space for policy makers and other stakeholders. As a result, the quality of the mechanisms improves in an iterative process of learning by doing, with inefficient mechanisms disappearing over time. From this perspective the forest finance landscape might be seen not as “fragmented” but rather as “diverse”, with initiatives complementing each other.

5.5. Building strategies

To assess their possible effectiveness, different models are plotted against the 6 drivers for enhanced coordination in general, as identified in section 5.2. Table 4 indicates that the national and international coordination models are most demanding: all of the 6 conditions need to be in place to be effective.

Table 4: Coordination drivers required for successful implementation of the Avenues

	International coordination	National Coordination	Broker	Invisible Hand
1. High priority	X	X	X	
2. General agreement	X	X		
3. Limited scope	X	X	X	X
4. Role division	X	X		
5. Resources	X	X	X	X
6. Attitude	X	X	X	X

The invisible hand appears to be the easiest model to implement. Only three drivers have to be in place to become successful. The downside of this model however are the inefficiencies, gaps and overlaps as observed in this scoping survey. This is compounded by the far too limited budgets available for SFM, hence making this a far from preferred scenario.

However on the basis of the interview responses, it is clear that the current “invisible hand” model is not deemed effective and a new path must be pursued. However, the scoping study has revealed many obstacles to creating the conditions for enhanced coordination at the international level.

Although the process might be just as complex, a focus on improving national level coordination seems to be the most beneficial path. At the country level, it is easier to identify and involve stakeholders than at the international level. The same holds true in terms of setting and dividing priorities, scope and roles and responsibilities.

Moreover, there is also a legal rationale: countries are sovereign states. This implies for international SFM financing mechanisms that they should particularly aim to strengthen national forest financing processes in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. The national coordination platforms that are being established in various countries are just one of the initiatives that could enhance this process. However, a sole focus on this pathway is not desirable as it fails to resolve the observed inefficiencies at the international level.

The conclusion of this study is that there is no single “best avenue” to enhance coordination and coherence. The various avenues are complementary to each other and strategies will change over time depending on the context forest policy makers have to work with.

It should be pointed out that the models presented here do not exclude one another. The current “invisible hand” model might well be complementary to a national alignment model. If it could be combined with the brokering model, the conditions for “matchmaking” improve, which of course would require some coordination at both the national and international level. A first step in coordination at the international level is simplification and harmonization of procedures as illustrated by the UN-REDD/ FCPF coordination case. Such international alignment could substantially improve access to existing SFM financing mechanisms. Brokering by intermediary institutions could further enhance this accessibility. One option could be to establish a brokering facility that supports countries to find their way to appropriate SFM financing mechanisms.

In theory, the strength of the “invisible hand” is its ability to generate a variety of different SFM financing mechanisms at the international level. This could also

be beneficial at the national level as it generates a variety of options to pick and choose from. Countries with a better-organized forest sector can take a more independent position in attracting international forest finance and decide on which mechanisms are appropriate and which are not. Intermediaries with a brokering function can help towards developing such a model as identified in the broker model.

The coexistence of different avenues towards increased coherence and coordination illustrates that there is no simple top down regime available to enhance coherence. This will only be achieved by a series of small steps such as streamlining procedures, complementary work planning and other forms of coordination on the technical level, where necessary secured by governmental approvals. The increased connectedness through the internet and associated opportunities for coalition building makes this almost a natural process that has taken off already. The bottom line for any strategy is that coordination and coherence must be given a higher priority in SFM financing management than it has today.



6. The Way Forward

The widespread consensus that coordination between SFM financing mechanisms must be improved, should by no means imply that “more coordination” is necessarily the way forward. Indeed, this would most probably entail further bureaucracy, which in many instances would be completely unnecessary. Instead, the response should rather be found in a smarter and more efficient use of the opportunities that exist already.

In the diverse landscape of forest related financing there are several processes already underway which are helping to improve coordination and coherence. Although some mechanisms may be terminated because funding streams dry up, new mechanisms will no doubt arise responding to new issues, which in turn create new challenges for coherence. International policy makers must seize the opportunity to make this more manageable by further building on best cases and gradually improving the conditions for coordination in an incremental way.

Elements of such an approach could include:

1. A periodic assessment of “The State of the World’s Forest Financing”

A biannual report on the “The State of the World’s Forest Financing”, would increase awareness and help to shape a sense of urgency to enhance coherence and coordination. The report would monitor the evolving SFM financing landscape, identify gaps and opportunities and support policy makers and experts in developing appropriate strategies. It would also provoke discussion on how to make further improvements, for example by introducing a scorecard system that systematically ranks the different SFM financing mechanisms according to their progress on improving coherence and coordination in the SFM landscape.

2. A periodic “coordination SWOT” as a systematic part in the management of every SFM financing mechanism

Coordination should become an integral part of the management of SFM financing mechanisms. This would mean that opportunities for collaboration with other mechanisms would be identified at both the design phase and periodic evaluation of SFM financing mechanisms. Such an initiative would help identify gaps and overlaps in coordination from a wider perspective and help to adapt specific practices and increase the efficiency of implementation, including through an enhanced division of roles and responsibilities.

3. A “your way to SFM financing” facility

Establish an intermediary facility that helps countries to find their way in the complex SFM financing landscapes. The facility would provide support in the formulation and operationalization of financing proposals at the national level and support organisations at the international level to simplify and harmonize their procedures to improve access to SFM financing mechanisms.

4. A concerted drive towards strengthening national forest financing strategies and country coordination platforms

A clear policy and implementation structure at the national level needs to be in place for efficient SFM financing mechanisms. Country needs and possibilities should lead to SFM financing mechanisms. International policy makers and experts should use the existing national forest policy structure as an entry point to deliver SFM mechanisms and support the development of such entry points in cases where these are not well developed, for example through the development of national coordination platforms. These interventions have higher impacts once different international mechanisms are aware of each other’s presence and look for ways to work in a complementary manner.

5. Capitalizing on existing platforms for knowledge exchange and discussion

A number of existing platforms for knowledge exchange and discussion have proven effective in enhancing coordination between different organisations. Examples of these include the EU FLEGT/ UN REDD cooperation as well as the REDD platform under the UNFCCC. International policy makers and other forest financing stakeholders should use these platforms more strategically to realize their full potential. This might include lobbying for concrete actions to improve coordination and coherence or test new approaches.

6. Enhancing “e-networking” to use the power of electronic networks to connect people

E-networking” can be a hugely effective tool in enhancing coherence and shaping policy debates. Participants in learning platforms on the internet and members of professional social media communities on Facebook, twitter or linked-in can develop coordination in an informal way and jointly develop alternatives that can be translated into policy. An early example of this was the worldwide participation in the Rio+20 conference via the internet.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Description of SFM financing mechanisms

UN Conventions	
Forum: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	
Description	The CBD addresses forest biodiversity directly through the expanded program of work on forest biological diversity (2002), the COP urges donors and the international community to contribute through financing and technology transfers to nationally or regionally identified priorities for forest biodiversity. Forests are central to the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) of CBD Parties. The GEF is the financial mechanism of the CBD
Linkages	Mou UNFF/CBD. The CBD aims to complement REDD+ discussions and activities under the UNFCCC process, and is engaged with the Initiative for Tropical Forest Biodiversity of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), which facilitates financial and technical support for forest protection in developing countries. CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC have a joint communication on forest issue highlighting amongst others links with CPF, UNFF, FAO, GEF, World Bank.
Website	http://www.cbd.int/forest/
Financing Mechanism	High Level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (HLP)
Description	The COP in 2008 adopted a strategy to enhance international financial flows and domestic funding for biodiversity, including forests. Parties were invited to come forward with new and innovative financing mechanisms and to engage in a global discussion on the need and possible modalities of innovative financing systems. The strategy adopted set in motion the process of developing funding targets, indicators and concrete activities and initiatives, as well as implementation and monitoring arrangements.
Vision	To provide financial support and incentives for national activities to achieve the objectives of the Convention, but recognises that a "special (finance) provision is required to meet the needs of developing countries", and that developed country Parties should provide "new and additional financial resources" to enable developing country Parties to meet the costs of these actions.
Objectives	a) At the global level, to provide as robust an assessment as possible of the resources needed to achieve the 20 Aichi Targets (Decision X/2) in the timeframe up to COP-11 b) To present the cost estimates derived in the context of our knowledge about the benefits of biodiversity and current funding streams to help frame and stimulate discussion around meeting these resource needs; and c) to provide recommendations of future work on financing.
Approach	The HLP is installed in 2012 to consider concrete ways how to mobilize the financial resources needed to implement the Strategic Plan, including its forest-related Aichi Targets.
Website	http://www.cbd.int/financial/hlp-gar/
Financing Mechanism	Life Web
Description	Mechanism to enhance coordination and cooperation regarding protected areas financing.
Vision	Donor/recipient dating model for protected areas. Matchmaking between Protected areas looking for project funding and funders looking for projects.
Objectives	To strengthen financing for protected areas to conserve biodiversity, secure livelihoods and address climate change, through implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA). To provide a user-friendly clearing house of protected area project submissions (Expressions of Interest).

Approach	To assist development cooperation partners by: 1) helping recipient countries to convey their financing priorities to multiple donor partners through an internet-based clearing-house and through the realization of financing roundtables 2) helping (public and private) donors to gain information about recipient countries financial priorities and coordinate counterpart funding opportunities with others. Incorporating lessons learned from concrete projects into international guidance and policy discussions
Website	http://www.cbd.int/lifeweb/
Financing Mechanism	Green Development Initiative (GDI)
Description	Green Development Initiative (GDI). Initiated by Dutch ministry (AE).The GDI proposes to set up a certification scheme to certify land management plans and practices that deliver measurable, tangible biodiversity and social development outcomes above a business as usual scenario. The revenues will compensate or reward land users for their activities leading to sustainable use or conservation of biodiversity. The GDI is not proposing to sell land or land rights.(CBDQap12).
Website	http://gdi.earthmind.net
Forum: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	
Description	UNFCCC directly addresses forests through work programs on REDD+, land use, Land use change and forestry (LULUCF), afforestation/reforestation projects. At COP 13 Parties agreed that enhanced action on the provision of financial resources was needed to meet the objectives of the Convention, including improved access to adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources. The UNFCCC's Standing Committee assists the COP with the financial mechanism of the Convention. A work programme on long-term finance began in June 2012, discussing scaling-up climate finance beyond 2012.
Linkages	The relationship between the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC and the GEF as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention was agreed in a memorandum of understanding (MOU)
Website	www.unfccc.int
Financing Mechanism	Finance Portal
Description	Web portal intended as gateway to information on activities funded in developing countries to implement the Climate Change Convention. It includes 3 modules: 1.Fast Start Finance, to make real spendings of developed countries on climate issues transparent. 2.National communications information communicated by Annex II Parties on the provision of financial resources related to the implementation of the Convention and 3 an overview of GEF funds
Vision	Transparency about financing will play a crucial role in building confidence in the international climate change negotiations
Objectives	To assist Parties in tracking the financial mechanism of the Convention and to inform the intergovernmental process under the UNFCCC and relevant stakeholders on the mobilization of resources to support developing countries in the implementation of adaptation and mitigation projects and other activities under the Convention
Approach	Publication of reliable information about the amount of finance that has been made available and how it has been used to enhance implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change can help provide such transparency.
Linkages	The initiative is developed in conjunction with efforts of other organizations including the World Bank and UNDP initiative on Climate Finance Options, the initiative led by the Government of the Netherlands on Fast-Start Finance. and with support from GEF secretariat

Financing Mechanism	Green Climate Fund
Description	The Green Climate Fund (GCF) will become the operating entity of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC. The fund was launched at the 17th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Durban, in November 2011, with arrangements to be concluded. The fund aims to make an ambitious contribution to attaining the mitigation and adaptation goals of the international community. Over time it is expected to become the main multilateral financing mechanism.
Vision	Promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways by providing support to developing countries to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change, taking into account the needs of those developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.
Objectives	To make a significant and ambitious contribution to the global efforts towards attaining the goals set by the international community to combat climate change. The Fund will play a key role in channeling new, additional, adequate and predictable financial resources to developing countries and will catalyse climate finance
Approach	The Fund will pursue a country-driven approach and promote and strengthen engagement at the country level through effective involvement of relevant institutions and stakeholders
Linkages	GCF funds can also be accessed through multilateral implementing entities, such as accredited multilateral development banks and UN agencies. Private sector is assumed to contribute up to 50%.
Website	http://gcfund.net/home.html http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/green-climate-fund
Financing Mechanism	REDD+ web platform
Description	Web platform where information on REDD+ submitted by Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders will be made available to share the outcomes of these efforts with the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice SBSTA by providing corresponding information to the secretariat.
Objectives	To assist Parties in tracking the financial mechanism of the Convention and to inform the intergovernmental process under the UNFCCC and relevant stakeholders on the mobilization of resources to support developing countries in the implementation of adaptation and mitigation projects and other activities under the Convention
Website	http://unfccc.int/methods_science/redd/items/4531.php
Financing Mechanism	REDD+ Partnership
Description	Global platform for organizing action in order to enable effective, transparent and coordinated fast action on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. Encouraged by COP UNFCCC) to coordinate Parties efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.
Vision	To serve as an interim platform for the Partners to scale up REDD+ actions and finance, and to that end to take immediate action, including improving the effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and coordination of REDD+ initiatives and financial instruments.
Objectives	To facilitate readiness activities; demonstration activities; results based actions; the scaling up of finance and actions; promoting transparency.
Approach	Organising amongst other things knowledge transfer, capacity enhancement, mitigation actions and technology development and transfer.
Linkages	Light coordination between countries to discuss REDD+ issues and investigate opportunities to create coalitions in negotiations.
Website	www.reddpluspartnership.org

Forum: UNCCD	
Financing Mechanism	Global Mechanism
Vision	Improving aid effectiveness by strengthening countries' development strategies and operational frameworks, aligning aid with country priorities and eliminating duplication.
Objectives	To improve the living conditions of affected populations, to improve the condition of affected ecosystems, to generate global benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD, and to mobilize resources to support implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships between national and international actors.
Approach	Supporting country Parties in mobilizing financial resources to address land, forest and natural resource degradation, rural development challenges and poverty. The GM's approach to implementation addresses the relevance of new financing modalities such as alignment with country priorities and harmonization of international support to development programming.
Linkages	At the international level, the GM is actively involved in strategic global initiatives, such as the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and others, organized in partnership with a range of multilateral and bilateral partners. Additionally, the GM works closely with the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) and the Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), with the aim of generating synergies to support country-level implementation.
Forum: UNFF	
Description	Intergovernmental policy forum on forests to promote management, conservation and sustainable development of all kind of forests and strengthen political commitment. Established in 2000. In 2007 the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (NLBI) were introduced as a globally recognized framework for national action and international cooperation to achieve SFM.
Vision	To maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests (Sustainable Forestry management SFM).
Objectives	The NLBI include four global objectives on forests. 1 Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide . 2 Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, 3 Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests. 4 Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased new and additional financial resources.
Approach	. Multi year programme of work . AHEG: to propose strategies to mobilize resources from all sources for SFM implementation . Facilitative Process. To assist countries to reverse the trend of reducing forest financing. Starting in small island states(SIDS) and low forest cover countries (LFCC).
Linkages	Global partnership with CBD, MOU's signed with UN REDD, ITTO, UNCCD, UNECE, FAO. Other multinational members of CPF are GEF, UNCCD, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank are member of CPF.
Website	http://www.un.org/esa/forests/
Financing Mechanism	Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)
Description	The Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) is an informal, voluntary arrangement among 14 international organizations and secretariats with substantial programmes on forests. These agencies share their experiences and build on them to produce new benefits for their respective constituencies.

Vision	To promote sustainable management of all types of forests and to strengthen long-term political commitment to this end.
Objectives	To support the work of UNFF and its member countries and to enhance cooperation and coordination on forest issues.
Approach	The CPF usually convenes to discuss strategic areas of coordination between CPF members and to work towards a better coherence between countries, in conjunction with major events;
Linkages	The agencies collaborate to streamline and align their work and to find ways of improving forest management and conservation and the production and trade of forest products.
Website	http://www.fao.org/forestry/73728/en/
Forum: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	
Description	CITES is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. CITES can play a positive role in promoting the conservation of timber species through trade. International trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.
Vision	To ensure the protection of certain species of wild fauna and flora against over-exploitation through international trade
Objectives	1 Ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention. 2 Secure the necessary financial resources and means for the operation and implementation of the Convention. 3 Contribute to significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by ensuring that CITES and other multilateral instruments and processes are coherent and mutually supportive.
Approach	CITES works by subjecting international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls. All import, export, re-export and introduction from the sea of species covered by the Convention has to be authorized through a licensing system. Each Party to the Convention must designate one or more Management Authorities in charge of administering that licensing system and one or more Scientific Authorities to advise them on the effects of trade on the status of the species.
Linkages	CITES/ITTO cooperation regarding the trade in tropical timber. CITES Secretariat to cooperate closely with the Secretariat of ITTO on matters related to tropical timber species threatened by international trade and sustainable management of tropical timber producing forests
Website	http://www.cites.org/eng/prog/itto.php
Forum: Global Environment Facility (GEF)	
Description	The Global Environment Facility (GEF) provides grants for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer and persistent organic pollutants. Since its inception in 1991, the GEF has financed over 300 projects and programs focusing on forest conservation and management in developing countries to more than \$1.6 billion, leveraging \$5 billion from other sources. Drawing on guidance from the three international conventions dealing with forests (CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD).
Linkage	The GEF administers three trust funds, the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (GEF); Least Developed Countries Trust Fund (LDCF); Special Climate Change Trust Fund (SCCF) The GEF also serves as financial mechanism for the CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD GEF projects and programs are implemented by one or more of the ten designated GEF Agencies: the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); the World Bank; the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); the African Development Bank (AFDB); the Asian Development Bank (ADB); the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD); the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB); and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).
Website	http://www.thegef.org/gef/SFM

Financing Mechanism	GEF Trust fund (GEF-5)
Description	<p>Since its inception in 1991 the GEF has invested over USD 1.6 billion in more than 300 forest projects. In its fifth replenishment cycle (2010-2014) the GEF will make up to USD 1 billion available for SFM/REDD+ funding. To achieve this it has created a separate USD 250 million funding envelope for SFM/REDD+ on 1:3 cofinancing basis (to every \$3 invested GEF invests \$1)</p> <p>Replenishment of the Trust Fund takes place every four years based on donor pledges that are funded over a four-year period. The funding is made available for activities within the GEF Focal Areas defined during the replenishment discussions.</p>
Vision	To managing forest ecosystems, the GEF strives for achieving multiple global environmental benefits, including protection and sustainable use of biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation and combating land degradation. The Sustainable Forest Management/REDD+ strategy, advocates the landscape approach, embracing ecosystem principles and connectivity between ecosystems.
Objectives	<p>1.Reduce pressures on forest resources and generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services.</p> <p>2.Strengthen the enabling environment to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhance carbon sinks from LULUCF activities.</p>
Approach	All types of forests are eligible for funding under the SFM/REDD-plus program. The primary focus of this program is implementation at the national and sub-national levels, including through programmatic approaches. In the fifth replenishment cycle, the GEF will particularly strengthen its SFM efforts in the field of climate change mitigation in order to take advantage of the priority and opportunities being opened for forests in the international agenda during the next four years.
Linkages	The program reflects the guidance coming from all three conventions dealing with forests, and for which the GEF is a financial mechanism (UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD). It adopts the evolving consensus around the SFM concept 1, as embraced by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) and stated in the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests (NLBI) of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)
Website	http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/GEF-5_SFM_strategy.pdf
Financing Mechanism	Adaptation Fund (AF)
Description	The Adaptation Trust Fund finances concrete adaptation projects and programs in developing countries that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. It is funded through monetization of certified emission reductions (CERs) and other sources of funding. GEF provides secretariat services, on an interim basis, The Fund is financed with 2% of the shares of proceeds on the Certified Emission Reduction Units (CERs) issued for projects of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).
Vision	Helping the most vulnerable countries and communities because adaptation to climate change requires significant resources in addition to what is already needed to achieve international development objectives.
Objectives	The AF aims to support concrete adaptation activities that reduce the adverse effects of climate change facing communities, countries, and sectors.
Approach	To provide grants. It is not reliant on donor funding or Official Development Assistance but financed the sales of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) issued for projects of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and with funds from other sources, including private donations.
Linkages	The Fund can also accept other sources of funding, including donations. Eligible donors to the Adaptation Fund include sovereign governments, foundations, non-governmental organizations, private corporations and individuals.
Website	www.adaptation-fund.org http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/adaptation-fund

Financing Mechanism	GEF Small Grants Fund (GEF-SGP)
Description	Eligible amongst others for land degradation and sustainable forest management. Implemented by UNDP. The programme provides grants of up to \$50,000 directly to local communities including indigenous peoples, community based organizations and other non-governmental groups.
Vision	To deliver global environmental benefits in the focal areas of biodiversity conservation, climate change, protection of international waters, prevention of land degradation (primarily desertification and deforestation), and elimination of persistent organic pollutants through community-based approaches.
Objectives	Maintain or improve the flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities; Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in wider landscapes.
Approach	SGP pilots and demonstrates small-scale activities and new approaches in land degradation and sustainable forest management as a way to identify good practices for up-scaling and replication at a larger scale. SGP shares the lessons learnt globally through networks and other mechanisms, including international meetings, events and awards.
Linkages	SGP works with local, national and international partners and stakeholders to generate a greater impact on-the-ground. It established a partnership with UNCCD to promote the active involvement of local communities in the implementation of the UNCCD, combat land degradation and share the lessons learned from the implementation of these projects.
Website	http://sgp.undp.org/ http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/GEFSGP_LD_FactSheet_0.pdf
UN Agencies	
Financing Mechanism	International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)
Description	IFAD is an executing agency of the GEF, established an IFAD-GEF Unit in 2004 to play a catalytic role in addressing the links between poverty and global environmental degradation. IFAD's focus on managing natural assets – land, water, biodiversity, etc. nearly 10% of projects included forest activities as part of the pro-poor strategies proposed with smallholder farmers and poor communities alike. IFAD is also an active player in implementation of both the Land Degradation Focal Area and the Sustainable Forest Management Framework Strategy launched by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in 2007.
Vision	Managing forests sustainably to reduce land degradation and at the same time improve food security and provide alternative income sources for communities and small farmers.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting community-based forestry activities that can generate environmental and social benefits at the time • financing SFM and seeking means of implementation • conserving forests and their biodiversity, including protected forest areas • reversing the loss of forest cover, preventing forest degradation in all types of forests and combating desertification • evaluating the potential impacts of climate change on forests
Approach	Forest practice in IFAD gravitates around three main areas, (a) community and participatory forestry, (b) agroforestry, and (c) compensating for environmental services generated
Linkages	The SFM strategy aims to support the Global Objectives on Forests adopted by the UNFF. It provides additional funding needed to mainstream and apply SFM techniques effectively, while addressing global objectives in the areas of biodiversity, climate change and land degradation. IFAD will support the priorities proposed by UNFF and CPF – especially those closely related to poverty reduction and land degradation – through facilitating policy dialogue, promoting applied research and implementing activities at the country level.
Website	http://www.ifad.org/ http://www.ifad.org/operations/gef/climate/forest.pdf

Forum: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	
Description	UNDP's work on biodiversity and ecosystems is organized in 3 key areas: Integrating Biodiversity into Development Unlocking the Potential of Protected Areas Ecosystem-based Mitigation of & Adaptation to Climate Change. These key areas aim to maintain and enhance the goods and services provided by biodiversity and ecosystems in order to secure livelihoods, food, water and health, enhance resilience, conserve threatened species and their habitats, and increase carbon storage and sequestration.
Linkages	UNDP's success depends on effective strategic partnerships across a wide range of organizations, sectors and disciplines, working together with programme countries; international, national and local action groups; and local communities; the biodiversity-related Conventions, in particular the CBD and CCD; the UNFCCC; the GEF and other donor partners; development organizations including other UN organizations and development banks; research and science organizations; and the private sector.
Website	http://www.undp.org/
Financing Mechanism	UN REDD
Description	UNEP, UNDP and FAO have collaborated in the establishment of the UN-REDD programme, a multi-donor trust fund that allows donors to pool resources and provide funding with the aim of significantly reducing global emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. Through its partnership with 35 countries in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean, and related global activities, the UN-REDD Programme is supporting governments to prepare national REDD+ strategies, build monitoring systems, engage stakeholders and assess multiple benefits.
Vision	Tipping the economic balance in favour of sustainable management of forests so that their economic, environmental and social goods and services benefit countries, communities and forest users while also contributing to important reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.
Objectives	The Programme has identified six interlinked work areas as priorities to support the national readiness process and the development and implementation of national REDD+ strategies: MRV, national governance, indigenous people/local communities, multiple benefits, transparent payments, green economy.
Approach	Assisting developing countries prepare and implement national REDD strategies and mechanisms; Supporting the development of normative solutions and standardized approaches based on sound science for a REDD instrument linked with the UNFCCC.
Linkages	Works in close coordination with the FCPF and the FIP (part of the World Bank Climate Investment Funds) . The Programme also works with the Secretariat of UNFCCC, GEF, UNFF, and other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), donors, civil society, non-governmental
Website	http://www.un-redd.org/ http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/un-redd-programme
Financing Mechanism	Millennium Development Goal Achievement Fund (MDG-AF, Environment and Climate Change thematic window)
Description	The MDG-Fund is an inter-agency UN resource that finances and supports national efforts to achieve key Millennium Development Goals and related development goals, while abiding by the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and advancing UN coherence and collaboration. The Fund was established by the Government of Spain and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This part of the fund is now closed, although finance for approved projects is still being disbursed and monitored by CFU.
Vision	To accelerate efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals
Objectives	Improve environmental management and service delivery at the national and local level, increase access to new financing mechanisms and enhance capacity to adapt to climate change.

Approach	Mainstreaming environmental issues in national and sub-national policy, planning and investment frameworks Improving local management of environmental resources and service delivery; Expanding access to environmental finance; Enhancing capacity to adapt to climate change.
Linkages	Through a collaborative approach the fund has increased dialogue and coordination not only between different UN Agencies, but also amongst Government Ministries.
Website	www.mdgfund.org/
Forum: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	
Description	UNEP acts as a catalyst, advocate, educator and facilitator to promote the wise use and sustainable development of the global environment. It aims to play a catalytic role in reducing the emissions from deforestation and degradation, and helping developing countries realise the opportunities in sustainably managed forests.
Linkage	UNEP uses alert services, such as annual reports, to update the global community on emerging environmental issues, problems and trends. UNEP also uses its many assessments and indicators on the state of the global environment to steer the global policy dialogue. To enhance cooperation, UNEP helps link national and regional agendas through the priorities set by regional and sub regional ministerial environmental fora and the Governing Council/ Global Ministerial Environment Forum (GC/GMEF).
Website	http://www.unep.org/
Financing Mechanism	United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI)
Description	Global partnership between the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the global financial sector as a response to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity 2006 (CBD) CoP 8's decisions on private sector engagement.
Vision	To assist the financial services sector in addressing the challenges arising from the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services.
Objectives	Raise awareness on the business implications of loss or degradation of ecosystems services Strengthen the business case for action and provide the financial sector with information and analysis tools for adequate management of ecosystem services Open dialogue between financial institutions and policy makers.
Approach	Through peer-to-peer networks, research and training develop and promote the business case for biodiversity, the wider use of good practice guidelines, benchmarks, certification schemes and reporting guidelines and standards.
Linkages	UNEP FI works closely with over 200 financial institutions who are Signatories to the UNEP FI Statements, and a range of partner organisations to develop and promote linkages between sustainability and financial performance.
Website	http://www.unepfi.org/work_streams/biodiversity/index.html
Forum: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	
Description	FAO serves as a neutral forum for policy dialogue, as a reliable source of information on forests and trees and as a provider of expert technical assistance and advice to help countries develop and implement effective national forest programmes. FAO's work on forest finance examines the way that forest policies and institutions can use these forces to improve forest management.
Linkage	Partnerships include those with UN agencies, research institutions, international financing institutions (IFIs) and other inter-governmental entities. FAO also partners with Governments, civil society including both people's organizations and NGOs, and the private sector. The Organization also engages in many less formalized networking arrangements. Some partnerships operate at national level or in the field, others are regional or global in nature.
Website	http://www.fao.org/forestry/finance/en/

Financing Mechanism	National Forest Program Facility (NFPF) [Now Forest & Farm Facility]
Description	The NFP Facility was created in 2002 as a response to intergovernmental dialogue, which has recognized the essential role of national forest programmes (nfps) in addressing forest sector issues. It is established as a funding mechanism to support development or review of national forest programmes (NFPs) with active stakeholder participation at the country level.
Vision	To assist countries in developing and implementing nfps that effectively address local needs and national priorities and reflect internationally agreed principles (country leadership, participation and integration of cross sectoral issues). An important component of most NFPs is the development of national forest financing strategies.
Objectives	1) providing analyses and information for policy development and dialogues at the international level, 2) supporting the development of national forest financing strategies, 3) conducting economic analysis of forest policies and revenue systems, including forest valuation, 4) promoting small-scale and community-based forest enterprises, and 5) generating awareness and information dissemination on financing for SFM.
Approach	The Facility provides grants directly to stakeholders in partner countries to assist them in developing and implementing NFPs. NFPs have been conceived as long-term iterative processes. They involve the formulation of policies, strategies and action plans, their implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and subsequent adjustment to meet emerging needs.
Linkages	The Facility is governed by a steering committee which includes representatives from beneficiary countries, the World Bank, funding partners, research institutions, NGOs, foundations, the private sector and FAO. PROFOR/NFPF: partnership : the Facility's engagement in many countries throughout the world provides experiences that can help to inform PROFOR's work; and facilitate countries to implement the tools, concepts and approaches generated by PROFOR.
Website	http://www.nfp-facility.org/en/
Financing Mechanism	Forest Connect
Description	Forest Connect is an international alliance dedicated to avoiding deforestation and reducing poverty by better linking small and medium forest enterprises to each other, to markets, to service providers, and to policy processes such as National Forest Programmes (nfps).
Vision	Avoid deforestation and reduce poverty by diminishing isolation of small forest enterprises.
Objectives	To connect Small and Medium sized Forest Enterprises (SMFE) to: national forest programmes (empowering SMFEs to be heard by policy makers); emerging markets (by supporting existing SMFE associations) and; service providers (strengthening their capacity to provide training and finance).
Approach	Development of functional and stable information services and support networks for SMFEs in six countries testing and adapting models for connecting SMFEs to national forest programmes, markets and service providers. development of an information 'toolkit' and testing, applying and revising it in partner countries and national forest programme facility countries.
Linkages	Partner institutions with funded facilitation plans in 13 countries: plus a broader network of supporters in 58 countries linked by an international social networking site (http://forestconnect.ning.com). Supported by Profo (World Bank), FARO, IIED.
Website	http://www.fao.org/forestry/enterprises/forestconnect/en/

Financing Mechanism	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Support Programme for African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP-FLEGT)
Description	A collaborative effort among the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the European Commission and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) to address forest law enforcement, governance and trade issues in ACP member countries. The initiative is funded by the European Commission and implemented by FAO.
Vision	Improving legal framework, capacity building and information sharing in Pacific Island Countries.
Objectives	a) Providing assistance to ACP country stakeholder groups in putting the European Union (EU) Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan into practice; and b) Supporting the collection, analysis and dissemination of FLEGT-related information and lessons learned among the stakeholder groups.
Approach	Supporting stakeholder groups in implementing locally defined interventions that address forest law enforcement, governance and trade-related issues. Development and promotion of FLEG implementation tools and protocols. Pilot projects target small to medium-sized initiatives that remove bottlenecks, fill gaps in current programmes or test systems to improve law enforcement, governance or trade activities.
Linkages	Collaboration between FAO, EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)
Website	http://www.fao.org/forestry/acp-flegt/en/
Financing Mechanism	EU FAO Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Support Programme (EU FAO FLEGT)
Description	The European Union is supporting a global network of FLEGT-related technical assistance to implement the Action Plan. Part of this network is the EU-FAO Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Programme.
Vision	To support implementation of EU FLEGT Action Plan by timber producing countries.
Objectives	To improve governance in the forest sector through improvement of policy, legal and regulatory frameworks; increasing capacity of civil society, private sector and forest sector staff to manage forest resource; enforcement of forestry legal frameworks; and knowledge sharing on the FLEGT process.
Approach	Project support: assistance to local stakeholder groups in developing countries to put the European Union (EU) Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan into practice. Information services: increase the availability and knowledge of FLEGT-related information.
Linkages	Collaboration between EU, FAO, countries with Voluntary Partner Agreement (VPA) and producing countries without VPA in Africa, East Asia Pacific, South Asia and Latin America and Caribbean.
Website	http://www.fao.org/forestry/eu-flegt/en/
Financing Mechanism	Cofo (Committee on Forestry)
Description	FAO's Committee on Forestry brings together decision-makers from national forest services, international organizations, the private sector and civil society to identify emerging forest issues, seek solutions, and advise on appropriate action.
Vision	To examine emerging international forestry issues and shape the Organization's forestry programme
Objectives	Conduct periodic reviews of international forestry problems, Review the forestry work programmes of the Organization and advise on future work programmes.
Approach	Bi annual meetings.

Linkages	Senior policy-makers, heads of forest services and representatives of international forest organizations.
Website	http://www.fao.org/forestry/cofo/en/
Multilateral Banks	
Forum: World Bank	
Description	The World Bank's global forest programs have contributed to expanding and managing protected areas, improved forest certification, strengthened forest governance and generated new knowledge and innovative approaches to sustainable forest management. The Bank's Forests Strategy and operational policy are based economic development, poverty reduction, and protection of global forest values.
Linkage	The World Bank's supports forest conservation activities through its large portfolio of biodiversity projects. Its investment in biodiversity has drawn resources from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA), GEF, International Finance Corporation (IFC), as well as the Development Grant Facility (DGF) and the Bank-Netherlands Partnership Program (BNPP), Development Marketplace (DM), Bio Carbon Fund (BioCF), and Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). The GEF has been the Bank's major external co-financing partner in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem finance projects. 11 major World Bank partnerships on forests are: PROFOR, FLEG, UNFF, Biocarbonfund, Collaborative partnership on Forests (CPF), Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), Forest Investment Programme (FIP), Growing Forests Partnerships (GFP), Forest Trends, Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund (CEPF), Amazon Network on Forests
Website	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/0,,pagePK:50004410~piPK:36602~theSitePK:29708,00.html
Financing Mechanism	Forest Law Enforcement and Governance trust fund (FLEG)
Description	Established at the World Bank in 2004 to support regional FLEG Ministerial processes. In partnership with donor agencies, governments, NGOs and industry, the Bank had taken a lead in facilitating regional Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) initiatives, beginning first in 2001 with the East Asia and Pacific initiative (East Asia Ministerial Conference on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG)), then moving on to Africa (Africa Forest Law Enforcement and Governance AFLEG) and Europe and North Asia. (The Europe and North Asia Ministerial Conference on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance).
Vision	Take away illegal logging and lack of appropriate forest governance as a major obstacles to alleviating poverty, developing natural resources sustainably and protecting global and local environmental services and values. A country's FLEG framework provides the foundation for combating forest crime and for realizing the true potential that sustainable forest management (SFM) can contribute to socio-economic development.
Objectives	To contribute to the reduction of illegal harvesting, processing and trade of timber and timber products, and to improve forest sector governance. Ministerial-level political processes aim to mobilize international commitment from both producer, consumer and donor governments – in collaboration with other stakeholders -- to increase efforts to combat illegal logging as well as the associated trade and corruption in the forest sector.
Approach	Targets both the producer countries and consumer countries, and ensuring governments strengthen regulations and rules of law to prosecute individuals and companies involved in the illegal timber trade. It promotes increased regional and international cooperation, as well as greater law enforcement, governance and transparency.
Linkages	Establishing Partnership with donor agencies, governments, NGOs and industry
Website	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTARD/EXTFORESTS/0,,contentMDK:20636550~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:985785,00.html

Financing Mechanism	Improving Forest Law Enforcement and Governance in the European Neighbourhood Policy East Countries and Russia (ENPI FLEG)
Description	The ENPI FLEG Program “Improving Forest Law Enforcement and Governance in the European Neighbourhood Policy East Countries and Russia” supports governments, civil society, and the private sector in participating countries in the development of sound and sustainable forest management practices, including reducing the incidence of illegal forestry activities. With ministerial processes well under way, most of the focus has now shifted toward translating regional political commitment into projects and reforms at the regional and country levels.
Vision	Well designed initiatives will fall short unless there is political commitment and cooperation at the highest levels. Improving forest law enforcement and governance will require collaboration across sectors and stronger stakeholder involvement.
Objectives	Promote effective national and regional FLEG action processes; • Increase national ownership and capacity; • Improve regional and national collaboration and knowledge sharing; • Promote effective engagement of key trading partners; • Strengthen continuation of the formal official FLEG process in the countries; • Foster sustainable forest management practices; and • Increase awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG.
Approach	The initiative is comprised of processes which address the complex and politically-sensitive issues related to illegal logging at national and regional levels, and is implemented in cooperation with major stakeholders from governments, civil society and the private sector.
Linkages	The World Bank is the lead implementing organization in partnership with IUCN and WWF, Australian Development cooperation en EU.
Website	http://enpi-fleg.org/
Financing Mechanism	PROFOR (Program on Forests)
Description	Created in 1997 to support in-depth analysis, innovative processes and knowledge-sharing and dialogue. Since 2002, the program has been managed by a core team based at the World Bank, with support from multiple donors.
Vision	Sound forest policy can lead to better outcomes on issues ranging from livelihoods and financing, to illegal logging, biodiversity and climate change.
Objectives	Improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people, enhancing forest governance, financing sustainable forest management, coordinating forest policy with other sectors.
Approach	To encourage a big-picture approach to forest conservation and management in developing countries. In the process of generating and sharing forest-related knowledge, PROFOR has formed a flexible network with government organizations, international organizations, leading think-tanks and local NGOs.
Linkages	The PROFOR and the Bank’s FLEG Trust Fund are designed to enable sharing of experiences among countries PROFOR and FAO/NFPF coordination: the Facility provides country support whereas PROFOR supports analytical work and generates knowledge.
Website	http://www.profor.info/
Financing Mechanism	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
Description	The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) is a World Bank programme that consists of a Readiness Fund and a Carbon Fund. It is a global partnership focused on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, forest carbon stock conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+). The FCPF was created to assist developing countries to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, enhance and conserve forest carbon stocks, and sustainably manage forests (REDD+).

Vision	The Readiness Fund helps prepare developing countries for participation in a future, large-scale, system of positive incentives for REDD+.
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide financial and technical assistance to achieve emission reductions from deforestation and/or forest degradation; and build capacity 2. Pilot an emissions reduction performance-based payment system 3. Test ways within the REDD approach to conserve biodiversity and sustain or enhance livelihoods of local communities; and 4. Disseminate the knowledge gained through the development and implementation of the FCPF and related programmes.
Approach	The FCPF has created a framework and processes for REDD+ readiness, which helps countries prepare for future systems of financial incentives for REDD+. Using this framework, each participating country develops an understanding of what it means to become ready for REDD+, in particular by developing reference scenarios, adopting a REDD+ strategy, designing monitoring systems and setting up REDD+ national management arrangements, in ways that are inclusive of the key national stakeholders.
Linkages	<p>Continue to strengthen coordination with UN-REDD, to take advantage of mutual strengths and limitation in delivery mechanisms.</p> <p>Jointly resolve any remaining differences with UN- REDD including with regard to advice given to participating countries on implementation of social safeguards;</p> <p>Consider, in close coordination with other REDD-related funding mechanisms, measures to strengthen participation of responsible private sector players in REDD-plus processes.</p>
Website	http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/
Financing Mechanism	FCPF Carbon Fund
Description	The second fund of the FCPF will provide payments for verified emission reductions from REDD+ programmes in countries that have. The FCPF Carbon Fund became fully operational in May 2011.
Vision	The Carbon Fund is intended to play a catalytic role for REDD+, building on the experience of pioneering initiatives such as the Bio Carbon Fund.
Objectives	<p>Programs submitted to the Carbon Fund will have to meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on results, namely high-quality and sustainable emissions reductions including social and environmental benefits; • Sufficient scale of implementation, e.g., at the level of an administrative jurisdiction within a country or at the national level; • Consistency with emerging compliance standards under the UNFCCC and other regimes; • Diversity, so as to generate learning value for the FCPF and other Participants; • Clear mechanisms so that the incentives for REDD+ reach those who need them; <p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparent stakeholder consultations.
Approach	A few countries that have successfully participated in the Readiness Fund may be selected, on a voluntary basis, to participate in the Carbon Fund that have made considerable progress towards REDD+ readiness can submit programme proposals.
Website	http://www.climatefundsupupdate.org/listing/forest-carbon-partnership-facility
Financing Mechanism	Strategic Climate Fund (SCF)
Description	The Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), is one of two multi-donor Trust Funds within the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs). It serves as an overarching framework for three targeted programs piloting new approaches and scaled-up, transformational action on climate change:

	Forest Investment Program (FIP); Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); and Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program (SREP). CIFs are designed as an interim measure for the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to demonstrate what can be achieved through scaled-up financing blended with development finance. Reflecting on this interim nature, CIF funds include specific sunset clauses linked to agreement on the future of the climate change regime.
Vision	Accelerating and scaling up transformational low carbon and climate resilient investments while at the same time promoting sustainable development and poverty reduction.
Objectives	(a)promote international cooperation on climate change (b) provide experience and lessons (c) promote and channel new and additional financing (d) utilize the skills and capabilities of the MDBs to raise and deliver concessional climate financing at a significant scale to unleash the potential of the public and private sectors ; (e) provide incentives for scaled-up action and transformational action in developing countries, (f) provide incentives to maintain, restore and enhance carbon-rich natural ecosystems (g) complement other multilateral financial mechanisms, (h) maximize co-benefits of sustainable development.
Approach	To make available a range of financing, credit enhancement and risk management tools such as loans, credits, guarantees, grants and other support, targeted to the needs of developing countries.
Linkages	The to be established Trust Fund Committee will consist of representatives from donor countries, World Bank and MDB's to ensure good linkages with key partners so as to promote the efficient use of resources and complementarity with other sources of financing, the Trust Fund Committee will invite as observers representatives of GEF, UNDP, UNEP, and the UNFCCC. Activities financed by the fund should be based on a country-led approach and should be integrated into country-owned development strategies, consistent with the Paris Declaration on international donor coordination.
Website	http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/12
Financing Mechanism	FIP (Forest Investment Program)
Description	The Forest Investment Program (FIP) is a targeted program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) within the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). The FIP supports developing countries' efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) and promotes sustainable forest management that leads to emission reductions and the protection of carbon reservoirs. (see above)
Vision	Aligned with the 3-step approach in REDD it focuses on investments in reform of the forest sector for REDD.
Objectives	1. transformational change through investment, 2. leveraging additional resources for REDD, 3. piloting new models and 4. providing feedback to UNFCCC deliberation on REDD.
Approach	Providing scaled-up financing to developing countries for readiness reforms and public and private investments, identified through national REDD+ readiness or equivalent strategies.
Linkages	For each selected and confirmed country or regional pilot the MDB's concerned, including both the public and private sector units, will organize a joint mission to support the government or group of governments to develop an investment strategy. The development of the investment strategy should be inclusive, transparent and participatory, involving: all stakeholders.
Website	https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/5 http://www.climatefundupdate.org/listing/forest-investment-program

Financing Mechanism	Bio Carbon Fund (BCF)
Description	A public/private initiative administered by the World Bank that aims to deliver cost-effective emission reductions, while promoting biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation. It demonstrate projects that sequester or conserve carbon in forest and agro-ecosystems.
Vision	Bio-carbon, or 'sinks', can deliver carbon finance to many developing countries that otherwise have few opportunities to participate in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), or countries with economies in transition through joint implementation (JI).
Objectives	To test and demonstrates how land use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) activities can generate high-quality ERs with environmental and livelihood benefits that can be measured, monitored and certified, and stand the test of time.
Approach	"Learning-by-doing" for government negotiators as well as market players through actual carbon purchase transactions across diverse LULUCF activities. Experience gained from these activities helps inform the Parties' decisions. The experience also provides market players with a wider range of potential tools to credibly manage their carbon risk.
Linkages	Over 150 project proposals have been submitted for consideration by the Bio Carbon Fund. The World Bank, in consultation with the Bio Carbon Fund Participants, has identified a group of around 20 leading project candidates, which would supply the greenhouse gas emission reductions to the Fund.
Website	http://wbcarbonfinance.org/Router.cfm?Page=BioCF
Financing Mechanism	Critical Ecosystems Partnership Funds (CEPF)
Description	The CEPF provides a new source of international funding directed primarily to nongovernmental, community, and grassroots organizations. Within 21 "hotspot" ecoregions, it seeks to engage all stakeholders that can best contribute to solutions for biodiversity conservation. The CEPF is a partnership among Conservation International (CI), the GEF, the MacArthur Foundation, and the World Bank.
Vision	Enabling civil society participation in biodiversity conservation where it matters most.
Objectives	Strengthening protection and management of globally significant biodiversity Increasing local and national capacity to integrate biodiversity conservation into development and landscape planning Effective monitoring and knowledge sharing Ecosystem profile development and program execution.
Approach	To provide grants for nongovernmental and private sector organizations to help protect biodiversity hotspots.
Linkages	CEPF is a joint program of l'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the GEF, the Government of Japan, the MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank.
Website	http://www.cepf.net
Financing Mechanism	GPF (Growing Forest Partnership)
Description	building up and supporting networks at local, national and international levels.
Vision	GFP seeks to improve the connections between forests and other sectors. finding new ways of working that enable different interests and constituencies to work together.
Objectives	To ensure that global discussions about forests include the real and current challenges that forest-dependent people and local forest managers are facing, bringing the voices of local communities and indigenous peoples forward to influence decision-making.
Approach	Share innovative and successful approaches to forest management by forest communities, businesses and national governments. In each of the GFP countries. GFP helps forest stakeholders to connect, create a common vision, develop and implement joint activities.

Linkages	World Bank IIED, FAO, IUCN) as well as civil society, NGOs, indigenous people and locally controlled forestry groups in – Ghana, Guatemala, Liberia, Mozambique and Nepal. GFP is creating a wider network of partners through the establishment of the ‘Three Rights Holders’ Group’ (G3) and through collaboration with ‘The Forests Dialogue’ (TFD).
Website	http://www.growingforestpartnerships.org/
Forum: African Development Bank (AfDB)	
Financing Mechanism	Regional Public goods
Description	Has become a major source of forest-related funding in connection to climate change, biodiversity and desertification in Africa and its share has also increased significantly. The AfDB has recorded a growing trend in its forestry financing and it appears the bank’s role in the forestry sector will continue to grow with increase in demand. The emergence of the AfDB as a major player in financing forest projects related to environmental services (particularly biodiversity and climate change) is underlined by the increased allocation of funds through two recently established programmes: the Regional Public Goods Program (RPG), as well as the African Carbon Support Programme. Some 21 countries in Africa benefit from the AfDB’s forest sector portfolio.
Website	http://www.afdb.org/en/
Forum: Asian Development Bank (ADB)	
Description	The ADB forecasted an excess of USD 600 million to be channeled in collaboration with the GEF and the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) to projects that address adaptation and mitigation, including land management forest carbon sequestration. A major focus has been in Southeast Asia, due to the greater risks and vulnerabilities to climate change this region faces, combined with its high forest cover and high rates of deforestation.
Website	http://www.adb.org/themes/climate-change/land-use-and-forests
Financing Mechanism	Land use and forests programme
Description	ADB’s Strategy 2020 advocates arresting deforestation as an approach to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, with the sustainable management of lands, forests and other natural resources also supporting local livelihoods, strengthening resilience to climate change, maintaining clean water supplies, and protecting biological diversity.
Vision	REDD+, is creating new financing opportunities and incentives for forest conservation and sustainable rural development.
Objectives	To reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation combined with enhancement of forest carbon stocks, sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation, and community development
Approach	ADB is supporting the region’s sustainable forest management and conservation efforts, as well as agricultural land use improvements, to promote carbon conservation and sequestration and to achieve other local and global benefits.
Linkages	Efforts are focused on Indonesia, Lao PDR, other countries of the Mekong Basin, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu. Support is being programmed in coordination with other multilateral and bilateral programs such as the Climate Investment Fund’s Forest Investment Program, the World Bank’s Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, the United Nations-REDD Program, and the Global Environment Facility’s Sustainable Forest Management Program.
Website	http://www.adb.org/themes/climate-change/land-use-and-forests
Financing Mechanism	Climate Change Fund (CCF)
Description	The CCF was established in May 2008 to facilitate greater investments in developing member countries. CCF resources are meant to be used for technical assistance, investment components of projects and direct charges. Managing land use and forest restoration is one of the strategic themes.

Vision	To effectively address the causes and consequences of climate change
Objectives	Develop interventions that maintain, restore and enhance carbon-rich natural ecosystems, especially forests. Aimed at maximizing co-benefits from sustainable development and the conservation of biodiversity and generation of other ecosystem services and ecological processes.
Approach	The CCF is a key mechanism to pool resources within ADB to address climate change through technical assistance (TA) and grant components of investment projects.
Linkages	Mobilizing concessional resources from Climate Change Funds and other multilateral funds (GEF,LDCF, etc.) through a number of mitigation and adaptation funds. Catalyzing private sector investments; and Maximizing the use of market-based mechanisms, such as through the Carbon Market Programme.
Website	http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/climate-change-fund
Forum: Inter American Development Bank (IADB)	
Description	Forestry is one of the IADB themes. By helping countries to properly manage forests.
Website	http://www.iadb.org/en/topics/forestry/helping-protect-and-restore-forests-in-latin-america-and-the-caribbean,1211.html
Financing Mechanism	REDD programmes
Vision	An important challenge for Latin America and the Caribbean is to increase agriculture production to meet the growing demand for food, fiber, and energy without proportionally increasing greenhouse gas emissions or damaging other life supporting ecosystems services provided by forests.
Objectives	To reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; adapt to climate change; and protect biodiversity while promoting rural development along pathways that protect and sustainable manage forests.
Approach	The Bank supports measures to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by reducing open access to natural forests; fostering sustainable rural development; promoting economic activities to foster forest protection and conservation and research, impact evaluations and capacity building to improve understanding of policies that seek to reduce emissions from deforestation.
Linkages	The IDB is working with FIP, CFP and GRIF on tropical forest deforestation in Latin America and the Caribbean.
Multilateral Governmental Fora	
Forum: International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	
Description	Intergovernmental organization promoting the conservation and sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources. Its members represent about 80% of the world's tropical forests and 90% of the global tropical timber trade.. 60 tropical forest member countries.
Website	http://www.itto.int/
Financing Mechanism	TFLET (Thematic programme on forest law enforcement, governance and trade)
Description	Small scale thematic programme to strengthen the capacity of members to improve forest law enforcement and governance and address related trade in tropical timber . Supports FLEGT approach in countries outside EU timber supplying countries.
Vision	Moving as rapidly as possible towards achieving exports of tropical timber and timber products from sustainably managed sources, renaming this commitment as 'ITTO Objective 2000.
Objectives	To improve national forest law enforcement and governance in tropical ITTO member countries in order to enhance and diversify international trade in tropical timber from sustainably managed forests and to help alleviate poverty in those countries.

Approach	Call for proposals to strengthen the capacity of members to improve forest law enforcement and governance and address related trade in tropical timber
Linkages	Partnerships with CBD (mou), ATO, ASEAN, CPF, CITES, WTO, World Bank, and many more. (http://www.itto.int/partnerships_link/)
Website	http://www.itto.int/files/user/pdf/callforproposals/TPD_TFLET_E_100415.pdf
Financing Mechanism	REDDES (Thematic Programme on Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing Environmental Services in Tropical Forests)
Description	REDDES is part of ITTO's action plan. It aims to be a possibility to integrate, in a consistent and systematic manner, all environmental services (including carbon and non-carbon environmental services) within the SFM framework for management of tropical forests focusing on capacity building for implementation.
Vision	To address inadequate capacity of ITTO producing member countries and their stakeholders to maintain and enhance environmental services of tropical forests by preventing and reducing deforestation and degradation. Help improve forest dependent livelihoods through sustainable management of tropical forests, forest restoration and other related activities.
Objectives	To strengthen the capacity of ITTO developing member countries and their stakeholders to (1) reduce unplanned deforestation, (2) reduce forest degradation, (3) maintain and enhance climate mitigation and other environmental services of tropical forests, (4) contribute to the forest-dependent communities a(5) enhance adaptation and resilience of tropical forests to negative aspects of climate change.
Approach	Rounds of call for submissions by stakeholders through the ITTO focal points. Identification of the first pilot country and joint programming of interventions together with the UN-REDD and other interested parties by the Programme.
Linkages	Links and cooperation established with other initiatives related to REDD and other environmental services such as the UN-REDD, FCPF and various bilateral programmes to ensure synergies and complementarity. The main value added by the REDDES programme derives from its complementarities with other international initiatives related to REDD+, as it can address many of the thematic or geographic gaps with its integrated framework.
Website	http://www.itto.int/files/user/pdf/callforproposals/TPD_REDDDES_E_100415.pdf
Financing Mechanism	Collaborative Initiative for tropical Forest Biodiversity
Description	Based on MOU with CBD to strengthen collaboration and identify, develop and implement targeted joint activities on forests and biodiversity, with involvement of the other relevant organizations. The Initiative focuses both on production and protection forests.
Vision	To enhance biodiversity conservation in tropical forests with the direct participation of local stakeholders, addressing the main drivers of biodiversity loss in tropical forests: deforestation and forest degradation.
Objectives	1. Enhanced local capacity for biodiversity conservation in production forests and for the rehabilitation of degraded and secondary forests ;2. Improved conservation and management of protected areas, 3. Safeguarding tropical forest biodiversity in forestry interventions, including in REDD+ related projects; and 4. Improved welfare of local communities.
Approach	The ITTO/CBD works with the assistance of donors and with the close collaboration of partners in producer member countries. The Initiative benefits from the experience gained in ITTO programme development, including the ITTO-CITES Programme since 2007; and the ITTO Thematic Programmes and builds on the experiences implementing CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas.
Linkages	ITTO support programme for the implementation of the CBD programme of work on forest biodiversity in ITTO producer member countries (subsequently referred to as the Joint ITTO/CBD Collaborative Initiative for Tropical Forest Biodiversity).
Website	http://www.itto.int/cbd/

Forum: Asia Forest Partnership	
Financing Mechanism	AFP, collaboration to promote sustainable forestry in Asia Pacific
Description	As a partnership forum, AFP set itself the task of information sharing, dialogue and joint action to promote sustainable forest management. AFP focus on financing as a prominent issue is clearly essential to turn ideas and dialogue to catalyze concrete action on the ground.
Vision	To enhance the efforts of individual forest stakeholders to promote Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) by bringing them together in a regional forum for information sharing, dialogue and joint action.
Objectives	Promote cooperation and catalyze action among governments, civil society and business to achieve sustainable forest management in Asia and the Pacific and thereby maintain and enhance the provision of forest products and ecosystem services, and their contribution to human well-being.
Approach	1.Multistakeholder dialogue to support progress on key themes and emerging issues; 2.Partners' engagement with and inputs to relevant national, regional and global institutions and processes; 3.Increased synergy among initiatives; 5.Opportunities to develop collaborative initiatives; 6.Information sharing.
Linkages	Multi-stakeholder partnerships like AFP are an essential complement to official processes, and can play an important role in mobilizing and strengthening those official processes.
Website	http://www.asiaforests.org/
Forum: Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	
Financing Mechanism	The ASEAN Regional Knowledge Network on FLEG (ARKN-FLEG)
Description	The ASEAN Regional Knowledge Network on FLEG (ARKN-FLEG) was established to encourage the use of regional knowledge networks (expert pools) to better inform ASEAN decision-makers. It is composed of FLEG experts from leading research institutions in ASEAN and among the ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry – ASOF as network members as well as leading international experts as resource persons.
Vision	To provide policy options and advice to better inform ASEAN policy-makers on effective FLEG policies and implementation.
Objectives	To broaden the ASEAN base of knowledge in forestry and support implementing the Work Plan for Strengthening Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) in ASEAN (2008-2015)
Approach	ARKN-FLEG provided a facilitating role in conceptualizing the country paper framework and organizing the joint workshop through ASEAN and its partners.
Linkages	The implementation of the ASEAN work plan and other FLEG work in the ASEAN Member States has been supported by the World Bank, FAO and GTZ on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Development Cooperation (BMZ).
Website	http://www.aseanforest-chm.org/asean-regional-knowledge-network-on-forest-law-enforcement-and-governance-fleg/
Forum: COMIFAC (Central African Forest Commission)	
Financing Mechanism	Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF)
Description	The Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF) is a multi-donor fund set up in June 2008 to take early action to protect the forests in the Congo Basin region. It supports the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC) countries to sustainably manage and preserve the Congo Basin ecosystems. The CBF is established to last until 2018 unless decided otherwise by the Board of Governors.

Vision	To slow the rate of deforestation by developing the capacity of people and institutions in the Congo Basin countries to manage their forests, and help local communities find livelihoods that are consistent with the conservation of forests.
Objectives	Slow and eventually reverse the rate of deforestation in the Congo Basin; Provide support mechanisms which conserve the forests, Maintain benefits to local communities, and Mobilise additional financial resources to support required actions.
Approach	To provide grants to eligible entities for activities which align with the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC) Convergence Plan. Themes are: Sustainable Forest Management Livelihood and Economic Development Monitoring, Assessment and Verification Benefits from an International REDD Regime and Payments for Ecosystem Services Capacity Building in REDD.
Linkages	The CBFF enhances collaboration among Central African governments, regional institutions, COMIFAC, Congo Basin technical partners and international donors. It provides a source of accessible funding, and encourages governments, civil society, NGOs and the private sector to work together to share specific expertises.
Website	http://www.cbf-fund.org/en/node/64
Forum: African Timber Organisation (ATO)	
Financing Mechanism	ATO/ITTO SFM programme
Description	The ATO is an intergovernmental organisation implementing a multi-phase ITTO-funded project aimed at building capacity in African member countries for the ATO/ITTO principles, criteria and indicators for the sustainable management of African natural tropical forests.
Vision	To strengthen the cooperation on forestry issues between the 14 member countries representing more than 75% of Africa's natural tropical forests
Objectives	Implement the ATO/ITTO principles, criteria and indicators for the sustainable management of African natural tropical forests(PC&I) and encourage external financial support for implementation
Approach	To monitor and evaluate sustainable forest management
Linkages	Partnerships with FAO and ITTO. Member countries are: Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the United Republic of Tanzania and Sao Tome and Principe
Website	http://www.itto.int/partnerships_link/
Forum: EU	
Financing Mechanism	EU Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (EU-FLEGT)
Description	Multi-donor partnership on EU Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) in developing countries. The EU FLEGT Facility, hosted and managed by the European Forest Institute (EFI), supports the European Union, Member States and partner countries in implementing the EU FLEGT Action Plan. The Facility was established in 2007 and mainly conducts activities in Africa, Asia and Central and South America.
Website	http://www.euflegt.efi.int/portal/

Financing Mechanism	EU-REDD
Description	Parallel to EU FLEGT Facility, the European Forest Institute's EU REDD Facility was established in December 2010 to provide effective support to the development and implementation of REDD+ policies in developing countries. The EU REDD Facility is one of several European initiatives to address the underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and to foster sustainable forest management in developing countries.
Vision	To help developing countries build their capacity and improve forest governance for REDD+ through analysis, advice, outreach and training, as well as by facilitating access to and benefit from different on-going initiatives.
Objectives	1 To support developing countries as they prepare for and implement REDD+, 2. To assist in capacity building for REDD+, 3 Knowledge building, 4.To inform policy makings on REDD+ support to developing countries.
Approach	Establish long-term dialogues with developing countries participating in REDD+ initiatives, and to provide demand-driven and tailor-made technical assistance to support the countries' REDD+ aims.
Linkages	Explores interactions between the FLEGT and REDD+ processes at country level
Website	http://www.euredd.efi.int/portal/
Financing Mechanism	EU- Global Climate Change Alliance
Description	EU initiative to build a Global Climate Change Alliance between the European and poor developing countries most vulnerable to climate change. REDD is one of the 5 priorities The GCCA does not intend to set up a new fund or governance structure, but will work through the European Commission's established channels for political dialogue and cooperation at national and international level.
Vision	Platform to deepen dialogue and step up cooperation with partners on Climate Change. Exchange of experiences between the EU and partner developing countries on climate policy and on practical approaches to realizing the integration of climate change into development strategies.
Objectives	1 To provide a platform for dialogue and exchange that will help countries to integrate development strategies and climate change 2 Help countries participate in global climate change mitigation activities that contribute to poverty reduction. 3. Provide technical and financial support.
Approach	To provide support to poor developing countries, particularly the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Development States (SIDS). There are more than seventy countries in these categories. The recipients have been governments of the countries involved, either through direct budgetary support or sector specific support.
Website	www.gcca.eu/
Other regional fora	
Financing Mechanism	Amazon Fund
Description	The Amazon Fund was created to raise donations so that investments can be made in efforts to reduce deforestation, and support conservation and sustainable use. Although the Amazon Fund was created by the government and is managed by a public bank, it is a private fund, managed by the BNDES, the Brazilian Development Bank, which will also undertake to raise funds, facilitate contracts and monitor support projects and efforts.
Vision	To prevent, monitor and combat deforestation, as well as to promote the conservation and sustainable use of forests in the Amazon Biome

Objectives	To raise finance for investments in efforts to MDG prevent, monitor and combat deforestation, as well as to promote the preservation and NFP sustainable use of forests in the Amazon Biome.
Approach	Raising donations for non-reimbursable investments in efforts to prevent, monitor and combat deforestation, as well as to promote the preservation and sustainable use of forests in the Amazon Biome.
Linkages	Recipients of funds to date have been primarily environmental NGOs (mostly national), some national environmental funds, and a limited number of state and municipal governments.
Website	http://www.amazonfund.gov.br/FundoAmazonia/fam/site_en http://www.climatefundupdate.org/listing/amazon-fund
Financing Mechanism	GCFTF (the Governors Climate and Forests Task Force)
Description	Collaborative effort between 19 states and provinces from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Spain, and the U.S. focused on developing the technical, legal, and institutional frameworks for comprehensive jurisdiction-wide programs
Vision	To bring the lessons and experiences of subnational actors into ongoing national and international climate policy discussions.
Objectives	To reduce emissions from deforestation and land use; support strategies for low-emissions rural development; and serve as pathways to and pillars of robust national and international efforts to include forests and land use in climate policy.
Approach	Sharing experiences and best practices, building capacity, and developing recommendations for policymakers and regulatory authorities considering ways to integrate REDD+ and low emissions development into emerging greenhouse gas (GHG) compliance systems and other pay-for-performance opportunities.
Linkages	19 states and provinces from the United States, Brazil, Indonesia, Nigeria, Mexico, and Peru.
Website	http://www.gcftaskforce.org/

Appendix 2: Major policy objective of SFM financing mechanisms

Knowledge

REDD webplatform
REDD+ partnership
Collaborative Partnership Forest
UNEP FI
COFO
PROFOR
Growing Forests Partnership
Asia Forest Partnership
ASEAN-FLEG
EU Global Climate Change Alliance

Capacity building/ implementation support

Global Mechanism
GEF-5
Adaptation Fund
GEF Small Grants
IFAD
UN REDD
MDG Fund
NFPF
Forest Connect
ITTO REDDES
Coll. Initiative for Tropical Biodiv
FCPF
Strategic Climate Fund
FIP
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
AfDB regional public goods
ADB land use forest programme
IADB REDD programmes
Congo Basin Forest Fund
ATO/ITTO SFM programme
EU REDD
Governors Climate change and Forest Task Force

Legislation/ Governance

CITES

ACP-FLEGT
EU FAO FLEGT
ITTO/TFLET
FLEG Worldbank
ENPI FLEG
EU FLEGT

Markets/ Financial Resource generation

High Level Panel CBD
Lifeweb
GDI
UNFCCC Finance panel
Green Climate Fund
FCPF Carbon Fund
Biocarbon Fund
Amazon Fund
ADB Climate Change Fund

(based on information available on websites)

By making knowledge work for forests and people, Tropenbos International contributes to well-informed decision making for improved management and governance of tropical forests. Our longstanding local presence and ability to bring together local, national and international partners make us a trusted partner in sustainable development.

