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联合国森林问题论坛

第一届会议

2001 年 6 月 11 日至 22 日

临时议程*项目 3

制订行动纲领以执行政府间森林问题小组/

政府间森林问题论坛针对财政问题的行动建议

2001 年 5 月 25 日巴西、丹麦、马来西亚和挪威等国常驻
联合国代表以及南非和大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国的
副常驻联合国代表给秘书长的信

巴西、丹麦、马来西亚和挪威等国常驻联合国代表以及南非和大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国的副常驻联合国代表谨向你转递 2001 年 1 月 22 日至 25 日在奥斯陆举行的可持续森林管理问题国际专家讲习班的报告（见附件）。该讲习班是由巴西、丹麦、马来西亚、挪威、南非和联合国联合倡议的，由国际林业研究中心举办，目的在于支持落实执行政府间森林问题小组和政府间森林问题论坛的行动提议以及联合国森林问题论坛的工作方案。

请将本信及其附件作为联合国森林问题论坛第一届会议的文件分发给荷。

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* E/CN.18/2001/4。

**Annex to the letter dated 25 May 2001 from the Permanent
Representatives of Brazil, Denmark, Malaysia and Norway and
the Deputy Permanent Representatives of South Africa and the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

REPORT

International Workshop of Experts on Financing Sustainable Forest Management

22 – 25 January 2001, Oslo, Norway

A Government-Led Initiative in Support of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

Co-sponsored by

**the Governments of Brazil, Denmark, Malaysia, Norway, South Africa and
the United Kingdom**

Organised by

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Steering Committee of the *International workshop of experts on financing sustainable forest management* ("the Oslo Workshop") was composed of representatives of the Governments of *Brazil* (Everton Vargas); *Denmark* (Thure Christiansen); *Malaysia* (Lai Har Chan); *Norway* (Knut Øistad); *South Africa* (Lael Bethlehem); and the *United Kingdom* (Richard Dewdney). The secretary was Mahendra Joshi of the UN Forum on Forests Secretariat while I, on behalf of CIFOR, was privileged to serve as Chairman. It is to convey the collective thanks of the Steering Committee that I write these words for the many contributions to conceptualisation, preparation, and actual execution of the Oslo Workshop.

The desire of the six co-sponsoring governments to support further international consultation on the important issues related to forestry financing provided the motive force for the Oslo Workshop; we thank the governments for this and especially also the Royal Norwegian Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry and of Foreign Affairs as well as the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom (DfID) for providing funds to make the workshop a reality.

We are indebted to Mr. Bjarne Håkon Hanssen, Norwegian Minister of Agriculture and Forestry for graciously accepting to give the opening keynote speech on 22 January 2001, and to Ms. Anne Kristin Sydnes, Norwegian Minister of International Development who hosted an event to welcome participants. We also thank Mr. Oluf Aalde, Director, Norwegian Department of Forestry for chairing the sessions and providing the stable guidance it needed throughout. We would like to acknowledge with gratitude the Norwegian Forestry Society's logistic support to the workshop, and in particular, the excellent contribution made by Mr. Tore Molteberg.

We thank all the authors who prepared excellent, in-depth and well-researched papers that made the workshop highly focussed and effective as well as the expert participants who brought their insights and expertise to the workshop and contributed to the lively discussions and meaningful outcomes. In this respect, we would like to acknowledge the inputs of international organisations, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the World Bank, UNDP, Global Environment Facility (GEF), Global Mechanism of the Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD), and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) for contributing papers and other support.

The idea of the Oslo workshop reflects the foresight of H.E. Mr. Ilkka Ristimäki, Co-chairman of the IFF who, in consultations with Messrs Everton Vargas and Knut Øistad foresaw the need for this workshop during the fourth and final session of the IFF in early 2000. Our special thanks go to Mr. Jag Maini (Co-ordinator and Head, UNFF Secretariat) who spearheaded the proposed organisation of the workshop and undertook the consultations with co-sponsoring and co-funding governments of the Oslo event.

We would also like to thank Mr. Richard Scothorne for efficient facilitation throughout the workshop, and Mr. Ralph Schmidt for providing a contextual speech at the outset of the workshop. For very valuable daily review necessary to orient the workshop, we thank Messrs David Brooks, Frank Kufakwandi, and Markku Simula who formed a core group assisting the workshop team.

Mafa E. Chipeta

Chairman, Oslo Workshop Steering Committee

REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP

Background

The workshop was a Government-led initiative in support of the IPF/IFF and UNFF processes. This is the third in the series of meetings following the Workshop on "Financial Mechanisms and Sources of Finance for Sustainable Forestry" held in Pretoria, South Africa in 1996 and to the "Workshop on Financing of Sustainable Forest Management" held in Croydon, UK, in 1999.

The workshop had the following three objectives (a) identification of ways of implementation of IPF/IFF decisions on financial resources, (b) identification and better understanding of broader issues that constrain or promote new and additional flows of finance in the forest sector from all sources, and (c) contribution to the new UNFF on its programme of work on finance. The workshop focussed on three broad themes: (i) Feasibility of Investment Promotion Entity (IPE), (ii) Private sector financing to SFM, and (iii) Global Forest Fund and other means of increasing financial resources from all sources.

Seventy experts from forty countries (developing countries, countries in transition, and developed countries, with career backgrounds in government, the private sector, non-governmental organisations, financing institutions, international organisations and academia participated in their individual capacities. The Oslo Workshop provided an important opportunity for representatives of the private sector to explain why the sector often appears reluctant to invest in SFM, why it limits its attention largely to plantations, and all but a few developing countries, and how its role can be expanded.

The workshop was facilitated by a number of commissioned and voluntary technical papers. For each main theme, the workshop adopted a procedure of expert presentation, working group exercise on specific questions and general plenary discussions.

Given the professional nature of the meeting, the outcome presented below as "Highlights" is not a negotiated text but rather a broadly emerged understanding by the participating experts by the end of the workshop, when the "Highlights" were presented and commented upon by the participants. Based on the "Highlights", the Steering Committee, on its own, has tried to identify some matters for particular attention by the UNFF.

Highlights

Enabling environment for investment in sustainable forest management (SFM)

Workshop participants recognised that lack of funding is not often the sole constraint to investment in sustainable forest management (SFM) in developing countries and countries in transition; also important is the lack of enabling conditions. At the national level, a key factor is the low commitment and priority given to the forest sector, both by the beneficiary countries and by their donor partners, often caused by failure to make a convincing case that demonstrates the developmental relevance and socio-economic importance of the forestry sector's contribution. Accordingly, opportunities for funding are often missed because decision makers are not aware that forests can help address the priority concerns that deserve preferential allocations, such as poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Continuing decline in commodity prices at the international level is preventing the forest sector, even of forest-rich developing countries, from yielding adequate financial surpluses for reinvestment in SFM. Major international forest-products markets are price sensitive and tend to favour low-priced forest products, often coming from non-sustainable harvesting. This trend undermines the market share of responsible suppliers of forest products that have to bear the full costs of sustainable practices and yet often get no price premium for their efforts. Therefore, promoting remunerative trade and fair prices has a potentially important role in making SFM investment possible.

Other important factors constraining investment are insecure tenure; policy and market failures; high levels of actual and perceived risk due to factors outside sectoral control; lack of suitable credit options adapted to the sector's particular attributes, and weak and unstable regulatory environments that encourage rather than discourage unsustainable or illegal practices. Factors that raise operational costs or reduce returns (such as over-regulation, poor infrastructure, undeveloped markets, etc.) also act as disincentives to private investors. The additional costs involved in seeking to achieve SFM at micro-scale (i.e., from each individual forest stand) compared to the landscape level also discourage investment, especially by smallholders.

Due to the heterogeneity of situations, individual developing countries and countries in transition have primary responsibility to find solutions best suited to them as they seek to create conducive investment environments for SFM. Making SFM more profitable and less risky through policy interventions would increase the self-financing prospects of the sector and permit mobilisation of new private investment. However, in many countries there is a need for external public funding through Official Development Assistance (ODA) to support capacity building, the development of appropriate legal frameworks, and the creation of social and economic conditions conducive to investing in SFM.

Private sector financing of sustainable forest management

SFM offers opportunities for economic gain alongside ecological and social benefits. Thus it requires increasing investment not only by the private sector (ranging from small farmers and communities to large international corporations), but also by the public sector, including ODA.

Private investors seem to prefer industrial plantations to natural forests for their investments. Accordingly, large companies have targeted substantial private capital flows towards industrial plantations. While this has so far taken place mainly in developed countries, the trend is also spreading to an increasing number of developing countries where conditions for private capital investment are attractive. With their predictable output and relatively short rotations, industrial plantations carry a lower level of real and perceived risk than natural forests; thus public sector incentives appear to be less needed for this market segment. However, promotion of sustainable forestry in natural forests and smallholder plantation development would continue to require public support and incentives.

Major considerations affecting private sector decisions about forestry investments are levels of returns, risks and transaction costs. Sufficient returns are a prerequisite and thus any cost-enhancing factors tend to represent yet another burden for the private sector and deter them from investing in SFM. The evidence is that small investors face particular difficulties in meeting additional costs of SFM. Since investors weigh returns against risks, they demand much greater returns (typically 15-30%) in the case of some developing country conditions where the risks could be perceived as very high. Risk mitigation – much of it relating to factors outside the forest sector's control – could therefore significantly assist in promoting investment in SFM. Reduction of transaction costs is also important, particularly for attracting small investors in SFM.

Private sector investors appear more reluctant to invest in SFM in natural forests due to several factors such as higher investment costs, technical complexity, relatively modest returns compared to significant risks and uncertainties, as well as contentious environmental and social issues associated with natural forest management. Ways to promote private sector interest in SFM, including expanded attention to natural forests, should therefore be sought and promoted. These forests yield considerable public benefits for society and therefore there is often a need and justification for domestic and/or international public funding for natural forest management. The public sector should also make investments necessary for enhancing production of such public benefits from forests as well as for creating enabling conditions to leverage complementary private capital investment in SFM.

There is also growing interest in investment, and possible opportunities for new funding related to carbon sequestration and climate change mitigation through forests, about which the international community continues to seek formal agreements.

Investment Promotion Entity as a potential means to promote SFM financing

As a follow up of the proposal for action of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF), further analyses were carried out on a proposed Investment Promotion Entity (IPE) for SFM¹; the results of two complementary pre-feasibility analyses were discussed at the workshop.

The general idea of promoting/catalysing increased private sector funding was welcomed and there was broad agreement that the concept of the IPE should be explored further. Frequent reference was made to the need for investment promotion in the context of national forest programmes (nfps). The principle of partnership building was welcomed and suggestions were made to familiarise the private sector about it and to assess the sector's potential interest in the partnership.

There was also a recognition of the limitations of the proposed format of IPE in relation to the needs of a wide range of developing countries, SFM activities and investors. Nevertheless, it was

¹ The concept of creating an Investment Promotion Entity (IPE) to enhance public and private sector investments emerged out of the IFF process. The IPE is aimed to facilitate flow of private capital into SFM projects in developing countries by acting as an interface between the public and private sectors and between project developers and potential financiers. It would develop innovative partnerships between the public and private sector to fund sustainable forest management (SFM) projects by providing information and brokerage services and assisting project developers on innovative risk management associated with investments in developing countries.

stressed that the IPE should focus on a few aspects of SFM rather than attempting to serve all possible needs. It was felt that in clarifying the IPE design, there should be a full and deliberate exploration of options in its scope and orientation. The factors to be considered in such an exploration include the following:

- potential to serve countries that have only medium attractiveness for large-scale private investment;
- possibility to serve a range of investors from small to large;
- ability to promote SFM investments in natural forests, where partnerships between the public and private sectors (commercial and non-profit) are often a key to success;
- operation at national and regional rather than global levels.

It was agreed that, subject to availability of appropriate funding, further in-depth analysis on the IPE was warranted in order to provide a broader consideration of several factors important for assessing its merits. The analyses should be conducted in consultation with a wide range of actors, including, in particular, the private sector. Issues identified as requiring further examination include:

- *Market analysis*: full assessment and characterisation of demand including a review of existing experiences with small, medium and large scale forest-related financing in different regions (different risk levels and country conditions) as well as provision of examples of projects and investments to be carried out by an IPE;
- *Review of investment experience*: including experience for large, medium and small investments;
- *Orientation*: the degree to which to combine commercial and development objectives in projects;
- *Functions*: fuller consideration of matters such as degree to which to focus on packaging of investment, risk mitigation, reduction of transaction costs, information provision, and clearing house functions;
- *Investment criteria*: including definitions of types of SFM and beneficiaries and benefits to be obtained from the IPE by developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
- *Risk assessment*: detailed assessment of risk and securing private sector views on risk from the perspective of investors at various scales;

- *Organisational issues:* Structure, governance, operational strategy, coverage and geographical scope (global, national, regional);
- *Financing IPE establishment and operation:* balance between public and private sector funding of IPE as an institution, long term financing issues (including means for self-financing);
- *Linkages with other mechanisms:* possible complementarity or duplication with existing and planned mechanisms.

During the discussions, some participants suggested that launching pilot activities would be a useful way to learn about the feasibility of the IPE. Such pilot activities could be implemented by governments and/or the private sector but without precluding consideration of the IPE by the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF).

Global Forest Fund

A review of earlier discussions related to the Global Forest Fund (GFF) till the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF4) was considered in the context of the searching for ways to secure new and additional financial resources for SFM, ensuring the flow of sustained funding to it, and addressing concerns related to deforestation.

Some participants reiterated the importance of establishing a GFF for developing countries. Some expressed concern that GFF might substitute rather than add to the existing ODA flows to developing countries and countries in transition. The subject of the GFF would continue to require attention.

In this connection, recent developments in existing international financing institutions and mechanisms that might offer new opportunities were discussed. They were considered in the context of overall international financial arrangements for SFM with which the proposed GFF might associate, in order to draw upon co-operation and partnerships among the involved bodies. This was important since no individual mechanism or instrument alone can meet all the needs of the wide range of beneficiaries from forests. Some participants saw a need to assess linkages and collaboration possibilities to enhance the effectiveness of these instruments for SFM. The results of such assessment should lead to identification of various elements of an international

framework for SFM financing, including proposals for how any gaps in the existing mechanisms could be filled.

Attention was drawn to direct links between SFM and poverty alleviation/sustainable development that could open several possible but so far under-utilised sources of funding, including ODA, for sustainable forestry.

The workshop's attention was also drawn to the fact that while financial flows to forestry have not been sufficient, better use of these limited resources would have had a much more positive impact in moving forestry from unsustainable practices to SFM. There are a number of reasons which have contributed to making financial flows to forestry ineffective and inefficient, including poor co-ordination among donors, lack of agreement on criteria for allocating funds, and poor complementarity between public and private funding, both local and foreign. Participants recognised that, if better used, even the limited resources available in the past could have achieved more to move forestry from unsustainable practice to SFM. In this connection the participants considered the consortium approach and other forms of partnership as a way of addressing investment needs beyond the funding possibilities of any specific mechanism or source, while enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of available financial resources. The idea of partnerships or consortia was welcomed, preferably working at national and regional levels rather than the global level.

Other means of increasing financial resources from all sources

The workshop was briefed about: (a) recent developments in the World Bank following review of its forest policy implementation; (b) activities of the Inter American Development Bank (IDB) including partnership efforts to promote private sector investment; (c) developments in the Global Environment Facility (GEF) that offer greater room for forestry funding; (d) the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (GM-UNCCD); and (e) National Forest Funds in a wide range of countries. Participants observed that there is limited knowledge about the existence of many funding mechanisms, including some bilateral sources; therefore, a wider dissemination of information on the available sources of international financing could help tap additional funding for SFM. In addition, an agreement by the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on the guidelines and the establishment of the Executive Board to contribute to the objectives of the

Kyoto Protocol may constitute a useful mechanism to channel investments in reforestation and afforestation as a means of carbon sequestration.

The workshop recognised the World Bank's new efforts to complement project lending with other funding mechanisms such as issued-based lending, greater inclusion of forestry elements in broader development programmes, and systemic resource transfers. It also recognised the wide array of financing instruments of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to support SFM and to bring on board investments by smallholders and by both commercial and non-profit private sector organisations.

GEF initiatives to expand its activities in the area of sustainable use (through its Operational Programme No.12 *Integrated Ecosystem Management*, together with its *Capacity Development Initiative*) were welcomed, although it was recognised that being an environment fund, the contribution of the GEF to SFM would remain constitutionally limited. There should nevertheless be greater awareness of the new GEF opportunities for SFM, considering its limited success in mobilising the level of funding, the GM/CCD provided an important lesson that the objectives, functions and operational strategy of any new proposed funding mechanism should be clarified before decisions are made on establishing such a new mechanism.

At national level considerable experience has been accumulated on forest, environmental and social funds, which draw their resources from a variety of sources and serve diverse purposes, including the financing of SFM. However, there is limited analytical information on the experience of national funds, including how such mechanisms could be linked with international sources of financing. Further analysis to complement the information presented by FAO should be carried out on the potential of forest, environmental and social funds for financing SFM.

Furthermore, capacity building is an essential element for creating enabling conditions for funding SFM. At international level, sharing of knowledge and opportunities on best practice in the field of national forest programmes and their financing strategies are needed. Information on the global market trends as well as application of individual instruments and mechanisms would facilitate the learning process at country level. Exchange of experience among countries and regions should therefore be encouraged.

Additional points

The following issues and ideas, some of which may deserve further consideration, emerged from discussions in individual working groups at Oslo:

- Organise an international meeting of private sector (to include forestry and forest industry companies) on enabling conditions for private investment.
- Convey the IPE idea to the Chief Executive Officers (CEO) Forum of the World Bank with a view to securing its possible interest in launching pilot-scale operation of the mechanism.
- Disseminate information on experiences in multi-stakeholder co-operation.
- Offer better information on concepts and mix of instruments in developing concrete national financing strategies for national forest programmes (nfps).
- Paying attention to the special measures needed to address the considerable investment needs of countries in transition.
- Arrange for south-south knowledge exchange on innovative funds.
- Expand the scope of national funding mechanisms beyond special forestry funds to include further leveraging of existing sources (inside and outside the sector).
- Make efforts to develop markets for environmental services (they have to develop eventually – it is better to anticipate this outcome before costs become too high).
- Develop mechanisms to capture the willingness to pay of the public for SFM services.
- Analyse and examine a need, if any, to align priorities in, for example, GEF, other international public institutions and instruments, private Foundations and NGOs.

Summary of matters proposed for particular attention by the UNFF

A number of messages from the Workshop, particularly the dialogue with the private sector, appear to deserve the particular attention of the UNFF. The attention of the UNFF is drawn to elements under the sub-headings below, which the UNFF may wish to act upon directly or recommend for action at the national level.

- 1. Paying attention to create or improve the enabling environment for investment in SFM***

- Taking action to make SFM investments more attractive for private capital (and conversely, making unsustainable investments less attractive) by addressing market and policy failures within and outside the forest sector at local, national and international levels.
- Making international trade in forest goods and services more supportive of financing SFM.
- Raising the priority given to forestry by developing country governments and thereby the donor community.
- Increasing the attractiveness of, and returns to, SFM investments by linking them more directly to priority poverty reduction and sustainable livelihood concerns.

2. *Improving private sector engagement and public/private partnerships in the forest sector*

- Making deliberate efforts to effectively engage and involve wider participation from the private sector in UNFF deliberations.
- Encouraging greater public sector investment in creating enabling conditions so that sustainable management of natural forests would yield maximum goods and services of societal importance, at the same time being profitable to the private sector, which presently is not the case.
- Advancing the concept of the Investment Promotion Entity (IPE) by encouraging interested parties to undertake pilot activities.
- Drawing attention to opportunities for public-private partnerships for SFM investment, including through consortia or other partnerships at national and regional levels.

3. *Enhancing the volume and effectiveness of public funds allocated to sustainable forestry management*

- Encouraging further study of "national forest funds" and other environmental and social funds with a view to determining how best all of them can be effectively mobilised towards SFM.
- Encouraging the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) to increase and harmonise the collection, updating and wider dissemination to countries of information on a range of funding mechanisms and funding sources.
- Agreeing on the best way forward with the idea of a Global Forest Fund.

- Appealing for increased official development assistance (ODA) for SFM on the basis of priorities established by developing countries.
- Encouraging existing bilateral and multilateral financial mechanisms to streamline and co-ordinate their respective projects and programmes on SFM.

AGENDA

Agenda item I: Preliminaries

- Registration
- Opening ceremony
 - Preliminary remarks (Mr. Mafa Chipeta, Chair, Workshop Steering Committee and Mr. Oluf Aalde, Director General of Forestry, Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture)
 - Keynote address (Mr. Bjarne Hakon Hanssen, Norwegian Minister of Agriculture)
- Setting the stage
 - Where are we on finance dialogue: From UNCED to UNFF and the future? (Mr. Jag Maini, Coordinator, IFF Secretariat and Mr. Ralph Schmidt)

Agenda item II: Private Sector Financing

- Private sector financing - Trends, opportunities and constraints
- Regional and corporate perspectives on private sector financing of SFM

Agenda item III: Investment Promotion Entity (IPE)

- Investment Promotion Entity (IPE) – feasibility and operationalisation

Agenda item IV: The Global Forest Fund and other means of increasing financial resources from all sources

- The Global Forest Fund - from Rio to IFF4
- Getting the best out of existing financial sources and mechanisms.
- Selected approaches towards new funding mechanisms: consortium approach to international funding.

Agenda item V: Highlights and the way forward

- Highlights from the workshop and matters to draw to the attention of the UNFF and other fora related to forests

Agenda item VI: Closure

- Closing session

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Agenda item/ topic	Document No.	Title	Author (s)
I. Preliminaries	None	-	-
II. Investment Promotion Entity (IPE)	OSLO/II.1/IP	Feasibility and operationalisation of an investment promotion entity (IPE) for sustainable forest management – highlights from the main papers	Workshop preparation team
	OSLO/II.2/IP	Assessing The Feasibility and Operationalisation of An Investment Promotion Entity (IPE) for Sustainable Forest Management <i>[Overall study, with specific attention to structure and feasibility of the entity, and to its operationalisation and launching].</i>	Pedro Moura-Costa, Lionel Fretz and Gerald Kohn, EcoSecurities, UK
	OSLO/II.3/IP	Assessing The Feasibility and Operationalisation of an Investment Promotion Entity (IPE) for Sustainable Forest Management: Demand and Supply aspects.	Jyrki Salmi, Tapani Oksanen, Markku Simula, Indufor Oy, Finland
III. Private Sector Financing	OSLO/III.1/PS	Investing in the Future: The Private Sector and Sustainable Forest Management	Hans Gregersen & Arnoldo Contreras, USA
	OSLO/III.2/PS	Private Sector Investment in Sustainable Forest Management in Humid Tropical Africa	Jean Jacques Landrot & Steven Speed, IFIA, Paris, France
	OSLO/III.3/PS	Investing In The Future - the private sector and Sustainable Forest Management: a case study of progress towards sustainable forest management in the South African Plantation Forest Industry - the Private Sector and sustainable forest management - Perspective From Southern Africa	Mike Goldblatt, South Africa
	OSLO/III.4/PS	The Private Sector and Sustainable Forest Management - Southeast Asian perspective	Barney S. T. Chan, Malaysia
	OSLO/III.5/PS	The Private Sector and Sustainable Forest Management - South America Perspective	Ivan Tomaselli, STCP, Brazil
	OSLO/III.6/PS	The Private Sector and Sustainable Forest Management - A Private Perspective From South America's Southern Cone	Fernando Raga Castellanos, Chile
	OSLO/III.7/PS	Speaking notes: Considerations in funding SFM - the perspective of an investment bank.	Peter Mertz, Union Bank of Switzerland

Agenda item/ topic	Document No.	Title	Author (s)
	OSLO/III.8/PS	Mechanisms to encourage private capital in environmental services of forests.	David Brand, Hancock Natural Resources Group, Australia
	OSLO/III.9/PS	Certification and Sustainable Forest Management.	Maharaj Muthoo, Executive Director, FSC
IV. Other means of increasing financial resources from all sources including the global forest fund	OSLO/IV.1/FF	Global forest fund: status of policy deliberations at the international level	Workshop preparation team
	OSLO/IV.2/FF	An overview of National Forest Funds: current approaches and future opportunities	Kenneth L. Rosenbaum & Jonathan M. Lindsay, FAO, Italy
	OSLO/IV.3/FF	Financing Sustainable Forest Management: doing more with (probably) less	Jim Douglas, Forestry Advisor, The World Bank, USA
	OSLO/IV.4/FF	The Global Environment Facility – experiences and trends – lessons for SFM financing (GEF)	Dr. Kanta Kumari, GEF Secretariat
	OSLO/IV.5/FF	The Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (GM/UNCCD) – experiences and lessons in sustainable forest management financing	Per Ryden/Simon Quatrini, GMCCD/IFAD, Italy
	OSLO/IV.6/FF	Forests financing in Latin America and the Caribbean	Kari Keipi, Inter-American Development Bank, USA
	OSLO/IV.7/FF	Changing perceptions of technical assistance in support of Sustainable Forest Management	Lennart Ljungman & C.T.S. Nair, FAO, Italy
	OSLO/IV.8/FF	Global forestry funding – exploring consortium financing of sustainable forest management	Dr. Barin Ganguli, India

Agenda item/ topic	Document No.	Title	Author (s)
	OSLO/IV.9/FF	Consortium funding for Sustainable Forest Management: African perspectives and priorities	Frank S. Kufakwandi, African Development Bank, Ivory Coast
	OSLO/IV.10/FF	Financing sustainable forest management in Norway	Knut Øistad, Ministry of Agriculture, Norway
	OSLO/IV.11/FF	Experiences and Future Directions of Forestry Funding in Vietnam	Dr. Nguyen Xuan Nguyen, Vietnam
	OSLO/IV.12/FF	Financing integrated sustainable forest and protected areas management in Indonesia: alternative mechanisms to finance participatory Forest and protected areas management	Prof. Herman Haeruman Js, Bogor Agricultural University
	OSLO/IV.13/FF	Financing sustainable forest management in Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States countries: alternative mechanisms to finance participatory Forest and protected areas management	Prof. Anatoly Petrov, Russian Institute of Continuous Education in Forestry, Russia
	OSLO/IV.14/FF	Financing strategies for sustainable forest management at national level – the place of the UNDP Programme on Forests (PROFOR)	Christian Mersmann

Annex 3

List of participants

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