Country experiences and lessons from developing national forest financing strategies

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A COLLABORATIVE EFFORT

Collectively, over 80 countries worldwide
GUATEMALA - 2007

- Good legislative framework
- PINFOR program
- Healthy forestry administration (INAB)

- Many opportunities could not be realized for lack of finance
- Disconnect between forest and finance sector
- Small holders and communities felt isolated (common and challenging)
• National Alliance of Community Forestry Organizations (2009).
• Alliance becomes member of INAB’s Board of Directors
• INAB creates FFIU
• “Law PINPEP” (2010)
• Producers organizations access new markets
1. Understand which financing sources, mechanisms and enabling conditions are already available
2. Design with national partners a viable strategic process

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Example: The Guatemala NFFS

• Focus on leverage points
  1. Strengthen institutional capacity, sustainably
  2. Strengthen sector governance and participation
  3. Develop financing instruments, especially for small holders
  4. Provide information

• Integration

• Partnerships

• (Other countries, different leverage points)
3. Identify suitable facilitators with convening power with the finance sector (banking, Ministries)
4. Think about forest finance with livelihood strategies in mind
5. Value added in “enabling investments” (e.g. strengthen governance, capacities, knowledge sharing, and expertise development)
THANK YOU!

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http://www.fao.org/forestry/finance