

Final Report

**Assessment for
forest financing at
country level**

**Brazil, Mongolia,
Uganda**



The EU-funded [Forests for the Future Facility \(F4\)](#) provides technical support to contribute to healthy forest ecosystems and forest-related value chains in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America. The Facility is managed by [DG International Partnerships Unit F2 – Environment, Natural Resources, Water](#).

F4F is working in collaboration with CIFOR-ICRAF on the EU Action “Financing for Forests”.

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Acronyms

CIFOR-ICRAF	Centre for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry
EUD	EU Delegations
EU	European Union
EC INTPA	European Commission Directorate-General for International Partnerships
F4F	Forests for Future Facility
FF	Forest Finance
TA	Technical Assistance
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

1 Introduction

1.1 Reminder on assessment context: Preparing an EU-funded Action

This assessment of existing forest financing instruments at country level operates as the foundation for the proposed EU-funded Action 'Financing for Forest' - FFF.

The Action intends to boost financing for forests at global level, by generating and sharing knowledge widely. In selected partner countries, technical assistance (TA) for the implementation of specific forest finance solutions/instruments will be provided. Prior the Action, an assessment is carried out in up to 15 countries to 1) help define which forest finance solutions will be tested and piloted and in selected countries (up to seven countries will be selected for the Action 'Financing for Forest'), 2) help EU Delegations (EUDs) and partners in other countries gain a better understanding of existing financing mechanisms, and 3) generate knowledge about selected financial solutions/instruments.

As part of this assessment ahead of the Action, and to develop and implement a suitable methodology, the Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry (CIFOR-ICRAF) has been tasked to conduct the current assessment on forest finance mechanisms in Mongolia, Uganda and Brazil over the period July-December 2024; CIFOR-ICRAF support is formally delivered under a contract with the Forests for Future Facility (F4F), a technical assistance facility to the EC INTPA F2 on matters regarding sustainable forest management.

1.2 Reminder on objective of the assessment

The **objective** of the assessment is to contribute to leveraging financing for forests and ensure forest

finance solutions are geared towards meeting the sustainability of the forest sector in partner countries as well as the Paris Agreement and the Global Biodiversity Framework goals.

The intended **outcomes** of the assessment were:

- To get an in-depth understanding of available forest finance instruments that are supporting international climate and biodiversity commitments.
- To design a strategic framework for working in pilot countries to test a range of forest finance solutions.

The assignment in the three initial countries **aimed to**:

- Map the overall forest financing 'landscape' – gaps and opportunities – in three countries (Brazil, Mongolia and Uganda) by applying the developed methodology
- Draw lessons and adapt the methodology if needed before expanding to the other countries.

Country assessment on forest finance instruments and solutions required a structured approach, which is outlined in the methodology described in the assignment ToRs (Appendix A) and the country assessment template (Appendix B).

1.3 Diversity of funding instruments/ solutions analyzed

Forest finance refers to the management and allocation of financial resources aimed at supporting sustainable forest management, conservation, and restoration activities. It involves the funding of projects and activities that maintain forest ecosystems, reduce deforestation, and enhance the provision of forest ecosystem services. Forest finance plays a crucial role in addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, and promoting the economic viability of forests.

A diversity of forest finance solutions/instruments have been assessed and prioritized in each country benefitting from the assessment. The below table

highlights some of the critical funding instruments that have been considered.

Table 1. List of forest finance solutions and instruments: short definitions (non-exhaustive)

Forest Finance (FF) solutions, tools, instruments	Short definition
Fiscal Reforms / Green Budgeting	The adjustment of fiscal policies and budgeting processes to reflect environmental sustainability goals, often incorporating the valuation of natural resources and ecosystems into financial planning.
Payments for (Forest) Ecosystem Services / Incentives Schemes	Financial and/or non-financial incentives provided to landowners or communities for managing their land in ways that preserve or enhance ecosystem services, such as carbon sequestration, water filtration and biodiversity.
National Forest Funds / Conservation Trust Funds	Dedicated funds established by governments or organizations to support forest conservation, sustainable management, and the development of forest areas through grants, incentives or loans.
Green Bonds / Sustainability-linked Loans	Financial instruments issued to fund projects with environmental benefits, with green bonds raising capital for upfront expenditure and sustainability-linked loans offering incentives for achieving sustainability performance targets.
Finance instruments for value chains that support conservation and restoration of forests	Can include: concessions mechanisms, micro-credit schemes, SME support smallholder schemes, DFI and other funds (including benefits of EFSD+), company finance for smallholders & other SMEs (our grower schemes, off-take contracts), and venture capital/ business catalysers. These instruments are strongly linked to value chains that can support conservation and restoration of forests with SMEs and smallholders.
Biodiversity Markets (Biodiversity Credits/ Certificates)	Markets designed to the trade of biodiversity credits or certificates, representing actions taken to conserve or restore biodiversity.
Carbon Markets / Carbon Finance	Financial markets and instruments aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions through the trading of carbon credits, where one credit represents the right to emit a specific amount of carbon dioxide or the equivalent amount of a different greenhouse gas (may include REDD+ mechanisms, even if not under EU legislation).
Impact Finance / Impact Investment (Fund Set Up – Sustainable Forest Funds / Blended Finance / De-risking)	Investments made with the intention to generate positive environmental and social impacts alongside a financial return, using strategies like fund setup, blended finance to mix different forms of private and public capital, and de-risking to reduce financial risk for investors.

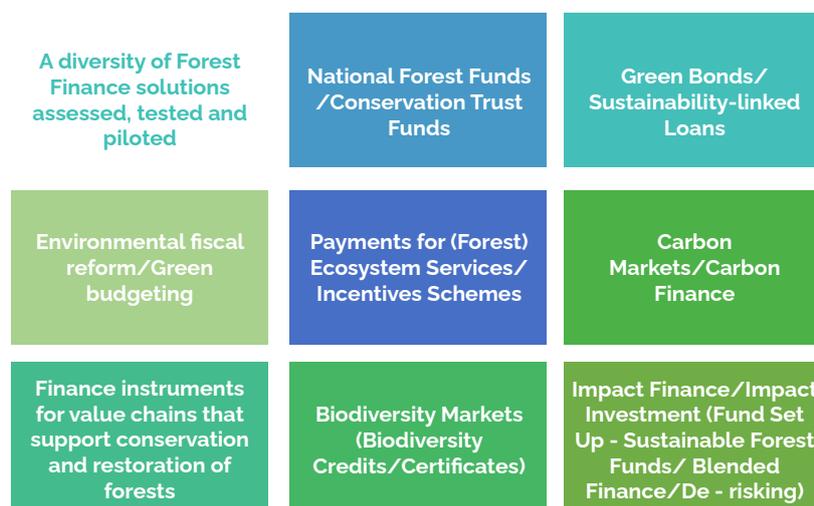


Figure 1. Overview of forest finance solutions analyzed (non-exhaustive)

2 Key results summary – by country

This section highlights key findings for each country but does not pretend to present results in an exhaustive way. To access details on the findings, country assessments reports are available.

2.1 Mongolia

Quick summary of findings:

- During the assessment, several forest finance solutions were proposed for analysis, however it was beyond the scope of this study to pursue all the solutions mentioned during the interviews. Therefore, we selected the most mentioned, and with most potential to contribute to FF, or with highest sustainability potential.
- The country's priorities focus on implementation of sustainable forest management, improved

institutional and financial governance, community-led conservation efforts, and integrated environmental policies.

- Initiatives such as OBTI and public funds demonstrate Mongolia's commitment to long-term, sustainable funding mechanisms for forest conservation and management.
- Effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism is needed, and this can be achieved through tracking the effectiveness of funding in forestry.
- Open database/public database for existing reports, data and inventory supported by NFA is needed to provide access to stakeholders.
- Inclusive finance solutions need to be established, and/or access to FF by FUGs, women and small businesses need to be specified.

Table 2. Prioritization results: Forest finance instruments - Mongolia

Parameters	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FF solution	State and local budget	The Conservation Trust Fund	Natural resource use fee	Public private partnership	The Billion Tree Fund	Carbon finance/market development	Khan Bank Green Bond
Financial potential	3	2	3	2	3	3	1
Value chains development contribution	2	2	2	1	1	2	3
Contribution to biodiversity goals	3	3	3	3	1	1	1
Contribution to climate goals	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
Other environmental considerations	2	3	3	3	3	2	2
Social considerations, incl. for IPLC groups	2	3	1	2	2	2	2
Key enabling environment elements	Mongolian Law on Forests Mongolian Law on budget	Mongolian Law on Protected areas	Mongolian Law on Natural resource use fee	Mongolian Law on PPP, Responsible mining regulations	One billion tree initiative	Mongolian Carbon Finance Program	Green bond initiative Sustainable development goals
Quantitative evaluation*	15	15	15	14	13	13	12
Ranking	I	I	I	II	III	III	IV

* Scores have been assigned to the qualitative evaluation. Score is given based on the impact: 3-high, 2-medium and 1-low. Sum of the scores are calculated and the highest sum shows the highest priority in the ranking.

2.2 Uganda

Quick summary of findings:

- During the assessment, several forest finance solutions/options were identified, however it was beyond the scope of this study to pursue all the solutions mentioned during the interviews.
- Assessment selected the most mentioned, and with most potential to contribute to FF, or with highest sustainability potential.
- Uganda's forest policy priorities include restoration of degraded natural forests, forest product processing and value addition, agroforestry, commercial forest plantation development and forest governance and law enforcement.
- Initiatives such as national forest funds/ conservation trust funds, biodiversity offsets and carbon markets demonstrate Uganda's commitment to long-term, sustainable funding mechanisms for forest conservation and management.
- There is no consolidated information in lead agencies on forest investments making assessment of the different solutions and challenges.

Table 3. Criteria assessment: Forest finance instruments – Uganda

Forest Finance solutions	Financial potential	Value chains development contribution	Contribution to biodiversity goals	Contribution to climate goals	Other environmental considerations	Social considerations, including for IPLC groups
1) Green budgeting	very high	low	medium	very high	high	low
2) Subsidy schemes	medium	very high	high	high	high	high
3) Carbon Markets	very high	low	very high	very high	high	high
4) PES	medium	low	very high	high	high	high
5) Biodiversity offsets	high	medium	very high	very high	very high	high
6) National Forest Funds/Conservation Trust Funds	very high	very high	very high	very high	high	high
7) Impact Finance/Blended Finance	high	very high	medium	high	medium	low

Table 4. Prioritization results: Forest finance instruments – Uganda

Forest Finance Solution	Criteria 1: Financial viability	Criteria 2: Biodiversity benefits	Criteria 3: Contribution to climate goals	Criteria 4: Feasibility and risk	Criteria 5: Environment and social sustainability	Total Rating	Mean Rating	Rank
National Forest Funds/ Conservation Trust Funds	1	1	2	1	1	6	1.2	1
Biodiversity offsets	3	1	1	1	2	8	1.6	2
Carbon Markets	2	2	1	2	2	9	1.8	3
Subsidy schemes	1	2	2	2	2	9	1.8	3
PES	3	2	3	3	3	14	2.8	5

2.3 Brazil

Quick summary of findings:

- Solutions (1) CRA (Agribusiness Receivable Certificates), (2) Fiscal Reforms of the Plano Safra and (3) PRONAF promote primarily sustainable agricultural practices.
- These tools have a real impact with credit lines conditional on forest preservation and restoration obligations.
- Solutions (4) Private investment in ecosystem restoration (with investors primarily looking for carbon credits) and (5) PES (more water) can have significant positive impact on forest restoration, reforestation and enabling environment for forest-based value chains.
- Carbon credits need to be better monitored with the use of relevant certifications.
- To increase private sector engagement, de-risking solutions involving contributions from the public sector will be critical.
- PES approaches are often public-private initiatives that have demonstrated good results in Brazil. Their financial structures and the many co-benefits they generate put them in first place in the ranking of financial solutions.

Table 5. Prioritization results: Forest finance instruments – Brazil

Prioritization criteria		Ranking				
		1 PES	2 Private investment for restoration	3 Plano Safra	4 PRONAF	5 Green CRA
Financial potential	25%	4,5 /5	4 /5	4,25 /5	3,75 /5	4,5 /5
Attractiveness for investors	15%	3,75 /5	3,5 /5	4 /5	4 /5	4 /5
Operational feasibility	15%	4 /5	4,75 /5	4,5 /5	4 /5	4,25 /5
Social and economic co-benefits	15%	3,25 /5	4 /5	3,75 /5	4,25 /5	3,25 /5
Climate impact	15%	4,5 /5	4,5 /5	4 /5	4 /5	4 /5
Impact on biodiversity	15%	5 /5	4 /5	3 /5	3 /5	2 /5
TOTAL	100%	4,2	4,113	3,95	3,825	3,75

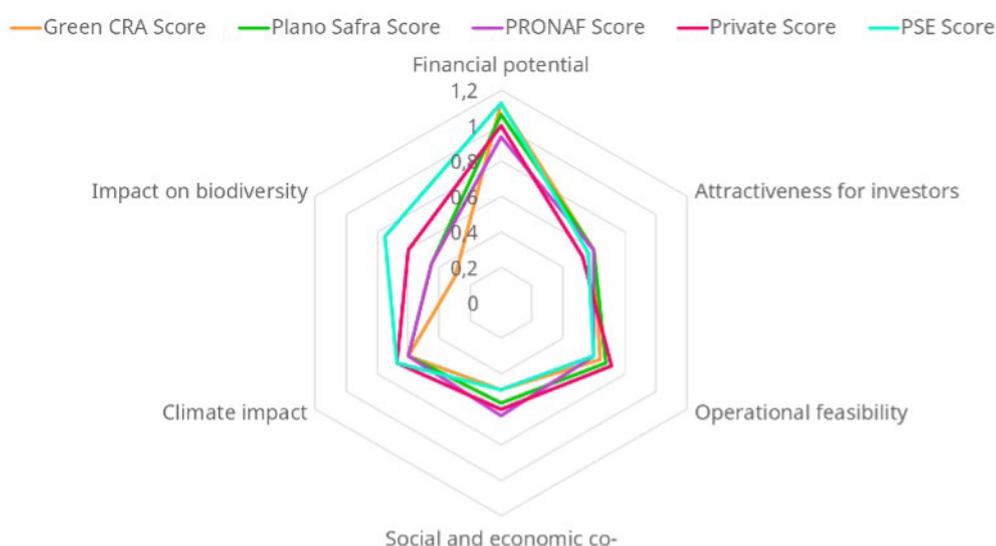


Figure 2. Criteria assessment: Key forest finance instruments – Brazil

3 Key takeaways

The forest finance assessments conducted across Mongolia, Uganda and Brazil have provided valuable insights into the current state and future opportunities for forest financing in these countries. While the assessment was limited in scope and represents an initial exploration, it has surfaced key findings that are critical for shaping effective and sustainable forest finance strategies. The following summarizes the main takeaways:

Diverse forest finance solutions

Each of the three countries evaluated in the study demonstrates a wide range of public, private, domestic, and international forest finance solutions. This diversity reflects the complexity of forest finance ecosystems, where multiple actors and mechanisms contribute to funding efforts aimed at addressing climate, biodiversity, and environmental challenges. Such a varied landscape underscores the importance of understanding and leveraging the unique attributes of each financing solution within the specific contexts of Mongolia, Uganda and Brazil.

Potential for promising forest finance solutions (FFS)

The assessments identified several forest finance solutions (FFS) with significant potential to contribute to climate and biodiversity goals, as well as environmental and social sustainability. These

promising solutions, if supported and scaled effectively, can play a critical role in advancing the countries' sustainable development agendas. However, their success will depend on addressing barriers such as funding gaps, limited capacity and coordination challenges.

In each one of the analyzed countries, the forest finance priorities appear different. Even though more in-depth analysis would be needed to specify a prioritization of forest finance solutions validated by all key stakeholders, the below table highlights the diversity of funding sources and instruments that were prioritized in each country assessment.

Need for in-depth analysis

The current assessments were designed as quick scans to provide an overview of forest finance landscapes in the three countries. While informative, they were not exhaustive. A more in-depth analysis is necessary to fully understand the complexities, interdependencies and opportunities within these forest finance ecosystems. This deeper exploration should focus on identifying and addressing systemic challenges, assessing potential synergies, and evaluating long-term sustainability and scalability. The Action will possibly offer space to complement the analysis conducted in this first assessment phase.

Table 6. Top three financing solutions (Mongolia, Uganda and Brazil)

Country	Mongolia	Uganda	Brazil
Prioritized financing solutions (top 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State and local budget Conservation Trust Fund Natural resource use fee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National forest fund/ Conservation Trust Fund Biodiversity offsets Carbon finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payments for Ecosystem Services Private investment for restoration Plano Safra (public support programme)

Focus on scaling and coordination of existing solutions

One of the most significant findings of the assessments is that the return on investment (ROI) is likely to be highest when efforts focus on scaling up and improving coordination among existing forest finance solutions rather than introducing entirely new mechanisms. Strengthening the operational effectiveness of current solutions, fostering collaboration among stakeholders, and ensuring better alignment with national and global objectives can generate more immediate and impactful outcomes.

Leveraging global best practices

To enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of national forest finance solutions, there is a need to benchmark practices and mechanisms from other countries. Learning from successful models and innovative approaches elsewhere can provide valuable insights

to inform national strategies. Additionally, fostering synergies and complementarities between forest finance solutions—both within and across countries—can amplify their impact and contribute to more sustainable outcomes.

From the key take-aways, a few recommendations can be made for phases 2 and 3 of the assessment:

- It is important to consider good practices from other countries when assessing specific instruments
- Consider instruments as part of a forest finance ecosystem, questioning current coordination and synergies between mechanisms and financing solutions
- Identify opportunities for knowledge-sharing and cross-fertilization among countries
- Given data access challenges at country level, it is critical to recruit national experts as part of the assessment team with the ability to connect with the relevant national stakeholders.

4 Next steps: Phases 2 and 3

Building on the insights gained from the initial assessments, the next two phases will expand the forest finance analysis to 12 additional countries, namely:

Phase 2: Morocco, Congo, DRC, Gabon, Guyana and Laos

Phase 3: Cameroon, Liberia, Zambia, PNG, Colombia and Surinam.

These additional phases will incorporate a revised and streamlined methodology designed to ensure more effective stakeholder engagement and alignment with national priorities. The process will unfold in three key steps:

Step 1: Stakeholder workshops (February – March 2025)

To initiate the assessment, each target country will host a facilitated hybrid (online and in-person) stakeholder workshop. These workshops will aim to identify relevant forest finance priorities from the outset by involving diverse actors from production, restoration and protected area management. Key activities will include:

- Compiling an invitation list of 15-20 participants, ensuring representation from a broad spectrum of stakeholders
- Hosting 3-4 keynotes by stakeholders to highlight existing instruments and mechanisms for forest finance
- Conducting plenary discussions with guiding questions to agree on key instruments to include in the appraisal.

Step 2: Mapping finance mechanisms and instruments (March – May 2025)

Following the workshops, national experts will undertake a comprehensive mapping of finance

mechanisms and instruments. This phase will involve:

- Reviewing secondary data and existing reports
- Conducting interviews with key informants and stakeholders across production, restoration and protected area management
- Analyzing ambitions, effectiveness, bottlenecks, risks, opportunities and identifying promising scalable financial solutions.

Step 3: Stakeholder consultation and finalization (May – June 2025)

The final step involves validating findings and aligning them with stakeholder input through consultation workshops. Key activities will include:

- Disseminating draft country reports to the European Union Delegation (EUD) and INTPA F2 for comments
- Hosting a stakeholder consultation workshop to gather feedback and refine the reports.

Expected outputs

This expanded phase will deliver the following outputs:

- **Country-specific appraisals:** Each target country will receive a concise 20-page report providing an overview of the forest sector, national ambitions, existing finance mechanisms, and recommendations for scaling existing solutions or introducing new ones.
- **Recommendations for piloting:** A set of forest finance solutions to be piloted in up to seven countries under the proposed EU-funded Action 'Financing for Forests'.
- **Comprehensive compilation of critical forest finance instruments:** A detailed compilation of forest finance instruments from all assessed countries, highlighting their alignment with international climate and biodiversity commitments.

Contribution to the full action design

The findings and recommendations from these next two phases will directly inform the design of the full Action, which is set to commence implementation in mid-2025. By integrating stakeholders' priorities,

leveraging national expertise, and aligning with global best practices, the revised methodology ensures that the assessments will provide actionable insights and robust foundations for advancing forest finance solutions in the target countries.

Appendix

Appendix 1. Assessment TORs

ToRs for assessing forest financing in three countries

EC Forest Financing Programme

1. Introduction

This is the first phase of an assessment of existing forest financing tools operates as the foundation for the proposed EU-funded Action 'Financing for Forest' – FFF.

The overall assessment:

The EU intends to boost financing for forest in partner countries through pilot actions. Prior to the piloting, an assessment will be carried out in up to 20 countries to 1) help define which forest finance solutions will be tested and piloted and in which countries (estimation of up to seven countries), and 2) help EU Delegations (EUDs) and partners in non-piloted countries get a better understanding of existing financing mechanisms.

The **objective** of the assessment is to contribute to leveraging finance for forests and ensure forest finance solutions are geared towards meeting the sustainability of the forest sector in partner countries, as well as the Paris Agreement and the Global Biodiversity Framework goals.

The **outcomes** of the assessment are:

- To get an in-depth understanding of available forest finance instruments that are supporting international climate and biodiversity commitments
- To design a strategic framework for working in pilot countries to test a range of forest finance solutions.

The assessment will follow a methodology that was developed by CIFOR-ICRAF-Forests for the future Facility (F4F).

First phase of the assessment:

The current assignment will aim to:

- Map the overall forest financing 'landscape' – gaps and opportunities – in three countries (Brazil, Mongolia and Uganda) by applying the developed methodology
- Draw lessons and adapt if needed the methodology before expanding to other countries.

The assignment will be carried out by a joint CIFOR-ICRAF--F4F team of experts. CIFOR-ICRAF will oversee the overall coordination of the assignment.

2. Key activities, outputs and timeline

The assignment will focus on Brazil, Mongolia and Uganda. The key activities consist of:

Phase	Activities	Timeline	Wds Senior NKEs	Expertise involved	Output
Phase 1 Desk review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductory message to the three Delegations involved in the first phase • Meetings with the EU Delegation and partners (stakeholder identification) • Desk review of existing documentation • Development of a methodology • Online interviews with relevant actors • Presentation of inception report to INTPA F2 and involved Delegations 	26 June-12 July	45 (approx. 15 wds per country)	Core team (Mobilised as Senior NKEs) and F4F Key Experts	Inception report with methodology, criteria, and work plan
Phase 2 Field missions in three countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews to identify success factors and replication opportunities • Consultation session/workshop with main stakeholders 	15 July-30 August	30 (approx. 10 wds per country)	Core team and/or Experts based in country (Senior NKEs)	Field mission reports for each country
Phase 3 Synthesis of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile all information from field missions into drafts policy briefs. • Presentation to INTPA F2 (and EUD/partners) of the draft policy briefs, finalization of policy briefs based on feedback received, and determination of next phases (phase 2 – replication of methodology into other countries)¹ 	15 July-23 September	30 (approx. 10 wds per country)	Core team (Mobilised as Senior NKEs) and F4F Key Experts	Country assessments (3) highlighting good practices of forest finance instruments and linking financial tools with specific goals of the Paris Agreement and the Global Biodiversity Framework. Can include identification of financial gaps (if any). Evaluation of the methodology used and suggestions for scaling the assessment.
TOTAL			105 wds ²		

¹ The Team Leader of the assignment (Ludwig Liagre) will be absent during the first two weeks of September; he will be available for a presentation from 23 September onwards.

² In addition to these inputs, the F4F key experts will contribute an estimated 20 days.

3. Working days distribution per expertise

Senior NKEs	Tasks	Days/time
Proposal core team		
Ludwig Liagre (CIFOR-ICRAF)	Team leader/ Coordination and Conservation/public finance expertise	35
Beria Leimona (CIFOR-ICRAF)	Conservation/public finance expertise	15
Petri Lehtonen	Private/blended finance & forestry expertise	15
Kai Mausch (CIFOR-ICRAF)	Private/blended finance & value chains expertise / Impact assessment	5
Emmi Riikonen (CIFOR-ICRAF)	Communication expert	2
Anja Gassner (CIFORICRAF)	Conservation finance/ Coordination support and quality control	3
In-country experts		
Okia Clement Akais (CIFOR-ICRAF)	Uganda forestry expert Field mission/stakeholder consultation	10
Juan Pablo Sarmiento Barletti (CIFOR-ICRAF)	Brazil private/blended finance & value chains expert	7
Marina Brunale (CIFOR-ICRAF)	Brazil expert: network support with finance organizations. Institutional network ³	3
Degi Delgerjargal	Mongolia forestry expert Field mission/stakeholder consultation	10
Total WD		105

³ Due to the characteristics of Brazil and the available number of working days, it is proposed that most of the consultations are held online.

4. Expertise required for NKEs

Expert	Requirements
Senior Non Key Expert(s) in public finance, Team Leader Place of posting: Homebased (place of residency of the expert)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M.Sc in economics or finance • 10 years of experience in finance in forestry and/or other nature-based field • Wide knowledge of public finance, fiscal reforms and green budgeting related to forestry / natural resources in the Global South • Experience in some of the 20 target countries
Senior Non-Key Expert(s) in private/blended finance& value chains Place of posting: homebased (place of residency of the expert)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M.Sc in forest economics / finance or relevant field • 10 years of experience in finance in forestry and/or other nature-based field • Experience with private sector • Wide knowledge of private forest financing, e.g., with DFIs, impact investors, and other funds, companies, and blended finance in the Global South • Experience in some of the 20 target countries
Senior Non-Key Expert in conservation finance Place of posting: homebased (place of residency of the expert)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M.Sc in natural resource economics / finance or relevant field • 10 years of experience in finance in conservation and/or other nature-based field • Wide knowledge of finance solutions related to PES applied in forestry – including carbon and biodiversity in the Global South • Experience in some of the 20 target countries
Senior Non-Key Expert(s) in forestry finance Place of posting: Brasilia, Brazil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M.Sc in natural resource economics / finance or relevant field • 10 years of experience in finance in Brazil • Wide knowledge of relevant finance solutions
Senior Non-Key Expert in forestry finance Place of posting: Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M.Sc in natural resource economics / finance or relevant field • 10 years of experience in finance in Mongolia or the region • Wide knowledge of relevant finance solutions
Senior Non-Key Expert in forestry finance. Place of posting: Kampala, Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M.Sc in natural resource economics / finance or relevant field • 10 years of experience in finance in Uganda or the region • Wide knowledge of relevant finance solutions
Senior Non-Key Expert in communication (forestry finance focus)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M.Sc in communication-related areas • 10 years of experience on communication in the environmental field • Two years of specific professional experience in communication of the forest finance field

Appendix 2. country report template

National forest finance assessment

Country report template

Step 1: up to 6 pages

1. **Executive summary: Key findings and initial recommendations (0.5 pages)**
2. **Introduction (1.5 page)**
 - Objective of the assessment.
 - Background on forest finance in the country. (finance needs of the forest sector; constraints with access to finance)
3. **Stakeholder interview process (0.5 page)**
Include interviews list in Annex
4. **Findings (3 pages)**
 - Summary of identified forest finance solutions.
 - For each solution (operational and emerging) – max 10 lines for each solution (add elements in Annex if needed)
 - **Solution 1:** Description, current status and trends for the future
 - **Solution 2:** Description, current status and trends for the future preliminary long list of up to seven forest finance solutions.

Based on qualitative assessment, propose the list of seven forest finance solutions

5. **References (0.5 pages)**
List of sources used in the assessment – step 1

Step 2: up to 6 pages

1. **Executive Summary: Key findings on evaluated solutions (0.5 pages):**
2. **Detailed Analysis of Forest Finance Solutions (5 pages)**
 - In-depth evaluation of each identified solution (up to 7) – max 0.5 page for each solution (additions in Annex possible)
 - **Solution 1:** Financial potential, contribution to climate and biodiversity

goals, Other environmental benefits (water, soil, etc.), social impacts, enabling environment, contribution to value chains, etc (refer to methodology for all criteria)

- **Solution 2:** Financial potential, contribution to climate and biodiversity goals, Other environmental benefits (water, soil, etc.), social impacts, enabling environment, contribution to value chains, etc (refer to methodology for all criteria)
- (Up to) **Solution 7:**

3. **References (0.5 pages)**
List of sources and stakeholders consulted.

Step 3: Up to 6 pages

1. **Executive Summary: Key prioritized solutions (up to 3) (0.5 pages)**
2. **Prioritization criteria and methodology (1.5 page)**
 - Description of criteria for prioritization.
 - Financial viability.
 - Climate and biodiversity benefits.
 - Feasibility and risk.
 - Other relevant criteria.
 - Scoring system used.
3. **Scoring and Ranking of Forest Finance Solutions (2 pages)**
 - Presentation of scoring results.
 - **Solution 1:** Scores and justification.
 - **Solution 2:** Scores and justification.
 - ...
 - Summary table of ranked solutions.
4. **Stakeholder meeting outcomes (1.5 page)**
 - Summary of the multistakeholder meeting.
 - Key points of discussion and consensus reached.
5. **References (0.5 pages)**
List of sources and stakeholders involved.

CIFOR-ICRAF

The Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry (CIFOR-ICRAF) harnesses the power of trees, forests and agroforestry landscapes to shift the trajectories of three global issues – biodiversity, climate change and food security – supported by our work on equity and value chains. CIFOR and ICRAF are CGIAR Research Centers.