



MEGAflorestais
Peru 2015



***Combating deforestation and encouraging forestry's
contribution to green growth:
The role of tenure, trade and government policy***

SYNOPSIS

April 13-17, 2015

Puerto Maldonado and Yucay, Peru

Hosted by: **The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of Peru and the National Forest and Wildlife Service**

In cooperation with: **Rights and Resources Initiative**

*Co-Chairs of
MegaFlorestais 2015:* **Sally Collins, Former Associate Chief, US Forest Service
Fabiola Muñoz Doderó, Executive Director, National Forest and Wildlife Service
of Peru**

Facilitator: **Andy White, Coordinator, Rights and Resources Initiative**



Executive summary

MegaFlorestais 2015 was co-hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of Peru and the National Forest and Wildlife Service of Peru, in cooperation with the Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI) and the European Forest Institute (EFI). This meeting was the 10th convening of MegaFlorestais Leaders. Twenty-three delegates attended from Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Sweden, and the USA, as well as the MegaFlorestais Co-Chairs, Sally Collins and Fabiola Muñoz Dodero. Eight resource advisors also participated in the meeting: Penny Davies, Program officer at the Ford Foundation; Alain Fréchette, the Director of the International Land and Forest Tenure Facility; Victor Galarreta Encinas, former Technical counselor for the Interregional Amazonian Council (Consejo Interregional Amazónico, CIAM), Peru; Anne Larson, Principal scientist for the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR); Juan Manuel Torres Rojo, Secretary general of the Center for Economic Investigation and Teaching (Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas, CIDE), Mexico; Jussi Viitanen, Head of FLEGT and REDD Unit at the EFI; Gladis Vila Pihue, Leader of the National Organization of Amazonian and Andean Women of Peru (Organización Nacional de Mujeres Andinas y Amazónicas del Perú ONAMIAP); and Jintao Xu, Director of the China Center for Energy and Development at Peking University (China).



Meeting in the culturally and biologically rich country of Peru, participants focused this year's MegaFlorestais on **combating deforestation and encouraging forestry's contribution to green growth: The role of tenure, trade and government policy.**

This year's discussions touched on a number of critical topics for the forest sector:

- The future of forests, forest industry and trade;
- Role of forestry in new "green growth" at the regional and national levels;
- Drivers of deforestation and new efforts to address it;
- Tenure reforms and community forestry: Status and lessons from implementation.

The group reflected not just on the topics presented at this meeting, but on principles of governance for forest agencies of the 21st century, which were discussed at the MegaFlorestais meeting last year:

- 1. Transparency in governance:** Data on forests should be freely available and easily accessible to citizens, who must have a voice in creating and adapting the forest plans, strategies, laws, and regulations that affect them. There should be clear and fair grievance procedures for resolving disagreements.
- 2. Clarification of tenure (land rights and ownership):** Recognizing the rights of communities and Indigenous Peoples and clarifying tenure more generally is an essential step in advancing human rights, alleviating poverty in forest areas, and preserving forest land. Clear, just and strong property rights also provide the basic foundation for effective regulatory, subsidy and compensation systems. It will also inspire public and investor confidence. Public forest agencies should be willing partners and leaders in policy changes on tenure.
- 3. Inclusive governance:** Governmental systems that effectively engage citizens in forest management make more resilient and sustainable decisions because of the trust and support inclusive governance brings. Organizational structures, policies, plans, and regulations must be designed to actively engage all stakeholders in forest governance.

4. **Evolution of forest agencies:** Public forest agency leaders must be accountable to citizens for the effectiveness and efficiency with which they are managing their forests. Many agencies are considering how to restructure to serve the growing class of new forest owners, and they are shifting from a focus on managing public lands to enabling the sound management of forests by communities. Policies in the mining, water and agricultural sectors often undermine policies on forests and forest-dependent communities. Such conflicting policies must be reconciled.
5. **New skills for forest leaders:** Across the world, public forest agency leaders are facing challenges unlike any they have faced before; they must hone their skills and those of their staff if they are to lead effectively. They operate now in a global environment, where a change in policy or regulation in one country can have international, even global, impacts. Leaders must therefore understand the global complexities of human rights, community organizations and enterprises, global trade, and emerging trends in new technologies, markets, and climate change.

The key message of this brief is that forest agencies will need to meet these principles in order to remain relevant, and to secure forests in the 21st century.

Celebrating the 10th anniversary of the network, the group took this opportunity to discuss the future of MegaFlorestais and review the findings of the MegaFlorestais assessment that was conducted in 2014. Once again, Leaders affirmed that this forum is a critically important opportunity for them to meet and learn from colleagues informally, to refresh understandings and perspectives, and to be reassured that they are not alone in facing many of the same challenges. For more details on this event, please click [here](#).

Background

MegaFlorestais¹ is an informal network of public forest agency leaders dedicated to advancing international dialogue and exchange on transitions in forest governance, forest industry, and the roles of public forest agencies. Created ten years ago, in 2005, the group includes the heads of forest agencies of the largest forested countries in the world, and provides the opportunity for these leaders to share their experiences and challenges in a frank, open and technical manner.² The process aims to foster stronger relationships between forest agencies, collectively strengthening their abilities to play leading roles in addressing forest governance and sustainable forestry issues.

MegaFlorestais is co-chaired by Sally Collins, former Associate Chief of the US Forest Service and former Director of the US Department of Agriculture Office of Environmental Markets, and Glenn Mason, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada, who was appointed during this meeting. RRI continues to function as MegaFlorestais' secretariat.

This year was the tenth annual meeting of MegaFlorestais. Click [here](#) to the 10th anniversary video of MegaFlorestais.

For more information on MegaFlorestais and prior meetings, visit www.megaflorestais.org.



¹ MegaFlorestais – a Portuguese phrase that translates roughly to “megaforestry” to refer to those countries with the biggest forestry sectors.

² MegaFlorestais meetings encourage free and open conversation following the Chatham House Rule (participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s), nor that of any other participant, may be revealed).

Welcoming session

On behalf of the Peruvian government, [Fabiola Muñoz Doderó](#), Executive Director, National Forest and Wildlife Service of Peru, wished a hearty welcome to the MegaFlorestais Leaders and expressed her joy to host the meeting for the first time in Peru. Later during the week, [Cesar Sotomayor Calderón](#), Vice Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, joined the group and welcomed us in Yucay.



[Andy White](#), Coordinator of the Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI), [and Sally Collins](#), Co-Chair of MegaFlorestais, thanked Peru for its involvement in MegaFlorestais, and for enabling this meeting. Indeed, Andy highlighted that Peru was the perfect place to hold this year's meeting and since the country is experiencing new challenges that will be interesting for all participating countries. Peru, like most forested countries, has to deal with issues of deforestation, illegal logging and trade while promoting sustainable development and forestry. Forested areas in Peru have to face pressures from in-migration and policy makers are struggling to find the right balance between development and protection of forest-dependent communities. Lastly, this region is highly vulnerable to climate change, and as deforestation in the Amazon continues, rainfall and weather patterns are changing, causing dramatic effects nationally and globally. But it is the perfect moment to be in Peru to witness how the government is planning to address these issues. Indeed, the government has recently established a new forest law, created new forest institutions and established a new Forest Service (SERFOR). All these actions show a great promise and hope for Peru and the Amazon. Fabiola has been extremely active and, with her team, she just concluded a consultative process for the new law.

Apart from learning more about the challenges and opportunities of forest management in Latin America, other objectives of this particular gathering are: 1) to discuss new opportunities for forest agencies and how to determine their role; 2) to identify the best ways to deal with climate change, illegal logging and promote better forest management; 3) to discuss the future of the MegaFlorestais Network.

- [Sally Collins, Co-Chair of MegaFlorestais](#) - *Introduction to MegaFlorestais: Special challenges & opportunities for public forest agencies*

Sally reviewed the reasons why MegaFlorestais was created, and the themes from past meetings, as well as the governance of the network. She noted that so many of the settings around which leaders meet tend to be very formal and not conducive to conversation and candid dialogue. The idea to create the group originated ten years ago in a meeting in Beijing. This latter meeting on public forest reform, co-organized by the Chinese Center for Agriculture Policy and RRI, convened leaders from Brazil, China, Mexico, and the USA. Here, the leaders agreed to continue the collaboration by creating the MegaFlorestais network. They invited RRI to facilitate and coordinate the organization of future meetings. Since then, two additional activities were created: a seminar for the Next Generation of Forest Agency Leaders and an international workshop on Rethinking Forest Regulations.³ Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.

³ For more information on the MegaFlorestais network and its activities, please visit www.megaflorestais.org.

- [Fabiola Muñoz Dodero, Executive Director, National Forest and Wildlife Service of Peru](#) - *Introduction to Madre de Dios, Peru's forests and the field trip*

Fabiola provided an overview of Peru's forests. Peru has the largest forest in Latin America after Brazil. However, the forest sector only accounts for 1.1% of the GDP and 0.3% of the workforce, due to the low level of industrialisation, trade and timber production. The forest sector is facing several challenges (i.e. limited infrastructure, growing population) but new opportunities are arising with more solid policy frameworks to promote sustainable forest management and develop a more modern forest sector (i.e. landscape approach, green growth). She explained how happy she was that the group would have the opportunity to experience Peru's diversity with their visit to two very different provinces: Madre de Dios in the Amazonian forest and Cusco, in the high Andes.



Country Presentations

Every year, each MegaFloresta member comes to the meeting prepared to discuss the priority challenges, issues, and opportunities facing their agencies and the forest sector. In advance they shared an overview of their forest governance structure and forest sector (overviews available [here](#)). Given the candid nature of the presentations, the countries/names are not attributed here, but the general themes were:

- Some country forest agencies are struggling to be relevant in today's world—to be competent, responsive and to promote innovation and collaboration.
- Challenges of big data and citizen demands. Many countries are working on national forest inventories and consolidated databases, and struggling with privacy issues concerning what information should be made publicly available, as well as challenged by social media that can misinterpret the "big data" and quickly and broadly disseminate inaccurate information or analyses. Counteracting misinformation can require agencies to be more nimble with social media (Twitter for example), as well as countering misinformation with direct interventions.
- Many new ideas are emerging that are far from the more classic model of timber production (i.e. bio-economy, bio-innovation, use of non-timber and forest products), as well as new promising technologies (i.e. laser scanning for forest owners, using satellite data to monitor forests, research on plant genetics).
- Realization that it is possible to balance the benefits of conservation, subsistence, and production use. Some countries have been able to increase production while recognizing forest tenure rights of those living in forest areas, but they are more the exception than the norm. Most countries are still struggling to find the right balance. It is expected this tension will increase since many countries declared they would increase production in coming years.
- Working across sectors, especially mining and agriculture, remains an important challenge.
- Many countries are still struggling to combat illegal logging.
- Land reforms are currently being developed in many countries, and in others the reforms are deepening; finding balance between protecting natural forest and safeguarding the rights and benefits due to forest owners often remains a challenge.
- Countries are also facing pressures of population growth and illegal occupation of forest lands, putting additional pressure on resources.

Summary of the sessions

➤ Field Trip around Puerto Maldonado

○ Visit to the Brazil nut concession

The group drove North of Puerto Maldonado and stopped at a Brazil nut concession. Participants were greeted by the owners, Ms. Helia Del Águila and M. Eusebio Pacaya Pinto.

Brazil nut concessions are very typical of the area and can only be found in the Madre de Dios province in Peru (and then in Bolivia and Brazil). Overall, there are 1,239 Brazil nut concessions in the province, covering 1,086 Mha (million hectares). In 2014, they produced over 4,053 tons of nuts.

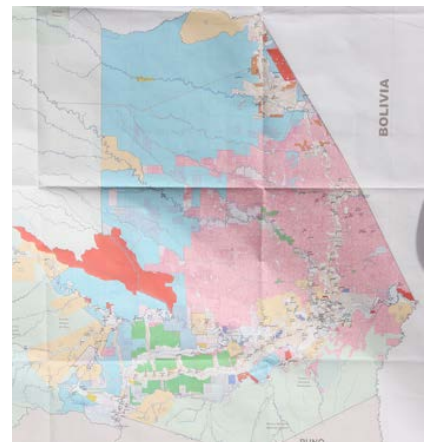
However, Brazil nut concessions are usually small and managed by family members. This was the case of the concession we visited: it covers 800ha, on which only 332 Brazil nut trees can be found. Collecting the fruits is an arduous task that takes 45 days as trees are very spread out and there are no tracks or roads in the forest. Each tree produces about 70 kg of nuts, which are sold 13 Peruvian soles per kg (US\$4.15).

Concession owners are not selling their products directly but do it through Alternative Trade of Non Traditional Products and Development for Latin America – Peru (CANDELA in Spanish), an alternative BioTrade organization. This company helps the concessionaires stay organized and provides them with security of revenue as they have the insurance they will sell their products.

Every October, concessionaires hire a technical advisor to help them prepare their Annual Operating Plan to be submitted to the Regional Directorate of Forests and Wildlife. The Supervisory Body for Forest and Wildlife Resources (*Organismo de Supervisión de los Recursos Forestales y de Fauna Silvestre*, OSINFOR), is in charge of supervising the implementation of the plan and ensuring concessionaires comply with environmental standards.

One of the main challenges Brazil nut concessionaires face are georeferencing issues with a large portion of their trees being located outside of the legal boundaries of their concessions. Other threats are risks of overlaps with mining concessions, invasions and illegal deforestation when concessions are located too close to main roads.

Indeed, Madre de Dios is an ecologically rich province and there is a lot of competition for access to the land. This is where all the possible types of rights recognized by the Peruvian government can be found. The opposite map of land uses in the area is an example of this complexity: in blue are the timber forest concessions, in pink the Brazil nut concessions, in red the conservation areas, in yellow the native communities, in dark green reforestation areas and in light green protected areas set aside for uncontacted indigenous peoples.



- **Visit to the Native Community of Infierno**



The group then went to the Native Community of Infierno, located 18 km South of Puerto Maldonado and was greeted by community members and traditional dancers.

Native communities in Peru have been legally recognized by the government since 1974 but the location of many, and the full extent of their lands, has not been georeferenced, which often creates delimitation conflicts with other communities, reserves or concessions. There are 34 native communities in Madre de Dios, of which 11

have active mining concessions. The Infierno Community, officially recognized in 1976, has 9,701 hectares, mostly covered with primary forest. Like most native communities, its main revenues come from small scale agriculture, tourism and extraction of forest resources. Infierno has also had an ecotourism concession since 1986, in collaboration with the company Rainforest Expedition.

The vice-president of the community, Jorge Luis Duri, welcomed the group and gave an introduction to the community. Community members then invited us to see one of their small-scale fishery projects. The group then entered the forests and joined the main ecotourism lodge by foot. Ecotourism operations have proven the most significant source of revenue for Infierno. Within the concession, there is one set of facilities operated communally and another operated privately by one of the community's families. Demand for Infierno's ecotourism services has been strong and relatively consistent, over the years. In recent years, Infierno increased its prices by approximately 25%, allowing them to host fewer tourists while generating the same level of revenues. The profits made by the communal ecotourism business are divided between the community and Rainforest Expedition, with a set-aside for re-investment in the business. The community profits are divided and distributed to families on an annual basis.

In addition to the ecotourism business, Infierno is engaged in a number of small-scale agricultural enterprises, many of which are supported by a Peruvian organization, the Association for Research and Comprehensive Development (*Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral*, AIDER) which provides technical guidance. Among these is a cacao nursery that the group visited. Once the cacao trees are ready to be



planted, they will be integrated into the forest and cultivated alongside other crops using sustainable, agroforestry techniques. The cacao trees being cultivated are indigenous to the Peruvian Amazon and are regarded as being of exceptionally high quality.

- **Local Event at the Amazon National University Madre de Dios**

Taking advantage of our presence in Puerto Maldonado, MegaFlorestais Leaders were invited to participate in an event at the Amazon National University of Madre de Dios. Four countries were asked to present on different topics to expose local foresters and forestry students to interesting international initiatives. A summary of their presentations is available below:

- [Enrique Serrano, General Coordinator of Planning and Information, National Forestry Commission](#) – **Community forest enterprises in Mexico**

Mexico is the 4th most biologically diverse country in the world, which also explains the cultural diversity within the country. Nearly 65 % of forests and rainforests are under community tenure and Mexico is the country with most forests under community administration after Papua New Guinea. Community tenure can take two forms of collective property: “communal regimes” (reserved for native populations) and “ejidos”. On these lands, decisions are taken through local assemblies and community members can enjoy a large bundle of rights (rights to access, use, regulate, and alienate). The Mexican government defined the concept of Community Forest Development as a basis for the establishment of Community Forest Enterprises (CFEs). It is a socioeconomic, customizable and comprehensive mechanism that guides local processes to meet the needs of local people while promoting local development and preservation of natural resources. CFEs in Mexico are of small and medium scale, and include a wide range of activities, such as logging, tourism, environmental services, and forests products. Successful CFEs are fully included in the supply chain, from production to transformation to the final consumer. Overall, they create around 25,000 and 30,000 jobs within communities themselves and significantly contribute to poverty reduction by generating additional incomes for low-income families. The National Forestry Commission of Mexico does its best to accompany their efforts as it realized they are a powerful tool to protect forests from illegal activities and reduce poverty in forest areas. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.

- [Glenn Mason, Assistant Deputy Minister, Canadian Forest Service – Natural Resources Canada](#) – **Aboriginal Forestry in Canada**

There are about 350 million hectares of forested land in Canada, 90 % of which are managed by 13 territories and provinces. Also, Canada is home to almost 700 aboriginal communities, 70 % of which are located in these same forested areas. Of a total of 1,4 million aboriginal people in Canada, 40 % live in forested areas, and around 1,300 forest sector businesses are owned by Aboriginal interests. The Canadian Forest Service (CFS) focuses on economic development, natural resource development opportunities and community engagement. One of the initiatives supported by CFS is the Aboriginal Forestry Initiative (AFI), which aims at supporting forest-based economic development for aboriginal people across Canada through three key themes: 1) integrated natural resource development (to link forest sector development activities to Aboriginal community priorities, land management practices, and economic development goals), 2) Forest tenure for aboriginal communities (to ensure they can take advantage of new opportunities for increased management of their forest resources), and 3) bioenergy (to capitalize on the use of local wood biomass while reducing reliance on diesel fuel and fostering local economic development). Looking forward, the CFS will continue to promote integrated resource development opportunities, capacity development for forest governance, and decision making capacity. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.



- [Amauri Rendolfo, Assistant Director, National Forests Institute](#) – **Community forest plantations and concessions**

Forests cover 34 % of Guatemala, with 55 % of it under protected areas. The deforestation rate over the period 2006-2010 was very low: it represented only 38Mha or 1% of the country’s forest areas. The National Institute for Forest (*Instituto Nacional de los Bosques, INAB*), which endorses responsibility for

forest administration, aims at fostering the creation of goods and services from forests, reducing deforestation, promoting good forest regulations and monitoring, as well as a fostering a forest culture among the local population. Since 1997 and until 2016, the government is promoting sustainable forest production through the PINFOR program. Another program (PINPEP) contributed to that broader goal by providing incentives to forest landowners to support reforestation or forest management projects from 2007 to 2011. PINFOR has already proven to be productive: about 200Mha of natural forests have been protected, plantations have been established on 118Mha, and 21Mha have been placed under productive forest management. PINFOR also protected water sources and soils, benefited to about 4 million people (30% of them are women) and injected US\$221 million in the rural economy.

To address remaining challenges, a new program called PROBOSQUE will come into effect on 2017-2047. Its focus will be to maintain and increase forest cover to protect soils, water, and other services; to enhance local livelihoods and create more jobs in rural areas; and to reduce vulnerability to climate change. The INAB will also continue to support multiple-use zones, which promote economic activities, specifically those under community management. These are very important for the country: 88 percent of Guatemala's mahogany and cedar exports come from the Maya Biosphere Reserve alone. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.

- **[Paulo Fontes, Head of the Forest Products Lab, Brazilian Forest Service](#) – Forest Management in Brazil and Strategy to Prevent and Fight Illegal Deforestation**

Brazil has 460Mha of forests which cover 54% of the land area. One of the main issues has been the high deforestation rate in the Amazon, mostly due to pressures from agriculture and cattle grazing. Thanks to the Action Plan for Prevention and Control of the Legal Amazon Deforestation (or PPCDAM) and the recognition of indigenous forest rights, the annual deforestation rate has significantly decreased over the last decade (from 27,000 km² in 2004 to 5,000 km² in 2013), as well as carbon emissions (from over 2 billion tons in 2005, of which 57% were due to land use and forests to 1.25 and 22% in 2010). This plan relied on coordination between 14 ministries and focused on land planning, monitoring and control, and promotion of sustainable economic activities. Meanwhile, Brazil also strengthened its institutional framework: the Ministry of Environment, the Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) and the Brazilian Forest Service (created in 2006) are now working together to address forest management issues at the federal level.

The same law that created the forest service also recognized that all forest lands were public lands and established forest concessions to produce goods and services on public forests and promote sustainable forest management. Forest concessions can be granted for up to 40 years and include public hearings, conflict resolution mechanisms, promotion of best practices and monitoring. Current concession contracts manage 480,000 ha, with an increase to 1.3Mha and 7Mha expected for 2015 and 2017, respectively. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.



Summary of the global scan – The future of forests, forest industry and trade

One of the highlights of MegaFlorestais each year is the Global Scan, a session on global trends affecting forestry.

- [Mark Boyland, Chief, Industry and Trade Economics, Canadian Forest Service - Natural Resources Canada](#) – *Global forest sector trade flows*

Before the 2008 financial crisis, production and trade of forest products were growing, partly because of strong U.S. housing demand. Since the crisis, the lumber trade has become more global, with a weakening demand in the United States and a higher one from the Chinese market, boosting overall the global demand. The lumber market has also known an adjustment due to the unification of very different regional prices, which are now converging toward a single global price. The prices are getting lower and lower due to this process, but also because of the lower demand for graphic paper, specifically in North America: the newsprint demand is in decline. On the other side of the hemisphere, South American pulp exports have increased considerably since 2002, with a multiplication per three of the exports in 12 years (2002-2014.) More than ever, the forest industry is focusing on markets: maintaining its competitiveness is primordial and the best way to do so seems to be by reducing geopolitical uncertainty, to have a skilled and adaptable workforce and promoting an innovative ecosystem. Today the forest sector is more global, which means that markets are more diverse, but also that the sector is more vulnerable to external risks such as geopolitical events and currency crisis. However, structural changes will continue, with the demise of graphic paper, new cheaper fiber sources and technologies and because of the development of the bio-economy. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.

- [Andy White, Coordinator, Rights and Resources Initiative](#) – *Ten years of discussion by MegaFlorestais*



The MegaFlorestais network started 10 years ago and the network concerns and the global trends on participant's minds then are very different than now. It began in 2005, in China, where the network focused on public forest reforms, talked about how to define Indigenous Peoples and their rights, as well as discussed forest agencies' responsibilities outside of public lands. The network members also talked about the transition of the forest industry, the role of the private sector, and discussed if forests could provide other products than wood. Other concerns were how to stop deforestation and illegal logging, mitigate climate change, and how to position forest agencies so they would remain important actors in the 21st century.

Since then, there have been major shifts: over 20 countries have passed new forest or land legislation; over 200 million hectares have been recognized as indigenous or community owned. Today more agencies are trying to develop partnerships and collaborative management of public lands with communities. The forest industry and investments are in transition with more South-North investments, more diverse products (e.g. bioenergy, biochemicals), even if tropical forests are still struggling. Efforts have been made to end deforestation, specifically through the development of forest certification, payments for environmental services, and partnerships with the private sector (e.g. New York Declaration on Forests). REDD soared, but did not meet the expectations. New research also recognized Indigenous Peoples and local communities as the best stewards of forests and their ability to reduce deforestation in many areas of the world. Forest agencies' roles have evolved

and some of them restructured; some have had to partner with others; and some are more inclusive, diverse and eager to engage and innovate. The bottom line is that many things have changed, but many issues remain unresolved, including stopping deforestation and reducing forest poverty, and fully recognizing and supporting forest community management and enterprises, as well as tenure rights in forest areas. Even if forestry and forest agencies are changing, all recognize the need for more and faster learning, institutional innovation, outreach/partnership and leadership is needed. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.

Discussion

Reflecting on new trends and topics discussed over the last ten years, participants realized how much the global context had changed. We have seen more emphasis on legality and carbon emissions, and the tropical timber market has declined in importance. Ten years ago, Northern countries were concerned their industries would move to the South, and we now see how some have managed to reposition themselves, invest in innovations, and remain leaders in this field (sometimes with the support and investments of Southern companies which is an unexpected development). The good news is that forests were important then, and are considered even more important now.

Seeing how trends come and go, participants highlighted the importance of a holistic approach and for MegaFlorestais to be a source of ideas for forest agencies for faster innovation and adaptation to these transitions. Several leaders pointed out that capacity building for their agencies should be a main focus of MegaFlorestais; while some have invested heavily, others could highly benefit from some help and guidance. Some also identified the high turnover in leadership as an issue for forest agencies, with impact on both policy making/implementation and staff morale. Others regretted the shrinking budgets of their agencies, despite the recognition of the essential role forests play. Unfortunately, forest agencies have to compete with other sectors with faster return on investment like oil and gas which tend to attract more attention and resources.



Reflecting on country participation in recent MegaFlorestais meetings, the group lamented the absence of Russia and India in past several years and welcomed a stronger participation from Africa and Latin America. They also noticed a stronger interest from developing countries in the issues of tenure and regulatory reform.

Lastly, some Leaders emphasized the importance of sharing the knowledge acquired during MegaFlorestais meetings with other staff of their agencies. Not only would it increase collective learning, but it would also foster a broader debate on those topics at the national level. Others also hoped to keep the discussions going between Leaders throughout the year as there are so many areas of collaboration to explore.

○ Major news events/shifts in the last year by the Resource Advisors

Resource advisors identified the following events/shifts in the last year.

Positive shifts:

- Focus on forest governance has become stronger.
- New capital is coming into the sector, demand is recovering, even though Europe is still not yet fully recovered from the economic crisis.

- Global attention to climate change and forests remains high: after Copenhagen, media attention to climate change had dropped but it rose again in 2013 and 2014. 30% of the top stories in the world were on climate change with 20% with specific attention on forests.
- Subnational governments are often taking the lead on climate change: 13 states of the Governors' Climate & Forests (GCF) Task Force have signed the Rio Branco Declaration and pledged to reduce deforestation by 80% by 2020 provided they would have the adequate levels of financial support.
- With a lower growth rate (~7%), a new "normal" is appearing in China. This should lead to a change of the industrial structure, reduced carbon emissions, and the development of a new growth model that will not be based on the consumption of fossil fuels.
- New research from RRI/the World Resources Institute showed that secured rights in forested areas managed by Indigenous Peoples and local communities led to lowest deforestation rates in developing countries where comparable data existed.
- Use of payments for environmental services and non-timber forest products has significantly increased globally.

Shifts to be aware of:

- A much larger portion of official development assistance (ODA) budget has been dedicated to forests and natural resources, but ODA delivery mechanisms have become more complex and slower. We still do not know if we will be able to use those funds efficiently.
- There is an increasing dichotomy between the sustainable development approach and the business as usual/extractive approach with safeguards and environmental standards being watered down. This raises the question of what development model governments are trying to promote, especially in tropical regions. Already, we have witnessed a rollback of rights and it is clear that countries are torn between promoting investment/development projects and implementing their laws recognizing tenure rights over forested areas. It is not surprising that we have seen more conflicts with Indigenous Peoples and local communities over recent years. A better way of involving these populations in decision making needs to be found.
- We have more and more information at our disposal and it becomes difficult to sort out through it and find out what decision makers should really look at. Improving the quality of information or preparing short snapshots will become key to be heard.



➤ **Role of forestry in the new "green growth" at the regional and national levels**

- **Rodney Schmidt, Deputy Director, Global Programs, RRI – Green economy, green growth, forests**

In 2006, the Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change demonstrated that tackling climate change now will be cheaper than attempting to deal with Climate Change effects decades later, leading therefore to the 2009 Copenhagen agreement, in which major developing countries set out joint measures aiming at the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. However, the growing world population and the economic stimulus following the 2008-2010 economic crises led to an increasing pressure on energy, food, commodities and resources. The concepts of green economy and green growth, which

were developed to integrate and to deal with these challenges, have been expressed during many international conferences such as Rio+20 and G20 summits in Korea (2010), France (2011), and Mexico (2012.) While the idea of green economy focuses on the economy while addressing environmental constraints to growth and sees the environment as a factor of production, green growth goes further by emphasizing synergies between environment and economy and conceptualizes natural resources as a natural capital. It contributes to growth at an even higher level by promoting investments in natural capital and correcting market failures. However, both are a subset of sustainable development, encompass social equity and poverty eradication, and embrace pro-poor approaches.

These two concepts represent a major opportunity for the forest sector since their policies include the promotion of renewable energy, the no-deforestation as a goal to reach by 2030, and the restoration of 500 million hectares of degraded forests by 2030. Synergies between REDD+ and green growth are also apparent. For instance, REDD+ can help correct market, policy and institutional failures that undervalue climate change mitigation, while green growth could promote the development of PES and attract more private investments. However, the transition to a green economy/green growth will require wide structural changes to the economy, including effective participation of stakeholders, secure tenure rights and equitable benefit sharing. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.

- [Juan Manuel Torres, Secretary General, Center for Economic Investigation and Teaching \(CIDE\)](#)
– *The role of forestry in green growth: Lessons from Mexico and options for forest agencies*



The forestry sector is very important in Mexican economy with an economy reaching nearly \$1,3 billion USD in 2013. The public policy goals in Mexico are to conserve forests by reducing deforestation and protecting biodiversity, to increase the wellbeing of people living in the forest by supporting community forestry, and to promote sustainable forest management. The total investment in the forest sector has grown considerably since 2005, and has reached \$600 million USD in 2013. However, the deforestation grew in Mexico, from 354,000 hectares lost over the period 1990-2000 to 390,000 over the period 2000-2010. Forests are an important form of natural capital, and maintaining forest use is a green growth strategy per se. The main policy instruments to foster forest conservation are to reduce the rent of extensive agriculture and grazing, to generate alternative income opportunities and land uses, and to increase the rent of extractive and protective forest strategies.

In order to increase the role of forestry in green growth, forest agencies can adopt several policy instruments and strategies based on the market (i.e. forest certifications, domestic carbon markets), subsidies for forest conservation (REDD, PES, natural protected areas), or best practices (cleaning up supply chains, promoting sustainable forest management). Forests should also be seen as a source of various commodities, such as timber and pulp, wood fuel and charcoal, as well as non-timber forest products, and other policy instruments including promoting community forestry and securing tenure, as well as improving land use planning, should be considered. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.

- [Jintao Xu, Director of the China Center for Energy and Development, Peking University, China](#)
– *The role of forestry in green growth: Lessons from China*

Green growth has become a mainstream development principle in China which brings many opportunities and challenges for the forest sector. The current economic model of growth relies on high levels of carbon emission and pollution and low productivity. Since 2006, China has become the largest carbon emitter and the air and water quality are rapidly deteriorating. The now globally famous smog

covered 1/5 of China during the first 6 months of the year, causing dangerous health effects. According to the New York Times, the number of premature deaths due to outdoor air pollution was estimated at around 1,2 million in 2010, and pollution will be by 2050 the number one reason for environmentally caused deaths. This has and will have an increasing impact on the Chinese economy: the total economic damage due to environmental depletion and degradation amounted to 9 % of Gross National Income in 2009.

Additionally, China is also particularly vulnerable to climate change with expected sea level rise and crop yield damage. As a consequence, the existing model of growth is no longer sustainable and structural transformations are needed, hence the tremendous opportunity that green growth represents for the Chinese economy. The country has started this shift and is already the world largest exporter of innovative technological products in wind and solar power. It is still unclear what role will the forest sector play but opportunities exist, including increased use of timber in construction, bio-energy and biofuel production. The recent forest tenure reform put China in the right path and already improved forest management, and enhanced rural livelihood by reducing poverty and inequality. The tenure reforms alone have generated an estimated 21 million additional jobs. The reforms have established the necessary institutional foundation for green growth in China. The next steps will be to strengthen forest tenure reform by removing remaining constraints to local production and enterprises, to establish enabling policy and regulatory systems, and removing subsidies to heavy industries and direct it to forest production, as well as to reform the ownership of public forests. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.



Discussion

Countries mentioned their different strategies to evaluate and reduce their carbon emissions. In Canada, a successful carbon accounting model has been developed and keeps being tweaked to generate better information. In Mexico, several reports have been done and a study conducted by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography showed that over 93 thousand jobs can be considered “green jobs”. Pressure for the international community and national strategies were seen as key to promote the shift towards green growth. The importance of researching the forest sector contributions to green growth, especially in fiber, fuel and food, was also highlighted as essential for the development of policy tools and incentives.

➤ Drivers of deforestation and new efforts to address it

- [Jussi Viitanen, Head of FLEGT and REDD Unit, European Forest Institute](#) – *Dealing with illegal logging: The state of international initiatives*

International initiatives to deal with illegal logging rose in 1998 with the G8 Forestry Action Program and multiplied during the last decade. In 2003, the European Union (EU) adopted the FLEGT Action Plan, and in 2013, the EU timber regulation came into effect. In the meantime, the United States Congress voted the Lacey Act Amendment, and many other countries strengthened their regulations, such as Japan and Australia. These reforms were necessary to answer new problematic due to the quadruplicating of global timber trade in the last 20 years. Indeed, the total value of timber and timber products exported by countries in the tropical zone increased by 15% in the last decade. The export value consequently increased from US\$27 billion in 2004 to US\$31 billion in 2013. The financial crises of 2008-2009 led to a

dramatic fall in tropical timber trade with the EU, North America and North East Asia (Japan and South Korea) and mostly impacted logs, sawnwood, plywood and veneer. While the EU's share of global import value from tropical countries has fallen from 24% in 2004 to 12% in 2013, China's increased from 15% to 28% over the same period. Growth in demand in China and India, a trend which has accelerated since 2009, has focused very heavily on saw and veneer logs.

The EU FLEGT Agreement Plan is one of the most important international initiatives, aiming at reducing illegal logging by strengthening sustainable and legal forest management through an improvement in good governance and improvement of the trade of legally produced timber. FLEGT promotes a support for developing countries, voluntary agreements, a strong timber regulation, and voluntary forest certification. Based on this process, the EU agreed to accept only licensed imports from other countries, if these countries agree to control and license their timber exports as legal and assured through an agreed timber legality assurance system. When the voluntary partnerships are implemented, the exports to the EU carry a FLEGT license. Free trade agreements can also include environmental standards to level the playing field, such as in the case of the United States-Peru free trade agreement. REDD+ models are also a good opportunity to promote sustainable development and results-based finance which can create an incentive to build political will and drive change. Click [here](#) to see full presentation.

- [Penny Davies, Program Officer, Ford Foundation](#) – *Cleaning up global supply chains and tackling illegal conversion: Momentum through Paris*

Climate change is more and more present in the global discussions. Even before the last COP, Ban Ki Moon held a Climate Summit in New York in September during which forests and forest conversion became centre stage and a Forest Declaration was signed. This Declaration, endorsed by 27 governments, 34 world's largest companies, 16 Indigenous Peoples organisations and 35 NGOs and research bodies, focuses on 10 actions, including ending natural forest loss by 2030, eliminating deforestation from private-sector supply chains of agricultural commodities, strengthening the rule of law, transparency and a better forest governance, as well as recognizing Indigenous Peoples' land and resource rights.

After that, forests made the news again during the climate change conference in Lima last December with an emphasis on their important roles of sequestering carbon and regulating water cycles and rainfalls. Indeed, if forest loss continues in the Amazon, research shows that food production will be significantly impacted: pasture productivity would decline by around 30 %, cattle production would become unviable in some areas, soy yield would drop, etc. Additionally, deforestation has important consequences on rainfall (increase and decrease) and food production thousands of miles away: for instance, complete deforestation of Central Africa would likely cause declines in rainfall in the Gulf of Mexico, the West of US and Southern Europe and increase it on the Arabian Peninsula.

To put it simply, we are in a vicious cycle: demand for food is growing, as is the world population which drives most of our tropical deforestation, when we need well-distributed and predictable rainfall to ensure a steady food production. With the growing middle class, demand for food, fodder, fuel, fiber and feedstock will continue to grow and the competition for available land will also increase strongly, with nearly a need twice higher than the land available. Already, commercial agriculture drives 71 % of tropical



deforestation and 24 % of the illegal conversion are for commercial agriculture for export, which means food consumers and consumer countries share responsibility for driving deforestation and they can be new allies for forest agency officials who are making the argument that the country needs forests left for production, protection and communities. This also explains the cascade of corporate commitments to zero-deforestation palm oil and the pledges made by companies to the New York Declaration on Forests: good business does not want to invest in countries or sectors where rules are unclear, not enforced or deforestation rampant as it is too risky for them. On their end, governments can also be part of that movement and send good signals by sorting out their tenure and regulations, reward good business, clean up dirty business, and promote actions on both demand and supply sides. This is a defining moment and we will see in the coming months leading to the Paris COP what road we have decided to take. Click [here](#) to see full presentation.



- **[Victor Galarreta Encinas, Ex-Technical Counselor, Interregional Amazonian Council](#) – *New initiatives and the role of local governments: The example of Peru***

The Peruvian Amazon represents 94% of the country's forests, 60.3% of its territory, nearly 6% of its GDP, and 9.4 % of its population. It continues to suffer from deforestation, mainly due to conversion into agricultural land, illegal mining activity, and infrastructure mega-projects. One of the main reasons lies in the weak governance (i.e. lack of coordination and land planning, recent decentralization and regionalization process). The response of local governments has been to create the Interregional Amazonian Council which promotes partnership with the different stakeholders (public and private actors, Indigenous Peoples) to build a shared vision and strategy for forests and climate change. It is now connected globally with other subnational governments through its adhesion to GCF Task Force, and is involved more regionally in the development plans and promotion of "green financing." Click [here](#) to see full presentation.

Discussion

Some participants had questions about FLEGT and VPA and how to deal with companies that are conducting illegal practices. It was recommended to them to include this topic during the VPA negotiation to force these bad actors to be part of the discussions.

In general, it was recognized that consumers and investors are putting more pressure on countries and companies. Some companies are responsive and have taken specific measures to tackle deforestation and clean up their supplies chains. Wilmar is now tracking where his palm oil comes from and has been



working with the World Resources Institute to overlay these supply chain maps with deforestation maps. Another initiative led by RRI is the Interlaken Group which gathers representatives from leading companies, investors, and NGOs to foster collaboration and commitment by companies and financial institutions to prioritize recognition of community lands. By the end of the year, the group will produce operational guidelines for private sector companies on how to ensure that their operations comply with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure.

Countries have to be prepared as demands on forests and pressure from other sectors will continue to increase. Forest agencies could however play a lead role: for instance, they can certainly reduce the deforestation footprint of mining by ensuring companies are using proper technologies and forcing them to restore the area once they are done. They could also ensure there aren't legality issues with new investments by ensuring free prior and informed consent is respected. New research by The Munden Project⁴ looked at 100 conflicts with local population around concessions and found that 75% of them occurred at the start of the project or when the project expands because impacted Indigenous Peoples and local communities weren't properly informed. Another concern is that many investments in mining, oil and gas do not benefit local population or even the local governments.

➤ **Tenure reforms and supporting community forestry: Status and lessons from implementation**

- [Anne Larson, Principal Scientist, CIFOR, Peru](#) - *Lessons from implementing tenure reforms in major forested countries*

A forest tenure reform is a change in the set of rights and responsibilities to use, to manage or to control forest and forest land, and often has a specific emphasis on communities, Indigenous People or smallholders. Tenure reforms can be done through one or more key arenas, the most common are: conservation, customary focus (rights recognition), regulatory use and exploitation of land and natural resources, agrarian reform, and decentralization. There are 3 main models and views on tenure reform: the neoclassical economics school or market model (China); the commons model (Brazil); and the political ecology model.

In the case of China, which has the fifth largest forest area in the world, the forest tenure is dual, with state owned forest land and collectively owned forest land. This dual system was created during the collectivization of forest land in the 1950s. A process of de-collectivization began in the early 1980s. During the 2000s, there was another round of reform encouraging collectives to allocated land to households.

In Brazil, the problem was different because 47 % of the Amazon is in indigenous lands or protected areas and these have played a key role in the deforestation rate down by 70 % between 2005 and 2013. Eight community tenure regimes have been created since 1988 which led to a significant increase of lands under community ownership. However, competition from agriculture and infrastructure is getting hard and reforms are being challenged. The remaining issues are related to redress inequity and violence, including land rights clarification and formalization. Click [here](#) to see full presentation.

- [Gladis Vila Pihue, President of the Founding Congress, National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women of Peru \(ONAMIAP\)](#) - *The status of implementing tenure reform in Peru*

Native and peasant communities in Peru govern 27% of the country's territory and play an important role. However, it is difficult to quantify them with certainty because of the absence of a centralized registry. In addition, an estimated 1,000 communities haven't been formally recognized and titled yet and this process is difficult and involves various institutions. Also, there are no guidelines to handle overlapping rights conflicts (with Natural Protected Areas, production forests, concessions, etc.). Another common issue for community titling is the lack of legislative clarity: various legislation have

⁴ The Munden Project. Communities as Counterparties: Preliminary Review of Concessions and Conflict in Emerging and Frontier Market Concessions. 2014. Download the report here: <http://www.rightsandresources.org/publication/communities-as-counterparties-preliminary-review-of-concessions-and-conflict-in-emerging-and-frontier-market-concessions/>

passed in recent years and sometimes contradict each other. A new titling project for rural lands is currently underway with the support of the IDB and should provide titling for almost 500 communities but it will give priority to individual household titles. Beyond these problems, the Peruvian government has recently weakened the social and environmental regulations and laws to promote investments in the country, posing a serious threat to community rights. Amongst them, the more controversial one is draft law 3941 which would threaten communities' legal security. Civil society organizations are requesting these new regulations be changed and the creation of one entity in charge of tenure within the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. They are also advocating for the compliance of national laws with international standards, and involvement of Indigenous Peoples in decision making. Click [here](#) to see full presentation.



Discussion

Andy reminded participants that property rights were considered a human right in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. He also laid out key principles for successful reforms: 1) A high level central leadership to support the process, both politically and financially; 2) A multi-stakeholder platform to help maintain political will; 3) An effective implementation plan and guidelines for all levels of government; 4) Effective monitoring and adaptation throughout the process; 5) Research on implementation issues and feedback loop to the top leadership to allow the greater society to learn together while going through this process.

Lastly, Jintao shared China's experience and explained that it was with the goal to improve livelihood that the government began its economic reform in the late 70s.

➤ Private session

○ [Alain Fréchette, Director, International Land and Forest Tenure Facility](#) – *International Land and Forest Tenure Facility: Overview and Introduction*

Forest lands globally have to face tremendous and growing pressure, such as grabbing, degradation and deforestation, and many lands are being contested. A recent study conducted in 8 emerging or frontier markets⁵ by The Munden Project showed that large forest areas are under concession (30% of Indonesia and 40% of Peru) and above 90% of these concessions involve land that is inhabited. In that context, conflicts with local population are inevitable and undermine progress on food security, poverty alleviation, justice, climate change and sustainable investments. Meanwhile, there is growing evidence that secured community land rights represent a great opportunity with many important outcomes such as: lower carbon emissions and deforestation rates, reduced pressure on forests, improved livelihoods and socio-economic outcomes⁶. However, even if there has been significant progress over the last 20 years and much more forest lands have been recognized under community control or ownership, less legal frameworks have passed since 2008 and they recognize much weaker rights. For instance, none of them recognized community ownership.⁷ Nonetheless, securing indigenous and community land rights remains the best way to protect the environment at a low cost and new research shows that

⁵ Brazil, Cambodia, Colombia, Indonesia, Liberia, Mozambique, Peru and the Philippines. Read the [full report](#) for more details.

⁶ World Resources Institute and RRI. Securing Rights, Combating Climate Change. 2014. Download the report [here](#).

⁷ RRI. What Future for Reform? 2014. Download the report [here](#).

demarcating collective land can be done in average for US\$3.68 per hectare⁸. Unfortunately, this task is generally underfunded and has represented until now only 0.25 % of human rights funding from private foundations and 6 % of World Bank commitments to land projects.

The International Land and Forest Tenure Facility has been created to help solve this situation and respond to the strong demand for investment in collective rights. Its main objectives will be twofold: provide funding and technical support for strategic tenure reform projects and create a convening space to coordinate commitments and develop shared strategies on tenure reform. It has been designed to be complementary to existing global instruments and foster multi stakeholder engagement. Funds to launch the inception phase have been secured and several pilot projects are currently ongoing while the institutional set-up and governance structure are being developed. Click [here](#) to see full presentation.

Discussion

Some participants requested more focus on positive stories to see the progress achieved by others, which would help strengthen other agencies' capacity. Others responded that the major focus of agencies should be good policies, regulations and enforcement, as well as inclusiveness and transparency to maintain credibility and trust from the population.

One of the main challenges, as previously mentioned, remains that forest agencies do not have the same political or economic weight as other sectors (mining, agriculture, etc.). In China, for example, the international scrutiny over illegal trade placed forestry high in the political agenda in the 90s and it now plays a more important role domestically, including in broader topics such as poverty alleviation. It has even been included as one indicator to assess performance of government officials. One main lesson from this experience is that identifying and actively addressing our main challenges is crucial to adapt and evolve.



Another suggested approach was to collectively build a stronger case for the forest sector. This can be done in different ways: through an exchange of information (and ability to leverage the information from other countries to enhance change nationally) or through an evaluation of how much forests contribute to GDP by including direct but also indirect uses (such as tourism, impact on water sources, etc.). This would help present a bigger picture and do more justice to the services rendered by our forests.

In any case, one of the key messages to take from this week is that agency leaders should stay positive as there are a lot of unprecedented opportunities for forestry to contribute to social and economic development in our countries: incentivizing good business, green growth, getting involved with the new sustainable development goals, etc. One thing is sure: forestry is going to be even more important 20 years from now and a lot will depend on how agencies seize new opportunities and shape the narrative. One helpful tool to use is the opinion piece written by former MegaFlorestais leaders that laid out 5 principles for the forest agencies of the 21st century⁹. If agencies hope to shape the narrative they will have to earn credibility through transparency, being honest with the challenges they face, and keeping public forests well managed. A new Global Witness report reveals that killings of land and

⁸ RRI and Tebtebba. Recognizing Indigenous and Community Rights: Priority Steps to Advance Development and Mitigate Climate Change. 2014. Download the report [here](#).

⁹ See Public Forest Agencies in the Twenty-First Century. 2014. Available in [English](#), [Chinese](#), [French](#), [Indonesian](#), [Portuguese](#), and [Spanish](#).

environmental activists in 2014 reached an average of more than two a week – an increase of 20% from 2013¹⁰: news like this one makes it hard for forest actors to put forward a positive narrative. Finally, the group collectively felt that we should build on the “5 Principles” piece and construct another paper outlining how forest agencies dialogue has shifted in the past 10 years, what changes we have seen, what progress has been made since the inception of MegaFlorestais.

➤ Closing session and discussion about the future of MegaFlorestais

Sally presented the findings of the MegaFlorestais Assessment conducted by an independent consultant in 2014 and thanked all who participated. The evaluation was indeed done by interviewing 117 participants, including Leaders, resources advisors and staff. There was a clear consensus that MegaFlorestais has been and remains a highly relevant, unique and worthwhile initiative. One word of caution to guarantee its success was the importance of having a critical mass of top agency leaders attending the meeting.



The Next Generation of Forest Agency Leaders Seminars were also perceived as having a high intrinsic value because they raise awareness on global trends, build capacity and promote leadership and networking. Suggested improvements were to have the right participants in the room (future leaders in 5-7 years), build stronger links with the main MegaFlorestais meeting and develop stronger mechanisms for continual networking. Rethinking Forest Regulations workshops were also valued but it is a lower profile session.

Main recommendations of the assessment were to: 1) Continue with the MegaFlorestais initiative but invest more in networking and nurturing of connections for more value; 2) Create a network of Ex-Agency Leaders; 3) Explore new partnerships: one has been done with the European Forest Institute and the US Forest Service in December 2014 but more ownership by countries can be explored; and 4) Develop a 5-year plan for MegaFlorestais.

Discussion about the future of MegaFlorestais and next steps:

Delegations representatives thanked Sally for her leadership as Co-Chair since the beginning of MegaFlorestais and widely agreed that they would like to see MegaFlorestais continue as exchanges between countries have been, and remain, extremely valuable for agency leaders.

In regards to the new governance structure of MegaFlorestais, Leaders embraced the evaluator’s idea to have two MegaFlorestais co-chairs with one current leader and one former leader. As Canada offered to host MegaFlorestais in 2017 to celebrate its 150 anniversary, Glenn Mason volunteered and was elected co-chair and Sally Collins was renewed.

Andy, as the representative of RRI which is both the main supporter of MegaFlorestais and acting MegaFlorestais secretariat, shared some comments: even if RRI also benefitted from MegaFlorestais since 2005, the organization cannot commit to sustain it in coming years due to budget restrictions. However, after 10 years, this might be an opportunity to start a new phase for MegaFlorestais and make

¹⁰ Read more on Global Witness’ website: <https://www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environmental-activists/how-many-more/>.

some adjustments.

The group identified the following next steps:

- RRI will draft a short statement that will look back at what Leaders were discussing 10 years ago compared to today (see note above). This draft will be circulated amongst the Leaders for review and approval before being made publically available.
- Following on the assessment's recommendations, Leaders agreed to develop a five-year plan. A group of Leaders has volunteered to start drafting the plan and circulate it amongst the other Leaders within the next 3 months. This plan will then be finalized during the year and thoroughly discussed during the 2016 meeting. Mary Wagner agreed to chair this group, joined by the Co-Chairs and others (China, Mexico, Sweden).
- Leaders supported the involvement of MegaFlorestais in 2 side events to be held at the UNFF meeting in New York in May and at the World Forestry Congress in Durban in September. They also agreed to use international events as opportunities to have side meetings, when appropriate.
- Leaders continue to fully support the organization of the Next Generation of Forest Agency Leaders Seminars. They highly appreciated Mary Wagner's report on the 2014 "Next Gen"¹¹. They took note of what were the main concerns of those younger leaders and that they would appreciate to be more empowered. Leaders endorsed the idea of having one MegaFlorestais Leader attending this seminar each year. Glenn Mason will attend the 2015 meeting on behalf of the Leaders.
- Both Sweden and China are candidates to host the 2016 MegaFlorestais meeting. They agreed to do some further investigation and inform us of the final decision and location. Leaders favorably welcomed Canada's offer to host the 2017 MegaFlorestais meeting.

Leaders thanked Fabiola Muñoz, the Peruvian National Wildlife and Forest Service, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for their organization of the meeting and the opportunity to discover the diversity of Peru. They also gave special thanks to Sally Collins and RRI for supporting MegaFlorestais for the past ten years.



¹¹ For more information, read the synopsis of the event: available in [English](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#).

Annex 1: Agenda and List of Participants



MEGAflorestais
Peru 2015



Combating deforestation and encouraging forestry's contribution to green growth: The role of tenure, trade and government policy

PROGRAMME

April 13-17, 2015

Puerto Maldonado and Yucay, Peru

Hosted by: **The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of Peru and the National Forest and Wildlife Service**

In cooperation with: **Rights and Resources Initiative**

Co-Chairs of MegaFlorestais 2015: **Sally Collins, Former Associate Chief, US Forest Service
Fabiola Muñoz Dodero, Executive Director, National Forest and Wildlife Service of Peru**

Facilitator: **Andy White, Coordinator, Rights and Resources Initiative**

Sunday, April 12

ARRIVAL AND WELCOMING SESSION

HOTEL CABAÑA QUINTA

All day | Arrival in Puerto Maldonado airport, transportation to the Hotel Cabaña Quinta and check-in

Welcoming session and introduction to the meeting

17:30-19:00

- Welcome:
 - Fabiola Muñoz Dodero, Executive Director, National Forest and Wildlife Service of Peru
 - Sally Collins, Co-Chair, MegaFlorestais
 - Andy White, Coordinator, Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to MegaFlorestais: Special challenges & opportunities for public forest agencies – Sally Collins (10 min) • Introduction of MegaFlorestais Leaders and Resource Advisors – Andy White (15 min) • Introduction to Madre de Dios, Peru's forests and the field trip – Fabiola Muñoz Dodero (20 min)
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19:00-20:30 **DINNER**

Monday, April 13

FIELD TRIP AND LOCAL EVENT

6:00-7:00 **BREAKFAST**

7:00-15:30 Field trip around Puerto Maldonado

7:00-8:00	Gather in the lobby and travel to our first stop
8:00-10:00	Visit to a Brazil nut concession with the owner, Ms. Helia del Aguila
10:00-11:30	Travel to our second stop
11:30-13:00	Visit to the native community of Infierno, with community members
13:00-13:30	Transportation back to the hotel
13:30-14:30	Lunch
14:30-15:30	Free time

15:30-18:40 Local Event at the Amazon National University of Madre de Dios

15:30-16:00	Transportation to the Amazon National University of Madre de Dios
16:00-18:10	Event at the University with students in forestry and local foresters. Selected MegaFlorestais Leaders will make short presentations and Leaders will be invited to participate in the discussion.
18:10-18:40	Transportation back to the hotel

19:00-20:30 **DINNER WITH LOCAL MUSIC AND DANCING FROM THE PUERTO MALDONADO REGION**

Tuesday, April 14

8:00-9:00 **BREAKFAST**

9:00-14:00 Travel to Yucay

9:00-9:30	Transportation to the Puerto Maldonado airport
9:30-11:30	Check-in and boarding
11:30-12:25	Avianca flight 808 to Cusco
12:45-14:00	Lunch and transportation to Hotel La Casona de Yucay in Urubamba province and check in
14:00-15:15	Free time

Welcoming session continues

15:15-15:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome to Yucay • 10th anniversary video of MegaFlorestais
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Session 1	News and updates from around the world
15:30-17:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 country presentations (20 minutes each) • Q&A and Discussion (20 min)
17:30-19:30	Free time
19:30-21:00	DINNER
Wednesday, April 15	
8:00-9:00	BREAKFAST
SESSION 2	Global Scan: The future of forests, forest industry and trade
9:00-10:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global forest sector trade flow – Mark Boyland, Chief, Industry and Trade Economics, Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada (15 min) • Ten years of discussion by MegaFlorestais – Andy White (15min) • Q&A (60 min)
10:30-10:45	COFFEE BREAK
SESSION 2	<i>(Continued)</i>
10:45-12:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource advisors will then provide their sense of 2-3 major news events/shifts in the last year (30 min) • Discussion (45 min)
12:00-13:00	LUNCH
SESSION 1	News and updates from around the world <i>(Continued)</i>
13:00-15:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 country presentations (20 minutes each) • Q&A and Discussion (20 min)
15:00-15:15	COFFEE BREAK
SESSION 3	Role of forestry in the new “green growth” at the regional and national levels
15:15-17:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green growth, green economy, forests: The historical role of natural resources – Rodney Schmidt, Deputy Director of Global Programs, RRI (10 min) • The role of forestry in green growth: Lessons from Mexico and options for forest agencies – Juan Manuel Torres, Secretary General, Center for Economic Investigation and Teaching (CIDE), Mexico (20 min) • The role of forestry in green growth: Lessons from China – Jintao Xu, Director of the China Center for Energy and Development, Peking University, China (15 min) • Q&A and Discussion (70 min)
17:30-19:30	Free time
19:30-21:00	DINNER

8:00-9:00 BREAKFAST

SESSION 4 Drivers of deforestation and new efforts to address it

9:00-10:30

- Dealing with illegal logging: The state of international initiatives – Jussi Viitanen, Head of the FLEGT and REDD Unit, European Forest Institute (20 min)
- Global initiatives to clean up supply chains and tackle illegal conversion: Momentum through Paris – Penny Davies, Program Officer, Ford Foundation (20 min)
- Q&A and Discussion (50 min)

10:30-10:45 COFFEE BREAK

SESSION 4 *(Continued)*

10:45-12:00

- New initiatives and the role of local governments: The example of Peru – Victor Galarreta Encinas, Former Technical Counselor, Amazon Interregional Council (CIAM), Peru (15 min)
- Developing the economy while protecting the environment – Raymond Fang, Nature Home Holding Company Limited (10 min)
- Q&A and Discussion (40 min)

12:00-13:00 LUNCH

SESSION 5 Tenure reforms and supporting community forestry: Status and lessons from implementation

13:00-15:00

- Lessons from implementing tenure reforms in major forested countries – Anne Larson, Principal Scientist, CIFOR (20 min)
- The status of implementing tenure reform in Peru – Gladis Vila Pihue, President of the Founding Congress, National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women of Peru (ONAMIAP) (20 min)
- International Land and Forest Tenure Facility: Overview and Introduction – Alain Fréchette, Director, International Land and Forest Tenure Facility (15 min)
- Q&A and Discussion (65 min)

15:00-15:15 COFFEE BREAK

SESSION 6 Ideas and innovation in implementing the 5 principles of the opinion piece in 2014 (Private session*)

15:15-17:30

Discussion amongst country delegations about the 5 principles of the opinion piece published in 2014 which included:

1. Ensuring transparency in governance,
2. Clarifying forest tenure,
3. Assuring governance is inclusive of citizens,
4. Encouraging forest agencies to evolve,
5. Developing new skills for forest leaders.

Delegates will be invited to share progress, challenges, and new initiatives that are taking place in their respective countries to address one or various principles.

17:30-19:30 Free time

19:30-21:00 DINNER WITH LOCAL MUSIC AND DANCING FROM THE CUSCO REGION

Friday, April 17

CLOSING SESSION*

8:00-9:00 **BREAKFAST**

SESSION 7 | **What did we learn and what is next for MegaFlorestais?**

9:00-10:15

- Discussion about the assessment of MegaFlorestais:
 - Presentation of findings by Sally Collins
 - Discussion and decisions about the future of MegaFlorestais
- Discussion on next steps:
 - Co-Chairs Election
 - 2016 MegaFlorestais Meeting: Location and Theme
 - Next Generation of Forest Agency Leaders Seminar: Mary Wagner's report on the 2014 edition and next steps
 - Participation in international events (UNFF, World Forestry Congress, FAO meetings, etc.)

10:15-10:30 **COFFEE BREAK**

SESSION 8 | *Continued*

10:30-11:30

- Discussion on next steps continues
- Closing remarks

11:30-12:00

Hotel Check out

12:00-13:00 **LUNCH**

13:15-13:30 Gather in hotel lobby with luggage

13:30 **TRANSPORTATION TO CUSCO AIRPORT AND FLIGHT BACK TO LIMA**

**During private sessions, only MegaFlorestais Co-chairs, country delegations, and the facilitator can remain in the room. Resource advisors may be invited to join the discussion.*



List of Participants

MegaFlorestais Co-Chair

Sally Collins	Former Associate Chief	US Forest Service
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MegaFlorestais Hosts: Peru

Cesar Sotomayor Calderón	Vice Minister	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Fabiola Muñoz Dodero	Executive Director	
Enrique Schwartz	Advisor, Forestry Issues, Executive Board	National Forest and Wildlife Service
Mirbel Epiquién	Director General, Sustainable Management of Forest Heritage and Wildlife	

Brazil

Paulo Fontes	Head of the Forest Products Lab	
Daniel Meireles Tristao	Head of International and National Cooperation Division	Brazilian Forest Service

Cameroon

Bruno Mfou'ou Mfou'ou	Director of Forests	
Victoire Eheth	Director of the Cooperation and Programming	Ministry of Forests and Wildlife

Canada

Glenn Mason	Assistant Deputy Minister	Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada
Mark Boyland	Chief, Industry and Trade Economics	

China

Dongsheng Liu	Vice Minister	
Zhangliang Bai	Deputy Director General, Department of General Affairs	State Forestry Administration
Minglei Shang	Officer, General Office	
Wangxin Xiao	Deputy Division Director, Department of International Cooperation	

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Emmanuel Tabange Bise	Counselor to the Minister	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
King Booto Bo Lolimba	Director of Forest Management	
Sébastien Malele Mbala	Director of Forest Inventory and Planning	

Guatemala

Amauri Rendolfo Molina	Assistant Director	National Forests Institute
Álvarez		
Oscar Eduardo Córdón Estrada	Director of Regulations and Control Costs	

Mexico

Enrique Serrano Gálvez	General Coordinator of Planning and Information	National Forestry Commission
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Sweden

Göran Rune	Head of the Forestry Department	Swedish Forest Agency
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USA

Mary Wagner	Associate Chief	U.S. Forest Service
Andrea von der Ohe	South America Regional Forestry Advisor	

Resource Advisors

Penny Davies	Program Officer	Ford Foundation
Alain Frechette	Director	International Land and Forest Tenure Facility
Victor Galarreta Encinas	Former Technical Counselor	Interregional Amazonian Council (CIAM)
Anne Larson	Principal Scientist	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
Juan Manuel Torres Rojo	Secretary General	Center for Economic Investigation and Teaching (CIDE), Mexico
Jussi Viitanen	Head of FLEGT and REDD Unit	European Forest Institute
Gladis Vila Pihue	Leader	National Organization of Amazonian and Andean Women of Peru (ONAMIAP)
Jintao Xu	Director of the China Center for Energy and Development	Peking University, China

Rights and Resources Initiative

Andy White	Coordinator
Rodney Schmidt	Deputy Director, Global Programs
Omaira Bolaños	Regional Program Director, Latin America
Claire Biason-Lohier	Manager, Networking Support Program
Ian Ramsey-North	Associate, Coalition Coordination and Development

Secretariat – National Forest and Wildlife Service of Peru

Carolina Vidal	Forestry Specialist, Sustainable Management and Forest Heritage
Mariela Alvarado	Administrative Assistant
Lisette Herrera	Media Affairs Specialist