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LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION

Item 4 of the Provisional Agenda

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

San Jose, Costa Rica, 18-22 October 2004

REVIEW OF FAO REGULAR AND FIELD PROGRAMMES, INCLUDING FOLLOW-UP TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND REQUESTS OF THE 22ND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

Secretariat Note

This note reports on FAO activities in the Region and progress in implementing the recommendations of the 22nd Session of the Latin American and Caribbean Forestry Commission (LACFC).

REVIEW OF FAO REGULAR PROGRAMME

National Forest Programmes

1. During the current biennium four sub-regional meetings were organized within the framework of the four sub-regional groups of the LACFC, to promote coordination and synergy among national forest programmes (nfps) in the Region. The use of participatory methods for nfps as well as regional and national support to the dissemination of international dialogue proposals on forests was promoted. Guidelines to strengthen inter-actions between the forestry sector and other sectors were prepared.

2. The National Forest Programme Facility was launched, with FAO as the host and a major partner. This unique partnership of donor countries, recipient countries, and international organizations currently benefits eight countries of the Region (Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay and Jamaica), and two sub-regional processes supporting the nfps: the Central American Forestry Strategy (CCAD-CAFS), and indigenous and peasant actions on nfps in Central America through the sub-regional Indigenous-Peasant Office Network of Central American Community Forestry, CICAFOC.

3. FAO provides direct support to nfps through its Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) in Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Colombia, El Salvador and Paraguay.
4. National reports prepared under the Latin America and Caribbean Forest Sector Outlook Study addresses the policies and strategies defined in the nfps of 20 countries in the Region. These documents are the result of a national participatory process led by the national forestry authority and through a designated focal point.

Watershed management

5. Several national committees were established within the framework of the International Year of Mountains 2002 and the International Year of Freshwater 2003. The main activity was the organization of the III Latin American Congress on Watershed Management in June 2003 in Arequipa, Peru, which was attended by 1,100 professionals of 26 countries within the framework of the Latin American Network on Watershed Management. This event and its conclusions served as a contribution to an international process to identify new methodologies for programmes and projects on watershed management. As a follow-up to this initiative, the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean organized, from March to May 2004, an e-forum on Payment for Environmental Services with emphasis on water resources. Some 600 participants and more than 100 organizations participated in this innovative “virtual” dialogue.

Sustainable forest management

6. In February 2003 a training course on urban forests pruning techniques was organized in Trinidad and Tobago, as well as a course on forestry species selection for urban forestry. In addition, a training course on introduction to forestry management in the Caribbean was organized in Barbados, in cooperation with the University of the West Indies.
7. In cooperation with the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), a non-governmental organization, training courses on preparation of forest mapping and utilization of electronic software for this purpose were organized in Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
8. A regional workshop for the Caribbean was held in the Dominican Republic in April 2003 to review technical standards for the preparation of forest management plans with the use of a computerized system of data handling for inventory and forest planning in small-holder lands.
9. Within the framework of the Commission’s Caribbean Subregional Group, a sub-regional meeting on the reduction of the negative impact of forest transportation was carried out in Guyana in April 2004.
10. Support was provided to a regional workshop on forest management for ecotourism carried out in May 2003 for the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean. A regional workshop on agroforestry practices was also organized for the same countries, as well as a study and a subregional workshop for the Southern Cone countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay) on financial mechanisms for sustainable forest management.

Criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management

11. FAO, in cooperation with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), supported the Government of Guatemala in the organization, in February 2003, of a major international conference on this topic.

12. FAO is providing technical and financial support, through a regional TCP project, to the initiatives of the Organization of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty (ACT) to validate the criteria of the Tarapoto Process in the eight countries of the Amazon region.

13. Within the framework of the Central America Forestry Strategy (EFCA), the strengthening of the Lepaterique Process of Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Central America is being supported.

Regional Model Forest Network

14. FAO supports the six member countries of the Latin American Model Forests Network: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic and Mexico. In Argentina, FAO is supporting the development of the Jujuy Model Forest in the northeast of the country, promoting the development of an integrated model for the sustainable management of the forest ecosystems in the Los Pericos-Manantiales Watershed.

Forest protection

15. Forest protection against diseases, pests and forest fires is one of FAO's major concerns in the Region. FAO supports Central American countries in defining a sub-regional strategy for the protection of native forests, particularly against the bark beetle. It also promotes forest protection activities in the Southern Cone, particularly in Uruguay.

16. A study on forest management and protection against "bark husk" has been prepared in the Bahamas, and a project proposal prepared for this purpose.

17. In cooperation with other organizations, in particular with the Global Fire Monitoring Centre (GFMC), FAO is supporting countries in developing national and regional strategies to mitigate and combat forest fires. As a result of this joint work, the III Latin American Symposium on Forest Fires was organized in Brazil, in June 2004, where the various actors and organizations took steps to create a South American network of experts on forest fires. In addition, immediately following the 23rd LACFC Session, LACFC and the North American Forest Commission (NAFC) will co-sponsor a Pan-American Conference on Wildland Fire that could lead to the formulation of a regional strategy for the management of forest fires.

18. In addition, support was also given to the development of strategies and actions for the control of forest fires in Dominican Republic and in Puerto Rico in March and June 2004 and in Peten, Guatemala.

Forests and climate change

19. FAO, in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Conservation Union (IUCN), signed an Agreement of Understanding to support countries in issues related to forests and climate change. Information and training to forestry decision-makers, focal points, and climate change negotiators in the Region were developed, namely: a training workshop for forest and environment decision-makers organized in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in November 2003; the workshops for Latin American negotiators on climate change and issues related to afforestation and reforestation, and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol carried out in Montevideo and Mexico in January and October 2003 respectively, as well as on small-scale projects on afforestation and reforestation under the CDM, in Lima, Peru in March 2004.

20. Workshops were also carried out for Asian, African and Latin American negotiators before the meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies for Scientific and Technological Advice – SBTA (Bonn, Germany, June 2004; Milan, Italy, November 2003; and Bonn, June 2004). Workshops for

regional Central American heads of forestry were carried out in Managua, Nicaragua, in October 2003 to strengthen national capacities for the design of small-scale CDM forestry projects.

21. Four countries in Central America initiated the preparation of small-scale CDM forestry projects. In addition, the analysis of the national and sub-regional institutional and legal framework towards climate change was completed for seven Central American countries, and eight respective publications, seven national and one regional, were printed and published.

Technical cooperation networks

Latin American Technical Cooperation Network on Watershed Management (REDLACH)

22. As mentioned above, the III Latin American Congress on Watershed Management held in Arequipa, Peru, in June 2003 was in fact mainly organized by the Latin American Technical Cooperation Network on Watershed Management (REDLACH). This successful network includes 21 member countries. The network has developed a plan of action and a communications plan for the period 2004-2008, and organized the e-Forum on Payment for Environmental Services (PES) earlier in 2004.

Latin American Technical Cooperation Network of National Parks, other Protected Areas and Wildlife (REDPARQUES)

23. In 2003, REDPARQUES, with the support of the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the United Nations Environment Programme, (UNEP) and FAO, carried out a regional review on Latin American protected areas. This review was discussed with the members of the Network during the meeting of the National Coordinators carried out during the V World Parks Congress held in Durban, South Africa, in September 2003. The document aimed at collating development policies and management initiatives for protected areas and analyzing the progress made regarding agreements fulfilment and commitments undertaken as a result of the IV World Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas (Caracas, 1992) and the First Latin American Congress on National Parks and other Protected Areas (Santa Marta, 1997).

24. Following the recommendations of the meeting of the Network's National Coordinators, an e-Conference was organized between December 2003 and January 2004 to train the representatives of the countries of the Region attending the Conference of the Parties (COP 7) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in February 2004. The Conference aimed at promoting debate on the protected areas item of COP 7's Agenda, strengthening a more harmonized approach to regional issues.

25. By recommendation of the Council of the Network and by the National Coordinators, the Secretariat agreed on a cooperation strategy with the other networks, focusing on the protected areas of the Region. The cooperation of the Ibero-American Network of National Parks and Protected Areas, headed by the government of Spain, to develop common interest activities to support the countries of the Region was particularly requested.

REVIEW OF THE FAO FIELD PROGRAMME

26. Delivery for projects funded under the FAO/Government Cooperative Programme (GCP) declined by 23% during 2002-2003. A reduction in projects focused on community forest management resulted from the completion during 2002 and 2003 of six GCP projects including the conclusion of the multi-donor Forests, Trees, and People Programme (FTPP).

27. Despite the completion of the FPPP, support for small producers and indigenous communities continues as a result of the supporting projects executed in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Bolivia and Colombia. A project to foster participatory forestry management in Guyana has also added to the above-mentioned projects.

28. Prior to 2002, the Netherlands had been the major supporter of forestry field projects in the Region. The Netherlands recently undertook a comprehensive review of its support for the FAO field programme and decided not to fund traditional field projects, including regional projects. Instead, the Netherlands decided to fund a “strategic partnership” known as the FAO / Netherlands Partnership Programme (FNPP). This partnership, which includes a forestry component, is managed by FAO Headquarters. Support was provided to the Latin America and Caribbean region under the FNPP during 2002-03, together with support to other regions.

29. Initiatives have been undertaken to generate and disseminate recently-acquired knowledge on the critical factors for the development of community forest enterprises such as the “Learning Alliance in the Organization and Development of Community Forestry in Mesoamerica” project comprising the CATIE-FOMIN project, CATIE-CeCoEco and FAO, and various representatives of local communities and non-governmental organizations. TCP projects in Colombia, Nicaragua and Chile support the identification of economic alternatives for the use of forestry resources, providing assistance to the local population in the development of profitable companies preserving, at the same time, the tree resource and forestry resources.

30. While the GCP has been reduced, the projects funded by unilateral trust funds and UNODC increased by 74% and 45% respectively. These programmes are the result of five projects concentrated in Bolivia, Brazil, and Colombia. The cooperation programme with UNODC as an alternative development to illegal cocaine plantations has made sustained progress with the financial support of the Government of the United States of America. Besides the Bolivia’s project, a similar project is under development in Colombia.

31. The number of projects approved by the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) has remained stable, with national projects in 10 countries and three regional projects. TCP projects in the region have particular emphasis on institutional development for planning and sustainable forest management.

32. Over the last two years, four projects supporting forest planning and the national forest programmes funded by GCP have concluded. Field Programme activities supporting national forest programmes have been strengthened through the National Forest Programme Facility. Initiatives focusing on forest development for indigenous communities and small producers, as well as providing support to consensus and dialogue within the national forestry sector at every level, are in force as a guiding principle to promote sustainable development in the forestry sector of the Region.

33. Although, in general, external funding for the Field Programme has been reduced, FAO remains strongly committed to supporting countries in key areas such as planning, institution building, forest policies, forest health and sustainable development. Members of the Commission may wish to consider ways to help FAO to orient the Field Programme to provide support to the workplan priorities of LACFC’s sub-regional groups.

Summary of the Regional Field Programme per type of programme: 2002-03

Programme	N° of Projects	Budget (US\$)
TCP	13	3,600,620
GCP	3	3,943,381
UNO	2	22,004,447
FFU	3	15,211,344
FNPP	2	1,068,000
TOTAL	23	45,827,792

**FOLLOW-UP TO RECOMMENDATIONS AND REQUESTS OF THE
22nd SESSION OF THE COMMISSION**

Recommendations	Measures taken or proposed
FAO REPORTS (Item 3)	
<p>Item 3(a): State of forestry in the Region</p> <p>The Commission <u>recommended</u> that the Secretariat present the forest cover data for the Latin America and Caribbean region, separately for that for the North America Region, so as to more clearly describe the status within the Latin American and Caribbean region.</p>	<p>To be considered in the 2005 update of the Forestry Resources Assessment (FRA 2005).</p>
<p>The Commission <u>recommended</u> the inclusion of information on market trends and behaviour, illegal felling and trade of forest products, instruments for the promotion of trade, the state of the forest industry, and the emergence of new forest products. It also requested the inclusion of information on the status of research, education and training in the sector.</p>	<p>Recommendations were addressed in the Forestry Sector Outlook Study of Latin America and the Caribbean and in the study for forestry education beginning at the end of 2004.</p>
<p>Item 3(b): Review of FAO Regular and Field Programmes including follow-up to recommendations of the 21st Session of the Commission</p> <p>The Commission took note of advances made in the implementation of FAO's Forestry Regular Programme. However, it <u>recommended</u> that greater attention be given to certain thematic areas, including the identification and valuation of forest environmental services; the contribution of the forest sector, in its entirety, to the National Gross Domestic Product; more efficient mechanisms for rural community access to forest resources and greater emphasis on the economic potential of forests in order to attract investment.</p>	<p>FAO organized a regional workshop on Payment for Environmental Services (PES) in Arequipa, Peru, June 2003, and a Regional e-Forum on the same topic from March to May 2004.</p> <p>FAO organized a Regional Workshop on financial mechanisms for sustainable forestry management for Southern Cone countries in March 2004, and will start a regional project on the same topic for the whole region in 2004.</p> <p>FAO has also supported the Government of Peru in the organization of a national workshop for the institutional structuring of INRENA in the same topic in June 2004.</p> <p>The Theme of SOFO 2005 is "Realizing the Economic Benefits of Forests." This will also be the theme for a major side event at COFO 2005.</p>

<p>Item 3(c): Progress of the project on forest information and outlook study of the forestry sector in Latin America and the Caribbean</p> <p>The Commission <u>recommended</u> a more comprehensive understanding of the environmental services of forests, the generation of information on these services and their valuation, and identification of the beneficiaries who should cover the costs of these services.</p>	<p>Several studies, regional workshop, and a Regional Forum on environmental services assessment were carried out during 2003 and 2004, and publication of a specific report on environmental services as well. Almost every country of the Region was represented at the international workshop on FRA (Forest Resources Assessment) held in Rome, November 2003.</p>
<p>The Commission <u>recommended</u> to FAO to support implementation of the recommendations formulated by the workshops held under the project.</p>	<p>The recommendations were included in the work plans of all Forestry Officers for the period 2004-2005. Other studies such as the ones on non-wood forestry products started in 2003, such as the formulation of a proposal for the management of information on non-wood forest products, in Argentina.</p>
<p>Item 3(d): National forest programme facility</p> <p>The Commission <u>recommended</u> that FAO strengthen its efforts in identifying and help countries in mobilizing sources of funding and technical cooperation that would help the countries of the Region to overcome their difficulties in implementing their national forest programmes.</p>	<p>The NFP Facility approved the requests of eight countries of the Region during 2003-2004, and it also supported two sub-regional initiatives: the Central American Forestry Strategy (CCAD-CAFS) and the indigenous and peasant participation in Central American nfps through CICAFOC.</p>
<p>IN-SESSION TECHNICAL PANELS (Item 9)</p>	
<p>Item 9(b): Integration of forest policies with policies of other sectors</p> <p>Based on the discussions of the Technical Panel, the Commission <u>recommended</u>:</p> <p><i>To the Committee on Forestry (COFO):</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request the Forestry Department to continue and broaden actions relating to cross-sectoral linkages of forestry with other sectors, especially with agriculture, fisheries, water, mining, petroleum and other sectors. 	<p>The Forestry Department published a major study on forestry sector cross-sectoral links.</p> <p>In 2005, COFO will specifically address cross-sectoral issues, including at an in-session seminar and a side meeting.</p>

<p>Item 9(c): Forest certification <u>Recommend</u> to the Forestry Department to provide countries with guidance on future trends of the certification process and markets for certified products.</p>	<p>FAO hosted the first global meeting of all the major forest certification processes. In addition, FAO hosted the first-ever consultations among the executive heads of the major forest certification processes.</p>
<p>Item 9(d): Illegal forest extraction Based on the discussions of the Technical Panel, the Commission <u>recommended</u>:</p> <p>3. Foster dialogue and seek information on this subject in Latin America and the Caribbean.</p>	<p>FAO has been providing support to countries of the Region with regard to programmes and projects planning to reduce illegal forest extraction and trade in the Region. FAO is actively assisting countries to enforce forest laws and regulations. FAO is hosting an international Expert Consultation on Forest Law Enforcement in January 2005.</p>
<p>IN-SESSION SEMINAR: NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAMMES (Item 10)</p> <p>In line with the seminar programme, the Commission discussed different mechanisms established in some countries of the Region for the coordination, facilitation and promotion of national forest programmes and the role of focal points, and concluded that such mechanisms should be determined by the particular needs of each country and should not, by any means, replace the responsibilities of the forest governing and normative bodies of each country. The Commission also recognized the importance of regional and subregional interactive efforts to each country, and <u>recommended</u> that these should be promoted through the Commission's Subregional Groups and should receive technical support from FAO.</p>	<p>FAO organized four sub-regional consultations with nfp focal points in collaboration with other institutions and projects of the Region.</p> <p>Synergy was created with the Organization of the Treaty for Amazonian Cooperation (OTCA).</p> <p>FAO supported the drawing up of the Central American Forestry Strategy (CAFS) within the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD).</p> <p>National reports on 10 countries of the region are available in the nfp-update data base posted on the Web site of FAO http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/nfp-update/sp</p>
<p>REGIONAL ISSUES IDENTIFIED BY THE COMMISSION FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY (Item 12)</p> <p>The Commission took note of advances made in the implementation of FAO's Forestry Regular Programme. However, it <u>recommended</u> that greater attention be given to certain thematic areas, including the identification and valuation of forest environmental services, the contribution of the forest sector, in its entirety, to the National Gross Domestic Product, more efficient</p>	<p>These recommendations were generally supported by COFO 2003 and are reflected in the proposed FAO Medium Term Plan for 2006-2011 which will be reviewed by COFO in 2005.</p>

<p>mechanisms for rural community access to forest resources and greater emphasis on the economic potential of forests in order to attract investment.</p>	
<p>The Commission also <u>recommended</u> that FAO strengthen its efforts in identifying and help countries in mobilizing sources of funding and technical cooperation that would help the countries of the Region to overcome their difficulties in implementing their national forest programmes.</p>	<p>As noted above, the NFP Facility has funded the requests of eight countries in the Region, and it is considering approving the requests of other countries. Five national projects of FAO Technical Cooperation Programme to support nfps were also approved.</p>
<p>The Commission <u>recommended</u> the Committee on Forestry to request the Forestry Department to continue and broaden actions relating to cross-sectoral linkages of forestry with agriculture, fisheries, water, mining, petroleum and other sectors.</p>	<p>As discussed previously, FAO published a major study on Cross-Sectoral Aspects of Forestry; and this will be a major theme of COFO 2005.</p>
<p>The Commission <u>recommended</u> the Committee on Forestry to support the countries in linking and harmonizing the national and regional agendas for the follow-up and implementation of the proposals and initiatives of the international conventions related to forests, to achieve complementarities, avoid duplications and to allow a more efficient application of sustainable forest management in the countries.</p>	<p>FAO continues to chair and actively support the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) which strives to improve the efficiency and reduce duplication among international organizations working on forests. FAO is leading a major CPF initiative to streamline and harmonize forest-related monitoring and reporting. FAO also assists countries to understand and implement their commitments under international processes and agreements.</p>
<p>The Commission <u>recommended</u> the Committee on Forestry to urge the United Nations and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, on the need that exists in the countries of the Region to adequately reflect in the national accounts the contribution of the forestry sector to the National Gross Domestic Product.</p>	<p>FAO is working with partners in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to address this complex issue.</p>
<p>The Commission <u>recommended</u> the Committee on Forestry to request the Forestry Department to provide orientation to the countries relating to the future of the forest certification process and information on markets for certified wood products.</p>	<p>FAO has taken the initiative to serve as a neutral forum to bring together the major forest certification processes in an effort to increase the information available to member countries on this important topic.</p>
<p>OTHER BUSINESS (Item 13)</p>	
<p>The Commission requested the Forestry Department to examine the technical-political convenience that the LACFC institutionalize the Latin American Forestry Congress, so that</p>	<p>This issue has been raised with the FAO Forestry Department, but discussions to date have remained inconclusive due in large part to cost considerations, as FAO has no budget</p>

<p>the Congress be officially recognized as a regional forum of proposals and analysis of the forestry sector in Latin America. In addition, this examination should include the feasibility of linking this Congress with the World Forestry Congress.</p>	<p>to support regional forestry congresses.</p>
<p>The Commission put to the attention of the LACFC and the Forestry Department the following themes to act upon in the Region:</p> <p>Increase training activities and dissemination of information in areas such as: formulation of forest policies, management of forestry resources (plagues, forest fires, forest management, addition of value to agroforestry systems, valuation and payment of environmental services, carbon markets, alternatives of sustainable financing for plantations in particular for medium and small producers).</p> <p>Publication of a Directory of Forestry Research Organizations in the Region.</p> <p>Strengthening of interactions with governmental and non-governmental organizations, associations and institutions involved in regional and subregional forestry development (CEDEFOR, MERCOSUR, IUFRO, CATIE, IUCN, among others).</p>	<p>Within its Technical Cooperation programme FAO has approved a number of national and regional projects addressing these issues.</p> <p>Additionally, FAO signed agreements with UNEP, IUCN and IUFRO as regards carbon market training, forestry research, and financial mechanisms for forestry sustainable development, among others.</p> <p>FAO approved requests from the Organization of the Treaty for Amazon Cooperation (OTCA) regarding criteria and indicators for Amazonian forests sustainable development; from the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD) for the Central American Forestry Strategy (CAFS), a Regional Strategy for Forest Pests Control; and a regional project to strengthen national institutions in wildland fire management. Within MERCOSUR, FAO set up a range of practices to support forestry funding and developed a project on Forestry Information Systems for the Southern Cone (CONOSUR) which is in the final stage of discussions.</p>

ANNEX

OPERATIONAL FORESTRY PROJECTS IN REGION – 2004

PROGRAMME / TITLE OF THE PROJECT	PROJECT SYMBOL	BUDGET	STARTING DATE	CONCLUSION DATE
TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME (TCP)				
Sustainable management in forestry ecosystems of the Los Pericos-Manantiales Watershed	TCP/ARG/2802	170,557	08.01.2002	11.30.2003
Sustainable management in forestry ecosystems of the Los Pericos-Manantiales Watershed – Phase II	TCP/ARG/2902	76,063	01.01.2004	06.31.2004
Support to Project on consolidation of political, institutional and strategic instruments for executing the National Forest Programme	TCP/BRA/2802	65,293	10.01.2002	12.31.2003
Support to Project on consolidation of political, institutional and strategic instruments for executing the National Forest Programme – Phase II)	TCP/BRA/2902	251,707	01.01.2004	09.30.2004
Support to community forestry development	TCP/CHI/2903	318,000	12.04.2003	06.03.2005
Strengthening and training for sustainable entrepreneurial development based on forest products	TCP/COL/2901	258,000	10.14.2002	07.31.2004
Strengthening of national capabilities for the execution of the National Forestry Development Plan	TCP/COS/2901	82,096	09.01.2002	08.31.2003
Strengthening of national capabilities for the execution of the National Forestry Development Plan – Phase II)	TCP/COS/2801	112,904	11.01.2003	10.31.2004
Strengthening of the Cuban mountains development Programme.	TCP/CUB/2903	242,000	01.12.2003	05.31.2005
Review of the Escuela Nacional Forestal (ESNAFOR) in Jarabacoa curriculum.	TCP/DOM/3002	177,000	09.15.2004	03.14.2006

Formulation of a forest development strategy	TCP/ELS/3003	298,000	05.01.2004	10.31.2005
Use and fire control in agricultural and forestry areas of the Peten Department	TCP/GUA/2903	270,000	12.01.2003	06.30.2005
Support to the defence and protection of forest plantations	TCP/URU/3002	267,000	01.01.2004	11.30.2005
Support to developing a regional cooperation strategy in the prevention, control and combat of forest fires	TCP/RLA/3010	265,000	08.01.2004	07.01.2005
Validation of 15 priority indicators for Amazon forest sustainability	TCP/RLA/3007	380,000	04.01.2004	11.30.2005
Regional strategy for forest conservation and management in Central America	TCP/RLA/2803	246,961	08.01.2002	12.31.2003
Regional strategy for forest conservation and management in Central America - Phase II	TCP/RLA/2903	120,039	01.01.2004	08.31.2004
	TOTAL TCP (13):	3,600,620		
FAO/GOVERNMENTS COOPERATION PROGRAMME (GCP)				
Technical assistance for the preparation and initiation of the Atlantic forest programme in Brazil (Mata Atlántica)	GCP/BRA/061/WBK	800,000	06.01.2004	05.31.2008
Conditions for formulating the Environmental Conservation and Rehabilitation Programme of the Colombian Massif with the framework of sustainable development	GCP/COL/026/NET	1,567,186	02.14.2002	03.31.2005
Participatory forestry management in Uganda, Ghana, and Guyana	GCP/INT/808/UK	1,576,195	05.01.2001	05.31.2005
	TOTAL GCP (3):	3,943,381		
UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION				
Support to the management, conservation, and operation of forestry resources in the tropics of Cochabamba - Phase II	UNO/BOL/723/DCP	20,220,915	10.10.1997	12.31.2005

Forest management of the National Plan for Alternative Development in the Pacific Coast of Nariño	UNO/COL/303/DCP	1,783,532	05.01.2004	06.30.2006
	TOTAL UNO (2):	22,004,447		
UNILATERAL TRUST FUNDS (UTF)				
Project for Consolidation of Policy and Institutional Instruments for the Implementation of the National Forest Programme	UTF /BRA/062/BRA	4,678,859	06.01.2004	05.31.2008
Positive Agenda for the Forestry Sector in Brazil	UTF /BRA/047/BRA	3,645,965	07.01.1997	07.31.2004
Forestry project for managing the River Chichina Watershed	UTF/COL/025/COL	6,886,520	09.01.2001	08.30.2006
	TOTAL FFU (3) :	15,211,344		
FAO/NETHERLANDS PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME (FNPP)				
Support to national forest programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean	FNPP/GLO/003/NET	468,000	04.01.2001	06.30.2004
Climatic change and change of forest cover in Central America	FNPP/GLO/002/NET	600,000	08.01.2001	06.30.2004
	TOTAL FNPP (2) :	1,068,000		
	TOTAL (23) :	45,827,792		