

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

ITTO

PROJECT PROPOSAL

TITLE:	SUPPORT TO CONVENE THE V LATIN AMERICAN FORESTRY CONGRESS
SERIAL NUMBER:	PD 542/09 Rev.1 (F)
COMMITTEE:	REFORESTATION AND FOREST MANAGEMENT
SUBMITTED BY:	GOVERNMENT OF PERU
ORIGINAL LANGUAGE:	SPANISH

SUMMARY

The objective of this project is to convene the V Latin American Forestry Congress in order to promote the establishment of an ongoing discussion and analysis forum and agenda with the participation of institutions and professionals involved in forest development in Latin America. The proposal also seeks to assess the current status of and progress made in the area of forest management and thus define the future role of stakeholders participating in plans and programs aimed at socioeconomic development in the forest sector.

The project beneficiaries will be the professionals and students participating in the event.

EXECUTING AGENCY

NATIONAL FORESTRY CHAMBER

COLLABORATING AGENCIES

GENERAL FOREST AND WILDLIFE DIRECTORATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND AIDER

DURATION

9 MONTHS

APPROXIMATE STARTING DATE

UPON APPROVAL

BUDGET AND PROPOSED SOURCES OF FINANCE:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Contribution in US\$</u>
ITTO	114,523
CNF	53,169
AIDER	21,920
TOTAL	189,612

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDER	Asociación para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral (<i>Association for Integrated Research and Development</i>)
CNF	Cámara Nacional Forestal (<i>National Forestry Chamber</i>)
COFAFOPE	Coordinadora de Facultades Forestales del Perú (<i>Peruvian Forestry Faculties Coordinating Agency</i>)
CONFLAT	Congreso Forestal Latinoamericano (<i>Latin American Forestry Congress</i>)
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
NGO	Non-governmental organization
RELAFOR	Red Latinoamericana de Enseñanza Forestal (<i>Latin American Forest Education Network</i>)
UNALM	Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina (<i>National Agrarian University of La Molina</i>)

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PART 1. PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Origin

CONFLAT I was held at the National Agrarian University of La Molina, Lima, Peru, in 1999; CONFLAT II took place in Guatemala City, Guatemala, in 2002; CONFLAT III was convened in Bogota, Colombia, in 2005; and CONFLAT IV was held in Merida, Venezuela, in 2008.

At the closing session of CONFLAT IV, held at the University of the Andes, Merida, in 2008, it was agreed that CONFLAT V should be convened in March 2011 in Peru and organized by the National Agrarian University of La Molina, the National Forestry Chamber of Peru, the Association for Integrated Research and Development and the Peruvian Forestry Faculties Coordinating Agency, as well as RELAFOR II, which had just been developed in Merida.

The institutions involved in the organization of CONFLAT V have signed an agreement (see document attached) ratifying their commitment and appointing an Organizing Committee.

It should be pointed out that past CONFLATs have been successful thanks to the technical and financial support of ITTO and the importance attached to this event by the Organization, as shown in the inaugural speech delivered at CONFLAT I by Dr Manoel Sobral, then Executive Director of ITTO.

Furthermore, CONFLAT I agreed that these forestry events should be held every three years. This recommendation has so far been complied with, giving international prestige to this forestry forum that by 2011 will have completed 12 years of continuous existence.

CONFLAT I was convened in Lima, Peru, in 1999, under the leadership of the Forest Engineers Chapter of the Peruvian Society of Engineers, the National Forestry Chamber and the National Agrarian University of La Molina, with the backing of forest engineers associations. The slogan of CONFLAT I was “Towards integrated and sustainable forest development”. The discussion of conference topics was organized in six roundtables as follows: 1.- Forest resources, national economies and development; 2.- Forest management and private investment; 3.- Criteria and indicators and new management perspectives; 4.- Forest resource management – Forest concessions; 5.- Policies, international conventions and forest development; and 6.- Forest Engineering and the Third Millennium. During the Closing Plenary, at the proposal of the Organizing Committee, it was agreed that future CONFLATs would be held every three years in a Latin American country. Furthermore, in response to the invitation of the Minister of Agriculture of Guatemala, it was agreed that CONFLAT II should be hosted by that country.

The organization of CONFLAT II, held in Guatemala in 2002, was under the responsibility of the Professional Association and the Ministry of Agriculture of that country. The topics selected were: 1.- Sustainable forest management; 2.- Recognition of the economic value of environmental services; 3.- Civil society participation in forest administration; and 4.- Forest industries and trade. At the Closing Ceremony of CONFLAT II, it was agreed that CONFLAT III was to be hosted by Colombia.

CONFLAT III was held in Colombia in 2005. The Colombian Association of Forest Engineers (Asociación Colombiana de Ingenieros Forestales – ACIF) was responsible for the organization of the event. The slogan was “Latin America united by the wealth of its forest resources”. The following topics were discussed: 1.- Forest policies; 2.- Economic mechanisms and instruments; 3.- Production, science, technology and society; 4.- Academia; and 5.- The challenge of community forestry development. The Closing Plenary decided that CONFLAT IV should be hosted by Venezuela.

CONFLAT IV was organized by the Faculty of Forestry and Environmental Sciences of the University of the Andes, Merida, Venezuela, in 2008. The slogan was “Towards land-use management and sustainable management of forests”. The content of the Congress was organized into the following thematic areas: Discussion group 1: Silviculture, forest administration and management, forest harvesting, forest protection, simulation and GIS; Discussion Group 2: Glued products, pulp and paper, Anatomical properties: physical and mechanical, Timber protection, Economic aspects and management; Discussion group 3: Academia, Forest policies, Community development; Discussion group 4: Agroforestry, Plant and botanic production, Forest economy; Discussion group 5: Environmental services, Watersheds, Restoration and rehabilitation, Soils; and Discussion group 6: Land-use management, Non-timber forest products, Forest constructions, Urban silviculture. During

the closing session of CONFLAT IV, at the request of a number of Peruvian institutions (National Forestry Chamber, National Agrarian University of La Molina, Association for Integrated Research and Development and the Coordinating Office of Peruvian Forestry Faculties), it was agreed that CONFLAT V should be hosted by Peru.

It has become a tradition that the venue of the next Congress is decided before holding the closing session of each CONFLAT. Thus, the institutions interested in organizing a CONFLAT in their country inform the Organizing Committee in writing of their interest to host the next session. The Organizing Committee then reports to the plenary on the invitations received for their due consideration. An opportunity is then given to a representative from each of the candidate countries to present the arguments in favor of the country they represent and to give the background of the institutions that will specifically assume the responsibility of organizing the Congress. Subsequently, the members present proceed to a general vote and the country with the majority of votes is selected as the host country of the next CONFLAT. This selection process has so far worked well, so the tradition could continue to be applied.

Furthermore, it is in Peru's interest, as the host country of CONFLAT V, to encourage authorities and other forest sector stakeholders in Latin America, to participate in this collective process aimed at ensuring forest development in our region.

1.2 Relevance

1.2.1 Conformity with ITTO's objectives and priorities

The International Tropical Timber Agreement, 2006, in its Article 1, states that the objectives of ITTO are *inter alia* to promote the expansion and diversification of international trade in tropical timber from sustainably managed and legally harvested forests and to promote the sustainable management of tropical timber producing forests by:

- (a) Providing an effective framework for consultation, international cooperation and policy development among all members with regard to all relevant aspects of the world timber economy;
- (c) Contributing to sustainable development and to poverty alleviation;
- (j) Encouraging members to support and develop tropical timber reforestation, as well as rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forest land, with due regard for the interests of local communities dependent on forest resources;
- (n) Strengthening the capacity of members to improve forest law enforcement and governance, and address illegal logging and related trade in tropical timber;
- (s) Identifying and addressing relevant new and emerging issues.

In the field of reforestation and forest management, the project is consistent with Expected Outcome 5 of the ITTO Action Plan – *Tropical forest resource better secured* – and ITTO Action A - *Support studies and the exchange of lessons learned on the impacts on and implications for the PFE of forest law enforcement and improved forest governance*.

Thus, the objectives of CONFLAT V are consistent with ITTO objectives as follows:

- Its overall objective is to promote international trade in tropical timber from sustainably managed and legally harvested forests and the rehabilitation and reforestation of degraded areas under an efficient governance structure.
- To provide an effective discussion forum for policy improvement through consultations among all CONFLAT V participants.
- To develop proposals to contribute to the sustainable development of forest resources and thus to the alleviation of poverty in our countries.

- To encourage participants to support the development of tropical timber reforestation, as well as rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forest lands, with due regard for the interests of local communities that live in and/or depend on forests.
- To strengthen the capacity of participants to improve forest law enforcement and governance in their respective countries, and provide strong support to address illegal logging and related trade in tropical timber.
- To identify and address relevant new and emerging issues in the area of climate change and any other relevant issues that may emerge throughout the world in the near future.
- The organization of this CONFLAT will support the implementation of studies and the exchange of lessons learned on the impacts and implications for the PFE of forest law enforcement and improved forest governance.

1.2.2 Relevance to the submitting country's policies

Peru has recently issued Legislative Decree No. 1090 approving the Forestry and Wildlife Law. This Law, in its Article 3.1, stipulates that the State should promote the management of forest resources and wildlife throughout the national territory as an essential element to guarantee sustainable development with the active participation of the social and economic sectors of the country. Furthermore, Article 4 of Law No. 29317 modifies and incorporates additional articles into Legislative Decree No. 1090 – Forestry and Wildlife Law. In addition, the National Forest and Wildlife Authority has approved the National Forest and Wildlife Development Plan, which establishes priorities, operational programmes and projects to be implemented and includes actions for deforestation prevention and control, reforestation, forest fire prevention and control, and forest management for adequate land use, among others, with the participation of the private sector. Similarly, Article 12 on “Consultation on the national forest and wildlife policy” states that a forest and wildlife sub-commission shall be set up within the Agrarian Consultative Commission of the Ministry of Agriculture in accordance with specific guidelines in order to provide guidance and feedback on forest and wildlife related policies. The chair of this sub-commission shall be a member of the Agrarian Consultative Commission. The sub-commission shall be made up of professionals, specialists and civil society representatives with proven expertise in the forestry and wildlife fields.

CONFLAT V is aimed at contributing to the enforcement of the provisions of the relevant national and regional forest legislation with the active participation of the public and private social and economic sectors of the region. This objective will be achieved by promoting a forum for the discussion of innovative proposals and ideas to keep abreast of the economic, policy, social and environmental dynamics of the Latin American region and the world.

1.3 Target area

Since its inception, the Latin American Forestry Congress – CONFLAT has mostly had a Latin American coverage i.e. its area of influence has been most countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

This has been proven by the previous four CONFLATs, which have also raised interest in other regions, countries and organizations throughout the world.

Evidence of this is the fact that CONFLAT I was held in Lima, Peru, in 1999; CONFLAT II was convened in Guatemala in 2002; CONFLAT III took place in Colombia in 2005; and CONFLAT IV was held in Venezuela in 2008.

On all these occasions, the Congress attracted participants from almost all Latin American countries as well as representatives of several agencies and interested organizations.

MAP OF TARGET AREA



1.3.2 Socio-economic and cultural context

Given the interest aroused by this event, CONFLAT has brought together professionals, institutions and technical cooperation agencies from other places outside Latin America.

In the current global climate change situation, Latin American forests have attracted a great deal of interest because of the large area they cover and the environmental services they provide to the world as a whole.

National, regional or world forestry congresses are considered to be suitable mechanisms for the dissemination of current trends and developments in the forest sector. This exchange of experiences creates the conditions required to encourage both private and public investment, and promotes the sustainable management of our forest resource base so that it can be included in the economies of the different countries.

The following recently-held regional conferences have had similar objectives to those of CONFLAT:

- Red Latinoamericana de Enseñanza Forestal – RELAFOR (Latin American Forest Education Network). During the hosting of CONFLAT IV in Merida, Venezuela, on 2 – 5 April 2008, a meeting was held with the participation of official representatives of 28 teaching faculties of forest engineering in Latin America. The meeting considered it necessary to create RELAFOR as a way of taking advantage of the strengths of each education institution so as to overcome, through horizontal cooperation, the weaknesses that still exist in professional forest education in the region. It is envisaged that RELAFOR will hold another meeting during CONFLAT V, to be held in Lima.
- Central American Workshop on Cross-sectoral Planning of Sectoral Policies. Held on 25 – 27 October 2006 in San Jose, Costa Rica. The objective of this workshop was to promote cross-sectoral policy dialogue as a first step for the planning of integrated cross-sectoral policies for the forest sector. The aim is to share information and knowledge about the planning of cross-sectoral policies. The general purpose is to promote dialogue, debate and integration as a way of strengthening development processes.
- Latin American and Caribbean Forestry Commission – LACFC. The Commission is a discussion and action forum on forestry related matters. It has been successfully organized by FAO since 1949, which by this very virtue makes it an important component of this sector. The last three meetings of the Commission were held in Costa Rica (2004), the Dominican Republic (2006) and Ecuador (2008). It is essential for CONFLAT to review its agreements and actions so as to ensure consistency in the relevant issues; to this end, CONFLAT envisages the establishment of a coordination mechanism.
- Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization – ACTO), Paracas Declaration. During the 1st Meeting of the Council of Ministers for the Environment and Sustainable Development of Andean Countries, held in Paracas, Peru, on 31 March – 1 April 2005, the Environment Ministers and Authorities agreed *inter alia* that in the forestry field it would be necessary to move forward towards an international regime for the conservation and sustainable use of all types of forests and to entrust the relevant authorities with the task of progressing towards a common policy.
- XIII World Forestry Congress – WFC 2009. The Congress will be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 18-23 October 2009.

1.3.3 Environmental context

Human beings are today one of the most important climate agents, having incorporated themselves in the list a relatively short time ago. Their influence was first felt with deforestation and forest conversion to agricultural and cattle-raising lands, but today their influence is even greater as they produce a large amount of greenhouse gas emissions - CO₂ in factories and means of transport and methane in intensive cattle-raising farms and rice paddies. Both greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation rates have now increased to such levels that it is difficult to see how they can be reduced in the short and medium terms due to the technical and economic implications related to these activities.

In this context, the commitment of participants and managers with the objectives of sustainable forest management, biological diversity, participatory management, and integrated watershed management will significantly contribute to the formulation and implementation of multi-disciplinary plans and programs with a deep social and environmental content.

1.4 Expected outcomes at project completion

- CONFLAT will have been strengthened by the fact that this will be the fifth consecutive time that this three-yearly event has been held.
- Experiences will have been shared and lessons learned on forestry practices and policies in the region, as well as on technical and scientific knowledge.
- Proposals will have been debated on ways of improving the sustainable forest management of Latin America's forest resources.
- The V Latin American Forestry Congress will have promoted better understanding and more cooperation opportunities among participants, so as to overcome the difficulties of forest development according to their own realities.
- An opportunity will have been provided to compare proposals and analyze experiences so as to overcome difficulties.
- Forest governance cases in the region will have been presented.
- The updating of the thematic content of professional training will have been debated, so as to ensure it is adapted to the needs of the labor market and production processes.
- Solutions to sustainable forest management problems will have been found.
- Production chain opportunities will have been identified.
- The vision and aspirations of the social, native and rural communities, which must be realized, will have been identified.

PART 2. PROJECT RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Stakeholder analysis

The main project stakeholders are:

- Professional forest associations.
- National forest authorities of the different countries.
- Universities with forestry, forest engineering and other related professional courses and programs.
- Private sector forest concessionaires and producer organizations.
- Non-government organizations (NGOs) operating in the forest sector.
- Policy and decision making individuals and organizations that make legislative and executive decisions on the forest sector and the conservation of forest resources.
- Social communities living in and relying on forest resources

The project beneficiaries are:

- Forest engineers, who will have the opportunity to submit their proposals and learn about new experiences to overcome difficulties.
- The analysis and debate on governance matters will help public officers to gain knowledge and coordinate actions aimed at sustainable assistance.
- The faculties with forest engineering and related professional courses and programs will be able to debate the updating of the thematic content of professional training courses in accordance with the demands of the labor force and production needs.
- Forest concessionaires, who will have the opportunity to find answers to their sustainable forest management problems.
- Private producers will be able to obtain information about opportunities in the production chain.
- NGO members will be able to present experiences and learn about lessons learned so as to optimize their performance.
- Political stakeholders will use their different experiences to conceptualize and find solutions to integrated forest development problems.
- Members of the different social, native and rural communities will be able to present a vision of their reality and aspirations, which must be realized.

2.2 Problem analysis

Forest resources in general and natural forests in particular have become increasingly important as a consequence of the worsening of the global warming problem and the resulting climate change. Both natural phenomena are mitigated, to a certain degree, by the environmental services provided by natural and planted forests.

It is therefore necessary to preserve forests without depriving society of the benefits generated by forest resources. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to intensify forest management practices and silvicultural techniques so as ensure forest sustainability and thus generate environmental, economic and social benefits.

Given the complexity of forest management and the interrelation of these practices with ecological and social expectations, it is essential to accelerate the forest management process. This can be facilitated through the exchange of experiences and dissemination of information, goals that that can be achieved in this type of events and even more so, in regional events such as this with access provided to stakeholders from other parts of the world.

CONFLAT will deal with topics related to Latin American forestry problems, including issues such as the concern of the international community about the impacts of climate change and the need to preserve forests to mitigate these effects, particularly the moist forests of the Amazon Region in Latin America. These forests are constantly being threatened by shifting and industrial agriculture, which results in increased forest degradation and deforestation, with the consequent loss of biodiversity and forest production capacity that this entails, directly affecting the communities linked to this natural resource and negatively impacting their levels of poverty and development. It should be pointed out that the rate of implementation of forest management plans is much lower than the forest degradation and deforestation rates.

International consumer markets are increasingly demanding in the purchase of forest products, but are not necessarily willing to pay more for these products. This creates a problem which results in the export of products with a low degree of processing.

In addition to these problems, forest governance is weak in terms of implementation and political support, which is required by forest sector institutions to fulfill their roles with leadership.

Latin America has extensive experience in resolving the aforementioned problems, but the limited communication that exists among stakeholders does not facilitate the sharing of these experiences nor the dissemination of information obtained from lessons learned.

To this end, fora for discussion and experience sharing, such as CONFLAT, are a way of contributing to the solution of this problem.

2.3 Objectives

2.3.1 Development objective and impact indicators

Contribute to the strengthening of the Latin American forest sector, creating the required spaces for discussion, in order to assess the current status of knowledge in the forestry field in the region and what achievements have been made in the area of sustainable forest management as the only way to guarantee the sustainability of the resource for present and future generations, with the participation of researchers, managers, forest policy-makers, affected communities and other stakeholders involved in the forest and environmental sectors of the Latin American region

2.3.2 Specific objective and outcome indicators

Implement the V Latin American Forestry Congress to address the following issues:

- Forests and climate change,
- Degraded areas and reforestation,
- Progress made in the area of tropical forest management,
- International market, value-added processing and forest environmental services,
- Forest governance in Latin America.

Revised and validated documents on each of the relevant fields will be made available.

PART 3. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT INTERVENTIONS

3.1 Outputs

- CONFLAT V has been convened. 500 people from Latin American countries, including forest engineers, students, and representatives of private and public organizations, have participated in the 4-day Congress held in the city of Lima, Peru.
- Congress proceedings published and disseminated. A CONFLAT V proceedings document in hard copy and digital format will be prepared and disseminated at the international level.
- Knowledge and documents on progress made in the area of forest management in Latin America have been promoted.
- Alternatives have been proposed for the rehabilitation of degraded areas and reforestation.
- A contrastive analysis has been carried out on forest governance outcomes in Latin America and proposals for improvement have been developed.
- A commitment has been undertaken to address forestry issues, climate change and the situation of forest communities.
- A prospective analysis on international markets, value-added processing and forest environmental services has been conducted.

3.2 Activities and inputs

- Establishment and operation of webpage for CONFLAT V.
- Invitation to speakers, panelists and participants at the Latin American and international levels.
- Preparation of dissemination and promotion material as required.
- Logistic arrangements as necessary to ensure the comfort and effective involvement of all participants.

3.3 Implementation approaches and methods

In order to ensure the success of CONFLAT V, major relevant institutions have been engaged to ensure their coordinated efforts. To this end, an AGREEMENT has been signed (see attached).

Relevant institutions and associations of professionals, producers, forest authorities, professionals in related disciplines, and students will be engaged and other interested stakeholders will also be welcome at this event.

Special consideration will be given to the selection of speakers, who should have a proven professional track record and a high regional profile.

It is expected that the inaugural speech will be delivered by an internationally recognized authority in the forestry field.

Keynote speeches will be delivered by an authority in each of the major topics addressed under the specific objective.

Discussion roundtables will be held to prepare the conclusions and recommendations of CONFLAT V.

A review of the conceptual and thematic discussions undertaken in previous CONFLATS will be conducted so as to develop a strategy to ensure their viability and follow-up.

Every effort will be made to ensure that the needs of each and every Congress participant are accommodated.

The XIII World Forestry Congress will be addressing the same thematic areas to be discussed at CONFLAT V, a good indication that these are important issues to consider with special emphasis on the region. However, due notice will be taken of the agreements reached at the World Congress so as to take them into consideration as far as possible.

The thematic areas proposed for CONFLAT V are indicated below, followed by those of the XIII World Forestry Congress for a general comparison of coinciding topics.

1. Forests and climate change
2. Degraded areas and reforestation
3. Progress made in tropical forest management
4. International markets, value-added production and environmental services provided by forests
5. Forest governance in Latin America

Topics to be discussed at the WFC 2009:

1. Forests and biodiversity

- 1.2 Deforestation and forest fragmentation
- 1.3 Forest ecosystem restoration and rehabilitation
- 1.4 Management for forest conservation
- 1.5 Forest wildlife

3. Forests in the service of people

- 3.2 Forests and climate change
- 3.6 Valuation of environmental services and benefit sharing

5. Development opportunities

- 5.1 Sustainability and economic viability
- 5.2 Forest industry and development
- 5.4 Forest products trade

6. Organizing forest development

- 6.1 International dialogue and processes and their impacts
- 6.2 Instruments for forest planning and development
- 6.3 Institutional frameworks, law enforcement and governance
- 6.5 Cross-sectoral policies and influences

3.4 Work plan

Outputs / Activities	Responsible Party	Year 1 (in months)								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Output 1 Congress promotion and organization										
A1.1 Promotion of Congress	Coordinator	■	■	■	■					
A1.2 Organization of Congress	Director			■	■	■	■	■		
Output 2 Congress proceedings published and disseminated										
A2.1 Publication and distribution of proceedings	Coordinator								■	■
<u>A2.2 Establish and maintain project coordination</u>	Director	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

3.5 Budget

a) Detailed master budget by component and financing source (US\$)

Outputs/ Activities	Description	Budget component	Quantity	Unit	Unit cost US\$	Total cost US\$	OIMT	CNF	AIDER	
			Year 1							
Output 1	Congress promotion and organization									
A1.1	Promotion of Congress									
	Data entry services	61	1	Overall	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	
	Web page services	61	7	Month	20	140	140	-	-	
	Printed promotion material	61	1	Overall	5,000	5,000	4,000	1,000	-	
	Air travel	33.1	16	Ticket	230	3,680	3,680	-	-	
	Land travel	33.1	12	Ticket	70	840	840	-	-	
	DSA	31.1	56	Day	40	2,240	2,240	-	-	
	Local transport	33.3	1	Overall	200	200	-	200	-	
	Office supplies	54	1	Overall	1,000	1,000	500	250	250	
	Computer equipment	44.1	4	Unit	1,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	
	Logistic services	61	1	Overall	1,200	1,200	-	1,200	-	
	Courier services	61	1	Overall	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	
	Activity Total A1.1					21,300	15,400	3,650	2,250	
A1.2	Organization of Congress									
	Speakers	13.1	8	Consultancy	3,000	24,000	15,000	6,000	3,000	
	Panelists	13.2	24	Unit	200	4,800	-	3,000	1,800	
	International air travel	32.2	8	Ticket	600	4,800	3,600	600	600	
	National air travel	33.1	20	Ticket	120	2,400	1,440	480	480	
	International DSA	31.2	24	Day	120	2,880	2,160	360	360	
	National DSA	31.1	72	Day	40	2,880	1,440	960	480	
	Rental of premises (auditorium & rooms)	61	4	Day	500	2,000	-	2,000	-	
	Cleaning services	61	1	Overall	500	500	-	500	-	
	Logistic services	61	1	Overall	2,400	2,400	-	1,200	1,200	
	Refreshments	61	1	Overall	4,000	4,000	-	2,000	2,000	
	Briefcases	61	500	Unit	10	5,000	5,000	-	-	
	Local transport	33.3	1	Overall	1,000	1,000	500	250	250	
	Activity Total A1.2					56,660	29,140	17,350	10,170	

Outputs/ Activities	Description	Budget component	Quantity	Unit	Unit cost US\$	Total cost US\$	OIMT	CNF	AIDER	
			Year 1							
Output 2	Congress proceedings published and disseminated									
A2.1	Publication and distribution of proceedings									
	Technical editing services	21	1	Overall	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	
	Graphic design and printing of 1,000 copies	22	1	Overall	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	
	CD reproduction services – 1,000 units	23	1	Overall	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	
	Courier services	61	1	Overall	6,000	6,000	4,000	1,500	500	
	Activity Total A2.1					12,500	10,500	1,500	500	
A2.2	Establish and maintain project coordination									
	ITTO Director	11.2	9	Man-month	3,000	27,000	27,000	-	-	
	CNF Coordinator	11.1	9	Man-month	1,000	9,000	-	9,000	-	
	AIDER Coordinator	11.1	9	Man-month	1,000	9,000	-	-	9,000	
	Technical assistant	12.1	9	Man-month	1,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	
	Activity Total A2.2					54,000	36,000	9,000	9,000	
	Sub-total All Activities					144,460	91,040	31,500	21,920	
Management Costs	National management costs/Executing Ag. management costs	70	1	Overall	21,669			21,669		
	ITTO monitoring and review costs	81	1	Overall	15,000		15,000			
	ITTO Programme Support Costs (8%)	83	1	Overall	8,483		8,483			
	TOTAL BY SOURCE							114,523	53,169	21,920
	PROJECT TOTAL							189,612		

b) Consolidated budget by component

Budget Components		Input	Unit Costs	TOTAL	YEAR 1
10	Project personnel				
	11 National experts	27	1,667	45,000	45,000
	11.1 Project coordinator	18	1,000	18,000	18,000
	11.2 Project director	9	3,000	27,000	27,000
	12 Other personnel	9	1,000	9,000	9,000
	12.1 Technical assistant	9	1,000	9,000	9,000
	13 National consultants	32	900	28,800	28,800
	13.1 Consultants - Speakers	8	3,000	24,000	24,000
	13.2 Consultants - Panelists	24	200	4,800	4,800
	19 Component Total	68	3,567	82,800	82,800
20	Sub-contracts				
	21 Sub-contract – technical editing services...	1	2,000	2,000	2,000
	22 Sub-contract – graphic design and printing services...	1	3,500	3,500	3,500
	23 Sub-contract – CD reproduction services...	1	1,000	1,000	1,000
	29 Component Total	3	6,500	6,500	6,500
30	Travel				
	31 DSA	152	52.63	8,000	8,000
	31.1 Experts/consultants	128	40.00	5,120	5,120
	31.2 International Consultants	24	120.00	2,880	2,880
	32 International Travel	8	600.00	4,800	4,800
	32.2 International Consultants	8	600.00	4,800	4,800
	33 Local transport costs	51	159.22	8,120	8,120
	33.1 Experts/consultants	48	144.17	6,920	6,920
	33.3 Local transport costs	3	400.00	1,200	1,200
	39 Component Total	422	812	20,920	20,920
40	Capital items				
	44 Capital equipment	4	1,000	4,000	4,000
	44.1 Computer equipment	4	1,000	4,000	4,000
	49 Component Total	8	2,000.00	4,000	4,000
50	Consumable items				
	54 Office materials/supplies	2	500	1,000	1,000
	59 Component Total	2	500	1,000	1,000
60	Miscellaneous				
	61 Sundry	521	56	29,240	29,240
	69 Component Total	521	56.12	29,240	29,240
70	National Management Costs/Executing Agency Management				
	71 Costs			14,446	14,446
	72 Contact point monitoring			7,223	7,223
	79 Component Total			21,669	21,669
	SUBTOTAL			166,129	166,129
80	Project monitoring and administration				
	81 ITTO monitoring and review			15,000	15,000
	82 ITTO mid-term evaluation, ITTO ex-post evaluation			-	-
	83 ITTO programme support costs (8% on items 10 - 82 above)			8,483	8,483
	84 Donor monitoring costs			-	-
	89 Component Total			23,483	23,483
90	Refund of pre-project costs (pre-project budget)				
100	GRAND TOTAL			189,612	

c) ITTO budget by component

Budget Components		Input	Unit Costs	TOTAL	YEAR 1
10	Project personnel				
	11 National experts	27	1,000	27,000	27,000
	11.1 Project coordinator	18	-	-	-
	11.2 Project director	9	3,000	27,000	27,000
	12 Other personnel	9	1,000	9,000	9,000
	12.1 Technical assistant	9	1,000	9,000	9,000
	13 National consultants	32	469	15,000	15,000
	13.1 Consultants - Speakers	8	1,875	15,000	15,000
	13.2 Consultants - Panelists	24	-	-	-
	19 Component Total	68	2,469	51,000	51,000
20	Sub-contracts				
	21 Sub-contract – technical editing services...	1	2,000	2,000	2,000
	22 Sub-contract – graphic design and printing services...	1	3,500	3,500	3,500
	23 Sub-contract – CD reproduction services...	1	1,000	1,000	1,000
	29 Component Total	3	6,500	6,500	6,500
30	Travel				
	31 DSA	152	38.42	5,840	5,840
	31.1 Experts/consultants	128	28.75	3,680	3,680
	31.2 International Consultants	24	90.00	2,160	2,160
	32 International Travel	8	450.00	3,600	3,600
	32.2 International Consultants	8	450.00	3,600	3,600
	33 Local transport costs	51	126.67	6,460	6,460
	33.1 Experts/consultants	48	124.17	5,960	5,960
	33.3 Local transport costs	3	166.67	500	500
	39 Component Total	422	615	15,900	15,900
40	Capital items				
	44 Capital equipment	4	500	2,000	2,000
	44.1 Computer equipment	4	500	2,000	2,000
	49 Component Total	8	1,000	2,000	2,000
50	Consumable items				
	54 Office materials/supplies	2	250	500	500
	59 Component Total	2	250	500	500
60	Miscellaneous				
	61 Sundry	521	29	15,140	15,140
	69 Component Total	521	29.06	15,140	15,140
70	National Management Costs/Executing Agency Management				
	71 Costs			-	-
	72 Contact point monitoring			-	-
	79 Component Total			-	-
	SUBTOTAL			91,040	91,040
80	Project monitoring and administration				
	81 ITTO monitoring and review			15,000	15,000
	82 ITTO mid-term evaluation, ITTO ex-post evaluation			-	-
	83 ITTO programme support costs (8% on items 10 - 82 above)			8,483	
	84 Donor monitoring costs			-	
	89 Component Total			23,483	15,000
90	Refund of pre-project costs (pre-project budget)				
100	GRAND TOTAL			114,523	

d) Executing Agency Budget by Component – CNF

Budget Components		Input	Unit Costs	TOTAL	YEAR 1
10	Project personnel				
	11 National experts	27	333	9,000	9,000
	11.1 Project coordinator	18	500	9,000	9,000
	13 National consultants	32	281	9,000	9,000
	13.1 Consultants - Speakers	8	750	6,000	6,000
	13.2 Consultants - Panelists	24	125	3,000	3,000
	19 Component Total	68	615	18,000	18,000
30	Travel				
	31 DSA	152	8.68	1,320	1,320
	31.1 Experts/consultants	128	7.50	960	960
	31.2 International Consultants	24	15.00	360	360
	32 International Travel	8	75.00	600	600
	32.2 International Consultants	8	75.00	600	600
	33 Local transport costs	51	18.24	930	930
	33.1 Experts/consultants	48	10.00	480	480
	33.3 Local transport costs	3	150.00	450	450
	39 Component Total	422	102	2,850	2,850
40	Capital items				
	44.1 Computer equipment	4	250	1,000	1,000
	49 Component Total	8	250	1,000	1,000
50	Consumable items				
	54 Office materials/supplies	2	125	250	250
	59 Component Total	2	125	250	250
60	Miscellaneous				
	61 Sundry	521	18	9,400	9,400
	69 Component Total	521	18.04	9,400	9,400
70	National Management Costs/Executing Agency Management				
	71 Costs			14,446	14,446
	72 Contact point monitoring			7,223	7,223
	79 Component Total			21,669	21,669
	SUBTOTAL			53,169	53,169
80	Project monitoring and administration				
	81 ITTO monitoring and review			-	-
	82 ITTO mid-term evaluation, ITTO ex-post evaluation			-	-
	83 ITTO programme support costs (8% on items 10 - 82 above)			-	-
	84 Donor monitoring costs			-	-
	89 Component Total			-	-
90	Refund of pre-project costs (pre-project budget)				
100	GRAND TOTAL			53,169	

e) Executing Agency Budget by Component – AIDER

Budget Components		Input	Unit Costs	TOTAL	YEAR 1
10	Project personnel				
	11 National experts	27	333	9,000	9,000
	11.1 Project coordinator	18	500	9,000	9,000
	13 National consultants	32	150	4,800	4,800
	13.1 Consultants - Speakers	8	375	3,000	3,000
	13.2 Consultants - Panelists	24	75	1,800	1,800
	19 Component Total	68	483	13,800	13,800
30	Travel				
	31 DSA	152	5.53	840	840
	31.1 Experts/consultants	128	3.75	480	480
	31.2 International Consultants	24	15.00	360	360
	32 International Travel	8	75.00	600	600
	32.2 International Consultants	8	75.00	600	600
	33 Local transport costs	51	14.31	730	730
	33.1 Experts/consultants	48	10.00	480	480
	33.3 Local transport costs	3	83.33	250	250
	39 Component Total	422	95	2,170	2,170
40	Capital items				
	44.1 Computer equipment	4	250	1,000	1,000
	49 Component Total	8	250	1,000	1,000
50	Consumable items				
	54 Office materials/supplies	2	125	250	250
	59 Component Total	2	125	250	250
60	Miscellaneous				
	61 Sundry	521	9	4,700	4,700
	69 Component Total	521	9.02	4,700	4,700
70	National Management Costs/Executing Agency Management				
	71 Costs			-	-
	72 Contact point monitoring			-	-
	79 Component Total			-	-
	SUBTOTAL			21,920	21,920
80	Project monitoring and administration				
	81 ITTO monitoring and review			-	-
	82 ITTO mid-term evaluation, ITTO ex-post evaluation			-	-
	83 ITTO programme support costs (8% on items 10 - 82 above)			-	-
	84 Donor monitoring costs			-	-
	89 Component Total			-	-
90	Refund of pre-project costs (pre-project budget)				
100	GRAND TOTAL			21,920	

f) Overall project budget by activity and component (in USD)

OUTPUTS / ACTIVITIES + Non-activity based expenses	BUDGET COMPONENTS							Year	GRAND TOTAL
	10. Project personnel	20. Sub- contracts	30. Travel	40. Capital items	50. Consumable items	60. Miscellaneous			
Output 1: Congress promoted and organized									
Activity 1.1: Promotion of Congress	0	0	6,960 (IE)	4,000 (IE)	1,000 (IE)	9,340 (IE)	1	21,300	
Activity 1.2: Organization of Congress	28,800 (IE)	0	13,960 (IE)	0	0	13,900 (IE)	1	56,660	
Sub-total 1	28,800	-	20,920	4,000	1,000	23,240		77,960	
Output 2: Congress proceedings published and disseminated									
Activity 2.1: Publication and dissem. of Congress proceedings	0	6,500 (I)	0	0	0	6,000 (IE)	1	12,500	
Activity 2.2: Establish and maintain project coordination	54,000 (IE)	0	0	0	0	0	1	54,000	
Sub-total 2	-	6,500	-	-	-	6,000		12,500	
Sub-total (ITTO)	51,000	6,500	15,900	2,000	500	15,140		91,040	
Sub-total (Executing Agency)	31,800	-	5,020	2,000	500	14,100		53,420	
Sub-total (Others)								-	
TOTAL	82,800	6,500	20,920	4,000	1,000	29,240		144,460	

(I) – ITTO contribution

(E) – Executing agency/Host gov't contribution

(O) – Contribution of other sources

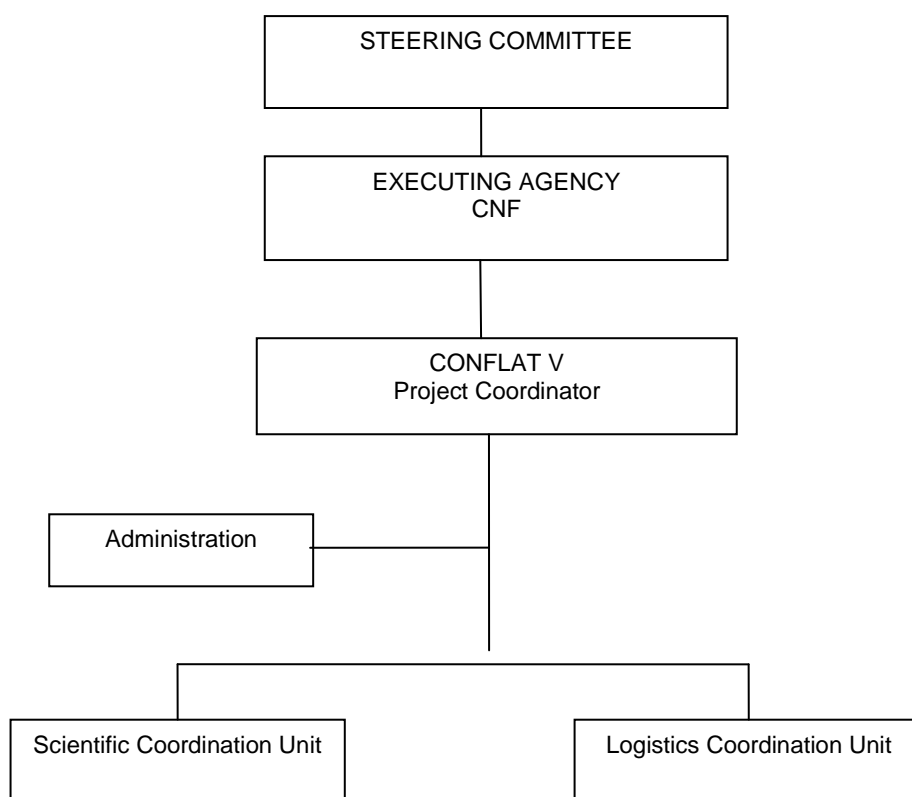
PART 4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Executing agency and organization structure

The executing agency of this project will be the National Forestry Chamber (Cámara Nacional Forestal – CNF) as a signatory party to the agreement concluded with the National Agrarian University of La Molina – UNALM, the Association for Integrated Research and Development – AIDER and the Peruvian Forestry Faculties Coordinating Agency – COFAFOPE. **Furthermore, each of these institutions will designate a representative to participate in the Project Steering Committee, which will be chaired by the CNF.**

The National Forestry Chamber is a representative agency of the Peruvian forest sector. One of its major objectives is to promote and support technological, professional and business development in accordance with sustainable development principles.

The flow chart below shows the organizational structure of the project:



4.2 Project management

The project will be managed by the National Forestry Chamber as part of the organizing team.

All actions and activities to be undertaken in support of the implementation of CONFLAT V will be closely coordinated with the Organizing Committee, as provided for in the Agreement document attached herewith.

The team assigned to the project is very small i.e.

- CONFLAT V Project Coordinator
- CONFLAT V Project Coordinator Assistant

They will also be assisted by a team of professionals who will be part of the scientific and logistics coordination units.

4.3 Monitoring and reporting

A mid-term progress report will be submitted to ITTO showing the monitoring of activities, work plan, specific objective indicators and outcomes achieved. This report will be accompanied by corresponding economic/financial statements describing project expenditures. Finally, a project completion report will be submitted at the end of the project.

These reports will follow the format requested by ITTO in the Manual for Project Formulation.

(Logos of CNF, AIDER, UNALM and COFAFOPE)

– AGREEMENT –

The National Agrarian University of La Molina – UNALM, the National Forestry Chamber – CNF, the Association for Integrated Research and Development – AIDER, and the Peruvian Forestry Faculties Coordinating Agency – COFAFOPE;

WHEREAS:

The Assembly of the IV Latin American Forestry Congress – CONFLAT IV, held at the University of the Andes, Merida, Venezuela, on 2 – 5 April 2008, agreed that CONFLAT V should be convened at the National Agrarian University of La Molina – UNALM, Peru, in March 2011;

The nomination of Peru as the host of CONFLAT V was a joint proposal of the National Agrarian University of La Molina, the National Forestry Chamber, the Association for Integrated Research and Development and the Peruvian Forestry Faculties Coordinating Agency;

The official transfer of this responsibility took place on 27 October 2008 at the University Rector's Office and in the presence of Dr Elias Mendez, former Chair, and Dr Osvaldo Encinas, former Executive Secretary of CONFLAT IV;

The document establishing the Latin American Forest Education Network – RELAFOR stipulates that this Network should meet together with CONFLAT;

NOW THEREFORE the parties hereby agree as follows:

1. Ratify their commitment to organize CONFLAT V and RELAFOR II by March 2011.
2. Act as organizing institutions of the above international forestry events.
3. Appoint an Organizing Committee for CONFLAT V and RELAFOR II, to be made up as follows:
 - Ing. Wilfredo Ojeda Ojeda, National Coordinator of COFAFOPE, as Chair;
 - Ing. Ignacio Lombardi Indacochea, Chairman of CNF;
 - Ing. Jaime Nalvarte Armas, Executive Director of AIDER; and
 - Ing. Milo Bozovich Granados, Dean of FCF – UNALM.
4. The Organizing Committee shall keep the undersigned institutions informed on the progress made in the organization of events under its responsibility.

Lima, 20 April 2009

Signatures and official seals:

Ing. Luis Maezono Yamashita, Rector, UNALM

Ing. Ignacio Lombardi Indacochea, Chairman, CNF

Ing. Maria Palomares De Los Santos, President, AIDER

Ing. Wilfredo Ojeda Ojeda, National Coordinator, COFAFOPE

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: PROFILE OF THE EXECUTING AGENCY

1) Background information

Name: NATIONAL FORESTRY CHAMBER

Address: Ramón Dagnino No. 369
Jesús María - Lima 11
PERU

Telephone: (511) 6516197

Fax: (511) 6288869

E-mail: cnf@cnf.org.pe

Website: www.cnf.org.pe

The National Forestry Chamber (Cámara Nacional Forestal – CNF) is a non-profit civil association established on 16 August 1989 after a coordination process between the most representative institutions at the national level in the fields of forest production and conservation as well as forest and conservation professionals.

The objectives of the CNF are as follows:

- Promoting the sustainable use of forest resources, harmonising the principles of conservation with technology and economic and social development;
- Coordinating national forest activities, and acting as the main interlocutor of the private forest sector before public and private institutions and agencies;
- Proposing and achieving efficient and sound forest policies to encourage forest management, industry, trade and the promotion of exports;
- Protecting the national forest production;
- Building up and disseminating an adequate image of the forest activity at the national level consistent with the magnitude of the resource and its territorial significance;
- Providing feedback/making statements on issues of national interest;
- Designing and implementing research, training and development projects related to forestry.

Active members of the Chamber include:

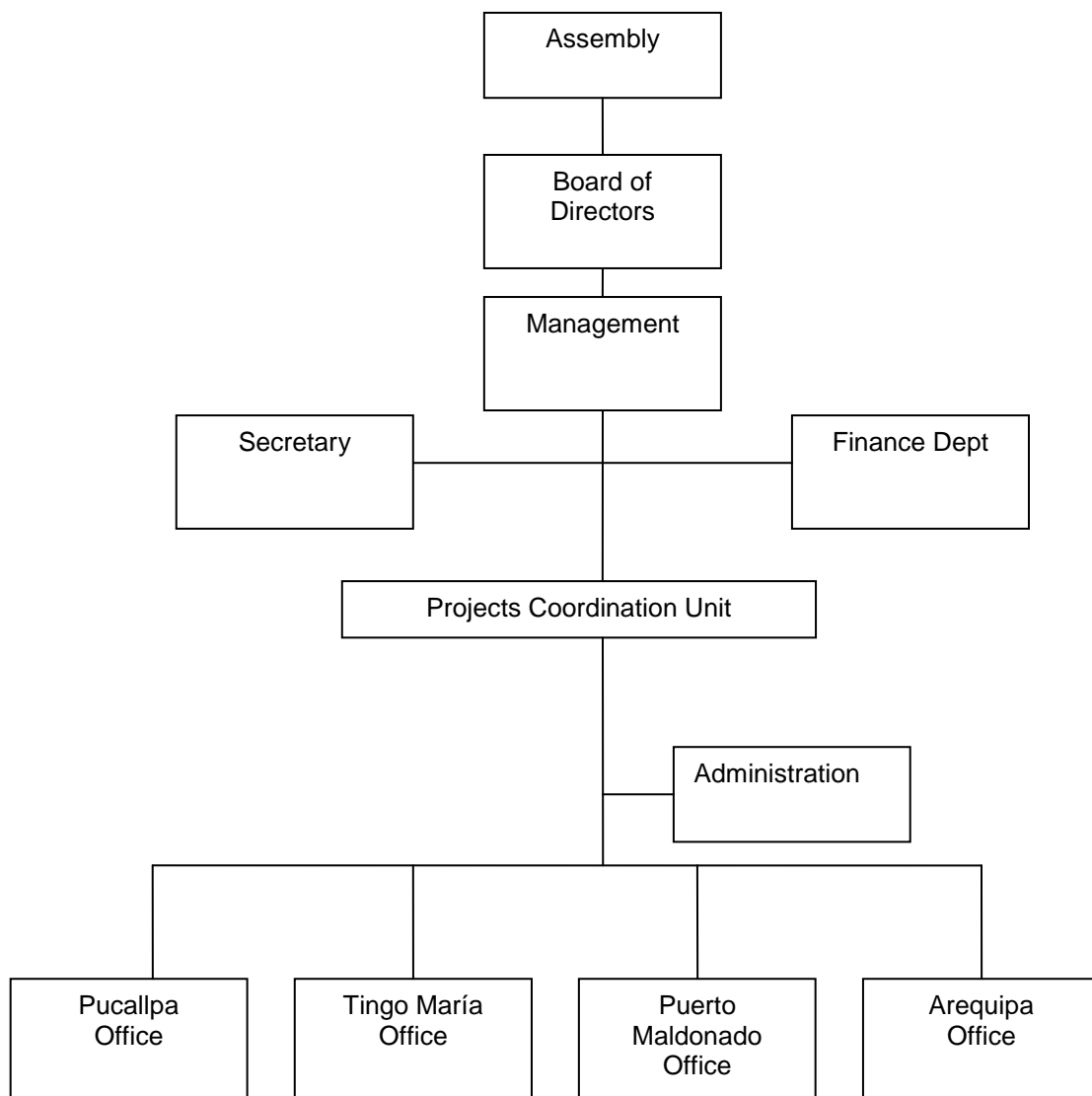
- Peruvian Association of Forest Engineers (Asociación Peruana de Ingenieros Forestales – APIF)
- Civil Association for Forest Development (Asociación Civil para el Desarrollo Forestal – FORESTAS)
- Peruvian Society of Engineers, Forest Engineering Chapter (Colegio de Ingenieros del Perú – CIP, Capítulo de Ingeniería Forestal)
- Peruvian Environmental Network (Red Ambiental Peruana – RAP)
- Peruvian Foundation for the Conservation of Nature (Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza – PRO NATURALEZA)
- National Agrarian University of La Molina (Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina – UNALM)
- Small and Medium Forest Producers and Industrialists Association of Peru (Asociación Forestal de Pequeños y Medianos Productores y Empresarios del Perú – AFORPYME)
- National Confederation of Micro and Small Enterprise Associations (Confederación Nacional de Gremios de la Micro y Pequeña Empresa – CONAMYPE)
- Timber Producers Association of the Department of Ucayali (Asociación de Madereros del Departamento de Ucayali – AMDU)
- Timber Logging and Reforestation Association of the Ucayali Region (Asociación de Extractores Madereros y Reforestadores de la Región de Ucayali – AEMRU)
- AIDSEP Regional Organization, Ucayali – ORAU
- Association for Integrated Research and Development (Asociación para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral – AIDER)

The CNF has been officially recognised by virtue of Ministerial Resolution No. 00321-89-AG as a private organisation representing the private sector before public institutions and agencies of the agricultural sector.

Activities of the National Forestry Chamber

- Coordinate with institutions representing producers, forest professionals, scientists, technology experts and organizations involved in environmental conservation and policy and law making for the sustainable development of the forest sector.
- Act as the top level representative of the private sector before the public forest sector.
- Develop and implement demonstration projects for sustainable forest development with the support of international cooperation.
- Carry out social, economic and environmental impact assessments and analyses for development proposals and activities.
- Promote local trade and timber exports through training and quality control programmes, strategic partnerships and shared-risk investments.

Organizational chart



List of projects completed and under implementation over the last three years:

Date	Project Title	Financing Source	Contribution	
			National US\$	International US\$
PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION				
Dec. 2007 – May 2010	PD 421/06 Rev.2 (F): “Strengthening of the production chain for timber from forest concessions and other forests under management”	International Tropical Timber Organization – ITTO	405,693	580,532
			ECUs	ECUs
Feb. 2008 – 2009	“Sustainable management of a Shiringa (<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>) community forest as an alternative to deforestation and forest degradation in the Peruvian Amazon Region”	Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests	19,659.37	34,950
COMPLETED PROJECTS				
Oct. 2004 – Dec. 2006	PD 23/00 Rev.4 (F): “Promotion and Transfer of Knowledge on Sustainable Forest Management Models to Timber Producers”	International Tropical Timber Organization – ITTO	392,565	420,212

2) Infrastructure

CNF is headquartered in the city of Lima, where it has a furnished office and auditorium, equipped with three computers, printer, screen and data show.

It also has a property in the city of Pucallpa, which comprises auditorium and offices, equipped with two computers and printer, truck and motorcycle.

3) Personnel

- 3 forest engineers
- 1 economist
- 2 professionals with university degrees in forestry
- 1 administrative assistant
- 1 accountant

ANNEX 2: TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY EXPERTS PROVIDED BY THE EXECUTING AGENCY

Key professionals assigned to the project team will be as follows:

CONFLAT V Project Coordinator

Responsibilities:

- Organize the efficient implementation of CONFLAT V.
- Promote respectful and cordial inter-personal and inter-institutional relations during the Congress.
- Ensure the sound administration of funds allocated to the event.
- Submit a report and financial statement upon project completion.

Qualifications:

- Forest engineer with over 30 years professional experience.
- Experience in the leadership of forest professional associations.
- Experience in the organization of events similar to CONFLAT V.

Coordinator Assistant for CONFLAT V Project

Responsibilities:

- Assist the CONFLAT V Project Coordinator in any duties assigned to him/her as required for the purposes of this project.

Qualifications:

- Forest engineer or technician.
- Experience in the organization of forestry events.
- Experience in team work.

ANNEX 3: TERMS OF REFERENCE OF PERSONNEL AND CONSULTANTS FUNDED BY ITTO

Key professionals assigned to the project team will be as follows:

CONFLAT V Project Coordinator

Responsibilities:

- Organize the efficient implementation of CONFLAT V.
- Promote respectful and cordial inter-personal and inter-institutional relations during the Congress.
- Ensure the sound administration of funds allocated to the event.
- Submit a report and financial statement upon project completion.

Coordinator Assistant for CONFLAT V Project

Responsibilities:

- Assist the CONFLAT V Project Coordinator in any duties assigned to him/her as required for the purposes of this project.

ANNEX 4: RECOMMENDATIONS OF 38TH ITTO EXPERT PANEL AND CORRESPONDING MODIFICATIONS

<p>PD 542/09 (F) Support to Convene the V Latin American Forestry Congress</p> <p>Assessment by the Expert Panel</p> <p>A) Overall Assessment The Panel recognized that this proposal to convene the V Latin American Forestry Congress was relevant to the objectives and priorities of ITTO. It also stressed the need to further promote dialogue and interchange experiences among Latin American forestry-related professionals, and thus contribute towards the sustainable management of tropical forests in the timber producing Latin American countries. The Panel further suggested that the organizers strive to build upon other previously held regional Latin American conferences and also from the World Forestry Congress to be held in Buenos Aires in October 2009. In addition, it felt that the proposal should be presented as a Small Project Proposal and provide a work plan.</p>	
<p>B) <u>Specific Recommendations</u></p> <p>The proposal should be revised taking into account the overall assessment and the following:</p>	<p>DESCRIPTION OF MODIFICATIONS:</p>
<p>1. Provide more information regarding the previous congresses and how the venues for these are selected;</p>	<p>Additional information has been included in item 1.1 on previous congresses and selection of venues.</p>
<p>2. Reformat the proposal as a Small Project, as described in the ITTO Manual for Project Formulation (Third Edition, 2009);</p>	<p>The proposal has been re-formatted as recommended.</p>
<p>3. Include a work plan;</p>	<p>A work plan has been included in item 3.4.</p>
<p>4. Improve the organizational chart;</p>	<p>The organizational chart has been improved.</p>
<p>5. Provide major topics to be discussed, while paying attention to recent dynamics in international for a on tropical forests;</p>	<p>A list of major topics to be discussed in CONFLAT V has been included in item 3.3 for a comparison with the topics to be addressed at the next World Forestry Congress. In addition, a description of previous regional Latin American conferences and the WFC has been added to item 1.3.2.</p>
<p>6. Provide separate detailed budgets by component and by source of funding for the ITTO and counterpart contributions, and include information about other possible sponsors;</p>	<p>Separate detailed budgets by component and by source have been included for the ITTO and counterpart contributions.</p>
<p>7. Adjust the costs for ITTO monitoring and review to US\$15,000, and recalculate the ITTO's Programme Support Costs so as to conform to the standard of 8% of total ITTO project costs; and</p>	<p>ITTO monitoring and review costs have been adjusted as requested.</p>
<p>8. Include an Annex which shows the recommendations of the 38th Panel and the respective modifications in tabular form. Modifications should be highlighted (<u>bold and underline</u>) throughout the revised project proposal document.</p>	<p>This annex has been included as requested to show how the Expert Panel's recommendations have been addressed in the project document. The modifications have been highlighted throughout the text of the revised proposal (in bold and underlined).</p>