





Forest Investment Attractiveness Index: Usefulness for Sector Management

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Overview

I- IDB in one minute

II- IAIF

- Objectives
- Usefulness
- Model

III- Results

- Sub Indices
- Supra, Inter,
- Intra

IV- PROMECIF and IAIF Evolution















Basic Facts: the IDB Group

- IDB Group: IDB (1959); IIC (1989); MIF (1992); and PRI (1994)
- Oldest and largest regional multilateral development bank
- Largest source of development finance for Latin America
 - Approved over \$ 118 billion in loans
 - Total cost of projects: \$281 billion
- 46 Member countries
 - 26 Borrowing (50 % of the shares)















IAIF - Objectives

General objective: To measure the business climate for investments in the sustainable forest business.

The IAIF allows the systematic, periodic, quantitative and more rigorous analyses of the factors that affect the success of forest direct investment and business decision-making.







IAIF principal clients

- International investors and entrepreneurs
- Domestic investors and entrepreneurs
- Governments (national, regional or local)
- National and international NGOs
- Bilateral and multilateral donors







The IAIF is useful for

- representing the forest business climate as a single number per nation
- initial screening BY INVESTORS of countries with best investment climate for sustainable forest businesses
- facilitating a more precise and constructive dialogue about forest business climate issues among stakeholders







The IAIF is useful for

- setting priorities among policy areas by governments interested in improving their forest business climate
- monitoring the success of policy interventions on specific indicators
- identifying **issues** where national performance is above or below expectations or aspirations







The IAIF is useful for

- serving as a **working framework** to encourage research, debate, dialogue, and learning.
- clarifying policy and investment tradeoffs
- designing intervention strategies and better define goals, programs, and policies







The IAIF allows comparisons of countries, regions, years, indicators, sub-indexes, such as

- Among nations in a given year
- Country's performance trends over time
- Country's performance in relation to neighbors or sub region for given year
- Subindex performance and trends







The IAIF allows analysis of:

Measured

(real)

Differential

(potential improvement)

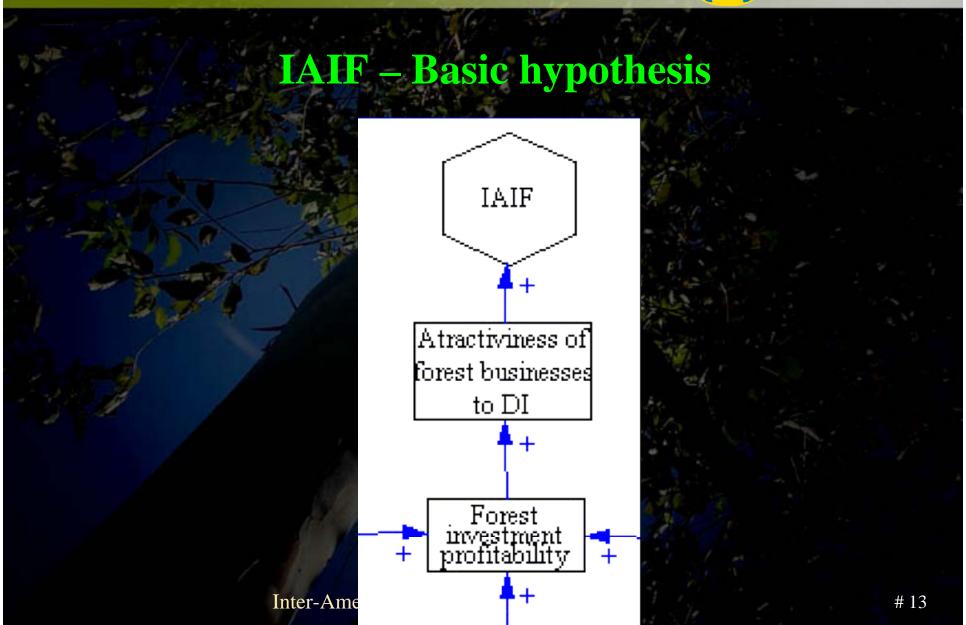
Potential (potential maximum) Contribution to IAIF (weighted)

Simulations







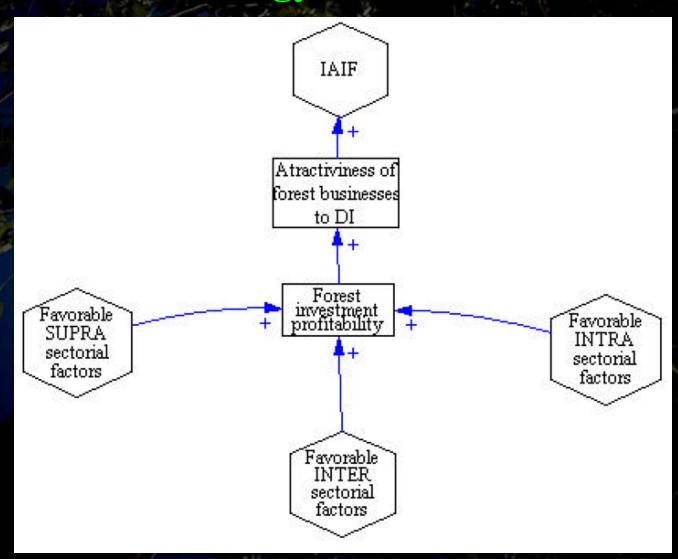








Methodology – 3 Sub indexes

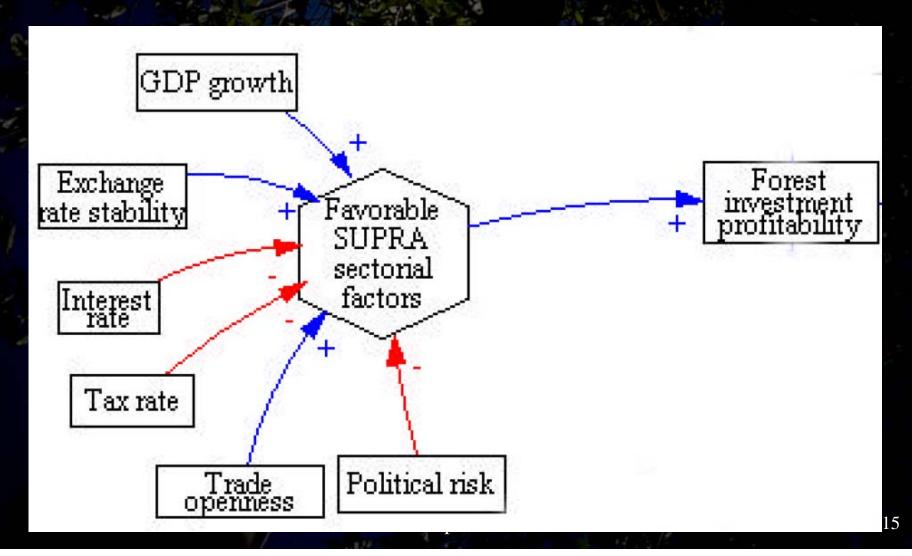








Sub index – SUPRA sectorial factors

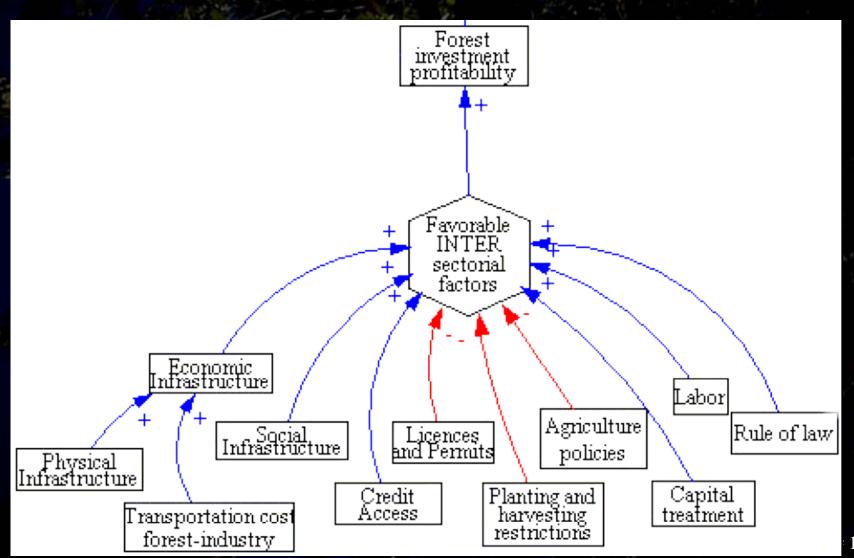








Sub index – INTER sectorial factors

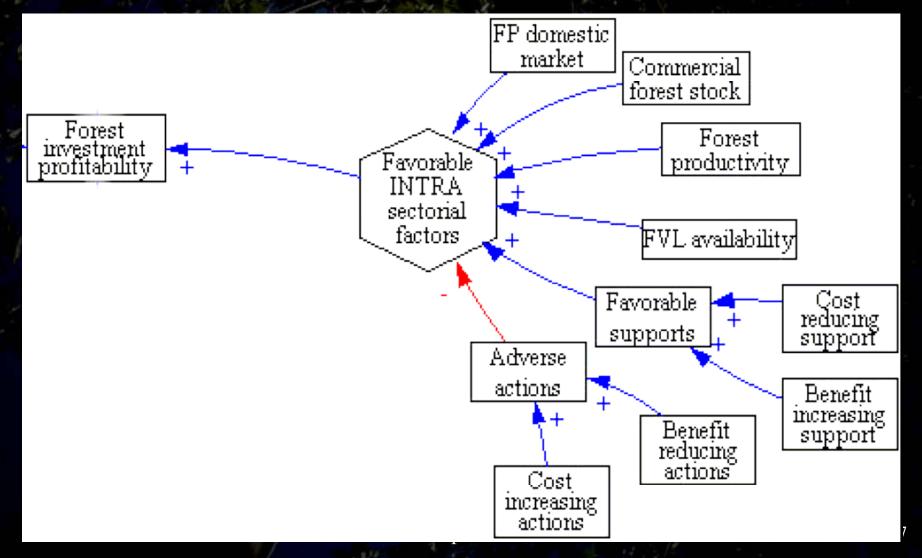








Sub index – INTRA sectorial factors

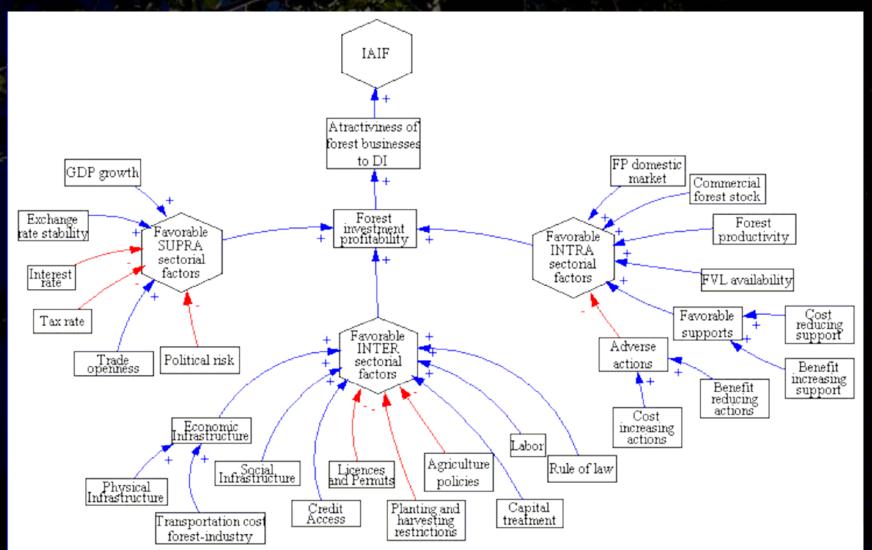








Methodology 20 indicators; >80 variables

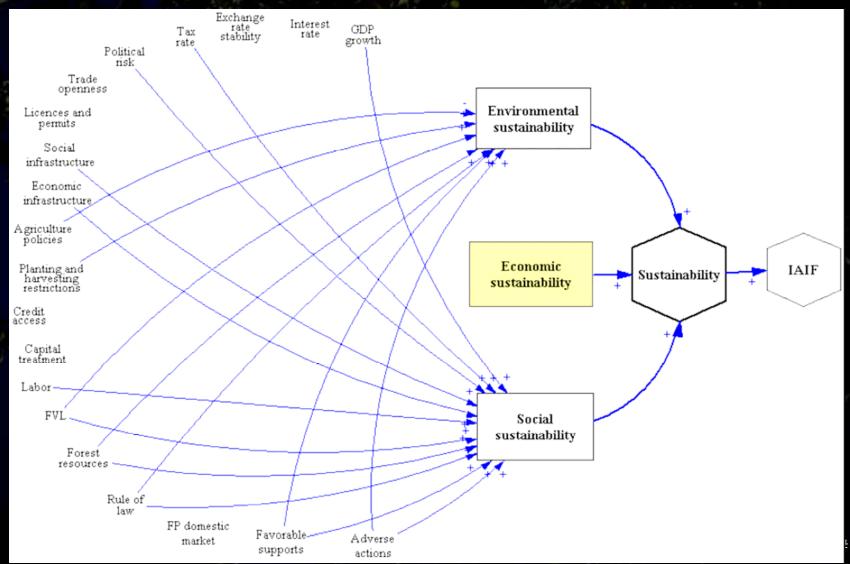








IAIF and Sustainability









Sources of information

- Secondary data and indexes (World Bank, FAO, World Economic Forum, etc.)
- Primary information through surveys
 - Agriculture policies
 - Planting and harvesting restrictions
 - Adverse actions
 - Favorable supports







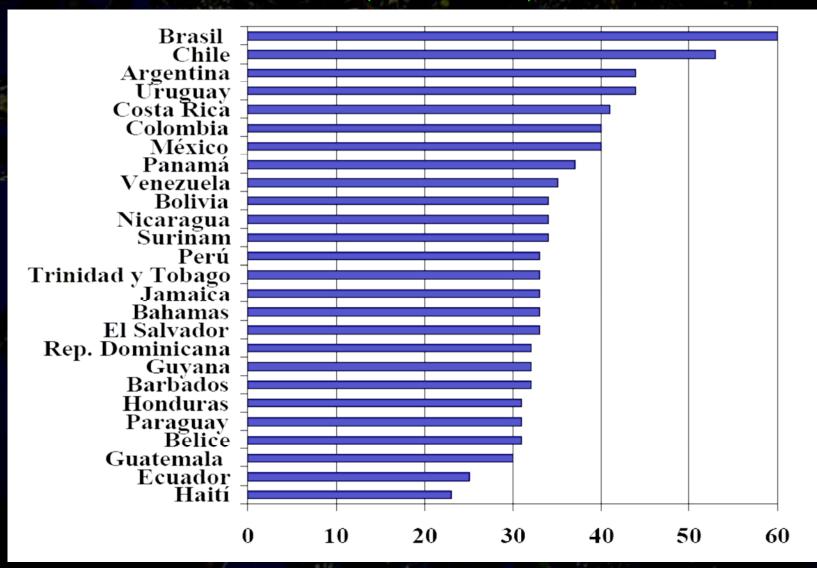








IAIF Real (measured) - 2002

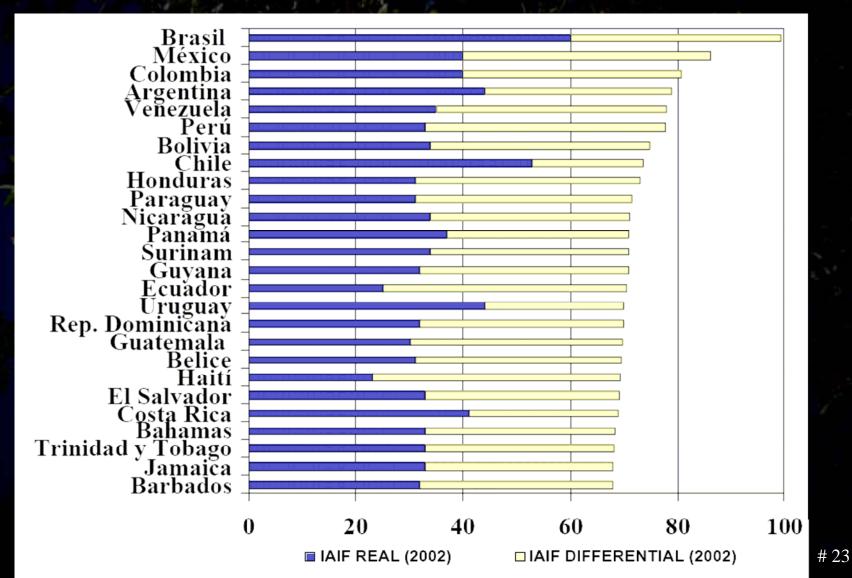








Real – Potential - Differential









IAIF – Real for Best Performers









IAIF – Highest Potential

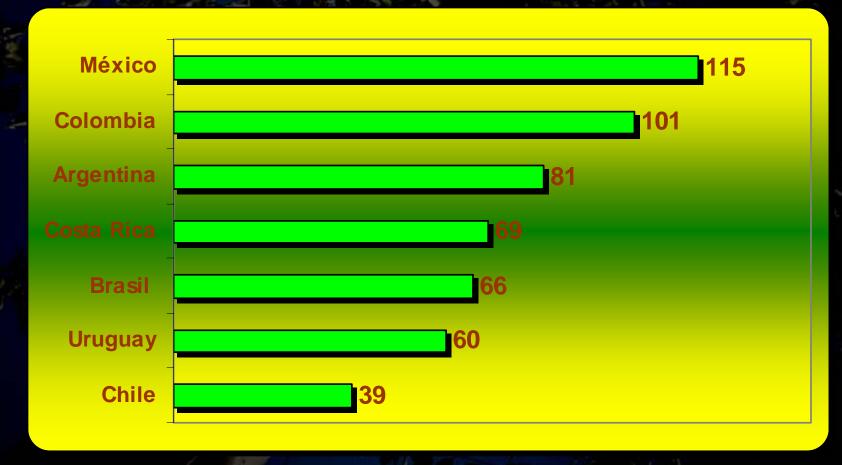






















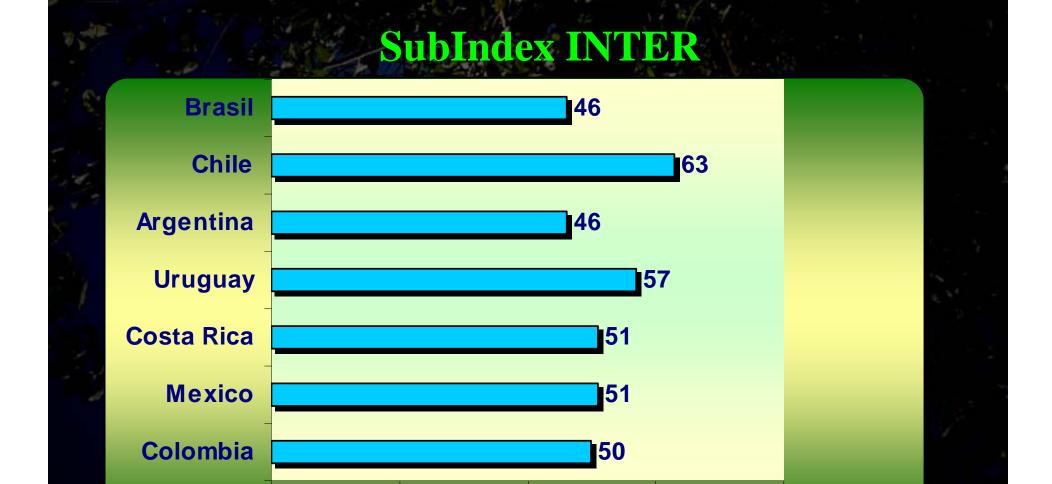


60



80





40

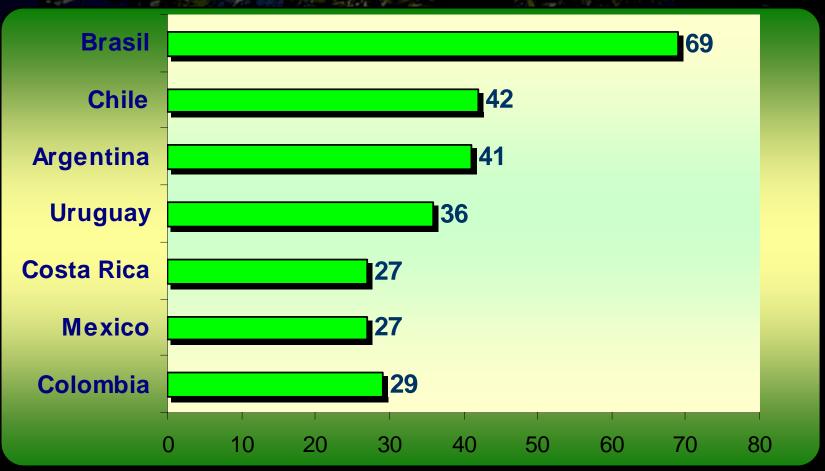
20









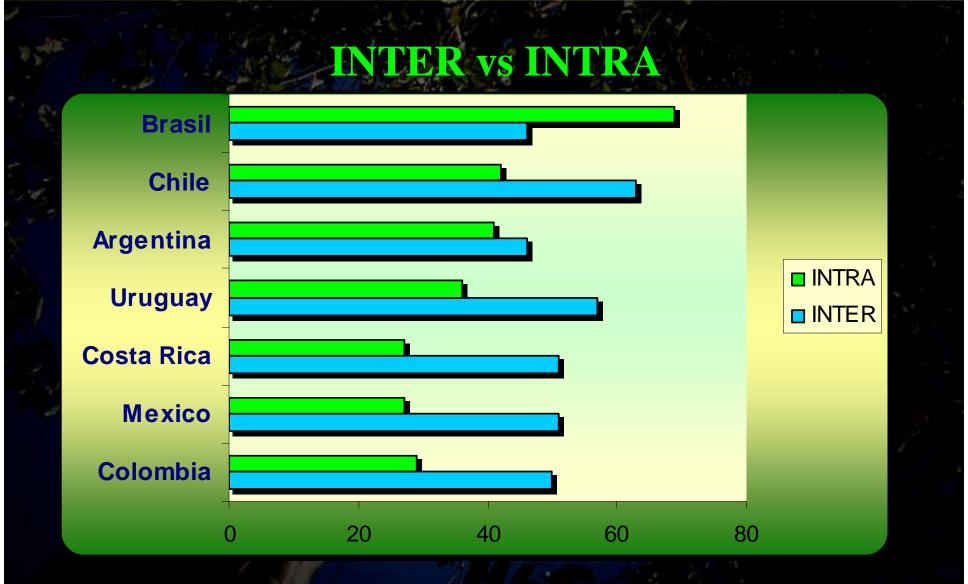


III- Results







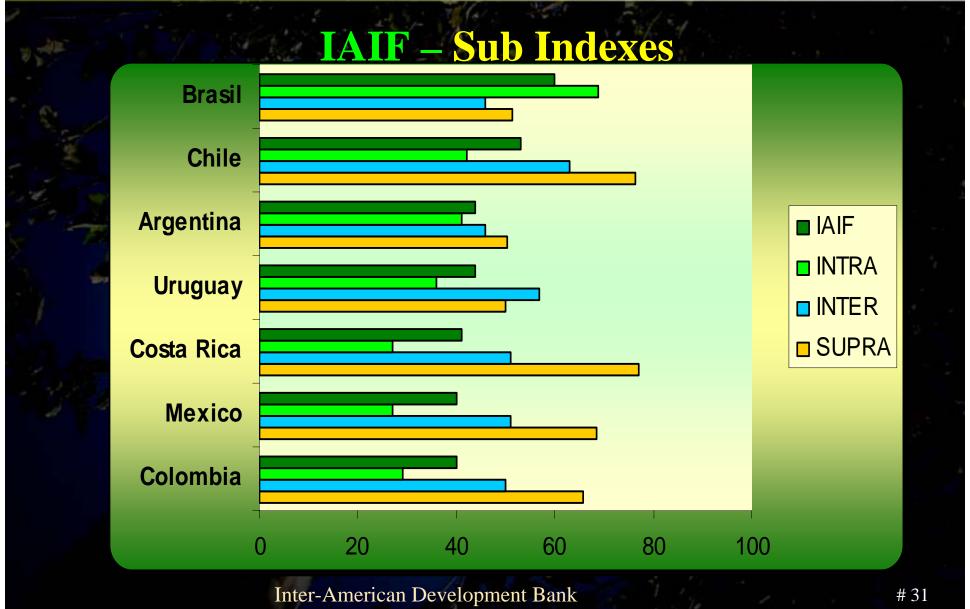


III- Results







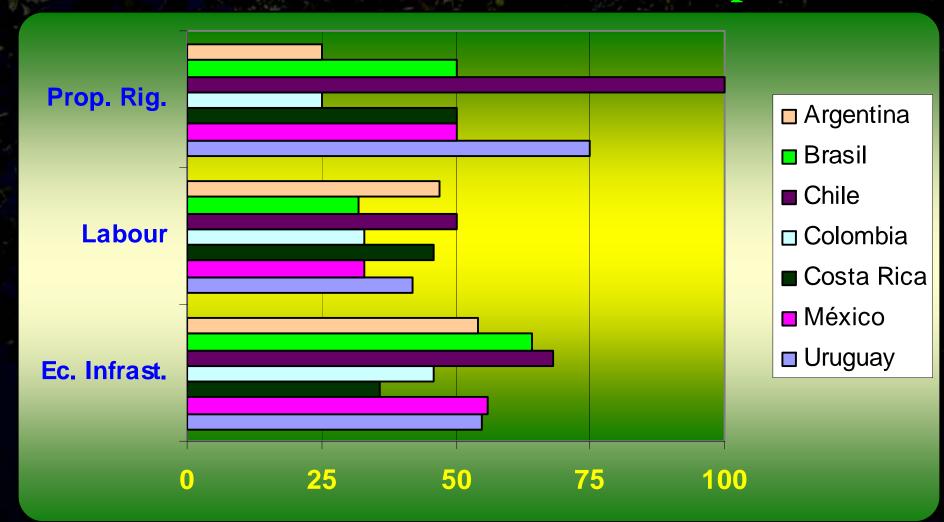








INTER-Sector Indicators – Sample

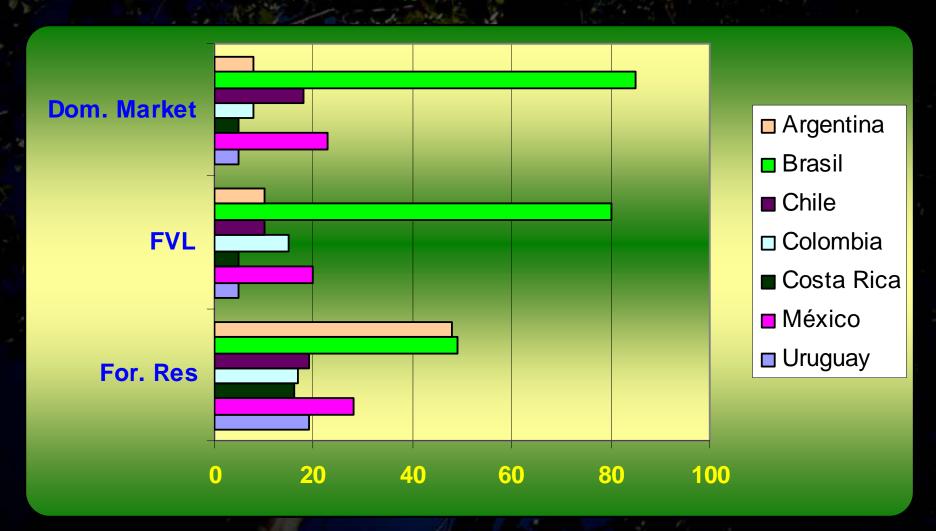








INTRA-Sector Indicators

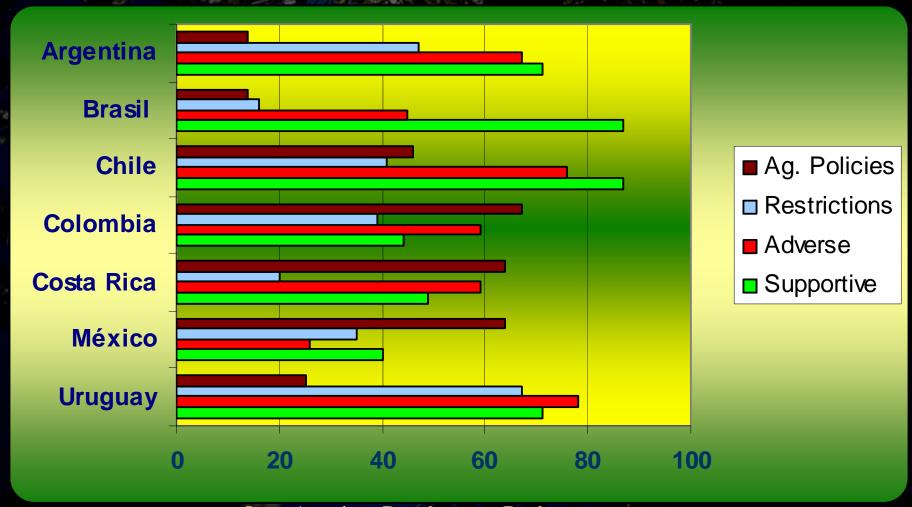








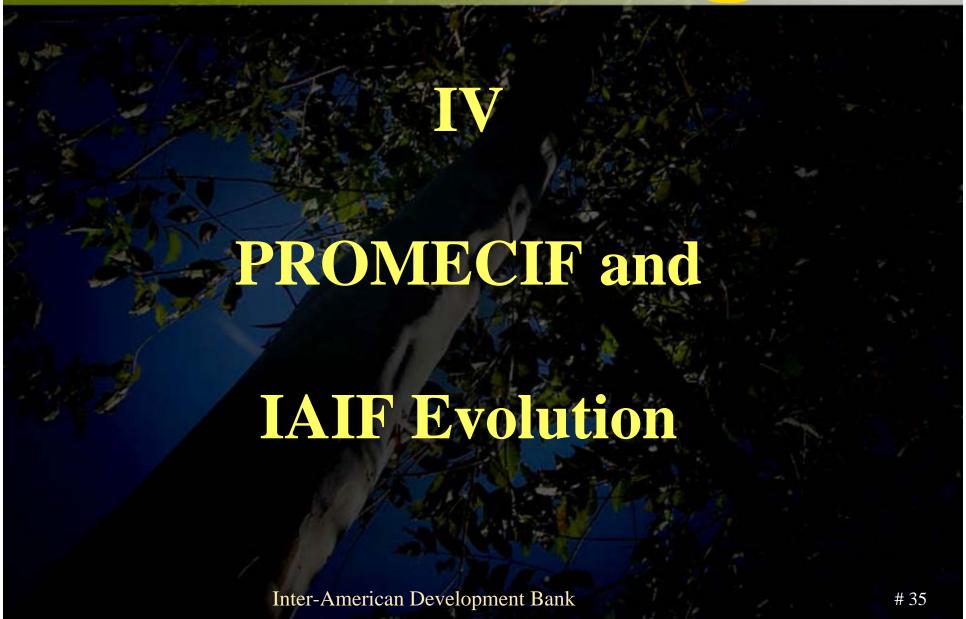
Perception Indicators

















What is PROMECIF?

- Proceso de Mejoría del Clima de Negocios para Inversiones en el Sector Forestal.
- Process to Improve the Business Climate for Forest Investments.
- Process that uses IAIF's methodology as a basis for improving the climate for investments in sustainable forest businesses.







IAIF Results Supply

Country's IAIF performance.

- Data for comparison among countries.
- Understanding of factors that affect positively and negatively the attractiveness of forest investments.



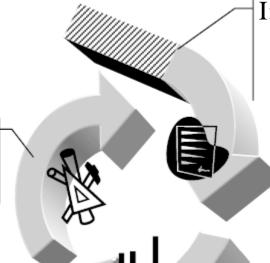






PROMECIF's three phases

III: Implementation, follow-up, and evaluation.



I: Country identification and commitment to change.

II: Diagnosis and strategy definition.







Phase I: Country identification and commitment to change

- Stakeholders share objective of developing and implementing a plan to improvement of their country's business climate for forest investments.
- PROMECIF's Phase I main objective is to construct this ambience.







Phase I: Country identification and commitment to change

Government Forest sector stakeholders **IADB Others** Other Motivators **Promotion IAIF** Motivators among stakeholder **Motivators in government** Willingness to improve direct investments in forest sector Identification **Commitment to change**

Creation of a Steering Committee (SC)







Phase I: Country identification and commitment to change

- Steering Committee (SC)
 - The Steering Committee will be responsible for the coordination of PROMECIF's phases II and III.
 - Sub commission of a Competitiveness Commission Steering Committee's role.







Phase I: Country identification and commitment to change

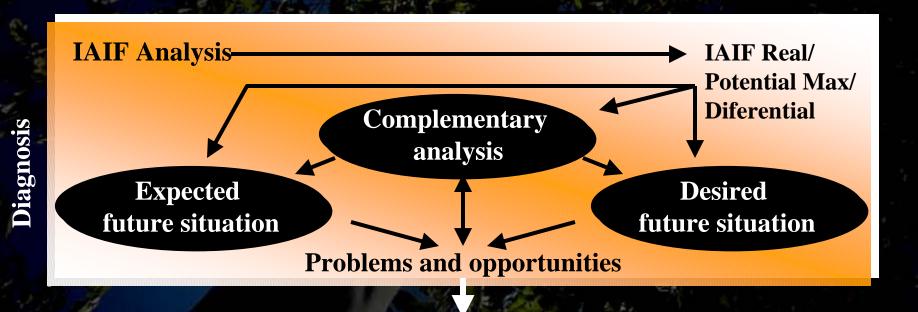
- IADB Support
 - The country's government should be the official interlocutor.
 - A letter of commitment has to be signed by the appropriate government agency and IADB.







Phase II: Diagnosis and strategy definition



Systemic relationships and strategic intervention alternatives

Action Plan

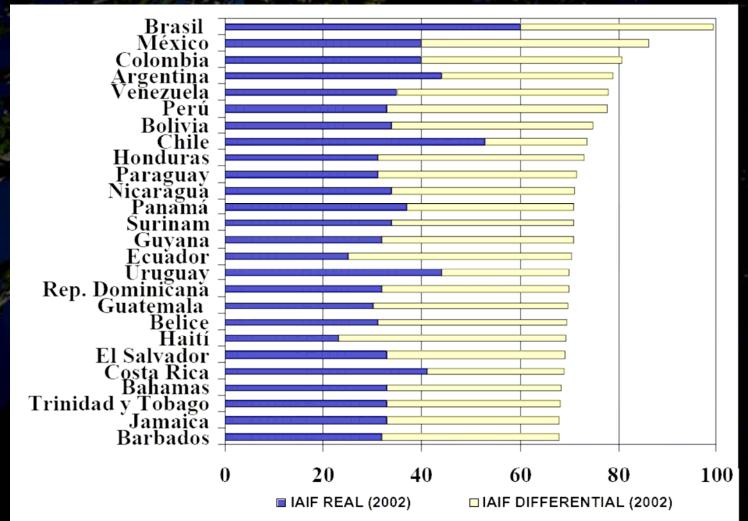






Phase II: Diagnosis and strategy definition

■ IAIF — Real — Potential Maximum - Differential

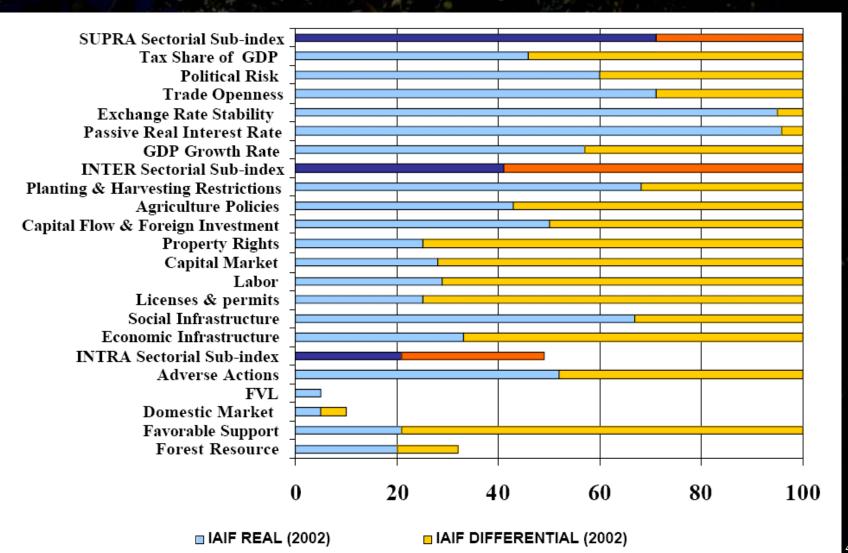








The case for Nicaragua (2002)









Phase II: Diagnosis and strategy definition

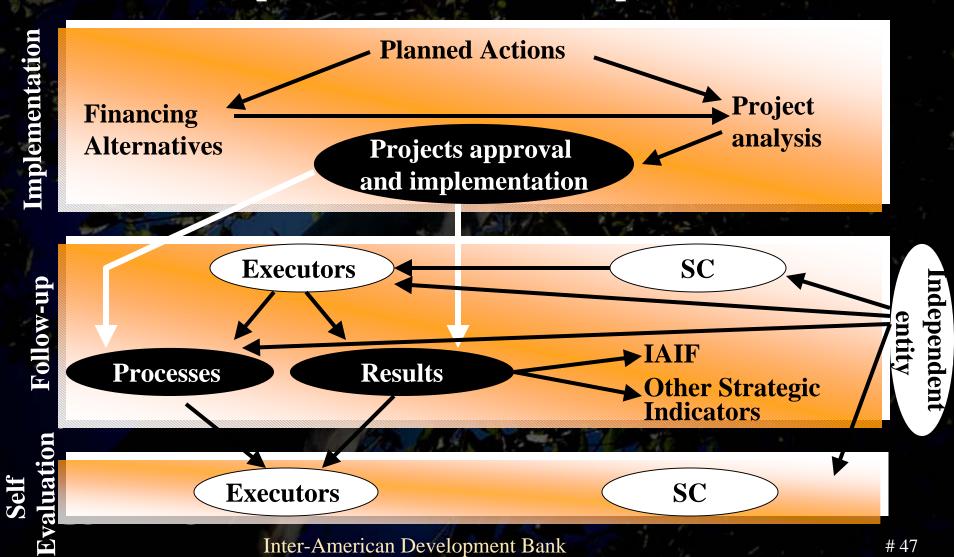
- Complementary analysis
 - Information gathering.
 - Dynamic analysis of factors that explain the climate for investments in sustainable forest businesses.
 - Definition of expected future situation.
 - Definition of desired future situation.
 - Identification and analysis of problems and opportunities.







Phase III: Implementation, follow-up, and evaluation









Phase III: Implementation, follow-up, and evaluation

- Implementation comprises the identification of financial alternatives and the detailed analysis of the projects related to the planned actions.
- Executers and the Steering Comitee will be responsible for follow-up and evaluation. An independent entity may also be used.







Recent developments

- IDB licensed FGV and INCAE to calculate the IAIF every two years and to provide associated goods and services to governments and the private sector
- IAIF 2004 will be presented in a event latter this year
- PROMECIF is being (or about to be) applied in: Paraguay,
 Panama, and Equator.
- IAIF-BRAZIL: Index will be adjusted and calculated for Brazil's states.
- Development of Sub-Indices for plantations and natural forests.







Potential partners

- Multilateral Banks: Asian Development Bank;
 African Development Bank; World Bank
- UN related agencies: FAO; ITTO
- World Economic Forum Indexes partners







Further information

www.iadb.org/pforestal

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