

Introduction to Green Value: A tool for simplified financial analysis of forest-based initiatives

February 2017













Work on Green Value originated with a study performed by Drs. Shoana Humphries and Thomas Holmes in 2007 and 2008.

- They investigated the financial viability of 2 community-based forest enterprises (CFEs) in the Brazilian Amazon which received financial and technical assistance from an internationally-funded government program.
- They decided to combine participatory methods for data collection and analysis with training of the CFE staff in financial analysis.
- There was a lot of interest in the study and the methodology used, and the idea arose to develop a financial tool.
- Drs. Humphries and Holmes worked from 2009 to 2012 on the first version of the Green Value tool.



Photo: S. Humphries



Photo: MSDR





In 2012 the **Strengthening Community-based Forest Enterprises in the Amazon Region** project began with funding from USAID and the US Forest Service.

- The Green Value tool was launched to improve the capacities of CFEs and forest-based initiatives (FIs) in financial analysis, administration, and business management.
- Workshops to train people to use the tool were held with the collaboration of 11 local NGOs and several government institutions in 5 Amazonian countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru).
- Information was compiled with collaborators in each country on:
 - Forest policies and the history of community forest management
 - Numbers and models of community forest management



Photo: Ell



Photo: EII

Who?



The tool is designed for forest-based initiatives (FIs), who can operate at different points in value chains (from harvesting raw materials to selling finished products) and can include:

- family producers
- community associations
- community-based forest enterprises (CFEs)
- cooperatives
- private businesses.

Who?



Green Value tool users can include:

- Administrators of forest-based initiatives (FIs)
- Technical teams of FIs and their collaborators (e.g., NGOs, governments)
- Professors and students
- Scientists/Researchers
- Finance programs
- Politicians.

Users can apply the tool to a diversity of types of products and services, such as:

- · Timber, non-timber, and agroforestry products
- Fish
- Tourism
- Environmental services.

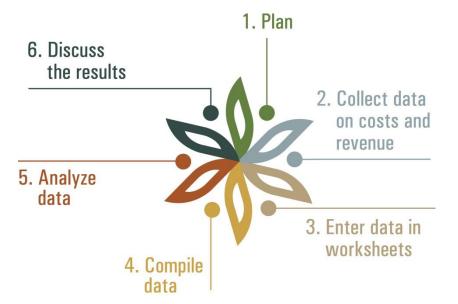
What?



The tool is for monitoring and analyzing costs and income for one product or service.

- It calculates the financial viability of 1 production cycle, including all costs
- It provides many other financial indicators.

Simplified approach with six steps



Why?



- To increase the confidence of forest-based initiatives and their collaborators in performing financial analysis.
- To improve the business management capacity of FIs and help them to set more realistic goals (e.g., profits, employment generation).
- To improve the information FIs use to make decisions, e.g., the purchase of machinery for adding value.
- To increase the transparency of FIs, and as a result, strengthen their governance capacity.
- To strengthen the long-term financial viability and sustainability of FIs.
- Knowledge is power!

How?



The tool is comprised of

- User's Guide
- pre-formatted worksheets for each step.

The worksheets are used to organize the costs and income by

- activity: productive activities, administration, and sales
- types of inputs: labor, materials/services, and machinery/equipment.

A Facilitator's kit is also available, which includes:

- Facilitator's Guide
- posters
- presentations (in Power Point)
- quick reference sheets.

Some applications & findings to date



15 workshops, 6 countries, 250 people trained, 40 products analyzed

Timber products (BO, BR, CO, GT, PE):

- Standing trees
- Logs in forest and in the patio
- Blocks
- Finished products
- → -30% to 150% return

NTFPs and services (BO, BR, CO, EC, GT, PE):

- Artisan textiles
- Bamboo
- Brazil nut (natural, processed)
- Freshwater fishery
- Green house for tree sp.
- Natural latex
- REDD projects
- Tourism
- → -64% to 37% return





Photos: EII

Cost per activity (US\$)

Activity	Labor	Materials & Services	Machinery & Equipment	Subtotal Cost (\$)	Percent	Average Cost per unit (\$)
\downarrow						
Collection	219	302	-	521	57%	26
Nut extraction	131	46	-	177	20%	9
Transport	29	32	-	61	7%	3
Sale	15	19	-	34	4%	2
Administration	44	67	3	113	12%	6
Cost subtotal (\$)	438	466	3	906	100%	46
Percent	48%	51%	0%			

Cost per activity in \$ and %

Net Income	\$ 86

Cost per type of input in \$ and %

Total cost

Profit

Rate of return

Critical information for forest-based initiatives



Photos: EII

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Total Income	\$ 992
Total Cost	\$ 906
Net Income	\$ 86
Net Income	\$ 86

The amount that the FI must save to replace equipment in the future

Cost per unit sold

Critical information for forest-based initiatives



Photos: EII

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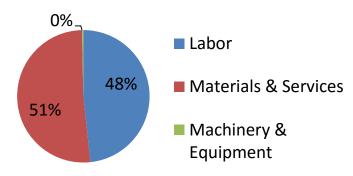
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48%

Percent

Proportion of cost by input type





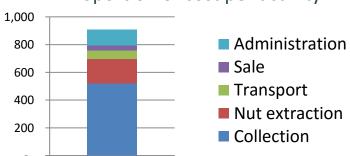
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Proportion of cost per activity





Photos: EII

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0%

Total Income	\$ 992
Total Cost	\$ 906
Net Income	\$ 86
Rate of Return	9%

Percent

Financial viability

48%

Income for workers and local families

51%

Income for local businesses

Critical information for collaborators, donors, governments

Value of results



- Strengthen forest-based initiatives with regard to:
 - management capacity (financial information, decisions, transparency)
 - long-term viability and sustainability.
- Increase awareness within the forestry sector about the role of FIs in:
 - local development (financial benefits)
 - management of forests and other natural resources.
- Motivate governments, donors, industries, and other collaborators to:
 - invest in FIs: credit, technical assistance, purchases
 - improve the context in which FIs operate: illegal markets, inappropriate and/or conflicting policies, highly bureaucratic systems, poor infrastructure.
- Improve reference information and data for forest management and rural development policies





A follow-up survey was implemented in 2015:

- 35% response rate: 39 of 112 people who provided emails
- 46% have used Green Value to analyze information on costs and income for FIs
- 41 products and services analyzed: including
 - timber products, non timber forest products, bamboo, aquaculture, agricultural products, environmental services





Impacts identified from the use of Green Value

- The transparency of the FI improved (50%)
- The FI improved its system for monitoring and analyzing costs and income (44%)
- The FI reduced its costs (38%)
- The FI improved its income (38%)
- The FI improved its rate of return (39%)

Training of others

- 36% of respondents trained at least one other person in how to use the Green Value tool.
- In total, respondents trained 150 people, including 118 people from rural communities and 30 from government agencies.





Who is using Green Value now? A few examples include:

NGOs

- AIDER in Peru for forest management
- IBC in Peru for forest management and fisheries
- INBAR in Peru and Ecuador for bamboo
- ASSEMA in Brazil for babaçu nut (production and processing)
- IDESAM in Brazil for forest management (timber and NTFPs)

Forest Initiatives

- NorAndino in Perú for environmental services
- Allpabambu and Río 7 in Ecuador for bamboo
- CORGuadua in Colombia for FSC certified forest products



Acknowledgements

- USAID and the USF Forest Service's Office of International Programs for their financial support
- The International Network for Bamboo and Rattan's (INBAR) Latin America and Caribbean Office for contributions to the Facilitator's kit
- Representatives of the initial 11 NGOs (shown below) that participated in phase 1 of the project and the participants in the Green Value workshops from 2012 – 2015 who contributed to improving the tool
- The government institutions that helped organize and promote Green Value events.

















Red Internacional del Bambú y Ratán Oficina América Latina y El Caribe













Thank you!

www.green-value.org









