



Silva Mediterranea Secretariat

FAO of the United Nations

Forest Conservation Team (Room D- 477) - Rome, Italy

Report on the meeting of the Enlarged *Silva Mediterranea* Executive Committee, 13-15 April 2010, Antalya - Turkey

Date: Tuesday 13th April 2010 (14H00-18H15) and Thursday 15th April 2010 (8H45 – 13H00)

Venue: Hotel Porto Bello, Antalya, Turkey

Participants:

SM Executive Committee Members

- Spas TODOROV – President of *Silva Mediterranea* (Bulgaria)
- Maria Carolina VARELA (Portugal)
- Alain CHAUDRON (France)
- Ahmet ŞENYAZ and Sukran GOKDEMIR (Turkey)
- Abderrahim HOUMY (Morocco)

FAO

- Jose Antonio PRADO
- Nora BERRAHMOUNI
- Christophe BESACIER

Working Groups Coordinators

- Maria Carolina VARELA : WG 2 (Cork Oak)
- Jean De MONTGOLFIER : WG 3 (Forest Management and Sustainable Development)
- Fulvio DUCCI : WG4 (Forest Genetic Resources)
- Abderrahim HOUMY : WG 5 (Mediterranean Forest and Climate Change)
- Spas TODOROV : WG 6 (Sustainable Financing Mechanisms)

Observers and partners of Silva Mediterranea

- Jean BONNIER : Association Internationale des Forêts Méditerranéennes (AIFM)
- David GASC : Association Internationale des Forêts Méditerranéennes (AIFM)
- Elena GORRITZ : EFIMED
- Alexander KASTL REINHART : GTZ
- Sedat KALEM : WWF Turkey (Representative of WWF MEDPO)
- Placido PLAZA : CIHEAM
- Mohamed Larbi CHAKROUN Président de Association Internationale des Forêts Méditerranéennes

Apologies received by the Secretariat

- Ricardo VELEZ : Coordinator WG1 (Forest Fires)
- Pierre ICARD : Coordinator WG 3 (Forest Management and Sustainable Development) represented by Jean De MONTGOLFIER (Plan Bleu)
- Miguel SEGUR et Pilar VALBUENA : Mediterranean Model Forest Network - Valladolid – Spain

See detailed list of participants in Annex 1.

Introduction to the context of the meeting

Mediterranean forest ecosystems provide multiple goods and services including an exceptional richness in terms of biodiversity, which are crucial for the socio-economic development of rural areas as well as for the welfare of the urban populations of the Mediterranean region. Several challenges have emerged in a context of global change that need to be addressed by managers and policy-makers to ensure the sustainability of Mediterranean forests:

- How to adapt Mediterranean forests and forestry to climate and land use changes?
- Which policies and economic instruments need to be implemented to ensure the provision of valuable forest goods and services?
- How to manage multifunctional forests within complex multiple-use landscapes?

Meeting these challenges requires both, sound science-based information and a fluent, transparent and interactive science-policy dialogue. In this context, new ways to improve the science-policy dialogue must be implemented through: science-policy networking; targeted capacity building; development of specific communication products (publications, events and meetings), etc.

EFIMED, *Silva Mediterranea* (FAO), and several organizations (including AIFM, Plan Bleu, ARCMED, Mediterranean Forest Model Network as well as Member States of *Silva Mediterranea*) joined forces, aiming at building-up a common regional platform for cooperation on Mediterranean Forests. These efforts led as a first step to the organization of the Mediterranean Forest Week where the scientific community, the policy-makers and other stakeholders meet to discuss Pan-Mediterranean forestry challenges and agree on joint initiatives and projects to address emerging needs in an efficient manner.

The first Mediterranean Forest Week has been organised in Antalya (Turkey) hosted by the Southwest Anatolia Forest Research Institute (*SAFRI - 13 to 16 April 2010*) including the third session of the Enlarged Executive Committee of *Silva Mediterranea*. During this first Mediterranean Forest Week a position paper was prepared by a panel of experts in the context of the Enlarged Executive Committee of *Silva Mediterranea*. The panel of experts comprised members of *Silva Mediterranea* Enlarged Executive Committee, representatives of research organizations and networks, landowner associations and non governmental organizations active in the Mediterranean. This position paper was prepared for adoption and inclusion as part of the declaration of Ministers of Agriculture at the “Ministerial Conference of the Union for the Mediterranean on Food security, Agriculture and Rural Development” taking place on 15-16 June 2010, in Cairo, Egypt. It is aimed at raising awareness of Agriculture Ministers on the “Contribution of forests and other wooded lands to food security in the Mediterranean.”

Summary of meetings in the framework of the Mediterranean Forest Week

	Tuesday 13 th April 2010	Wednesday 14 th April 2010				Thursday, 15 th April 2010	Friday, 16 th April 2010		
Morning		EFIMED Annual Meeting				EFIMED Scientific Seminar	EEC <i>Silva Mediterranea</i> Session 2	Field trip	
<i>Lunch</i>									
Afternoon	EEC <i>Silva Mediterranea</i> Session 1	EFIMED Advisory Group	Parallel workshops				EFIMED Scientific Seminar	Position paper UfM	Field trip
			ERANET	Position paper UfM	Profitability	Forest information			

EEC *Silva Mediterranea* : Enlarged executive Committee of *Silva Mediterranea*

EFIMED : European Forest Institute for the Mediterranean

UfM : Union for the Mediterranean

The detailed agenda of the Enlarged Executive Committee of *Silva Mediterranea* is inserted in Annex 2

Meeting outcomes

The third enlarged Executive Committee meeting was held at the Hotel Porto Bello (Antalya - Turkey) on Tuesday 13 April 2010 (14:30-18:00) and Thursday 15 April 2010 (9:00 – 13:00), in the occasion of the first Mediterranean Forests Week. The meeting was chaired by M. Spas TODOROV, President of the *Silva Mediterranea* Committee, in the presence of the participants listed in Annex 1.

The meeting was opened with a statement of M. Jose Antonio PRADO (See annex 3). Before addressing the issue of the Enlarged Executive Committee of *Silva Mediterranea* and the various challenges of this meeting in Antalya in the context of the Union for the Mediterranean, M. Jose Antonio PRADO confirmed the FAO's active engagement in the first "Mediterranean Forests Week".

Mr SPAS TODOROV and Turkish Authorities (Dr. Ahmet ŞENYAZ) welcomed the participants (See annex 3) and thanked them for their continual support to the Secretariat. The provisional meeting agenda was adopted and **M. Spas TODOROV presented the progress report of activities of *Silva Mediterranea* since the 20th Session in Sofia in 2008** (See annex 4).

After this brief presentation, made by M. Spas TODOROV, all detailed activities realized by the different working groups and the secretariat in 2009/2010 were presented and discussed with the members of the Enlarged Executive Committee as indicated in the agenda (See annex 2).

The main conclusions of this Enlarged Executive Committee of *Silva Mediterranea* are:

1) Decisions on *Silva Mediterranea* communication tools and events 2010/2011

- Preparation of a "working paper" on the State of Mediterranean Forests based on data collected by FAO for the FRA 2010 and presentation of this "working paper" during a conference "Biodiversity of trees and wooded land in the Mediterranean" in Alexandria. (22 - 24 June 2010) and during a side event to be organized during COFO (October 2010) This working paper will also highlight the gaps of datas and propose an institutional process to achieve the preparation of a completed publication on "States of Mediterranean Forests"
- Preparation and launch of a revised and completed publication on "State of Mediterranean Forests" in 2011, in collaboration with several partners active in the Mediterranean;
- Organization with other Mediterranean partners of the second Mediterranean Forests Week in Avignon at the beginning of April 2011 (including the next annual meeting of the Enlarged Executive Committee of *Silva Mediterranea*);
- Organization of several events in Rome during COFO in October 2010 (Information meeting with all *Silva Mediterranea* members, side event on Mediterranean Forests in collaboration with EFIMED and photo exhibition on the art of Cork in Sardinia);
- Confirmation of the relevance of other communications tools proposed by the Secretariat (Newsletters – Website). The next Newsletter (May 2010) will be focused on the outcomes of the Enlarged Executive Committee meeting and the Mediterranean Forest Week in Antalya. The following one (July 2010) will be with a special focus on Forest Fires and the main recommendations of the conference organized in Rhodes (Greece) on "innovative strategies for Forest Fires Prevention" (4 – 7 May 2010);
- Adoption of a new logo for *Silva Mediterranea* (See top of the first page of this EEC Report);

2) Decisions on *Silva Mediterranea* support to other partners initiatives in 2010/2011

- Endorsement of the proposal for an Erasmus Mundus Masters Degree on Mediterranean Forestry and Natural Resources Management proposed by EFIMED ; This endorsement will be reflected by the submission of a support letter to EFIMED project signed by FAO.
- Agreement for integration of *Silva Mediterranea* activities in the programme of work on Timber and Forestry of UNECE/FAO with five main items of collaboration in 2010/2011;

The main items for enhanced cooperation between *Silva Mediterranea* and UNECE/FAO are:

1. **Climate Change** : Incorporate findings from Mediterranean region in possible guidance in climate change related activities conducted by UNECE/FAO ;
2. **State of Mediterranean Forests** : Contribute experience from the "State of European Forests" and FRA ;
3. **Forest Fires** : **Contribute findings from *Silva Mediterranea* Working Group** to climate change analysis, outlook studies and forest fire related activities under UNECE/FAO joint timber and forestry programme ;
4. **Wood energy** : exchange of experiences and joint capacity building efforts ;
5. **UNECE/FAO Team of Specialists on Forest Policy in Eastern Europe and Central Asia** - *Silva Mediterranea* can report on work and findings of relevance to countries Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia.

3) Decisions on advocacy in the context of the Union for the Mediterranean

- **A position paper (See annex 5) and a background paper (See annex 6) were prepared, discussed, agreed and adopted by the EEC.** These were adopted for onward submission to the Ministerial Conference of the Union for the Mediterranean on Food security, Agriculture and Rural Development (15-16 June 2010, Cairo, Egypt);
- **Decision was also taken by the EEC to submit the paper together with the background paper to the next session of the FAO European Forestry Commission (EFC) to take note of this position paper** with the attached background paper and to endorse it for onward submission to Ministers of agriculture for adoption at the "Ministerial Conference of the Union for the Mediterranean on Food security, Agriculture and Rural Development (15-16 June 2010, Cairo, Egypt);

4) Decisions on *Silva Mediterranea* Working Groups activities during 2010/2011

WG 1 (Forest Fires): in the absence of the working group coordinator (**Ricardo Velez**), a **presentation reporting on the WG activities was prepared by FAO officers** (N. Berrahmouni and P. Van Lierop) **and presented by N. Berrahmouni**. M. Ricardo Velez, being now retiree, EEC agreed that further discussion about the coordination by Spain with the support of Turkey will need to be discussed during the upcoming meeting on innovative strategies for forest fires prevention organized in Rhodes (4 to 7 May 2010). The EEC also approved the proposal made on the preparation of a Technical Cooperation Project (TCP/FAO) in 2010 to support in particular the countries from Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Rim to develop and implement priority activities.

WG 2 (Cork Oak): N. Berrahmouni presented the results of the one day workshop organized in Hammamet Tunisia during the Near East Forestry Commission (5-9 April 2010) on “Conservation, sustainable management and restoration of cork oak forests in North Africa”. Report is available in *Silva Mediterranea* Website (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/silvamed/en/> or <http://www.fao.org/forestry/silvamed/fr/>). The Workshop highlighted that to support this working group FAO has developed a concept note in collaboration with countries and submitted it to AECID funding. Feed back is awaited. M. C. Varela presented the revised Work Plan prepared during the meeting in Hammamet (*Near East Forestry Commission*). The revised work plan 2010 – 2012 was approved by the EEC. Furthermore decision was taken to support the coordinator of this WG 2 (*M.C. VARELA - Portugal*) through the designation of another member (*Ramon Santiago - IPROCOR*) Spain.

WG 3 (Forest Management and Sustainable Development): M. J. de Montgolfier, representing Plan Bleu, reminded the participants about the past activities and the work plan produced by the WG. The decision was taken to organize a meeting with main partners of this WG 3 in October 2010 in order to prepare a project proposal for submission to FFEM. The decision was also taken to support the coordinator of this WG 3 (P.ICARD - Plan Bleu) through the designation of another member of this WG3 (David GASC - AIFM).

WG 4 (Forest Genetic Resources): M. Ducci presented the progress report of the WG4 activities and as well as the Cost Action Proposal (See abstract in annex 7) prepared during the workshop organized in Tunis by this Working Group 4 for submission to European Union in March 2010. EEC recognized the efficiency/dynamism of this WG 4 on Forest Genetic Resources managed by M. Fulvio DUCCI (Italy).

WG 5 (Mediterranean Forest and Climate Change): M. Houmy and Mr Kastl presented GTZ Project (Adapting forest policy conditions to climate change in the MENA region funded by BMZ – 4 millions Euros) as well as the context of Climate Change in Morocco. After these presentation the EEC discussed on the following agenda : launch of the project in June 2010, inception workshop at the end of September 2010, joint Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) with all partners to be signed during the inception workshop and MOU draft to be reviewed and cleared before the end of August 2010.

WG 6 (Sustainable Financing Mechanisms):

Adoption of the Work Plan 2010 - 2012 proposed by the coordinator of this Working Group 6, M. Spas TODOROV, with several comments of the Enlarged Executive Committee (See annex 8).

5) Decision that the secretariat to send a letter (May 2010) to each member country of the committee to confirm the name / contacts of their *Silva Mediterranea* Focal Points and of other national representatives to be designated for participation to the relevant Working Groups;

6) Decision was taken that the Secretariat to send a letter to each member country (July 2010) to communicate the interest (if any) to hold the next formal session of *Silva Mediterranea* in 2012 and, therefore, ensure the Presidency of *Silva Mediterranea* during the period 2012-2016;

ANNEX 1

List of participants at the Enlarged Executive Committee and to the meeting for validation of the position paper on Mediterranean Forests issues in the context of Union for the Mediterranean

Num	Name	Country Organization	Contact
1	SPAS TODOROV	Bulgaria Presidente of <i>Silva Mediterranea</i> Bulgaria representative for <i>Silva Mediterranea</i> <i>Silva Mediterranea</i> WG 6	Forest and Environmentally Engineer, MSc Head of Sector "International cooperation" Executive Forestry Agency - Ministry of Agriculture and Foods - 55, Hristo Botev blv., 1040 Sofia - Bulgaria Tel. + 359.2.985.11.557 Fax + 359.2.981.87.86 Email : stodorov@dag.bg
2	Jose Antonio PRADO	FAO – Forestry Department - Italy	Chef de la Division de l'évaluation, de la gestion et de la conservation des forêts (FOM) FAO – Rome - Italy Email : JoseAntonio.Prado@fao.org
3	Fulvio DUCCI	Istituto di Ricerca per la Selvicoltura - Italy <i>Silva Mediterranea</i> WG 4	CRA - Centro di Ricerca per la Selvicoltura Lab. Risorse Genetiche Forestali - Treebreedex partner 12 viale S. Margherita, 80 52100 Arezzo - Italia Email : fulvio.ducci@entecra.it Tel: (39) 0575 353021 Fax: (39) 0575 353490
4	Alain CHAUDRON	Ministry of Agriculture French representative for <i>Silva Mediterranea</i> France	Chargé de mission pour les affaires forestières internationales Ministry of Agriculture France Email : alain.chaudron@agriculture.gouv.fr Tel: (33) 1 49 55 49 55
5	M. HOUMY	Morocco representative for <i>Silva Mediterranea</i> <i>Silva Mediterranea</i> WG 5 Morocco	Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte Contre la Désertification du Maroc Morocco Email : houmy@eauxetforets.gov.ma
6	Maria Carolina VARELA	INRB Portugal <i>Silva Mediterranea</i> WG 2	INRB – Instituto Nacional de Recursos Biológicos Quinta do Marquês 2780-159 Oeiras Portugal – Fax : +351 214463702 Phone : +351 929126696 Email : mariacarolinavarela@gmail.com
7	Sukran GOKDEMIR	Turkey	Ministry of Environment and Forestry Central Anatolia Forest Research Directory Ankara - Turkey . Email : s-gokdemir@hotmail.com
8	Dr. Ahmet ŞENYAZ	Turkey	Head of Research and Development Department Ministry of Environment and Forestry Soğutozü cad. 14/E Kat: 14 A blok Bestepe ANKARA - Turkey Email : asenyz@cob.gov.tr
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10	M. CHAKROUN:	Tunisia - AIFM	President AIFM - ex-General director for forests of Tunisia, Tunisia - Tel +33 4 91 90 76 70 Email : lchakroun@gnet.tn
12	Jean BONNIER	France - AIFM	Executive secretary - AIFM Marseille – France Tel +33 4 91 90 76 70 Email : jean.bonnier@aifm.org
11	Dr. Nesat ERKAN	Silva Mediterranea Turkey representative Turkey	Director of directory of research directory Southwest Anatolia Forestry Research Directorate Antalya - Turkey Email : nesaterkan@yahoo.com
13	David GASC	France - AIFM	Project manager - AIFM Marseille – France Tel +33 4 91 90 76 70 Email : jean.bonnier@aifm.org
14	Jean de MONTGOLFIER	Plan Bleu et AIFM <i>Silva Mediterranea</i> WG 3	Teacher-researcher - Ecole nationale du génie de l'eau et de l'environnement de Strasbourg – France Tel +33 3 88 24 82 44 Fax +33 3 88 37 04 97 Email : jm@engees.u-strasbg.fr
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16	Alexander Kastl Reinhard	Germany - GTZ	LSPM 4701 Environment, Climate Change and Biodiversity. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GTZ GmbH Postfach 5180, 65726 Eschborn – Germany . Tel: +49-6196-79-1333 Cel: +49-(0)171-8639987 Email: Reinhard.Kastl@gtz.de
17	Nora BERRAHMOUNI	FAO Italy	Forest Conservation Team FAO/FOMC Forestry Officer (Arid Zones). Rome - Italy Secretariat - Silva Mediterranea Tel : + 39 06 570 55508 E-mail: Nora.Berrahmouni@fao.org
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24	Franziska HIRSCH	Commission Européenne des Forêts – Genève Switzerland	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe UNECE Trade and Timber Division, Palais des Nations, CH 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland Phone: (+41) 22 – 917 2480 fax: (+41) 22 – 917 0041 Email : Franziska.Hirsch@unece.org
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ANNEX 2

AGENDA OF THE ENLARGED EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF *SILVA MEDITERRANEA*

Venue: Porto Bello Hotel, Antalya, Turkey (<http://www.portobello.com.tr>)

April 13, 2010: First session of the Enlarged Executive Committee *Silva Mediterranea*

14H00 - 18H15

14H00 - 14H30: Opening of the session by Mr. Risto Paivinen (EFI Director), José Antonio Prado (FAO), Ahmet Şenyaz (Head of Research and Development Department - Ministry of Environment and Forestry – Turkey) and SPAS Todorov (Bulgaria)

14h30 - 15h30: Information / Overview of decisions on *Sofia Silva Mediterranea* / synthetic presentation and discussion on the activities undertaken between April 2008 and April 2010 (*Spas TODOROV and Silva Mediterranea Secretariat - FAO*)

15H30 - 16h15: Review / Prospects activities of the Working Group “Forest Fires” (WG1) - Information on the creation of the fires to the Near East Region - Prospects for funding through the instruction of TCP / FAO or Italy (SPAIN / FAO)

Coffee break: 16.15 - 16H45

16H45 - 17h45: Review / Prospects activities of the Working Group “Cork Oak” (WG2) - Information on the outcome of the workshop held at the Forestry Commission Near East - Prospects for funding with the support of Spain and presentation of the revised work program 2009 -2012 (MC VARELA and *Silva Mediterranea /FAO*)

17H45 - 18h15: Review / Prospects on communication issues of *Silva Mediterranea* and information on the dynamics of preparing a first State of Mediterranean Forest during 2010/2011 (*Silva Mediterranea/FAO*)

April 15, 2010: Second session of the Enlarged Executive Committee *Silva Mediterranea*

8H45 - 13H00

8:45 to 9:45 : Review / Prospects activities of the Working Group “Forest Management and Sustainable Development” (WG3 - Plan Bleu - Jean de Montgolfier) - Presentations of Mediterranean Forest Network (Miguel Segur et Pilar Valbuena) and actions of AIFM (D GASC) - Debates on the pooling of efforts and synergies between different actors - Prospects for financing the activities of the Working Group (FFEM / GTZ)

9:45 to 10:30: Review / Prospects activities of the Working Group “Forest Genetic Resources” (WG4) - Workshop in Chania - Results of the workshop in Tunis - Prospects for financing the activities of the Working Group - Italy, Germany, France or Spain (Fulvio DUCCI / Christophe BESACIER)

Coffee Break: 10:30 - 11:00

11H00 - 13H00

- 11:00 - 11:30: Review / Prospects activities of the Working Group "Forests and Climate Change" (WG5) - GTZ / HCEFLCD - A KASTL / A HOUMY - Discussion on the upcoming workshop with the launch of GTZ (*Inception Workshop - June 2010*)
- 11:30 - 12:00: Presentation, discussion and validation of the Work Plan 2009 – 2012 for the working group "Sustainable Financing Mechanisms" (WG6) - S Todorov / FAO
- 12H00 - 12H30: How enhance cooperation with the European Forestry Commission under UNECE/FAO programme of work on Timber and Forestry (F. HIRSCH)
- 12H30 – 13H00 Discussion on the upcoming events Silva Mediterranea and the International Agenda on Forests to strengthen the advocacy strategy on the Mediterranean Forests including in the framework of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM)

End of formal sessions of the Enlarged Executive Committee of Silva Mediterranea

Enlarged Executive Committee members attended the afternoons of 14th april 2010 and 15th April 2010 the meeting for the preparation and validation of a "position paper" for adoption and inclusion as part of the declaration of Ministers of Agriculture at the "Ministerial Conference of the Union for the Mediterranean on Food security, Agriculture and Rural Development" taking place on 15-16 June 2010, in Cairo, Egypt.

ANNEX 3

Statement of Jose Antonio PRADO and of Spas TODOROV Enlarged Executive Committee of *Silva Mediterranea* Antalya – 13 April 2010

I) Statement of M. Jose Antonio PRADO

Ladies and Gentlemen

It is with great pleasure that I join you today to participate in this meeting of the Enlarged Executive Committee of *Silva Mediterranea* in Antalya. This year, the regular meeting of *Silva Mediterranea* is being held in the context of a larger event: the first “Mediterranean Forests Week”, which is being organized by several partners, including EFIMED. I would like to begin by thanking the Turkish authorities for agreeing to host this event here in the beautiful region of Antalya, which is both steeped in history and rich with typical Mediterranean fragile natural sites.

Before addressing the issue of the Enlarged Executive Committee of *Silva Mediterranea* and the various challenges we will discuss this week, I should like to say a few words about the FAO’s interest in the “Mediterranean Forests Week”. The Mediterranean region is one of the world’s biodiversity hotspots. Its mosaic of forest landscapes contributes greatly to the outstanding biological richness and multiple values that attract so many tourists to the Mediterranean region every year. The Antalya region and the sites we will visit together next Friday are excellent proof that sustainable management of forest ecosystems can contribute significantly to economic development in the Mediterranean area.

In other zones, these Mediterranean forest landscapes also contribute to poverty alleviation, socio-economic development of rural areas, food security of local people and the preservation of those multiple environmental services considered today by the international community as being of crucial importance (*biodiversity, landscape quality, preservation of water resources and measures against land degradation ...*). Despite their apparent fragility, Mediterranean forest landscapes have been shaped by human activities and have demonstrated for several centuries their strong resilience to changes of anthropogenic origin.

However, today they are facing a threat of unprecedented magnitude to which they will have to adapt in the coming decades. Climate change is expected to have significant, if not severe, impacts on Mediterranean ecosystems while, at the same time, the population of the Mediterranean region will increase significantly by 2050. This raises crucial questions:

“What can be done to ensure that Mediterranean forest landscapes adapt to new social, economic, environmental and climate conditions so they can continue to provide the goods and services on which people depend? ”

“How can regional cooperation in this area, located at the crossroads of Africa, Europe and Asia, help countries respond effectively to the new challenges posed by climate change? ”

*“How can *Silva Mediterranea*, FAO and key partners provide effective and sustained support for forest-based adaptation, now and over the coming decades?”*

“How can the Mediterranean region, which is particularly hard hit by global change, become a sort of laboratory to develop, test and disseminate best practices to promote the adaptation of forest ecosystems to climatic changes and other pressures during the twenty-first century? ”

These are some of the questions that urgently require response to ensure sustainable management of Mediterranean forest ecosystems in the coming decades. It is clear that only a collective mobilization of all stakeholders involved in the management of forest ecosystems will be able to meet these challenges.

This first “Mediterranean Forests Week” can contribute greatly to such mobilization by promoting synergies between different partners (researchers, forest administrations, private sector and civil society) for the preparation of a strong “position paper” to encourage policymakers to mainstream forest policies in their territorial planning, as well as strengthening the momentum of regional cooperation which is an indispensable element in achieving the necessary "sharing" of human resources, financial resources, genetic resources, and so overcoming the challenge of adapting Mediterranean forest ecosystems to climate change.

I should like to conclude with a few words about the work we will do this week through the Enlarged Executive Committee of *Silva Mediterranea*. Since the last formal session of *Silva Mediterranea*, in Sofia in April 2008, there have been many developments, including the creation of Working Groups and a Work Plan for the period 2009-2012. The Secretariat of *Silva Mediterranea* has been strengthened by FAO with the support of the French Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries. Several initiatives have been launched by the coordinators of the various working groups and some technical and financial partners have mobilized financial resources to support the programmes of activities from 2009 to 2012. Communication tools have been developed or improved (Newsletter, Website, Logo ...) and other ideas are taking shape with a view to producing a “State of Mediterranean Forests” for 2011, International Year of Forests for the United Nations, based on data from the Forest Resources Assessment 2010.

This is, therefore, an appropriate moment for the representatives appointed by member countries of *Silva Mediterranea* to represent them in this Enlarged Executive Committee (Portugal, Turkey, France, Morocco and Bulgaria), as well as the various partners involved in this process of regional cooperation, to ensure that all ongoing activities meet the expectations of national partners and, more specifically, match the priorities of forest administrations.

Thank you for your attention.

José Antonio PRADO

II) Statement of M. Spas TODOROV

Dear Mr. Prado,

Dear Mr. Paivinen,

Dear Colleagues and Friends,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honor and pleasure for me to welcome you on behalf of *Silva Mediterranea* Committee. I am very pleased to note that this meeting is the result of collaborative effort between the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Turkey, FAO *Silva Mediterranea*, European Forest Institute for the Mediterranean (EFIMED), International Association for Mediterranean Forests (AIFM) and Southwest Anatolia Forestry Research Directorate.

I would like to express my deep appreciation for the warm welcome received upon arrival in Turkey to the Government authorities, especially to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and people hosting and organizing our meetings. This is the third meeting of the Enlarged Executive Committee of *Silva Mediterranea* – after October 2008 and March 2009.

During next four days we will discuss and detail the activities undertaken between April 2008 and April 2010 in order to plan and to provide their financing and successful continuation up to 2012. These meetings are being organized in conjunction with several other EFIMED events in the spirit of a “Mediterranean Forestry Week” targeted to improve the science – policy dialog on Mediterranean Forests. One of the outputs of our work will be a “position paper” on Mediterranean Forests to be presented at the Union for Mediterranean’s Ministerial Conference in June 2010 in Cairo. Allow me to wish you a fruitful, interesting and challenging meetings and to all of us success in this endeavour.

I thank you for your attention.

Spas TODOROV

ANNEX 4

Enlarged Executive Committee

of *Silva Mediterranea*

Antalya, Turkey, 13 - 15 April 2010

SILVA MEDITERRANEA: PROGRESS REPORT ON ACTIVITIES

The twentieth Session of the Silva Mediterranea Committee

The African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (AFWC)/European Forestry Commission (EFC)/Near East Forestry Commission (NEFC) Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions, *Silva Mediterranea*, held its Twentieth Session in Sofia, Bulgaria, from 7 to 10 April 2008. The session was attended by twelve member countries (*Algeria, Bulgaria, Spain, Serbia, Portugal, Morocco, Italy, Israel, Greece, France, Cyprus and Turkey*) in addition to observers from international non-governmental organizations namely The Mediterranean Regional Office of the European Forest Institute (EFIMED), *Centre International des Hautes Etudes Agronomiques (CIHEAM)*, *Plan Bleu* and *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)*.

During the session the activities of the four working groups were presented and discussed: Forest Fires; Cork Oak; Mediterranean Forests and Sustainable Development; and Forest Genetic Resources in the Mediterranean Region. Two new working groups were established: Forests and Climate Change, led by Morocco, and Funding Mechanisms led by Bulgaria.

The lead countries of the six working groups were invited to communicate to the Secretariat the terms of reference for their activities (work plans with corresponding objectives, expected outputs, activities and budget). The Committee authorized the enlarged Executive Committee to approve the work plans at its next meeting scheduled for 20 October 2008.

Member countries and FAO decided to reinforce the involvement of the Committee in all relevant forest events (notably through its secretariat) and to develop relevant communication material (logo, newsletters, leaflets, posters and *Silva Mediterranea* Website www.fao.org/forestry/silvamed/en/).

The Committee also welcomed the preparation of the draft document on “Guidelines for good forestry and range practices in arid and semi-arid zones of the Near East”, and commended the initiative of the Near East Forest Commission to set up the “Near East Network on Forest Health and Invasive Species” network. Among the series of topics discussed, during the Sofia session, forest fires were considered of high importance. Italy and FAO subsequently organized related field days in Sabaudia, Italy, in May 2008 for *Silva Mediterranea* members.

The Committee decided that its official sessions be held every four years instead of every two and accordingly recommended that the next meeting be held in 2012. It was also decided that inter-sessional meetings be organized, including during sessions of the Committee on Forestry (COFO). In addition, it proposed that the enlarged *Silva Mediterranea* Executive Committee meet every year.

*Meeting of the Enlarged *Silva Mediterranea* Executive Committee*

A first post-Sofia meeting of the enlarged *Silva Mediterranea* executive committee was held in October 2008 in Rome, where *inter alia* the work plans of the following five working groups were endorsed: Forest Fires (WG 1), Cork Oak (WG 2), Mediterranean Forests and Sustainable Development (WG 3), Forest Genetic Resources in the Mediterranean Region (WG 4) and Forest and Climate Change (WG 5). All adopted work plans for the period 2009 to 2012 are available on the *Silva Mediterranea* Website (www.fao.org/forestry/silvamed/en).

*Reinforcement of the *Silva Mediterranea* Secretariat*

The *Silva Mediterranea* Secretariat, hosted by the Forest Conservation Service (FOMC) has been reinforced with the arrival in July 2009 of Ms Nora Berrahmouni, Forestry Officer (Arid Zones) and of Mr. Christophe Besacrier (seconded by France) in November 2009.

Strengthening regional and international cooperation

To address relevant and regional issues affecting Mediterranean forests and mobilize financial support for the implementation of work plans of the *Silva Mediterranea* Working Groups, several projects, initiatives and relevant partnerships are under development in collaboration with Spain/the Spanish Cooperation (AECID), France/Le Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM), Germany/GTZ and the European Commission.

- **A new partnership on Mediterranean Forests and Climate Change**

As a follow-up to the Sofia meeting, a workshop was organized in July 2009 by FAO, *Silva Mediterranea* and GTZ, hosted by Morocco, to identify crucial needs for external support to facilitate adaptation of forest policies and sustaining forest-related ecosystems services (including biodiversity) in the North African and Middle Eastern Mediterranean in the context of climate change.

A total of 22 people participated in the workshop, representing three countries of the southern Mediterranean region (Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey), two European countries (Italy and Germany) and of three regional institutions (The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), *Plan Bleu*, and EFIMED) together with *Silva Mediterranea* and FAO. As a further step, bilateral meetings with different governments in the Near East region were launched, resulting in the preparation of a project proposal on “Adapting policy framework conditions for sustainable forest management in the North African and eastern Mediterranean (Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey) to implement the Morocco workshop outcomes.

A meeting was held in Marseille, France in September 2009 and hosted by the *Plan Bleu* to prepare a joint agreement between GTZ, *Plan Bleu*, France and FAO *Silva Mediterranea* (with possible enlargement to other partners) to define the contributions of different partners to the regional project of the GTZ (WG 5 – Forest and Climate Change) and the process of strengthening the Secretariat of *Silva Mediterranea*.

- **Forest Genetic Resources, a key issue for adaptation of Mediterranean Forests to climate change**

In November 2009, a regional workshop was organized by FAO *Silva Mediterranea*, CIHEAM and EFIMED in Chania, Greece and hosted by the CIHEAM on “Mediterranean Forest Genetic Resources and Climate Change”, as a follow-up to the recommendations of the twentieth Session of the Committee for the *Silva Mediterranea* Working Group 4. Relevant information on the workshop objectives, outcomes and material are found in on <http://www.fao.org/forestry/silvamed/35411/en/>.

During this workshop a presentation of the *Silva Mediterranea* work plan on Forest Genetic Resources and Climate Change (2010-2013) was made by the leader of the *Silva Mediterranea* Forest Genetic Resources (Working Group 4). Key issues related to forest genetic resources and adaptation to climate change in the Mediterranean were identified and approved by expert members of *Silva Mediterranea* WG 4. Recommendations were provided to integrate forest genetic resources issues in national strategies for adaptation to climate change (Cf. *Silva Mediterranea* Newsletter n°2 on <http://www.fao.org/forestry/silvamed/53178/en/>)

Development of new communication tools and organization of events in the Mediterranean

- Two issues of the *Silva Mediterranea* Newsletter were published with a special focus in the last issue on forest genetic resources. The next issue will be prepared in April 2010, focusing on climate change. During the period 2010-2011 a *Silva Mediterranea* Newsletter will be published every three months in order to provide regular update on implementation of the activities of the six Working Groups.
- The first Mediterranean Forest Week, has been held during 13-16 April in Antalya, Turkey, bringing together participants and members of the Enlarged Executive Committee of *Silva Mediterranea*, the network members of EFIMED as well as key partners (including representatives from Forestry departments, Research institutions and Universities as well as NGOs). During this week, a Scientific Seminar on “Knowledge Base Management of Mediterranean Forests under Climate-driven Risks: The Ways Ahead” has been organized and the members of the FAO *Silva Mediterranea* Enlarged Executive Committee together with key partners prepared a joint “position paper” highlighting the importance and the key role of forests and other wooded lands in rural development strategies in the Mediterranean.
- The later will be used as a tool for advocacy within the context of the Union for the Mediterranean (Union for the Mediterranean – UfM). Presentation of the position paper is planned during the European Forestry Commission session for endorsement. Furthermore, it is aimed to present the endorsed position paper during the high level meeting of Agriculture Ministers of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) to be held in Cairo, Egypt on 15-16 June 2010. In this context the European Forestry Commission members are also invited to discuss wider cooperation with the UfM.

ANNEX 5

EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION Lisbon, Portugal, 27-30 April 2010

ADDENDUM to Document FO/EFC/2010/3.2 on *SILVA MEDITERRANEA*: PROGRESS REPORT ON ACTIVITIES

1. This addendum has been prepared to present the European Forestry Commission, as announced in document **FO:EFC/2010/3.2** on AFWC/EFC/NEFC Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions *Silva Mediterranea* with a position paper on the “contribution of forests and other wooded lands to food security in the Mediterranean.”
2. This position paper (Annex I) was prepared by a panel of experts in the context of the Enlarged Executive Committee of *Silva Mediterranea* during the first Mediterranean Forest Week, held on 14-16 April 2010 in Antalya, Turkey. The panel of experts comprised representatives of member countries of the *Silva Mediterranea* Committee, research organizations and networks, landowner associations and nongovernmental organizations active in the Mediterranean.
3. This position paper was prepared for adoption and inclusion as part of the declaration of Ministers of Agriculture at the “Ministerial Conference of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) on Food security, Agriculture and Rural Development” taking place on 15-16 June 2010, in Cairo, Egypt. It is aimed at raising awareness of Agriculture Ministers on the “Contribution of forests and other wooded lands to food security in the Mediterranean.”
4. The EFC is invited to take note of this position paper and to endorse it for onward submission to Ministers of agriculture for adoption at the “Ministerial Conference of the Union for the Mediterranean on Food security, Agriculture and Rural Development”.

ANNEX I

Position paper to be submitted to the Ministerial Conference of the Union for the Mediterranean on Food security, Agriculture and Rural Development (15-16 June 2010, Cairo, Egypt)

‘Contribution of forests and other wooded lands to food security in the Mediterranean’

1. Mediterranean forest and other wooded lands contribute significantly to poverty alleviation and food security through the provision of multiple goods and services such as water supply, soil protection, rangeland use, biodiversity conservation, energy supply and wood and non wood forest products.
2. In the context of climate change and other increasing human pressures, investment in avoiding deforestation and in sustainable forest management are key issues for the provision of these goods and services threatened by drought, wildfires, erosion, desertification, emerging pests and diseases.
3. A better intersectoral and inter-institutional coordination with participation of local communities and other stakeholders is needed to foster the integration of agriculture, pastoralism, forestry, water, energy and other land-use sectors at policy, management and research levels.
4. Based on the outcomes of the Ministerial Meeting on climate change and food security held in Istanbul on 8 of March 2010 and recommendations of the Mediterranean Forest Week held in Antalya on 13-16 of April 2010, which gathered the experts and the international organizations of the region,

We, Ministers, recommend to:

- develop an integrated strategy for sustainable management of Mediterranean forests and other wooded lands to ensure the provision of goods and environmental services relevant to food security,
- implement the Mediterranean Forest Research Agenda 2010-2020 (MFRA) by developing an ERA-NET scheme¹,
- organize a high level Mediterranean conference with all relevant stakeholders in 2012 to develop a shared vision on this regional integrated strategy.

1 The objective of the ERA-NET scheme under the 7th Research Framework Programme of the European Commission is to develop and strengthen the coordination of national and regional research programmes through the provision of a framework for actors implementing public research programmes to coordinate their activities e.g. by developing joint activities or by mutually supporting joint calls for trans-national proposals. Under the ERA-NET scheme, national and regional authorities identify research programmes they wish to coordinate or open up mutually.

ANNEX 6

Background document in preparation of the Ministerial Conference of the Union for the Mediterranean on Food security, Agriculture and Rural Development (15-16 June 2010, Cairo, Egypt)

Contribution of forests and other wooded lands to food security in the Mediterranean

Executive Summary

Forests and other wooded lands are highly **integrated into rural Mediterranean areas**. Over the millennia, the civilizations that have followed on each other around the Mediterranean Rim have made use of the multiple social, economic and environmental goods and services provided by these territories, including food security. In doing so, they have deeply modified present-day forest ecosystems and landscapes.

During modern times, the development of urbanization and industrialization along with the globalization of trade and tourism has altered their appearance and their uses, **causing great disparities between the northern and the southern parts of the Mediterranean Rim**.

In the north, where forest land is mostly privately-owned, following to land abandonment, the vegetation has expanded thanks to its natural dynamics but, as a consequence of lack of management, has increased risk of wildfires, all too often, anarchic urban sprawl.

In the south, great pressure on the resources from a dense and poor rural population can, through overgrazing and overexploitation of forest resources like fuel wood, lead to desertification. Such threats are now compounded by economic crisis and climatic change.

In a joint statement, the experts gathered together in **Antalya 13 - 16 April 2010** at the invitation of the FAO (Silva Mediterranea committee) and the EFIMED underlined this context and invited the Union for the Mediterranean to take action in order to protect and enhance the role of Mediterranean forests and other wooded lands to food security and sustainable development of its rural territories.

Action need to be based on the **following principles**:

- The integration of the environmental, social and economic dimensions of Mediterranean forests and other wooded lands is key to promote the truly sustainable development of the territories. As a follow up of the regional forum, Rabat 2005, an **integrated strategy for sustainable management** of those areas should be developed so as to highly contribute to poverty alleviation and food security.
- Emphasis must be put on research and development based on concrete regional programmes and projects carried out in close collaboration with research institutions and networks in the Mediterranean and on sharing and widely disseminating the acquired knowledge. The implementation of the Mediterranean Research Agenda (MFRA) by developing an **ERA-NET scheme** should be recommendable.
- Practices of good governance, **involving all stakeholders** as well as all relevant segments of the society, should be enhanced, firstly in the development of strategies and projects, then in their implementation, their management and their evaluation.

The **main fields for action** will include, but will not be limited to: alleviating poverty, sustainable land management, valuation and marketing of environmental goods and services including water supply, development of the economic sectors based on wooden and non-wooden products, adaptation to climate change, biodiversity conservation, combating desertification, wildfire prevention.

The Antalya background document.

During the **Mediterranean Forest Week** organised by the FAO and the EFIMED, numerous experts from neighbouring countries and international organisations met in **Antalya on 14 - 15 April 2010**. After highlighting the principal features of the institutional, environmental, social and economic contexts in which Mediterranean forests and other wooded lands currently evolve, they draw up proposals to be submitted to the Union for the Mediterranean (UPM) with the aim of better integration of the sustainable management of Mediterranean forests and other wooded lands among the Union programme priorities to ensure food security and the sustainable development of the Union's rural areas.

Institutional context

Since its creation on 13 July 2008, the Union for the Mediterranean has continuously expressed its commitment to the sustainable social, economic and environmental development of rural areas, and especially to food security. Forests and other natural and wooded land constitute an integral part of these areas. A meeting of the Ministers for Agriculture of the UPM will take place in Cairo in June 2010.

The Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions “**Silva Mediterranea**”, a statutory body of the **FAO**, was officially established in 1948, under the auspices of three FAO Forestry Commissions relevant to the Mediterranean (European Forestry Commission, Near East Forestry Commission and the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission). The *Silva Mediterranea* involves 27 member countries whose territories are situated wholly or partly in the Mediterranean basin or whose forest, agricultural, or grazing economies are intimately associated with those of the Mediterranean Region. It has always sought to develop cooperation between the countries around the Mediterranean Rim to address priority issues such as forest fires, climate change adaptation and sustainable forest management.

The European Forest Institute (EFI), through its Mediterranean branch **EFIMED**, works to address the need for science-based information in decision-taking and policy-making which requires advancing the existing forest research capacities in the Mediterranean region. EFIMED through a wide consultation process has prepared a "Mediterranean Forest Research Agenda" (MFRA) for the 2010-2020, which presents a joint vision, by more than 100 experts from 15 Mediterranean countries, on the emerging challenges for Mediterranean forests and forestry as well as the main strategic research priorities to address such challenges.

The **Blue Plan** for the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean, a regional activity centre of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) of the UNEP, integrates the issues involving woodland territories in its programme of future studies and in monitoring the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development.

The International Association for Mediterranean Forests (**AIFM**), established in 1996, gathers people from nearly all the Mediterranean countries in order to develop shared vision and pilot experiments on the sustainable management of forests, woodlands and other natural areas. The AIFM is developing a network of collaborations. Among others, the AIFM has led the project "Problems of the Mediterranean forest" (2000-2002, Interreg IIC) that generated the Declaration of Marseilles. Then, this NGO is disseminating knowledge and results of shared initiatives within the Mediterranean, facilitating exchanges and fostering advocacy on regional, national, European and Mediterranean levels.

Founded in 1962, the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (**CIHEAM**) is an intergovernmental organisation comprising thirteen member countries from the Mediterranean Basin (Albania, Algeria, Egypt, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Portugal, Tunisia and Turkey). CIHEAM is made up of a General Secretariat based in Paris and four Mediterranean Agronomic Institutes located in Bari (Italy), Chania (Greece), Montpellier (France) and Zaragoza (Spain). In pursuing its three central missions (education, research and cooperation) CIHEAM has come to be recognised as an authority in its fields of activity: Mediterranean agriculture, food and sustainable rural development.

WWF, the World Wide Fund for Nature active in the Mediterranean through its Mediterranean programme office based in Rome its network of 5 national offices in France, Italy, Spain, Greece and Turkey developed a **Mediterranean Initiative. WWF with its partners contributes to the conservation, sustainable management and restoration of forest/ terrestrial landscapes while addressing markets, policy and capacity building issues and needs.** WWF has organized in collaboration with IUCN a conference in Athens, Greece, in April 2008 that resulted in the Athens declaration and a joint publication with FAO on “*Adapting to Global Change Mediterranean Forests*”

ARCMED (2007), the Private Forest Owners Association of the Mediterranean, gathers regional and national forest owners association from the North of the Mediterranean (Spain, France, Italy and Greece) and works in close cooperation with the Confederation of European Private Forest Owners (CEPF) to defend and promote the interests and values of private property ownership, to develop training and education, to promote and support sustainable forest management, to structure the private forestry sector in the north of the Mediterranean Basin, to boost capacity building through the promotion and support of private forest owners associations, and to foster collaboration among goal related organizations and institutions.

The **Mediterranean Model Forest Network** (MMFN) is a group of governance organizations that from 2008 aims at applying the Model Forest concept in the Mediterranean. Since this concept is a proofed tool that has been previously used in nearly all regions of the world for the integration of different values and uses of forest territories and since it applies innovative governance skills for the building of the common vision and the adaptive use of the best knowledge available, the territories involved in the MMFN provide the obvious test arenas for this needed new approaches.

The **forestry and environmental administrations and agencies** of many states, regions or provinces bordering the Mediterranean have for a long time been expressing major concern about the integration of forests and terrestrial ecosystems within a sustainable land use and management systems of their territories. A regional forum: *Forestry sector and sustainable development in the Mediterranean - challenges, policies and governance* was held in Rabat, on 24 - 26 November 2005 organized, by the government of the Kingdom of Morocco and the FAO with the support of the Blue Plan and the AIFM. Most of its conclusions were considered and integrated in this document.

Environmental, social and economic context

Over thousands of year, Mediterranean forests and other wooded lands have evolved under the **combined impact of the natural environmental factors** such as relief, soils, climate and **the activities of human society**. The civilizations that have succeeded each other around the Mediterranean Rim have transformed and shaped all the components of their territories, including the forests and other wooded lands.

Since Antiquity, these lands have provided **multiple resources** (foodstuffs from hunting and gathering, fodder and grazing for herds, firewood, timber, cattle, cork, ...) not only for the local rural populations but, also, to the cities to trade and to industry. Stereotype images of "virgin" forest or, in complete contrast, of forest as a "machine for producing wood" are completely unsuited to the Mediterranean. Indeed, the multiple uses are one of the defining characteristics of the Mediterranean forests. A particularly important aspect is the role of herds: in traditional agrarian systems, the livestock grazes a major part of its food in the forest and on other natural land (Mediterranean *saltus*), and fertilising the cultivated land with the nitrogen and the phosphorus content of their excrement.

In modern time, there has been massive development of urbanization industrialization long-distance low-cost transport and market competition between all the regions of the world. These changes in land-use have caused **series of ruptures** in the uses of Mediterranean forests and other wooded lands and in the nature of goods and services expected of them.

In the countries of the **northern Rim**, traditional rural uses have by and large disappeared. Because of the natural dynamics of woody vegetation, forests and "matorrals" have reconquered large tracts of abandoned agricultural or grazing land. As a consequence, the massive development of the scrub and undergrowth combined with lack of management, heat waves and drought during summers increased enormously the risk of fire.

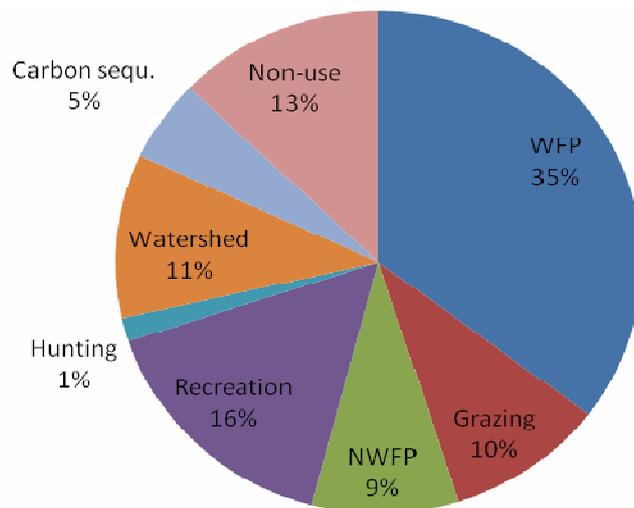
In the countries of the **southern and eastern Rim**, in contrast, numerous poor rural populations in their struggle to survive, must continue to maintain excessively high pressure on woodlands, ploughing up marginal or erodible land for farming, overexploiting firewood and over-grazing. Such activities bring with them high risks of degradation of plant cover, erosion, desertification and loss of biodiversity. The most effective means of combating these risks is by reducing poverty.

In the north, as in the south and in the east, permanent resident city dwellers and tourists now make **new demands** on forest and natural land: congenial landscape, leisure in a natural environment, or clearing for urbanisation and infrastructure. Such demands are often the sources of conflicts between either non-compatible users or with landowners. Thus, a clear need has emerged for making changes in property rights and uses as well as for designing new procedures of governance.

For a long time, "**ecological services**" provided by woodlands (soil and water protection, biological diversity of flora and fauna, climatic buffer) were regarded as normal consequences of wise forestry management. Moreover, the forestry administrations in various Mediterranean countries have already undertaken specific action for reforestation, soil protection, reclaiming landscape, fighting erosion and desertification, watershed management and the protection of rare or endangered species. But it is only quite recently that awareness was raised on the economic value of these services, and of the need to manage them sustainably as such, in particular under the aegis of international conventions for combating desertification (UNCCD) and for the conservation of biodiversity (UNCBD).

Concerning the **total economic value** of Mediterranean woodlands, it is important to point out that the production of commercial, non-commercial and self-consumable goods, as well as the management and protection of the capability for delivering environmental services, equate to providing employment (*Box 1*). Such "jobs" result in direct income (marketable goods and services), shadow remuneration (self-consumption), indirect income through connected products (*tourism services, increase values of houses...*), or be financed through taxes or fiscal measures whose importance is growing in many urban areas.

Box 1: The Total economic value of Mediterranean forests (source MFRA 2010-2020).



Composition of the Total Economic Value of Mediterranean Forests (source: Merlo & Croitoru 2005). NWFP: non-wood forest products; WFP: wood forest products; nonuse: bequest and existence value.

Climate change will affect ecosystems and societies around the Mediterranean basin in a more drastic way than in the rest of the world. Temperature is expected to increase more than the global average (especially in summer) and rainfall is expected to decrease around 20% by the end of the century. Already nowadays, 7% of the world population is located in the Mediterranean area that has access to only 3% of the world's **water resources**.

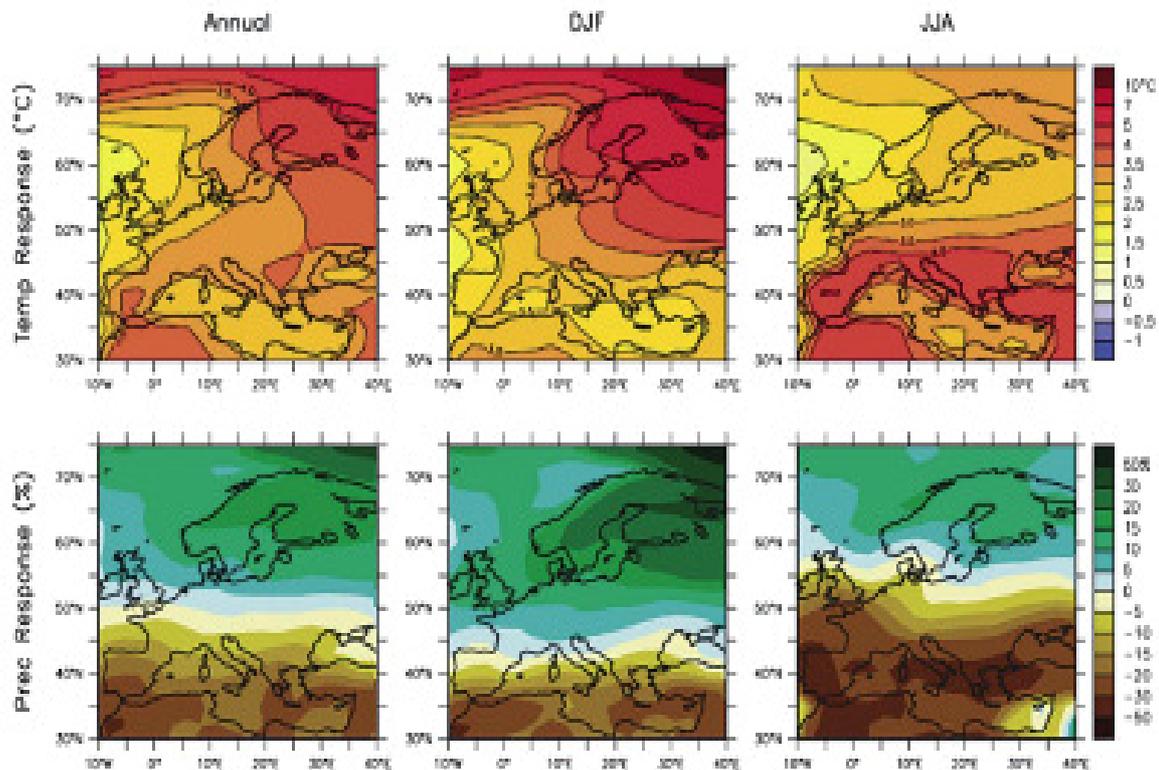
This region is home to 60% of the global water-poor countries, which have less than 1000 [m³]/cap/year. Furthermore, science based predictions estimate that by 2025 up to 63 million people in the Mediterranean countries will be in the need of water (with less than 500 [m³]/cap/year).

In this context, Mediterranean forests are the most important **ecological infrastructure** in the region, home to 25 000 plant species of which 50% are endemic, playing a key role in its resilience and adaptability as they affect the availability of the two most scarce resources of the region: **water and soil**, as well as provide multiple goods and services crucial for the sustainability and well being of Mediterranean societies.

The threats from **global climatic change** have put a radically new set of constraints on the activities affecting woodlands. Until recently, one could rely on the remarkable resilience of Mediterranean ecosystems which enabled them to regenerate themselves, often after periods of severe degradation, and on the experience and wisdom of public or private forest managers. In the various scenarios presented by the IPCC, the Mediterranean region is confronted with a great increase in the aridity of its climate (*Box 2*).

The response of the ecosystems remains difficult to anticipate but there will certainly be a considerable increase in the threat of wildfire, desertification and loss of biodiversity. Furthermore, new constraints threaten farmers, in particular the scarcity of water resources. The management of forestry and natural land will have to be all the more careful as we do not know where to situate the ecosystems' thresholds of resilience beyond which irreversible deterioration could occur.

Box 2: Possible tendencies of climatic change under hypothesis from the IPCC scenario A1B (Source MFRA 2010-2020).



Simulated temperature and precipitation changes over Europe for the A1B scenario. Top row: annual mean; winter (DJF); summer (JJA); temperature change between 1980 to 1999 and 2080 to 2099 averaged over 21 models. Bottom row: same as top, but for fractional change in precipitation. Source: IPCC 4AR 2007. Source: IPCC 4th assessment report 2007

It is increasingly accepted that sustainable land management must be grounded on **good governance**, implementing guiding principles of: subsidiarity, devolution of authority, evaluation *ex ante* and *ex post*, responsibility and accountability, participation of all stakeholders and all publics concerned or involved. These principles are relatively simple to state, but they are not so easy to put into practice: there are often numerous administrative, legal and even psychological and sociological obstacles that hinder their implementation.

Effective implementation requires **research, innovation, development, training and information**. Because of the Mediterranean region's social and economic characteristics and the nature of the difficulties encountered, the region is often in advance of other regions of the world in the field of sustainable management of its territories, including forests. Moreover, concerning such questions, some countries of the southern Rim are in advance of those on the northern Rim. The interest of international cooperation in this area is thus strengthened.

Principles of action

Explanations below refer to the three recommendations identified in the position paper:

- Recommendation 1: develop an integrated strategy for sustainable management of Mediterranean forests and other wooded lands to ensure the provision of goods and environmental services relevant to food security.
- Recommendation 2: implement the Mediterranean Forest Research Agenda 2010-2020 (MFRA) by developing an ERA-NET scheme.
- Recommendation 3: organise a high level Mediterranean conference with all relevant stakeholders in 2012 to develop a shared vision on this regional integrated strategy.

An action plan within the framework of the UPM's programmes could be proposed in order to develop the sustainable management of forests and other wooded lands, as an integral part of the sustainable management of rural territories in the Mediterranean countries. Such planned action will encompass several dimensions at different levels.

The **environmental, social and economic dimensions** constitute the three traditional pillars of sustainable development, and it is particularly important to integrate them effectively into all action undertaken not only because of the current state of these lands but also in regard to the foreseeable evolution of them that will be the result of the combined effects of natural factors and human activity.

The different levels concerned by this action plan are those of research and development, capacity building and knowledge / information sharing.

At the level of **research**, knowledge gaps are still considerable regarding the ways in which the forests and other wooded lands "eco-socio-systems" normally function, and are even greater regarding the ways in which they react and adapt (or not adapt) when faced with relatively rapid change in their environment, be it climatic, social or economic. But while more fundamental research remains essential, the urgency of many questions makes it impossible to wait until all requisite answers have been obtained. The Mediterranean Forest Research Agenda 2010-2020 (MFRA) is giving a fair statement of the current situation and needs about research.

It appears essential, therefore, to push forward at the level of **research and development** whose activities can take various forms: pilot operations, regional workshop, area-based projects, territorial forecast studies... The principal characteristics of such actions are first, to be firmly anchored in a given territory (a territory being the whole formed by an area's land and the people who live, work or have inputs there) and, second, to adopt a participative approach to doing things in order to involve stakeholders and all other concerned people in the construction of a commonly-held vision of the territory and its problems and in setting up and managing shared projects. During such a process, basic questions concerning such vision, projects or territories may arise and have to be reformulated as questions for fundamental science, requiring a scientific approach and procedures. The results of these undertakings will be collectivized as the mutually-shared capital of accumulate knowledge.

Indeed, in order to **build up shared knowledge** from such research and development operations, it is necessary that suitable procedures be established to permit, in the first place, joint review and analysis of the various experience acquired and, subsequently, the diffusion of all conclusions via publications, forums, congresses, information platforms, databases, technical references, guidelines for good practices, technical or higher training courses...

Proposals for action

The proposals that appear in the following subparagraphs correspond to topics that have already been highlighted, in various forms, in several documents, in particular those established by the FAO, EFIMED, the Blue Plan and the AIFM (see the bibliography).

The first challenge (recommendation 1) is to develop an integrated strategy for sustainable management of forests and other wooded lands as part of the sustainable development of rural areas in the Mediterranean and within the context of climate change. To achieve it, it is necessary to mobilize all concerned stakeholders in the Mediterranean. Therefore, a high level conference on Mediterranean forests and other wooded lands must be organized, involving such stakeholders from different sectors (recommendation 3). The other action field is to contribute to the implementation of the MFRA through an ERA-NET¹ scheme (recommendation 2). The following proposals may contribute to the completion of those recommendations.

The **potential reaction of the woodland ecosystems** faced with major climate change is very poorly understood. It is often admitted that a rise of 1°C in the mean annual temperature could cause a movement of the distribution patterns of many plants 200 kilometers northwards, or correspondingly, 200 metres higher in altitude. But such an assessment is very rough and in reality multiple factors will come into play. In order to help the best possible adaptation of the ecosystems, in particular by appropriate forestry, it is crucial to greatly enhance our knowledge of a range of fields from plant physiology to landscape ecology, through fundamental research and systematic observation. European networks for the observation of the health and ecology of forests have been functioning for a number of years. They have started to be implemented in some Mediterranean countries and it would be most advantageous to strengthen and generalise them in every Mediterranean country.

Around the whole Mediterranean Rim, the agents of forestry administrations are increasingly aware that, beside their traditional roles in technical activities (forestry management, reforestation, soil reclamation, watershed management...) and in enforcing forestry laws and regulations, they have to play new roles as facilitators, of developers, and even territorial mediators, helping all those involved to build a common vision for the future of their territory, along with shared territorial projects. But the initial training of these agents has seldom prepared them for their new roles. Participating in **pilot operations and sharing knowledge in networks** all around the Mediterranean are good ways for developing the overall capacity of forestry agents and also, of local territorial development officers, in order to make them effective actors in the integration of forests and natural ecosystems into the sustainable development of territories.

The **central themes** of these research and development operations will vary widely according to the regions. In the north, they will often be turned mainly towards "environmental services" and the expectations of city dwellers. In the south and in the east, primary themes include rural and agricultural development, food security and alleviating poverty. In all cases, the most important aspects include the economic assessment of uses, goods and services, both commercial and non-commercial and, in some cases, the legal aspects, particularly in relation to the precise delimitation of property and user rights. Predominant preoccupations will often concern good governance, i.e. the adoption of procedures enabling all the stakeholders to take part in the definition of overall strategy and specific projects as well as in their financing, management and evaluation.

¹ The objective of the ERA-NET scheme under the 7th Research Framework Programme of the European Commission is to develop and strengthen the coordination of national and regional research programmes through the provision of a framework for actors implementing public research programmes to coordinate their activities e.g. by developing joint activities or by mutually supporting joint calls for trans-national proposals. Under the ERA-NET scheme, national and regional authorities identify research programmes they wish to coordinate or open up mutually.

Agri-sylvi-pastoral equilibrium constitutes a particularly important issue: Mediterranean forests and other wooded lands have played a major role for thousands of years in the feeding of livestock herds. It seems that currently, where this role continues, it has undergone radical transformation. The size of the herds has increased, often greatly, but only a small part of their food still comes from natural vegetation (very variable according to the region, perhaps between 10-50%); the major share is made up of agricultural residues and purchased food, often imported. At the same time, strong social differentiation has often developed strikingly, with rich "capitalists", often urban owners of very large herds, and poor rural shepherds or livestock farmers. These new livestock raising systems have generally replaced the traditional nomadic way of life and often result in the abandonment of the old practices of pastoral management, with subsequent lack of regeneration and increasing desertification. These situations are often poorly understood, and should be given priority in research and development activity. Studies should cover not only the management of pastureland and natural resources but, also, the channels of production and marketing of plant and animal products (wood and non wood forest products) as well as territorial development in areas which are often among the poorest.

New more research topics will certainly emerge from the questions raised by research and development schemes. Thus, the **conservation of biodiversity** (maintenance of the diversity of forest genetic resources, protection of rare or threatened species, enhancement of the mosaic of landscape) is a fundamental subject due to the fact that the Mediterranean is a hotspot for the planet's biodiversity. It is a fact that certain uses can favour biodiversity if they remain moderate but become catastrophic when excessive. This is the case, for example, for grazing in forest or harvesting forest biomass for energy purposes: if these uses remain moderate, they can contribute to wildfire prevention, to the opening up of landscapes and to the creation of animal-friendly habitats. But if these uses are overdone, they can provoke degeneration of the plant cover, soils erosion and the loss of biodiversity. In fact, research and development action must maintain a continuous interchange and it is essential that international cooperation create the conditions for organizing and optimizing this dialogue.

In the sphere of operational activities, investing in forest **fires prevention measures** can offer a major opportunity for cooperation. The risk of such fires will probably increase due to global climate change. Very positive experience of collaboration in the prevention of and the fight against wildfire has already been acquired, mainly between neighbouring countries or regions. Such collaboration could be extended within the framework of UPM programmes and go as far as the constitution of a common fleet for mechanized intervention, particularly airborne (water bombers, helicopters), implemented with commonly-agreed interchangeable procedures, or the pooling of training facilities for fire fighting and more specifically for wildfire management and **prevention**.

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This “background paper” and “position paper” were prepared by a **panel of experts** in the context of the Enlarged Executive Committee of Silva Mediterranea during the first Mediterranean Forest Week, held from 13-16 April 2010 in Antalya, Turkey. The panel of experts comprised representatives of member countries of the Silva Mediterranea Committee, research organizations and networks, landowner associations and non-governmental organizations active in the Mediterranean.

List of supporting organizations:

- Members of the FAO - Silva Mediterranea Enlarged Executive Committee (FAO's statutory body), including representatives from member states (Bulgaria, France, Morocco, Turkey) and coordinators of thematic working groups (Italy, Portugal, Morocco and Bulgaria)
- FAO - Silva Mediterranea Secretariat
- Blue Plan for the Environment and the Development in the Mediterranean (UNEP/MAP)
- EFIMED, Mediterranean branch of the European Forest Institute (EFI)
- International Association for Mediterranean Forests (AIFM)
- International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM)
- WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature) Mediterranean Programme Office and WWF Turkey
- ARCMED, Private Forest Owners Association of the Mediterranean and CEPF (Confederation of European Forest Owners)
- GTZ, German Technical Cooperation Agency for the Development
- Mediterranean Model Forest Network (MMFN)

ANNEX 7

Preliminary Proposal Reference oc-2010-1-6343

Title : Strengthening conservation and management of forest genetic resources (FGR): a key issue for adaptation of Mediterranean forests to environmental changes (EUR-MedFGR).

Abstract: According to climate change scenarios presented by the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC 2007), Mediterranean climatic conditions will extend in northwards into other European areas. The FAO Silva Mediterranea Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources (FGR) identified conservation and management of FGR as crucial for adaptation of Mediterranean ecosystems to climate change. Although many trials have been carried out on Mediterranean forest species, the research activities and the information generated are fragmented and not sufficiently available for developing strategies for adaptation and mitigation to climate change.

It is of mutual interest to European and other Mediterranean countries to develop an efficient network to deal with this issue. The present proposal will address this topic with : (i) compilation of information on climate change impacts on Mediterranean FGR and forest ecosystems, (ii) make information available concerning on these genetic resources for elaboration of national adaptation strategies and other relevant programmes and (iii) selection of criteria, methods and protocols for monitoring in-situ conservation of Mediterranean FGR, particularly rare and endangered forest tree species and populations, and for the use of FGR to reduce vulnerability of forests to climate change.

Key Words:

Forests, Forest Genetic Resources, Forest Reproductive Materials, Nursery, Forest Management, Silviculture, Genetic variation, Molecular markers, Genetic erosion, *in situ* conservation, *ex situ* conservation, Trials, Climate change, Adaptation, Monitoring, Protection, Socioeconomy, Networking, Training, Cooperation, Guidelines, Mediterranean, Europe, Neighbour countries, endangered resources

Preferred COST Domain:

Forests, their Products and Services

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ANNEX 8

Silva Mediterranea

Working Group on “Sustainable Financing Mechanism” for Mediterranean Forests

2010-2012 Work Plan

Submitted by

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*Payment for Environmental Services:
an issue to finance Sustainable Forest
Management in the Mediterranean?*

A. Background and context

The Mediterranean region is one of the world's biodiversity hotspots. Its mosaic of forest landscapes contributes greatly to the outstanding biological richness and multiple values that attract so many tourists to the Mediterranean region every year. In other zones, these Mediterranean forest landscapes also contribute to poverty alleviation, socio-economic development of rural areas, food security of local people and the preservation of those multiple environmental services considered today by the international community as being of crucial importance (*biodiversity, landscape quality, preservation of water resources and measures against land degradation ...*).

Despite their apparent fragility, Mediterranean forest landscapes have been shaped by human activities and have demonstrated for several centuries their strong resilience to changes of anthropogenic origin. However, today they are facing a threat of unprecedented magnitude to which they will have to adapt in the coming decades. Climate change is expected to have significant, if not severe, impacts on Mediterranean ecosystems while, at the same time, the population of the Mediterranean region will increase significantly by 2050.

This raises crucial questions:

“What can be done to ensure that Mediterranean forest landscapes adapt to new social, economic, environmental and climate conditions so they can continue to provide the goods and services on which people depend? ”

“How can regional cooperation in this area, located at the crossroads of Africa, Europe and Asia, help countries respond effectively to the new challenges posed by climate change? ”

“How Silva Mediterranea, FAO and key partners can provide together effective and sustainable support for forest-based adaptation during the coming decades ?”

“How can the Mediterranean region, which is particularly hard hit by global change, become a sort of laboratory to develop, test and disseminate best practices to promote the adaptation of forest ecosystems to climatic changes and other pressures during the twenty-first century? ”

These are some of the questions that urgently require response to ensure sustainable management of Mediterranean forest ecosystems in the coming decades. It is clear that only a collective mobilization of all stakeholders involved in the management of forest ecosystems will be able to meet these challenges. A strong regional cooperation process is an indispensable element in achieving the necessary "sharing" of human resources, **financial resources**, genetic resources, and so overcoming the challenge of adapting these Mediterranean forest ecosystems to climate change.

B. Baseline and Rational

The first “Mediterranean Forests Week” organized in 2010 (Antalya – Turkey) can contribute greatly to such mobilization by promoting synergies between different partners (*researchers, forest administrations, private sector and civil society*) for the preparation of a strong “position paper” to encourage policymakers to mainstream forest policies in their territorial planning, as well as strengthening the momentum of regional cooperation which is an indispensable element in achieving the necessary "sharing" of human resources, financial resources, genetic resources..., and so overcoming the challenge of adapting Mediterranean forest ecosystems to climate change.

Mediterranean regional cooperation is not new. *Silva Mediterranea* committee was established in 1911 to reply to the needs for regional cooperation in the forest sector. Since 1995, under the Barcelona Process, the European Union has sought to strengthen its cooperation policy with southern and eastern Mediterranean countries. This political process has led to the creation of regional institutions which are already partners of FAO's *Silva Mediterranea* such as Blue Plan (*to produce prospects analysis on issues of sustainable development in the Mediterranean Rim*). Several regional institutions (FAO *Silva Mediterranea*, Plan Bleu, CIHEAM, EFIMED...) are working today together in order to address main forest issues in the Mediterranean.

In July 2008, several Member States of the European Union, including France and Spain, decided to strengthen this Euro-Mediterranean cooperation so as to overcome some points of contention. The main idea of the Union for Mediterranean (UfM) is to improve operational cooperation through the implementation of projects and programmes on a specific number of priorities for the region, such as management of water resources, agriculture and rural development, pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, trade etc....

The Union for the Mediterranean, which encompasses all the European Union countries, Albania, Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey, is co-chaired since its creation by Egypt and France. In February 2010, it established a General Secretariat based in Barcelona and a platform for coordination of the main donors involved in cooperation programmes in the Mediterranean was set up in Marseille in late 2009.



Since the Summit of Heads of State in July 2008, several Ministerial meetings have also been held amongst Foreign Ministers, Ministers of the Environment and another will take place shortly amongst Ministers of Agriculture (often in charge of forests in Mediterranean countries), with a view to drawing up regional strategies and programmes that fully address the challenges of coming decades for the sustainable development of the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

In preparation for the next meeting of Agriculture Ministers, scheduled for June 2010 in Cairo, it is important to initiate a process of advocacy for greater consideration of forest issues in rural development policies in Mediterranean countries. Indeed, at this stage, the contribution of forest ecosystems to poverty alleviation, socio-economic development of rural areas, food security of local people and the preservation of multiple goods and environmental services such as water and soil conservation are not sufficiently taken into account in policies for sustainable rural development. The urgent need for research on forest ecosystems, synthesized in the Research Agenda for Mediterranean Forests prepared under the guidance of EFIMED for the period 2010 - 2020, is not being given sufficient attention to ensure that choices made today in the forest sector still positively affect our landscapes and the population (our children) in 2050.

C. Objectives in the next 3 years:

In this context the Work Plan 2010 – 2012 of the Working Group 6 of *Silva Mediterranea* (Sustainable Financing Mechanism for Mediterranean Forest) is focused on the three following priorities:

- 1) Development of new communication tools in order to enhance visibility of Mediterranean Forests in several International Fora particularly in the context of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM);
- 2) Improvement of the advocacy strategy for Mediterranean forests particularly in the context of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM);
- 3) Increasing profitability and implementing innovative economic instruments (PES);

➤ *Development of new communication tools in order to enhance visibility of Mediterranean Forests in several international fora particularly in the context of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM)*

- *Expected outcomes:*

- A clear situation of financial resources mobilized for Sustainable Management of Mediterranean forests by the partners of *Silva Mediterranea* (Bilateral/Multilateral – Projects/Programmes) ;
- A Newsletter of *Silva Mediterranea* (four per year) regularly published with special focus on working groups activities (Work Plan 2009-2012);
- A Mediterranean Forest Week organized every year in a member country of *Silva Mediterranea* with all other regional partners (EFIMED, AIFM, Plan Bleu, CIHEAM, WWF MEDPO, IUCN...);
- A State of the Mediterranean Forest regularly published (every four/five years) by FAO *Silva Mediterranea* and other regional partners like EFIMED/Plan Bleu/WWF/IUCN (First SoMF : 2011) ;
- Participatory evaluation of working groups activities and medium term review of work plan 2009-2012 during 2011 ;

- **Activities :**

- Global evaluation of financial resources affected to the forest sector in the Mediterranean (*Data base of Project/Programmes/Trust Funds*);
- *Silva Mediterranea* Newsletter (*At least 4 newsletters per year focused on a special issue of the six Silva Mediterranea Working Groups*);
- Development and regular update of the *Silva Mediterranea* Website (www.fao.org/forestry/silvamed/) and working groups pages;
- Working paper on the State of Mediterranean Forests (*with FRA 2010 data and other partners' data before the end of June 2010*);
- Full assessment and publication of the first issue of the “ **State of Mediterranean Forests**” before the end of the year 2011 ;
- Support, with other partners like EFIMED, AIFM, CIHEAM etc... for the organisation of a second Mediterranean Forest Week with a high level Mediterranean Conference in 2011 ;

➤ **Improvement of the advocacy strategy for Mediterranean forests particularly within the framework of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM)**

- **Expected outcomes:**

- Position papers/Recommendations concerning Mediterranean Forests are available and the importance of Mediterranean Forests is recognized in the several International Agenda (UfM, UNFF, COFO, UNFCCC, CDB...) and a strategy to support these ‘positions papers’ in several various fora involved in the Union for the Mediterranean (*national administrations in charge of agriculture and forestry, European Commission including its European Neighbourhood Policy Instrument (ENPI) and its related members, management authorities and working groups, the Blue Plan, General Secretariat of the UfM in Barcelona, Donors Platform in Marseille...*) is available before the end of 2010 ;
- Contribution of forest ecosystems to poverty alleviation, socio-economic development of rural areas, food security of local people and the preservation of multiple goods and environmental services such as water and soil conservation is taken into account in policies for sustainable rural development in Mediterranean countries;
- Several financial instruments (*GEF, WB, EU Programs and budgetary lines including European Neighbourhood Policy Instrument...*) recognized the importance of Mediterranean forest in their strategic documents, priorities and different programmes...

- **Activities:**

- Advocacy on Mediterranean Forests within the Framework of the Union for the Mediterranean (*Preparation of a position paper for UfM during the first part of 2010*);
- Provision of fundraising support to working groups and partners (*EC, TCP, bilateral cooperation / GTZ / France / Spain..., Development Banks in particular World Bank, etc...*) - Workshops for project proposals preparation and fundraising for work plan 2009 -2012;

- Organization / participation to side events during strategic meetings of partners (*UNCCD, IUFRO, UNFF, COFO, European Forestry Commission, Near East Forestry Commission, etc....*);
- Contact with the European Parliament Intergroup on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development in particular with the subgroup Forestry and the European Bureau for Conservation and Development.

➤ **Increasing profitability and implementing innovative economic instruments (PES)**

According to the recommendations of the Mediterranean Forest Research Agenda adopted in 2009 for the period 2010-2020 (and in the context of a strong partnership with EFIMED and other partners with recognized expertise in the field of Payment for Environmental Services and Market Based Instruments) the working group “Sustainable Financing Mechanism” (WG6) will contribute to the following issues:

- **Key Challenges** (*Text from MFRA 2010 – 2020*)
 - Monetary valuation of Mediterranean forest goods and services;
 - Fostering the provision of valuable non-market forest goods and services (*including the financing of biodiversity conservation and protected areas*) by introducing new policies and economic instruments (*PES and MBI*);
 - Analysing and improving the profitability of Mediterranean forestry, e.g. by new markets, products and uses (including biomass extraction in the context of carbon market : cogeneration);
 - Understanding the motivations and perceptions of forest owners and society at large regarding forests and forestry;
 - New modes of governance, institutional reforms and integration of forest policies within wider rural development policies.
- **Expected outcomes** (*Text from MFRA 2010 – 2020*)
 - Full range of economic values of forest goods and services and cost of provision for different forest goods and services;
 - Harmonisation of valuation and benefit transfer methods, including data and procedures for accounting the non-market dimension;
 - Innovative market-based instruments for the different types of market and non-market forest goods and services (e.g. systems of payments for environmental services, auctions);
 - Tools for knowledge sharing and participatory decision making that lead to sustainable forest management and an improvement of the supply of new forest products and services;
 - Integrated forest policies and new governance approaches to integrate forestry within wider rural development policies.

- **Activities:**
 - Capitalization of cases studies concerning PES/MBI, identification of success stories in other regions and promotion of exchange of experiences (field trips) for stakeholders of the Mediterranean;
 - Support to the preparation of a Concerted Action with EFIMED network on PES/MBI in the Mediterranean in order to enhance research capacities and networking on this subject of innovative mechanisms for financing Sustainable Forest Management (SFM);
 - Contribution to the preparation of a project proposal during 2010 to develop applied pilot activities in the Mediterranean (GEF/FFEM);

D. Implementation

- **3 years Work Plan, monitoring and evaluation**

Activities	2009				2010				2011				2012			
	Quarters				Quarters				Quarters				Quarters			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
A1																
A2																
A3																
A4																
A5																
A6																
A7																
A8																
A9																
A10																
A11																
A12																
A13																

- **Diffusion of results:**
 - Newsletter Silva Mediterranea
 - Newsletter EFIMED
 - Site Web Silva Mediterranea and EFIMED
 - Forest Paper UNASYLVA and Guidelines
 - Seminars/Conference with policy makers, local stakeholders and forest managers

E. Stakeholder involvement

To be discussed with different partners during the Mediterranean Forest Week in Antalya.

F. Budget : To be defined during 2010