



Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests

Report of the Steering Committee of the Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests (CPMF) Sixth session – November 2015 – Rabat, Morocco

Secretariat of the Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions-*Silva Mediterranea*
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Rome, Italy

Dates: Thursday 12 (14:00-18:00) and Friday 13 (09:00-18:00) November 2015
Place: Rabat, Morocco – Venue: Hotel Golden Tulip Farah

Participants:

Members of the Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests (CPMF)

- Belgin ÇAĞDAŞ – Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), Ankara, Turkey
- Carla DANELUTTI – International Union for Conservation of Nature, Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation (IUCN-Med), Malaga, Spain
- Marine LOVERO – Association Internationale Forêts Méditerranéennes (AIFM), Marseille, France
- Reinhard Alexander KASTL – GIZ, Rabat, Morocco
- Julien LE TELLIER – Plan Bleu, Sophia Antipolis, France
- Magali MAIRE – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome, Italy
- Nicolas PICARD – FAO, Secretariat of *Silva Mediterranea*, Rome, Italy
- Catherine RIVOAL – Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'agroalimentaire et de la forêt, Paris, France
- Nicolas ROBERT – Mediterranean Regional Office of the European Forest Institute (EFIMED), Barcelona, Spain
- David SOLANO GRIMA – Centre Tecnològic Forestal de Catalunya (CTFC), Solsona, Spain

Targeted partner countries of the CPMF agreement

- Assia AZZI – General Directorate of Forests of the Ministry of Agriculture, Alger, Algeria
- Ismail BELEN – President of *Silva Mediterranea* and General Directorate of Combating Desertification and Erosion of the Ministry of Forests and Water Affairs, Ankara, Turkey
- Fayçal BENCHEKROUN – High Commissioner for Water, Forests and Desertification Control (HCEFLCD), Rabat, Morocco
- Khalid CHERKI – High Commissioner for Water, Forests and Desertification Control (HCEFLCD), Rabat, Morocco
- Ali MAHMOUDI – General Directorate of Forests of the Ministry of Agriculture, Alger, Algeria
- Youssef SAADANI – Ministère de l'Agriculture, Direction Générale des Forêts, Tunis, Tunisie

Observers involved in the implementation of activities in the framework of CPMF

- Sabina BIANCHINI – Independent expert in charge of the evaluation of the CPMF, Rome, Italy
- Ludwig LIAGRE – GEicO-Green economy & international cooperation, Paris, France – acting as a consultant for GIZ
- Pilar VALBUENA PEREZ – Consultant for GIZ, Soria, Spain

Apologies received from CPMF members unable to attend the Steering Committee

- Nicolas HERTKORN – French Global Environmental Facility (FFEM), Paris, France
- Pedro LARA ALMUEDO – The Global Mechanism of the UNCCD, Bonn, Germany
- Chadi MOHANNA – Ministry of Agriculture, Beirut, Lebanon
- Placido PLAZA – General Secretariat of CIHEAM, Paris, France

See detailed list and email addresses of participants in Appendix 1.

I. Context of the 6th Steering Committee meeting of the Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests (CPMF)

Several events took place in the same venue in Rabat back-to-back to the 6th Steering Committee of the CPMF:

- Capacity development workshop on "National Forest Funds (NFF): financing instruments supporting innovations for sustainable forest management", organized by GIZ and FAO from 9 to 11 November 2015;
- Workshop of the Forest Communicators Network for the Mediterranean and the Near East, organized by GIZ, FAO and Seeds Intl. from 9 to 11 November 2015;
- Farewell reception on the occasion of the closing of the regional project "Adapting framework conditions of forest policy to climate change in the MENA region" on 11 November 2015;
- Meeting to review project ideas that could be developed within the "Mediterranean Sea Basin" Programme 2014-2020 of the Cross-Border Cooperation of the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI CBC Med Programme) on 12 November 2015 (9:00-13:00).

These events were an opportunity for participants to be informed on ongoing dynamics of the regional cooperation on Mediterranean forests. The current report also reports on the meeting that was held on 12 November morning as a preliminary to the 6th Steering Committee of the CPMF.

II. Agenda of the 6th Steering Committee of the CPMF

Thursday 12 November

Session on the evaluation of the CPMF

14:00-14:30. Opening of the CPMF steering committee and clarification on the agenda (CPMF Secretariat)

14:30-15:00. Presentation of the results of the evaluation (Sabina Bianchini)

15:00-15:30. Discussion on the recommendations of the evaluation and on a possible renewed framework for the CPMF

15:30-16:00. Coffee break

16:00-17:00. Follow-up of the discussion on the recommendations of the evaluation and on a possible renewed framework for the CPMF

17:00-18:00. Synthesis and decisions

Friday 13 November

Session on the mobilization of financial resources

09:00-09:30. Presentation of the roadmap to develop projects within the ENI CBC Med

Programme (participants of the meeting of Thursday 12 November)

09:30-10:30. Review of the activities of the regional FFEM project (FAO and Plan Bleu)

10:30-11:00. Design of a FFEM Regional Project: opportunities and next steps (FAO and Plan Bleu)

11:00-11:30. Coffee break

11:30-12:00. Development of a GEF-6 regional programmatic approach: current situation and next steps (FAO)

12:00-12:30. Climate financing opportunities: REDD+ funds, AF and GCF (Ludwig Liagre)

12:30-13:00. Implication of new partners in resource mobilization? (CPMF Secretariat and Plan Bleu)

13:00-14:00. Lunch break

Session on the Operational Plan 2016-2018

14:00-14:30. Towards a trust fund for the CPMF? Opportunities, challenges, the way forward (Ludwig Liagre)

14:30-15:00. Review of the activities of the AIFM: the MEDFORVAL project (AIFM)

15:00-16:30. Definition of the Operational Plan 2016-2018

16:30-17:00. Coffee break

17:00-17:30. Review of the activities of the AIFM: the Mediterranean booth at the World Forestry Congress (AIFM)

17:30-18:00. Closing of the Steering Committee

III. Evaluation of the Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests

a. Background

The evaluation of the CPMF was part of the initial agreement (article 4.5) and was launched during the 4th Steering Committee of the CPMF in 2013 in Hammamet when the terms of references of the evaluation were approved. The evaluation was conducted by an independent expert, Mrs Sabina Bianchini, and included different steps. A presentation of the methodology for the CPMF evaluation was made by the evaluation expert during the 5th Steering Committee of the CPMF in January 2015. The evaluation report was sent to the CPMF members and targeted partner countries in June 2015, and the final version of the report integrating the comments of the members and countries was delivered in July 2015. The evaluation report is available at <http://www.fao.org/forestry/silvamed/35411/en/>. The evaluation of the CPMF was almost concomitant with the evaluation of *Silva Mediterranea* (delivered in February 2014 and examined by the *Silva Mediterranea* Committee during an extraordinary session in March 2015), giving an unique opportunity to clarify the respective role of the CPMF and of *Silva Mediterranea*. The evaluation report presented four possible options for the future functioning of the CPMF (Table 1).

b. CPMF identity

The nature of the CPMF conditions the type of activities that it can implement. For instance, because the CPMF has no legal status at the international level, financial support to the CPMF must be gained indirectly (e.g., as coordination costs within projects led by some of the CPMF members) rather than directly (e.g., by asking for voluntary contributions from partner countries). The Steering Committee emphasized that the CPMF should first define its identity, then defines activities that are consistent with this identity, rather than the other way around (i.e., define its identity from the activities that it wants to implement). It also highlighted the necessity to find a bridge financing until a solution to this question is found.

Table 1: Options for the future functioning of the CPMF according to the evaluation report of the CPMF.

	Relationships between CPMF members	Relationships between CPMF members and target countries	Relationships between CPMF and <i>Silva Mediterranea</i>
Option I	Dissolution		
Option II	Statu quo		
Option III	External project officer	Stakeholders committee with one country holding the rotating chair	Integrating the CPMF within the <i>Silva Mediterranea</i> Committee
Option IV	Independent team managing the projects and funds	Target countries become CPMF members with the possible inclusion of other countries	

The importance of the past history of the CPMF as a dynamical and rising process that started in 2010 was highlighted by the Steering Committee. The dynamics of the CPMF was intimately linked to the revival of *Silva Mediterranea*. As reflected in the text of the CPMF agreement (preamble and article 3), the CPMF was originally designed as part of the work programme of *Silva Mediterranea* for the MENA countries and, more importantly, to draw specific attention on the Mediterranean forests in the MENA countries. The Steering Committee emphasized the necessity to continuously pursue this rising dynamics without any breach in the CPMF functioning, and reaffirmed the central attention to be given to MENA countries. The CPMF has to be boosted and motivated by reinforcing its basis and through a well-balanced dialog between institutions-donors and countries, by better accounting for the common and specific priorities and expectations of the countries.

c. CPMF internal functioning

Based on some observations made in the evaluation report, the Steering Committee asked for better transparency in the functioning of the CPMF. Conflicts of interest should be solved for the common interest, and all members of the CPMF should be concerned by the common challenges to be faced. The CPMF should mobilize its network of experts and officers, its scientific and technical expertise and its networks to gain support on decision-making. The Steering Committee asked for a stronger Secretariat, able to communicate on the shared topics to be addressed through regional projects. External communication could be reinforced by taking advantage of the Mediterranean Forest Communicators Network (that held a workshop on 9-11 November 2015 in the same venue as the Steering Committee, cf. <http://www.med-forest-communicators.org/en/Home>).

d. Resource mobilization and management

The different options proposed by the evaluation report have different implications in terms of funds delegation and management costs. Innovative financing mechanisms such as trust funds would require a small facilitating team but the fixed costs and the delegation of funds that they would incur are not consistent with the current status of the CPMF. The Steering Committee acknowledged that implementing innovative financing mechanisms (e.g., trust funds) or inciting CPMF members to delegate the management of their funds devoted to the CPMF to a core team is currently premature.

Developing regional projects that are able to marginally support coordination costs for the CPMF is a priority. New donors whose priorities match those of the CPMF, such as the European Union, should be approached. Moreover, the hard core of partners should be federated around one or several consensus project proposals, depending of the funding sources that have been identified.

e. Decisions

Based on the discussion held during the session devoted to the evaluation of the CPMF, the following set of recommendations was issued:

1. Keep as a purpose for the CPMF to improve the political frame conditions for sustainable management of forests and related ecosystem services in the context of climate change in MENA countries, specifically Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey.
2. Keep considering the CPMF as a body to implement technical activities.
3. Clarify the activities that are directly implemented by the CPMF and those that contribute to the objectives of the CPMF.
4. Improve the governance and transparency of the CPMF by specifying the modalities for its functioning.
5. Maintain the internal communication of the CPMF based on regular meetings of the CPMF and information exchange between the target countries of the CPMF, its members, and its Secretariat.
6. Reinforce the external communication of the CPMF based on a communication strategy and relying on the Mediterranean Forest Communicators Network.

IV. Operational Plan 2016-2018

a. Review of the activities of the 2011-2015 Operational Plan

The 2011-2013 Operational Plan, extended with slight amendments to 2014-2015 at the 4th Steering Committee of the CPMF in 2013 in Hammamet, was completed with the evaluation of the CPMF. Activities achieved by the CPMF since the previous Steering Committee in January 2015 were reviewed with a focus on:

- Synthesis on the activities of the regional FFEM project “Maximize the production of goods and services of Mediterranean forest ecosystems in the context of global changes”;
- The launch of the Medforval project led by AIFM;
- The Mediterranean booth at the World Forestry Congress in Durban, 7-11 September 2015.

b. Priorities of the Operational Plan 2016-2018

Based on

- bilateral discussions between the targeted countries of the CPMF and FAO (in particular in the framework of the identification of a GEF-6 regional programmatic approach),
- the recommendations of the final workshop of components 2 and 3 of the regional FFEM project “Maximize the production of goods and services of Mediterranean forest ecosystems in the context of global changes” held in Nice on 27-29 October 2015,
- the recommendations of the capacity development workshop on "National Forest Funds (NFF): financing instruments supporting innovations for sustainable forest management" held in Rabat on 9-11 November 2015,
- the discussions during the meeting of the Steering Committee of the CPMF,

the following priorities were identified for the Operational Plan 2016-2018 of the CPMF:

1. Reinforce the financial, technical and operational capacity of the countries regarding woodland management for the benefit of local populations, users and institutions (including National Forest Funds)
2. Communication, capacity building, and knowledge building
3. Integrate the economic valuations of goods and services (including value chains) and participative approaches (including co-management) in public policies
4. Improve forest management tools (including prevention and combat against forest fires)

These four priorities are further developed in the recommendation note given in Appendix 3. Together with the details in Appendix 3, they define a grid of activities for the Operational Plan 2016-2018 (see Appendix 4).

The links between the priorities of the CPMF and the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) have also been underlined, in particular as regards the objectives 2 “Natural resources, rural development and food” and 5 “Green and blue economies” of the MSSD. Issues related to entrepreneurship, training and education, and capacity building become central to the forest sector, which had already been evidenced by the 4th Mediterranean Forest Week in Barcelona. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in September 2015 at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit also offer a good opportunity due to the importance of forests in these SDGs.

c. Consolidation of the Operational Plan 2016-2018

Members of the CPMF are invited to fill the grid of activities of the Operational Plan 2016-2018 (Appendix 4) by indicating their committed level of implication in each activity. The Operational Plan 2016-2018 will then be consolidated as a document to be presented at a round table of donors to be organized in April-May 2016.

V. Mobilization of financial resources

a. Background

Defining innovative financing mechanisms to ensure the continuous provision of forests goods and services has been an area of work of the GIZ regional project "Adapting framework conditions of forest policy to climate change in the MENA region". Two sessions during the IV Mediterranean Forest Week were also devoted to the question of resources mobilization, with one session addressing the climate financing instruments in Mediterranean landscapes, and the other one addressing the ways to increase the mobilization of financial resources from bilateral/multilateral donors.

Regarding the climate finance, it offers opportunities for mitigation (UN-REDD, FIP/CIF, etc.), adaptation (Adaptation Fund, GEF SGP-CbA, etc.), or both mitigation and adaptation (Green Climate Fund, National Climate Funds, etc.). The GIZ regional project has provided cost-benefit analyses of REDD+/LULUCF in the CPMF targeted countries whereas the FFEM regional project has developed REDD+ project ideas in pilot sites in those countries.

Regarding innovative financing mechanisms, investigations have been made regarding the possible implementation of a trust fund fed by public donors, private companies and possibly members and countries. This trust fund would support both the “soft” activities of the CPMF (coordination, capacity development, communication) and its “hard” activities related to its priorities.

b. Climate finance

The Steering Committee has confirmed the interest in mobilizing the climate finance, but with different levels of interest depending on the countries. Adaptation should be strengthened in all countries, whereas mitigation (in particular the REDD+ mechanism) should be pursued depending on the respective interest of the countries. The implication of mitigation on biodiversity, and the interrelationships of mitigation with other sectors (transport, industry, etc.) should be carefully investigated. Contacts should be taken with National Designated Authorities or focal points of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to anticipate project proposals to the GCF, considering that projects will have to be undertaken by countries.

c. Innovative financing mechanisms

The Steering Committee acknowledged that the implementation of a trust fund is currently premature. Based on the experience of one of the members of the CPMF (EFIMED) and building on the thematic content of the CPMF, the first step would be to clarify the identity of the CPMF (including its legal status) and strengthen its content before designing a marketing plan towards a trust fund.

The Steering Committee rather identified National Forest Funds (NFF) as a priority for innovative financing mechanisms. Based on the results of the workshop on NFF organized from 9 to 11 November 2015, the thinking should be pursued on how to implement these funds and possibly use them for actions at a regional level.

d. GEF-6 regional programmatic approach

After the 5th meeting of the Steering Committee of the CPMF in Rabat in January 2015, a concept note for a GEF-6 programmatic approach entitled “Increase the resilience of Mediterranean landscapes and populations by the sustainable provision of forest ecosystems goods and services” has been released. The concept note was shared with targeted countries, FAO representatives in these countries, and the GEF Secretariat. The concept note was welcomed by the GEF Secretariat, because of its objectives but also because it was built on a sound regional basis consisting of the CPMF and of the Strategic Framework on Mediterranean Forests. The GEF-6 regional programmatic approach is an umbrella project (with additional funding from the GEF-6) coming on top of national child projects. Given the national projects already allocated to the STAR allocations of the five targeted countries of the CPMF, two countries currently still have the possibility to join a programmatic approach: Algeria and Tunisia.

Because two countries is not enough to develop a regional programmatic approach, the Steering Committee recommended to search for possible connections with the TRI (“The Restoration Initiative: fostering innovation and integration in support of the Bonn Challenge”) global programmatic approach.

VI. Partnerships

The Steering Committee took note of the messages sent by the Union for the Mediterranean and the Centre for Mediterranean Integration (CMI) – see presentations made during the Steering Committee (Appendix 2). One of the member of the CPMF (Plan Bleu) already has close connections with the CMI.

VII. Preparation of a project idea for the ENI CBC Med Programme

a. Background

As a preliminary to the 6th Steering Committee of the CPMF, a meeting to review project ideas that could be developed within the "Mediterranean Sea Basin" Programme 2014-2020 of the Cross-Border Cooperation of the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI CBC Med Programme) was organized on 12 November 2015 (9:00-13:00). The European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) has replaced the European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument (ENPI) and will run until 2020. It provides the framework and bulk of funding for the relations between the European Union and partners countries under the renewed European Neighbourhood Policy. Besides bilateral and multi-country programmes, support will be granted through cross-border cooperation of which the new ENI CBC "Mediterranean Sea Basin" Programme is part of. The ENI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme 2014-2020 is an EU transnational cooperation programme to foster a fair, equitable and territorial development aiming to advance cross-border integration and to valorise the participating countries' territories and values.

With a programme budget of 209 million €, the Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme 2014-2020 is the largest from a financial point of view out of the 17 programmes to be implemented within the ENI Cross-Border Cooperation (with a total budget of 1 billion €). From a geographical point of view, eligible areas are coastal regions in 19 Mediterranean countries (dark green areas in Figure 1). These regions are very similar to those of the previous ENPI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin programme 2007-2013. Regions adjoining these eligible regions (light green areas in Figure 1) may also be eligible under some specific conditions to be detailed in each call for proposals.

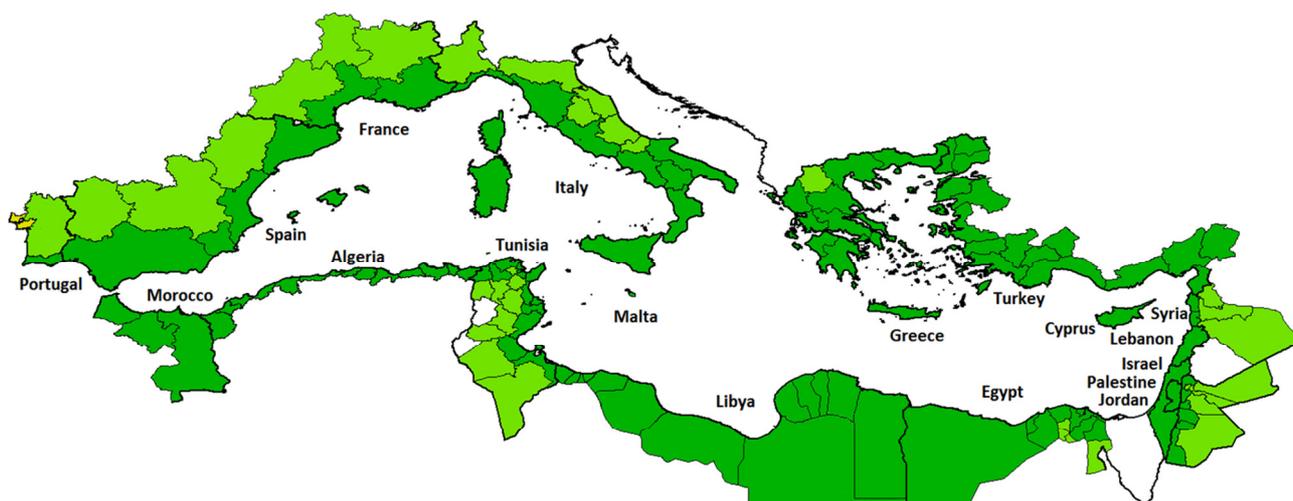


Figure 1: Eligible regions (dark green), adjoining regions (light green) and major centres (yellow) for the ENI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme 2014-2020. The only major centre for the 2014-2020 programme is the Lisbon region in Portugal.

From a thematic point of view, the ENI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin programme has selected two Overarching Objectives out of the three of the programming document of the ENI CBC: (a) promote economic and social development, and (b) address common challenges in environment. Four thematic objectives have been identified: (1) business and SME (small and medium enterprises) development, (2) support to education, research, technological development and innovation, (3) promotion of social inclusion and fight against poverty, and (4) environmental protection, climate change adaptation and mitigation. The first three thematic objectives relate to Overarching Objective (a) while the latter relates to Overarching Objective (b). These four thematic objectives were developed into thirteen priorities (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Thematic objectives and priorities of the ENI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin programme (2014-2020).

Key reference documents are the Programming document for EU support to ENI Cross-Border Cooperation (2014-2020) (available at http://eeas.europa.eu/enp/pdf/financing-the-enp/cbc_2014-2020_programming_document_en.pdf) and the Strategy of the ENI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin programme 2014-2020 (available at http://www.enpicbmed.eu/sites/default/files/enicbmed_jop_2014-2020_strategy_final_draft_18_03_2015.pdf). The web site of the ENI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin programme 2014-2020 is <http://www.enpicbmed.eu/enicbmed-2014-2020>.

It is also worth noting that the ENI Cross-Border Cooperation for the Mediterranean region is closely connected to the Union for the Mediterranean. Aside from the Mediterranean Sea Basin programme, the ENI CBC also includes another sea-basin programme that deals with some countries of the CPMF, namely the Mid Atlantic Programme targeting regions of Spain, United Kingdom (Gibraltar), Portugal and Morocco.

b. Opportunities for the CPMF

Two members of the CPMF (CTFC and IUCN-Med) had already the experience of developing and implementing a project in the previous ENPI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin programme 2007-2013. Three other members (CTFC, Plan Bleu and AIFM) had some experience with the Med Programme 2007-2013 of the European Territorial Cooperation (better known as Interreg). The bureaucracy burden and the difficulty in cash flow for the European projects requires strong and well-organized project management.

Although the geographical scope of the ENI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin programme 2014-2020 (Figure 1) excludes most of the forested areas of the Mediterranean region, and although the priorities of the ENI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin programme 2014-2020 do not explicitly refer to environment nor forests, the multi-functionality of Mediterranean forests and their close relationship to society can make them eligible to the thematic objectives of the Programme. Green economy, small scale forest enterprises including non-timber forest products, value chains (in particular for the promotion of non-timber forest products), social integration in rural areas, ecotourism, markets harmonization are different outlooks in the development of Mediterranean forest projects that can address any of the thematic objectives of the ENI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin programme 2014-2020.

The members and targeted countries of the CPMF attending the meeting classified the thematic objective 3 (social inclusion and fight against poverty) as the most relevant for Mediterranean forests, then thematic objective 1 (business and small and medium enterprises development).

c. Topics in line with the ENI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin programme priorities

The CPMF identified the following topics in line with the priorities of the ENI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin programme:

Regarding thematic objective 1 (business and SMEs development), the topic identified was: turning waste into a resource by promoting recuperation and recycling of waste. Some Mediterranean forests are impacted by massive waste dispersal, that then impact all the environmental chain down to the Mediterranean sea. A support could be brought to SMEs to develop recuperation and recycling, sorted waste being sold to enterprises with the capacity to reuse it.

Regarding thematic objective 2 (education, research, technological development and innovation), priority 2.1 (support technological transfer and commercialisation of research results, strengthening the linkages between research, industry as well as private sector actors) was identified as the most relevant for a project with the following objective: improve research, education, innovation and technological transfer to ensure the sustainability of rural landscapes, addressing climate change (adaptation, mitigation, carbon finance), economic sciences (markets for goods and services, National Forest Funds, green economy), and rural landscape management (sylviculture, socio-

economy, agroforestry).

Regarding thematic objective 3 (social inclusion and fight against poverty), the topic identified was: improving the living conditions of populations living close to forested areas by developing participative governance. The connection has to be made between three categories of stakeholders: local populations, forest administration, and economic stakeholders. Different goods and services provided by forests (such as ecotourism or non-timber forest products) can be sustainably managed by promoting co-management.

Regarding thematic objective 4 (environmental protection, climate change, adaptation and mitigation), priority 4.4 (Integrated Coastal Zone Management - Incorporate the Ecosystem-Based management approach to ICZM into local development planning, through the improvement of intra-territorial coordination among different stakeholders) was identified as the most relevant for a project with the following objective: sustainably manage coastal forests to limit floods and forest fires in populated areas and coastal ecosystems, addressing green building (wood and cork material for building, biomass energy), green chemistry, and organic waste (for agroforestry and energy). It was proposed to go beyond the strict thematic of environment by putting forward the necessity of diversification. Efforts to lobby the management authority should be made to extend the projects of the MED programme in southern and eastern Mediterranean (regarding sustainable tourism and protected areas, including terrestrial lands).

Appendix

Appendix 1. List of participants with contact information

	Name	Last name	Email	Institution
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17	Youssef	Saadani	ysaadani04@yahoo.fr	General Directorate of Forests, Tunisia
18	David Alejandro	Solano Grima	david.solano@ctfc.es	CTFC
19	Pilar	Valbuena Perez	pivalpe@gmail.com	GIZ

Appendix 2. List of presentations

All presentations are available at <http://www.fao.org/forestry/silvamed/35411/en/>

1. Presentation of the ENI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin programme 2014-2020 – David Solano (CTFC)
2. Presentation of the evaluation of the CPMF – Sabina Bianchini
3. Presentation of the components 1 and 4 of the FFEM regional project – Nicolas Picard (FAO)
4. Presentation of the components 2 and 3 of the FFEM regional project – Julien Le Tellier (Plan Bleu)
5. Valorising the results of the components 2 and 3 of the FFEM regional project – Magali Maire (FAO)
6. Recommendations stemming from the different workshops – Magali Maire (FAO)
7. Climate finance opportunities for the forest sector in CPMF partner countries – Ludwig Liagre (GEicO)

8. Implication of new partners? – messages conveyed from UfM and CMI
9. A trust fund for the CPMF? – Ludwig Liagre (GEiO)
10. The MEDFORVAL project – Marine Lovero (AIFM)
11. Preparation of the OP 2016-2018 – Nicolas Picard (FAO)
12. Mediterranean booth at the 2015 World Forestry Congress – Marine Lovero (AIFM)

Appendix 3. Recommendations issued by the participants and representatives of the five targeted countries of the CPMF on the occasion of the final workshop of the components 2 and 3 of the FFEM project, of the training workshop on NFF, and of the 6th Steering Committee of the CPMF



Recommendations issued by the participants and representatives of the five targeted countries of the CPMF, of the training workshop on NFF, and of the 6th Steering Committee of the CPMF

on the occasion of the final workshop of the components 2 and 3** of the FFEM*** project in Nice (27-29 October 2015) (Plan Bleu/FAO)*

and on the occasion of the training workshop on National Forest Funds in Rabat (GIZ/FAO) (9-11 November 2015)

Recommendations presented on the occasion of the Steering Committee of the CPMF

in Rabat (12-13 November 2015)

Magali Maire – Forestry Officer FAO

Novembre 2015

***Component 2: Estimation of the social and economic value of goods and services provided by Mediterranean forest ecosystems**

****Component 3: Development of participative governance approaches at territorial scale**

*****FFEM project: Maximize the production of goods and services of Mediterranean forest ecosystems in the context of global changes**

General objective: get a better knowledge and recognition of the goods and services provided by woodlands at all levels to reinforce an integrated, multifunctional and participative approach in the management of woodlands in the CPMF countries to the benefit of populations, users and institutions.

Reinforce the capacity of the forest personnel to address the new challenges raised global changes (climate change, desertification, degradation, anthropic pressures, etc.)

- **Optimize the education of junior forest officers by strengthening their capacity to develop and implement integrative, multifunctional and participative management plans**
 - ✓ Training on analytical methods towards an integrated and multifunctional forest management regarding silviculture (technical itineraries adapted to new challenges), non-timber forest products, water and waste management , land tenure, etc.
 - ✓ Training on the economic valuation tools for the goods and services and the degradation costs (over-exploitation) to take them into account in forest management and public policies
 - ✓ Better accounting for the participative approaches for the development and implementation of forest management plans, social training (taking account of women, of poverty, etc.)
 - ✓ Training on policies
 - ✓ Training on communication (relations with the press and media, communication across institutions and with the general public)
- ➔ In this framework, a support to the National Forest Engineer School (ENFI) of Salé (Morocco) could be an option to the benefit of all regional junior officers (cf. the conclusions of the capacity building workshop organized by FAO in February 2015 in Alger).
- **Reinforce the training on the same topics for the forest managers currently in office**
 - ✓ Organizing trainings for the personnel of the administrations and managers

Improve forest management tools

- **Redefining the terms of reference of the forest management plans to increase their integrated, multi-functional and participative features** (cf. the work initiated by FAO and the HCEFLCD in October 2014)

To better account:

- ✓ for the multifunctionality of wooded lands and promote an integrated sylvo-pastoral management using a multisectorial approach (i.e. multi-institutional so as to better account for their economic, social and environmental features)
- ✓ for the new challenges due to global changes (climate change, desertification, anthropic pressure) by promoting mitigation and adaptation to changes
- ✓ for the poverty of the populations living in forests and whose survival depends on forests, and better account for the forest users in the framework of participative approaches, development of co-management, and win-win contracts

- **Integrating in forest management data on the economic valuation of goods and service, so as to:**
 - Establish a data base on the economic value of the goods and services and their distribution across beneficiaries
 - Establish a cost-benefit analysis of the management options covering all goods and services, indicating:
 - The economic outcomes as well as the gains and loss incurred by all stakeholders
 - The degradation costs due to over-exploitation
 - The compensation mechanisms to cover the possible shortfalls incurred by local populations.
- **Communicating on the management modalities towards the different stakeholders:** local populations and users, institutions from other sectors, private sector, etc.

Integrate the economic valuations of goods and services and participative approaches (including co-management) in public policies

- **Institutionalizing** the economic valuation of goods and services and participative approaches into national strategies and regulations
- **Including operational quality process in forest management plans** for the development and implementation of the forest management plans
 - Thus systematizing:
 - the integration of stakeholders in the framework of a participative management
 - the integration of socio-economic data in forest management
 - **Continuously improving** the process using a quality approach and indicators

Reinforce the knowledge on Mediterranean wooded land that is currently insufficient

- **By building a decision-making oriented data base (including a Geographical Information System):**

Data:

- socio-economic, silvicultural, genetic data
 - data on mitigation and adaptation to climate change
 - data on Mediterranean forest experts and institutions that can bring a support
- **By developing a web platform for data sharing and animation**

Reinforce the financial, technical and operational capacity of the countries regarding woodland management for the benefit of local populations, users and institutions

- **Facilitating the implementation of innovative financial mechanisms:**

- ✓ Develop mechanisms for payments for environmental services with users, including off-site beneficiaries
- ✓ Develop win-win contracts that implement trade-offs between local users and local populations
- ✓ Develop public-private partnerships (green economy, ecotourism, etc.)
- ✓ Facilitate the access for the CPMF countries to the opportunities of the climate finance (e.g. Green Climate Funds)
- ✓ Develop regional approaches based on National Forest Funds (NFF) based in particular on a feasibility study in each country*
- ✓ Reinforce the communication on the NFF and their interest by widening the target audience: intersectorial, private sector*

➔ **Proposition to devote a side event to NFF during the next FAO/COFO in July 2016***

- Communicate on innovative financial mechanisms (including National Forest Funds) towards the different stakeholders (local populations and users, institutions from other sectors, NGO, private sector) to develop partnerships and contracts*

***Recommendations from the workshop on National Forest Funds in Rabat (9-11 November 2015)**

- **Set up viable models for socio-economic development so as to create an environment that facilitates participative management** (proposition made by Mr Mohamed Qarro, national expert for the component 3 of the FFEM project in Morocco)

- ✓ Give a structure to the actors:

- By unifying and structuring the stakeholders in the field: sylvo-pastoral associations (SPA) and cooperatives, small cattle breeders
- By setting up bilateral and multi-stakeholders (state-NGO-private) contracts as well as contracts among departments (consistency of the forest activities within protection contracts with SPA, amending the modalities of the contracts and of the product sales with cooperatives – including prices and taxes, etc.)
- By setting up support systems to improve the users' income (cattle breeders, employment) based on the creation of groups and support plans for the joint cattle herding and agriculture (animal wealth, complementation).

- ✓ **Implement integrated land development plans (ILDP)**

- By enhancing the coordination between the different levels of governance from the field to the department: setting up a governance body in charge of the implementation and monitoring at the province level, steering committee
- By regularly communicating and reporting on the completion status of the ILDP to the governance authorities

✓ **Improve success conditions for reforestation (natural regeneration, assisted regeneration, artificial regeneration):**

- By setting up contracts whose duration corresponds to the time of protection of plants and by facilitating contracts with firms to ensure the success of activities (guarding, replenishment, etc.)
- By optimizing the agroforestry management of cork oak forests by setting up partnership contracts that defines the rights and duties of users, by ensuring the traceability of seeds

✓ **Discourage the use of pastoral resources by non-entitled persons:**

- By restricting the membership of groups (such as the national association of sheep and goats) to entitled users
- By establishing grazing cards to entitled users and taxes (on a per year and per cattle head basis) for non-entitled users

➤ **Replicate locally successful socio-economic models in different sites and national contexts.**

Improve the trans-boundary cooperation regarding the prevention of and the combat against forest fires

In particular between Tunisia and Algeria

Recommendation made during the Steering Committee in Rabat (12-13 November 2015).

Appendix 4. Grid for the Operational Plan 2016-2018

Activity/subactivity	AFD/FFEM	AIFM	EFIMED	FAO/SM	GIZ	IUCN	MAAF	PB	MMFN	ONFI	WWF	CIHEAM	CTFC	TIKA	UNDP	GM
Priority 1: Reinforce the financial, technical and operational capacity of the countries regarding woodland management for the benefit of local populations, users and institutions (including National Forest Funds)																
1.1 Facilitate the implementation of innovative financial mechanisms																
1.1.1 Develop mechanisms for payments for environmental services with users, including off-site beneficiaries																
1.1.2 Develop win-win contracts that implement trade-offs between local users and local populations																
1.1.3 Develop public-private partnerships																
1.1.4 Develop regional approaches based on National Forest Funds																
1.2 Communicate on innovative financial mechanisms (including National Forest Funds) towards the different stakeholders (local populations and users, institutions from other sectors, NGO, private sector) to develop partnerships and contracts																
1.3 Set up viable models for socio-economic development so as to create an environment that facilitates participative management																
1.3.1 Give a structure to the actors																
1.3.2 Implement integrated land development plans																
1.3.3 Improve success conditions for reforestation (natural regeneration, assisted regeneration, artificial regeneration)																

1.3.4 Discourage the use of pastoral resources by non-entitled persons																
1.4 Replicate locally successful socio-economic models in different sites and national contexts																
Priority 2: Communication, capacity building, and knowledge building																
2.1 Optimize the education of junior forest officers by strengthening their capacity to develop and implement integrative, multi-functional and participative																
2.1.1 Training on analytical methods towards an integrated and multifunctional forest management																
2.1.2 Training on the economic valuation tools for the goods and services and the degradation costs																
2.1.3 Training on the participative approaches for the development and implementation of forest management plans, social training																
2.1.4 Training on communication																
2.2 Strengthen the training of forest managers to address current challenges (climate change, goods and services provided by forests, users and populations)																
2.3 Communicate on the forest management modalities among all stakeholders: local populations and users, institutions of other sectors, private sector, etc.																
2.4 Communicate on National Forest Funds and enlarge the targeted audience to other sectors (including the private sector)																
2.4 Develop a data base to reinforce the knowledge on forests and facilitate decision-making																

2.4.1 Develop a data base on socio-economic, sylvicultural and genetic data																
2.4.2 Develop a data base on mitigation and adaptation to climate change																
2.4.3 Develop a data base on Mediterranean forest expertise (directory of experts)																
Priority 3: Integrate the economic valuations of goods and services (including value chains) and participative approaches (including co-management) in public policies																
3.1 Institutionalize the economic valuation of goods and services and participative approaches into national strategies and regulations																
3.2 Include operational quality process in forest management plans																
3.2.1 Systematize the integration of stakeholders in the framework of a participative management																
3.2.2 Systematize the integration of socio-economic data in forest management																
3.2.3 Continuously improve the process using a quality approach and indicators																
Priority 4: Improve forest management tools (including prevention and combat against forest fires)																
4.1 Redefine the terms of reference of the forest management plans to increase their integrated, multi-functional and participative features																
4.1.1 Better account for the multifunctionality of wooded lands and promote an integrated silvo-pastoral management using a multisectorial approach																
4.1.2 Better account for the new challenges due to global changes (climate change, desertification, anthropic pressure) by promoting mitigation and adaptation to changes																

4.1.3 Better account for the poverty of the populations living in forests and whose survival depends on forests, and better account for the forest users in the framework of participative approaches, development of co-management, and win-win contracts																
4.2 Integrate in forest management data on the economic valuation of goods and services																
4.2.1 Establish a data base on the economic value of the goods and services and their distribution across beneficiaries																
4.2.2 Establish a cost-benefit analysis of the management options covering all goods and services																
4.3 Improve the trans-boundary cooperation regarding the prevention of and the combat against forest fires																