

## Joint Session of the ECE Timber Committee and the FAO European Forestry Commission

Antalya, Turkey - 10-14 October 2011







Payment for Eco-systems Services (PES) and REDD+ opportunities in Mediterranean Forests: main priorities of the new Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests (CPMF)

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## PES and REDD+ opportunities in Mediterranean Forests: main priorities of the new Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests (CPMF)

- I) Main Mediterranean Forestry issues in the context of Climate Change
- II) Why a Collaborative Partnership is needed for adaptation of Mediterranean Forests?
- III) Brief description and four main components of this new Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests (CPMF)
- IV) First recommendations on PES (Tunis workshop in June 2011)?
- V) What kind of REDD+ to promote in the region under Water Scarcity?





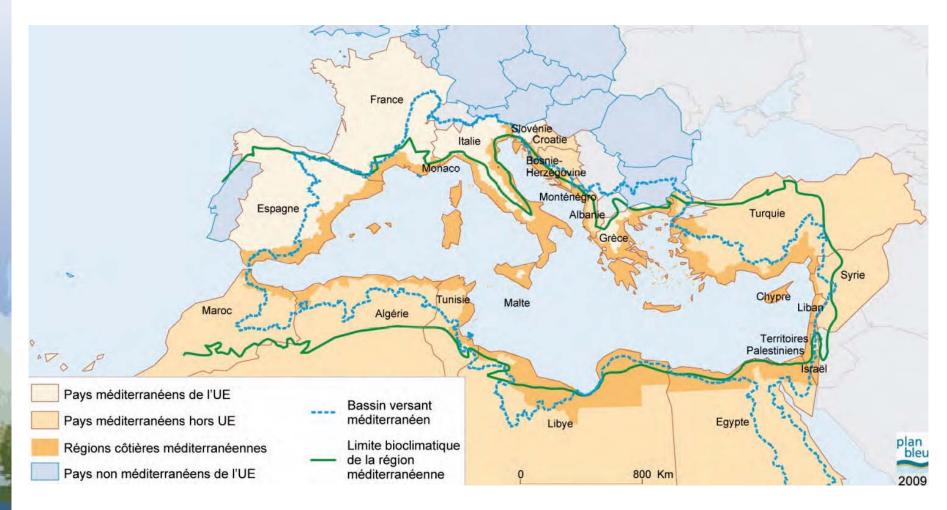








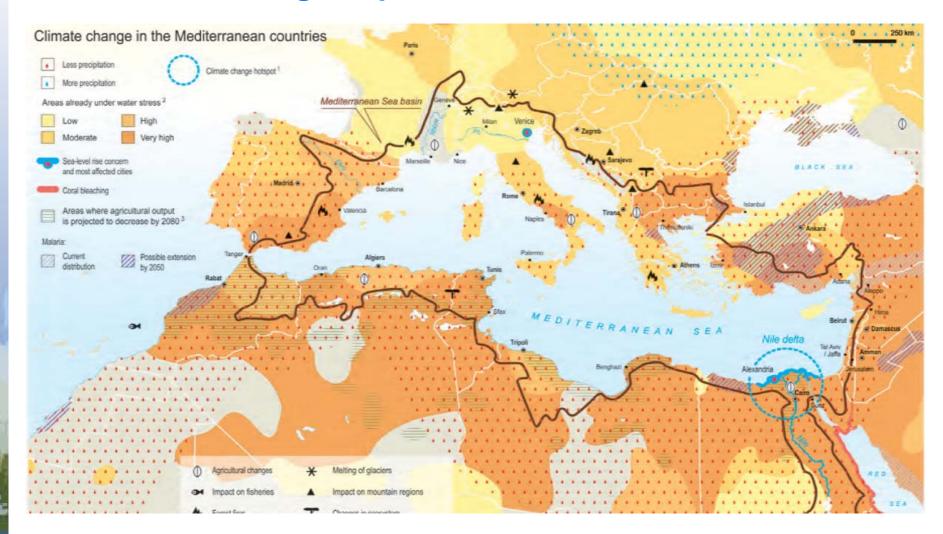
# I) Main Mediterranean Forestry Questions in the context of Climate Change







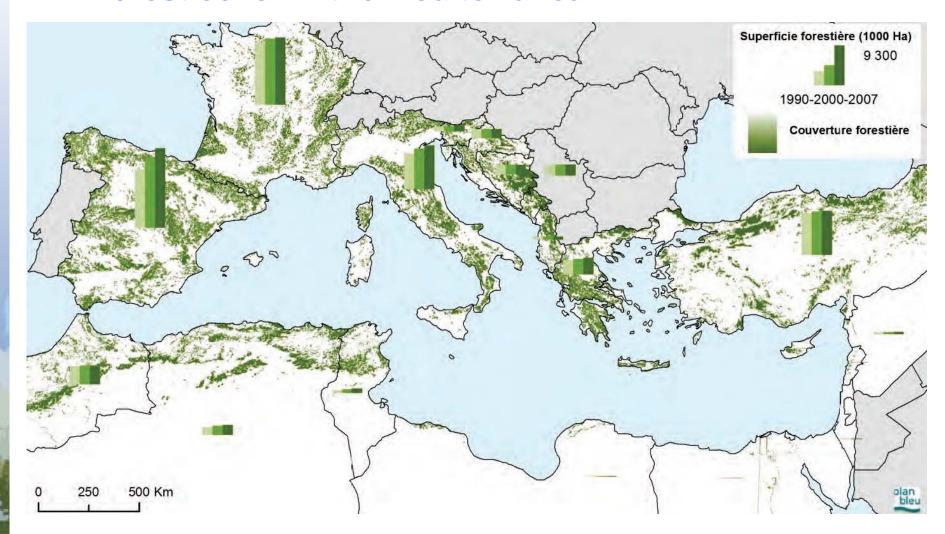
## 1.1. Climate Change Impacts in the Mediterranean







## 1.2. Forest cover in the Mediterranean







#### 1.3. Changes, drivers of change and trends on Mediterranean Forests

## North

- Expansion of natural vegetation following abandon of agriculture and pasture practices;
- 1. Increase of forest fires, impacts of insects, diseases and other pests;
- 2. Expansion of urbanization;

## South

- 1. Growing pressure on resources (pasture, fuel wood...) by increasingly dense and poor rural population;
- 2. Expansion of urbanization;
- 3. Increase of forest fires, impacts of insects, diseases and other pests;
- 4. Expanding (ecosystem) degradation leading to desertification due to Water Scarcity, Climate Change and other Human Pressures

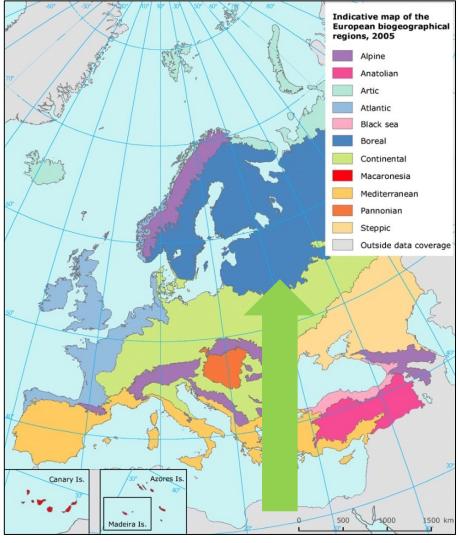


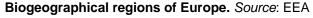


## 1.4. Main consequences on Mediterranean Forests

## **Shift to the North of Mediterranean Conditions:**

- 1. Hot and Dry Summers
- 2. Water Scarcity
- 3. Diseases and other pests
- 4. Forest Fires
- 5. Forest Genetic Resources
- 6. Dieback of several species









## II) Why a Collaborative Partnership is needed for adaptation of Mediterranean Forests to Climate Change?

These new challenges pose several 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** (including water quality 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 the Mediterranean region, which will be particularly hit by global change, become a sort of laboratory to develop, test and disseminate best practices to promote the adaptation of forest ecosystems to climate change (in particular water scarcity) and other pressures during the twenty-first century?"

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





## II) Why a Collaborative Partnership is needed for adaptation of Mediterranean Forests to Climate Change?

The new Collaborative Partnership can greatly contribute to this necessary mobilization around the following priorities:

- promote synergies between different partners involved in forest policies in the Mediterranean region (researchers, forest administrations, private sector and civil society);
- encourage policy makers to mainstream forest policies in their national and territorial planning;
- > strengthen regional cooperation as a key element in achieving the necessary "sharing" of human resources, financial resources and also forest genetic resources;
- overcome the challenge of adapting Mediterranean forest ecosystems not only to climate change, but to many other pressures that will accompany population growth and development in the Mediterranean during future decades.













3.1. Strengthening the capacity of the forest administrations

**Expected result by the end of the year 2013:** The forest administration is aware of the potential impact of climate change and enhances sustainable forest management and the social and economic benefits of ecosystem services for other sectors (particularly water sector)

- 3.2. Intensifying inter-sectoral relations with other relevant economic sectors

  Expected result by the end of the year 2013: Relevant governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders outside the forest sector (in particular the sector of Water) include
  forest issues into their programs and are open for inter-sectoral cooperation
- 3.3. Improving communication capacities, knowledge and information on the importance of sustainable forest management, forest-based goods and services, and the potential impact of climate change

**Expected result by the end of the year 2013:** Relevant stakeholders and the public are able to judge the relevance of actions aiming at sustainable forestry and adaptation to climate change

3.4. Mobilizing external support and partnership

**Expected result by the end of the year 2013:** Sufficient (financial) support is mobilized to enable the countries to implement meaningful and efficient adaptation measures in the forestry sector in the context of a Green Economy





#### 3.1. Strengthening the capacity of the forest administrations

Activities:	National action		External support													
		AFD/ FFEM	AIFM	EFIMED	FAO	GIZ	IUCN	MAAPRAT	PB	MMFN	ONF I	WWF	Secretariat Silva Mediterranea			
1.1 Improvement of knowledge about CC impact on forest ecosystems and their adaptation capacity	0	i e														
1.2 Strengthening implementation capacity of Forest Administration for CC and forest-based services																
1.3 Development of capacity for vulnerability analysis																
1.4 Analysis of the potential and pilot activities for PES	0															







#### 3.2. Intensifying inter-sectoral relations with other relevant economic sectors

Activities:	National action	External support*											
		AFD/ FFEM	AIFM	EFIMED	FAO	GIZ	IUCN	MAAPRAT	MMFN	ONF I	PB	WWF	Secretariat Silva Mediterranea
2.1 Evaluation of national and international best practices for cross-sectoral cooperation	0												
2.2 Identification of "win-win" opportunities with other sectors based on analysis of their influence on forestry	0												
2.3 Elaboration of orientations for cross-sectoral cooperation and Identification and preparation of joint pilot cases at country level	0					$\Diamond$							
2.4 Testing instruments for PES in selected pilot regions	0												







3.3. Improving communication capacities, knowledge and information on the importance of sustainable forest management, forest-based goods and services, and the potential impact of climate change

Activities:	National action	Evtornal Cupport													
		AFD/ FFEM	AIFM	EFIMED	FAO	GIZ	IUCN	MAAPRAT	MMFN	ONF I	PB	WWF	Secretariat Silva Mediterranea		
<b>3.1</b> Study on the socio-economic value of services produced by ecosystems at national level and in the region	0												weaterranea		
3.2 Preparation of a "State of Mediterranean forests"															
3.3 Exchange of information and sharing best practices on adaptation/ mitigation to CC at regional level	0														
3.4 Extend EFFIS to all member countries of the Collaborative Partnership															
3.5 Assistance and regional exchange on communication methods and strategies to increase communication on forest issues and on environmental services provided by Forests	0														
3.6 Development of an integrated strategy for sustainable management of Mediterranean forests and other wooded lands															



#### 3.4. Mobilizing external support and partnership

Activities:	National action							External s					
		AFD/ FFEM	AIFM	EFIMED	FAO	GIZ	IUCN	MAAP	MMFN	ONF I	PB	WWF	Secretariat Silva Mediterranea
4.1 Systematic compilation of existing (national and external) funding opportunities, related to realistic estimation of funding needs	0												
4.2 Creation of an enabling environment through elaboration of policy briefs, convincing strategic proposals of key institutions, financial organizations/funds													
4.3 Developing capacity for submitting realistic funding proposals													
4.4 Developing capacity for improving negotiation capacity at international level	0												





#### IV) First recommendations on PES (Tunis workshop in June 2011)?

The conference highlighted nine key recommendations. To guide decision-making in the recognition and financing of forest ecosystems goods and services (FGS) in the Mediterranean region, it would therefore be useful to increase and promote:

- 1. The evaluation of goods and services of forest ecosystems and biodiversity, and the integration of their value into political choices: this is about improving knowledge on the FGS provided to partner sectors (tourism, agriculture, biodiversity, climate, etc...), on the impacts of global change on FGS, and on their contribution to national economies, as well as about disseminating information to policy-makers and stakeholders to raise awareness.
- 2. The definition of policy measures for the optimal management of forests for the sustainable provision of their goods and services: this involves implementing the approaches, methods and tools for multifunctional management of forest ecosystems by opening up opportunities for win-win situations between sectors, for example by supporting the development of eco-tourism in wooded areas.
- 3. The adaptation of national budgets to ensure the sustainable provision and use of forest ecosystems goods and services: this concerns initiating the appropriate tax reforms and supporting the creation of forest funds to collect additional financial resources coming from public and private sectors.





#### IV) First recommendations on PES (Tunis workshop in June 2011)?

- **4.** The design of mechanisms to maintain benefits on site, such as the compensation mechanism for forest protection in Morocco, developed in recognition of the loss of revenue from grazing in forested areas.
- 5. The recognition of the role of the private sector in capturing the value of FGS: the private sector, increasingly involved in policies of corporate social and environmental responsibility, appears to be a partner in highlighting the solutions for the valorization of FGS, particularly regarding value chains for Non Timber Forest Products (bio-ethical certifications, ABS mechanism, and support to SMEs in rural areas), and investment in forest concessions. The forestry sector should also consider offering "Green Solutions" to national and international companies in order to internalize CO2 emissions and impacts on biodiversity caused by the private sector.
- 6. The development of innovative financing mechanisms of payment for environmental services (PES), systems to compensate impacts on biodiversity and offset emissions of greenhouse gases via forest solutions: this is about improving the understanding of these mechanisms and learning from their application in other regions, innovating in order to develop new patterns or on the basis of existing mechanisms (compensation mechanisms for forest protection for example). For this purpose, providing a marketing and communication strategy to attract private donors is important.





#### IV) First recommendations on PES (Tunis workshop in June 2011)?

- 7. The use of funding opportunities offered by the Rio conventions. The Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD) present funding opportunities in recognition of FGS to which countries in the Mediterranean region (In particular Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries) should develop appropriate positions. To do this, coordination challenges at national and international levels must be addressed, especially in view of REDD + (UNFCCC), ABS (CBD), and funds from the Global Mechanism (CCD).
- 8. The development of participation and dialogue among stakeholders. This is a sine qua non condition to develop win-win partnerships for capturing FGS. Therefore forums of consultations at national level as well as forms of local community organizations should be supported in the MENA region.
- **9. Building on existing partnerships and initiatives.** Supporting the Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests (CPMF) and following its activities offers funding and innovation opportunities. Other regional initiatives such as the Environmental Arab Fund (EAF), or international initiatives such as TEEB should also be followed by countries in the MENA region.





### V) What kind of REDD+ to promote in the region under Water Scarcity?

MAIN TOPIC OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE FRENCH GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FUND TO THE COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP: "OPTIMIZE PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE: WHAT KIND OF REDD + FOR MEDITERRANEAN FORESTS"

**Component 1** - Production of data and developing tools for decision and management in terms of vulnerability of Mediterranean forest ecosystems to climate change and, also, in terms of adaptability of these ecosystems.

**Component 2** - Estimation of the economic and social value of goods and services provided by the Mediterranean forest ecosystems through the study of the multiple issues related to environmental changes and their potential effects on the socio-economic development;

**Component 3** - Development of participatory and territorial approaches of governance in Mediterranean forest ecosystems;

**Component 4** - Optimizing the role of attenuation of Mediterranean forests (carbon sinks);

**Component 5** - Contribution to activities of coordination and communication within the CPMF





## V) What kind of REDD+ to promote in the region under Water Scarcity?

#### 5.1. Provisional financing plan in the context of the CPMF

(In thousands of Euros)

Composantes	FFEM 1	FFEM 2	GIZ	UE via Qualigouv	UE via MED ForClimadapt	UE via Agora	UE via FORESTERRA	MAAPRAT	TOTAL
1. Production de données et élaboration d'outils d'aide à la décision et à la gestion en matière de vulnérabilité des écosystèmes boisés méditerranéens aux effets du changement climatique et en matière de capacité d'adaptation	410	120	1 000				500		2 110
2. Estimation de la valeur économique et sociale des biens et services rendus par les écosystèmes forestiers méditerranéens grâce à l'étude des multiples enjeux liés aux évolutions de l'environnement et leurs effets potentiels sur le développement socio-économique	200	162	1 000			250			1 450
3. Développement de modes de gouvernance participative et territoriale des écosystèmes forestiers méditerranéens	120	200	500	250		250		150	1 470
4. Optimisation et valorisation des biens et services environnementaux fournis par les forêts méditerranéennes	400	440	750		250				2 200
5. Contribution aux acivités de coordination et de communication au sein du PCFM	50	218	750					200	1 160
6. Pilotage et gestion du projet 7. Évaluation du projet	110 60	120 40							210 120
TOTAL	1 350	1 300	4 000	250	250	500	500	350	8 500





## V) What kind of REDD+ to promote in the region under Water Scarcity?

#### 5.2. Timetable for implementation of activities of the project on REDD+

	Activités	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Revue littérature et état des lieux évaluation des impacts du changement climatique sur les espaces boisés méditerranéens				
	Recensement et état des lieux activités d'adaptation des forêts méditerranéennes (notamment RGF)				
1	Analyse vulnérabilité sur 4/5 sites pilotes;				
	Capitalisation des résultats , élaboration outils				
	Atelier de restitution et d'échange.				
	État des lieux des travaux réalisés				
•	Estimation valeur économique et sociale sur 4/5 territoires pilotes.				
	Capitalisation des résultats				
	Atelier de restitution et d'échange				
	Mise en œuvre « Imagine » sur 4/5 territoires				
m	Atelier de restitution et d'échange				
	Développement d'une méthodologie REDD+ méditerranéenne				
4	Mise en œuvre de la méthodologie sur 5/6 sites pilotes				
	Atelier de restitution et d'échange				









