THE FIFTH MEDITERRANEAN FOREST WEEK

Agadir, Morocco
20 - 24 March

MEDITERRANEAN FOREST AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

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Morocco, as a part of the Mediterranean region, offers exceptional richness in terms of geographic, climatic and environmental variability. It has developed, over time, a variety of ecosystems placing the Kingdom of Morocco at the forefront in terms of richness within the Mediterranean and North-African region.

This richness is the result of the particular position of the country: at the conjunction between Africa and Europe; the Atlantic and Mediterranean maritime fronts; the presence of mountain chains with numerous peaks surpassing 3,000 meters and the proximity to the Sahara. These factors contribute in shaping its biodiversity.

However, this ecosystem is under multiple pressures. Natural resources are increasingly threatened by human activities, especially by changes in lifestyles. Moreover, climate change strongly affect the Mediterranean region. It is therefore urgent to reinforce regional cooperation (North-South and South-South) through an exchange of experiences and a common design of innovative solutions is crucial in facing these new challenges.

Following this spirit of cooperation, the Mediterranean Forest Week is built as a platform for mutual exchange and dialogue.

The theme for this, fifth Mediterranean Forest Week, is "Mediterranean forests and landscapes of restoration" and Morocco has organized this event in Agadir from 20-24 March 2017. It will raise issues that face, all Mediterranean countries and transcends initiatives and commitments within the framework of the international agenda: the concept of land degradation neutrality, the Bonn challenge, Aichi targets, and climate change resilience based on sustainable land management.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to all partners that have supported Mediterranean forest ecosystems. I warmly welcome you all to the Fifth Mediterranean Forest Week (5 MFW) in Morocco.

The High Commissioner for Water, Forests and the Fight against Desertification of Morocco
Abdeladim Lhafi

The venue

The Fifth Mediterranean Forest Week will be held at the Atlantic Palace Hotel Agadir: Secteur Balnéaire et Touristique, BP 194, Agadir 80000, Morocco

Participants are responsible for booking their own rooms. A negotiated rate is available at 550+28,60 MAD per night, including breakfast and taxes. To benefit from this, tell the hotel that you are participating in the Fifth Mediterranean Forest Week. Contact the hotel by telephone or by email (+212 528 82 41 46 - a.bouabda@atlanticpalace.com). You can find more information on the website of the hotel: www.atlanticpalace.com.

Agadir

Agadir is a major modern city in the southern part of Morocco. It is of interest primarily because of its location, surrounded by the Anti Atlas, the Sahara Desert on the Atlantic coast with many national parks, and secluded beaches which are all easily accessible.

How to get there

Agadir’s international airport, the Agadir-Al Massira Airport, has direct scheduled flight from major cities in Europe as well as many charter flights arriving from all over Europe. If you are flying from the US, Canada, Asia or elsewhere, you must change planes in Casablanca. An an internal flight takes just an hour and prices are competitive. Immigration queues can be very lengthy, often required more than an hour to pass through. Waiting times are longer in the evenings.

Airport-taxi prices average 200 MAD during the day and 300 MAD during the evening after about 20:00 hours. A booked taxi can bring you to and from your hotel at any time, day or night, and costs not more than taking the taxi in the street.
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<td>IBP side-event Mamounia room</td>
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<td>Gala Dinner Hotel Sofitel Agadir</td>
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Posters will be displayed throughout the week in the coffee break area.
The Mediterranean Forest Week (MFW) brings together a diverse set of actors to participate in one of the most vital fora on Mediterranean forests today. The biennial event facilitates cooperation amongst the research community, policymakers and other relevant stakeholders by providing a common regional platform for dialogue. The event also promotes the relevance of Mediterranean forests globally and calls attention to the specific challenges these forests face. Participants include forest administrators, the scientific and academic community, the private sector, donors, civil society, environmental agencies and non-governmental organizations.

This year, Morocco will host the fifth MFW, which will focus on the restoration of Mediterranean forests and landscapes. The event will promote forest and landscape restoration as essential to the ongoing initiatives of the Rio Conventions and will call for an ambitious action agenda in the field that mobilizes technical and financial partners across the Mediterranean. The fifth MFW will advance a new approach to forest restoration that encourages cross-sectoral cooperation by working with local actors to foster productive and multifunctioning landscapes that will increase economic, social and environmental benefits. This approach promotes synergies between the three Rio Conventions on climate change, biodiversity and desertification - and thereby contributes to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Objectives of the fifth MFW include:

- Strengthen exchanges and synergies between global stakeholders in the restoration of Mediterranean forests and landscapes.
- To contribute to Aichi target 15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) by facilitating the conservation and restoration of biodiversity in Mediterranean forest ecosystems.
- Facilitate the mitigation and adaptation of Mediterranean forest landscapes to climate change, as well as achieving non-carbon benefits in order to support the implementation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) as part of Article 5 of the Paris Agreement.
- Reach land degradation neutrality goals set by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) by actively promoting forest restoration.
Context

According to the Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration (GPFLR), forest and landscape restoration (FLR) is an active process that brings people together to identify, negotiate and implement sound practices. These help to restore an agreed, optimal balance of the ecological, social and economic benefits of forest and trees within a broader pattern of land use in the Mediterranean area.

The need to address land degradation was identified during the third Mediterranean Forest Week, leading to the launch of the Strategic Framework on Mediterranean Forests (SFMF) which calls for restoration of “degraded Mediterranean forest landscapes”, promotion of restoration as a way to improve resilience, food security and livelihoods and enhancement of environmental and cultural services while managing, monitoring and evaluating restored forest ecosystems.

In this context, and after the success of previous Mediterranean Forest Weeks, Morocco is hosting this fifth edition focused on the restoration of Mediterranean forests and landscapes. The event opens with welcoming remarks and three background presentations that will address global FLR issues, the global context, scientific issues and particular issues for the Mediterranean region:

- Global context. Presentation focused on the Bonn Challenge.
- Scientific context. Presentation focused on definitions/concepts of FLR and key knowledge gaps with a scientific perspective from the Society of Ecological Restoration.
- Regional context. Presentation focused on the Mediterranean political process (Union for the Mediterranean) and its existing sectoral land use strategies/policies in the region, to highlight how FLR can contribute to the related strategies/policies.

Objective

The objective of this opening ceremony will be to welcome participants and to give an overview of the 5 MFW with the welcome remarks of the President of the Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions – Silva Mediterranea. This session will also allow to inform participants on the global, regional and scientific contexts of Forest and Landscape Restoration.

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<td>Welcome address by the host country representative</td>
<td>(HCEFLCD - Morocco)</td>
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<td>11:10</td>
<td>Welcome address by the Chair of Silva Mediterranea</td>
<td>Ismail Belen (Turkey)</td>
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<td>11:20</td>
<td>Welcome address by the Ambassador of the EU</td>
<td>Ambassador of the EU (Morocco)</td>
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<td>11:30</td>
<td>Presentation of the outcomes of the CBD COP13 and perspectives on ecosystem conservation and restoration</td>
<td>Catalina Santamaria (CBD)</td>
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<td>11:50</td>
<td>Presentation of the Bonn Challenge</td>
<td>Horst Freiberg (BMU, Germany)</td>
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<td>12:10</td>
<td>Presentation on the scientific background on FLR</td>
<td>James Aronson (Missouri Botanical Garden/SER)</td>
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<td>12:30</td>
<td>Presentation on the Mediterranean context and its political process: the Union for the Mediterranean</td>
<td>Alessandra Sensi (Union for the Mediterranean)</td>
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<td>12:50</td>
<td>Discussion (Q/A)</td>
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Contacts

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Ms. Carolina Gallo Granizo
Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism - FAO
Carolina.GalloGranizo@fao.org
**Objective**

This session aims to set the Mediterranean scene within the context of both international commitments and regional initiatives focused on the Mediterranean region. The session will also acknowledge how Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) can contribute to achieving international targets in the context of the Rio Conventions. Building on current efforts in the region, the aim is to find opportunities for “regionalization” of the Bonn Challenge in the Mediterranean and to identify the value for countries to be part of a regional initiative.

It will be also the opportunity to show the results of the Global Drylands Assessment in the Mediterranean region; and measure SFM/ implementation and results against recommendations proposed during the third MFW – that is, the call for restoration of “degraded Mediterranean forest landscapes”.

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**Context**

According to the UNCCD, the term “land degradation” refers to any reduction or loss in the biological or economic productive capacity of the land resource base. Continued landscape degradation poses serious obstacles to eliminating poverty and hunger, maintaining biodiversity and to the ability of farmers and local communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The process of land degradation is also increasing competition for scarce natural resources and therefore, threatens livelihoods, food, water and energy security as well as the resilience of both people and natural ecosystems.

In the Mediterranean region, land degradation is mainly caused by rapid land-use changes (e.g., urbanization, over-grazing, wild fires, poor management). This occurs in the context of climate change which exacerbates the effects of these changes through increasing frequency of heat waves, droughts, and an overall temperature rise. Drylands cover 73 percent of the Mediterranean Basin, of which 52 percent corresponds to semi-arid Mediterranean drylands. Further, estimates suggest that some areas classified as semi-arid drylands are now affected by desertification processes.

**Evaluation of forest degradation**

Targets, Nationally Determined Contributions, New York Declaration on Forests, Land Degradation Neutrality, the Bonn Challenge and its regional initiatives including Initiative 20x20 or AFR100, and the African Union Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel.

Mediterranean drylands pose serious threats to livelihoods, food, water and energy security as well as the resilience of both people and natural ecosystems. The Mediterranean region experiences frequent heat waves, droughts, and an overall temperature rise. The Mediterranean Basin covers 73 percent of the Mediterranean region, of which 52 percent corresponds to semi-arid Mediterranean drylands. Further, estimates suggest that some areas classified as semi-arid drylands are now affected by desertification processes.

To reduce the effects of climate change and land degradation, several international agreements, initiatives and commitments by countries have aimed reducing degradation and to promote restoration and sustainable land management. Examples of these initiatives include the Sustainable Development Goals, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Nationally Determined Contributions, New York Declaration on Forests, Land Degradation Neutrality, the Bonn Challenge and its regional initiatives including Initiative 20x20 or AFR100, and the African Union Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel.

**Momentum is building around national activities regarding forest and landscape restoration, and heading towards a regional commitment at the Mediterranean level.**

In the context of regional restoration initiatives in the Mediterranean, “The Strategic Framework on Mediterranean Forests: Policy orientations for integrated management of forest ecosystems in Mediterranean landscapes” was presented during the third Mediterranean Forest Week held in Tlemcen, Algeria in 2013. It urges restoration of “degraded Mediterranean forest landscapes” with the following results expected:

- Resilience to climate change is enhanced by restoring Mediterranean forest ecosystems with a global vision to cope with desertification issues.
- Forest ecosystems restoration is promoted as an opportunity to enhance food security and livelihood in Mediterranean drylands.
- Environmental and cultural services (including biodiversity) are regained in these restored forest ecosystems.
- Forest restoration is considered long term and with integrated approaches, restored forest ecosystems are managed, monitored and evaluated.

**Contacts**

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Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism - FAO
Carolina.GalloGranizo@fao.org
### Context

This MFW aims to develop a restoration approach involving intersectoral coordination. That, in turn, will aim to promote productive and multifunctional territories with a negotiated balance with local actors in terms of delivering economic, social and environmental benefits. This vision of Forests and Landscapes Restoration (FLR), now internationally recognized, helps to promote synergies between the three Rio conventions and contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals. The central question of this MFW is therefore: how can efforts to restore Mediterranean forests and landscapes contribute to achieving global objectives around these issues?

This MFW will promote the theme of restoration at the Mediterranean scale; unity around forest initiatives in line with the Rio conventions; implement initiatives through ambitious actions on the ground while collectively mobilizing technical and financial partners in the Mediterranean region.

### Objectives

During this, the second plenary session of the week, will focus on the status of restoration in the Mediterranean, examining regional activities that illustrate the main principles presented at the first session. This session will include concrete examples of restoration initiatives, successful or not.

### Part 1: restoration state of play - an overview of the Mediterranean situation

Based on the work of FAO Forestry's Drylands team, this session will provide an overview of restoration in the Mediterranean and highlight the tools, needs and possible gaps.

It will also be an opportunity to present work now underway or foreseen for the near future by Working Group 8 of the Silva Mediterranea Committee, named “Desertification and Restoration of the Mediterranean Drylands”.

### Part 2: examples of recent or ongoing restoration initiatives

The second part of the session will present practical examples of restoration initiatives recently completed or still in progress.

These will include both successful examples (dissemination of good practices) and others that have not worked (identification of difficulties, and potential solutions). A synthesis will identify priorities and paths for future action.

### Time | Content | Speakers
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11:00 | Introduction: context, objectives and session program | Jean Stephan (University of Lebanon - AIFM)
11:05 | Presentation of FAO synthesis work: forest and landscape restoration in the Mediterranean | Nora Berrahmouni (FAO Dryland forestry)
11:15 | Working Group 8 of the Silva Mediterranea Committee: "Desertification and Restoration of the Mediterranean Drylands" | Özlem Yavuz (Turkey)
11:25 | Questions, discussion | Jean Stephan (AIFM)
11:35 | Restoration of Shouf biosphere reserve: planning, funding & results | Nizar Hani (SBR)
11:45 | After fire restoration: the French experience | Yvon Duche (ONF - France)
12:00 | Fight against desertification and green barrage in Algeria | Nedjma Rahmani (Algeria)
12:15 | Spain’s experience in forest landscapes restoration: history, innovations and current techniques | Francisco Martinez (Sylvestris Spain)
12:30 | Questions, discussion | Jean Stephan (AIFM)
12:50 | Session synthesis: priorities and future actions | Nelly Bourlion (Plan Bleu)

### Contacts

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Ms. Nelly Bourlion
Plan Bleu
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Significant ecosystem degradation has been occurring around the world, with negative impacts on biological diversity and livelihoods. This triggers calls for restoration efforts alongside work to conserve biological diversity through protection of critical areas. Alternatively, as stated by the Society for Ecological Restoration (SER), “ecological restoration can enhance biodiversity outcomes as well as improve human well-being in degraded landscapes.”

There is great potential in making ecological restoration a key element of ecosystem management. Successful ecological restoration should:

- improve biodiversity conservation
- improve human livelihoods
- empower local people
- improve ecosystem productivity

Ecological restoration could be an important component of conservation and sustainable development programmes throughout the world, valued for its inherent capacity to repair ecological damage. In many instances, ecological restoration has also helped to renew economic opportunities, rejuvenate traditional cultural practices and refo assaulted aspirations of local communities.

Forest and landscape degradation in the Mediterranean is having a powerful impact on the region’s forests, which represent a source of income through tourism and provide goods and services such as fuelwood and food. This degradation is mainly caused by abrupt land use changes and poor management of natural resources, made worse by climate change and resulting in biodiversity loss, increased poverty and the risk of desertification.

More than two billion hectares (ha) of forests worldwide could be candidates for restoration, according to the Atlas of Forest and Landscape Restoration Opportunities developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) (Minneneyer et al. 2011). That includes the Mediterranean basin as a candidate for restoration.

Objectives

This session aims to identify opportunities for ecological restoration, improved biodiversity conservation and improving livelihoods.

Identification of restoration opportunities (methods and practical cases)

**FAO - IUCN MED**

**Context**

Significant ecosystem degradation has been occurring around the world, with negative impacts on biological diversity and livelihoods. This triggers calls for restoration efforts alongside work to conserve biological diversity through protection of critical areas. Alternatively, as stated by the Society for Ecological Restoration (SER), “ecological restoration can enhance biodiversity outcomes as well as improve human well-being in degraded landscapes.”

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Objectives

This session aims to identify opportunities for ecological restoration, improved biodiversity conservation and improving livelihoods.
The 5 MFW envisions a restoration approach that requires intersectoral coordination to promote productive and multifunctional territories, including an optimal and negotiated balance with local actors in terms of delivering economic, social and environmental benefits.

This vision of Forests and Landscapes Restoration (FLR), now internationally recognized, helps to promote synergies between the three Rio conventions and to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals. The central question of this 5 MFW will therefore be: how can efforts to restore Mediterranean forests and landscapes contribute to achieving global objectives on these issues?

The 5 MFW will aim to promote the theme of restoration at the regional scale, to unite around initiatives in line with the Rio conventions and to realize these initiatives through an agenda of ambitious actions on the ground and collectively mobilizing all the technical and financial partners of the countries in the region.

Objectives
Governance is “the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country’s affairs at all levels. It comprises the mechanisms, processes and institutions, through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences,” says the United Nations Development Programme (cited in Plan Bleu, 2014).

This session is devoted to local governance, an integral part of the restoration state of play in the Mediterranean. It provides examples of successful cases of Mediterranean forest and landscapes restoration initiatives that have addressed issues of governance during their implementation, with a view to disseminating good practices while identifying possible difficulties and possible solutions.

Time          Content                                          Speakers
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14:30          Introduction: context, objectives and session program  Alain Chaudron (AIFM)
14:35          Local governance: issues at stake and methods                     Nelly Bourlion (Plan Bleu)
14:55          Forest restoration and participatory management by civil society in a communal forest in Spain  David Solano (CTFC)
15:10          Building-up a participatory governance framework for the sustainable development of forests and rural territories in Lebanon  Patricia Steir (SEEDS-international)
15:25          Questions, discussion                                         Alain Chaudron (AIFM)
15:45          Management of climate forest risks in Morocco                  Mohamed Endichi (HCEFLCD – Morocco)
16:20          Questions, discussion                                         Alain Chaudron (AIFM)
16:25          Session synthesis: priorities and future actions                Marine Lovero (AIFM)

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Ms. Nelly Bourlion
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For over a century, economic growth has been based on fossil fuels and an accelerated consumption of non-renewable resources, including land degradation and sealing. Trade-offs have dominated the relationships between development and ecosystem functioning, between livelihoods and nature conservation. However, as society begins to consider nature-based solutions and bio-based materials, awareness is growing of the need for a new paradigm to replace the approach of trade-offs. We see that human development must be compatible with sustainable management of natural resources and healthy ecosystem functioning. Synergies between human development and nature conservation must be identified and enhanced. Mediterranean forested landscapes are social-ecological systems. Forest restoration cannot be successful unless both the ecological and the social aspects of ecosystem functioning are restored. This demands not only stakeholder engagement in ecological restoration efforts but a new focus on the restoration of sustainable value chains based on healthy ecosystems.

Developing sustainable value chains for wood, non-wood forest products, agroforestry and ecosystems services could be crucial to long-term restoration and management of Mediterranean forests. This will only be possible if we unleash the innovative potential of local, rural and urban populations to establish new production and consumption patterns.

This session will aim to achieve a common understanding of the socio-economic dimensions of forest restoration, to share some key initiatives aimed at fostering innovation and entrepreneuriest in Mediterranean forestry and to advance on a shared vision of how to involved stakeholders in long-term self-sustaining restoration efforts.

**Objectives**

- The objectives of this session include:
  - exchange views on successful approaches to stakeholder engagement and the role of green-value chains in forest restorations
  - draw inspiration from relevant experiences in green entrepreneurship
  - discuss mobilization of the restoration research community towards innovation and green economy.

**Context**

For over a century, economic growth has been based on fossil fuels and an accelerated consumption of non-renewable resources, including land degradation and sealing. Trade-offs have dominated the relationships between development and ecosystem functioning, between livelihoods and nature conservation.

However, as society begins to consider nature-based solutions and bio-based materials, awareness is growing of the need for a new paradigm to replace the approach of trade-offs. We see that human development must be compatible with sustainable management of natural resources and healthy ecosystem functioning. Synergies between human development and nature conservation must be identified and enhanced. Mediterranean forested landscapes are social-ecological systems. Forest restoration cannot be successful unless both the ecological and the social aspects of ecosystem functioning are restored. This demands not only stakeholder engagement in ecological restoration efforts but a new focus on the restoration of sustainable value chains based on healthy ecosystems.

Developing sustainable value chains for wood, non-wood forest products, agroforestry and ecosystems services could be crucial to long-term restoration and management of Mediterranean forests. This will only be possible if we unleash the innovative potential of local, rural and urban populations to establish new production and consumption patterns.

This session will aim to achieve a common understanding of the socio-economic dimensions of forest restoration, to share some key initiatives aimed at fostering innovation and entreprenuerships in Mediterranean forestry and to advance on a shared vision of how to involved stakeholders in long-term self-sustaining restoration efforts.

**Objectives**

- The objectives of this session include:
  - exchange views on successful approaches to stakeholder engagement and the role of green-value chains in forest restorations
  - draw inspiration from relevant experiences in green entrepreneurship
  - discuss mobilization of the restoration research community towards innovation and green economy.

**Contacts**

Ms. Christine Farcy
Catholic University of Leuven
christine.farcy@uclouvain.be

Mr. Inazio Martinez de Arano
European Forest Institute - EFIMED
inazio.martinez@efi.int

**Speakers**

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>14:30</td>
<td>Objectives of the session</td>
<td>Inazio Martinez de Arano (EFIMED)</td>
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<td>14:35</td>
<td>Keynote</td>
<td>James Aronson (Missouri Botanical Garden/SER)</td>
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<td>14:50</td>
<td>Inspiring examples on entrepreneuriest and land restorations</td>
<td>Jaime Coello (CTFC) Alfredo Sendim (Herdade Freixo do Meio)</td>
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<td>15:40</td>
<td>Round table: Promoting entrepreneuriest in Mediterranean forests</td>
<td>Mustapha Chehhar (Crédit Agricole du Maroc) Florence Laloe (ONFi France)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:25</td>
<td>Closing remarks and conclusions</td>
<td>Inazio Martinez de Arano (EFIMED)</td>
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Context

In the context of several international and regional restoration commitments – the Bonn Challenge, Initiative 20x20, AFR100, the African Union Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative – monitoring and evaluation of Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) is crucial to assess the effectiveness of FLR efforts and to identify possible challenges and opportunities, and determining if adjustments to the programmes are needed.

To ensure global restoration momentum brings enduring results, FLR interventions at large scale and major investments are needed. Monitoring FLR will play a critical role to:

- Support implementation of FLR interventions at all scales and provide feedback for adaptive management and learning;
- Provide evidence of progress, achievements and impact in relation to expectations and targets;
- Communicate results and outcomes to keep the momentum going and inspire emulation;
- Support reporting on national, regional and international commitments.

It is expected from the session to achieve a common understanding of needs and challenges regarding monitoring and evaluation of FLR, as well as of the relevant indicators and frameworks where it can be included.

To facilitate monitoring and evaluation of FLR at regional scale, key actions to be implemented will be identified during the session.

Objectives

The objectives of the session will be:

- Exchange ideas about the needs and challenges regarding monitoring and evaluation of Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) through concrete study cases.
- Discuss the relevant indicators and frameworks where the monitoring and evaluation of FLR can be included, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (in particular target 15.3) and the FLR collaborative roadmap.
- Support reporting on national, regional and international commitments.

Emerging issues at national and landscape scale

10:05 PAN LCD: From the spatialization of the problem to the operationalization of the monitoring and evaluation systems Case of the homogeneous zone of the Arganeraie/Souss-Massa region
Rochdi Ouchna (HCEFLCD – Morocco)

10:20 Example of a pilot country for LDN target setting – the case of Algeria
Zohra Ghazi (DGF Algeria)

10:35 Online database of monitoring tools contained in the knowledge platform of the FLR Mechanism
Carolina Gallo (FAO FLRM)

10:45 Q/A – Discussion: towards better FLR monitoring systems in the Mediterranean region
Invited experts + participants

10:55 Closing remarks and take home messages
James Aronson (Missouri Botanical Garden/SER)

Contacts

Ms. Carolina Gallo Granizo
Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism - FAO
Carolina.GalloGranizo@fao.org
Challenges and opportunities for sustainable financing of forest and landscape restoration
Global Mechanism of the UNCCD - FAO - AIFM - Plan Bleu

Context

A 2015 study by FAO and the Global Mechanism of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification found that US$ 300 billion will be needed annually to achieve the land-degradation neutrality (LDN) 2030 Sustainable Development Goal as well as others, including the Bonn Challenge, New York Declaration on Forests and Aichi 15.

Obtaining the necessary levels of private-sector finance will therefore be crucial, and predicated on several factors, including: creating an enabling environment for increased investments in FLR; developing investment cases; compiling FLR and LDN investment profitability data; mitigating financial and institutional risks; and promoting marketplaces for FLR and LDN. The success of sustainable FLR and LDN development will be determined in large part by the ability of countries, partners and international agencies to mobilize private-sector finance.

It will entail systemic fostering of inclusive FLR and LDN practices and gaps and challenges. Opportunities will promote synergies between different financing approaches must also be seized.

While forest and landscape restoration efforts are critical for building an inclusive green economy in the Mediterranean region, more investments and means of implementation are needed. Successful initiatives are ongoing and lessons learned must be shared in the region. As new opportunities emerge, (e.g. on climate change and LDN finance) it will be important to build a relevant strategy related to creating an enabling environment for increased investments in FLR.

Objectives

- Sharing lessons learned and good practices on FLR financing innovations from the Mediterranean region and beyond;
- Identifying risks and barriers limiting FLR financing and proposing risk mitigation solutions;
- Presenting and discussing emerging financing opportunities from climate and LDN finance;
- Specifying the key elements of a financing strategy for a possible Mediterranean Restoration Initiative.

Chair Sub-session 1
Mr. David Solano
Internation affairs director
CTFC

Chair Sub-session 2
Mr. Horst Freiberg
Head of division
BMU

Chair Sub-session 3
Mr. Boris Spassky
Investment Manager
Mirova/LDN Fund

Contacts

Mr. Ludwig Liagre
Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
lialog@unccd.int

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<td>11:30</td>
<td>Presentation of the session and brief introduction to the topic</td>
<td>Carole S. Laurent (IUCN)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:40</td>
<td>Forest financing mechanisms and approaches in the Mediterranean region: a state of the art</td>
<td>Ludwig Liagre (GM) /Elena Gorriz (EFIMED)</td>
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Sub-session 1: Diversity of existing Public Private Partnerships for Forest Finance in the Mediterranean

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<tr>
<td>11:50</td>
<td>FIORESTA Atlântica Fund in Portugal: Partnership between Forestry and Agriculture for Sustainable Landscape Finance</td>
<td>Carla Wadewitz (BIBI &amp; Catolica Lisboa School of Business &amp; Economics)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>FLR Financing in Lebanon: Funding Mechanisms innovations under the 40 Million Trees Programme</td>
<td>Chadi Mohanna (MoA Lebanon)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:10</td>
<td>Crowdfunding for forest and landscape restoration: case of the Mirlo Positive Nature Initiative in Spain</td>
<td>Yeray Martinez (Mirlo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>Facilitated discussion on the solid public private partnerships and implication of the civil society for sustainable forest financing</td>
<td>Carole S. Laurent (IUCN) + participants</td>
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Lunch break 12:45-14:15

Sub-session 2: Climate Finance Opportunities for Forest and Landscape Restoration: seizing adaptation and mitigation potential of Mediterranean Forests

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<tr>
<td>14:15</td>
<td>Mobilizing climate finance for forests in MENA: lessons learned and experience from the World Bank</td>
<td>Benoit Blarel (World Bank)</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:25</td>
<td>Climate financing opportunities from the EU cooperation for Med. forests</td>
<td>Didier Nils (EU delegation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:35</td>
<td>REDD+ opportunities for MENA countries: taking stock of regional FFEM project outputs</td>
<td>Florence Lalôë (ONFI)</td>
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<td>14:45</td>
<td>Argiculture development project in Morocco: GCF funding through the Agricultural Development Agency and the National Agency for Oasis and Argane Areas Development</td>
<td>Abderrahmane Atthaj (AND2OA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:55</td>
<td>Facilitated discussion on the opportunities from climate finance and way forward in MENA</td>
<td>Horst Freiberg + participants</td>
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Sub-session 3: ‘Land Degradation Neutrality’ Finance: where do we stand in the Mediterranean region?

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<td>15:30</td>
<td>LDN Fund: Financing approach and Opportunities for the MENA region: An Investment Case in Morocco</td>
<td>Boris Spassky (Mirova-LDN Fund)</td>
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<td>15:50</td>
<td>LDN Flagship Value Chain and Business Perspectives: Cork Oak Forest Restoration</td>
<td>Francisco Carvalho (Amorim)</td>
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<td>16:00</td>
<td>LDN Flagship Value Chain and Business Perspectives: Argan Development and Design of a Consortium of Argan Oil Producers</td>
<td>Abderrahim Ait El Fakir (Coulssion of Argane Oil Producers)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:10</td>
<td>Support to countries for climate and LDN finance mobilization towards FLR and LDN transformational projects.</td>
<td>Christophe Besacier (FAO)/Ludwig Liagre(GM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:25</td>
<td>Facilitated discussion on the opportunities offered by the LDN Fund Project</td>
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Coffee break 16:45-17:00

High-level session: Towards a financing strategy and alliance for forest and landscape restoration

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<tr>
<td>17:00</td>
<td>Which are the FLR financing priorities for Mediterranean countries? Which funding sources seem more relevant in the Mediterranean context?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>How state actors can facilitate the design of bankable projects and promote an enabling environment for private sector investments?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Which would be the key elements of a financing strategy for forest and landscape restoration in the Mediterranean region?</td>
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Two sites will be visited during the trip that will begin at the Souss Massa National Park to discover the Rokein footpath, an enclosure with Saharian fauna within a stand of Argan trees (dominant species) and Eucalyptus (used for sand dune fixation). This site shows the potential of local development based on the valorization of natural resources. Then, an Argan tree restoration area west of Agadir will be visited to observe the restoration efforts of the Argan tree ecosystem. A cooperative will present products supplied by this endemic ecosystem of Morocco.

Souss Massa National Park includes an area of 33,800 ha between the Souss wadi (Agadir) to the north and Sidi Moussa Aglou (Tiznit) to the south. This coastal strip of land runs 85 km long and averages 5 km in width. A zoning development plan was established after potential of the different areas was evaluated, including socio-economic constraints and land tenure. The following are intended objectives of the park:

- conservation and restoration of habitats and species
- land restoration
- improvement of rural livelihoods
- accommodation, education, public awareness

Its tourist attractions have created a natural space with enormous potential for the development of ecotourism and recreation. The field trip will offer a taste of the richness of the area and showcase efforts by the High Commissariat for Water and Forests and Desertification in managing and developing protected areas in Morocco. Indeed, this 2km nature trail will grant instructive insight on crucial themes such as rehabilitation of Sahelian-Saharan fauna, sand dune fixation and valorization of sustainable regional value chains.

Souss Massa National Park is encompassed by the Arganeraie Biosphere Reserve which was established in December 1998 as the first UNESCO Biosphere Reserve of Morocco. Argan (Argania Spinosa L.Skeels) is one of the most remarkable essences of Moroccan forest landscapes. Argan ecosystems are home to one of the most peculiar agroforestry systems in the North African region. However Argan ecosystems, especially if located in plains, are subject to intense anthropic pressure caused mainly by the expansion of intensive agricultural systems. This has expanded at the expense of Argan ecosystems which have suffered both spatial and structural regression.

Argania Spinosa ecosystems are now completely degraded in all aspects of biodiversity. In addition, increasing temperatures exacerbate the process of degradation characterized by (i) decreasing plant cover, (ii) loss of physical-chemical and biological properties in soils, (iii) the complete absence of natural regeneration. Open-field trials on regeneration of Argan ecosystems are currently taking place to test the effects of innovative treatment techniques on Argan seeds. These techniques include mychorrization, fertilization using bio composts, and monitoring soil humidity with telemetry.

The Argan tree is dependent on mychorrizal fungi in facing nutritional deficiencies, soil structure disruption and other environmental stress. Bio compost fertilization enables the reduction of bulk soil density, the improvement of soil water retention, improvement of aggregate stability and the development of biochemical activities. Remote sensing of humidity at soil level using capacitive probes enable the optimization of Argan irrigation. Argania is a genus of flowering plants containing the sole species Argania spinosa, known as argan, a tree endemic to the calcareous semidesert Sous valley of southwestern Morocco. Argan grows to 8–10 m high and lives up to 200 years.
Kamel Aloui

Mr. Aloui is head of the Inventory and Evaluation department for the General Directorate of Forestry for the Government of Tunisia. Kamel is responsible for the collection and analysis of data through Collect Earth, and thanks to Collect Earth, Tunisia’s first national forest inventory was carried out in 2014. As a member of the operational team for the evaluation and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions, he is responsible for the preparation of the national report on the evaluation of global forestry resources. Kamel Aloui graduated from the National Forest Engineering College (ENF) in Morocco and has a Master's degree from the National Agronomy Institute of Tunis (INAT).

James Aronson

Mr. Aronson is a conservation biologist and GIS expert who spent 24 years as a researcher at the Centre d’Ecologie Fonctionnelle et Evolution, Montpellier, France, and is now a senior scientist at the Center for Conservation and Sustainable Development, Missouri Botanical Garden, in the United States. His work aims to advance science, technology, and mainstreaming of ecological restoration in landscape planning, management, and conservation. He has published many books and articles on ecological restoration and restoring natural capital. He is Representative-at-Large of the Society for Ecological Restoration, Editor of the book series Science and Practice of Ecological Restoration (SER), co-founder of the Restoring Natural Capital Alliance, and co-director of Africa’s Search for Sound Economic Trajectories.

Nabil Ben Khatra

Mr. Ben Khatra is an agricultural engineer and GIS-RS specialist with 23 years of experience with geospatial database construction and knowledge management systems focusing on natural resources management and environmental monitoring. He received his M.A. of advanced studies from SILAT and began his professional career working in the National Remote Sensing Center of Tunisia followed by three years of experience at the Ministry of Environment responsible for the Littoral Information System. In 2003, he joined the Sahara and Sahel Observatory as a GIS expert and was appointed Environment Program Coordinator in 2008, leading several projects integrating GIS-RS and modelling tools to the field of environmental surveillance and MME.

Ismail Belen

Mr. Belen is a Forest Engineer with two Master Degrees: Natural Resources and Public Management. He attended several international programmes including Senior Managers in Government at Harvard University. In Turkey, he worked in the field as a Forest Ranger for almost ten years before becoming Head of Department, DDG and Chief of the Cabinet to the Minister. At international level he worked for several projects at Europe, Central Asia, Middle East and Africa. He has been involved with FAO, UNPF, Forest Europe, UNCCD, UNFCCC, UNECE negotiations as part of Turkish Delegation. He worked as the Vice Chair of European Forestry Commission and UNECE Timber Committee. Since 2012, he has been the Chair of Silva Mediterranea.

Nora Berrahmouni

Ms. Berrahmouni is an expert in Forest Ecology and Forest Officer for Drylands at FAO. She has over 15 years of experience in capacity development, dryland restoration and management. She has been supporting restoration forestry projects in different dryland regions including the Mediterranean and has coordinated and co-published papers and guidelines on the subject. Her main interest is on sustainable management, restoration and monitoring of dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems for food security and resilience and adaptation to climate change. Nora contributes actively to the Silva Mediterranea working group on “Desertification and Restoration in Mediterranean Drylands”.

Christophe Besacier

Mr. Besacier graduated as an agronomist engineer specialized in rural development and earned in 1990 from Ecole Nationale Superieure Agronomique of Toulouse. He also obtained his Master degree on Tropical Agriculture in 1991. He has joined the Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism group at FAO as Forestry Officer in 2015 (www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism). From 2000 to 2004 he was regional advisor for the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Sahel region and for the Congo Basin region from 2004 to 2009. He was in charge of the Secretariat of the Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions-Silva Mediterranea at FAO from 2009 to 2015.

Peter Besseau

Forest Service and fourteen years as Executive Director of the International Model Forest Network. He continues to work with the GFS as Special Advisor to the Director General and, among other duties, is the current Chair of the Bureau of UNF12 and Chair of the Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration. Peter has over 25 years of international forest program and policy experience in Asia, Latin America, Africa, and Russia. He holds an undergraduate degree in Russian language and literature and a postgraduate degree in Political Economy.

Benoit Biaire

Mr. Biaire graduated from ESEG in 1980, and completed his Ph.D. in Natural Resource Economics from the Canadian Forestry, Blue economy, Pollution Management & Health, and Wealth Accounting & Valuation of Ecosystem Services).

Nelly Bournon

University. She is currently responsible for Biodiversity and Forest Ecosystems programmes at Plan Bleu and is in charge among other things of the 2nd Edition of the State of Mediterranean Forests, the Inter-Web Panacea project, a pilot project in cooperation with AFD on public private partnerships in protected areas, and the valuation of the FFEM project “Maximizing the production of goods and services by Mediterranean wooded ecosystems in a context of global changes”. She previously worked at the GEF Evaluation Office in Washington, DC and as a research associate in the Economics Department of the South Dakota State University.

Alain Chaudron

Mr. Chaudron is an expert in Modeling and Environmental Economics. He has been involved with FAO, UNPF, Forest Europe, UNCCD, UNFCCC, UNECE negotiations as part of Turkish Delegation. He worked as the Vice Chair of European Forestry Commission and UNECE Timber Committee. Since 2012, he has been the Chair of Silva Mediterranea.

Mustapha Chehar

Mr. Chehar has had numerous responsibilities and positions in different regions of Morocco before being appointed head of the Commercial Optimization Department and Regional Director in the region of Chichaoua-Guergarda and Tadla-Sraghna. In 2009 he became Executive Director of the ARDI Foundation for Microcredits. In September 2013 he was appointed Managing Director of Pôle Vert. He has coordinated GCFM’s involvement in agriculture, agrobusiness and the rural sector. He is currently Director of Domaine Vert overseeing the design, the implementation and the monitoring of GCFM’s strategy for rural areas as well as expertise transfer in the framework of South-South cooperation.

Jordi Cortina-Segarra


Speakers
Biological Diversity.

education and capacity-building. At the Latin America on forest regeneration practices as well as staff training. 

Building and Nuclear Safety in Bonn, cooperation and exchanges of good southern shore of the Mediterranean but also with various countries on the northern shore of the Mediterranean basin, both on aspects of territorial cooperation and exchanges of good practices as well as staff training.

Domain Vert of Credit Agricole du Maroc. Her first position with the Credit Agricole du Maroc was within the Business Intelligence Department. El Malouani was part of the founding team of the Sustainable Development Financing Department. She has contributed to the establishment of financial products aimed at the financing of organic agriculture projects. She holds a degree in International Business and Trade from the National School of Business and Management of Settat.

Agricultural Engineering School Hassan Badi - El Harrach in Algiers. Since 2009 she has been the Director of Land Restoration and of Combat against Desertification at the Directorate-General of Forests with authority over development programs in the fields of reforestation, combat against desertification and rural development. Ghazi is the national focal point of the UNCCD, the Great Green Wall of the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative and Land Degradation Neutrality Project. From 1994 to 2009 she was the Deputy Director of land resources development and soil conservation at the Directorate-General of Forests.

Mr. Duché is a forestry engineer specialized in the protection of forests against fire, a topic in which he has been practicing for more than 30 years. Currently employed by the National Office of Forests in France, where he holds the position of national technical officer for forest fires and also director of the agency for forest fire protection in the Midi-Mediterranean region, of which groups 235 people spread over 19 departments in the south-east of France. Since 1996, he has participated in cooperation actions on this theme of protecting forests against fire in Europe, but also with various countries on the southern shore of the Mediterranean basin, both on aspects of territorial cooperation and exchanges of good practices as well as staff training.

Diversity and Climate Change at the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety in Bonn, Germany, a position he has held since 2009. Previously, he served at the Bavarian Forest Service and in development cooperation projects in Latin America on forest restoration and restoration, as well as forest education and capacity-building. At the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation in Bonn he covered the Convention on Biological Diversity.

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Laurent Larrieu

Dr. Larrieu, IDPE engineer from the Ecole Nationale Superieure Agronomique de Rennes. He is employed since 1988 by regional centers of private owners (CRPF) as forest advisor. He works currently as a researcher in an INRAAtoulouse laboratory (UMR Dynaflo). Since 2000, his research focuses on taxonomic biodiversity and its conservation in temperate forest ecosystems by looking at relationships between taxa and compositional and structural features, mainly deadwood and Mediterranean forests. He is a member of the management committee and holds a Master in workplace Health and Safety with more than 17 years of experience managing and developing environmental projects: forestry restoration, development cooperation, training and communication, R&D, Occupational Risk Prevention, biomass and social entrepreneurship. Highlighted experience in reforestation with direct seeding. He has managed the restoration of hundreds of hectares affected by forest fires in the Mediterranean. Author of several publications, both scientific and informative, he has been awarded twice as a Social Entrepreneur in Spain. His professional purpose in life is to make a greener and more wooded world.

Ludwig Liagre

Mr. Liagre is a Development Cooperation Professional, specialist in Forest and Landscape Finance, currently employed since 1988 by regional centers of private owners (CRPF) as forest advisor. He works currently as a research assistant in an INRAAtoulouse laboratory (UMR Dynaflo). Since 2000, his research focuses on taxonomic biodiversity and its conservation in temperate forest ecosystems by looking at relationships between taxa and compositional and structural features, mainly deadwood and Mediterranean forests. He is a member of the management committee and holds a Master in workplace Health and Safety with more than 17 years of experience managing and developing environmental projects: forestry restoration, development cooperation, training and communication, R&D, Occupational Risk Prevention, biomass and social entrepreneurship. Highlighted experience in reforestation with direct seeding. He has managed the restoration of hundreds of hectares affected by forest fires in the Mediterranean. Author of several publications, both scientific and informative, he has been awarded twice as a Social Entrepreneur in Spain. His professional purpose in life is to make a greener and more wooded world.

Marine Lovero

Ms. Lovero graduated from Agro ParisTech ENGGREF as an engineer specializing in the management of riparian and Mediterranean forests. She is currently Executive Assistant and Project Manager of the International Association for Mediterranean Forests (AFIM), where she is responsible for daily management of the association, projects setting up and implementation, and network animation and communication of the association. She has also been a mediator for the MEDITERRAN network, for which she oversees coordination and management. She has also participated as part of her activities to organize international conferences and seminars.

Francisco Manuel Martinez Sanz

Mr. Martinez Sanz is the Co-Founder and Project Manager at GRUPO SYLVESTRI. He is a Forest Engineer with a PhD in forest sciences in 1999, and an accreditation to supervise research in biology by the university of Montpellier in 2007. He then worked at the Klinum forest researcher in France with positions at the Swiss Institute of Rural Economy in Bamako, Mali, at the Research Institute in Tropical Ecology in Libreville, Gabon, and at the Forest Research Commission of Central Africa in Yaounde, Cameroon. He worked on savannah productivity in Sahel, on the forest dynamics of tropical rainforests and on forest carbon assessment. He is currently Ingénieur for the French Ministry of Agriculture, and in charge of the Secretariat of Silva Mediterranea at FAO (www.fao.org/forestry/silva- mediterranea).

Chadi Mohanna

Mr. Mohanna, graduated as an Agricultural engineer from the Lebanese University, is currently Executive Assistant and Project Manager of the International Association for Mediterranean Forests (AFIM), where he is responsible for daily management of the association, projects setting up and implementation, and network animation and communication of the association. He is also leader of the MEDITERRAN network, for which he oversees coordination and management. He has also participated as part of his activities to organize international conferences and seminars.

Rochdi Ouchna

Mr. Ouchna is a forest engineer holding a degree from ENFI appointed by the HCEFLCD within the Department for Desertification and Development Management Studies of DREFLCD-SD. In 2010 he became Director of the Center for Conservation and Development of Forest resources in Agadir. Since 2014 he has held the position of Director of the Technical Center for the Monitoring of Desertification. He was designated in 2015 as the National Director of the LADA Project in partnership with FAO and FEM. He is the national focal point for the initiative: “A common Vision for a Sustainable food and Agriculture” launched by FAO.
Alessandra Sensi
Ms. Sensi has a University Degree in Political Science and a Master degree in Management and Economics of Energy and Environment. She is Senior Programme Manager at the Environment and Water Division of the Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean since March 2013. She was Programme Manager of the environment/green economy/climate change change portfolio at the European Commission, EuropeAid, between 2009 and 2012. Before, she worked for FAO, Rome (2007-2009); for UNEP/GEF in Nairobi and Geneva (2001-2006); for the Development Cooperation Office of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Hanoi, Vietnam (1999-2000); and for Eurostat - the Statistical office of the EU, Luxembourg (1996-1999).

Patricia R. Steir
Mrs. Steir is Manager for SEEDS-int. a Lebanese SME involved in Socio-Economic, Environment and Development to establish ECOM’s European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Tajikistan he teamed-up with merchant ECOM Agroindustrial Corp. with a career spanning three continents in finance and public-private partnerships, engaged forest people in sustainable forest management, designing and promoting good forest governance practices, and planning strategies for socio-economic development of rural communities. She is the coordinator of the forest communicators’ network in the Mediterranean and the Near East. Currently, she is Director to the World Patriarchal Maronite Foundation for the Integral Development in Lebanon and worldwide.

David Alejandro Solano Grima
Mr. Solano is the Land rural forestry from ENGREF, France, and postgraduate in SME, International Business and Emerging Markets, UB, Spain. Mr. Solano has 18 years experience in international cooperation, related to forests and rural development, designing and coordinating projects and strategies, coordinating work teams, establishing and monitoring relationships with multicultural partners and international organizations. He started in 2000 the internationalization of CTCF in interregional projects with European partners. Since 2005 he is mainly focused on international cooperation outside Europe. He is currently the International Affairs Director at CTFC.

Tiziana Ulian
Ms. Ulian holds a BSc in Conservation Biology from the Natural Resources Institute (University of Greenwich), she works at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, as Senior Research Leader in Diversity & Livelihoods. She has 20 years of research and project management experience in plant conservation, sustainable use and species reintroduction and has been involved in the delivery of 23 projects in 16 countries in Latin America and Africa. She is a member of the IUCN Medicinal Plant Specialist Group and has an advisory role in the OECD Forest Seed and Plant Scheme committee.

Boris Spassky
Mr. Spassky is the Land Degradation Neutrality Fund project originator within Mirova. He has 10 years of experience in agribusiness, value chain finance and public-private partnerships, with a career spanning three continents working for leading commodity merchant ECOM Agrindustrial Corp. Ltd. In Tajikistan he teamed-up with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to establish ECOM’s sustainable sourcing operations. Boris relocated to Mexico in 2011 to move further down the supply chain, assisting in the launch of a coffee plant in J&V with the Government of Chiapas. Boris graduated with a Master’s in business from ESCP and holds an EMBA from INSEAD.

Jean Stephan
My career evolved through long experience with governmental and academic institutions, from an adjunct Professor of international forestry of John’s Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies, based in Washington, DC. My work included elaborating project proposals, National Action Plans and Strategies, vulnerability assessments in the fields of forestry, biodiversity, agriculture, and their nexus drought and climate change for Lebanon, and other countries in the Near East/North Africa region. I am member of the AIFM, the International Oak Society and the IUCN SSC Global Tree Specialist Group.

Fred Stolle
Mr. Stolle is a senior associate with World Resources Institute’s Forest Program, and is an adjunct Professor of international forestry of John’s Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies, based in Washington, DC. His work centers on the development of a politically available decision-support system with continuously updated data on forest and land use. He worked for the United Nations, Environment Program (UNEP) in Nairobi, and for the Education, Science and Cultural organization (UNESCO) in Jakarta, and at the World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF) and Center for International Forestry (CIFOR) in Bogor Indonesia. He holds a MSc in Landscape ecology and a PhD in Geography.

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Marcos Valderrábano
Mr. Valderrábano works at the Centre of Mediterranean Cooperation of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN MED). Marcos is a Spanish forest engineer, and at early stages of his career he worked in community forest restoration in Peru, rural development in Egypt, and forest fire management in Lebanon. Marcos has been in charge of Ecosystem department of UICN Med since 2010, where he has been supporting biodiversity conservation and human development from different angles including ecological restoration, assessment of ecosystems risk, climate change resilience or protected areas management and planning.

Carla Wadewitz
Ms. Wadewitz works as an investment manager for Banif Investment Bank (BBB). She currently analyses investment proposals including from the agro-forestry sector. Carla has over 15 years of experience in investment banking and strategic management consulting. Before joining BBB, Carla worked in Australia for the Australian Government and was later invited to join the team of investment managers of Playford Capital / IITEK Ventures/ BioSA, organisations supported by the Australian Government, institutional investors and business angels. Carla has a degree in Business and Administration from Universidade Católica Portuguesa, an MBA from the Australian Graduate School of Management and a diploma from the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

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Cedrus libani is a species of cedar native to the mountains of the Eastern Mediterranean basin. It is an evergreen conifer that can reach 40 m in height. Cedrus libani is the national emblem of Lebanon and is widely used as an ornamental tree.

Sharing the BeWater Approach model for scientific participatory development
Mediterranean Regional Office of the European Forest Institute (EFIMED)

Great Green Wall
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Improving Forest Health in the Mediterranean Region
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

MedForum 2foof017 Restoring Mediterranean Landscapes
CESEFOR/MMFN

Protected areas’ restoration, management and protection: the MEDFORVAL experience
International Association for Mediterranean Forests (AIFM)

Moving toward a strengthened cooperation in the Mediterranean region
Secretariat of the Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests (CPMF)

The Index of Biodiversity Potential (IBP) in Mediterranean forests
Centre of Mediterranean Cooperation of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

The Regional Forest Communicators Network for the Mediterranean and the Near East: communicating for people
Forest Communicators Network for the Mediterranean and the Near East

Training session
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
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