



# ***FAO Silva Mediterranea* and FLRM : spreading knowledge on Mediterranean forestry**

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# The Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions – *Silva Mediterranea*

- ***Silva Mediterranea*** is comprised by 27 States (of the European Forestry Commission, the Near East Forestry Commission and the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission) and the European Union
- Membership is also open to those with forest, agricultural or grazing economies that are intimately associated with those of the Mediterranean region



# The Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions – *Silva Mediterranea*

The mission:

- periodically review **trends in the use of forest land** in the Mediterranean area;
- **advise Member Governments** accordingly on the reorientation or improvements necessary to meet evolving situations or newly emerging needs
- **advise Member Governments and assist in the formulation and implementation of national forest policies** in collaboration with Member States and with the support of the appropriate national forestry agencies
- identify **forestry research priorities**, determine forestry research projects of common interest to Member Governments in the region and recommend measures necessary for forestry research institutes in the region to carry out these projects
- **Contribute to disseminate knowledge on Mediterranean forestry questions at regional and global level**



# The Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions – *Silva Mediterranea*

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Five active working groups:

- **Forest fires**, led by Spain;
- **Cork oak and non-timber forest products**, led by Portugal;
- **Forest genetic resources**, led by Italy;
- **Urban and peri-urban forestry**, led by Spain; and
- **Desertification and restoration** in Mediterranean drylands, led by Türkiye
- The Mediterranean **Youth** Taskforce



# Mediterranean Forest Week

A common regional platform for cooperation and communication on Mediterranean forests, aiming at improving the dialogue between the Mediterranean forest research community, policymakers and the relevant stakeholders, aiming as well at communicating to the international community and society at large the relevance and challenges affecting Mediterranean forests



Mediterranean Forest Week (MFW) is a biennial event that aims at facilitating cooperation amongst forest administrators and policymakers, the scientific and academic sector, donors, civil society, environmental agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and other relevant stakeholders by providing a common regional platform for countries dealing with Mediterranean forests.

Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions - *Silva Mediterranea* is a statutory body of FAO that has worked closely with partners in the Mediterranean area for the implementation of international commitments and initiatives on forestry. The seventh MFW and twenty-fourth session of *Silva Mediterranea* will jointly occur on 21-25 March 2022 in Antalya, Turkey, entitled "Forest and ecosystem restoration for the next Mediterranean generations".



# THE MEDITERRANEAN FLAGSHIP

## The countries

The Mediterranean Flagship targeted the Mediterranean region as a whole with regional activities with specific focus on four countries: **Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia and Türkiye.**

This flagship consists of mosaic landscape restoration in selected territories of the Mediterranean region, contributing to the implementation of the UN Decade according to regional and national commitments.

These productive and ecological restoration practices in mosaic landscapes could be scaled up to the landscape level in the region with appropriate legal frameworks and incentives.



# Publications 2024

## State of Mediterranean Forests (SoMF) 2024



## Unasylva on restoration in the Mediterranean region (255)





# Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism

- It aims at scaling-up, monitoring and reporting on FLR activities to contribute to the Bonn Challenge and Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- It helps to coordinate and facilitate the development and implementation of projects, programmes and related activities in FAO member countries
- It operates globally by raising awareness on FLR and fundraising actions towards key donors, preparing guidelines and standards for baselines and verification of successful efforts and contributing to more effective reporting to the Rio Conventions.

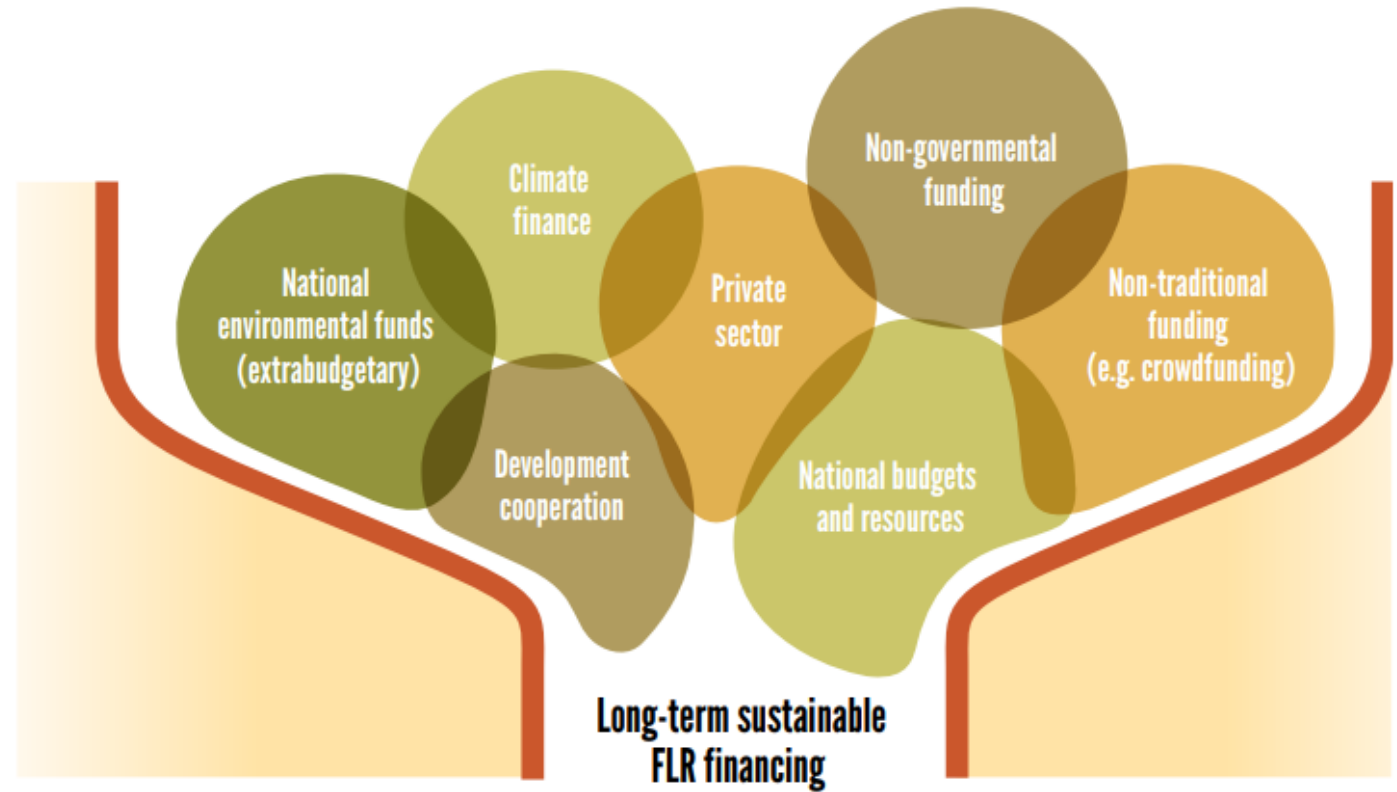




# Many sources for FLR financing

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- support at different stages in the transition from restoration to sustainable practices
- need coordination across the landscape and throughout the restoration process



# Instruments to support FLR

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- Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- Adaptation Fund
- Landscape Degradation Neutrality Fund (LDN)
- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- International Climate Initiative (IKI)



# Green Climate Fund

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- **Training organized for Mediterranean countries in November 2019 in Barcelona**
  - IKI project promoted by the FAO and labelled by UfM – organized with the Global Mechanism of the UNCCD
- **GCF : created to sustain the efforts of countries in order to combat the challenges posed by climate change**
  - Set up by 194 countries
  - GCF Strategic impact: 8 results areas

## Mitigation

*Reduced emissions from:*

Energy generation and access

Transport

Buildings, cities, industries & appliances

Forest and land use

## Adaptation

*Increased resilience of:*

Health, food and water security

Livelihoods of people & communities

Infrastructure & the built environment

Ecosystems & ecosystem services

# Green Climate Fund

- **Principle actors in the GCF:**
  - National Designated Authority
  - **Accredited entity : FAO accredited since 2016**
  - Executing agency
  - Delivery Partner
- **As of March 2022:** 190 project approved 10 billions USD committed – 6,9 billions USD implemented

For forest and land use: 52 projects – 1.5billion USD
- **In the Mediterranean**
  - **Countries with NDAs : 10** - Albania, Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Lybia, Morocco, Serbia, Syria, Tunisia
  - Total GCF funding : 857 MUSD (Egypt 297MUSD – Morocco 222MUSD)
  - **TAF in IKI work packages to support preparation of GCF concept notes**

## FAO comparative advantages for GCF

The restoration of degraded ecosystems linked to agricultural production

Disaster risk reduction for climate-resilient rural livelihoods

Establishment of early warning systems

Strengthening of climate-resilient agricultural value chains

Integrated land management, carbon sequestration, and REDD+

Engaging privates sector partners for effective Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)



# Adaptation Fund

- **Adaptation Fund- financial instrument- UNFCCC**

- Financing concrete projects and programs to support vulnerable communities in developing countries (LDCs) to adapt to changing climate.
- Since 2010 US\$ 720 million to climate adaptation and resilience activities/179 concrete adaptation projects.

- **How to Access Adaptation Fund**

- Only by accredited institutions, National Implementing Entities (NIEs), Regional Implementing Entities (RIEs) and Multilateral Implementing Entities (MIEs) - **FAO**
- An entity can submit a concept note or a full project proposal, 3 times a year.
  - USD 10 million funding cap per country

## Project sectors

Agriculture

Coastal zone management

Disaster risk reduction

Food security

**Forests**

Multisector projects

Rural development

Urban development

Water management

# Adaptation Fund

- **In the Mediterranean**
  - NIEs: Jordan, Morocco
  - RIEs: Tunisia (OSS)
  - MIEs: 14 - FAO
- 8 national projects – 54 MUSD
  - Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia
- 2 regional projects – 24 MUSD
  - Jordan/Lebanon
  - Albania, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro
- **TAF in IKI work packages to support preparation of AF concept notes**





# Brief overview of other bilateral funds with interest on FLR

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## ■ IKI funding

- 300 Mio.€/year – average 5 Mio. per project
- In the Med: 86 projects funded
- Priorities: Mitigation, Adaptation, Natural Carbon sinks, biodiversity
- NDCs, Low Carbon Development Strategy, Nationally, Appropriate Mitigation Action, National Adaptation Plans, Ecosystem Based Adaptation, REDD+, **Forest Landscape Restoration**

## ■ FFEM funding

- 8 countries: Albania, Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestine and Turkey
- 7 national projects – 130M€ + 12 multi-country projects – 91M€
- Priorities: Sustainable forest and agriculture, Biodiversity, CC, etc.



# Other opportunities: the private sector

- national or multinational companies,
- potential from the private sector is huge
- investment strategies are manifold:
  - from those seeking environmental and social impact to emphasizing financial impact.
  - FLR project combine financial benefits as well as a social and environmental co-benefits.



# How can FAO support countries ?

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Our contact:

## **The Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism**

- NFO-FLRM@fao.org
- [www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism](http://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism)

## ***Silva Mediterranea***

- Silva-Mediterranea@fao.org
- <https://www.fao.org/silva-mediterranea/en>





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## Forest education

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## Why forest education is important

People are increasingly disconnected from nature, and there is a widespread lack of awareness and understanding of forests and their benefits. By educating people about forests and sustainability, we can create a pathway towards a greener, more resilient future.

<https://www.fao.org/forestry/forest-education/en/>

### Related links

- [Publication: Global assessment of forest](#)





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<https://www.fao.org/forestry/forest-education/97884/en/>



Forests are homes for many animals... trees... and plants.



#### Partners





# Thank you for your attention



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