



UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR DESERTS AND THE FIGHT AGAINST DESERTIFICATION



Innovative Financing through Innovative Partnerships

Nora Berrahmouni, Christophe Besacier
FAO Forestry Department



Presentation of two examples

1. Support to the implementation of the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative
2. The Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests

1. Support to the implementation of the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative



The Great Green Wall – The approach

- African Union + over 20 countries led Initiative
- More than planting trees
- A mosaic of integrated sustainable land management practices at landscape scale (up-scaled)
- Enabling conditions to make that happen (policy,..)



The Great Green Wall – The approach

Interventions might include

- ✓ Sustainable forest management (from the forest to the market)
- ✓ Forest Landscape restoration including through natural regeneration when possible)
- ✓ Agroforestry & farmer managed natural regeneration
- ✓ Fighting sand encroachment
- ✓ Sustainable management and restoration of rangelands
- ✓ Sustainable land and water management
- ✓ Good Agriculture practices
- ✓ Urban and peri-urban forestry and greening



The Great Green Wall – The approach

Multi-sectoral sustainable livelihoods programme

- Landscape approach
- Multi-stakeholder participation in its planning and implementation

In need: Well-thought strategies + Implementation plans
With relevant stakeholders



FAO and EU support to the African Union Commission

- Request of the African Union Commission
- In partnership with the AUC, CEN-SAD, GM-UNCCD, RECs, OSS, CILSS, ICRAF, AFF, Pan-African GGW, WOCAT/LADA:
- Two complementary projects:
 1. Under the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP)– with 5 partner countries
 2. Funded by the EU – with 8 partner countries

TCP project – support to the implementation of the GGWSSI

- Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger
- Duration: 2 years
- Budget: US\$ 460,000
- Launched in Nov 2010



Expected results (country)

- Strategy and detailed implementation plan
- Financing plan
- Project portfolio developed
- Financial resources mobilized

EU-funded project – support to the implementation of the GGWSSI

Objectives

- ✓ Enhancing capacity (both in technical and financial terms) of partner countries, AUC, and partners
- ✓ Enhancing coordination and collaboration with the Pan-African Great Green Wall Agency, sub-regional, regional and international organizations involved for the effective implementation of the GGWSSI

Designed under the EU-AU Strategic Partnership on Climate Change



EC funded project – support to the implementation of the GGWSSI

Country level: Algeria, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Gambia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal and Sudan

Complementary to the TCP project

Duration: 30 months

Budget: EUR 1, 400,000 (EU) and EUR 350,000 (GM-UNCCD, FAO)

Started in March 2011

+

Regional & cross-border level



EC funded project – support to the implementation of the GGWSSI

Expected results

- A harmonized regional strategy for the GGWSSI with a monitoring & evaluation system
- A capacity development strategy and programme
- A Learning & Networking platform for enhancing knowledge sharing, technology transfer, best practices on SLM
- A communication strategy and key target actors engaged
- **A partnership and resource mobilization platform (including south-south cooperation)**
- Detailed implementation plans and projects portfolio for the 8 countries
- At least 3 cross-border (or of common interest) projects developed

FAO and GM-UNCCD agreement

- Formulation of the financial resource mobilization component of the GGWSSI harmonized strategy;
- Enhancing the capacity of stakeholders on resource mobilization for GGWSSI effective implementation

FAO/ GM-UNCCD agreement

- Establishing and implementing a web-based financing partnership platform for the GGWSSI;
- Supporting selected countries in the elaboration & implementation of Integrated Financing Strategies for SLM: First focus on 5 countries: Algeria, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Mauritania, and the Gambia.



UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR DESERTS AND THE FIGHT AGAINST DESERTIFICATION



First Africa Drylands Week Dakar, Senegal 2011



THE EARTH INSTITUTE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY



2. The new Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests (CPMF)

Priorities:

- Multi-stakeholder participation at national and regional levels
- PES and REDD+ opportunities in Mediterranean Forests



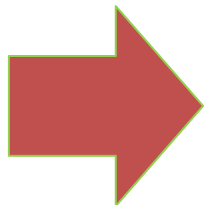
Changes, drivers of change and trends on Mediterranean Forests

North

- Expansion of natural vegetation following abandonment of agriculture and pasture practices
- Increase of forest fires, impacts of insects, diseases and other pests
- Expansion of urbanization

South

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

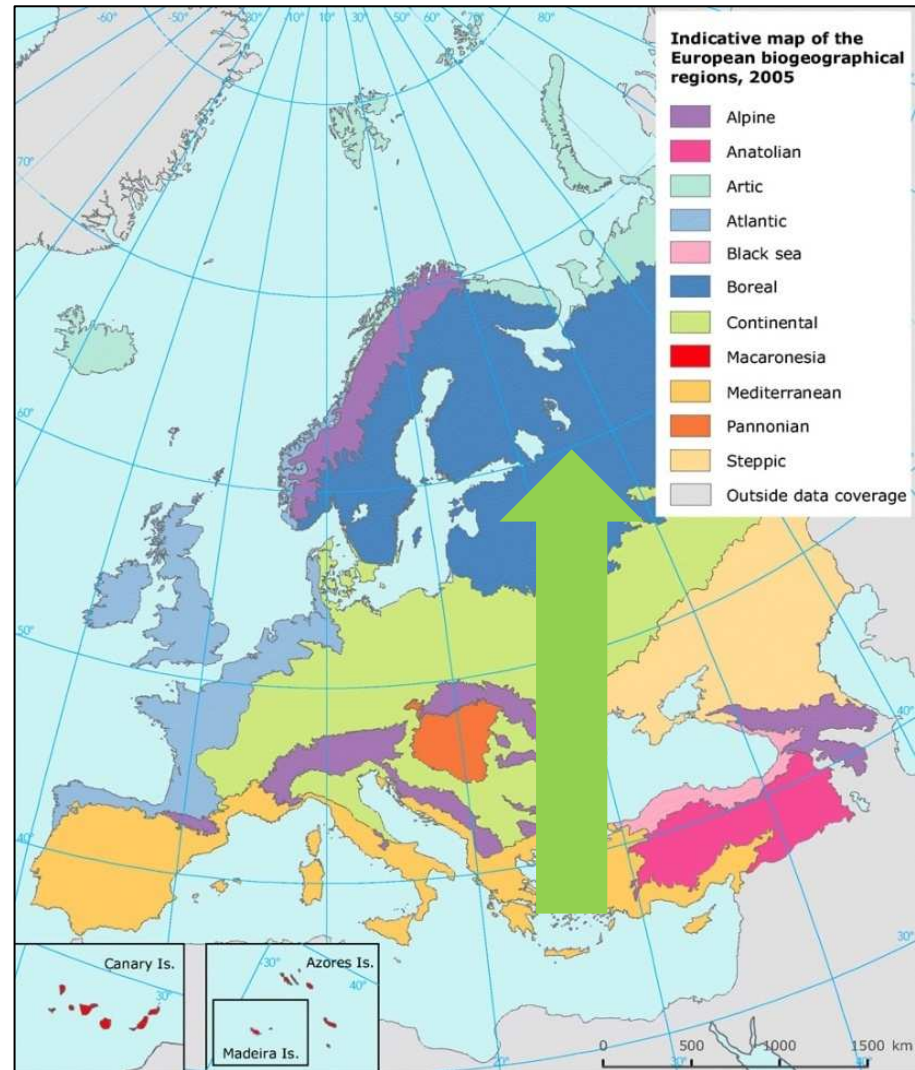


Challenges of global economic issues and climate change adding threats on forests and rangelands

Main consequences on Mediterranean Forests

Shift to the North of Mediterranean Conditions :

- Hot and Dry Summers
- Water Scarcity
- Diseases and other pests
- Forest Fires
- Forest Genetic Resources
- Dieback of several species





Istanbul, Turkey, 28 September to 01 October 2010



The Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests (CPMF) addresses **key issues** identified at the workshop organized by GIZ, FAO and High Commissariat of Water and Forests and combating desertification (Morocco) in July 2009 in Rabat:

- Inadequate policies and lack of inter-sectoral cooperation
- Lack of knowledge and information
- Low public awareness
- Lack of adequate funding



Four main components of this new CPMF

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)

2. **Intensifying inter-sectoral relations with other relevant economic sectors**

Expected result by the end of the year 2013: Relevant governmental and non-governmental stakeholders outside the forest sector (in particular the sector of Water) include forest issues into their programs and are open for inter-sectoral cooperation

Four main components of this new CPMF

- 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

- 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

Optimize production of goods and services in the Mediterranean forest ecosystems in the context of climate change: What kind of REDD+ for Mediterranean Forests?

- ❑ Data on Vulnerability and adaptation capacity
- ❑ Tools for decision and management
- ❑ Economic and social value of goods and services
- ❑ Participatory and territorial approaches of governance
- ❑ Mitigation of Mediterranean forests (carbon sinks);

Thank you for your attention

Contacts: nora.berrahmouni@fao.org
christophe.besacier@fao.org

www.fao.org/forestry/silvamed
www.fao.org/forestry/aridzone