

## MEDLAND 2020

### **INITIAL SEMINAR**

*Main outputs and synergies to enhance a common scheme of integrated land management in the Mediterranean basis*

## CONCLUSIONS



*CTFC, SOLSONA November 6 – 8<sup>th</sup> 2013*

# 1. Background

During 6-8<sup>th</sup> November 2013 was held in the Forest Sciences Centre of Catalonia headquarters the Initial Seminar of the Med Capitalization project Medland2020 (**Design of a future Common integrated land management scheme to protect natural resources in synergy with social and economical valorisation**. [www.medland2020.eu](http://www.medland2020.eu)). The audience covered a wide range of expertise regarding the management and conservation of the Mediterranean natural resources. More than 50 people participate in the Seminar, from 9 countries, several of them from the south rib of the Mediterranean (see annex 2 "List of participants"). The program (see attach 1) included four parallel working groups under the four thematic axes of the project:

- Integrated management of natural protected areas as a tool for rural development accomplishing with social and economical demands of the inhabitants
- Natural risks management, increasing the efficiency of fire prevention, citizens and infrastructures protection and social awareness
- Social and economic valorization of the territory to reinforce the local development through sustainable tourism and marketing of local products
- Smart natural resources management through innovation and from new emerging market promotion as biomass to new challenges as environmental services payment

The Initial Seminar presentations can be downloaded in the website. The discussion started in the Initial Seminar will be continued through the celebration of two discussion events held in Camerino - Italy 17-19<sup>th</sup> March (axis 1 and 2) and in Chania – Greece 26-28<sup>th</sup> May (axis 3 and 4). More detailed information can be followed in the project website.

# 2. Objective of the Initial Seminar

The MEDLAND2020 capitalisation process includes: the identification of the best case experiences and expert resources to enhance the transferability of MED Projects' results, and: the definition of a common scheme identifying the main challenges and opportunities for the conservation of the natural resources in synergy with social and economical valorisation.

During the Initial Seminar, the definition of a common scheme was started in a structured way. For each axis several cross-sectoral components are addressed from the experience of MED projects integrating the external end-users vision, demands and experience in a shared constructive discussion.

Common questions	
<p><i>From your MED project experience, which are the main challenges/opportunities on each corresponding component? How your MED project output/s can help to achieve that challenges? Gaps in the current situation / 2020 Horizon / MED project contribution</i></p>	
Thematic axis	Components
<p>1. Integrated management of natural protected areas 2. Natural risks management, especially wildfires 3. Social and economic valorization of the territory as rural development, sustainable tourism or marketing 4. Smart natural resources management, from emerging uses as biomass to new challenges as environmental services payment</p>	<p>1. Governance and participation improvement 2. Operational and R+D priorities 3. Target group focused communication needs 4. Financial needs and opportunities</p>

### 3. Conclusions

The capitalisation process should consider the existing position papers regarding the natural resources conservation and management in the Mediterranean, at least;

- ❖ Mediterranean Forest Research Agenda - MFRA
- ❖ State of the Mediterranean Forest
- ❖ Strategic Framework on Mediterranean Forest - SFMF
- ❖ Telcem Declaration- III Mediterranean Forest Week - MFW

To achieve the challenges for the sustainable management and conservation of Mediterranean resources the involvement of new actors is needed, usually in a more imaginative way seeking for their contribution as a beneficiaries of the environmental good and services. Usually the sustainable management is the best way to optimize the social, economical and environmental services of Mediterranean land. A strong link with the rural policies is inherent of the forest and natural protected areas.

About the state of the art on the four thematic axes, some key ideas mentioned were:

*1. Integrated management of natural protected areas:* Mediterranean region as a hotspot of biodiversity conservation. The biodiversity conservation as a pool for local and rural development. The concept of “conservation” is being more integrative and considering the resources “management” as a tool for conservation

*2. Natural risks management, especially wildfires:* Global change affects and increases the fire risk. The changing context of risk makes necessary adaptatives strategies and knowledge based platforms for sharing the lessons learned at transnational, and north-south, east-west level. Most natural hazards are strongly related in a interactive way (drought – pest – fire). Fire risk mitigation strategies offer a coherent context for promoting forestry and rural development as an efficient tool for fuel management.

*3. Social and economic valorisation of the territory as rural development, sustainable tourism or marketing:* More efforts should be done in identifying the socioeconomic value of the rural development policies and in the economic return of the public policies supporting local development. Projects dealing with economical risk and the involvement of private actors should be especially aware about the continuity of the actions.

*4. Smart natural resources management, from emerging uses as biomass to new challenges as environmental services payment:* Mediterranean context affect the competitiveness and lobby of forest products/sector in a global market. Indeed, what society needs? An approach seeking for the optimization of a multiobjective model in the bet efficient way is needed (per ex., synergies between biomass sector and wildfire prevention). This is especially relevant when the lack of management affects the sustainability of the system. More efforts should be done for a Mediterranean forest policy, including communication issues.

Some common challenges that should be addressed are as follow: new actors involvement (p.ex. beneficiaries in a PES scheme), complexity and uncertainty management under the global change context, lobby capacity for common demands, bottom-up end users adapted policies, involvement of policy-makers and society, strategic communication (alliances and credibility), cross-sectoral policies (energy – water – rural development – civil protection – tourism - forestry), valorisation of all benefits of Mediterranean resources and management, forest-products based sector organization, increasing the transferring capacity of applied research to end users and exchange of best practices lessons (learned knowledge platforms) or enhancing the transnational cooperation.

The following tables show the results of the working groups by thematic axes.

**Axis 1. Integrated management of natural protected areas as a tool for rural development accomplishing with social and economical demands of the inhabitants**

	Governance and participation	Operational and R&D priorities	Target group focused communication needs	Financial needs and opportunities
Challenges and opportunities	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <p>Find a local way to answer the question: how to identify and associate stakeholders?</p> <p>Clarify what's governance: what are their uses_ legitimacy_ representativeness of stakeholders?</p> <p><i>Opportunities:</i></p> <p>To find common interests between the management board and the local stakeholders</p>	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <p>To ensure that the protected areas are filling the role of long term conservation of nature (biodiversity/ ecosystems services)</p> <p>How to develop/adapt monitoring and evaluation criteria for biodiversity?</p> <p>Reconciliation of protection &amp; conservation objectives with socio-economic development</p> <p><i>Opportunities:</i></p> <p>Favour PAs management in coherence with EU policies (Directives and strategies) and other international policies (CBD)</p>	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <p>Define target groups starting from management authorities and staff</p> <p>Define communication strategy &amp; communication plan</p> <p>Lack of skills/knowledge</p> <p><i>Opportunities:</i></p> <p>Take advantage of existing tools concerning communication (websites, newspaper...)</p>	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <p>Universal approach</p> <p><i>Opportunities:</i></p> <p>Urban population is willing to connect with nature and PAs (development of ecotourism, sustainable tourism)</p> <p>Total value of ecosystem goods and services is higher than value of timber production</p>
How MED project's results can contribute on the topic				
What is not covered/involved?				
How is related with the other topics?	<p>How can we inform stakeholders?</p> <p>How can we value ecosystem services? (e.g. SYLVAMED)</p> <p>Explore the links/synergies between PAs and non PAs about governance (e.g. RURURBAL)</p>	<p>Evaluation of non-timber forest products and ecosystem services</p> <p>Link with biomass based projects, enabling sustainable forest management (e.g. PROFORBIOMED, WOODE3)</p> <p>Link with forest fire prevention and climate change (e.g. FOR CLIMADAPT, PROTECT, CYPFIRE)</p>	Socio-economic valorisation of the territory	
What is common with the Mediterranean as a region				
How to improve transnational transfer	Need for the feedback about practical problems regarding legislation and governance processes		Enlarge the scope by a multidisciplinary approach, by involving other relevant fields (social and human sciences: sociology, geography,...)	Mediterranean protected areas network for the development of ecotourism/nature based tourism
Future proposals 2014-2020				

<b>Methodological issues and or task</b>	Ask the projects partners to describe the local processes	Exchange of experiences between N & S countries about the different types of PAs: management, objectives, ...	"Digest" and extract the previous MED projects outputs about protected areas integrated management and provide it to policy makers Clarify the target groups/recipients, including managers	
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## Complementary information

### Some preliminary questions

What is a protected area?

How to identify and associate a stakeholder?

How to develop / adapt monitoring and evaluation criteria for biodiversity?

### Issues (problems encountered during the 2BPARKS project):

- Lack of control of humans on protected areas (PAs are not fenced)
- Urban vs. rural population
- Management planning wasn't using monitoring indicators
- Lack of skills of managers of protected areas (not multisectoral enough)
- Difficult to attract more tourists AND make PAs respected
- Awareness raising of local people
- Conflict between end users/policy makers/managers
- Little research on the topic and not promoted enough
- Land users don't know the existing rules and how to apply them
- Lack of funds for operations/management/monitoring





**Axis 2. Natural risks management, increasing the efficiency of fire prevention, citizens and infrastructures protection and social awareness**

	Governance and participation	Operational and R&D priorities	Target group focused communication needs	Financial needs and opportunities
<b>Challenges and opportunities</b>	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <p>Bottom-up approaches from usable results at operational level are crucial (ex. QualiGouv).</p> <p>Because of natural risks is a cross-sectoral issue, integrated approaches are necessary</p> <p>One tool to integrate everything is forest planning</p> <p><i>Opportunities:</i></p> <p>Decisions are taken at much higher level than technicians so the ideas and tools need to be as simple and usable as possible (and also keeping in mind that elected official also always want to be re-elected</p> <p>Local population should be involved in the fire prevention. There are several successful examples in many countries</p>	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <p>Focus on applicable solutions, integrated approaches.</p> <p>Bottom-up approaches are very important. We have to keep it real and simple, practical and usable in the field. If we do that, actors can appropriate themselves the results and use them</p> <p><i>Opportunities:</i></p> <p>There are enough competence to offer some solutions in the prevention and fire suppression</p>	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <p>Need for a strategy (making communication more intensive and targeted) involving all actors</p> <p><i>Opportunities:</i></p> <p>High social awareness around the topic</p>	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <p>Optimise the use of existing funds, increase funding.</p> <p><i>Opportunities:</i></p> <p>New actor's involvement (urban planning financing WUI prevention?)</p>
<b>How MED project's results can contribute on the topic</b>		<p>Protect: Risk assessment software</p> <p>Cypfire: Use of cypress to reduce forest fire risk</p>		
<b>What is not covered/ involved?</b>				<p>We have to rethinks the way we work, be creative and working in efficient solutions (for instance, the identification strategic areas to work on, focusing on the most effective ways and places to prevent/ fight fires - FORCLIMADAPT)</p>
<b>How is related with the other topics?</b>	<p>(Group 1) Integrated management is really important. Need to work together to achieve our goals. It has to be integrated management for all the aspects, not only protected areas</p> <p>(Group 4) Energy sector is growing: importance of spatial planning</p> <p>(Group 3) Inside socio-economic valorisation, PES are very important, because it could be a solution to finance natural risk management</p>			
<b>What is common with the Mediterranean as a region</b>	<p>In the Mediterranean region there is other natural risk, not only fire.</p> <p>All natural risk has to be taken into consideration and think in macro-regions.</p> <p>All risk are linked (fore example, dryness will cause dieback, but dry or dead biomass will lead to higher fire risk) – they can even combine with each other, leading to greater weakness towards other risks ("vicious circle"</p>			

<p><b>How to improve transnational transfer</b></p>	<p>Territorial cooperation programs are the key, not only in Europe, but also with other countries of the Mediterranean.</p> <p>Synergies and consultation are essential</p> <p>Creating a Mediterranean macro-region strategy, like the one for Danube region. But it is a long process, that as for yet not been started, even if there was an event at the Parliament to present the works of III Mediterranean forest week (like the State of Mediterranean forests). So there are people in the European administration aware of this desire, but it needs to be pushed through and formalised</p>	<p>Procedures should be simplified, so as to make possible the participation and implementation easier for everybody. We have to keep in mind that a large part of the budget and time of each project is dedicated to administrative tasks</p> <p>And all instruments should be harmonized (between FEADER, ENPI, LIFE, LEADER ... bureaucracy requirements is not the same).</p>	<p>In most authorities takes time to change their policies and ways of working. We should think WHAT we want to communicate, not only HOW and WHOM</p>	
<p><b>Future proposals 2014-2020</b></p>				
<p><b>Methodological issues and or task</b></p>		<p>Use of tools and methodologies, which have already been tested and are working on a local scale (mainstreaming at operative level).</p>	<p>More efforts in dissemination should be done, specially among potential end-users</p>	

**Complementary information:**

Analyze the Strategic framework for Mediterranean forests & the European Forest Strategy, in light of local activities carried out in the different projects: Put together top-down and bottom-up approaches:

The Strategic framework for Mediterranean forests includes recommendations – but what is the feedback from the field, what are the comments of the local level actors? Were they applied, would it be possible to apply them? Not only for this group but also for all of them.

And in the same spirit, the same work should be done with the new European forest strategy that was just adopted by the European parliament.

Theses two documents could serve as a basis for the workshop work – through a template to be produced.

Medland 2020 added value could be by giving field experience on the policies.

Joint template and methodology for all workshops

Further joint projects to fill the gaps

It is important to establish a communication campaign plan, to establish how we are going to communicate on the results of Medland 2020 (not only Internet, but also mass media, to reach to general public and population).

### Box 1. PROTECT. Outputs to capitalise

Most innovative: mapping of the risk, adapting Canada weather index to a smaller scale, more adapted to local territories, adapted to the reality of Mediterranean countries.

Fire forecast. Before the project: European tool (EFFIS), managed by the JRC: scale not really useful, not precise enough to act precisely for the local authorities. Bulletin from the Marche region: still not precise enough (even if it's better). After the project: Creation of a precise map, on a 5-10 kilometres scale. Automatic software to provide daily maps to the civil protection of each territory. Calculation by an adapted algorithm (adapted to the region), leading to the creation of a fire risk model (sent by e-mail daily). Continual improvement through the downloading of real weather data (not forecast), that is integrated in the calculation and the parameters.

*Question:* is the Protect software available for free? And how could it be used in the field? The software is a tool widely available. It is adapted to wooded territory (adaptation is the key-word), and cannot be used as is by administrations. The adaptation follows a standard procedure, and is quite easy to apply in each territory, so it can be used in various areas.

### Box 2. Cypfire. Outputs to capitalise

Capacity of cypress to stop fire?

Cypress = really plastic specie – can grow in all sort of conditions, from important drought to a lot of water, from sea level to high altitudes (~2000m).

Some of the most important factors in fire are the shrub strata and the biomass (both alive and dead): there are little of these in cypress stands.

After the field observation, laboratory researches were conducted (more than 400 analyses). Conclusions: high water content, throughout the year (including during dry times) – more time to ignition (takes more time to start burning than other trees, like the pine that burnt in the field stand) – no inflammation of VOC's (volatile organic components) in the combustion process (not like in other trees, for example eucalyptus one are highly inflammable and burn spontaneously).

Caution: cypress is not a fireproof tree (because it is still made from combustible material).

Capitalisation question: cypress hedges around houses.

*Question:* Did IPP select a fire resisting variety? There are frequent fires, in Aleppo pine particularly – could it be possible to plant cypress to stop fires? A: not a lot of differences between the varieties – homogeneity towards the progression of fire (but a lot of differences in terms of adaptability to conditions, insects hazards, growth).

None of the project can be THE solution to our problems – but some of their aspects can already be used in the field to solve part of the problems.

### Some open questions:

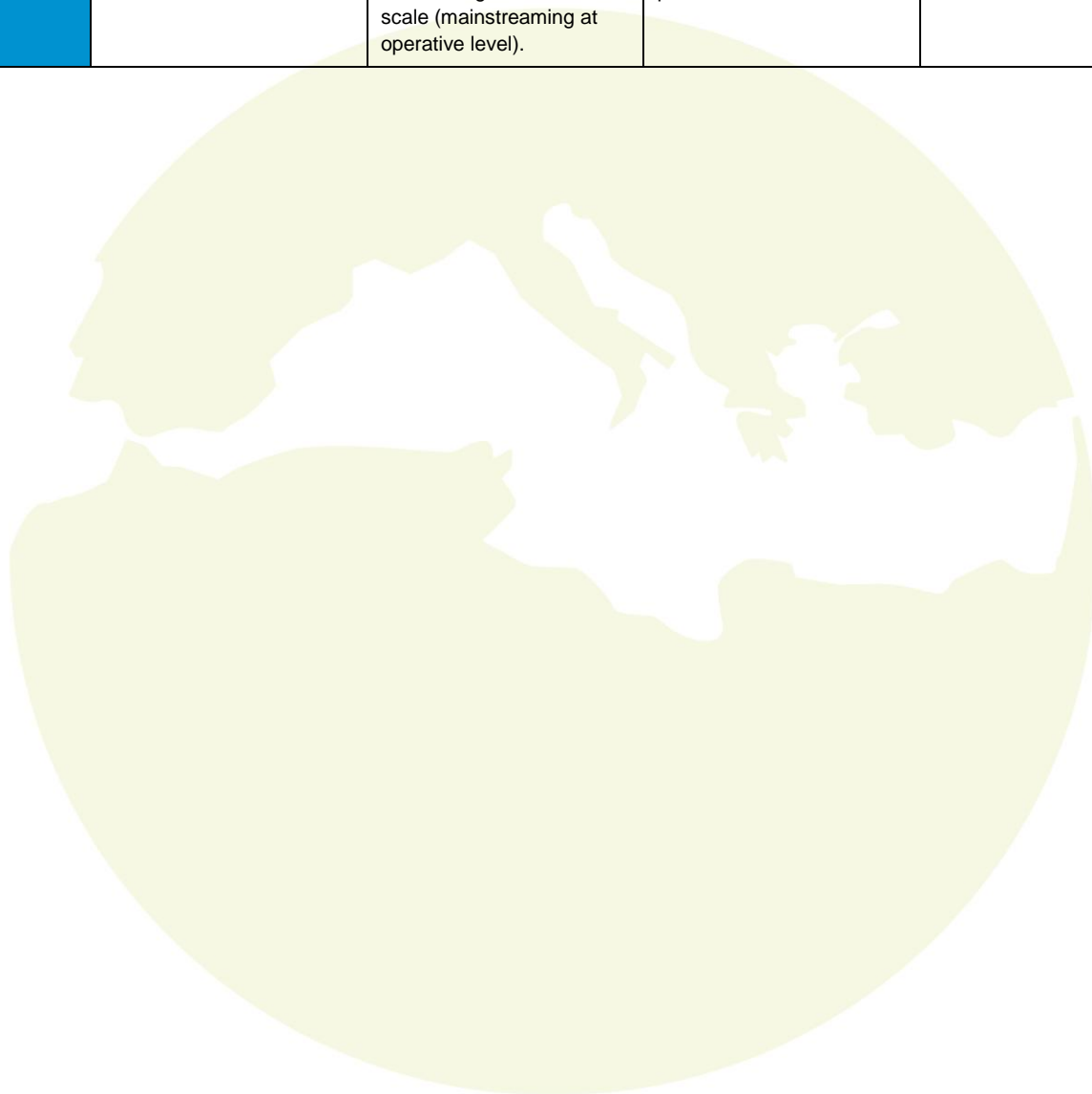
- ❖ The need of valorization of prevention benefits in goods and services in front of the avoided costs of potential wildfires.
- ❖ The potential use of prescribed fire as a tool for fuel management (fire management approach) as a way for reducing forest vulnerability and for pedagogy (especially in natural protected areas seeking for resilient stands)
- ❖ How to enhance transnational cooperation from the lessons learned approach as wildfire risk is changing all along the Mediterranean because the global change.



**Axis 3. Social and economic valorization of the territory to reinforce the local development through sustainable tourism and marketing of local products**

	Governance and participation	Operational and R&D priorities	Target group focused communication needs	Financial needs and opportunities
Challenges and opportunities	<p>Need to link economic valorization and forestry (products, by-products, other activities in rural areas)</p> <p>Aware decision makers about the potential of jobs/social inclusion</p> <p>Integrate forestry into national/regional/local development plan</p>	<p>Improve capacities building</p> <p>Get data and impact studies on the social and economic valorization</p>	<p>Change the way of knowledge sharing (too much technical)</p> <p>Set up a strategy of communication (change the target groups)</p>	<p>The crisis put under the light the economic potential of forestry</p> <p>Competitive advantages of forestry sector</p>
How MED project's results can contribute on the topic	<p>Mediss: involvement of municipalities into experimental productions of herbs</p> <p>Development of local productions</p> <p>CESEFOR : establishment of a model forest participative governance process</p>	<p>Mediss : identification of potential interests of herbs (Medippam)</p> <p>CESEFOR : social approaches for participation</p>	<p>Mediss :Farmers, chamber of agriculture</p> <p>CESEFOR : all level of communication</p>	<p>Supporting collective buildings and collective facilities, etc.</p> <p>Innovative financial tools to support economic development (banking caution, advances, starting support, seed money, etc.)</p>
What is not covered/ involved?	<p>Mediss: increase participation of stakeholders from the design of the project to the monitoring</p>		<p>Local inhabitants</p>	
How is related with the other topics?	<p>Direct interest for all topics (land planning, risk management, etc.)</p>	<p>NR</p>	<p>NR</p>	<p>NR</p>
What is common with the Mediterranean as a region	<p>Lack of awareness</p> <p>Lack of decentralization</p> <p>Low participation of women &amp; youths</p> <p>Common relationships between inhabitants and their forests</p>	<p>Get data and impact studies on the social and economic valorization</p>	<p>Mediterranean way of life!</p>	<p>Med and ENPI programmes</p> <p>GEF/FFEM, development agencies, etc.</p>

<p><b>How to improve transnational transfer</b></p>	<p>Permanent collaboration network (good governance between Sylvamed, CPMF, Mediterranean focused forestry projects) Establishing contacts with other networks (municipalities, regions, economic sectors, etc.) Preparing/endorsing guiding documents like strategic framework</p>		<p>Rural development actors</p>	<p>Mobilize resources (private sectors )</p>
<p><b>Future proposals 2014-2020</b></p>	<p>How to produce added value on the territory through goods &amp; services of forestry ecosystem for sustainable development of the Mediterranean region?</p>			
<p><b>Methodological issues and or task</b></p>		<p>Use of tools and methodologies, which have already been tested and are working on a local scale (mainstreaming at operative level).</p>	<p>More efforts in dissemination should be done, specially among potential end-users</p>	



**Axis 4. Smart natural resources management through innovation and from new emerging market promotion as biomass to new challenges as environmental services payment**

	Governance and participation	Operational and R&D priorities	Target group focused communication needs	Financial needs and opportunities
Challenges and opportunities	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <p>Local governance lack specialised knowledge</p> <p>Political incentives of governments (local/regional/national) contradict sustainability</p> <p>Lack or inefficient legislation inhibits novel methods of resource management</p> <p>Politicians frequently work on a 4-year timeframe</p> <p><i>Opportunities:</i></p> <p>Scientific community needs to reach out to the general public and relevant stakeholders. Provide information, demonstrate and include in the entire process.</p> <p>Take advantage of motivated policy-makers</p> <p>Advertise success stories arising from pilot actions</p> <p>Employ facilitator to organise different parties into reaching an agreement.</p>	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <p>Frequent lack of data or sufficient knowledge of the characteristics/qualities of available data. Take care when using statistics!</p> <p>Data collection can be very costly.</p> <p>Collaboration with non-forest actors and disciplines is required.</p> <p><i>Opportunities:</i></p> <p>Assign value to resources, also considering their value to other economic sectors (e.g. agriculture)</p> <p>Organise small holders in cooperatives</p> <p>Seek out sources of data or seek out parties interested in such data to share costs.</p>	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <p>Problem with the use of word “payment” in PES with the public.</p> <p>Stakeholders are not easy to convince to attend meetings.</p> <p>Urban population and enterprises are not aware of forest issues and particularities of forests.</p> <p><i>Opportunities:</i></p> <p>Reassure public on any fears they may have</p> <p>Present solutions when dealing with stakeholders.</p> <p>Be diplomatic when dealing with forest owners.</p> <p>Employ celebrities to get the message across.</p>	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <p>Biomass exploitation is not always financially feasible. Need to be correctly organised and scaled appropriately.</p> <p>Current methods of resource exploitation is in certain cases more costly in the long run.</p> <p>The price of wood chip is too low and at the current rate biomass production for energy will not be sustainable in the future.</p> <p>Need money upfront to set a pilot studies going (PES).</p> <p>Some forest services are difficult to receive a market value (e.g. biodiversity)</p> <p><i>Opportunities:</i></p> <p>Calculate hidden costs (biodiversity, carbon footprint)</p> <p>Strength in numbers can make economic exploitation of resources more profitable</p> <p>Take advantage of experiences from past pilot actions to reduce the cost of implementation of new actions around the MED.</p> <p>When a disaster occurs and money becomes available, use it smartly.</p> <p>Give more room for the enterprises to grow from a regulatory point of view.</p> <p>Introduce tax reduction/exemptions to promote efficient and sustainable natural resource use.</p>
How MED project's results can contribute on the topic				

<p>What is not covered/ involved?</p>	<p>Make legislation more adaptive. Change it more often to adapt to current trends and states.</p>	<p>Repeat pilot actions in other areas, using the acquired knowledge</p> <p>Identify leaders that will serve as positive examples to be followed and inspire capitalisation and replication of actions</p> <p>Approach politicians with concrete proposals</p> <p>Invite politicians in workshops and outreach activities of future projects and pose questions to them within specific frameworks.</p> <p>Stronger stakeholder participation. Give them the opportunity to express what they want and need. Also include enterprises</p> <p>Better collaboration between data holders</p>	<p>Adapt language used depending on the people we are talking to</p>	<p>Be more effective in utilising the available resources</p> <p>Provide financial motivation for forest-owners to invest in smart natural resource management</p>
<p>How is related with the other topics?</p>				
<p>What is common with the Mediterranean as a region</p>				
<p>How to improve transnational transfer</p>				
<p>Future proposals 2014-2020</p>		<p>Need R&amp;D on services that provide essential data of sufficient accuracy and of certain characteristics</p> <p>Need R&amp;D on methods of natural resources exploitation with synergies with other disciplines</p> <p>Promote tracibility of forest products, conditions of production and effects on the environment</p>		

<p>Methodological issues and or task</p>	<p>Early involvement of stakeholders</p>	<p>MED programme should take a longer term perspective when requiring results, and not be too demanding</p>		<p>Outreach to children, the future stakeholders</p> <p>More outreach activities to general public and stakeholders, as well as scientists from different sectors</p> <p>Inform people when something is in their interest. Don't wait until we need them to achieve something</p>
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## Annex 1. Program

Wednesday, 6 <sup>th</sup> November 2013	
09:00 – 09:30	<b>Welcome to the initial common seminar MEDLAND2020</b> <b>Mr. David Solano.</b> Director of International Affairs. CTFC <b>Mr. Eduard Plana.</b> MEDLAND2020 Project Coordinator. CTFC
<b>BLOC I: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEDITERRANEAN NATURAL RESOURCES SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION</b>	
09:30 – 10:00	<b>The State of Mediterranean Forest and the Strategic Framework of Mediterranean Forest</b> <b>Mr. Christophe Besacier.</b> Forestry Department, FAO
10:00 - 10:30	<b>Horizon 2020, synergies with a capitalisation process</b> <b>Mr. Andrés Montero.</b> Coordinator. European Projects Office at INIA
10:30 – 11:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>
11:00 – 11:30	Keynote lecture 1: <b>Overview of the integral management of natural protected areas</b> <b>Mr. Marcos Valderrabano.</b> Head of Ecosystems Program, IUCN MED
11:30 – 12:00	KL 2: <b>Overview of the natural risks management, especially wildfires</b> <b>Mr. Eduard Plana.</b> Head of Forest Policy and Environmental Governance of CTFC
12:00 – 12:30	KL 3: <b>Overview of the social and economic valorisation of the territory as rural development, sustainable tourism or marketing</b> <b>Mr. José Ángel García Lucas.</b> Transnational Cooperation Head GAL Agri Jiloca Gallocanta
12:30 – 13:00	KL 4: <b>Overview of the smart natural resources management, from emerging uses as biomass to new challenges as environmental services payment</b> <b>Mr. Inazio Martínez de Arano.</b> Director of EFIMED
13:00 - 13:30	Open discussion
13:30 – 15:30	<i>Lunch</i>
15:30 - 16:00	<b>Initiatives of EC towards enhancing information and management of natural resources in the Mediterranean</b> <b>Mr. Jesús San Miguel.</b> Joint Research Centre
16:00 - 17:00	<b>How to deal with Mediterranean resources conservation and management? A dialogue with stakeholders</b> Representatives of the Panel of Experts of MEDLAND2020 and invited stakeholders <i>Moderators: Mss. Iria Soto &amp; Mr. Fabrice Gouriveau.</i> Staff in international Mediterranean Projects. CTFC
<b>BLOC II: TOWARDS A COMMON SCHEME OF INTEGRATED LAND MANAGEMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN</b>	
17:00 – 17:30	<b>Introduction to the Parallel sessions.</b> Constitutions of the groups and functioning of the parallel sessions following the four thematic axis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated management of natural protected areas</li> <li>• Natural risks management, especially wildfires</li> <li>• Social and economic valorisation of the territory as rural development, sustainable tourism or marketing</li> <li>• Smart natural resources management, from emerging uses as biomass to new challenges as payment for environmental services</li> </ul>
17:30	<i>Optional visit of CTFC and the biomass plant</i>
20:30	<i>Social dinner in Solsona</i>

Thursday, 7 <sup>th</sup> November 2013	
9:00 – 9:30	<b>Summary of the previous sessions</b> <b>Mr. Fabrice Gouriveau.</b> Staff in international Mediterranean Projects. CTFC
9:30 – 11:00	<b>Parallel session 1. Defining a first draft of the common scheme</b>
11:00 – 11:30	<i>Coffee Break</i>
11:30 – 13:30	<b>Parallel session 2. Defining a first draft of the common scheme and preliminary conclusions</b>
13:30 – 15:30	<i>Lunch</i>
<b>BLOC III: CONCLUSIONS AND FINAL REMARKS</b>	
15:30 – 17:00	<b>Presentation of the conclusions of the working groups &amp; common discussion</b> <i>Moderator: Mr. Miguel Segur.</i> Head of International Cooperation Department, CESEFOR
17:00 – 17:30	<b>Final remarks of the ongoing capitalization process</b> <b>Mr. Eduard Plana.</b> MEDLAND2020 Project Coordinator. CTFC
19:30	<i>Optional visit to Solsona's old town</i>
Friday, 8 <sup>th</sup> November 2013	
8:30 – 13:30	<b>Field trip: Multifunctional forest management and conservation: Operational tools for sustainable management and valorisation of Mediterranean forest resources</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Biodiversity conservation and forest management.</b> <b>Mr. Jordi Camprodon</b> Biodiversity Department. CTFC.</li> <li>▪ <b>Fire ecology and forest planning.</b> <b>Mr. Eduard Plana.</b> Forest Policy and Environmental Governance Department. CTFC</li> <li>▪ <b>“Picking up mushrooms”, an environmental scheme payment example.</b> <b>Mr. Juan Martínez de Aragón</b> NWFP Department CTFC &amp; <b>Monegal Restaurant</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Local craft cheese production.</b> <b>Ms. Clara Farriol Valette.</b> Formatgeria Valette</li> </ul>
13:30 – 15:30	<i>Lunch</i>
15:30	Departure to Solsona / Barcelona

## Annex 2. List of participants

### Partners

Name	Institution	Country
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Vallée, Sophie	International Association for Mediterranean Forests (AIFM)	France
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Danti, Roberto	Institute for Plant Protection (IPP)	Italy
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Di Leonardo, Vincenzo	Institute for Plant Protection (IPP)	Italy
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Navascués, Pablo	Barcelona Provincial Council (DIBA )	Spain

### Consultancy and Dissemination Panel

Name	Institution	Country
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Legros, Dominique	Plan Bleu	France
Martínez de Arano, Inazio	EFI Mediterranean Regional Office - EFIMED	Spain
San Miguel, Jesús	Joint Research Centre (JRC)	Italy
Boglio, Denis **	Mediterranean Private Forest Owners Association (ARCMED)	Spain
Valderrabano, Marcos ***	International Union for Conservation of Nature IUCN	Spain

\* In substitution of Nora Berrahmouni, Forestry officer FAO \*\* In substitution of Daniel Quilici, President of ARCMED \*\*\* In substitution of Antonio Troya, Director of UICN MED

## Panel of Experts from Mediterranean Southern Countries

Name	Institution	Country
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Sebti, Mohamed	Jijel University	Algeria
Khansa, Mohamad	Ministry of Agriculture	Lebanon
Mohanna, Chadi H.	Ministry of Agriculture	Lebanon
Sfeir, Patricia R.	Seeds - int	Lebanon
Özbagdatli, Nuri	Sustainable Forest Management Advisor UNDP Turkey	Turkey
Yilmaz, Ersin	Eastern Mediterranean Forestry Institute	Turkey

## Other participants

Name	Institution	Country
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Moya Sánchez, José	Monumental Trees Department, Valencia Province Council, IMELSA	Spain
Montero, Andrés	National Institute for Agricultural Research and Experimentation (INIA)	Spain
Pradells, Fernando	Spanish Network of Forest Municipalities (REMUFOR)	Spain

## Annex 3. Photographs



Photo 1: Participants in the Initial Seminar of MEDLAND2020 project.



Photo 2: Open discussion with the participation of experts and invited stakeholders.





**Photo 3: Work session about one of the four main topics of MEDLAND2020.**



**Photo 4: Talking about picking up mushrooms as an example of environmental scheme payment in the field trip.**