

Focus 1: initiatives in terms of territorial **governance**

Presentation of the approach, the achievements and the needs identified by the following projects:
Model Forest, QUALIGOUV, MEDLAND 2020, FFEM component 3

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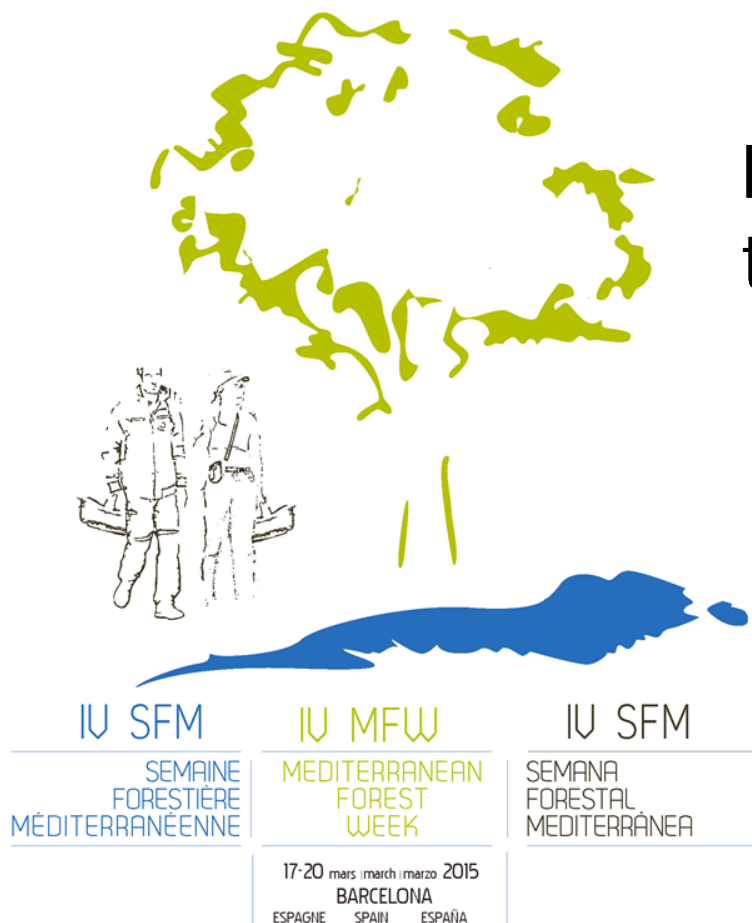
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Governance

Processes

Public policy decisions are made and implemented

Result of interactions, relationships and networks between the different sectors (government, public sector, private sector and civil society)

Involves decisions, negotiation, and different power relations between stakeholders to determine who gets what, when and how.



Governance

The relationships between government and different sectors of society determine how things are done, and how services are provided.

The quality of governance often determines whether forest resources are used efficiently, sustainably and equitably, and whether countries achieve forest-related development goals.

Principles of Governance									
	IUCN	UNDP ¹	UNESCAP ²	Commission of the European Communities ³	African Development Bank ⁴	Asian Development Bank ⁵	USAID ⁶	World Bank ⁷	UK Department for International Development (DFID) ⁸
Accountability	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Transparency ("Openness" - EU Commission)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Participation	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Rule of Law	■	■	■			■	■	■	
Government effectiveness (World Bank); Policy effectiveness (EU Commission); Effectiveness and efficiency of institutions and processes (UNDP and UNESCAP)		■	■	■				■	
Responsive ⁹		■	■						■
Coherence	■			■					
Consensus oriented		■	■						
Capacity of the State							■		■
Combating corruption (AfDB); Control of corruption (World Bank)					■			■	
Access to information and justice	■								
Subsidiarity	■								
Respect for human rights	■								
Equity (UNDP) Equitable and inclusive (UNESCAP)		■	■						
Strategic vision		■							
Commitment to the public good							■		
Stock of social capital							■		
Political stability and absence of violence								■	
Regulatory quality								■	
Promoting an enabling legal and judicial framework					■				

Qualigouv project

<http://www.aifm.org/en/qualigouv>



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Map 11: Localization of partners' Regions and pilot territories of the QUALIGOUV project

Pilots:

- the **governance** of forested areas
- the **quality** of silvicultural methods and land management
- **concerted interaction:** urban population – country side
- **communication** with, and raising the **awareness**

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*Component **Governance and participation improvement***

- ✓ Natural resources sustainable management has **lots of benefits beyond the forest-rural sector** (i.e energy-biomass, tourism-landscape quality or water companies-forest quality): **All traditional and new actors should be considered** and or actively involved.
- ✓ In the Mediterranean cultural landscape **the sustainable management of resources is the best way to maximize the social, economic and environmental functions** of the landscape.
- ✓ **A strong link with rural and other territory policies** as energy, tourism, etc. **is inherent** to the forest and natural protected areas.

Project phase

During the project design: Consider all potential actors (as end-users, alliances, networks, cross-sectoral issues..) and design properly (in time and budget as well as representation) their participation.

During the project implementation: At internal level; clear definition of each partners role, a strong project and by tasks coordination and fluent communication are crucial. At external governance level for instance, present solutions when dealing with stakeholders, the commitment of public authorities is often crucial regarding natural resources management in the Mediterranean and ensure a well balanced participation (uses – legitimacy – representativeness)

Once the project has finalised: Project network built as a fountain of future collaborations. The effective outputs transfer as a indicator of a good external governance. Disseminate the results in thematic networks (R&D, lobbies, institutional networks..)

Model Forest

Mediterranean Model Forest Network www.mmfn.info

A Model Forest is a voluntary association of people that live in a particular territory, and are interested in discovering, defining, enhancing and guarantying its sustainability; and in sharing their experiences and their knowledge to contribute to global environmental goals.

Mediterranean Model Forest Network





Maximize the production of goods and services of Mediterranean forest ecosystems in the context of global changes (FFEM)

<http://www.fao.org/forestry/82782/en/>

- The Chartes Forestières de Territoire (CFT, Local Forestry Charters) (France and Morocco);
- The Model Forests (MMFN)
- Community forests
- Schéma Stratégique de Massif Forestier (SSMF, mountain forest strategic plan)
- Opérations Concertées d'Aménagement et de Gestion de l'Espace Rural (OCAGER)
- Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP)
- Centre de la Propriété Forestal
- Wildfire Groups (WG)
- Living forests
- Association Syndicale Libre de Gestion Forestière (ASL GE)

For the territorial diagnosis...

- Delineate the territory's approximate boundaries and also identify its periphery and the zones that influence it
- Identify the area's resources
- Identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats regarding sustainable development
- Identify the local issues

For governance diagnostics...

- Identify the governance structures and the institutional and statutory framework
- Identify existing participatory initiatives and those which could be used as a basis
- Identify active and recognised bodies
- Identify the framework tools for the participation
- Identify local power dynamics on specific topics

When identifying stakeholders...

- Assess the abilities, legitimacy, current role and potential role of stakeholders
- Analyse the relationships between stakeholders

When planning the participation...

- Determine which stakeholders should participate in the process
- Identify each stakeholder's objectives in the participation
- Identify the phases in which they will participate, and how and why they will participate
- Draw up a funding plan for the participation
- Identify the tools to use to ensure effective stakeholder participation

To ensure coordination...

- Identify the structure responsible for coordinating the steps; it must be dynamic, effective and inclusive

To define the strategy and action plans...

- Identify strategies and objectives that are suitable for local development
- Draw up concrete and realistic action plans

To implement the actions...

- Identify stakeholders able to perform the actions, and the financial, technical and human resources required

Monitor and assess the actions...

- To quantify the effectiveness and impact of the activities and participation, and apply corrective measures if necessary

Involve universities and R&D centres...

- So that decisions have a sound, robust and objective scientific basis
- To participate in monitoring and assessment
- To produce innovation

Participate in networks and forums...

- To share and make use of experiences, results, know-how, methodologies and tools, bring together initiatives, create links and collaboratively manage the areas

Throughout the process, raise stakeholder awareness...

- On the importance of rational management of local natural resources, and on the consequences of climate and socio-economic change
- To avoid the initiative being too narrowly focussed and not well received by civil society

Some ideas and conclusions:

Learn from what has been done.

Networking.

Voluntary basis.

Bottom-up approaches.

Low resources.



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¡Muchas gracias!