



Rome, 23rd-24th June 2011

Present and future role of forest resources in the socio-economic development of rural areas

PLENARY SESSION

23rd June 2011

**Present and future role of forest resources in
the socio-economic development of rural areas**

rural development Policies and forestry: the point of view of mediterranean countries.

Inazio Martínez de Arano
Rome, 23 -24 June



Content

- * The Context for Forestry in Southern Europe.
- * UE Forest Policies
- * RDPs in Southern Europe
- * ... and beyond 2012... what?

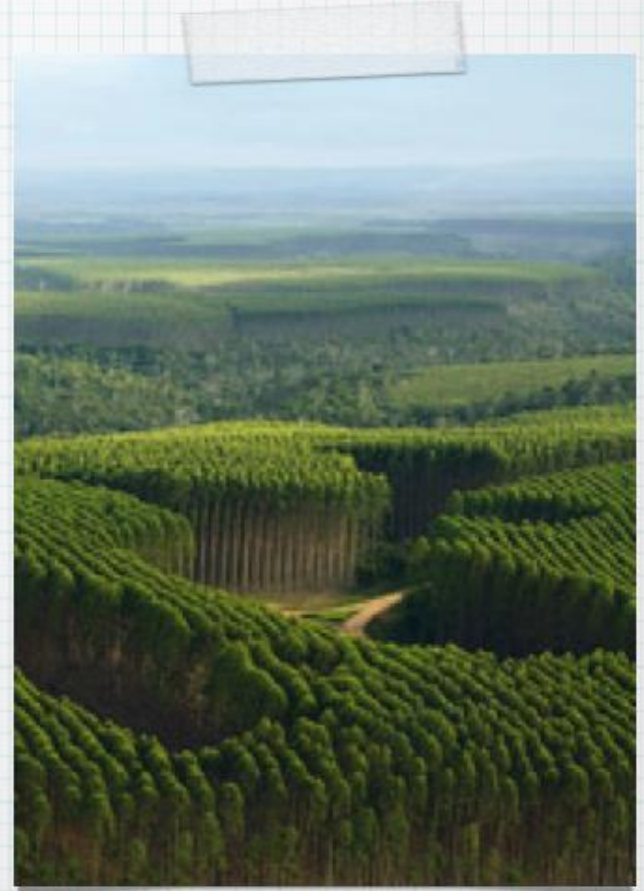


The Context

Globalisation

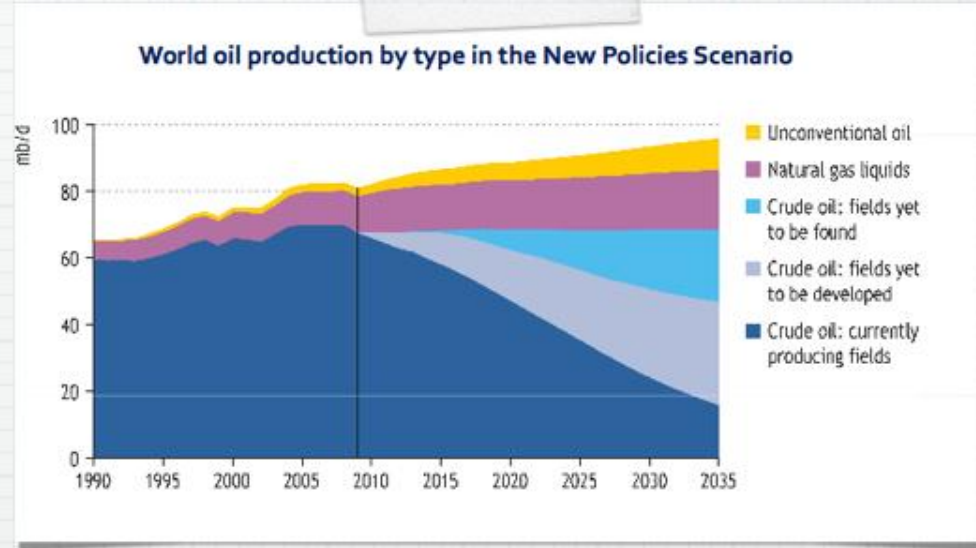
- * Production moves to the **SOUTH**
- * Manufacturing moves East
- + * Demand moves East
- * Forest Sector loses weight in trade
- * **EUROPE** loses centrality

Low profitability of forestry



Energy Crisis

- * Oil is less relevant but still dominates
- * Coal is very relevant
- * Gas increments dramatically
- * Nuclear: 6% up to 8%
- * Renewables 7% up to 14%

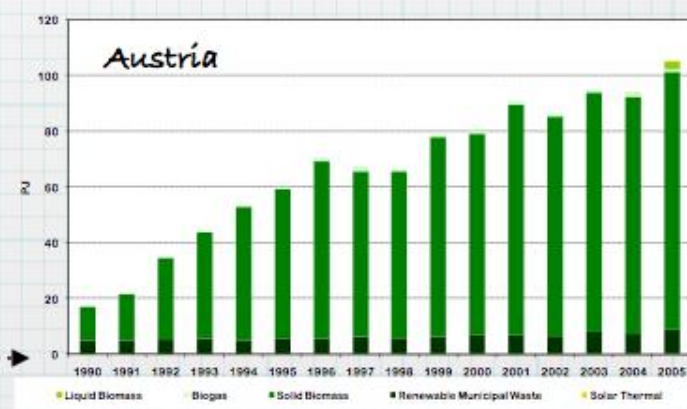
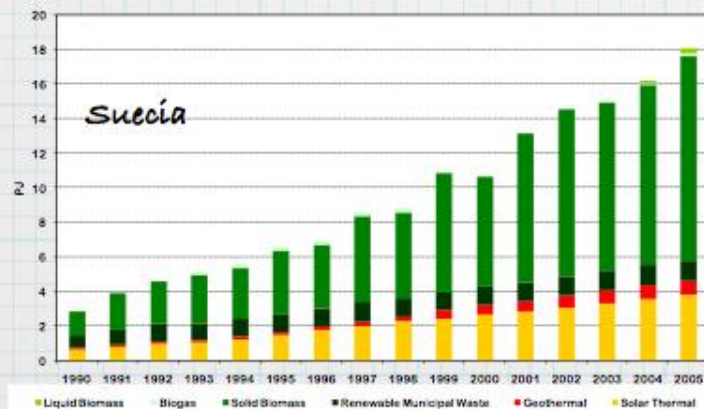
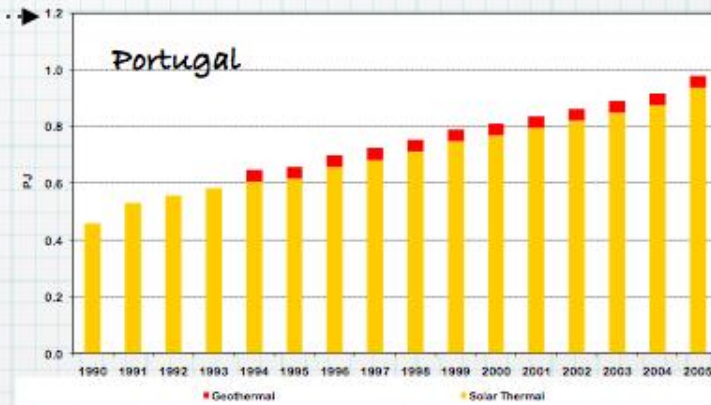
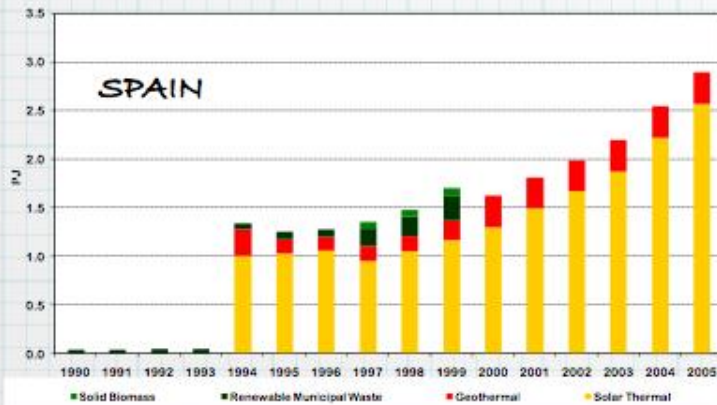


World Energy Outlook 2010

Hydro
Eolic
Solar
Biomass
Urban...
Agricultural...

Energy Crisis

Production of renewable heat



Solar



Biomasa

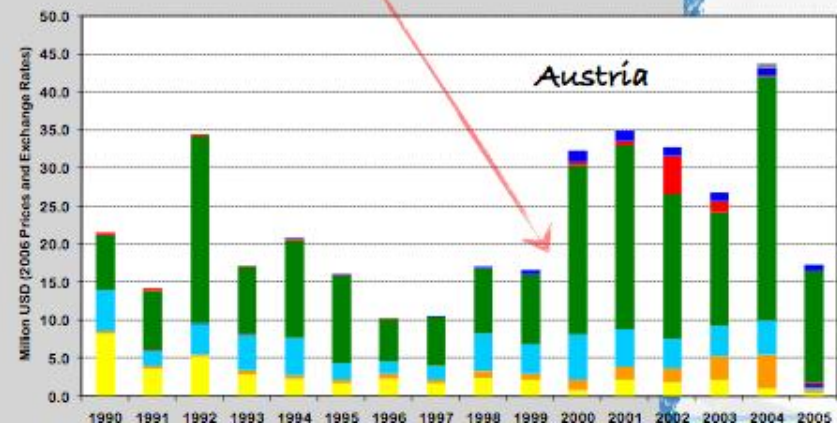
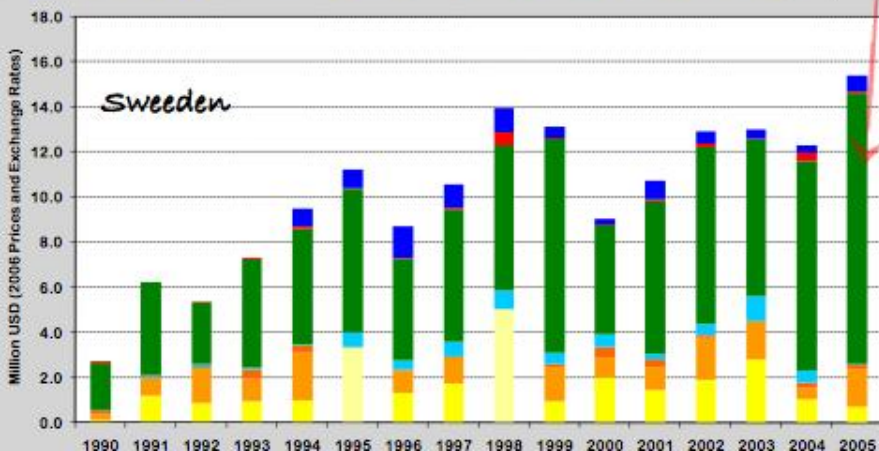
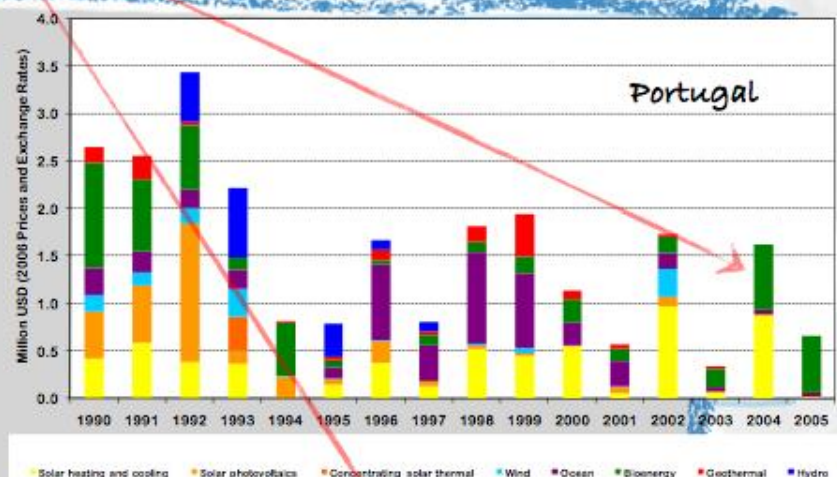
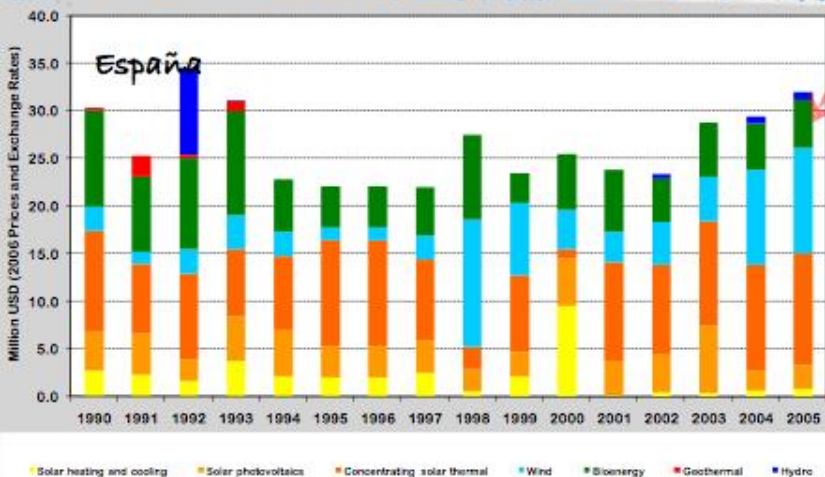


Geotérmica

Country profile

Research Development and Innovation

Ups!

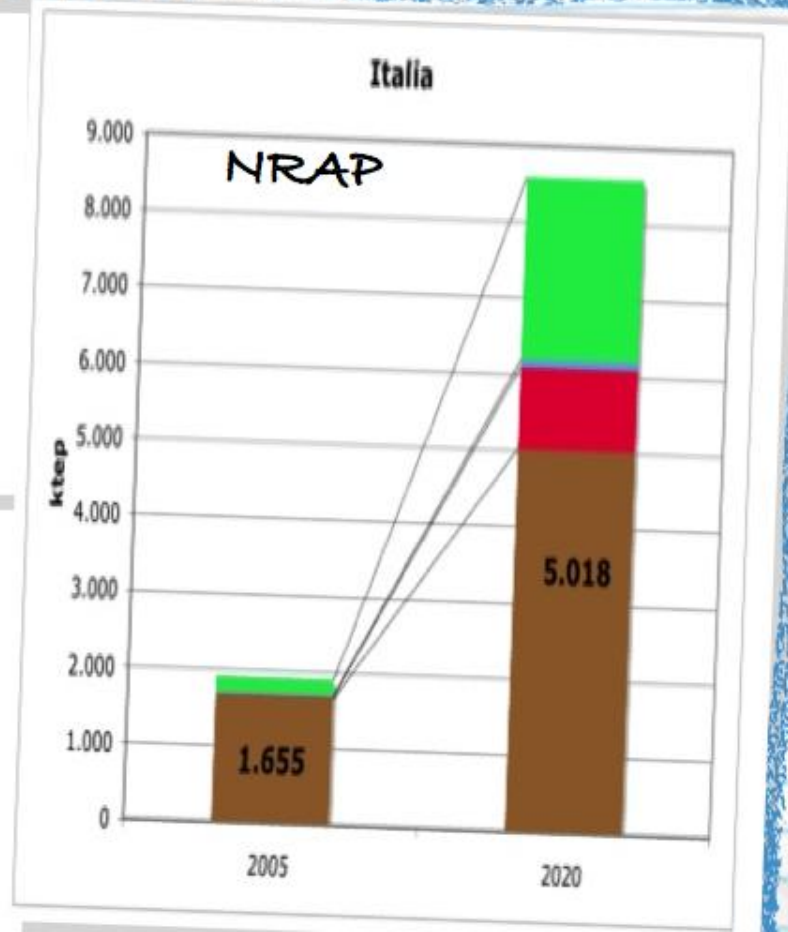
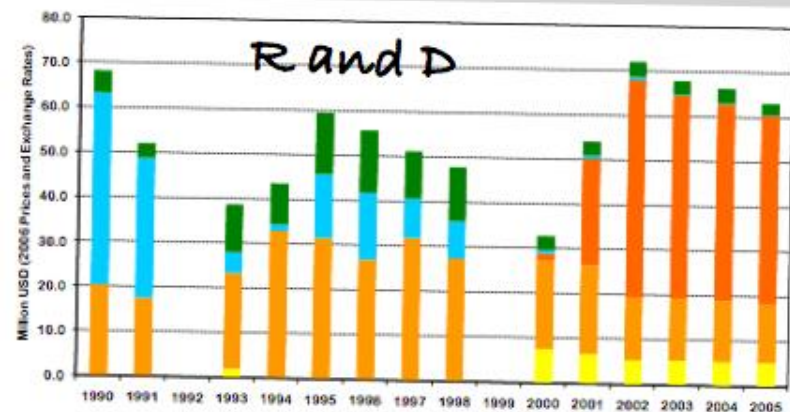
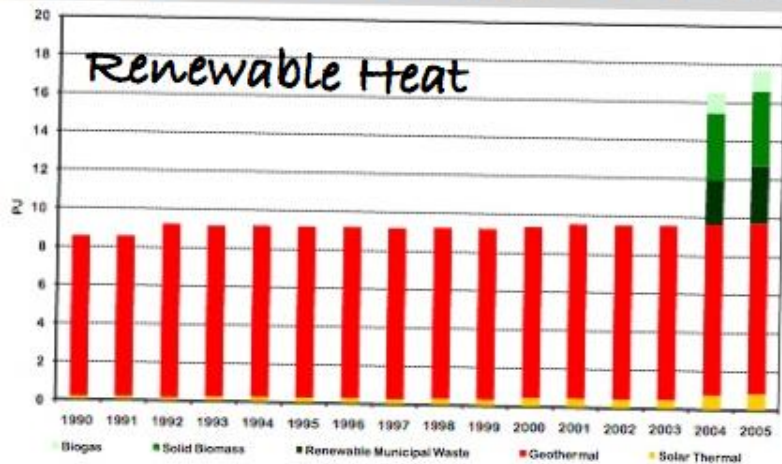


Country profile

What ABOUT Italy?

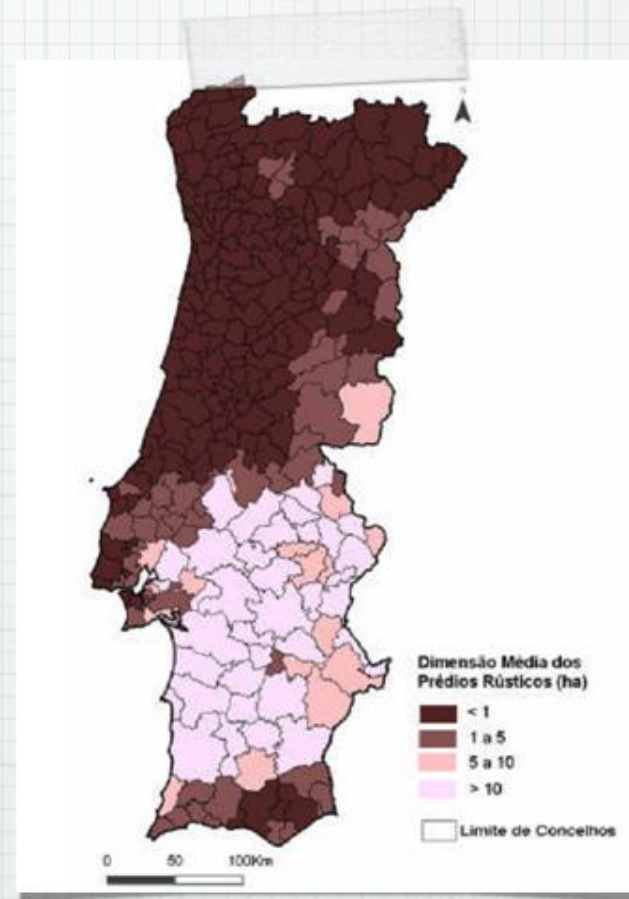
Research

Development and
Innovation



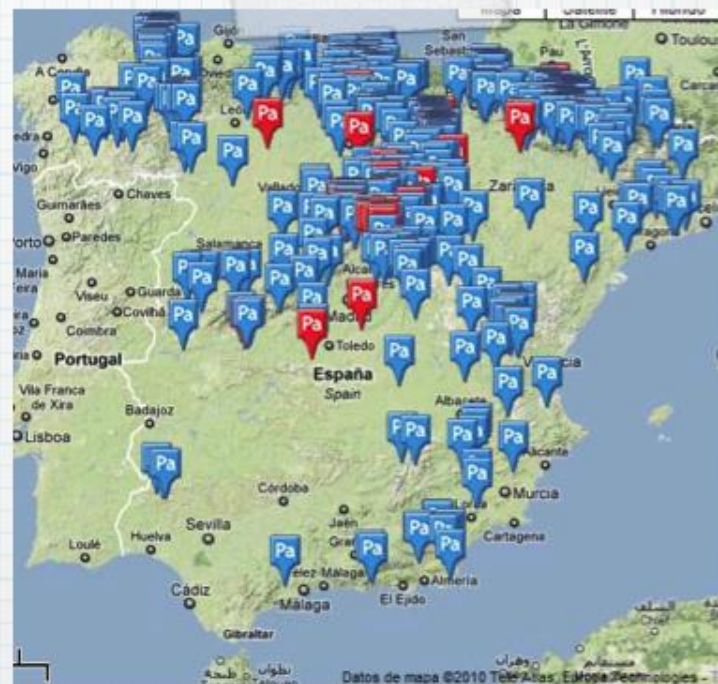
Social Change

- * Urbanisation
- * Generational Change
- * Fragmented ownerships
- * 60% private forests (EU27)
- * Average 12 ha (EU27)



Social Change

- * Forest Owner:
Woman, > 65 years
- * Increased absent
owners



Social Change

Should we manage forest for...?

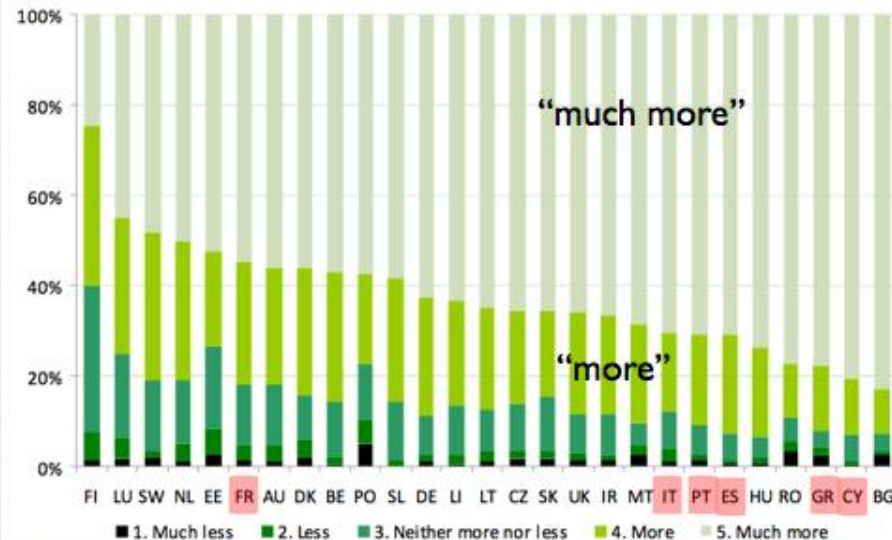
*** Society favors environmental services**



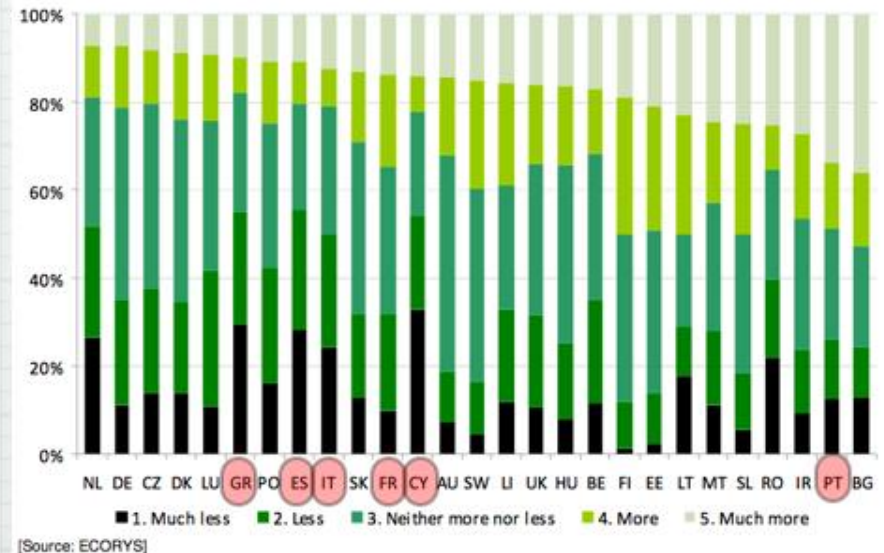
Recreation

providing wood

National differences: preferred forest management style for providing recreation opportunities



National differences: preferred forest management style for providing wood as a renewable material



Biodiversity Crisis

- * 4% “pristine forests”
- * 90 Protected area types
- * Failure of countdown 2010
- * New Objectives 2020
- * Natura 2000
- * Green Infrastructure



Climate Change

Adaptation

- * Increased risks
 - * Catastrophes
 - * Floods
- * Pests and Diseases



25 August, 2007

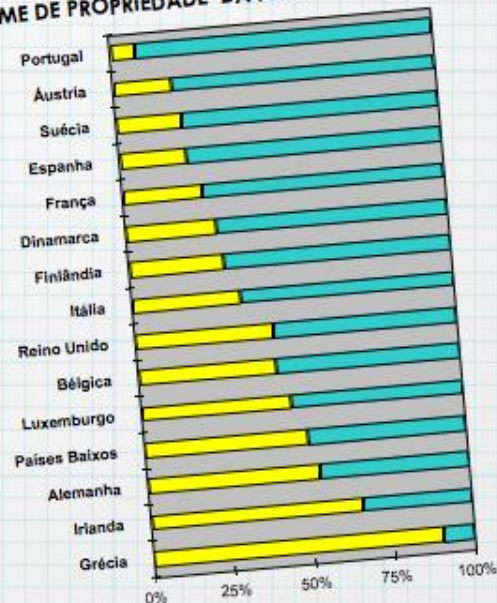
Appendix 6.4 Strategic- and operational-level climate-change adaptation options that may be considered to achieve the management objective of maintaining the productive capacity of forest ecosystems. Adapted from Ogden and Innes (2007a).

Impact	S/O	Adaptation Options	B	Te	S	Tr
Changes in the frequency and severity of forest disturbance	S	Practice high-intensity plantation forestry in areas managed for timber production where an increase in disturbance is anticipated	C	C	C	C
	O	Assist in tree regeneration	B	A	A	A
		Maintain seed banks (in soil or trees)	A	A	A	B
		Actively manage forest pests	A	A	A	A
		Increase the stability of stands through increasing species and structural diversity, de-emphasizing means to enhance or maintain short-term productivity	D	B	D	D
		In drought-prone areas, increase the use of pre-commercial and commercial thinning to enhance the tolerance of the remaining trees and introduce drought-resistant species where appropriate	B	B	B	B
		Preferentially use coastal provenances of species in areas likely to be affected by increased windstorms	—	B	B	B
Changes in forest growth	O	Practice high-intensity forestry in areas managed for timber production to promote growth of commercial tree species	C	B	B	C
		Include climate variables in growth and yield models	A	A	A	A
		Enhance forest growth through forest fertilization	C	C	C	C
		Employ vegetation control techniques to offset drought	C	C	B	B
		Pre-commercial thinning or selective removal of suppressed, damaged or poor quality individuals	B	A	A	A
		Identify more suitable genotypes	A	A	B	B
		Plant genetically modified species	D	D	D	D
		Match provenances to new site conditions	A	A	A	B
		Adjust the annual cut to maintain the forest processes in as close an equilibrium state as possible	A	A	A	B
Increased nitrogen losses	O	Use nitrogen fertilization or encourage N-fixing species in the understory	C	C	C	D

Adaptation

* WHAT or WHO?

REGIME DE PROPRIEDADE DA FLORESTA NA UNIÃO EUROPEIA



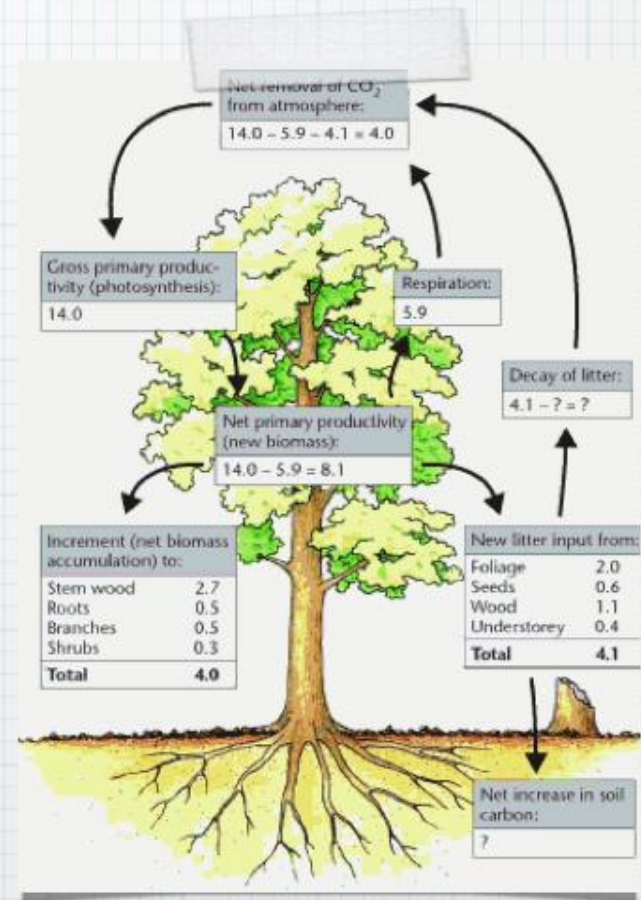
Propriedade pública e comunitária
Propriedade privada

guidance on what to do is available, but what about...

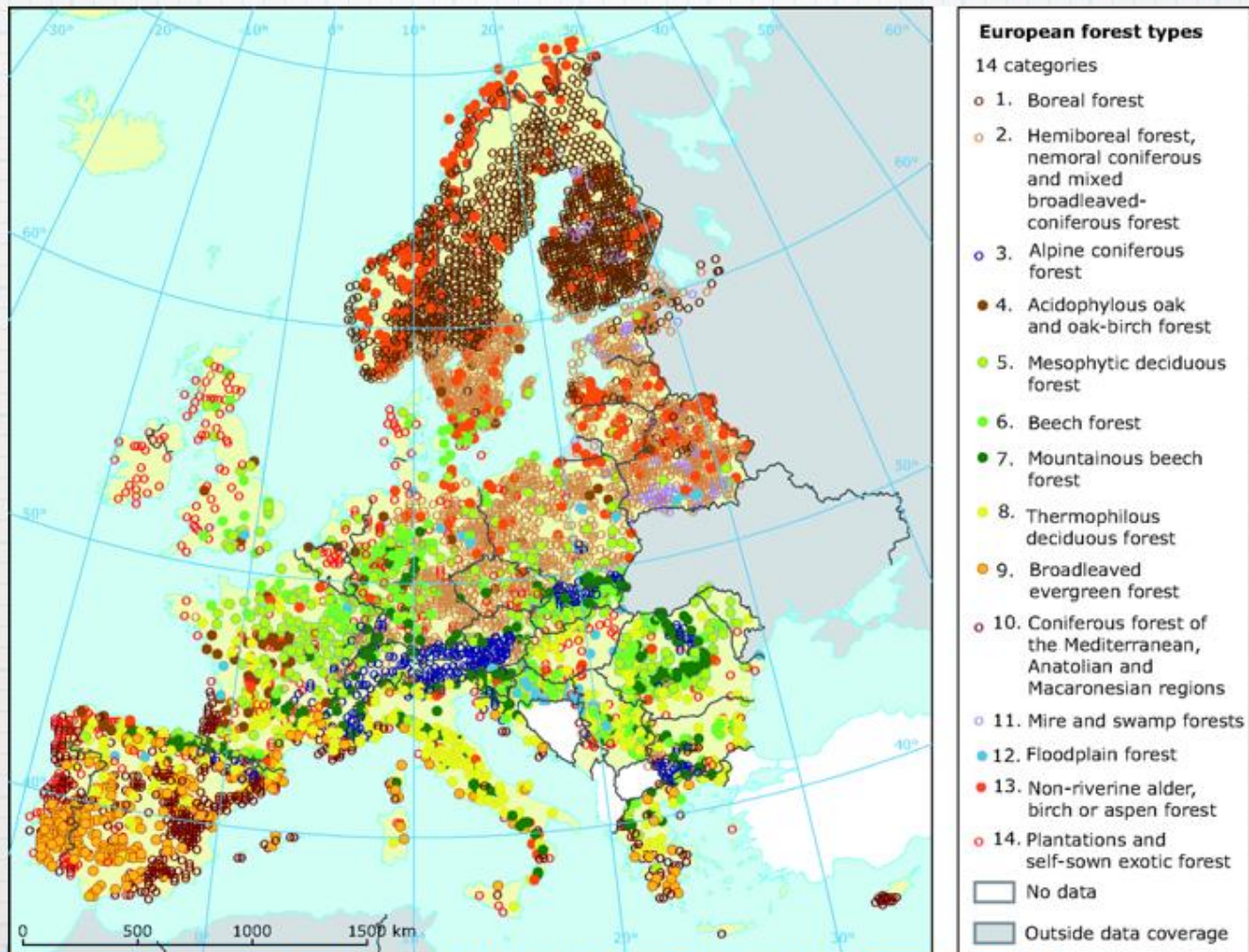
Cambio climático

Mitigation

- * Carbon sequestration
- * LULUCF
- * Carbon trade (ETs)
- * Carbon in HWP
- * Biomaterials, bioenergy, bioeconomy



What about Mediterranean Europe?



What about Mediterranean Europe?

Table 1 EU Forest Types

Globalized Nordic–Baltic region	Globalized pulp in paper industry-oriented, raw material production oriented regions in Nordic countries, and related supply regions in the Baltic states
Wood production oriented in Central Europe	Raw material production-oriented regions in Central Europe supplying sawmilling in pulp and paper industry, and related supply regions
Plantation-oriented in (mainly) 'Atlantic Rim' Western Europe	Regions based on plantations, mainly supplying to pulp in paper forest industry, for the most part in 'Atlantic Rim' Western Europe
Broader, multifunctional forestry oriented regions in Western Europe	Broader, multifunctional forestry-oriented regions with industries mainly catering to domestic consumption in Western Europe
Urban society service influenced in Northwestern Europe	Regions with forestry dominated by in oriented toward serving urbanized societies and comparatively little raw material production-oriented forestry in North-western Europe
'Countries in transition' in Eastern Europe	Regions dominated by restitution issues, 'countries in transition,' weak, broken, private forestry tradition, weak infrastructure, and uncompetitive domestic forest industries in Eastern Europe
Low forest management intensity in Southern Europe	Regions dominated by low forest management intensity (if any), comparatively high importance of non-wood forest products, forest fires in southern Europe

Source: IIASA, 2007

What about Mediterranean Europe?

	Option 1: No commercial operation	Option 2: Niche / diversify	Option 3: Commodity- competitiveness	Option 4: Next-generation products
Type 1: Globalized regions / Nordic-Baltic		*	**	***
Type 2: Wood production-oriented regions/Central Europe		**	***	**
Type 3: Plantation- oriented/(mainly) "Atlantic Rim" Western Europe		*	***	*
Type 4: Broader, multifunctional forestry oriented regions/Western Europe		**	***	**
Type 5: Urban society service- influenced regions/Northwestern Europe	**	***		*
Type 6: "Countries in transition" regions/Eastern Europe		**	***	
Type 7: Low forest management intensity regions/ Southern Europe	**	***		**

Rametsteiner et al. 2008. Study of the Effects of Globalization on the Economic

Southern flavors

Atlantic planted forests • Atlantic seminatural forests • Mediterranean forests

Productivity	+/-
Diversity	+
Critical Environmental Services	+
Risks: Forest Fires	+
Fragmentation: ownership/Value chains	+
Asociations, Cooperatives...	-
Markets	-
Innovation capacities	-

Forest fire Prevention

Common Position and recommendations in the II MFW

Enhance cooperation

Integrate prevention in forest Plans

education and knowledge

Sustainable financing

Homogeneous information

Position Paper

Wildfire Prevention in the Mediterranean

A key issue to reduce the increasing risks of Mediterranean wildfires in the context of Climate Change

Executive Summary

While wildfires are already a preoccupation in the Mediterranean, in the light of the scientific world's diagnosis of new climatic scenarios, managers are faced with a general trend of increased burnt areas and a rise in the frequency, intensity and severity of fires (a wildfire is any uncontrolled fire in combustible vegetation that occurs in the countryside or a wilderness area. Other names such as brush fire, bushfire, forest fire, grass fire, hill fire, peat fire, vegetation fire, wildfire and wildland fire may be used to describe the same phenomenon depending on the type of vegetation being burned). Significant prevention efforts have been focused on training, investigation, awareness raising and structural prevention. As a consequence of social economic processes (rural abandonment, aging of rural populations, changing management of production system, etc.), the vegetation structure has already changed drastically increasing the risk of a traditional fire use (traditional fire is the use of fire by rural communities for land and resource management purposes based on traditional know-how).

However, these efforts need to be intensified to deal with the consequences of climate change.

The opportunities to address wildfire prevention at international level were identified within the framework of:

1. The 4th International Conference on Wildland Fire in Seville, Spain (2007);
2. The FAO Workshop on "Forest Fires in the Mediterranean Region", Subaudia, Italy (2008);
3. The workshop on "Assessment of Forest Fire Risks and Innovative Strategies for Fire Prevention", Rhodes, Greece (2010).

During those workshops, several recommendations on wildfire prevention were provided by experts from Mediterranean countries. The present position paper was prepared on the basis of the conclusions and recommendations of these previous events in the Mediterranean.

The main recommendations of this position paper on wildfire prevention are focused on:

1. Enhancement of the international cooperation on wildfire prevention (See sheet 1);
2. Integration of wildfire prevention in National Forest Programs/Policies and in National Strategies for Adaptation to climate change (See sheet 2);
3. Promotion of knowledge and education on wildfire prevention (See sheet 3);
4. Enhancement of sustainable financial mechanisms for prevention of wildfires (See sheet 4);
5. Enhancement of harmonized Information Systems to deal with new wildfire risks (See sheet 5);

This position paper on Wildfire Prevention was endorsed by the main Mediterranean stakeholders during the Second Mediterranean Forest Week organized in Avignon from 5 to 8 April 2011. This document is an opportunity to address wildfire prevention in the context of climate change and to implement these recommendations in all countries of the Mediterranean. It will also be presented as the position of Mediterranean stakeholders during regional sessions of the 5th International Wildland Fire Conference to be held in South Africa (Sun City) on May 11, 2011.



Resumen I

- * Low profitability: Value, Price, Costs
- * Low security: high risks
- * Difficult conditions for “management”
- * Fragmentation (propiedad, políticas...)
- * Risk of abandonment



COMISIÓN EUROPEA

Bruselas, 1.3.2010
COM(2010)66 final

LIBRO VERDE

**sobre protección de los bosques e información forestal en la UE:
Preparación de los bosques al cambio climático**

SEC(2010)163 final

EU POLICIES

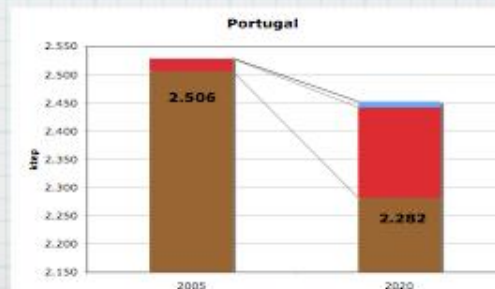
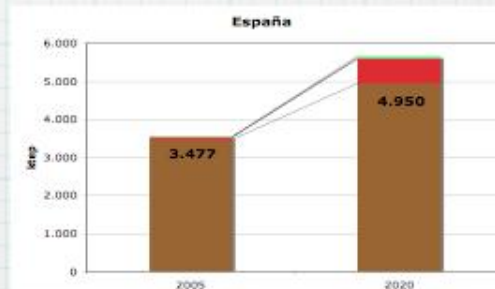
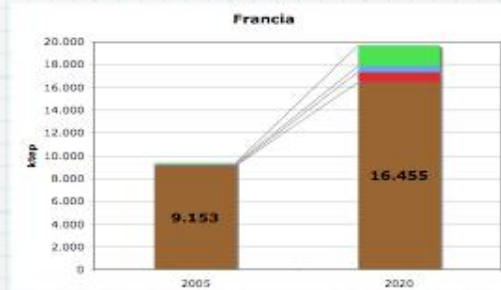
Forest ~~Policy~~ Documents

- * EU Forest Strategy
- * EU Action Plan
- * EU Forest Communication Strategy
- *
- * Lead Market Initiative
- * ...

Sectorial Policies

- * Health regime
- * Climate change package (EF, ETS, LULUCF)
- * NREAPs
- * Biofuel sustain. criteria
- * Green Procurement
- * Trade regulation...

Calor en PANERs

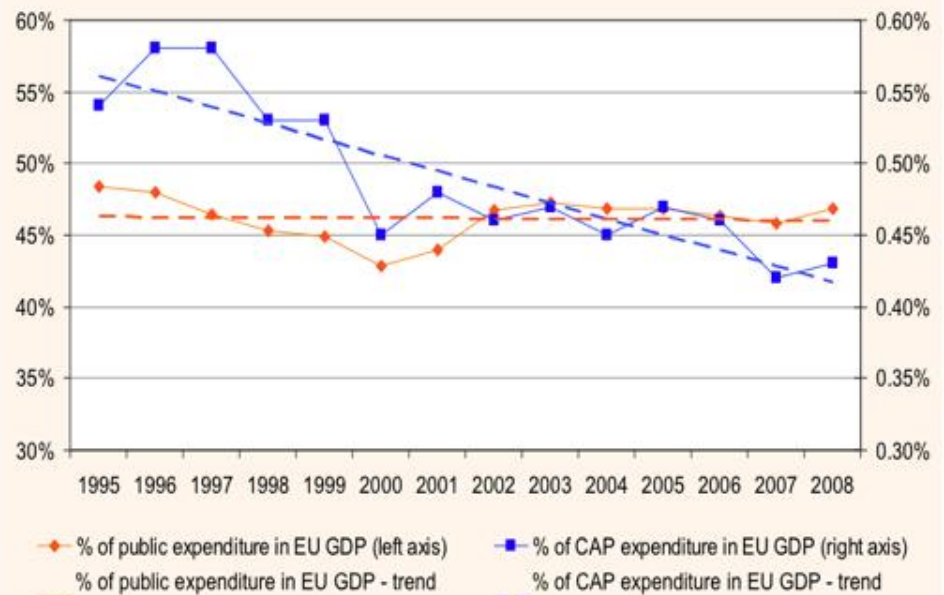


ONE COMMON POLICY

* PAC

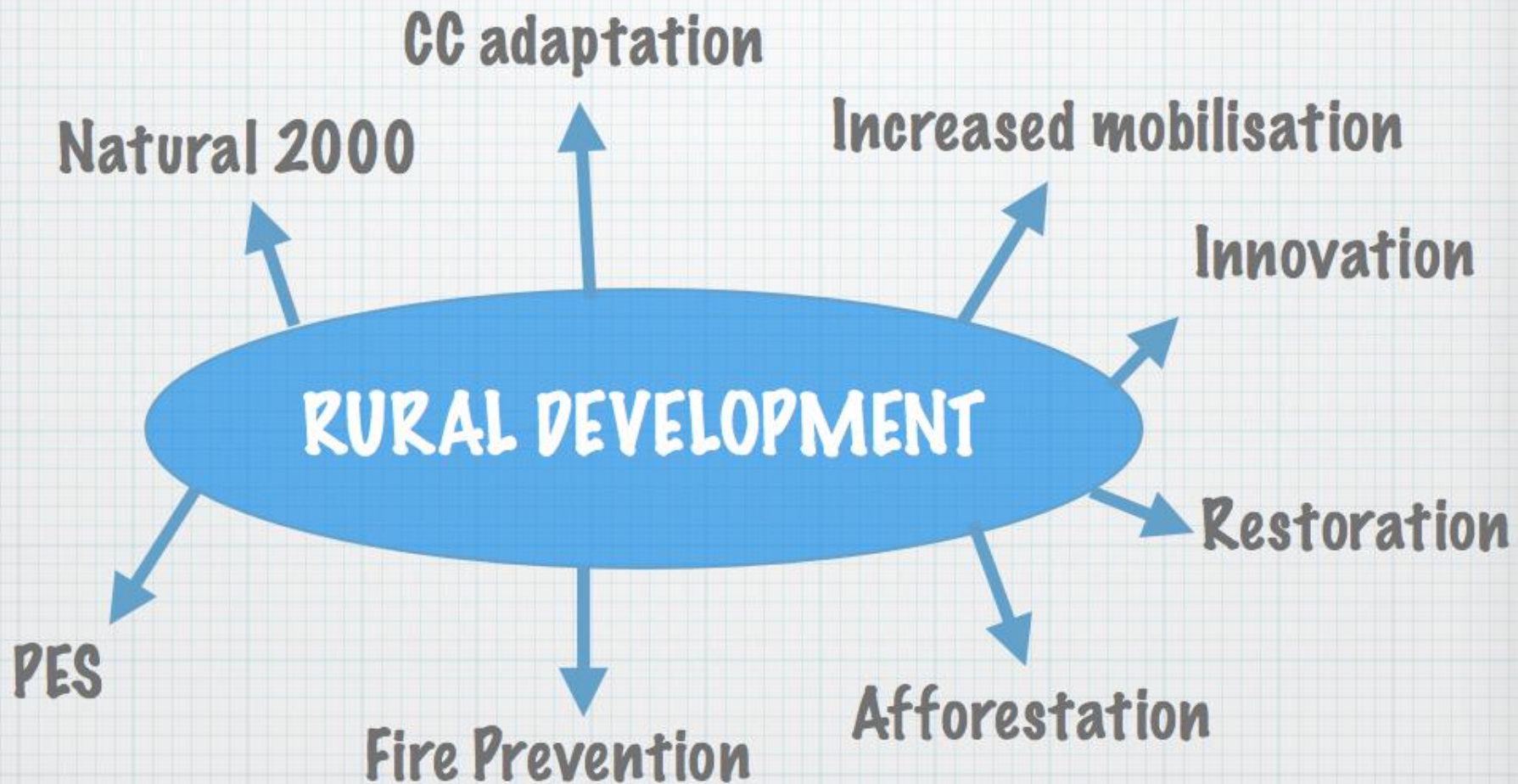
* (+ fisheries)

Figure 7: Evolution of total public expenditure and CAP expenditure as a share of GDP.



Sources: DG Agriculture and Rural Development, DG Economic and Financial Affairs and Eurostat.

Financing Sectorial Policies

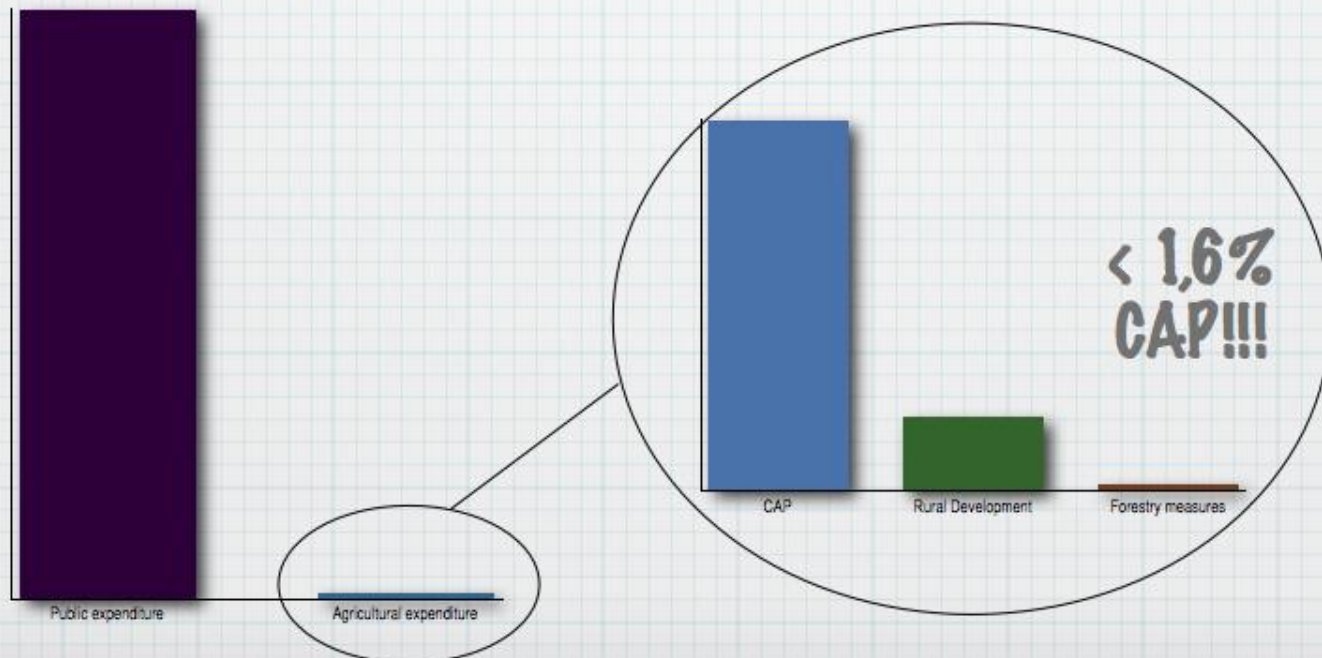




...but... How much is
the CAP?

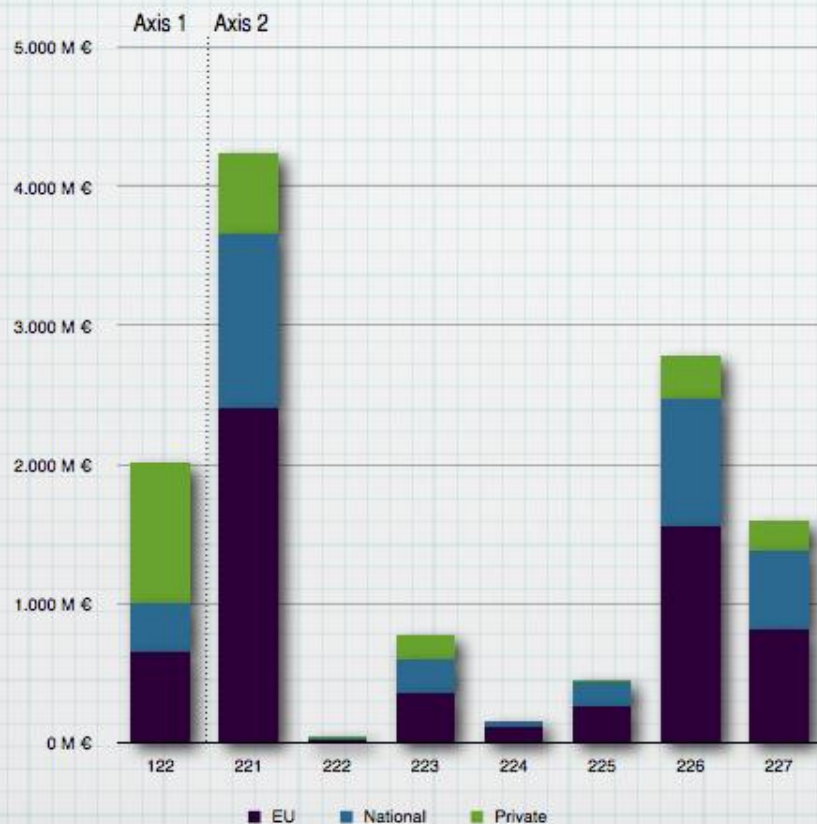
and... how much is forestry in the CAP?

- * Agriculture is 1% of European public expenditure
- * RDPs are about 20% of the PAC
- * Forestry is es 8% aprox. of RDPs



... what is this 1,6% for?

* 2 measures account for most of the expenditure



+ Afforestation of Agri lands 221
Restoration and prevention 226

Non commercial investments 227
Improve economic value 122

- Natura 2000 (224)
PES (225)
reforestation of non agri lands (223)



Forestry in Southern RDPs

Forestry in Southern RDPs

* Mid Term Evaluation 2007-2009

Región	Total public expenditure (€) RDPs (2007-2013)	% FEADER planned (2007-2013)	Actual public expenditure (€) (2007-2009)	Actual expenditure Forestry M€	% Forestry
País Vasco	209.396.028	38	29.500.000	3,6	12,30%
Navarra	525.713.860	25	109.432.988	12,7	11,60%
Castilla y León	1.838.060.533	40	630.178.007	23,3	3,70%
Murcia	445.800.208	47	74.226.178	2,1	2,80%
Portugal	4.564.693.971	62,5*	835.854.000	38,4	4,60%

Southern RDPS

Región	122	123	221	225	226	227	323
	Valor económico	Valor productos	1º forestación	Medio forestal	incendios	Inversiones no product.	Conservación patrimonio
País Vasco	X		X	(X)	X	(X)	
Navarra	(X)	(X)	X		X	X	X
Castilla y León			X	(X)	X		O
Murcia			X		X	(X)	
Portugal	X	X	(X)	O	X	(X)	
Cerdeña	O		X			O	O
Piamonte	X		X				O
Umbria	X		X	O	O		X
Calabria	O		O		O		O

Southern RDPS

Región	122	221	222	223	225	226	227
	Valor económico	1º forestación			Medio forestal	incendios	Inversiones no product.
País Vasco	75%	0%				23%	2%
Navarra	3%	26%				17%	54%
Castilla y León		70%			9%	21%	0%
Murcia						99%	1%
Portugal	64%	4%				17%	15%
Cerdeña	0%	100%				0%	0%
Piamonte	37%	63%				0%	0%
Umbria	25%	40%				2%	34%
Calabria	0%	0%				0%	0%

Forest Policy
"sequestered" by
forest fire combat
and restoration

Gestión de Parques
Naturales

Forest Fires

Agriculture abandonment

100% for administrations

Southern RDPs

* % of forest area receiving PDRs actions

Región	114	122	123	125	221	225	226	227	323
	Competi- vidad	Valor economico	Valor productos	Infraestructura	forestación AGRI	Medio forestal	Prevención incendios	Inversiones no product.	Conservación patrimonio
País Vasco		3,85%				0,00%	0,83%		
Navarra		0,08%		0,06%	0,04%		0,07%	0,25%	
Castilla y León					0,27%	0,36%	0,18%		
Murcia					3,44%		0,09%		
Portugal		ND	ND		ND		ND	ND	

Southern RDPs

* Level of Execution (%)

Región	122	221	222	223	225	226	227
País Vasco	23	0			0	16	15
Navarra	95	36				25	19
Castilla y León		42			34,3	20,5	0
Murcia		10				14	4
Portugal	19	1,3	0	0	0	6	7
Cerdeña	0	41			0	0	0
Piamonte	42	23				0	0
Umbria	52	12	0	0		4	34
Calabria	0	0		0		0	0

forestry measures

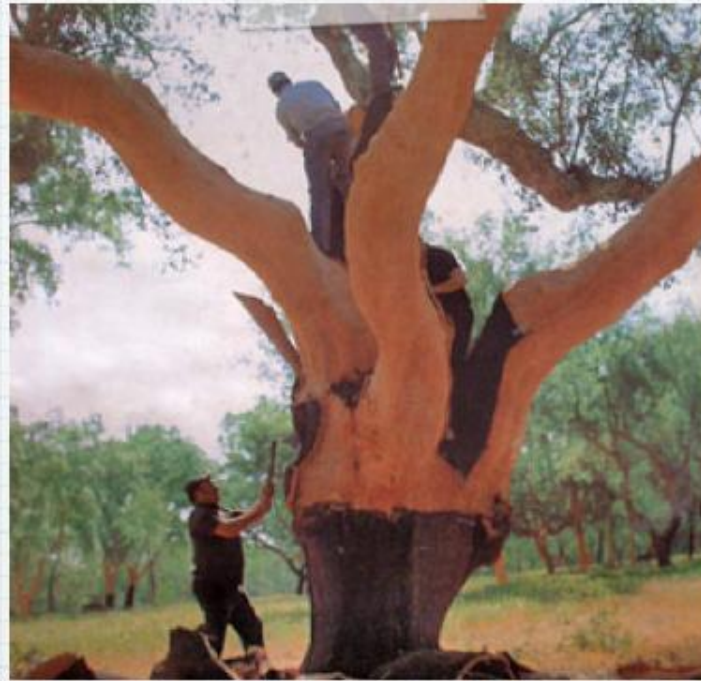
producers thinks

- * Low amounts (natura 2000)
- * High burocracy. (not adapted for "groups")
- * Designed for FARMS ie "innovation" measures
- * Not accesible for owners. (226, Capacity building)
- * Lack of knoledge and visibility.
- * Unbalanced in favour of Agriculture
- * Lack of objectives and follow up (221)

Las medidas Forestales

Forest Authorities:

- * High Burocracy
- * Not adapted to their own mechanisms
- * used for funding "business as usual"
- * lack of interest from forest Owners
- * Big financial needs for "public/state forests"
- * They help maintaining budget items



... and after 2012-

Southern specific needs

Objective: give value to forests

- * Activate management.**

- “Value chains” for products (wood, cork, pinyon...):
“med forests are productive forests

- * “Value chains” for environmental services
(Carbon, water, biodiversity... game, tourism...)**

- * “Overcome fragmentation”**

- * Give Security: Protection against fires!**

specific needs

II MFW in Avignon

Prevention

Enhance value

Sustainable funds:

- accessible for “managers
- Linked to prevention plans

Evaluate

Recommendation 4

Enhancement of sustainable financial mechanisms for prevention of Wildfires in the Mediterranean

Proposed actions

Preventive actions should be planned with a long-term vision and as permanent activities. Even if they are not as visible as big suppression materials, preventive actions should receive more media and political attention and consequently more financial resources. In the Mediterranean regions conservation of forests is linked to improved structure, reduction of fuel loads and fuel continuities. This can only be sustainable in the long-term if adequate value chains are developed based on market goods and ecosystem services.

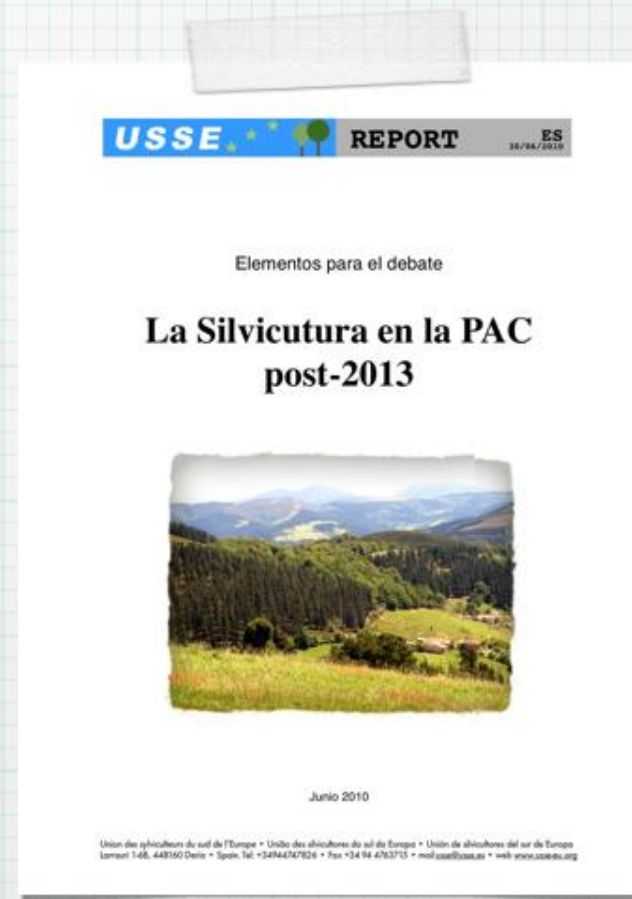
To achieve this objectives strong public investments are urgently needed.

1. Politicians from the Mediterranean should be aware of the importance of wildfire prevention actions. Attention should be given to wildfire prevention measures, also on specific budget allocations, with the scope to reduce the probability of wildfire occurrence and to reduce the effects of wildfires.
2. The economic dimensions of forests should be promoted in order to provide a low cost wildfire prevention;
3. European Union funds for national, sub-regional and regional prevention measures should be available for EU-Mediterranean countries (*Structural funds and Rural Development fund*), and non-EU Mediterranean countries (*Cooperation funds and, in particular, the European Neighborhood Policy Instrument*).
4. The allocation of European funds and International Cooperation in general should imply comparable information in order to evaluate and follow-up the efficiency of prevention measures (*need of indicators for monitoring prevention activities*). The effects and the efficiency of prevention measures should be evaluated;
5. Sustainable and clear method of funding should be established in order to assure that funding reaches local actors and facilitates involvement of local communities;
6. Funding schemes should be attached to specific prevention plans and programmes.



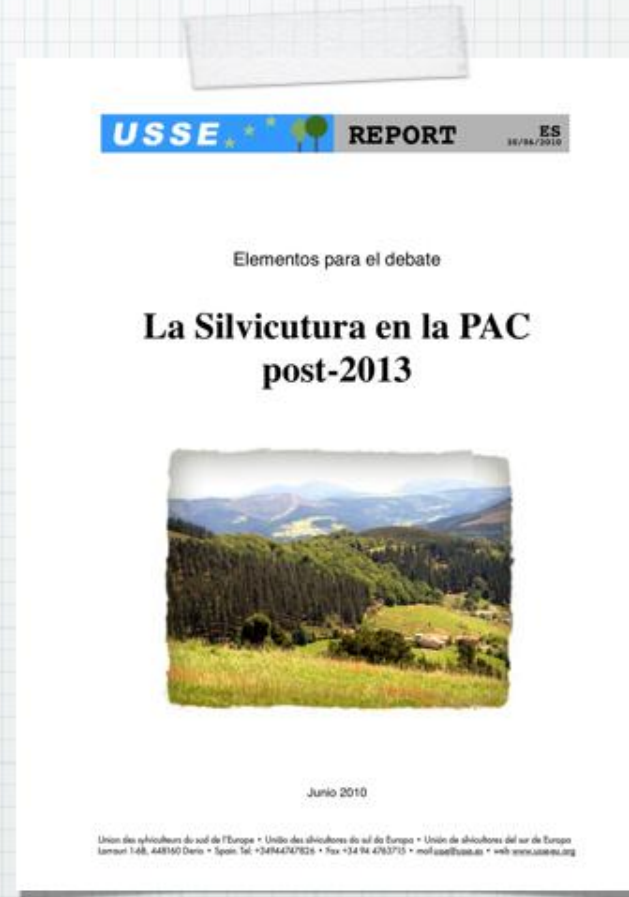
PDRs 2012-

- * A Coherent Forestry Package
- * Forest Objectives
 - * Generate Value chains
 - * Adaptation to CC
 - * Protection of forest
 - * Empower producers
- * Objective based evaluation



Measures in PDRs 2012-

- * Well designed measures
- * Well adapted procedures
- * "Friendly with groups and cooperatives"
- * With a significant share
- * Unleashing potential



Final considerations

- * CAP is small, PDRs are very small, forestry is tiny
- * Forestry measures are very important
- * Must be linked to a forest strategy
- * Implemented in a "coherent forestry package"
- * Forestry position may worsen

Thank you!!!

More Info:

www.USSE-EU.org

USSE
Unión de Silvicultores del Sur de Europa

English English Français Português

Juntos para cultivar 10 millones de hectáreas de bosque en el sur de Europa.

Inicio Organización Contacto Publicaciones Noticias Enlaces Área restringida

USSE

Silvicultura, Carbono y Agua aspectos estratégicos para la integración de la gestión forestal en las políticas ambientales

Mesa Redonda Abierta en el Marco del Congreso:
"Gestión forestal en el territorio del futuro: incidencia en los ciclos del agua y del carbono"
Santiago de Compostela, 18 de mayo de 2011, 16:30-18:00 h.
Facultad de Ciencias de la Comunicación de la USC (frente al Auditorio de Galicia)

Organiza: Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Unión de Silvicultores del Sur de Europa y Plataforma Tecnológica Forestal Galega.

Colaboran: Asesor CORT (UE), INIA, Xunta de Galicia e Instituto Europeo del Bosque Cultivado.

Presidencia:
El cambio climático y la necesidad de avanzar hacia un modelo económico más sostenible, la crisis de la biodiversidad y la presión creciente sobre los recursos hídricos han puesto a las masas forestales y su gestión en el centro de la agenda política y el debate social. Es evidente que existe una necesidad urgente de políticas adecuadas que potencien el papel de las masas forestales en la solución de los grandes retos ambientales contemporáneos. Para ello es necesario un intenso diálogo entre ciencia, gestión y sociedad. Potenciar ese diálogo es el principal objetivo de esta mesa redonda.

Objetivos:

- Identificar las principales oportunidades y dificultades en la integración de las gestión forestal en las políticas ambientales
- Detectar las necesidades de investigación y conocimiento para una puesta en valor efectiva de los servicios ambientales de la gestión forestal
- Potenciar el diálogo ciencia-política forestal

Ver vídeo:

FORMULARIO DE INSCRIPCIÓN

Comparte el artículo:

El futuro de la PAC se decide ahora

Como parte de la preparación de la propuesta legislativa de la Política Agraria Común después del 2013, previsto para mediados del 2011, los Servicios de la Comisión han solicitado la contribución de las partes interesadas para completar el diagnóstico y estudio de las opciones creadas en la Comunicación "Conociendo los alimentos, los recursos naturales y los cambios territoriales para el futuro".

Los objetivos de esta consulta son:

Noticias
04-05-2011 Preparation of a European...
10-05-2011 Rescued...
Estudio de mercado sobre el sector forestal...

Calendario
19-05-2011 - 20-05-2011 CORT...
24-05-2011 - 27-05-2011...
24-05-2011 16:00 - 17:30...
Seminarios
AGRICULTURA, CAMBIO Y AGUA
A MEDITERRANEAN FOREST...
CENTRO LOS INCENDIOS FORESTALES...
PREVENCIÓN INTEGRAL DE LOS INCENDIOS FORESTALES EN EUROPA

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