



Rome, 23rd June 2011
Parallel Session

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

Parallel Session 4

Competitiveness of the forest production sector: wood & non-wood products, supply chains, and strategies for a forest-based local governance

Public – private partnership as a way to restore forest management: Some evidence from Liguria

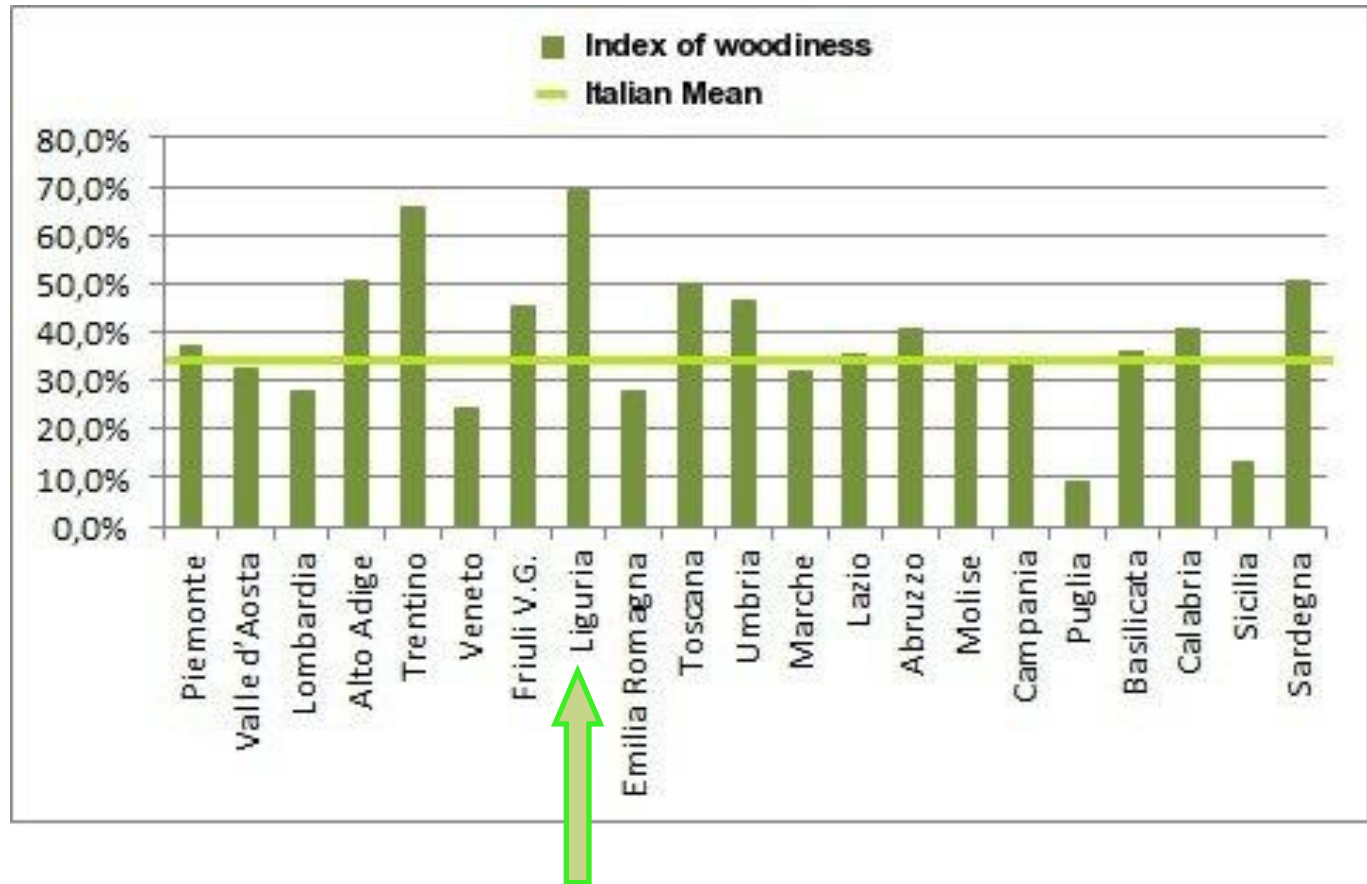
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Introduction

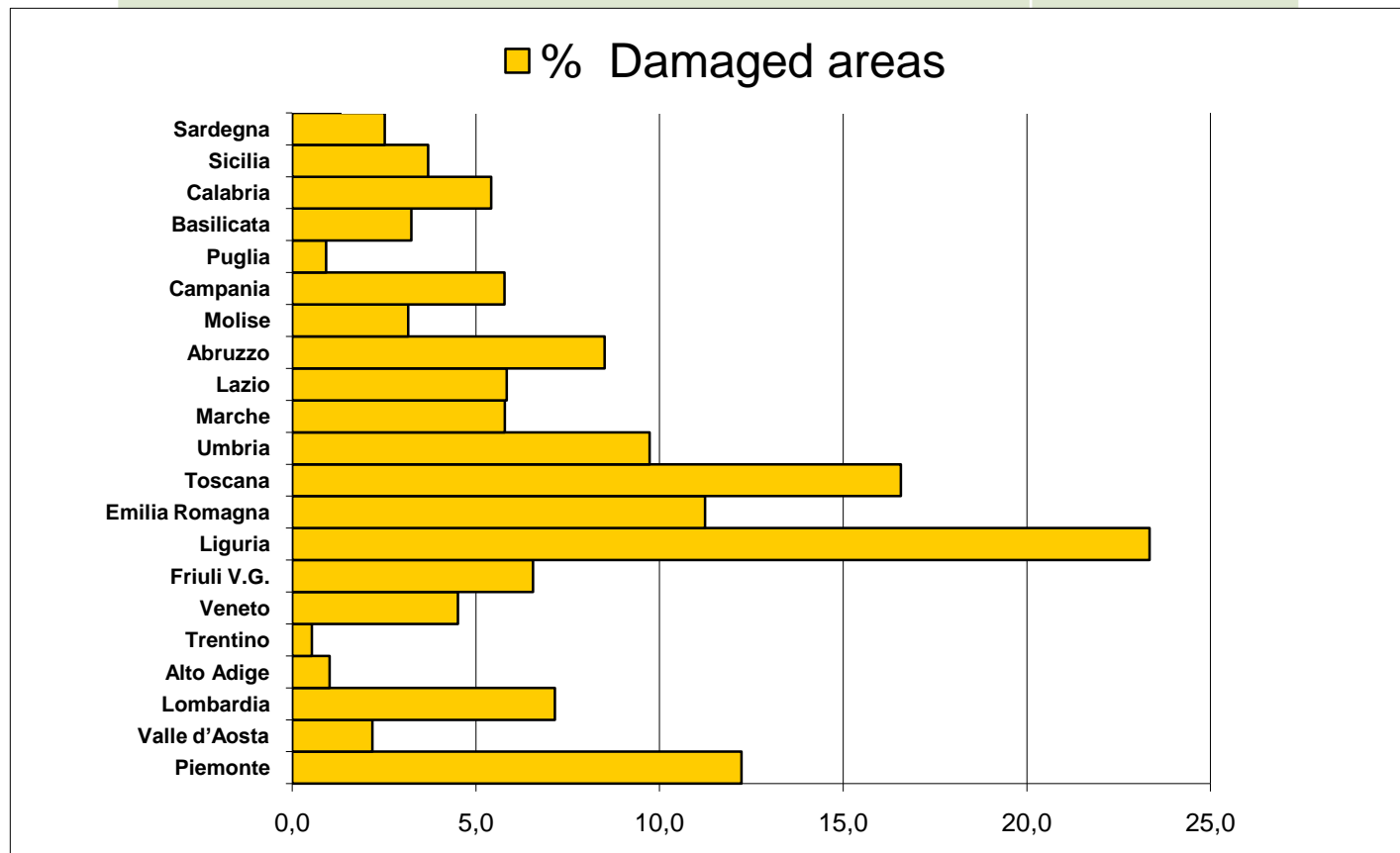


Liguria is the most forested region in Italy

Introduction

Woodlands in Liguria

	% on total
Deciduous forest	83



Introduction

A little history...

- Forest management it's historically been bound to the needs of a large number of small owners (firewood, wooden tools, food, fodder, etc.)
- **1960s**: Rural populations moved from inland areas to the industrial districts of the coast
- **Late 80s** : End of the industrial development paradigm and recovery of agriculture and forestry as a feasible way to promote development of rural areas .

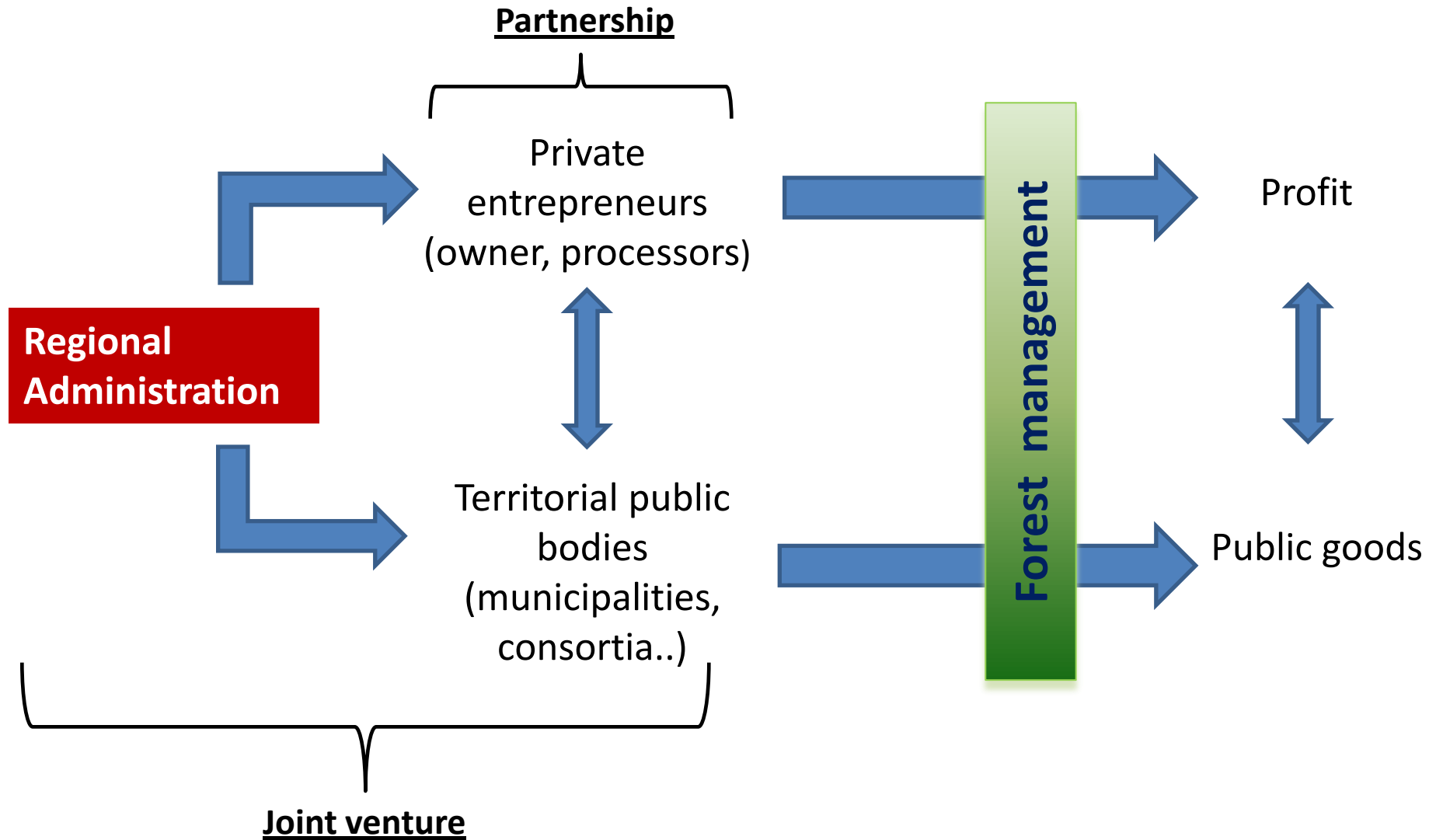
1994 – 1999: EEC regulation 2080/92

2000 – 2006: Art 30 – 32 Reg CE 1297/99

1999: Regional legislation on forestry  **Regional Forestry Plan**

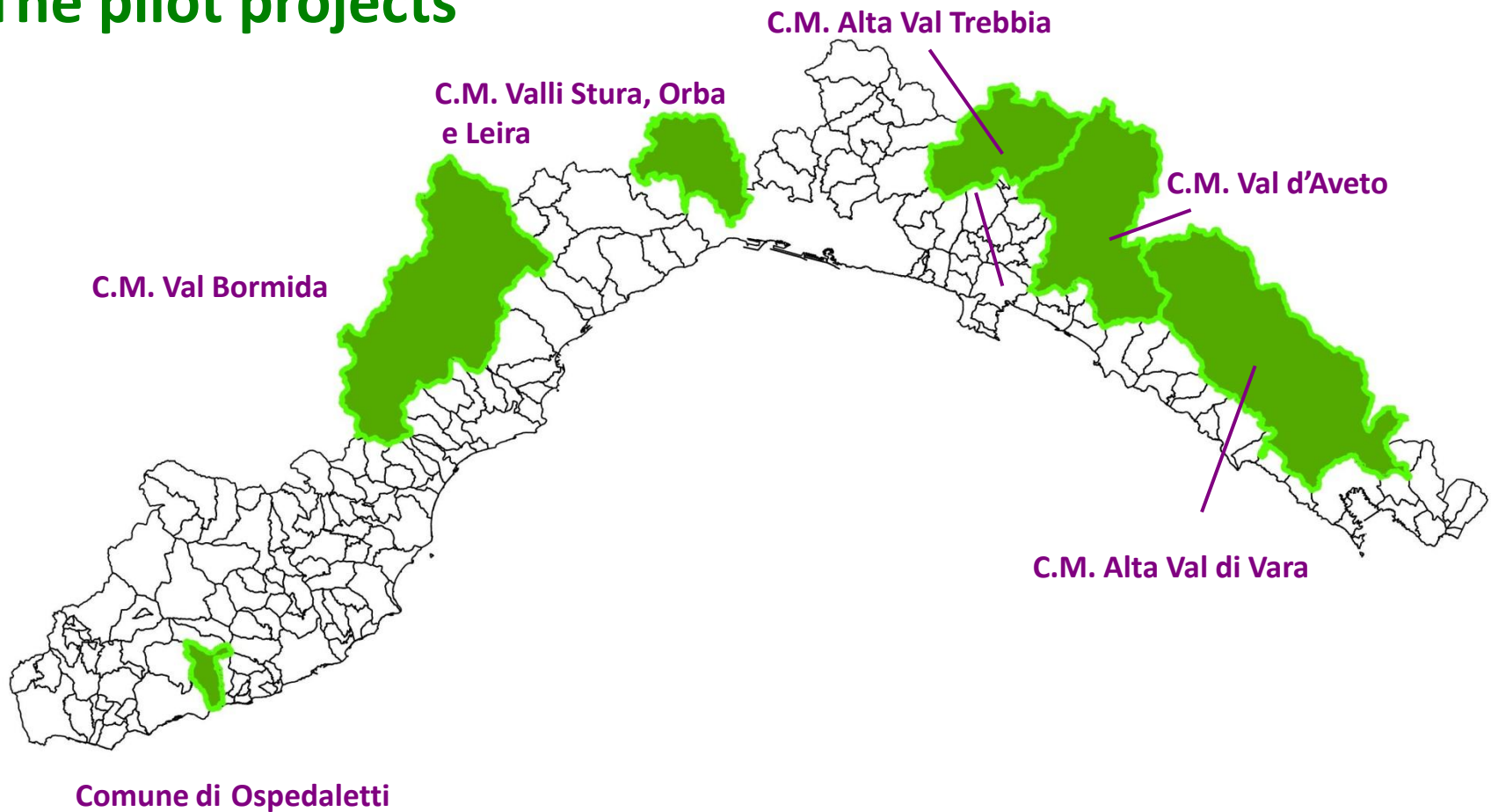
Introduction

The pilot projects



Introduction

The pilot projects



Is this form of co-operation fit to impart new life to the forestry sector in those areas?

Methodologies

A “case study” approach has been adopted in order to analyse the factors that somehow affect the request for economic support in the pilot project areas , by relating it with the project strategy.

Analysis of the economic uptake for the forestry measure of the Rural Development Programme 2007-2013 in the pilot projects areas

Open interviews were carried out with the purpose of identifying the drivers of beneficiaries' choices

**4 partnerships
leaders
14 beneficiaries**

Are pilot projects fit to impart new life to the forestry sector in those areas?

Results

Distribution of the total expenditure over the actions provided by forestry measures

	Beneficiaries	Whereof LAGs	Expenditure	Whereof LAGs
Thinning and conversion to high forests	24,8%	35,7%	11,8%	13,9%
Roads and Tracks	29,2%	39,4%	30,2%	52,1%
Machinery and equipment	15,0%	15,4%	26,5%	20,8%
<i>Whereof equipment for processing primary products</i>	<i>3,5%</i>	<i>0,0%</i>	<i>1,3%</i>	<i>0,0%</i>
Support for forests and wooded areas damaged by fire	7,1%	62,5%	6,6%	70,6%
Certification	4,4%	100,0%	0,4%	100,0%
Non-productive investments	9,7%	72,7%	12,7%	78,5%
Non productive roads	9,7%	81,8%	11,7%	92,8%
Total	100,0%	46,0%	100,0%	48,6%

Results

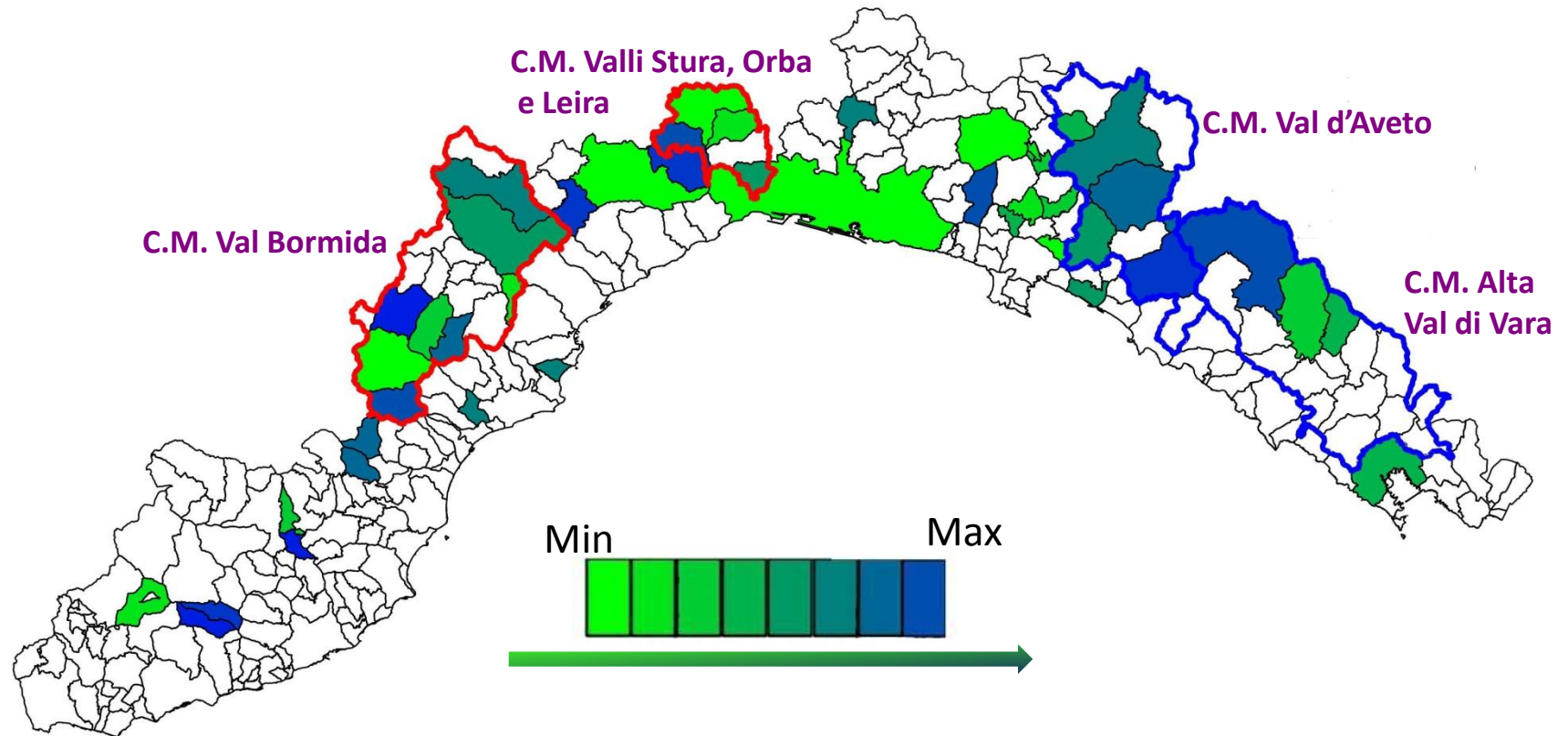
Two strategies:

1) Pursued by small owners, is bent on maximizing profits obtainable from highly degraded forests instead of investing on a long term tending

2) Actual forestry entrepreneurs. Combines efficient processing with a more sustainable management.

Results

Total expenditure for forestry measures



Results

Forest management

	Val Bormida	Valli Aveto, Graveglia e Sturla	Val di Vara	Valli Stura, Orba e Leira	TOTAL
Expenditure	389.901	208.824	0	114.889	713.614
% on total expenditure	25,00%	13,40%	0,00%	7,40%	45,70%

Roads and Tracks

	Val Bormida	Valli Aveto Graveglia e Sturla	Val di Vara	Valli Stura, Orba e Leira	TOTAL
Expenditure	645.325	113.854	923.648	597.859	2.280.686
% on total expenditure	18,00%	3,20%	25,80%	16,70%	63,60%

Results

Equipment and machinery

	Val Bormida	Valli Aveto Graveglia e Sturla	Val di Vara	Valli Stura, Orba e Leira	TOTAL
Expenditure	511.618	980.722	0	663.427	2.155.767
% on total expenditure	12,70%	24,40%	0,00%	16,50%	53,60%

Wood restoration and fire prevention

	Val Bormida	Valli Aveto Graveglia e Sturla	Val di Vara	Valli Stura, Orba e Leira	TOTAL
Expenditure	0	352.800	112.839	9.439	475.078
% on total expenditure	0,00%	31,90%	10,20%	0,90%	43,00%

Results

	Certification	Non-productive investments	Non productive roads
	Expenditure		
VAL BORMIDA	27.000	535.731	313.456
VALLI AVETO GRAVEGLIA E STURLA	0	97.484	79.657
VAL DI VARA	0	568.165	353.529
VALLI STURA, ORBA E LEIRA	65.658	51.432	488.568
	% on total expenditure		
VAL BORMIDA	29,10%	34,40%	22,00%
VALLI AVETO GRAVEGLIA E STURLA	0,00%	6,30%	5,60%
VAL DI VARA	0,00%	36,40%	24,80%
VALLI STURA, ORBA E LEIRA	70,90%	3,30%	34,20%
TOTAL	100,00%	80,40%	86,50%

Results

Relationship among pilot projects strategy and actions supported by the RDP

AREA	Pilot project	Action supported by RDP	% of expenditure
Val Bormida	Recovery of local wood supply chain	Recovery and opening of tracks and roads	26,63%
		Purchase of processing machinery	21,11%
		Thinning and conversion to high forests	16,09%
		Certification	1,11%
Val di Vara	Recovery of local wood supply chain	Recovery and opening of tracks and roads	47,17%
	Protect forests as providers of public good	Non productive investments (tracks, biodiversity management)	29,01%

Results

Relationship among pilot projects strategy and actions supported by the RDP

AREA	Pilot project	Action supported by RDP	% of expenditure
Valli Stura, Orba e Leira	Supply of woodfuel from certified forest	Machinery for in-forest processing and chipping	33,32%
		Recovery and opening of tracks and roads	30,02%
		Certification	3,30%
Val d'Aveto	Support for forests and wooded areas damaged by fire	Harvester and first processing equipment	53,49%
	Recovery of local wood supply chain	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	19,24%
		Conversion to high-forest of aged coppice	11,39%

Additional results

The Local Development Strategy of both of the LAGs cited in this brief communication has been elaborated as the natural prosecution of the previous pilot project

Most of the actions undertaken by the associates of the consortia were driven by the guidelines stressed by the pilot-project

As shown by the data exposed earlier , the quality of the uptake is more adherent to the objectives of the regional forestry plan wherever choices are driven by some initiative that gathers common interests and link them to the provision of public goods

Discussion

Integration between public and private initiative can be effective in revitalize forestry business in certain rural areas, but some kind of public support to ignite the supply chain must pre-exist.

Public – private partnership is charged with animation and capacity building among associates, in order to drive their choices toward a sustainable supply chain for local wood products.

Forestry consortia gather local interests and lead them to the sustainable management of the wooden resources.

LAGs:

- Decision Making power
- They fill in what public bodies are not able to regulate

Thank you !
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