

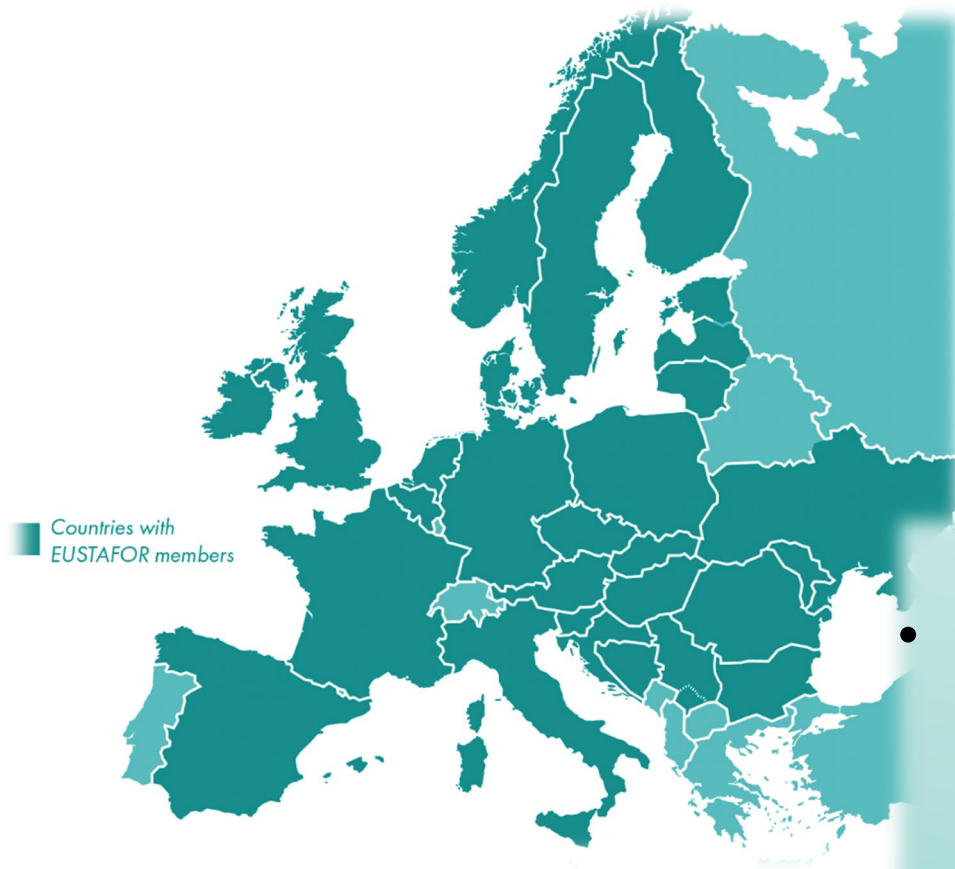
Integrated models for the sustainable management of forest resources

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European State Forest Association (EUSTAFOR)

Associazione Nazionale per le Attività Regionali Forestali (ANARF)

EUSTAFOR



- 39 State Forest Management Organisations (SFMOs) in 28 European countries
- one-third of the European forest area
- over 130.000 highly qualified personnel

INTEGRATED FOREST MANAGEMENT MODELS

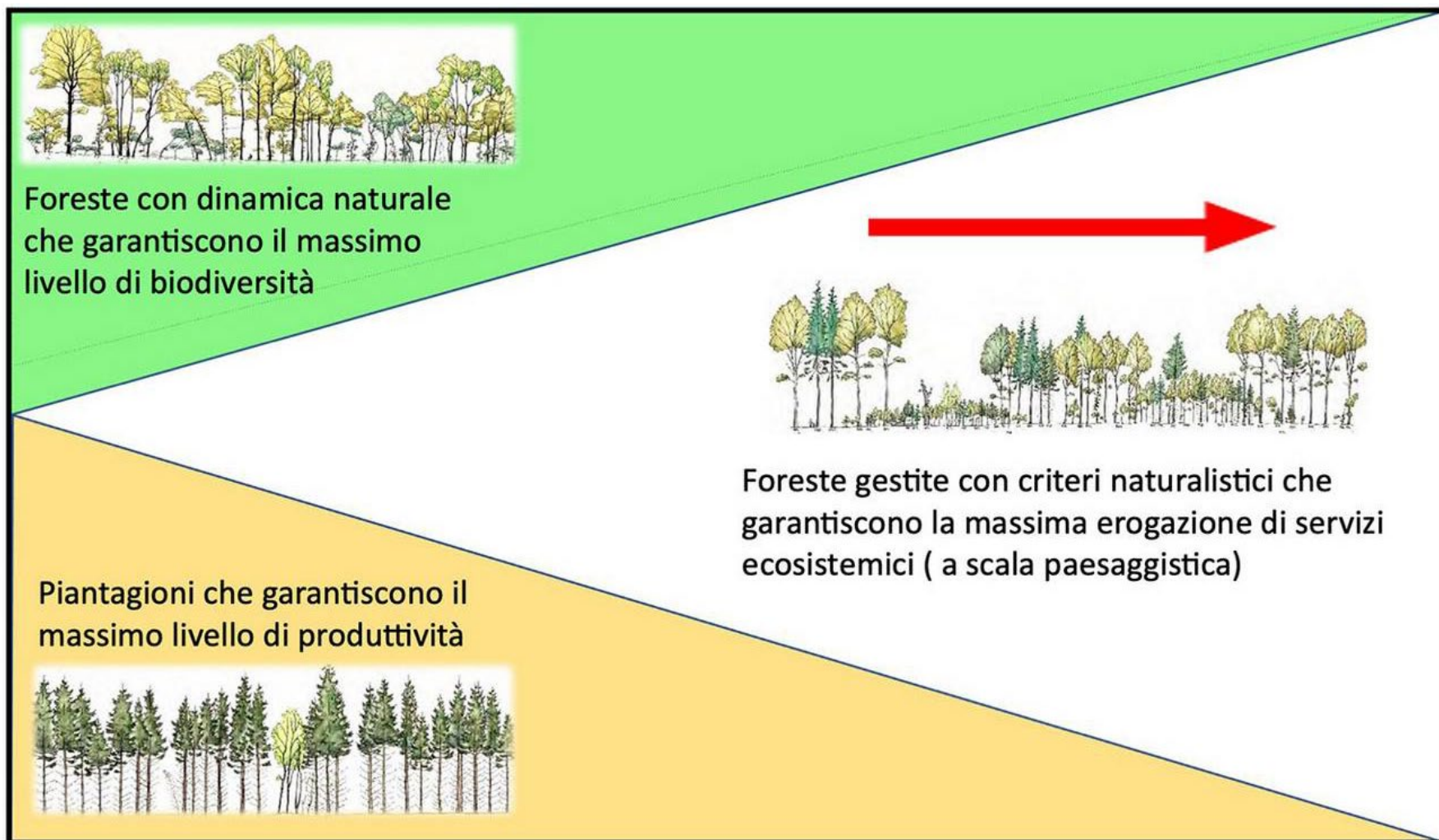
***“RECONCILING CRITICAL TRADE-OFFS
BETWEEN FOREST MANAGEMENT GOALS”***

Comprehensive approaches or frameworks used to manage forests in a way that balances multiple, often competing objectives—such as timber production, biodiversity conservation, water regulation, carbon sequestration, game management, fire prevention and local livelihoods — within a single management system

(Sutherland and Huttunen, 2018)

SEGREGATION ←

→ **INTEGRATION**



(Motta and Larsen, 2022)

IFM IN THE CURRENT POLICY DISCOURSE

POLICY INTEGRATION AND INTEGRATED FOREST MANAGEMENT ARE TWO CONSTITUTING ELEMENTS OF INTEGRATED FOREST GOVERNANCE.

‘Sustainable Forest management (SFM)

‘Multi-Purpose Forestry’ (MPF)

Continuous Cover Forestry (CNF)

Agroforestry (AF)

...

‘Multifunctional Forestry’ (MFF)

Closer to Nature Forestry (CNF)

**Retention forestry (RF)
...Climate smart forestry (CSF)**

GROWING COMPLEXITY OF EU POLICIES

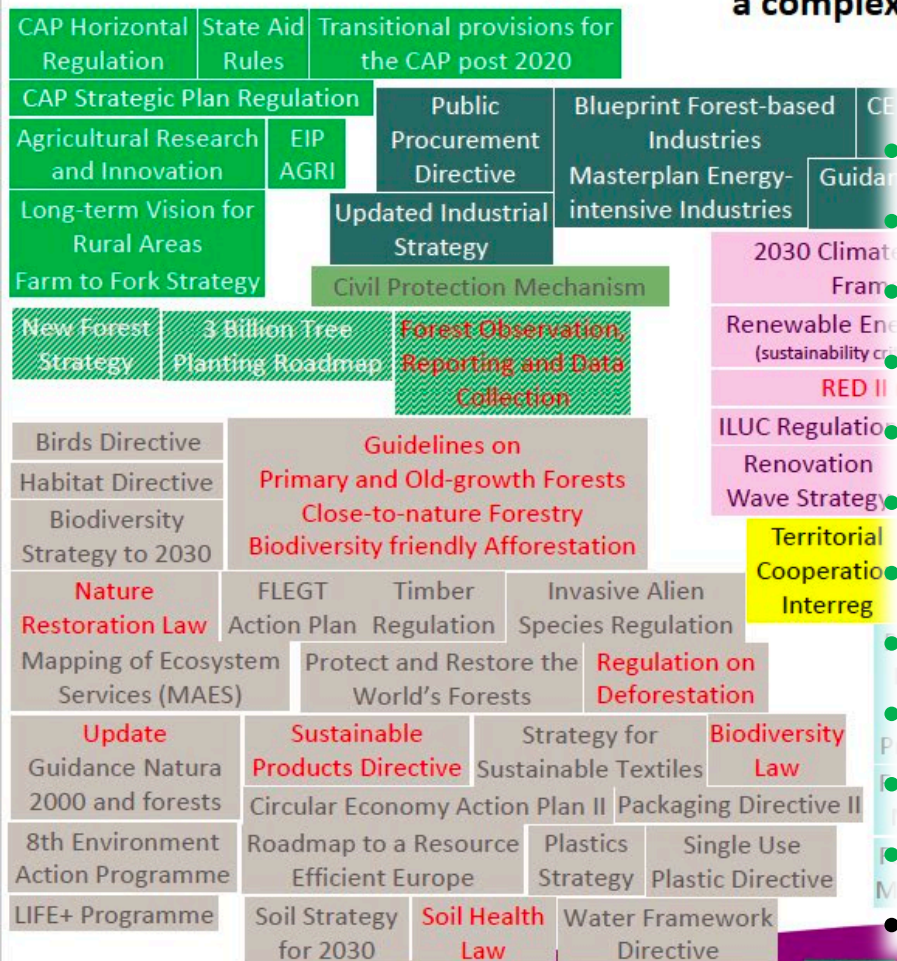
EU Forest Policy Environment 2022

a complex puzzle of sectoral policies

in preparation

European Green Deal –

Climate Change
Framework Convention
(incl. Protocols)
Paris Agreement



- EU Deforestation Regulation
- Nature Restoration Law
- EU Bioeconomy Strategy 2025
- Land-use, Land-use Change & Forestry
- Water Resilience Strategy
- Forest Monitoring Framework
- Closer-to-Nature Forestry Certification
- Soil Health Law
- RED III
- Carbon Removals & Carbon Farming
- Nature Credits

TRADE-OFFS OR CONFLICTS?

An extreme example:

- if I decarbonize (with a target -55% by 2030), I must use more biomass (EU Bioeconomy Strategy)
- but not from imports – “avoid embedded deforestation”(EUDR),
- therefore I should cut more in Europe
- but not to produce electricity! (See REDIII)
- while maintaining the objective of a 30% protection regime (BD strategy and NRL)
- and applying the Closer to Nature forestry approaches in the remaining areas
- while covering the costs for forest interventions (monitoring, research...) – no more taxpaying
- with the objective of increasing the target of the Carbon sink for climate policies (ULUCF, Carbon Credits)
- While Filling out all the paper work associated to all such Policies

“having your cake and eating it too”?

ENABLERS AND DRIVING FACTORS OF INTEGRATED FOREST MANAGEMENT

Aggestam (2020) classified 38 driving factors of IFM, divided in 5 cohorts:

- SOCIO-CULTURAL
- TECHNOLOGICAL
- ECONOMIC
- ENVIRONMENTAL
- POLITICAL



Related to Local conditions

No One-Size fits all

Flexibility

How to achieve IFM in practice

Pondering Competing GOALS

Financial values

- Wood production
- Non wood forest products
- Tourism and recreation
- Energy
- ...

(direct income from consolidated markets)

Economic values

- Nature Conservation
- Soil and aquifer protection
- Carbon and BD
- Landscape
- ...

(public funds or PES / Nature Credits – a long way to go!)

WHERE IS IFM MOSTLY APPLIED?

ENABLERS AND DRIVING FACTORS OF IFM IN SFMO

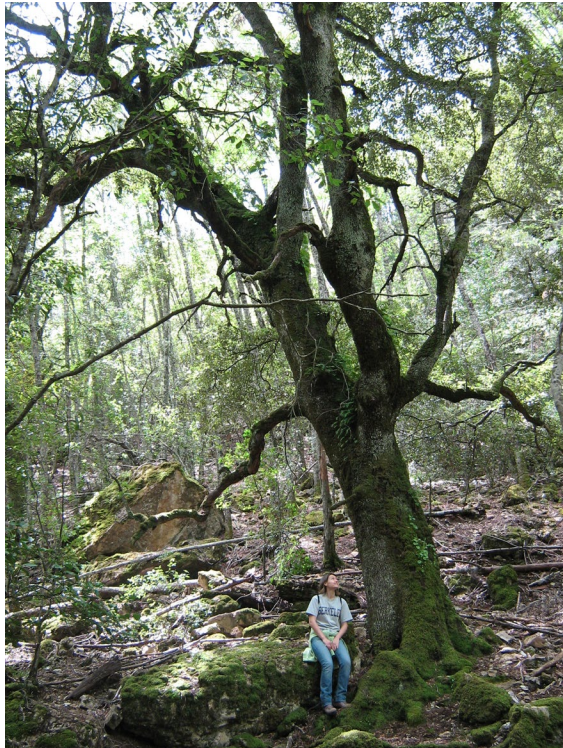
- Long-Term Public Ownership and Planning
- Political and GVT Mandate for Social and Environmental Goals
- Control and Supervision by strict Regulatory Framework
- Resource Availability through public funding
- Scale and Connectivity (size matters)
- Training of personnel and Technical expertise
- Public Opinion and Pressure
- Ancient, Old Growth, Primary forests

EUSTAFOR AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

- Out of 55,5 M ha of forests managed by EUSTAFOR more than 17 M ha are **protected by various nature conservation laws**, around 11 M ha are forests designated as NATURA 2000 habitats, and an additional 11 M ha have been designated as protective forests.
- Private sector **market-based forest certification** systems, cover approximately 57 M ha of state forests, often by multiple systems in parallel.

AVOIDING THE RISK OF SEGREGATION

Protected/preserved = public



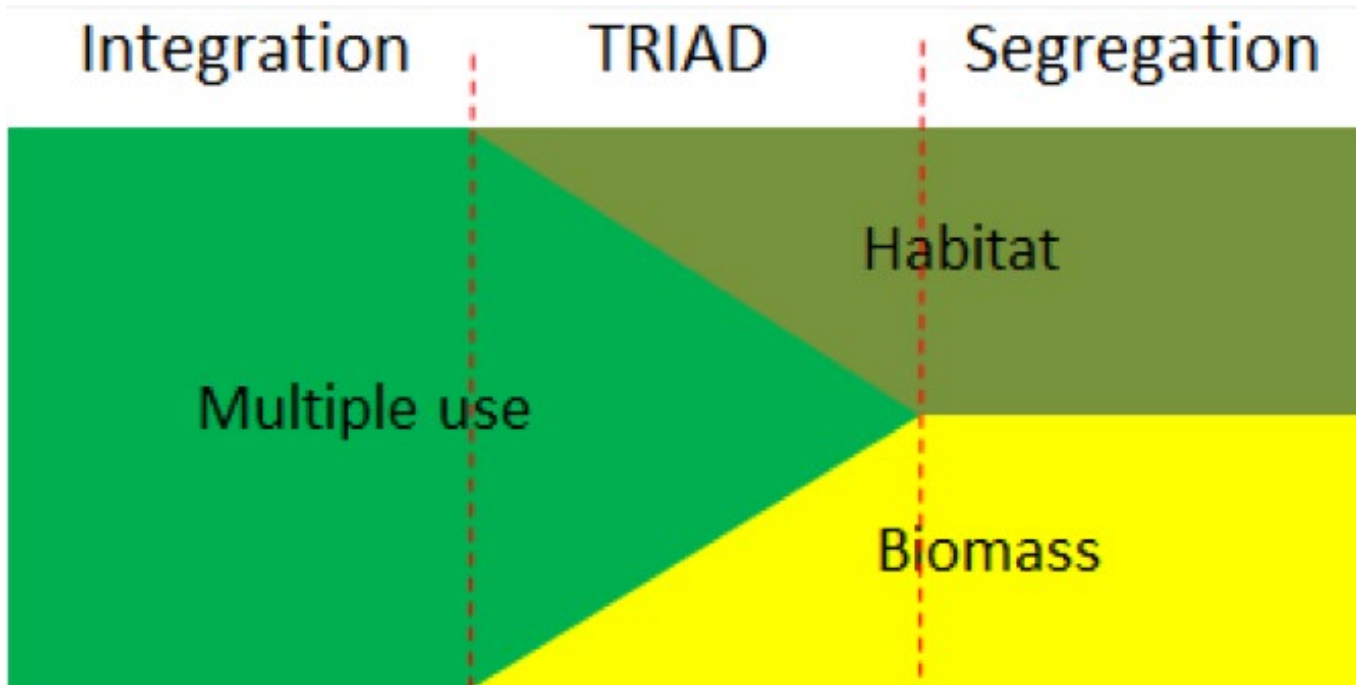
“Fairies and Shnauzers” (Butler)

Unpreserved = private



“Where the wood comes from”

AVOIDING THE RISK OF SEGREGATION



TRADE OFFS?
Which ES to boost
Locally adapted
Socially accepted

↓
Stand Level

↓
Landscape level
(Land Integrative mgm)

↓
Stand Level

HOW CAN STATE FORESTS BE IFM MULTIPLIERS?

State-owned forests were created "... to provide, through the expansion of the State's forest property, the maintenance of timber reserves for the needs of the country and to provide a rational management of it, a rule and example for national foresters"

(Italian National Law n. 277/1910, known as the "Luzzati Law").

HOW CAN STATE FORESTS BE IFM MULTIPLIERS?

- Test and showcase Nature Based Solutions (CNF)
- Provide Training, Technical Assistance and Advisory
- Develop Guidelines and Templates, DSS, Forest Management Tools
- Provide Legal and Policy Support (applicable Laws&Reg)
- Facilitate Access to Funding and Grants / Incentives & Subsidies
- Activate Public-Private Partnerships + People (4P), Living Labs, Agreements, Networks, encourage Associations
- Encourage ES-based Landscape Management
- Develop and Implement Programs for PES, Regional od Group Forest Certification, Nature credits / cost sharing

ESTABLISHING A COMMON BASELINE

EUSTAFOR MANIFESTO 2024+

MANAGING FORESTS RESPONSIBLY FOR PEOPLE AND PLANET

VISION

1. European forests need to retain their **multifunctional** purpose
2. **Resilient** forests contribute to a more sustainable future
3. Forests and forest products reduce fossil emissions and function as a cornerstone of Europe's **bioeconomy**
4. Forest **management actively contributes** to maintenance and enhancement of **biodiversity**



ESTABLISHING A COMMON BASELINE

EUSTAFOR MANIFESTO 2024+

CALL FOR ACTION



Resilient, Multifunctional Forests

Proactive forest management to adapt to change and to keep forest damage low, carry out prevention and preparedness actions against risks



Bioeconomy, Innovation and Growth

Investments in silviculture and equitable incomes for forest managers are cornerstones of Bio-based Circular Economy, Innovation and Research for Wood and NWFP Value chains and green jobs

ESTABLISHING A COMMON BASELINE

EUSTAFOR MANIFESTO 2024+

CALL FOR ACTION



Biodiversity Protection

Embedding biodiversity protection in forest mgm, implementing nature-driven practices, third party certification, showcase NBS

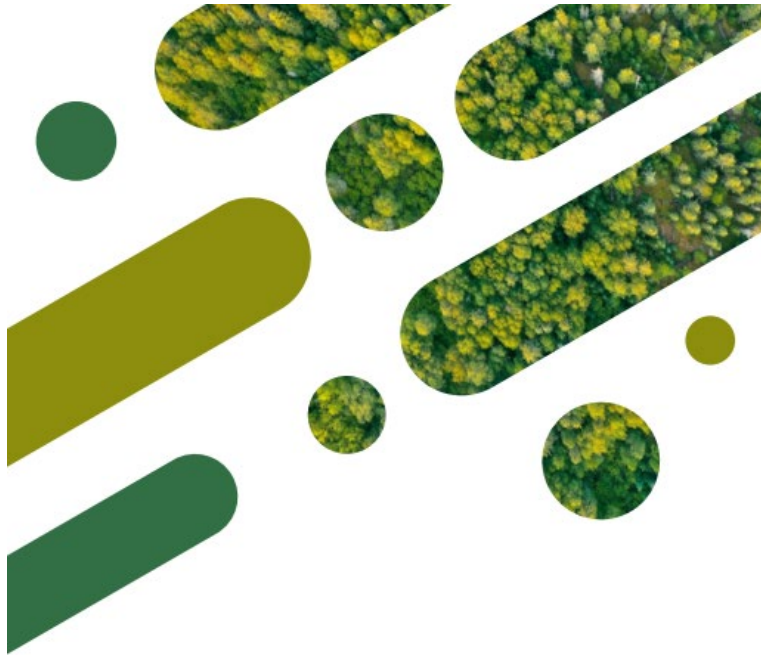


Expert-Based Forest Policy

Forest expertise should be central to forest-related policymaking. The new EU Forest Governance Structure should take advantage of Standing Forestry Committee and the Forestry Stakeholders Platform

ESTABLISHING A COMMON BASELINE

ANARF CHARTER OF PRINCIPLES (2024)



- a manifesto with a political and programmatic value;
- a tool by which the regions commit to managing forests according to shared criteria, principles and guidelines;
- a common basis of values in which the regions recognize themselves for responsible management

Carta dei principi

PER LA GESTIONE DEI
DEMANI FORESTALI REGIONALI

ESTABLISHING A COMMON BASELINE

MANIFESTO FOR A CLOSER TO NATURE SILVI-CUTLURE

Manifesto per una Selvicoltura più vicina alla Natura

In un contesto di crisi climatica globale, l'approvazione della Strategia Forestale Europea, della Strategia Forestale Nazionale, e più di recente, delle linee guida europee sulla gestione forestale "Closer-to-Nature", ci spingono a riflettere su come metterle in pratica i principi e come raggiungere gli obiettivi definiti da questi importanti documenti.

Negli ultimi anni in Italia sono stati fatti molti passi in avanti nei campi della governance, della normativa, della raccolta dati, della comunicazione, dell'associazionismo e dello sviluppo di filiere nazionali del legno. Tuttavia, uno degli aspetti fondamentali che ancora manca è l'adeguamento culturale e operativo del settore forestale italiano all'applicazione della selvicoltura.

È indubbio, infatti, che per promuovere una gestione forestale "più vicina alla Natura" che sia innovativa e capace di generare servizi ecosistemici impattando il meno possibile su habitat, specie, suolo e paesaggio, occorra affinare gli interventi selvicolturali, quindi le conoscenze e le sensibilità di tutti gli attori che operano in questo ambito specifico.

*In altri termini serve più "selvi-CULTURA" e, a tal fine, sarà determinante agire sui **10 ambiti** descritti in seguito.*



I PRIMI SOTTOSCRITTORI DEL MANIFESTO

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Uncem

More silvi-CULTURE in:

- Research
- Planning
- Project design
- Legislation
- Training
- Policy making
- Value chains
- Control
- Forest enterprises/operators
- Communication



Concluding remarks

- A number of enablers and driving factors put State Forests in a privileged position for implementing IFM
- Avoid Public/Private SEGREGATION of forestry goals in favour of an INTEGRATION of functions across public and private lands
- Public-private collaborations are essential to support the adoption of IFM solutions at a wider scale
- A common understanding and mutual trust with NGOs, private forest owners association, policy makers, etc must be reached to achieve thriving, resilient and sustainable forests
- The experience and expertise of SFMO must be exploited through a systematic, open and constructive dialogue among STK



1ST EUROPEAN CONFERENCE **SMALL FOREST HOLDINGS**

20 » 22
MAY 2025

ROME » ITALY
FAO Headquarters

Thank you

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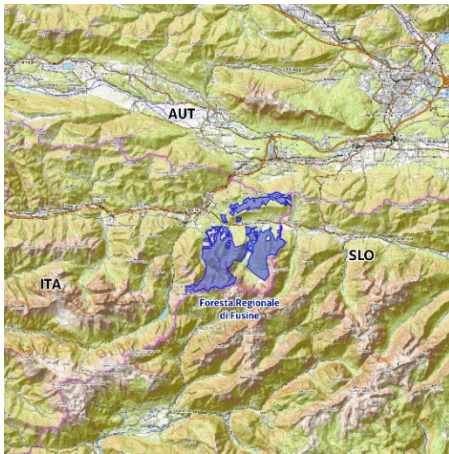


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IFM IN STATE FORESTS



Foresta di Fusine and Consorzio dei Boschi Carninci – Friuli Venezia Giulia (Italy)

Certification and carbon credits
as an ecosystem service and
public-private agreements



IFM IN STATE FORESTS



Ecosystem Services
Certification of Cork oak
Agroforestry Systems in
Sardinia (Italy) Grazed
Woodlands

