



Sustainable Forest Management through Virtual Reality



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The **Economic** aspects of Sustainable Forest Management

Italy

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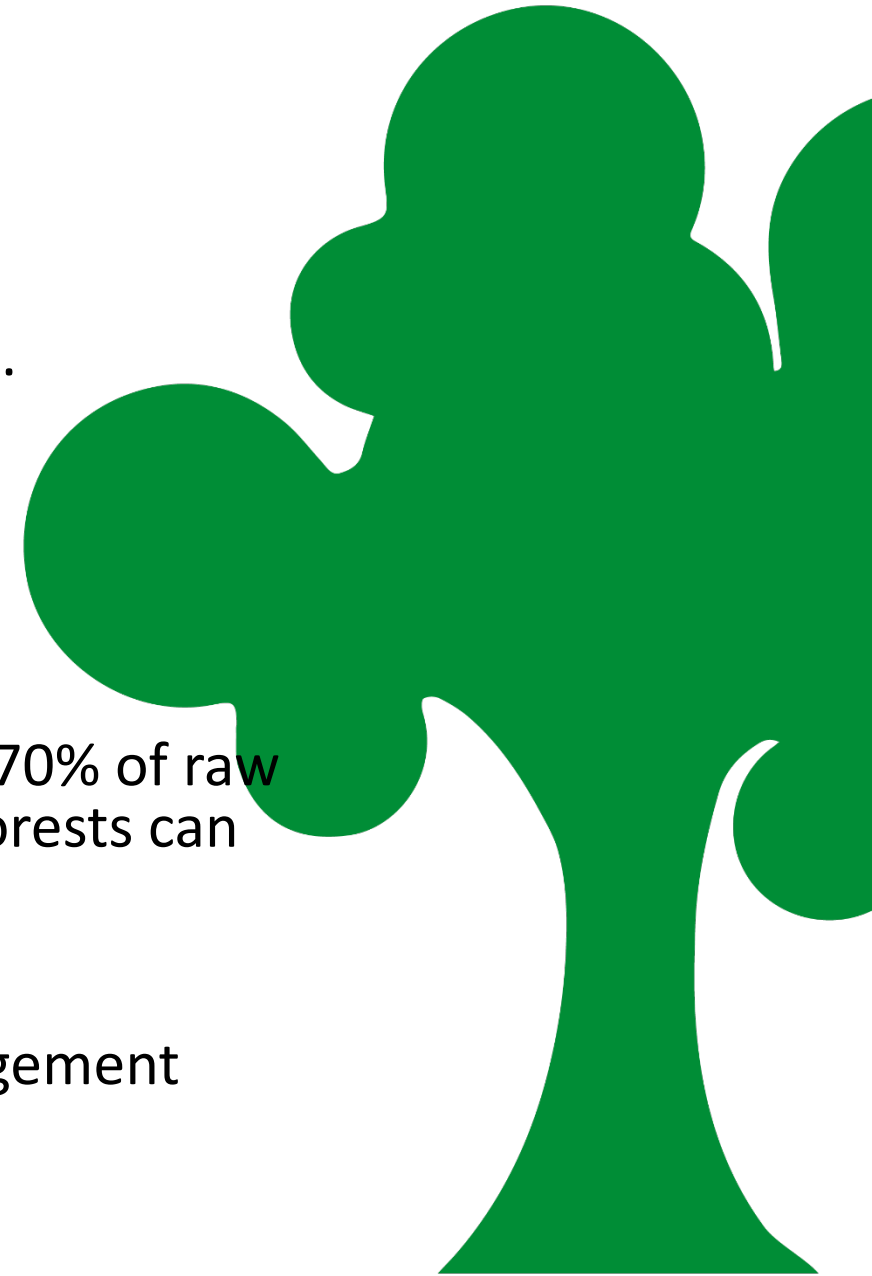
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State of art - some data

1. Forests provide many ecosystem services and experts are continuously analyzing the **benefits** associated with them.
 - over 620.000 **hikers** registered with associations
 - 192 adventure **parks**
 - 71 Forest **kindergartens**, etc.
2. The Italian industry of wood products **imports** more than 70% of raw materials from abroad, even though we use 1/3 of what forests can grow every year.
3. Lack of supply chain organization and proper forest management business model



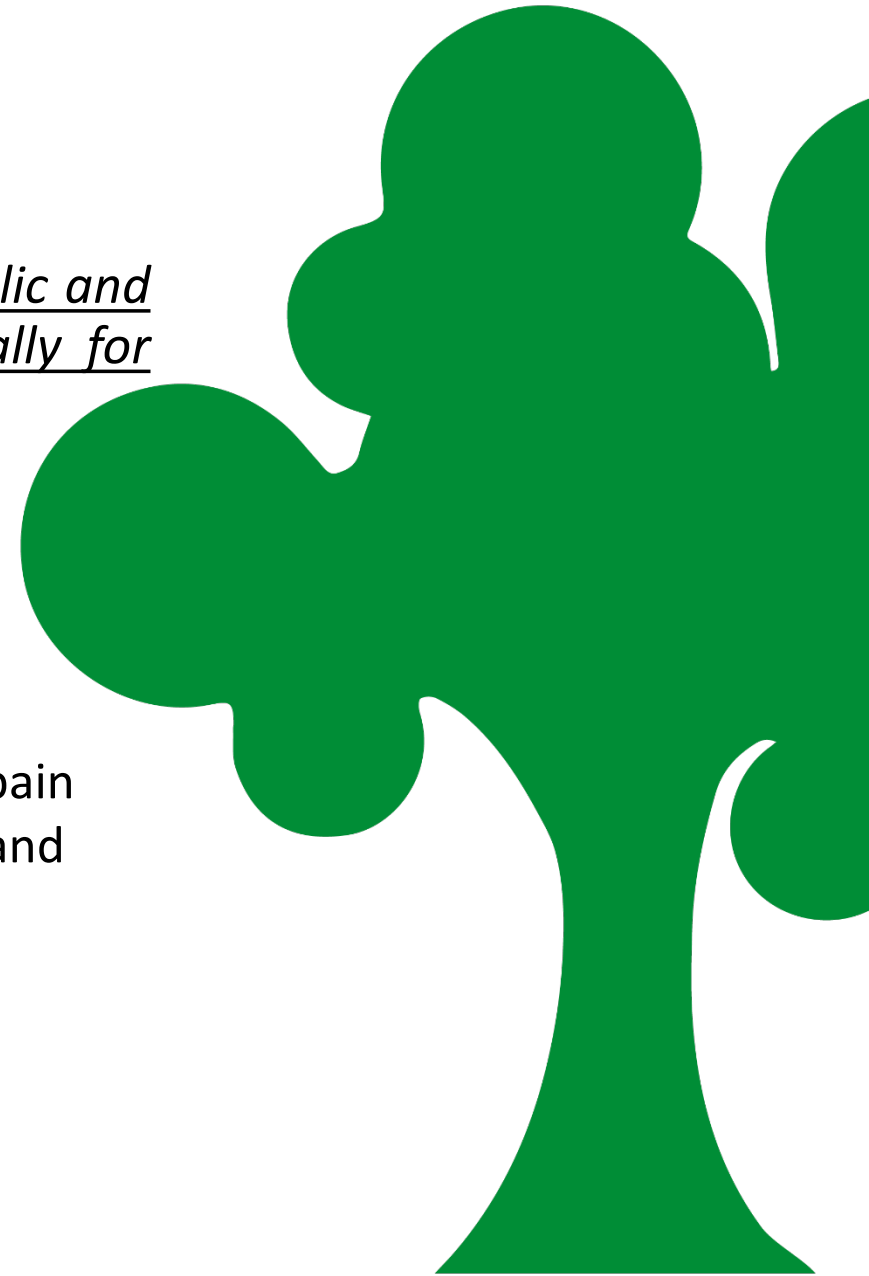
Traditional management models

Collective properties

a legal situation in which a certain extent of land owned by both public and private is the object of enjoyment by a specific community, usually for agro-forestry-pastoral use

Examples:

- Allmend in Switzerland
- Almaenig in Sweden
- Almindinger in Norway
- The Dutch Mark (territory/circoscription)
- Mir in Russia
- Montes viciniores in Spain
- Sowahis in the Java Island



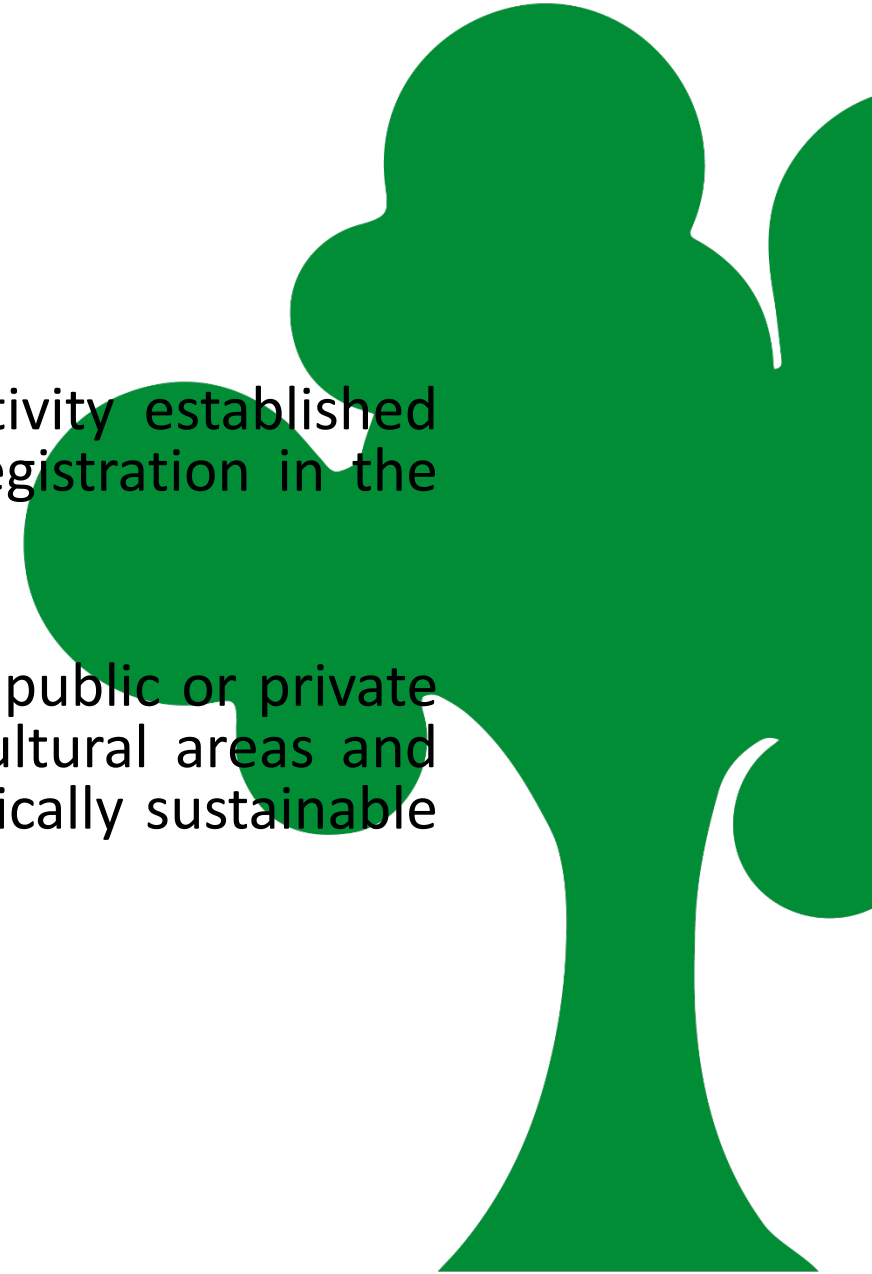
Collective properties are the future of the Mountain Economy

- Strategic role for combining environmental preservation and renewable resources
- Support a strong employment recovery
- Cultural and socio-economic boost for residents in mountain areas
- They require a deep knowledge of the territory, pivotal for initiatives able to affect the economic development of mountain areas and also for the land reorganization reform

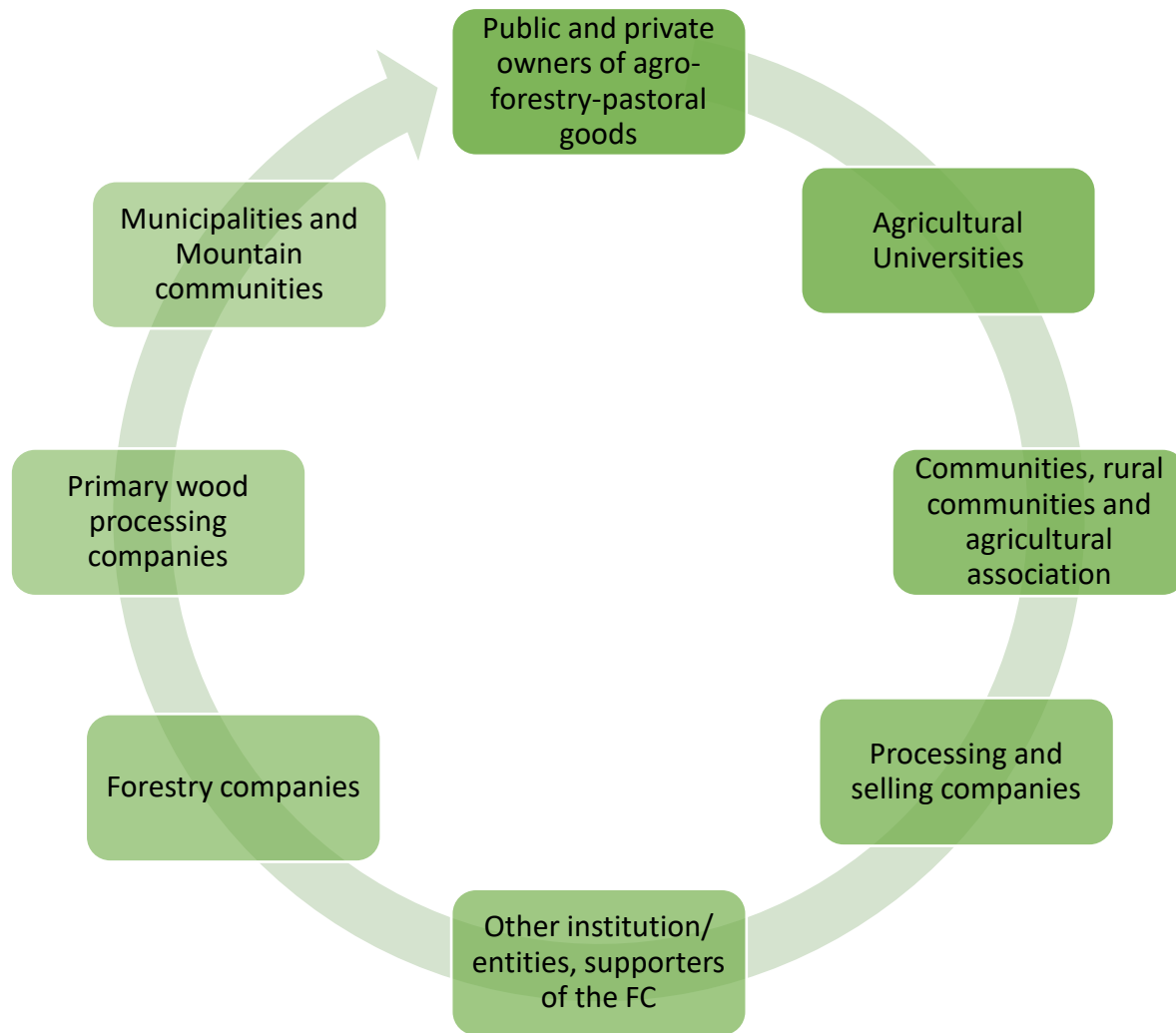
New management models

The Forest consortium

- It's a **Agro-environmental enterprise**, with external activity established according to Art. 2612 of c.c which provides for the registration in the register of companies;
- It is a free union (**voluntary nature**) between owners of public or private land (of **Private rights**) with the aim of grouping agricultural areas and forests, abandoned or uncultivated, to allow an economically sustainable and productive use.



Who are Forest Consortium members?



What are the Forest Consortium main activities?

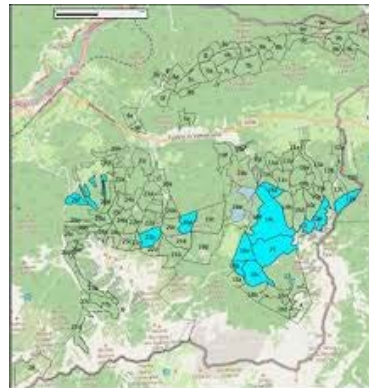
- Associated Management of the Agro-Forestry-Pastoral Heritage
- Biomass valorization projects
- Improvements of the land heritage
- Hydraulic management
- Phytosanitary security
- Forest fire prevention
- Collaboration with the civil protection body
- Management of tourist venues
- Ecological educations initiatives
- Management of protected areas, community importance sites, special area of conservation



Examples

1. Parmensi Consortium – (Central-north Italy)

- Founded in 1957
- Managing 13.000 ha of public, private and collective land
- Aim: to enhance the environmental, social and economic functions of their forest
- Good practice: the promotion of the products of the undergrowth began in 1963 with the organization of the reserves for the collection of mushrooms.
- They obtained the recognition of Protected Geographical Indication for the "**Borgotaro mushroom**".



Examples

2. Amiata Consortium – (Center Italy)

- Founded in 1958
- Managing 3.200 ha of public, private and collective land
- Aim: to enhance the environmental, social and economic functions of their forest
- Good practice: the first PEFC certification in Italy (2003). In collaboration with the Province of Grosseto (Tuscany), the consortium has recently started the production of PEFC certified coal for the "BIOMASS" project through a Ukrainian carbonization furnace.





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Thank you!

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