2018 Bioregions Forum

Visions, approaches and experiences in the forest circular bioeconomy

Marco Marchetti

Environmental services, biodiversity and the bioeconomy



Università degli Studi del Molise

Barcelona, 13 Nov 2018



A long-time history of Human-Nature co-evolution





Allegoria del Buon Governo, A.Lorenzetti, 1338, Siena

- 1) Europe is the Continent with the lowest coverage of pristine forests
- 2) Cultural/historical/working landscapes
- 3) High Landscapes variability









100 years of landscape evolution

In France, Spain and Italy, reforestation was particularly visible, last decades also at East

Re-forestation/natural re-growth processes had a visible impact as well as more people moved into urban areas

"Priority for forest management in Europe over the coming decades should not be mitigating climate but rather adapting change to such change forests to preserve the ecological, social and cultural services and goods they provide", ... producing wood (Luyssaert et al., 2018. Tradeoffs in using European forests to meet climate objectives. Nature. http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41586-018-0577-<u>1</u>)

Credits to Fuchs et al. (<u>http://www.geo-</u> informatie.nl/fuchs003/#)

Moving forward in the time of "great acceleration" and changes

- Land cover, land use and land management - Threats and challenges (CC, megafires, extreme events, biodiversity loss) Societal demands and needs Tipping elements at ris 1°C – 3°C 3°C – 5°C Niño Southe Vest Antarct
 - Modernity Limits to Sustainable growth development discourse discourse Meta-discourses Civic participation Global governance Wood fue mate charge Eni66011863 Forest Deforestation discourses Year 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2010 ~ ongoing

Global meta and forest discourses. Adapted from Arts et al. (2010).





securing the future ecosystem services balance

MARCO MARCHETTI, LORENZO SALLUSTIO, MATTEO VIZZARRI

Centro di Ricerca per le Aree Interne e gli Appennini (ARIA), Dipartimento di Bioscienze e Territorio (DiBT) Università degli Studi del Molise, Pesche (IS), Italy

From "empty" to a "Full World" Vision of the Whole System



Gross Domestic Product vs Genuine Progress Indicator





Time to leave GDP behind

Gross domestic product is a misleading measure of national success. Countries should act now to embrace new metrics, urge **Robert Costanza** and colleagues.

Kubiszewski et al. 2013. Beyond GDP. Ecological Economics 93:57-68







Europe is ready for climate impacts: Commission evaluates its strategy

Adapting the EU regions and economic sectors to the impacts of climate change is now more urgent than forecast in the EU's 2013 adaptation strategy. This is one of the key findings of the Commission's evaluation of 2013 strategy published today -12/11/2018 Overlapping Ideas for a "better connection of

Wellbeing Economy Circular BioEconomy Ecological Economy **Ecological Civilization** Doughnut Economy Steady State Economy **Civil Economy** Next Economy

Prophetic Economies...

Can we do it with 5 transformative actions?







Rapid renewable energy growth

conomy for one planet living

- (halving emissions every decade from 2020)
- Accelerated sustainable food chains 2.
 - (+1%/year better productivity)
 - New development models in the poorer countries

Figure 2.4.1. The gist of the Smarter scenario: Collaborating on the transformation of societies to fit within one Earth system; investing and rebuilding the

- 3 (copying aspects of S-Korean / Chinese / Ethiopian successes)
 - Active inequality reduction
 - (ensuring 10% richest < 40% of income)

Investment in education to all, gender equality, health, family

planning

(improves wellbeing with reduced ecological footprint)

Any room for Forest?

- 1. The world's forests contain more carbon than exploitable oil, gas, and coal deposits. Avoiding forest carbon emissions is just as urgent as halting fossil fuel use.
- 2. Forests currently remove around a quarter of the CO2 humans add to the atmosphere, keeping climate change from getting even worse
- 3. Achieving the 1.5°C goal also requires **massive forest restoration** to remove excess carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
- 4. Tropical forests cool the air around them and the entire planet, as well as create humidity for growing food in their regions and beyond
- 5. After 2030, all constructions must be carbon-neutral or carbon-negative, to substitute energy-intensive materials (concrete and steel) with longer lived bio-products
- 6. Bioenergy is not the <u>PRIMARY</u> solution... but Smart cascading use of forests products empowers the forest-based sector value chain

In responding to the IPCC report, our message as scientists is simple: **Our planet's future climate is inextricably tied to the future of its forests**.

ALS OF SILVICULTURAL RESEARCH 38 (2), 2014:62-73

Marco Marchetti^{1*}, Matteo Vizzarri¹, Bruno Lasserre¹, Lorenzo Sallustio¹, Angela Tavone¹

forestry

Natural capital and bioeconomy: challenges and opportunities for



Global Warming of 1.5°C

IDCC



Climate and Land Use Alliance Cultivating solutions for people and the planet



BIOECONOMY AS TERRITORIAL REGENERATION

...a feasible way to reconnect economy, environment and society



 Transforming world-first technologies into flagships.
 Biorefineries intended as bioeconomy infrastructures, interconnected among them and connected with the local areas

- Through the valorization of marginal land and not in competition with food production
- Integrated in the local areas and connected with the bioeconomy infrastructures
- Designed to tackle real societal challenges
- Providing concrete solutions to problems going far beyond the product itself

Strengthening local integrated projects and their monitoring

Change our paradigm in the way we perceive forest goods and services in the economy
Picard et al., 2018



Take, make, waste

Resource-efficient, bio-based, low carbon and socially fair economy

2 Develop participatory approaches towards co-management of forest resources

Forest transition and over-conservation in one country can lead to over-exploitation and negative externalities somewhere else (displacement effects). "Think global, act local" (P. Geddes, 1915)

Land Availability for Sustainable Lignocellulosic Biofuels in Italy



- Food production
- Biodiversity conservation

Assessing the economic marginality of agricultural lands in Italy to support land use planning

Lorenzo Sallustio^{a,.}, Davide Pettenella^b, Paolo Merlini^a, Raoul Romano^c, Luca Salvati^a, Marco Marchetti^d, Piermaria Corona^a





Сгор	Potential Area available	Potential Biomass Yield	bioethanol production	to Italian liquid fuel consumption
	(ha)	(Mg dm year ¹)	(BI year-1)	
Arundo donax	195,614	5,105,124	1.5	3.9%
Chrysopogon zizanioides	1,565,896	75,163,026	22.5	57.8%
Pinus halepensis	6,139	6,139	0.0	0.0%
Pinus pinaster	35	35	0.0	0.0%
Populus x canadensis	1,026,765	11,147,964	3.3	8.6%
Robinia pseudoacacia	22,789	238,425	0.1	0.2%
Total	2,817,237	91,660,712	27.5	70.5%

• 2.8M ha of marginal lands potentially available for bioenergy

Biodea

basis for Bioplubricants and

es for Rubber Azelaic Acid and Plelargoni

• 92M Mg dry biomass yr⁻¹

Veneto FLAGSHIP 1.4 BDO from RE

Adria - ROI

Umbria

PILOT PLANT and Oleaginous crops and Biolubricants from local cro

- 27.5 Bl of bioethanol yr⁻¹
- 70.5% of the current national consumption

3M law: monitoring, minimizing and mitigating possible risks and drawbacks





Forest bioeconomy – a new scope for sustainability indicators

...

Bernhard Wolfslehner, Stefanie Linser, Helga Pälzl, Annemarie Bastruo-Birk, Andrea Camia and Marco Marche

Is there a real risk for biodiversity?



More than **110 million ha** of forests in Europe are designated for the protection of water, soil and ecosystems, as well as the protection of infrastructures, managed natural resources and other services.





100000	Contents lists available at ScienceDirect	S BREASTCAL CONSERVATION
	Biological Conservation	
ELSEVIER	journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/bioc	1

Discussion

Current European policies are unlikely to jointly foster carbon sequestration and protect biodiversity



Sabina Burrascano ^{a,*}, Milan Chytrý^b, Tobias Kuemmerle ^{c,d}, Eleonora Giarrizzo ^a, Sebastiaan Luyssaert ^{e,f}, Francesco Maria Sabatini ^c, Carlo Blasi ^a

Forest covers
215M ha, still
expanding
Increments in EU
forests exceed
fellings



Changing views of nature and conservation. Over the past 50 years, the prevailing view of conservation has

Rewilding is not always the best (and only) solution... even for biodiversity and ES provisioning!



Forest Ecology and Management Volume 432, 15 January 2019, Pages 707-717

Biodiversity response to forest structure and management: Comparing species richness, conservation relevant species and functional diversity as metrics in forest conservation

Chiara Lelli ^a A ^{ca}, Hans Henrik Bruun ^b, Alessandro Chiarucci ^a, Davide Donati ^a, Fabrizio Frascaroli ^a, Örjan Fritz ^e, Irina Goldberg ^d, Juri Nascimbene ^a, Anders P. Tøttrup ^d, Carsten Rahbek ^d, Jacob Heilmann-Clausen ^d

OPEN OACCESS Freely available online

ie .

PLOS ONE

The Impact of Land Abandonment on Species Richness and Abundance in the Mediterranean Basin: A Meta-Analysis

Tobias Plieninger¹*, Cang Hui^{2,3}, Mirijam Gaertner², Lynn Huntsinger⁴

1 Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management, University of Copenhagen, Finderiksberg, Domank, 2 Centre for Insolon Biology, Department of Mathematical Sciences, Seletioboch University, Meletind, South Arlice, 3 Mathematical and Physical Bioceinces, Micra Institute for Mathematical Geners, Cape Town, South Mick, 4 Department of Environmental Science, Policy, and Management, University of Calibrinis, Reheeles, Calibria, Julies Zussel O America

Abstract

Land abandonment is common in the Mediterranean Basin, a global biodiversity hotspot, but little is known about its impacts on biodiversity. To upscale existing case-study insights to the Pan-Mediterranean level, we conducted a metanahosis of the effects of land abandonment on nahat and animal secrets: richness and abundance in aeroforestry, aable

Mace (2014)

How to deal with working landscape?



"How do we handle the Anthropocene's triple challenge of preventing biodiversity loss, mitigating and adapting to climate change, and sustainably providing resources for a growing human population?"

REVIEW SUMMARY

Landscapes that work for biodiversity

CONSERVATION

and people



Chemical intensification



Ecosystem service trade-offs with land management



Opportunities for sustainability purposes



The possibility to consider a sustainable intensification in forestry



Optimized Forest Management Plan





Nature Conservation

Business as Usual

- 1. Mixed-species forests to increase productivity of stands (as well as resistance, resilience, complexity)
- Intensification in selected parts of the landscape to facilitate a higher level of habitat retention in the forest matrix and the best balance and trade-offs among multiple ES (from forest parcel to forest landscape sustainability)
- 3. More efficient use of wood to contribute to reduce harvesting
- 4. Implementation of new tech and approaches to Smart Forestry (<u>http://climo.unimol.it/</u>) (big data, RS, Lidar, DSS etc.)



Wood Productio

restainability

MDPI

The MIMOSE Approach to Support Sustainable Forest Management Planning at Regional Scale in Mediterranean Contexts

Matteo Vizzarri ¹, Lorenzo Sallustio ^{1,}*, Davide Travaglini ², Francesca Bottalico ², Gherardo Chirici ², Vittorio Garfi ¹, Raffaele Lafortezza ^{3,4}, Donato Salvatore La Mela Veca ³, Fabio Lombardi ⁶, Federico Maetzke ³ and Marco Marchetti ¹

Opportunities for Adaptive governance and bioeconomy

Enhancing multifunctionality and maximizing

A new EU Forest Strategy: for forests and the forest-based







FORUM





28 November / 1 December 2018

Mantua, Italy

CHANGING THE NATURE OF CITIES

Join us in **Mantua** to discuss how to make our cities **greener**, **healthier** and **happier** places. Putting together local authorities, urban foresters, arborists, landscape architects, urban planners and many other stakeholders to discuss multidisciplinary solutions for **sustainable cities**.

Thank you for your attention

marchettimarco@unimol.it