

Drivers

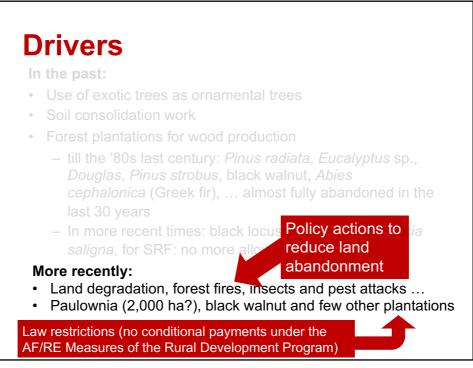
In the past:

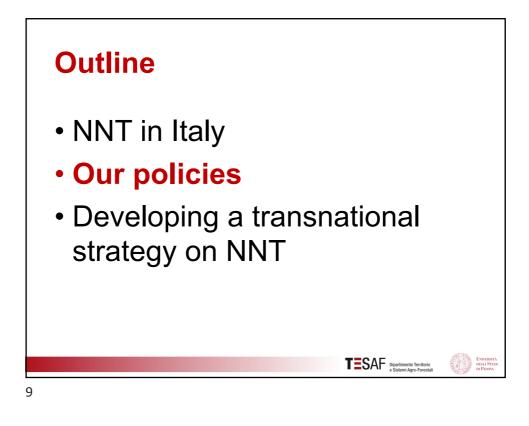
- Use of exotic trees as ornamental trees
- Soil consolidation work
- Forest plantations for wood production
 - till the '80s last century: Pinus radiata, Eucalyptus sp., Douglas, Pinus strobus, black walnut, Abies cephalonica (Greek fir), ... almost fully abandoned in the last 30 years
 - In more recent times: black locust Salix sp. and Acacia saligna, for SRF: no more allowed in recent times

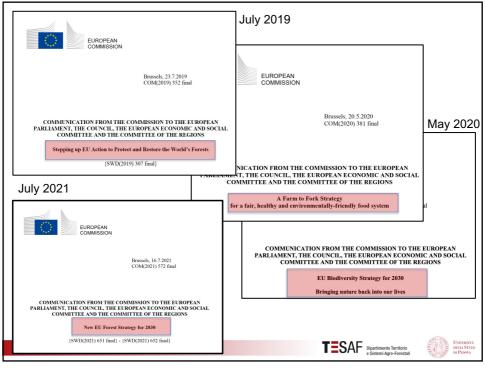
More recently:

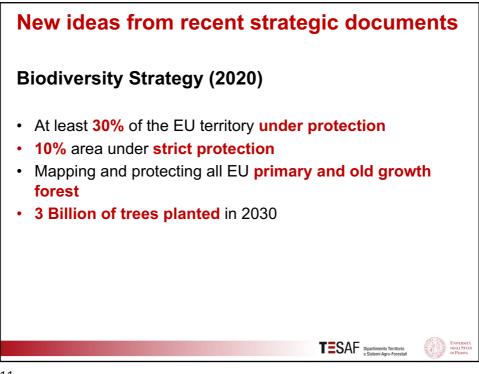
- Land degradation, forest fires, insects and pest attacks...
- Paulownia (2,000 ha?), black walnut and few other plantations

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The National Forest Strateg (approuved in February 2022)

Introduction

1. The context

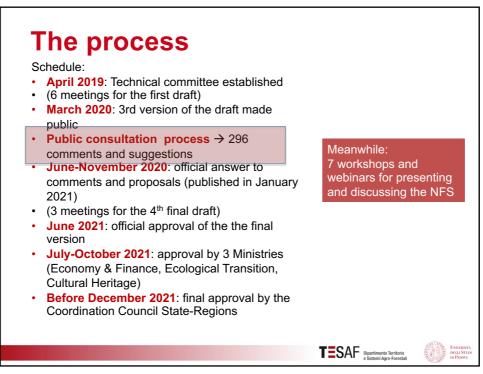
2. Objectives

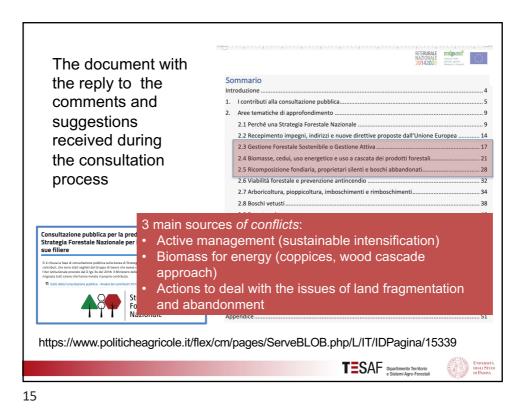
2.1 International and European context 2.2 The SFN objectives

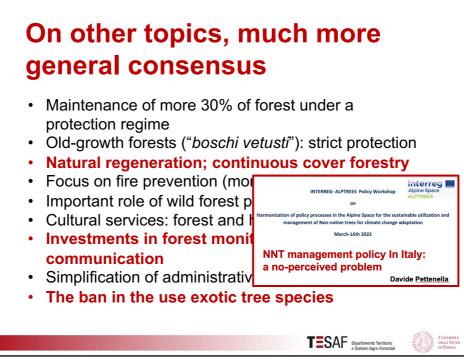
3. Actions

- 3.1 Operative actions
- 3.2 Specific area of policy interventions
- 3.3 Policy tools and institutions
- 4. Sources of funding
- 5. Overall coherence
- 6. M&V











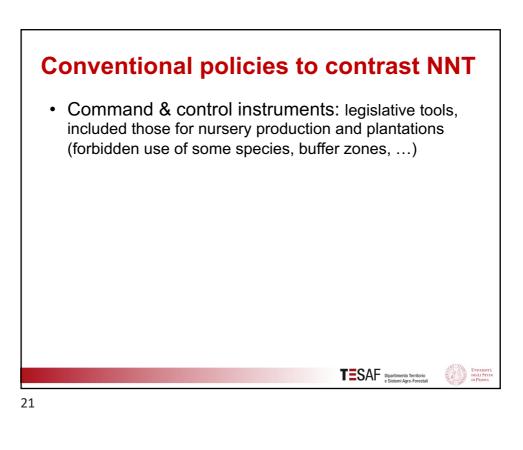


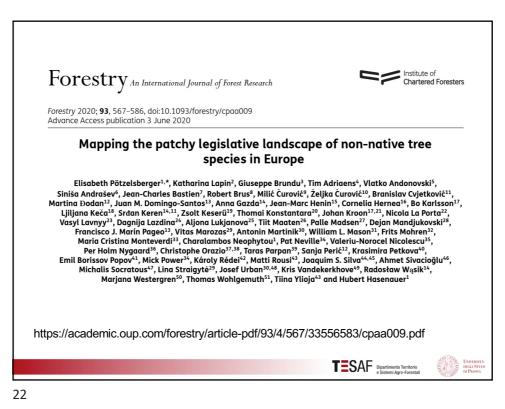


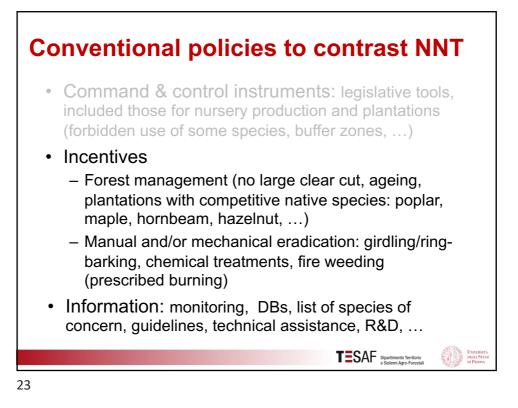
Some Regions (e.g.: Piedmont) with a model policy. Good information materials

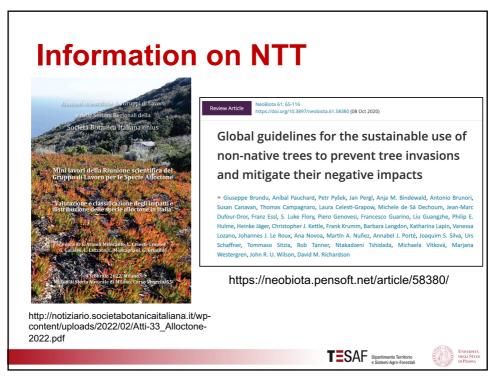






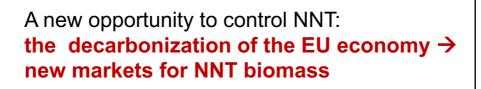












- -55% GHG emission below 1990 levels by 2030 (7 years and 9 months ahead)
- Zero GHG emissions in 2050

Decarbonization: substitution of

- fossil fuels with renewable energy
- raw materials based on petrol, using biomass
- energy intense materials (e.g., cement, steel) with biomass

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