

# Living Lab - Italy

The importance of a multi-functional approach to forest ecosystem services  
The experience within the Italian Living Lab

Interreg



Co-funded by  
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Alpine Space

Forest EcoValue

## Forest Eco-Value Final Conference

26th March 2026, Turin

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# What we will talk about

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1. Territorial context
2. Objectives of the Italian Living Lab
3. Business Model development and test
4. Results from the Living Lab
5. Open challenges and next steps
6. Final considerations



# Initial territorial context

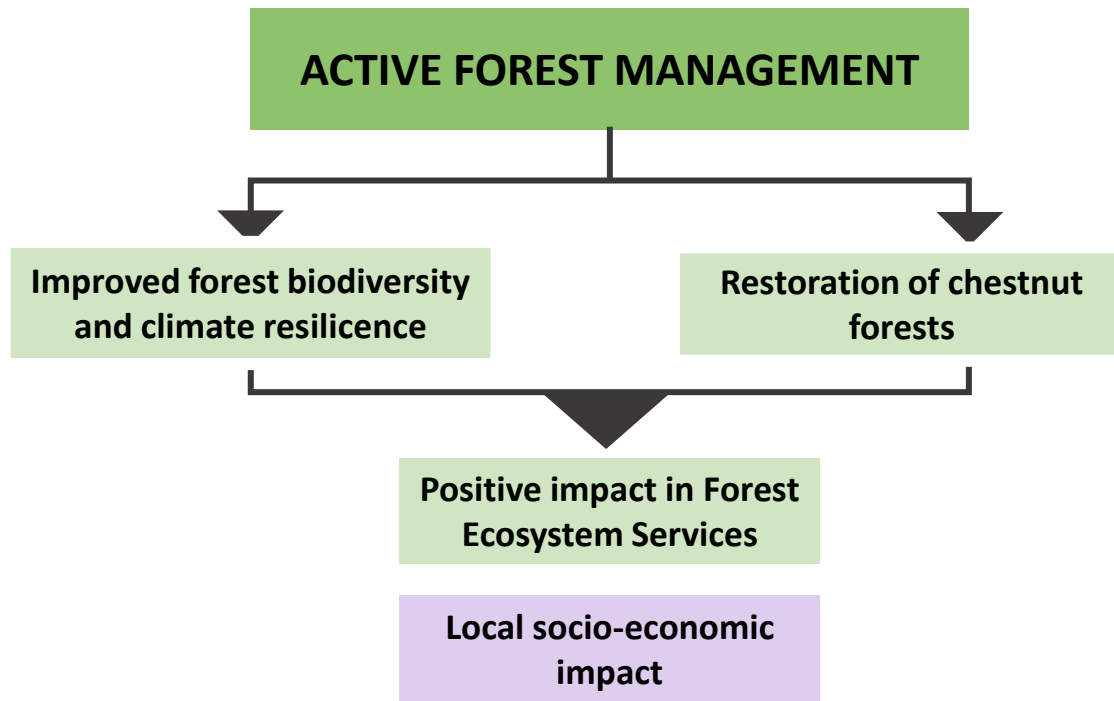


- 30 Municipalities
- **Land cover:** 61% forests (41.347 ha)
- **Altitude:** 350 – over 2000 m a.s.l.
- **Climate:** alpine and mediterranean influence
- **Type of forests:** chestnut (45%), beech (21%), mixed broadleaves (oak, ash, hornbeam)
- Presence of Natura 2000 sites and Protected Area

- Land fragmentation
- Forest abandoned or under-managed
- Low profitability of forest value chains
- Increasing ecological risks (biodiversity loss, climate vulnerability)
- Low competitiveness of local value chain in international markets
- Low cooperation between local stakeholders

## Local challenges related to forests and community

# Objectives of the Living Lab



To develop a Business Model capable of valorizing active forest management, oriented to preserve and improve Ecosystem Services provisioning.

Can active forest management become economically sustainable?



# A participatory process...

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...to define needs, problems, opportunities and good practices

- ➔ Public authorities
- ➔ Forest owner associations
- ➔ Agricultural enterprises
- ➔ Forestry enterprises
- ➔ Cooperatives
- ➔ Other associations
- ➔ Citizens

**+40 stakeholders involved**

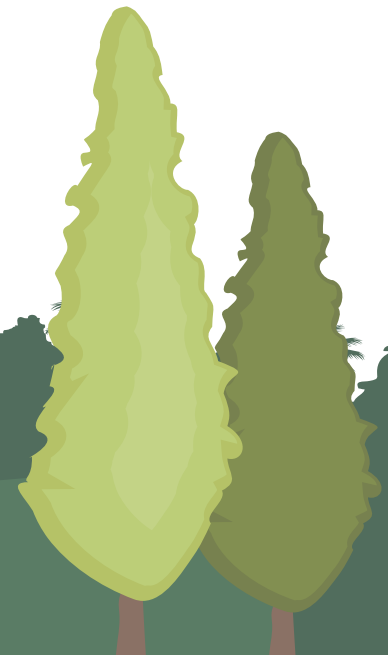
# Need of an integrated approach to:

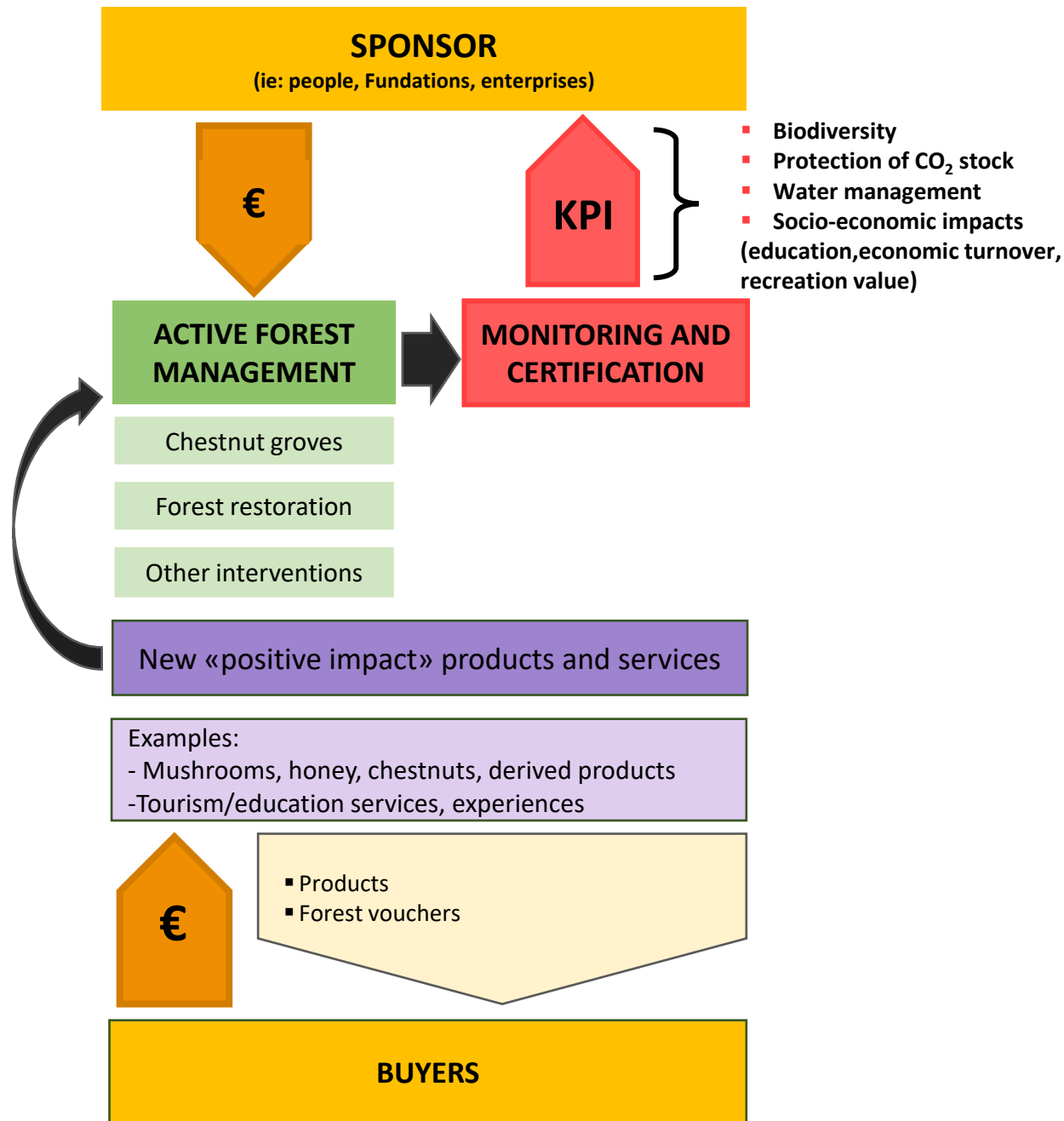
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- Strengthen and enable the network
- Promote local economy and active forest management
- Valorise the whole set of Ecosystem Services, not the single ones

## FES addressed

- Biodiversity
- Carbon sequestration
- Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFP)
- Eco-tourism





Protocols for project design of active forest management with quantitative metrics for impact assessment.

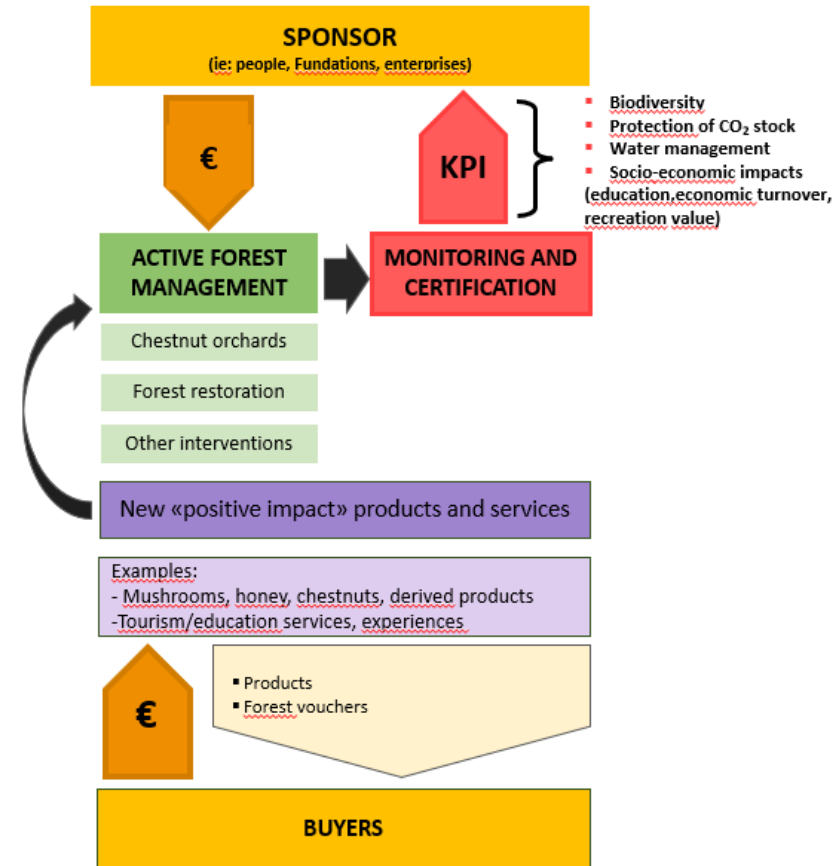
2 type of business to economically support forest management:

- forest stewardship
- products and services with positive impacts

# The model

# Testing the economic sustainability of the model

- 15 years scenario
- Business plan and market analysis for:
  - Timber
  - Non-Wood Forest Products (chestnuts, mushrooms and honey)
  - Immersive and tourist services
  - Carbon and Biodiversity credits
- Revenue streams:
  - Products and services selling
  - Carbon and biodiversity credits
  - Public incentives



# Testing the economic sustainability of the model

## Different level of management:

- 1 - Area extension
- 2 - Type of forest interventions

## Alternative baseline for credits

## Entity of public contribution:

- 0%
- 20%
- 50%
- 85%

## Multiple financial scenario

# Results from the living lab

- ➔ Business Model built to reach a minimum profit margin of 10%
- ➔ Selling prices of products and service defined by market analysis
- ➔ Carbon credits price varies in order to satisfy the principle of 10% profit margin
- ➔ High price of carbon credits without public incentives

	CONTRIBUTION			
Scenario 1	0%	20%	50%	85%
Baseline reg	108,00 €	85,00 €	50,00 €	10,00 €
Baseline ord	187,00 €	147,00 €	87,00 €	17,00 €
	CONTRIBUTIION			
Scenario 2	0%	20%	50%	85%
Baseline reg	87,00 €	69,00 €	40,00 €	8,00 €
Baseline ord	151,00 €	119,00 €	70,00 €	13,00 €

# Results from the living lab

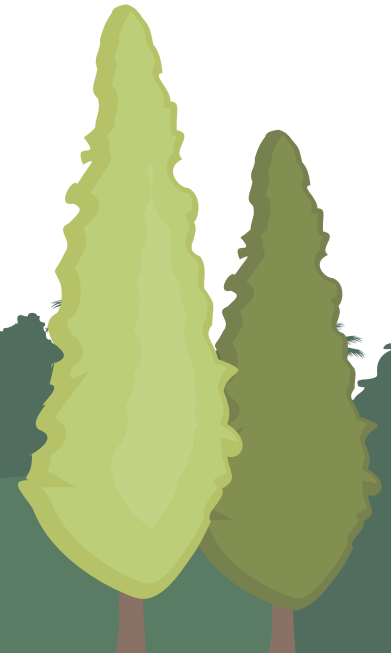
Estimate at full capacity

## Silvicultural activities

- 🌳 Aged beech coppices → **25 ha/y** of improved forest surface
- 🌰 Chestnut forests
  - **30 ha** managed (with chestnut forest restoration scenario)
  - **5 ha/anno** (with mixed forest scenario)

## Annual output

- 🌰 **Chestnut:** 20.000 kg/y
- 🍯 **Honey:** 2.000 kg/y
- 🪵 **Timber:** 2.500 m<sup>3</sup>/y
- 🍄 **Mushrooms:** 5.000 kg/y
- 🌍 **Carbon credits:** 2.000 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq



- **Considered the worse case scenario (negative stumpage)**
  - improved profit margins with forests with positive stumpage
- **Small annual surface**
  - larger surface = more credits issued
- **Some costs already covered by public incentives**
  - management plan, certification, investments in forest interventions and machineries, community engagement

**Need of testing with data from a real forest district**

Possibilities to improve climate credits value

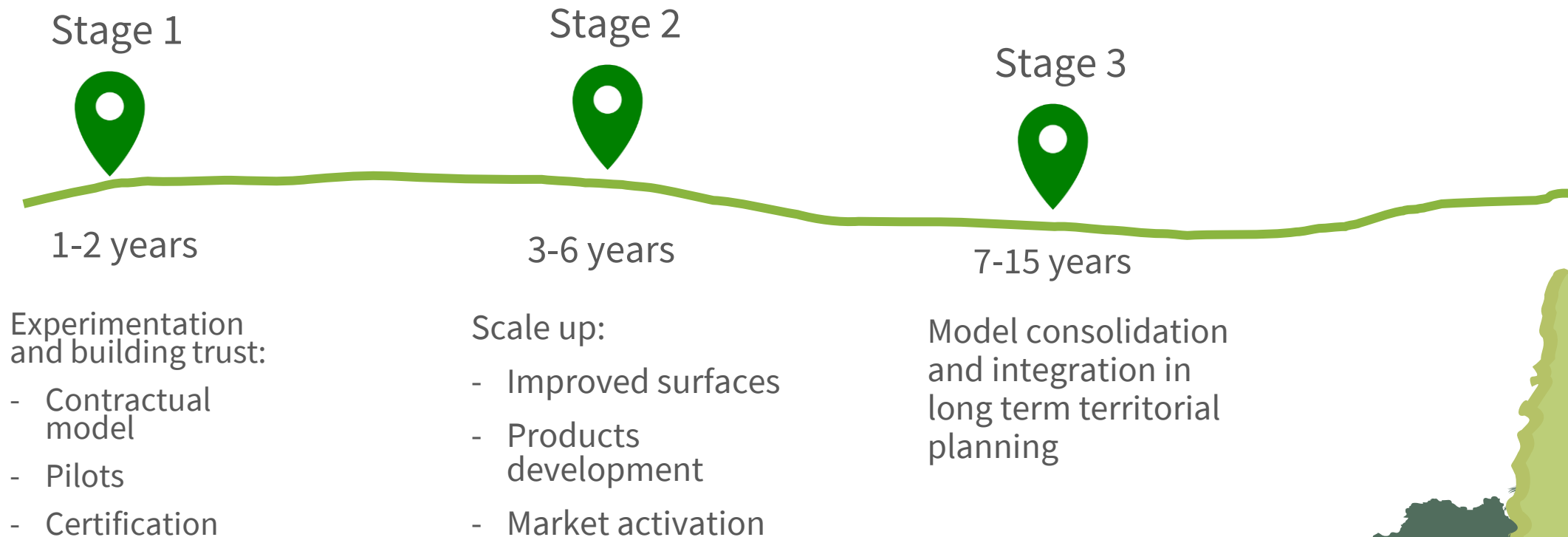
# Enabling factors and open challenges

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- **Activation of blended finance models**
  - public-private fundings, PES
  - rewards for climate smart timber
- **Climate credits reliability**
  - Clear definition of eligibility and additionality criteria
  - Improved integrity of carbon markets
- **Forest governance**
  - Strengthen associated forest management and multi-stakeholders networks
  - Provide technical supports and facilitation tools
- **Competences**
  - Facilitate market access form small-medium actors
  - Dissemination of tools for carbon credits certification and trading

# Next steps

A roadmap to align competences, actors and resources



# Final consideration

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- Active forest management becomes economically viable when revenues from forest products are complemented by ecosystem services revenues and additional public–private funding mechanisms.
- Difficult to have local forest development without public incentives
- Need of forest management oriented to multifunctionality and with medium-long term vision capacity

# Thank you!

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