

Outline of the presentation



- 1. Premises
- 2. The rationale
 - Global trends
 - · Mediterranean specificities
 - Forest-based bioeconomy discourses and drivers
- 3. Objectives
- 4. Methodology
- 5. On innovation
- 6. Results
- 7. Discussion and recommendations
- 8. Acknowledgments



1. Premises



Manuscript - Version 14 - updated 08.03.2021

Innovations for the Mediterranean forest-based bioeconomy: breakthroughs, knowledge gaps

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Abstract

Innovation is often considered as an all-purpose answer to overcome emerging challenges and tackle wicked problems, including the development of an effective forest-based bio-economy in the climate change perspective. The topic is regaining attention in Europe as well as worldwide. So far, publications around forest-based bio-economy and innovation have clustered in the Western/Northern European context. However, the peculiar characteristics of forests and forest sectors within the Mediterranean region call for dedicated analysis and creation of specific development paths towards innovation in this field. It remains unclear how research on forest innovation is targeted and progresses in the Mediterranean forest-related domain, with respect to research and innovation needs in Europe and the Mediterranean. The present literature review tries to identify the main current breakthroughs and knowledge gaps on innovations that underpin a transition towards a forest-based bioeconomy in Mediterranean countries and formulate.









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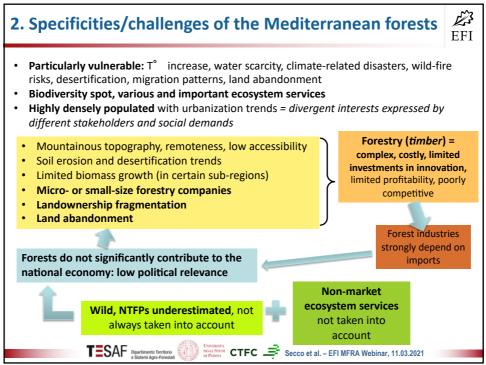
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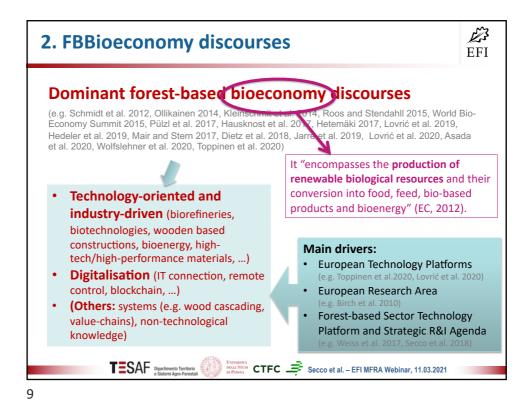
2. The rationale: current global trends

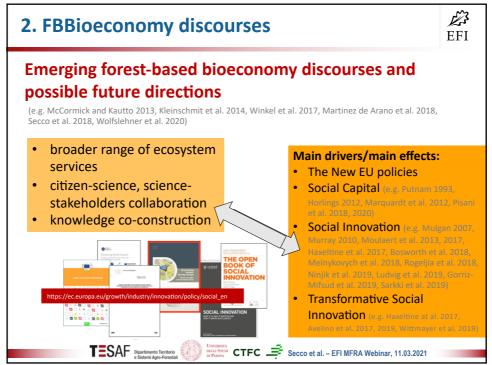


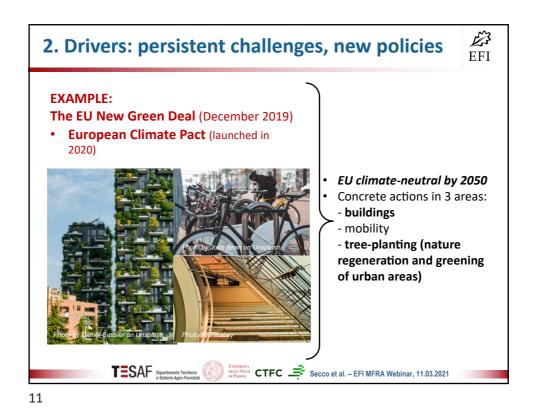












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Eurostat, (2021). R&D expenditure. Online publications. Available at URL: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics

2. Drivers: allocation of R&I funds



The Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda 2020 (SRA), released in 2006 and revised in 2013, resulted in the launch of more than 230 research projects relevant for the European forest-based sector and an amount of over € 1 billion of EU funding (Forest-based sector Technology Platform, 2017).

However...

- 19 Research and Innovation Areas identified as key to unlocking the potential of the forest-based sector and ensuring its future competitiveness (Secco et al. 2018):
- 12 mainly technologically-oriented (e.g. Enhanced biomass production, Secured wood supply, forest operations and logistics, Cascade use, reuse and recyclying systems, Resource efficiency in manufacturing, Biorefinery concepts, New biobased products, Intelligent packaging solutions, etc.)



- 3 mainly socially-oriented (e.g. Citizen's perception of the sector, Policies and good governance, New business models and service concepts)
- 4 mixed (e.g., Multi-purpose management of forests, Forest ecology and ecosystem services)











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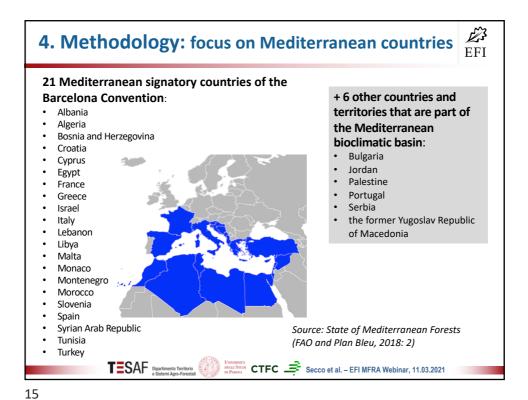
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3. Objectives



- 1) To identify breakthroughs and knowledge gaps in research on innovation towards a forest-based bioeconomy transition in Mediterranean countries
- 1) To formulate recommendations and future avenues for practitioners, policymakers and researchers





4. Methodology: literature review

1/2



- Scientific papers searching in Scopus
- 1980-2020
- String: "Forest* AND innovat* AND bioeconomy (OR bio-economy OR bio-based) AND Mediterranean OR MENA" (+ run for each single country).
- In Title, Abstract and Key Words of papers, in English
- Screening based on Abstracts reading => full contents reading
- Qualitative content analysis: traditional "narrative review"
- Network analysis (software: Gephi)



4. Methodology: literature review

2/2



- 214 papers initially retrieved
- Inclusion/exclusion criteria:
 - Excluded: those not relevant after the Abstracts' screening
 - Excluded: papers mentioning innovation only as a general recommendation; papers with full text not available (e.g. conference papers)
 - Included: only papers explicitly exploring innovations in forest-related fields
 - Duplicates: deleted
- 86 papers (30 = 35% in 2020!) included in the review
- Results organized according to the main innovation categories previously identified
- Confronting R&I agendas and scientific papers (tables)



17

4. Methodology: analysis of R&I agendas **EFI** Suggested correspondences between the MFRA 2010-2020 and the DGAgri 2018-2020 agendas for research and innovation (source: own elaboration) Table a) Table b) F SRA Strategic Objectives Priorities (P) and Cross-cutting issues (CCI) Forestry-based value chains Objectiv 1. Development of innovative products for 1-6: Commercialising soft forest P1. Resource management changing markets and customer needs 3. Enhancing the availability and use of forest P2. Healthier plants and animals 3-1: Trees for the future biomass for products and energy mark 4. Meeting the multifunctional demands on forest resources and their sustainable and an 4-1: Forests for multiple needs P3. Integrated ecological approaches from custo farm to landscape level needs management P4. New openings for rural growth Enha availa P2. Healthier plants and animals and u CCI1. Systems approach for pr and e 4-2: Advancing knowledge on forest P3. Integrated ecological approaches from farm to landscape level Meeti multi l dem 4-3: Adapting forestry to climate P3. Integrated ecological approaches from farm to landscape level forest P2. Healthier plants and animals resou their 5. The sector in a societal perspective CC1. Systems approach Enhan 5-2: Instruments for good forestsustai CC2. Social engagement 5-3: Citizens' perceptions CC2. Social engagement TESAF Dipartimento Territorio e Sistemi Agno-Forestatil Pariona CTFC Secco et al. – EFI MFRA Webinar, 11.03.2021

5. On innovation



Technological innovation

Technological innovations comprise new products and processes and significant technological changes of products and processes.

The implementation of a **new or significantly** improved product (good or service), or process, a **new marketing method**, or a new organizational method in business practices, workplace organization or external relations (OECD, 2005: 46)



It derives from the industry- and business-oriented definitions for innovation, typically applied at an enterprise level (e.g. Schumpeter 1934, 1942, Nelson and Winter 1977, Hagedoorn 1996, Śledzik 2013; e.g. Kubeczko et al. 2006 for the forest sector), interpreted as an outcome of entrepreneurial activities/behaviour (Bruyat and Julien 2001).











20

5. On innovation



Social Innovation

Several definitions in literature: another "fuzzy" word - risk of misleading.

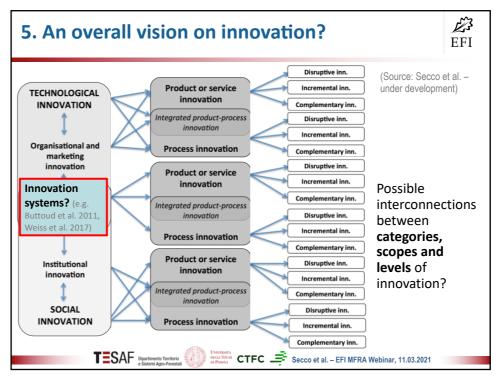
The reconfiguring of social practices, in response to societal challenges, which seeks to enhance outcomes on societal well-being and necessarily includes the engagement of civil society actors

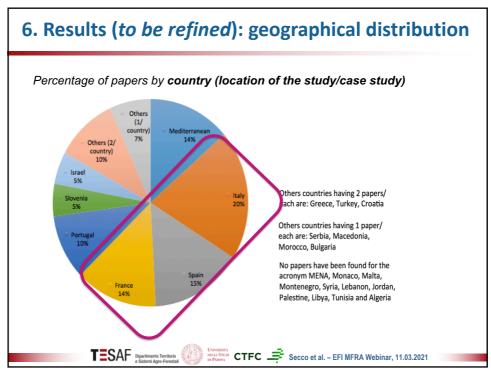


www.simra-h2020.eu

(Polman et al. 2017 - SIMRA project Deliverable 2.1;

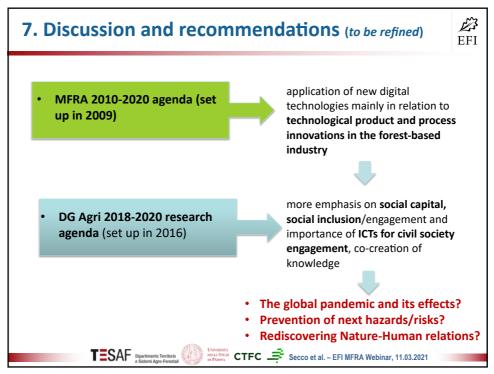


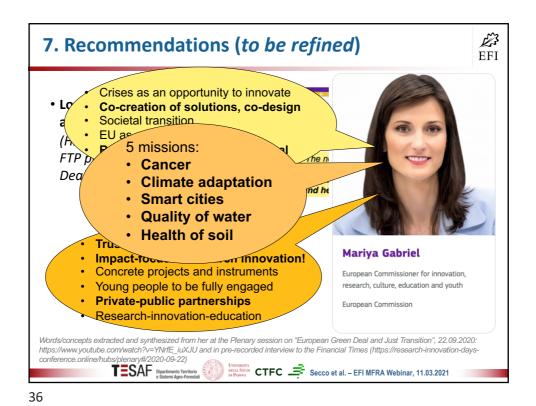




6. Results (example - to be refined), by innovation categories Category **Predominant topics** Other topics **Examples of** papers Technological/ **Cultivation/harvesting** Agroforestry and forest Pari et al. 2013, Schweier et al. 2019, Bados et al. 2016, Štěrbová et al. 2014; Coello et al. 2018; Vitone et al. 2016; Kalabokídis et al. 2012; Zdrull et al. 2016; Azul et al. 2014; Esteban and Carrasco, 2011; Ferreira et al. 2016; etc.) management systems techniques and/or machineries technical Mulching and groundcover New research approaches, innovation protection techniques in methods and tools = new plantations models, new conceptual Digital technology in recreation frameworks (e.g. forest fires management prediction, erosion risk mapping, Artificial intelligence in landscape-biodiversity scenario prediction relations between modelling, etc.) tree diameter/height Networks/interactions between • Role of EU LEADER funded Favero et al. 2016; Aubert et al. 2009; Institutional projects Mendes et al. 2011; Feliciano et al. 2011; Fromond et al. 2009; Buttoud et al. 2011; Eid private and public actors innovation Effects of international regimes Networks and cooperatives of • Effects of policy reforms private forest owners · Intermediary organizations and Haller, 2018; etc. Blanc et al. 2012; Focace et al. 2018; Paletto et al 2012; Sarkki et al. 2019; Social · Social capital New values Rediscovery traditions innovation • New forms of cooperation, relationships 2017; Daly-Hassen et al. 2010; Górriz-Mifsud et · Policy framework conditions

29









- Unbalanced distribution: a few dominant countries (Italy, France, Spain) by far, followed by Portugal, Slovenia, Turkey, Greece, Croatia (Morocco, Serbia, Macedonia, Israel).
- Most of the papers derived from public-funded research, in particular EU programs (H2020, Era-net)
- Systematic, regular and long-term research on clearly defined topics is not often performed

It confirms what observed by Bajocco et al. 2013, Di Matteo et al. 2015, Nardi et al. 2016

Leadership by the top-three countries is expected to persist in the near future (Lovrić et al. 2020), as the level of competition for international and EU funding calls will increase and the most structured countries and research groups will probably continue to prevail

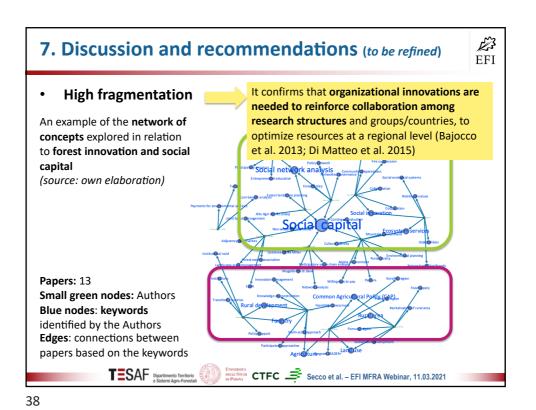
- Private funds? Feasibility? Interest?
 - · Long-term, stable funds?
 - Innovative funding mechanisms?

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7. Discussion and recommendations (to be refined)



Topics and contents that remain overlooked with respect to potential and expressed needs (*list to be completed/refined*):

- · Digitalisation and ICT, e-marketing tools and value-chains
- Prevention and management of hazards/risks other than forest fires (soil erosion, water scarcity, e.g. windstorms)
- Adaptation to climate change, biodiversity and nature-based solutions
- Product innovations for typical Med. NTFPs other than cork (e.g. resins)
- Role of NTFPs and social factors in rural development (income, diversification)
- **Institutional innovations** (e.g. hybrid-actors, novel risks insurances, financial and contractual mechanisms)
- · Role and co-design of effective innovation systems (sectorial, regional)
- Innovations of micro- and small-scale forest-related enterprises
- Impacts of forest-related policy and governance reforms
- Role of forests in new social demands/uses (e.g. human health)
- Citizens' engagement in forest-related sciences
- Use of research outputs by policymakers and practitioners
- Others (e.g. training needs of public and private actors)



7. Other general recommendations (to be refined)



- "Scientific priorities may need to balance between issue-driven and curiosity-driven science" (van der Hove, 2007 cit. in Maryudi et al. 2018)
- More specific details about innovativeness of the paper and how to use its
 results use (e.g. possible applications, additional gaps, ...) should be included
 also in technical papers?
- Technology transfer to practitioners/policy makers should be reinforced (reducing emphasis on the "scientific performance" in international peerreviewed indexed Journals and reinforcing Open Access/Open Data), taking advance of new communication channels/tools?
- Creation of databases on innovations adapted to the forest sector (such as the "Community Innovation Survey" datasets - Gandin and Cozza, 2019)?
- Monitoring and/or periodic evaluation the use of the research outputs by practitioners/policy makers (not only scientific impacts)?



40

8. Limits (to be refined)



- Mediterranean languages not included:
 - ✓ Is this a relevant issue?
- Selection of papers based on the use of the term "innovation" in Title, Abstract, Key Words:
 - ✓ All of those maybe innovative, but very technical-specific (just for experts), have not been intercepted!
- Significant overlaps between the identified innovation categories/scope/levels of intensity:
 - ✓ Is it really useful? Needs to be re-adjusted?
- Unrealistic recommendations? To whom?







