CRPF de Franche - Comté





1. The fragmented forest land property and its consequences

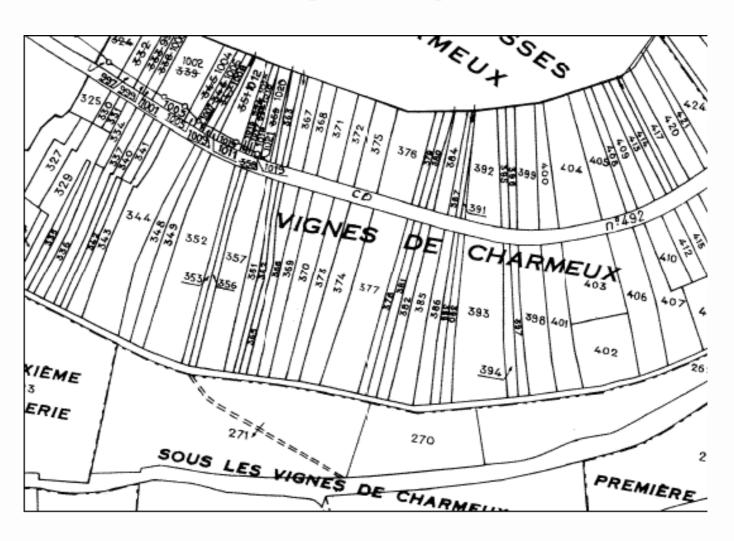
2. The CRPF Franche-Comté traditionnal actions to face it

3. A new tool integration : the Massif Development Plan

1. The fragmented forest land property and its consequences



1.1 Exemple of parcels



1.2 Difficulties linked to fragmentation

- Access to parcels
- Démarcation
- Management
- Valorisation of products
- Relatively high cost of transactions

2. CRPF Franche-Comté traditionnal actions to face it

2.1 Forest land restructuration

2.2 Collective projects for forest roads

2.1 Forest land restructuration

- To incite the owners to implement amicably transactions of wooded parcels
- To increase the surface of forest small plots
- To create viable forest management units

Action based on a voluntary process

Example: Dessoubre project

- 25 local authorities
- 3 000 owners
- 6 000 parcels
- 4 500 ha
- 1,5 ha / owner

Inquiry



Mail sent to all the owners by the Mayors

Response rate: 23 %

Eligibility conditions

- Transactions must imply a better structuration of the forest land
 - bordering parcel or next
 - access facilitation, gore of land
 - joint possession cancelling
- No breaking clause for 15 years
- Good forest management obligation

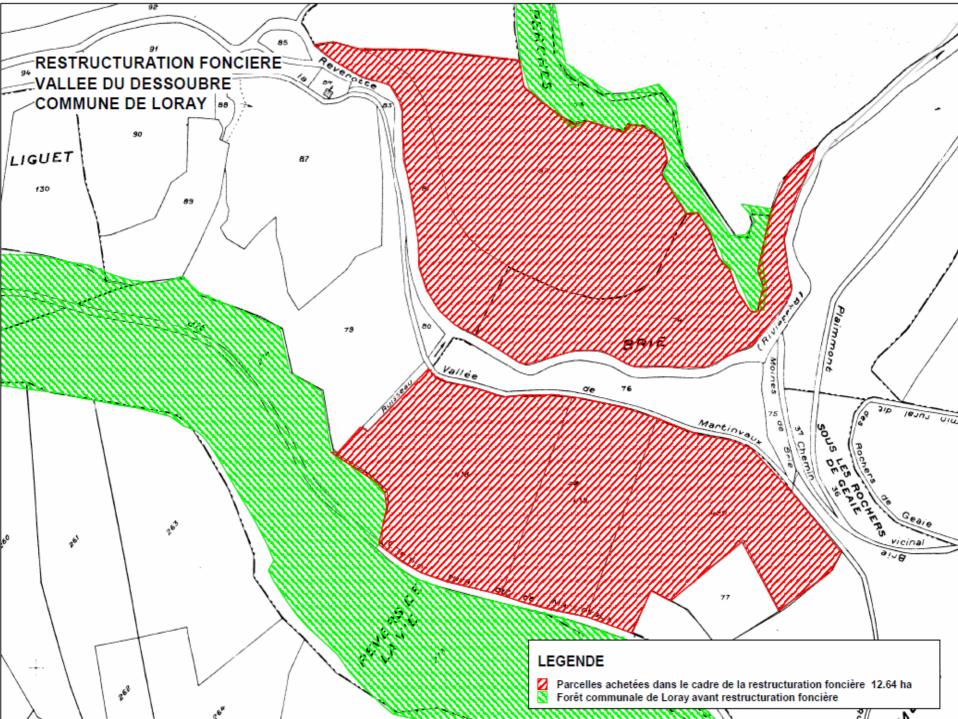
Notary's costs taken in charge

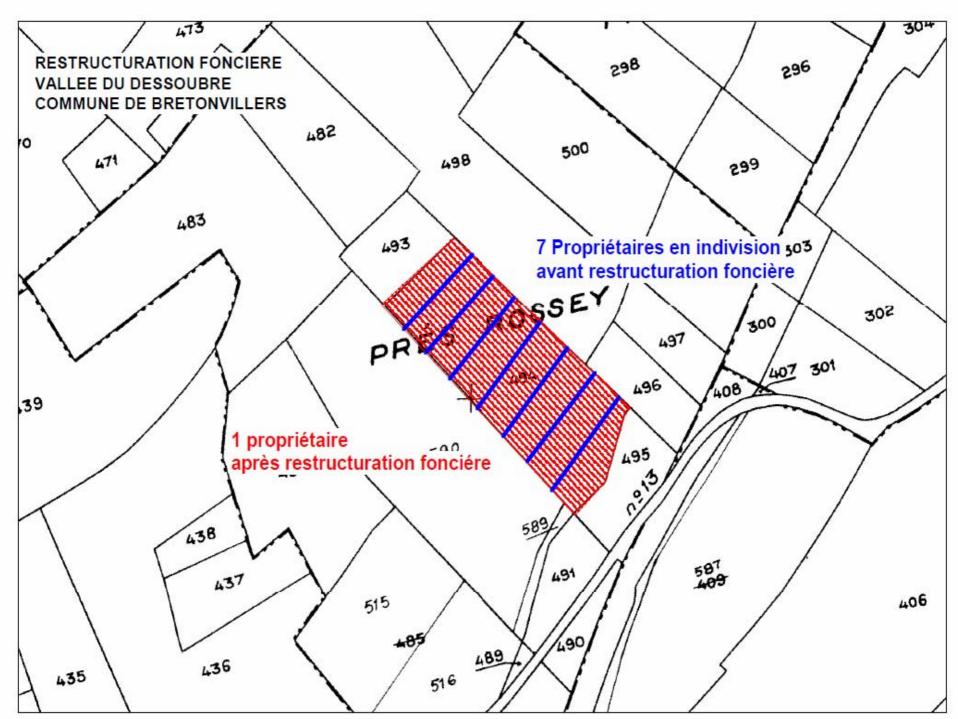
Parcel	to	to	to	
surface	1 ha	2 ha	5 ha	
Subsidies rate			20 %	

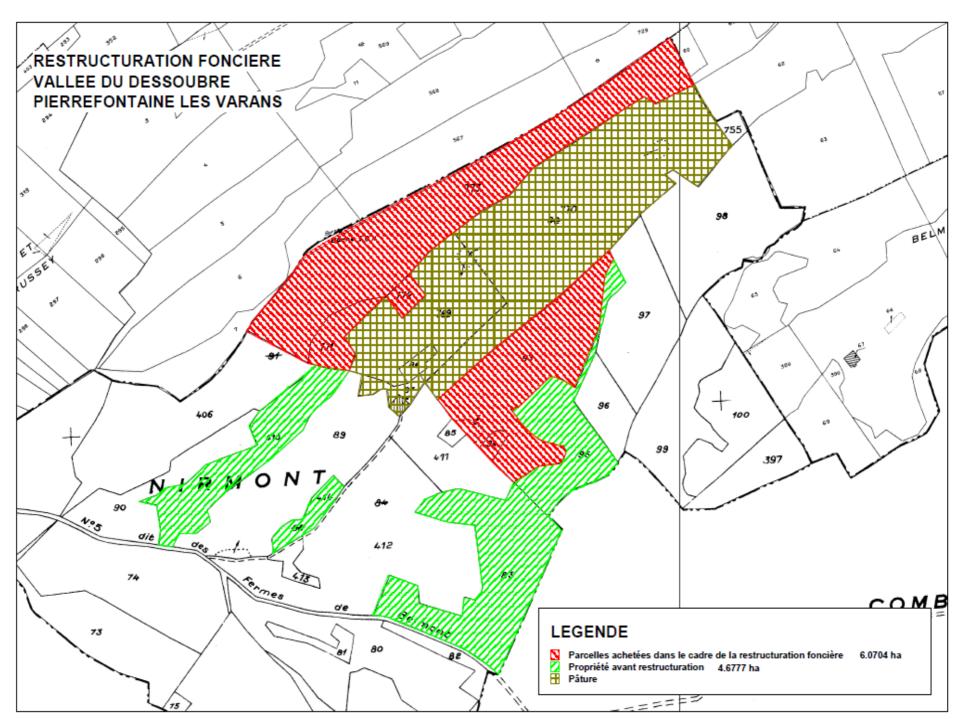
Results after 2 years

 Nearly 200 transactions implemented representing 220 ha bought and around 500 ha restructured

 The new owners – and among them some local authorities – have already initiated actions in the parcels (thinnings, cuttings, plantations...)







2.2 Collective projects of roads

Forest roads

Syndical Associations



Forest roads: why?



To ease the access



To facilitate management and works

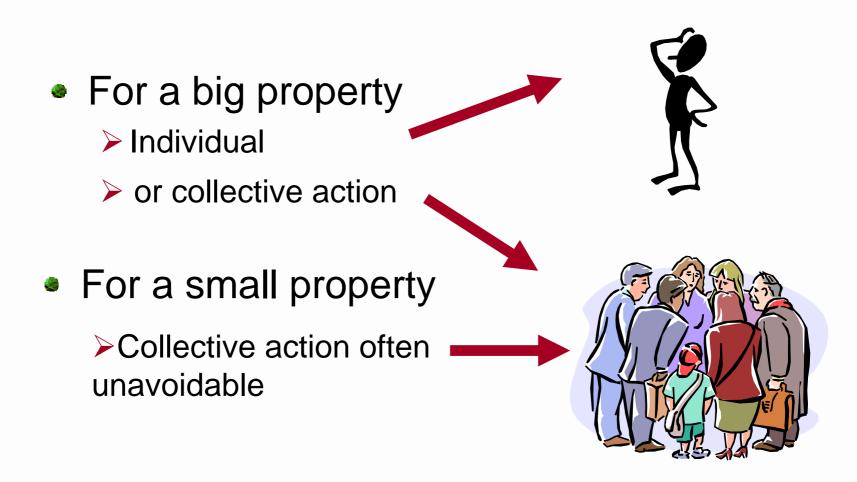


To facilitate mobilization of wood



 To better sell the wood products and increase the commercial value of the parcel

Forest roads: for whom?



Forest roads: how?

Acting alone:

- Everything taken in charge
- High charges
- No priority for the public subsidies



Acting in group:



- Juridical framework, perennial rights of way
- Rationality-based project, proportional participation to interests
- Priority for maximum rate public subsidies

Syndical Associations

Forest owners groups who share their resources to implement:



Afforestation

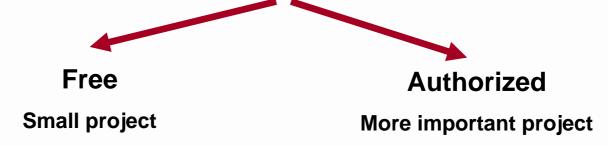


> Forest roads



Joint forest management...

2 types of syndical associations



Authorized Syndical Association (ASA)

Collective project despite the opposition of a minority:

- Support from professionnal bodies when sollicitated
- Public enquiry and constitutive assembly
- Vote : no response = YES

Quorum =

50 % owners and 2/3 surface

2/3 owners and 50 % surface

- Prefectoral decree = ASA
- Unfavourable owners become members
- The ASA functions as local authorities

ASA: advantages

- For many owners = the only solution
- Rights attached to the parcels



- Financial participation regarding the interest
- Very good level of costs, maximum subsidies
- Shared and steady maintenance for equipments
- Owners free of their management objectives
- Voluntary regrouping eased (cuttings, forest works...)



ASA: disadvantages

heavy process

Création :

long process

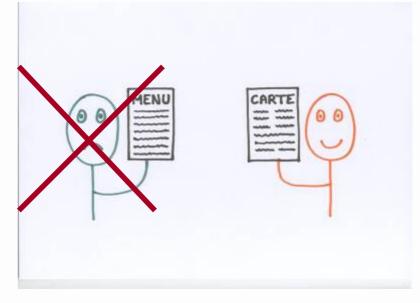
Costly process (secretary)



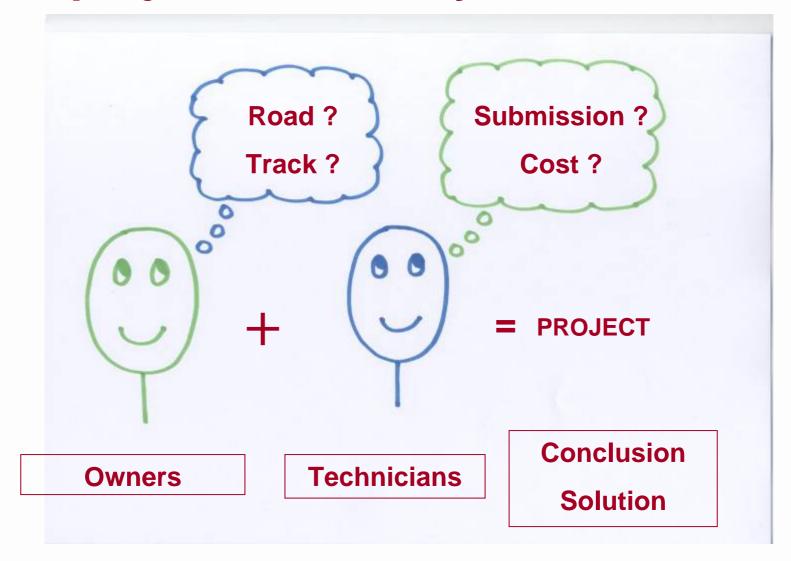
A specific knowledge in Franche-Comté

- Some dedicated persons in each department
- An adapted project to each context





A project collectively elaborated



Different parameters taken into account

Roads for trucks



Other forest functions

Logs transport

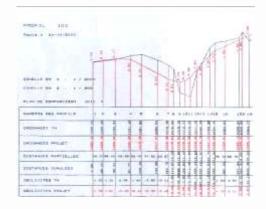






Studies taken in charge

Picketing



Estimates





Data treatment

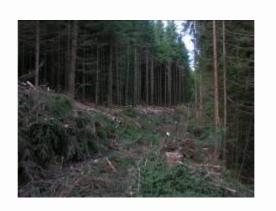


Works implementation

Acquisition cutting









Inauguration



Works



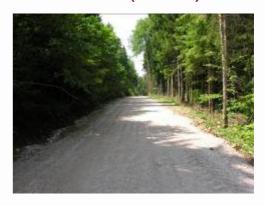
Example: ASA du Ruisseau

- 64 privates owners
- 3 local authorities
- 199 parcels
- 267 ha
- 85 % of favourable intentions
- 1,8 km of roads
- 13 km of tracks
- 12 timber yards
- 210 000 € of investments

Before (2008)



After (2009)



Numerous operations carried out in Franche-Comté

- Nearly 200 associations
- 10 000 owners
- 30 000 ha served
- 2 000 km of roads



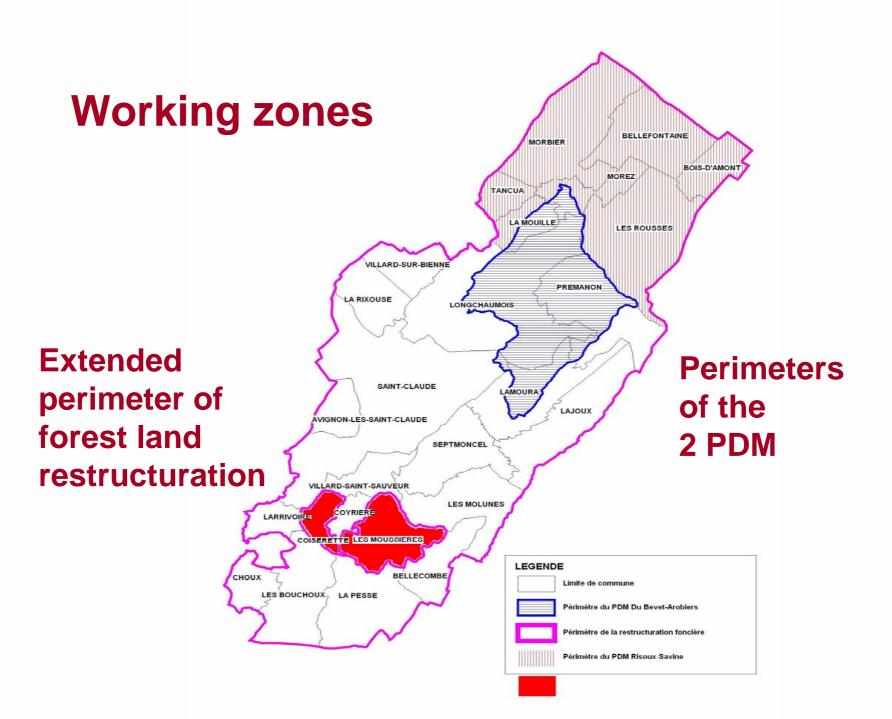
The expectations are still important

3. A new integrating tool:

the Massif Developement Plan PDM

3.1 Objectives and work method

- Around 5 000 ha of wooded land
- 6 local authorities
- 1 000 owners



PDM objectives

- To involve a higher number of owners in management
- To support a better wood mobilization in the SFM framework
- To contribute to the rural territory development

Working steps

- Local authorities involved at the very beginning of project
- Inquiry among all the forest owners
- Advisory visits with owners
- Partnership with forest managers :
 4 sub-areas in the massif

Results of the enquiry

	Advisory visit	Limits	Estimate	Parcels sale	Wood sale	Total	% of responses
Nb of responses	106	82	77	63	62	215	25,5
Surface	640	484	337	277	483	1 696	



Financement of the animation (160 000 €)

7 %



Region Franche-Comté 25 %

Department of Jura 35 %



Local authorities 13 %



Self financement CRPF 20 %

3.2 Meetings

Meeting	Number of participants	Documents sent
Launching of opération	160	
PDM	60	60
Restructuration	300	60
TOTAL	520	120

Communication

- PDM info n°1 and n°2 (newsletter)
- Posting up in each local authority
- Articles in local newspapers
- TV Reports



Individual Visits

234 individual advisory visits More than 1 460 hectares visited



3.3 Résults



Works and services

		PRESTATIONS					
Numbers of owners	Surface		Estimates	Forest works	Marking / selling	Total amount	
		Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface		
194	1 235 ha	42 ha	128 ha	15 ha	1 004 ha	126 k€	



Wood Mobilization





		Volume of harvested wood			
Forest owners	ha	Broadleaves	Conifers	Total	
161	1 004	6 000 m ³	14 000 m ³	20 000 m ³	

Economic results					
Owners payment	Forest work companies turnover	Transport turnover	Added value local sawmills	Total	
630 k€	368 k€	220 k€	472 k€	1 690 k€	

Forest roads

The PDM process opened on 4 collective projects, 2 of which are almost finished

	Surface	Number of forest owners	Road length	Track length	Budget
ASA du Bombourg	191 ha	43	2 095 m	6 730 m	158 k€
ASA des Prés Martin	435 ha	62	3 520 m	14 390 m	304 k€
Total	626 ha	105	5 615 m	21 120 m	462 k€

• When the PDM will be ended, the proportion of the surface that will still have to be served, will have passed from 47 % to 22 %

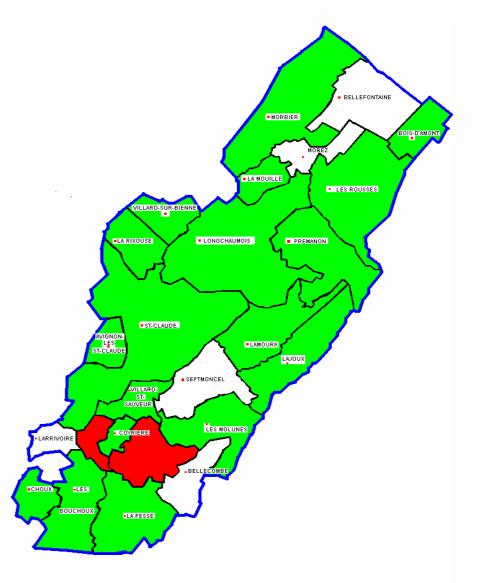
 An important potential for wood mobilization still exists within the new ASA



Forest land restructura

Where does it take place?

- Perimeter of the forest land restructuration
- Local authorities that don't contribute to the process
- Commons where the owners already received subsidies



Restructuration: the results

Area	Purchased	Number of	Number of	Subsidies given by
Alea	surface	parcels	operations	the department
PDM Bévet-Arobiers	72 ha	27	24	3 909 €
PDM Risoux-Savine	11 ha	17	9	2 792 €
out of PDM	48 ha	60	19	4 522 €
TOTAL	132 ha	104	52	11 k€

Project of the Choux local authority



3.4 Synthesis



Very positive results

- 160 k€ invested in the project
 - → 1,7 M€ of local benefits in feed-back
- Jobs created or consolidated all along the chain
- Owner's unanimous satisfaction
- Parcels management and mobilization warranted on long-term

Thank you for your attention!

