



**Second International Forest Policy Meeting
(2IFPM),**

11-13 April 2018, Wageningen

**Wageningen University, Forest and Nature
Conservation Policy Group**



WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH



100years
1918 — 2018



SNS
Nordic Forest Research

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

Workshops collaborative European projects

Thursday & Friday (April 12, 13), 11:30 -12:30

Various collaborative project consortia

Meeting to discuss future collaboration

Thursday, April 12, 19:00 (during conference dinner)

Scientific board, organisation committee, representatives of the forest policy networks

Invitation to 3IFPM 2020

Friday, April 13, 10:00 (following keynote)

Lisbet Christoffersen, University of Copenhagen

2IFPM SESSIONS

Thematic tracks

Panel/Track	FOREST GOVERNANCE	INTERNATIONAL POLICY & POLITICS	COMMUNITY & SOCIETY	CONFLICT & CONTROL
Session 1 (Wed 11-4)	Forest governance & reform	<i>Cancelled</i>	PFM in tropical countries	Steering forest owners
Session 2 (Wed 11-4)	Exploring governance outcomes	Forest policy in the EU	Livelihoods & communities	Increasing state control
Session 3 (Thu 12-4)	Innovation in forest governance	FLEGT & Traceability	Forest & society	Forestry & Forest ownership
Session 4 (Fri 13-4)	Actors & governance networks	Bio-economy	Communities & tropical forestry	Conflict & opposing views

WiFi: user = pavilion / password: wur100years

Location: *Wisdom & Wonder Pavilion, Campus Wageningen University, the Netherlands*

PANEL SESSIONS 3

Thursday 12 april, 10:30-12:30

FOREST GOVERNANCE

PANNEL SESSION 3: INNOVATIONS IN FOREST GOVERNANCE

Rogelja, Ludvig, Weiss & Secco (University of Padova, Italy/EFICEEC-EFISEE, Austria): Implications of policy framework conditions for the development of forestry based social innovation in Slovenia.

Social innovation (SI) has a potential for reducing the negative effects of the increasing pressures on forest resources. With the aim to contribute to the overall wellbeing of society (i.e. inclusion, nature conservation), SI initiatives create innovative governance arrangements and establish new relationships aligning diverging stakeholders' interests in forest uses and management practices. For developing innovative forest governance arrangements, we need to understand the implications of relevant policy programs on forest-based SI initiatives. For this purpose, we analyzed national policy framework conditions for SI in Slovenia. We carried out content analysis of 18 documents from cohesion, social enterprise, rural development, forestry, and environmental policy programs. To validate the content analysis results, we conducted in-depth interviews with relevant Slovenian policy experts. Preliminary results indicate that cohesion, social enterprise (SE), and rural development programs address SI only through measures supporting SE. SE is seen mostly as a tool for contributing to the goals of the employment, inclusion, and sustainable development. Forest and environmental policy programs do not mention SI nor SE. Nevertheless, Slovenia has a comprehensive framework for regulating SE. In 2017 there were 252 registered SE from which the only one was registered for forestry-related services. We conclude that existing framework conditions support the establishment of SE. Nevertheless, understanding of SI solely through SE is insufficient for the development of other types of forest-based SI initiatives (e.g. hubs, networks).

Primmer, Krause, Mann, Stegmaier, Varumo, Paloniemi, Brogaard, Geneletti, Sattler, Kluvankova & Schleyer (Finnish Environment Institute et al.): A framework for the analysis of institutions conditions innovations for forest ecosystem service provision.

The sustainable development goals put a new emphasis on rights and distribution of benefits produced by ecosystem services. Developing transitions and pathways to sustainable development goals will crucially depend on the innovation capacity of governance systems and constellations of public and private actors contributing to the innovation processes. Forests in Europe have traditionally been managed with a dual aim to secure timber production and support multiple functions. This combination of a specific production target and consideration of co-benefits, reflected in European forest policy, has recently been challenged with new considerations of the full range of ecosystem services. Biodiversity, bioeconomy, bioenergy, climate and green infrastructure policies reflect the increasing demand for eco-