

Poster Exhibition Monday

43 - In the woods of transdisciplinarity: Forest science between 'research for the sector' and a new wave of

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IUFRO17-3437 **Participatory development of indicators for urban forests' ecosystem services. A German case study**

Jay, M.* (1); Selter, A. (2); Schraml, U. (3)

(1) Marion Jay, Berlin, Germany; (2) Professur für Forst- und Umweltpolitik, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany; (3) Forstliche Versuchs- und Forschungsanstalt Baden-Württemberg, Freiburg, Germany

Abstract: Forest ecosystems provide outstanding goods and services for the well-being of citizens, such as clean air or water, open spaces for recreation, carbon sequestration etc. But how to raise awareness for and assess urban forests' ecosystem services (ES)? Existing indicators of ES have been primarily developed at a national or supranational level. However, the relevance of ES as well as the available datasets vary greatly from one region to another. Until now, ES are rarely integrated within decision making processes, nor are they systematically assessed. Considering this, a case study developed ES indicators in a transdisciplinary and participative process in four North Rhine-Westphalian cities, being Bochum, Essen, Remscheid and Cologne. In each city, experts from various fields such as forest management, water, climate or education discussed upon and rank suitable indicators. Afterwards the results were analysed during regional meetings and summarized in a practical guideline. The methodology grounds on the participative TEEB methodology (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity). The iterative nature of the discussion process and the inclusion of various disciplines are critical factors of success. The process and its results show that a transdisciplinary discussion can enhance the visibility of ES at a local and regional level.

Urban forests; ES; indicators

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IUFRO17-4168 **The experience of Uruguay on forest research innovation.**

Scoz, R.* (1)

(1) INIA, Programa Forestal, Tacuarembó, Uruguay

Abstract: Forest research in Uruguay is a relatively new matter considered since half a century by the academic institutions. For a "forest time scale" is this time a very short one. And for stakeholders that have to be phase in generations, means at least less than two.

1963 began the first forest science lessons as an orientation or specialization by the Forest Science Department at the Agricultural Sciences Faculty. 20 years before, started a technical training curricula to prepare people in forest silviculture at a praxis level. Since 2014 exists an exclusively forest 5-years graduate program.

1968 and 1988 the government of Uruguay proclaim by law the protection, the improvement, the enlargement and the afforestation of woodlands. The second proclamation moved the country to a significantly increase of planted forests and the respectively development of the sector.

In this context the private sector and the society request more and more for local knowledge about forestry and his interaction with the environment.

This contribution try to demonstrate the importance interconnecting forests, science and people on a comprehensive view in a country like Uruguay with a very young forest culture. The case study is based on the experience of the National Agricultural Research Institute, created 1989 as a public legal person within the non-state private law. The governance, the research projects definitions and the technological transfer methodologies are discussed. A direct assignment of resources and the corresponding response on projects and technological results proves the weight of an early interaction with the stakeholders as well as the communication at different levels of the society. On the basis of two projects, different processes of actions and feedbacks are analyzed.

A public-private research organization seems to be a good arrangement in promote co-innovation thru research work.

forestry, research, Uruguay, innovation

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IUFRO17-1816 **Capacity building to increase wood mobilisation at regional level throughout Europe**

VUILLERMOZ, M.* (1); RUCH, P. (2); Ambrose-Oji, B. (3); Edwards, D. (4)

(1) FCBA, equipe approvisionnement, Champs sur Marne, France; (2) FCBA, Charrey sur Saone, France; (3) Forest Research, Bristol, United Kingdom; (4) Forest Research, Social and Economic Research Group, Roslin, Midlothian, United Kingdom

Abstract: European member States' Forest Policies call for increased wood mobilisation to maintain a resilient and competitive forest-based industry. Although a policy imperative set against a strong market, there are a range of technical and economic constraints, including limited interest from forest owners, acting as barriers against mobilisation. However, innovative technical developments including new silviculture techniques and logging operations, or willingness to reconsider business-as-usual actions of organisations, can provide a relevant context to investigate new practices and strategies.

We describe the methodology used in 14 EU regions with the forest sector community (professionals, non-professionals and institutions) to steer them through a process of innovation, and change through the implementation of collaborative pilot projects. Each pilot project was designed with an experimental approach and linked theory of change to the mobilisation of action to overcome a specific set of barriers. As part of the process, stakeholders' commitment and mutual understanding (social learning) was facilitated within Regional Learning Labs (RLL).

These experimental actions, operating since 2014, delivered new knowledge to participating practitioners and new services to their clients and beneficiaries. Their impact were evaluated within the RLL to assess changes in attitudes and practices of those populations of professional operators and forest owners. The lessons learned establishing the pilot projects provide important insights how such approaches might be applied elsewhere.

Added value for wood mobilisation from this global approach is relevant both for regional pilot project leaders and the forestry and business institutions who often support these public-funded initiatives.

participatory capacity building, wood mobilisation
