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Governance Innovations for forest ecosystem service provision – Insights from an EU-wide survey

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Governance Innovation

briefly defined

Governance...

is about processes of organizing interaction between societal and political actors and their interdependencies in a defined system

- summarized from Kooiman, 2003

Innovation...

is understood as the process of making changes to something established by introducing something new.

The changes can be gradual and incremental or radical and disruptive

- sourced from Van Lancker et al., 2016

"Governance innovation refers to novel processes, products or services initiated by forest owners and managers that seek to improve the sustainable provision of FES types or bundles thereof"

Survey Methodology

Question		Variable	Measurement	
1	What type of forest ownership are you representing?	Land tenure	Multiple choice	
2	Please state the size of the forest you own or are responsible for.	Forest size	Number [ha]	
3	Please describe [the following] ecosystem services a) those your forest area currently provides, and b) what societal demand for these services you perceive.	FES Supply and demand	Continuous scale	
4	In relation to your forests, has there been innovation for at least one ecosystem service in the last two decades?	Presence of innovation	Binary	
5	Which innovations have you developed? [choice of 10] Please also separately mark the most economically important one, and the most innovative one.	Economic and innovative relevance	Binary	
6	To what extent do the following 15 factors support or constrain the innovations you have been developing?	Influencing factors	Continuous scale	

https://app.maptionnaire.com/en/5199/

Survey Methodology

Qu	Question					
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	Which innovations have you developed? [choice of 10] Please also separately mark the most economically important one, and the most innovative one.					
6	To what extent do the following 15 factors support or constrain the innovations you have been developing?					

15 pre-selected factors

Variable

Code	Options	Classification
Q6_1	Regulatory Framework	Institutional
Q6_2	Policy makers and stakeholders	Actors
Q6_3	Private sector	Actors
Q6_4	Societal demand for ES	Actors
Q6_5	High profitability before innovation	Markets
Q6_6	Low profitability before innovation	Markets
Q6_7	Profitability of innovation	Markets
Q6_8	Abundance of ecosystem services	Biophysical
Q6_9	Knowledge available	Biophysical
Q6_10	Public financial support	Technical
Q6_11	Scarcity of ecosystem services	Markets
Q6_12	Access to private investment capital	Markets
Q6_13	Organizational culture	Institutional
Q6_14	Individual leadership	Actors
Q6_15	Climate change	External

Survey process

Snowball sampling



European State Forest Association



Confederation of European Forest Owners



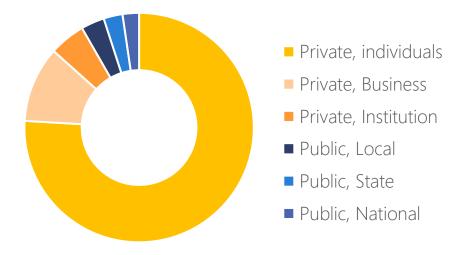
InnoForest



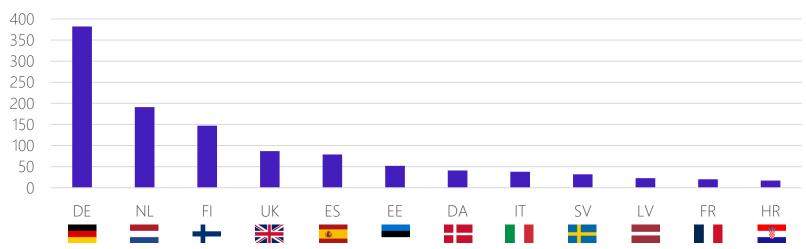
European Network of Forest Extension Organizations

Respondents by Ownership

- 19th Sep 19 to 10th Dec 19
- 1234 FOs participated
- 467 with innovations
- 366 with description



Respondents by Country



FES Innovation (Question 5) Biomass, Biomass and ... again Biomass

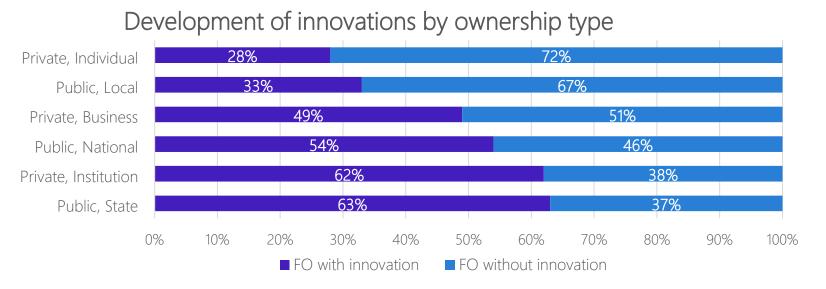
Governance innovation type	The most economically importanta	The most innovative	Total Innovations developed	% of Innovations developed
Change of forest management to improve/ sustain biomass production	58	25	236	21.2
New technology for biomass production	67	37	151	13.6
Change of forest management to provide other ecosystem services	34	27	134	12.0
New way to generate value from ecosystem services	33	11	108	9.7
New users of ecosystem service(s)	20	15	108	9.7

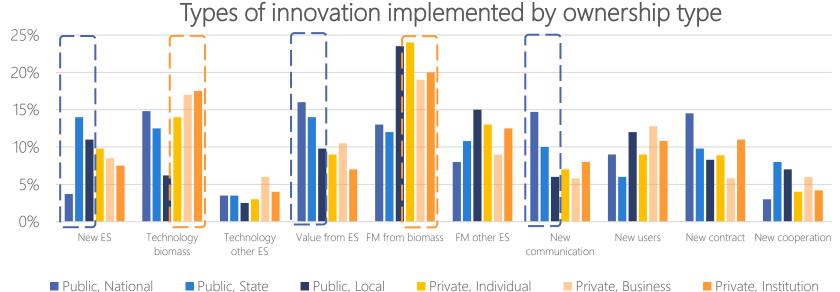
Biomass simply steals the show

New ecosystem	28	32	107	9.6
service New trans-	22	21	99	8.9
sectoral				
contract				
created				
New	19	18	86	7.7
communication				
or marketing				
strategy implemented				
New	15	15	50	4.5
transboundary	15	15	30	4.5
cooperation				
created				
New technology	14	13	35	3.1
for other				
ecosystem				
services (than				
biomass				
production)	210	214	1114	100.0
TOTAL	310	214	1114	100.0

FES Innovation (Question 1 & 5)

Ownership type is decisive





Forest Ecosystem Service Portfolio

Public ownership innovation



Private ownership innovation



Wood products



Non-wood products

Influencing factors

Profitability and innovation are strongly correlated

"Business Models" drive innovation

Climate change and interdisciplinary discussions bring in new people and open up new opportunities

Table 8
Summary of significant correlations between factors enabling or hindering the most economically important governance innovation types.

Governance innovation type (Q5)	Conditioning factor (Q6)	Correlation	P-value	Valid N (listwise)
	Private sector and business	0.239**	0.001	177
New technology for biomass	High profitability/viability before the innovation happened	0.241**	0.005	135
production	Low profitability/viability before the innovation happened	-0.204*	0.022	126
`	Climate change	0.169*	0.033	159
Change of forest management to improve/sustain biomass production	Individual leadership	-0.169*	0.048	137
Change of forest management to provide other ecosystem services	High profitability/viability before the innovation happened	-0.185*	0.031	135
— New asers of ecosystem —	Culture of your organization	0.213*	0.013	135
service(s)	Climate change	0.242**	0.002	159
New trans-sectoral contract	Knowledge available	0.167*	0.030	170
created	Climate change	0.193	0.015	159

Conclusion



- Mainly public forests undertake innovation activities in Europe
- Private owners focus on biomass production and established market incentives
- Low profitability hinders progress



Points of critisism

- Insufficient sample size
- Twofold survey selection bias

My personal conclusion

- "PES research is relevant"
- Publication is a beacon for our qualitative research

Sources:

Page 1

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Page 2

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Page 3

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Kooiman, J., 2003. Gov

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Thank you for your attention!

Any comment, question or criticism would be highly appreciated!