SCOPE & AIMS

Aim: To present a methodological framework used to prioritize and select projects contributing for sustainable

🎯 Transition from Government → Governance in forest policies

🎯 Integration of cross-cutting policies → complex and dynamic problems require integrated and transdisciplinary policy-making approaches

🎯 Stakeholder engagement in policy co-design→ challenge of integrating multiple stakeholders

METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Stage 1 | Diagnosis: opportunities and threats

Stage 2 | Identification: identification of projects

Stage 3 | Prioritization: selection of key projects

Stage 4 | Cross-cutting analysis: matching with policy initiatives

Document analysis

Workshop

Questionnaire

Focus Group

Document analysis

PINHAL INTERIOR REGION CHALLENGES

Mountain and forested territory

Depopulation and ageing

Weak socioeconomic dynamic

High wildfires susceptability

Geographical dispersion of villages

Small-scale forest and agriculture

Weak governance and institutional dynamic

RESULTS – Participatory process

Axis 1 | Rustic, Planned, Resilient and Sustainable Region

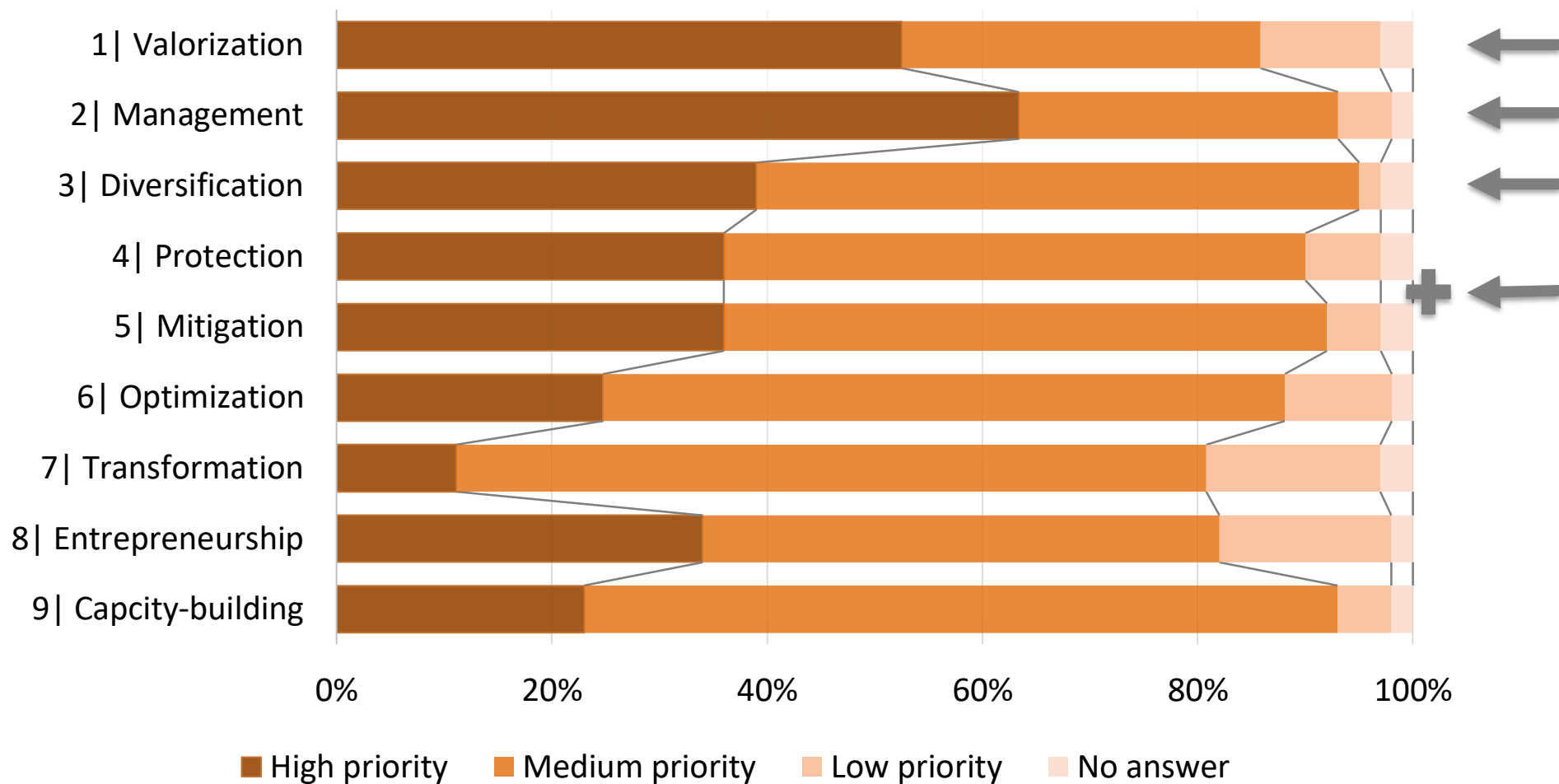| 1| Valorization	2| Management	3| Diversification
Assessment and payment of forest ecosystem services	Sustainable Forest Management	Promotion of the multifunctional use of forests

Axis 2 | Structural Prevention of Rural Fires

4| Protection	5| Mitigation
Protection and defense of forest areas	Risk mitigation practices, e.g. fuel management and grazing practices

Axis 3 | Attractive, Competitive and Innovative Region

6| Optimization	7| Transformation	8| Entrepreneurship	9|Capacity Building
Optimization of collection and valuation of wood	Digital transformation of forest businesses and companies	Promotion of innovation and entrepreneurship	Training and skills for professionals and stakeholders

RESULTS – Participatory process

Bar chart categories:
- 1| Valorization
- 2| Management
- 3| Diversification
- 4| Protection
- 5| Mitigation
- 6| Optimization
- 7| Transformation
- 8| Entrepreneurship
- 9| Capcity-building

X-axis: 0%, 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, 100%

Legend: High priority ■ Medium priority ■ Low priority ■ No answer

CONCLUDING REMARKS

- The limited impact of policies across several EU countries has reinforced the need for cross-sectoral and multi-level policy coordination and integration of effective forest governance processes

- Governance literature holds that forest stakeholders can reject policy and behavioral changes that do not reflect their values, interests, and motivations

- The relevance and implementation of projects can be enhanced by incorporating and building on stakeholders' preferences and enabling them to decide which projects could be most important for the sustainable management of forest in the region

- Stakeholder representation is a key factor in developing effective and successful participatory processes

8TH INTERNATIONAL WILDLAND FIRE CONFERENCE

Thank you!

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