

<b>Alice Ludvig</b>		
Affiliation	University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna (BOKU), Institute of Forest, Environmental and Natural Resource Policy and European Forest Institute – EFI Forest Policy Research Network, Vienna, Austria	
Session Chair	Session 2.1 Session 8.2	Rethinking forest entrepreneurship and policy as a newly emerging cross-sectoral field: Insights from theory and empirics. Gender equality and diversity in practice: methodological and theoretical inquires to the forest sector(s).
Presentations	Session 2.1 Session 8.2	<i>Rethinking forest entrepreneurship and policy as a newly emerging cross-sectoral field: Insights from theory and empirics.</i> <i>Gender equality and diversity in practice: methodological and theoretical inquires to the forest sector(s).</i>

*Abstract Session 2.1 – Gender and entrepreneurial innovation in the wood value chain: Understanding social diversity as a driver for resilience.*

The search for solutions to adapting and mitigating climate change, prevent mass species extinctions, and improve rural livelihood is one of today's most urgent challenges. To succeed, a large number of social actors have to agree to engage and act collectively on Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR), ensuring its dual goal of restoring ecological functionality and improving people's life quality, based on a landscape approach. Although FLR has gained momentum globally, the experiences so far seem to be unable to completely overcome the socio-economic and governance challenges associated with the design and practical realization of effective initiatives. Market and policy failures - together with the inability of institutions to adapt and promote the structural changes required by society and growing social movements - drive the emergence of Social Innovation (SI). SI can be seen contemporarily as the process and the result of interaction between stakeholders in the construction of solutions to social needs and problems including those tackled by FLR in rural areas. Here, we propose five possible conceptual bridges between FLR and SI, which also represent macro-elements of a long-lasting and transformative Social Innovative Forest and Landscape Restoration (SI-FLR) theory of change, specifying an innovative FLR approach. We also advocate that SI-FLR should attend, firstly, sustainable livelihoods need to ensure the Social-Ecological Systems' long-term resilience. By revealing these connections, we expect to contribute with decision-makers and project managers to improve the FLR initiatives underway and to spark the interest of other researchers to explore the many possibilities of SI-FLR.

*Abstract Session 8.2 – Gender (in)equality in forest research networks – the IUFRO case.*

Gender differences in networking have been cited as one of the main reasons for gender career development and promotion gaps, and academic networks have shown to be no exception. Based on a study of the International Union of Forest Research Organizations, considered as the leading global network for forest science cooperation, this presentation will explore the “doing” of gender in forest research settings. An analysis of functions and positions at different organizational levels shows a substantial lower representation of women, and a high dominance of men, on all levels. Women researchers make up to less than a quarter of the representatives of the International Council (IC) and in the IUFRO Board, and about one third of the office holders of Division units and Task forces. In addition, women are more likely to hold less prominent positions, i.e. as alternative representatives (IC), vice-president, and deputy coordinator. There is also an uneven representation of women across the different Divisions and Task Forces - which make up the majority of the research network. In Division 3, which brings together researcher dealing with forest operations, engineering and management, only one out of seven office holders are women. In contrast, more than half of the officeholders in the division that focus on the social aspects of forests and forestry, i.e. Division 6 are women. A survey among officeholders provides some further insights e.g. on how women and men experience and perceive gender (in)equalities in the network. Among the respondents, there is a general positive attitude to gender equality work within IUFRO. Fewer men than women experienced the network as gender unequal, while fewer women than men considered the IUFRO as very important to their professional development. However, the difference was small then expected.