LULEÅ UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Future Forests

Comparing Forest Governance Models

Alternative Pathways to Sustainability?

Karin Beland Lindahl, Camilla Sandström and Anna Sténs

Governance responses

Pathways to sustainability?

Ideas and goals → Action strategies → Actions → Outcomes

- How do regional/national forest governance models respond to pressing sustainability challenges?
- What Pathways are promoted?

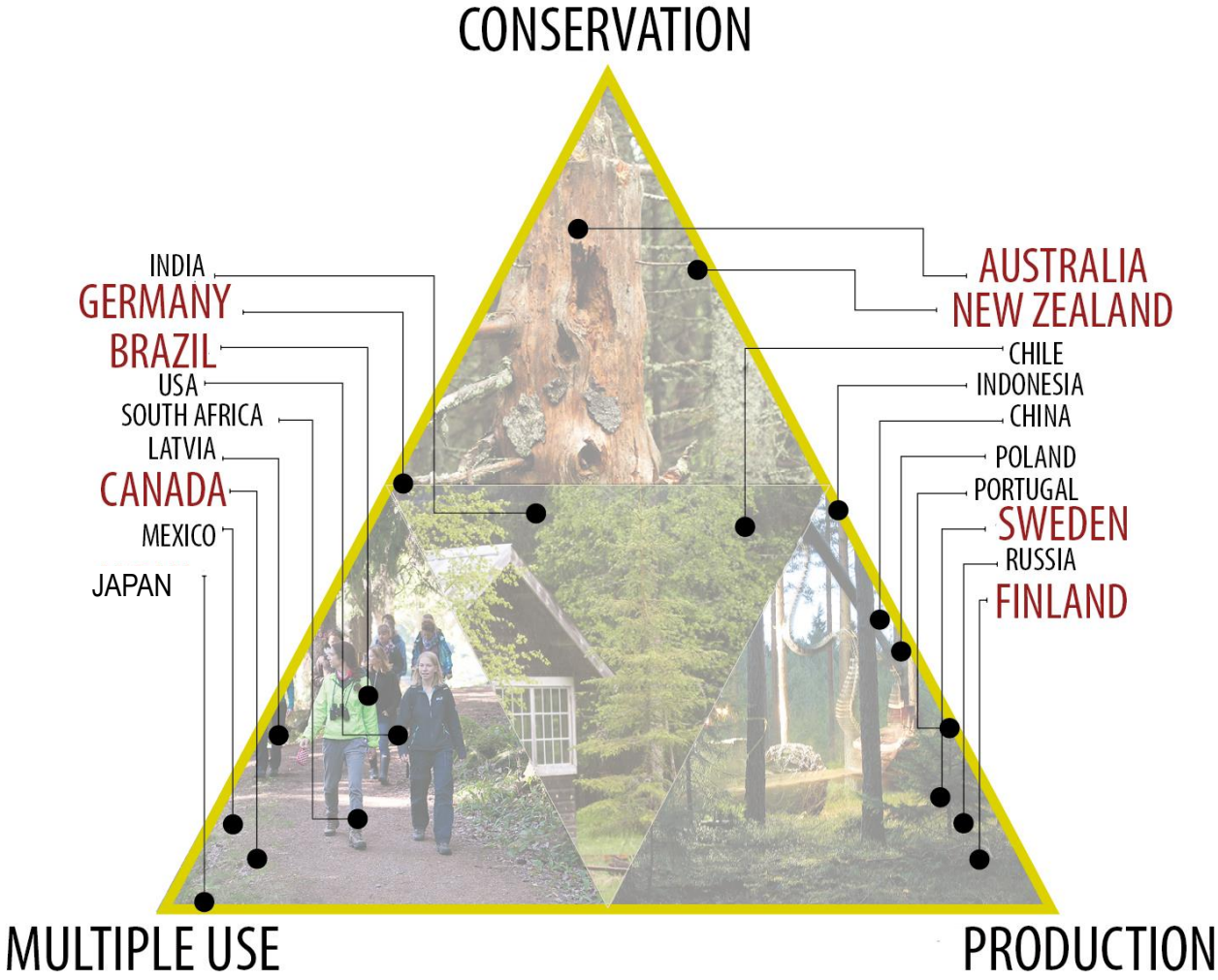
(Leach et al. 2010)

Research aims

1. To conduce policy learning by comparing different forest governance models; strengths, weaknesses, capacity to respond to pressing sustainablity challenges

1. To contribute to theoretical discussion about how to analyse and compare forest governance

Comparing governance models



Pathways Approach

- Accepts sustainable development as political concept
- Nobody is against SD……but actors promote alternative **”Pathways to sustainability”** = alternative trajectories of knowledge, interventions & change - prioritizing different goals, values and functions
- Systems and issues are **framed** in different ways
- Calls for “broadening out” inputs and “opening up” outputs
- Addresses properties of change and styles of action

(Leach et al. 2010)

A comparative framework

INPUT

	Policy frames	Meta frame
1. Problem formulation	How are future challenges addressed?	Is there an overarching organizing idea or logic that motivates the policy response?
2. Goals	How are the goals presented and organized?	As above

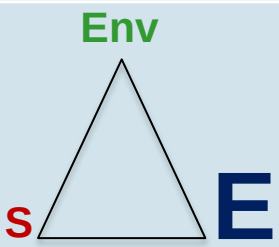
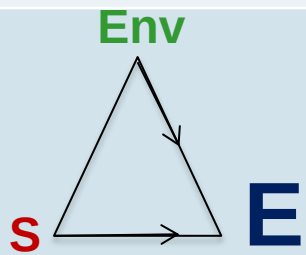
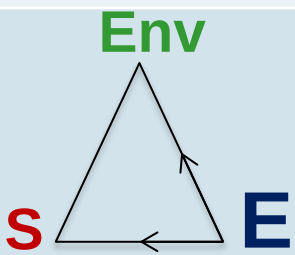
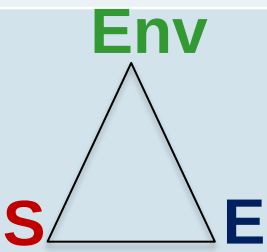
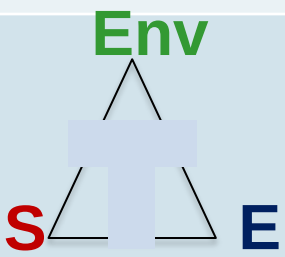
OUTPUT

	Implementation frame	Actions
3. Implementation	How is the implementation process described and justified?	What actions are taken?
4. Outcomes	How are outcomes described? Are goals met? Strategies to improve performance?	What actions are taken to improve performance?

PATHWAY

(Beland Lindahl et al. 2015 a and b)

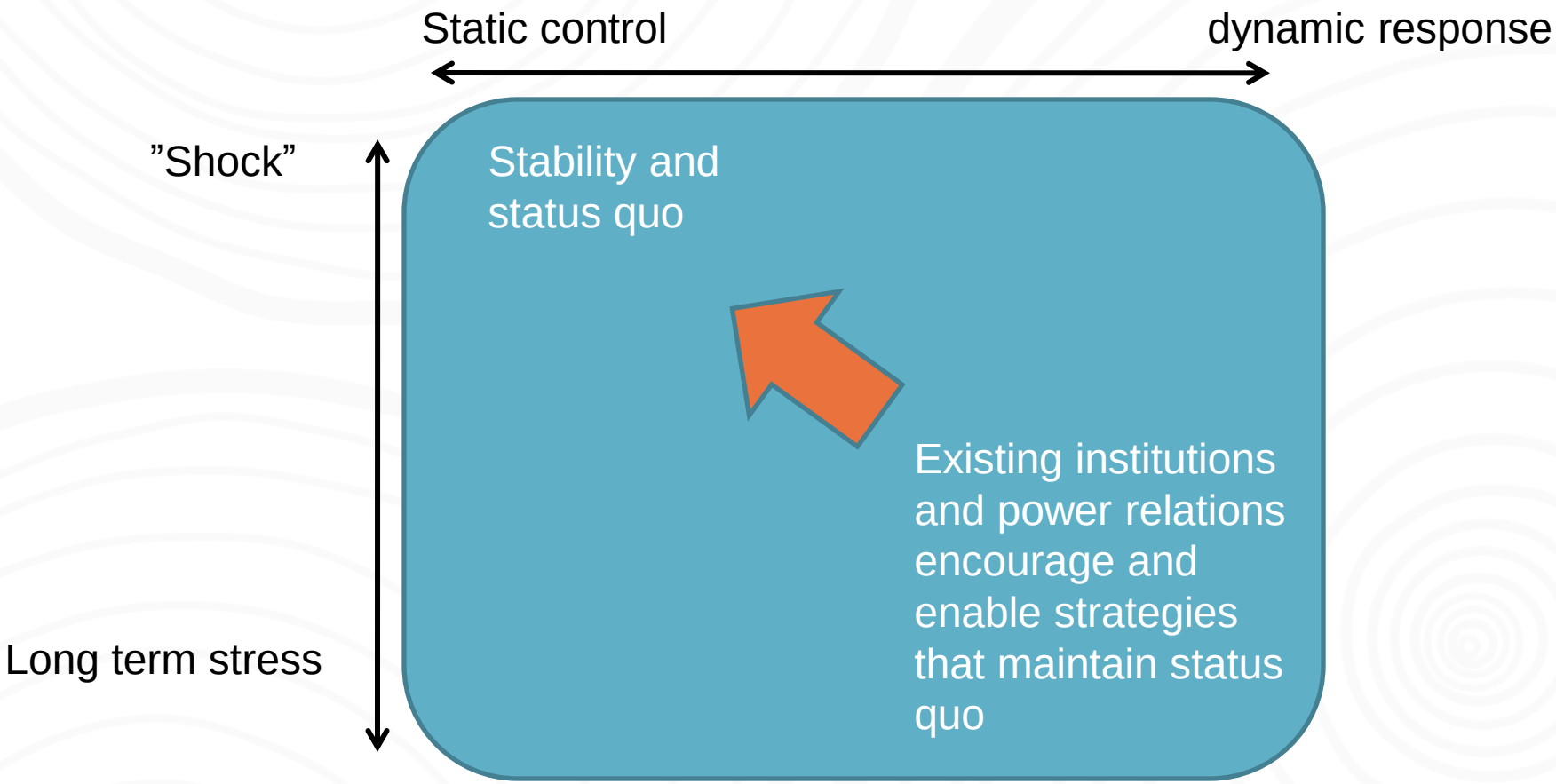
Five types of Pathways

	More of everything	More development	Diversific-ation	Multifunc-tionality	Mono-functional zoning
Charac-teristics	Goal expansion Forests as solution Bioeconomy	De-/re-regulation Expansion of agribusiness Bio-economy	Diversifi-cation and reconcilia-tion Biopathways	Integration and transfor-mation Balance everything	Separation of goals by tenure Parallel pathways
Land use	Integrated	Integrated and divided	Integrated and divided	Integrated	Divided
Prioritised dimension of SD					
Examples	Sweden Finland	Brazil	Canada	Germany: Lower Saxony	New Zeeland Australia

Strengths and weaknesses

More of everything	More develop-ment	Diversifi-cation	Multifunc-tionality	Mono-functional zoning
+ Problem formulation +Deliberation +Profitability	+ Food/fibre supply + Welfare benefits +Profitability	+ Transfor-mation + Conflict resolution + Innovation	+ Transfor-mation +Deliberation + Learning + Adaptation + Legitimacy	+Efficiency within sector +Forest protection +Profitability
- Implemen-tation - Power politics - Conflicts	- Power politics - Defores-tation - Exclusion	-Implemen-tation -Institutionali-sation -Inclusive-ness	- Economic profitability - Biomass supply - Imports	- Integration - Steering - Planning - Fragmenta-tion

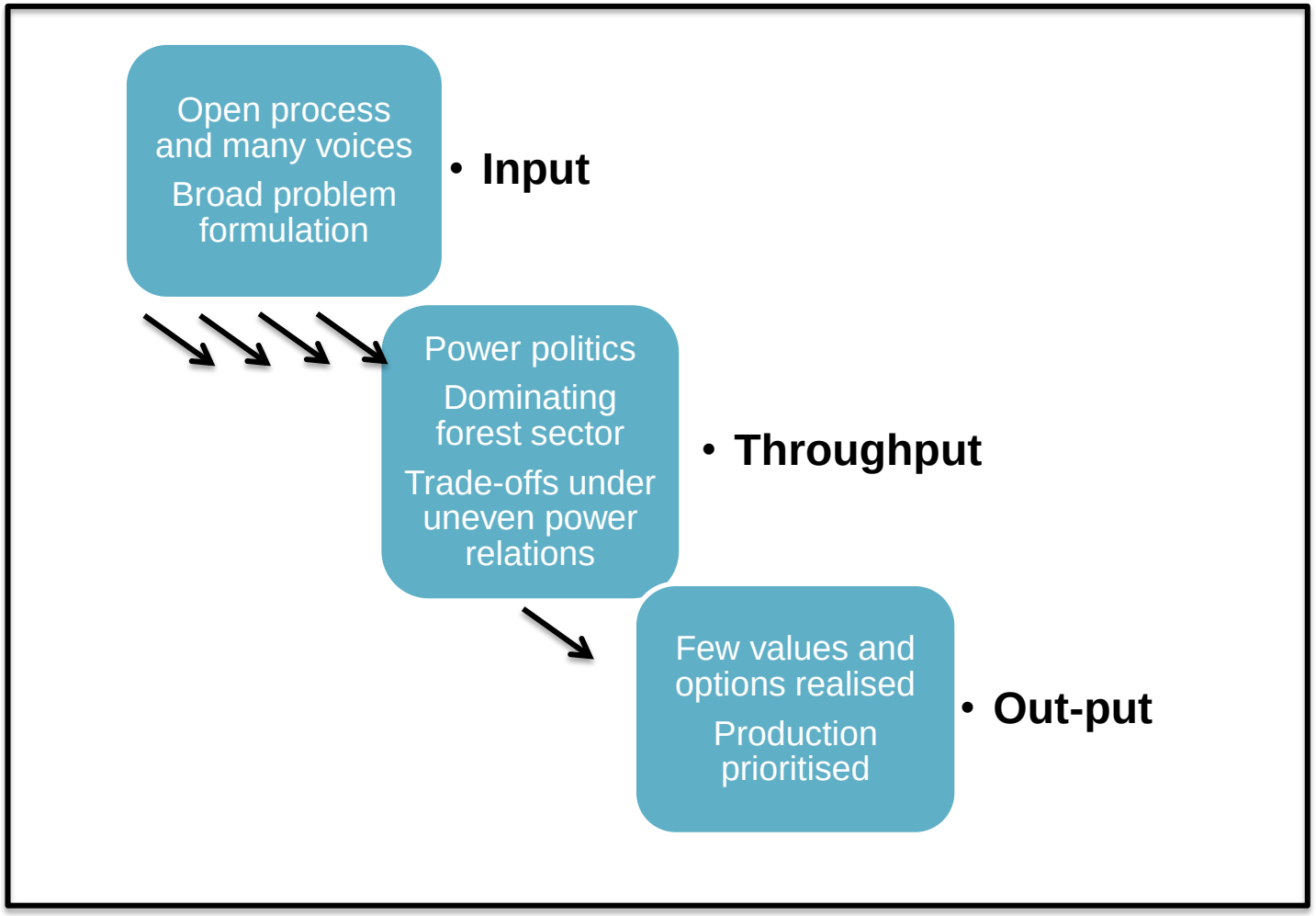
Capacities to deliver change?



(Adapted from Leach et al. 2010)

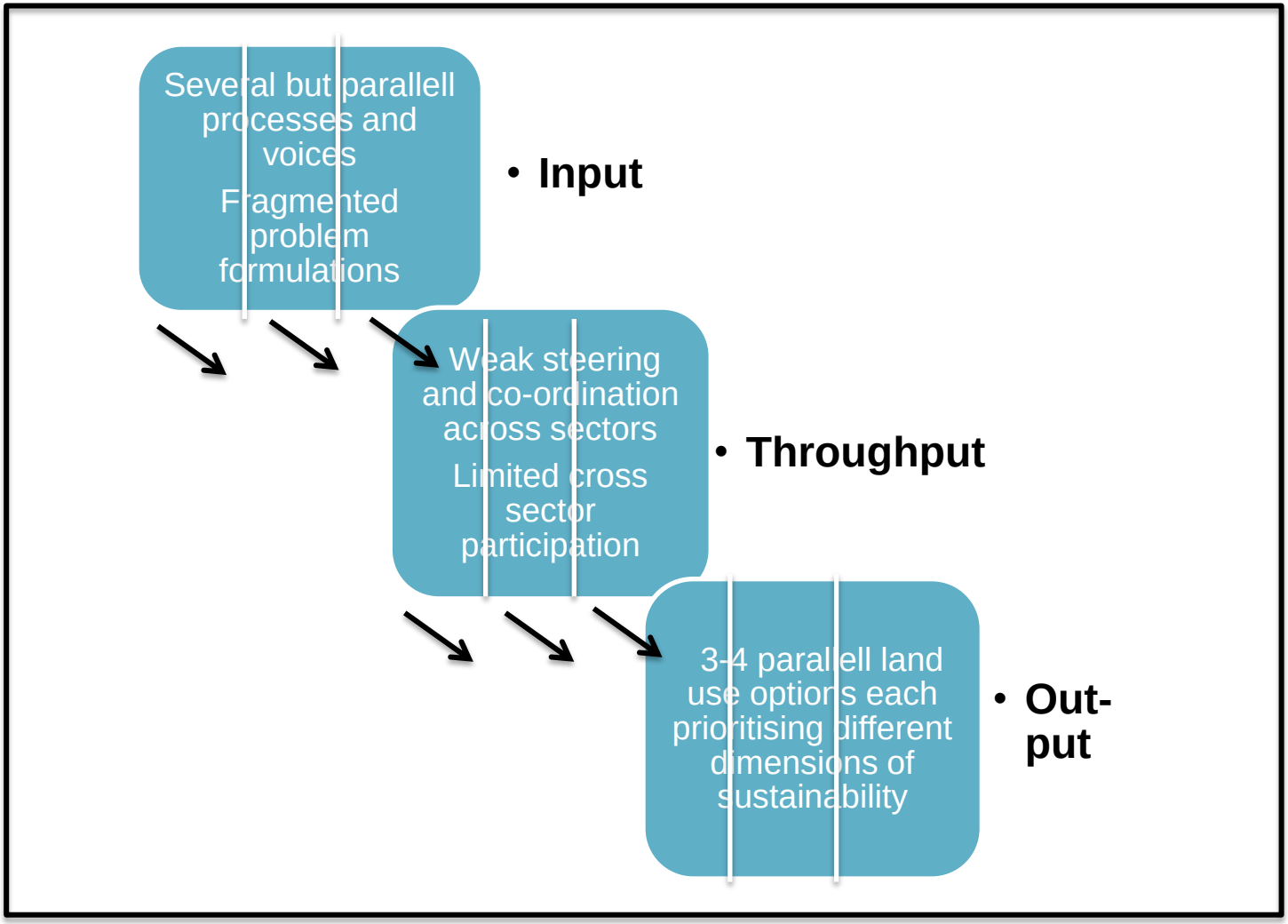
What's the problem?

”Broad” input and ”closed down” outputs as in the Swedish and Finnish ”more-of-everything-pathways”



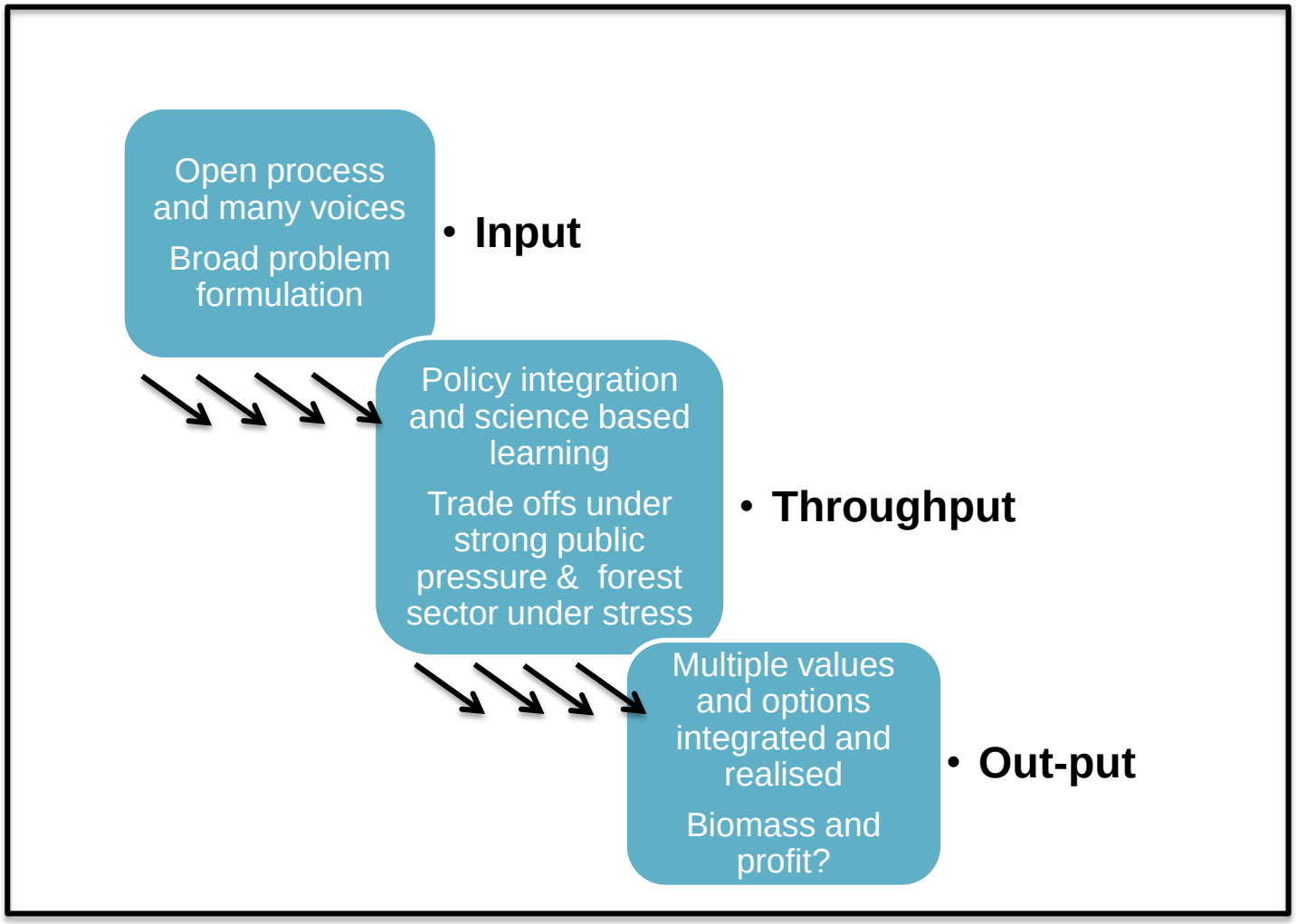
What's the problem?

Non-integrated input and outputs as in the Australian and New Zeeland "Monofunctional-zoning-pathways"



What's the problem?

"Broad" input and "opened up" outputs in the Lower Saxony "Multifunctionality-pathway"?



Pathways to sustainability?

- Most Pathways struggle to deliver change
- Efforts are hampered by existing institutions, power relations and path-dependencies
- Strong eco-modernisation and bio-economy frames promote status quo?
- Pathways are interrelated; consider interdependencies
- Some Pathways are potentially transformative
- A pathways approach contribute with useful concepts; helped bridge analysis of ideas, institutions, actors and outcomes
- Evaluation of input, throughput and output yielded insights