

Forest governance in transition - caught between global agendas and local needs.

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reserves as labs for inclusive societal transformation



WE NEED

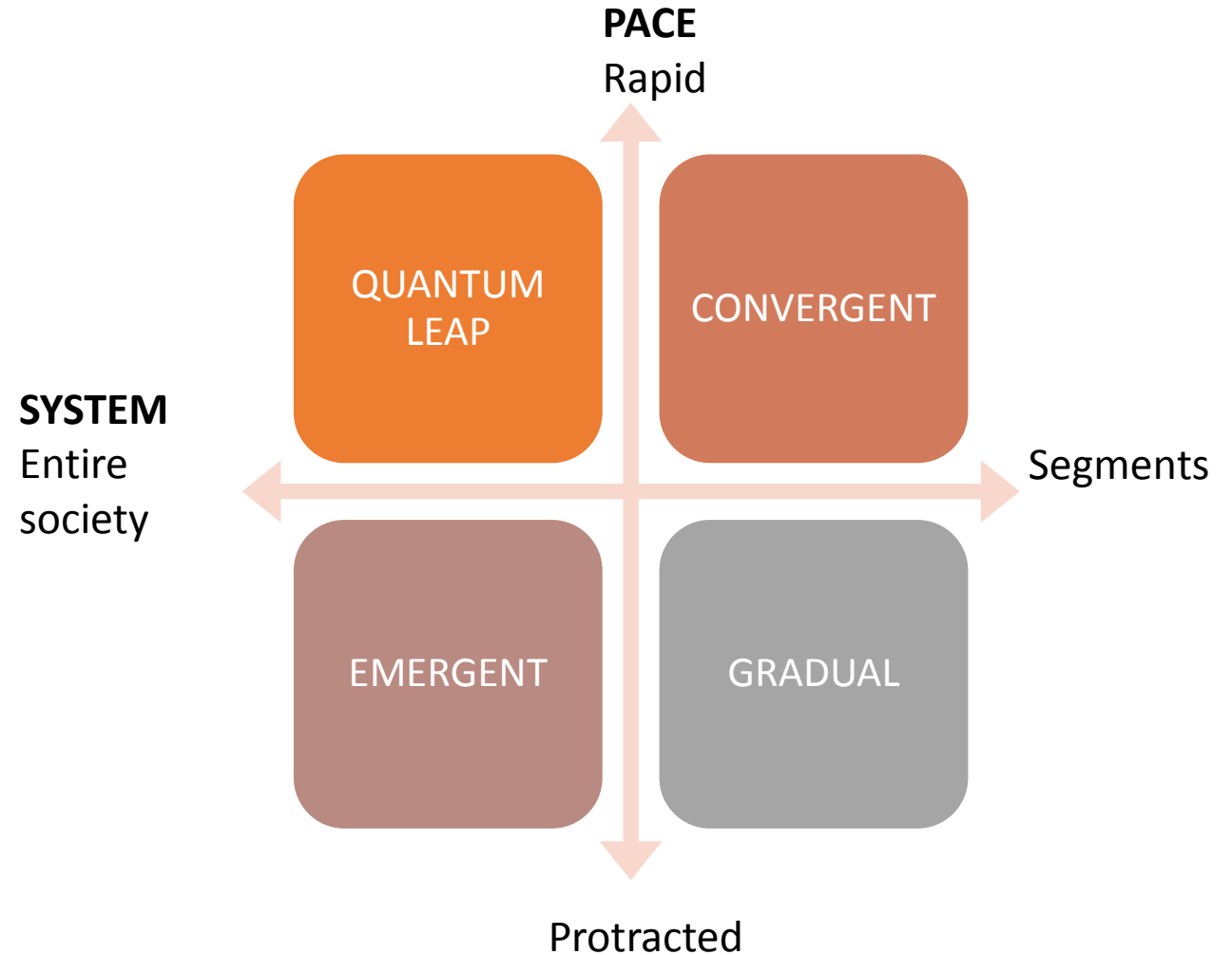
A CHANGE



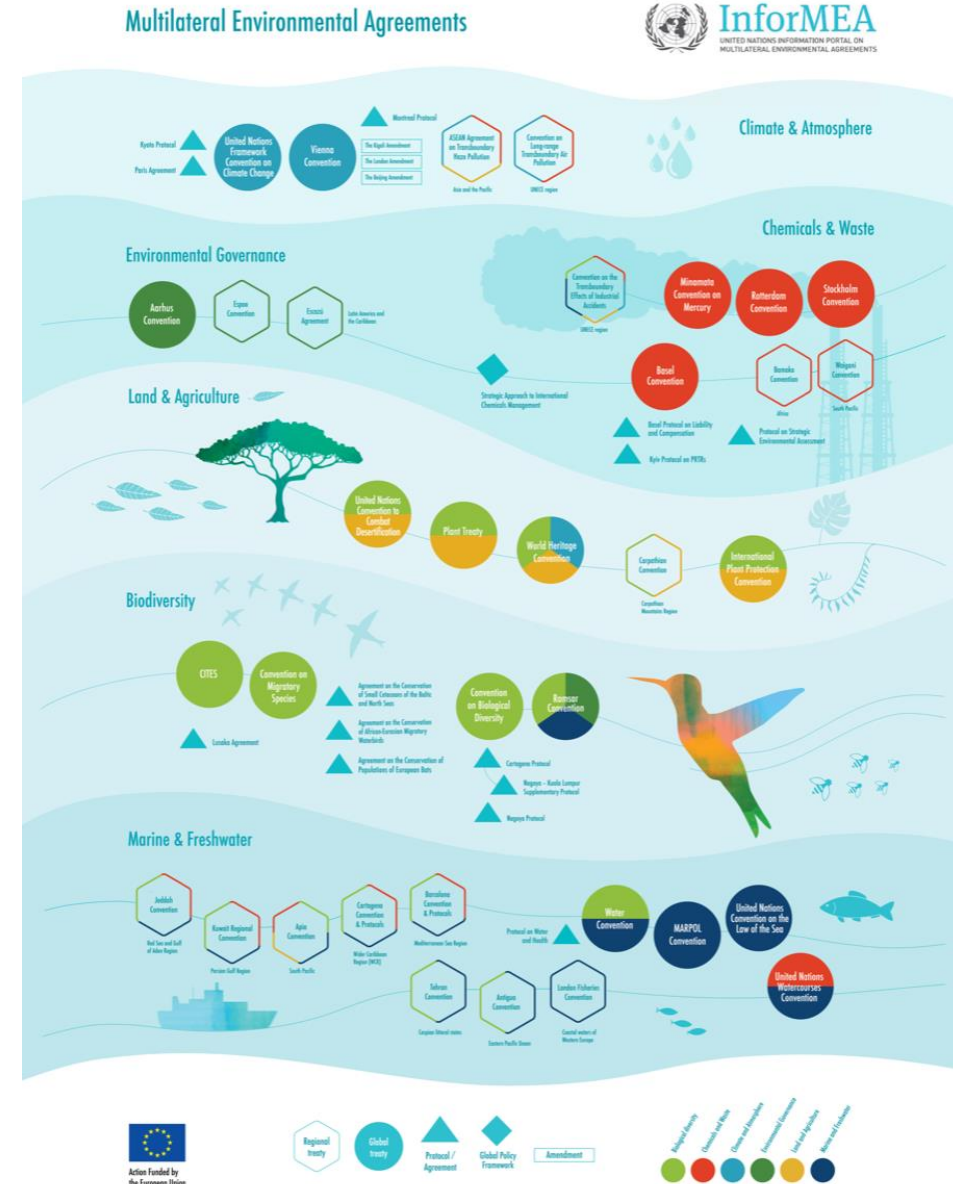
Source: Hallandsposten

Governing societal transformation?

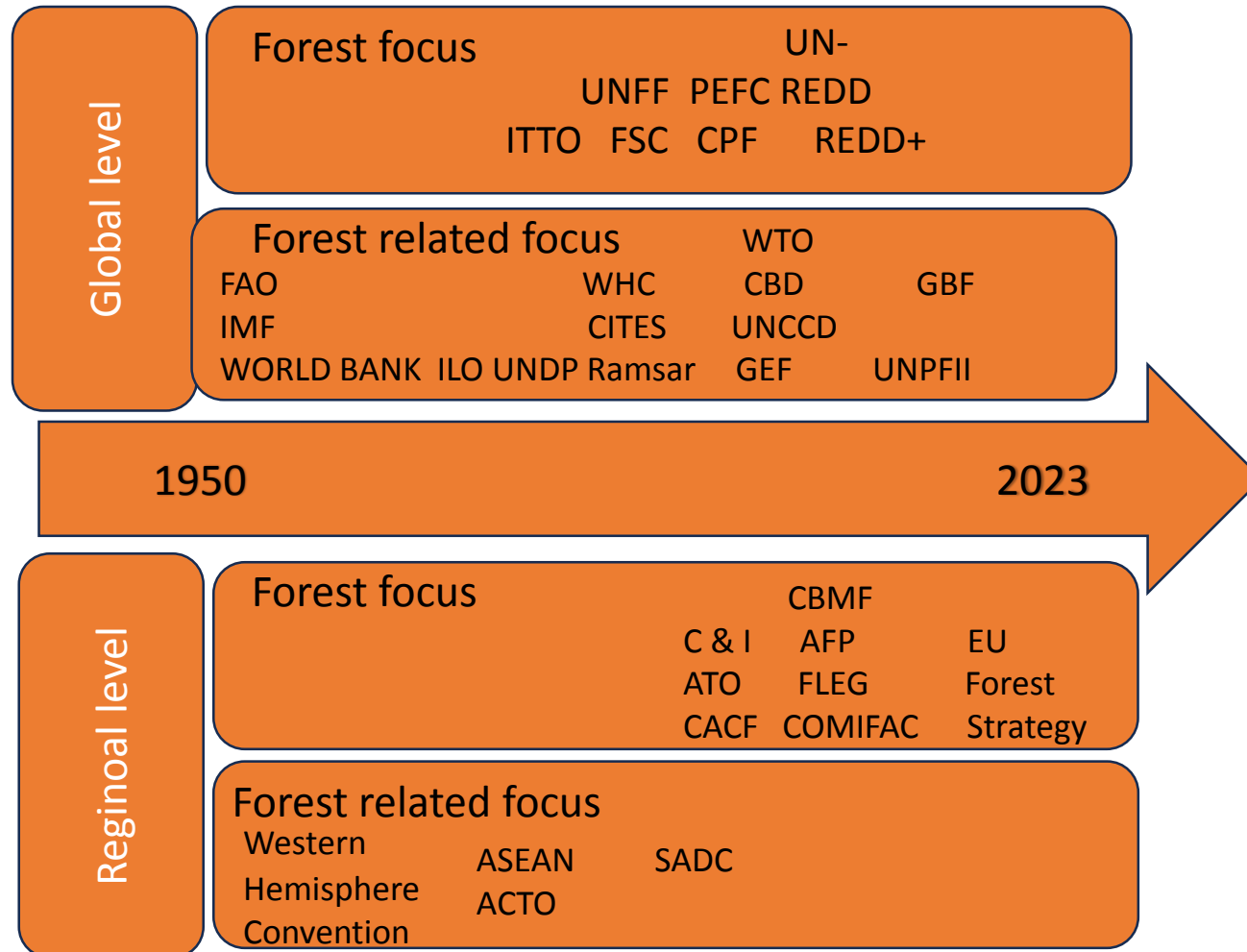
- Extensive change processes, can be abrupt, but often last for decades.
- Based on an identified need for change.
- Requires leadership, innovation, commitment, determination.
- And higher risk-taking, investment in legitimacy, new economic and social (power) structures.



A call for transformation > 40 Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)



Global and regional forest related policies

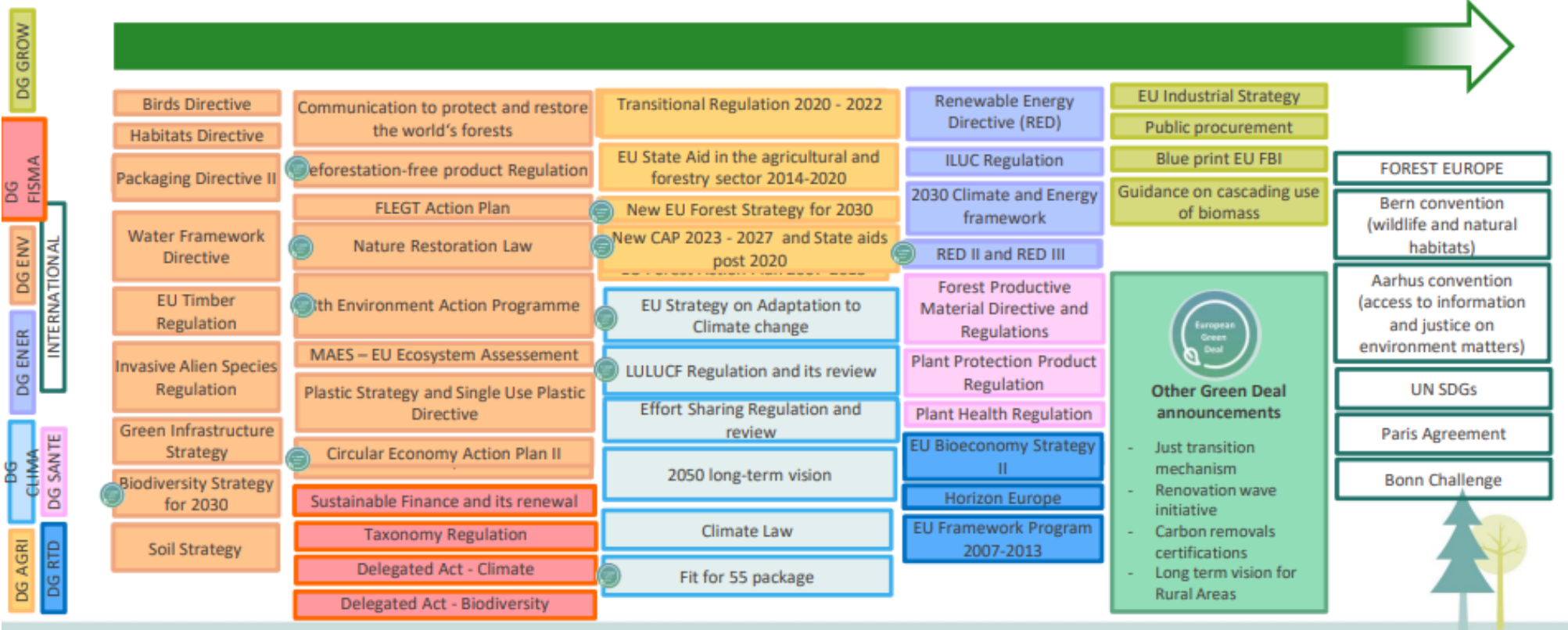


Fragmented global and regional governance with direct and indirect impact on forest and forest products

Focus on different ecosystem services/NCP



EU forest-related policies 1979-2023



Borrowed from CEFP

Challenges to bridge between global agendas and local needs



AMBIVALENT GOALS



UNCERTAINTY ABOUT
CAUSE-EFFECT
RELATIONSHIPS



DISPERSED POWER OF
CONTROL



POLITICAL MYOPIA



DETERMINATION OF
SHORT-TERM STEPS FOR
LONG-TERM CHANGE



RISK OF LOCK IN EFFECTS

1. Ambivalent goals

- Difficulties in identifying common problem and proposing relevant solutions



Different perspectives on transitions in the forest sector

ANTHROPOCENTRISM



ECOCENTRISM



SUSTAINABLE REINDEER HUSBANDRY



(Sara 2001; Eira 2012).

1. Ambivalent goals

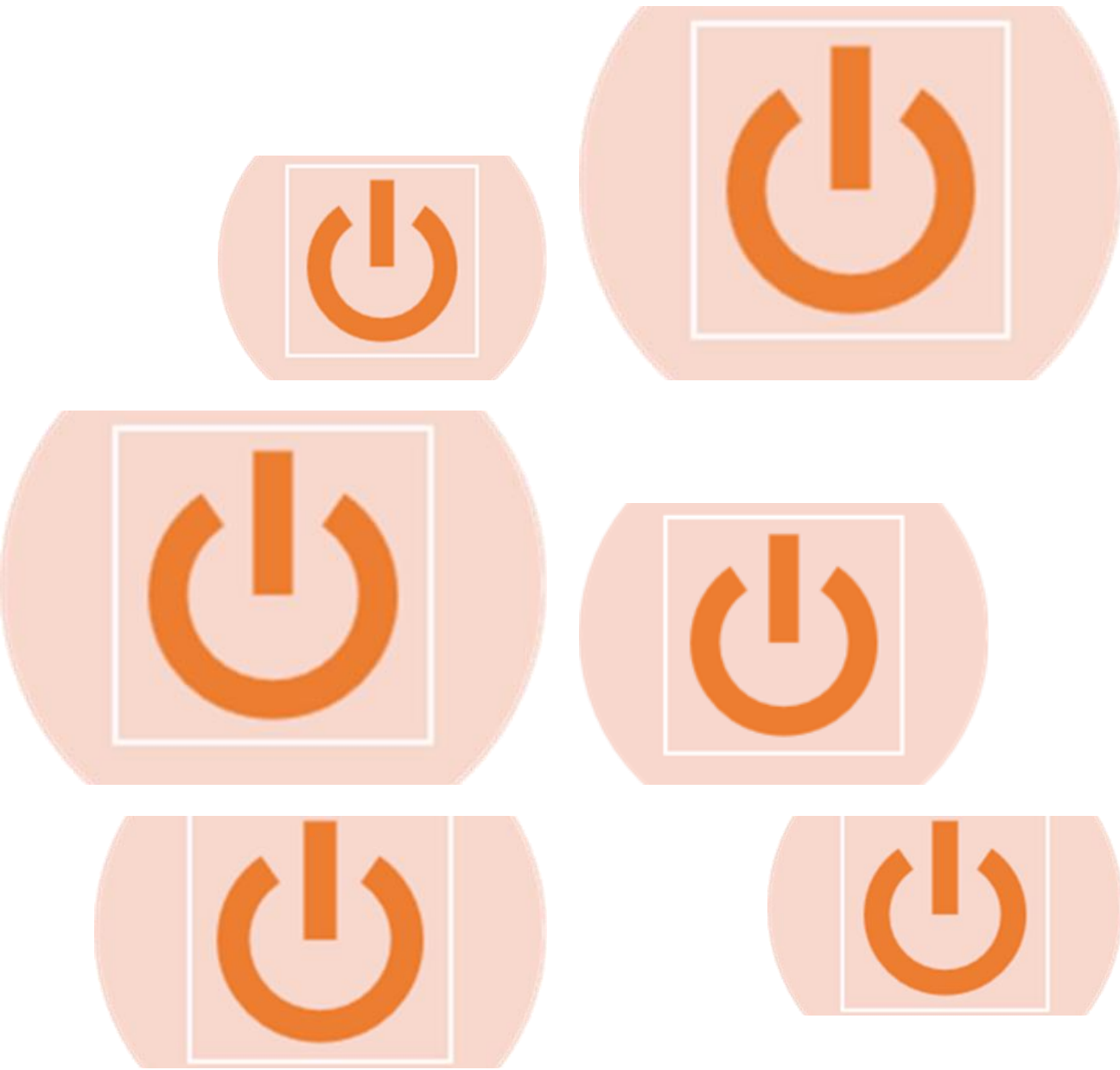
- Difficulties in identifying common problem and proposing relevant solutions
- **Continuous and iterative deliberation to engage the wider public**
- **Problem structuring methods to govern change**



2. Uncertainty about cause-effect relationships

- Lack of knowledge, unpredictable systems
- Flexible institutions to allow for adaptation, risk-taking and institutional innovation.
- Living labs & light houses to show, articulate and materialize transition





3. Dispersed power of control

- Sectorization, fragmentation
- Joint decision-making, network management (policy integration and mainstreaming)
- Innovative policy instruments, policy mixes

Three key steps of mainstreaming biodiversity

Raising awareness

Defining policy objectives

Designing instruments and policy mixes.

4. Political myopia

- Political decision-making fails to consider long term consequences of policy decisions
- A non-negotiable commitment to transition/transformation – an inclusive, just and circular future.



5. Determination of short-term steps for long-term change

- Lack of connection between short term action and long-term change
- Dual strategies of fore sight and back casting to create a social learning process and shared beliefs



6. Risk of lock in effects

- Non-optimal solutions in the long-term perspective
- Portfolio management, not putting all the eggs in one basket



To be able to bridge between global agendas and local needs all the challenges has to be adressed!



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Thank you for your attention

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