

Workshop A:

Land-use conflicts, and management solutions to unlock the transition to a biobased economy

2019-03-27. Room Arenan. Time 10.50-12

2019-03-28. Room The pedagogic workshop, 21A 258. Time 9.30-10.30

Karlstad, Sweden

Agenda Wednesday

*Introduction, Elin Slätmo, senior research fellow, Nordregio
Runa Skyrud, project leader, Tretorget AS
Therese Bennich, Stockholm Environment Institute
Bjørn Egil Flø, research scientist, NIBIO
Q/A*

Focus of the workshop

- *Land is a finite resource that different interests and agendas compete over. The protection of land through regulations and law has always caused controversy and conflict.*
- *With varying interests and objectives, come also different means and modes of power.*
- *With a shift to a more enhanced biobased economy the competition over the use of land will become even more intense.*
- *How to combine the use of land?*
 - *Production (materials, energy, food, = forestry, agriculture, reindeer herding)*
 - *Protection (biodiversity, climate adaptation)*
 - *Recreation (landscape identity, hiking routes)*

Multifunctional uses possible, but these have to be agreed in dialogue

This calls for societal measures to facilitate the transition

- Suggest to use all “the governance tools in the tool box”:
 - Laws and regulations
 - Politics: policies and strategies
 - Economic: subsidies and taxes
 - Education and dialogue
 - Spatial planning as arena to facilitate dialogue between different uses of land
 - ...

Agenda Thursday

5 min summary of yesterday

30 min Group discussions around the questions

15 min Summarising of the questions in big group in this ppt

Ongoing challenges picked up yesterday

- Increased production goals in forest sector
- Increased conservation goals for biodiversity protection and carbon sequestration
- Increased commercialisation of commons for recreation and consumption

External actors make plans over land that are owned by someone else

Possible solutions picked up yesterday

- Diversified forestry (multifunctional uses) to fulfill goals of production and conservation and recreation. Management of forest owners are key. *Risk:* prospects of nature conservation areas is a threat to forest owners autonomy
- Communication of the environmentally friendliness of Nordic forestry
 - Certification systems
 - Voluntary set offs (not reported in official statistics)
 - Shift from forestry as environmentally bad to environmentally good?
- Dialogue between equally respected partners
- Commons and cooperations (allmänning, Kooperation, sambruk, samfelling, ekonomisk förening) as forms of governance that are **not** either state or private ownership.

Group discussion

1. What are the main obstacles to overcome for a transition to a biobased economy?
2. What are the benefits, opportunities? Including external enablers
3. What is the most relevant governance level(s) to adress?
 - Explain the urgency of the issue
 - Are there any facts or data that support our recommendations
 - Give a conclusive interpretation of key messages
 - Give concrete conclusions

Results from group discussions

1. What are the main obstacles to overcome for a transition to a biobased economy?

- Need to broaden product portfolio in the forest sector
- Ownership structure
 - difficult for SMEs to have a voice in the forest sector
 - Shareholders that external to the local community might brake the link to local areas and the social concerns
 - More proactive land allocation in the forested areas
- Climate change mitigation – it is difficult to assess CC, makes it hard for managers to know whats right
- The biomass is limited, we are close to the limit already
- Rights and responsibilities of public use of land (awareness raising)
- Respectful tone in debate is needed

2. What are the benefits, opportunities? (Including external enablers)

- Production side streams are opportunities for new incomes and products
- New initiatives are existing; and old ones using common goods such as berries and mushrooms
- More efficiency is possible both on input and output side
- Language is important in communication: use nordic names and words on institutions to connote history.
- Link the work to national forest programmes
- Local level is crucial
- Use face to face and online tools for communication to ensure inclusiveness
- Commons and cooperations (allmänning, kooperasjon, sambruk, samfelling, ekonomisk förening) as forms of governance that are **not** either state or private ownership.
- Rules and regulations on who that are allowed to own and use the biomass are challenged currently. Existing institutions for ownership need to be strengthened. This in order to proactively balance globalism-nationalism. Such as the Koncession institut in Norway; Mark och miljödomstol in Sweden.