#### Forests in Common: learning from diversity and evolution in Europe

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## The research questions

- What lessons can we draw from community forestry institutions and their diversity across Europe?
- What is the **added value** (if any) of FC/CF?
- What are the wider implications of selforganization and (sustainable) resource management ?

#### DIVERSITY 1 – of contexts DIVERSITY 2 – of examples COMMON features, common interest



Learn by sharing experiences

- Reflexive, iterative development of indicators
  - Coding of case studies

Frequency analysis

- Extracting similarities, variations and themes.

# Start by describing ...

**Sure about -** definitely community forests or forest commons:

- Something which we believe is **really a CF**
- Something which might be different from all the other country cases
- Something which might be **similar** to another country

Not sure about "cases" Test the boundaries, our understanding, give us fresh perspective

#### **Dimensions** identified in an iterative process

- Forest (6)
- Community forest group = CFG (15)
- Relationship between CFG and forest (13)
- Relationship between CFG and outside world (10)



# CFG (community forest group) is presently predominantly based on





## Time of existence



## EXTERNAL VISIBILITY CFG in country official statistics



#### Certain cases are characterized with ...

dominance of forests in the total CFG area (→ FC!), rural/remote location

are more usually

place-based,

have a specific legal status,

are older and regulate permanence than uncertain cases

report

an accent to democratic participation to CFG functioning
a generally higher sense of attachment of its members to FC/CF,
more land ownership and jointly held rights,
lack distribution of dividends in favour of (common) livelihood
objectives

mechanisms for involving local society in decisions for its functioning;

# **Significant themes**

- 1. history, change and innovation
  - particularly important in the European context
  - most of those which have survived or newly appeared, have had to adapt and innovate to do so
- 2. 'ownership'
  - more complex than 'bundle of rights'
  - comes with responsibilities / duties as well as rights
- 3. multi-level governance
- 4. poor visibility  $\rightarrow$  potential of these forms underused

#### Lessons ? Added value of FC/ CF ?

- FOREST
  - Per se insignificant resource can be referential at the landscape context
  - Provides public roles
- CFG is an intermediary body BUT not yet a community itself
  - Members
    - are usually attached but also detached
    - can function also without full ownership
  - Focus to the local livelihood, intergenerational ties
  - Conflicts due polarization can be and are mediated.
  - A model of self-organization and SFM ?

## Conclusions

- Methods for making sense of diversity and a platform for comparative and reflective research
- Results
  - high **diversity** both between and within 4 EU countries
  - their added value is at least in
    - Multifunctional roles of forest
    - Internal mediation of conflicts in a CFG
    - Time and historical contexts are crucial
- Survival of CF/FC is not unproblematic but poorly explored potential.

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