



European forest policy and forestry.

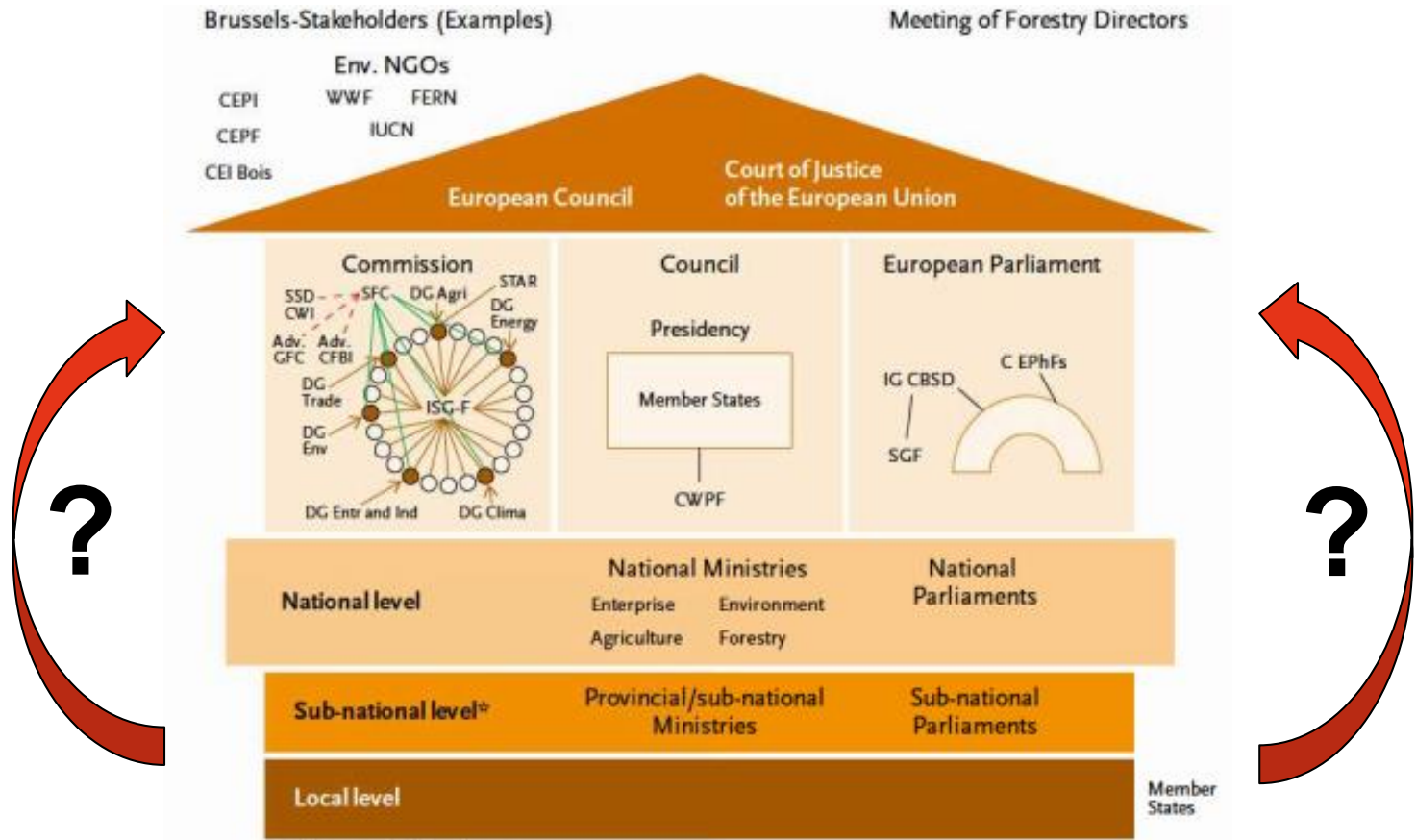
Capacity-building for policy entrepreneurship in Europe

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Kathrin Böhling



EU Forest Governance



* Only in case of federal states

Legend: NGO – Non Governmental Organisation, CEPI – Confederation of European Paper Industries, CEPF – Confederation of European Forest Owners, CEI Bois – European Confederation of Woodworking Industries, SFC – Standing Forestry Committee, Adv.GFC – Advisory Group on Forestry and Cork, Adv.CFBI – Advisory Committee on Community Policy Regarding Forestry and Forest Based Industries, STAR – Agriculture Structures and Rural Development Committee, ISG-F – Inter Service Group on Forests, CWPF – Council Working Party on Forestry, IG CBSD – Inter-group on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development, SGF – Sub Group of Forestry, SSDCWI – Sectoral Social Dialogue Committee for the woodworking industry, CEPhFs – Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

Discussions about politics of Europ. forest policy overshadow its governance dimension

- No common forest policy
- European forest policy is forest-focused and forest-related
- EU Commission seeks to determine forest policy agenda
- Member states and forest owners tend to limit regulatory impact
- Much talk, limited action

Key question not well-addressed so far:

How to build a governance arrangement that works for those who are expected to implement European policies?

Case study: Capacity-building for Bavaria's forest sector

- 2.6 Mio ha forest cover (with 1.4 Mio ha owned by private forest owners; almost 800.000 ha state forest)
- Bavaria has significant forestry sector (e.g., 38 Billion € annual turnover in 2014 – timber, manufacturing, paper and publishing)
- Forest reform (2005) established state forest company (*Bayerische Staatsforsten*, generated 415.5 Mio € annual turnover in 2014), mandate for counselling and extension work for private owners through 47 forest services, and support for forest associations
- State of Bavaria representative in Standing Forestry Committee; private forest owner representatives with leading positions in EUSTAFOR and CEPF

Most-likely case study to support capacity-building for policy entrepreneurship in Europe

Methodological approach

Capacity-building for policy entrepreneurship in Europe relates to:

- **People** who are able to push up their concerns higher on the agenda, anticipate windows of opportunity, and couple different streams (problem, proposal, political receptivity)
- **Organisations** that seek to advance their capacity for strategic choice through learning (i.e. generation of policy-oriented knowledge, sense making, anticipation of developments in fragmented arena's of European forest policy, lesson drawing)

	<u>Milestones</u>	<u>Methods</u>	<u>Output</u>
1. yr	1. <i>Status-quo analysis to assess willingness and perceived need to learn</i>	Identification of key actors through snowballing, expert interviews, document studies, content analysis	Report, European forest policy map (draft status)
2. yr	2. <i>Arrival at joint <i>European forest policy map</i> with actors in Bavaria</i>	Workshops (2) with group work and graphic recording to document results	European forest policy map (final version), subnational positioning, policy paper
	3. <i>Scenario development for participation in European forest governance</i>	Survey (experiences with and perspectives on European forest policy among practitioners), workshop (1) with group work and graphic recording to document results	Report, policy paper
3. yr	4. <i>Mediation of project results</i>	Presentations (various), project website	Networking
	5. <i>Feedback of project results and <i>lesson drawing</i></i>	Meetings (4) with representatives of forest administration and forest owner associations for joint lesson drawing	Networking, advanced capacity for strategic choice
	6. <i>Conclusion</i>	Assembling of intermediate results into overall report	Final report and publications

Guiding assumptions

- European forest policy is not just about politics. It is also about puzzling.
- Learning how to build up capacities for entrepreneurship in European forest policy depends on the knowledge of this field among forest practitioners and administrators in Bavaria's forest services:
 - The more knowledge there is among these actors, the more likely it is that learning to build up capacities resembles puzzling and thus problem-solving.
 - Conversely, the less knowledge there is in local settings, the more likely it is that the learning becomes politicized. In that case, leading staff in the forest administration and forest owner associations might dominate the capacity-building in order to pursue their distinctive agendas.



Moreover,

- Forest practitioners at subnational level might be more knowledgeable about forest-focused and forest-related policies than expected by leading staff.
- Joint science-policy-practitioner dialogues deliver results that create or increase awareness for forest-focused and forest-related policy-making in Europe and its relevance for decision-making in local settings.

Points of discussion

- What implications does capacity-building at subnational level have for the development of European forest policy?
- What does a strengthened capacity mean for the EU Commission *and* its DGs' behaviours?
- When, under which circumstances do we observe, either, ideology-driven, problem-solving, competence-maximizing behaviour, or a combination thereof (and at which level)?