

## Sweden – innovation example 2 FACILITATION OF COLLABORATIVE LAND USE MANAGEMENT; LAND USE PLAN (FOCLUM-LUP)

County Administrative Board of Dalsland

[www.lansstyrelsen.se/vastragotaland/](http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/vastragotaland/)

- **Location:** Dalsland and Bohuslän, Sweden
- **HNV system:** Livestock, mosaic and multi-functional farming
- **Scale of operation:** At present the method has been used on app 2.000 ha.
- **Timespan:** FOCLUM-LUP operated for approximately 3 years. The practical work ended 2014 due to lack of funding. Got new funding 2017 to develop the method.
- **Keys to success:** The method conclude and visualise the discussions held between actors, which enable them to reach common ground, set up joint goals, prioritise among measures and coordinate concrete measures to achieve a more sustainable land use.



Figure 1

### Problems addressed by this example

The need to structure the dialogues and collaboration between actors working with complex land use issues.

### Story in a nutshell

When the work with Facilitation of collaborative land use management (FOCLUM) had been going on for some years the process involved app. 30 different groups and on different places in Dalsland and in the nearby sub-region Bohuslän. To make the work in these different groups more efficient a number of dialogical and learning tools have been developed. Some were necessary to use in all groups/on all locations in processes related to HNV-farmlands. These tools were later on combined in a kind of GIS-based tool-kit which we label Land Use Plan (LUP). This integrated tool becomes the hub in the FOCLUM-process by helping the participants to realise where they are in the process (as well as what they have done and where they are heading). The tool can visualise all perspectives and qualities which the group needs to agree upon, it can manage both specific objects as well as the landscape level, and it covers the time line from historical land use to today's and future, potential land use. The tool is used to visualise specific goals for different areas of a property, potential measures and economic issues. As such the tool facilitates the shift from the planning phase to the action phase.

### What does FOCLUM-LUP achieve for HNV farming?

- Structure, visualise and document the data which the FOCLUM-process generates
- Visualise a BAU-scenario and one or more HNV-scenarios
- Give a basis for decision on how to realise a HNV-scenario and support the implementation

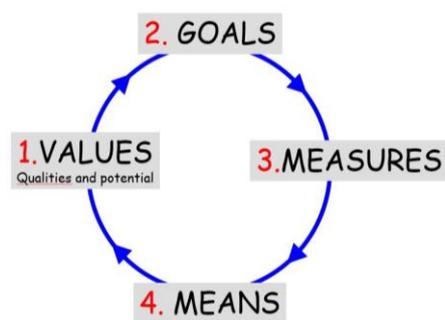


Figure 2

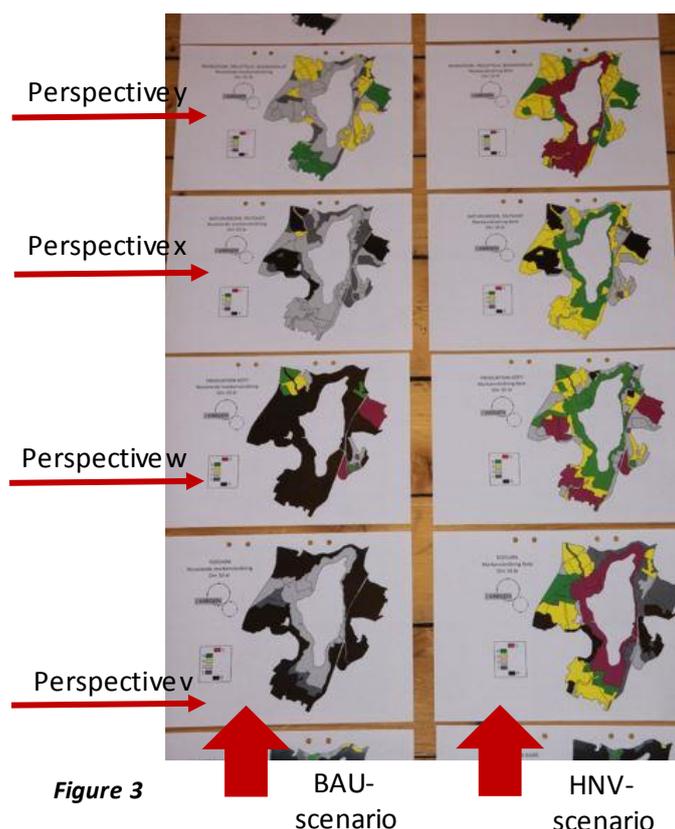


Figure 3

#### Maintaining or improving HNV values

FOCLUM-LUP, the land use plan, facilitate dialogue on HNV-issues and has proven to be effective for this purpose. The integrative tool has also supported planning and implementation of concrete HNV-measures. The LUP is used in all steps of the FOCLUM-process, where there are perspectives and data which would benefit from being better structured, documented, visualised and deliberated. The tool is used in all four steps of the FOCLUM-process: 1. Values, 2. Goals, 3. Measures, and 4. Means. The example given illustrates how the documentation might look like and the visualisation of step 1, the values inherent in different perspectives. First the participants in the group decide which perspectives that should be taken into account. Often this deliberation results in 10 to 15 different qualities regarding the environment, economy and the social situation. The picture shows four out of twelve perspectives which were considered around a lake in Dalsland. The left column shows a potential BAU-scenario. When applying this method one estimates how each specific quality, on each part of a specific landscape, will develop during a ten years period, based on how land use and management is developed. Dark colours represent low qualities, the colourful high qualities in the landscape. The right column show one possible HNV-scenario in ten years time, based on assumptions on how land management is changed and based on specific goals (further discussed under step 2 on Goals). The fact that the local actors in the group together deliberate on levels, and potentials, of different qualities and in different parts of the landscape, as well as identifying the trends affecting them today, lay a strong foundation for an increased understanding of the dynamic complexity in their land use and land use decisions. But this is a necessary dimension of the collaborative learning process if it are to result in shared HNV-goals to all involved feel committed.

#### Achievements

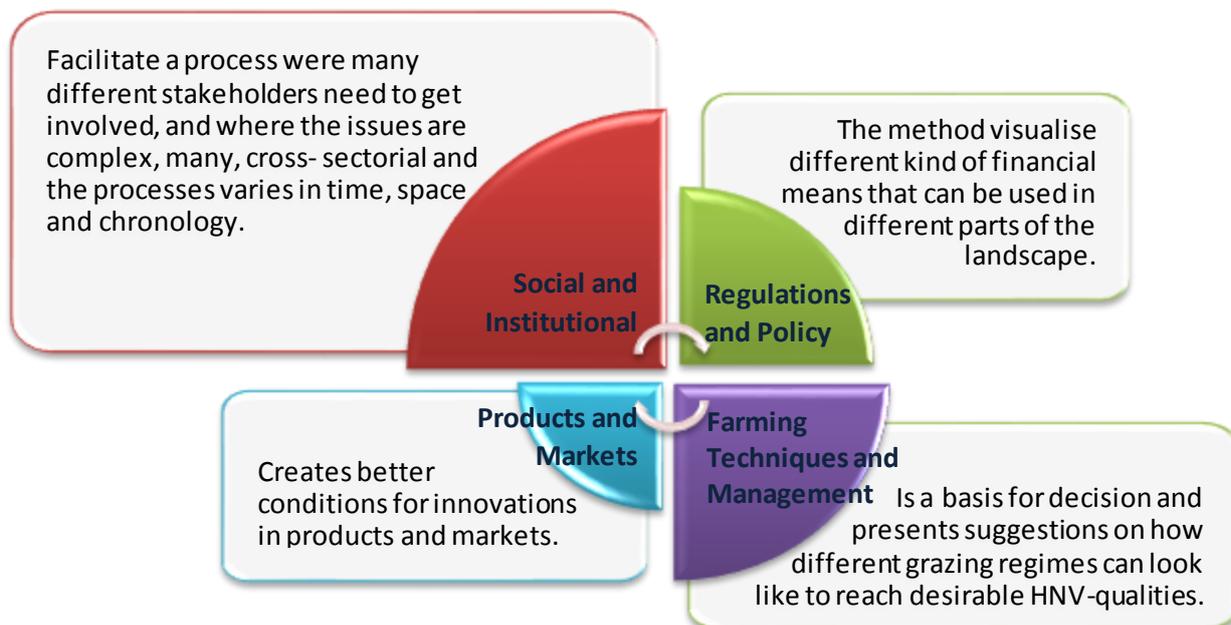
In each group where the tool has been used we can see that land management has, by part, shifted to become more HNV-oriented. On most locations the dialogue has led to that land owners and managers agree upon some form of agri-environmental scheme or protection.

#### Economics of HNV farming

So far no study has been done which study this aspect.



**How does FOCLUM-LUP respond to the HNV LINK innovation themes?**



**Figure 4** Shows how this innovation addresses the four themes of the HNV-Link innovation framework.

The overall aim with LUP (Land use plan) is to create as good preconditions as possible for constructive dialogue in the FOCLUM-process. Focus is on social and institutional innovations. If the conversations are successful other tools or competences could be added to the process, for instance to develop business models for new products and markets.

**The process that made it happen and critical factors for success**

Funding of the earlier FOCLUM-projects meant:

- A possibility to establish a network among HNV-actors
- Identify bottlenecks and possible solutions for HNV-farmlands
- Develop material to be used to facilitate dialogue and deliberation
- Test and train
- Identify areas for improvement
- New projects on method development



**Figure 5**



Without earlier FOCLUM-projects between 2007 and 2014 the need for a tool like LUP – the Land Use Plan – would not have been identified. Based on experiences made when participating in and facilitating groups working with HNV-issues we were able to capture ideas on how the dialogues and the collaboration in these groups could be made more interesting, well-grounded and efficient. Over the last two years the further development and implementation of the concept has been on standby due to lack of funding, but recently the Swedish Board of Agriculture has granted funding for us to develop a handbook on methods, to further develop the technical part of the tool and develop examples of Land Use Plans for 1.000 ha.

### Lessons learnt from this innovation example, and its potential replication

The tool has proven to be efficient in facilitating dialogue and learning on:

- Qualities; from objects to landscapes.
- Time frames; historical land use, as well as today's and future management
- Different scenarios; BAU and HNV-vision can easily be compared
- Decisions; For instance on future goals of land use, desirable measures and possible financial support.
- Synergies; The dialogues and the process design often leads to that potential goal and value conflicts is managed constructively and joint measures taken.



Figure 6

We believe that the tool has been successful and efficient when structuring and facilitating dialogue between the participants in the multi-stakeholder groups involved. It has given us a common language, facilitating dialogue and learning, and has increased our ability to identify shared goals as well as solutions on complex and multi-faceted challenges. Our opinion is that the tool ought to be possible to be used also in other countries, environments and for all kind of HNV-issues.. A handbook on the methods in English should be written and the persons supposed to be working with the approach and tools trained together with experienced users.



Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9

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