

Unpacking reindeer husbandry governance in Sweden, Norway and Finland

- a political discursive perspective

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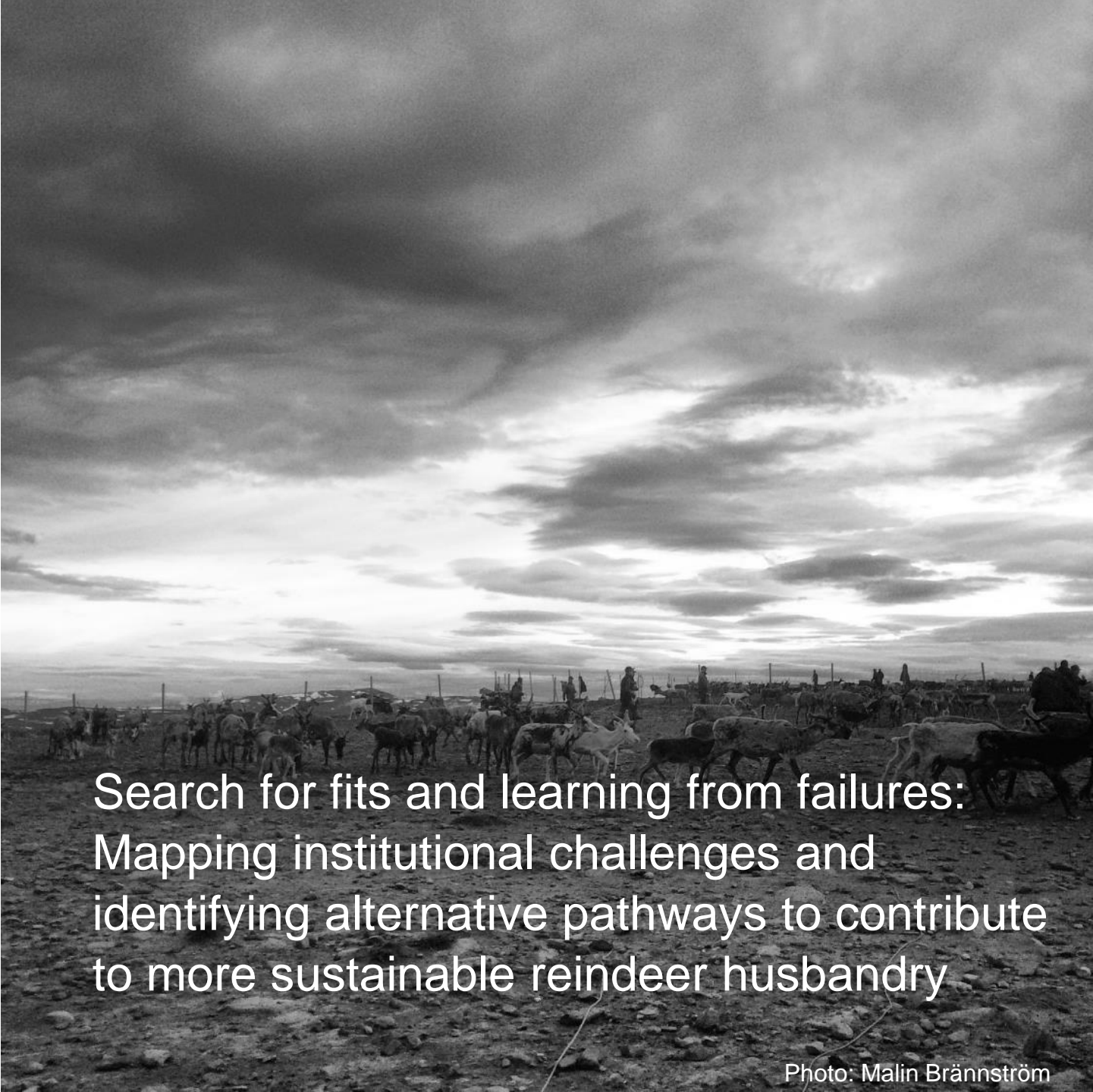
Paying respects and giving thanks

Tromsö/Romsa located on Sami & reindeer herding land

Thanks to all Sami reindeer herders, herding communities, organisations and individuals that have participated in various ways and stages of our research

Research collaborators: Simo Sarkki, Hannu Heikkinen, Kaisa Raitio, Camilla Risvoll, Bruce Forbes, Kristina Labba, Mia Landauer, Agnes Grönvall, Felicia Fahlin, Tim Horstkotte & Jon Moen



A black and white photograph of a reindeer herding scene. The foreground is a rocky, uneven ground. In the middle ground, a large group of reindeer is gathered, with several people standing among them, likely herders. The background shows a vast, open landscape under a dramatic, cloudy sky. The overall mood is somber and contemplative.

Search for fits and learning from failures:
Mapping institutional challenges and
identifying alternative pathways to contribute
to more sustainable reindeer husbandry

Pastures under pressure and shared challenges



Figur 1. Grafisk summering av problembilden – svårigheten att hantera kumulativa effekter på renskötseln på grund av det ökade trycket från konkurrerande markanvändningar. Illustration av Simon Kneebone. Källa: Klöcker Larsen m.fl. 2017.

(Klöcker Larsen et al. 2017)



Photo: Annette Löf

"An adaptation squeeze" (Löf 2013)

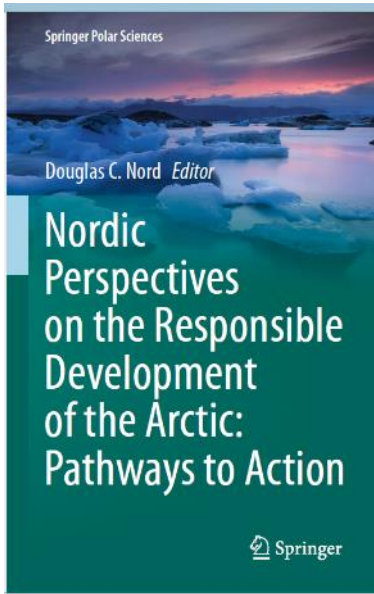
A broad governance analysis with comparative ambitions

How can *legitimacy* and *problem-solving capacity* in reindeer husbandry governance be improved?

1. How is governance *structured*?
2. What *problems* do the governing systems address?
3. What *solutions*, *visions* and *instruments* are prioritised?
4. *Fits* and *misfits* with herders' perceptions?

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Chapter 13 Reindeer Herders as Stakeholders or Rights-Holders? Introducing a Social Equity-Based Conceptualization Relevant for Indigenous and Local Communities

Simo Sarkki, Hannu I. Heikkinen, and Annette Löf

Abstract The stakeholder concept has dominated academic discussions for a number of years and has functioned as a normative guide for natural resource management. However, there are at least three characteristics in stakeholder approaches: (1) inclusivity; (2) prioritization of economic interests; (3) ahistorical view on natural livelihoods despite the intention to nurture indigenous and local traditional livelihood practitioners as rights-holders. We examine if and how to conceptualise rights-holders in governance through a social equity lens: (1) how to conceptualise rights-holders in governance through a social equity lens; (2) why indigenous and local traditional livelihood practitioners should be treated as rights-holders instead of stakeholders, and (3) some of the implications.



STÖDUTFODRING I RENSKÖTSELN

Resultat från en workshop mellan rensköttare och forskare från Norge, Sverige och Finland

Taru Havikotinen, Elin Löf, Camilla Risvall (red.)



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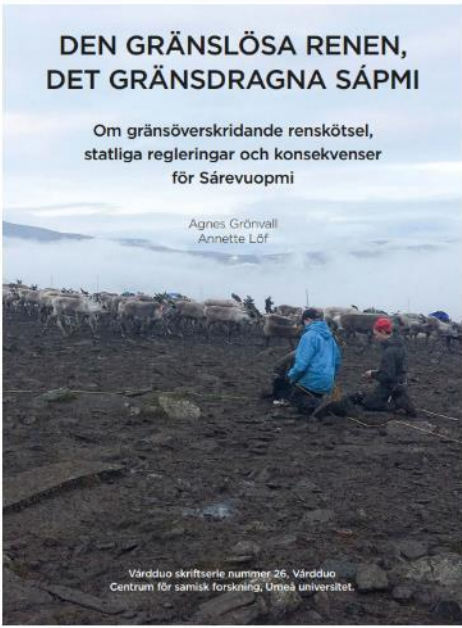
A political discursive perspective

Annette Löf, Kaisa Raitio, Bruce C. Forbes,
Kristina Labba, Mia Landauer, Camilla Risvall
and Simo Sarkki

Introduction

Sociopolitical governance entails processes of formulating and addressing societal issues – or negotiating which “problems” need solving and how (Kooiman 2003; Foring et al. 2011). The ability to navigate pluralistic problem representations and develop public acceptance for different governance models and interventions (either through procedural mechanisms [so-called input legitimacy] or desired effects [so-called output legitimacy]) (Scharpf 1999) is an essential governance quality. However, as this volume – as well as previous research – demonstrates, reindeer husbandry governance suffers from deficits in relation to both dimensions – procedurally and in delivering results relevant for herders (e.g., Heikkinen 2011; Waldmark & Sigurðsson 2012; Löf 2014; Kivinen 2020; Turunen et al. 2020; Osterlin & Raitio 2020; Pekkarinen et al. 2021; Sarkki et al. 2021). In this chapter, we provide explanation for why these deficits in reindeer husbandry governance are constructed, contested and handled. We thus unpack the discursive and political dimensions of reindeer husbandry governance (cf. Ars & Buijer 2009; Bacchi 2009; Voth & Bornemann 2011) and provide, to our knowledge, the first multi-level comparative analysis of reindeer husbandry governance in Norway, Sweden and Finland. Governance analyses take many different forms. Ours centres on identifying which societal issues, solutions and opportunities are recognized, institutionalized and negotiated in reindeer husbandry governance. Our chapter demonstrates how the governing systems of reindeer husbandry have been created to address – and continue to address – problem representations and solutions defined by state and other land use actors – not the herders. We further show how the failure to address and handle herders’ most important issues and needs is directly related to the discursive construction of reindeer husbandry as a

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DEN GRÄNSLÖSA RENEN, DET GRÄNSDRAGNA SÁPMI

Om gränsoverskridande renskötsel,
statliga regleringar och konsekvenser
för Sárevuopmi

Agnes Grönvall
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Myths on local use of natural resources and social equity of land use governance: Reindeer herding in Finland

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ABSTRACT

Previous literature on social equity has focused on procedure, distribution and recognition related to governance. We propose novel approach to examine social equity by following ideational turn with explore globally used and locally persistent myths that (multi)norm governance in practice and effect three dimensions of social equity for reindeer herding in northern Finland. We take synthesizing approach and employ a comparative cognitive mapping method to classify the reviewed literature across its linkage to the three dimensions of social equity, and type of relationship (utilizing, Quebec (acknowledging) to the examined four myths. The myths of “ranchery of the commons”, “non-human ideal”, “mobile savages”, and “landless will constituting democracy” are positively used in land use primarily because they provide justifications for furthering particular interest. Yet, these myths are also questioned due to the problems that their employment produces for reindeer herders. Furthermore, ground assumptions of the myths are often somewhat problematic. We discuss reinterpretation of the revolving around 1) a holistic approach, 2) considering non-indigenous local people as noble savages (towards self-governance), 3) whether social equity can be brought, and 4) procedural diversity. Interpretations on interim land use policy and governance also beyond the case study. Therefore, since the explanatory and constitutive powers of myths should be part of the portfolio in achieve social

Climate, land use change threaten sustainable reindeer herding in the Arctic: IPCC Report

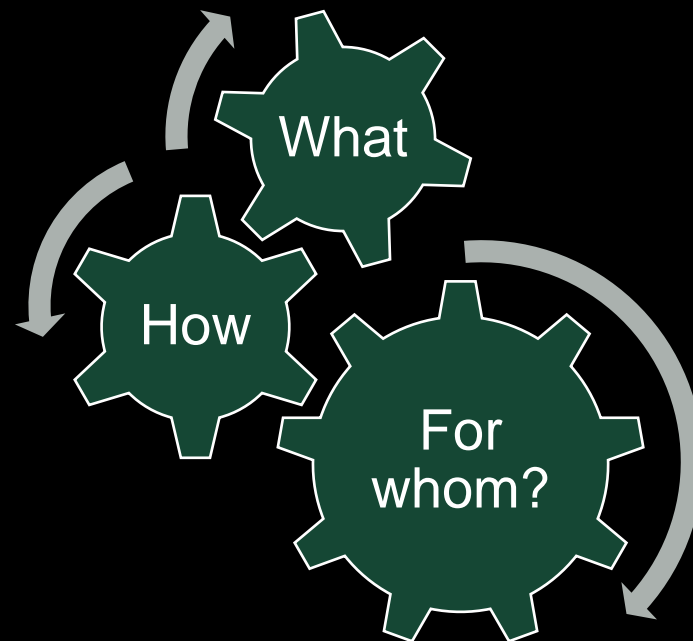
Challenges posed by climate and land use change has even affected the mental health of Saami herdsmen



By Rajat Ghai
Published: Wednesday 02 March 2022



Societal processes of seeking to identify **joint problems, formulating solutions and negotiating visions** and a desirable direction for society

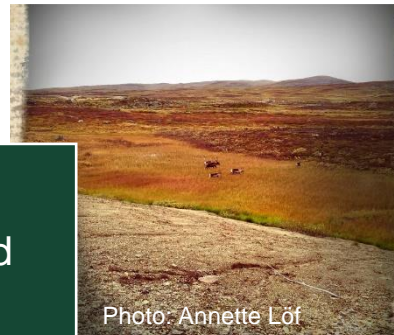


Present RH governing systems: A story of structured fragmentation

Livelihood



Land



Rights



Maintained through administrative and issue silos in land use governance and planning...



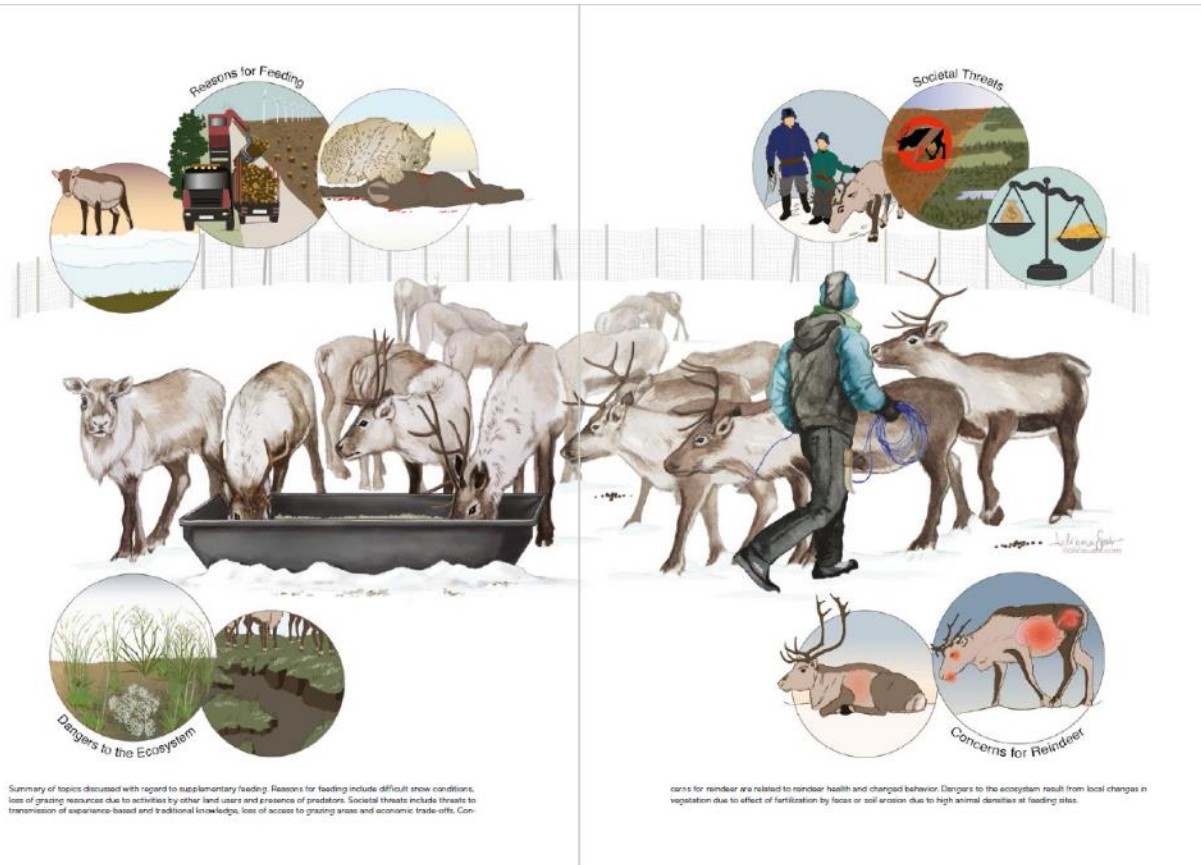
(Löf et al. 2022)

Herding vs husbandry? A strong industrial norm coupled with sustainability and weak collaborative governing tools



Photos: Henrik Blind

...leading to "business-as-usual" where co-existence is predetermined and responsibility internalised to reindeer herding communities...



The infographic is divided into two vertical panels. The left panel features a central illustration of reindeer gathered around a trough in a snowy landscape, with a herder in a blue jacket and dark pants tending to them. Surrounding this central image are four circular icons: 'Reasons for Feeding' (top left) showing a reindeer, a truck, and a pile of hay; 'Societal Threats' (top right) showing a person with a reindeer, a sunset with a black silhouette, and a scale of justice; 'Dangers to the Ecosystem' (bottom left) showing a grassy field and a stream; and 'Concerns for Reindeer' (bottom right) showing a reindeer with a red spot on its back and another lying down. The right panel features a similar central illustration of a herder with reindeer, surrounded by the same four circular icons. At the bottom of each panel is a small text box summarizing the topics.

Reasons for Feeding

Societal Threats

Dangers to the Ecosystem

Concerns for Reindeer

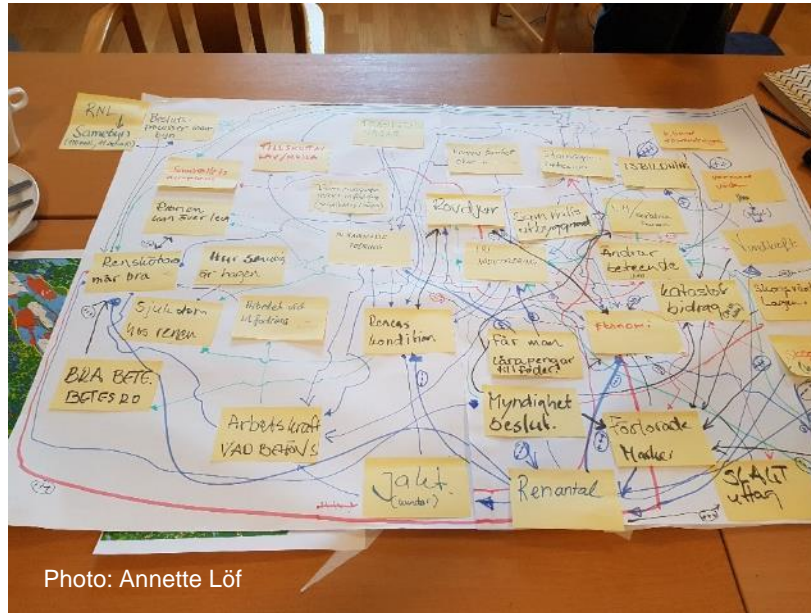
Summary of topics discussed with regard to supplementary feeding: Reasons for feeding include difficult snow conditions, loss of grazing resources due to activities by other land users and presence of predators. Societal threats include threats to transmission of asurance-based and traditional knowledge, loss of access to grazing areas and economic trade-offs. Con-

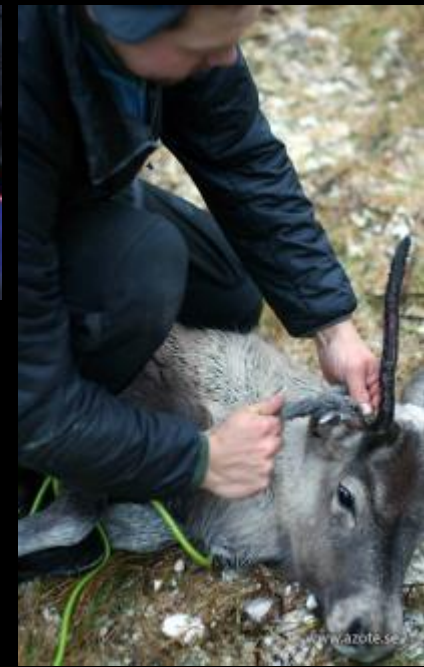
cerns for reindeer are related to reindeer health and changed behavior. Dangers to the ecosystem result from local changes in vegetation due to effect of fertilization by feces or soil erosion due to high animal densities at feeding sites.



Sametinget ©

Unpacking, re-imaging and reimagining?





THANK YOU

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