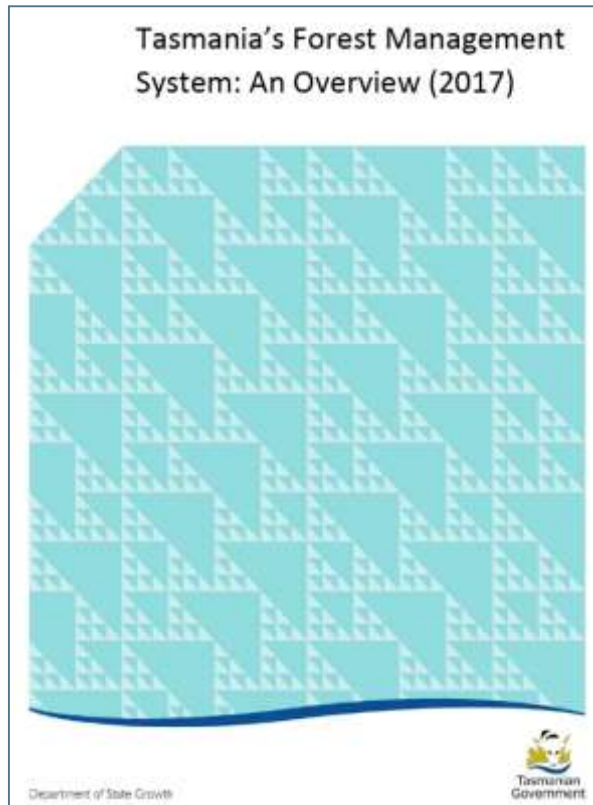




**looking back – looking forward
& looking around**



DSG 2017

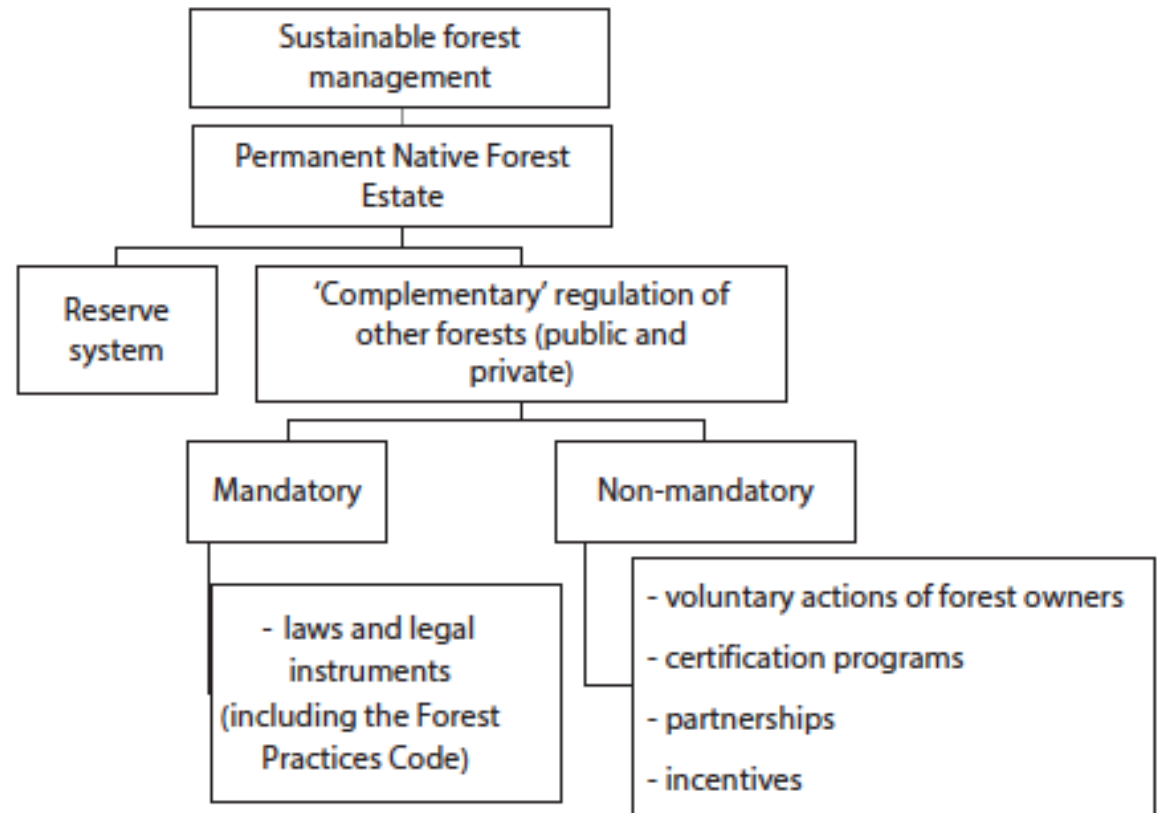


Figure 1. The regulatory components of Tasmania's framework for sustainable forest management.

REGULATORY THEORY

FOUNDATIONS AND
APPLICATIONS

EDITED BY PETER DRAHOS



Australian
National
University

P R E S S

“Influencing the flow of events”

Responsive regulation (1992)

- context specific
- understands motivations
- tripartism

Regulation as a 'network'
(ie a system ...)



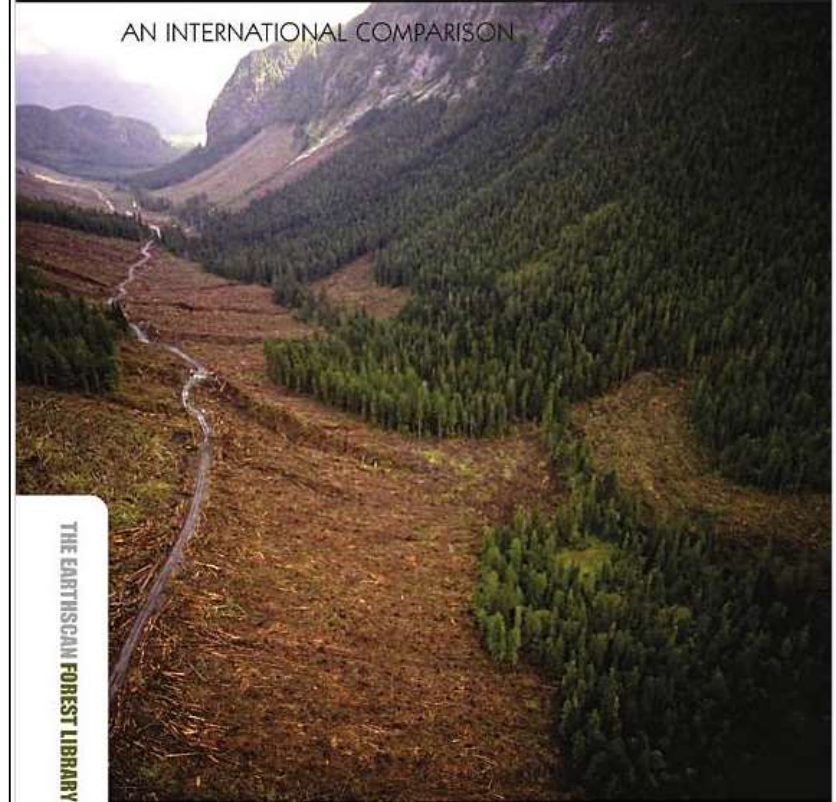
A Global Comparison of Forest Practice Policies Using Tasmania as a Constant Case

Constance L. McDermott, Benjamin Cashore, and Peter Kanowski

Yale University
School of Forestry & Environmental Studies
Global Institute of Sustainable Forestry

Global Environmental Forest Policies

AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON


















THE EARTHSCAPE FOREST LIBRARY



CONSTANCE L. McDERMOTT,
BENJAMIN CASHORE AND PETER KANOWSKI







Key Features of Legality, Certification and Domestic Forest Practices Regulations

	Forest Legality Verification	Forest Certification (NSMD)	Domestic "Forest Practices"
Role of Government	Sovereign governments decides rules 	Sovereign governments do not require adherence to rules 	Sovereign governments decide rules 
Policy Scope	Limited 	Broad 	Broad 
Assurance	Verification required 	Verification required (Third Party Auditing) 	Variable (developed and developing) 
Role of Markets	Tracking along supply chain 	Tracking along supply chain 	Demand for products 
Economic Incentives	Weeding out supply increases prices 	Demand from customers 	Possible reduction in domestic conflict 

Tasmania's Forest Practices System

Durable Policy Change



		Number and Size of Steps	
		Few, large	Many, small
Durability	Durable Change (A new "equilibrium" is established)	Classic paradigmatic 	Progressive incremental 
	Non-durable Change (Change is temporary, goes back to original position)	Faux paradigmatic 	Classic incremental 

Tasmania's Forest Practices System

- exemplifies desirable systemic features
- high ranking/ standing globally
- adaptation & improvement ongoing
“30 years of imperfection ...”
- durable, so far
- fit for purpose
 - but scope of that purpose is limited

Tasmania's Forest Practices System

'internal' & 'external' challenges

- internal – improving the system itself
 - eg as simple and effective as possible
- external – the larger governance system, of which the FPS is part ...
 - trust/ confidence re forest management
 - whole of landscape

5 focal questions

‘external’

- ideal model?
- community understanding

‘internal’

- new FPC?
- socio-economic elements
- monitoring effectiveness

Discussion, reporting, closing sessions

next – 5 sets of 2 groups
(see your tag; follow the leader)

45 mins of small group discussion

15 mins of afternoon tea

report back & closing discussion – close 4pm

4A – monitoring

- all types of monitoring
(compliance, effectiveness, trend)
 - trend – by others, FPS contributing
(more frequent, live, centralised?)
 - prioritised, clear question
 - clarity about use of results
 - increased FPO role in compliance monitoring
- new technologies for sharing across govt
- need for landscape scale monitoring
 - impact of firewood harvesting

5B - community understanding

Who do we need to influence & educate?

- Education is the key, at multiple levels;
short-term (Kids/ parents)
long-term (intergenerational)
- primary, secondary, tertiary
 - eg Yola School (Utas)
- review work to date (Tas, nationally)
 - eg various models (FEF, Arbre Hub)
- increase collaboration (...)

1B Model FPS?

- Co-regulatory appropriate (cf eg NSW/ Qld/ Vic)
- Clear prescriptions/ process > outcomes
- Certification goes further than FPS, but FPS contributes to certification
- Training & education are primary means for changing behaviour; sanction necessary but last resort

2A – FPC review

- Renewal agreed, building on current Code
- Who's the audience – contractors, supervisors, planners
- One code or two?? – just one thanks ...
- Outcomes-focused/ risk-based, which helps future-proof/ enable new tech
- “will” vs ”should” – limit the latter
- socio-economics incorporated into planning process
- some specifics – eg searchable pdf
- don't extend Section E reform too far forward

4B - Monitoring

- current reporting adequate at some levels
- potential better use of tech for compliance/
on ground works
- monitoring – FPA/ DPIPWE/ companies/
small landowners?
- role of citizen science
- biodiversity – eg WHS
- socio-economic – water quality