

## GENDER POLICIES IN THE SWEDISH FORESTRY SECTOR

Sweden presents itself as a modern progressive feminist government that champions gender equality at all levels of society. This novel approach can be explained by an early and gradual introduction of gender equality into the political agenda. Women's right in Sweden entered into the political agenda in 1975, mentioned during a Conference of the Social Democratic Party. The absence of any major opposition during these reforms is a major contributing factor to the success of the Swedish gender equality model. This brief of Sweden seeks to share an overview of these feminists' policies focusing in the context of the Swedish forestry sector. We aim to broaden knowledge about the possibilities and challenges to gender equality and climate action on the local and national level; domestically and abroad.

### EVOLUTION OF BILLS, LETTERS AND POLICIES ON GENDER

Policy-wise, this politicization of gender equality in Sweden translated into an expansion of child-care, social services, abortion legalization and extended participation of women in the formation of society. Though there is a broad gender policy literature dating back as early as 1920 (E.g. Marriage Code, 1920:405), for this study, we will begin our analysis of gender policy in 1993, which marks the beginning of Swedish gender policy as it is shaped today.

The "Shared power shared responsibility" bill (Prop 1993/94:147) was the first to emphasize that gender policy must aim at changing the distribution of power between men and women (see table 2, figure 1). The bill mentions Yvonne Hirdman's work on the logic of gender separation and hierarchy which limits men's and women's power to make free choices (Hirdman, 1990). Power analysis was the main feature and proposals were based on it. It emphasized a comprehensive approach which does not solely focus on gender equality but that the outcome should positively influence all other policy areas. The proposed strategy for implementing the recommendations of the gender equality policy was gender mainstreaming. Implementation and incorporation at different levels in policies were made in three gender equality policy letters to the Swedish parliament (Riksdag). (see figure 1, table 1)

Letters	Points Addressed
1996 Letter (1996/97:41)	Describe Sweden's commitments made during the UN Women's Conference in Beijing in 1995.
1999 Letter (Skr. 1999/2000:24)	Provides an account of how gender equality policy has developed since the previous 1996 Letter, especially in terms of representation of women in political bodies: at the time of the letter, there were 43 % of women in the Riksdag, 48 % in the county council and 41 % in the municipal council.
2003 Letter (Skr. 2002/03: 140).	Presents the equality policy action plan for gender

Table 1; Gender Equality Policy Letters to parliament.

As gender budgeting was an important theme in these 3 letters, an investigation was led in 2003 later that year to establish how state grants were attributed to women's organizations, and to propose measures on how to better support a large diversity of gender organizations. This study, "Woman's organization – State-aid for women's organizations" (SOU 2004: 59) would later lead to the "State aid for women's organization » bill (Prop. 2005/06: 4) which made suggestions on how state-grants could better take gender-equality into account.

To follow up on the 1997 “Woman’s peace” bill (prop. 1997/98: 55) which redefined penal sentence for crimes against sexual harassment and criminalizes prostitution, the report “Blow in the air: An investigation into the authorities, Kvinnofrid Prop. 1997/98:55n-violence and power” (SOU 2004:121) was published, with proposals for measures aimed at institutionalizing and systematizing work on counteracting men’s violence against women. (I am not sure how I can shorten this further)

Following an investigation to review the goals and objectives of gender equality policies, the report “Power to shape society and one’s own life” (SOU 2005:66) was published. From this study originated an identical named bill (prop.2005/06:155) aimed at shaping general Swedish policy, using gender mainstreaming as the underlying strategy. The overall goal was defined here as the imperative that women and men should have the same power to shape both society and their own life. The intention of creating a gender equality authority is also mentioned, which will later take form as the Swedish Gender Equality Agency. From the 6 sub-targets previously mentioned in the 1993 bill, only 4 targets are mentioned in this report. (See Table 2)



Figure 1; Summary of Swedish Feminist Policies, letters and evaluation documents from 1993 till date

By declaring itself as a feminist government on January 1, 2019, the Swedish Government became as being the first feminist government in the world;

*“Sweden has the first feminist government in the world. This means that gender equality is central to the Government’s priorities – in decision-making and resource allocation. A feminist government ensures that a gender equality perspective is brought into policy-making on a broad front, both nationally and internationally. Women and men must have the same power to shape society and their own lives. This is a human right and a matter of democracy and justice. Gender equality is also part of the solution to society’s challenges and a matter of course in a modern welfare state – for justice and economic development. The Government’s most important tool for implementing feminist policy is gender mainstreaming, of which gender-responsive budgeting is an important component.”*

Source; [The Swedish Government website](#);

The announcement builds on the government efforts on gender equality including the 6 sub-targets for gender equality [published](#) in 2018. These 6 sub- targets rooted in gender mainstreaming strategy (jämställdhetsintegrering) and supported by an administrative body – the Swedish Gender Equality Agency. (Table 2). Below is a table summary of 3 main bills and policy (1993 -2018) on gender equality in Sweden.

<b>Main Issues</b>	<b>Targets of Shared power, Shared Responsibility Bill (1993)</b>	<b>Targets of Power to shape society and one's own life - new goals in gender equality policy (2005)</b>	<b>Sub-targets with aims for gender equality (2018)</b>
Power and Influence	An even distribution of power and influence between women and men.	An even distribution of power and influence.  Women and men shall have the same rights and opportunities to be active citizens and to shape the conditions for decision-making.	Sub-Target 1: Equal division of power and influence.  This target aims at enabling women to have a larger role in political decision-making, in formal or informal spheres.
Livelihood (Financial Independence)	Same opportunities for women and men for financial independence.	Economic equality  Women and men shall have the same opportunities and conditions regarding education and paid work that provide lifelong economic independence.	Sub-Target 2: Financial gender equality.  This aims at an equal distribution of revenues on paid and unpaid work, for women to gain financial independence.
Work	Equal conditions for women and men in business, work, employment and other working conditions as well development opportunities at work		
Education	Equal access for girls and boys, women and men, to education and the same opportunities to develop personal ambitions, interests and talents.		Sub-Target 3: Gender-equitable education.  Aims at equal opportunities and conditions about education, training, study

			choice and personal development.
Unpaid work		An even distribution of unpaid care and household work Women and men shall take the same responsibility for household work and have the same opportunities to give and receive care on equal terms.	Sub-Target 4: An even division of unpaid housework and care work.  Men and women should have the same responsibility regarding domestic work.
Health	The same responsibility for women and men for working with home and children.		Sub-Target 5: Gender-equal health  Aims for an equal and higher mental, physical and sexual/reproductive health.
Violence against women	Freedom from sexualized (gender-related) violence.	Men's violence against women must end  Women and men, girls and boys, shall have equal rights and opportunities in terms of physical integrity.	Sub-Target 6: Men's violence against women must end.  Aims at physical and mental integrity for all, which pans from physical violence to online harassment. Aims at deconstructing the link between masculinity and violence. Reducing the commercialization and exploitation of women's bodies in the media and pornography.

Table 2; Comparison of major Policies on Gender Equality in Sweden

The difference in the bills includes a move from 6 targets in the Shared power, Shared Responsibility Bill (1993) to 4 targets in the Power to shape society and one's own life bill (2005) and then back to 6 sub-targets with aims for gender equality (2018). Even though contents related to the 6 main issues (Table 2) power and influence; livelihood (Financial Independence); Work; Education; Unpaid work; Health and Violence against women remains central to issues of gender equality in Sweden, specific details targeted at unpaid work, working conditions, education and health is missing. (**not uniformly distributed**). Key Points given in the investigative conclusions from Shared power, Shared Responsibility Bill (1993) reviews. This was the basis for the proposition in the “Power to shape society and one's own life - new goals in gender equality policy” in 2005. (**why the recommendations from 6 targets to 4 targets**)

1. Oversimplification of theoretical concepts like gender mainstreaming in women's movement and gender research imported in policy creates a vacuum where different meanings can be used.
2. A narrow understanding of power and Issues are focused only on representation while the quality of representation in political work fell short as women still felt marginalized in political.
3. The link between expected gender equality policy goals and the reality of gender equality goals in other policy areas was lacking. This hampered the application of the “successful Swedish model for dealing with societal problems”.
4. Profit management instead of gender equality policy. Despite the success of integration of the gender mainstreaming strategy at different levels, there is weak connection to the overall gender equality goals.

- Aside reducing the number of goals, from six to four, concepts were defined and interpreted in relation to the specific goal. Also, indicators for how measuring goals achievement are proposed.

*“The overall goal presupposes that the same rights, obligations and opportunities prevail in all areas of life. Power is seen here not only as a democratic condition, but as a democratic content. The goal is also related to the major and international issues of sustainable development and human rights. The pursuit of an equal society requires the same holistic view as the pursuit of sustainable societal development.” (Government Bill 2005/06: 155)*

### QUICK FACTS ON SWEDISH FOREST COVER

- On Sweden’s total land area of 41 Mha (million hectares), 28 Mha are covered by forest. Sweden applies the FAO definition of forest.<sup>1</sup> Of this area, 23 Mha are classified as productive forest land,<sup>2</sup> this surface represents 57 % of total Swedish land, which is as large an area as the whole of the United-Kingdom.
- The total standing volume of Swedish forests has increased by over 80 % by volume<sup>3</sup> since the 1920s. Current annual growth is estimated at 123 million m<sup>3</sup>, for annual cuttings of 91 million m<sup>3</sup>.
- Among this forest area, 8 vegetation zones can be distinguished. From North to South, these are Arctic alpine, Alpine, North Boreal, Boreal, North-South Boreal, South Boreal, Boreo-Nemoral and Nemoral. The figure below shows a baseline land ownership map for 2010 created by Blanco et al (2017) to include vegetation and stocks. Listed are “*pine, spruce, pine-spruce, pine-boreal broadleaf, spruce-boreal broadleaf, boreal broadleaf, and nemoral broadleaf productive forests, agriculture, protected areas, non-productive forests, semi-natural vegetation, wetlands, open spaces, ‘other unmanaged’ land, artificial, and water bodies*”.

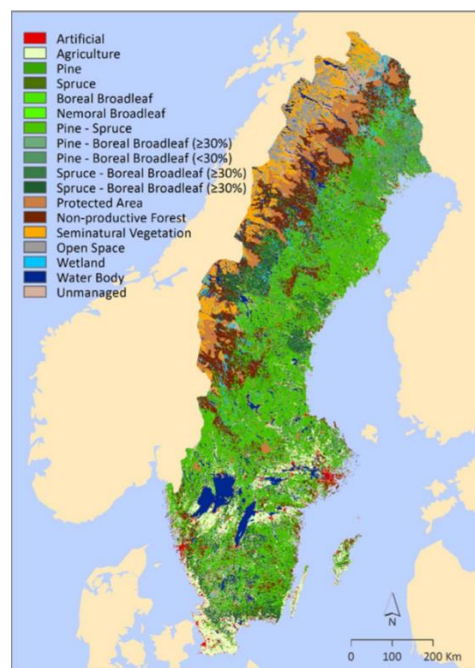
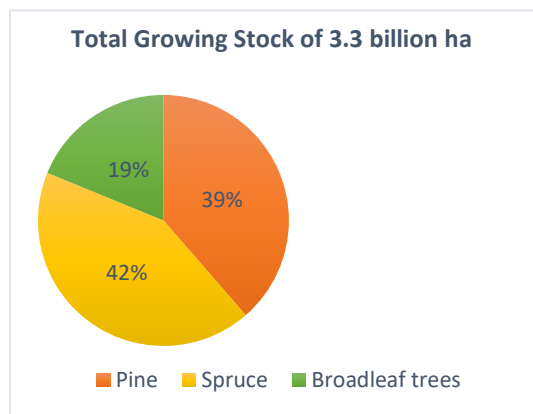


Figure 2; Total growing stock of Swedish Forest Cover      Figure 3 – 8 vegetation zones, 2010 Land-use map (Blanco et al. 2017)

<sup>1</sup> “Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.”

<sup>2</sup> being understood as forest land with a production potential of at least 1 m<sup>3</sup> timber per hectare and year.

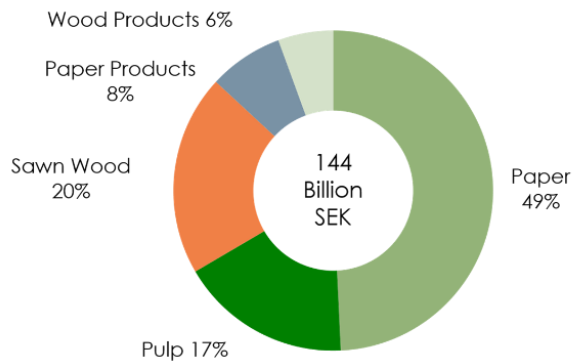
<sup>3</sup> Swedish forest cover area has only seen a 0.03% increase by cover since 1925

Economic significance	Production volumes, 2018
World's 3rd largest exporter of pulp, paper and sawn timber	11.9 million tonnes of pulp (of which 4.3 million tonnes market pulp)
Export value, 2018: SEK 145 billion	10.1 million tonnes of paper
80% of the products are exported	18.3 million cubic metres of sawn timber
A little over SEK 15,4 billion was invested in 2018	

**Table 3; Forest Industry in figures (credit; Swedish Forest Industries)**

Forestry in Sweden is heavily export-oriented. 80% of forest-based products are exported, making Sweden one of the leading exporters of forest products globally and producing raw materials for bioeconomy.

### Export Value of Forest Industry Products 2018



Source: Swedish Forest Industries Federation, Statistics Sweden

### OWNERSHIP (ACTORS) AND MANAGEMENT

50% - Non-industrial private forest owners (individual forest owners), 25% - forestry companies, 19% by the state (the state-owned forestry company Sveaskog and the National Property Board Fastighetsverket), 6% by other private owners such as the Swedish Church, foundations and associations (SFA 2014, [Rapport 2020/4, Skogsstyrelsen](#)).

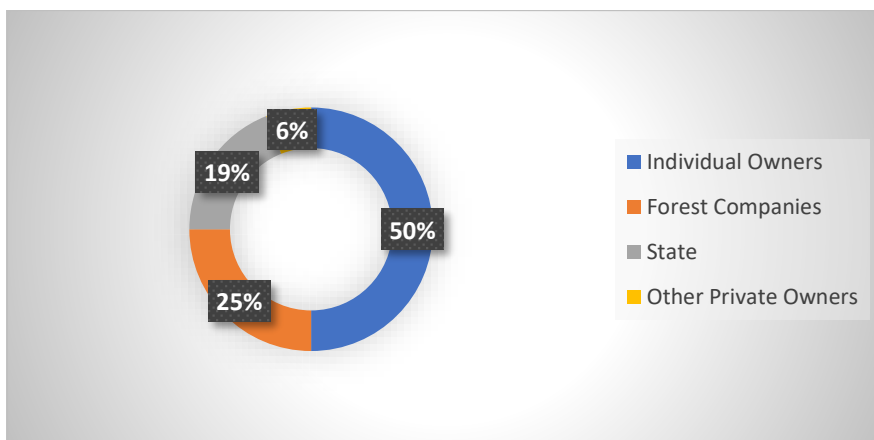


Figure x; Swedish Forest ownership ([Skogsstyrelsen](#))

There is a long history of environmental conservation linked with Swedish forestry conservation goes far back as the 1900s, when protected areas like national parks were established in 1909 motivated by science and preservation of cultural heritage. The traditional Right of Public Access (Allemansrätten, literally “every man’s right”), a constitutional right that grants anyone free access to private land in the countryside. This includes individual enjoyment of leisure activities (walking, biking, skiing, camping, berry and mushroom picking) but excludes commercial activities and other harmful activities such as logging, setting large fires and hunting. This right comes with responsibility, which can be summed by Sweden’s Environmental Agency’s “Do not disturb, do not destroy” maxim.

The Swedish Government makes private ownership easy to stimulate private farming and forestry, the reason private ownership is widespread in Sweden. There exists a social contract for Swedish forest governance to balance forests demands for production, conservation and other interests. ([Rapport 2020/4, Skogsstyrelsen](#)). The ownership structure in Sweden was not influenced by happenings of world war II, unlike their Europeans neighbours. Property rights and private ownership can best be described as liberal introduced in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This form of social contact assumes that giving forest owners the freedom to make rational decisions regarding forest management in line with balancing personal goals, production and environmental conservation will create room for progress. This form of ownership structure as it exists today the forest is described as *freedom with responsibility*.

### Key actors map on MindMeister

Key stakeholders include the forest industry, the government, the environmental activists, other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and market actors. ([See Link below](#))

[https://www.mindmeister.com/1669283805?t=F4Vw5v84hz#dialog=export&controller=maps&id=48564170&height=140&width=480&map\\_id=48564170](https://www.mindmeister.com/1669283805?t=F4Vw5v84hz#dialog=export&controller=maps&id=48564170&height=140&width=480&map_id=48564170)

Actors	Participation in policy
<b>Forest Industry</b> Skogsindustrierna (Swedish Forest Industries Federation), private logging companies, Sveaskog (State-owned companies), SMF Skogsentreprenörerna (Swedish Association of Forest Contractors), Sawmills, Pulp & Paper Industries	Provide safe and profitable marketing of forest raw material, offering services to increase value growth and to facilitate forest ownership.  Collects information and opinions on issues relating to forest policy, international issues, information and education  Organizes workers in the forestry, woodworking and graphic industries.
<b>Academia</b> Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), Skogforsk (Forestry Research Institute of Sweden), The Climate, Forest, Livelihood Research Network (Focali)	Research and educate
<b>Individuals and Coop Ownership</b> LRF Skogsägarna (Federation of Swedish Family Forest Owners, Winnet, NYKS, LRF, Södra, Individual forest owners	The non-profit Swedish Forest Association (Föreningen Skogen) aims at landscape preservation and publishing of the trade magazine SKOGEN.
<b>Interest groups, NGOs and civil societies</b> Add Gender, Sametinget (Sami Parliament of Sweden), UNFCCC, UNFF, CBD, Naturskyddsföreningen	Lobbying Preservation of indigenous rights Push for environmental-friendly policies



<p><b>Government</b> Environmental Protection Agency (Naturvårdsverket), Näringsdepartementet (Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation), Riksdag, Gender Equality Agency, National Property Board of Sweden (Statens fastighetsverk), Miljödepartementet (Ministry of Environment)</p>	<p>Regional growth; Rural, forest policy and commercial wood production.</p> <p>Nature and forest conservation.</p> <p>Monitoring and coordinating environmental research and cooperation</p> <p>Formulation of instructions to forest owners on law application; Law enforcement work</p> <p>policy steering</p>
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Table 4; Main Actor groups and Participation in Policy

## GENDER EQUALITY IN SWEDISH FOREST POLICY

The Swedish Forestry Act (1979:429) was the first major revision of the 1903 Forestry Act, none of them mentioned any of the gender issues nor does the 1993 bill on a new forest policy (Proposition 1992/93:226). Gender equality makes its first appearance in the Forest Act of 2007 (Proposition 2007/08:108). Here, the government notes that women and men do not hold, in practice, the same rights and opportunities in the forest industry. This is translated by unequal representation on council boards and management and other decision-making instances, profitability and landholding surface. It is stated that “Gender equality and integration should be strengthened in the forest industry.” (p2). The government requires that, for “All information and education campaigns carried out in the forest industry as well as in the Forest Board’s advice to forest owners, it is important that the information is aimed equally at women and men” (section 4.11(Page?)) framing gender inequality as an informational deficiency. In 2011, gender mainstreaming in forest policy was reflected in three main policy documents and letters produced.

A summary of 3 main documents on forestry and gender equality in Table 5 gives an overview of aim, goals and targets in relation to gender equality, sustainability and meeting the demands for materials.

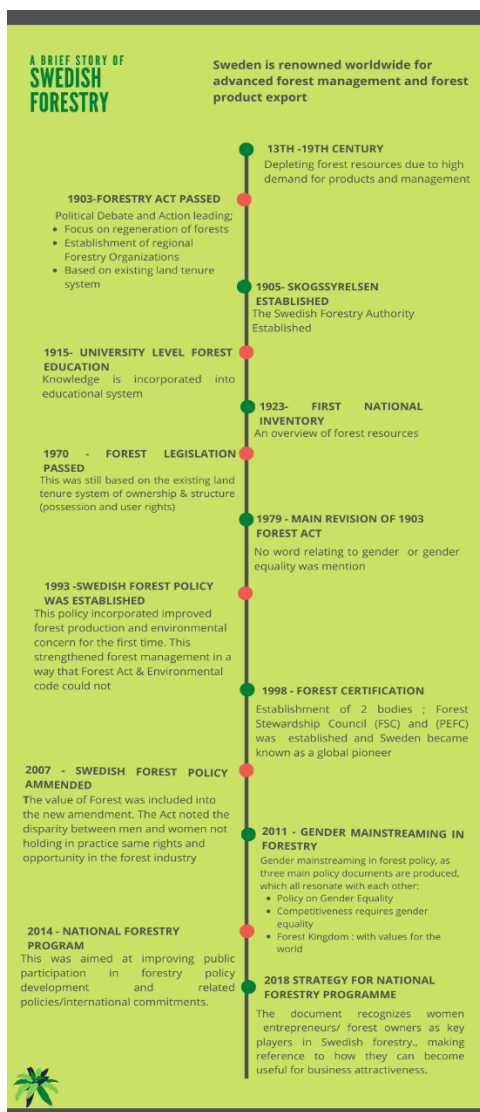
(I think it is important for me to include the forest kingdom because these are key documents /policy/letters in 2011 which plays crucial part in Swedish forestry. The summary shows the aim and goals of these documents to give an overview on the how much gender inequality, business and sustainability remain side by side)

Policy/Letters	Policy on Gender Equality (Skr. 2011/12:3).	Competitiveness requires gender equality (SFA, 2011)	Forest Kingdom: with values for the world (Ministry for Rural Affairs, 2011)
Aim	<p>Government describes general policy focus on gender equality for the period 2011–2014.</p> <p>The general gender equality policy aim is described as “women and men having the same power to shape society</p>	<p>Applies the Sub-target 1 of the first letter on the “equal distribution of power and influence” to the forest sector.</p> <p>Translates into women having the same opportunities as men to own forest land, use forest resources and</p>	<p>Advocating for use of forest-based on sustainability and the two “co-equal” forestry objectives of more biomass production and the environment.</p>



	and their own lives”, in line with the 2005 bill.	work/run a business in the forest industry. Associated with specific indicators	
Goals, Targets and Sub-targets	<p>1.Equal distribution of power and influence</p> <p>2.Economic equality</p> <p>3.Even distribution of unpaid home and care work</p> <p>4.End of men's violence against women</p>	<p>1.Better forest education</p> <p>2.More equal representation in the forest industry work environment.</p> <p>3.More equal forest land ownership</p>	<p>1.More forest raw materials.</p> <p>2.Biodiversity will be preserved and used sustainably.</p> <p>3.Social values will be protected.</p> <p>4.Sweden’s forest sector will be gender-equal.</p>

Table 5; Summary of 3 policy letters



## **Figure 2; Timeline of Swedish Forestry Policies, Bills and Activities**

### **WOMEN IN FORESTRY**

Historically, women forest owners were perceived as transitive elements, and they are still today often seen as temporary forest owners (Flygare, 1999), serving as transfer points between generations of men, leading to women being perceived as being less risk-taking and thus less successful than male entrepreneurs; less keen on taking business risks (Watson, 2002; De Martino & Barbato, 2003). Women are found to be more nature friendly (Lidestav, 2011), express higher interest in environmental concerns and conservation than men (Tindall et al., 2003), inclined towards soft-green activities - such as tourism, game farming, and green care/health services, rather than towards traditional forestry - forestry contracting and wood processing (Umearus et al. 2013). However, the body of evidence pointing to different environmental behaviours between men and women is large and conflicting. These differences can also be found in perceptions amongst forest owners:

men more often perceive themselves as having good knowledge in forestry (61%) than women (16%) (Eggers et al., 2014), men often regard themselves as ‘active’ forest owners, while women often regard themselves as ‘passive’ forest owners (Uliczka et al., 2004).

Nonetheless, other studies attribute women’s reduced interest in wood production and higher focus on ecological and recreational values to have shown that, though women forest owners usually display less interest in wood production, and higher ecological and recreational forest management behaviours, this could be owed to their higher average levels of education, and the fact that they are more often non-resident and urban owners, compared to their male counterparts (Nordlund and Westin, 2010; Eriksson, 2018). Some studies find no impact at all on the choice of forest management strategy (Eggers et al, 2014), and others claim that differences in environmental behaviour between genders have been overemphasized (Storch, 2011). Female behaviour continues to be defined concerning male behaviour, seen as the standard: hence masculine representations continue to define forest activities and professions (Lidestav and Sjölander, 2007; Sundström, 2010; Arora-Jonsson, 2013).

### **FORESTRY, BIOMASS AND SUSTAINABILITY**

The 2018 Strategy for National Forestry Programme (N2018.15) not only mentions incorporation of gender (the inclusion of more women in forestry) as a tool to drive business goals but bioenergy emerges as a new major focus, which could potentially translate into a contradiction with the environmental preservation goals of promoting sustainable and competitive bio-based industries. (Page 5). It appears gender is used as an incentive for sustainable forest growth, with the sole purpose of ensuring “good access to national biomass”. The 2019 Forest Act announces a major shift in Swedish forestry, as a biofuel is set as a high national priority in line with the EU 2020 and 230 goals of shifting to renewable energy and cut down on Green House Gases (GHG) emissions. 96% of the heating energy used by the forest industry is bioenergy. The 1973 and 1979 oil crisis created an opportunity for Sweden to rely upon more biofuels, implementing financial incentives for transitioning away from fossil fuels. Black liquor, a by-product of the paper industry which used to be a major source of water pollution, is for example used as biogas. New waste-to-energy processes have developed methods like black liquor gasification, transforming it into a highly conversion-efficient fuel. The forestry sector accounts for 90 % of biomass, which includes wood shavings, recycled wood and other wood parts that cannot be used for timber or paper production.

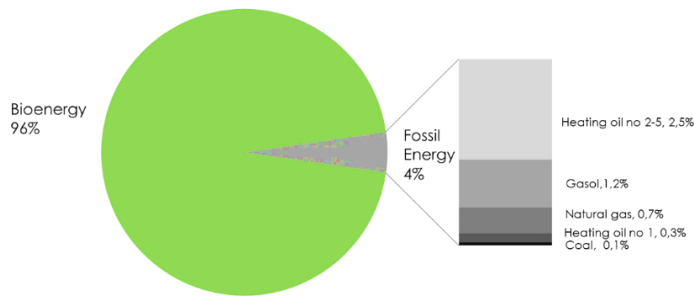
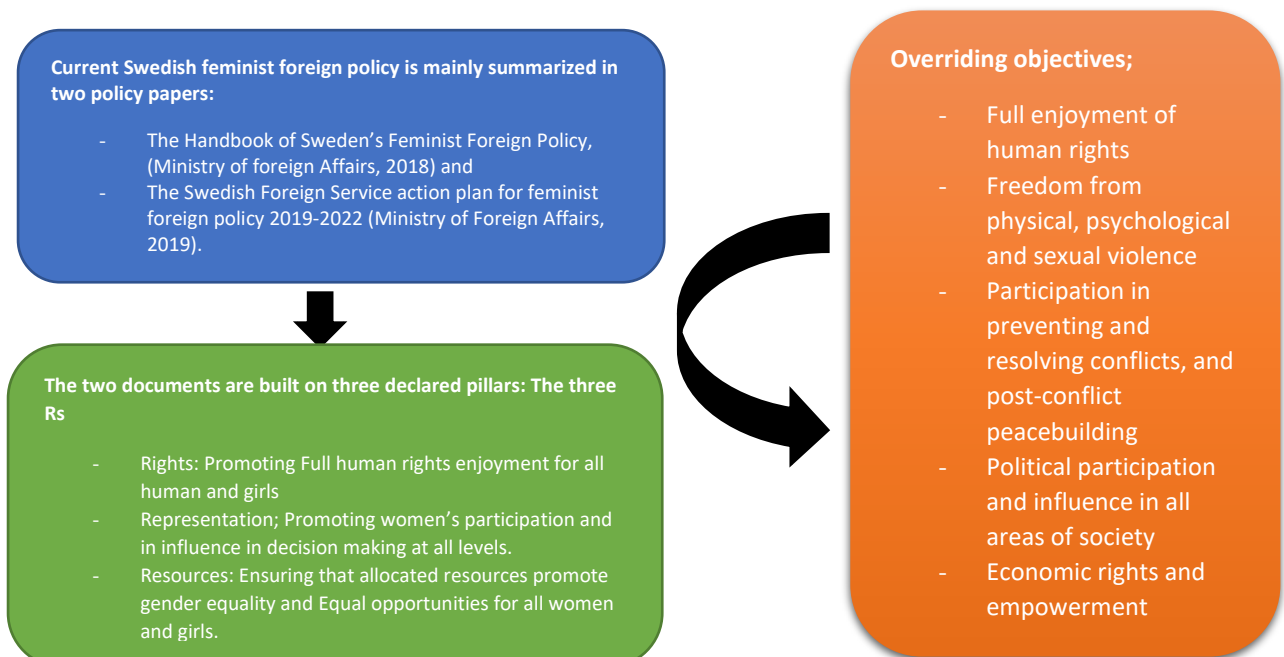


Figure X Fuel consumption(2019) Pulp, Paper and Paper Products Industry and Graphic and other Printing Industries Credit; [Swedish Forest Industries Federation](#)

Industrial production interests continue to dominate within a nationally framed Swedish forest sector with “prioritized economic objectives” (Rapport 2020/4, Skogsstyrelsen, P73). The goal of forest management and production optimization goes back to the 1950s but with increased demand for forest products, new climate-friendly technologies, with better efficiencies be can useful in meeting meet the demand for “improved (and perhaps even genetically modified) tree material, digitalization, automatized harvesting and transportation, and a shift towards new forms of wood-based products (i.e. bioplastics, fuels, textiles, sanitary ware)” while achieving the goal of environmental sustainability. The rationalization (freedom with responsibility) and intensive forest management approach to meet production demands are suited for big industrial players leaving out small-scale forest owners who do not have many resources to invest and compete. “The new forest sector” listed as one of the future outlooks in the Rapport 2020/4, a publication by Skogstyrelsen could create opportunities for more players like small-scale forest owners and forest owners’ organizations who have traditionally had a strong influence on national politics in Sweden to become active players. Production-oriented forestry with affordable technological solutions and assistance like subsidies would promote the development of rural areas with small scale entrepreneurs actively involved.

### FEMINIST FOREIGN POLICY;

Sweden launched its first feminist foreign policy in 2014. The Swedish foreign Service launched 2 new policy documents in 2018 based on 3 pillars and 6 overriding objectives.



### COMPARISON OF MAIN TARGETS AND OBJECTIVES

The gender equality policies and recent forest policy documents some things in common (see table below), which can be grouped into 6 broad groups;

1. Power, influence and equal participation
2. Financial Independence and equal distribution of unpaid work
3. Equal educational access and development support
4. Equal representation and ownership, similar to point 1.
5. Freedom from all forms of violence
6. Raw materials, Biodiversity and social values (this is mainly in the forestry documents)

<b>Targets of Shared power, Shared Responsibility Bill (1993)</b>	<b>Sub-targets with aims for gender equality (2018)</b>	<b>Forestry Policy documents</b>	<b>Feminist Foreign Policy</b>
-Even distribution of power and influence.  -Same opportunities for financial independence.  -Equal conditions and opportunities for business, work and development  -Equal education access for girls and boys, women and men.  -Equal responsibility for unpaid work.  -Freedom from sexualized violence	-Equal division of power and influence.  -Financial gender equality.  -Gender-equitable education.  -An even division of unpaid housework and care work.  -Gender-equal health  -Men's violence against women must end.	-Power and influence  -Economic equality and equal distribution of unpaid labour  -End of violence against women  -Better forest education  -Equal representation and ownership of forest  -Biodiversity and social values preservation.	-Full rights as humans  -Freedom from all violence  -Participation in the prevention and in resolving conflicts, and post-conflict peacebuilding  -Political participation and influence  - Economic rights and empowerment  - Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)

Table X showing key points of the different feminist policies and the forestry documents

As much as the comparisons show a lot of similarities between these policies, the forestry documents are more focused on incorporating gender in such a way that forest productivity can be boosted. The reason is how much revenue the forestry industry generates for the economy. 2018 Strategy for National Forestry Programme (N2018.15) recognizes “Women who own forest make up Sweden's largest entrepreneurial female group”, gender appears in a section dedicated to increased business attractiveness and incentives. Though having been increasingly mentioned in forest policy since 1993, climate change and gender equality are often framed as *business opportunities*.

*“Climate change is turned into a business opportunity and way to revitalize the industry and create new jobs in decaying rural areas. Likewise, gender equality becomes a strategy to secure the workforce and uphold forest production, by activating female forest owners.” (Holmgren, 2015).*

One of the main differences between domestic forest policy, feminist policy and foreign policy can be described with a single word. The reference to “destructive masculinity” norms, which are cited as a problem to be remedied in the domestic feminist policy but no mention of such or measures to be taken in changing the status quo of male dominance in the forestry documents.

*“Influencing negative and stereotypical masculinity norms is important, as is changing attitudes and behaviours among men and boys who represent, and act based on such norms.” (Objective 2, page 23).*

An interesting point concerns the difference in discourse between domestic and foreign policy. Domestic attention to gender equality in environmental policy seems however underrepresented, compared to foreign policy discourse, which makes some scholars comment that: “The apparent lack of discussion on gender and local participation in domestic environmental policies and practice is ironic.” (Arora-Jonsson, 2012, p.64).

Victor Blanco, Sascha Holzhauer, Calum Brown, Fredrik Lagergren, Gregor Vulturius, Mats Lindeskog, Mark D.A. Rounsevell, *The effect of forest owner decision-making, climatic change and societal demands on land-use change and ecosystem service provision in Sweden, Ecosystem Services*, Volume 23, 2017, Pages 174-208, ISSN 2212-0416, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2016.12.003>

(<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212041616305228>)

RAPPORT 2020/4, Forest management in Sweden; Current practice and historical background

<https://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/globalassets/om-oss/publikationer/2020/rapport-2020-4-forest-management-in-sweden.pdf>