



Norwegian University
of Life Sciences

Master's Thesis 2021 30 ECTS

Faculty of Landscape and Society (LANDSAM)

**Damn reindeer:
How local interests and decision-
making processes affected the
visitation strategies in Rondane and
Forollhogna national parks, Norway**

Espen Gevelt

Master of Science in International Environmental Studies

The Department of International Environment and Development Studies, Noragric, is the international gateway for the Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU). Established in 1986, Noragric's contribution to international development lies in the interface between research, education (Bachelor, Master and PhD programmes) and assignments.

The Noragric Master's theses are the final theses submitted by students in order to fulfil the requirements under the Noragric Master's programmes 'International Environmental Studies', 'International Development Studies' and 'International Relations'.

The findings in this thesis do not necessarily reflect the views of Noragric. Extracts from this publication may only be reproduced after prior consultation with the author and on condition that the source is indicated. For rights of reproduction or translation contact Noragric.

© Espen Gevelt, May 2021

Espen.gevelt@gmail.com

Noragric

Department of International Environment and Development Studies

The Faculty of Landscape and Society

P.O. Box 5003

N-1432 Ås

Norway

Tel.: +47 67 23 00 00

Internet: <https://www.nmbu.no/fakultet/landsam/institutt/noragric>

Declaration

I, Espen Gevelt, declare that this thesis is a result of my research investigations and findings. Sources of information other than my own have been acknowledged and a reference list has been appended. This work has not been previously submitted to any other university for award of any type of academic degree.

Signature..........

Date: 13.08.2021

Acknowledgement

I would like to thank:

Each informant who allowed me to interview them. A further thanks to all informants who recommended me more informants during the project.

My supervisor, Arild Vatn, for guiding me through this project.

My mother and father, Krystyna and Bjørn Gevelt, for their support.

And Victoria Thomas, who helped me with clarity and inspiration

Thank you for your help throughout this project.

For all informants who requested this thesis, I hope you find the thesis useful. This is written for you.

Abstract

Conservation protects species by regulating human use of areas. As humans are regulated, conflicts occur over the balance between sustainable use and conservation. In 2015, the Norwegian government announced a new branding strategy to improve conserved areas' abilities to provide income for locals while protecting the nature. The managers of conserved areas should create their own visitation strategy. Rondane and Forollhogna national parks have their own visitation strategies, but these visitation strategies are different, as Rondanes visitation strategy focuses on activities within the national park, while Forollhognas visitation strategy focuses on activities in the border area.

This thesis aimed to understand why these visitation strategies are different and how well these visitation strategies facilitate cooperation between actors. The actors examined were reindeer, local communities, tourist businesses, and farmers. I used discourse and legitimacy theories to systematize and understand the local interests and the creation processes of the visitation strategies. Furthermore, I used these theories to examine how well these visitation strategies facilitate cooperation between actors.

After reading documents from both national parks, and interviewing 32 people, results show that local communities and farmers had similar interests across both national parks. However, while the tourist business in Rondane had interests within the national park, Forollhogna's tourist businesses had interests in the border area. Since Rondane has a larger number of tourists within the national park, their reindeer situation is more pressing than in Forollhogna. Furthermore, the creation processes were different, where Rondane included a small group of actors, while Forollhogna's national park board included locals in shaping the visitation strategy.

The studies shows both interests and decision-making processes affected visitation strategies. But furthermore, the national parks characteristics shaped the reindeer situation and tourist businesses. Actors used to cooperate in Rondane, but not today. Forollhogna facilitates cooperation between actors by embracing locals as managers of their conserved area, they also draw tourism to the border area. I conclude Rondane national park board should re-establish cooperation as they once had, and/or strive for cooperation like in Forollhogna. Cooperation can both improve the national park's ability to protect conservation values, while mitigating the negative consequences conserved areas can have on locals.

Content

Declaration	2
Acknowledgement.....	3
Abstract	4
List of Figures	9
1. Introduction	10
1.1 Branding and communication strategy and visitation strategies	11
1.2 Objective and Research questions	12
2. Background	14
2.1 The national parks	14
2.1.1 Rondane.....	14
2.1.2 Forollhogna	15
2.2 A general characterization of the interests involved	15
2.2.1 Reindeer	15
2.2.2 Rural areas.....	17
2.2.3 Tourist business.....	18
2.2.4 Farmers – The shift from traditional to industrial farm	19
3. Concepts and theory	20
3.1 How legitimacy theory can be used to explain choice of management strategy.....	20
3.2 Input and output legitimacy.....	21
3.2.1 Input legitimacy.....	21
3.2.2 Output legitimacy	21
3.3 Discourses	22
3.3.1 Preservation discourse and Ministry of Environment	22
3.3.2 Traditionalistic discourse and Ministry of Agriculture	23
3.3.3 Win-Win discourse.....	24
3.4 Summary – fitting legitimacy to discourses	24
4. Methodology	26

4.1 Methodological approach	26
4.2 Methods and data selection	26
4.2.1 Written material.....	27
4.2.2 Interviews	27
4.3 Methods of analysis.....	30
4.4 Ethical considerations	31
4.5 Evaluation of methodological choices	32
4.5.1 Credibility.....	32
4.5.2 Transferability	33
4.5.3 Dependability	33
4.4.4 Confirmability	34
5. Results	35
5.1 Rondane.....	35
5.1.1 Interests in Rondane	35
5.1.1.1 Reindeer	35
5.1.1.2 Local communities	40
5.1.1.3 Tourist business.....	42
5.1.1.4 Farmers.....	44
5.1.2 Creating a visitation strategy in Rondane	47
5.1.3 Rondane’s visitation strategy	49
5.1.3.1 “Visitation strategy, Rondane national park”	49
5.1.3.2 Goals.....	49
5.1.3.3 Knowledge	49
5.1.3.4 Main strategic actions.....	50
5.1.3.5 Comments on the visitation strategy	51
5.2 Forollhogna	52
5.2.1 Interests in Forollhogna.....	52

5.2.1.1 Reindeer	52
5.2.1.2 Local communities	54
5.2.1.3 Tourist business.....	58
5.2.1.4 Farmers.....	61
5.2.2 Creating Forollhogna’s visitation strategy	65
5.2.3 Forollhogna’s visitation strategy.....	67
5.2.3.1 Forollhogna – lush mountains and “seter”-valleys	67
5.2.3.2 Goals.....	67
5.2.3.3 Knowledge	68
5.2.3.4 Measures and actions	70
5.2.3.5 Comments on the visitation strategy	71
6. Discussion	72
6.1 RQ 1 Why the visitation strategies are different?	72
6.1.1 Sub-RQ1.1 Comparing the interests in national parks	72
6.1.1.1 Reindeer	72
6.1.1.2 Local communities	73
6.1.1.3 Tourist business.....	74
6.1.1.4 Local farmers.....	75
6.1.1.5 How interests affect the visitations strategy.....	75
6.1.2 The role of the processes (Sub-RQ1.2)	76
6.1.2.1 Rondane.....	76
6.1.2.2 Forollhogna	76
6.1.2.3 Concluding the role of the processes.....	77
6.1.3 The visitation strategies (Sub-RQ 1.3).....	77
6.1.3.1 Preservation discourse.....	77
6.1.3.2 Traditionalistic discourse	78

6.1.3.3 Win-win discourse.....	78
6.1.4 Why the visitation strategies are different.....	79
6.2 RQ 2 Room for Cooperation	79
6.2.1 Forollhogna	80
6.2.2 Rondane.....	80
7. Conclusion.....	82
8. Further work	84
Bibliography:.....	85
Appendix: Interview guides used (in Norwegian)	89

List of Figures

Figure 2.1 Rondane and surrounding conserved areas.....	14
Figure 2.2 Forollhogna and surrounding conserved areas	15
Figure 5.1 Tourism within Rondane, Dovre, and Grimsdalen conserved areas.....	35
Figure 5.2 Paths and DNT-cabins in Rondane, Dovre and Grimsdalen conserved areas.....	36
Figure 5.3 Cabins around Rondane.....	36
Figure 5.4 Reindeer and their movement in Rondane, Dovre, and Grimsdalen.....	37
Figure 5.5 The Grimsdals road and how it fragments reindeer.....	38
Figure 5.6 Focus zones during the dialogue.....	48
Figure 5.7 Tourism in Forollhogna during the high season.....	52
Figure 5.8 Reindeer spotted in Forollhogna.....	53

1. Introduction

Conservation is a key to maintain the resources associated to biodiversity (Primack, 2012). The protection happens through regulation of human activities to give space for biodiversity to thrive.

Norway has conserved about 17.5% of its area (Miljødirektoratet, 2020a) and the three dominant types of conservation are nature reserves, national parks, and protected landscapes. For this project the national parks and protected landscapes will be in focus. Protected landscapes are set up mainly to protect the scenery in an area, national parks are meant to protect biodiversity while facilitating recreational activities (Miljødirektoratet, 2020b). 17.5 % means Norway has conserved 56 808 km² of their land, and 31 614 km² of this is national parks and 17 247 km² is protected landscapes. In other words, most of the conservation in Norway, is through protected landscape and national parks. This is also the case for Norwegian mountains, which are also mainly conserved through establishment of national parks.

National parks are usually placed in remote areas, areas with declining human population (Lundberg et al., 2015). To these communities, economic development is crucial to prevent further population decline. As they use the land other economic benefits, economic activities are restricted within national parks. Therefore, expanding the national parks has in cases been politically unacceptable (Lundberg et al., 2019). Restricting human use to the benefit of biodiversity will create problems for some interests, and thus conflicts occur.

Conflicts occur over the balance of sustainable use and nature conservation. (Hovik & Hongsblo, 2017). On one side, the national park is established to protect species, and thus the stronger the conservation is, the more species are protected. However, as human activities are restricted there are less economic opportunities for the local communities. To them, sustainable use is therefore most preferred.

Sustainable use is not always possible, and who the restrictions will fall upon depends on the national park itself. Some interests will be struck harder than other. This creates frustrations upon those who are restricted as the decision-makers cannot accommodate all concerns or satisfy all interest (Lundberg et al., 2019). However, in 2015 the Ministry of Climate and Environment created a new branding strategy to improve the situation for both human and ecological interests in national parks.

1.1 Branding and communication strategy and visitation strategies

In 2015 the Norwegian government published a new branding- and communication strategy to attract more tourists to national parks in Norway (Regjeringen, 2015). This was meant to facilitate green tourism within the conserved areas so more Norwegians and outlanders could use the national parks. This new branding and communication strategy changed the rhetoric from “be careful, this is a protected area” to “welcome in” (ibid). The goal of the branding was twofold. On one side the government wanted to give the visitors a better experience while they were in the national park. And on the other side they wanted to take better care of the nature. This would be accomplished by creating the same layout for signs and webpages for each national park to help the parks administration to channel tourism to less vulnerable areas in the national parks. Furthermore, all national parks had to create a new visitation strategy.

A visitation strategy is a plan for how the national park managers and board should handle the visit management in a conserved area (Miljødirektoratet, 2015). These strategies are supposed to show what actions the national park management will use to balance values related to the ecosystem, local value creation and values for the visitors within the protected area. In other words, the visitation strategy should balance between sustainable use and nature conservation.

For each visitation strategy the Environmental Agency has written a handbook for what should be included. The handbook states each visitation strategy should have four chapters

1. An introduction containing the purpose about and framework for the visitation strategy. The framework consist of order in council, Nature Diversity Act, conservation regulations, and management plan
2. How they gathered information for the different values in the national park. These values are both ecological and human.
3. 2. Goals and strategic measures which should contain information on how to improve the situation for the ecosystem, tourist business and the visitors.
4. 3. An action plan, including the specific actions needed to fulfil the goals (Miljødirektoratet, 2015).

Two national parks which created their own visitation strategies are Forollhogna and Rondane national parks. The national parks are comparable as both parks contain reindeer, and farming and tourism are sources of income for the surrounding local communities. Still, the visitation strategies are different. To summarize Rondane’s visitation strategy focuses mainly on

ecological integrity and tourism within the national park. Forollhogna on the other hand focuses more on human interests, where details on agriculture, the tourist business, and the protected landscapes, including information to locals and so on are offered.

1.2 Objective and Research questions

In this thesis, I aim to understand why Forollhogna and Rondane national parks have different visitation strategies. First by, understanding the interest situation toward the national park and the tourism to the national park. By understanding the interest situation of the national parks, I can understand what interests' different actors have to the national parks and the tourism. Second, I will examine the decision-making processes behind the visitation strategy, as these processes can show how the interests were included to create the visitation strategies. Third, I will analyse the visitation strategies to see how they are different and can also show how the interest situation and decision-making process affect the visitation strategy.

By comparing two different national parks and their visitation strategies, the aim is also to provide enough understanding on what information a visitation should provide and how a visitation strategy may be produced. This will be done by examining if there are some traits of a creation process that can facilitate cooperation to maximise the benefits between different interests within the national park and at the same time minimize the negative consequences on actors.

Thus, this thesis has two objectives. First, I aim at explaining why the visitation strategies are different. Second, I aim at clarifying how the visitation strategies enhances the cooperation within the national park, and if there is room for improvement for cooperation. Based on these aims, I have formulated the following research questions:

RQ1: Why are the visitation strategies of Rondane and Forollhogna different?

- Sub-RQ1.1: *What local interests and values were important with regard to the national parks and how did these influence the visitation strategies?*
- Sub-RQ1.2: *Did the process of creating the visitation strategies differ from each other? If so, how did that influence the outcome?*
- Sub-RQ1.3: *What discourses characterize the two strategies?*

RQ2: Given existing interests, what space is there for enhancing cooperation under the current visiting strategies?

Regarding Sub-RQ1.1, I will focus on the interests of:

- *Reindeer*
- *Local communities*
- *Tourist businesses*
- *Farmers*

Defining the “interests” of the reindeer is based on information about their what kind of biological entities they are – i.e., their needs.

2. Background

2.1 The national parks

2.1.1 Rondane

Rondane national park was established in 1962 (Miljødirektoratet, 2020c) and is today managed by Rondane-Dovre national park board. The national park is 968 km² and has a long but narrow shape. The national park has a mountain range in the middle with several mountains above 2000 meters, where the tallest of which is Rondslottet (Thorsnæs & Bloch-Hoell, 2009). Both North and South of the mountains lies a barren area, which means less food for reindeer.

The national park is visited yearly by 70 000-80 000 tourists over the summer (Strand et al., 2015) These tourists that visit the national parks are so-called low purists¹ (ibid.)

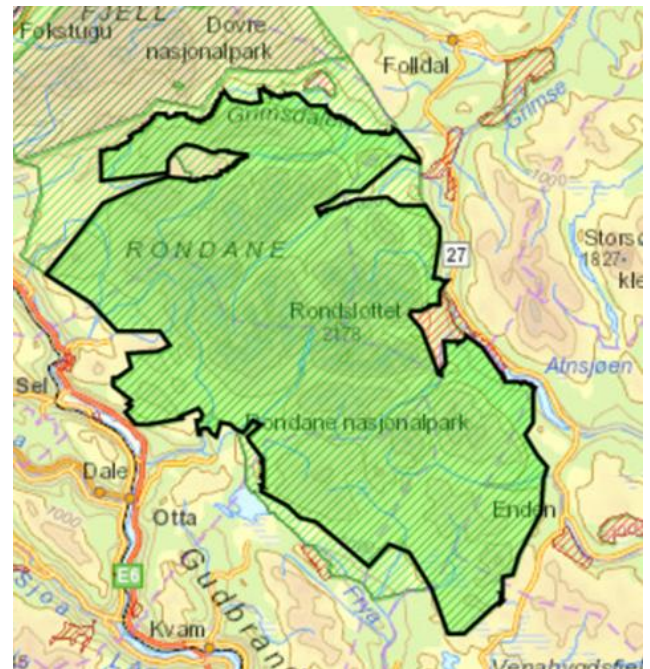


Figure 2.1. Rondane and surrounding conserved areas
Rondane seen in green with black borderline. Grimsdalen
protected landscape borders Rondane in north, and even further
north is Dovre national park.
Source: Miljødirektoratet (2020c)

¹ Purism will be defined in sub-chapter 2.2.3

2.1.2 Forollhogna

Forollhogna was established in 2001 (Miljødirektoratet, 2020d) and is today managed by Forollhogna national park board. Forollhogna lies in the border area between Trøndelag and Innlandet counties. The national park is 1062 km², and as figure 2.2 shows, the national park has an irregular shape with several chokepoints. Between the 1 and 2, lies the tallest top, Mount Forollhogna (1332 meter), where most of the tourists walk (Gundersen et al., 2017). Here lies the only marked path in the national park. The national park is surrounded by several protected landscapes, where the national park and the landscapes values complement each other. Forollhogna has a larger share of high-purists, but still, most of the tourists within the national park are low-purists. Otherwise, the national park has a lush vegetation, which provides much energy for the reindeer.

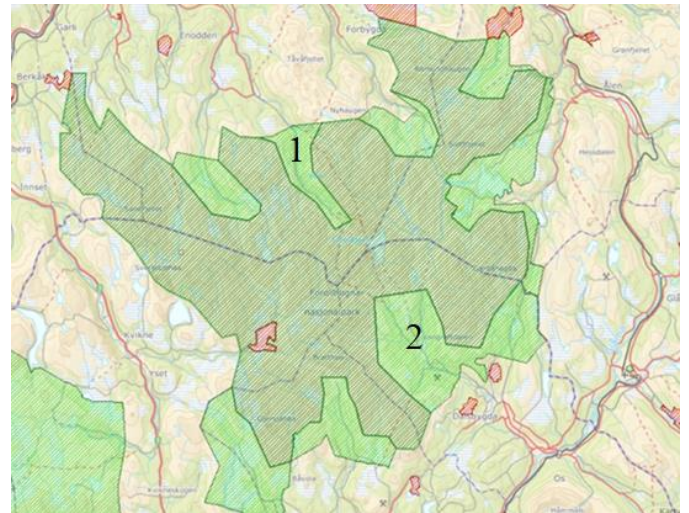


Figure 2.2 Forollhogna and surrounding conserved areas. The national park is shown dark green, while the surrounding protected landscapes are coloured light green. Two protected landscapes that will be mentioned often the result section is Budalen (1) and Vangrøftdalen-Kjurrudalen (2). Source: Miljødirektoratet (2020d).

2.2 A general characterization of the interests involved

The next section will provide information on the main interests involved with regards to the establishment and management of the visitation strategy. This section describes the challenges that these interests face generally in Norway. These challenges should provide some understanding on what interests the actors will have in the national park regardless of what national park we refer to.

2.2.1 Reindeer

Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*) are an ungulate which have adapted to the extreme mountain climates. Historically, reindeer have been residing in most of Europe. However, today the last European reindeer herds can only be found in Norway. Norway, has 25 000 reindeer spread across 24 wild reindeer zones (Villrein.no). Managing reindeer is a challenging job as they need large areas to survive and are shy towards humans (Panzacchi et al., 2013; Punsvik & Jaren, 2006).

Reindeer reside in mountainous environments, which have little grazing vegetation. Therefore, reindeer are nomadic, and season of the year determines where they pasture.

In the spring, the snow melts, making more and more area available for plants to grow. In this period reindeer will eat the few available plant (ibid.). In the summer, food is abundant, and reindeer are therefore selective. Reindeer will eat mostly sprouting plants, as these have much nutrition (Punsvik & Jaren, 2006). When the autumn sets, the lichen dominates the mountains, and the reindeer will eat this instead to gain weight for the winter. When the winter comes, snow covers most of the ground and with that, their food sources is hardly available.

Reindeer can therefore use two strategies to gather food during winter. First by digging up plants, but this requires more time and energy, and will therefore provide less energy surplus. Second, by pasturing higher up in the mountainous where the wind tends to be so strong that most of the snow blows away, and thus the snow layer is thinner. However, even by using these strategies, reindeer cannot eat enough food to gain an energy surplus. Therefore, they will be dependent on the fat reserves they created during the summer and autumn to get through the harsh winter (ibid., p.50). How large of an area the reindeer needs, depends on the type of vegetation available. The reindeer will need smaller areas if the vegetation is lush, and larger areas if the area is barren.

A second trait the reindeer has is that they are shy towards humans. Humans has for millenniums hunted reindeer for food and thus reindeer perceive humans as predators. Due to this they are easy to scare and will run away if they suddenly come close to humans. As a result, they will spend energy and time on running away and effectively spend energy when they should have been eating and resting to build up fat reserves.

Previous research on reindeer has shown how reindeer avoids areas used by humans, including activities related to tourism. Several studies done in Rondane show how reindeer avoids human facilities. Reindeer would use surrounding paths significantly less with a buffer zone up to one kilometre which the reindeer would more or less avoid. (Panzacchi et al., 2013p, 7). Furthermore, reindeer avoid busy paths, and when 220 passes a trail every day, the reindeer would avoid the trail all together, making the trail a complete obstacle for the reindeer (Strand et al., 2015). To the reindeer, a busy path will therefore work as a wall going through the area.

Reindeers avoid cabins, where the area of effect can vary between 10-15 km (Panzacchi et al., 2013; Strand et al., 2015). The effect is stronger on tourist cabins than private cabins.

Since reindeer demand large undisturbed areas, they are also an umbrella species. Umbrella species is a term referring to species that if protected, other species will be protected as well (Primack, 2012). Ensuring a healthy reindeer herd will demand large intact ecosystem.

Therefore, protecting a reindeer herds will automatically ensure large conserved areas that benefits other species as well, which makes them suitable as an umbrella specie (Kaltenborn et al., 2014). Reindeer are also suitable as flagship species.

As reindeer have interacted with humans for 8000 – 10 000 years, they have a symbolic value (Kaltenborn et al., 2014), and are therefore are also a part of the cultural identity for local societies, making them a flagship species. Flagship species is a term referring to wild animals that easily gets public attention and has much symbolic value (Primack, 2012). As they easily get public attention, national parks can easily provide information about them to the public.

To summarise, reindeer need large undisturbed area and is therefore challenging to manage due to its demanding nature. However, due to its nature, it is also worth protecting, as ensuring the reindeer wellbeing will also ensure a healthy biodiversity where it resides.

2.2.2 Rural areas

This section will look at the districts in Norway, and how their population declines and strategies to prevent it. In general, the main challenge rural areas face is their population decline that comes on top of already having a small population. This section will provide information on what challenges districts faces because of population decline. Districts in Norway are today in a challenging situation related to their demographic. First, the population in districts is declining, as people moves out from the districts, into the cities to find a job and moves. At the same time, few people move back to the districts. (Norman et al., 2020). As the population declines, services disappear as well, and the municipalities must make hard choices on where to relocate schools and other services (Bråtå & Lauritzen, 2020), as there becomes fewer people to maintain the services, but also fewer customers. Second, the average age in the districts increases (Norman et al., 2020), and thus there are less people in the reproductive age. Third, as the population is spread out over large areas, people which means they must travel further to get to their jobs, to visit other people, and for municipal and private services. In other words, services become less cost-effective. Public transport is for example a

little cost-effective tool for transport as the distances in the areas are too large and number of people using it too low.

Some strategies can be used to prevent population decline. One to create more job opportunities by providing public working spaces, but this depends on politics on national level to be in line with the needs of the rural areas. Another way is to facilitate local business, as this will also provide working spaces for the local population. This, however, depends on state politics. Another sector they could use is the private sector by providing better business opportunities. The municipalities can also provide better opportunities for people to settle down in the districts.

These are also challenges municipalities surrounding the Forollhogna and Rondane faces. However, how they choose to operationalize these strategies to prevent population decline will be presented in the result section, and to see how significant the national park is to them.

2.2.3 Tourist business

In this thesis tourist business will regard those who provide goods and services to tourists in exchange for money. However, the tourists that exists within the parks differs as Rondane contain cabins from The Norwegian Trekking Association (DNT). These cabins facilitate the national park for tourism, which also affects how the national park can handle the tourists. The term *purism* explains how.

Purism is a term that explains where people walk when they are in the wild. To explain people's behaviour, purism shows the differences between tourists when they hike: high-purism and low-purism (Eide et al., 2019). High-purists are those who prefer to walk in a "pure" nature, without any form of facilitation. While low-purists are those who prefers facilitation.

These differences make low-purists easier to manage, as they will follow paths and signs to a larger extent than high-purists. Therefore, simple actions as setting up a sign and marking paths can be a useful tool to channelize low-purists. High-purists on the other hand is more difficult to manage, since they will avoid any form of facilitation at all.

Regardless, purism shows existing differences between tourists, and therefore the tourist businesses will provide different services the tourists to match their demands.

2.2.4 Farmers – The shift from traditional to industrial farm

Pasturing animals plays a crucial role in cultural landscapes as the animals keep landscapes open by eating plants before they grow tall. How many animals each farmer have varies, but in this thesis two types of farming practices can explain how the farmers manages their animals:

“Seter” is a traditional farm in Norway defined as “a pasturing area with houses for people that are only used during the pasturing season”² (Dybdahl, para. 1). Historically, these houses were set up close to the mountains, where the animals would have access to the plants which grew early in the summer. A “seter” can be recognized by their animal diversity animals, where cows, sheep, and goats are examples of animals that could be in the “seter” at the same time. When the animals pasture, the farmers are usually producing food themselves, for example cheese and butter.

Industrial farms are another type of farm. These farms are highly mechanised and does not need to be placed closed to the mountains, as the animals can be transported to the pasturing area. The industrial farming is meant to be more specialized than “seter” and thus the farmer will only have one type of animal. In return the industrial farms are bigger and more productive and provides a higher economic yield than “seter”.

As the industrial farms are more efficient in producing food than “seter”, “seter” became less attractive and farmers would therefor shift their practices to the more economic yielding industrial farming practices instead. Those who couldn’t keep up with the farming stopped their farming practices with “seter” to find other livelihoods. In 1850, there were 100 000 “seter” in Norway, while in 1950 there were 50 000. In 2010, only 1600 remained (Stranna Larsen, 2010, p. 31).

Thus, to conclude, farmers will need the national parks to let their animals out for pasturing. Furthermore, there are forces which pulls farmers from using “seter” to industrial versions of farming. The farmers included in this thesis will either be those who still runs a “seter”, industrial farmers, or something between.

² [«En seter er et beiteområde med hus for folk og buskap, som bare brukes i beiteperioden»]

3. Concepts and theory

In this project I aim to explain what may have made the visitation strategies of Forollhogna and Rondane different. In that respect, I will focus on the consequences for the reindeer, local farmers, tourist business, and local communities. I do so, as I expect these actors to have influenced the visitation strategies, while maybe to a varying degree. How much the interest groups have influenced the visitation strategy probably depends on the process of creating the visitations strategies, and I want therefore to understand how the interest was informed about the process. I have therefore used concepts from the legitimacy theory to structure the analysis of the differences between the two strategies. Legitimacy can be split into input and output legitimacy, where the former focuses on the process, while the latter focuses on the consequences (Vatn, 2015). My aim is not to discuss how legitimate each strategy is, but to use concepts from legitimacy theory to structure the analysis.

To analyse the decision-making process and the consequences from the two visitation strategies, discourse theory will be implemented to analyse the data gathered. The discourses I will use are the traditionalistic, which focuses on the local interests, win-win discourse, which will focus on cooperation between the national park and local interests, and at last, the preservationist discourse, which focuses on the ecosystem. These discourses, will to a small extent, be supplemented by writings from Vedeld et al (2003). To conclude, while the discourses will be used for analysis, I will use legitimacy to structure the analysis. In this chapter, I will explain legitimacy and the different discourses, and then show how I implemented them in my analysis.

3.1 How legitimacy theory can be used to explain choice of management strategy

Legitimacy is defined as “justified authority” (Vatn, 2015, p. 161) and explains why people submit to their authorities decisions. The traditional definition emphasises “due process”. Here decisions are accepted if they are made in accordance with the law. Later, normative and descriptive definitions have emerged. The normative understanding of legitimacy emphasizes if the decision is in line with normative standards. However, I will use the descriptive way of understanding legitimacy as it emphasises the acceptance for those who are concerned by the decision. This will allow me to understand the different subjectiveness’s from each interest.

3.2 Input and output legitimacy

3.2.1 Input legitimacy

Input legitimacy focuses on justifying the decision-making processes (Vatn, 2015). Furthermore, there are three terms of input legitimacy: participation, transparency, and accountability. As I consider accountability issues of less importance when explaining the differences between the two visitation strategies – there is no differences regarding accountability in the two cases³ – I will only focus on participation and transparency.

Participation regards who participated in the decision-making, whether it be an elite without consulting the locals, if the elite did consult the local population before the decision, or if the locals initiated the decision-making themselves. I will investigate who participated in creating the visitation strategies and see if one of these three descriptions fit best to the national parks.

Transparency regards according to Vatn “how open the process is, and how information about the decisions and the arguments behind them are made available to the public” (Vatn, 2015 p. 166). I will use this concept to investigate how the locals were informed about the visitation strategy, and whether they would know about the visitation strategy during its creation process or if it was after its publication.

3.2.2 Output legitimacy

Output legitimacy refers to how a society justifies a decision as a result of its consequences (Vatn, 2015). The literature typically includes three sub-criteria of output legitimacy: distributive justice, effectiveness, and efficiency. Given the characteristics of the issues faced in my case, I consider distributive justice to be the most important aspect. There are also some key issues involved regarding effectiveness. As estimating consequences in terms of efficiency would require quite complex and time-consuming analysis and moreover most probably yield little extra insight, I have decided to not include this aspect in the thesis.

Distributive justice refers to the principles and philosophies of resource allocation. Here people choose their own attitudes on what fair resource allocation is. With this term in mind, I

³ both national parks boards are accountable to their own local populations as well as the Environmental Agency.

will investigate what different interests view as good resource allocation, and how they perceive the actual resource allocation in Rondane and Forollhogna.

Effectiveness refers to how well policies reach their goals. Since the national parks have different goals, and some are not even comparable to each other, I will instead see how the visitation strategies facilitate cooperation and prevent conflicts.

Now that the concept of legitimacy has been established, the next chapter will explain the discourse theory I will use.

3.3 Discourses

A discourse is a perception of a theme which is shared by multiple humans (Benjaminsen & Svarstad, 2017). Each discourse is based on assumptions and arguments shared within groups and these discourses are created through conversations. The discourse is maintained by humans and will, over time, be reshaped. The size of the groups sharing a discourse varies from small to large, and the discourse could span from a local, to a national, to a global level. The discourse creates frames to interpret a phenomenon. I will use discourses to understand the actor's arguments better.

Benjaminsen & Svartstads (2017) distinguish between preservation discourse, win-win discourse, and traditionalistic discourse. These discourses cannot alone provide the depth in the analysis that I want them to and have therefore been supplemented by a second paper. Vedeld et al (2003) focus on the culture within the Norwegian Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture.

3.3.1 Preservation discourse and Ministry of Environment

The preservation discourse focuses exclusively on conservation (Benjaminsen & Svarstad, 2017). Here human impacts on nature are seen as negative, as the wilderness and civilization are opposite. In some cases, the only allowed activities in protected areas are scientific work and tourism. Also, the local population is neglected in three ways. First, in a strict preservation discourse, local resource users are not talked about. Second, locals should have no significant influence upon the protected area. Instead, national and international agencies should be the ones who protect the conserved areas. Third, local interests pose a threat to nature conservation. Vedeld et al. (2003) also state that central authorities can use coercive

power to protect the ecosystems. To summarise, preservation discourse focuses fully on the protection of nature, where the local population is neglected.

As the preservation discourse is concerned about the ecology in the national park, the local population is not focused on as they are more a threat for the ecological integrity. If necessary, coercive power can be used to restrict human use of the national park. Since tourism is increasing and poses a challenge to reindeer, I will instead put tourism over to the traditionalistic discourse. So, when analysing, I will look for how and to what extent a preservation discourse has been favoured in the process of making the visitation strategy.

3.3.2 Traditionalistic discourse and Ministry of Agriculture

In the traditionalistic discourse, the primary focus is local resource users and conservation comes in form of a sustainable use of natural resources. Furthermore, the traditionalistic discourses focus on the power balances between local and other actors (Benjaminsen & Svarstad, 2017). Usually, the cooperation with external actors is seen as something negative. A radical version claims that state management of nature is unnecessary as the local actors can manage nature themselves if there are no external pressures. After all, the locals have already managed the nature for several generations (ibid.). Vedeld et al (2003) provide similar descriptions about the Ministry of Agriculture (2003). In this radical traditionalistic discourse, there is a resistance to power being transferred to central authorities, while the local population must carry the economic burdens.

In Vedeld et al's (2003) paper, the biodiversity should be taken into consideration, but it should not be at the expense of farmers' self-reliance. Furthermore, central governance is appreciated, however a high local autonomy at the regional level is necessary. Here too, public demands provide problems for farmers, as these are often neither compatible nor fair. Self-reliance is also important for the locals as it will determine if the farms will be able to continue their practise or not. Moreover, the knowledge is based on life experience and personal expertise, whereas the ministry of Agriculture uses agronomic sciences and focuses on rural development.

In this thesis, I will use the traditionalistic discourse to understand the local interests. However, even if tourism isn't included in the traditionalistic discourse, I will include the tourist business in the traditionalistic discourse, as tourist businesses are also dependent on

profit from their business to avoid bankruptcy. Therefore, the traditionalistic discourse will focus on sustainable use and local representation.

3.3.3 Win-Win discourse

The last discourse is the win-win discourse. Like the preservation discourse, the win-win discourse focuses on how to preserve nature. Instead of restricting local actors, the win-win discourse talks about how these actors need to be embraced to protect nature (Benjaminsen & Svarstad, 2017). The discourse is market oriented but stresses that that market needs to be regulated. Local interests should be respected and be part of the decision-making. At last, if someone experiences losses as a result from the protection, they should receive compensation for this.

I will use the discourse analysis to look for cooperation between local interests and ecological interests and to see how both have been represented in the decision-making. The win-win discourse will be used to see how a business solution could supplement the conservation in the national park. Furthermore, I will see how a cooperation between actors themselves and the actors and the national park improves the situation for the locals and the reindeer and to see if a cooperation for the future can be implemented in the national parks.

3.4 Summary – fitting legitimacy to discourses

I have used the theory of legitimacy to specify factors that may explain why the two visitation strategies are different. The concept of distributive justice will provide a way to systematize the effects of the strategies on the interests of the main actors involved. Focusing on participation and transparency of the process offers a basis to judge how the locals were involved in and informed about the creation of the visitation strategies. This way I aim to facilitate an analysis of whether it was differences regarding the interest patterns or the process or maybe that can explain the distinctions between the strategies. To conclude, the analysis of the differences in the visitation strategies will be structured with three sub-chapters: one focusing on distributive justice, one focusing on the process with participation and transparency, and one focusing on the outcome of the visitation strategies.

I will use discourse theory to understand better the interviewee's arguments, as I will interview around 30 people, with different opinions on the national park. Furthermore,

discourse theory will be used to analyse how the visitation strategies differ from each other and how they each discourse.

For RQ2 I will use the concept of *effectiveness* to structure the chapter as described earlier and use the win-win discourse to analyse the visitation strategies effectiveness. First, I will analyse how the visitation strategies embrace the local actors and business to supplement the national parks. Furthermore, I will analyse how well the visitation strategies facilitate cooperation between the local actors and the management. Second, I will analyse how local actors should be included in the decision-making process, as the win-win discourse states.

4. Methodology

4.1 Methodological approach

The research aims to find out why the visitation strategies are different and if there is any potential for reducing conflicts and cooperation between the interest. Given the aim, qualitative methods were found most appropriate, as they emphasize expression rather than numbers (Bryman, 2016), and focus on capturing meaning people's understanding of matters. In qualitative methods, the researcher aims to understand how people understand the world (Christoffersen et al., 2016), in my case how the four groups studied position themselves to the national parks. It will be expected that these actors have different backgrounds and different ways of perceiving the national parks.

At last, the cases selected for the project are Forollhogna and Rondane national park. Both national parks are comparable, as they are subject for tourism and contain reindeer. Therefore the visitation strategies should be comparable.

This approach will provide a holistic view by studying two national parks with four interest groups within both. This way, the thesis can grasp the complexities of interests surrounding the national park. This is to bridge different types of knowledges together, and how they are interacting with each other. Alternatively, if some of the interests were opted out, important actors could be neglected.

4.2 Methods and data selection

The study is based on primary sources which are sources based on witnesses (Christoffersen et al., 2016). These sources are split into written material and interviews. By starting with written material, questions could be prepared for the interviews. By using interviews, questions could be asked to the actors if there were any parts of the written material that was unclear. As both interviews and written material was used, data gathering from both types of sources could be used to confirm the information from the other type of source. This is what usually is referred to as method triangulation, where multiple data gathering methods is used to cover up the weaknesses from the other data gathering methods.

4.2.1 Written material

The first part of the project started by reading the visitation strategies and background information about the visitation strategies from the webpages.⁴ These documents are helpful for the project in three ways:

First, it helped understanding the visitation strategies creation process by providing information on what type of knowledge was used in shaping the visitation strategies, such as either local knowledge, natural scientific knowledge, or something else. Second it provided information on what potential interviewees could be used later in the project. Third, it provided an overall knowledge on the national park and this knowledge helped shape the questions for the interviews.

4.2.2 Interviews

Next, planning interviews could start and since the topic is complex, participants with much knowledge about the group they were to represent were needed, and these participants needed to be exploited fully. Finding informants with as much knowledge as possible would be ensured by implementing three sampling strategies. First the criterion sampling method was used. Here criterion must be set up for each group that needed to be studied (Bryman, 2016). One problem with criterion sampling is that the criteria are based on the researcher's impressions on who has information, which could lead to collecting data from people who are not familiar with the topic at all. To counter this, snowball sampling was also implemented. Here, after informants have been recruited, they would be asked if they knew about any other suitable informants (Christoffersen et al., 2016). Furthermore, an opportunistic approach was implemented, which means, if any opportunities to enhance the quality of the projects would appear during the fieldwork, they would be exploited. To conclude, the quality of the informants had to be as high as possible, and therefore criterion sampling, snowball sampling and the opportunistic approach was implemented.

Random sampling was considered, but eventually disbanded as a sampling strategy as the samples from both national parks had to be similar. By running a random sampling some of the groups could be more dominant than the others.

⁴ The webpages can be found here <http://www.nasjonalparkstyre.no/Forollhogna/Planer-og-publikasjoner/Besoksstrategi/> and <http://www.nasjonalparkstyre.no/Rondane-Dovre/Planer-og-publikasjoner/Besoksforvaltning-Rondane-nasjonalpark/>

Regardless, each group were represented as following.

- Reindeer: National park managers, documents, and people the national park managers would recommend to provide information about the reindeer.
- Local population: Represented by central politicians in a surrounding municipality with areas that are part of the national park.
- Tourist business: People working in a tourist business in or close to the national park
- Local farmers: Farmers in a central position in a local farmer association or farmers working close to the national park

Furthermore, two more groups as well. These were people who wither were the national park managers themselves, or people who were recommended by the national park managers:

- National park managers: These managers had to be working in the national park when the visit strategy was created. These would serve to fill in the reading and confirm my impressions from the readings.
- “Knowledgeful person”: the national park managers were asked if there were anyone in the national park that would have much knowledge about the national park. The person they recommended would be requested to participate in an interview after that.

With combining strategic, snowball, and the opportunistic sampling approaches, the goal was to gather 30 interviewees from as many municipalities surrounding the national parks as possible. This way, location on the interest conflicts could detect if the opinions interviewees would depend on their geographical locations or the group they represented or both. In total the sample size was 32, 17 people spread over 13 interviews from Rondane, and 15 interviewees spread over 14 interviews from Forollhogna.

In Rondane the sample was as following:

- 1 interview with 2 former managers
- 1 interview with 1 person with much knowledge
- 3 interviews with 6 local farmers ⁵

⁵ One of the local farmers appreciated the project so much that she gathered 3 more farmers to get a group interview instead. This happened without a request from me, but it was much appreciated!

- 4 interviews with 4 persons from local tourist business. Those were 1 from DNT, 2 guides, and an additional informant which provided general information about the tourist business in Rondane.
- 4 interviews with 4 local mayors

In Forollhogna the sampling was as following:

- 1 interview with the current manager, which also had local knowledge about the reindeer
- 5 interviews with 5 local farmers⁶
- 3 interviews with 4 people in the tourist business, and one interview with 1 who works in the cultural branch in one of the municipalities
- 4 interviews with 4 local politicians

After the sampling was finished, an interview guide was created for each respective group, and the interviews could finally start. Since some of the politicians were in the national park board, they would get another unique interview guide.

The first group interviewed in the national park were current or previous national park managers. To understand the creation process of the visitation strategies, the interviewees were questioned on the goals they had selected for the visitation strategies and how these goals were supposed to strengthen the national park, how the strategies were supposed to achieve the goals and what actors were involved under the creation process. At last, they were asked if they thought the visitation strategies were sufficient to achieve their goals.

The “knowledgeful person” would get questions related to the interests in the respective park, how the national park is managed, the tourism, local farmers, and the attitudes toward the conservation, and at last the reindeer. It should be stated that the manager from Forollhogna also had knowledge about the other groups and the current situation for the national park. She would therefore provide the role as a national park manager and the “Knowledgeful person” for Forollhogna.

⁶ Note: These include farmers who are renting out «seter». These are an important actors for the tourist business in Forollhogna.

When it came to the specific interest groups, they would get questions on how they were represented during the creation of the visitation strategies, how easy it was to gain information on the visitation strategies, the consequences of the national park and the visitation strategy, how they cooperate with other groups, if they could accept the current visitation strategy and why, and at last how they perceived the future for their interests. The section of consequences of the national park and visitation strategy would be specific designed for each group. For example, farmers will get questions on if they benefit on tourism by selling food or if tourists affect them in other ways. At last, before I would move on to the next section in the interview, I would ask if there was anything else the interviewee considered important.

If any of the interview subjects would mention any interesting points, or topics that should get more attention, the questions would be added to later interviews. This way, the research process facilitated a deeper understanding of the interviewees perceptions by allowing them to be a part of shaping the interviews.

To prevent losing data, interviews would be recorded both on microphone and the computer as a plan A and B. If both would be accidentally broken during the interview, notes were also taken during the interviews. This was to ensure no data would get lost during or after the interviews. Luckily, all the recordings were intact without any error. At the beginning, the data were transcribed, but this was disbanded as it would take too much time. Instead, the recording was listened to after the interview to fill in any gaps in the notes taken during the interview.

The weakness of basing the study on interviews was semi quantifying. Semi-quantifying refers to when we are using words and not numbers quantify a subject. In the text will therefore contain words such as “close”, “many”, “few” and so on. Quantifying the problems would require other studies would be required to specify how good or severe the situation is for the particular group. For example, the study will be able to understand the problems of the reindeer, but other studies will be required to understand how severe these problems are. As a matter of fact, a new quality standard norm is under creation to measure the health of the reindeer in Norway where, Rondane and Forollhogna is included (Kjørstad et al., 2018).

4.3 Methods of analysis

After the data was collected, it had to be reduced. First the data had to be split into fragments. To do this, Christoffersen et al.’s “Cross section and categoric division” was implemented.

Here, systems would be set up to later index them (2016). Indexing means making parts of it easy to identify. This was done by moving the notes from that data to the concepts that were used. Usually after the process has been going on for a while, patterns would take shape (ibid.). The categories drawn from the data were patterns related to the concepts stemming from the legitimacy theories.

By reducing the data, patterns would be easier to identify when analyzing. Then discourse analysis was implemented, by drawing out information about topics each discourse perspective focuses on.

- The preservationist discourse was used to find the interests related to reindeer such as the reindeer needs and their challenges, and arguments for coercive use of power.
- The traditionalistic discourse was used to find categories related local interests and representation. Here the legitimacy categories were used such as, participation, transparency to see how much local interests were included.
- The win-win discourse was used to find categories related to cooperation and market as a supplement to conservation. Here categories such as how locals can supplement the conservation, use of market to supplement the conservation, and opportunities for cooperation were used.

4.4 Ethical considerations

For this project there were two important ethical considerations. First, the national parks seemed to be a heated topic, and some of the informants did not seem to be comfortable of with being quoted. Since I was striving to treat all informants equally, and a few preferred to keep their anonymity, I decided to not have any of the working spaces or names mentioned explicitly. But as I sometime provide their job title, some of them can be indirectly identified.

Second January 22nd, 2021, there were an outbreak of the British coronavirus variant in Nordre Follo (Stoksvik et al., 2021). With this the government recommended anyone living in the surrounding municipalities not to travel to other municipalities, including the municipality I was living in then. As a result, I decided to hold the interviews digitally. Alternatively, I could ignore these recommendations, but then I would risk bringing corona to other municipalities. If I had brought the virus to these municipalities, people could get severe symptoms. Moreover, the municipalities would probably crack down on the outbreak with lockdown.

4.5 Evaluation of methodological choices

To evaluate the methodological choices, Bryman (2016) and Christoffersen et al. (2016) have four criteria for trustworthiness in qualitative research, and these will be implemented. The criteria are credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability.

4.5.1 Credibility

Credibility refers to which extent the researcher carried out research according to principles of good practice and submitted the research findings to the members of the social world (Bryman, 2016). Here it is crucial that the researcher has understood the social worlds that are researched.

Therefore, method triangulation was implemented and by supplementing readings with interviews allowed any impressions to be confirmed, and knowledge gaps to be covered. During the interviews, questions were meant to ensure that the answers provided from the interviewees were interpreted correctly. First, interpreting questions, which is asking if they were understood correctly (Bryman, 2016,). The questions would start like this: “So if I have understood you correctly...”. Second, if any answers were unclear, following up on the answers to make sure the interviewees were understood correctly. These were questions like “what do you mean on by that?” (ibid.) Third, if any answers provided a new topic, probing questions were used. Probing questions are those questions when the researcher ask questions like: “you said earlier that X, can you say something more about this?” Fourth, being silence was used for some seconds after the informant is done with the answer was implemented, to ensure that they were done answering the question (ibid.) and to let them think for a moment in case they were trying to remember something else relevant for the question. Finally, if actor A were to criticize actor B in an interview, this criticism would be brought up when actor B was interviewed, to allow them to respond for the criticism. This way topics and themes would be seen from multiple perspectives.

A limitation data gathering did not continue until a level of theoretical saturation was reached. Theoretical saturation refers to a point in data gathering when no new or relevant data seems to emerge (Bryman, 2016). Patterns started to occur, and some of the information gathered from the later interviews had already been mentioned by former informants, but not to a large enough extent to say I had reached theoretical saturation. As a result, the precision of the result will be lower. As the interests are more diverse than what the study will be able to

grasp, the interest groups might be treated as homogenous groups, when in reality there are subgroups within the interests. One way to solve this issue could be by increasing the numbers of informants and continue until theoretical saturation was reached. However, increasing the numbers of informants would be unfeasible since the project did not provide enough time more interviews.

4.5.2 Transferability

Transferability refers to which the results from one context/topic can be transferred to another context/topic (Bryman, 2016; Christoffersen et al., 2016). There are four comments for this project. First, conflicts are common, and lessons about how conflicts occurs/are solved from this study should apply to other cases. For instance, this study's emphasis on dialogue to solve conflicts, might work in other places as well. Second, the fact that tourism in national park might leave negative impacts on the ecosystem, should also be transferrable to recreational areas as tourism is increasing. Third, the thesis is more transferable with two cases compared. If the project had a single case, the results would be less transferable as lessons would only been drawn from that national park. As a result, the project would not show other alternatives, which a comparative study does.

When it comes to where to other cases where the thesis cannot be transferred to is other conservation types as nature reserves as these are the strictest form of conservation. Thus, I think this thesis cannot be transferred to nature reserves as management in nature reserves implies conservation, while national parks and protected landscapes implies use and conservation. Another limitation is also the effect the findings from this thesis can have on countries where conflicts are more intense. If poaching is a problem and the national park is guarded by armed forces, I think the situation will be so different that this thesis will have limited effect.

4.5.3 Dependability

Dependability refers to which a study can be replicated. I have kept a solid audit trail, and provided a detailed information on how I gathered data, but there are some implications to the dependability. Mention earlier, the informants were kept as anonymous as possible due to safety reasons. As a result, if future researcher wishes to replicate the study, they will maybe get different informants for their project than was under this project, and therefore get different results. Furthermore, social settings are hard to freeze (Bryman, 2016). In the case of

Rondane and Forollhogna, interest groups are established, and some actors disappears. and some of the interviewees had forgotten some information about the time when the visitation was created.

To conclude, since I have provided detailed information in what methods I have used and why, the study is replicable. However, as the setting changes over time, a similar study will provide different results if conducted.

4.4.4 Confirmability

Confirmability refers to what extent the researcher managed to stay objective while researching (Bryman, 2016; Christoffersen et al., 2016). Complete objectivity is impossible. Instead looking for an objective truth, all interests were provided an opportunity to speak for themselves, and their information was reported equally. To make sure the analysis was not biased, the discourse theory was implemented, and the data would be analyzed through the discourse analysis.

5. Results

In this section, I will present the data from the interviews and literature. The data will be used to answer RQ 1. For both national parks, I will present the actors and their interests (Sub-RQ 1.1). Looking at the interests will allow me to understand the national parks situation. Next, I will present the creation process of the visitation strategies and the comments it got from the actors (Sub-RQ 1.2) as it will allow me to understand how the interests were included. At last, I will briefly present the visitation strategies themselves and the comments it got from the informants (Sub-RQ 1.3) since this will allow me to understand the results of the interests and the creation processes. I will get back to RQ 2 in the discussion.

5.1 Rondane

5.1.1 Interests in Rondane

5.1.1.1 Reindeer

According to Strand et al. (2015), the national park's narrow shape makes the area easily accessible to humans, which then can close off reindeer migration paths. The report adds that mountainous areas in the middle is a popular hiking destination for tourists referred to as the "Rondane massive", and historically reindeer would migrate on the western side of the mountainous areas.

Both Strand et al. (2015) and the reindeer expert expressed challenges reindeer face in Rondane related to hiking, DNT-cabins, and private cabins. Combining these activities and facilities fragments the reindeer, especially now that the traffic increases. Figure 5.1 shows the hiking pattern and how intensive hiking within the national park is. In general, the busier the

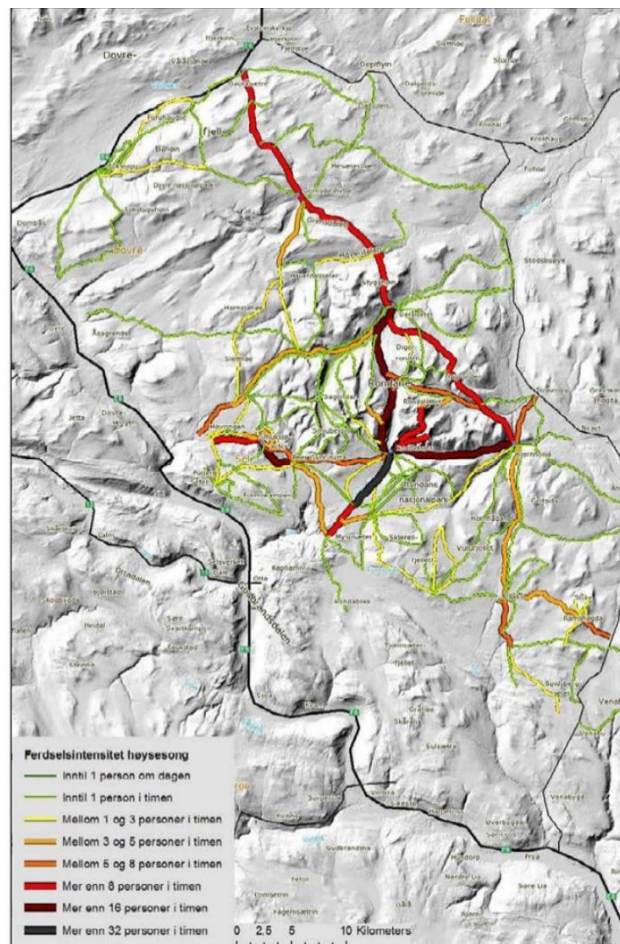


Figure 5.1: Tourism within Rondane, Dovre, and Grimsdalen conserved areas

The figure shows where tourists walk in Rondane, Dovre and Grimsdalen conserved areas. The lines show where tourists walk, and the intensity of the paths. Light red means more than 8 people per hour, dark red means more than 16 people per hour, and grey means more than 32 people per hour. Yellow, orange and green are less than 8 people per day.

Source: Strand et al. (2015, p. 75).

path gets, the more reindeer will avoid it. As the map shows, there is a path going through the 2000-meter tops in Rondane and some are used by more than 30 people per hour. However, there are also red and dark red paths on the western side as well, where a historical migration reindeer used to migrate between the northern and southern area.

The reindeer expert also talked about DNT-cabins and the consequences they had on reindeer. Furthermore, Strand et al. (2015), provided information on how reindeer also avoid the DNT cabins, if a cabin is set up, reindeer will reduce their use of the surrounding area for up to 15 km depending on how busy the cabin is. Regardless, if a migration path is less than 1 km away from the cabin, the reindeer will stop using it completely. Figure 5.2 shows the DNT-cabins in Rondane, Grimsdalen and Dovre. Furthermore, in addition to DNT-cabins, there are private cabins next to the national park.



Figure 5.2: Paths and DNT-cabins in Rondane, Dovre, and Grimsdalen conserved areas. The figure shows the DNT-cabins as black dots and paths as dotted lines. Source: Strand et al (2015, p. 34)

The reindeer expert talked also about an extensive private cabin building next to Rondane. He stated that private cabins have similar effects on the reindeer like DNT cabins, however, as figure 5.3 shows, the cabins are mostly outside of the national park. I note the most cabin dense area is south-west of the Rondane massive, where the historical migration path is. As the reindeer expert stated, the cabin limits area for the reindeer. He added that cabin owners' hike from their own private cabins into the national park, and sometimes into reindeer areas. Furthermore, he stated the use of private cabins has also

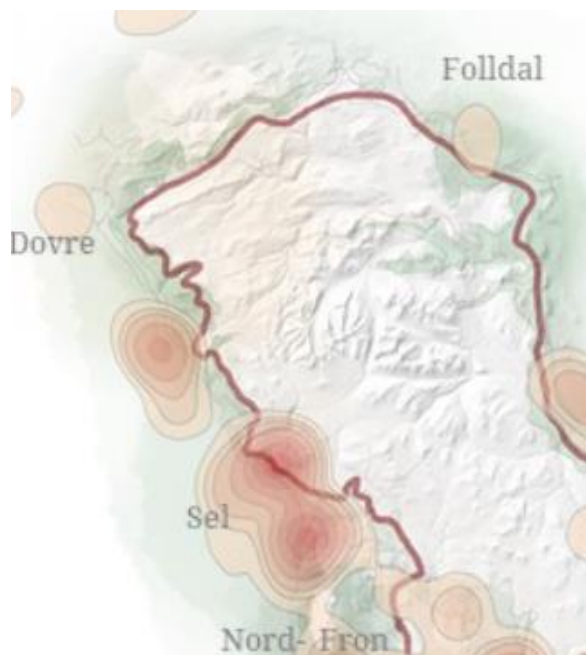


Figure 5.3: Cabins around Rondane. The figure shows where cabins are built. The darker the red colour, the higher the density of cabins. Source: Andersen et al. (2019).

increased lately. Here, individual cabins are used more over the year. Before, cabins were mostly used during vacation, whereas people visit their cabins more frequently today. Furthermore, the reindeer expert stated that the number of cabins had increased from 1 900 in 1980, to 12 000 cabins today.

Villrein.no shows the results of the fragmentation (figure 5.4). As described in the description of figure 5.4, these dots represent reindeer tracked with GPS. As the map shows, there are no red dots south of the mountainous areas in the centre, while there are no blue dots north of the mountains. This implies the reindeer herd is split in two, with a separate northern and southern herd. Furthermore, the reindeer expert talked about an ongoing study about foot rot in Rondane. He claimed there will probably be more foot rot in Rondane, because of the loss of habitat reindeer have experienced over the last decades.

The reindeer expert also talked about how much knowledge there was about reindeer in Rondane. However, he further stated this knowledge would not be used when warning-signs occur, or insufficient measures are taken to

prevent them. Villrein.no shows that it was already known in 1987 that the herd could be split into a northern and southern herd (Andersen et al., 2019). However, today, the reindeer barely use the area west of the Rondane massive as seen in a video on Villrein.no. Furthermore, the reindeer expert would later express the similarity between the closing of this area and the Grimsdals road:

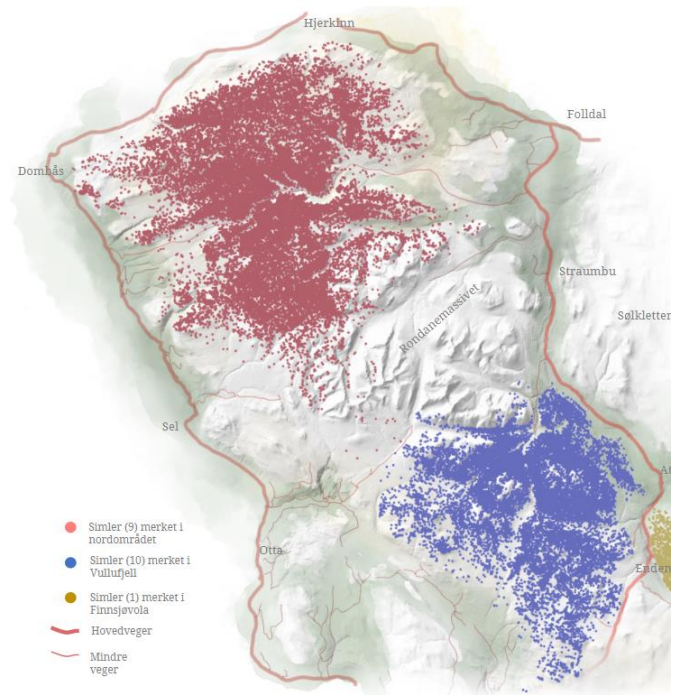


Figure 5.4 Reindeer and their movement in Rondane, Dovre, and Grimsdalen.

The figure shows where 20 GPS marked does moves in Rondane. The GPS will occasionally send a signal about where the doe currently is, thus marking that location as a dot. The red dots are 9 does marked north of the Rondane massive, while blue dots marked come from 10 does marked in south. Then, 1 doe were marked on the eastern side which can be seen in yellow.

Source: Andersen et al. (2019).

“The road into Spranget which leads to Rondvassbu has been there in many years. And we started to see a closing of the migration path early in the 2000s and we were told that it wasn’t a problem at all since the reindeer would migrate in calmer(touristwise) times of the year. This is a complete barrier now. Now, we also see a new danger with the activity in Grimsdalen, and the Grimsdals road. That is a road which is open in the summer which leads to the Grimsdals cabin, where the activity goes in (to the national park). And now we see the reindeer have problems with crossing the Grimsdals road. And here we have said “now we shouldn’t do the same mistake as we did from Spranget into Rondevassbu, we need to start looking at measures, which we already have started to do, since we have to do something, so we don’t get a tripartite of the reindeer herd in the northern part of Rondane.”⁷

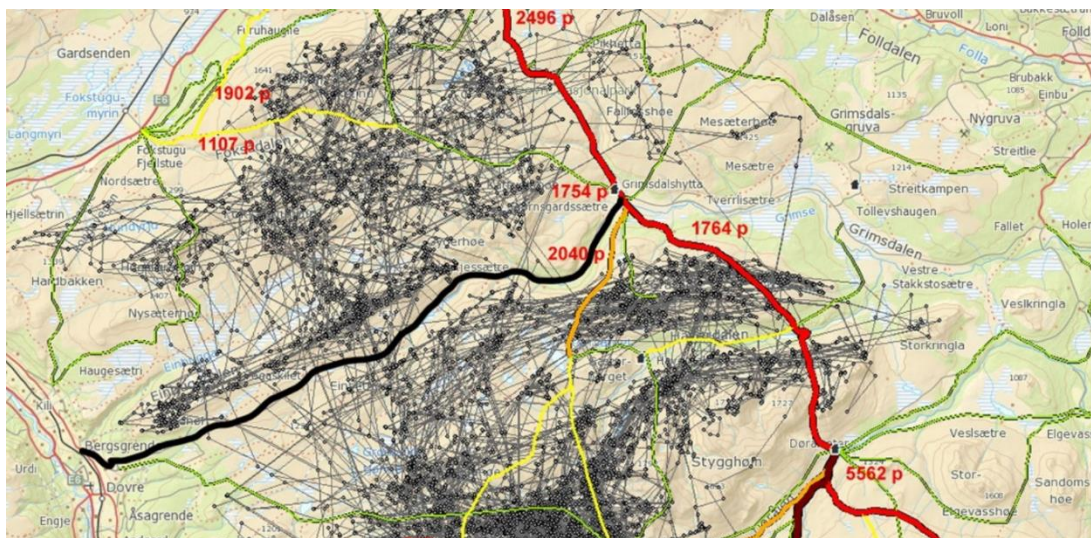


Figure 5.5: The Grimsdals road and how it fragments reindeer. The figure shows paths, DNT-cabins in the same manner as earlier. GPS marked reindeer have lines between themselves now, showing their movement. The black line is the Grimsdals road the informant referred to. Source: Villrein.no (2019).

⁷ [«Veien inn til Spranget har ligget der i ... og opp mot Rondevassbu har ligget der i mange år, og vi begynte å se en fragmentering altså en stengning av trekket tidlig på 2000 og ble varslet om det. Det ble sagt at det var ikke noe farlig i det hele tatt, fordi at reinen ville trekke på rolige tider, når det var rolig, når det var rolige tider på året. Dette har blitt en absolutt barriere, og nå ser vi en ny fare med aktivitet i Grimsdalen og inn mot Grimsdalsvegen. Det er en vei som er oppe på sommeren, som går inn mot Grimsdalshytta, og stor aktivitet inn. Nå ser vi det at reinen får problemer med å trekke over Grimsdalsvegen. Da har vi prøvd å sagt at «nå må vi ikke gjøre samme feilen som vi gjorde fra Spranget og inn mot Rondevassbu, nå må vi begynne å se på tiltak.» Det har vi for så vidt begynt å sett på, men det mener vi at det må vi gjøre slik at vi ikke får en tredeling av villreinstammen i Rondane.»]

The fragmentation the reindeer expert referred to in Grimsdalen is shown in figure 5.5, where the black line is the Grimsdals road. As seen in the map, there are fewer reindeer close to the road thus, providing evidence for the reindeer expert's perspective on the missed opportunities to protect the reindeer.

Another challenge the reindeer expert talked about is how people in general lack the long-term perspective when talking about reindeer. What the normal person sees as a small intervention might seem harmless for the reindeer. But these small interventions are also generally referred to as "bit-to-bit threats". These bit-to-bit threats refer to how small changes in reindeer's habitats in the short term will lead to huge changes over the long term. Examples of these are a new cabin built here or a new path set up there. The type of activity can be diverse, but the reindeer will avoid the human facilities, even if the facilities have stayed there for a long time. With a new facility opening now and then, how many facilities will there be in 50-100 years? Thus, the reindeer expert stated the following about sustainability and long-term perspective:

"There are opportunities, but measures must be taken. This is a choice of values and that decision must be taken soon, and to not choose a decision is a choice as you will let thing continue as usual. After my opinion the situation is not sustainable as it is now and looking into the future it is especially not sustainable. Sustainability is a term is used in party speeches, but soon it must be defined what sustainability is, and what is sustainable for this area. So, I don't think with the development we have now will allow us to pat ourselves on our shoulder in 50-100 year in future and say, "we managed this in a very good way".⁸

In the end, the informant explained the quality standard. The quality standard is a new way to measure the health of a reindeer herd where multiple categories will decide how healthy the

⁸ [«Det er muligheter, men da må det snart tas noen grep. Dette er et verdivalg og det valget må du ta nå snart, og det å ikke velge er å ta et valg for da lar du ting fortsette som før. Etter min mening så er ikke situasjonen slik den er nå bærekraftig, og i alle fall sett frem i tid ikke bærekraftig. Bærekraftbegrepet er et begrep som er brukt i festtaler, men man må snart definere hva som er bærekraft, og hva er bærekraftig for dette området her. Så jeg tror ikke det at med den utvikling vi har nå stiller oss slik at vi kan klappe oss selv på skulderen 50 – 100 år frem i tid og si at dette har vi klart på en veldig bra måte.»]

herd is. The status of these categories are either green, yellow, or red. It is the weakest category that will decide the reindeer health as a whole. In other words, four green categories and one red category will classify the herd as an unhealthy (red) herd. He was sure Rondane would be classified as red and that the quality standard would force forward measures to improve the reindeer's situation, and he emphasised this could finally create a better situation for the reindeer in Rondane.

5.1.1.2 Local communities

When interviewing the mayors or the deputy mayors, the population decline mentioned in the background section seemed to be the important challenge the municipalities were facing, and they hoped to either slow down or stop this decline. To them, the national park and the nature surrounding the municipalities helped slow down the population decline, as tourism provided some livelihood in the municipalities. However, the national park was not the most important factor to prevent the population decline.

In general, tourism brings a bigger source of income for locals if they are in the border area rather than in the mountains. Furthermore, a mayor from Dovre stated that having tourism in the border area has a bigger potential, as this can also provide a source of income throughout the year, instead of only the summer income which tourists within the national park provide. As most of the mayors stated, it was challenging to develop business in the national park as the national park management would only approve and decline applications for tourist development. A mayor from Folldal would therefore state that the national park management should help locals develop activities in the border area.

All mayors stated locals uses the national park area for fishing, hunting, and hiking. One controversial parking lot located west of the Rondane massive, Spranget, was widely discussed and the parking lot appeared as a topic in multiple interviews (from other actors as well). As stated in the reindeer section, there is a barrier where Spranget is located. Therefore, it has been suggested to move the parking lot further down the valley to Mysusæter instead. But the parking lot remains at the same place today, as it makes core areas in the national park more available for tourists and locals. With this, for example families with children get opportunities to take a daytrip into the national park. These people would probably not walk into Rondane if the parking spot were moved from Spranget to Mysusæter, as the distance would be 4 km longer each way.

When interviewing a mayor from Stor Elvdal he explained why municipalities would allow cabins to be built close to the national park. He said each cabin generates 40 000 – 60 000 NOK to the local community. For example, cabins generate income through cabin owners paying taxes, buying food in local shops, receiving services such as road clearing and buying firewood. In other words, if we multiply thousands of cabins with 40 000 – 60 000 NOK “there will be money after a while” the as the mayor said.

The mayor from Stor-Elvdal said these private cabins had a potential in providing even more money for the municipalities by making the cabin owners visit the cabins more often and staying there for a longer time when they first visit the cabins. It could potentially mean that the cabin owners would change their title from “spare time users” to inhabitants. If people would move to the cabins, the municipalities could get 30% of the taxes from those inhabitants. Getting the inhabitants to use the cabins as a permanent resident sparked a hope to slow down the population decline in his municipality. The national park could make cabins nearby more lucrative, but it was not the most important factor for selling cabins.

Further, he stated that the corona crisis had shown people are more capable of working from home, or potentially cabins. If the owners were to work from their cabin, they need good internet access. Therefore, the municipalities had to provide better internet access to the inhabitants, if they wanted to facilitate cabin use. This could become a trend, as the mayor stated that a person had stayed at his cabin from November to the time the interview was conducted in February. Therefore, the mayor stated the following about internet fibre:

“Fibre is like when people were building electricity in the 30s and 40s. Fibre is just as important”⁹

Throughout the interviews with mayors, deputy mayors, and other interest groups, I noticed how conflicts could occur between groups. I noted 4 divisions that affected how much people would either resist or protest the national park:

1. Generational differences: Before the national park was set up in 1961, a mayor from Dovre stated the locals were free to use the area as they preferred. When the national park was set up, however, this unlimited use ended. And over the time, more activities

⁹ [“Fiber, det er som når folk bygde strøm på 30-40-tallet. Altså fiber er like viktig»]

have become forbidden, and the national park has grown. As a result, there is difference between generations on the attitudes toward the national park. The older generation remembers how things were before the national parks were set up. To the younger generation the national park had been there their entire life, and they can therefore not remember the time when the area was not restricted, as they were not yet born.

2. Individuals' activity and property location: a mayor from Sør-Fron stated the distance between individuals' activities or facilities to the national park affected the conflict level. The further away from the national park the less relevant the national park would become to the individual, as they were not affected by it.
3. Questions related to sustainable use and conservation for reindeer: All interviewees agreed that reindeer should be protected and wanted a healthy reindeer herd. However, there were disagreements on how to protect the reindeer.
4. Municipality's geographical location: All mayors interviewed agreed issues related to tourism were likely to occur in the Northwest section of the national park, where Sel and Dovre lie. Spranget and the busiest gateway that leads into the national park lie in Sel, and therefore, conflicts related to tourism may be more likely to happen here.

5.1.1.3 Tourist business

The additional informant stated the tourist business has many actors, and their activities are diverse. In addition, I noted some main themes coming from the informants from the tourist businesses. First, all the respondents agreed that a healthy reindeer herd gives a good image for tourism. Second, all respondents agreed that "positive tools" are the preferred method to attract tourism down the mountain, whereas restrictions and bans would create controversies. However, the guides questioned how much effect the "positive tools" have, as the "2000-meter tops" are the most attractive part of the national park and are facilitated with DNT paths. Therefore, if the mountains are available, tourists will use them instead of the border area, thus limiting the "positive tools" effects. Alternatively, a mountain close by called Høvringen have a view over the Rondane massive and would not come in conflict with the reindeer. However, the guides stated that Høvringen is a small mountain compared to the Rondane massive, and only using "positive tools" to attract tourists toward mountains like Høvringen would be a futile action.

Across the interviews, several informants preferred a management style that could adapt to the tourist business as a changing business. Not only has there been more tourists in Rondane, but the type of activities increases as well. Some of the activities that have become more popular recently are randonee skiing, snow kiting, and el-bicycling in the mountains.

DNT

The interviewee from DNT described how the mountains should be used by tourists, and he referred to a white paper to the parliament on how mountains are supposed to be used for tourism to improve the public health in Norway¹⁰. To DNT the biggest challenge was to keep an overview for all the levels of management in Rondane, as they were many.

To DNT, a healthy reindeer herd was important, as DNT should avoid degrading the nature around their cabins. Therefore, if DNT could keep an intact path network, they were happy to move paths and cabins to benefit reindeer. Thus, DNT can help channel tourists away from important reindeer areas and make more areas accessible for the reindeer. As a matter of fact, they were in dialogue with reindeer experts while the visitation strategy was created, which resulted in DNT moving both paths and cabins. The parking lot at Spranget, however, was important for DNT as the parking lot gives DNT users with average cardio health access to the mountains.

Guiding companies

Representatives from guiding companies expressed interests in guiding first to mountains. They also wanted to educate tourists while they were in the national park areas and show them how to behave within reindeer area. With this, they wished for a good dialogue with the national park management and for the management to set strict demands on the guides competences.

Informants from guiding companies talked about how the national park is too strict for them to provide sufficient guiding services for tourists. For example, one of the guides stated they were only allowed to organize three guided trips a year. To them, it was also paradoxical. On one hand, a group of 10 people can move around in the national park as they wish due to the

¹⁰ For further reading. The White Paper is written in Norwegian and is named 'Friluftsliv: Natur som kilde til helse og livskvalitet' (Outdoor recreation: Nature as a source for health and life quality). (Det Kongelige Klima- og Miljødepartement, 2015)

“everyman’s right” or “freedom to roam”¹¹, but including a guide in the group is not allowed. Yet, the guide is supposed to give information about the species, culture, traditions and make sure those who visits Rondane will understand why the area is conserved. Guiding could therefore work as a supplement to the conservation. However, the guides had to decline many requests, as the visitors would request guiding in areas that the guides lacked permission to walk. The guides further stated they were not working as barriers in the migration paths for reindeer. A guide who was trying to establish a guiding company in Rondane therefore stated the following.

“It is completely impossible to get anything done there. Then we have those who already have business there, Rondevassbu (a DNT cabin), they are allowed to continue, but new actors who wishes to produce values or working spaces or whatever it is supposed to do is to large degree met with no, no, no.”¹²

Therefore, it was hard to run a guiding company, as the regulations were strict, and the company would therefore not provide sufficient income for the guides.

5.1.1.4 Farmers

Interest in the national park and tourists

In general, farmers close to Rondane’s mountainous areas allow animals to run freely in the mountains, providing good animal welfare. Thus, it was the areas that were conserved that were more interesting for the farmers than the conservation itself.

Furthermore, farmers could benefit from tourism by providing accommodation or selling food to tourists or both. The food could, for example, be sold directly from the farm, “seter”, or through REKO-rings. However, the demand the tourists bring for food is limited, and therefore, most of the farming products were mainly sold to TINE. Most farmers would, however, refer to tourism as a bigger potential source of income. Anyway, some farmers provided accommodation for tourists by letting them sleep at their “seter”. Farms are exotic to

¹¹ Summarized, this law allows Norwegain to walk in the wilderness if they are precautious.

¹² [«Det er helt umulig å få til noe som helst, så er det dagens drivere, Rondevassbu, dem får lov å fortsette. Mens nye aktører som ønsker å skape verdiskapning, eller arbeidsplasser, eller hva nå enn det måtte være blir i alt for stor grad møtt med nei, nei, nei»]

tourists, and therefore, for those who provided accommodation, it is quite motivating to tell stories of how they can do the work. Tourists are curious and find it both nice and exiting to look into the farms and see how farming works. In a group interview with farmers in Dovre, a farmer stated the following about tourists who visited their “seter”:

“On the “seter” I usually have tourists who participates in milking and those type of stuff. That’s because I am to a small extent renting out accommodation some old “seter” houses. It is a nice way to talk about the agriculture. There are many who doesn’t know much about it.”

Another farmer then followed up:

“Running “setre” and pasturing animals, it seems like people appreciates it, it is exotic, so I think, yeah like (the other farmer says) they can learn about how food is produced in our area.”¹³

Challenges

The main challenge farmers within the protected landscape talked about is a “papermill” they had to go through each time they develop their “seter”. The “papermill”, refers to the applications they had to use for the smallest changes they wanted to make in the protected landscape, where their “seter” usually were placed. It was demotivating to them. Applications to do simple improvements on their farms and “seter” required long rigid applications. One farmer spoke about how she had to apply for maintaining a road in the Grimsdalen protected landscape, even if it was only one shovel of dirt she would lay there. Also, she talked about recently finishing a new building on her “seter”:

¹³ [«På setra har jeg ofte turister som er med og melker og slik. Det er fordi jeg driver så vidt med overnatting til noen gamle seterhus i tillegg. Det er en fin mulighet til å kunne fortelle litt om landbruket og det er mange som ikke veit så mye om det egentlig»]

[«I hele tatt drift på setre, beitedyr. Det er noe som folk syntes å sette pris på, det er litt eksotisk så tror jeg at, ja som (den andre bonden) sier, at dem kan tilegne seg kunnskap om hvordan mat blir produsert i vårt område.»]

“Now I have just finished building a “seter”-barn, a new one. And I think my father started that process 10 years ago, or maybe more. And now finally it is finished. So, it takes time. There are many instances that are supposed to have something to say.”¹⁴

Another farmer spoke of a papermill they had to get through for small and important jobs, such as if a cow dies in the Grimsdalen protected landscape, they have to apply to come pick it up.

“It is ok with the national park actually, but it is the cultural landscape which were set up at the same time who creates many restrictions. Things has been all right here, but everything is cumbersome, for example if a cow dies while pasturing, you have to get through this “(paper)mill” to come pick her up. It is a little, well it is cumbersome, and it is obvious that you must do it. To some degree I can understand that it has to be like that, but it feels like it is only them (the management) who has common sense, while us who has been doing this for many years, we cannot be trusted to take good decision.”¹⁵

As the quote shows, it is the Grimsdalen protected landscape which creates the cumbersome processes, and not the national park. Anyway, for the farmers, the long bureaucratic processes were problematic for active “setring” as farmers would stop letting their animals out if there was too much work. The farmers further stated that they were also dependent on keeping their farms attractive, as they eventually would have to find a successor to take the farm. This succession usually goes from farmer to son/daughter. However, the farm could be sold as well. If the farm or “seter” is not maintained or run by anyone, the farm will decay.

¹⁴ [«Nå har jeg akkurat bygd et seterfjøs der, nytt. Og det tror jeg faren min startet prosessen for 10 år siden eller noe, kanskje mer. Og nå først er det ferdig. Så et tar jo tid, det er veldig mange instanser som skal ha noe å si»]

¹⁵ [«For seterdrifta går det greit med nasjonalparken. Det er jo landskapsområdet som kom samtidig, som skaper en del begrensninger. Men det har gått greit, men det er litt tungvendt her, for eksempel ei kvige som døde på beite så må du jo, da må du gjennom en (papir)mølle for å få hente henne ut. Det er liksom, det er greit nok, men det er tungvint og det er jo innlysende at det må gjøres. Og en føler at ikke, jeg skjønner kanskje at det må være slik, men det føles litt som at det bare har vett, og oss som har drevet dette i mange år, vi er ikke betrodd til å ta de gode avgjørelsene.]»

Other aspects

In general, the income from “seter” farms was usually not enough income for the farmers, and therefore, two mechanisms kept the number of pasturing animals at the same level over the years. The first mechanism was subsidies for farmers who let their animals’ pasture in the wild. The farmers thought their respective subsidies are enough. Later, I learned from governmental webpages, the subsidy is 50 NOK per sheep and 420 NOK per cattle and horse (Landbruks- og matdepartementet, 2020, p. 26) while the other subsidy for “seter” is on 50 000 NOK per “seter” (landbruksdirektoratet.no, 2020).

Second, if a farmer would quit “setring” and remove their animals from the mountains, other farmers would increase their number of animals. A farmer stated that over the last 20 years, this was the case for the farmers surrounding Rondane, where the number of farmers has declined, but the number of pasturing animals stayed the same. I interpret this as “seterdrift” in Rondane follows the same rationalization trend as in rest of Norway. This was a trend the farmers I interviewed described. What I did not get an answer on however, is how this trend affects the location of the pasturing animals. That is, if the trends lead to the farmers letting out animals to a larger extent, or if they decide to keep the animals at their home farm.

The biggest threat the farmers faced is the number of predators. In Rondane, there are eagles and wolverines. Neither of these predators pose a challenge for cattle, however, the sheep are attacked by both. If the numbers of predators in the mountains were to increase, the numbers of sheep would decrease.

To summarize, the national park is not the most important interest for the farmers. Instead, it is having enough subsidies and keeping the number of predators in the area as low as possible.

5.1.2 Creating a visitation strategy in Rondane

To learn about how the visitation strategy was created, I read documents from Rondanes webpage and interviewed the managers from that time period. Rondane had at this point already experienced being heavily visited and they expected that tourism would increase even further within the park.

When the government started the branding and communication strategy, they selected four pilot projects on visitation strategies, one of which was Rondane (Miljødirektoratet, 2020e). Here, the management gathered key actors to discuss what should be done in six focus zones. These were actors coming from tourist businesses, the municipalities, administrative actors coming from the country governors, the “mountain board” ([fjellstyret]) and national park managers, and other representatives from the forest companies. Furthermore, politicians from Sel municipality were included as well as professionals from the Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA) (Rondane-Dovre nasjonalparkstyre, 2017). Here the representants were gathered in three seminars lead by NINA, and the topics related to the balance between human needs and the protection values, both inside and outside of the park. Figure 5.6 shows the focus zones.

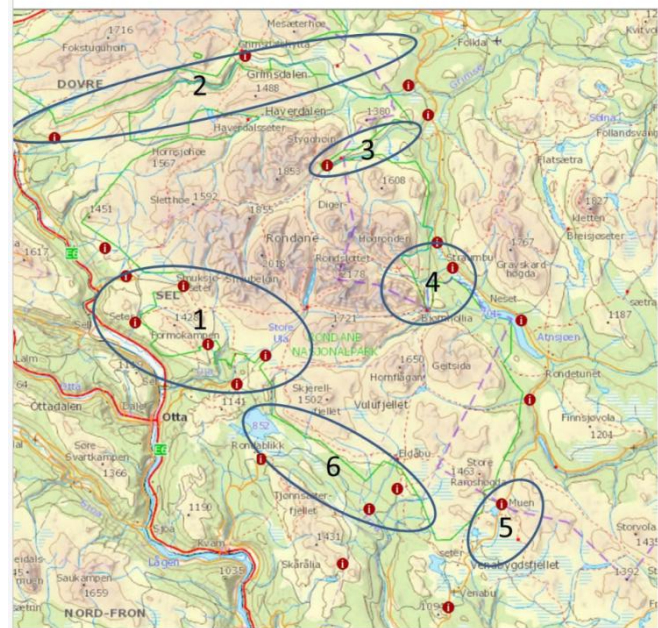


Figure 5.6. Focus zones during the dialogue. The map figures shows what areas that were in focus during the groupwork for Rondanes visitation strategy. The focus areas are named as following, 1. Mysusæter, 2. Grimsdalen, 3. Dørålen, 4. Strømbu – Bjørnhollia, 5. Venabygdjfellet, 6. Frydalen. Source: Rondane-Dovre nasjonalparkstyre (2017)

According to the documents, the main topics were tourism and reindeer (2017). Here, the participants would discuss some actions, possible positive and negative consequences of the actions, and how to mitigate the negative costs from the actions. The topics I noted from the document are: 1. conducting opportunity studies so tourism could be developed in the border area, 2. moving the parking spot Spranget further down the valley, and if the parking spot were moved further down, 3. creating hunting and hiking free zones around the area so the migration path would be used again, 4. moving paths, 5. regulating opening times on the self-service cabins, especially Rondevassbu, and 6. channelling tourists to areas they do not affect reindeer.

The result was presented to the Rondane-Dovre national park board, where they presented their advice for each focus, and in the end, the national park board started further planning of the specific measures.

As one of the former national park managers noted, local people which were not running a form of business within the national park were not consulted during these meetings. Furthermore, after the project was over, the environmental agency decided that the visitation strategy should not be informed to the wider local society. The national park managers later viewed this as a weakness in the visitation strategy. However, at it is now a requirement in Norway to send visitation strategies to the local population for consultation (Miljødirektoratet, 2020e).

5.1.3 Rondane's visitation strategy

5.1.3.1 "Visitation strategy, Rondane national park"

Rondane's visitation strategy focuses on tourism and reindeer in and around the park (Rondane-Dovre nasjonalparkstyre, 2015).

5.1.3.2 Goals

The visitation strategy has three goals (Rondane-Dovre nasjonalparkstyre, 2015, p. 3):

"Contribute to the conservation values and increase the understanding of the protection

Contribute to increase the experience for the visitors

Contribute for the local value creation" ¹⁶

In my interpretation, "conservation values" and the "understanding of the protection" encompasses reindeer, while the other goals cover the tourists and locals.

5.1.3.3 Knowledge

The knowledge chapter focuses on the ecosystem and tourism, and fragmentation challenges reindeer the most (Rondane-Dovre nasjonalparkstyre, 2015). The fragmentation is caused by extensive hiking as the more hikers use a path, the less reindeer cross it. Reindeer avoids paths used by more than 220 persons per day. A popular path follows a north-south axis from

¹⁶ [*"Bidra til å ivareta verneverdiene og øke forståelsen for vernet*

Bidra til gode opplevelser for de besøkende

Bidra til lokal verdiskapning"]

the cabins Hageseter, Grimsdalshytta, Dørålseter, and Bjørnholia. If this path reaches 220 persons per day, tourism will block the reindeer from using the area east of the path.

The tourist business is described as organized within administrative and geographic borders (Rondane-Dovre nasjonalparkstyre, 2015). Where some businesses focus on recreational activities in the 2000 meters mountains, other tourist destinations lie at the border area, such as Høvringen, Mysusetter, Kvamsfjellet and Venabygdsfjellet. The strategy further states that a cooperation between different actors will be important in its further development.

The visitation strategy describes social media as a branding tool, and further states typing “Rondane” in the google search engine will give 416 000 results, and #Rondane on Instagram will give 16 892 results. Here, people in general can find pictures, tour descriptions, and videos which brand Rondane.

The tourists are mostly hikers, which demand marked paths and facilitation, and car tourists. The management therefore considers them easily managed (Rondane-Dovre nasjonalparkstyre, 2015). Car tourists normally seek cabins in the border area and stay there for a day, while hikers normally seek the tallest mountains they can find. Hikers are therefore challenging to pull to the border area. The tourists visit cabins such as Smuksjøseter, Straumbu, Grimsdalshytta and Gautåseter. The visitation states these cabins contain potential activities nearby such as cultural monuments, thematic trips, and mountains. These activities usually take a day to finish.

I did not find any information about the local communities, except the tourist business, nor did I find information about local farmers.

5.1.3.4 Main strategic actions

The visitation strategy recommends mainly four types of actions (Rondane-Dovre nasjonalparkstyre, 2015). First, move activities to the edges of the national park, or from vulnerable areas to areas that can handle more activities. That way, tourism can still exist while preventing damages to ecosystems such as fragmenting of the reindeer herd. Second, use “positive actions” to channel tourists, for example, by using information and physically facilitate paths that can handle larger amount of tourist (Miljødirektoratet, 2015).

Here notably two destinations are mentioned, Straumbu and Formokampen, one viewpoint for car tourists and one hiking path. Third, use high quality information points to inform the

tourists about the area they are in. And fourth, work to move parts of the human hiking within the inner areas to the border areas.

I noticed the document states that it is important to create areas for dialogue and co-action between the local tourist actors. These are actors such as the destination companies like DNT, county governors, Statens vegvesen, national tourist roads and iNasjonlparker.

To conclude, Rondanes visitation strategy focuses on reindeer and tourists, and the aim is to create a better situation for the reindeer by focusing on the tourists.

5.1.3.5 Comments on the visitation strategy

Several actors from the tourist businesses stated the visitation strategy was outdated, as new recreational activities arrived in Rondane such as el-bicycling and flying with drones. These activities develop rapidly, making them hard to keep track of. Regardless, the informants requested a new visitation strategy, where new activities were included

One informant from a destination company stated the visitation strategy misses a communication strategy that should give clear demands for tourist business and managers. He talked about how information should be short and concise so the readers could get important essence while spending limited time reading it. Furthermore, he thought tourist business should be included to a larger degree and the visitation strategy must show so. If the management could listen to more actors for the next visitation strategy, locals will have a larger ownership over the visitation strategy.

Even if the visitation strategy states dialogue is important, several actors stated dialogue between themselves and the national park management is weak today. Both mayors and informants from tourist businesses stated the managers would respond to applications with a “yes” or “no” and a reason why. However, if the application was declined, the informant wanted the management to provide help to find other alternatives. Contrarily, other mayors knew about this issue and stated the management had routines to follow when applications were received. They further emphasised this rigidity could be solved with a phone call first.

5.2 Forollhogna

5.2.1 Interests in Forollhogna

5.2.1.1 Reindeer

The Nina Report 1331 (Gundersen et al., 2017) and a national park manager described the Forollhogna reindeer as generally being in a good situation, but with some long-term challenges. Both sources expressed that the reindeer have two benefits. First, the wilderness of Forollhogna provides pasturing areas for all seasons with an abundance of food for the reindeer. Second, the reindeer were once tame, which means that the herd today have genes from their tame ancestors. This makes the less shy towards humans and thus more resistant to stress.

Both sources presented tourism as a challenge for the reindeer. In Forollhogna, there is only one marked path, which is where most of the tourists within the park hike. This path can be seen in figure 5.7, which shows the intensity of tourism inside the national park. The map also shows that most paths are “green”, and thus, have a low traffic intensity. The manager then stated that the disturbance was therefore random. Furthermore Gundersen et al. (2017) states the reindeer will flee for a short while until the reindeer calm down again. Thus, the disturbance is usually not a significant problem. Both sources stated the busiest path has 16 people passing per hour in the tourist season, and this is the biggest challenge for the reindeer. Both sources stated traffic prevents reindeer from using the summer pasturing area on the eastern side. As I understood from the interview, it was important to prevent the path from becoming busier in the future. As it was challenging to limit the tourism over the high season, which was between July 15th to September 15th, they could contain the tourism within the same time of the year. This could be enforced by, for example, not clearing snow in the winter, as snow clearing makes the national park available to humans in the winter too.

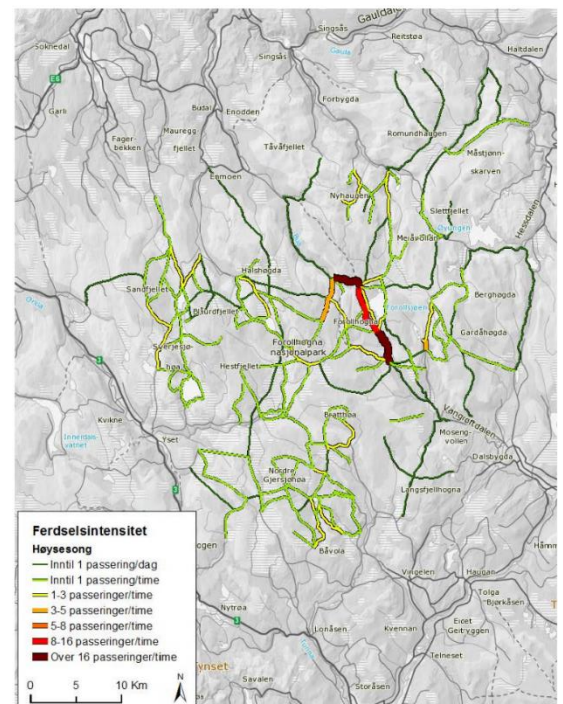


Figure 5.7: Tourism in Forollhogna during the high season.

The map shows tourism within Forollhogna. Dark red means over 16 passing each hour, light red is from 8-16, and orange is from 3-5, yellow from 1-3. The light green lines mean up to 1 passing per hour, while dark green means 1 passing per day.

Source: Gundersen et al. (2017, p. 106)

When I asked about the cabin situation, the manager said there are “some” cabins in the area, and the national park manager stated it was not even close to the amount as they have in Rondane. Most of the cabins in the Forollhogna area were built far enough away to have a direct impact on the reindeer. However, cabin owner travels to some extent to Mt. Forollhogna when they visit their cabins.

As stated earlier, the reindeer in Forollhogna are currently in a good situation, as they have access to every type of pasturing area they need. As figure 5.8 shows, reindeer use most of the national park over the year. As noted, the map with red spots shows that few reindeer were spotted east of Mt Forollhogna.

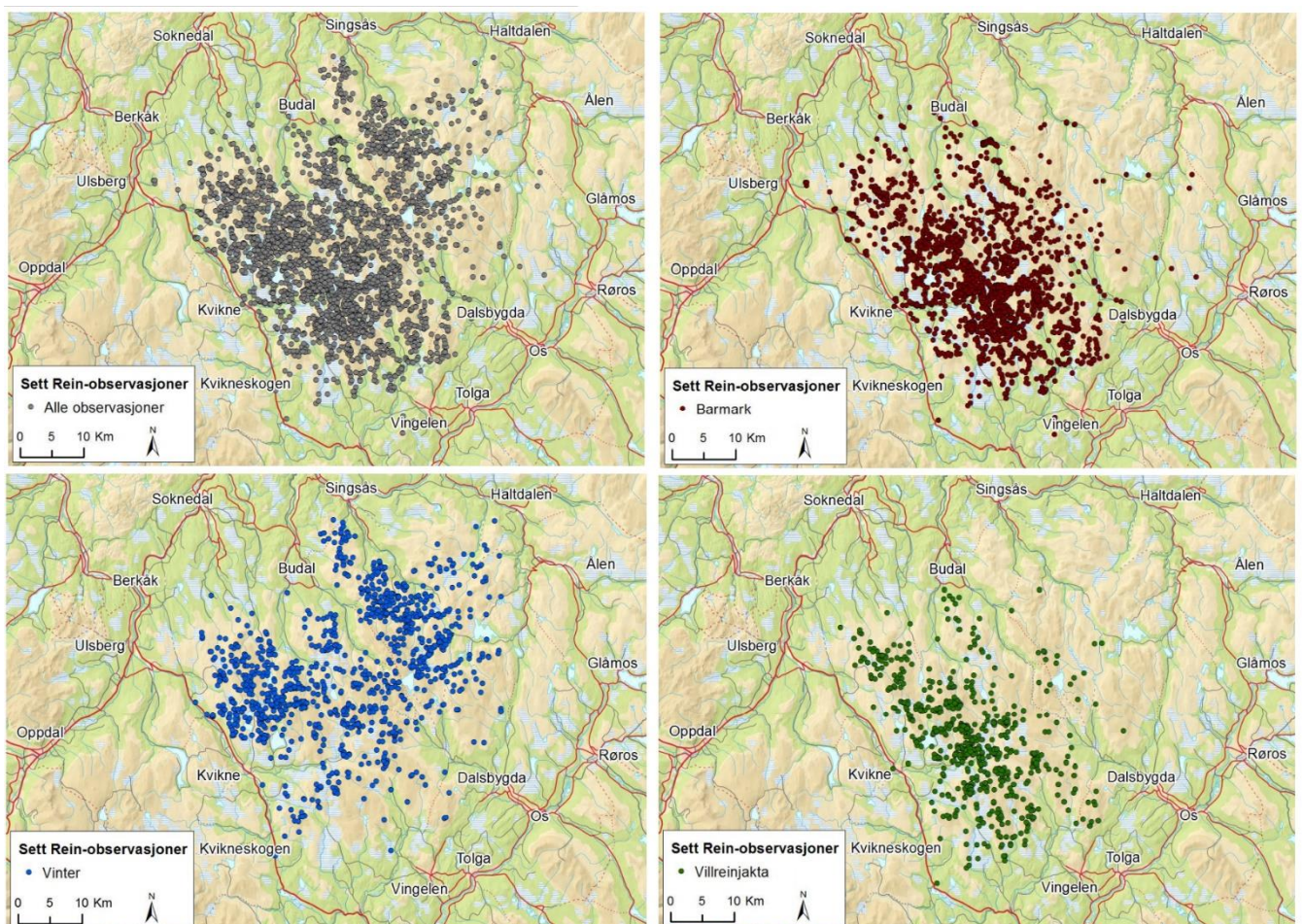


Figure 5.8: Reindeer spotted in Forollhogna
 The maps show where reindeer were spotted over different seasons over the year. The top left map shows over the entire year, top right shows between May and October, bottom left shows between November-April, and bottom right shows where reindeer were spotted during the hunting season (20th August – 20th September).
 Source: Gundersen et al. (2017, p. 111-113)

For the future, the manager talked about some challenges. The first is to prevent the traffic to Mt. Forollhogna from increasing, as there are forces that the national park board cannot control. One of these forces are social media. People walk to Mt. Forollhogna and take picture

of themselves there and post it in social media. As a result, Mt. Forollhogna will become marketed and promoted as a destination point. Furthermore, as it is tourists who promote the top through social media, they are not an actor which can be regulated. Therefore, they cannot be controlled by the national park board. If any Norwegian celebrities were to travel to the national park, and promote the national park as a tourist destination, the traffic would likely increase short term.

Furthermore, she stated that the Environmental Agency provided also similar challenges as they have flagged the national park as a tourist destination by for example name the national park of the tallest mountain.

The manager referred to the national park as a small area for the reindeer, and therefore the national park area cannot handle much construction in the border area with i.e. cabins. Therefore, precautionary principles should be used before opening the national park for more activity, where clearing snow in the mountain roads would make the national park more accessible for traffic during the winter.

However, the manager said that today, the biggest challenges for the reindeer were not related to tourism, but instead to overgrowth. Domesticated animals are in a decline in the area, such as sheep and cows' graze in the same area as reindeer. A side effect from these domesticated animals is an improved spring pasturing areas for reindeer. If reindeer and domesticated animals would stop grazing on areas, the spring pasturing areas will become less and less suitable over time. Therefore, the national park is dependent on agricultural politics that facilitates pasturing in the national park.

5.2.1.2 Local communities

From the mayors and deputy mayors, the interests toward the national park area are mostly based on mainly recreational, gathering, fishing, and hunting. How the locals viewed the necessity of the national park varied. The national park manager stated people were sceptical to create a national park in the early in the 2000s as they feared more bureaucracy and traffic in the national park. Both worries turned out to be right, she continued. The mayor from Midtre Gauldal also stated the national park itself was not significant for the locals, but instead the mountains themselves, summarized as following.

“The significance to get a (national park) ... when one was shouting “hooray” and was saying that we can get something to brand and use. But there are no new qualities

here because of a name change to a park. The landscape is as it used to, the wildlife is as it used to, and the lagopus hunting is as it used to. Or especially now that the pasturing is declining in the park, there will be less lagopus.”¹⁷

However, some people saw the necessity of having a national park there, while others did not. Locals had already managed the area successfully before the national park was established. The national park manager stated that in general, the closer to the conserved area one would get, the more people would be sceptical toward the conservation.

Instead of using the national park as a recreational area for tourists, the mayors and deputy mayors talked much about how they could and should attract tourists to the border area and down to the villages instead. Here, tourists would “leave more money behind” for the local communities by using local grocery stores and buying products from “seters” who created their own food and rented out different “seter”-buildings for accommodation. To them, it was therefore more important to profile Forollhogna as an area, and not as a national park or as Mt. Forollhogna. If the tourists walked to Mt. Forollhogna, they would not leave as much money behind for the local societies than if they were in the villages instead. Finally, all mayors and deputy mayors noted that this was a more suitable solution for the reindeer as well.

In the interviews with the mayors, everyone stated that reindeer as a species should be protected, and some of them went even further and said they had not heard about anyone who would disagree. However, the mayors also talked about how people disagreed on the question of how the nature were to be protected. The mayor from Holtålen then stated the following:

“I have never experienced negativity to the wild reindeer herd, I think it is only positive. It is the limitations in the border area around, we have multiple areas which works as a buffer zone for the wild reindeer, but which there have never been wild

¹⁷ [“Betydningen av å få en park ... når en ropte hurra og sier at nå får vi noe som vi kan markedsføre og bruke, men det ligger ikke noe nye kvaliteter her fordi at navnet endrer seg til park. Landskapet er som før, og viltet er som før, og rypejakta er som før, spesielt nå så går beitingen ned i parken, så blir det mindre rype.»]

reindeer, and is only used by domesticated reindeer. It gives limitations for area use."¹⁸

One challenge a deputy mayor from Tynset talked about was how the restrictions affected facilities within the protected landscape. She mentioned the term "use rationalizing" ([bruksrasjonalisering]), and that this concept was highly requested. Use rationalizing is a term referring to how "things" become more efficient. In the case of the protected landscapes, "things" would refer to "seter" and cabins. For "seter", a rationalizing would mean development, as it improved roads and provided electricity to the "seter".

A mayor from Holtålen and a deputy mayor from Tynset talked about the other type of use rationalizing, which was modernizing cabins. Cabin owners also wished for improving their cabins with measures such as making them bigger, building a road to the cabin, and providing electricity to them. If this was allowed would depend on if the cabin had ended up inside or outside of protected landscapes when the borders were drawn. The cabins were not the only issue related to the borders, but they could show how the border of the national park affected the owners. As the mayor from Holtålen stated:

*"A classic example is if you have a cabin that coincidentally ended up within what is the border of a protected landscape or not, then you have a neighbour cabin just on the outside of the border, a cabin that lies X number of meters from a road. It can be 50 and it can be 100 meters, and in today's society, we got to a point where we accept that people should get a road to their cabin that comes from the main road. The person who has (a cabin) just outside of the protected landscape shall get, and the person on the inside, I mean the cabin 50 meter away will not get. These types of situations are challenging".*¹⁹

¹⁸ "Jeg har aldri opplevd noe negativitet til villreinstammen, det tror jeg bare er positivt. Det er begrensingene i randsonen rundt, vi har jo flere områder som er buffersoner for villrein, men som det aldri har vært villrein i den brukes av tamrein, men det gir begrensninger for areal bruk"]

¹⁹ [«Et klassisk eksempel er hvis du har ei hytte som tilfeldigvis har havnet innenfor det som er grensa for landskapsvern og ikke, så har du en nabohytte rett utenfor og det er en sånn seter som ligger X antall meter fra vei. Det kan være 50 og det kan være 100 meter, og i dagens samfunn har vi kommet dit at det er akseptert og alt mulig å få vei bort til hytte som går fra den hovedveien. Den personen som har (hytte) rett utenfor landskapsvernområdet den kan få, og den rett innom, altså nabohytta 50 meter unna, den kan ikke få. Det er slike forskjeller som blir litt vanskelig.»]

This cabin example is one of the nuances that follows with the conservation, the fact that where the borders are drawn affects how the locals are affected. As the national park manager said, a rule of thumb to follow was that the closer to the conserved area people live, the more bureaucratic processes they would have to go through for “small things” that they used to be allowed to do before the national park was set up. This would, in general, make people who live close to the national park more critical toward the conservation. Those who lived further away from the conserved area, in general, would accept the conservation to a larger degree, as they are less affected

Another nuance is who people thought should be allowed to rationalize their facilities within the conserved areas. The deputy mayor from Tynset summarized the dilemma as following:

“There is always something with roads and upgrades on roads and paths, what is allowed and not. I think it is ok as long as you are doing active “setring”, with regards of running a “seter”, then you need a good infrastructure and electricity. But you don’t need it (pause) we are frequently getting applications about lay road all the way to cabins.”²⁰

However, even if people rarely directly stated that one group should be allowed to rationalize their facilities within conserved areas, and other should not, I interpret the situation as a division between the locals. I did not get any data on who would have one opinion or another from the locals.

At last, the mayor from Midtre Gauldal also discussed that what county the municipalities are in also affects who gets to hunt reindeer. On the northern side of the county border lies Trøndelag. Trøndelag is a state common. Here, the county governor would decide who could hunt reindeer or not, and usually the locals were prioritized. The state would then provide small hunting cottages for hunters. On the southern side of the county border lies Innlandet, and here, the local landowners decided who got to hunt reindeer. The landowners could therefore decide the price of a buck and the hunter would therefor pay for it. Some landowners also provide private cottage for the hunters. This would serve as a source of

²⁰ [«Det er jo stadig noe med veier og oppgradering av veier og stier. Hva er lov og ikke. (...) Nei for jeg tenker det er jo greit så lenge du driver med aktiv næring, altså i forhold til å drive seter, da må du både ha god infrastruktur og strøm, men det må du ikke (pause) for vi får stadig søknader om å anlegg vei helt frem til hytta.»]

income for the landowners. To sum up, on the northern side of the border, local hunters benefited from the hunting system, while on the southern side the landowners benefited from their hunting system.

The mayor and deputy mayor from Tynset and Holtålen also stated most of the income related to tourism went to the municipalities that has most tourism which is Os and Røros. The mayor and deputy mayor agree the border area should be used more, but in Tynset and Holtålen as well. They felt there are large unused areas suitable for tourism, as tourism is not widespread there yet.

At last, the informant that could remember the creation process of the visitation strategies were happy how the visitation strategy came to be from the dialogue the national park board had with the locals. The deputy mayor of Tynset stated that if the conservation were expanded, a good dialogue with those affected and the municipalities would likely mitigate the conflict.

To the locals, there were also an interest in making sure the conservation would not limit the agriculture. The agriculture provides recreational opportunities. These recreational opportunities are, to some extent, dependent on the pasturing animals in the area, as they keep the landscape open by preventing overgrowth. Furthermore, farming also provides primary resources which other local businesses depends on.

5.2.1.3 Tourist business

In general, the tourist business in Forollhogna consist of many small businesses instead of large businesses such as DNT. As most of the tourists are people known to the area, they had no need for marked paths. The businesses are usually farmers who rents houses for accommodation and sometimes provide food to tourists. And over the interviews, tourist activities such as hikers, bicycle riders, and hunters were mentioned. An informant from a guest house stated that on August 20th the hunting season starts, and hunters are then more common customers, where they hunt reindeer and lagopus until the hunting season ends in October. I interpret this as combining different types of tourists would provide a more whole year demand for accommodation. The workload will therefore be spread more evenly over the year.

A national park manager and the visitation strategy from Forollhogna states farmers provides accommodation for tourists. Therefore, the national park manager stated the tourist business

actors as vulnerable, as most of the “employees” in the businesses are a family, and the business were dependent on the family to stay together and to be healthy. If someone in the family were to get sick, pregnant, or divorce should happen, that business would then have to take a break or stop renting out their houses all together. Therefore, the family business activeness will vary between summers, as in one summer they could be a whole family motivated for providing i.e., accommodation, while in another summer they might want to have a break. Since the individual actors varies from each summer, destination companies will have a hard time promoting Forollhogna as an area, as there is little point in promoting an actor which might take a break the next summer.

The tourist actors preferred to have the tourists around the national park, as the tourists would provide more income for the tourist business if they stayed in the villages than if they went into the national park. This way, the intensive tourism toward Mt. Forollhogna was not preferred as tourists did not produce the same income for the tourist business there.

All the actors from the tourist business also talked about how the locals manages the area, and how they created the nice scenery before the Forollhogna area was conserved. Therefore, the conservation values were not a result of the conservation itself, but instead were a result from how the locals had managed the area for generations. One informant, which had engaged herself in several projects related to the national park, with the visitation strategy included, stated it was important to spread knowledge to new generations, as the children and youth one day will manage the conservation values. As one of the informants from stated:

«To new generations, for example to children and youth it is important with knowledge about use of nature. About hunting and fishing that they are refining and butchering and sees that they are using the nature and are in pact with the nature. Not only consume but live in a pact in a way. I think that is important for the future.»²¹

The informants talked about status, and how different statuses affect tourism. Firstnaming the national park after the tallest top in the national park would attract tourists toward the top. They specified that tourism toward the top increased after the national park were established. Second, an informant stated when Vingelen received a status as a national park village after

²¹ [«Til nye generasjon, for eksempel barn og ungdom er det viktig med kunnskap til bruk av naturen da, av jakt og fiske og at man er med på å foredle og slakting og ser at en bruker naturen at en er i pakt med naturen da. Ikke bare forbruke, men leve i pakt med på en måte. Det syntes jeg er viktig for fremtiden.»]

establishing a café, the status had little significant effect in the beginning. After some time tourism started to increase in the village. One of the informants running a guest house summarized the relationship between tourist business and the conservation as following:

“To conclude the national park is not alpha omega for us as a tourist business, but we are very happy to have it her. It is more about the given nature we are so lucky to have. That it is such a good growth and the animal life that is there, and we try to take care of it to a large extent as possible. And you can say on one side we would wish it were more tourists that were pulled here because of the national park, but we have no wish to have a hike path that everyone shall walk on. We are a small village, and a small tourist business and we wish the spread it (tourists) over the area and that it (tourism) should be adapted to the village and the circumstances we have.”²²

In general, the tourist business is also depend on the agriculture in Forollhogna, and the decline in “active setring” could provide challenges to the tourist business. First, some businesses are related to “active seter”. Where the businesses buy products from the “seter” which they further sell to the tourists. Furthermore, the animals keep the landscapes open and thus the scenery stays attractive. When farmers have their animals at pasture in a fenced area, the pasturing would not have the same effect as if they were pasturing freely.

Furthermore, a manager for business and culture department would state that a challenge for new businesses was to find new activities that would be in line with the national park management. The national park was described as a “no-organ” where they would usually decline suggestions for developing activities near the national park. This was problematic as it is not possible to freeze a social setting. Thus, buildings within the conserved areas should be able to modernize, where they should be able to have a more modern standard on the inside of the building while the facade could keep the traditional style. Second, more paths and hiking opportunities should be provided for the municipalities, especially where vegetation was claiming old paths. The paths and roads were therefore dependent on being used by humans if

²² [«Konklusjonen på det er at nasjonalparken er ikke alfa omega for oss som turistbedrift, men vi er veldig glade for å ha den her, men det handler mest om de naturgitte forholdene vi er så heldige å ha at det er så god vekst og at vi har det dyrelivet som er der og at vi prøver å ta vare på det i størst mulig grad da. Og du kan jo si at på et vis skulle vi ønske at det var mer turister som trekkes hit på grunn av nasjonalparken, men vi har ikke noe ønske om at det skal bli en sånn tursti som alle skal gå. Vi er ei lita bygd og en liten turistbedrift og vi ønsker å spre det utover og at det skal være tilpasset bygda og de forholdene vi har her.»]

they were to exist in the future. A simple solution was to have a close dialogue with the national park management, where the management could help municipalities develop their business. With the national park, municipalities should receive capital, help for becoming visible, and opportunities to develop their tourist business.

5.2.1.4 Farmers

Farmers interest in national park.

Over the interviews with farmers, I found the national park had two indirect benefits for farmers. Forollhogna as a national park attracted tourists toward the area, and a large portion of tourists were channelled to the surrounding areas. These tourists would then create a demand for food and accommodation, both of which the farmers could provide. The food farmers provided could either be sold to local companies, such as Røros-meieriet or on the national company TINE. However, some of the farmers also grow food such as vegetables, and cheese. This could be sold, for example, from their farms or through REKO-rings.

To supplement their income, farmers could also rent out their side buildings for accommodation. However, for farmers to rent their houses, depends on both if they have enough time and motivation to do so. Farmers usually are busy during the summer, and the high season for tourism is in late summer. Therefore, some would then focus on their farm instead of tourism.

A farmer also stated the national park worked as a buffer against predators. The national park today prioritizes the reindeer, and thanks to this, the area contains a small number of wolverines and eagles. To the farmers, this was beneficiary as predators are usually the biggest threat to pasturing.

In general, most of the agricultural interests could be summed up in the continuing of their agricultural practices undisturbed by the conservation. Animals pastured only within the national park if they walked far enough away from their “seter” and reached the national park. A farmer stated that tourism is appreciated, but farming should be the main priority, as their animals who maintain the conservation values.

Situation for Seter-drift within the cultural landscapes

In Forollhogna, “seter” use is declining, as farmers to a larger extent decide to have their animals at their home farms instead. And if the farmers were to talk about this decline, they

summarized it as how much more extra work it takes, and how little money the farmers would earn for the work. As a result, the farmer would quit using the “seter”, and the “seter” would become a spare time house instead. One of the informants who ran a farm in Vingelen, which is outside the protected landscapes, said she understood why farmers quit “active setring”. She summarized the decline in “active setring” as following:

“And furthermore, you have the extra plunder and strive of working on a “seter”. There is maybe no electricity there, maybe no water, much more extra work, it takes much time, cows are maybe out in the wild without a fence, maybe they are not coming home when they should. So, it is very time demanding and resource demanding and poorly paid. And then the farmers quit “setring”, because the farmer shall get paid, just like everyone else.”²³

If the farmers with a “seter” within protected landscape were to develop the “seter” by providing electricity, set up a new building at the “seter”, and a good infrastructure and maintain the roads that were within the protected landscapes. The interviewees I asked, farmers and mayors, agreed this should be allowed. However, a farmer from Vangrøftdalen stated these projects were delayed by the heavy bureaucratic processes the farmers had to go through if they were to improve the “seter”. This bureaucratic process was described as years of paperwork and lobbying to get the development project approved. A farmer running a “seter” in Vrangøftdalen summarized it as following.

“There are a lot of challenges when it comes to improving the infrastructure regarding developing the agriculture. The project we are doing now is to lay electrical cables to the “seter”. We have been doing it for three years with the national park managers to get a breakthrough for our cause for providing electricity. It is a big project, and we are talking about 30 km with powerlines which must be laid. But it has not been an easy cause to get a breakthrough for, it has not, it took too long time. This

²³[«Og i tillegg så har du alt plunder og hest med å være på en seter, kanskje det ikke er strøm, det er kanskje ikke vann, det er masse ekstra arbeid, det tar lang tid, kuene er kanskje ute i utmarka uten gjerde, det er kanskje ikke sikkert de kommer hjem når de skal. Altså det er veldig tidkrevende og ressurskrevende og veldig dårlig betalt. Og da slutter bonden å setre, for bonden skal tjene penger som alle andre.»]

is a concrete example for the challenges with the conservation and to use the area and develop it with the agricultural business.”²⁴

However, after this electricity project was finally approved, the state would contribute financially to the project so the “seter”s in Vangrøftdalen would get electricity.

Another issue was related to the resources the protected landscape area provided. The area of protected landscapes contained soil resources that could be used to maintain the roads, however, this was not allowed to be extracted from nature, therefore the same farmer from Vangrøftdalen stated the following:

“We have about 40 km with “seter” roads which needs maintenance and we have soil resources in the area which has been used in all history, where parts of the resources now are restricted by the conservation. This can be a huge challenge in the future.”²⁵

The challenges I found relating to high amounts of tourism were, first, how the roads would be worn down quicker. Second, the farmer who used to run a “seter” stated the animals could stay away from the road and become more uneasy when there was too much traffic around them. Between the protected landscapes, farmers within these development issues seemed to be more apparent in Vaangrøftdalen-Kjurrudalen than Budalen. In Budalen, a farmer running another “seter” thought tourism was rather appreciated as the road provided a source of income through car tolls.

Another way to prevent the decline was to pay farmers who practised “active setring” a yearly grant. A farmer stated this so-called “setertilskudd” (seter grants) is 50 000 NOK each year.

²⁴ [«Har en del utfordringer når det gjelder å utbedre infrastruktur innover området i forhold til det å utvikle landbruksnæringen, det prosjektet vi holder på med nå er å fremføre strøm til seterne, vi har drevet i tre år med nasjonalparkforvalter å få igjennom den saken med å fremføre strøm. Det er et stort prosjekt det er snakk om 30 km med strømkabel som skal fremføres. Men det har ikke vært en sak som har vært enkel å få gjennomslag for, det har det ikke, det har tatt alt for lang tid. Dette er et konkret eksempel på det med at det er utfordringer med vernet og å få bruke området å være med på å utvikle det opp mot landbruksnæringen»]

²⁵ [«Vi har ca. 40 km med seterveier som skal vedlikeholdes og vi har grusressurser innenfor området som i all historisk tid er brukt der deler av de ressursene er bannlagt av vernet. Det kan på sikt bli en stor utfordring»]

Whether this is enough was debatable. Some of the farmers said the grants were at a good level, while other said it should be doubled to 100 000 kr.

At last, a farmer who once ran a “seter” stated a motivating factor was how appreciated the farmers felt when they were working. The low payment could make the farmers feel unappreciated, and thus demotivate them from “active setring”. However, there were factors that made them feel more appreciated such as tourists who talks about their appreciation seeing pasturing animals outside during the summer and the cultural landscapes the animals produce as a result. Furthermore, tourists are happy to eat locally produced food and appreciated to see how the food were produced. In general, the farmers perceived their farming practices as a more sustainable way of agriculture than having them in a farm where they would eat concentrate feed. As the larger society focuses increasingly on sustainability and, farmers hoped it will maybe then appreciate the farming practices in the Forollhogna area, as these farmers lets animals in the pasture freely. A farmer stated therefore the following about appreciation:

“That we in the future will become more appreciated (...) with “setring” that we really want to continue doing it. It is much work. It is much easier to be home with the cow, but at the same time it is more rewarding to see the animals having a very very good time pasturing in the wild that they are running in the free. It produces very good milk from the “seter.” ²⁶

Other issues

The national park and tourism were not the most significant factor for the farmers as there were other factors that affected freely pasturing animals more. First, the farmer from Vangrøftdalen stated that if farmers are to have animals on pasture is dependent on agricultural politics, as the state provides financial support. The politics affect to who the financial support will flow to and how much. He stated that in the last 10 years the government was trying to crate larger farm units, and with that the “seter” use would not be

²⁶ [«At vi fremover blir mere verdsatt da, som gjør en ganske bra med tanke på at vi, med setring at vi virkelig orker å drive med det. Det er mye jobb. Det er mye enklere å være hjemme med kua. Men samtidig gir det veldig mye å se at dyra har det veldig veldig bra på utmarksbeite at de går fritt. Det produserer veldig god melk på setra.»]

prioritized. In other words, a rationalization process happens from the national level, which makes large farms more profitable. Making “seter” bigger was challenging since 30 cows on a “seter” would demand too much work for each farmer. These cows would be let out two times a day and come home to be milked.

Another issue one farmer talked about was how services needed for their farms were becoming more expensive, and how they needed to invest into their farms to sell the food they produced to the same price.

However, two farmers with farms on the outside of the protected landscapes talked about the new “no-fence” technology, which can be an incentive for letting animals out for pasturing without physical fences. Here they will put a GPS necklace on the cows which will allow the farmers to control where the cows are walking. The farmers can set up some zones where the cows are preferred to be. Then, if the cow starts moving to the border area of the zone, the necklace will beep. If the cow moves out from the zone the necklace will give the cow electrical shock. The farmers would first train the cows with these necklaces at home, before letting the cows out on pasture. Even if the new technology was not the most significant factor for how much farmers thrive with their work, it allowed farmers to have better control over the animals with less work.

5.2.2 Creating Forollhogna’s visitation strategy

In 2013, the national park board decided they wanted a visitation strategy, which was to improve the Forollhogna area as a whole. Between the municipalities there had been discussion and infighting on where services related to the national park should be established, where municipalities usually argued for having the services in their own municipality. With the new visitation strategy, this issue should be solved. When the pilot project started, the national park board applied to be selected as one of the pilots, however they were declined. Nevertheless, in 2014 the creation process finally started, and the strategy was finished in 2017. Here, both the integrity of the nature and the local populations interests were to be included in the process.

To gather information about the ecological integrity, NINA was contacted to research the relation between reindeer and tourism and most of the reindeer needs can be summarized in sub-chapter 5.2.1.1.

Here, the national park manager stated that information about the local populations and interests were gathered by contacting several local organizations to host workshops with the local community. And according to a document summarizing the meetings there were meetings in Ålen, Dalsbygda, Vingelen, Kvikne and Budal villages (Nasjonalparkstyret for Forrollhogna, 2014). However, I do not know the strategy these local organizations used to gather villagers from their area.

In these meetings (Nasjonalparkstyret for Forrollhogna, 2014), about 140-150 local people participated, from the documents they answered questions and discussed topics on the area. The first question was what they used the area for. Here the area was mostly hunting, hiking, gathering, and fishing were most common. Second, they got questions on if they want more visitors to their villages, the border areas and “seter” valleys. Most answered yes as these areas provides opportunities for business, value creation, tourism and for people to settle down in the area. Third, people were asked if they wanted more people in the mountains, where the most dominant group were those who want more tourists there. This is because there are few people in the mountains, and people can be channelled away from Mt. Forrollhogna. Fourth, they got questions on experiences that should be developed in the area. Here, locals answered mostly agriculture, “seter” culture, locally produced food and its refining, accommodation, serving food, and Nature- and cultural experiences. And at last, what activities should control or limited. In general, this was activities within the national park.

The national park manager also said during the creation of the visitation strategy, locals were asked critical questions such as “what does value mean to you?”, “do you want more visitors to the mountains” and “what types of activities should we have in the area?”.

The national park manager stated that the visitation strategy was almost published in 2016, however, NINA’s work was delayed, and the national park board had to wait for the conclusions from the NINA report before they could publish the visitation strategy. So, in December 2017, the visitation strategy was finally published. At this point, changes had happened in the Environmental Agency’s handbooks on how to write a visitation strategy, and the visitation strategy was therefore not approved in the beginning, but would be approved in 2020, after several rounds between the national park board and the Environmental Agency. A shortened version of Forrollhogna’s visitation strategy was to be created, but since the current visitation strategy is about to become out of date, this has not been done.

5.2.3 Forollhogna's visitation strategy.

5.2.3.1 Forollhogna – lush mountains and “seter”-valleys

Forollhognas visitation strategy is unique due to its length and structure. Since the chapters are differently structured than what the visitation strategy handbook provides, I will draw out the parts related to goals, knowledge chapter, and strategies.

5.2.3.2 Goals

The document explains the goals as follows, and I have translated them from Norwegian into English (Nasjonalparkstyret for Forollhogna, 2018, p. 47):

“Conservation goals

Maintain Forollhogna as a national park with little physical facilitation to outdoor recreation. All traffic shall take the vulnerable plant-and animal life into account. Peace and quiet shall be important qualities of the area. The “seter”-valleys shall be maintained as lively cultural landscapes where it is stimulated to active “seter”-use. It is a goal to increase the number of pasturing animals on the pasturing areas and to stimulate the protection of the “seter”-buildings and buildings in the wild area as it is an important part of the value creation in the area.

Goals for conveying knowledge and experiences

Make sure the visitors get good experiences and increase their knowledge about the cultural heritage in the area. The good experiences shall give an increased belonging to the areas, contribute to local management in the protected areas while giving an increased insight in the agricultures role to protect the cultural landscapes values. Protecting and dissemination of traditional knowledge shall be weighted. It is a goal to carry on knowledge about skills related to traditional use.

Goals for value creation

Increase the Forollhogna-areas values as a whole and profile to increase the values both in the villages, agriculture, and tourist business. Forollhogna as branding shall contribute to tourist business in the villages, to the “seter”-valleys and the gathering of resources in the nature. Local food, cultural monuments and history telling is an important goal of this.

Goals for participation and local ownership

Create a local engagement and ownership to the management of the area. The goals in the

visitation strategy shall therefore be based on good local engagement(bottom-up). A goal is to increase to promote a good cooperation between the different actors which manages the values in the area.”²⁷

I notice these goals are specific and shows how they want to get there. The first paragraph shows how reindeer can be protected, but also focuses on the surrounding cultural landscapes as well by showing that increased pasturing animals are another goal. The second paragraph states how locals can be used as managers for both conservation and cultural values, as the national park board wishes to spread knowledge to locals and show them how to continue traditional use. The third paragraph shows how values are created in the border area. At last, the fourth paragraph shows goals related to participation and encourages cooperation between the actors.

5.2.3.3 Knowledge

The knowledge chapter is instead named a “situationanalysis” English (Nasjonalparkstyret for Forrollhogna). Here the different actors within the Forrollhogna area are structured within four

²⁷ Mål for verneverdiene

Forrollhogna nasjonalpark skal opprettholdes som et område med liten grad av fysisk tilrettelegging for friluftsliv og ferdsel. All ferdsel og aktivitet skal ta hensyn til sårbart plante- og dyreliv. Ro og fred i naturen skal være viktige kvaliteter med området. Seterdalene skal opprettholdes som levende kulturlandskap der det stimuleres aktivt til setring, skjøtsel og beitebruk. Det er et mål at antall husdyr på beite i utmarka økes og at det stimuleres til ivaretagelse av seter- og utmarksbygninger som en viktig del av verdiskapingen i området.

Mål for kunnskapsformidling og opplevelser

Brukere og besøkende, både fastboende og tilreisende skal få gode opplevelser og økt kunnskap om natur og kulturarven i området. De gode opplevelsene skal gi økt tilhørighet til områdene, bidra til god lokal forvaltning av verneområdene, samt gi økt innsikt i landbrukets betydning for å ivareta kulturlandskaps-verdiene. Ivaretagelse og formidling av tradisjonskunnskap skal tillegges særlig vekt. Det er et mål å videreføre kunnskap om og ferdigheter knyttet til tradisjonsbruk.

Mål for verdiskaping

Forrollhogna-områdets verdier som helhet skal synliggjøres og profileres bedre for å bidra til økt verdiskaping både i bygdene, i landbruket og i reiselivssammenheng. Merkevaren Forrollhogna nasjonalpark skal bidra til å profilere reiselivssatsing knyttet til bygdene i randsona, til seterdalene og til bruk og høsting av utmarksressursene. Lokal mat, kulturminner og historiefortelling er en viktig del av dette.

Mål for medvirkning og lokalt eierskap

Det er et mål å skape lokalt engasjement og eierskap til forvaltningen av området. Tiltak for oppfølging av målsettingene i besøksstrategien skal derfor være godt forankret lokalt og være basert på lokalt engasjement og eierskap (fra rot til topp). Det er et mål å fremme godt samarbeid mellom de ulike aktørene som forvalter verdiene i området.

sub-chapters. For each interest group in this thesis, I found the following values related to and information about each group:

Reindeer are valuable since they can be used for hunting. Furthermore, Forollhognas reindeer have both summer and winter pasture areas available and are famous due to their large size. The challenges reindeer face are an increasing amount of people seeking reindeer, and this challenge can be mitigated by sending guiding corps with them so tourists can look at reindeer from a safe distance and in a responsible manner.

Another challenge the reindeer faces is the path Pilegrimsleden, which leads up to Mt. Forollhogna. The path blocks summer pasture area east of Mt. Forollhogna and is therefore important to make sure hiking on this path does not increase itself to a larger timespan of the year than 15th July and 15th of September, like it does today. One way to prevent an increase is by not clearing snow during the winter to keep the national park unavailable for tourists in the winter as well. Another solution the document recommends is to move Pilegrimsleden further north and state that true pilgrims are people who does not need much facilitation.

For locals, lively villages create an identity and a reason for people to settle down in the surrounding areas. And they want more tourists around Forollhogna, where the visitors contribute to the villages surrounding the mountain. The document states that the villages do not want to promote the reindeer, instead other statues should be emphasised such as active Forollhogna as a cultural area with agriculture, cultural memories, and mining histories.

Hunting on reindeer and other animals provides the biggest tourist income for locals. Some places “hunting packages” are provided, where the hosts provide accommodation, food and transport. In the document, areas outside of Røros have a vulnerable business. Here actors are described as small businesses which are active in limited seasons.

Agriculture is valuable for the Forollhogna area as there are currently 35 000 sheep in the area with a “significant number of cattle” (Nasjonalparkstyret for Forollhogna, 2018, p. 21). I found three values to agricultural practices in the document. First, the knowledge about the villages and the agriculture can increase the investment in agriculture with good conditions for mountain agriculture and active use. Second, farmers can refine and sell resources dairy products and tools to locals. Therefore, several businesses in the area depend on farming. Third, the traditional use can help harvesting resources from the wilderness such as pasturing, wood, building materials, and turf.

The document states agriculture also give potential for additional businesses, where side buildings on the farms can in addition be used for accommodation. Tourists who uses these offers are mostly hunters, and they come back each year.

5.2.3.4 Measures and actions

There are five detailed strategies which I will summarize as following (Nasjonalparkstyret for Forrollhogna, 2018):

1. To protect the natural and cultural heritage (to protect)

Here the national park board wishes to use the national park and protected landscapes as a whole. Any physical facilitation and organized activities should also happen in the border area of the mountains, where they will be closer to the villages. Among others, a goal is to reduce the focus on Mt. Forrollhogna as a visitation destination.

2. Facilitate experiences and knowledge sharing (to know)

The national park board wishes to convey knowledge and increase the competence about natural and cultural heritage for all users. The locals use the national park but also manages the resources now and in the future. Therefore, the documents states lessons on nature and cultural heritage should be included in all levels in school and to work for experiences and learning within nature

3. Facilitate broad local value creation (to live off of)

Here the document states that activities and tourism should be directed to the border area where they will provide broad local values for the villages surrounding Forrollhogna. For example, by developing easy and availably trips for locals. Furthermore, the strategy also emphasises that these facilitations should be based on participation and local engagement. The precautionary principle should also be used when developing activities, so the activities happen in areas which can manage increased traffic.

4. Help local engagement and ownership in the management of the area (to live with)

Here the national park board expressed interests in holistic politics surrounding the area, where caretaking and conveying knowledge related to both natural and cultural heritage. Instead, they wish to brand the entire area surrounding the national park.

Here, digital infrastructure can facilitate cooperation experiences sharing between locals who provides food, accommodation and more

5. Focus on the villages as centres for facilitation, conveying and information. Any actions should be bottom-up oriented with local anchoring.

Here, the national park board aims to strengthen the villages as gateways to the area, business, development, facilitation, and for spreading information. This can be achieved by continuing to develop information centres, facilitate experience sharing between the actors, and facilitate for Vingelen to take a central role for host-work in the Forollhogna area as they are the only national park village.

To conclude, these goals focus on drawing visitors down to the villages as they provide more values here than in the national park. Furthermore, the national park board uses the local population (tourist business and farmers included) as local managers, and thus locals should gain knowledge about both natural and cultural heritage.

5.2.3.5 Comments on the visitation strategy

In Forollhogna, few people had comments on the visitation strategy. However, the manager stated the visitation strategy project, and its creation-process was more important than publishing the visitation strategy itself. I interpret “these processes” as keeping the locals engaged in shaping and maintaining the national park while conducting research on the reindeer from time to time.

6. Discussion

As presented in the result chapter the visitation strategies differ from each other.

Summarized, Rondane's visitation strategy provides information and actions related to the reindeer and tourist business within the national park and border area. Forollhogna's visitation strategy includes information about reindeer and tourist business but also includes the locals to a larger extent with activities in the border area.

In this section, I will answer the research questions, by first answering why the visitation strategies are different. Then, I will examine how well they facilitate cooperation, and if there is room for more cooperation under the visitation strategies.

6.1 RQ 1 Why the visitation strategies are different?

In this section, I will explain why the visitation strategies are different. First, I will start by using the concept of distributive justice to compare the interests from both national park areas, i.e reindeer, local communities, tourist business, then the farmers. Second, I will compare the creation processes of the visitation strategies. Here, I will examine how the *participation* and *transparency* affected the creation processes. To specify, I will examine how the locals were informed about the visitation strategies and which description from *participation* fits best to the creation process. The questions are if an elite created the visitation strategy without consulting the locals, if an elite created the visitation strategy and consulted the locals, or if the locals initiated the visitation strategy themselves and the participation is a continuous learning process. Third, I will discuss how the visitation strategies are different by using the preservation, traditionalistic, and win-win discourses to analyse the differences.

6.1.1 Sub-RQ1.1 Comparing the interests in national parks

6.1.1.1 Reindeer

Reindeer within Rondane are more difficult to manage than reindeer in Forollhogna due to the national park's topography. Rondane is barren, with large mountains at the core area. These mountains work as a large obstacle forcing reindeer to walk around, making them vulnerable to fragmentation. Forollhogna has a similar area around Mt. Forollhogna, the reindeer are more resistant to stress and food is more abundant, and the tourism within the national park is limited to the summer season. This means reindeer in Rondane is more vulnerable to negative influences than reindeer in Forollhogna.

In the result section, fragmentation and area loss are more associated with the herd in Rondane than Forollhogna. In Rondane, the reindeer area has been split in two sections at the core area, and in the future, there might be a second partition as well. A similar fragmentation is happening at Mt. Forollhogna, and this fragmentation is taking some summer pasture area away over the high tourist season. However, as the reindeer still have access to every seasonal pasture area, the fragmentation is not considered as severe as Rondane's.

In Rondane, area loss due to tourist cabins and private cabins also seemed to be severe, as the tourist cabins facilitate tourism within the national park while demanding large areas. The private cabins created some area loss and traffic from the cabins into the national park. As a result, the area loss might lead to increased cases of foot rot. These issues were barely mentioned in Forollhogna due to the precautionary principle, where the cabins are not built as they can cause trouble for reindeer in the future.

Therefore, for the reindeer in both national parks, I consider the interests as following. The situation is unsustainable for the reindeer in Rondane. This is considered due to the evidence provided in the result section, where the reindeer expert stated that the herd will probably be classified as red from the quality standard. This means the national park board needs to improve the reindeer's situation. In Forollhogna the situation is better, as the reindeer have access to enough land and the fragmentation only happens in the summer. Thus, the national park board need to maintain the reindeer's situation.

6.1.1.2 Local communities

The locals had similar interest to the national parks, as the national parks were used for hunting, gathering, and recreation. Furthermore, the national park provided challenges for locals surrounding both national parks, due to bureaucratic processes. Both national parks also have some municipalities which tourists visit more often than other municipalities in the region. Here, Sel, Tolga, and Os were the most visited municipalities surrounding the national parks.

There were some differences with the local communities surrounding Rondane and Forollhogna. Municipalities surrounding Rondane built cabins close to the national park, while Forollhogna did not. The cabins did not seem to be significantly more valuable if they were close to the national parks. I consider therefore the cabins value to be similar regardless

of their distance from the national park. However, what I do not know is why the cabins distances between Rondane and Forollhogna were so different.

In Forollhogna, more mayors focused on agriculture and agriculture's role for the local societies, as there were other businesses who depended on the agriculture. The focus was also bigger on cabin owners and farmers inside the protected landscapes. I believe this is a result of all municipalities having significant amounts of areas within the protected landscapes, while in Rondane, only Folldal and Dovre have large sections within a protected landscape.

I will therefore consider the local societies interests as following. The interests of the municipalities are affected by the geographical location. As seen, the interests regarding tourism are related to if the municipalities contain a gateway to the national park or not. In Rondane, the biggest gateways were in Sel. While in Forollhogna, cultural villages such as Vingelen and Røros can be seen as cultural centres for the conservation values, where the tourist will further discover the area after these villages. Furthermore, all municipalities have interests related to hunting, gathering, and hiking, and I believe these interests comes to the similar extent, as the mayors spoke about them to the same degree. I consider the interests in earning an income for the cabins as similar in all municipalities. However, I do not know why Rondane have built so many cabins close to the national park, while Forollhogna did not.

6.1.1.3 Tourist business

For the local tourist business, there are big differences between the national parks. In Rondane, the focus mostly within the national park. Rondane had commercial guiding interests and DNT within the national park and guest houses close to the national park border as well. As these interests know they affect the national park, they are all interested in having a dialogue to the national park board, so they can run their organization/businesses as sustainable as possible. Furthermore, for the tourist business, it seemed like the large mountains in the central areas of Rondane was the pulling factor, as there are 2000-meter tops there, which I consider as irreplaceable tourist objects.

In Forollhogna, I did not detect any organizations/businesses close to the national park as in Rondane. Instead, the tourism was mainly directed toward the villages, where tourists from there had to go to the national park. Furthermore, in Forollhogna, there is only one path compared to the "spider-web" paths which we see in Rondane. Both national parks contained

“establishing” interests. In Rondane, these were represented through the guides while in Forollhogna, an informant from the administration.

Therefore, I will note the following about the tourist businesses within both national parks. In Rondane, there are established businesses, mostly DNT within the national park. While in Forollhogna, there are no established businesses within the national park. However, there are tourist related interests within both national parks, and it seems like the tourist businesses that are trying to establish themselves are struggling more than the established ones.

6.1.1.4 Local farmers

For the farmers in Rondane and Forollhogna, I consider their situation similar. First, farmers talked about “seter” decline in both national parks. In Forollhogna, farmers stated that “seter” use are in decline, while in Rondane it seemed like it already had happened. Second, the cumbersome bureaucracy seemed to be the biggest challenges within the protected landscapes. Examples from both areas are Grimsdalen and Vangrøftdalen-Kjurrudalen protected landscapes. Third, for some farmers the mountains are suitable areas for pasture.

Therefore, I consider the farmers from Rondane and Forollhogna areas to have similar interests toward the national park. To my impression, the main differences are between “seter” and large farms, since the shift from “seter” to large farms seemed to be ongoing in Forollohogna while it already happened in Rondane.

6.1.1.5 How interests affect the visitations strategy

To conclude, as the farmers’ interests and local communities’ interest to the national park were similar, I consider the local communities and the farmers as actors which will affect the visitation strategies similarly. Therefore, I consider tourist business and reindeer interests as the main difference between the national parks. Rondane contains more established business within the national park with more paths, cabins, and tourists in general. Furthermore, the declining situation for the reindeer should draw more attention to the area within the national park.

Forollhogna does not have the same challenges within the national park border, thus I do not consider the reindeer herd will demand the same attention as in Rondane. To my knowledge, Forollhogna does not have an established tourist business within the national park, and thus, there are no such big actors within the national park, as DNT in Rondane. Thus, if a visitation

strategy is to be created, the dominant topic discussed would likely be on the most pressing issues. Since Rondane has conflict between tourist and reindeer to a bigger extent than Forollhogna, it can explain why the visitation strategy focuses on this conflict. And since this conflict between tourism and reindeer in Forollhogna is not pressing, it can explain why they focused on other topics and could include a wider selection of groups in the visitation strategy.

6.1.2 The role of the processes (Sub-RQ1.2)

In this section, I will compare the differences between the creation process of the visitation strategies, then I will answer what role creation processes had for making the visitation strategies different.

6.1.2.1 Rondane

In Rondane, an elite made the core decisions on the visitation strategy. First, the government decided the visitation strategy should be created in the first place, but the Environmental Agency decided that the national park board should not consult the local society when the visitation strategy was finished. Some advice from local interests were considered, as there were group projects that included actors from both the reindeer experts, politicians which represented the local societies, and other local interests related to tourism. Thus, we can also see the topics that were discussed during the creation-process were related toward tourism and reindeer. These are topics which can be located either within or close to the national park.

As I did not find any information of how the local society could learn about the visitation strategy during its creation process, I consider the process as not transparent.

6.1.2.2 Forollhogna

In Forollhogna, the national park board, which consists of local politicians, decided the visitation strategy should be created in 2013 and the responsibility to gather locals were given to local organizations. Thus, the locals could participate in shaping the visitation strategy. The locals would also receive questions related both to themselves and the conservation values. An example is if they wanted more tourists within the national park and the border area. The Environmental Agency did not intervene until after the visitation strategy was finished.

When it comes to transparency, local organizations were informed and given responsibility to gather more locals to meetings about the visitation strategy. How successful the local

organizations were in gathering other locals will therefore decide how transparent the creation process was. However, while the number of participants is known, I did not find any information on how many received invitation to participate in the visitation strategy and what strategies the local organizations used to gather more locals. Therefore, I cannot decide on how transparent the creation process was. What I can say, however, is that the management made significant efforts to make the process as transparent and including as possible.

6.1.2.3 Concluding the role of the processes

To summarize, the creation process of Rondane's visitation strategy was more elitist with actors related to tourism, reindeer, and mayors from some municipalities. The topics they discussed were also related to tourism and reindeer. Forollhogna had a different story, as both locals and reindeer experts participated in the creation process. The topic they discussed were related to the national park, but also what the locals wanted with the national park and its surrounding area.

To conclude, Rondane's creation process led the visitation strategy to focus on tourism and reindeer, as both actors and the topic were related to tourism and reindeer. Forollhogna on the other hand is different. Here, locals and reindeer experts were included, and therefore the creation process would affect the visitation strategy to focus both on reindeer and local interests.

6.1.3 The visitation strategies (Sub-RQ 1.3)

In this section, I will show how the visitation strategies fits to the discourses.

6.1.3.1 Preservation discourse

Rondane's visitation strategy has significant elements of a preservation discourse. Rondane's visitation strategy has relatively large sections about the reindeer and their situation. Here, there is information about how widely tourism challenges reindeer and how many tourists can walk on a path before reindeer stop using it. Furthermore, there is information about the most notable tourists' paths and the visitation strategy contains measures to improve the situation for reindeer. Examples like pulling tourists from the national park to the border area with positive tools and using information to direct tourists in preferred areas are used.

Forollhogna's strategy also contains information about reindeer, where it shows high frequent activities in the same areas challenges the reindeer. This activity is mostly toward Mt.

Forollhogna. However, the visitation strategy acknowledges that despite lacking summer pasturing areas east of Mt. Forollhogna, the reindeer are in a good situation as they have the pasturing area they need and good genes. Furthermore, the precautionary principle has been implemented to keep the reindeer in a good situation. This is, for example, seen as they wish to remove focus on Mt. Forollhogna, so tourism, to the very least, will not increase.

6.1.3.2 Traditionalistic discourse

In Rondane, there are information about tourism, and drawing tourists from the mountain to the border area is also meant to create values for local. However, “value creation” is not defined in the visitation strategy and the activities at the border area are mainly directed accommodation places close to the national park. Moreover, the visitation strategy does not specify how locals can benefit from the tourism. Second, most of the visitation strategy gives information about activities in the national park and its border area, but not toward the surrounding communities. Third, cultural monuments related to the reindeer trapping are mentioned, but not significant toward the cultural aspects from the nearby villages, such as food production, how locals can create accommodation.

In Forollhogna, the visitation strategy defines multiple categories on human values, such as the active farming, values related to the cultural landscapes and that the lively villages can improve the situation for both humans and conservation values. Furthermore, the visitation strategy states that reindeer are valuable, as they can be hunted. The situation analysis provides information on local interests, such as attracting tourists toward the villages, where they will provide a better source of income for locals as well, including locals who provides accommodation for tourists.

6.1.3.3 Win-win discourse

Seen from a win-win discourse both national parks contain elements on how to embrace locals. Rondane’s visitation strategy states, on several occasions, that cooperation with different tourist businesses, like DNT, can be useful for both the tourist industry and the reindeer. Furthermore, the visitation strategy states moving activities to the border area will provide values for the locals, while reducing pressure on reindeer. However, it should be stated there is little information on how they should cooperate with each other. Also, there is little information on marked incentives for locals to protect nature.

Forollhogna's visitation strategy first describes locals as managers, and the since the will manage the conservation values in future. Second, the visitation strategy brands cultural aspect of the Forollhogna area as attractions for the visitors such as accommodation in "seter" buildings, locally produced food, and experiences within the area. This provides a win-win situation for both locals and conservation. For the locals they get a supplementary income, while for the conservation values, attention will be drawn from the national park to the border areas.

6.1.4 Why the visitation strategies are different

To conclude, the visitation strategies are different due to the elements both from the actors and from the creation-processes. In Rondane, there was a bigger focus on tourism within the national park, which can be explained by the large amount of tourism within the national park already. As the national park contains spectacular mountainous areas, hiking within the national park is attractive and there are several actors that direct their activities within the national park such as the guides and DNT. Therefore, as tourism was the biggest challenge to the reindeer, it should come as no surprise that tourism within the national park and reindeer got most of the attention during the visitation strategy's creation process. This was also reflected in the visitation strategy which focuses mostly on tourism and reindeer.

In Forollhogna, however, there are no strong established actors within the national park and the reindeer thrives. Therefore, the national park has not drawn as much knowledge to itself as Rondane. Furthermore, the visitation strategy's creation process was initiated by the national park board and included locals from several villages surrounding the national park. It was also emphasised the process of creating the visitation strategy is more important than publishing the visitation strategy itself. Thus, locals could to a larger extent affect the visitation strategy during its creation and the nature management after its publication. To conclude, Forollhogna's visitation strategy focuses on the nature and cultural aspects of the conservation due to including both locals and reindeer experts into its creation process. This is seen in the visitation strategy where both locals and reindeer are represented.

6.2 RQ 2 Room for Cooperation

I will now turn to a discussion about how well the visitation strategies facilitate cooperation, as cooperation can enhance the national park's ability protect its conservation values, mitigate negative consequences on locals, and create opportunities for local interests. I will have

perspectives from the win-win discourses in mind while discussing cooperation. To repeat from the theory chapter, the perspective is how the visitation strategies use locals to supplement to further improve the protection of the national park, and how market orientation can be combined with conservation. As Forollhogna had fewest issues related to reindeer and already had included locals in the creation process, I will focus on Rondane when it comes to room for improvement.

6.2.1 Forollhogna

In Forollhogna, the visitation strategy was initiated by the locals through the national park board, and local community was included in shaping the visitation strategy. This is reflected as the locals are the managers of the nature and cultural heritage. Here, they embrace the “seter” culture, and focus on spreading knowledge to the younger generation as they will manage the heritages in the future. As there are no significant businesses inside the national park, starting cooperation with business is not relevant. Instead, Forollhogna should continue the cooperation with the locals as they have stated in the visitation strategy and as the national park manager stated during the interview.

6.2.2 Rondane

The visitation strategy in Rondane focuses mainly on actors within the national park’s borders, and states several times these actors should be cooperated with. The informant from DNT and the reindeer expert stated a good dialogue once existed. This dialogue led to actions benefiting reindeer while mitigating the consequences on DNT. As the DNT interest within the national park and reindeer are clashing today, I suggest they re-establish a dialogue again. This dialogue should work since the reindeer expert said DNT had already moved paths and cabins to give space for the reindeer. Furthermore, since the traffic on Grimssdal road risks fragmenting the northernmost reindeer herd, a dialogue between actors within Grimsdal protected landscape and owners of the Grimsdal road should be started so measures can be taken to prevent another fragmentation.

The visitation strategy focuses on Rondane and some surrounding areas, with some protected landscapes surrounding it. However, these areas are mostly included as they have gateways into the national park, but there is little information about how the relationship is between Rondane national park and other surrounding conserved areas. As the results from Forollhogna shows, the national park has ties to the bordering conserved areas. Furthermore,

the reindeer within the northern section of Rondane migrate between Rondane and Dovre national park through Grimsdalen. Therefore, Rondane should not be seen as something separated from its surrounding conserved areas, but instead as a part of it.

In the Rondane's visitation strategy, little information is provided on other actors such as farmers and locals. The visitation strategy will therefore not facilitate cooperation between the national park and these groups. I suggest locals should be consulted to a larger extent to understand how they can contribute to the conservation values as they have done in Forollhogna. The area surrounding Forollhogna are attractive to visit, since locals and farmers plays a role in keeping the cultural landscape open. I will therefore suggest Rondane's visitation strategy to also expand its scope on other interests. As the results from Forollhogna show, local communities can change a national park from a nature heritage to a nature and cultural heritage area. This can be beneficiary both for the local societies and the nature. If the locals manage to attract tourists down from the national park toward their villages, this can mitigate problems for reindeer. From Forollhogna's experiences, local village organizations can be consulted to reach out to other locals and to strengthen the cultural aspect of the area surrounding the national park. For example, farmers can also be consulted to see how they can contribute to cultural aspects surrounding the national park.

To summarize, a dialogue between the reindeer experts and tourist business can help in opening areas for reindeer with a small impact on the tourist business within. Furthermore, by highlighting the cultural aspects of the surrounding villages, the villages can attract tourists away from the national park to the surrounding areas where the tourists will learn about local culture, history, and traditions. This will probably not draw all tourists from the mountains, but maybe tourists will decide to spend one or two days in the surrounding villages during their vacation in the area, instead of all days within the national park. The best-case scenario then is if someone decides to spend their vacation in the area surrounding Rondane as a cultural experience related to the villages instead of experiences related to highland mountains. Here they will leave more money behind for the locals than if they were in the national park and disturbed the reindeer less.

7. Conclusion

In this research, I have compared Forollhogna and Rondane national parks. Here, I have examined the interests of farmers, local societies, tourist businesses, and reindeer in the national parks. Then, I have examined the visitation strategies and their creation process.

In RQ 1, I examined why the visitation strategies of Rondane and Forollhogna are different. To start with Sub-RQ 1.1, I noted some similarities. There were established and unestablished actors regarding both national parks, where the situation for the established actors were better. The farmers had a similar situation in both cases as well, where farmers who were staying outside of conserved areas would not be significantly affected by the national park. The farmers inside the protected landscapes were affected by the slow bureaucratic processes they had to go through to develop their farms.

The main differences of the interests, however, were tourism and reindeer. In Rondane there are significantly more tourists, and they contain the actor DNT within the national park, which Forollhogna does not have. Due to the Rondane massive, the reindeer are vulnerable to fragmentation and combining this with the widespread tourism, the reindeer are currently fragmented in two herds and risk a third fragmentation. This attracted attention when the creation process started in Rondane. As Forollhogna did not have the same problems with reindeer and tourism, the national park board could focus on other aspects surrounding the national park, such as the local communities and the farmers.

For Sub-RQ 1.2, the creation processes of the visitation strategies were different as well. Rondane national park board included actors with interests within the national park and discussed topics related to tourism and reindeer within Rondane. Forollhogna national park board included reindeer experts and locals in the visitation strategy, and locals discussed topics related to what the locals wanted with the national park and surrounding area. Since, locals were, to a larger extent, represented in Forollhogna than Rondane, their interests were voiced to a larger extent as well.

In Sub-RQ 1.3, the differences in interests and creation-processes became clear. Rondane's visitation strategy focuses on tourism and reindeer, while the locals are barely mentioned, and farmers not included at all. Forollhogna, on the other hand, have included all four groups in their visitation strategy.

To conclude, what makes the visitation strategies different is how Rondane has a longer and more established history as a national park where hiking is more widespread and under the creation process they have focused more on tourism and reindeer. Contrarily, Forollhogna has less tourists, with only one heavily used path, and hunters are the main group of tourists. If we look at the reindeers' interests as needs, reindeer in Forollhogna are tamer, and thus more resilient than Rondane. Furthermore, Forollhogna's topography provides more food and less chokepoints than Rondane. The situation for reindeer was less urgent during the creation process, and the locals were already recognized as conservation managers. Rondane focused on hiking within the national park, and since hiking was less widespread in Forollhogna, they focused on hunting as tourism instead. And as seen in Sub-RQ 1.3 the visitation strategy in Rondane focuses on reindeer and tourism, as it is there the main conflict lies. Forollhogna on the other hand, which does not have a conflict at the same level, focuses on the villages.

To conclude RQ 2, the study shows Forollhogna's visitation strategy provides more information about the selected interests, and therefore facilitates cooperation between the actors to a larger extent than Rondane's visitation strategy. Furthermore, Forollhogna's visitation strategy includes the surrounding areas in the visitation strategy, while Rondane's visitation strategy barely includes surrounding areas. The cases show recreational activities can create challenges for reindeer residing within the national parks where Rondane has been the prominent case. The study has also shown how conservation can benefit locals through conservation of both nature and cultural heritage. Here, Forollhogna has been most prominent.

This study has shown that including locals in conservation can strengthen both the local values and the conservation values. As the case in Forollhogna shows, cultural and societal tourism can draw attention from the national park to the border areas. Conservation can also create conflict between conservation values and human interests, and a dialogue between the actors can mitigate the conflicts.

As Norway has conserved 17,5% of its land area, conflicts are likely to occur in other areas as well, where restrictions can damage the livelihood and create frustrations for locals who must change or stop their current activities. But these conflicts can also be mitigated by including locals and natural scientists to promote local interests and conservation values. With a good dialogue between actors, damages on locals can be mitigated and the conservation values can be improved and thus increase the national parks legitimacy.

8. Further work

In this study, I studied four different actors within two national parks. While I got an overview of these groups, in depth knowledge was lacking. Further studies could therefore examine groups in more depth. These studies do not have to limit themselves to the groups I studied, and could, for example, study hunters, cabin owners, and landowners. For future work, some in depth studies could supplement my study, for example, examining “seter”, its role in preservation, and the decline in “seter” use.

The quality standard was launched April 2020 (Kvalitetsnormen, 2020), Another study could provide information about the quality standard and its effect on national parks which have received red status. Future studies could explore how efficient the quality standard is to improve the situation for the reindeer in different conserved areas. Here, the study could show how the measures work, and how much authority the quality standard has in reality.

In this project, I concluded that a dialogue can improve conserved areas. However, just like most things in the world, a good balance needs to be struck. Therefore, a further study could also characterise what a good dialogue between local interests and natural sciences is. Hopefully the study would be a resource that could strengthen national parks in their ability to protect their conservation values and mitigate consequences the locals will experience.

Bibliography:

- Andersen, R., Gundersen, V., Mossing, A., Nerhoel Myren, I., Strand, O., & Wølneberg Bøthun, S. (2019, 11 September). Hvordan bevare villreinen i Rondane? [How to preserve the wild reindeer in Rondane] Retrieved July 12, 2021 from <http://server.villrein.no/fokus/rn/>
- Benjaminsen, T. A., & Svarstad, H. (2017). *Politisk økologi [Political ecology]* (2 ed.). Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.
- Bryman, A. (2016). *Social Research Methods*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Bråtå, H. O. (2020). *Kommuner med befolkningsnedgang [Municipalities with population decline]*. Retrieved from <https://www.ostforsk.no/publikasjoner/kommuner-med-befolkningsnedgang/>
- Christoffersen, L., Johannessen, A., & Tufte, P. A. (2016). *Introduksjon til samfunnsvitenskapelig metode [Introduction to social scientific methods]*. Oslo: Abstrakt Forlag AS.
- Det Kongelige Klima- og Miljødepartement. (2015). *Friluftsliv: Natur som kilde til helse og livskvalitet [Outdoor recreation: Nature as a source for health and life quality]*. Oslo
- Dybdahl, A. (2019, 25 March). Seter. *Store Norske Leksikon*. Retrieved June 12, 2021 from <https://snl.no/seter>
- Eide, N. E., Evju, M., Fangel, K., Gundersen, V., Hagen, D., Olsen, S. L., Rød-Eriksen, L., Stokke, B., & Vistad, O. I. (2019). *Håndbok. Sårbarhetsvurdering av ferdselslokaliteter i verneområder, for vegetasjon og dyreliv [Handbook. Vulnerability evaluation on localities of hiking in preserved areas, for vegetation and animal life]*. Retrieved from: <https://brage.nina.no/nina-xmlui/handle/11250/2593734>
- Gundersen, V., Nerhoel, I., Strand, O., Wold, L. C., Rybråten, S., Dokk, J. G., Vistad, O. I., Kjendlie, S., & Selvaag, S. k. (2017). *Ferdse og bruk av Forollhogna villreinområde [Hiking and use of Forollhogna wild reindeer area]*. Retrieved November 10, 2020 from <http://www.nasjonalparkstyre.no/Forollhogna/Planer-og-publikasjoner/Besoksstrategi/>
- Hovik, S., & Hongsblo, E. (2017). Balancing local interests and national conservation obligations in nature protection: The case of local management boards in Norway. *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, 60:4, 708-724. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1080/09640568.2016.1176556>
- Kaltenborn, B. P., Andersen, O., & Gundersen, V. (2014). The role of wild reindeer as a flagship species in new management models in Norway. *Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift*, 68:3, 168-177.
- Kjørstad, M., Bøthun, S. W., Gundersen, V. H., Øystein, Madslie, K., Mysterud, A., Nerhoel Myren, I., Punsvik, T., Røed, K. H., Strand, O., Tveraa, O., Tømmervik, H., & Ytnehus, B. (2018). *Miljøkvalitetsnorm for villrein - Forslag fra en ekspertgruppe [The quality standard for wild reindeer – Recommendation from an expert group]*. Retrieved from <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2471598>
- Kvalitetsnormen. (2020). *Kvalitetsnorm for villrein (Rangifer tarandus) [The quality norm for wild reindeer]*. (LOV-2009-06-19-100-§13). Retrieved March 12, 2021 from <https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2020-06-23-1298>

- Landbruks- og matdepartementet. (2020). *Jordbruksavtale 2020-2021 [Agricultural agreement]*. Retrieved August 11, 2021 from https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokument/dep/lmd/lover_regler/retningslinjer/2020/jordbruksavtale-2020-2021/id2721551/
- Landbruksdirektoratet.no. (2020). Regionalt miljøtilskudd i jordbruket (RMP) - kommentarer til regelverk [*Regional environmental grants in the agriculture (RMP)*]. Retrieved August 3, 2021 from <https://www.landbruksdirektoratet.no/nb/jordbruk/ordninger-for-jordbruk/regionalt-miljotilskudd-rmb/regionalt-miljotilskudd-rmp--kommentarer-til-regelverk/kapittel-4.kulturminner-og-kulturmiljoer>
- Lundberg, A. K., Richardson, T., & Hongslo, E. (2019). The consequences of avoiding conflict: lessons from conservation planning for Europe's last wild reindeer. *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, 62:2, 266-285. doi:10.1080/09640568.2017.1409197
- Lundberg, A. K. A., Hongsblo, E., Hovik, S., & Zachrisson, A. (2015). Decentralization of Conservation Management in Norway and Sweden—Different Translations of an International Trend. *Society & Natural Resources*, 29:8. doi:https://doi.org/10.1080/08941920.2015.1086456
- Miljødirektoratet. (2015). *Veileder for besøksforvaltning i norske verneområder [Guidance for visitation management in norwegian conserved areas]*. Miljødirektoratet.
- Miljødirektoratet. (2020a). Miljøstatus [Environmental status]. Retrieved August 18, 2020 from <https://miljostatus.miljodirektoratet.no/tema/naturomrader-pa-land/vernet-natur/>
- Miljødirektoratet. (2020b). Norges verneområder [Norway's conserved areas]. Retrieved September 3, 2020 from <https://www.miljodirektoratet.no/ansvarsomrader/vernet-natur/norges-verneomrader/>
- Miljødirektoratet. (2020c). Rondane nasjonalpark [Rondane national park]. Retrieved August 3, 2020 from <https://faktaark.naturbase.no/?id=VV00001873>
- Miljødirektoratet. (2020d). Forollhogna nasjonalpark [Forollhogna national park]. Retrieved August 4, 2020 from <https://faktaark.naturbase.no/?id=VV00000597>
- Miljødirektoratet. (2020e). *Nasjonalparkene som merkevare: Sluttrapport pilotfase 2014-2019 [National parks as branding: End repport pilot fase 2014-2019]*. Retrieved from <https://www.miljodirektoratet.no/publikasjoner/2020/juli-2020/nasjonalparkene-som-merkevare---sluttrapport-pilotfase-2014-19/>
- Nasjonalparkstyret for Forollhogna. (2014). *Fremtidsverksted for Forollhogna: "Natur- og kulturarv som ressurs for bosetting og verdiskaping." Oppsummering av bygdemøter 2014 [Future workshop for Forollhogna: "Nature and cultural heritage as a resource for settlement and value creation."]*. Retrieved September 22, 2020 from <http://www.nasjonalparkstyre.no/Forollhogna/Planer-og-publikasjoner/Besoksstrategi/>
- Nasjonalparkstyret for Forollhogna. (2018). *Forollhogna - frodige fjell og seterdaler [Forollhogna – Lush mountains and «seter» valleys]*. Retrieved June 27, 2021 from <http://www.nasjonalparkstyre.no/Forollhogna/Planer-og-publikasjoner/Besoksstrategi/>
- Norman, V., Bønå, H.-J., Stein, J., Dehli, W. P., Syse, A., Krogsæter, Å., Aasbrenn, K., Bull, H. K., Teslo, J., Aalerud, J. E., & Reiersen, T. (2020). *Det handler om Norge. Utredning om konsekvenser av demografifordringer i distriktene [Its about Norway.*

- Investigation on consequences of demography challenges in the districts*]. Retrieved August 15, 2021 from <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/nou-2020-15/id2788079/?ch=1>
- Panzacchi, M., Van Moorter, B., Jordhøy, P., & Strand, O. (2013). Learning from the past to predict the future: Using archaeological findings and GPS data to quantify reindeer sensitivity to anthropogenic disturbance in Norway. *Landscape Ecology*, 28:5, 847-859. doi:10.1007/s10980-012-9793-5
- Primack, R. B. (2012). *A primer of conservation biology* (Fifth ed.). Boston University: Sinauer Associates, Inc.
- Punsvik, T., & Jaren, V. (2006). *Målrettet villreinforvaltning [Targeted wild reindeer management]*. Oslo: Tun Forlag.
- Regjeringen. (2015). Ny merkevare-og kommunikasjonsstrategi for Norges nasjonalparker. Retrieved October 10, 2020 from <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/ny-merkevare--og-kommunikasjonsstrategi-for-norges-nasjonalparker/id2405689/>
- Rondane-Dovre nasjonalparkstyre. (2015). Besøksstrategi [Visitation strategy]. Retrieved, October 10, 2020 from <http://www.nasjonalparkstyre.no/Rondane-Dovre/Planer-og-publikasjoner/Besoksforvaltning-Rondane-nasjonalpark/>
- Rondane-Dovre nasjonalparkstyre. (2017). *Oppsummering av gruppearbeider i fokusområdet Mysusæter - Rondvassbu - Høvringen Juni-November 2016: Oppfølging av tiltak i besøksstrategien for Rondane nasjonalpark [Summarising group work in focus area Mysusæter – Rondvassbu – Høvringen June – November 2016: Follow-up on measures in the visitation strategy for Rondane national park.]*. Retrieved, January 7, 2021 from <http://www.nasjonalparkstyre.no/Rondane-Dovre/Planer-og-publikasjoner/Besoksforvaltning-Rondane-nasjonalpark>
- Stoksvik, M., Hauge, J., & Acharki, F. (2021, 28 January). Mistenker mutert virus ved barneskole i Nordre Follo [*Suspects mutated virus with a elementary school in Northern Follo*]. NRK. Retrieved February 25, 2021 from <https://www.nrk.no/osloogviken/utbrudd-av-det-muterte-viruset-i-nordre-follo-1.15349341>
- Strand, O., Gundersen, V., Jordhøy, P., Andersen, R., Nerhoel, I., Panzacchi, M., & Van Moorter, B. (2015). *Vilrein og ferdsel i Rondane [Wild Reindeer and hiking in Rondane]*. Retrieved October 10, 2021 from <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2388724> Trondheim: NINA
- Stranna Larsen, Ø. (2010). *Utmark og kulturlandskap ["utmark" and cultural landscapes]*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.
- Thorsnæs, G., & Bloch-Hoell, N. (2021, 12. February). Rondane. In *Store Norske Leksikon*. Retrieved February 22, 2021 from <https://snl.no/Rondane>
- Vatn, A. (2015). *Environmental Governance: Institutions, policies and Actions*. Cheltenham, Northampton: Edward Elgar.
- Vedeld, P., Krogh, E., & Vatn, A. (2003). Social institutions among Norwegian farmers and implications for public sector governance.
- Villrein.no. Villreinområdene [The wild reindeer areas]. Retrieved from <https://www.villrein.no/om-villreinomrdene>

Villrein.no. (2019). Grimsdalsvegen og Grimsdalen [The Grimsdal road and the Grimsdal].
Retrieved October, 10, 2021 from
<http://server.villrein.no/fokus/rn/grimsdalsvegen.html>

Appendix: Interview guides used (in Norwegian)

Intervjuguide Prosess Rondane

- Takke deltagerne for at de er med på intervjuet.
- Nevne at prosjektet er ment for å sammenligne konsekvensene til besøksstrategien til Forollhogna og Rondane
- Nevne at om deltagerne skulle sitte med noe kunnskap om det som skjer i andre kommuner er det ønsket at dette tas med
- Er det greit om jeg tar opp intervjuet?

Overskrift/bredt tema	Om det er for bredt, mer spesifikt	Hva jeg ønsker å bekrefte
Besøksstrategiens formål	<p>I besøksstrategien står det at dere ønsker å:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bidra til å ivareta verneverdiene og øke forståelsen rundt vernet ➤ Bidra til lokal verdiskapning ➤ Hvorfor det er viktig å bidra til gode opplevelser for de besøkende <p>Har det dere opplevd noen konkurranse mellom disse målene?</p> <p>Har det vært noen andre mål dere har vurdert, men som ikke ble med i besøksstrategien?</p>	<p>Hvorfor øke forståelsen for vernet</p> <p>Hvorfor det er viktig å bidra til lokal verdiskapning</p> <p>Hvorfor det er viktig å bidra til gode opplevelser for besøkende</p>
Sammenheng mellom strategi og målsetting	<p>I besøksstrategien var det fokus på å kanalisere aktivitet i ytterkanten.</p> <p>Hvilke planer hadde dere for turistmengden innad i Rondane?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Økning, like stor mengde, eller reduksjon? <p>Hva var de viktigste grepene for å kanalisere turister mot randsonen?</p> <p>Hvordan følgende tiltak fungerer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Informasjonsplakater ➤ Hva er ønsket dere å oppnå med å ha høy kvalitet på informasjonspunkter? ➤ Flytting/nedlegging av stier? ➤ Hvorfor redusere antall merkede stier? 	<p>Hva som ligger bak hvert punkt. Sannsynligvis det som står i Målsettingen</p> <p>Om turismen Rondane skal trekkes ut av nasjonalparken, eller om ny aktivitet i randsonen kommer i tillegg.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dere har nevnt i strategien at dere ønsker å bruke positive virkemidler. Er dette tilstrekkelig? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hvilke tiltak anser dere som «negative virkemidler» om dere har noen. 	
Hvordan aktører var involvert	<p>Står i et oppsummeringsnotat at dere har hatt gruppearbeid der det var høring med ulike aktører.</p> <p>Jeg har observert aktører med kompetanse om villrein, turistnæringen og kommunene.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Er det noen flere aktører jeg ikke har fått med meg? • Har dere hatt møter med lokalbefolkningen eller forhørt dere med dem på noen andre måter? 	<p>Hvilke lokale interesser og om de har spurt lokal befolkning.</p> <p>Hvem ble prioritert høyest?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Om noen ble prioritert høyest, om noen har like stor prioritering
Fremtiden	<p>Det står at «ivaretagelse av verneverdiene» skal prioriteres over besøkendes og lokale interesser.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Da dere lagde nasjonalparkstrategien. Hadde dere en god følelse på at dette kom til å skje i praksis? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hvorfor/Hvorfor ikke? ➤ Tenkte dere at tiltakene som skulle iverksette kom til å være tilstrekkelige? ➤ Om det er noen, hvilke utfordringer har dere opplevde dere for oppnå denne ivaretagelsen? 	<p>Aktører som kommer i tillegg til de jeg er interessert i.</p> <p>Hvordan de har tatt hensyn til</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lokale bønder • Turistnæringen • Villrein • Lokalbefolkningen <p>Om villreinens interesser faktisk trumfer andre interesser</p>

➤ Fortelle dem om hvordan jeg vil referer til dem. →stilling, og hvor personen har stilling

❖ Still spørsmål ved å si «Jeg har inntrykk av...» «Her er jeg usikker, men stemmer det at...».

Intervjuguide kunnskapsrik Rondane

Åpne samtalen med å:

- Takke deltagere for at de er med på intervjuet.
- Nevne at prosjektet er ment for å sammenligne konsekvensene til besøksstrategien til Forollhogna og Rondane. Fokuset i denne oppgaven blir derfor Besøksstrategien og om hvordan den påvirker dere.
 - Villrein
 - Turistnæring
 - Bønder
 - Lokalsamfunn for øvrig
- Er det greit om jeg tar opp intervjuet?
- Har du fått skrevet under på intervjuet?

Interesser i Rondane

- Jeg har et inntrykk av at i Rondane nasjonalpark er hovedfokuset på turisme og villrein.
 - Noen flere som har interesser i eller bruker parken?
 - Lokale bønder, lokal befolkning? Noen flere?
 - Til hva slags aktiviteter?
 - Er det noen andre interesser som kommer i konflikt med naturen?
 - For eksempel hytteutbygging?

Hvordan parken forvaltes

- På hvilken bakgrunn innstiller kommunen medlemmer til nasjonalparkstyret?
 - På hvilken bakgrunn oppnevner Miljødirektoratet disse medlemmene?
 - Hva skal til for at de ikke godkjenner dem eventuelt? Hvordan løses dette?
- Jeg sitter med inntrykk av at nasjonalparkstyret tar beslutninger i form av å utarbeide forvaltningsplaner. Denne skal godkjennes av Miljødirektoratet. Stemmer dette?
 - De rapporterer også til Miljødirektoratet. Hvordan er dialogen mellom dem da?
 - Hvis det oppstår uenigheter mellom dem, hvordan løses dette?
- Hvordan oppnevner Nasjonalparkstyret et rådgivende utvalg?
 - Hva er prosessen bak denne oppnevningen?
 - Hvilke interessegrupper og organisasjoner har det rådgivende utvalg oversikt over?
 - Noen som vektlegges mer enn andre
- Sekretariat: Hvilke oppgaver har sekretariatet?
 - Hva menes med faglig forberede saker?

Turismen

- Besøksstrategien ble publisert i 2015. Hvordan har antallet turister endret seg fra 2015 til i dag?
 - Har det blitt færre turister i kjerneområdene i Rondane
 - Flere turister i ytterkanten?
 - Ble stier i praksis flyttet for å gi bedre plass til villreinen?
 - I tilstrekkelig skala?

- I besøksstrategien står det mye om å flytte aktivitet til randsonen:
 - Har noen turistaktiviteter blitt startet opp som alternativ for friluftsliv i Rondane som et resultat av dette?
 - Eksempel, alpint i randsonen? Flytting av stier til randsonen?
 - Andre aktiviteter i randsonen eller nede i dalen og i bygdene?

Lokale bønder

- Spiller lokale bønder en rolle for turismen i og rundt Rondane?
 - Reklameres og selges lokalprodusert mat i nærområdet?
 - Andre roller bønder har for nasjonalparken?

Villreinen

- Har villreinbestanden fått en bedre situasjon siden 2015 da besøksstrategien ble publisert?
 - Fragmentert som i NINA rapport 1013 villrein og ferdsel?
 - Har villreinen kommet tilbake til områder som et resultat at turister har blitt kanalisert vekk? Som for eksempel som følge av stier som er flyttet?
- Er det noen tiltak som er vurdert eller gjennomført for å åpne en nord-sør-trekkvei for villreinen?

Hva er dominerende holdninger til nasjonalparken og verning av naturen?

- Snakkes det mye om andre verneverdier enn villrein?
- Mener lokale interesser at de har et ansvar å ta vare på villrein og natur ellers?
 - Lokal befolkning
 - Lokale politikere
 - Lokal bønder
 - Turistnæring
- Når det gjelder besøksstrategien til Rondane: Er det hensiktsmessig å forske på Rondane nasjonalpark og kulturlandskapene under et?
 - Hvor tett er disse områdene knyttet hverandre?
 - Turistmessig
- Hvor flinke dere til å tilby muligheter for lokalbefolkningen.

Er situasjonen bærekraftig?

- Har villreinens situasjon bedret seg etter den nye besøksstrategien fra 2015 ble publisert, og tror du at den kommer til å bli bedre fremover?
- Skaper nasjonalparken nok arbeidsplasser til å opprettholde/øke en innflytting i kommunene rundt Rondane?
 - Andre menneskelige aspekter som bør tas med?

Intervjuguide. Kunnskapsrik Forollhogna

Del 1: Besøksstrategiens opprinnelse

Overskrift/bredt tema	Om det er for bredt, mer spesifikt
Besøksstrategiens formål	<p>I besøksstrategien står det at dere ønsker å:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ta vare på natur- og kulturarv (å verne om) ➤ Legge til rette for opplevelser og kunnskapsformidling (Å kjenne) ➤ Legge til rette for bred lokal verdiskapning (Å leve av) ➤ Bidra til lokalt engasjement og eierskap i forvaltningen av området (å leve med) <p>Har det vær noen andre mål dere har vurdert, men som ikke ble med i besøksstrategien?</p>
Sammenheng mellom strategi og målsetting	<p>I besøksstrategien var det fokus på å kanalisere aktivitet i ytterkanten. Hvilke planer hadde dere for turistmengden innad i Forollhogna?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Økning, like stor mengde, eller reduksjon? <p>Hva var de viktigste grepene for å kanalisere turister mot randsonen? Hvordan implementerer dere strategien deres?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Å verne om ➤ Å kjenne ➤ Oppleve ➤ Å leve av ➤ Å leve med
Hvordan aktører var involvert	<p>Står i et oppsummeringsnotat at dere har hatt fremtidsverksted der 140-150 deltok (2014). Har dere flere fortsatt med slike fremtidsverksted i ettertid?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Har dere hatt noen møter med spesifikke aktører under forming av besøksstrategien?
Fremtiden	<p>Det står at «ivaretagelse av verneverdiene» skal prioriteres over besøkendes og lokale interesser.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Da dere lagde nasjonalparkstrategien. Hadde dere en god følelse på at dere kom til å klare de? Har dette synet endret seg til i dag? ➤ Tenkte dere at tiltakene som skulle iverksette kom til å være tilstrekkelige? ➤ Om det er noen, hvilke utfordringer har dere opplevde dere for oppnå denne ivaretagelsen?

Del 2: Besøksforvaltningen i dag

Interesser i Forollhogna

- Jeg har et inntrykk av at i Forollhogna nasjonalpark er hovedfokus på
 - Noen flere som har interesser i eller bruker parken?
 - Lokale bønder, lokal befolkning? Noen flere?
 - Til hva slags aktiviteter?
 - Er det noen andre interesser som kommer i konflikt med naturen?
 - For eksempel hytteutbygging?

Hvordan parken forvaltes.

Vedtekten lignet på samme vedtekt fra 01.01.2020 som i Rondane, er det en felles mal for nasjonalparkstyret i Norge? **(om det stemmer kan denne delen hoppes over)**

- På hvilken bakgrunn innstiller kommunen medlemmer til nasjonalparkstyret?
 - På hvilken bakgrunn oppnevner Miljødirektoratet disse medlemmene?
 - Hva skal til for at de ikke godkjenner dem eventuelt? Hvordan løses dette?
- Jeg sitter med inntrykk av at nasjonalparkstyret tar beslutninger i form av å utarbeide forvaltningsplaner. Denne skal godkjennes av Miljødirektoratet. Stemmer dette?
 - De rapporterer også til Miljødirektoratet. Hvordan er dialogen mellom dem da?
 - Hvis det oppstår uenigheter mellom dem, hvordan løses dette?
- Hvordan oppnevner Nasjonalparkstyret et rådgivende utvalg?
 - Hva er prosessen bak denne oppnevningen?
 - Hvilke interessegrupper og organisasjoner har det rådgivende utvalg oversikt over?
 - Noen som vektlegges mer enn andre
- Sekretariat: Hvilke oppgaver har sekretariatet?
 - Hva menes med faglig forberede saker?

Turismen og ferdsel

- Hvordan har antall besøkende endret seg de siste 5 årene?
 - Lykkes dere med å skjerme nasjonalparken fra turisme?
 - Opplevs det at det er mye besøkene i ytterkanten?
- Lykkes lokalsamfunnet/besøksforvaltningen å lage «levende bygder»?
- Det stod i Strategidokumentet at Reiselivet var sårbart i 2017. Har dere lyktes med å løfte dem frem?

Lokale bønder

- Hvilken rolle har lokale bønder i nasjonalparken og turismen?
 - Sett beite, overnatting, lokalprodusert mat, reklame. Noe mer?

Hva er dominerende holdninger til nasjonalparken og verning av naturen?

- Snakkes det mye om andre verneverdier enn villrein?
- Mener lokale interesser at de har et ansvar å ta vare på villrein og natur ellers?
 - Lokal befolkning
 - Lokale politikere

- Lokal bønder
- Turistnæring
- Når det gjelder besøksforvaltningen til Forollhogna: Er det hensiktsmessig å forske på Forollhogna nasjonalpark og kulturlandskapene under et?

Villreinen

- Hvilket inntrykk har du at situasjonen for villreinen endrer seg? Samme situasjon, positiv eller negativ retning?
 - Hvor stor utfordring er Pilegrimsleden for villreinen
- Er det noen tiltak som er vurdert eller gjennomført for å redusere denne utfordringen
- Har dere klart å løse utfordringene dere hadde med fototurister og villrein?
- Andre utfordringer villreinen opplever med turister?

Er situasjonen bærekraftig?

- Har villreinens situasjon bedret seg etter den nye besøksstrategien fra 2017 ble publisert, og tror du at den kommer til å bli bedre fremover?
- Skaper nasjonalparken nok arbeidsplasser til å opprettholde/øke en innflytting i kommunene rundt Forollhogna?
 - Andre menneskelige aspekter som bør tas med?

Intervjuguide: Lokale politikere (Nasjonalparkstyre)

Åpne samtalen med å:

- Tusen tak for at du deltar i dette prosjektet.
- Nevne at prosjektet er ment for å sammenligne konsekvensene til besøksstrategien til Forollhogna og Rondane. Fokuset i denne oppgaven blir derfor Besøksstrategien og om hvordan den påvirker dere.
- I prosjektet vil jeg også snakke med ordførere fra Dovre, Sel, Folldal, og Stor-Elvdal kommune, og Sør.
 - Om du skulle sitte med noe kunnskap om det som skjer i andre kommuner er det ønsket at dette tas med
- Er det greit om jeg tar opp intervjuet?
- Går det bra om jeg referer til dere i fremtiden under andre intervjuer i dette prosjektet?

Overskrift/Tema	Spesifikke spørsmål	Hva jeg ønsker å vite
Deltagelse	<p>Du sitter i nasjonalparkstyre nå, satt du der da besøk strategien ble utviklet?</p> <p>Hvordan deltok kommunen under utviklingen av besøksstrategien?</p> <p>Ble deres argumenter tatt hensyn til?</p> <p>Og på hvilken måte?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hva ble tatt hensyn til ➤ Hva ble ikke tatt hensyn til? ➤ Hvorfor oppfatter dere det på denne måten? 	Hvordan X kommune ble representert ta besøksstrategien ble laget.
Nasjonalparkstyret	<p>I vedtekten står det at nasjonalparkstyret rapporterer til Miljødirektoratet årlig:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hvordan fungerer denne dialogen <p>Jeg ser i vedtaket at dere skal verne i tråd med nasjonalparkstyret skal utarbeide/revidere forvaltningsplan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hva skal til for at miljødirektoratet godkjenner den? 	Nasjonalparken styres av politikere. Må finne ut av hvordan den blir styrt av dem

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hva skjer hvis den ikke godkjennes? <p>Nasjonalparkstyret rapporterer årlig til Miljødirektoratet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hvordan er dialogen mellom nasjonalparkstyret og miljødirektoratet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Andre myndigheter enn Miljødirektoratet? <p>Angående rådgivende utvalg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hva slags organisasjoner og interesser representeres der? <p>Hvordan er sekretariatet underordnet Nasjonalparkstyret?</p> <p>Hvordan løses interessekonflikter i nasjonalparken?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hvordan fungerer dialogen mellom aktørene? ➤ Hvordan fungerer dialogen mellom nasjonalparkstyret og aktørene 	
<p>Situasjon for lokalbefolkning i dag.</p>	<p>Opplever dere noen fordeler eller ulemper ved besøksstrategien?</p> <p>Hva betyr det for lokale samfunnet at turister oppholder seg på innsiden av Rondane?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Eventuelt holder seg på utsiden <p>Hvordan påvirker besøksstrategien lokalsamfunnets mulighet til å tilby arbeidsplasser?</p> <p>Opplever dere mere innflytting eller fraflytting i kommunen?</p> <p>Er det andre type næringer som trives rundt Rondane som et resultat av turismen?</p> <p>Hvilke holdninger er det til vern av villrein?</p>	<p>Hvordan X kommune påvirkes av besøksstrategien.</p> <p>Er de fornøyd med at turister holder seg på innsiden av parken?</p> <p>Om de tjener eller taper på å bo i nærheten av nasjonalparken.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Spør om besøksforvaltningen påvirker lokalsamfunnet på noen andre måter <p>Skaper den nok arbeidsplasser?</p> <p>Om bygda vokser eller krymper</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Anses villreinstammen som sunn? ➤ Hvis villreinen hadde blitt truet, hva ville vært problemet med dette? <p>Ulikheter mellom kommuner?</p> <p>Andre viktige konsekvenser dere vil snakke om?</p> <p>Noe mer?</p> <p>Uenigheter?</p>	<p>Om flere arbeidsplasser innen turisme fører til at andre arbeidsplasser oppstår. For eksempel frisører, flere matbutikker osv. Skape vekst i et samfunn.</p> <p>Hvor viktig dette er i forhold til villreinen</p> <p>Generelt se etter tegn viser til at Rondane blir et sted som er sted som er «verdt å bo».</p>
Godta resultat?	<p>Til hvilken grad føler du at kommunen at dens interesser ble tatt hensyn til under utviklingen av besøksstrategien?</p> <p>Aksepterte lokalbefolkningen resultatet?</p> <p>Aksepterte kommunen resultatet?</p> <p>Er besøksstrategien basert på riktig kunnskapsgrunnlag?</p> <p>Uenigheter?</p>	<p>Finne ut av kommunen kan godta prosessen bak besøksstrategien. Og om de er fornøyde med resultatene. Hvilke kommuner er mer eller mindre fornøyde?</p>
Utsikten fremover	<p>Hvordan ser du for deg at situasjonen kommer til å se ut for X kommuner fremover.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Eventuelt andre kommuner? <p>Hva skal til for at situasjonen blir god/dårlig?</p>	<p>Mørk og lys fremtid i lokalsamfunnet på grunn av besøksforvaltningen.</p> <p>Om andre kommuner opplever noe annet enn denne kommunen.</p> <p>Hvilke signaler de ser etter for at det går bra eller dårlig med kommunen.</p>

Intervjuguide. Lokale politikere (utenfor nasjonalparkstyret)

Åpne samtalen med å:

- Takke deltagere for at de er med på intervjuet.
- Nevne at prosjektet er ment for å sammenligne konsekvensene til besøksstrategien til Forollhogna og Rondane. Fokuset i denne oppgaven blir derfor Besøksstrategien og om hvordan den påvirker dere.
- I prosjektet vil jeg snakke med politikere fra Midre Gauldal, Os, Holtålen kommune og Tynset
 - Om du skulle sitte med noe kunnskap om det som skjer i andre kommuner eller har noe helhetlig kunnskap om kommunene er det også ønsket at du tar med
- Er det greit om jeg tar opp intervjuet?

Overskrift/Tema	Spesifikke spørsmål	Hva jeg ønsker å vite
Representasjon	<p>Deltok dere i utviklingen av besøksstrategien?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ I så fall, på hvilken måte? <p>Ble deres argumenter tatt hensyn til?</p> <p>Og på hvilken måte?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hva ble tatt hensyn til ➤ Hva ble ikke tatt hensyn til? ➤ Hvorfor oppfatter dere det på denne måten? 	<p>Hvordan X kommune ble representert ta besøksstrategien ble laget.</p>
Åpenhet	<p>Synes dere det er lett å få tak i vesentlig informasjon om hva som er lov i Forollhogna?</p> <p>Har lokalsamfunnet blitt inkludert i utviklingen av besøksstrategien?</p> <p>Hvilken beslutningsmyndighet hadde lokale politikere under utviklingen og når besøksstrategien ble iverksatt?</p>	<p>Nasjonalparken styres av politikere. Må finne ut av hvordan den blir styrt av dem</p>

	<p>Hvilken beslutningsmyndighet har dere i dag over besøksforvaltningen?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nasjonalparkstyret ➤ Er det nok? 	
<p>Resultat</p>	<p>Hva betyr det for lokale samfunnet at turister oppholder seg på innsiden av Forollhogna/Rondane?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Eventuelt holder seg på utsiden <p>Opplever dere noen fordeler eller ulemper ved besøksstrategien?</p> <p>Hvordan påvirker nasjonalparken lokalsamfunnets mulighet til å tilby arbeidsplasser?</p> <p>Opplever dere mere innflytting enn fraflytting i kommunen?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hvis det er noe i det hele tatt <p>Er det andre type næringer som trives rundt Rondane som et resultat av turismen?</p> <p>Hvilke holdninger er det til vern av villrein?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Om en holdning er mer dominerende enn den andre. ➤ Hva er problemet med en eventuell truet villreinstamme? <p>Ulikheter mellom kommuner?</p> <p>Andre viktige konsekvenser dere vil snakke om?</p> <p>Noe mer?</p> <p>Uenigheter?</p>	<p>Hvordan X kommune påvirkes av besøksstrategien.</p> <p>Er de fornøyd med at turister holder seg på innsiden av parken?</p> <p>Om de tjener eller taper på å bo i nærheten av nasjonalparken.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Må spørre om det er besøksforvaltningen påvirker lokalsamfunnet om på noen andre måter <p>Skaper den nok arbeidsplasser?</p> <p>Om bygda vokser eller krymper</p> <p>Om flere arbeidsplasser innen turisme fører til at andre arbeidsplasser oppstår. For eksempel frisører, flere matbutikker osv. Skape vekst i et samfunn.</p> <p>Hvor viktig dette er i forhold til villreinen</p> <p>Generelt se etter tegn viser til at Forollhogna/Rondane blir et sted som er «verdt å bo».</p>

	➤ Hva skiller Partier fra hverandre?	
Godta resultat?	<p>Til hvilken grad føler du at kommunen at dens interesser ble tatt hensyn til under utviklingen av besøksstrategien?</p> <p>Aksepterte lokalbefolkningen resultatet?</p> <p>Aksepterte kommunen resultatet?</p> <p>Er besøksstrategien basert på riktig kunnskapsgrunnlag?</p> <p>Unenigheter?</p>	<p>Finne ut av kommunen kan godta prosessen bak besøksstrategien. Og om de er fornøyde med resultatene. Hvilke kommuner er mer eller mindre fornøyde?</p>
Utsikten fremover	<p>Hvordan ser du for deg at situasjonen kommer til å se ut for X kommuner fremover.</p> <p>➤ Eventuelt andre kommuner?</p> <p>Hva skal til for at situasjonen blir god/dårlig?</p>	<p>Mørk og lys fremtid i lokalsamfunnet på grunn av besøksforvaltningen.</p> <p>Om andre kommuner opplever noe annet enn denne kommunen.</p> <p>Hvilke signaler de ser etter for at det går bra eller dårlig med kommunen.</p>

- Går det bra om jeg referer til dere i fremtiden under andre intervjuer i dette prosjektet?

Intervjuguide. Turistnæring Rondane

- Å takke deltagere for at de er med på intervjuet.
- Nevne at prosjektet er ment for å sammenligne konsekvensene til besøksstrategien til Forollhogna og Rondane. Fokuset i denne oppgaven blir derfor Besøksstrategien og om hvordan den påvirker dere
- Nevne at om deltagere skulle sitte med noe kunnskap om det som skjer i andre kommuner er det ønsket at dette tas med
- Er det greit om jeg tar opp intervjuet?
- Går det bra om jeg referer til dere i fremtiden under andre intervjuer i dette prosjektet?
- Spørre om informasjonsskriv

Overskrift/Tema	Spesifikke spørsmål	Hva jeg ønsker å vite
Representasjon /deltagelse	<p>Deltok turistnæringen i utviklingen av besøksstrategien?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ I så fall, på hvilken måte? <p>Ble deres argumenter tatt hensyn til?</p> <p>Og på hvilken måte?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hva ble tatt hensyn til ➤ Hva ble ikke tatt hensyn til? ➤ Hvorfor oppfatter dere det på denne måten? 	<p>Hvordan turistnæringen ble representert da besøksstrategien ble laget.</p> <p>Hvilke aktiviteter de deltok på og om de føler at deres argumenter hadde nok tyngde.</p>
Åpenhet	<p>Var det lett å få tak i vesentlig informasjon om utviklingen av besøksstrategien da den var under arbeid?</p> <p>Synes dere det er lett å få tak i vesentlig informasjon om hva som er lov i Rondane nå?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Har dere hatt noen dialog med andre aktører i dag? 	<p>Om de har de har fått tilstrekkelig informasjon om utviklingen av nasjonalparken og om de har nok informasjon nå?</p>

<p>Resultat</p>	<p>Hvilke tanker har du om den nåværende besøksstrategien?</p> <p>➤ Fordeler/ulemper</p> <p>Hva mener du om at turister bør bruke randsonen i større grad.</p> <p>Hva mener du om tiltak som gjør det vanskeligere å komme seg innover i fjellet. E.g. flytte parkeringsplasser nedover dalen?</p> <p>Hva tenker dere om at besøksstrategien skal bruke «positive virkemidler»?</p> <p>➤ Er «negative virkemidler ok?</p> <p>Hva tenker dere om at stier blir fjernet i Rondane til fordel for villreinen?</p> <p>Noe mer?</p>	<p>Hvordan turistnæringen påvirkes av besøksstrategien.</p> <p>Er de fornøyd med at turister holder seg på innsiden av parken?</p> <p>Om de tjener eller taper på å bo i nærheten av nasjonalparken.</p>
<p>Godta resultat?</p>	<p>Aksepterer dere resultatet?</p> <p>Er det utviklingen av besøksstrategien basert på riktig kunnskapsgrunnlag?</p> <p>Uenigheter?</p>	<p>Finne ut av turistnæringen kan godta syntes prosessen bak forvaltningen er rettferdig. Og om de er fornøyde med resultatene.</p>
<p>Utsikten fremover</p>	<p>Hvordan ser du for deg at besøksstrategien og</p>	<p>Kommer turismen til å øke som et resultat av dette eller minke?</p>

	<p>besøksforvaltningen kommer til å påvirke turistnæringen fremover.</p> <p>Hva betyr en sunn villreinstamme for turistnæringen?</p> <p>Er det andre aspekter ved nasjonalparken som er viktigere?</p> <p>Noen som ikke deler samme syn?</p>	<p>Vil turistindustrien trives fremover med dagens tiltak?</p>

Intervjuguide. Turistnæring i Forollhogna

- Å takke deltagere for at de er med på intervjuet.
- Nevne at prosjektet er ment for å sammenligne konsekvensene til besøksstrategien til Forollhogna og Rondane. Fokuset i denne oppgaven blir derfor Besøksstrategien og om hvordan den påvirker dere
- Nevne at om deltagere skulle sitte med noe kunnskap om det som skjer i andre kommuner er det ønsket at dette tas med
- Er det greit om jeg tar opp intervjuet?
- Går det bra om jeg referer til dere i fremtiden under andre intervjuer i dette prosjektet?
- Spørre om informasjonsskriv

Overskrift/Tema	Spesifikke spørsmål	Hva jeg ønsker å vite
Representasjon /deltagelse	<p>Deltok turistnæringen i utviklingen av besøksstrategien?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ I så fall, på hvilken måte? <p>Ble deres argumenter tatt hensyn til?</p> <p>Og på hvilken måte?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hva ble tatt hensyn til ➤ Hva ble ikke tatt hensyn til? ➤ Hvorfor oppfatter dere det på denne måten? 	<p>Hvordan turistnæringen ble representert da besøksstrategien ble laget.</p> <p>Hvilke aktiviteter de deltok på og om de føler at deres argumenter hadde nok tyngde.</p>
Åpenhet	<p>Var det lett å få tak i vesentlig informasjon om utviklingen av besøksstrategien da den var under arbeid?</p> <p>Synes dere det er lett å få tak i vesentlig informasjon om hva som er lov i Forollhogna nå?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Har dere hatt noen dialog med andre aktører i dag? 	<p>Om de har de har fått tilstrekkelig informasjon om utviklingen av nasjonalparken og om de har nok informasjon nå?</p>

<p>Resultat</p>	<p>Hvilke tanker har du om den nåværende besøksstrategien?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fordelere/ulemper <p>Hva mener du om at turister bør bruke randsonen i større grad.</p> <p>Hva mener du om tiltak som gjør det vanskeligere å komme seg innover i fjellet. E.g. at det ikke er merkede stier i fjellet.</p> <p>Klarer dere å skape levebrød av nasjonalparken, tilstrekkelig grad?</p> <p>Hvordan er det lokale engasjementet, er det bra nok?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gjøres det nok for lokalbefolkningen skal engasjere seg? <p>Bli det lagt nok til rette for at folk skal få opplevelser og kunnskap om området?</p> <p>Noe mer?</p>	<p>Hvordan turistnæringen påvirkes av besøksstrategien.</p> <p>Er de fornøyd med at turister holder seg på innsiden av parken?</p> <p>Om de tjener eller taper på å bo i nærheten av nasjonalparken.</p>
<p>Godta resultat?</p>	<p>Aksepterer dere resultatet?</p> <p>Er det utviklingen av besøksstrategien basert på riktig kunnskapsgrunnlag?</p> <p>Uenigheter?</p>	<p>Finne ut av turistnæringen kan godta syntes prosessen bak forvaltningen er rettferdig. Og om de er fornøyde med resultatene.</p>
<p>Utsikten fremover</p>	<p>Hvordan ser du for deg at besøksstrategien og besøksforvaltningen kommer til å påvirke turistnæringen fremover.</p> <p>Hva betyr en sunn villreinstamme for turistnæringen?</p>	<p>Kommer turismen til å øke som et resultat av dette eller minke?</p> <p>Vil turistindustrien trives fremover med dagens tiltak?</p>

	Er det andre aspekter ved nasjonalparken som er viktigere?	
	Noen som ikke deler samme syn?	

Intervjuguide for lokale bønder

Åpne samtalen med å:

- Å takke deltagere for at de er med på intervjuet.
- Nevne at prosjektet er ment for å sammenligne konsekvensene til besøksstrategien til Forollhogna og Rondane. Fokuset i denne oppgaven blir derfor Besøksstrategien og om hvordan den påvirker dere
- Nevne at om deltagere skulle sitte med noe kunnskap om det som skjer i andre kommuner er det ønsket at dette tas med
- Går det bra om jeg referer til dere i fremtiden under andre intervjuer i dette prosjektet?

Overskrift/Tema	Spesifikke spørsmål
Representasjon	<p>Deltok dere under utformingen av besøksstrategien?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Har dere blitt representert på en annen måte? <p>Hvis dere deltok under utviklingen av besøksstrategien, hvordan gjorde dere det da?</p> <p>Prøvde dere å engasjere dere i saken?</p>
Åpenhet	<p>Synes dere det er lett å få tak i vesentlig informasjon om hva som er lov i Rondane?</p> <p>Var det lett å få tak i informasjon om utviklingen av besøksstrategien da den var under arbeid?</p> <p>Hvor mye deltar dere i besøksforvaltningen i dag?</p> <p>Er dere i dialog/samarbeid med andre gruppene med interesser i Forollhogna nasjonalpark?</p>
Resultat	<p>Hvordan påvirker nasjonalparken lokale bønder?</p> <p>Hvordan påvirker kulturlandskapene landbruk?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Finansielt ➤ Andre praktiske ting som er fordelaktig eller problematisk? <p>Hva betyr besøksstrategien for dere?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At turister går inn i nasjonalparken? ➤ At turister holder seg på utkanten av nasjonalparken?

	<p>Opplever dere noen former for oppmuntring eller hindre til å drive med landbruk rundt nasjonalparken?</p> <p>Selges maten dere produserer i nærområdet?</p> <p>Reklameres det med denne maten?</p> <p>Jeg regner med at bønder får noen form for betaling for å opprettholde beite i landskapsvernområder?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Er det nok? <p>Hvordan påvirker turismen produktene (som beite og jordbruk) deres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Innad i parken ➤ På utsiden av parken <p>Har dere sett noe til om bønder som vender seg til turismen for å øke inntekten.</p> <p>Betyr dagens situasjon at bønder ønsker å fortsette med landbruk, eller slutte med det?</p> <p>Forskjell på ku, sau, geit og hest?</p> <p>Noe mer?</p>
Godta resultat	<p>Til hvilken grad føler dere at landbrukets interesser ble tatt hensyn til under utviklingen av besøksstrategien?</p> <p>Aksepterer dere resultatet?</p> <p>Var resultatene gode nok for dere?</p> <p>Er det basert på riktig kunnskapsgrunnlag?</p> <p>Noen uenigheter med andre grupper?</p>
Utsikten fremover	<p>Hvordan ser du for deg at situasjonen kommer til å se ut for lokale bønder fremover?</p> <p>Kommer bønder til å fortsette eller slutte med jobbene sine?</p> <p>Hva skal til for at det går bra, eller dårlig?</p> <p>Noen som ikke deler samme syn?</p>



Norges miljø- og biovitenskapelige universitet
Noregs miljø- og biovitenskapelige universitet
Norwegian University of Life Sciences

Postboks 5003
NO-1432 Ås
Norway