

Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU) - Centre for Land Tenure Studies (CLTS) (Ed.)

Research Report

Centre for Land Tenure Studies 2024 Annual Report

Centre for Land Tenure Studies Report, No. 02/25

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Centre for Land Tenure Studies

Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU)



2024 Annual Report

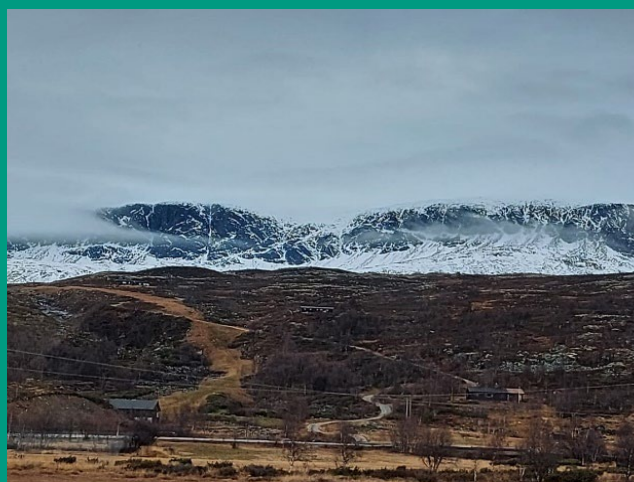


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SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES IN 2024

The Centre for Land Tenure Studies (CLTS) published 38 peer-reviewed journal articles, 4 books, 7 working papers and three (3) reports. The published journals covered issues around education and disability, access to seeds, climate shocks and the climate dilemma, climate response behaviour, resource management, ecology, land acquisition and consolidation, valuation of land, housing markets, spatial urban planning, land laws, cadastral development, safe flood routes, grazing, deforestation, common pool resources, and political forest. Since the most published papers are first published as working papers, the research areas are similar. Additional topics in working papers include understanding behavioral response of resource poor households, students and farmers. The published reports included a pre-analysis plan for the research work in Malawi. CLTS members also participated in several conferences to disseminate the research work.

The CLTS working papers and reports are accessible through the CLTS webpage, the Scandinavian Working Papers in Economics (S-WoPEc), the library (Brage) of the Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU), the Land Portal webpage (see: <https://landportal.org/organization/centre-land-tenure-studies>) and Econstor (see: <https://www.econstor.eu/handle/10419/242695>).

Statistics on visibility show that, over the months, abstract views ranged between 20 and 50 while downloads of the papers ranged from 5 to 20 papers across the months. This is on average lower than the statistics in 2023. The statistics on impact factor show that the current recursive impact factor for the CLTS page is 0.11 with an h-index of 8. The 10-year impact factor for the CLTS is 0.08 and the h-index is 4.

The faculties working on CLTS-related work also reported several activities. The School of Economics and Business was involved in several projects supported by the Research Council of Norway and NORAD (NORHED II). In LANDSAM, the Department of Property and Law is involved in projects focusing on (1) the Planning and Building Act between demand, land policy and sustainability, (2) collaboration for improved participation in spatial planning, and (3) didactics in spatial planning. Again, under LANDSAM, Noragric and Byreg departments collaborated on an NFR research application focusing on sustainable recreation around the Oslo Fjord. In MINA, the Department of Ecology and Natural Resource Management worked on a collaborative project that represents a multidisciplinary approach to diagnosing and improving policy and management decisions for dry forestland and resources in the face of climate change. Two PhD students have contributed to the project, with one working since August 2021 and the other from August 2021 to May 2023. In addition, a postdoctoral researcher has been involved since March 2023, alongside a visiting researcher who joined in September 2023.

CENTRE FOR LAND TENURE STUDIES (CLTS)

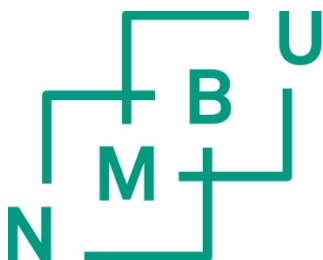
The Centre for Land Tenure Studies was opened at NMBU (earlier UMB) on the 27th of June 2011 resulting from a joint initiative by researchers at the Department of International Environment and Development (Noragric), the School of Economics and Business, and the Department of Landscape Architecture and Spatial Planning. In 2012 CLTS was joined by the Department of Ecology and Natural Resource Management.

Board of the Centre for Land Tenure Studies

- Eirik Romstad (chair), School of Economics and Business
- Knut Boge, LANDSAM
- Meley Mekonen Rannestad, MINA

People at CLTS

Core team:	Stein Holden, Espen Sjaastad, Meley Mekonnen Rannestad.
Associates:	Bernt Aarset, Arild Angelsen, Tor Arve Benjaminsen, Erling Berge Einar Bergsholm, Knut Boge, Meley Mekonen Rannestad, Per Kåre Sky, Sølve Bærug, Einar A. Hegstad, Darley Jose Kjosavik, Eirik Romstad, Dag Einar Sommervoll, Håvard Steinsholt, Steinar Taubøll, Arild Vatn, Pål Vedeld.
Post-doc researchers:	Mesfin Tilahun, Sarah Tione, and Sam Katengeza
PhD students:	
Administrative support:	Sarah Tione



Norwegian University of Life Sciences
Centre for Land Tenure Studies

Mission

The Centre for Land Tenure Studies (CLTS) at NMBU is established to further the study of land tenure. Land tenure studies define a broad and complex field of study cutting across many disciplines. For CLTS this entails, but is not limited to, the following activities:

- Provide a common arena for discussing land tenure issues, including a series of seminars directed to present new research or important theoretical perspectives. This may be designed as part of an educational program.
- Promulgate a joint series of working papers.
- Support international publication of articles and books.
- Develop and conduct joint courses at both Master and PhD levels.
- Initiate and support the exchange of researchers.
- Participate in research networks related to land tenure.
- Maintain a public list of collaborating institutions and researchers.
- Initiate and develop applications for research funds to support basic research on land tenure both by our own efforts and in collaboration with other research groups working on land tenure questions.

In its activities, the centre will use English as its working language as far as practically possible.

In short, we may say that “the mission of the Centre for Land Tenure Studies is to enhance collaboration across departments at NMBU; to strengthen the visibility of NMBU activities within the field of land tenure; to strengthen NMBU’s international collaboration and networks within the field; to contribute to research and knowledge generation on land tenure issues; to help build capacity in the South and in Norway within the field; to disseminate policy lessons, and to contribute to policy debates”.

2024 ANNUAL REPORT

FACULTY ACTIVITIES AT NMBU

School of Economics and Business

The research project “Youth Business Groups for Sustainable Development: Lessons from the Ethiopian Model” (YOUTHBUS)(2018-2024), funded by the Research Council of Norway under the NORGLOBAL2 program. The fieldwork under the project in the Tigray Region in Ethiopia focuses on resource-poor rural youth who have been offered to establish formal businesses as primary cooperatives. The project implemented surveys and experiments for a large number of such youth business groups and group members in order to understand the factors influencing their varying degrees of success. It also planned training experiments implemented as Randomized Control Trials with a focus on leadership training, female group member empowerment and risk management. The implementation had started but not finished when the civil war started in November 2020 and till it ended in November 2022. Finally, from June 2023 we were again able to reconnect with Mekelle University. We made a plan for the remaining project funds given that the initial plan to run training experiments was not doable. Instead, we decided to focus on the impacts of the war on the business groups and their members. We made a new Pre-Analysis Plan for Ethical Approval that was accepted by the Research Council of Norway and approved by the Ethics Committee at NMBU. Based on this, a new round of Fieldwork with surveys and experiments was implemented in the period September-December 2023. The project period was extended to the end of November 2024. In parallel, we also worked on the publication of papers based on the previously collected data with a focus on climate shocks and impacts on risk preferences and investment behavior. The follow-up fieldwork gave very unique data that are used to study the effects of the war on social capital, risk and time preferences, and the resilience of the business groups.

The School is also involved in another research project funded under NORGLOBAL2 (Research Council of Norway), “Access to seeds: from Emergencies to Seed System development” (ACCESS), which is the responsibility of LANDSAM (Noragric). The School is responsible for one PhD student (Clifton Makate) recruited on the program and work on seed access in Ethiopia, Malawi and Tanzania based on nationally representative surveys (LSMS). Clifton Makate defended his PhD dissertation in December 2022 but the collaboration on some joint papers continued in 2023 and 2024 in terms of publishing joint papers based on the project and related follow-up work.

Two NORAD-funded capacity-building projects under NORHED II received funding and started in August 2021. One of these projects, Experiments for Development of Climate Smart Agriculture (Smartex), is a collaboration project with LUANAR in Malawi and focuses on land and water rights related to irrigation and on climate-smart agriculture. Sarah Tione

and Samson Katengeza, who received their PhDs under the previous CLISNARP project are postdocs on this project. The pandemic caused a delay in the startup of fieldwork from 2021 to 2022. Extensive fieldwork took place in 2022 but new requirements for ethical approval by Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) before data collection combined with the fact that neither NMBU nor LUANAR had such an IRB has caused a halt in the fieldwork to get such boards established to get approval before the remaining fieldwork is implemented. The main component remaining is a study of land rights and land management in irrigation projects in Shire Valley that was conducted in 2024 after the preparation of a Pre-Analysis Plan for Ethical Approval. Ethical approval was provided by SIKT and the Ethical Board at the School of Economics and Business, NMBU. The combined surveys and behavioral experiments were conducted in the period August-November 2024 and covered 906 households in 13 smallholder irrigation schemes on the East Bank of Shire River in Chikwawa district in Malawi. The project will end in 2025.

LANDSAM – Department of Property and Law

The Department of Property and Law has been involved in the following research projects:

- SITRAP – Centre for integrated and transdisciplinary teaching in planning (2023-27)
- LANDTIME – The Planning and Building Act between market demand, land policy, sustainability, temporality, and intergenerational justice (2021 – 2026).

SITRAP is a resource centre for didactics in spatial planning. The centre contributes to better teaching and learning within landscape architecture, urban and regional planning, and property development. SITRAP is awarded status as a Norwegian Centre for Excellence in Education (SFU). SITRAP has funding over 5 years (2023-2027) with a total framework of NOK 35 million. The funds are used on various sub-projects within three strategic areas: student active learning, integration with practice, and didactic development. SITRAP arranges a range of activities throughout the year.

LANDTIME is funded by a 10 MNOK grant from the Research Council of Norway. The academic partners are Transportøkonomisk Institutt (TØI) (Norway), Université Rennes 2 (France), Aalborg University (Denmark), Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg (Germany), Samuel Neaman Institute for National Policy Research (Israel), and Normandy Chair for Peace (France). In addition, there are four Norwegian collaborative partners, Nordland County Council, City of Bergen, Indre Østfold Municipality, and the Norwegian Court Administration.

LANDTIME's main objective is to investigate the Norwegian planning system's functional capacity to handle multiple temporalities of spatial development, hereunder its set of plans and instruments, the role of property and property rights for public planning, and related challenges in different geographical contexts.

LANDTIME's secondary objectives are to explore the planning system from a temporality perspective, as the content of plans, temporalities of the planning processes, including transmission between plans, empirical investigations of the interplay between public spatial planning and private property, and property rights, and how the two systems lay out the premises for temporality management in terms of market demands and intergenerational justice.

LANDTIME will also investigate whether the PBA is an adequate framework for regional and municipal planning to facilitate sustainable industrial and business development, and how the PBA and relevant sector legislation handle development conflicts, i.e., environmental protection and sustainability vs. equity, social and intergenerational justice.

LANDSAM – Noragric

Starting in 2021 Noragric, along with the Byreg department at LANDSAM, participated in an NFR research application focusing on sustainable recreation around the Oslo Fjord. The project is led by the Telemark Research Institute; the Byreg and Noragric departments are involved from NMBU, and property issues may be relevant to some aspects of the project.

The LANDSRESPONSE project – on land dispossession, violent conflict, and migration in the Sahel – commenced in late 2022 with EU funding, and an early publication from 2023 deals in part with property issues:

Poudiougou, Ibrahima (2023). “Dan Nan Ambassagou, un mouvement d’autodéfense armé en pays dogon,” *Anthropos* 118: 395-417.

MINA: Department of Ecology and Natural Resource Management

The department has been involved in the following relevant research project: “Towards a climate-smart policy and management framework for conservation and use of dry forest ecosystem services and resources in Ethiopia”, 2020 – 2024, funded by the Research Council of Norway under the NORGLOBAL2 program. In this project, MINA is partnering with CICERO-Center for International Climate Research (Norway), ICRAF - World Agroforestry Centre (Kenya), MU-Mekelle University (Ethiopia), and HU-Hawassa University (Ethiopia).

This project represents a multidisciplinary approach to diagnosing and improving policy and management decisions for dry forestland and resources in the face of climate change. The main objective is to design an integrated analytical framework and develop and utilize a decision support tool that enables ex-ante assessments of policies, management measures, resource use plans, technologies and trade-offs and synergies between global environmental, national economic, and local livelihood objectives related to dry forest land ecosystem services in Ethiopia.

1. Two PhD students and a postdoctoral researcher have contributed to different aspects of the project's objectives through their respective PhD and postdoctoral

projects. Towards Climate Smart Management of Dry Forest Ecosystem Services in Ethiopia (PhD)

2. Socio-ecological analysis of changes in dry forests in Ethiopia (PhD)
3. Bio-economic Modeling for Sustainable and Climate-Smart Management of Dry Forest Ecosystem Services (Postdoctoral

JOURNAL PAPERS AND BOOK CHAPTERS

1. Stein T. Holden & Mesfin Tilahun (2024). [Can Climate Shocks Make Vulnerable Subjects More Willing to Take Risks?](#) Environmental and Resource Economics, doi:10.1007/s10640-024-00850-5

Abstract

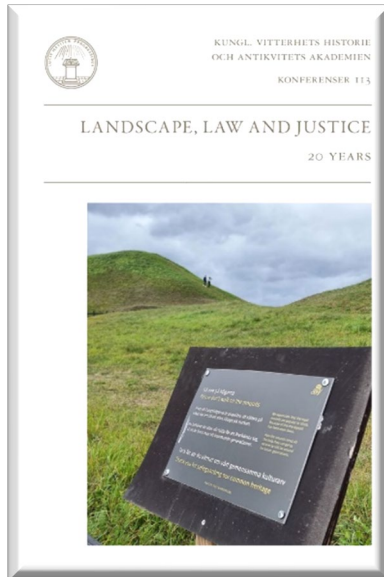


While economists in the past tended to assume that individual preferences, including risk preferences, are stable over time, a recent literature has developed and indicates that risk preferences respond to shocks, with mixed evidence on the direction of the responses. This paper utilizes a natural experiment with covariate (drought) and idiosyncratic shocks in combination with an independent field risk experiment. The risk experiment uses a Certainty Equivalent-Multiple Choice List approach and is played 1–2 years after the subjects were (to a varying degree) exposed to a covariate drought shock or idiosyncratic shocks for a sample of resource-poor young adults living in a risky semi-arid rural environment in Sub-Saharan

Africa. The experimental approach facilitates a comprehensive assessment of shock effects on experimental risk premiums for risky prospects with varying probabilities of good and bad outcomes. The experiment also facilitates the estimation of the utility curvature in an Expected Utility (EU) model and, alternatively, separate estimation of probability weighting and utility curvature in three different Rank Dependent Utility models with a two-parameter Prelec probability weighting function. Our study is the first to comprehensively test the theoretical predictions of Gollier and Pratt (Econ J Econom Soc 64:1109–1123, 1996) versus Quiggin (Econ Theor 22(3):607–611, 2003). Gollier and Pratt (1996) build on EU theory and state that an increase in background risk will make subjects more risk averse while Quiggin (2003) states that an increase in background risk can enhance risk-taking in certain types of non-EU models. We find strong evidence that such non-EU preferences dominate in our sample.

2. Erling Berge (2024). [How can "tragedies of the commons" be resolved? Social dilemmas and legislation](#) (pgs. 163-180) in [Landscape, law and justice: 20 years](#) edited by Michael Jones, Amy Strecker and Gunhild Setten, eds, Vol. 113, *KVHAA Konferanser*. Stockholm: Kungliga Vitterhetsakademien, doi.org/10.62077/9n5auj.vd8958.

Abstract



In this edited volume an international research group addressing the following questions: 1) What influence has the bringing together of the concepts of landscape, law and justice in 2002-2003 had on research in the succeeding 20 years? 2) What is the current status of research on the relationships between landscape, law and justice? 3) What contribution can research with a landscape, law and justice approach make to understanding and solving today's most important challenges? Interlinking themes elucidated in the book include the landscape concept, legal landscapes, informal law and landscape, commons, landscape as heritage, landscape identity, migration and exclusion, justice and injustice, and landscape as a fundamental structure of society.

3. Clifton Makate, Arild Angelsen, Stein Terje Holden & Ola Tveitereid Westengen (2024). [Smallholder access to purchased seeds in the presence of pervasive market imperfections and rainfall shocks: panel data evidence from Malawi and Ethiopia](#), *Ecological Economics*, doi:10.1186/s40100-024-00325-7.

Abstract



Seed purchasing enables farmers to respond to adverse events that may cause chronic and temporary seed insecurity by allowing them to exploit opportunities associated with accessing new seeds. However, as with other inputs, seed purchasing is complicated by pervasive market imperfections and climate risk common in Sub-Sahara Africa. This study uses balanced household panel data for Malawi (2010–2018) and Ethiopia (2012–2016) and applies dynamic random effects Probit and Tobit models to assess how seed purchase decisions are affected by earlier participation in the market, lagged rainfall shocks, and historical climate variables. Our findings show that there are nonlinear effects of lagged seed

purchase decisions on subsequent decisions with strong initial effects (weakening over time). For instance, initial maize seed purchase decisions are associated with about 11 and 22% higher probability of purchase and 1 and 2% higher shares of seed volumes purchased in later rounds in Malawi and Ethiopia, respectively. Seed purchase decisions also respond to climate variability and shocks. For instance, lagged drought shocks enhance subsequent maize purchase decisions in both countries. Historical average rainfall and temperature enhance maize seed purchase decisions in both countries. Overall, results point to state dependency on the demand side of the seed market, leading to selective access to purchased seeds. Also, seed purchase in smallholder farming is a liquidity and risk-dependent input choice. Policy efforts need to continue targeting reducing transaction costs and other barriers to entry into seed markets to enhance access to off-farm seed and support adaptation to rainfall shocks.

4. Berge, Erling (2024). [Dynamics of the climate dilemma](#). Research Features Magazine (152): 26-29. doi: 10.26904/RF-152-6394157227.

Abstract



- Despite a growing focus on climate change from governments around the world, carbon emissions continue to rise.
- To understand why little progress has been made, we must first conceptualise the problem and its core elements.
- For example, what dynamics of trust and cooperation shape human attempts to combat climate change? How does climate change represent a social dilemma? And how have social dilemmas been resolved in other areas?
- Dr Erling Berge, professor emeritus at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences, responds to these questions using policy examples from Norway's rich history.
- He is shedding new light on past failures and future possibilities for tackling this pivotal threat to life on this planet.

5. 5. Huafeng Zhang & Stein T. Holden (2024). [Disability Types and Children's Schooling in Africa, International Journal of Disability, Development and Education](#), doi:[10.1080/1034912X.2024.2355621](#).

Abstract



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on inclusive and equitable quality education aim to ensure equal access to education for children with disabilities. Our study enhances understanding of school enrolment patterns among children with different types of disabilities, using the first large-scale application of the Washington Group Child (WGC) function module in Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) nationally representative surveys across eight African countries. We analyze early school enrolment for children below ten years old, school enrolment for older children aged 10–17, and school dropout rates, treating different types of disabilities as random treatments in a natural experiment. Our findings

indicate that children with vision and hearing disabilities have comparable enrolment rates to their non-disabled peers. In contrast, children with physical disabilities are more likely to start school late, while those with intellectual disabilities face significant challenges, including lower enrolment rates, higher dropout rates, and difficulty remaining enrolled. Children with multiple disabilities experience the most severe obstacles to school enrolment at all ages. Future research on educational policies and their implementation should focus on addressing the diverse challenges faced by children with various disabilities to promote their educational inclusion effectively.

6. Ryo Takahashi, Keijiro Otsuka, Mesfin Tilahun, Emiru Birhane, Stein Holden (2024). [Beyond Ostrom: Randomized experiment of the impact of individualized tree rights on forest management in Ethiopia](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106586), World Development, doi:10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106586

Abstract



We argue that while community forest management is effective in protecting forest resources, as argued by Ostrom, such management may fail to provide the proper incentives to nurture such resources because the benefits of forest management are collectively shared. This study proposes a mixed private and community management system characterized by communal protection of community-owned forest areas and individual management of individually owned trees as a desirable arrangement for timber forest management in developing countries. By conducting a randomized experiment in Ethiopia, we

found that the mixed management system significantly stimulated intensive forest management activities, including pruning, guarding, and watering. Furthermore, more timber trees and forest products were extracted from the treated areas, which are byproducts of tree management (e.g., thinned trees and pruned branches). In contrast, the extracted volumes of non-timber forest products unrelated to tree management (fodder and honey) did not change with the intervention.

7. Bergheim, Håvard (2024). [Vilkår om økologisk kompensasjon i reguleringsplaner \[Conditions on ecological compensation in regulation plans\]](https://doi.org/10.18261/tfei.20.1-2.4). Tidsskrift for eiendomsrett, doi: 10.18261/tfei.20.1-2.4

Abstract



This paper article explores the possibility of setting conditions for ecological compensation in zoning plans. It is doubtful whether Section 12-7 no. 10 of the Planning and Building Act on sequential provisions provides a legal basis for ecological compensation, as it is uncertain whether there is such a connection between the compensation measures and development projects that it is justified to require development to be carried out in a specific order. Ecological compensation, on the other hand, takes care of more general needs and goals of reducing the total loss of valuable nature, and is often carried out at greater geographical distances

from the area of intervention. In legal theory, there is disagreement as to whether conditions can be imposed in zoning plans according to the general doctrine of conditionality. Based on environmental law principles and EEA law obligations on compensation measures, this paper points out that the doctrine of conditionality may, depending on the circumstances, supplement the provisions of section 12-7. The article concludes by assessing the need for legislative changes and highlights the need for a more comprehensive framework for the implementation of ecological compensation – regardless of whether this is to be based on the Institute of Terms and Conditions or other types of rules in the future.

8. Elvestad, Helén Elisabeth (2024). [Is Land Consolidation Necessary? - a Theoretical Perspective on Norwegian Land Consolidation](https://www.fig.net/resources/publications/prj/index.asp). FIG Peer Review Journal. <http://www.fig.net/resources/publications/prj/index.asp>

Abstract



The paper discusses the necessity of land consolidation in Norway and emphasizes the economic theories of Pareto efficiency,

the Kaldor-Hicks criterion, and the Coase theorem to justify the need for land consolidation. Land consolidation in Norway can be defined as measures that can change properties, physically or organizationally, to improve their utility to the owners. The concept of land consolidation involves modifying property relationships within a defined area to achieve specific goals. The paper argues that despite the possibility of voluntary transactions and agreements among property owners, land consolidation courts are essential, drawing on economic theories to support this claim. Norway uniquely integrates land consolidation within its court system, with dedicated legislation dating back to 1821. There are 19 land consolidation courts in Norway, each handling cases that involve both technical and legal aspects. These courts play a crucial role in resolving property-related disputes and facilitating land consolidation. This paper argues that land consolidation provides a framework for reducing uncertainty and creating stability in property transactions. Transaction costs, which encompass various expenses and efforts related to property transactions, are a significant consideration. Land consolidation helps reduce these costs, making it more feasible to achieve efficient property changes. Institutions influence how individuals act, and in land consolidation, they provide the structure for achieving efficient property changes. The paper further delves into the theories of the Pareto criterion,

emphasizing that land consolidation can lead to Pareto improvements by optimizing resource allocation. The Kaldor-Hicks criterion is discussed as a broader concept that allows for compensation of losers by winners, thereby increasing overall societal well-being. Land consolidation can align with this criterion by addressing property inefficiencies. Lastly, the Coase theorem is discussed, focusing on well-defined property rights and private negotiations to resolve externalities. Land consolidation courts serve as negotiation platforms, helping achieve efficient resource allocation. In conclusion, the paper argues that land consolidation is necessary due to unclear property rights, the presence of transaction costs, and the role of institutions in reducing these costs. Economic theories support the idea that land consolidation can lead to more efficient property changes and resource allocation, benefiting both individuals and society as a whole.

9. Elvestad, Helén Elisabet, & Holsen, Terje (2024). [Valuation practices in urban land readjustment cases in Norway](#). Land Use Policy, doi: 10.1016/j.landusepol.2024.107242

Abstract



Valuation of real property is an essential part of land readjustment, with the purpose to establish the right exchange value of parcels shifting owners. Applied methods should be expedient for the exchange purpose. Based on empirical findings from land readjustment cases in Norway, this article assesses whether and to what extent valuation methods in land readjustment are appropriate. The article is based on document analysis of court records on land readjustment from all the Land Consolidation Courts in Norway, analyzed through institutional theory emphasizing (the lack of) institutional adaptability. The essence of land readjustment is to facilitate implementation of

urban transformation. As a peculiarity, Norwegian land readjustment is governed by a special court – the Land Consolidation Court – which historically and still largely is dealing with traditional rural land consolidation. Legal rules on Norwegian land readjustment valuation equate rules for land consolidation. Areas to be exchanged should be valued based on ‘foreseeable use’, usually understood as investment value. However, for buildable plots, market value might be used. The legal rules can be described as institutional norms or strategies, formulated as approximate procedural descriptions. Legal rules on what to value involves a significant element of discretion and should be understood as a norm. The choice of valuation method is more to be considered as a strategy. The study show that courts lack own expertise on urban valuation and, thus, often take the parties' prior

valuation for granted. Furthermore, documentation on valuation methods used is sparse, in several cases such information is absent. Few court records reflect on the complexity of valuation in land readjustment. The lack of own expertise and few cases for processing by the courts contribute to land readjustment appearing unpredictable and risky for the parties. It emphasizes the slow acquisition of competence by these courts in land readjustment due to limited institutional adaptive capacity. The findings from this study contribute to the understanding of how [path dependence](#) linked to rule design, history and culturally conditioned norms and strategies lead to inertia in institutional adaptability.

10. Solli, Gunnhild Storbekkrønning (2024). [Veien til et utslipp i en fjord i krise for ammunisjon til et land i krise \[The road to a spill in a fjord in crisis for ammunition to a country in crisis\]](#). *Kritisk juss*, doi: 10.18261/kj.50.2-4.3

Abstract



In February 2024, the Chemring Nobel munitions factory received permission to increase its nitrogen emissions to the Oslofjord fivefold. Nitrogen pollution is one of the reasons why the Oslofjord is in very poor environmental condition. Increased emissions are contrary to the Government's overall strategy for a rich and clean Oslofjord, so on what basis was the permit granted? In order to permit the discharge, all EEA and Norwegian domestic legislation for the protection of the environment had to be set aside through exemptions that partly already existed and partly exceptions that were adopted to make the discharge legal. The article describes the regulations that prohibit emissions and the exemption provisions, and critical questions are asked about the process and the consequences of deviating from the Government's strategic plan for the fjord.

11. Sky, Per Kåre, Lars Kvestad and Børge Aadland (2024). *Utskiftningsloven 1821 – Ulike perspektiver* [The 1821 Land Consolidation Law – Different Perspectives] Karnov Group.

Abstract

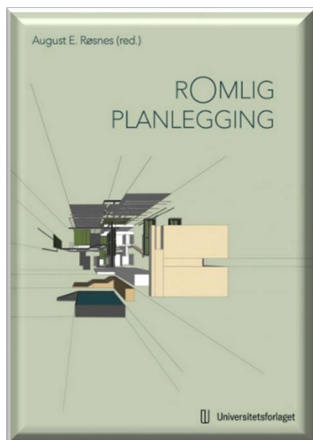


The Act of 17 August 1821 concerning the Replacement of Land and Forest by the Common was the first nationwide Land Consolidation Act, and it was in force until 1859. The law has received little attention, and this may be related to the fact that it was not until 1859 that we got a separate agency that was to deal with land consolidation.

One of the purposes of the Replacement Act of 1821 was to facilitate that as many cases as possible would be resolved amicably, without the case having to be dealt with by the conciliation commissions or the courts. Most of the replacements or land consolidations were carried out by the farmers themselves. There was therefore great variation in how the land consolidations were carried out. Replacement protocols and maps from the period 1821 to 1859 are today often presented as evidence in disputes about property boundaries and rights. The authors comment on the various legal provisions and show examples of replacements. The book is illustrated with replacement maps and map sections from different parts of the country. The book is relevant for court employees, surveyors and those who study property and replacement/land consolidation history.

12. Røsnes, August Edvard (2024). Introduksjon: Om hvordan offentlig planlegging lykkes i styring av romlig utvikling [On how public planning succeeds in managing spatial development]. In A.E. Røsnes (ed.) [Romlig planlegging \[Spatial Planning\]](#) (pp. 1-36). Universitetsforlaget.

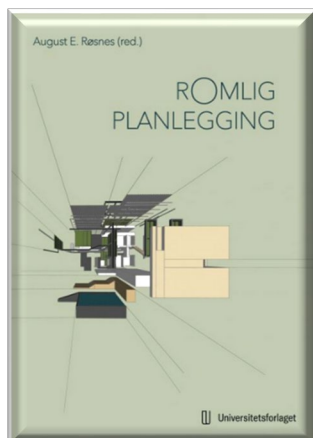
Abstract



After the presentation of the content and purpose of spatial planning, its prerequisites, challenges and implementation are discussed under six points: i) what characterizes this planning; ii) where it takes place on what legal basis and hence its reliance on information; iii) perspectives for what it can achieve through realization of adopted plans; iv) what this requires in terms of specification in the planning; v) how the understanding of time affects both its management and outcome; finally, we) discuss how what has been achieved can be evaluated in retrospect. Finally, the choice of themes for the articles is presented, before a characterization of the individual contributions is given.

13. Boge, Knut (2024). Fremveksten av det norske system for planlegging og bygging av riksveier [The emergence of the Norwegian system for planning and building national roads]. In A.E. Røsnes (ed.) [Romlig planlegging \[Spatial Planning\]](#) (pp. 74-110). Universitetsforlaget.

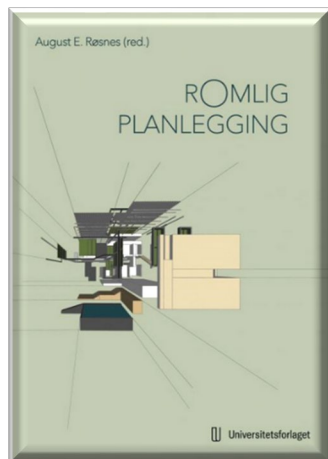
Abstract



The regulations for the construction of roads are the first legislation for public planning that was adopted after Norway's independence in 1814. Later laws as a basis for governing the planning and construction of roads have, with changing administrative and political organisation, and not least political constellations, helped to influence the development of the country's public road network. In the tug of war that took place, city and country have stood against each other, while the national politicians' voter base has helped to shape both the rhetoric and the realities concerning planning and construction have been organized. In addition, contradictions in the central governance structure have challenged both the allocation of funds and the calculation of capital costs.

14. Holsen, Terje (2024). Et systemperspektiv på arealplanlegging etter plan- og bygningsloven [A system perspective on land-use planning under the Planning and Building Act]. In A.E. Røsnes (ed.) [Romlig planlegging \[Spatial Planning\]](#) (pp.113-138). Universitetsforlaget.

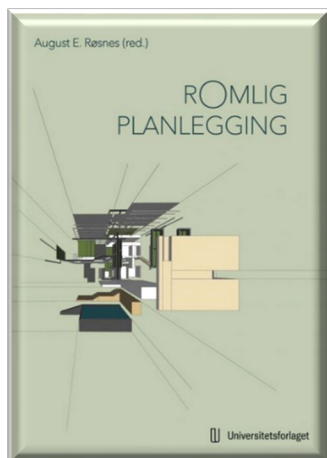
Abstract



The chapter analyses the planning and building legislation that constitutes a key part of the formal system for Norwegian spatial planning. It forms a crucial framework for how this planning should and can take place. The implications of the regulations are first discussed in an actor-system context. It then highlights how this planning management works, also in relation to predictability and flexibility in the planning processes, and the instruments that are applied. The analyses show a development of the legal basis that over time has been able to change the content of planning. At the same time, it has set more extensive requirements for the content of plans and the formulation of plans, and for the decision-making processes that will lead to planning decisions.

15. Holsen, Terje (2024). Planhierarkiet som styringsverktøy i urban utbygging og detaljert sonering [The planning hierarchy as a management tool in urban development and detailed zoning]. In A.E. Røsnes (ed.) [Romlig planlegging \[Spatial Planning\]](#) (pp. 139-171). Universitetsforlaget.

Abstract

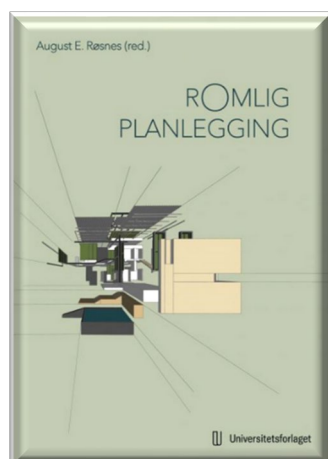


How the planning hierarchy at different levels functions as a public management tool is illustrated by a review of the planning content and decision-making processes for the transformation of the area in the above case. To a marked extent, this planning has had a regulatory character in that it uses legally binding guidelines for the management of future developments. The detailed zoning plans can be characterized as snapshots that summarize quantitative requirements for what is to be created in the future. They appear to be inflexible, because there is too little room for manoeuvre to handle the need for changes that may arise over time. Four main findings help explain why it has taken more than

15 years to arrive at ready-to-build land-use plans: legal complexity, overlapping responsibilities, dislocation, and value conflicts.

16. Boge, Knut (2024). Når staten i ulike forkledninger planlegger og bygger riksveier [When the government in various disguises plans and builds national roads]. In A.E. Røsnes (ed.) [Romlig planlegging \[Spatial Planning\]](#) (pp. 172-213). Universitetsforlaget.

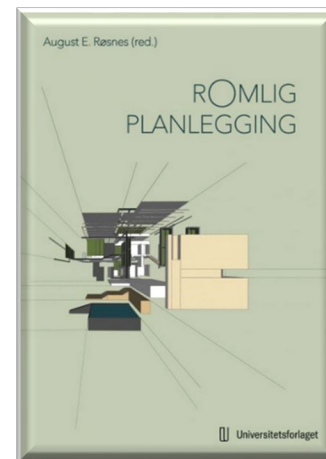
Abstract



The presentation deals with the planning, financing and implementation of major national road projects in Norway from the beginning of the 1990s. It ushered in a coming regime change. The reforms that were realised were subject to political contradictions, which were particularly expressed through the central government. However, the disagreements did not prevent changes from being implemented that may give the impression to posterity of having been experiments or experiments with debatable outcomes. Reorganisation, together with the introduction of PPP funding, new legislation, municipal-regional reforms, rationalisation of the planning processes, and the

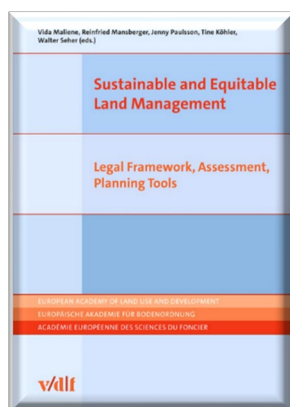
establishment of Nye Veier AS [New Roads LLC], have remained in place and are helping to lay the institutional foundations for the government's planning of national roads.

17. Leiknes, Arve; Mjøs, Leiv Bjarte; Røsnes, August Edvard (2024). Informasjon om eierskap til grunneiendom i byutvikling: Utgangspunkt for kjøpstilbud og planlegging – resultat av gjennomføring. In A.E. Røsnes (ed.) [Romlig planlegging](#) [Spatial Planning] (pp. 283-304). Universitetsforlaget.



18. Dyrkolbotn, Sjur Kristoffer; Røsnes, August Edvard (2024). Spatial Planning in Fragmented National Planning Systems – The Case of Norway. In Maliene, Vida, Mansberger, Reinfried; Paulsson, Jenny, Köhler, Tine, and Seher, Walter (eds.) *Sustainable and Equitable Land Management* (pp. 29-46). vdf Hochschulverlag AG an der ETH Zürich.

Abstract

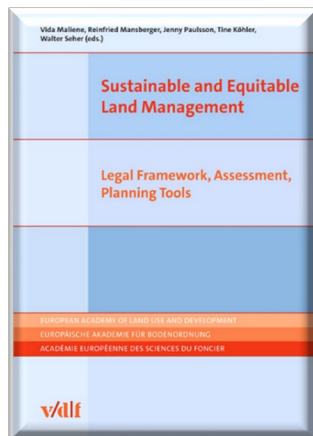


Building and planning acts hardly provide a complete understanding of the planning system when the legislation of national systems for public spatial planning are approached. Over time, rules and regulations will be changing both functionally and territorially. Many additional rules and principles come into play, from administrative law and from the legal culture more generally. Moreover, additional rules and principles may reflect territorial or material fragmentation. Indeed, how the system is constructed, and how it works, depends also on the territorial and the material scope of the various bits of legislation currently in force, and how this has changed over time. In this work, we show that such disconnections also appear in the

Norwegian legislation for spatial planning as we inquire into how this legal system of different rules and regulations is constructed and coordinated. The findings reveal that one can hardly perceive the national legal system for public spatial planning as an unabridged entity. It consists rather of variants and even sub-systems, both within and along the outer zone of the territory where the main legislation for land use planning and building is nominally in force. Consequences for planning and the building control are tentatively discussed.

19. Dyrkolbotn, Sjur Kristoffer; Leiknes, Arve; Røsnes, August Edvard (2024). Land Acquisition and Property Formation in Urban Planning. In Maliene, Vida, Mansberger, Reinfried; Paulsson, Jenny, Köhler, Tine, and Seher, Walter (eds.) *Sustainable and Equitable Land Management* (pp. 47-60). vdf Hochschulverlag AG an der ETH Zürich.

Abstract

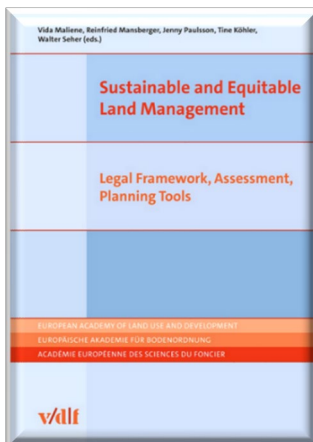


This paper highlights the particularities in the Norwegian planning and cadastral systems concerning planning responsibilities, the provision of land for development, and property formation and registration. The planning system gives the local planning authorities the choice of initiating local development planning including the provision of land for development, or alternatively to let this planning and provision of land be the developers' responsibility. Then the property formation according to the cadastral system allows landowners and developers to decide how the existing ownership in land together with new constructions can be transferred to the new owners. The conclusion is that the public process in question will not be a

uniform step-by-step process from planning to closed sales of new properties, but a process that goes back and forth depending on the acquisition of land and how ownership of the constructions can be transferred according to the cadastral rules.

20. Leiknes, Arve; Mjøs, Leiv Bjarte; Røsnes, August Edvard (2024). Cadastral Development in Norway – Long Term Implications of Policies and Organisational Choices. In Maliene, Vida, Mansberger, Reinfried; Paulsson, Jenny, Köhler, Tine, and Seher, Walter (eds.) *Sustainable and Equitable Land Management* (pp. 83-97). vdf Hochschulverlag AG an der ETH Zürich.

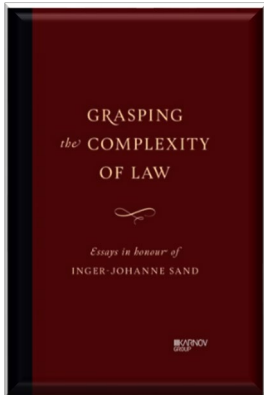
Abstract



The authors' ambitions with this paper are to interpret the development of a cadastral system where land information is encumbered with inaccuracies and flaws. Being only recently developed on the European rim, the Norwegian cadastral system as a variant of the German one, gives rich opportunities to explore how its origin and evolution have consequences for the quality of the existing information. The investigations are directed at the basic surveying, mapping and registration of real property, the technological modernisation process, and the organisation of this process. The findings indicate shortcomings within all these components for developing a cadastral system.

21. Befring, Anne Kjersti; Michalsen, Dag; Solli, Gunnhild Storbekkrønning (2024). *Grasping the Complexity of Law*. Karnov Group Norway AS.

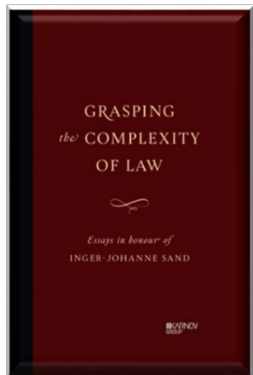
Abstract



Festschrift to Inger-Johanne Sand, who in December 2022 turned 70. Sand is one of the leading professors in Nordic law. During her long career, she has made new and important theoretical contributions to jurisprudence. Inger-Johanne Sand has always been engaged in legal politics and legal reform, and she has combined critical social theory and jurisprudence in ways that few have done in Nordic legal research. In recent years, she has been engaged in research questions that arise as a result of the pandemic and new technologies in welfare and health.

22. Solli, Gunnhild Storbekkrønning, Eriksen, Guri Kristin Hjallen (2024). Res communes ownership of natural resources in modern environmental law — a Norwegian case study. In Befring, Anne Kjersti; Michalsen, Dag; Solli, Gunnhild Storbekkrønning *Grasping the Complexity of Law* (pp. 219-236). Karnov Group Norway AS.

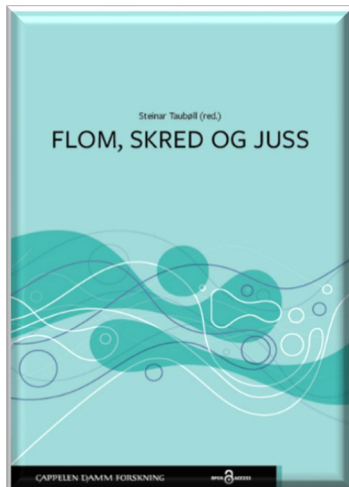
Abstract



This chapter explores the concept of res communes, meaning "common to all," in relation to the ownership of natural resources within modern environmental law, using a Norwegian case study as its basis. The study examines the legal framework around natural resources in Norway and how it addresses situations where resources are considered common rather than privately or state-owned

23. Taubøll, Steinar, Paus, Kim Aleksander Haukeland, Hansen, Ann-Janette (2024). Etablering av trygge flomveier – hvilke regler gjelder? [Establishment of safe flood routes – what rules apply?] In Steinar Taubøll (ed.) *Flom, skred og juss* [Floods, landslides and law] (pp.17-49). Cappelen Damm Akademisk.

Abstract



This article addresses responsibility for safety, including damage prevention, and for compensation if damage occurs due to extreme rainfall. As an important starting point, we give an overview of the conceptual division of floodways in the stormwater management field, with particular emphasis on what we understand as the so-called secondary floodways. The secondary floodway form a crucial infra structure network, enabling the safe transport of runoff from internal to primary floodways. We present the main features of the liability systems that currently apply to the handling of running water, and it is pointed out why these are less suitable for regulating liability in floodways.

The article also discusses the relationship between the general liability rules and recently amended rules in the Planning and Building Act, especially § 28-10 with regulations and § 27-2. These new rules are partially based on other legal definitions and the assumption that municipalities have established plans and infrastructure for primary floodways. Much of the floodway network, especially secondary floodways', remains under unclear legal regulation, as existing rules on drainage systems and waterways do not apply. Additionally, the current regulations are oriented towards addressing issues at the individual property level, which, while reducing overall risk, may increase risk for specific properties and critical infrastructure

24. Tewodros Tadesse, Amanuel Hadera , Gebremariam Yeabiyo, Emiru Birhane, Meley Mekonen Rannestad and Melaku Berhe. [Controlled Grazing as a Pathway for Enhancing Investment in Multipurpose Trees and Welfare](#), doi: 10.1017/aae.2024.26

Abstract



In Africa, rangeland ecosystems have been exploited due to heavy and unsustainable grazing. Policy and institutional mechanisms such as integrating silvopastoral systems with sustainable grazing practices have been devised to mitigate the negative effects. In this study, we investigated whether the uptake of sustainable grazing management in the form of controlled grazing spurs investment in multipurpose trees (MPTs) and enhances income. Using instrumental variable regression, we find that controlled grazing increases not only the propensity to plant MPTs but also the number of tree species. More importantly, IV and treatment effect results indicate that controlled grazing enhances income from MPTs.

25. Ladewig, M., A. Angelsen, R.N. Masolele, and C. Chervier (2024), '[Deforestation triggered by artisanal mining in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo](#)', *Nature Sustainability* doi: 10.1038/s41893-024-01421-8

Abstract



nature sustainability

The discovery of valuable minerals in the mineral-abundant eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo can stimulate extensive migration into remote areas of the Congo Basin rainforest. Despite the widespread practice of artisanal mining, its role in the ongoing deforestation has not received adequate attention. Using difference-in-differences estimation, we show that artisanal mining triggers deforestation at least 5 km from mining sites. Within this distance, the onset of mining causes an additional 4 percentage points of forest loss after 10 years. In total, the indirect deforestation caused by mining through the expansion of other land uses is 28 times larger than the forest area directly cleared for mining. Most of this loss is caused by increased farming around mines, followed by forest cleared for settlements. These indirect effects reveal a much larger role played by artisanal mining in deforestation dynamics than previously assumed and explain at least 6.6% of the total deforestation in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

26. Angelsen, A., and J. Naime (2024), [The mixed impacts of peer punishments on common-pool resources: Multi-country experimental evidence](#), *World Development*, doi: 10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106686

Abstract



The conservation of common-pool resources (CPRs), such as tropical forests, is a key challenge of development and environmental policies. Peer sanctioning of excessive resource use increases the cost of free riding and may be an effective way to ensure sustainable management of CPRs, but it entails individual costs to punishers. This paper examines peer punishment patterns and impacts in a cross-country framed field experiment (FFE) with homogeneous and heterogeneous agents. The FFE is conducted with 720 forest users in Brazil, Indonesia, and Peru. We first examine the relationship between the appropriation of the common-pool resource (first order cooperation) and peer punishment choices (second order cooperation), distinguishing between prosocial and antisocial punishment. A small share (18.2%) of the participants behaves as self-interested payoff maximisers (*homo economicus*), while the largest group (26.1%) cooperates in both the appropriation and punishment decisions (*homo reciprocans*). Across countries, receiving prosocial punishment, defined as punishment of free riders, increases cooperation, while receiving antisocial punishment reduces cooperation. There are, however, important inter-country variations. In Indonesia, the marginal costs of non-cooperation are higher than in the Brazilian and Peruvian sites, and agent heterogeneity significantly increases peer punishment frequency. We conjecture that the higher punishment frequency in Indonesia is linked to stronger equality norms and a willingness to enforce them. Although peer punishment boosts cooperation across all our study sites, the research highlights how peer punishment patterns and impacts are linked to the institutional and cultural contexts.

27. Brockhaus, M., V. De Sy, M. Di Gregorio, M. Herold, G.Y. Wong, R. Ochieng, and A. Angelsen (2024), [Data and information in a political forest: The case of REDD+](#), *Forest Policy and Economics*, doi: 10.1016/j.forpol.2024.103251

Abstract



Data and information are central to policy processes, as they frame the policy problem, the design and the implementation of policy, and evaluation of policy impacts. Better data and information infrastructure is expected to lead to better policies and outcomes, for example, by enabling transparent decision making and enhancing capacity and accountability. However, the collection, selection, representation, framing and application of data are not merely technical and apolitical procedures, but are dependent on the interests represented in the policy processes they aim to inform. Social scientists have

pointed to the “politics of numbers” and their effects on forests and trees and on the people relying on them, as well as on those involved in their measurements. We use the case of the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) international initiative and focus on the central aspect of understanding drivers of deforestation and measures of REDD+ performance to unpack the politics of policy processes. Data and information are socially constructed, and their interpretations are shaped by the contexts in which they emerge. Dominant beliefs in the transformative power of new data and technologies cannot explain why, often, new information does not translate into policy change and action to halt deforestation. Technological advances in making new and ever larger amounts of data available for analysis are a necessary yet insufficient condition for changing the business as usual in deforestation. Through openness, reflexivity and the tackling of silences in data and information related to the global political economy of deforestation the scientific community can make a key contribution to more equitable policy change.

28. Naime, J., A. Angelsen, D. Rodriguez-Ward, and E.O. Sills (2024), [Participation, anticipation effects and impact perceptions of two collective incentive-based conservation interventions in Ucayali, Peru](#), *Ecological Economics* doi: 10.1016/j.ecolecon.2023.108052

Abstract



This study contributes to the relatively scarce literature evaluating household-level outcomes of collective agreements. We examine participation in and anticipation effects of two collective, incentive-based initiatives in Ucayali, Peru. The first initiative is a local REDD+ project, the second is Peru's National Forest Conservation Program (NFCP). Both initiatives were evaluated at an early stage of implementation, thus any effects are characterized as anticipation effects. We first examine the determinants of participation in the initiatives and find that household participation is negatively associated with agricultural income and positively associated with market access and previous experiences with external initiatives. Next,

we use quasi-experimental methods and self-reflexive evaluations to examine impacts on land use and livelihoods. The results show no evidence of anticipation effects on income or land use. Self-reflexive evaluations indicate, however, that a total of 82% of the NFCP participating households perceive a positive effect on wellbeing, while only 39% of participants in REDD+ perceive a positive effect. The differences in perceptions of the two initiatives is attributed to design and implementation factors, including delayed payments, lack of transparency, and limited local input. The study demonstrates the value of self-reflexive evaluations for identifying intangible effects on wellbeing of conservation initiatives.

29. Mamre, M.O. and Sommervoll, D.E. (2024). [Coming of age: renovation premiums in housing markets](#). The Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics, doi: 10.1007/s11146-022-09917

Abstract



We rely on novel textual analysis of real estate listings and identify renovated dwellings in a dataset of Norwegian transactions to estimate the renovation premium in an urban housing market. The renovation premium is estimated in a hedonic framework by classical regression approaches and a random forest algorithm. The strength of the latter is that it allows for a more complex interplay between the renovation premium and explanatory variables. We estimate a significant positive renovation premium of 5–7 percent for renovated dwellings and a negative premium of 9–10 percent for unmaintained/neglected dwellings. These averages mask significant variations in these premiums over time, particularly, a counter-cyclical effect. Omitting renovation information also has implications for estimated short-term house price growth. Unmaintained dwellings tend to transact more in the fourth quarter, indicating that parts of the seasonal price variation reported in the literature are due to compositional variation with respect to renovation. This composition effect bias price movement estimates downward, if uncontrolled for, as unmaintained dwellings transact at significantly lower prices.

30. Braun, J., Burghof, H.P., Langer, J. and Einar Sommervoll, D. (2024). [The volatility of housing prices: do different types of financial intermediaries affect housing market cycles differently?](#) The Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics, doi: 10.1007/s11146-022-09907-y

Abstract



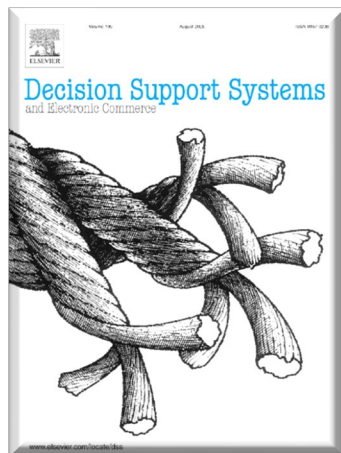
Housing markets display several correlations to multiple economic sectors of an economy. Their enormous impact on economies' health, wealth, and stability is uncontroversial. Interestingly, the forms of financing residential property vary widely between the different countries in terms of both, the available product types and the institutions offering them. This research examines the implications of different financial intermediaries on housing market cycles with special emphasis on two institutional types, conventional banks and building and loan associations. Introducing a heterogeneous agent-based model, the interactions of buyers, sellers, and the two types of credit institutions are assessed.

Heterogeneous economic principles and expectations of agents create endogenous market conditions which are strongly influenced by the lending practices of financial intermediaries.

Focusing primarily on collateral values to decide about lending, conventional banks may contribute to volatile housing markets which are prone to recessions. Building and loan associations, on the other hand, rely to a greater extent on endogenously created borrower information. Thus, they are able to cushion the volatility of house prices caused by procyclical mortgage lending of conventional banks and increase the stability of the housing market. Simulations show that the most stable market conditions are attained if both types of financial intermediaries serve the mortgage lending market jointly. Furthermore, transaction and homeownership rates are the highest in this market setting. These findings advocate in favor of diversified financial markets.

31. Hjort, A., Scheel, I., Sommervoll, D.E. and Pensar, J. (2024). [Locally interpretable tree boosting: An application to house price prediction](#). Decision Support Systems, 178, p.114106, doi:10.1016/j.dss.2023.114106

Abstract



We introduce Locally Interpretable Tree Boosting (LitBoost), a tree boosting model tailored to applications where the data comes from several heterogeneous yet known groups with a limited number of observations per group. LitBoost constraints the complexity of a Gradient Boosted Trees model in a way that allows us to express the final model as a set of local Generalized Additive Models, yielding significant interpretability benefits while still maintaining some of the predictive power of a Gradient Boosted Trees model. We use house price prediction as a motivating example and demonstrate the performance of LitBoost on a data set of $N = 14\,382$ observations from 15 different city districts in Oslo (Norway). We also test the robustness of LitBoost in an extensive simulation study on a synthetic data set.

32. Sommervoll, D.E., Nordahl, B.I. and Hanssen, G.S., (2024). Heterogenitetsindekser for boligområder som kunnskapsgrunnlag for inkluderende boligpolitikk. Kart og Plan, 117(1), pp.83-100.

Abstract



Byene er i økende grad arena for sosioøkonomisk ulikhet, og det har de siste årene blitt et sterkere fokus på inkluderende boligpolitikk. Artikkelen tar utgangspunkt i at kommunene er oppfordret til å utforme en helhetlig boligpolitikk for å sikre dette, og spør hva slags kunnskapsgrunnlag dette bør bygge på. Mer spesifikt presenterer vi en informasjonspilot gjennomført for byene Tromsø, Bergen og Oslo, som bygger på eksisterende data hentet fra matrikkelen og systematisert av Eiendomsverdi AS. Studien viser hvordan man metodisk kan gå frem for å konstruere nye heterogenitetsmål for boligmasse og boligpriser i avgrensede områder, og gi dem et kartmessig uttrykk slik at de kan brukes i

kunnskapsgrunnlaget for lokal boligpolitikk. Artikkelen diskuterer på hvilken måte slike heterogenitetsmål kan bidra til at kommuner kan gjøre mer kvalifiserte vurderinger av hvilke typer boliger mv. et område trenger, og dermed styrke kommunenes strategiske rolle for å gjøre lokale boligmarkeder mer inkluderende og mer sosialt mangfoldige. Den underliggende hensikten er å hjelpe kommunene med å utøve et mer strategiske lederskap for å oppnå en mer helhetlig og inkluderende boligpolitikk.

33. Irmelin Slettemoen Helgesen, Anne Borge Johannesen, Göran Bostedt, Erlend Dancke Sandorf, (2024). [Climate change and reindeer herding – A bioeconomic model on the impact of climate change on harvesting profits for Saami reindeer herders in Norway and Sweden](#), Ecological Economics, doi: 10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108227

Abstract

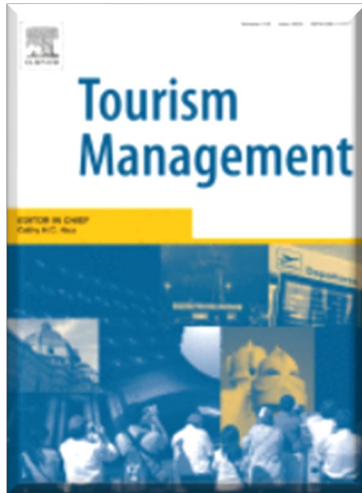


The Arctic is warming three times faster than the global average. Rising temperatures could reduce the snow-covered season and increase plant productivity in the spring, fall and summer. While this may increase carrying capacity of pastures and growth of semi-domesticated reindeer, rising temperatures could also lead to increase the frequency of ice-locked pastures, which may negatively affect reindeer body mass, survival, and reproductive success. We create a stage-structured bioeconomic model of reindeer herding that incorporates such counteracting effects of climate change on the economics of reindeer herding in Norway and Sweden. The model is calibrated

using historical data on reindeer numbers and slaughter weights, in combination with historical weather data. We find that one more day with ice-locked pastures has a greater negative impact than the benefit of earlier spring. Then the model is used to simulate possible future economic impacts of three climate change scenarios, under different assumptions about herders' information about future weather conditions. The negative impact of icing outweighs any positive impact of earlier spring for all scenarios, and the potential loss is greater the less information herders have about future weather conditions.

34. Iversen, E.K., K. Grimsrud, H. Lindhjem & S. Navrud (2024). [Mountains of trouble: Accounting for environmental costs of land use change from tourism development](#). *Tourism Management*, doi: 10.1016/j.tourman.2023.104870

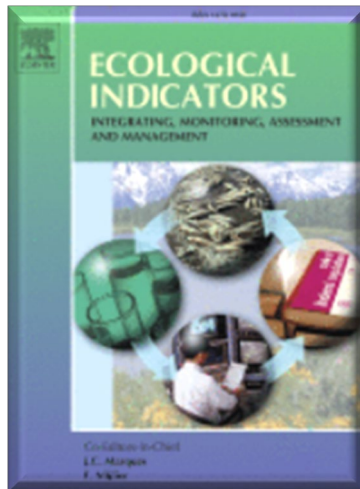
Abstract



Land use change is the main driver of nature and biodiversity loss worldwide, and tourism developments contribute to this loss. The combination of Cost-benefit analysis (CBA) and Stated Preference (SP) methods can help inform tourism management by translating the environmental and economic impacts of developments into welfare impacts in monetary terms. We perform a CBA at both the local and regional levels for small (S), medium (M), and large (L) developments in a certified sustainable mountain destination in Norway. The *L-development* is the preferred tourism management locally as local economic benefits outweigh the local environmental costs. However, when we also include the economic and environmental impacts outside of the destination, we find the *S-development* to provide higher total welfare at the regional level. This shows that local governments' dual role as regulators and promoters of tourism is problematic since sustainable management should also account for the nonmarket environmental welfare impacts outside of the destination.

35. Corsi, G., S. Navrud, E. Buonocore, A. Sapio, P.P. Franzese (2024): [Evaluating the sustainable development of inner and marginalized areas through an integrated social-biophysical assessment: Introducing the PAISDA framework](#). *Ecological Indicators*, doi: 10.1016/j.ecolind.2024.112272

Abstract

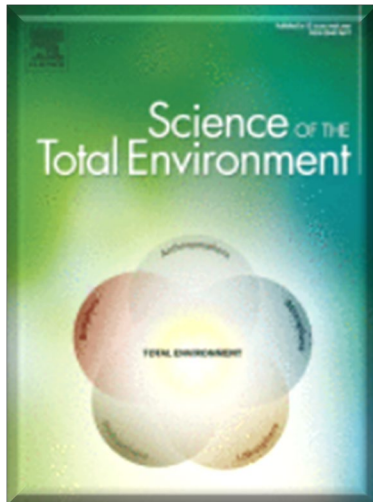


The phenomenon of inner peripherality is on the rise in Europe. Inner peripheries can be defined as peripheral rural areas experiencing territorial disconnection and progressive marginalization given their distance to urban centres, where the supply of services is concentrated. Assessing and comparing the sustainable development of these areas according to nuanced and integrated social-biophysical perspectives is crucial to highlight their genuine long-term sustainability potential and critical aspects. Moreover, it is essential to monitor that the socio-economic development of the latter goes hand in hand with territorial stewardship and an appropriate management of their extensive natural

endowments. To achieve these objectives, this paper illustrates an innovative methodology to design a multi-criteria evaluation framework named PAISDA (Peripheral Areas Integrated Sustainable Development Assessment). The framework, based on the theoretical background of ecological economics, makes it possible to monitor the sustainable development of inner and marginalized areas according to a “post-growth” approach. It also allows a shift towards a strong sustainability perspective by assessing the phenomenon in an integrated way, which combines social and biophysical dimensions. This can help to design more robust and better targeted policies for these areas, thereby improving local strategic planning. The assessment process is as follows: first, the values of lower order components are computed through a reflective measurement model, then aggregated to form the values of higher order components, which are used as criteria in the last phase of multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA). The choice of normalization and aggregation methods responds to methodological coherence. The paper describes a step-by-step procedure for applying the PAISDA framework in any European country, providing an illustrative example of its implementation in relation to Italian inner areas.

36. Bjerke, J.W., K. Magnussen, R. M. Bright, S. Navrud, R. Erlandsson; E. A. Finne; H. Tømmervik (2024) [Synergies and trade-offs between provisioning and climate-regulating ecosystem services in reindeer herding ecosystems](#). *Science of The Total Environment* (STOTEN), doi: 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2024.171914

Abstract



Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*) pastoralism utilizes vast boreo-arctic taiga and tundra as grazing land. Highly fluctuating population sizes pose major challenges to the economy and livelihood of indigenous herder communities. In this study we investigated the effect of population fluctuations on core provisioning and regulating ecosystem services in two Sámi reindeer herding districts with contrasting fluctuation trends. We compared 50-year long time series on herd size, meat production, forage productivity, carbon footprint, and CO₂-equivalence metrics for surface albedo change based on the radiative forcing concept. Our results show, for both districts, that the economic benefits from the provisioning services were higher than the costs from the regulating services. Still, there were major contrasts; the district with moderate and stable reindeer density gained nearly the double on provisioning services per unit area. The costs from increasing heat absorption due to reduction in surface albedo caused by replacement of high-reflective lichens with low-reflective woody plants, was 10.5 times higher per unit area in the district with large fluctuations. Overall, the net economic benefits per unit area were 237 % higher in the district with stable reindeer density. These results demonstrate that it is possible to minimize trade-offs between economic benefits from reindeer herding locally and global economic costs in terms of climate-regulating services by minimizing fluctuations in herds that are managed at sustainable densities.

37. Solli, Gunnhild Storbekkrønning (2024). Jordlova lovkommentar [The Agriculture Act – Annotations]. *Karnov*.

Abstract

The Land Act regulates the use and protection of topsoil and other land resources as well as the organisation of the agricultural authority. Furthermore, the Act contains various instruments for socially beneficial agricultural management. The Land Act must be seen in conjunction with other laws to regulate agricultural activities and strengthen the resource base. A number of central and local regulations have been issued on the basis of the Land Act. The ministry and directorate have published several detailed circulars and guidelines on how the provisions of the Act are to be understood.

- 38.** Faafeng, Veslemøy, Holth, Fredrik, Høgvard, Dag, and Sky Per Kåre (2024). Matrikkelloven lovkommentar [The Land Registry (Cadastre) Act – Annotations]. Revised edition. *Juridika*. Universitetsforlaget.

Abstract

The Land Registry Act is intended to ensure access to important property information by maintaining a reliable register (the land register (cadastre)) of all real properties in the country. This commentary on the law contains a thorough discussion of the law and its provisions, and the authors comment on each section. In the introduction to the book, among other things the Land Registry Act is situated in the context of other legislation. The book's target groups are surveyors, judges, lawyers and others who deal with the land register.

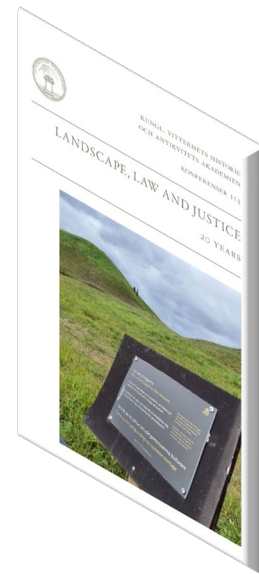
BOOKS

1. Michael Jones, Amy Strecker, Gunhild Setten (eds) (2024). [Landscape, law and justice: 20 years](#), Vol. 113, *KVHAA Konferanser*. Stockholm: Kungliga Vitterhetsakademien, doi.org/10.62077/9n5auj.

Book Summary

In this edited volume an international research group addressing the following questions: 1) What influence has the bringing together of the concepts of landscape, law and justice in 2002-2003 had on research in the succeeding 20 years? 2) What is the current status of research on the relationships between landscape, law and justice? 3) What contribution can research with a landscape, law and justice approach make to understanding and solving today's most important challenges? Interlinking themes elucidated in the book include the landscape concept, legal landscapes, informal law and landscape, commons, landscape as heritage, landscape identity, migration and exclusion, justice and injustice, and landscape as a fundamental structure of society.

Keywords: atmospheric commons, blood and soil ethnonationalism, competing moralities, emotional and affectual legal landscapes, international law, landscape heritage, landscape over time, landscape planning. legal geographies, outfield commons, poetics of place, posthumanist land- and lifescapes, sea level change, social justice, spatial injustice, substantive landscape.

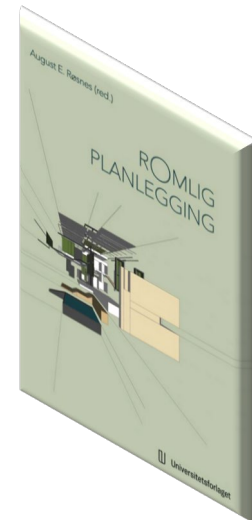


2. Røsnes, August E. (ed.) (2024). [*Romlig planlegging* \[Spatial Planning\]](#). Universitetsforlaget.

Book Summary

Spatial planning is about the planning of areas for the development of cities, towns, other settlements and in undeveloped areas. Based on current topics, the book focuses on how such planning takes place, is followed up and is carried out on the basis of laws and regulations.

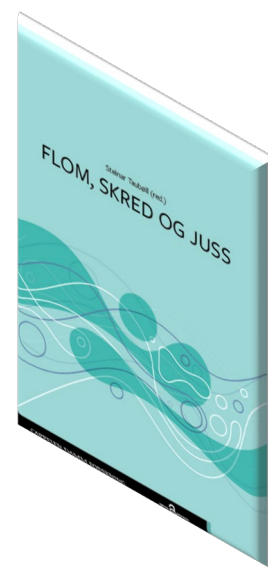
This book contrasts the legal basis with other countries' planning and discusses how municipalities and county authorities succeed with their overall planning. It also discusses whether detailed plans with subsequent building applications are implemented as intended and points out how important analyses and information are for the planning authorities to achieve the goals they set for their adopted plans. Finally, examples of planning of both land and sea areas for the economic exploitation of natural resources for energy production and aquaculture are presented. This anthology is relevant for students and lawyers who work with real estate and law, case officers in municipalities, property developers, and public planners.



3. Taubøll, Steinar (ed.) (2024). *Flom, skred og juss* [Floods, landslides and law]-Cappelen Damm Akademisk (Open Access). <https://cdforskning.no/cdf/catalog/book/241>

Book Summary

This book presents new research related to rules for dealing with natural hazards in general, with a focus on the challenges faced by municipalities. Here you will find both clarification of current law and analyses of which needs and actors are in conflict with each other, with a view to new legislation. In addition, you will find articles that deal with rules, but which are written based on economics, political science, psychology, architecture and technical subjects. This will hopefully be useful for interdisciplinary cooperation and understanding both when new rules are to be developed, and in the practice of current law. The book is particularly aimed at those involved in case processing in municipalities and the government administration, but it can also be useful for other actors who want to familiarize themselves with legal issues that



may arise in relation to the administration and private actors. Many of the book's analyses help to shed light on possible conflicts between different considerations and groups in society, which should make the book relevant also for those who want to participate in the formulation of new rules and policies in a developing field.

4. Sky, Per Kåre (2024). *Jordskifteloven lovkommentar* [The Land Consolidation Act – Annotations]. *Karnov*.

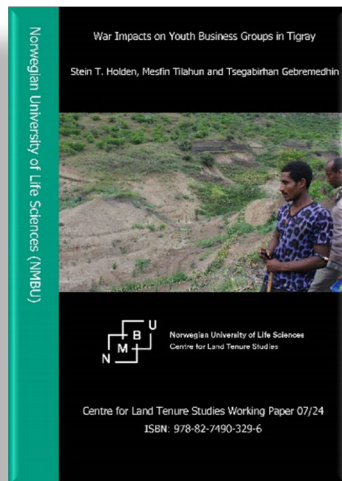
Book Summary

The Land Consolidation Act provides rules for changing and determining property and rights conditions, as well as holding discretion. The Act replaces the Land Consolidation Act of 1979. It stipulates a new appeal system in cases decided by the Land Consolidation Court and also contains a number of procedural and substantive changes. The Land Consolidation Act is adapted to all types of properties, including properties in urban areas. The case processing is still based on rules in the Dispute Act with adapted rules in the Land Consolidation Act. The systematics of the Land Consolidation Act are new and new terminology is introduced. The authors comment on each individual section of the law. They also provide a brief introduction to the jurisdiction of the Land Consolidation Court and the procedural rules in the new Act. In addition, the authors have prepared a mirror of laws. The book is suitable for lawyers and judges who need an encyclopaedia, and students and others who need to familiarize themselves with the Land Consolidation Act. This edition is also available in digital version on juridika.no.

CLTS WORKING PAPERS

1. Stein T. Holden, Mesfin Tilahun and Tsegabirhan Gebremedhin, (2024). [War Impacts on Youth Business Groups in Tigray](#). CLTS Working Paper No. 07/2024. Center for Land Tenure Studies, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Aas, Norway.

Abstract of the Paper



Our study investigates the impact of the November 2020 to November 2022 Tigray war on youth groups and their members based on survey data from 281 youth group leaders and 2528 youth group members in five districts in the Tigray region of northern Ethiopia. The data was collected from August to December 2023 using standardized survey instruments. Our data is complemented with baseline data that indicate the pre-war situation for the same groups and members in 2019. This gives us unique data to compare the situation of a large sample of business groups and members one year before the war started with that one year after the war ended.

Our results show that the war has had devastating effects on the youth groups and their members in terms of forcing them to stop their business activities, causing a loss of 90% of their group assets, and almost eliminating all investments during the war. The business group members faced less severe asset losses but income losses were still high due to a severe narrowing of their livelihood options during the war. This also resulted in a very severe food insecurity situation for most of the members. During the war, most (87.5%) of the youth group members were forced to temporarily migrate.

The most encouraging finding was that by the time we carried out our postwar survey (August-November 2023), about 80% of the business groups have restarted their group activities by meeting regularly and planning to restart their joint production activities. Most of the members were optimistic that the youth business groups would become an important source of future livelihood for them. This represents strong evidence that resource-poor youth with limited education have the potential and capacity to self-organize and build business activities provided they have the motivation and institutional backing in terms of the provision of resources, adequate guidance and regulation, and the market opportunities are there.



2. Stein T. Holden and Mesfin Tilahun, (2024). [Does War Enhance or Undermine Other-regarding Preferences and Trust?](#) CLTS Working Paper No. 06/2024. Center for Land Tenure Studies, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Aas, Norway.

Abstract of the Paper



Our study investigates how the devastating 2020-2022 Tigray War has affected the social preferences, reciprocity norms, and trust in a large sample of rural young adults in Tigray, Ethiopia, belonging to rural business groups. We rely on field experimental data with standardized incentivized experiments conducted in 2019 and 2023 to categorize subjects into social preference types. We also identify reciprocity norms, generosity, trustworthiness, and trust in in-group and out-group conditions for a large balanced sample (N=1939). The in-group framing is for subjects belonging to the same business group (N=238 business groups).

The out-group is an unknown person from another business group in the same district. Overall, the war in Tigray has resulted in an erosion of within-community social capital. This erosion of social capital includes weakened reciprocity norms, a reduction in the share of the population that behaves altruistically or egalitarian, and a reduction in generosity, trustworthiness, and trust (reduction of 0.6-0.75 Cohen's d units) that is strongest among those who behaved altruistically or egalitarian before the war. The same and similar effect sizes are also prevalent within business groups, but within business groups, social capital remains high compared to generalized social capital in the study areas. To a small extent, we find that differential exposure to violence or other war incidents among subjects explains the fairly large changes in social capital that our experiments revealed. This may imply that the war spillover effects overshadow the effects of individual war exposure.



3. Huafeng Zhang and Stein T. Holden (2024). [Disparity in School Children's Reading Skills in 11 African Countries](#). CLTS Working Paper No. 05/2024. Center for Land Tenure Studies, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Aas, Norway.

Abstract of the Paper



To promote SDG Goal 4 and "education for all", this study investigates children's basic reading skills in 11 low-income and lower-middle-income African countries, using standardized reading tests from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS). Research specifically examining children's reading skills and disparities across socioeconomic groups in African contexts remains scarce. This study addresses a critical knowledge gap by providing comparative evidence on reading skills disparities across diverse social backgrounds, including children with disabilities.

Our study provides new evidence on the "Learning Crisis in the Global South", revealing alarmingly low levels of reading skills but with considerable variation across the 11 African countries studied. Substantial reading skills differences exist between children from disadvantaged backgrounds—those with disabilities, living in rural areas, and from poorer, less educated families—and their non-disadvantaged peers. Notably, these disparities are often more pronounced in countries with higher overall reading proficiency.

Moreover, there are persistent gaps between children with and without disabilities across the countries and socioeconomic groups in this study. Encouragingly, children with disabilities benefit from improved socioeconomic conditions just as much as non-disabled children. These findings underscore the diverse challenges faced by children from different disadvantaged backgrounds in varying contexts.



4. Stein T. Holden, Sarah Tione, Mesfin Tilahun and Samson Katengeza (2024). [Does luck make people more optimistic and patient? - Lessons from an experiment with students and rural subjects in Malawi](#). CLTS Working Paper No. 04/2024. Center for Land Tenure Studies, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Aas, Norway.

Abstract of the Paper



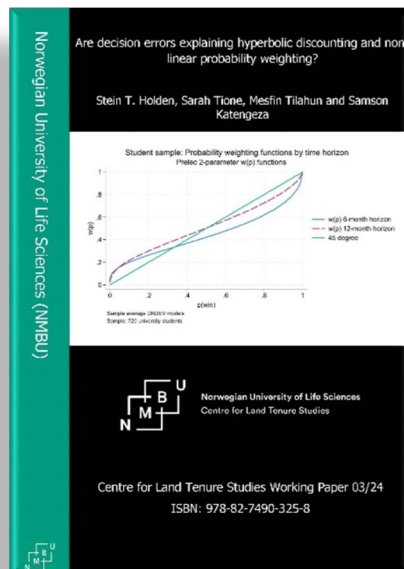
We investigate how random luck in repeated variants of the risky investment game of Gneezy, Leonard, and List (2009); Gneezy and Potters (1997) influences risk-taking and discounting behavior in future risky prospects with probabilistic payouts one week, six, 12, and 24 months into the future. We test non-parametrically whether luck enhances risk-taking and patience (reduces the discount rate) in risky prospects with delayed payouts. To investigate whether luck influences probability weighting ($w(p)$ function), we estimate structural models with two-parameter Prelec probability weighting functions to decompose risk-taking in prospects with potential payouts six and 12 months into the future.

We find that luck results in more optimistic (reduces the Prelec β parameter) and less non-linear (inverse-S-shaped) (increases the Prelec α parameter) $w(p)$ function. We assess this for two samples from Malawi: one is a random sample of university students ($n=721$), and the other is a random sample ($n=835$) of rural subjects with limited education. The students were found to be more patient but had similar probability weighting functions.



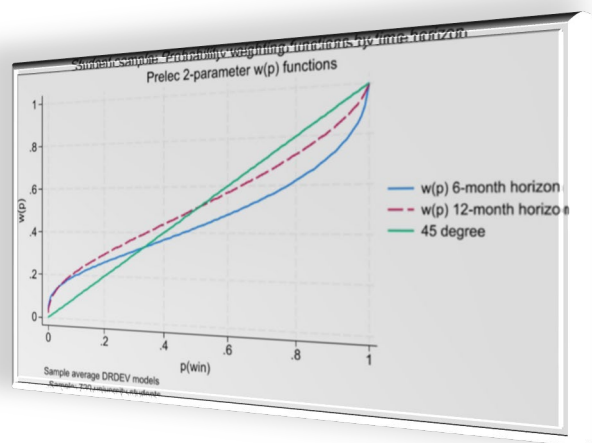
5. Stein T. Holden, Sarah Tione, Mesfin Tilahun and Samson Katengeza (2024). [Are decision errors explaining hyperbolic discounting and non-linear probability weighting?](#) CLTS Working Paper No. 03/2024. Center for Land Tenure Studies, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Aas, Norway.

Abstract of the Paper



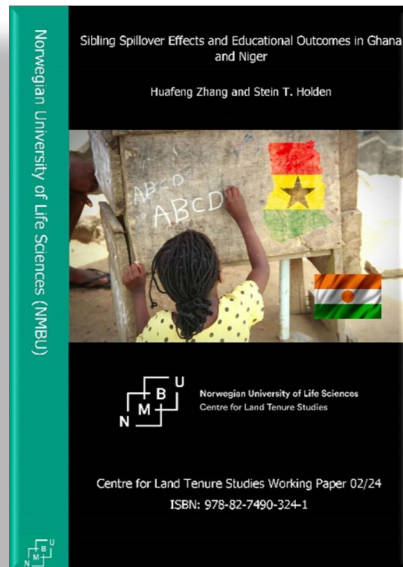
We study risky inter-temporal choice in a large random student sample ($n=721$) and a large rural sample ($n=835$) in Malawi. All respondents were exposed to the same 20 Multiple Choice Lists with a rapid elicitation method that facilitated the identification of near-future Certainty Equivalents of future risky prospects placed 6, 12, and 24 months into the future. The probabilities of winning in the risky future prospects varied and facilitated the estimation of probability weighting functions for the risky prospects placed 6 and 12 months into the future. The experiment is used to test whether decision errors can explain or be highly correlated with hyperbolic discounting and non-linear (inverse-S-shaped) probability weighting.

We find evidence that decision errors are strongly correlated with hyperbolic discounting but do not find that decision errors are correlated with the strong inverse-S-shaped probability weighting ($w(p)$) patterns in our two samples. We find stronger S-shaped and more pessimistic $w(p)$ functions for 6-month horizon risky prospects than for 12-month horizon risky prospects in both samples. Both patience and optimism bias contribute to subjects taking higher risks related to more risky distant future prospects. This can lead to the postponement of climate action.



6. Huafeng Zhang and Stein T. Holden (2024). [Sibling Spillover Effects and Educational Outcomes in Ghana and Niger](#). CLTS Working Paper No. 02/2024. Center for Land Tenure Studies, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Aas, Norway.

Abstract of the Paper



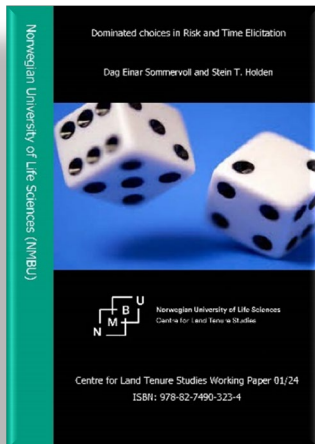
This study investigates the impact of sibling effects on children's educational outcomes in Ghana and Niger, with a focus on disability and gender disparities. Surveys conducted in both countries utilize the Washington Group Child Functional Module (WG-CFM) to identify children's disability status. The analysis reveals a performance gap for children with disabilities (CWD), highlighting the challenges they face compared to their peers without disabilities (CWOD). Gender disparities in school performance vary between countries, with girls outperforming boys in Niger but showing no significant differences in Ghana.

While the study did not discover any significant sibling effects in impoverished Niger, these effects are significant for children with disabilities in Ghana. In Ghana, older sisters positively and significantly influence the performance of CWD, while younger siblings only negatively impact CWD girls. Overall, this study underscores the importance of addressing the gender bias that disfavours girls, especially among disadvantaged children such as CWD.



7. Dag Einar Sommervoll and Stein T. Holden (2024). [Dominated choices in Risk and Time Elicitation](#). CLTS Working Paper No. 01/2024. Center for Land Tenure Studies, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Aas, Norway.

Abstract of the Paper



Many risk and time elicitation designs rely on choice lists that aim to capture a switch point. A choice list for a respondent typically contains two switch point defining choices; the other responses are dominated in the sense that the preferred option could be inferred from the switch point. While these dominant choices may be argued necessary in the data collection process, it is less evident that they should be included at an equal footing with switch point defining choices in the subsequent analysis. We illustrate this using the same data set and model framework as in the seminal paper Andersen et al. (2008).

The inclusion of dominated choices has a significant effect on both discount rate and risk aversion estimates. In the case of discount rate estimation, including the near (far) future-dominated choices give higher (lower) discount rates. In the case of risk aversion estimates, including more dominated save option choices tend to give more risk aversion, but the picture is more mixed than in the discount rate case.



CLTS REPORTS

1. Sarah Tione, Stein T. Holden, Samson Katengeza, and Mesfin Tilahun (2024). Irrigation Development, Land Tenure and Climate Shocks among Farmers in the Flood Plain of Malawi: A Pre-Analysis Plan and Documentation for Ethical Approval by Institutional Review Board at NMBU. CLTS Report No. 2/2024. Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Aas, Norway. [Download here](#)

Summary

This is a plan for the final component of the “Experiments for Development of Climate Smart Agriculture” (SMARTEX), which is a collaborative research and capacity-building program with School of Economics and Business (SEB) at NMBU, Ås, Norway and Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR), Malawi, as the main partners. The Project builds on the long-term Collaboration between SEB-NMBU and LUANAR, including under NORHED I, the project Climate-Smart Natural Resource Management and Policy (CLISNARP). LUANAR has established its own PhD-program in Economics and is in strong need to further develop and strengthen its capacity to run this program. SEB-NMBU will contribute to this within the area of Behavioral and Experimental Economics, Climate Economics and Land Tenure and Property Markets. Especially the use of experimental methods will be applied to issues associated with finding climate smart solutions for sustainable intensification of agriculture in Malawi. Malawi is a very densely populated country that is highly dependent on agriculture. Food security is a very important policy objective for the country which faces severe climatic risks in terms of frequent droughts and floods. Researchers from SEB-NMBU will in collaboration with two postdocs and senior researchers from LUANAR carry out joint research within two specific areas. The first is to assess ways to transform the existing input subsidy program (FISP) to a program that more strongly stimulates Climate Smart Agriculture through reducing storage losses and land degradation. The second component will focus on land and water rights in relation to irrigation agriculture which holds potential but where institutional challenges need more attention. The project has a Malawian



postdoc in each of these areas. These two postdocs received their PhDs from SEB-NMBU under CLISNARP (NORHED I). The project will help equip LUANAR to do more pro-active experimental research on these high priority policy areas. The project will establish a strong database through targeted surveys combined with field experiments that will serve as the basis for joint research by the postdocs in team with senior researchers from SEB-NMBU and LUANAR. The Pre-Analysis Plan presented here for ethical approval at HH-NMBU is for the second component of this project where Sarah Tione is the postdoc researcher. When the project started in 2021 neither NMBU or LUANAR had IRBs for ethical approval of research projects. However, as pre-registration and ethical approval have become the new international standard we have hereby prepared such a document for the remaining part of the project. The plan is to implement this fieldwork from early June 2024. The project will end July 31st, 2025 but the researchers involved expect to continue the analyses of the data for publication and dissemination purposes after that.

2. Erling Berge (2024). Reading Notes on Property Rights and Institutions. CLTS Report No. 1/2024. Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Aas, Norway. [Download here](#)

Summary

The present work is a collection of essays. The first one is new, written for the collection. Then follows 7 separate essays of varying age. They are named:

- On the classifications of property rights
- A property rights perspective on institutional change in the welfare state
- On the nature of welfare goods
- Privatization and the nature of welfare goods
- On the regulation of professions
- On the assessment of property rights systems
- Property rights theory and sustainable resource utilization



They are all concerned with the nature of property rights and how this helps us understand various aspects of the Norwegian welfare state

3. Alister C. Munthali, Erling Berge, Stanley Khaila, Daimon Kambewa, and Henrik Wiig (2024). Changing Patterns of Land Access, Inheritance and Emerging Female Village Headpersons in a Patriarchal Society among the Tumbuka in Northern Malawi. CLTS Report No. 1/2024. Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Aas, Norway. [Download here](#)

Summary

The Tumbuka are normally described as patrilineal where inheritance of property including land, cattle and village headmanship is from father to son. There is evidence that initially the Tumbuka were matrilineal. In this society, village heads are normally men, and land and other property are owned and inherited by men. However, there is an emergence of female village headpersons in this patrilineal society. This paper, using data from the Malawi Land Tenure and Social Capital (MLTSC) project, examines the factors that have led to this change and implications for residence at marriage. The study found that female village headpersons are largely single and that they are also chosen because there is no son or eligible male in the lineage to inherit the village headmanship. In terms of land inheritance, although land is largely inherited by sons, there is evidence from the data that in cases where there are no sons land can be inherited by daughters. Daughters also have access to land if they are divorced and they return to their natal villages. While inheritance rules exist, this paper shows that they are not as rigid.



CONFERENCE PARTICIPATION

1. Professor Stein T. Holden shared an online presentation on [Land Reform and Rural Transformation in Ethiopia. Insights from 30 years of research](#) at the [Annual Conference of the Agricultural Economics Society of Ethiopia \(AESE\)](#). Theme: [The Nexus between Land Reforms and Food Systems: Implications of Half-a-Century Journey for Sustainable Transformation of Ethiopian Food Systems](#), November 28-29, 2024.
[Download Presentation here](#)
2. Professor Stein T. Holden presented a paper titled "Does War Enhance or Undermine Other-regarding Preferences and Trust?" written by Stein T. Holden and Mesfin Tilahun, at the Norwegian Economists' Association Annual Conference in Trondheim, 28-29 November 2024.
[Download the paper here](#)
3. Professor Stein T. Holden presented a paper titled "Can Climate Shocks Make Vulnerable Subjects More Willing To Take Risks?" published in Environmental and Resource Economics (March 2024) at the 4th Global Congress on CLIMATE CHANGE, September 2024.
[Download the paper here](#)
4. Professor Stein T. Holden presented a paper titled "Measurement Error and Farm Size: Do Nationally Representative Surveys Provide Reliable Estimates?" written by Stein T. Holden, Clifton Makate, and Sarah Tione, at [World Bank Land Conference 2024: Securing Land Tenure and Access for Climate Action](#), May 2024.
[Download the paper here](#)
5. Associate Professor Knut Boge (2022a). "Be careful about what you wish for". PLPR 2024 - 18th Annual PLPR-Conference, International Academic Association on Planning, Law and Property Rights, Munich, 18-22 March.
6. Associate Professor Terje Holsen (2024). "Planning Law-past, present and what to expect". PLPR 2024 - 18th Annual PLPR-Conference, International Academic Association on Planning, Law and Property Rights, Munich, 18-22 March 2024.
7. Associate Professor Terje Holsen and Associate Professor Andreas Hengstermann (2024). "Land Policy in Norway - Sustainable Urban Development in Mindemyren, Bergen". PLPR 2024 - 18th Annual PLPR-Conference, International Academic Association on Planning, Law and Property Rights, Munich, 18-22 March 2024.

8. Associate Professor Helén Elisabeth Elvestad (2024). "Is Land Consolidation Necessary? - a Theoretical Perspective on Norwegian Land Consolidation". FIG Working Week 2024, Your World, Our World: Resilient Environment and Sustainable Resource Management for all, Accra, Ghana, 19–24 May 2024. https://fig.net/resources/proceedings/fig_proceedings/fig2024/papers/ts10d/TS10D_elvestad_12387.pdf
9. Associate Professor Knut Boge (2024). "Government Agencies' Objections To Municipal Land-Use Plans". AESOP Annual Congress 2024, Paris, 9-12 July 2024.
10. PhD-student Brekke, Therese Staal (2024). "Institutional incommensurability of rational choice in spatial planning practice". AESOP Annual Congress 2024, Paris, 9-12 July 2024.
11. Marino, Mina Di; Furuseth, Ingvild Skumlien; Enge, Caroline; Barkved, Line Johanne; Solli, Gunnhild Storbekkrønning (2024). "Nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation in urban areas: a Norwegian planning perspective". AESOP Annual Congress 2024, Paris, 9-12 July 2024.
12. PhD-student Tin Phan, Holsen, Terje, Holm, Erling Dokk, and Boge, Knut (2024). "Navigating The Intersection of Professionalism, Digitalisation, and Institutional Pressures: A Quasi-Experimental Study In Spatial Planning Education". AESOP Annual Congress 2024, Paris, 9-12 July 2024.
13. Marino, Mina Di; Furuseth, Ingvild Skumlien; Enge, Caroline; Barkved, Line Johanne; Solli, Gunnhild Storbekkrønning (2024). "Nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation in urban areas: a Norwegian planning perspective". 5th ESP Europe Conference. Ecosystem Services: One Planet, One Health. Ecosystem Services Partnership (ESP), Wageningen, 18-22 November 2024.

CLTS PAPERS: STATISTICS AT S-WOPEC AND REPEC

S-WoPEc acts as a clearing house and central repository for bibliographic data about Nordic working papers in Economics. CLTS working papers are also available in electronic form and can be downloaded from S-WoPEc and EconStor. S-WoPEc is part of RePEc (Research Papers in Economics), an online platform with an effort to coordinate the dissemination of information about Working Papers in Economics. Based on RePEc statistics, Table 1 and Figure 1 show abstract views and paper download in 2024 compared to 2023. Over the months, abstract views ranged between 20 and 50 on the CLTS webpage. The downloads of the papers ranged from 5 to 20 papers across the months. As the year ended, the CLTS webpage did not upload more content to encourage more downloads compared to the same time in 2023. The statistics on impact factor show that the current recursive impact factor for the CLTS page is 0.11 with an h-index of 8. The figures in the parenthesis are the 10-year average. This implies that the 10-year impact factor for the CLTS is 0.08 and the h-index is 4. Figures 3 to 5 summarize the citations and documents published over the years up to 2023.

Table 1. CLTS visibility statistics from RePEc in 2023 and 2024

	2023		2024	
Month	Downloads	Abstract Views	Downloads	Abstract Views
Jan	45	38	21	43
Feb	138	64	12	28
Mar	14	50	8	23
Apr	7	35	5	52
May	7	45	9	49
Jun	11	48	7	24
Jul	3	25	6	32
Aug	3	22	11	26
Sep	13	128	5	19
Oct	9	33	10	44
Nov	9	57	12	23
Dec	13	28	6	36

Impact factors (last 10 years) - <http://ideas.repec.org/top/#series>

- Simple impact factor: 2.15 (0.84)
- Recursive impact factor: 0.17 (0.11)
- Discounted impact factor: 0.44 (0.24)
- Recursive discounted impact factor: 0.04 (0.04)
- h-index: 8 (4)
- Euclidian citation score: 32.38 (5.06)

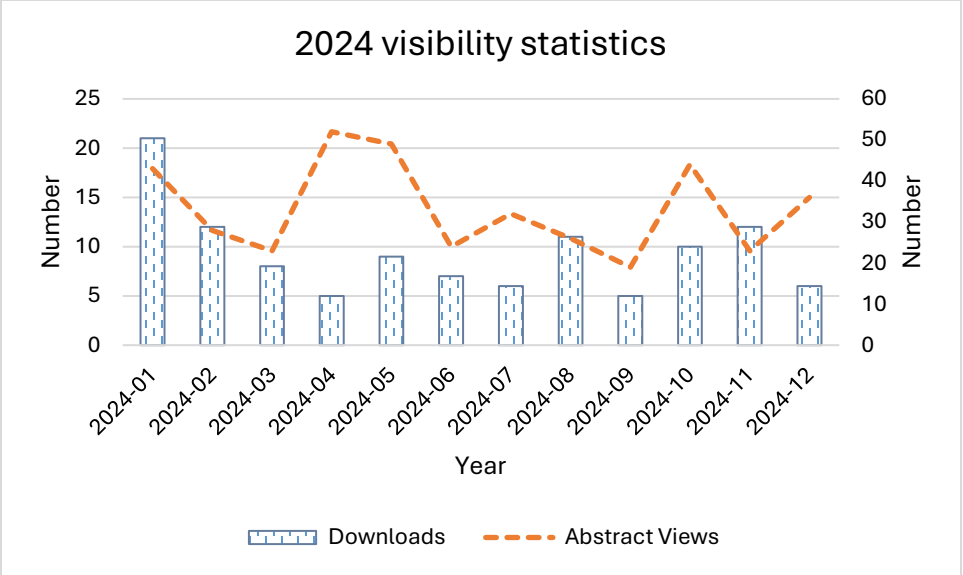


Figure 1. 2024 CLTS Visibility statistics from RePec

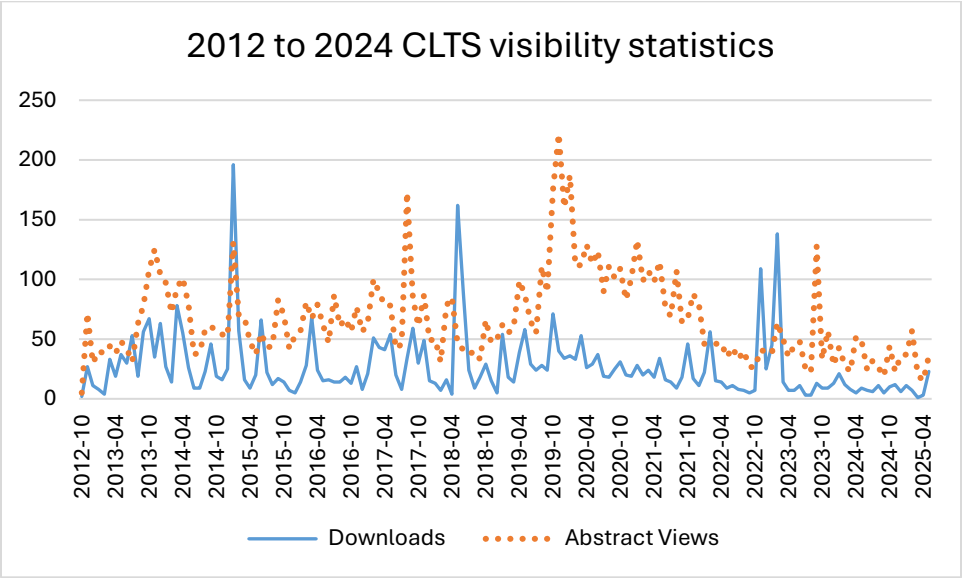


Figure 2. 2012 to 2024 CLTS Visibility statistics from RePec

Citation Profile [Updated: 2023-11-03 08:28:08]		
5 Years H Index	Impact Factor (IF)	5 Years IF
7	0.57	0.15

Figure 3. CLTS 5-year Impact factor

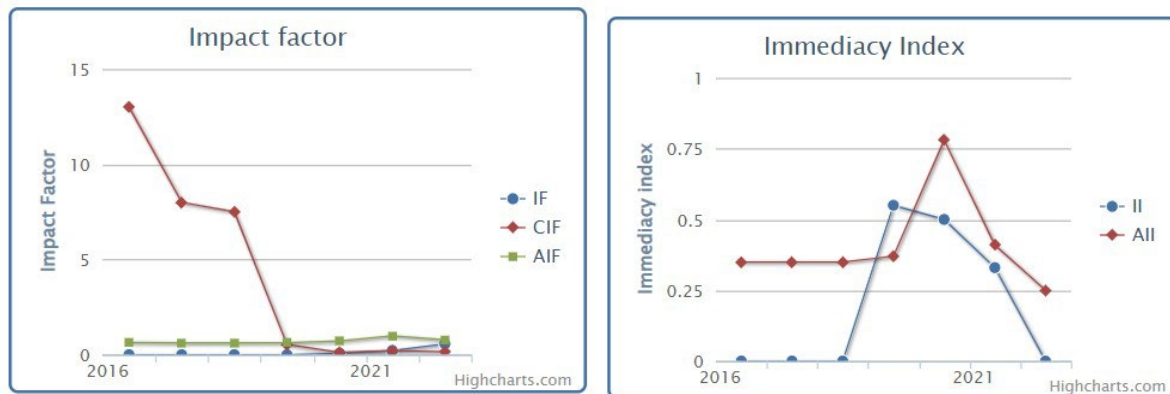


Figure 4. CLTS 10-year Impact factor up to 2023

Note: IF-Two years Impact Factor: $C2Y / D2Y$, AIF-Average Impact Factor for all series in RePEc in year y , CIF-Cumulative impact factor, II-Immediacy Index: $CiY / Documents$, All-Average Immediacy Index for series in RePEc in year y

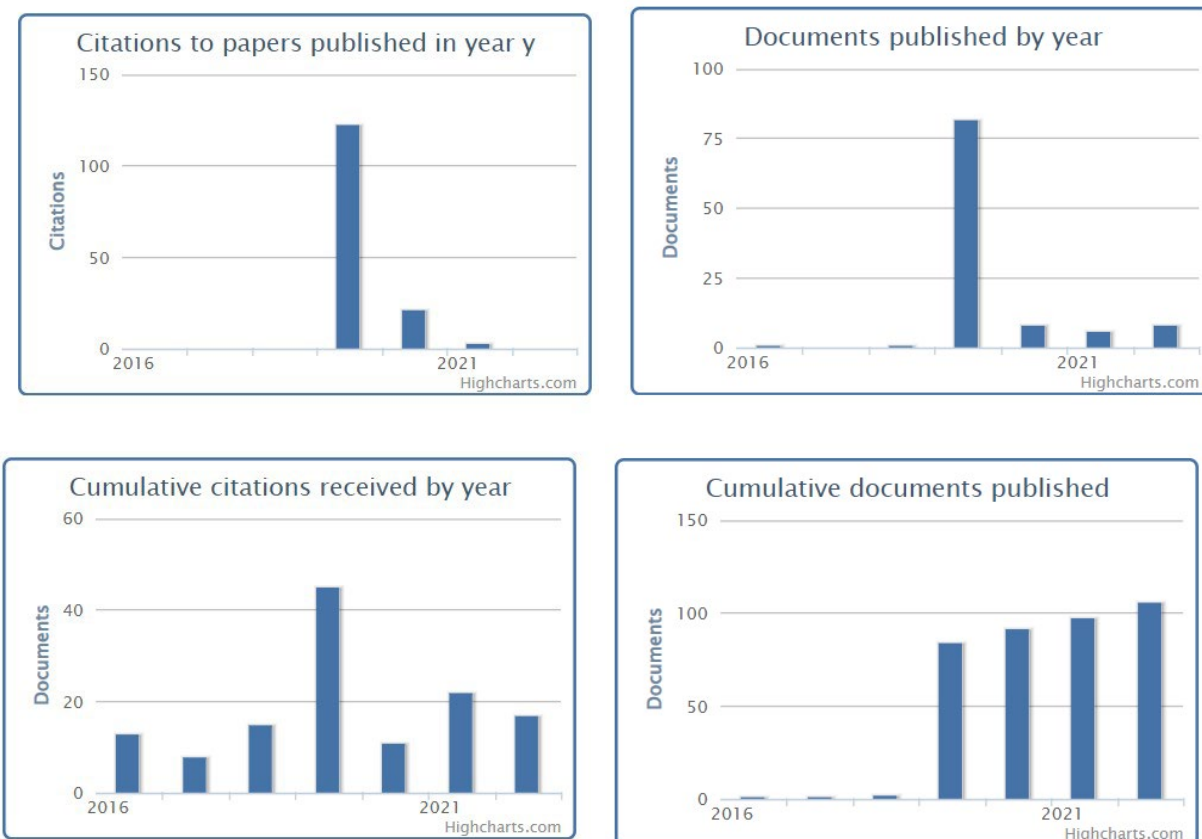


Figure 5. CLTS Citations from 2016 to 2023

CLTS WEBSITES

- The activities of the centre are documented at the website www.nmbu.no/clts.
 - Our main page is in English, but we also have a Norwegian website:
 - <https://www.nmbu.no/fakultet/hh/forskning/forskningssentre/clts>, where research and activities are published in Norwegian.

S-WoPEC Website

- Scandinavian Working Papers in Economics - <https://swopec.hhs.se/nlsclt/>

LandPortal

- The CLTS research work is also accessible through the Landportal webpage: <https://landportal.org/organization/centre-land-tenure-studies>

EconStor

- The CLTS working papers and reports are available through **EconStor**. <https://www.econstor.eu/handle/10419/242695>