

## Overcoming Incoherence in the Environmental Welfare State

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### Abstract

Achieving national policy coherence between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement is of paramount importance to ensure successful implementation of the 17 SDGs and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Sweden is often heralded as an example of ambitious climate policy, and the Swedish Government has a communicated ambition of being one of the first fossil free welfare states while being a frontrunner in implementing the 2030 Agenda. Nevertheless, initial findings indicate that Sweden is struggling to meet some of the SDGs, as well as keeping on track to meet the targets of its climate law, notably so in the transport sector. Understanding the inquiry of ‘overcoming incoherence in the environmental welfare state’ is more relevant than ever in view of the Covid-19 pandemic; the current Swedish debate seems to echo voices concerning the transformative potential of recovery packages but also voices concerning the need to ensure a swift economic recovery at the expense of previous commitments to, for example, climate objectives. In order to gain further insights on the implication of governance efforts to achieve policy alignment and coherence in light of the Covid-19 recovery packages, this paper utilises an analytical framework which aims at finding drivers of policy coherence through analysing role of **leadership, ideas, institutions and interests**, represented by **state and non-state actors**. This conference paper is a part of a first phase of this research and will include results regarding state and non-state actors’ understanding of sectors, leadership and time presented in Swedish media regarding the concept of a green recovery.

**Key Words:** Green Recovery, Policy Coherence, SDGs, Paris Climate Agreement

**Note to reader:** This paper is submitted as a work-in-progress where a previously discussed framework and scope of study, namely analysing potential incoherence between the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement in the Swedish policy landscape, is applied to the current debate surrounding the recovery packages and policy responses as an effect of the Covid-19 pandemic. The a priori categories of the analytical framework is linked and inspired by the work done by Zoha, S., et al., on *Policy coherence in climate and SDG implementation: Lessons from the comparative politics literature* presented in the **Panel on Integration and Interlinkages-5: Integration and Coherence [Part 2]** on June 11 14:99-15:30.

Considering the work-in-progress and constant changing nature of the data analysed we gladly and eagerly invite comments from colleagues on the topic and for the next steps of the research.

### 1. Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic is a humanitarian crisis short of comparisons in our modern time, countries around the world scramble to save lives and protect their citizens, researchers work tirelessly to find a vaccine. In the wake of the pandemic, countries are experiencing economic turmoil, loss of jobs and economic opportunities that threatens livelihoods and places a heavy burden on welfare systems. As a response measure, countries around the world are launching ‘recovery packages’ aiming to secure jobs and protecting failing industries, mitigating looming effects of the coming economic recession. Failing to utilise the economic crisis of the late 2000s to ensure a ‘green recovery’ and fossil fuel disinvestment

is often regarded as a missed opportunity that could have fostered sustainable transformation. As the world is experiencing detrimental consequences in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic, the discussion of utilising this disruptive event to facilitate a sustainable transformation through the careful design of recovery packages is intensifying [ref]. However, opposing voices have also been raised, claiming that climate goals and targets need to be secondary to the need for imminent economic recovery [ref]. The perceived potential goal conflict between economic and environmental objectives could thus be both an explicit outspoken concern but also an implicit driver behind proposed policy responses. The current discussion and government recovery responses are not only critical in setting the agenda for climate and SDG action in the coming decade. The sharp situation and urgent need for response also provides a distilled depiction of ideas and interests driving policy design, but also the conceptions of what a transformation entails and should look like, as well as which instruments and leadership is sought after in times of crisis, especially so in light of Sweden's outspoken ambition to become one of the first fossil free welfare states.

This paper is based on the current debate in Sweden concerning 'recovery packages' in the wake of the global Covid-19 pandemic. It is based on an inductive and iterative research process where current calls for a 'green recovery' and government communication is scrutinised to identify different (or similar) sense-making of sustainable transformation, which goals, interests and sectors are at the centre of it, and which instruments and leadership are sought after. Our aim is to investigate whether and how the proposed recovery measures are contributing to concerted climate and sustainable development ambitions in Sweden and which interests are driving policy. Surveying the current media debate and proposed government responses will enable future comparisons and scrutiny of which interests, ideas and institutions gained prominence in responding to such a disruptive event. The evidence from initial research can be further contrasted to previous commitments of achieving policy coherence and tackling goal conflicts, as the concrete measures of designing recovery packages will directly indicate which types of goals are prioritised and under which circumstances. Hence, this paper addresses two important questions concerning potential synergies and tensions in implementing the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement in Sweden. On the one hand it addresses which interests, ideas, institutions and leadership are prominent in the debate concerning recovery packages, on the other hand, it sheds a light on how the Swedish government addresses such a recovery and policy design in light of its outspoken ambition to be a frontrunner in implementing the 2030 Agenda and honouring its climate law.

## 2. Analytical Framework

Policy coherence is considered key in ensuring national implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement. Stipulated under SDG 17 *Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development*, two targets address policy coherence. Target 17.13 states the aim to 'enhance macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence' and target 17.14 address the need to 'enhance policy coherence for sustainable development'. Attached indicators concern 'number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (17.14.1). Understanding the mechanics of policy coherence is, however, a more intricate task. Concerning policy design and the choice of policy instruments and mixes, Howlett and Mukherjee note that policies contain a number of elements impacting whether policy goals integrate 'successfully' with policy means. Amongst other criteria, they state that coherence is the ability of multiple policy goals to co-exist with each other and with instrument norms in a logical fashion (2018, p. 8). The analytical understanding of policy coherence following this approach hence brings us to policy goals and instrument logic. Concerning such components of policy mixes, Howlett and Rayner (2013) describe goals and instrument logic as a 'high level abstraction' which, concerning goals contains the general types of ideas which govern policy development, for instance ideas concerning environmental protection or economic development, whilst instrument logic is connected to the general norms which guide implementation preferences.

## Overcoming Incoherence in the Environmental Welfare State Conference Paper Global Goals

Policy design to implementation is however not a linear process, governments are often facing “multiple actors, ideas and interests in complex problem environments that typically evolve and change over time, making it difficult to secure or retain agreement on which policy alternatives are most likely to succeed”(Howlett and Mukherjee, 2018, p. 4). Achieving policy coherence hence becomes an extremely context-driven process which reconciles not only capacities, political context, interests and conceptualisations of the issue at hand, but also urgent policy priorities with long-term goals. Going beyond the understanding of coherence between (and amongst) goals and instruments to shed light on the underlying drivers impacting policy design and implementation we propose a framework which consists of known elements impacting policy coherence such as *Goals*, *Actors* and *Instruments* but also understandings of policy operationalisation such as objectives (Howlett and Rayner, 2013), which for the purpose of our analysis is divided into *Drivers* and *Sectors*. These categories are complemented by contextual categories such as *Leadership* in order to investigate Sweden’s ambition to be a frontrunner in implementing the 2030 Agenda, but also inductive categories of *Transformation* and *Time* in light of the debate surrounding the recovery packages and the reoccurring presence of such categories in the analysed texts. The categories, presented in Table 1, were used in highlighting elements which may impact coherency of implementing the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement in Sweden.

Table 1 - Analytical Framework for NVivo Text analysis

Category	Analytical Inquiry	Source
<i>Goals</i>	Policy goals mentioned (e.g. economic, environmental or social).	<i>High-level abstraction understanding of policy design (Howlett and Mukherjee, 2018; Howlett and Rayner, 2013)</i>
<i>Actors</i>	Responsible actors and target audience.	
<i>Instruments</i>	Proposed policy instruments and measures.	
<i>Drivers</i>	Interests and values expressed as primary or secondary to understand policy objectives.	<i>Adapted from programme level operationalisation of policy objectives (Howlett and Rayner, 2013)</i>
<i>Sectors</i>	Responsible and target sectors.	
<i>Leadership</i>	Type and characteristics of leadership present in text analysis	
<i>Transformation</i>	Conceptualisation and understanding of transformation.	<i>Contextual, inductive categories.</i>
<i>Time</i>	Presence of temporal scales.	

### 3. Methods and Material

This paper is based on a text analysis which utilises a priori categories outlined in the analytical framework relating to policy coherence as well as contextual and inductively identified categories (table 1). The qualitative text analysis was done through the NVivo programme where specific sentences and themes were ‘coded’ to the analytical categories (‘nodes’). The analysis is structured in different phases with the first phase comprising of analysis of opinion articles on the topic of ‘green recovery’ published in national and regional press, as well as some in some instances in sectorial media<sup>1</sup>. The analysis of opinions regarding a ‘green recovery’ through the a priori and inductive analytical categories allowed

<sup>1</sup> Sectorial media is understood as newspapers connected to a specific sector or newspapers with a clear outspoken agenda.

## Overcoming Incoherence in the Environmental Welfare State Conference Paper Global Goals

for an overview of themes and trends surfacing around the topic of green recovery and recovery packages as put forward by different societal actors and groups and connect these to policy commitments concerning the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement. The subsequent phases of analysis will utilise the same framework to include analysis of (i) opinions published in national newspapers concerning the focus of recovery packages, (ii) official government communication related to recovery packages; and (iii) available official documents regarding instruments for recovery, including the budget proposition. Using the same framework for analysis regarding the government communication and proposed policy further identifies how the government seeks to reconcile its commitment to the 2030 Agenda and Paris Agreement with the intended recovery measures.

To identify material for text analysis we used the Retriever database which allowed us to access national and regional printed media. Considering that the scope of this inquiry regarded the Swedish context all of the identified texts were written in Swedish and the search strings used regarded key words in Swedish. The search strings contained variations of words related to 'recovery/support/crisis packages' with follow-up (AND) key-words related to sustainability, environment, transformation or green recovery. The search was limited to national, regional and specific sector media from the time-span between March to May 2020. The corpus contained 48 articles with the earliest published on the 24<sup>th</sup> of March and the most recent on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of May. Out of the identified articles, 23 were from national printed press, 16 from regional ones and 9 from sectorial press. The affiliation of the authors of the articles are: research (12), journalist (7), civil society or non-governmental organisations (6), international organisation (1), industry (3) and political (19). Out of the authors with political affiliations 8 articles were connected to the Green party (*Miljöpartiet*) and 4 to the social democratic party (*Socialdemokraterna*), parties which currently form a minority coalition government. Opinions from authors with affiliation to oppositional parties were the centre party (*Centerpartiet*) (3), the conservative party (*Moderaterna*) (2), the liberal party (*Liberalerna*) (1) and the far-right Swedish democrats (*Sverigedemokraterna*) (1). For the search on 'green recovery' the inquiry generated rather low numbers of opinions by authors with industry affiliations, for the second corpus of articles related only to the intention of recovery packages the results were significantly higher, hence, future analysis will bring more nuance to the results.

### 4. Results

Analysing the articles in NVivo allowed for an overview of emerging trends through the frequency of certain words used. For example, the words relating to 'green', 'companies', and 'economy' were much more frequent than words relating to 'transformation', 'climate politics' and 'sustainability'. Similarly, the analysis showed that economic and environmental goals were mentioned more frequently than social goals. When social goals were mentioned they were often linked to job creation or specific investments which would have synergistic effects on economic, social and environmental goals, for instance investments relating to infrastructure and renewable energy.

Considering the extensive nature of the coding and analysis, and the current working draft status of this paper we have chosen to focus on three particular themes which stood out in relation to achieving coherence between the intention of the recovery packages and the 2030 Agenda and Paris Climate Agreement. The three themes which emerged were related to *target sectors* which were seen as crucial to either reform or to invest in, in order to foster a green recovery. Secondly, the role of *leadership* emerged both as a precondition and a means to achieve transformation, although the conceptualisation of what leadership was and should be seemed to differ. Lastly, the category of *time* emerged in almost all articles to a varying degree, where differences could be seen in urgency, causal chain of events, and understanding of transformational processes as well as connections to historical transformations or crises. The results are presented under each theme below.

*Goals* [draft – partial analysis]

## Overcoming Incoherence in the Environmental Welfare State Conference Paper Global Goals

Considering that the opinions regarded green recovery the majority of goals mentioned were related to economic or environmental goals, however, when social goals were mentioned they were often brought up in relation to job creation or securing jobs. Economic goals concerned ‘strong economic growth’, ‘stabilising the economy’, ‘saving jobs’ on the one hand, and more transformative goals which concerned reforming the economy to foster the creation of green jobs as well as to make the economy more ‘sustainable and resilient’, often through focusing on renewable energy and biofuel production, on the other hand. Goals concerning economic growth could hence be seen both as a short-term strategy (stabilising, saving) but also in a more long-term strategy (reforming, creating new jobs). The focus on jobs were hence crucial in both reactive strategies and in more proactive transformative goals. A number of opinions however highlighted what they considered goal conflicts and trade-offs, and argued that economic goals had to be primary and that climate goals could only be the focus of policy and recovery once the economy was stable. Similarly to the results regarding the analytic category of *Time*, the articles portrayed different conceptualisation of *when* certain goals should be prioritised. While certain articles mentioned the prioritisation of economic goals on a temporal scale, other articles stressed the importance of parallel efforts or a type of ‘middle-way approach’ by prioritising economic goals which could have a future positive impact on environmental and social goals, for example investments in the ‘infrastructure of the future’.

*Actors* [draft – partial analysis]

*Instruments* [draft – partial analysis]

*Drivers* [draft – partial analysis]

### *Sectors*

Understanding which sectors were seen as crucial for a green recovery gives an indication of the interests and objectives driving transformation and to some extent which measures were seen as coherent with both an economic recovery and a sustainable transformation. Although close to all articles mentioned sectors affected by the current situation, more than half of the articles mentioned specific sectors which should be focal to ensure a ‘green recovery’. The largest trend emerging concerned the prioritisation of investments into the electricity grid, and a focus on infrastructure investments, such investments were often coupled to the railroad network and expansion of biofuel production. The measures and instruments linked to such objectives concerned removal of fossil fuel subsidies and increasing investments into infrastructure and thereby achieving instrument alignment. Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and minimised Green House Gas (GHG) emissions were only sparsely mentioned as objectives, rather the focus on renewable energy and expansion of the electricity grid were seen as means to ensure a more sustainable and secure energy provision and economy for Sweden. Infrastructure investments were often seen as something which would have comprehensive societal benefits, even having a positive impact on overcoming segregation and improving standard of living in vulnerable areas. Interestingly, the trend regarding infrastructure and renewable energy spanned across all included actor groups, from politicians on both side of the political spectrum to research, industry and civil society opinions. Although no SDGs were explicitly mentioned the results indicate that the focus on above mentioned sectors would be directly related to SDG7 *Affordable and Clean Energy*, in particular targets 7.1 and 7.2, and SGD9 *Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure*, especially targets 9.1 and 9.4 with potential linkages to a number of SDGs such as SDG8 on *Decent Work and Economic Growth* and environmental SGDs and climate objectives (SDG13).

Although less prominent than the first trend regarding energy, the analysis also revealed a focus on the agrarian sector, most prominently in relation to food supply. Similarly to some of the articles addressing energy, food supply was mentioned in conjunction with ‘shortening supply chains’ and minimising import dependency. The topic of investing in and reforming the agricultural sector to foster more local production was mentioned by different actors (industry, research, civil society and NGOs), from the

## Overcoming Incoherence in the Environmental Welfare State Conference Paper Global Goals

political spectrum however, such objectives were only mentioned by the Green party. Unlike the objective of investing in the energy sector with potential positive synergetic effects on social, economic and environmental objectives, the focus on the agricultural sector was only mentioned in relation to economic objectives and to some extent even security (minimising import dependency). In relation to reforming and investing in the national agricultural sector no explicit linkages were made to the 2030 Agenda nor previous Swedish policy objectives, however such opinions could have implications on, for example SDG2, specifically target 2.4 on sustainable food production systems, and potentially SDG12 *Responsible Consumption and Production*, for instance target 12.3 on reduction of food losses along production and supply chains, and may have impacts on most environmental goals (SDG13-15).

### *Leadership*

Leadership as an analytical category was based on the context of Sweden's outspoken ambition to become the 'first fossil free welfare state' as well as inductively through the observation of leadership as frequently mentioned in the articles analysed. More than half of the articles mentioned leadership or specific leadership characteristics which were sought after in a green recovery. Three overarching trends could be discerned in how leadership was depicted and understood. The first trend regarded the need for 'political clarity' and the call for the Swedish government to assume a more active role in guiding and steering by setting 'clear targets' and providing guidance towards the 'right path' (#24). Transformative change and green recovery in this respect was understood as crafted and steered by the government through political clarity, and transparency of vision and direction. This type of understanding was proposed by researchers, industry representatives, a journalist as well as authors with affiliation to the Green party. The second trend which emerged from the analysis was the understanding of leadership as 'leading by example', this was often connected to the outspoken ambition of Sweden becoming the first fossil free welfare state and setting out on a more sustainable path. In almost all instances the 'lead by example' narrative was aimed at Sweden as a state, however in one text this understanding of leadership was connected to municipalities. Two articles also concluded that the European Union should 'lead by example' in connecting the recovery packages to the Green Deal. This understanding of leadership was in some instances linked to welfare objectives and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Paris Climate Agreement, but more prominently the notion of being a frontrunner was linked to the potential economic and competitive advantage that this could entail. In two instances this understanding of leadership was linked to the third trend, namely leadership through ensuring national and international collaboration. The actors which understood leadership as 'leading by example' were politicians (Green party and social democratic party), researchers, industry representatives as well as civil society. The final and most frequently mentioned conception of leadership concerned leadership as fostering and ensuring collaboration, and the need for collaboration and mobilisation of different actors to ensure a green recovery. This trend highlighted the power and 'drive' stemming from collaboration between different societal actors, both between levels of government and between the government and non-governmental actors, most prominently industry. Interestingly, the element of collaboration was often mentioned on different spatial scales, for instance between local, regional and global scales. Understanding leadership as collaboration was most prominently put forward by authors with a research and political affiliation (Green party, social democratic party and the centre party), but was also mentioned by industry representatives and civil society.

### *Transformation [draft – partial analysis]*

Close to all texts of the corpus contained references related to transformation. The large number of texts which addressed transformation can be attributed to the inclusion of references which regarded transition (*omställning*) as well as explicit mentioning of transformation. The mentioning of transition was far more occurring than explicit mentioning of transformation. Analysing the texts for references to transformation and transition generated a few central themes, most centrally regarding the narratives of what should be transformed and how such transformation or transition should take place. Regarding what should be transformed or transitioned the central themes regarded the role of industry

## Overcoming Incoherence in the Environmental Welfare State Conference Paper Global Goals

and economy in Sweden, with many texts mentioning a focus on transition of the energy sector and a focus on 'striving towards a fossil free Sweden'. In terms of how a transformation or transition should occur, the two major trends regarded investments for transformation through the recovery packages, primarily in relation to economic goals but a number of articles also mentioned environmental and social goals. The second trend concerned the need for structural reforms and a reorganisation of society.

### *Time*

Utilising the category of *time* for the text analysis generated a deepened level of understanding of the concept of recovery but also regarding how transformation was understood. Analysing the texts for temporal references and considerations showed that there was an understanding of the economic crisis as something imminent and acute, whereas the climate crisis often was regarded as more incremental and something to be considered for 'the future' or related to more 'long-term' stability. Only a few articles mentioned how the looming economic recession and the climate efforts should be tackled in parallel efforts. The most prevalent thought which surfaced from the texts regarded the opportunity to save the economy whilst laying the foundation for a more sustainable future. The primary objective would still concern economic recovery, but a recovery that would enable a future sustainable transformation, rather than advocating for such a transformation presently. Many of the texts either explicitly stated, or alluded to, green transformation as the 'next step' of present recovery measures. In some instances, such claims were even linked to economic drivers of ensuring 'competitive advantage' and building an economy more resilient to external shocks. In some texts considering a green transformation as a 'next step' was justified by advocating that any kind of transformation which should bring about sustainable solutions need to be ordered and not take place in such turbulent times. Hence, urgent measures should regard the economy but lay the groundwork for a future green transformation. Such claims were made across the different actor groups, but with politicians from the Green party being in majority. Similar to the trend above which regarded differences in temporal focus, a few texts authored by actors affiliated with research, civil society, industry and politics (moderate party) placed an even larger emphasis on how the current Covid-19 situation was the most urgent crisis and that 'saving the economy' should be the main priority of any recovery measures, here the 'long-term' threat of the climate was considered a reason not to include conditioned recovery measures presently.

Analysing the material for temporal references further generated another emerging trend, namely the number of texts which referred to historical analogies of crises. The mentioning of previous crises was often done in conjunction with structural reforms to society which had a positive impact containing an air of 'we can do it – it has been done before'. Authors mentioned historical crises ranging from the economic depression of the 1930s, the post-world war II recession, the oil crisis of the 1970s, the economic recession of 1990s (especially in relation to the Swedish context), to the financial crisis of 2008. Often the analogies of the crises concerned placing the financial means needed for recovery in a broader context whilst alluding to past achievements. The analogy of the 2008 financial crises however, was most often mentioned in relation to 'the missed opportunity' to ensure a green recovery and to raise caution regarding decreased investments in tackling climate change. Interestingly, the linkages made to the crisis of the 1930s and 1990s was mentioned primarily in relation to structural reforms as a mean to turn crisis into opportunity and build a more resilient society. The opinion pieces which entailed historical analogies were most frequently authored by researchers, journalists and industry representatives, two texts were authored by politicians (Green Party) and NGO representatives respectively.

5. Discussion
6. Conclusions

## Supplementary Information

### Corpus Phase 1: Opinions regarding 'green recovery'

#	Type	Title	Author	Newspaper	Type	Sector/Interest	Published	Retrieved
1	Opinion	Stödpaket räcker inte - lös strukturella problem	Fredrik Erixon & Björn Weigel	SvD	National	Research	2020-05-08	2020-05-11
2	Opinion	500 miljarder kan ge snabb fossilfri omstart av ekonomin	Svante Axelsson, Magnus Hall, Henrik Henriksson, Jenny Larsson & Martin Lindqvist	DN	National	Industry	2020-04-23	2020-05-11
3	Opinion	Använd den gröna given till att rädda Europas ekonomi	Alice Bah Kuhnke, Pär Holmgren, Jakop Dalunde, Per Bolund Isabella Lövin	DN	National	Politics (MP)	2020-03-31	2020-05-11
4	Opinion	Självklart ska Sveriges återhämtning vara grön	Lorentz Tovatt	DN	National	Politics (MP)	2020-04-07	2020-05-11
5	Opinion	Varför inte satsa på krispaket med klimatprofil också i Sverige?	Mattias Goldmann	DN	National	Industry	2020-04-02	2020-05-11
6	Opinion	Så kan Sverige bli ett föregångsland efter coronakrisen	Anders Wijkman & Filip Johnsson	DN	National	Research	2020-04-16	2020-05-11
7	Opinion	Bemöt coronakrisen med hållbar handel	Ola Höiden et al.	Aftonbladet	National	NGO/CSOs	2020-05-10	2020-05-11
8	Opinion	Coronapandemin kräver ett globalt ledarskap nu	Otto Cars, Stefan Swartling Peterson & Patricia Geli	Aftonbladet	National	Research	2020-03-26	2020-05-11
9	Opinion	Corona är inte starten på en ny klimatpolitik	Louise Meijer	Aftonbladet	National	Politics (M)	2020-04-11	2020-05-11
10	Opinion	M saknar insikt om klimat och näringsliv	Erik Huss	Aftonbladet	National	Research	2020-04-15	2020-05-17
11	Opinion	Hur mycket fattigdom tänker du acceptera?	Louise Meijer	Aftonbladet	National	Politics (M)	2020-04-16	2020-05-11
12	Opinion	Fossiljättarna kommer falla - erbjud dem ingen livlina	George Monbiot	ETC	Interest	Journalist	2020-05-08	2020-05-11
13	Opinion	Krisen bär på frön till en bättre värld	Louise Bringselius	Helsingborgs Dagblad	Regional	Research	2020-05-11	2020-05-11
14	Opinion	Så får vi en grön era efter coronakrisen	Fredrick Federley & Rickard Nordin	Aftonbladet	National	Politics (C)	2020-05-07	2020-05-11
15	Opinion	EU:s gröna giv ska inte vara ett krispaket	Martin Kinnunen et al.	SvD	National	Politics (SD)	2020-04-24	2020-05-17
16	Leader	Klarar världen att ställa om?	Peter Franke	Värmlands Folkblad	Regional	Journalist	2020-05-15	2020-05-17
17	Opinion	COVID-19 och statsstödets transformativa potential	Julian Nowag & Marios Iacovides	Dagens Juridik	Interest	Research	2020-05-15	2020-05-17

## Overcoming Incoherence in the Environmental Welfare State

### Conference Paper Global Goals

							2020-05-18	2020-05-18
18	Interview	Vi har inte ställt direkta klimatkrav för räddningspaket	Karin Holmberg	ETC	Interest	Politics (MP)	2020-05-18	2020-05-18
19	Opinion	Satsa på en klimatsmart återuppbryggnad efter Coronakrisen	Milan Elkerbout & Lars Zetterberg	Aktuell Hållbarhet	Interest	Research	2020-04-15	2020-05-18
20	Opinion	Regeringens krispolitik måste rymmas i klimatramverket	Ingrid Bonde et al	DN	National	Research	2020-05-12	2020-05-18
21	Opinion	Vi tar fram en handfast plan för en omstart av Sverige	Susanne Ackum et al.	DN	National	Research	2020-04-28	2020-05-18
22	Opinion	Kommer våra upplevelser nu också att påverka människors framtida val?	Ingallill Ek	Sydsvenskan	Regional	Civil	2020-05-03	2020-05-18
23	Opinion	Vårt reformarbete fortsätter vid sidan av krisåtgärderna	Magdalena Andersson, Per Bolund	DN	National	Politics (S) (MP)	2020-04-15	2020-05-18
24	Opinion	Fem budord för klimatkommunikation	Mette Kahlin McVeigh & Ruben Henriksson	Nya Wermlands-Tidningen	Regional	Research	2020-05-18	2020-05-20
25	Opinion	Vi tar oss ur pandemin med hopp, handling och trygghet	Karin Pleijel	GT	Regional	Politics (MP)	2020-05-14	2020-05-20
26	Opinion	Framtiden finns i en grön solidarisk politik	Elias Hallén et al.	Motala & Vadstena Tidning	Regional	Politics (MP)	2020-05-14	2020-05-20
27	Opinion	WWF utmanar kommunerna	Linda Berglund	Länstidningen Östersund	Regional	NGO/CSOs	2020-05-17	2020-05-20
28	Opinion	Låt stat och myndigheter investera oss ur krisen	Nyamko Sabuni & Mats Persson	DN	National	Politics (L)	2020-05-14	2020-05-20
29	Opinion	Nu finns chansen att ställa om till ett mer ekologiskt samhälle	Kajsa Borgnäs & Mattias Vespa	Arbetet	Interest	Politics (S)	2020-05-04	2020-05-20
30	Opinion	Därför klarar vi viruset men inte klimatet	Billy Larsson	SvD	National	Research	2020-05-17	2020-05-20
31	Opinion	Coronakrisen - en möjlighet för klimatomställning?	Björn Anderberg	Aktuell Hållbarhet	Interest	Journalist	2020-04-15	2020-05-20
32	Opinion	Samma grundorsak bakom både coronakrisen och klimatkrisen	Johan Rockström	SvD	National	Research	2020-03-28	2020-05-20
33	Opinion	En grön omställning med fallgropar	Torbjörn Isacson	SvD	National	Journalist	2020-05-20	2020-05-20
34	Opinion	Vi har chansen att skapa ett hållbart samhälle	Linda Eskilsson et al.	UNT	Regional	Politics (MP)	2020-05-11	2020-05-20
35	Opinion	Efter corona: Liv och hälsa före profit	Per-Anders Svärd	Arbetaren	Interest	Journalist	2020-05-07	2020-05-20

## Overcoming Incoherence in the Environmental Welfare State

### Conference Paper Global Goals

36	Opinion	Vi socialdemokrater vet att det som görs i kristider också...	Katrin Stjernfeldt Jammeh & Joakim Sandell	Helsingborgs Dagblad	Regional	Politics (S)	2020-04-30	2020-05-20
37	Opinion	Coronakrisen borde motivera till radikal klimatomställning	Stefan Edman	Göteborgs-Posten	Regional	Journalist	2020-04-12	2020-05-20
38	Opinion	Verka för grön omställning	Oscar Askling	Värmlands Folkblad	Regional	Politics (MP)	2020-04-06	2020-05-20
39	Opinion	Pandemin ett enastående tillfälle för en grön omställning	IEA	SvD	National	IO	2020-03-24	2020-05-20
40	Opinion	Hur bygger vi en hållbar framtid? Vad har vi lärt av coronakrisen?	Anders Nyquist, Kevin Denham	Östersunds-Posten	Regional	Industry	2020-05-01	2020-05-20
41	Opinion	Ta bara på möjligheterna till omställning i detta läge	Gunnar Smideman	Dala-Demokraten	Regional	Civil	2020-05-20	2020-05-20
42	Opinion	Minska vårt samhälles sårbarhet	Tord Björk et al.	Skånska Dagbladet	Regional	NGO/CSOs	2020-05-18	2020-05-15
43	Opinion	Klimatet inväntar inte ekonomin	Ann-Britt Lindmark-Lagerwall	Söderhamns-Kuriren	Regional	Civil	2020-05-16	2020-05-20
44	Opinion	Coronakrisen kan motivera arbetet för en hållbar framtid	Jytte Guteland	Aktuellt i Politiken	Interest	Politics (S)	2020-05-15	2020-05-20
45	Opinion	Ett starkt samhälle byggs på framtidstro	Elvy Söderström	Aktuellt i Politiken	Interest	Politics (S)	2020-05-15	2020-05-20
46	Opinion	Pandemin visar tydligt att klimatpolitiken är fel	Oskar Qvarfort	Expressen	National	Politics (C)	2020-05-12	2020-05-20
47	Opinion	Nu införs ett grönt avdrag för klimatsmarta investeringar	Rickard Nordin & Magnus Svensson	Gefle Dagblad	Regional	Politics (C)	2020-05-22	2020-05-23
48	Leader	Krisen är inget bra tillfälle att bygga om Sverige	John Hassler	Expressen	National	Journalist	2020-05-22	2020-05-23

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