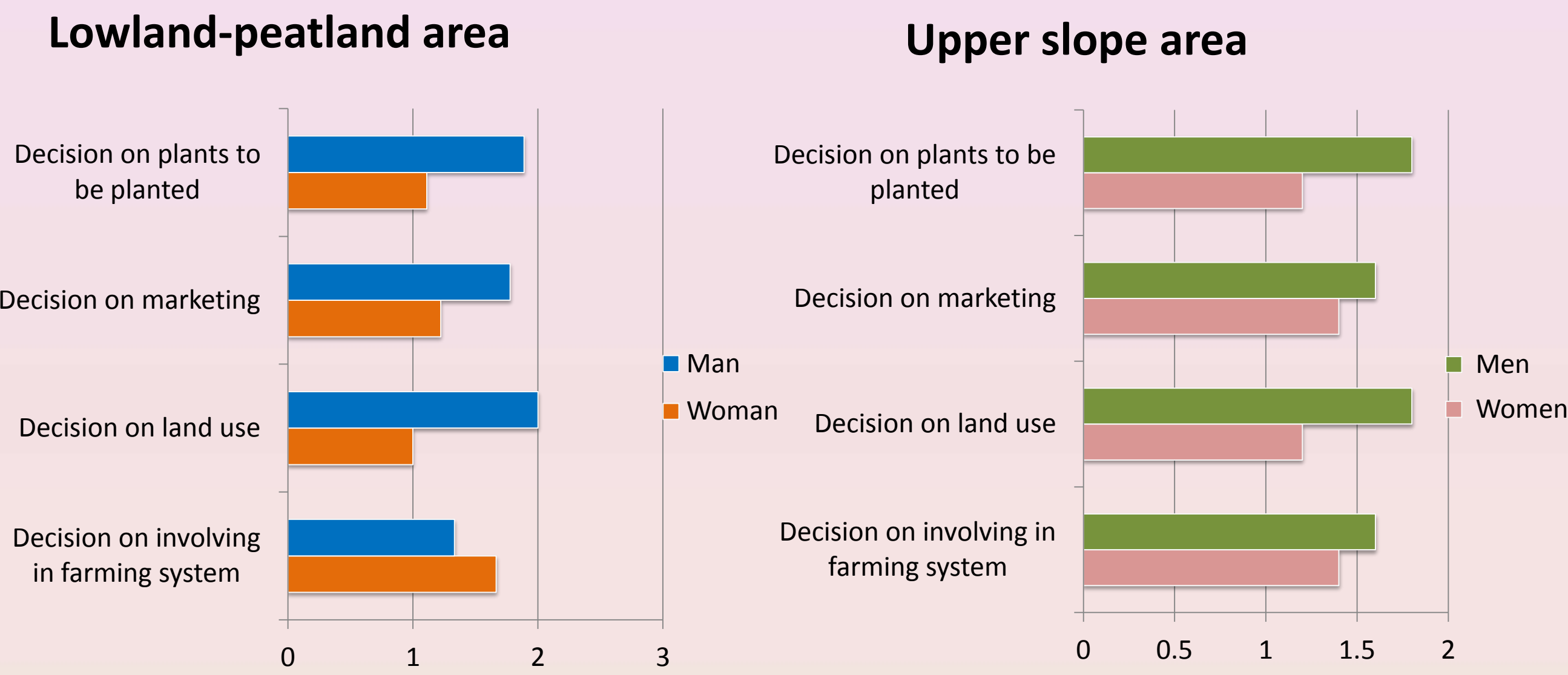




## Stakeholders of tree (+ or -) change

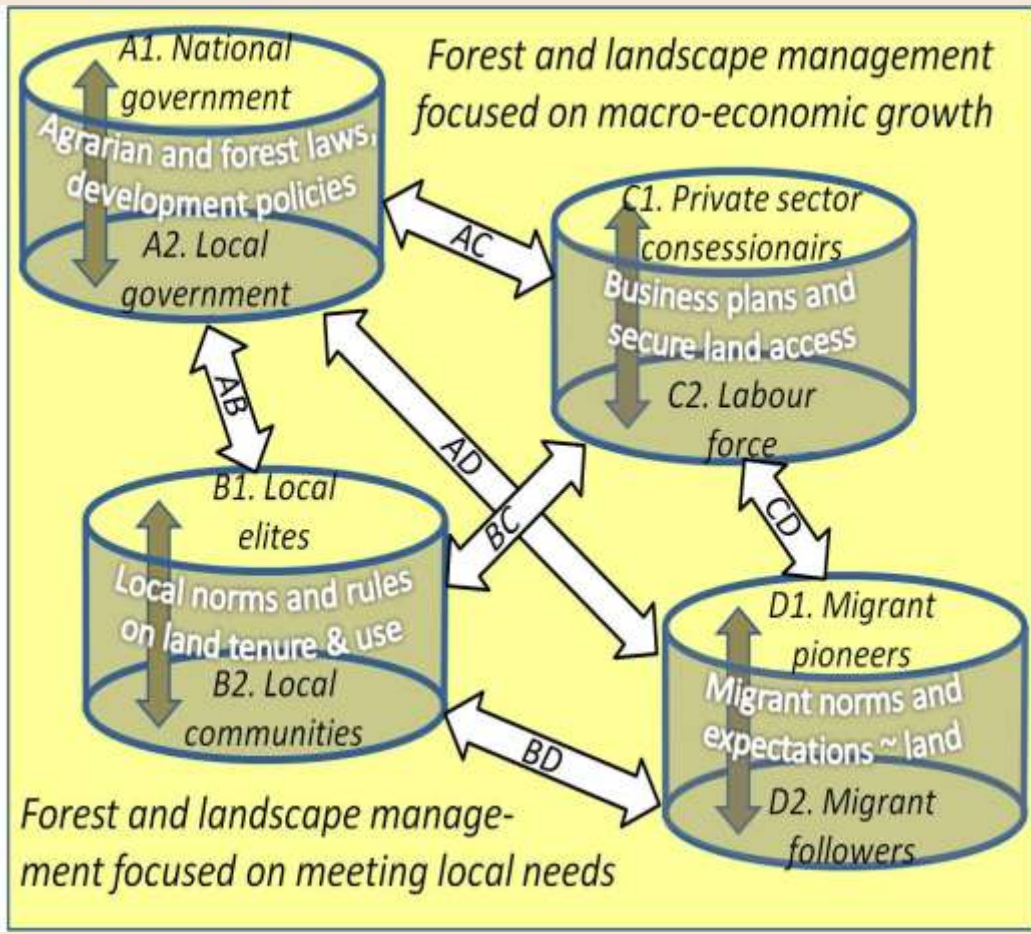
Who are the stakeholders acting upon and responding to landscape and resource uses? How do they respond to the dynamics and how are the interactions across levels, scales, stakes?

### Gender differentiated decisions and responses on landscape management



Men act and react more than women for landscape management... However, women are known to play role in detailed domains particularly under farming systems

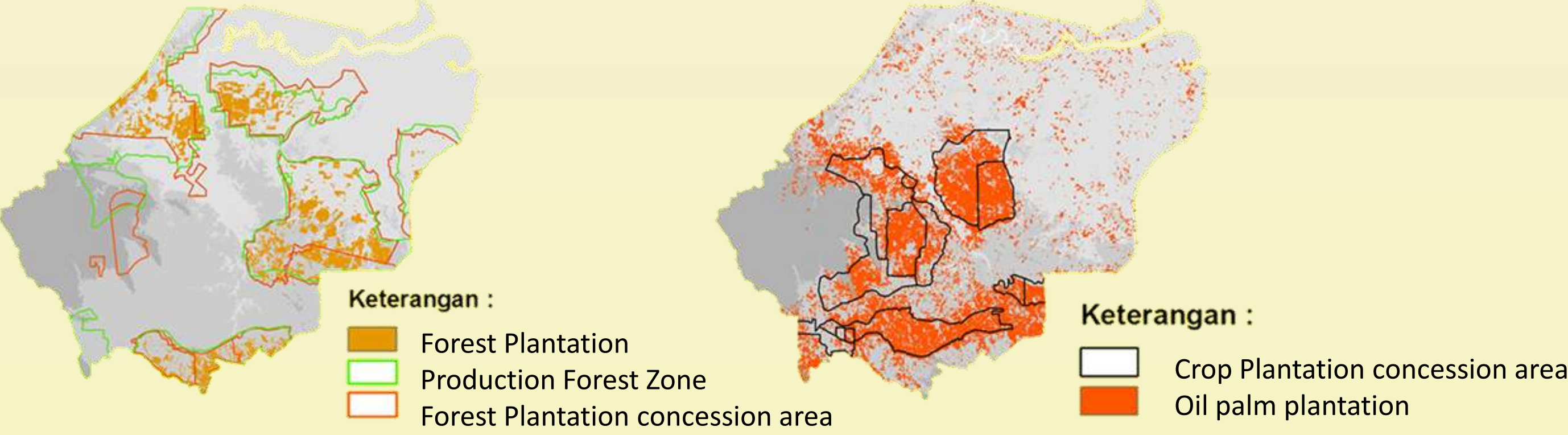
### Interactions across stakeholders affecting landscape management



Two-way interactions exist across four major stakeholder groups : the state and its lower levels of government, local communities, concessions and the associated labor force (mostly migrants), and migrant settlers.

Six interactions between the groups are: 1) A-B: local communities with government institutions; 2) A-C: government institutions with business concessions; 3) A-D: government institutions with migrants; 4) B-C: local communities with concessions; 5) B-D: local communities with migrants; 6) C-D: migrants with concessions.

### Land use allocation and zoning affecting landscape planning



In lowland-peatland area of Tanjung Jabng Barat, forest-timber plantation and crop plantation concession areas occupy major areas of the district.  
.... it influences landscape planning at the district level including the planning for low emission development and green development  
... disharmony with other tenure arrangements entail conflict over lands, rights and the resources.

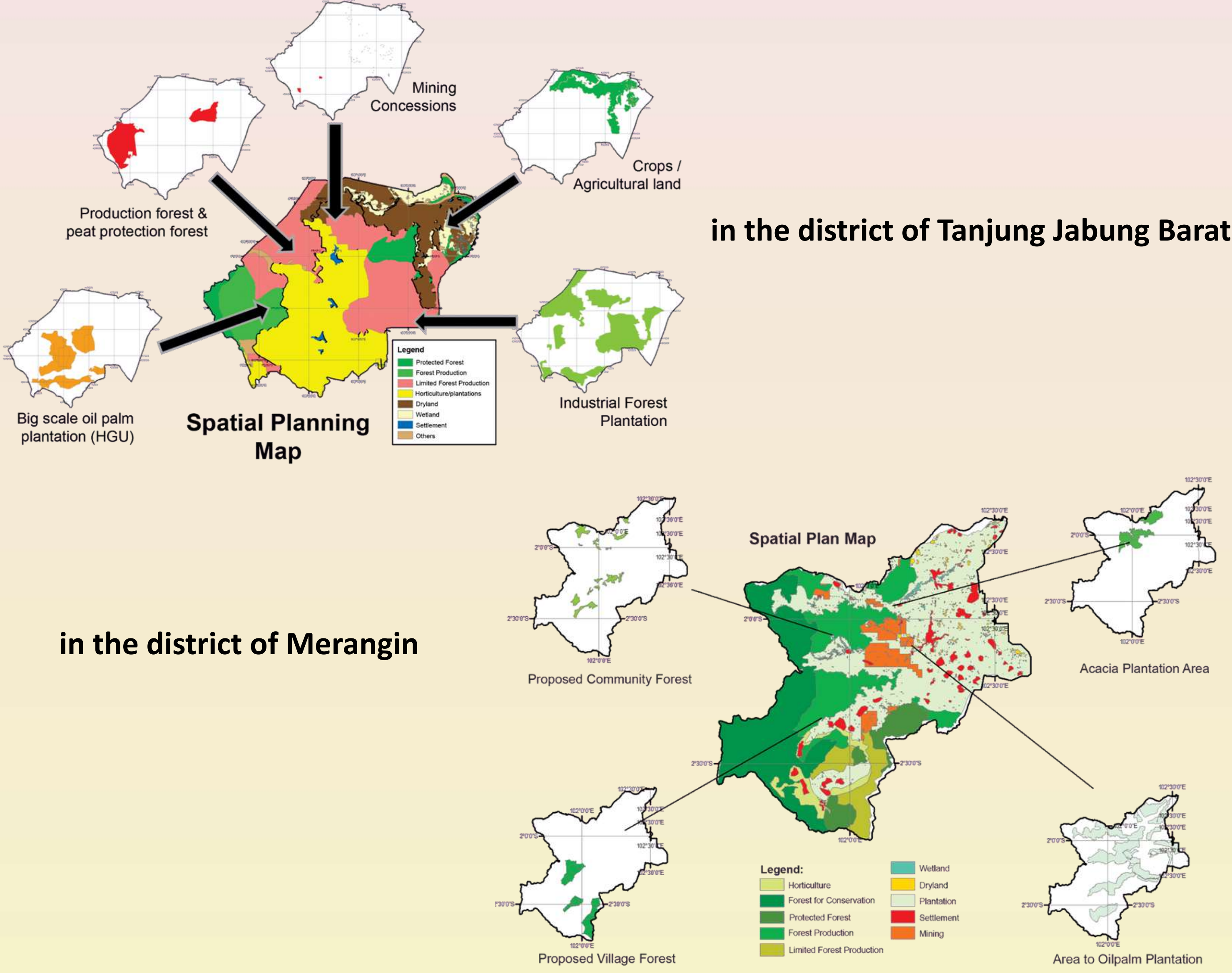
### How do formal forest tenure and informal land tenure arrangements with migrants shape land use patterns in the lowland-peatland area?

..... interactions between stakeholders have changed local norms and practices, causing land conflicts and contested claims.  
.... relational concepts of land rights between migrants and local community leaders are informed by social identity, expectations of investment opportunities, insecure customary forest tenure and competing land use policies.  
.... migrants act as intermediaries in shaping the land tenure system and shift the balance of power between local communities, the state, and business concessions.

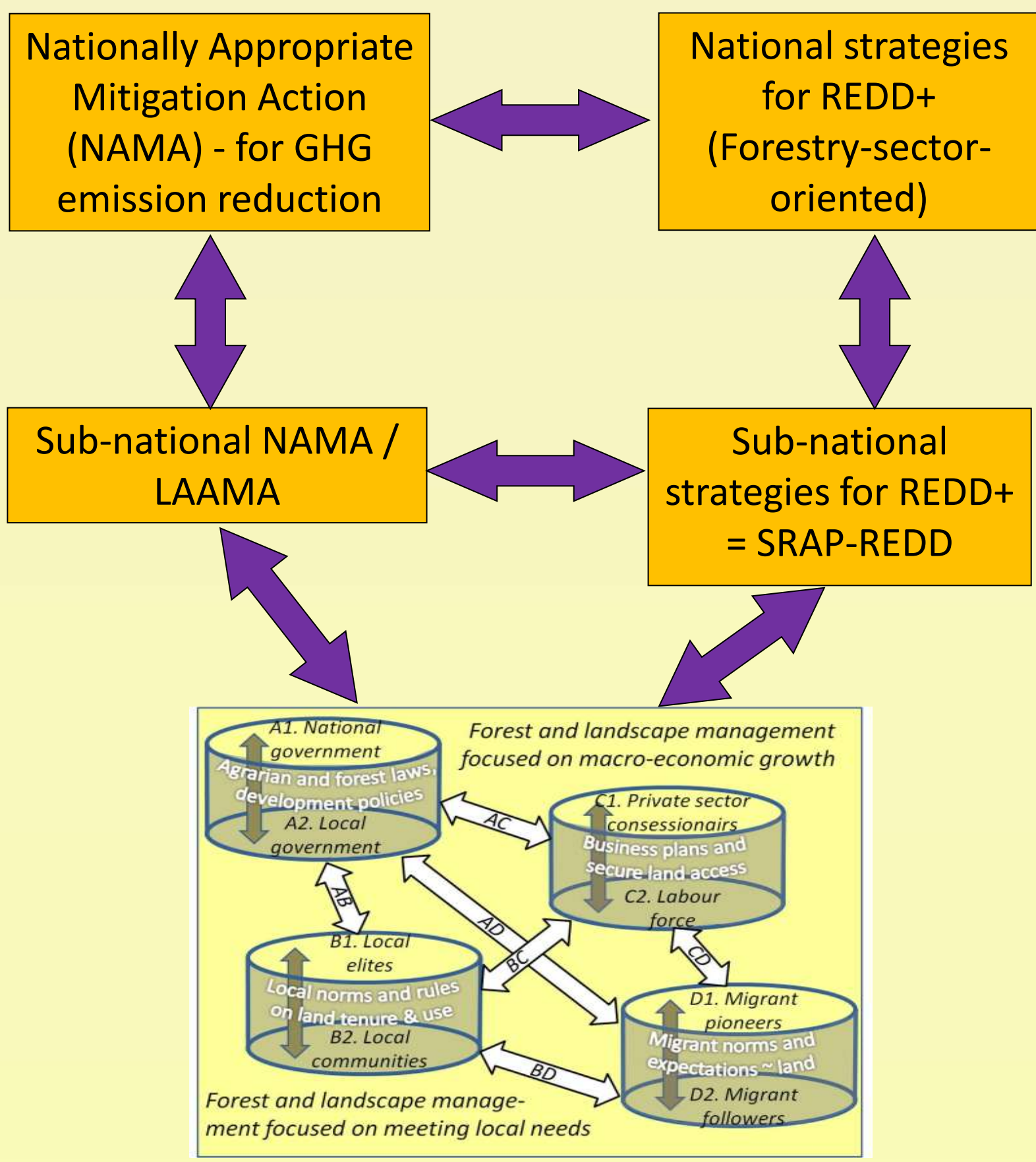
### Land use planning as the arena for multistakeholders' interactions in managing landscape: the case study towards Low Emission Development in Jambi

#### The multistakeholder processes include:

- Land use allocation zones are integrated with development plans.
- Scenarios for emission reduction are developed through-multistakeholder discussions,
- Multistakeholder consultations are conducted for finalising mitigation action plans
- In the end, policy implications and further negotiations are needed, e.g. with private sectors, to gain commitments



### Interactions across scales and levels - national-subnational:



A nested-governance becomes important on how to relate national commitment to sub-national context. Nested governance occurs through decision-making processes at multiple levels, from national, provincial and district level.  
For two initiatives of NAMA and REDD+ with their subnational derivatives, decision making processes at multiple levels will also need to relate to each other across scales and across initiatives.  
Further, the local form of governance, reflecting different interests of stakeholders, will determine the outcome and success of LAMA and SRAP in Jambi. For effective and equitable implementation for landscape governance will require across and aligning scales of different interactions of multistakholders.