

Stakeholder Analysis in Support of Joint Land Use Decision Making: Case from Xishuangbanna, Southwest China

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When?

In recent 30 years

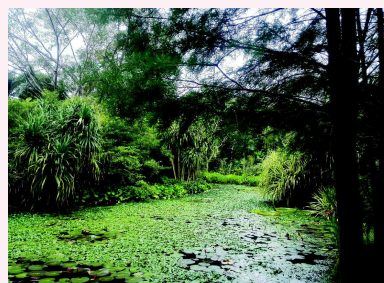
Background

Where?

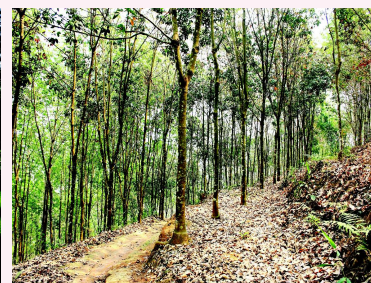
Xishuangbanna, Southwest China, part of the "Indo-Burma biodiversity hotspot"

What problem?

Strong economic forces favor cash crop monoculture with the consequence of heavy degradation



Rich biodiversity



Rubber monoculture

Call for sustainable land use

How?

Transdisciplinary process with researchers and practitioners, to develop solutions in order to improve ecological sustainability but not impair smallholders' livelihoods

Stakeholder analysis

Participatory learning



Qualitative approach

Stakeholder identification

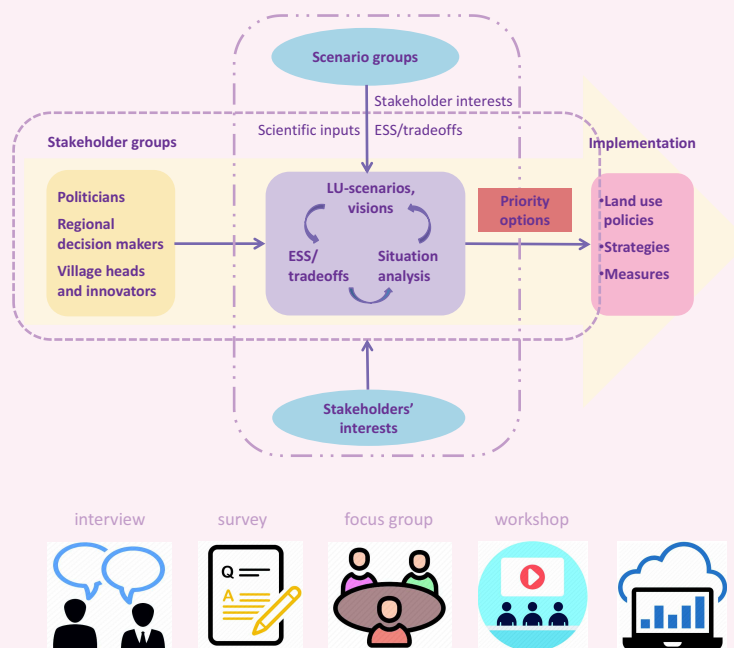
Scenario discussion

Framework conditions for implementation

Triangulation of empirical methods

Data analysis by researchers

Feed back to stakeholders and consortium



Findings

- Stakeholders are aware of the problems.
- These problems are not prior according to stakeholders' agenda and they are lack of motivation to change.

Implications for implementation

- Linking sustainable land-use with stakeholders' interests and objectives could increase their motivation.
- External supports could be incentives for stakeholders to adopt changes and alternatives.

Final remarks:

Stakeholder analysis is beneficial, in

- identifying stakeholders' interests
- facilitating their engagement
- making implementation strategies for sustainable and applicable land use decision making.

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