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| **General Trial** | **Specific Trial** |
| Discourse |  | No. | Statements | Score | Significance |   | No. | Statements | Score | Significance |
| **Social Exclusionists** | Landscape constraints  | 27 | Exclusion or underrepresentation of important stakeholders in decision making | 5 |  D\* | Landscape constraints  | 21 | Corruption, personal benefits for those issuing permits | 5 |   |
| 21 | Corruption, personal benefits for those issuing permits | 4 |   | 27 | Exclusion or underrepresentation of important stakeholders in decision making | 4 | D\* |
| 38 | Lack of a common (negotiated, agreed) goal for the landscape as a whole | 4 | D | 5 | Inadequate democratic processes and institutions | 4 | D\* |
| 30 | Limited human capacity (knowledge, decision making) within communities and government | 3 | D | Least important | 17 | Spontaneous migrants occupying land | -5 |   |
| 19 | Land and river degradation by extractive land use activities (e.g. logging, mining, shifting cultivation) | 3 |  D\* | 39 | Rice focus of agricultural policies | -4 |   |
| Least important | 39 | Rice focus of agricultural policies | -5 |   | 31 | Global climate change, locally changing rainfall patterns | -4 |   |
| 17 | Spontaneous migrants occupying land | -4 |  D\* | 32 | Uniform government policies while landscapes are diverse in context | -3 | D\* |
| 31 | Global climate change, locally changing rainfall patterns | -4 |   | 18 | Regulations change too quickly to be fully applied | -3 | D\* |
| 14 | Slow transition from subsistence focus to active participation in wider landscapes  | -3 |  D\* |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **State View** | Landscape constraints | 35 | De- and re-centralization of resource use rights to local government, with benefit sharing between national, provincial, district and village scale | 5 |   | Landscape Constraints | 7 | Absence of effective leadership | 5 |   |
| 12 | Weak enforcement of existing regulations, poor monitoring of actual change | 4 |  D\* | 21 | Corruption, personal benefits for those issuing permits | 4 |   |
| 21 | Corruption, personal benefits for those issuing permits | 4 |   | 12 | Weak enforcement of existing regulations, poor monitoring of actual change | 4 |   |
| 18 | Regulations change too quickly to be fully applied | 3 |  D\* | 17 | Spontaneous migrants occupying land | 3 |  D\* |
| 7 | Absence of effective leadership | 3 |  D\* | Least important | 39 | Rice focus of agricultural policies | -5 |   |
| Least important | 39 | Rice focus of agricultural policies | -5 |   | 36 | Wildlife - farming conflicts (crop raiding) | -4 |   |
| 10 | Lack of economic data on risk, price fluctuations, market dynamics | -4 |  D\* | 30 | Limited human capacity (knowledge, decision making) within communities and government | -4 |   |
| 26 | Lack of market premium for products and services from well-managed landscapes | -4 |   | 20 | Limited or unsuitable alternatives provided for communities who are banned or prevented from exploiting particular resources | -3 |  D\* |
| 22 | Overlapping partly contradictory laws with loopholes and lack of grievance procedures | -3 |  D\* |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **Community View** | Landscape constraints | 4 | Unequal bargaining power, large-scale concessions without local consent | 5 |   | Landscape constraints | 2 | Lack of trust between stakeholders (incl. government, companies, communities) | 5 |   |
| 1 | Unclear and contested tenure rights, conflicting claims | 4 |   | 38 | Lack of a common (negotiated, agreed) goal for the landscape as a whole | 4 | D\* |
| 15 | Absence or credible, legitimate spatial planning | 4 | D | 30 | Limited human capacity (knowledge, decision making) within communities and government | 4 |   |
| 24 | Election cycle politics and focus on quick financial gains | 3 | D | Least important | 39 | Rice focus of agricultural policies | -5 |   |
| 29 | Reactive policies, projects expecting standard designs and short-term results | 3 |  D\* | 17 | Spontaneous migrants occupying land | -4 |   |
| Least important | 31 | Global climate change, locally changing rainfall patterns | -5 |  D\* | 10 | Lack of economic data on risk, price fluctuations, market dynamics | -4 |   |
| 6 | No space for a management institution that integrates social, environmental and economic aspects of change | -4 |  D\* |  |  |  |   |
| 33 | Topography constraints to transport, durable roads | -4 |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **Integrationists** | Landscape constraints | 23 | Increased pressure on land and resources leads to government priorities for economic growth over environmental integrity | 5 |  D\* | Landscape Constraints | 13 | Lack of clarity on forest categories and associated rules for use, stewardship and accountability | 5 | D\* |
| 9 | Inconsistencies between sectoral policies and misalignment of government structures | 4 |   | 35 | De- and re-centralization of resource use rights to local government, with benefit sharing between national, provincial, district and village scale | 4 | D\* |
| 11 | Lack of vertical and horizontal cohesion of government entities | 4 |  D\* | 32 | Uniform government policies while landscapes are diverse in context | 4 |   |
| Least important | 24 | Election cycle politics and focus on quick financial gains | -5 |   | 11 | Lack of vertical and horizontal cohesion of government entities | 3 | D |
| 19 | Land and river degradation by extractive land use activities (e.g. logging, mining, shifting cultivation) | -4 |   | Least important | 6 | No space for a management institution that integrates social, environmental and economic aspects of change | -5 | D\* |
| 21 | Corruption, personal benefits for those issuing permits | -4 |  D\* | 7 | Absence of effective leadership | -4 | D\* |
| 8 | Lack of accountability to civil society, opaque decision making, lack of transparency | -3 |  D\* | 31 | Global climate change, locally changing rainfall patterns | -4 |   |
|  |  |  |   | 27 | Exclusion or underrepresentation of important stakeholders in decision making | -3 | D\* |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **Divergent Discourses between general trial and specific trial** |
| **Democrats** | **Neoliberal**  |
| Landscape constraints | 8 | Lack of accountability to civil society, opaque decision making, lack of transparency | 5 |  D\* | Landscape constraints | 23 | Increased pressure on land and resources leads to government priorities for economic growth over environmental integrity | 5 | D\* |
| 9 | Inconsistencies between sectoral policies and misalignment of government structures | 4 |   | 21 | Corruption, personal benefits for those issuing permits | 4 |   |
| 2 | Lack of trust between stakeholders (incl. government, companies, communities) | 4 |  D\* | 18 | Regulations change too quickly to be fully applied | 4 |   |
| Least important | 35 | De- and re-centralization of resource use rights to local government, with benefit sharing between national, provincial, district and village scale | -5 |  D\* | Least important | 33 | Topography contraints to transport, durable roads | -5 | D\* |
| 36 | Wildlife - farming conflicts (crop raiding) | -4 |   | 34 | Lack of market access, not being well-positioned in global economy | -4 | D\* |
| 24 | Election cycle politics and focus on quick financial gains | -4 |   | 26 | Lack of market premium for products and services from well-managed landscapes | -4 |   |
| 29 | Reactive policies, projects expecting standard designs and short-term results | -3 |  D |   |   |   |   |   |