128. A Working Group Model for REDD Implementation

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There are many competing initiatives aimed at limiting the increase of the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide through reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD). Apart from some innovative bilateral agreements, these REDD schemes share a common approach of confronting the problem through multilateral financing agreements, often among dozens of national governments. While many of these initiatives include non-governmental observers to the process, the success of these programs relies almost entirely on the ability of government negotiators to agree on both the nature of deforestation and the best way to solve the problems presented by it.

The Working Group Model that I propose would shift the scale of this problem-solving dynamic by moving away from the multilateral treaty negotiation paradigm and towards cooperative smallgroup discussions of the problems posed by deforestation, and how best to address them. These working groups would consist of a handful of governments—both donor and recipient—as well as a variety of non-governmental stakeholders, including natural scientists, social scientists, environmental organizations, advocacy groups, and private sector partners, among others. Initiatives based on such a small group model have many advantages. First, agreements among governments are much easier to reach when the number of parties is limited. Second, such agreements will be greatly enriched by the participation of a wide range of non-governmental parties, who will have a real opportunity to contribute their expertise in such a closely collaborative setting. Finally, this model will allow greater range for creative problem-solving and make possible the scaling-up of successful programs as innovative solutions are piloted through working group partnerships.

The Working Group Model could easily fit within existing REDD initiative frameworks, creating a manageable level of engagement that could organically build up to a comprehensive multilateral agreement. It would help to bridge the gap that has currently prevented REDD initiatives from providing rich, innovative and timely results. Additionally, the experience of working in small groups of such transdisciplinary and multi-sectoral compositions has the potential to foster partnerships that could go beyond any specific REDD initiative and create positive spillover into a variety of other sustainable development issues.

Session 5.5, Governance support tools I: Friday, 10.15-11.15

15. Stakeholder perspectives on the right scales to structure land use issues: two visual formalisms.

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This presentation introduces two new visual methods that explore how stakeholders frame land use issues and processes in terms of scales and functional levels. The need for cross-scale and cross-level perspectives on governance has resulted in multi-scale participatory future visioning

processes. However, both the choices for the scales used in these processes as well as the focus levels on the chosen scales are generally framed by the designers of the participation rather than by participants. This framing often leads to a focus on geographical and temporal scales, represented by pre-set focus levels. As a result of this, system levels that are essential for adaptive governance may be overlooked. Furthermore, other scales (e.g. organizational, cultural) might be more suitable for the structuring of important issues, and more useful for the participating stakeholders.

We developed two visual participatory methods to explore these issues in a scenario development context. The first is the *Scale Perspectives Test*. This method is able to quickly elicit stakeholders' land use issues and allows them to frame their issues in a field of temporal and spatial scales. In two case studies, the Scale Perspectives Test produced useful information on the land use issues most relevant to the stakeholders, as well as their perspectives on the key spatial and temporal levels of these issues. The second visual formalism is the *Scenario Scale Repertoire*. This method explores the scales that stakeholders use to frame past and future storylines. Stakeholders develop a past storyline leading into a future scenario. Based on the drivers and events in this storyline, we elicit stakeholders' scales using Repertory Grid Technique. Stakeholders then structure their storylines using these scales. This method has been evaluated to be effective in a Dutch case: the agro-ecological innovation network TransForum. A heterogeneity of different scales was found among the stakeholders. The results from both methods advocate participatory processes in which the focus scales and levels are co-defined by stakeholders. Both methods have been evaluated as effective means for this co-framing.

38. Scaling issues in the development of a multi-level monitoring system for governing sustainable development

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The purpose of this paper is to contribute to an international research agenda for scale-sensitive governance approaches. More specifically, we argue that future research should lead to (a) a better recognition of the information needs of various actors to manage their activities and (b) a better understanding of the impact of their activities at different scale levels (in time and place). This will provide the basis for the development of a multi-level monitoring system that is necessary to feed the learning processes required for governing sustainable development.

Sustainable development is generally defined as a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Since no single actor has the authority or the ability to direct mankind towards sustainable development, a governance approach is required so that a variety of actors at various levels align their activities towards the shared goal of sustainable development. Multi-level monitoring could be an important element in the governance process. It should provide the information to assess the extent to which current activities have the desired consequences (e.g. in terms of realising objectives such as the reduction of climate change) or require redirection. Unfortunately, practice shows that there are many monitoring initiatives at all levels but few of them link local activities to sustainable development at a global level.This fact decreases both the effectiveness and efficiency of sustainability policies.

In this paper, we substantiate this claim by reviewing monitoring systems at global, international, national and regional levels for both government and business. This review also demonstrates that situations are not the same for all aspects of sustainable development. We explain these differences and argue that important reasons are (a) differences in information