

Engaging local communities in designing their own local REDD+ architecture

A case study in Lao PDR

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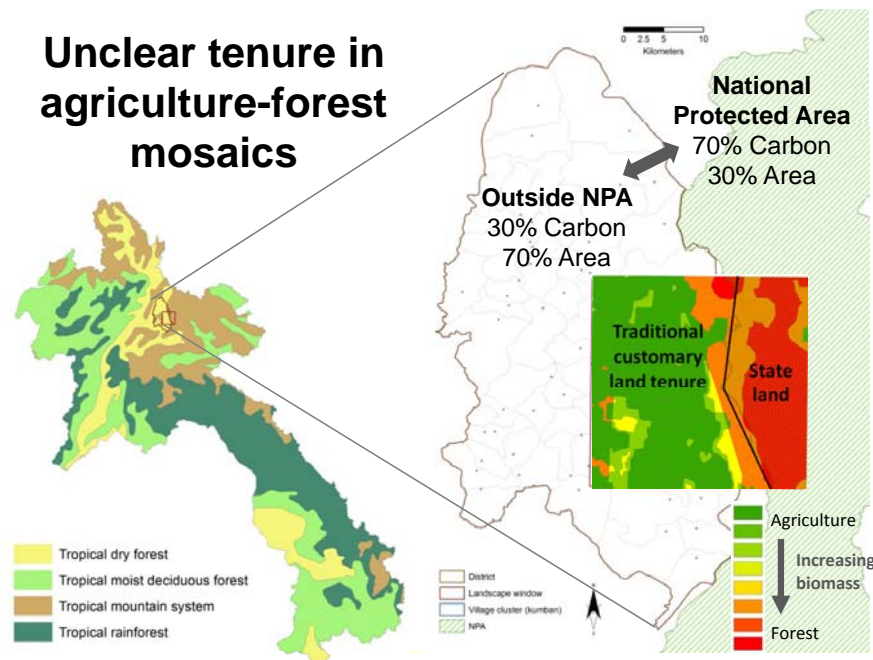
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Pro-Poor REDD+ requirements

- Landscape **carbon value** & opportunity costs
- **State facilitation** of REDD+ at landscape level
- **Land tenure** and carbon rights for local people
- **Rewards** and incentives for local people
- Strength of **local organisations** to represent local people



Unclear tenure in agriculture-forest mosaics



To whom belongs the carbon? Who benefits from REDD+ payments?

Exploration of REDD+ implementation scenarios depending on different:

- *Land use planning approaches*
- *Allocation of land and carbon rights*

Scenario 1 - NPA gets the REDD money, likely to favour law enforcement, no benefit for local populations

Scenario 2 - Local communities are involved in NPA management, i.e. social control against illegal logging, leading to some benefit redistribution.

Scenario 3 - Local communities are involved in participatory land-use planning and clarification of land and carbon rights

Local communities = empowered partners in REDD+ negotiations with:



Participatory simulations of local REDD+ architectures including the outcomes of different payment schemes on land use, income levels, food security and ecosystem service provision (e.g. water, biodiversity, soil).



'REDD+ role play' engaging village participants in zoning forest areas under the REDD+ scheme, discussing carbon value, benefit sharing and use of the REDD+ money by the different recipients.



Conclusions

- Clear land and carbon rights & community participation are critical elements to the success and sustainability of REDD+
- Carbon sequestration varies with differing levels of community engagement and across diverse tenure regimes.

