




## REDD+ impacts of different types of community forestry

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### Different models of community forestry:

- 1 - Mexican model: land is owned by the community, usually 250-1000ha; subsidies given for sustainable timber extraction or protection for environmental services (2 -5 ha per family)
- 2 - Nepali model; land owned by State; groups of village people permitted to use it following strict off-take rules and responsibility for fire-guarding; can be 50-100 ha (2 - 5 ha per family)
- 3 - Amazonian model: Indigenous peoples´ reserves. Land has been handed over to forest dwelling groups. Often 5000-10,000 ha (100-200 ha per family), extraction very limited, effect may be to prevent outsiders exploiting the forest

### Different REDD+ components

- Reduced deforestation
- Reduced degradation
- Forest enhancement
- Sustainable forest management
- Conservation

### Two questions

- How would one measure the achievement of these different impacts of REDD+?
- Which of these impacts would be likely to be associated with which of the models?

	Reduced deforest.	Reduced degrad.	Forest enhancem	SFM	Conservati on
Model 1					
Model 2					
Model 3					
Model 4					