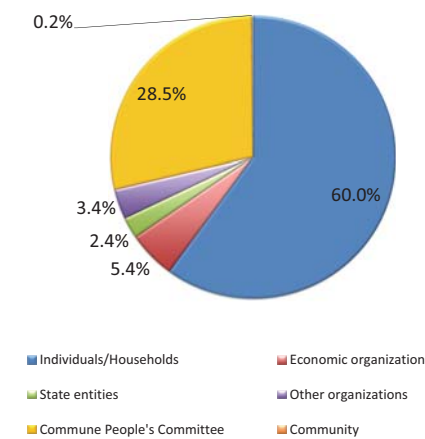




Stakeholders of tree (+ or -) change

Forest areas managed by stakeholder groups



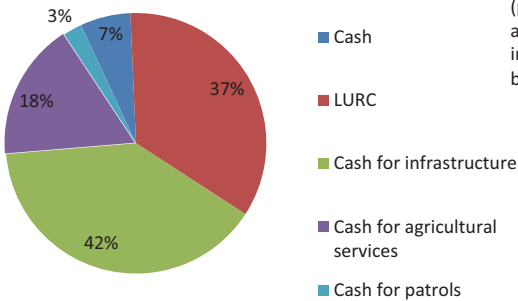
Stakeholders' preferences on PES Benefit

- Forest people chose benefit types and timing by allocating funds they expect to earn from maintaining the forest's integrity.
- Their choices for benefit types included cash payments, cash for infrastructure provision (such as roads, schools, electricity, or water to households), agricultural inputs, land use rights certificates for 100 ha of the hypothetical forest, or other benefits they might propose.

Preferences over LURC benefits indicate the importance to forest stakeholders of formalized resource access rights. LURC holders have the state-sanctioned power to use lands as collateral for loans, and extract certain amounts or volumes of forest products both in production and protection forests.

The experiences that stakeholders described regarding changes in land tenure arrangements illustrate how resource access rights are affected by their policy environment. Overlapping systems of legitimacy, such as conflicting land laws (particularly the LFPD and the Civil Code), make it difficult for rural stakeholders to know their rights and the structural and relational mechanisms they could use to improve their access to tenure or benefits. The dynamic context of the implementation of changing policies may affect preferences for benefits and perceptions of the feasibility of receiving benefits like LURCs, as found from discussions with stakeholders living in proximity to special-use forests.

Benefit type



	LURC, protection forest	LURC, production forest	No LURC
First-ranked benefit			
LURC (Land use right certificate)	83%	0%	32%
Cash	0%	90%	62%
Infrastructure	0%	10%	6%
Agriculture services	17%	0%	0%