REDD+ benefit sharing
A review of key concepts and issues

Long Ratanakoma

Forestry Administration

Eric Gardette IC

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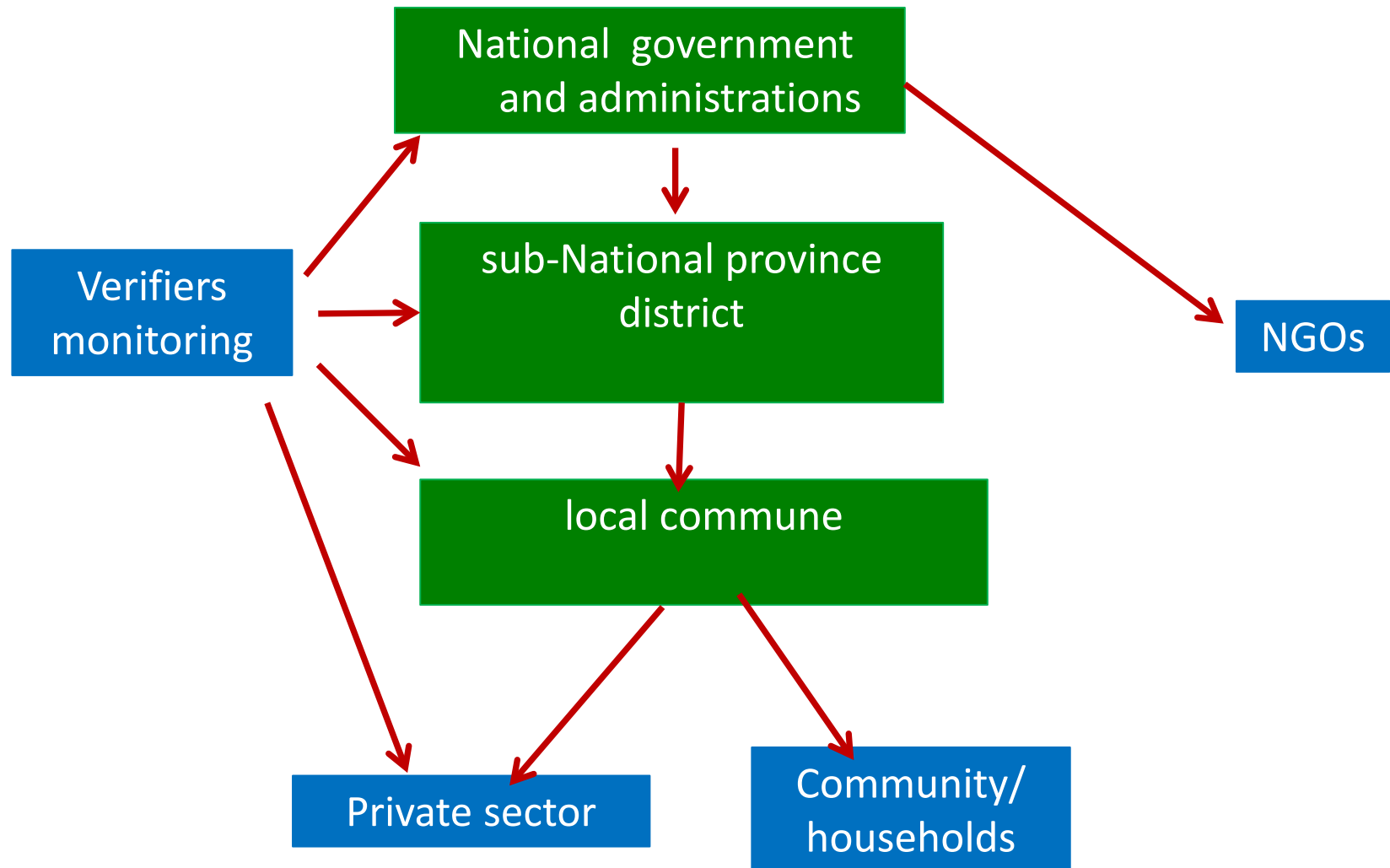
Definition of Benefits Sharing Mechanisms?

- Addressed to natural ressources: Sum of Actions to deliver portion of benefits either monetary or nonmonetary to actors and beneficairies whom have the rights of access and use of such ressources

- Widely used for CBD under ABS Access and Benefit Sharing (covering a part of a plant or animal, a plant or animal, an ecosystem)

Kind of Benefits?

- Direct gains from tCO2e from reduced emissions or removals of greenhouse gasses or sale of carbon credits

- Participation in REDD+ activities (patrolling, measuring, monitoring, reporting)

- Indirect gains include clarification in land tenure, support forest management and governance, facilitate technology transfer, improve ecosystem services (water provision,..)

Scale of Benefits Sharing Distribution?
National, sub-national or local

National government and administrations

sub-National province district

local commune

Verifiers monitoring

NGOs

Private sector

Community/ households

Type of Actors and benefits?

- Central government (policies and regulations)
- Local government (law enforcement, monitoring)
- NGOs (design, facilitation, implementation)
- Local communities, community forestry groups (SFM, Patrolling, forest conservation)
- Private sector (SFM, forest protection)
- Verifiers (internal l government or external ?)

Rules and REDD+ Enabling Conditions

- Formal and informal land tenure rules;
- Rules governing the interpretation of rights to benefit from carbon finance and the sale of carbon credits;
- Revenues sharing rules defined in statutory and customary laws;
- Additional targeting criteria such as socio-economic profile of beneficiaries;
- Emission reduction/removal criteria which impose limitations on the types of activities that are eligible under REDD+ and
- The form of allocation mechanisms, such as how beneficiaries physically receive benefits.

Activities Eligible for REDD+ Payments

- Reducing emissions from deforestation;
- Reducing emissions from forest degradation;
- Conservation of forest carbon stocks;
- Sustainable management of forests; and
- Enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

Effectiveness

- Refers to the extent of emission reductions or removals achieved by REDD+ actions and activities which needs to be positive results in order to deliver payment or incentives to stakeholders.

- How effective is the mechanism to provide emission reductions?

Efficiency

- Refers to the actual costs of such reductions. Are these reductions (results) achieved at the minimum costs (transaction, implementation costs)?

Equity

- Refers to the distributional aspects of the associated costs and benefits.

- Are benefits and costs fairly distributed among the legitimate stakeholders?