REDD+ benefit sharing
A review of key concepts and issues

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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)

What are possible benefits?

- Monetary benefits
  - Cash payment
- Non-monetary benefits
  - Employment opportunities
  - Livelihood improvements (more availability of NTFPs, fuelwood and fodder)
  - Provision of infrastructure and public facilities
  - Improved ecosystems and related benefits (e.g. clean water)
  - Indirect benefits
    - Improved forest governance
    - Enhanced stakeholder participation
    - Climate change mitigation

Who should receive benefits?

1. **Those who actually reduced carbon emission & who have a record of good forest management** (results-based payment)
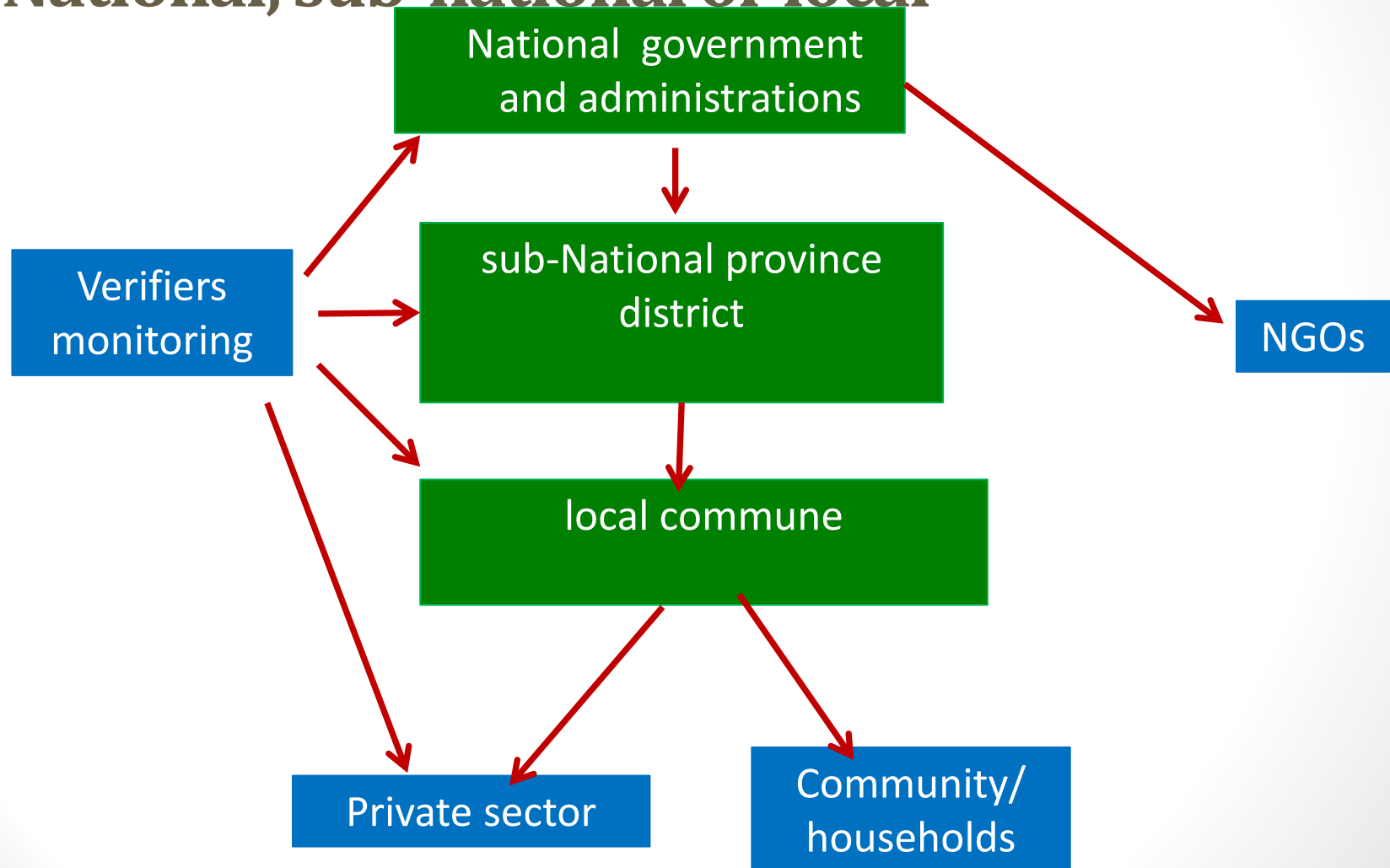
   ## OR/AND

2. **Those who bear costs** regardless of actual reduced emissions (inputs based payment)

   - **Opportunity costs**: forgone benefits by not converting forest to other lands use such as agriculture
   - **Transaction costs**: costs incurred through transaction
   - **Implementation costs**: costs incurred from the actions leading to reduced deforestation such as patrolling, MRV of carbon, and designing and implementing policies and measures.

Potential beneficiaries	Possible roles	Examples of benefits
Local actors (e.g. communities, IPs, Land owners, private sector)	**Implement REDD+ activities** (forest protection and conservation) to reduce carbon emissions on the ground	• Payment • Employment • Clarified tenure • Public infrastructure • Environmental benefits
Project implementers (e.g. Govt, NGOs)	**Design and implement REDD+ projects**	• Payment • Jobs • Enhanced capacity
Local government (e.g. provincial, district and commune)	**Implement policies and measures for REDD+** (e.g. law enforcement, clarification of tenure, patrolling, monitoring)	• Payment (more budget) • Jobs • Increased capacity
Central government (e.g. FA, GDANCP, FiA)	**Design and implement and policies and measures** (e.g. logging moratorium, REDD+ national strategy)	• Payment (more budget) • Reduced carbon emissions

Source: Adopted from CIFOR (2012)

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

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.

Thank you for listening