

What Works and What Doesn't? Introducing CIFOR's Benefit Sharing Knowledge Tool

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Organized by the Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme-Asia (NTFP-EP Asia) in cooperation with the Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA) and the Asia Indigenous Peoples



CIFOR's REDD+ Benefit Sharing Project

- **Focal countries:** Brazil, Peru, Cameroon, Tanzania, Indonesia, Vietnam
- EU funded. Builds on and complements work ongoing in CIFOR's Global Comparative Study on REDD+.
- Structured as seven interlinked work packages that together will generate evidence-based policy options framed by political-economic context in six focal countries
- Covering: national/project costs, multi-level governance rights, gender etc



Benefit Sharing Knowledge Tool

<http://www.cifor.org/knowledge-tree/design>




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What do you need to consider when thinking about policies for sharing benefits from REDD+?

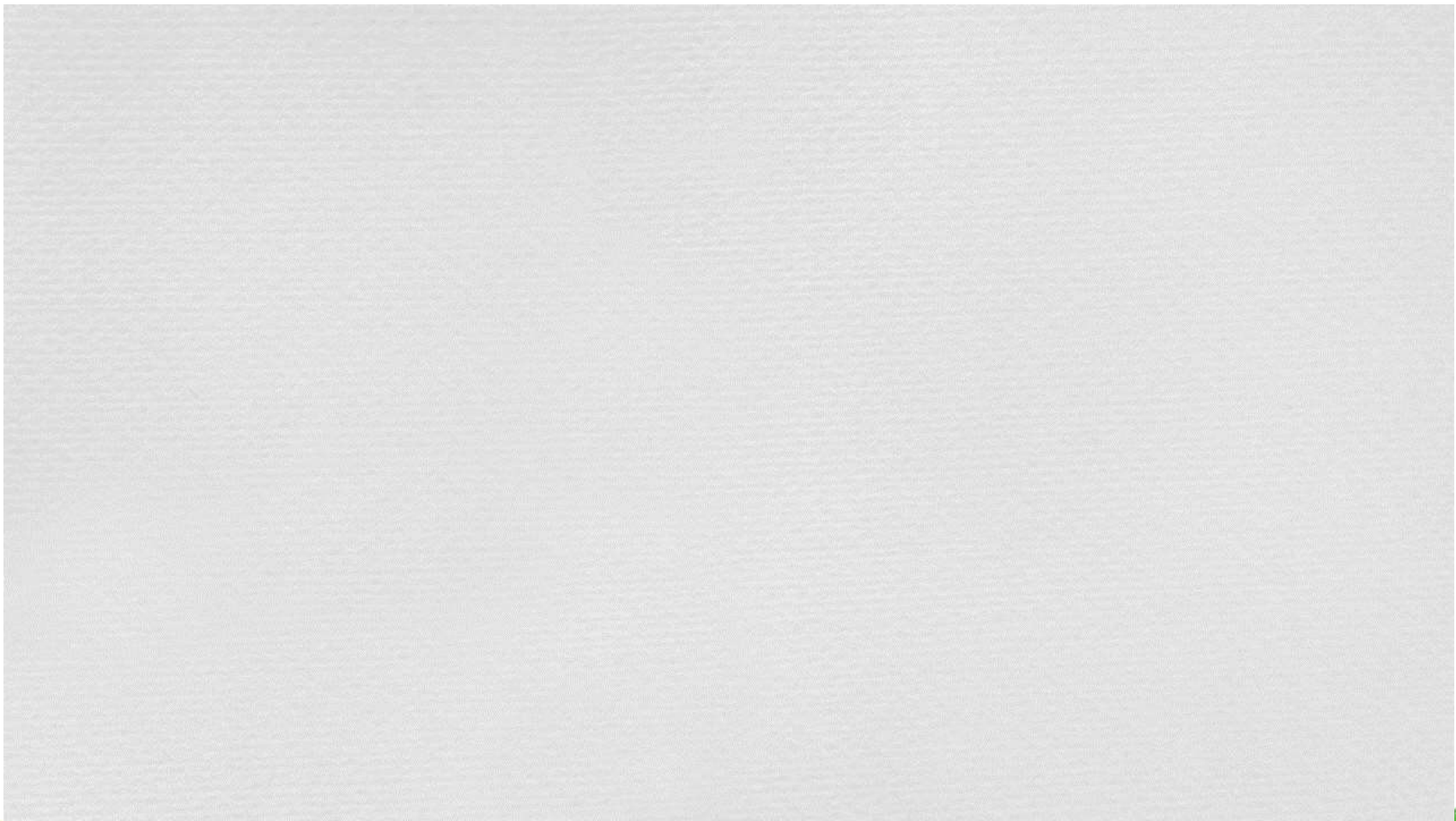
CONTEXT			DESIGN			
Types of benefits	How are beneficiaries identified?	How are benefits allocated?	How are people safeguarded from harm?	How is performance and finance monitored?	How do people participate and how are they represented?	What are the costs & burdens?

   **RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Forests, Trees and Agroforestry**

This knowledge tree synthesizes four years of research on REDD+ benefit sharing as part of a project conducted by the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and funded by the European Union.

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Types & features of benefit sharing mechanisms reviewed

What kind of BSM is it?

Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)

Community Forestry systems (CF)

Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT)

Indigenous People's trust funds in Brazil (IPTF)

European Rural Development Policy (RDP)

What type of governance practice is it?

Anti-corruption measures in Indonesia (ACM)

Standards and certification (S&C)

Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) under FLEGT



Framework for assessing benefit sharing mechanisms

BSMs

Basic description/typology

- Type of benefit
- Type of finance
- Level of governance
- Objective of mechanism

Design features

- Activities
- Timing of rewards
- Beneficiaries
- Costs to whom
- Institutional arrangements
- Property rights regimes of the mechanism
- Decision making process in design & implementation

Contextual factors

Property / tenure rights

- 'classical' tenure issues
 - poor definition or conflicting
 - incomplete enforcement
 - non-existence
- carbon rights

Governance

- Authority of gov. Institution
- Capacity of gov. Institution
- Law enforcement
- MLG issues

Outcomes

Effectiveness

- in providing resources
 - Emissions reductions
 - Biodiversity & ES

Efficiency (cost-effectiveness)

- Production (opp.) costs
- Transaction costs

Equity

- Access
- (Decision-making)
- Outcomes (distributional)

Legitimacy of process

- Setting up BSM
- Distribution of benefits

Operationalizing equity (1)

- a) Techniques for assessing and recognizing the level of costs and to **whom they are accruing**
 - periodic review of producer costs (Fairtrade)

- b) Setting fair and minimum payments
 - reduces risk; but needs consultation with buyers



Operationalizing equity (2)

- a) Establishing phased and upfront payments
 - also need to make sure financial incentives are maintained till end – (Plan Vivo)

- d) Paying attention to the type of benefit
 - A focus on development activities and in kind benefits
 - The pros and cons of cash
 - Securing of rights



Rationales on 'who should benefit'?

Merit based

- I. benefits should go to those actors achieving output
- II. those actors incurring costs should be compensated
- III. benefits should go to effective facilitators of REDD+ implementation

Legal -rights based

- I. benefits should go to actors with legal rights

Egalitarian/needs based

- I. benefits should go to the poorest
- II. benefits should go to low-emitting forest stewards



Clarifying objectives: process is important

- Clarity on REDD objectives and thus the rationale to be followed
- Legitimacy of the decision needs the decision to be made by those with:
 - Legal mandate to make them
 - Adherence to due process & to procedural rights



Legitimacy vs urgency?

- Is it too early to think about the detailed design of BSMS before fundamental questions such as authority and tenure have been resolved?
- Or is the urgency so great that ad-hoc solutions need to be found to deal with sub-optimal policy contexts?



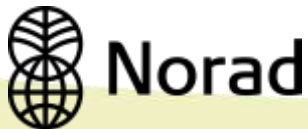
Thank you!

<http://www.cifor.org/redd-benefit-sharing/>

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• Key publications:

- Assembe-Mvondo et al. 2015. *Comparative Assessment of Forest and Wildlife Revenue Redistribution in Cameroon*. CIFOR working paper 190.
- Loft, L. et al. 2015. Taking stock of carbon rights in REDD+ candidate countries: Concept meets reality. *Forests* 6:1031-1060.
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• Series of information briefs:

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