Multi-level lessons for Benefit Sharing Mechanisms

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Lessons for: 1) Effectiveness

1. Use of input or intermediate indicators do not capture impacts or long-term outcomes – PES/CCT: costs of monitoring outcomes often result in over-simplified indicators that do not adequately capture impacts or performance
2. Use of existing governance systems to reduce costs – Caution to not reinforce existing flaws of bureaucracy, lack of accountability and inclusiveness, elite capture
3. Involve local government
4. Coordination – discussed everywhere but often lack the resources and institutional authority/ mandate

Lessons for: 2) Efficiency

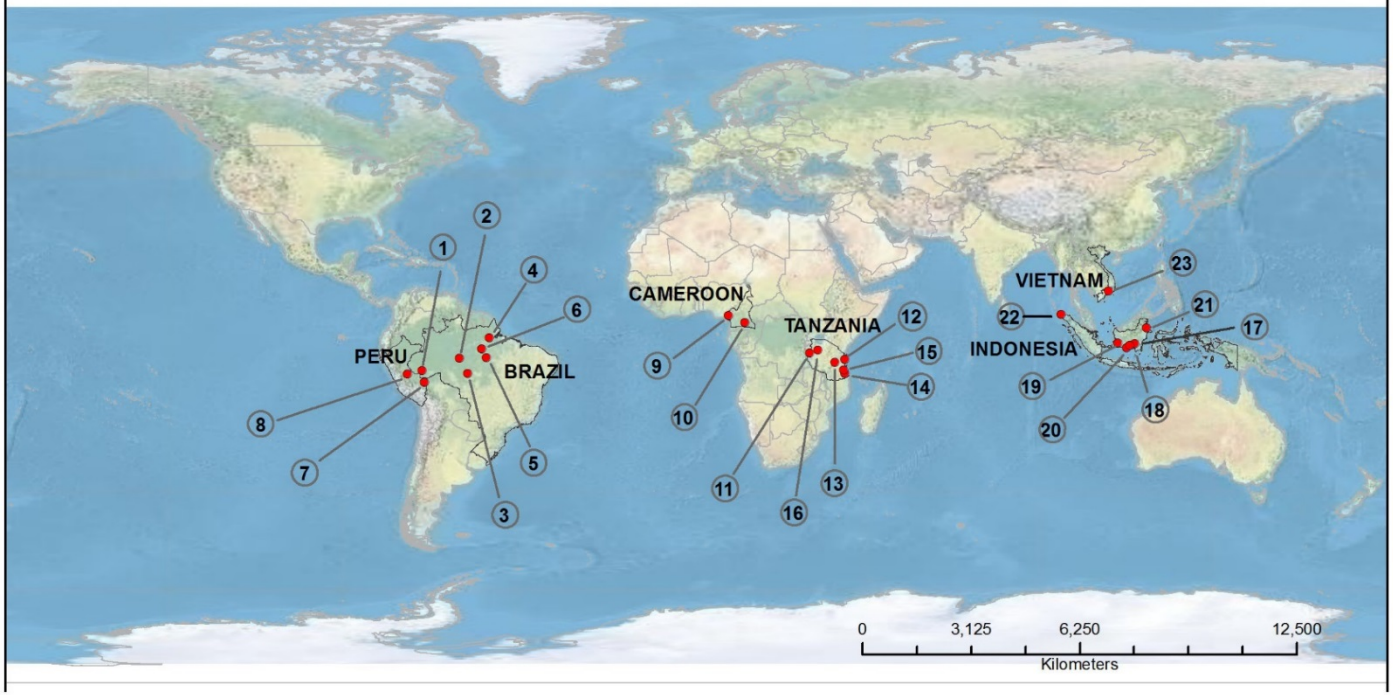
1. Role of intermediaries – critical to bridge between the global/national/corporate and multiple local beneficiaries. e.g. National Fund for Forest Financing (FONAFIFO) in Costa Rica
2. Addressing scale
3. Using geographical targeting to increase effectiveness and efficiency – special strategies for high opportunity costs areas
4. Clarifying tenure based on the nature of the ecosystem service

Lessons for: 3) Equity

1. Setting fair payments and payment structure – pros and cons of cash depend on context
2. Local perspectives of equity matter – PFES Vietnam: local people are not only motivated by economic factors: social cohesion, varied considerations of fairness, and trust in local leadership matters in determining distribution of benefits
3. Paying attention to multiple benefits
   - Focus on development activities and co-benefits
   - Securing rights is considered as a priority for many
   - Asking for local recommendations

Global Comparative Study on REDD+

Abbreviated names and locations of subnational initiatives



BRAZIL
1. Acre
2. Bolsa Floresta
3. Cotriguaçu
4. Jari/Amapá
5. SFX
6. Transamazon

PERU
7. Madre de Dios
8. Ucayali

CAMEROON
9. Mt. Cameroon
10. SE Cameroon

TANZANIA
11. Kigoma
12. Zanzibar
13. Kilosa
14. Lindi
15. Mpingo
16. Shinyanga

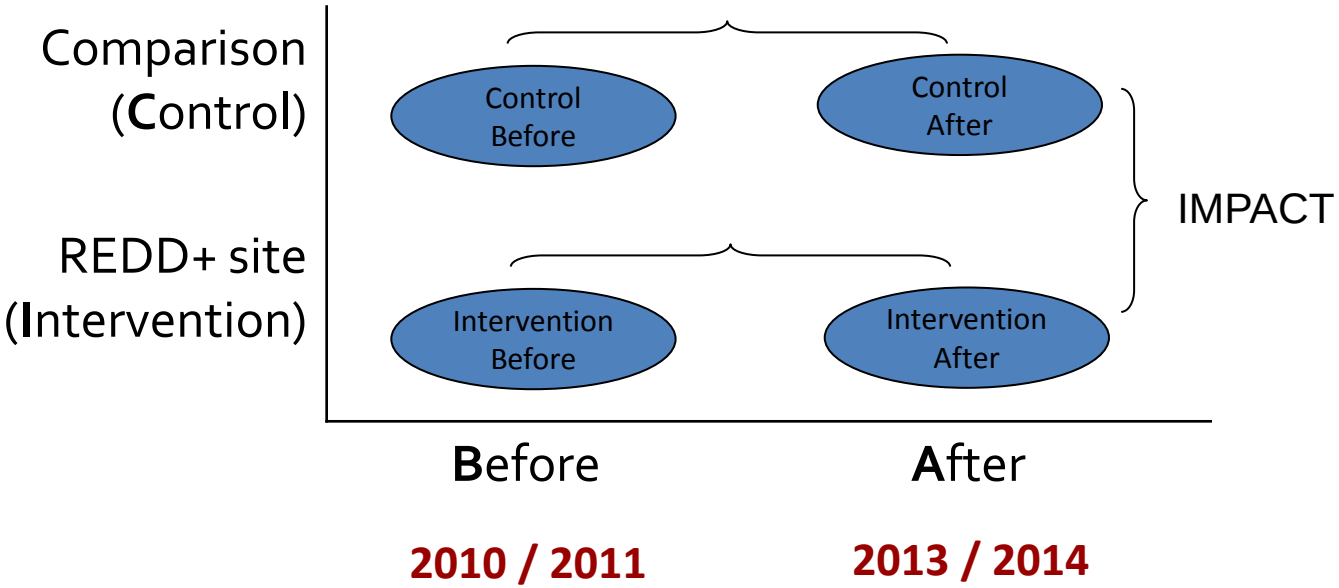
INDONESIA
17. KFCP
18. Katingan
19. KCCP
20. Rimba Raya
21. TNC within BFCP
22. Ulu Masen

VIETNAM
23. Cat Tien

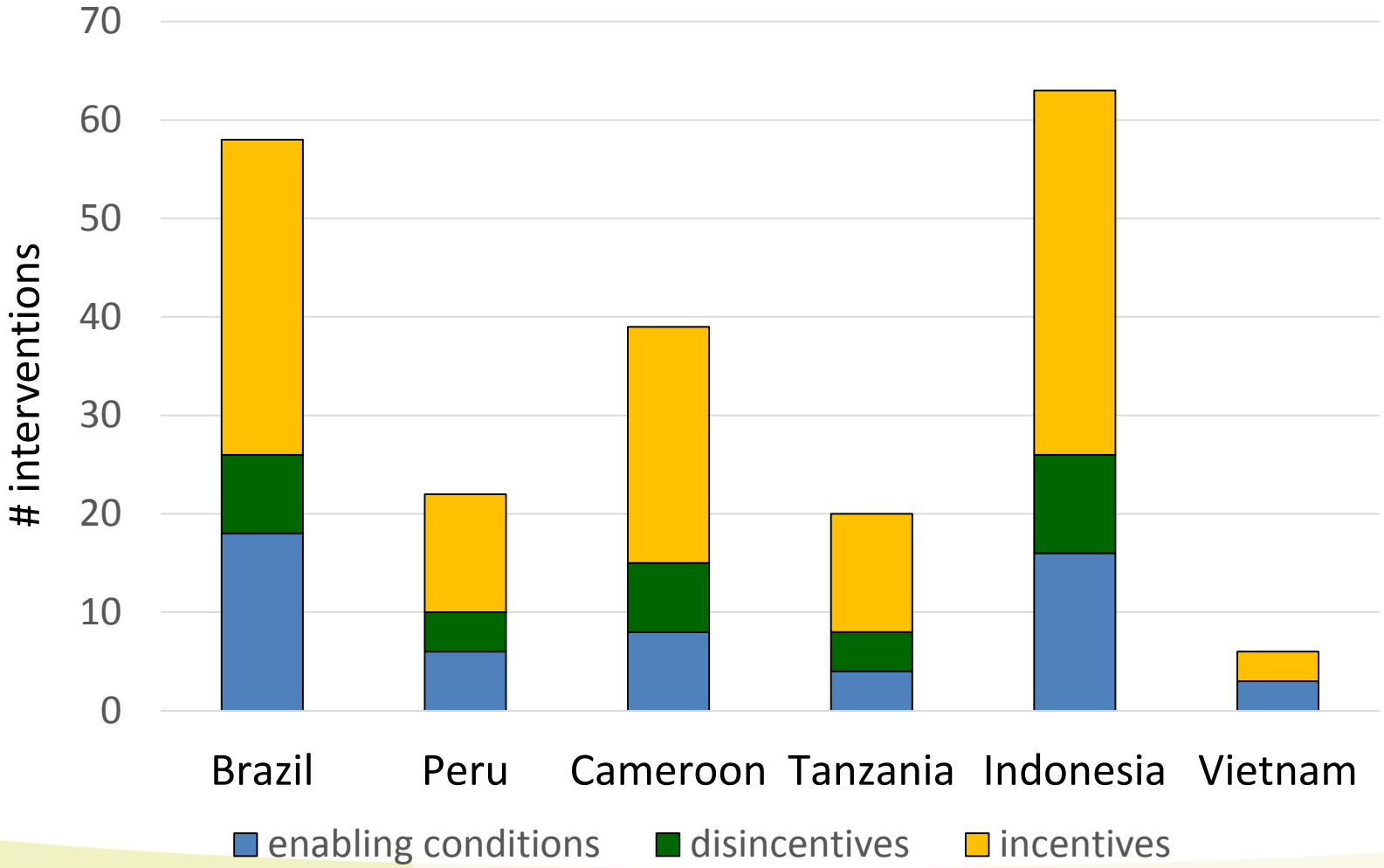
6 countries - 22 sub-national REDD+ initiatives
150 villages – 4,000 households

Subnational REDD+ Initiatives (GCS M2)

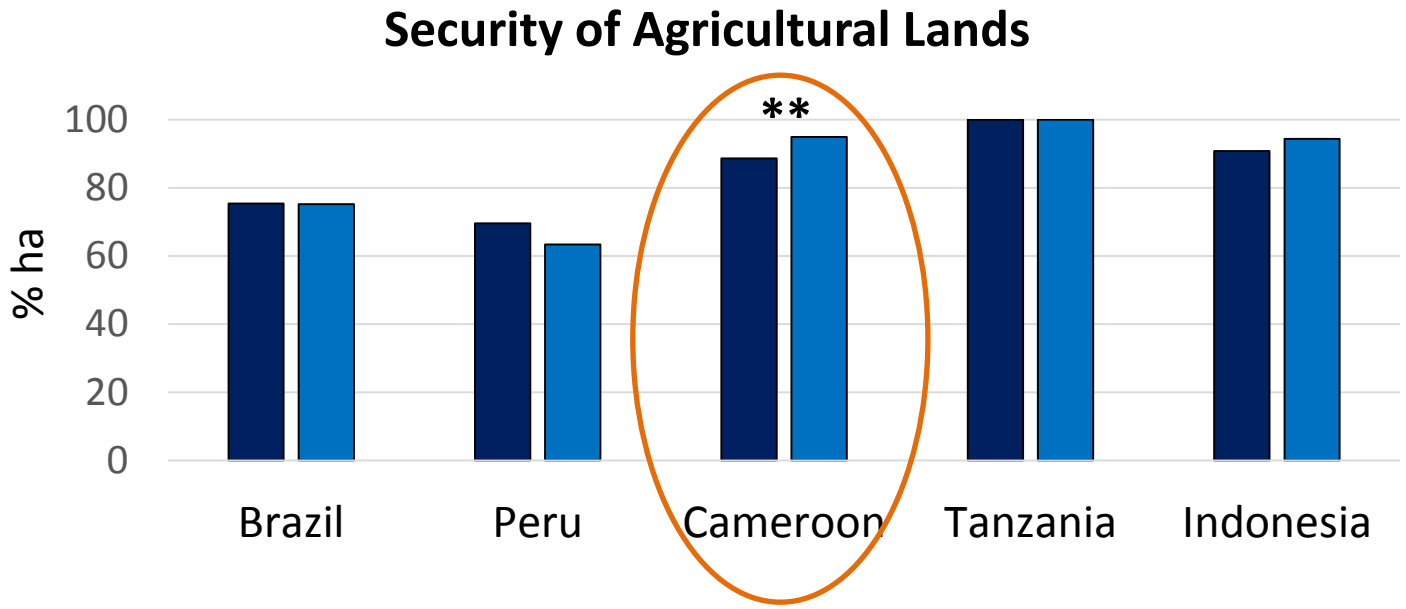
Through its BACI method, M2 provides empirical evidence of what is succeeding and failing in REDD+ with respect to effectiveness, efficiency, equity, and co-benefits (livelihoods, governance, biodiversity)

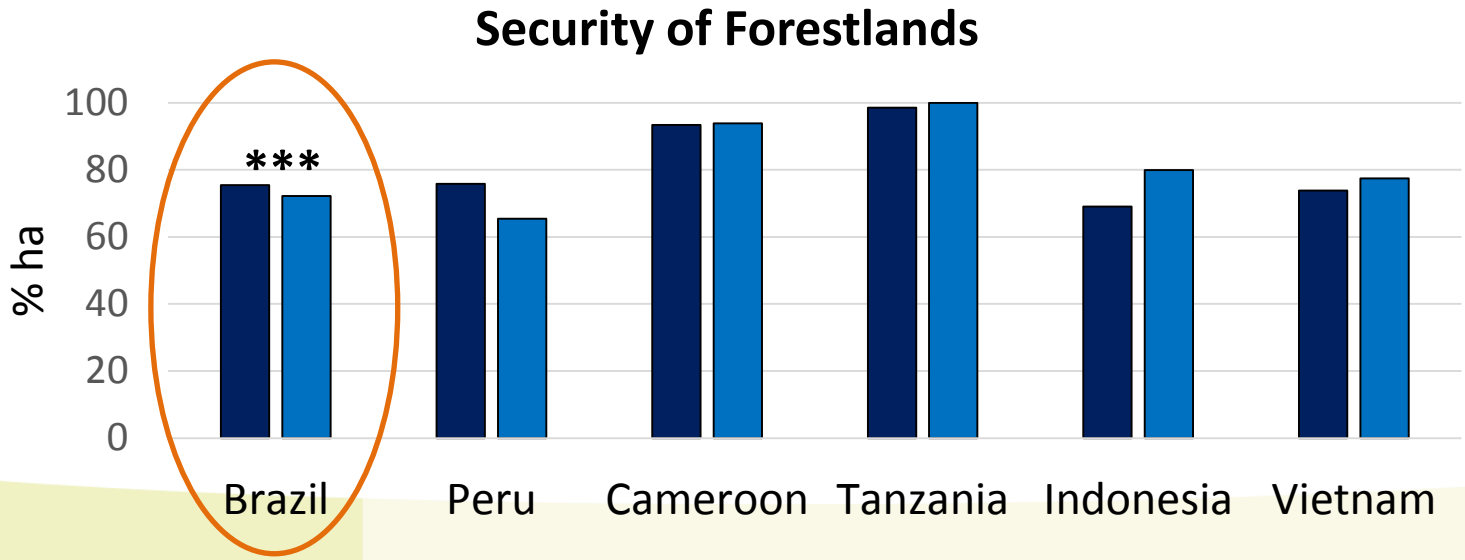


Mix of REDD+ related interventions at sampled sites



Tenure security outcomes





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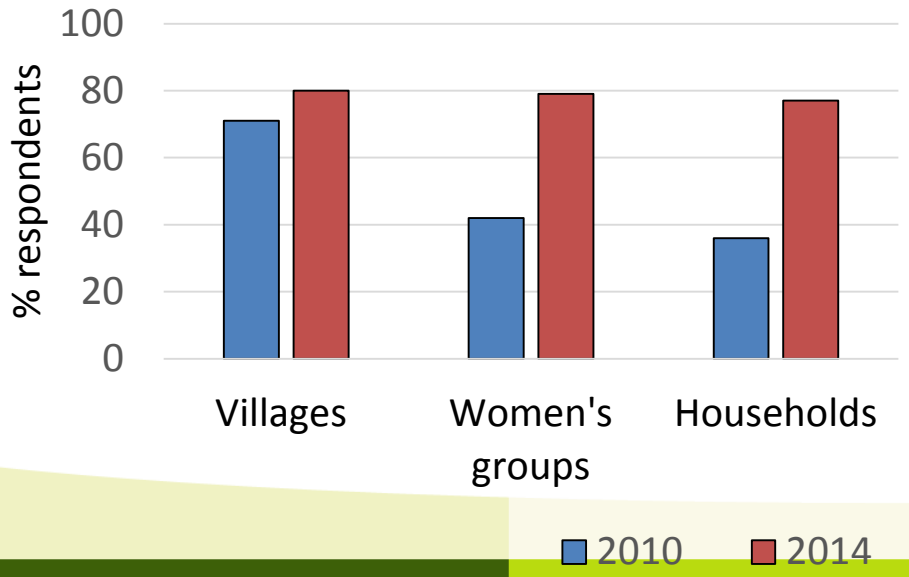
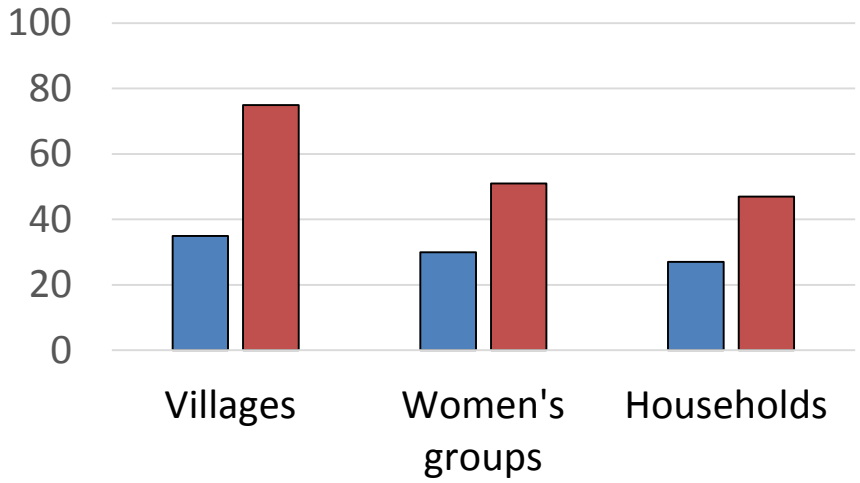
Participation outcomes

Knowledge of REDD+ initiative



Participation in REDD+ initiative



Take-home messages for design of national REDD+ benefit sharing

- **Effectiveness** depends strongly on governance and requires rigorous MRV system to monitor benefit flows and to measure impacts and outcomes depending on the REDD+ objectives
- Managing issues of scale, bundling and targeting can increase **efficiency**
- Assessing who benefits and structuring payments to address local **equity** can involve trade-offs with efficiency
- **Mix** of benefits and instruments – in many cases, indirect and non-cash benefits are important
- **An inclusive multi-stakeholder process** is critical for ownership across multiple levels, legitimacy and sustainability

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CIFOR's Global Comparative Study on REDD+: http://www.cifor.org/gcs/

"REDD+ on the ground" case book: http://www.cifor.org/redd-case-book/

REDD+ benefit sharing: http://www.cifor.org/redd-benefit-sharing/special-publications/