

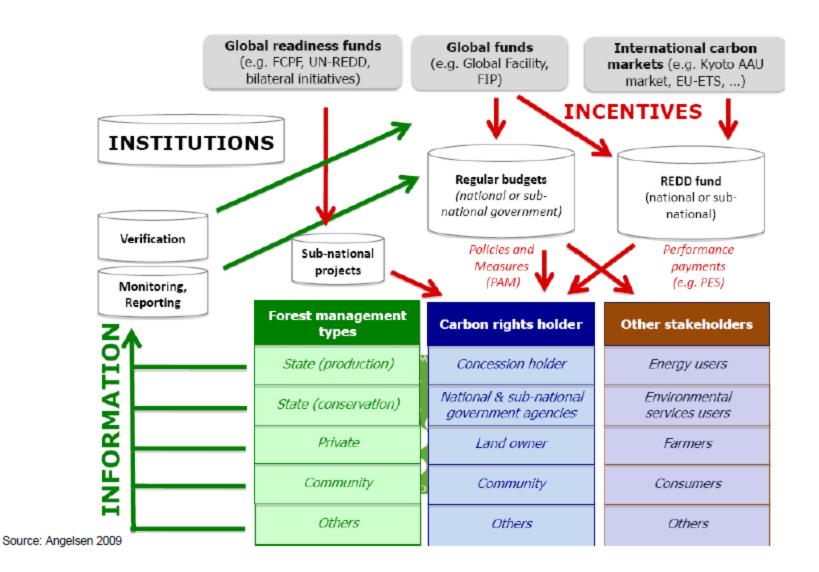


INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

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#### **CONFUSION IS EVERYWHERE**





## **Benefit-sharing Basics**

Balancing Objectives





Effective Incentives vs. Legitimacy

- 1. Provide effective incentives for actions
  - Overall benefits are determined by costs, demand & setup
- 2. Build broad support & legitimacy of REDD+ system
  - Fair distribution avoids resource conflict, builds trust
  - Particular attention paid for poor and vulnerable groups\*



## What is REDD+ benefit-sharing?

"Everyone has a say"

### FAO says:

"agreements between stakeholders, such as private sector, local communities, government and non-profit organizations, about the equitable distribution of benefits related to the commercialization of carbon"

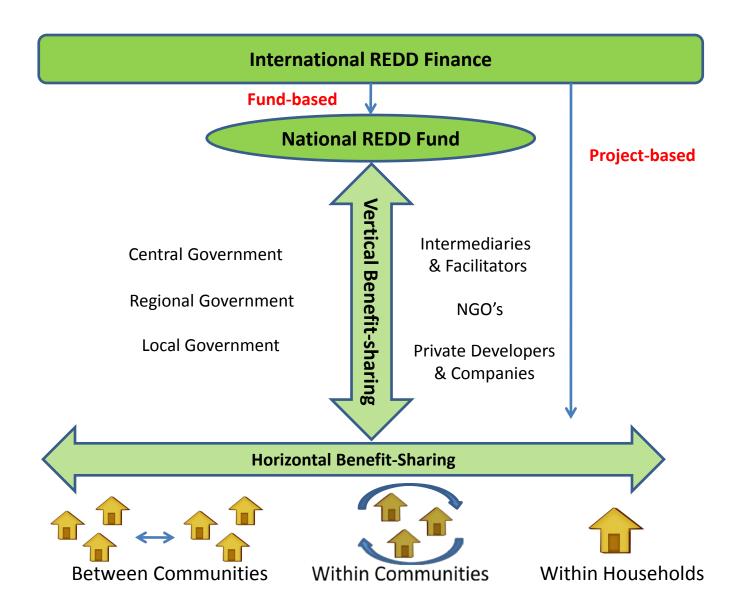
## IUCN says:

"agreements between stakeholders about the distribution of monetary benefits from the commercialization of forest carbon"





#### PROJECT VS. JURISDICTIONAL REDD+



## Levels of REDD+

International REDD+ System

**UNFCCC** 

Non-UNFCCC regulated schemes

Voluntary carbon markets

Peru

National Government

Sub-national Governments

Civil Society

National REDD+ program

REDD+ Projects in public areas (e.g. a National Park)

Sub-national REDD+ Programs

REDD+ Projects in public areas

REDD+ Projects in public areas given in concession

# The Peruvian Approach to REDD+

## TIERED APPROACH

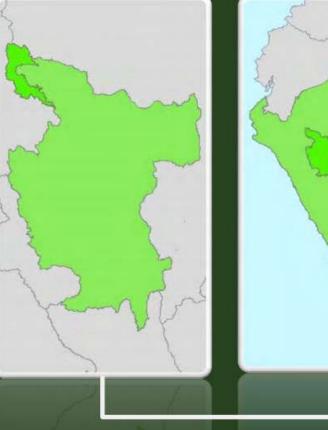
Site and regional REDD+ initiatives are informing Peruvian national REDD+ policy development

LOCAL: e.g., Alto Mayo Protected Forest

REGIONAL: e.g., San Martin

NATIONAL: Peru



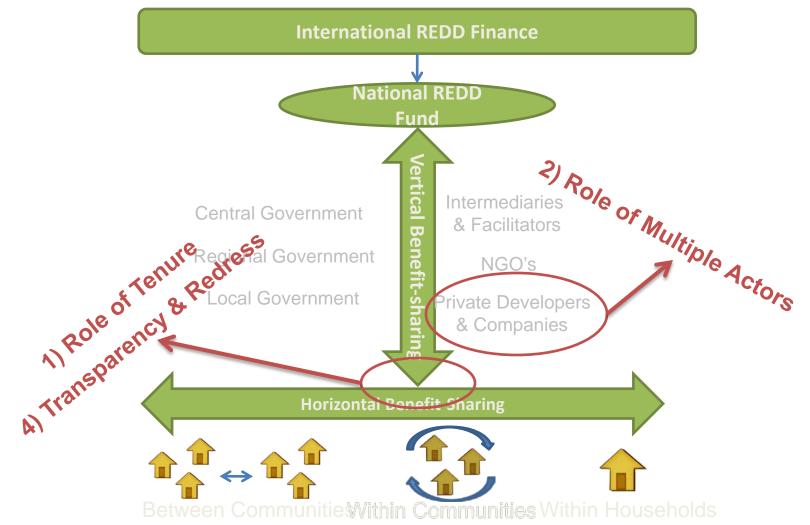




from CI-Peru 2013 http://bit.ly/1ftt3zY



## PROJECT VS. JURISDICTIONAL REDD+ Co-chairs' reflections from Ghana



3) Sustainability, equity & permanence of benefits





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