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- Some international solutions for forest conservation
- REDD and REDD+ and Some related issues
- Our focus: Benefit-sharing rationale of REDD+

International Solutions

- REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation)
- Trust Funds for Habitat Preservation
- Mesoamerican Reef (MAR)



REDD and REDD+

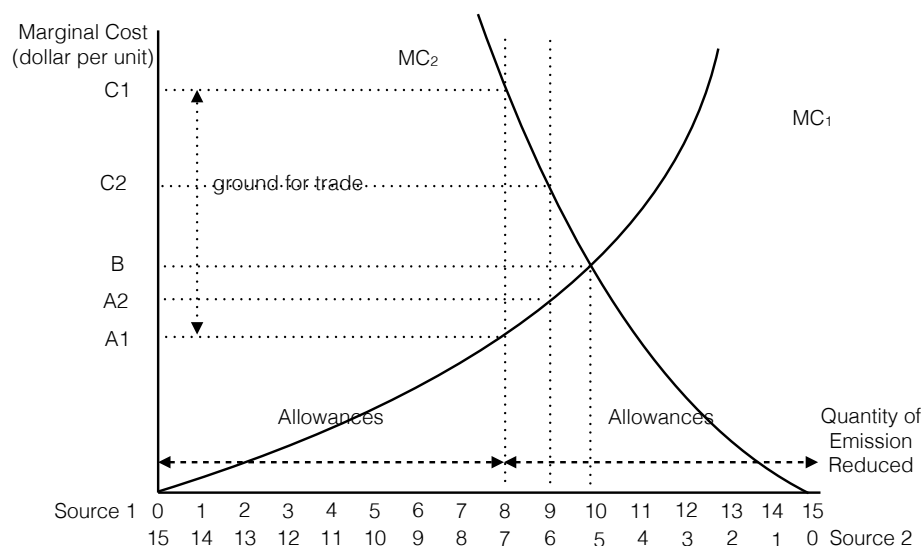
- REDD
 - an effort to create a financial value for the carbon stored in forests, offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emission from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development.
- REDD+
 - Go beyond deforestation and forest degradation and includes the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.
 - Include other organizations' initiatives such as Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and Forest Investment Program (FIP) hosted by the World Bank

Where does the money come from?

- International development aid agency
- Ultimately from carbon market through global “cap and trade” mechanism. In the meantime the money will come from emerging national or regional carbon market.
- National Funding

Explaining Cap-and-Trade

Explaining Cap-and-Trade



Some related issues

- Preventing deforestation does not involve only climate change but also sustainable development issues. REDD+, in a way, supports Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Peter Holmgren 2014 (the Guardian article)).
- The need to recognize and appropriately compensate the full range of economic social and political net costs of REDD. (Ghazoul et al. 2010)

GOAL 1 END POVERTY
 GOAL 2 END HUNGER
 GOAL 3 WELL-BEING
 GOAL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION
 GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY
 GOAL 6 WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL
 GOAL 7 AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY
 GOAL 8 DECENT WORK FOR ALL
 GOAL 9 TECHNOLOGY TO BENEFIT ALL
 GOAL 10 REDUCE INEQUALITY
 GOAL 11 SAFE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
 GOAL 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION BY ALL
 GOAL 13 STOP CLIMATE CHANGE
 GOAL 14 PROTECT THE OCEAN
 GOAL 15 TAKE CARE OF THE EARTH
 GOAL 16 LIVE IN PEACE
 GOAL 17 MECHANISMS AND PARTNERSHIPS TO REACH THE GOALS



Our focus

- Who should benefit from REDD+? Rationales and Realities (Luttrell et al. 2013)
 - Reviewing the existing REDD+ programs, using data Global Comparative Study on REDD+ of CIFOR (Center for International Forestry Research)
 - Based on the data, develop an analytical framework to identify the main rationales put forward by actors to justify how benefits should be shared.

Three main types of REDD+ benefits

- Benefits from implementation of a REDD+ project, program or policy
- Benefits from changes in forest use.
- Indirect benefits from REDD+ implementation (e.g. indirect ecosystem benefits such as protection of soil and water quality)

Objectives of REDD+

- The 3E Criteria
 - **Effectiveness:** a measure of “The amount of emissions reduced or removal increased by REDD+ actions”
 - **Efficiency:** a measure of “The costs of these emissions reductions or removal increases”
 - **Equity:**
 - Distributive Equity: allocation of outcomes and their impacts on different stake holders in terms of cost, risks, and benefits
 - Procedural Equity: participation in decision making and inclusion and negotiation of competing views.
 - Contextual Equity: Equity to access to resources and market

Cases

- The article focuses 4 main countries: Brazil, Indonesia, Tanzania and Vietnam.
- In the meantime, the REDD+ program has just started. Most of the activities are related to preparing actors, institutions and governance as a whole to be ready for the program.
- Examples
 - TFCG - Making REDD work for communities and forest conservation (Tanzania)
 - Transamazon- Sustainable settlements in Amazon (Brazil)
 - Project improving land management and livelihood alternatives (Vietnam)
 - REDD pilot project development, Community Carbon Pools (Indonesia)

Typology of Benefit-sharing Rationales

- **“Legal rights” rationale:** benefits should go to actors with legal rights
- **“Emission reductions” rationale:** benefits should go to those actors achieving emission reductions
- **“Stewardship” rationale:** benefits should go to low-emitting forest stewards
- **“Cost-compensation” rationale:** those actors incurring costs should be compensated
- **“Facilitation” rationale:** benefits should go to effective facilitators of REDD+ implementation
- **“Pro-poor” rationale:** benefits should go to the poorest

Table 3. Relationship between selected principles of distributive equity (following McDermott et al. 2012 and Pascual et al. 2010) and the benefit-sharing rationales.

Theory	Principle for the distribution of benefits (and costs)	Benefit-sharing rationale
Merit-based	Distribution should be proportional to the contribution or inputs of the stakeholders (Pascual et al. 2010). Konow (1996) uses the term “accountability principle” to suggest that distribution should be relative to work effort and Miller (1999) refers to “desert”: that superior performance should attract superior recognition. Pascual et al. (2010) distinguish between the criteria of “compensation” for foregone benefits related to the provision of the service and the “actual provision” of the service.	Emission reductions Facilitation Cost compensation
Needs-based	Distribution should be according to needs and those with the greatest needs should receive a higher reward (Rawls 1979, Dobson 1998, Konow 2001) in order to ensure that the position of the least advantaged individuals is as high as possible (Pascual et al. 2010).	Pro-poor Stewardship
Egalitarian	Distribution should be equal among all providers of a service independent of the cost and level of service provision (Pascual et al. 2010).	Stewardship
Libertarian	Distribution should be according to property rights and the moral of liberty of action. Right-libertarianism supports private rights and argues that natural resources should be appropriated by those who discover them, claim them, or provide labor inputs. Left-libertarianism advocates for common ownership and that those who claim rights should pay others for the value of those rights (Vallentyne 2010).	Legal rights

If REDD+ is implemented in Thailand, how the benefits should be shared and achieve the Equity objective?

Choose the rationales you want to include and rank them based on their priorities