Stakeholder’s perception on REDD+ finance and benefit sharing in Brazil, Indonesia, and Vietnam

Moira Moeliono, Bimo Dwisatrio, Jennie Yuwono, Patrícia Gallo, Pham Thu Thuy

CIFOR
Introduction

• REDD+ and the issue of finance
• Study in Indonesia, Vietnam and Brazil
• Research question:
  • How do actors perceive the financing of REDD+
    • What is being paid for?
    • Who should pay?
    • Who should be paid?
• Methods: PNA survey and semi-structured interviews
REDD+ payments should be based only on actual results of verified emission reduction.
REDD+ should be mainly financed through foreign government contributions

**PNA 2**
- Agree – strongly agree: 34.72%
- Disagree – strongly disagree: 55.32%

**PNA 3**
- Agree – strongly agree: 54.39%
- Disagree – strongly disagree: 49.12%

Image sources: rounded flag by freepik, “thumb” icon by pixel perfect
Without finance from carbon markets, REDD+ will not make a major contribution to emission reduction.
Who should be paid?

**PNA 2**

- **actors that actually reduce emissions**
  - 61.70%
  - 74.65%
  - 90.91%

- **forest stewards**
  - 52.32%
  - 66.20%
  - 80.00%

- **cost bearer of REDD+**
  - 53.32%
  - 45.07%
  - 52.63%

**PNA 3**

- **actors that actually reduce emissions**
  - 51.85%
  - 49.12%
  - 77.19%

- **actors with legal rights**
  - 74.07%
  - 68.42%
  - 64.91%

- **forest stewards**
  - 70.37%
  - 66.67%

- **cost bearer of REDD+**
  - 50.88%
Take home messages

• REDD+ is accepted as performance based payment but not clear who and how to finance. In Indonesia actors perceive it should be part of government task (and budget), in Vietnam: foreign government to pay; In Brazil: international/foreign resources.

• Perception on the critical role of carbon markets changed drastically in Indonesia, less so in Vietnam. In Brazil there is overall strong support for the market although there is are differences among the different actor groups.

• Benefits of REDD+ should be shared but no clear agreement how

• Solutions: strong regulatory framework; changing perspective about carbon markets, decentralization.
CIFOR advances human well-being, equity and environmental integrity by conducting innovative research, developing partners’ capacity, and actively engaging in dialogue with all stakeholders to inform policies and practices that affect forests and people. CIFOR is a CGIAR Research Center, and leads the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA). Our headquarters are in Bogor, Indonesia, with offices in Nairobi, Kenya; Yaounde, Cameroon; Lima, Peru and Bonn, Germany.