

# **BENEFIT SHARING MECHANISMS FOR REDD: EXPLORING A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH**

A Case Study of the Juma Sustainable Development Reserve  
State of Amazonas, Brazil

## **ABSTRACT**

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) in tropical countries is now a critical piece of any international agreement that aims to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. After the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change included the provision of a REDD mechanism for the post-Kyoto period, delegates and the broader international community turned the topic in one of prime importance on the agenda of the Climate Change regime and are now strongly encouraging the demonstration of REDD pilot projects. An important issue refers to how the REDD financial benefits will be shared through actions that can effectively collaborate to the process of reducing GHG emissions from deforestation and degradation. The main hypothesis of this research is that *variations in how local participation, equity and efficiency are considered while developing benefits sharing mechanisms (BSM) for REDD will offer fundamentally different outcomes, and as a result will have a meaningful effect on the effectiveness of a REDD mechanism. That is, BSM will have a pivotal function on the effectiveness of REDD schemes, once they are the mechanisms that will deliver benefits in the ground, guaranteeing the permanence and additionality of forest reductions.* Based on incentive and benefit-sharing theories and through the lenses of the Juma Sustainable Development Reserve, in Brazil, this paper argues for a multi-dimensional and flexible approach in the creation and implementation of BSM in order to reach effectiveness on REDD.