

# Tables

---

2.1	Important factors for successful decentralised forest management	17
2.2	Economic instruments for public actors in pollution control, conservation and natural resources management	27
3.1	Types of permits in the forestry sector	33
4.1	Factors influencing local governments' interest in conservation	60
5.1	Types of intergovernmental fiscal transfers	70
5.2	International experience with IFTs for biodiversity conservation	73
5.3	Subnational governments' public revenue sources in 2012	77
5.4	Percentage allocations for shared-revenue from taxes and natural resources	79
5.5	Preferred IFT mechanism for REDD+ revenue distribution	83
5.6	Preferences about the conditionality of IFTs	86
7.1	Tax and fee rates related to logging and plantations	122
7.2	Average opportunity costs (NPV US\$/ha) for private and public stakeholders (percentage allocation in brackets; 10% discount rate; palm oil price US\$800/t)	124
7.3	Minimum REDD payments to offset opportunity costs (US\$/tonCO <sub>2</sub> eq; palm oil price US\$800/t)	126
7.4	Sensitivity of minimum REDD+ payments to changes in the price of palm oil (USD per tonCO <sub>2</sub> eq)	129
8.1	Remaining production and conversion forest area in Riau	137
8.2	Remaining production and conversion forest area in Papua	139
8.3	Reference emission levels (RELs) using four different approaches for Riau and Papua	142
8.4	Revenue distribution between stakeholders (percentages)	146

8.5	Grant size for each government level using Approach 4 to determine RELs (US\$ million)	150
9.1	Options for REDD+ revenue distribution	169