

Towards a sustainable and effective mitigation mechanism

a methodological point of view

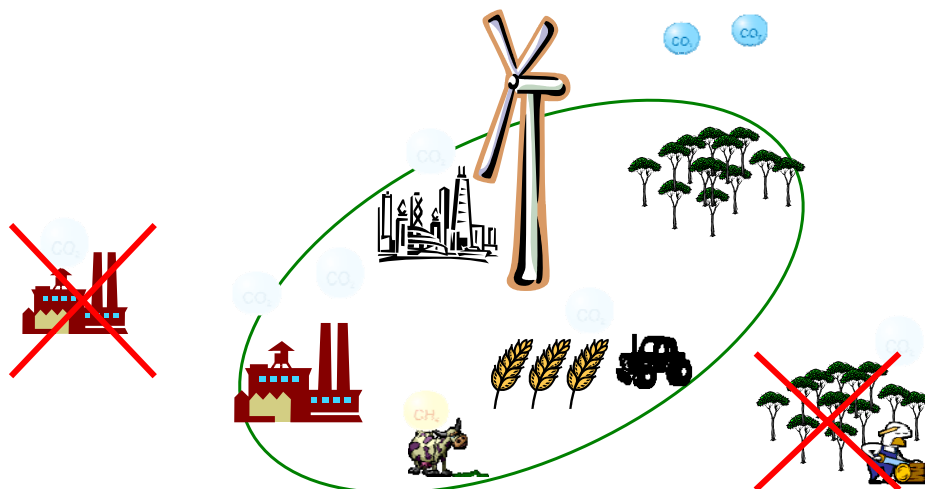
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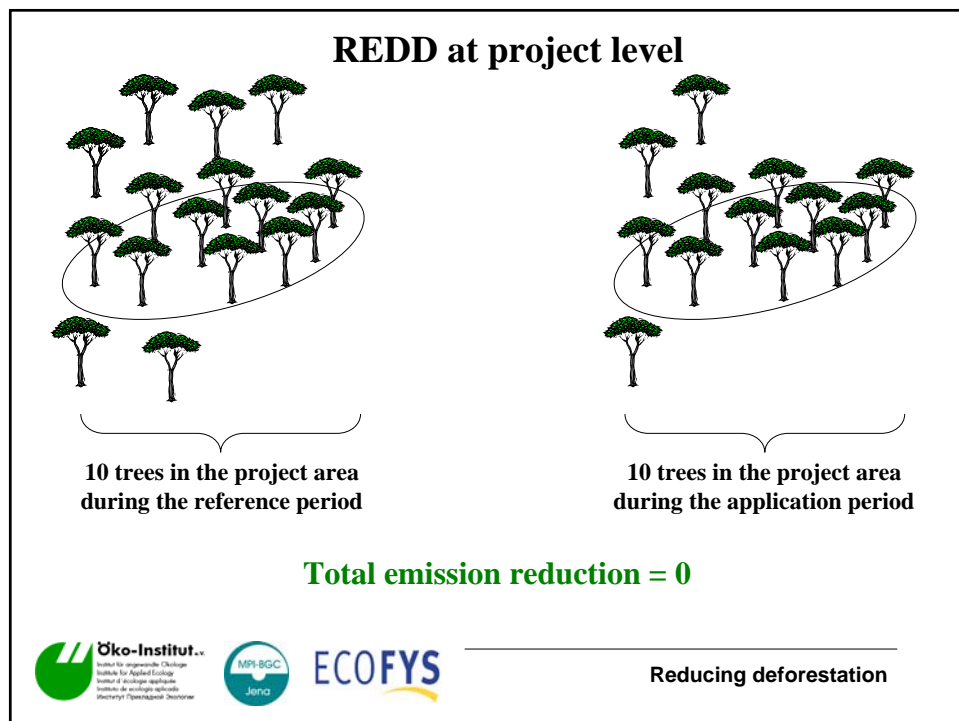
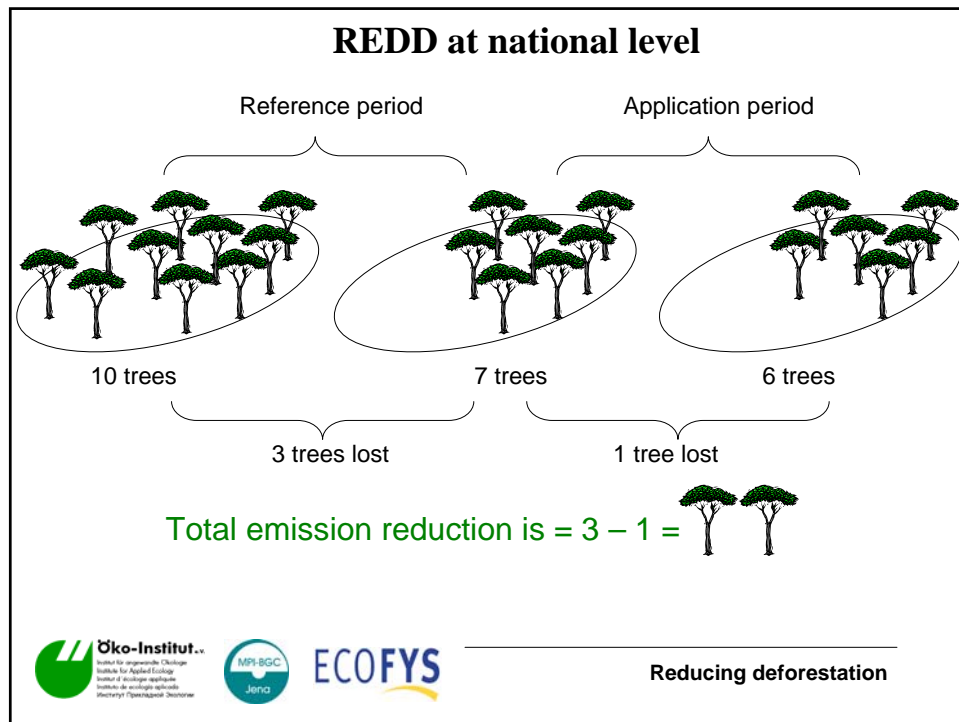


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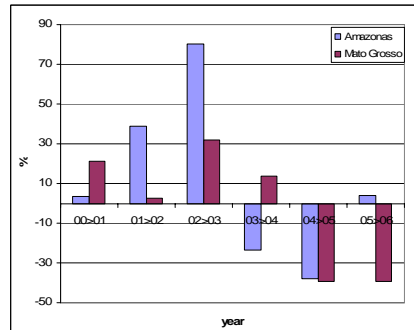
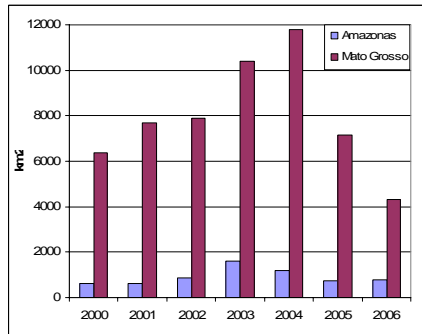
The Climate Change Convention and its Ktoto Protocol are land based agreement



Reducing deforestation



REDD at sub national level



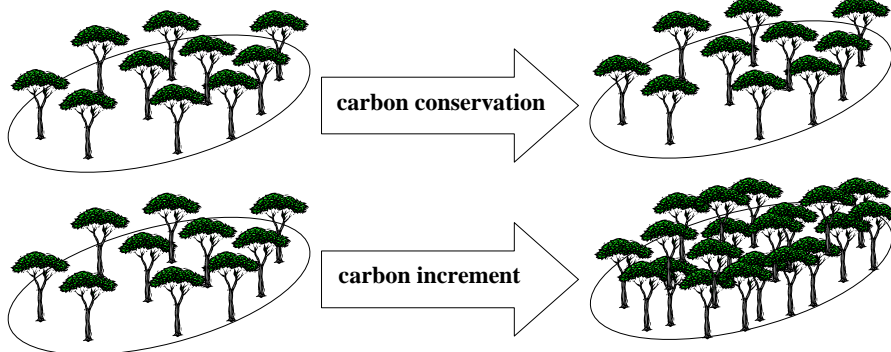
(data source INPE 2007)

Mato Grosso which is heavily converting its remaining forests could theoretically get larger advantages from a REDD mechanism than Amazonas state which is promoting the conservation and the sustainable management of its forests. A national approach to assess emission reductions does not solve *per se* the question of an equitable distribution of the positive incentives under the expected REDD mechanism, but gives more chances to governments to proceed in a more incisive and reasonable solutions.



Reducing deforestation

at national level

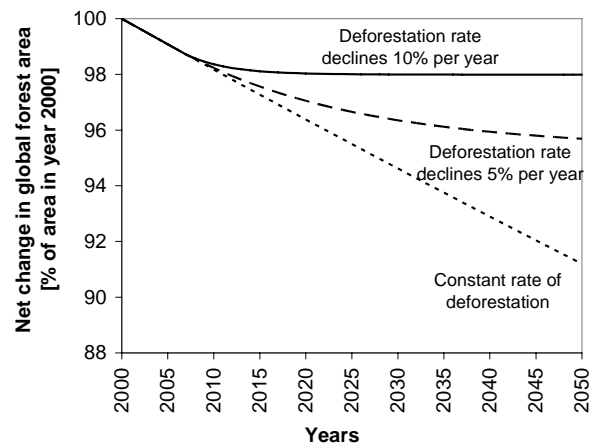


Actually REDD is only part of the solution
a more sustainable mechanism should include also activities to promote conservation (avoided emission) and sustainable forest management (forest sink capacity). But these new activities need to be addressed with different methodological approaches

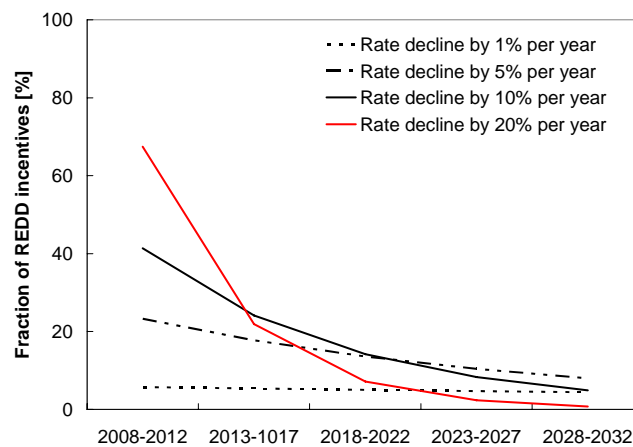


Reducing deforestation

Generic scenarios for REDD achievements



Emission reductions and schedule for REDD credits



Incentives

- **Promote immediate action**
- **Promote ambitious emission reductions**
- **Establish a stable incentive and control system for**
 - **maintaining forest carbon stocks**
 - **towards sustainable forest management**



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Conclusions

- **Incentives based on emission reductions can stimulate early action but do not support the permanence of REDD activities**
- **Additional mechanisms need to target conservation and sustainable forest management**



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