

# Views from Brazil on para 1(b)(iii) of the Bali Action Plan

AWG-LCA in-session Workshop  
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Process envisages to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to, and beyond 2012

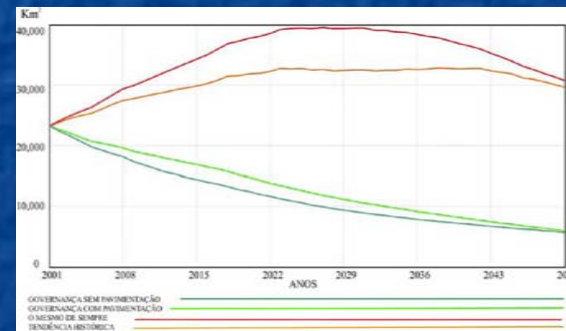
Enhanced national/international mitigation of climate change

Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries

The role of conservation, **sustainable management of forests** and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries

# Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation

- **Mitigation activities should be real, measurable, reportable and verifiable**
  - **Relevance of the design**



- **Stabilization of atmospheric GHG concentration at ambitious levels requires consideration of all forestry activities, in different time horizons**
  - **Reduction of (net) emissions from deforestation and forest degradation**
    - **Afforestation and reforestation**

AND

# The role of conservation and ...

- **Maintenance of forest carbon stocks (forest conservation)**
- **Enhancement of forest carbon stocks (sustainable forest management)**

## ■ Convention Article 4 COMMITMENTS

1. **All Parties**, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, shall:

- (d) **Promote sustainable management, and promote and cooperate in the conservation and enhancement of sinks** and reservoirs of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including biomass, **forests** and oceans as well as other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems;

**Table TS.1. Global carbon budget.** By convention, positive values are CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes (GtC yr<sup>-1</sup>) into the atmosphere and negative values represent uptake from the atmosphere (i.e., 'CO<sub>2</sub> sinks'). Fossil CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for 2004 and 2005 are based on interim estimates. Due to the limited number of available studies, for the net land-to-atmosphere flux and its components, uncertainty ranges are given as 65% confidence intervals and do not include interannual variability (see Section 7.3). NA indicates that data are not available.

|                                 | 1980s                 | 1990s                  | 2000–2005  |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Atmospheric increase            | 3.3 ± 0.1             | 3.2 ± 0.1              | 4.1 ± 0.1  |
| Fossil carbon dioxide emissions | 5.4 ± 0.3             | 6.4 ± 0.4              | 7.2 ± 0.3  |
| Net ocean-to-atmosphere flux    | -1.8 ± 0.8            | -2.2 ± 0.4             | -2.2 ± 0.5 |
| Net land-to-atmosphere flux     | -0.3 ± 0.9            | -1.0 ± 0.6             | -0.9 ± 0.6 |
| <i>Partitioned as follows</i>   |                       |                        |            |
| Land use change flux            | 1.4<br>(0.4 to 2.3)   | 1.6<br>(0.5 to 2.7)    | NA         |
| Residual land sink              | -1.7<br>(-3.4 to 0.2) | -2.6<br>(-4.3 to -0.9) | NA         |

# Mitigation Potential (WGIII, 2007)

Carbon mitigation potential from reducing deforestation, forest degradation, forest management, afforestation differ by activity, regions, time horizon.

In the **short term**, the carbon mitigation benefits of reducing deforestation are greater than the benefits of afforestation.

In the **long term**, a sustainable forest management strategy aimed at maintaining or increasing forest carbon stocks, while producing an annual sustained yield of timber, fibre or energy from the forest, will generate the largest sustained mitigation benefit.

# Message 1 - Positive Incentives

- Regardless of the mitigation potential of the different forest activities (REDD, forest conservation, sustainable forest management, enhancement of carbon stocks), Brazil is of the view that all these activities can be entitled, under the Convention, to financing
- Realization of forestry mitigation efforts depend on
  - Institutional capacity
  - Investment capital
  - Technology
  - RD and transfer
  - Appropriate policies and incentives
  - International cooperation

# Message 2 – Action Now

- Brazil is of the view that forest mitigation activities under the Convention should not be discriminated from the treatment of other non-forest mitigation activities.
- To ensure short-term mitigation results, simple approaches should be adopted to readily implement mitigation activities.