

Methodologies for carbon accounting in project activities

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IPCC

- Assessment reports
- Special reports (e.g. LULUCF)
- Good practice guidance for national GHG accounting and projects
- You have influence through
 - Peer-reviewed publications
 - National representatives
 - Invited participation in technical meetings

Standards for project activities

- General requirements and guidance for GHG accounting
- Procedures for validation and verification
- Registry and clearing house for 'carbon credits'
- Compliance market – CDM and JI
- Voluntary market – VCS, ACR and others

Sectors

National GHG reporting

- Energy Industries Solvents Waste
- Agriculture
- Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF):
 - Forest land
 - Cropland
 - Grassland
 - Wetlands
 - Settlements

CDM

- 1-13 Energy Industries Waste etc.
- 14 Land-use, land-use change and forestry
- 15 Agriculture

CDM LULUCF

- Only A/R -- REDD will never be CDM
- Normal-scale methodologies
 - So far only limited to terrestrial
- Small-scale methodologies (16k CERs/yr)
 - Terrestrial
 - 1 wetlands methodology
- January 2011: Normal-scale A/R methodology for tidal forests submitted to CDM

Voluntary Carbon Standard



- Afforestation, Reforestation, Revegetation (ARR)
- Agricultural Land Management (ALM)
- Improved Forest Management (IFM)
- Reduction Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)
- Peatland Rewetting and Conservation (PRC)
 - Expanded to wetlands???

Content of methodologies

- Applicability conditions
 - Relate procedures provides to specific project circumstances
- Project boundaries
 - Geographical – temporal – carbon pools – GHGs
- Baseline scenarios and additionality
- Baseline GHG accounting
- Project GHG accounting including leakage
- Permanence
- Monitoring protocol

Project (Design) Document

- Shows how the methodology is applied
 - Chapters +/- as in methodology
- Identifies the Project Proponent with title to the carbon credits issued
 - Usually: title to the land
 - National public law and procedures, and private law
- Environmental and social impacts and their mitigation

GHG accounting

- Spatial and temporal dimensions
- Direct measurements (fluxes)
- Proxies
 - Carbon stock changes
 - Water level in peatlands – CO₂
 - GESTs (vegetation) in peatlands – CO₂ and CH₄
 - Others...
- Leakage
- Uncertainty versus conservativeness
 - Avoid complex/expensive measurements by conservatively neglecting pools and fluxes

Methane emissions from peat soils

(organic soils, histosols)

Facts, MRV-ability, emission factors

- Initiatives towards IPCC
- IPCC
 - Drawing attention towards
 - MRV-ability
- Voluntary markets
 - Pilot projects – focus on developing new technologies
 - Explore mitigation opportunities
 - Develop affordable measures
 - Develop conservative estimates

