

Carbon markets

- Compliance market: UNFCCC
 - Kyoto Protocol: Domestic reductions, CDM, JI, ET
- Voluntary markets
 - VCS
 - ACR and others
 - Only project-based activities



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
- Normal-scale methodologies
 - Mangrove restoration methodology 2011
- Small-scale methodologies (16k CERs/yr)
 - 1 wetlands methodology



Why develop a wetlands standard?

- A market for wetland restoration and conservation is developing
- No international standard specific for wetlands exists
- International standards for LULUCF until 2011 included no wetlands specific requirements
 - March 2011 peatland requirements launched by the VCS



Standards for project activities

- General requirements and guidance for project design and GHG accounting
- Procedures for validation and verification
- Registry and clearing house for 'carbon credits'



Credible project-based activities and carbon markets

- Standards for project activities
 - General requirements and guidance for project design and GHG accounting
 - Procedures for validation and verification
 - Registry and clearing house for 'carbon credits'
- Methodologies are step-by-step procedures for estimation of emission reductions and removals in line with the requirements following accepted scientific good practice
- <u>Project description</u> or design documents provide information on how a specific project complies with the requirements and applies the methodology

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



Verified 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)



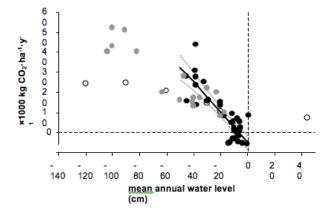
PRC categories

Baseline Scenario		Project Activity	Applicable
Condition	Land Use		Guidance
Drained peatland	Non-forest	Rewetting	RDP
		Rewetting and conversion to forest/ revegetation	RDP+ARR
		Rewetting and paludiculture/ erosion avoidance	RDP+ALM
	Forest	Rewetting	RDP
	Forest with deforestation/ degradation	Rewetting and avoided deforestation	RDP+REDD
	Forest managed for wood products	Rewetting and improved forest management	RDP+IFM
Undrained peatland	Non-forest	Avoided drainage	CUPP
	Forest	Avoided drainage	CUPP
	Forest with deforestation/ degradation	Avoided drainage and deforestation	CUPP+REDD
	Forest managed for wood products	Avoided drainage improved forest management	CUPP+IFM



GHG accounting

- Spatial and temporal dimensions
- Direct measurements (fluxes) or
- Proxies
 - Carbon stock changes
 - Water level
 - Salinity and others...
- Leakage
- Uncertainty versus conservativeness
 - Avoid complex/expensive measurements by conservatively neglecting pools and fluxes





From peatlands to wetlands - some issues

- Wetlands definition
- Eligible wetland categories to include sea grasses?
- Hydrology, sedimentation and erosion hydrogeomorphology
 - Scale (water and sediment supply beyond buffer zones)
- Sea level rise



Wetlands project categories

- PRC becomes WRC: Wetland Restoration and Conservation
- RWH: Restoration of Wetland Hydrology and hydrogeomorphology
- CIW: Conservation of Intact Wetlands



PWRC categories

B	aseline Scenario Land Use	Project Activity	Applicable Guidance
	Non-forest	Rewetting	RDP
peatland		Rewetting and conversion to forest/	RDP+ARR

Replace

- PRC with WRC
- RDP with RWH
- CUPP with CIW
- Drained peatland with degraded wetland
- Undrained peatland with intact wetland
- Rewetting with restoring hydrogeomorphology
- Avoided drainage with avoided conversion
- Add open and impounded water
- Add creation of wetlands



Outlook

- Peer and public review in 2011
- Launch in 2012



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