

Policy recommendations and considerations on peatlands & REDD+ for SBSTA.



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Input to SBSTA requests CP.16

1. Identify LULUCF activities, their mitigation potential, methodological issues and drivers (Annex II (a))

- 2. Modalities on MRV of anthropogenic forest-related emissions and removals (Annex II (c))
- 3. Modalities relating to a national forest reference emissions level (Annex II (b))





Peatlands cover 3% of global surface and are important for:

- carbon storage (550 GT C globally)
- diverse goods and service to local livelihoods
- biodiversity conservation, services such as water regulation
- climate change adaptation



Drained peatlands emit large amounts of carbon: 2 Gton CO₂ /year from about 50 million ha of degrading peatlands. 50% directly relevant to REDD+ Or more, depending on scope REDD+

Hotspots of CO_2 emissions from drained peat 4



Input on Mitigation Potential

Globally almost 2 Gtons of CO₂ can be mitigated annually by protecting and restoring peatlands



Key priorities:

In LULUCF new accounting activity: **Drainage and rewetting.**

Activities to reduce emissions from peatlands

- 1. Halting conversion of 12 million ha remaining peatswamp forests in SE Asia (net gain 1 Gt CO2)
- 2. Restoring half of the already drained peatswamp forests in SE Asia (net gain 0.5 Gt CO2)



4. Development of paludiculture (wet agriculture) as an alternative to drainage based agriculture



Peatland drainage



Rewetting: re-installing water level and appropriate vegetation





Methodological issues REDD+ in peatland 9

 Current work on revision of methodological guidance for wetlands → revision to 2006 GL

• VCS guidelines for Peatland Rewetting and Conservation (PRC).

• Many running methodology development efforts to MRV emissions reductions from peatland rewetting and conservation.



• Each Party should account for all changes in peat forest soils except when transparent and verifiable information is provided that the pool is not a significant source (criteria and procedures by SBSTA).

• REDD activities are reported in accordance with the most recently adopted IPCC Guidelines and any subsequent clarifications agreed by the Conference of Parties (as per CP.4/15)



• SBSTA should establish a work programme for joint effort to support countries that lack capacity to use methodological guidance.

Reference levels and peat forests 11

• All peatlands should be included in the baseline, including peat forests deforested in the past: remaining forest areas although temporarily destocked.

- Emissions from drained peatlands continue until the entire peat is depleted or being rewetted.
- In BAU (no REDD) almost all undrained peatswamp forests will be converted to deeply drained plantations.



• Simply reducing the conversion rate will for the atmosphere only slow down the increase in emissions, but still increase in decline of carbon stocks. Rewetting to be done simultaneously.

Addressing the drivers of degradation of peatlands:

• No more conversion of undisturbed peatlands. But, plantations on peat will be discouraged by accounting for carbon losses related to drainage in the below ground carbon pool.

13

• Existing concessions (for pulp wood and palm oil plantations) must be revoked and shift to already degraded mineral soils.



• Palm oil and pulp wood supply chains to exclude products from drained peatlands

Safeguards and peat forests

• Peatlands biodiversity, environmental services such as water regulation, climate change adaptation

•Participation of local stakeholders in peatland conservation, restoration and sustainable development, e.g. bio-rights





Further reading..

Global Peatland CO2 Picture, downloadable from www.wetlands.org/peatclimate and www.imcg.net

Bio-rights: www.bio-rights.org

THANK YOU

Bio-rights in theory and practice

A financing mechanism for linking poverty alleviation and environmental conservation

ETLANDS



