## Co-Benefits and Forest Carbon



Demonstrate causality between direct payments and reduced emissions

Difficult to incentivize forest conservation without them



# RAN SZ

# Multiple Benefit Forest Carbon

- Reduces risks of impermanence by creating additional stakeholders and other reasons to protect forest
- Addresses many equity issues
- Allows a focus on biodiversity not just on forestry activities





# **REDD** and Conservation

# Focus on Multiple Benefits Fills a Void



- Compliant mechanisms at this time do not recognize other ecosystem services besides carbon storage
- A focus on maximizing carbon storage, might adversely affect biodiversity and ecosystem services





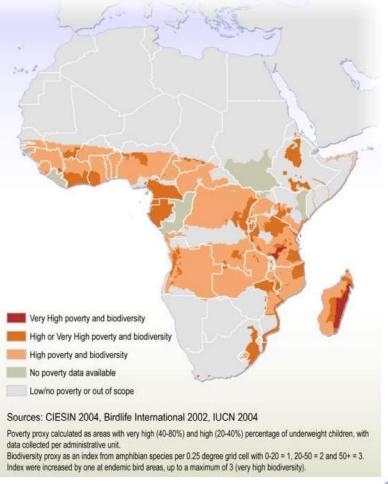


# SZ Z Z

# Poverty and Biodiversity

Increasing poverty poses a threat to Africa's biodiversity.

How can we create a market value for biodiversity to compensate people in a way to ensure sustainable use?





# RAN SZ Z

# **Triple Benefits**

Better ecosystem management and sustainable development:

- Climate change mitigation -Emission Reductions
- Biodiversity/environment (including adaptation/resilience to climate change impacts)
- Improved livelihoods, social goals









# Options for Forest Conservation

- Increased enforcement/ protection (through government)
- Direct payments to local people for management/protection
- Creation of local investment opportunities, alternative livelihoods

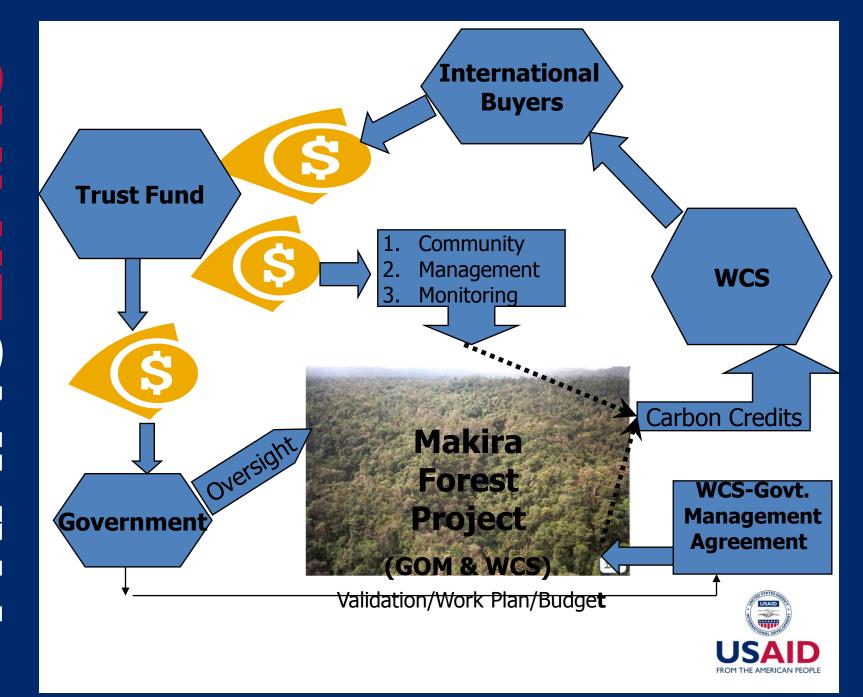


# Making Payments Work

- Direct Financial Mechanisms (e.g. conservation trust fund)
  - Private (with government representation)
  - Steering committee that evaluates progress and determines use of funds
  - Some money for direct payments and investments
- Ensure that funds support forest conservation efforts in areas

where the emissions are avoided.





# Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) Standards

- a set of credible internationally-accepted Standards for designing & evaluating land based carbon projects
- benefit global climate (sequestration + avoided emissions), local communities, and biodiversity.
- Used by host countries, investors and regulators, and project developers

# S Z

## Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance

### **Alliance Members**



























Advisors







Mission: To catalyze the creation of a robust, global carbon market for landbased activities that simultaneously benefit the global climate, local communities and biodiversity

# S Z

### The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards

Ger	neral Section	
G1	Original Conditions at Project Site	Required
G2	Baseline Projections	Required
G3	Project Design & Goals	Required
G4	Management Capacity	Required
G5	Land Tenure	Required
G6	Legal Status	Required
G7	Adaptive Management for Sustainability	1 Point
G8	Knowledge Dissemination	1 Point
Clir	mate Section	
CL1	Net Positive Climate Impacts	Required
CL2	Offsite Climate Impacts ("Leakage")	Required
CL3	Climate Impact Monitoring	Required
CL4	Adapting to Climate Change & Climate Variability	1 Point
CL5	Carbon Benefits Withheld from Regulatory Markets	1 Point

CM1	Net Positive Community Impacts	Required
CM2	Offsite Community Impacts	Required
СМЗ	Community Impact Monitoring	Required
CM4	Capacity Building	1 Point
CM5	Best Practices in Community Involvement	1 Point
966	diversity Section	12 8F 77
B1	Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts	Required
B2	Offsite Biodiversity Impacts	Required
	Biodiversity Impact Monitoring	Required
В3		
B3 B4	Native Species Use	1 Point

APPROVED All requirements met SILVER All requirements met, plus one point minimum from at least three different sections GOLD All requirements met, six points minimum, at least one point from three different sections

- Independent
  3rd party
  validation
- Project
   documents
   posted on
   web for public
   comment
- Verification every 5 years





# **Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts**

## Concept

The project must generate net positive impacts on biodiversity within the project zone and within the project lifetime, measured against the baseline conditions. Projects should maintain or enhance



any high biodiversity conservation values present in the project zone and insure no introduction of non-native species

# **Offsite Biodiversity Impacts**

## Concept

The project proponents must evaluate and mitigate likely negative offsite impacts on biodiversity outside the



project zone resulting from project activities.



# Biodiversity Impact Monitoring Offsite Biodiversity Impacts

## Concept

The project proponents must have an initial monitoring plan to quantify and document the changes in biodiversity resulting from the project activities (within and outside the project boundaries). The monitoring plan must state which measurements will likely be taken and which sampling strategy used.



# Gold Level: Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits Concept



Identifies projects that conserve biodiversity at sites of global significance as high biodiversity conservation priorities - identified nationally using globally standard criteria and thresholds (vulnerability and irreplaceability), based on the needs of biodiversity requiring conservation at the site scale.

### The CCB Standards – progress on adoption

### **Project Development-supply**

- Five projects validated: China, Panama, Indonesia, Nicaragua, UK
- Seven posted for public comment; Tanzania, India, Brazil, China
- 90+ projects planning to use CCB Standards
- CCBS covers all land-based carbon: afforestation/reforestation, REDD, forest management, agroforestry

### Demand

- Major portfolio investors/originators: World Bank BioCF, Merrill Lynch, EcoSecurities, Sustainable Forestry Management
- Carbon brokers/retailers: First Climate, The Carbon Neutral Company, The CarbonFund, 3C
- Major corporations + carbon tenders: Marriott, Ricoh, Disney, Dell,
   3M,
- Expressing a preference and willingness to pay a premium



