Peatland Rewetting Methodology

EU Carbon Removal and Carbon Farming Regulation

Online Workshop | 9 July 2024

Housekeeping

- The event will be recorded and slides will be shared afterwards.
- Ensure **your display name** is correct (first-name, last-name, country). This can be changed by finding yourself in the Participants window and clicking on More > Rename.
- Attendee **microphones should remain muted** during the main plenary.
- You will be automatically entered into breakouts.
- During the Breakout Sessions, please turn your camera on and unmute yourself. Both icons are at the bottom-left of the screen.
- Have an internet browser window or your smartphone available to participate in the SLIDO Q&A and Polls that we will run during the session.
- If you are participating in a breakout room **please do not leave the ZOOM call during the break. This will affect the Breakout Room allocations.**

Agenda

09.30 – 10.00	**Welcome and context setting** Peatland rewetting methodology under the EU CRCF: including presentation of some draft elements, DG CLIMA - Christian Holzleitner
10.00 – 10.45	**Presentations of possible approaches on quantification and sustainability** - Perspective of a private project developer (working with GEST based methodologies), aeco - Malte Schneider. - Calculating emissions reductions, Galway University - Niall O'Brolcháin. - The Biodiversity Framework, UK Peatland Code - Renee Kerkvliet-Hermans.
10.45 – 10.55	**Views from the audience**
10.55 – 11.05	**Coffee break**
11.05 – 11.55	**Breakout groups**
11.55 – 12.00	**Wrap up**

SLIDO

We will be using SLIDO for the Q&A sessions and polls.

To access it, either:

- Scan the QR code using your smartphone
- Or, use the browser on your computer or smartphone, go to slido.com and enter the passcode **#1945249**

Welcome and context setting

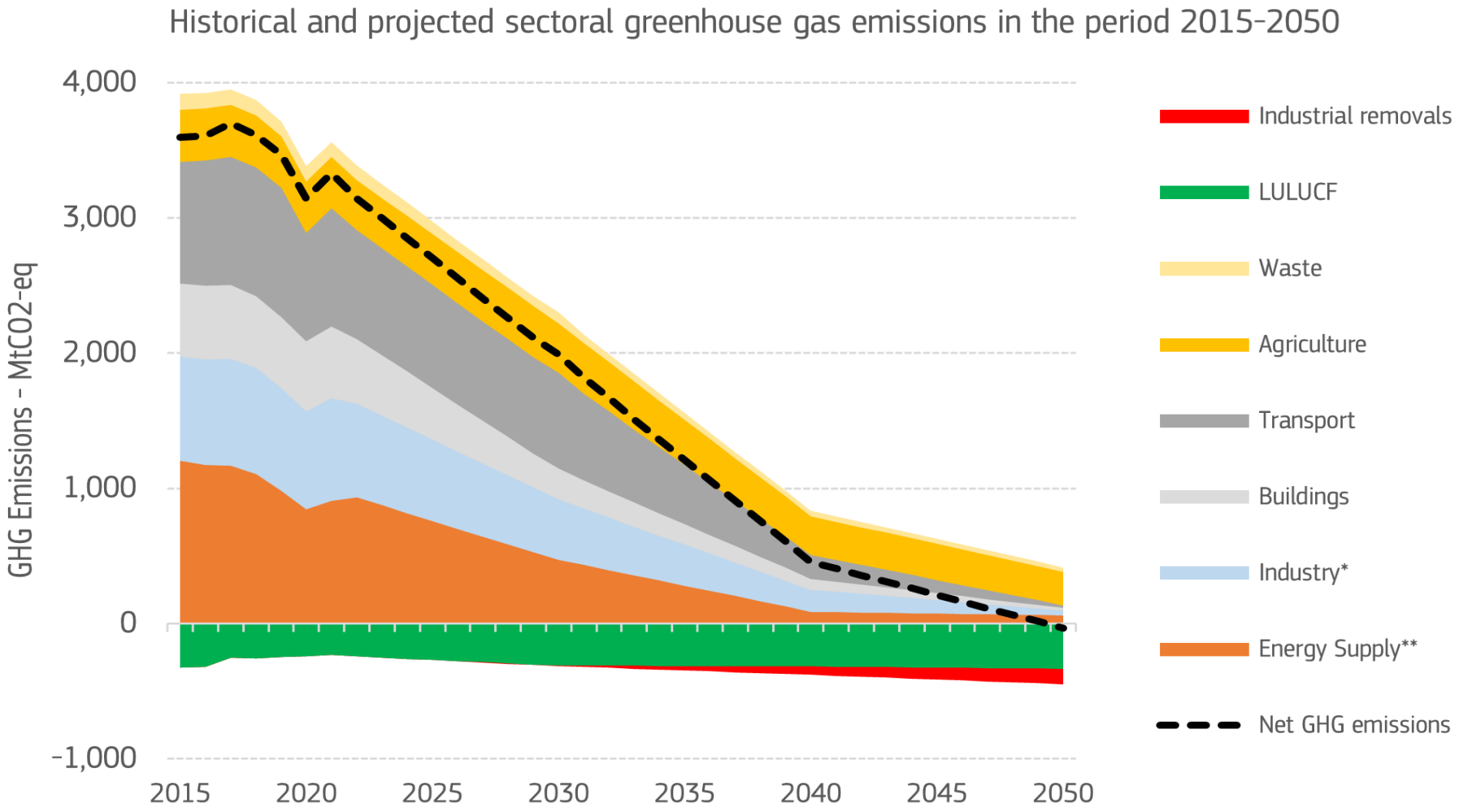
Peatland rewetting methodology under the EU CRCF: including presentation of some draft elements

European Commission

Introductory remarks

Christian Holzleitner, DG CLIMA, European Commission

Pathway to climate neutrality

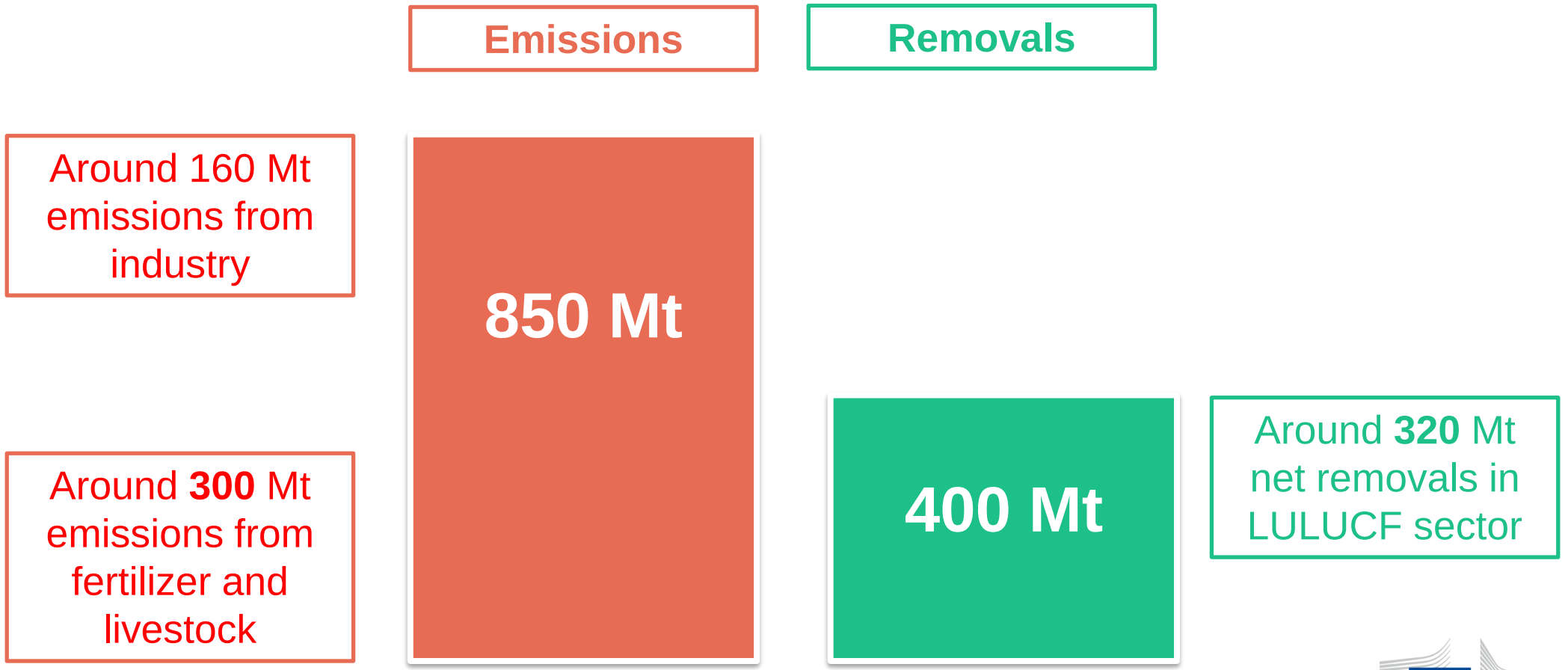


*Excluding non-BECCS industrial removals
**Including bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS)

European Commission

90 percent net emissions reduction in 2040

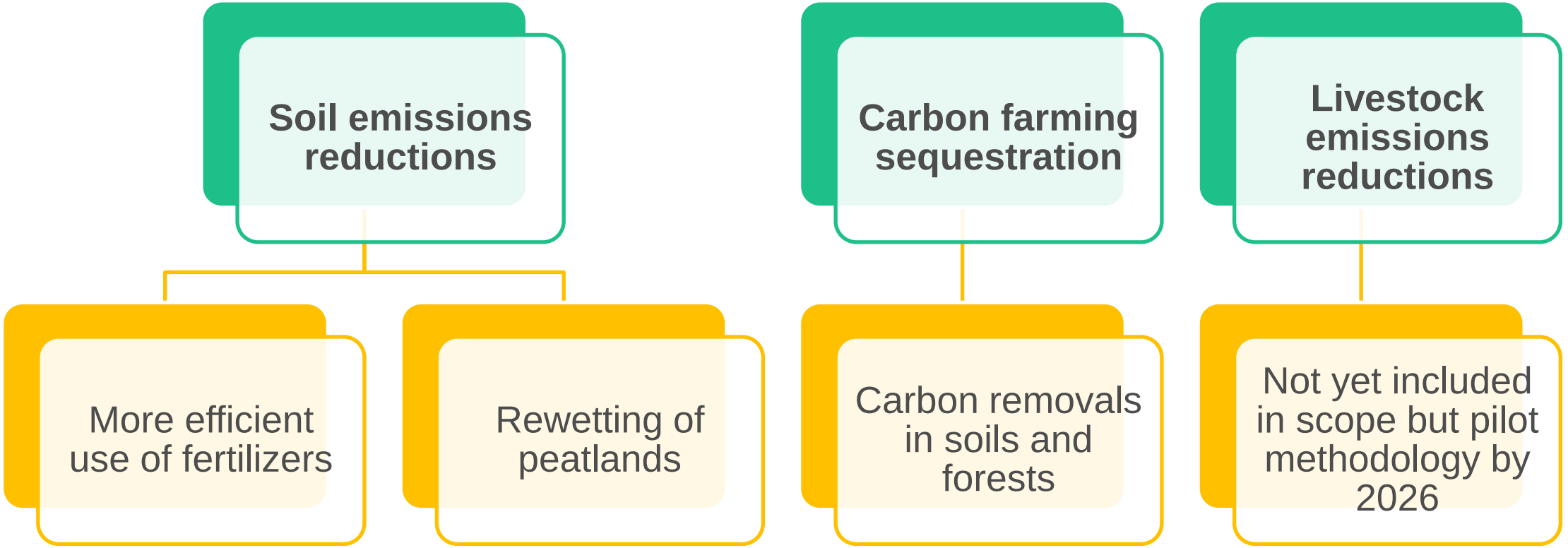
(compared to 1990)



European Commission

Certification of removals and emissions reductions from transition to sustainable agriculture

Carbon Removal and Carbon Farming Regulation (CRCF Regulation)



European Commission

How does certification work?

CRCF Regulation

EU certification methodology

QUALITY criteria
- Quantification
- Additionality
- Liability
- **Sustainability**

Commission establishes certification methodologies in consultation with **expert group**

Certification process

Private and public certification schemes recognised by the Commission

Independent certification bodies to issue
- Audit reports
- Certificate of compliance
- **Group audits possible!**

Certification registries and Union-wide CRCF registry from 2028

Publicly accessible information on activities and operators
- Audit reports
- **Certificates of compliance**

Quantity and status of certified units
- Carbon farming sequestration unit
- Soil emissions reduction unit

Peatland rewetting in the context of the CRCF: the “WHY”

Drained peatland: disproportionate source of emissions in Europe

Only **1% of drained peatland area rewetted** in Europe

Delivering scientifically proven **emission reduction units** (permanent)

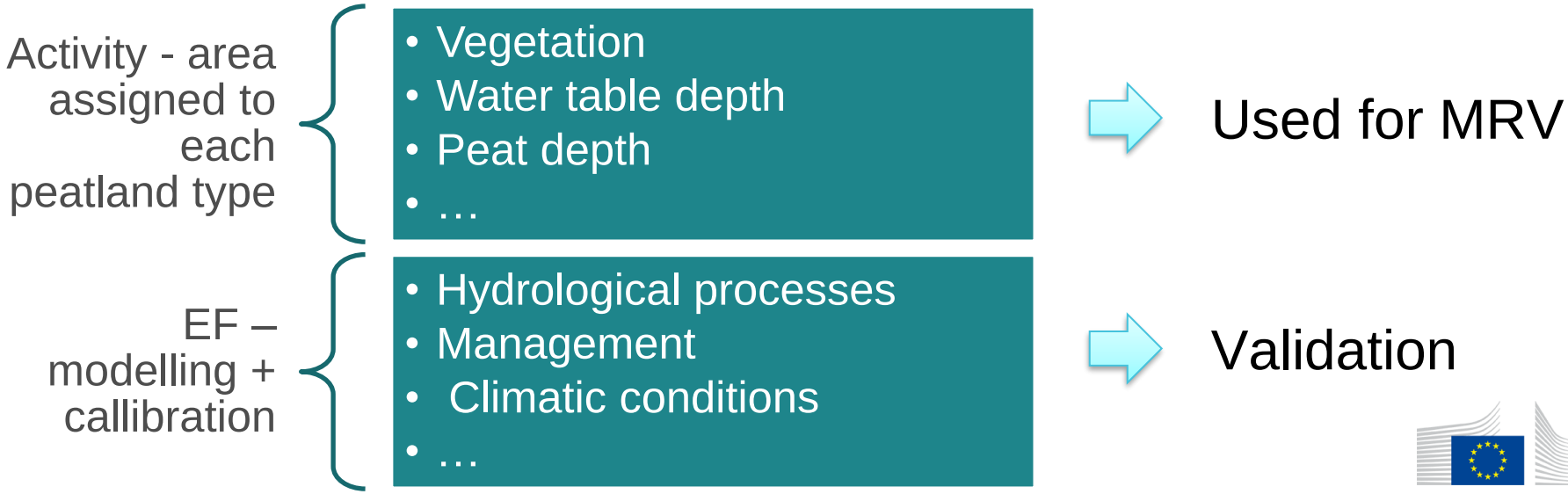
Big potential for upscaling in Northern/Eastern/Baltic regions

Clear **sustainability co-benefits**

If peatlands to be used, use them wet! -> **Paludiculture**

Quantification

- Formula in art. 4 (2) of CRCF - net soil emission reduction benefit, covering CO_2, CH_4 and N_20
- General approach for estimating gas fluxes based on *activity data* and *emission factor*, for specific **peatland types** previously defined



Sustainability

Mandatory minimum sustainability requirements

- An activity shall not significantly harm the broader **sustainability objectives** – similar to those of the Taxonomy
- Compliance consistent (as appropriate) with the **Do Not Significant Harm technical screening criteria** under the Taxonomy Regulation

Mandatory Biodiversity co-benefits for carbon farming

- Carbon farming needs to deliver biodiversity co-benefits

Voluntary co-benefits

- An activity may generate other sustainability co-benefits
- Incentivise the generation of co-benefits

- Policy instrument to operationalise DNSH technical screening criteria
- References in relevant existing legislation (such as NRL)
- Non-exhaustive co-benefit list
- Paludiculture/agriculture

What’s next for the peatland methodology?

July 2024

Online workshop

Collection of input via breakout groups

Summer (by early August)

Collection of written feedback via online Survey

Revision of the draft methodology

October 2024

Expert group meeting

Draft methodology

Useful links

Presentations of possible approaches on quantification and sustainability

Perspective of a private project developer (working with GEST based methodologies)

aeco - Malte Schneider

European Commission

aeco

Perspective of a private peatland restoration project developer

(working with GEST based methodologies)

contact@aeco.earth

Our platform provides balanced incentives for all stakeholders.

aeco

We manage the development, implementation and monitoring of water level and renaturation measures in peatlands to generate and market CO_2- and other ecosystem service certificates.

Land Stewards

Long-term additional revenue from climate protection measures - at no cost and with the option of continued cultivation.

Corporates

Access to transparent, local, premium grade certificates for unavoidable emissions with quantified and meaningful projects.

Restoration & Conservation Groups

Increase the impact of climate and nature restoration projects through cooperation in development, scalable private sector funding and monitoring.

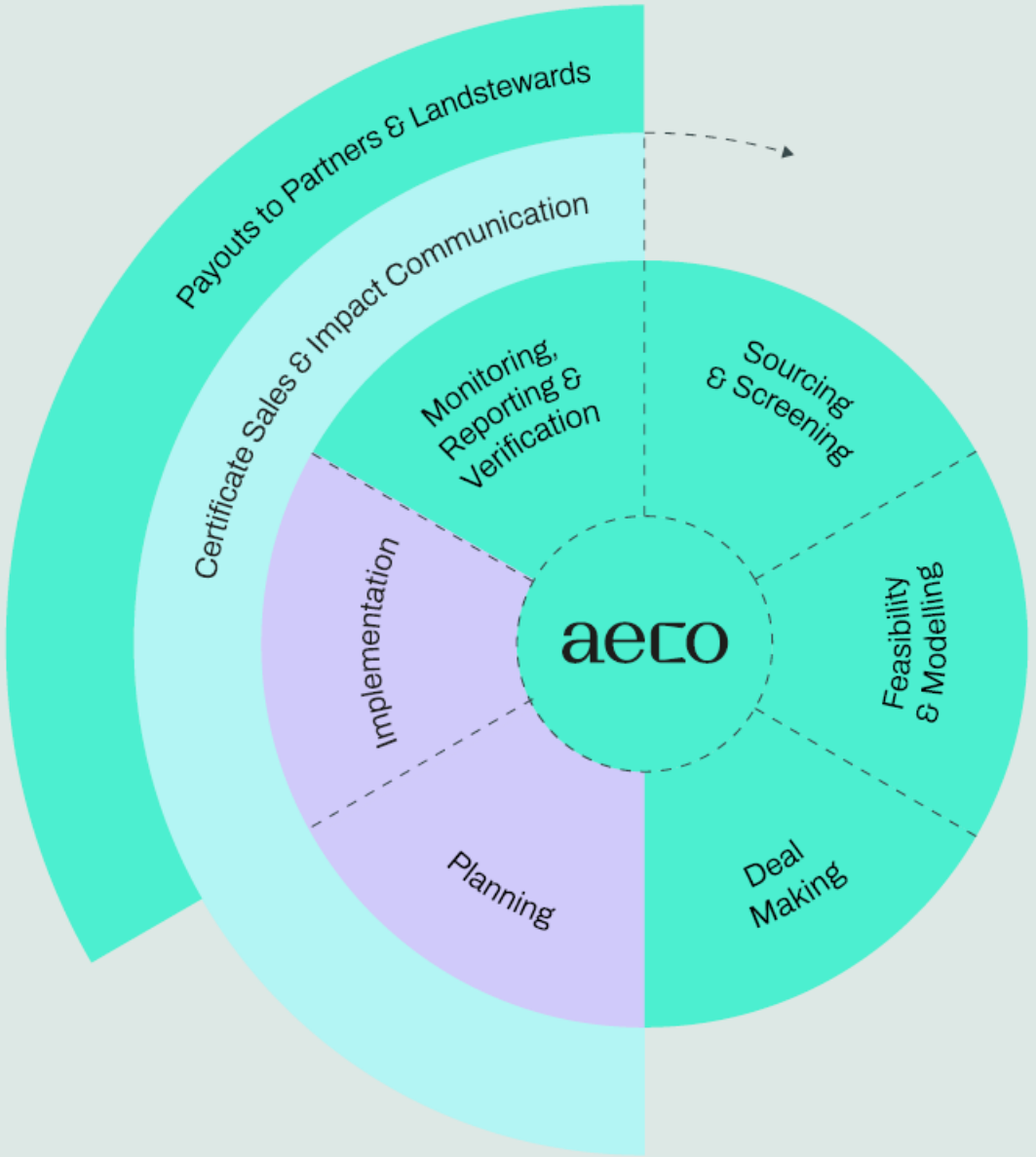
Investors

Generate sustainable returns in a truly green asset class. Get access to third party verified impact data.

Our methods and principles

Digitally supported project development and planning cycle

- Land is at the core of our process, we therefore need to have long-term influence over its management.
- We are developing a structured and standardized, tech-enabled process to allow for scalability
- To reach impact quickly, we are partnering wherever possible, always choosing collaboration over competition
- The people living and working on the land need to be center stage for fairness and effectiveness



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Roadmap

We plan to grow our impact in three Phases.

Pilot

2023 – 2025
> 1.000 Hectares
> 10.000 tCO_2e per annum*

Ramp-Up

2026 – 2028
> 10.000 Hectares
> 100.000 tCO_2e per annum*

Scale-Up

2029 -2030 onwards
> 100.000 Hectares
> 1.000.000 tons CO_2e per annum*

* assuming average yearly emission reductions of 10 tCO_2 / ha

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GEST basics - a simplified view

(aeco perspective)

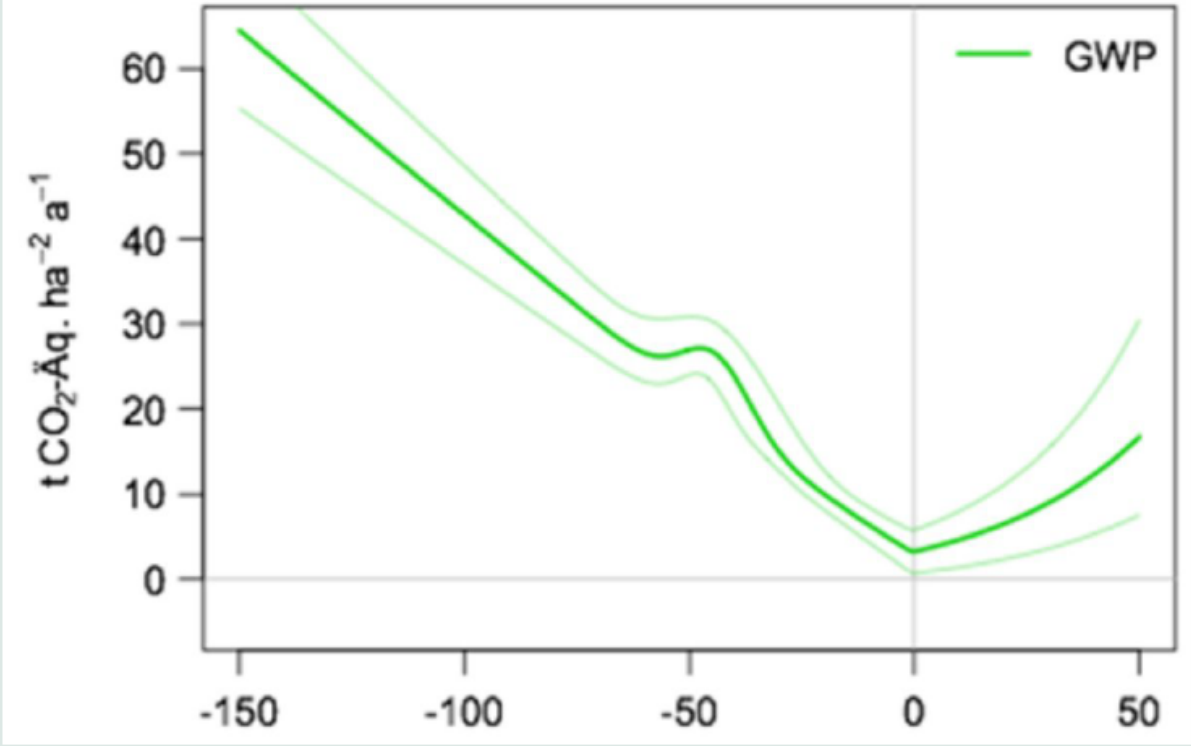
aeco

What is the foundation behind GEST?

Origin of GEST:

- direct GHG measurements too costly
- therefore need for proxies

Water level one very good proxy: Review of scientific papers yields a strong relation, which can be represented as an almost linear relation between CO_2 and water level



Couwenberg J, Thiele A, Tanneberger F, Augustin J, Bärisch S, Dubovik D, Liashchynskaya N, Michaelis D, Minke M, Skuratovich A, Joosten H. 2011. Assessing greenhouse gas emissions from peatlands using vegetation as a proxy. Hydrobiologia, 674, 67-89.

Jurasinsky, G.; Günther, A.; Huth, V.; Couwenberg, J. & Glatzel, S. 2016. Greenhouse gas emissions. In: Wichtmann, W. Schröder, C. & Joosten, H. (eds) 2016: Paludicultuce - productive use of wet peatlands.

Then why also use vegetation as proxy?

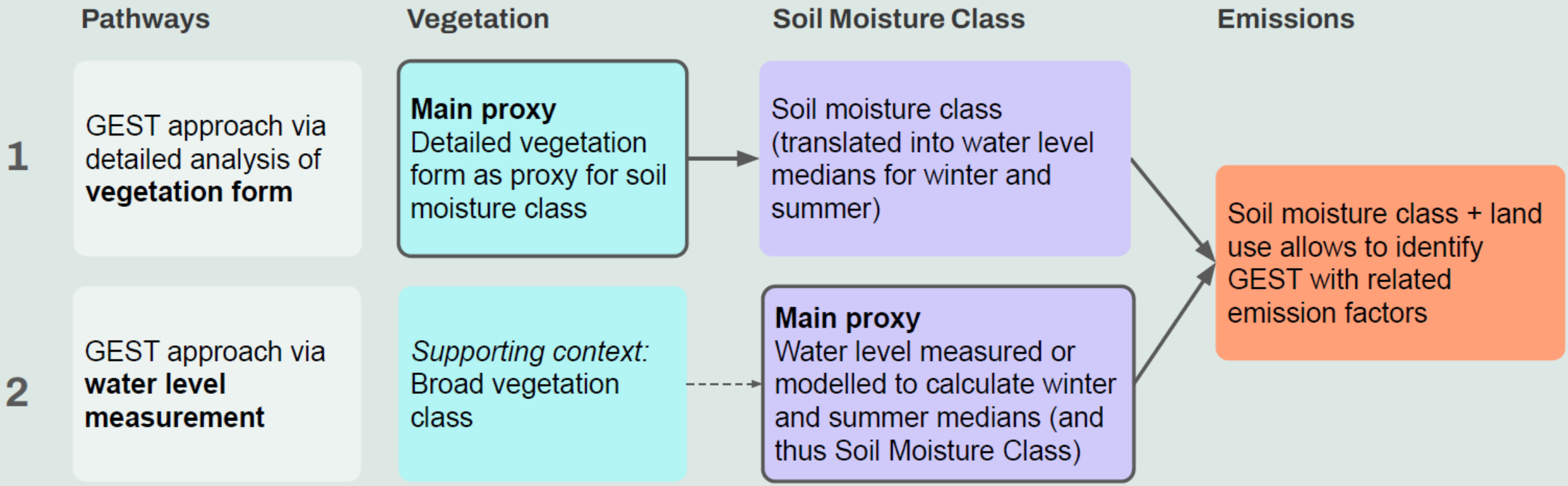
- **Water level measurements often not existing** (baseline) or assumed costly (project scenario)
- **Vegetation good proxy for soil moisture class:** The availability of different species groups predicts long-term average water levels (soil moisture class)
- **Soil Moisture Classes** are characterized by summer and winter median water levels
- **Land use type** is an important additional criterion (e.g. grassland)

Greenhouse Gas Emission Site Types (GESTs) represent these conditions. For example:

GEST	Soil moisture class	Median water level below surface		GEST	Emission Factor
		Winter	Summer		
Dry to moderately moist grassland	2+	0,35-0,7 m	0,35- 0,7 m	G1	25 tons/ha
Moist grassland	3+/2+	0,15 - 0,35 m	0,35 - 0,7 m	G2	19,5 tons/ha

- 42 GEST have been described up to now
- More granular than IPCC emission factors
- GEST for wooded and sites with shrubs are unfortunately not available, limiting the scope of currently eligible sites

Two different pathways for using GEST



Aeco position: We use option 1 for baseline and option 2 for project scenario emissions

How to do baseline assessment based on GEST

(aeco perspective)

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How we use GESTs - Baseline quantification

Step 1: Definition of eligible project area

- Peat distribution & minimum peat depth

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How we use GESTs - Baseline quantification

Step 1: Definition of eligible project area

- Peat distribution & minimum peat depth

Step 2: Vegetation mapping

- **Assessing vegetation along transects**
- Translating into soil moisture classes
- Projecting findings onto the entire site

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How we use GESTs - Baseline quantification

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Step 3: Translate into GESTs

- By adding land use as criterion
- and mapping onto the site

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- By adding land use as criterion
- and mapping onto the site

Step 4: Storing all data

- in a transparent way, allowing for later examination/modification of baseline

Summary: Lots of manual / expert work, ample room for innovation, digitization, increase in objectivity

How to do project scenario assessment based on GEST

(aeco perspective)

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How we use GESTs - Project Scenario quantification

Step 1: Installing remote-read-out water loggers
(based on our own developments to lower cost)

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How we use GESTs - Project Scenario quantification

Step 1: Installing remote-read out water loggers (based on our own developments to lower cost)

Step 2: Calibrating a statistical model to project water level on entire site

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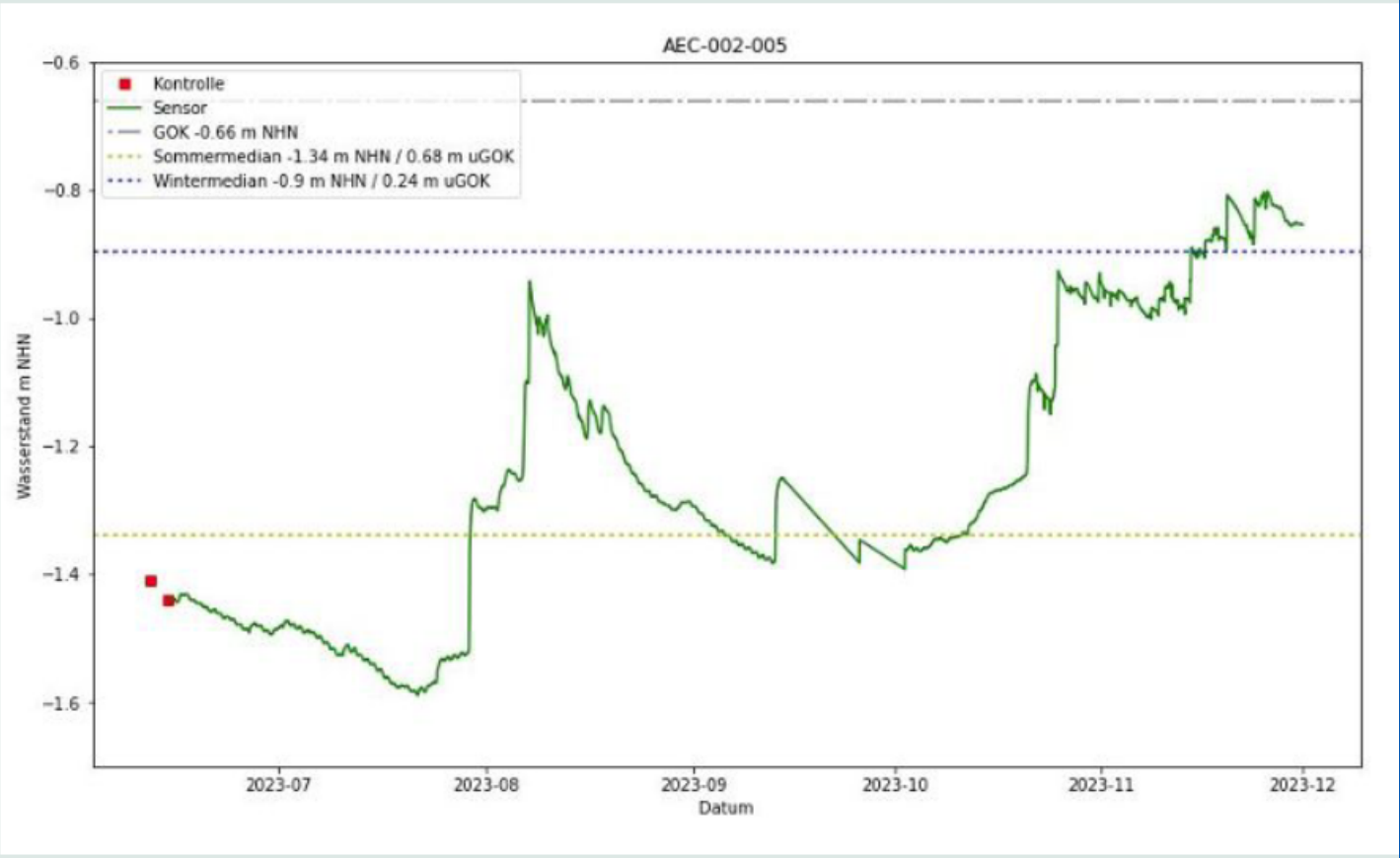
How we use GESTs - Project Scenario quantification

Step 1: Installing remote-read out water loggers (based on our own developments to lower cost)

Step 2: Calibrating a statistical model to project water level

Step 3: Yearly monitoring of

- Water levels (statistical interpolation between loggers)
- Simple monitoring of land use



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Step 2: Calibrating a statistical model to project water level

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- Water level (statistical interpolation between loggers)
- Simple monitoring of land use

Step 4: Categorization into GEST

Step 5: Calculate emission reductions compared to baseline

Step 6: Verification and issuance

Summary: Lots of manual / expert work, ample room for innovation, digitization, increase in objectivity

	baseline-scenario				project-scenario			
GEST name	**GEST**	**soil moisture class**	**Emission Factor**	**area in m2**	**GEST**	**soil moisture class**	**emission factor**	**area in m2**
Dry to moderately moist grassland	G1	2+	25	40347	G1	2+	25	0
Grassland very dry in summer, (very) moist in winter	G1v	2~	46	44650	G1v	2~	46	0
Moist grassland	G2	3+/2+	19,5	143421	G2	3+/2+	19,5	119271
Moist to very moist grassland with shunts (Juncus)	G3s	3~	15	371622	G3s	3~	15	145546
Very moist grassland	G4	4~	5	163961	G4	4~	5	353427
Wet grassland with shunts (Juncus)	G5s	5+/4+	-1	0	G5s	5+/4+	-1	145757
Ditches	S13	6+	51	20982	S13	6+	51	20982
Total area in m2				784983				784983
Yearly emissions/ha	**16,97**				**9,17**			
Yearly emission reduction/ha	**7,8**							
Total yearly emission reductions	**612,3**							

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Takeaways for EU CRCF discussions on peatlands

(aeco perspective)

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Takeaways

What's needed for a peatland restoration industry

The private sector can do a lot…

- Standardize and digitize processes
- Use tech to increase effectiveness
- Incentive models for land stewards
- Financial engineering to frontload investment
- Provide data based on implemented projects (to research)

…but needs science / data

- Agreement on used scientific models
- Agreement on measurement techniques in establishing EFs (as well as for proxies)
- Provision of empirical data / EFs for many geographical / land use cases

…and policy / market framework

- Continuous funding for practical scientific research to improve science
- Arbiter of data and how it can be used
- Ensuring real-world compatibility (pragmatic view on uncertainties in still nascent market, leakage, link to CAP…)

Most important: Let's all get started!

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Let's get our hands dirty by restoring our peatlands.

By the way: we are hiring !

Contact: m.schneider@aeco.earth

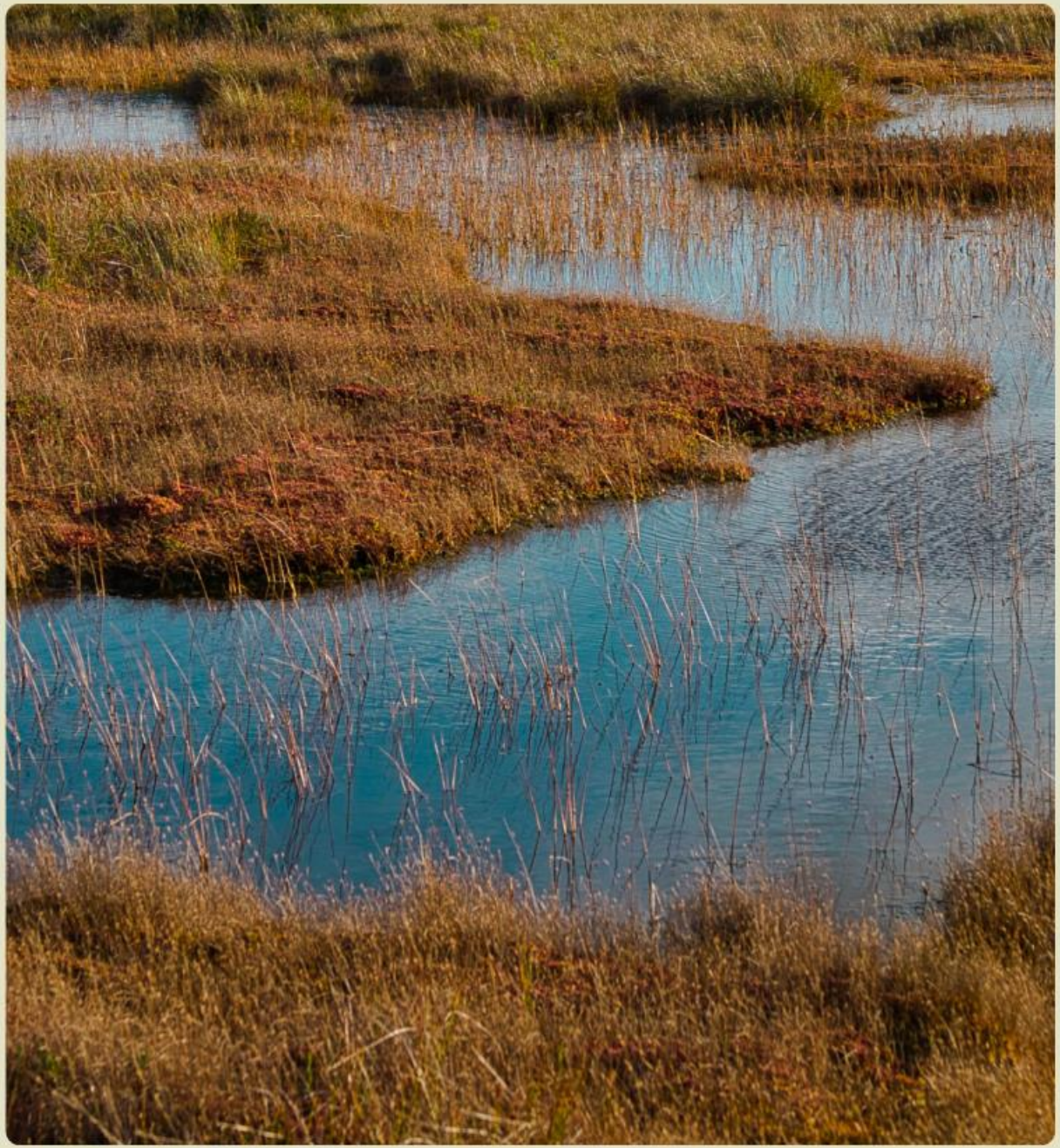
Get in touch

aeco GmbH
Pestalozzistr 6
80469 Munich
Germany

Managing Directors
Dr. Malte Schneider &
Maximilian Loessl

www.aeco.earth

Certified B corporation PENDING



contact@aeco.earth

Presentations of possible approaches on quantification and sustainability

Calculating emissions reductions

Galway University - Niall O’Brolcháin

European Commission

A Peatland Policy Portal for Europe

Presentation to CINEA, ELMEN EEIG and DG Climate

Presented by Niall Ó Brolcháin

July 2024

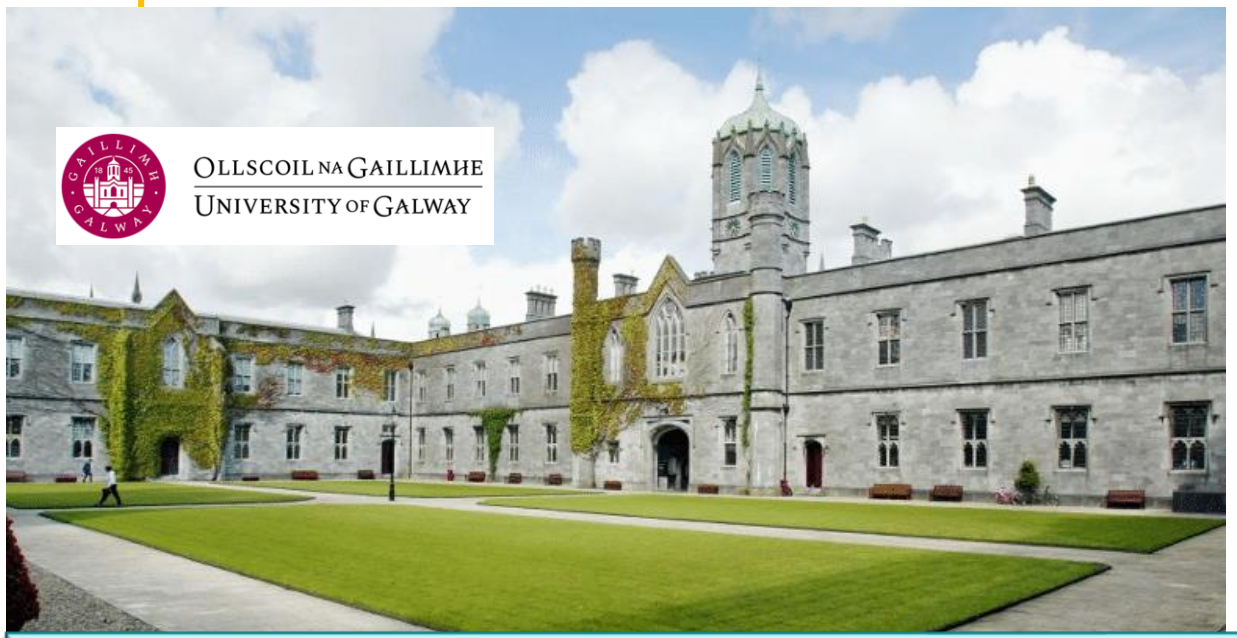
Former Mayor of Galway City and Irish Senator
Spokesperson for Energy and Natural Resources

Houses of the Oireachtas
Tithe an Oireachtais

MULTI PEAT

Ollscoil na Gaillimhe
University of Galway

ASPECT



ASPECT Unit Leader, Researcher and Lecturer in University of Galway

LIFE MULTI PEAT
Ollscoil na Gaillimhe University of Galway
ASPECT

European Commission

Problem

Drained Peatlands emit up to 5% of Global GHG emissions

There is no Planet B

Ollscoil na Gaillimhe
University of Galway

Solution

Restore and Rewet the 15% of Peatlands that are Damaged and Drained





Life MULTI PEAT

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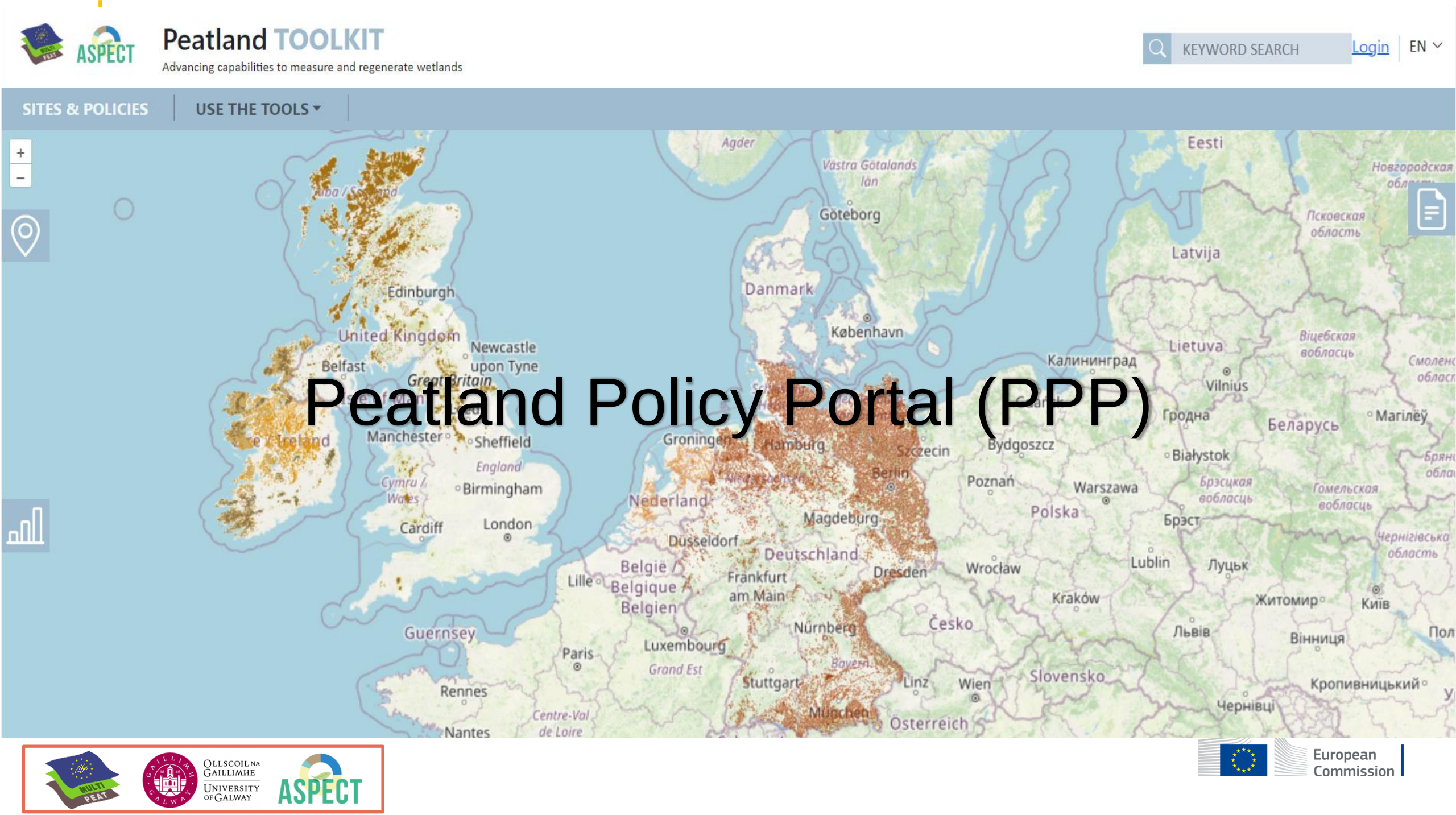
Peatland TOOLKIT
Advancing capabilities to measure and regenerate wetlands
KEYWORD SEARCH
Login
EN
SITES & POLICIES
USE THE TOOLS
Peatland Policy Portal (PPP)
Agder
Vastra Götalands län
Göteborg
Eesti
Новгородская область
Псковская область
Latvija
Danmark
København
Lietuva
Калининград
Віцебская вобласць
Vilnius
Гродна
Беларусь
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United Kingdom
Newcastle upon Tyne
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Manchester
Sheffield
England
Cymru / Wales
Birmingham
Cardiff
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Berlin
Poznań
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Брэсцкая вобласць
Гомельская вобласць
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Grand Est
Bayern
Stuttgart
Linz
Wien
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Rennes
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München
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Nantes
OLLSCOIL NA GAILLIMHE
UNIVERSITY OF GALWAY
ASPECT
European Commission

Overview

Vision

A public toolkit for the conservation of peatlands and management of agriculture over peat soils and peatlands, which showcases and analyses peatlands, projects and policies from local to global levels.

Users

The portal includes a diverse collection of tools enabling use by multiple categories of user, including but not limited to decision-makers, policy-makers, landowners/managers, and ecologists.

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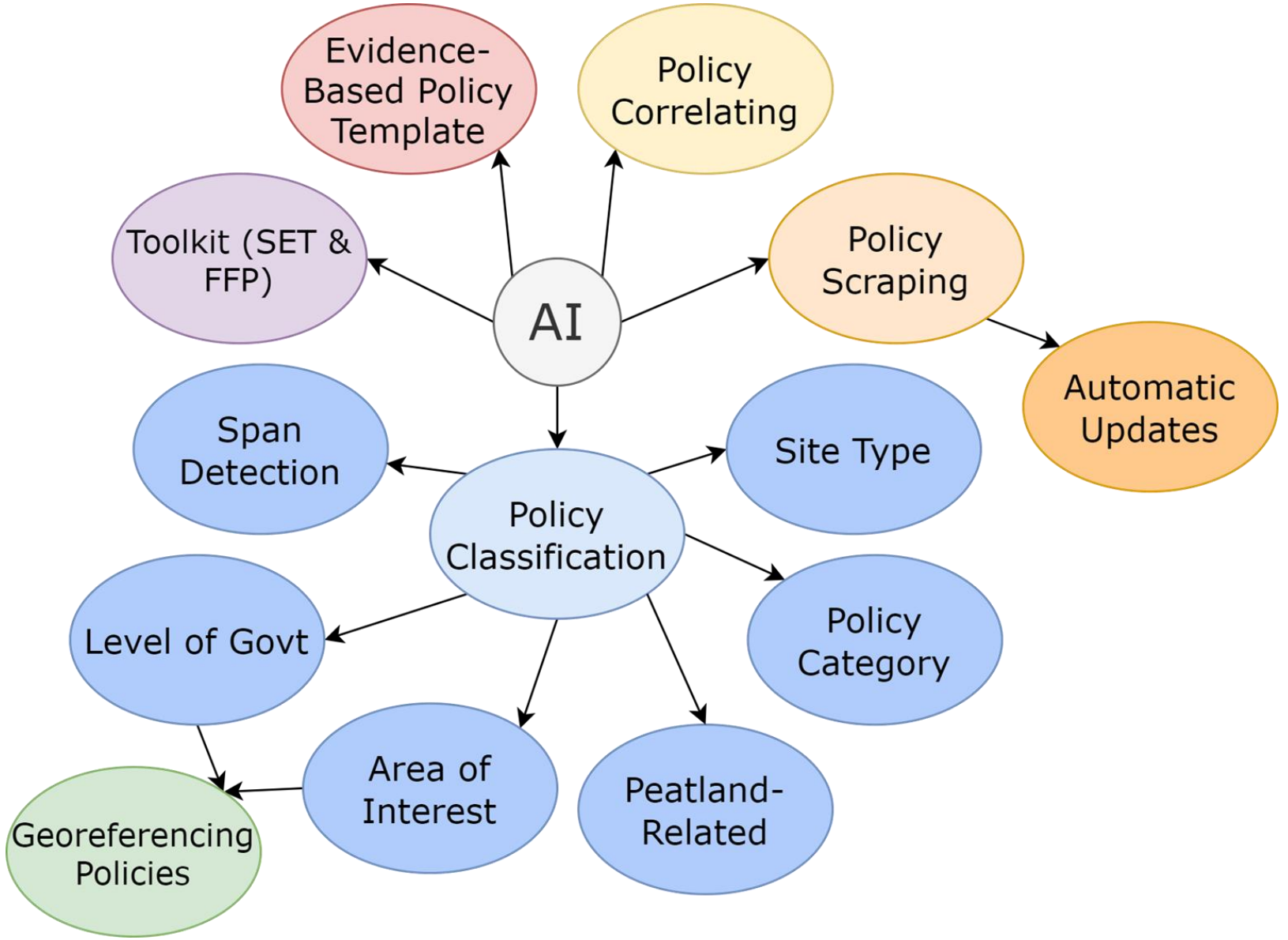
Peatland Policy Portal Development Path

Governance Levels



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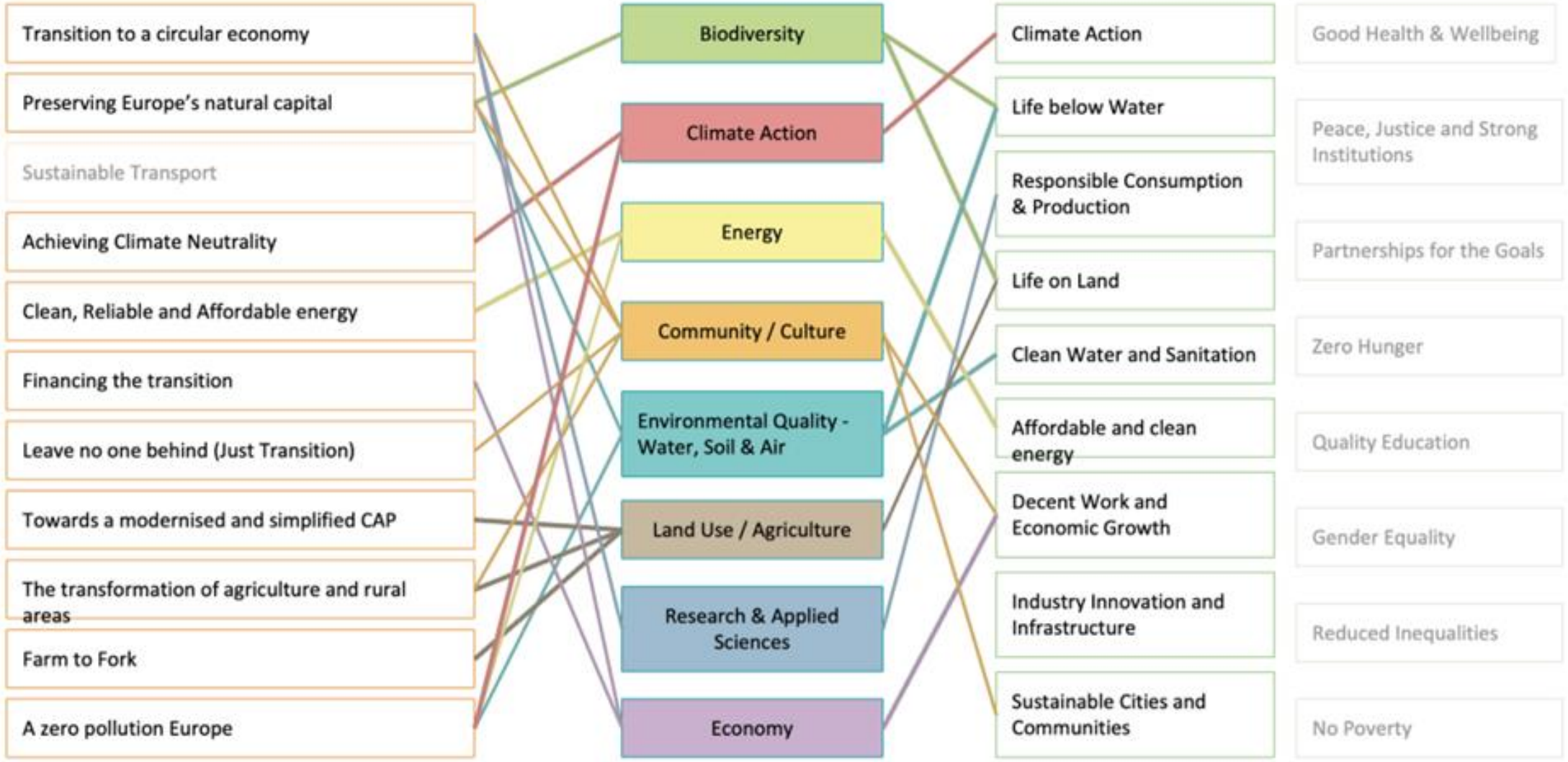
Classifying and Mapping Peatland Policies at all governance levels



EU Green Deal

Sustainable Development Goals

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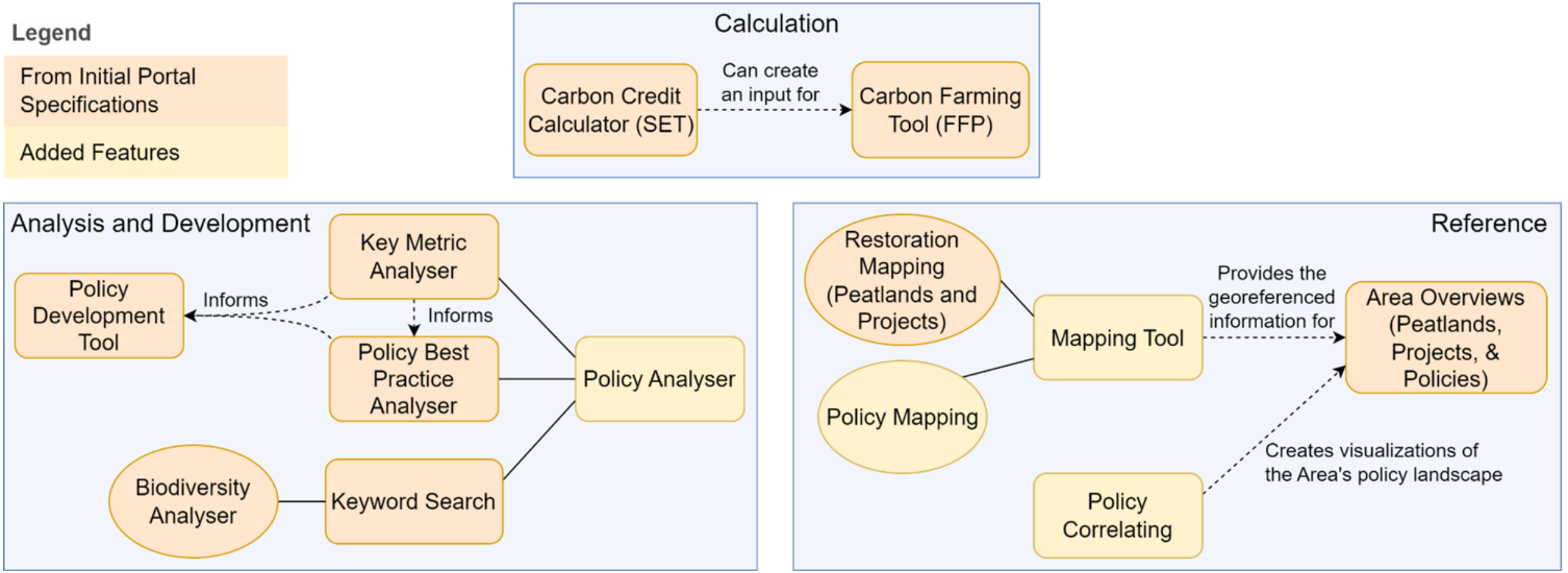
PEATLAND POLICY PORTAL LAYOUT



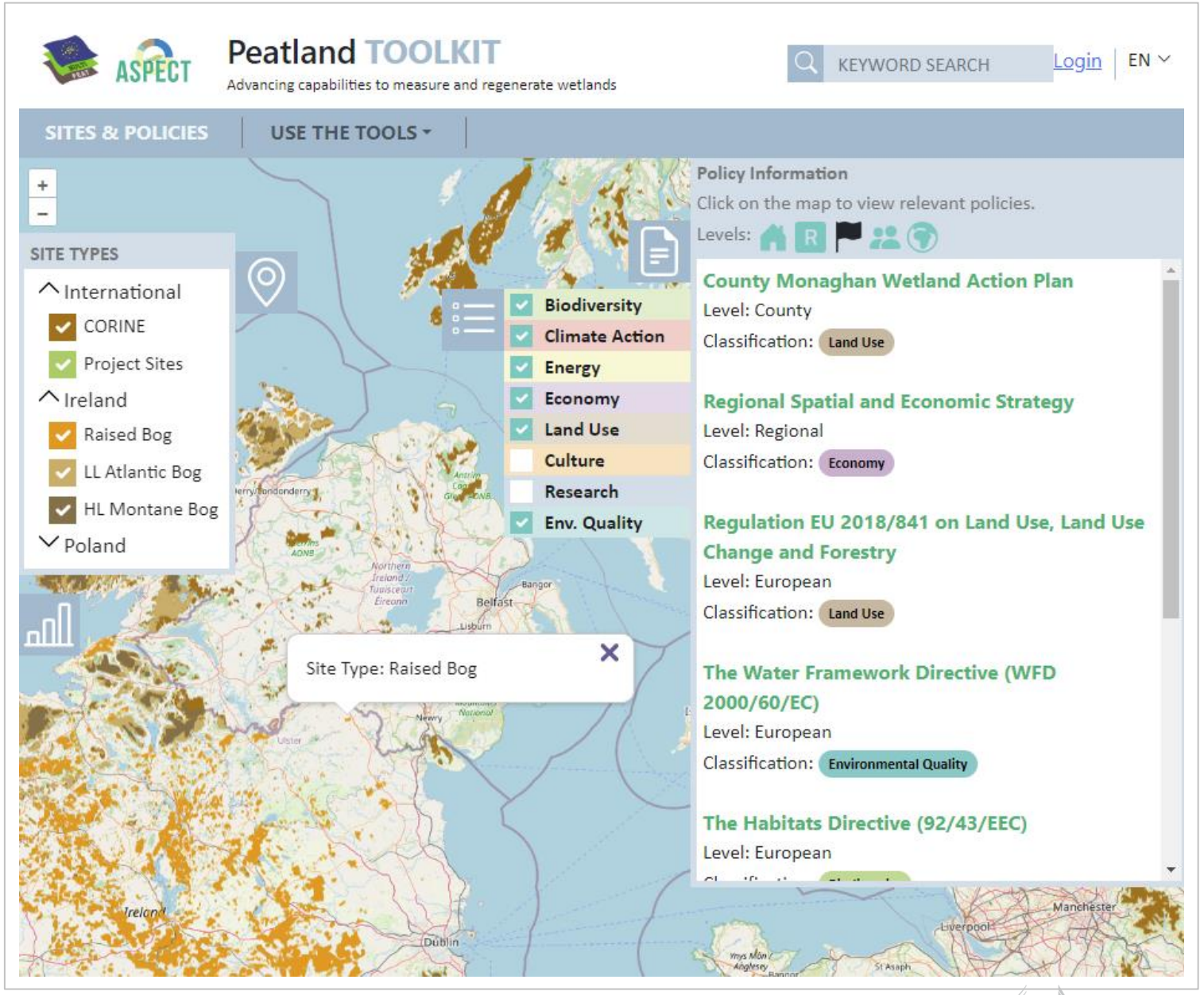
Peatland Policy Portal

Mapping Tool

- Functionality
- Project country data

We Need

- *More Peatland maps (SHP)*
- *More Policy data*



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ALIGNING PEATLAND POLICIES

Present: Manual Alignment

Future: Alignment using AI

NATIONAL LEVEL

Land-use

National Peatlands Strategy

National Parks & Wildlife Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

2015-2025

"The purpose behind the Strategy is to set down clear principles which will guide Government policy in relation to all Irish peatlands."

Biodiversity

National Biodiversity Action Plan

National Parks & Wildlife Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

2023-2030

"Actions centre around the implementation of the Biodiversity Climate Change Adaptation Plan with a particular focus on peatlands rehabilitation and restoration."

Land-use

CAP Strategic Plan

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

2023-2027

"Obj4.N2: Improve the protection and management of existing carbon stores, including grasslands and peatlands"

Land-use

Ireland's Forest Strategy

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

2023-2030

"Providing science led solutions that use an ecological approach to rehabilitating and restoring some of our sensitive landscapes and peatland sites that are currently forested"

Community and Culture

Heritage Ireland

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

2022-2030

"Action 111: Prioritise the restoration of raised and blanket bog Special Areas of Conservation and Natural Heritage Areas and restore other protected habitats and species"

Enviro quality

River Basin Management Plan

Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government

2018-2021

Actions mainly focused on raised bogs - see full entry below

Climate

Climate Action Plan 2024

Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications

2024

"Action JM/24/4 - Support the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded peatlands"

Land-use

National Planning Framework

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

2020-2040

"The government will support:...protection and enhancement of carbon pools such as forests, peatlands, and permanent grasslands."

Economy

National Development Plan

Department of Public Expenditure and Reform

2021-2030

"Strategic Investment Priorities, Natural Heritage and Biodiversity: implementation of the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021, including Peatlands Restoration and Conservation"

Land-use

Economy

Our Rural Future

Department of Rural and Community Development

2021-2025

"Invest in rehabilitating our peatlands to contribute to reduced carbon emissions, carbon sequestration and enhanced biodiversity"

Land-use

Food Vision 2030

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

2021-2030

"Goal 2, Action 9: Carry out restoration management of grazed peatland habitats (through, for example, European Innovation Partnerships)."

Land-use

Ag-Climatise

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

2020-2030

"Action 15: Reduce the management intensity of at least 40,000ha of peat based agricultural soils to reduce CO2 loss"

Biodiversity

Climate

Biodiversity Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan

Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

2019 - 2024

"These will include ongoing peatland restoration...."

REGIONAL LEVEL 1

Economy

Land-use

Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy

Northern and Western Regional Assembly

2020-2032

RPO 5.22: To protect and conserve our designated peatlands and bogs for reasons of biodiversity, ecosystem services, carbon sinks, areas of habitat importance, amenity and landscape value

LOCAL LEVEL

Economy

Land-use

Leitrim County Development Plan

Leitrim County Council

2023-2029

"Peat Pol 1: To conserve peatlands and protect peatland landscapes within the county."

Economy

Local Economic and Community Plan

Leitrim County Council

2023-2029

"Goal 2.11: Continue the County Leitrim Wetland Study to ensure that these habitats containing rich biodiversity interest are recognid, recommendations agreed for their future conservation and to raise awareness of their importance and appropriate management. "

Biodiversity

County Leitrim Biodiversity Action Plan

Leitrim County Council

2022-2027

"Action 1G: Undertake a wetland survey of the County and identify possible restoration sites."

Economy

Land-use

Cavan County Development Plan

Cavan County Council

2022-2028

"CC 10: Support collaboration between local authorities and relevant stakeholders regarding integrated peatland management and support for rehabilitation and/or re-wetting of suitable peatland habitats, in particular the Geopark and Cuilcagh Carbon sequestration potential."

Climate

Cavan Climate Action Plan

Cavan County Council

2024-2029

"EG10: Support opportunities to support peatland restoration, rehabilitation and maintenance while achieving climate targets through the implementation of the climate actions within the plan."

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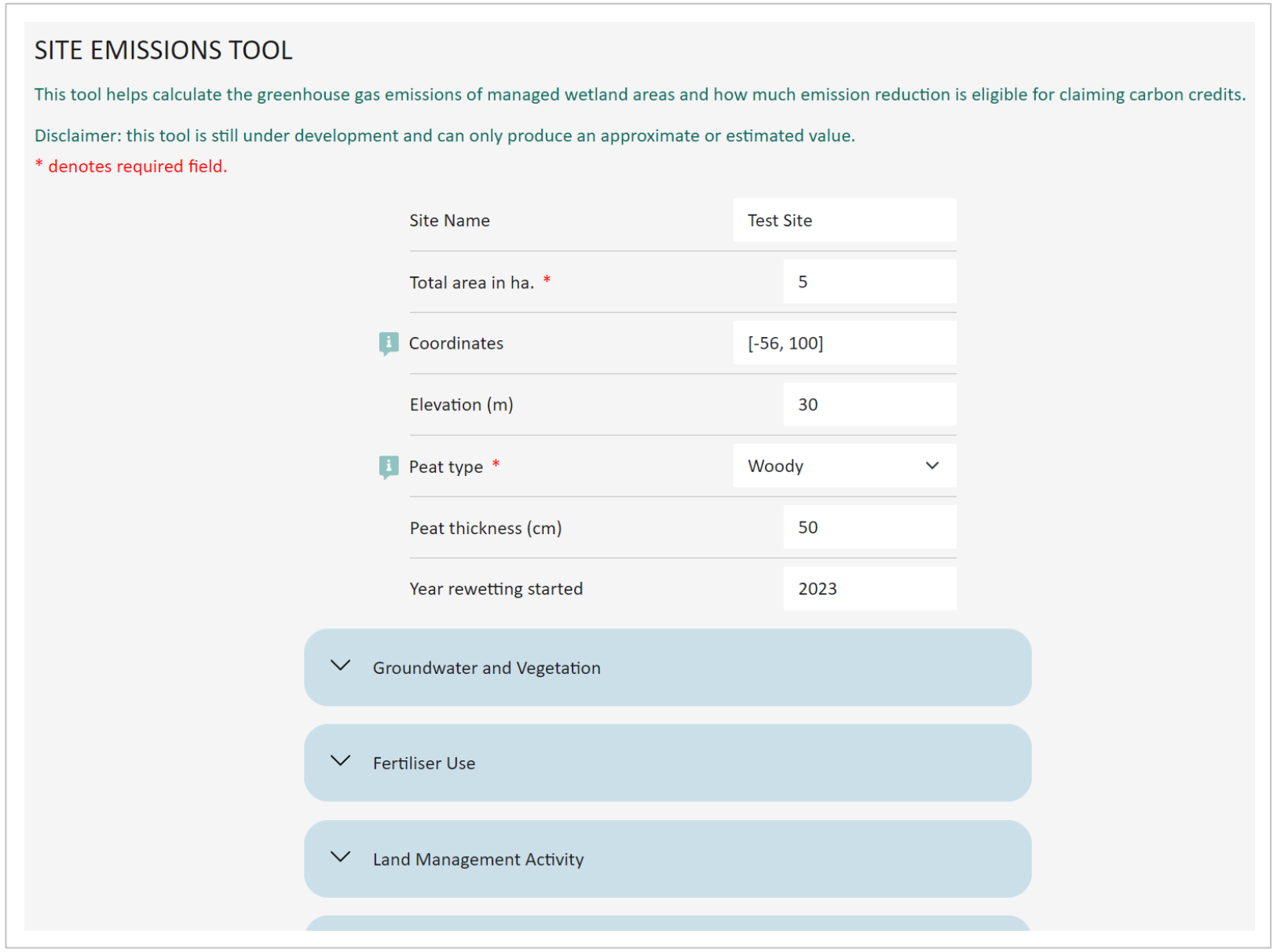
European Commission

Peatlands Policy Portal

SET Tool

- Calculates GHG Emissions for Peatlands
- Developed by the EU Interreg NWE Carbon Connects project

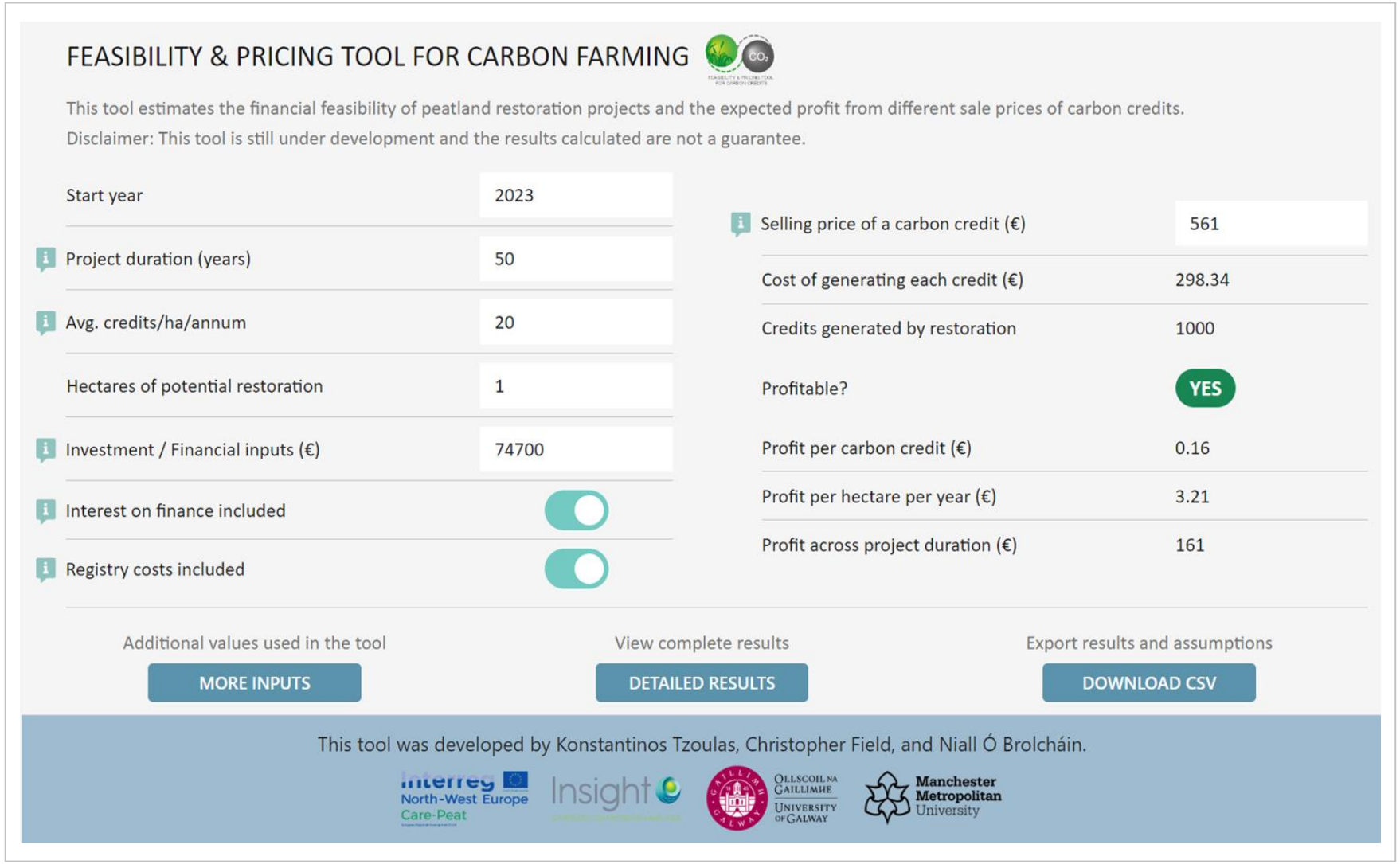


MULTI PEAT
Ollscoil na Gaillimhe University of Galway
ASPECT
European Commission

Peatland Policy Portal

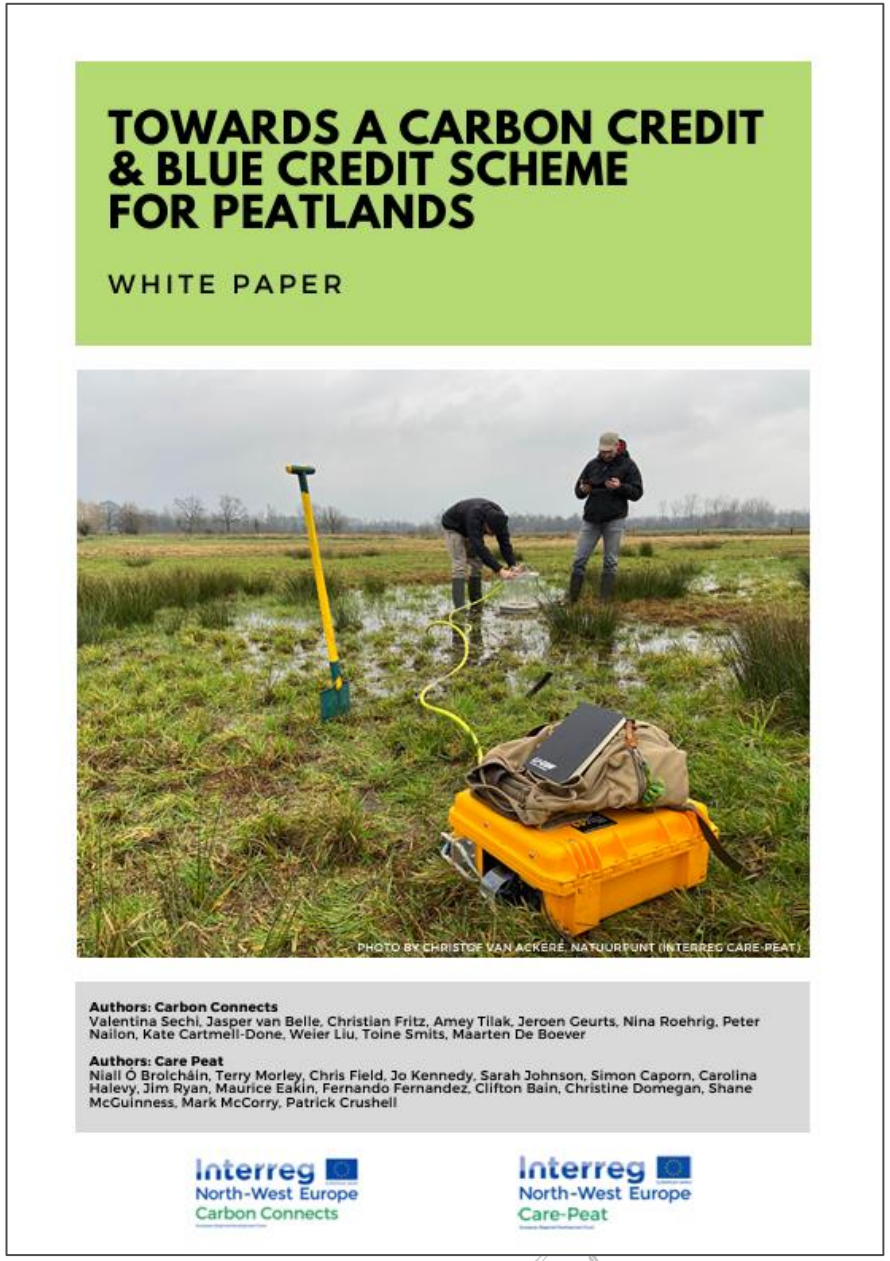
FFP Tool

- Calculates the Profitability of a Carbon Farm
- Developed by the EU Interreg NWE Care Peat project



SITE EMISSION TOOL (SET)

- Estimates CO_2, N_2O and CH_4 emissions from peat soils, using Greenhouse Gas Emissions Site Types-database (GEST)
- Calculates GHG fluxes per year & per hectare
- Compares two scenarios: Base/not-rewetted & rewetted scenarios
- *We need to standardize proxy GHG calculations across Europe*
- *We need accurate measurements from all Site Types across Europe*



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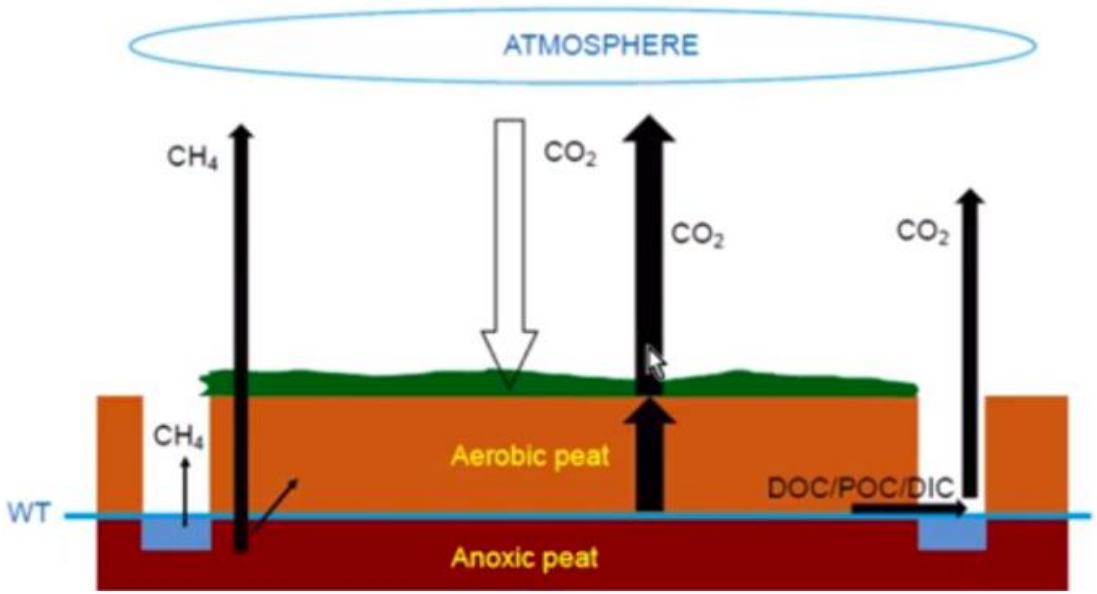
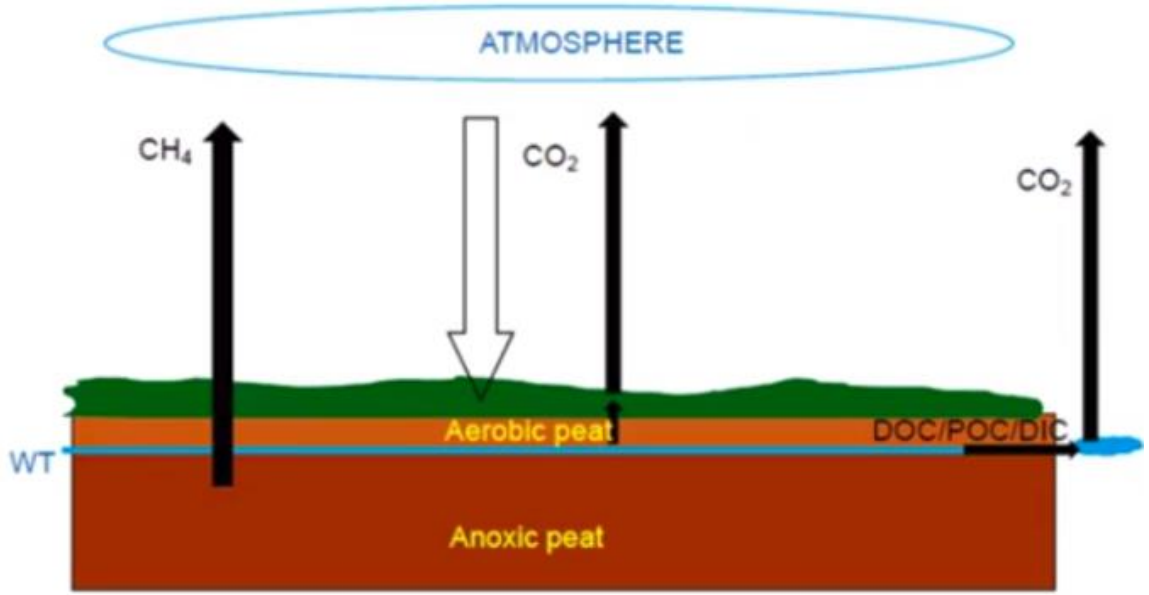
Site Emissions Tool:



Not-Rewetted/Base



Rewetted/Restored

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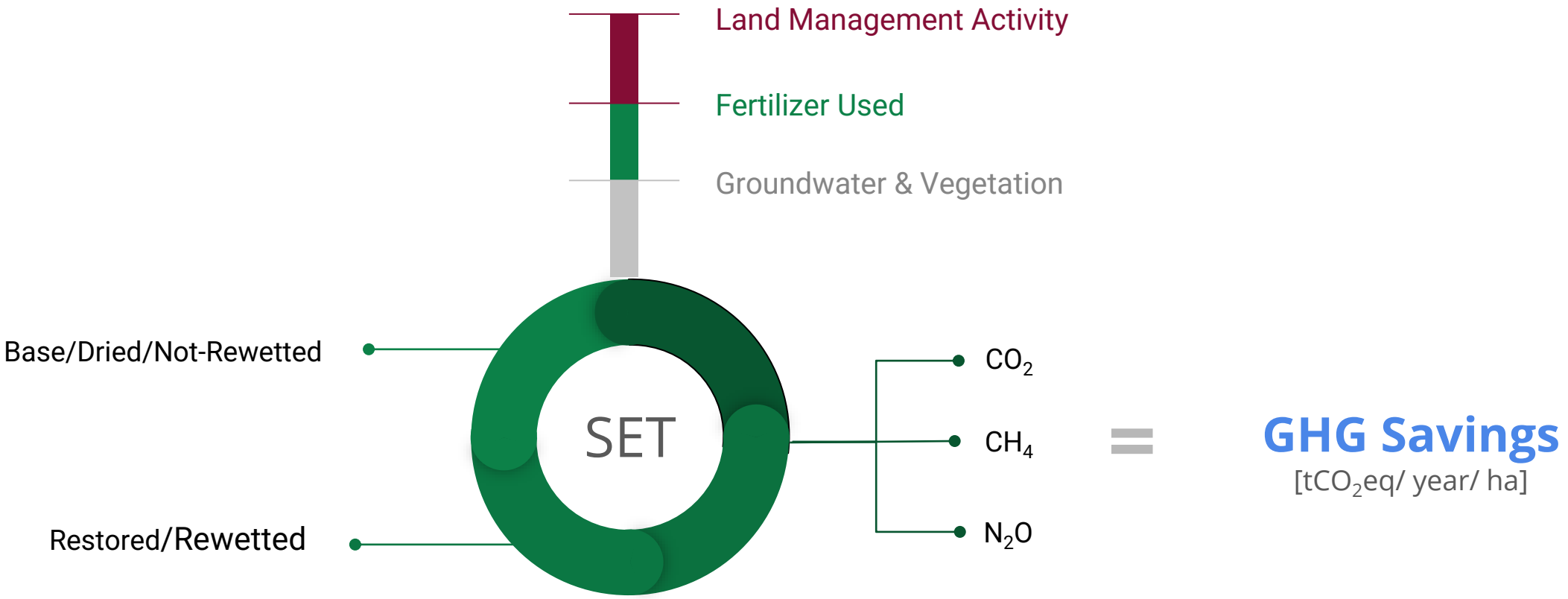
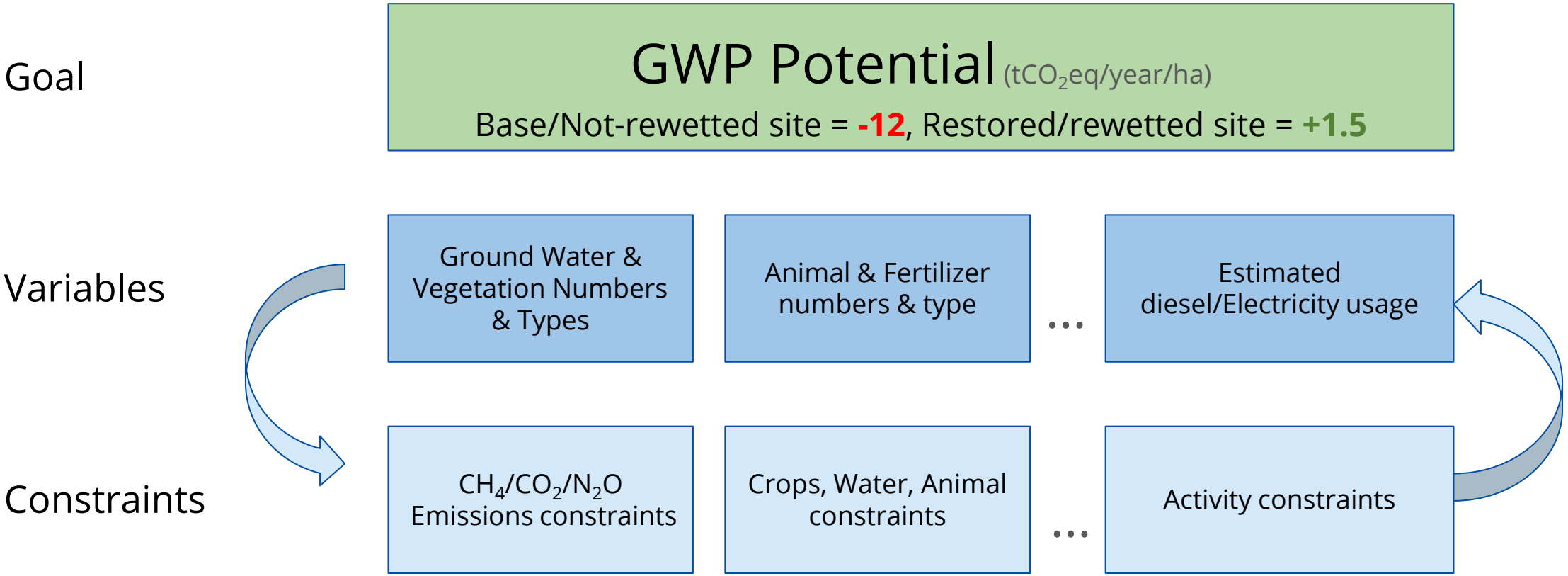
SET TOOL: WORKING

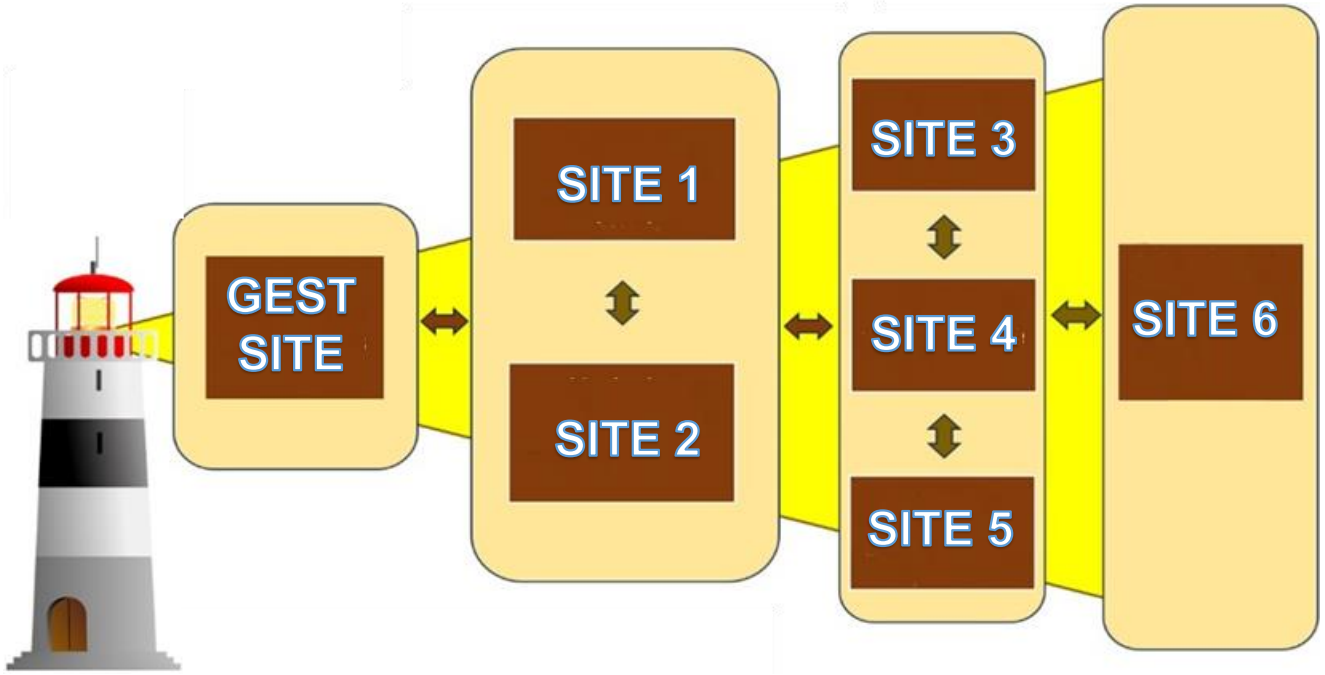


SET TOOL: DECISION OPTIMISATION STEPS [Example]



POTENTIAL OF GHG EMISSIONS SITE TYPES METHODOLOGY

GEST sites must include GHG measurements
Proxy sites require variable data



Examples of variable data:

1. **Median groundwater levels**
2. **Vegetation classes**
3. **Fertilizers used**
4. **Crop use**
5. **Temperature**
6. **Rainfall**

Thank You

European Commission

Presentations of possible approaches on quantification and sustainability

The Biodiversity Framework

UK Peatland Code - Renee Kerkvliet-Hermans

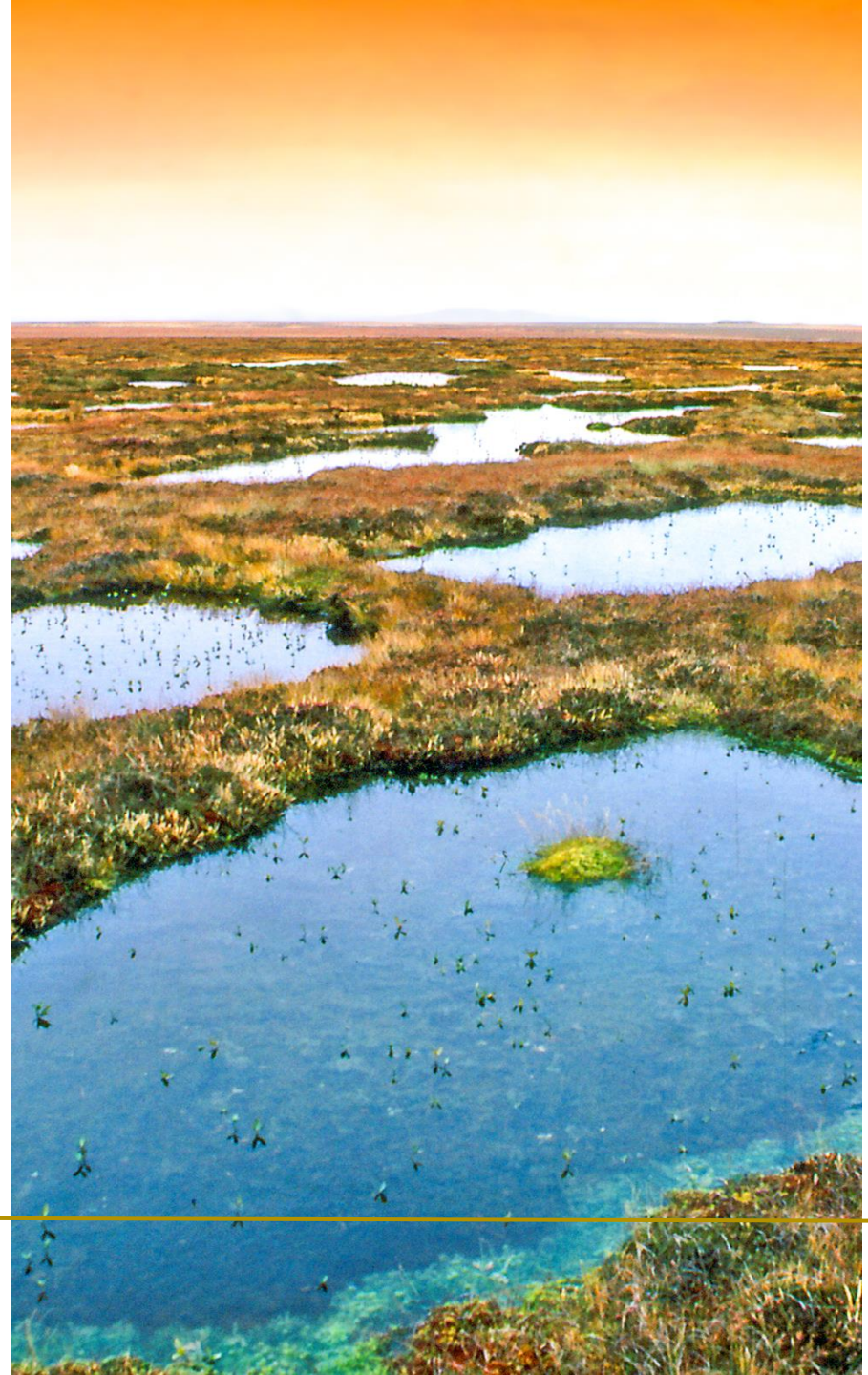
European Commission

PC/WCC Biodiversity Framework

Updates on methods and crediting framework – subject to change

Made possible with Heritage Fund

Dr Renée Kerkvliet-Hermans
Peatland Code Manager
IUCN UK Peatland Programme



What is the Peatland Code?

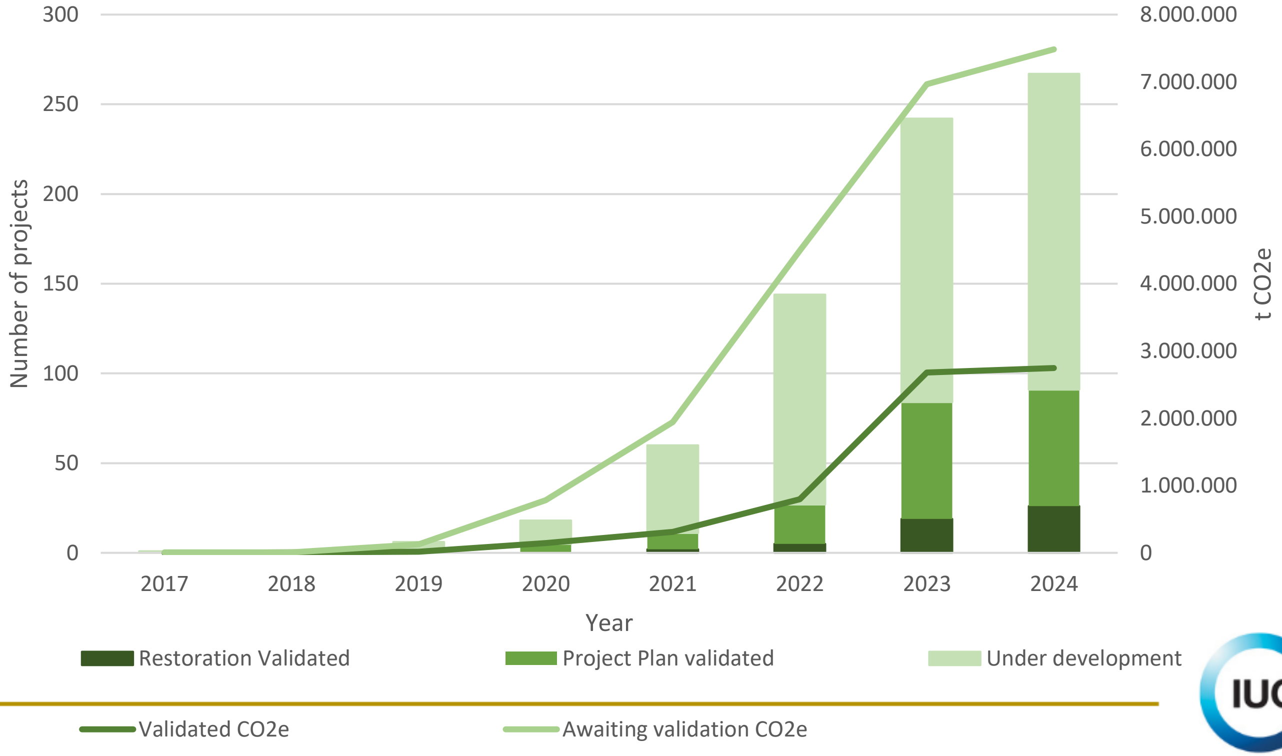
Only UK govt-backed, **domestic** voluntary carbon market standard for peatland restoration

- help companies to become carbon neutral/negative
- helps the UK to meet national GHG targets
- PC: restoration and/or rewetting

PC purpose is to underpin market trust and confidence

Growth over time

- **267** Projects registered
- 91 validated
- 34,300 ha of peatland restoration
- 7.4 Million tCO_2e expected emission reductions over lifetime off all projects



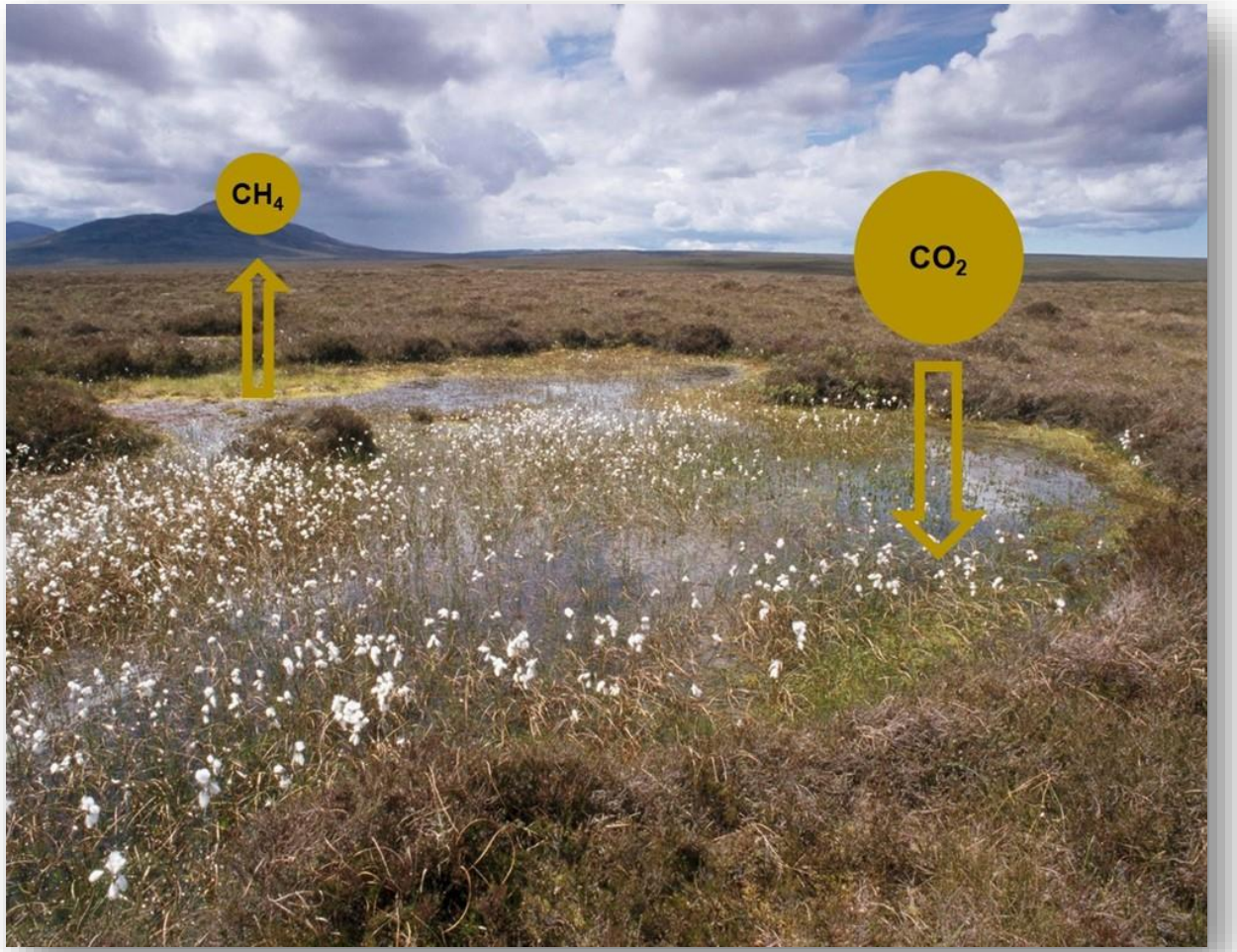
PEATLAND CODE

IUCN National Committee United Kingdom

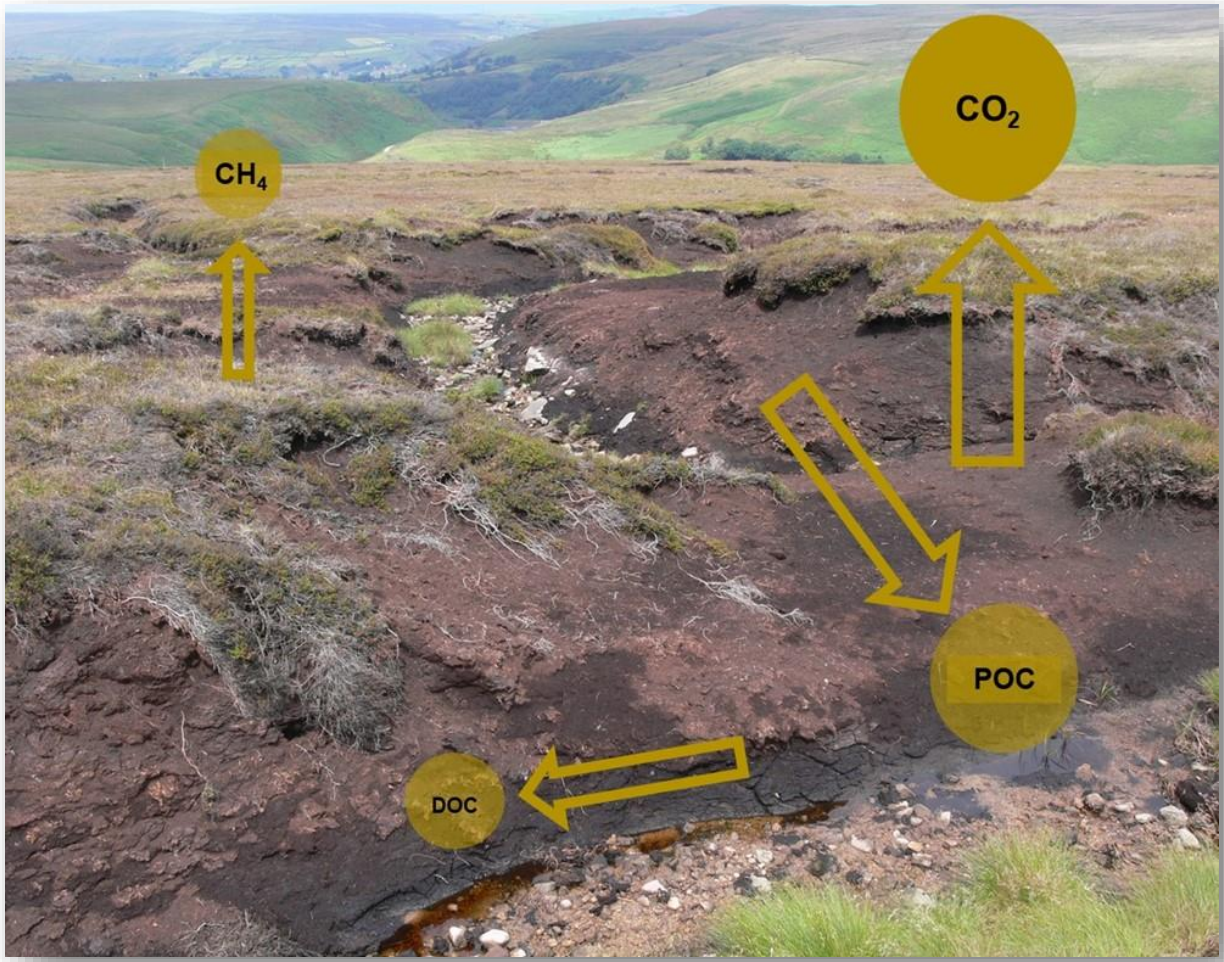
Peatland Programme

Greenhouse gas fluxes

Intact peatland



Degraded peatland



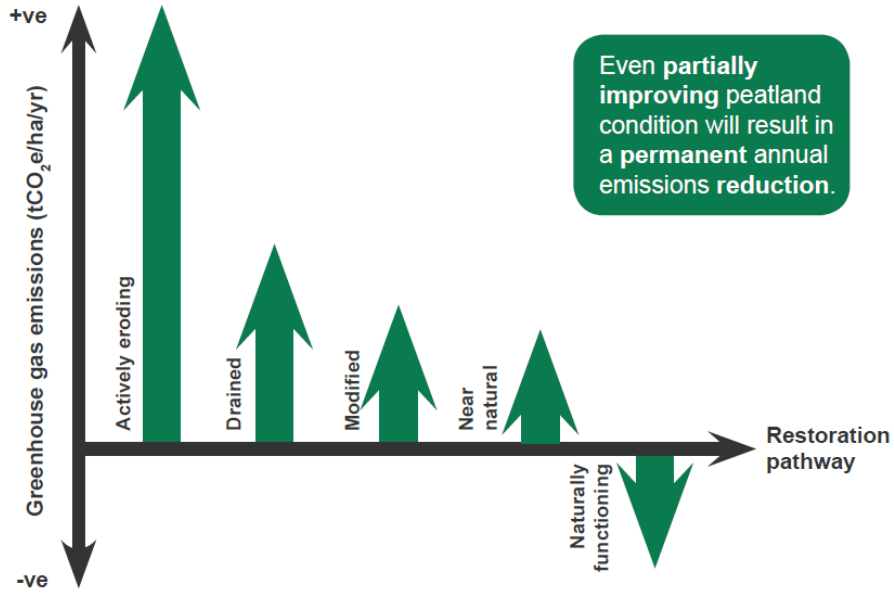
PEATLAND CODE

IUCN National Committee United Kingdom
Peatland Programme

Bogs

Condition categories with Emission Factors

Linked to UK GHG inventory



Fens

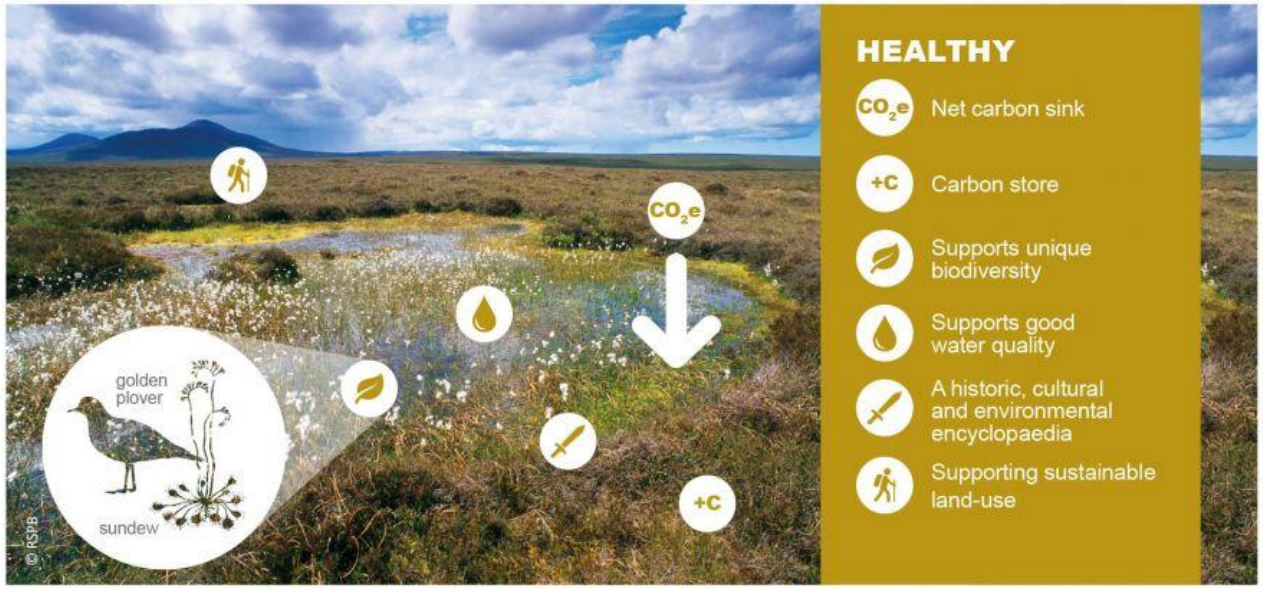
Effective water table depth and vegetation type used in emission calculator

Restoration or only rewetting

Linked to UK GHG inventory

Many more ecosystem services

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN A HEALTHY PEATLAND



IMPACT ON ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN A DAMAGED PEATLAND

Key Components PC biodiversity units

Operation Wallacea Approach

Aligns with regionally and globally accepted, open-source frameworks for biodiversity crediting

Explicit definition of unit

Structural/Process Metrics

How biodiversity is facilitated by the habitat/restoration activities

Taxonomic Metrics

Explicit measurements of biodiversity outcomes from restoration

Performance Standards

Ensuring protection/enhancement of ecosystem services without diluting the biodiversity “unit”

Structural/Process Metrics

Existing metrics/methods

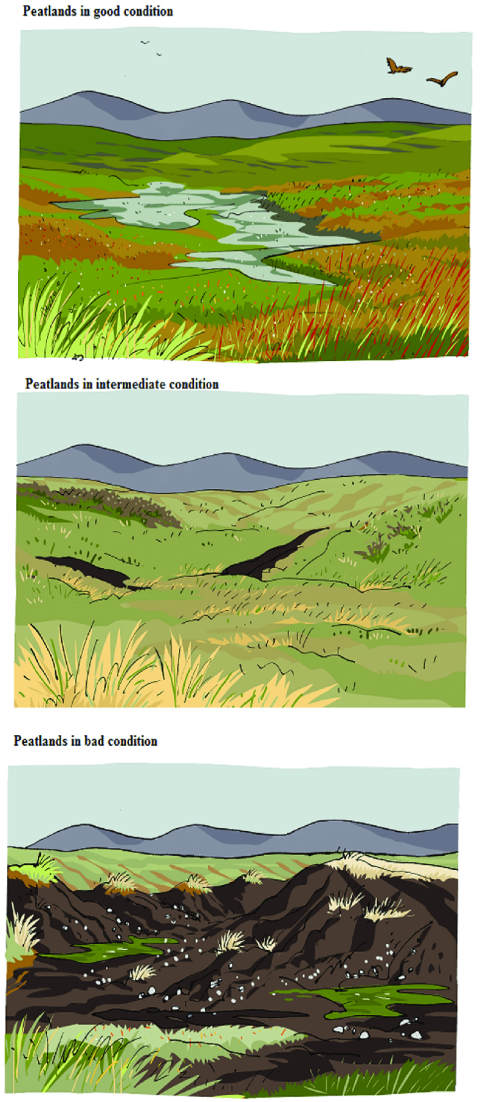
- Utilisation of habitat condition/function metrics
  - UK Specific when possible
  - Have reference standard values

Scaled values of 0-100

- Calculated/developed based on existing datasets
- Allows for % improvements to be calculated

Baseline values inform habitat state

- Can be used to estimate uplift potential
- Standardised scales can be helpful for comparison of restoration activities
- Creates a more informed baselining process



Journey of Peatland Recovery (Source: Julia Martin-Ortega)

Taxonomic Metrics

Utilises the framework within OpWall for unit valuation

Conservation values/priorities contextualised to the UK

Data hierarchy for conservation values of taxa

Eg: UK Biodiversity Action Plan → JNCC → RSPB → IUCN

Guidance for taxa selection

Ensure that the metrics are selected to show the most relevant indicator species to improved overall ecosystem health

Flexible decision-making criteria for specific sites

Performance Standards

Part of the project registration process

Safeguard to ensure that other ecosystem services are not damaged at the cost of carbon/biodiversity

Avoids unintended consequences beyond scope of credits

Does not muddy or dilute the meaning of a “biodiversity unit” by including other ES in the unit valuation

Compatible with expanding nature market

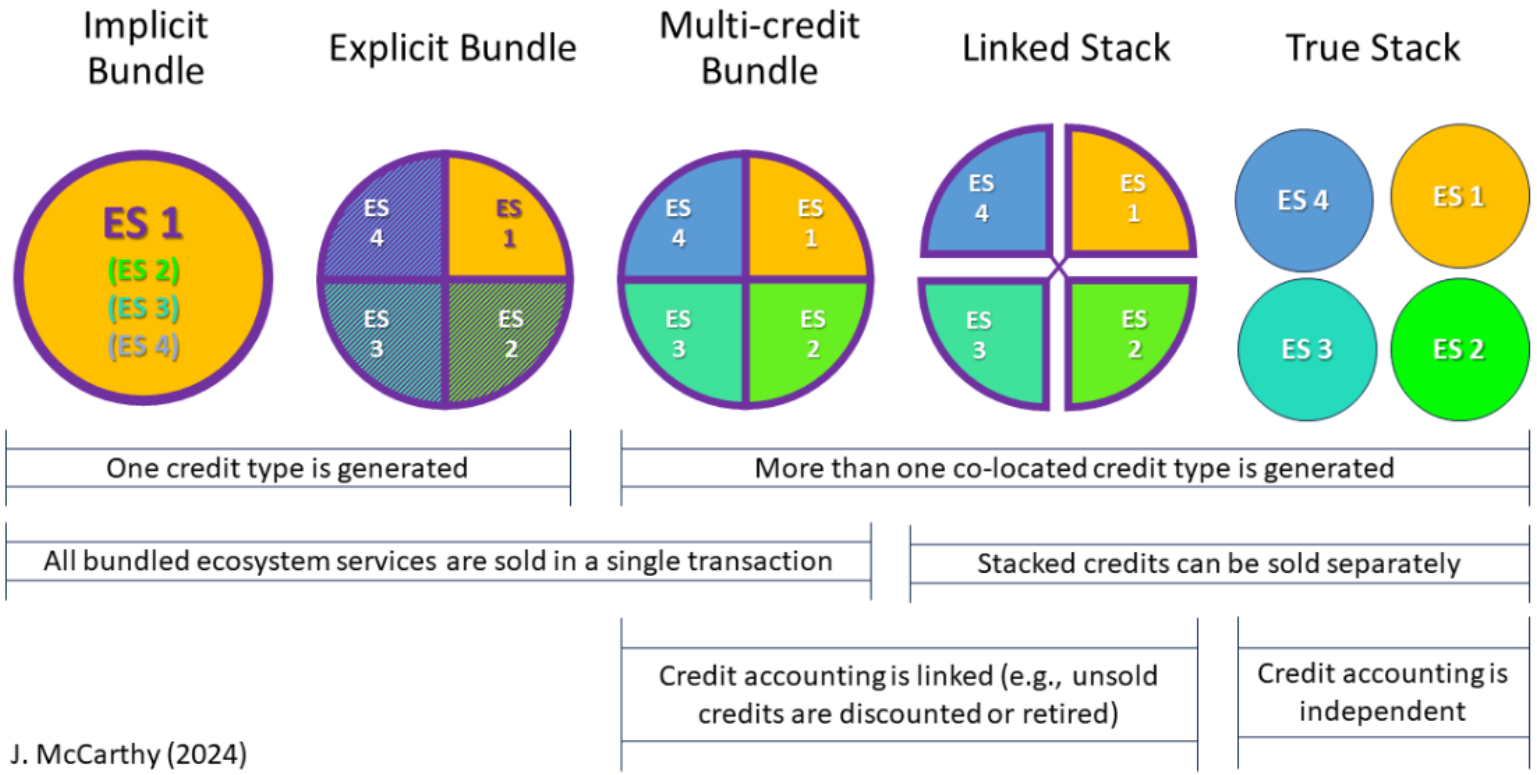
Other ES won’t be double-counted if new credits or units arise in the market

Bundling vs stacking

Market research:

Landowners seem to prefer stacked, buyers seem to prefer bundled

Leaning towards bundled to start with → less risky



Third party independent validation and verification

Key in carbon markets. Currently working with three organisations. Now piloting how they can validate and verify biodiversity credits

Soil Association CERTIFICATION

OF&G

SAC CONSULTING
Part of Scotland's Rural College (SRUC)

Baseline surveys are currenlty being done by specialist biodiversity company rePLANET, other companies are available and projects can choose how they plan on collecting data

Difference between C and biodiversity markets

- Carbon is single metric market

- Biodiversity is multi metric market and needs to be more flexible.

- Not reinventing the wheel. Taking from C market what works and implement in biodiversity market

Current Progress

Piloting at 4 sites (two woodland, two peatland)

Working with Soil Association to develop third party independent verification process for diverse types of biodiversity data

Beginning to draft standards for public consultation

Working to align with other biodiversity monitoring and environmental disclosure frameworks where possible

Get in Touch

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PEATLAND CODE

IUCN National Committee United Kingdom

Peatland Programme

Views from the audience

European Commission

Views from the audience

What is the most important consideration for the development of an EU methodology for peatland rewetting?

To access Slido, either:

- Scan the QR code using your smartphone
- Or, use the browser on your computer or smartphone, go to slido.com and enter the passcode **#1945249**

Thank you and next steps

Feedback via online survey
https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/peatlands_feedback

https://climate.ec.europa.eu/eu-action/carbon-removals-and-carbon-farming_en

European Commission

Coffee break (10 min)

European Commission

Breakout groups

European Commission

Quantification of peatland rewetting activities

1. What common requirements need to be considered for establishing peatland types and their emission factors, considering existing methods?
2. How can possible future developments in the quantification of peatland rewetting (e.g. new peatland type) be best integrated into the approach?
3. What role should on-site measurements and remote sensing play, and how could they be integrated in the quantification approach?

Sustainability

1. In addition to organic carbon stocks, what other indicators could be identified in existing legislation to prove the generation of co-benefits for biodiversity, also considering regional specificities?
2. What specific rules are appropriate or necessary in the case of paludiculture/agricultural use?
3. Which policy instruments can be used to operationalise the DNSH technical screening criteria?
4. Which management practices could be considered to generate co-benefits for climate change mitigation and adaptation; sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources; circular economy; and pollution prevention and control (non-exhaustive list)?

Wrap up

Lucia Causey-Hugecova
DG CLIMA

European Commission

Thank you!

European Commission