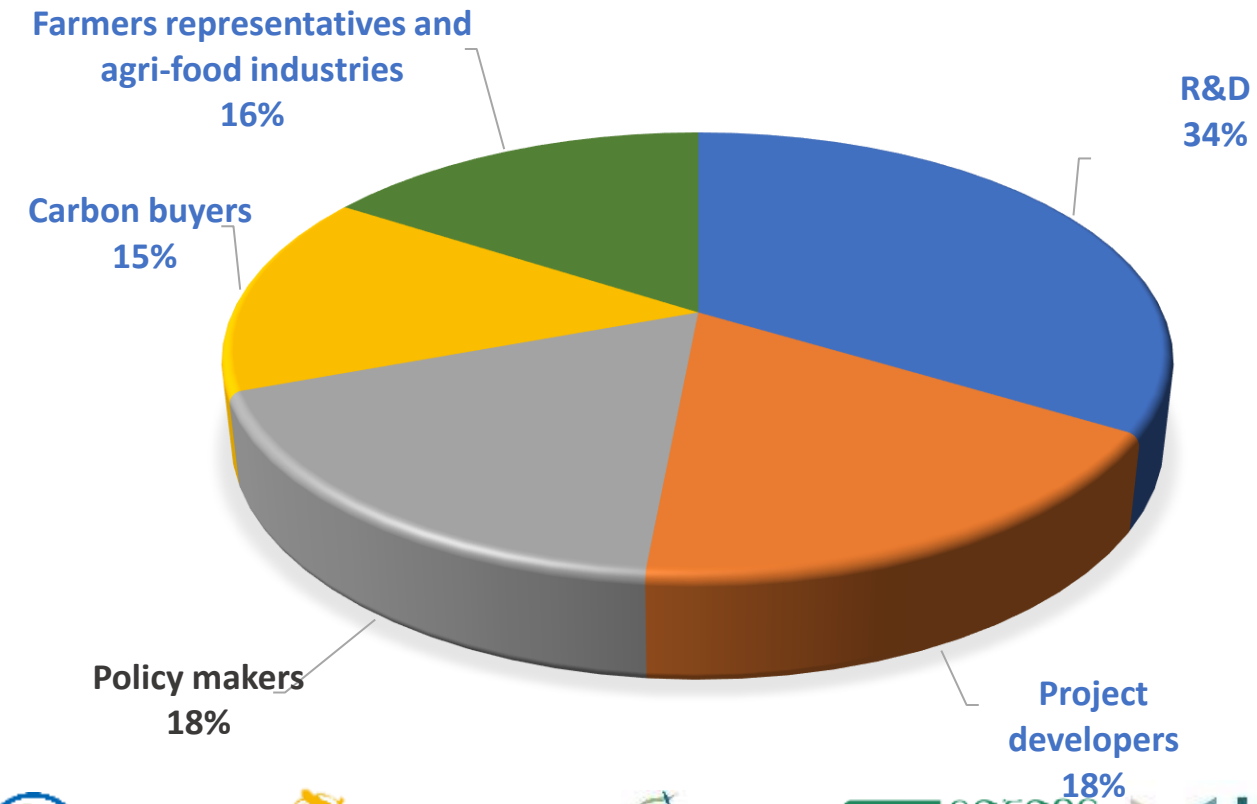
LIFE CARBON FARMING – Carbon farming certification and rewarding mechanisms in the agricultural sector

Brussels – 25/01/2023

Ce projet bénéficie du soutien du programme LIFE de l'Union Européenne.

LIFE CARBON FARMING - January 25th 2023

A large audience representative of stakeholders involved in carbon transition



Agenda

- **Introduction** – Jean Baptiste Dollé, IDELE
- **GHG mitigation policies in agriculture and carbon removals certification framework** – Valeria Forlin, DG CLIMA
- **Tackling climate change in agriculture, lessons learnt from previous initiatives and needs for upscaling** – Jean-Baptiste Dollé, IDELE
- **Presentation of the LIFE CARBON FARMING project** – Idele, Asoprovac, ATB, U Liège, CREA, Eilyps
- **Testimonies on Carbon Farming implementation** – Elisabeth Pagnac-Farbiaz, French Ministry of Ecological Transition / Pierre Rayé, FCAA / Donal O'Brien, Teagasc
- *Lunchbreak*
- **Workshop sessions**
  - How to build an efficient monitoring and certification process for answering project developers, carbon buyers and public body's needs?
  - What funding mechanisms to support low carbon projects?
- *Networking*
- **Workshop restitutions**
- **Questions/Answers with a panel of experts** – Marion Leguiel, French Ministry of Agriculture / Adeline Favrel, Clothilde Tronquet, I4CE / Donal O'Brien, Teagasc / Pierre Rayé, FCAA
- **Conclusion** – Jean-Baptiste Dollé, IDELE

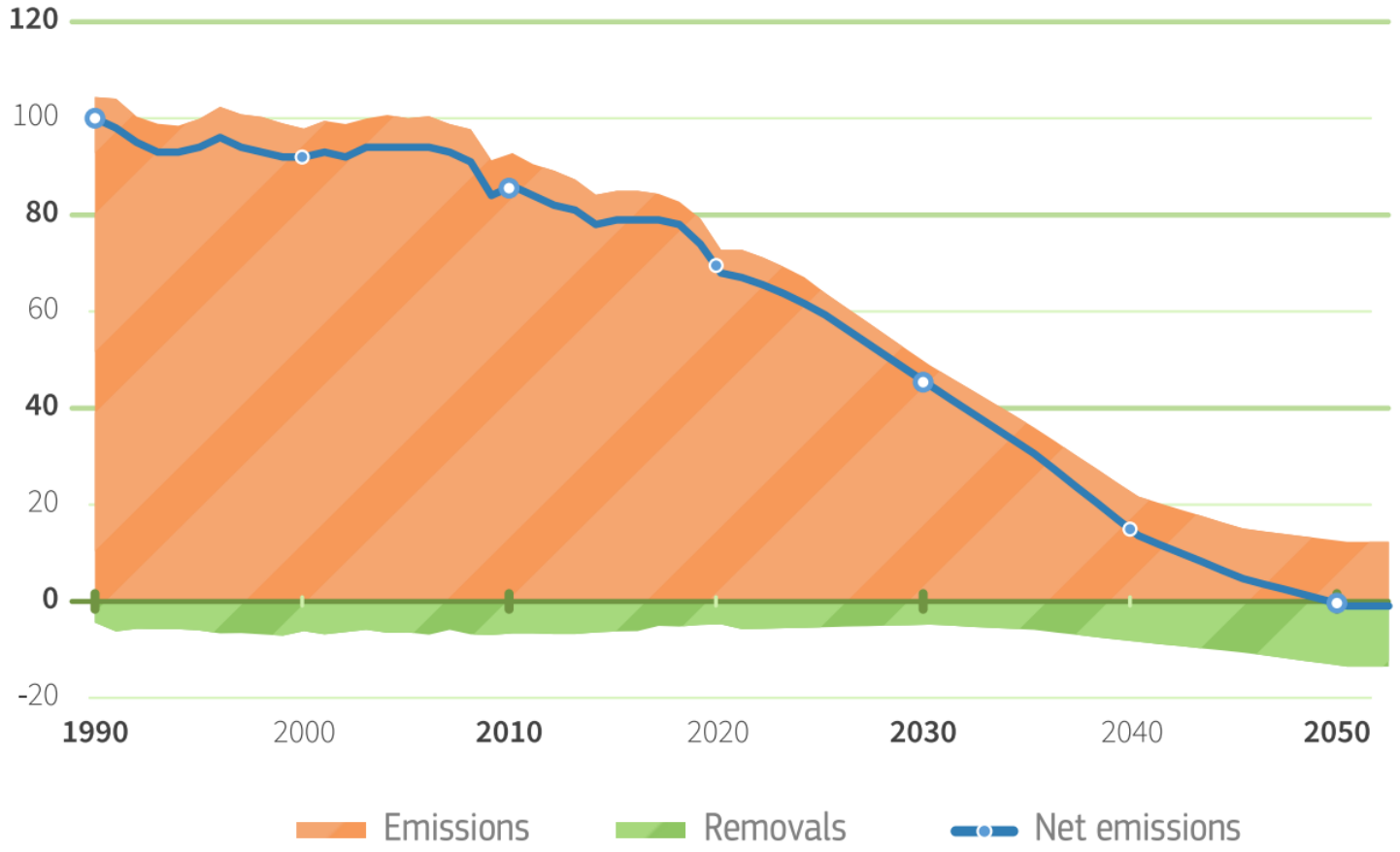
LIFE CARBON FARMING wokshop

- *GHG mitigation policies in agriculture and carbon removals certification framework – Valeria Forlin*

Commission proposal for a Carbon Removal Certification (CRC) Regulation

Valeria FORLIN – DG CLIMA

Why carbon removals?



Drastically reduce emissions

+

Roughly double carbon removals

Climate neutrality

GHG projections for climate neutrality
1990 GHG emissions = 100
Source: EU 2030 Climate Target Plan

European Commission

The policy context

Climate Law

- EU objective of **climate neutrality** by 2050

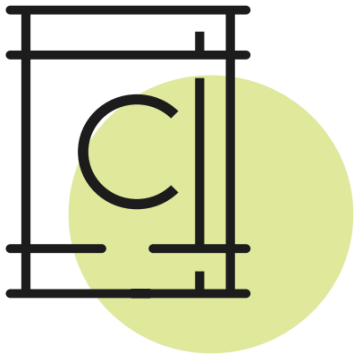
Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) Regulation

- ambitious target for net carbon removals in soils, forests and wood products: **-310 Mtonnes by 2030**

Communication on Sustainable Carbon Cycles

- roadmap to enable carbon removals:
  - **carbon farming** should contribute to 2030 target for LULUCF
  - **industrial solutions** should remove at least -5 Mtonnes in 2030

Different types of carbon removal activities

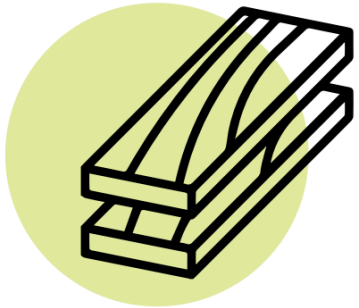


PERMANENT STORAGE

E.g. Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS), Direct Air Carbon Capture and Storage (DACCS)

CARBON FARMING

E.g. Af-/re-forestation, improved forest management, agroforestry, soil carbon sequestration, peatland restoration



CARBON STORAGE IN PRODUCTS

E.g. Use of wood-based materials in construction, long-lasting Carbon Capture and Utilisation (CCU)

Why certify carbon removals?

Incentivising high-quality carbon removals

Tailored certification methodologies

Fighting greenwashing & build trust

Harmonise market conditions

From objectives to the legal proposal

Incentivising high-QU.A.L.ITY carbon removals

TAILORED certification methodologies

Fighting greenwashing & build TRUST

HARMONISATION of market conditions

Legislative Proposal

Art. 1-3: General provisions

1: Scope
2: Definitions
3:Eligibility

Art. 4-8: Quality criteria

4: Quantification
5: Additionality
6: Long-term storage
7: Sustainability

8: Certification methodologies

Art. 9-14: Certification & Certification schemes

9: Certification of compliance
10: Operation of certification bodies
11: Operation of certification schemes
12: Registries
13: Recognition by the Commission
14: Reporting

Art. 15-18: Final provisions

QU.A.L.ITY criteria for all carbon removals

QUANTIFICATION

Carbon removal activities are measured accurately and deliver unambiguous benefits for the climate

ADDITIONALITY

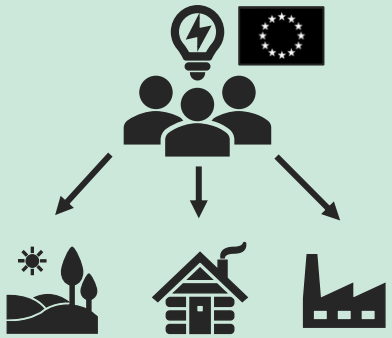
Carbon removal activities go beyond market practices and what is legally required

LONG-TERM STORAGE

Certificates clearly account for the duration of carbon storage and distinguish permanent storage from temporary storage

SUSTAINABIL**ITY**

Carbon removal activities do not harm the environment or even benefit other environmental objectives such as biodiversity



To operationalise the EU quality criteria, the Commission, supported by an expert group, will develop **tailored certification methodologies** for the different types of carbon removal activities

European Commission

Requirements for certification

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION

Carbon removal activities should be verified by independent auditors

RELIABLE CERTIFICATION SCHEMES

Certification schemes should have a trustworthy governance system in place

PUBLIC REGISTRIES OF CARBON REMOVALS

Carbon removals should be recorded in interoperable registries to avoid double-counting

The Commission will **recognise certification schemes** that should be used by operators to demonstrate compliance with the Regulation

European Commission

How does it work?

1

EU develops methodologies & recognises certification schemes

2

Operators join an EU-recognised certification scheme

3

Third-party verification of the activity

4

The activity is periodically certified

5

Certified carbon removals are recorded in registries

European Commission

How can the CRC Regulation can be used?

Public support

- Achieve climate targets, e.g. LULUCF, Nature Restoration Law
- Targeted support under CAP, State Aid, Innovation Fund…

Private financing

- Supply chain contracts
- Improve transparency and integrity of voluntary carbon markets
- No link with the EU ETS

Fight greenwashing

- Corporate Sustainability Reporting
- Green claims

Useful links

- Proposal: https://climate.ec.europa.eu/document/fad4a049-ff98-476f-b626-b46c6afdded3_en
- Impact Assessment: https://climate.ec.europa.eu/document/ab53e63b-4b85-4d28-ac67-6bd742506bae_en
- Press release: Commission proposes certification of carbon removals (europa.eu)
- Q&A: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/qanda_22_7159
- Factsheet: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/fs_22_7161
- More information on Sustainable Carbon Cycles: https://ec.europa.eu/clima/eu-action/forests-and-agriculture/sustainable-carbon-cycles_en
- Delivering the European Green Deal: https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/delivering-european-green-deal_en

European Commission

LIFE CARBON FARMING wokshop

- *Tackling climate change in agriculture, lessons learnt from previous initiatives and needs for upscaling – Jean-Baptiste Dollé, Catherine Brocas - IDELE*

From research to practice
Initiatives for disseminating low carbon practices

LIFE CARBON DAIRY

BovINE

LIFE BEEF CARBON

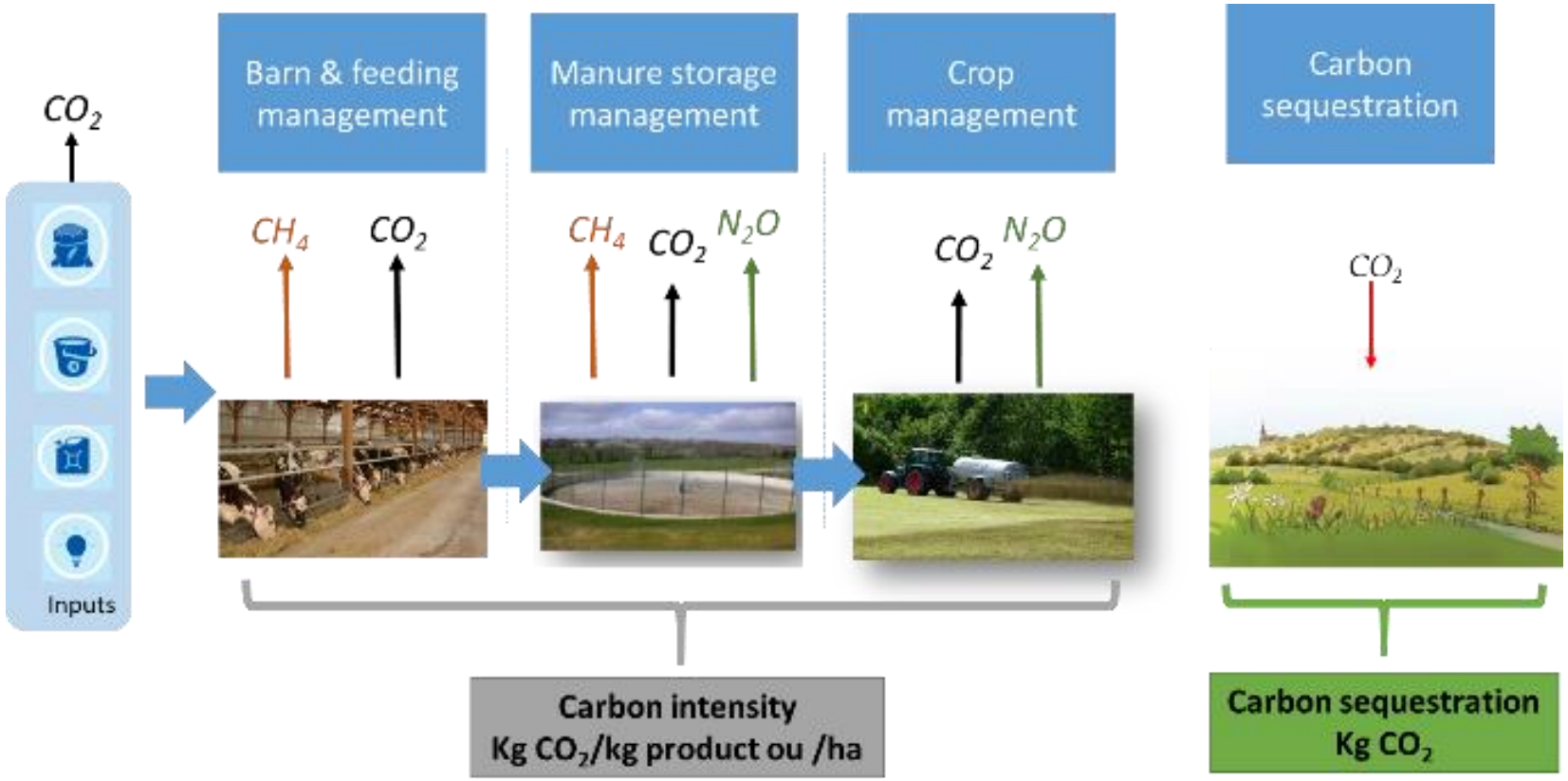
forage 4 climate

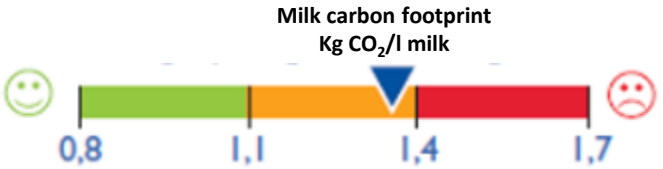
LIFE GREEN SHEEP

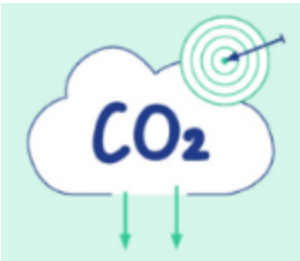
Dairy4Future

SUSTAINABLE GOAT FARMING

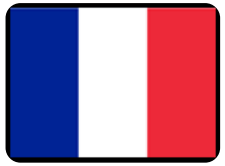
First, quantifying GHG emissions and carbon sequestration

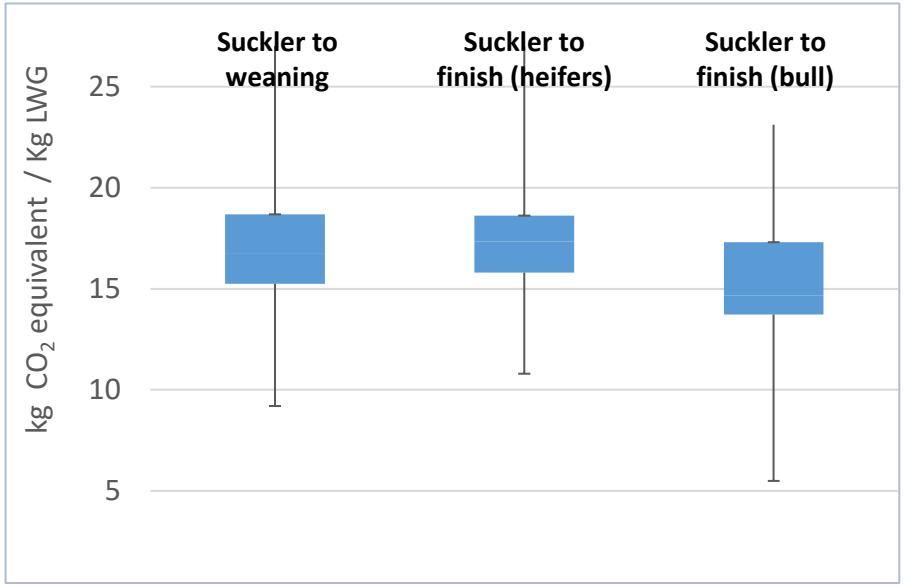






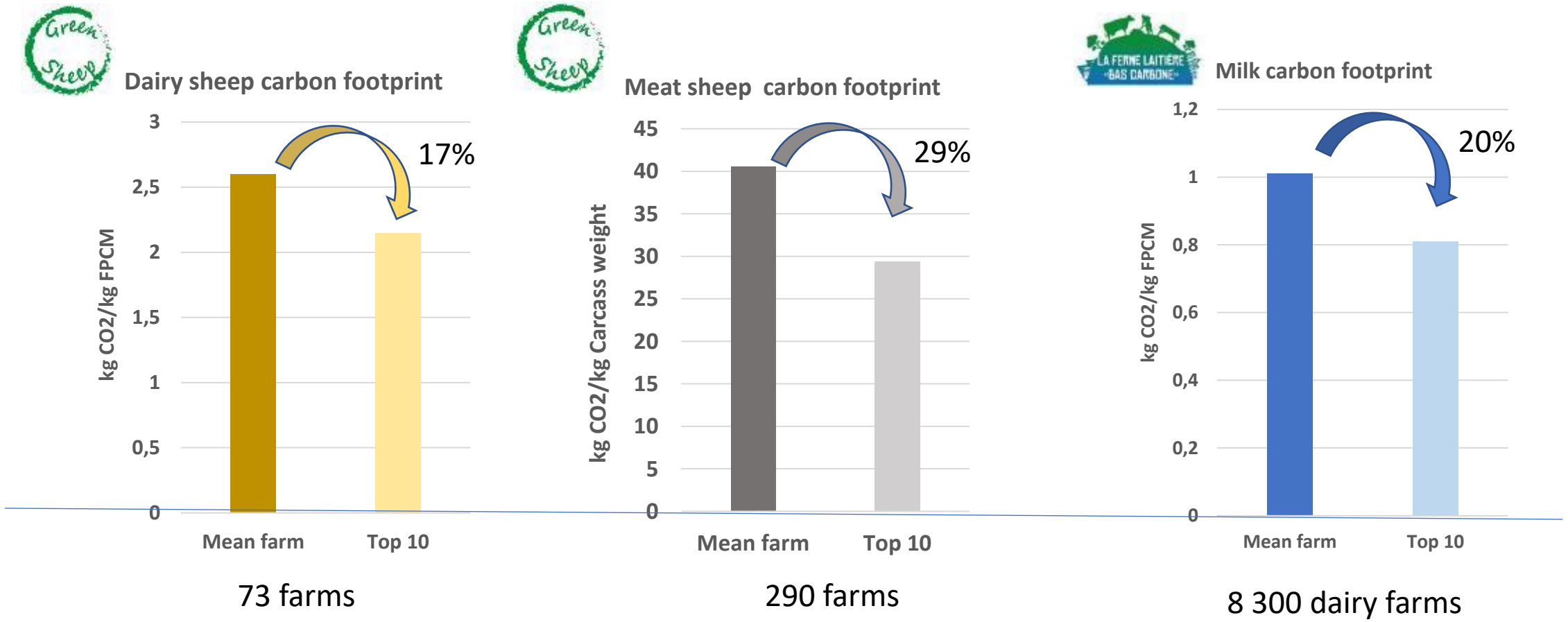
High variability between farms



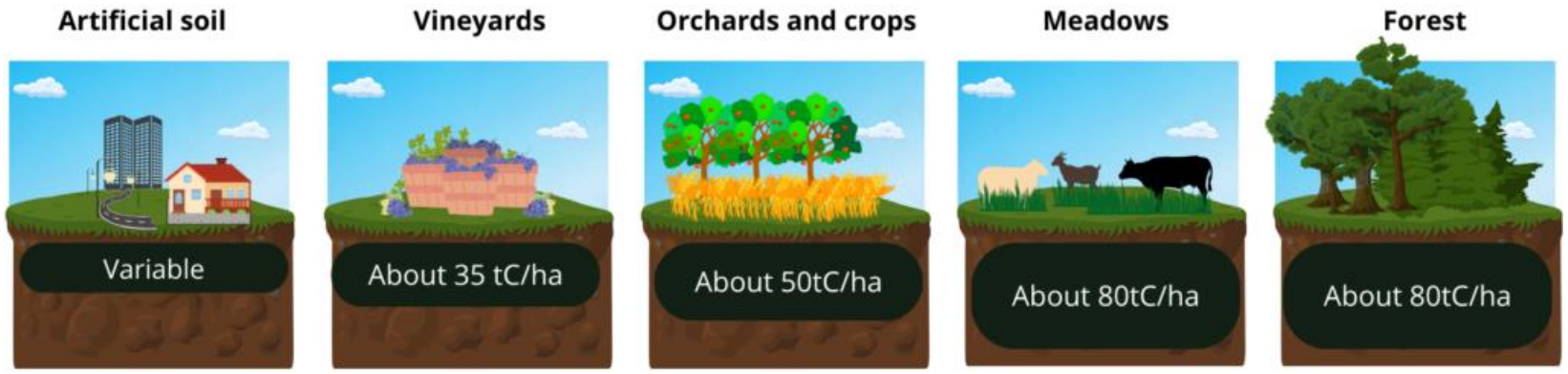


A 20% potential in reducing GHG emissions now

High difference between efficient and less efficient farms



Carbon sequestration : Stock and storage!



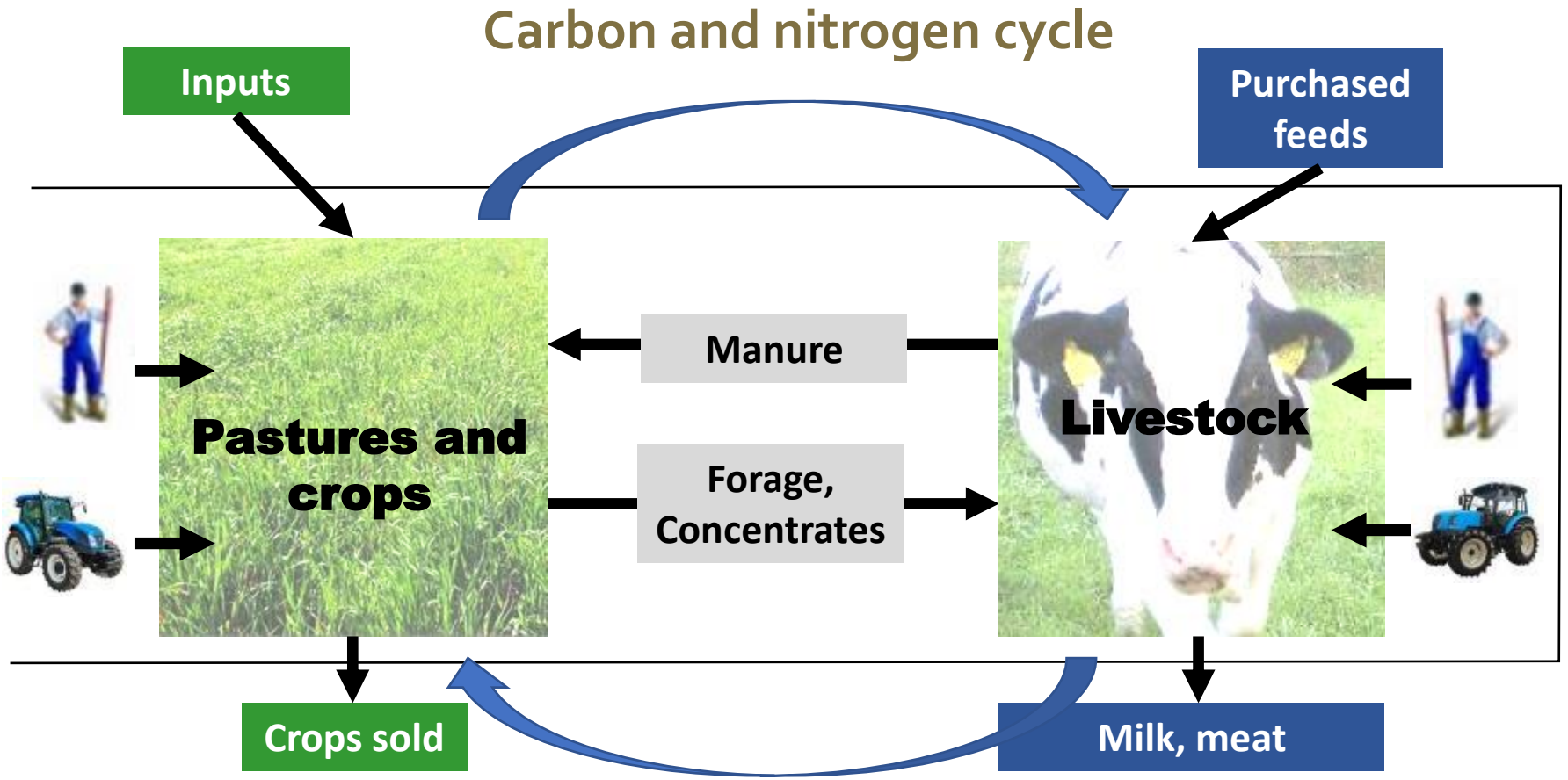
Estimation of the carbon stock in the first 30 centimeters of the soil (Source: diagram inspired by GIS Sol and ADEME, Soil organic carbon, the energy of agro-ecology, a solution for the climate)

1/ Maintaining carbon stock

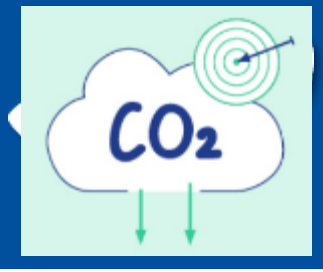
2/ Increasing carbon removals

Removals target : 310 millions CO2 by 2030

The whole farm approach for assessing Technical&carbon performances



Mitigation,
More than 40 practices ready to use



GHG emissions

Crops management & fertilization
Legume crops,
Optimization of fertilizers uses
Rotation

Inputs
Concentrates and fertilizers,
Pasture management,
Legumes

Manure management
Manure storage&application
Time spent in shed vs pasture,
Biogas production

Energy
No-till cultivation,
Power and equipment,
Working organization
Renewable energy

Feed
Feed efficiency,
Forage quality and yield

Livestock management
Improving productivity
Reducing number of unproductive animals, lipids

Carbon sequestration

Cover crops

Introduce more intermediate crops, more row intercropping and more grass strips

Avoid bare soil

Never leave soil bare and work it less, for example by using no-till methods

Agroforestry

Add to the hedges at field boundaries and develop agroforestry

Grassland management

Optimize pasture management – with longer grazing periods, for example

The first step → A room for improving carbon footprint up to 15% to 25%

Emerging solutions for tomorrow

- Methane emissions
  - Genetic
    - Adaptation to CC
    - Feed efficiency in livestock production
    - Methane emissions
  - Feed additives
    - 3 NOP, tanins, algae, citrus
- Manure & nitrogen management
  - Additives, nitrification inhibitors
  - Protected urea
- Agroforestry
- …

CO_2 avoided for an average cattle farm

Quantity of concentrates and lipids

Age at first calving

Leguminous

Hedges

GHG reduction and carbon sequestration

Reduction of the milk/beef carbon footprint : 15 to 20 %
On a 5 years project : # 300 - 500 tons

75-80% = CO2 reduction
20-25% = carbon removal

What is the cost for farmers ?

Abatement costs

Quantity of concentrates and lipids

Age at first calving

Leguminous

Hedges

GHG reduction and carbon sequestration

- 40€ to > 100 €/tons CO2

MRV costs

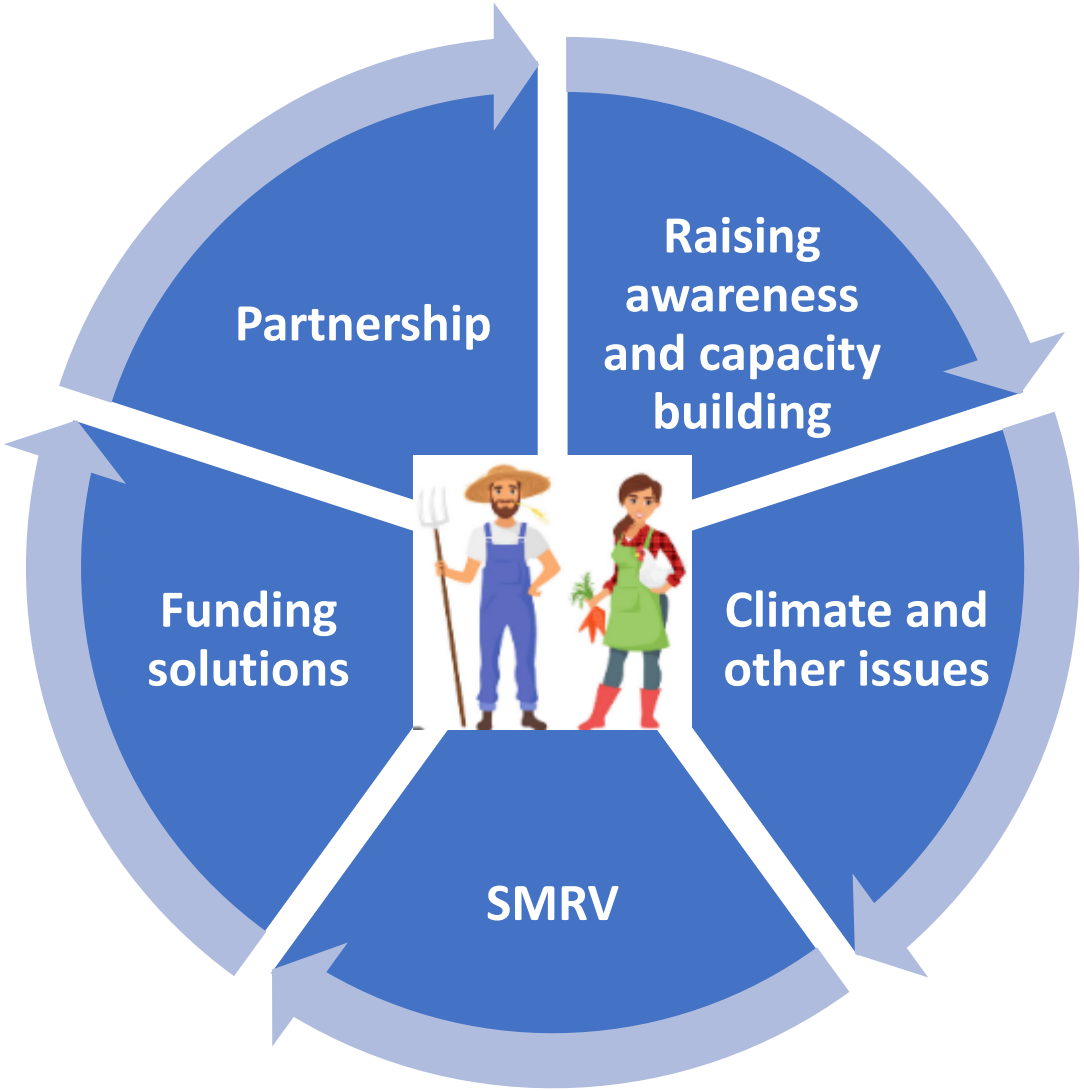
Farm audit	**Mitigation action plan**	**Technical advise**
CO2 reduction quantification	**Verification and certification**	**Contracting procedures**

5€ to >10€/tons CO2

Conditions for upscaling carbon farming

Farmers oriented

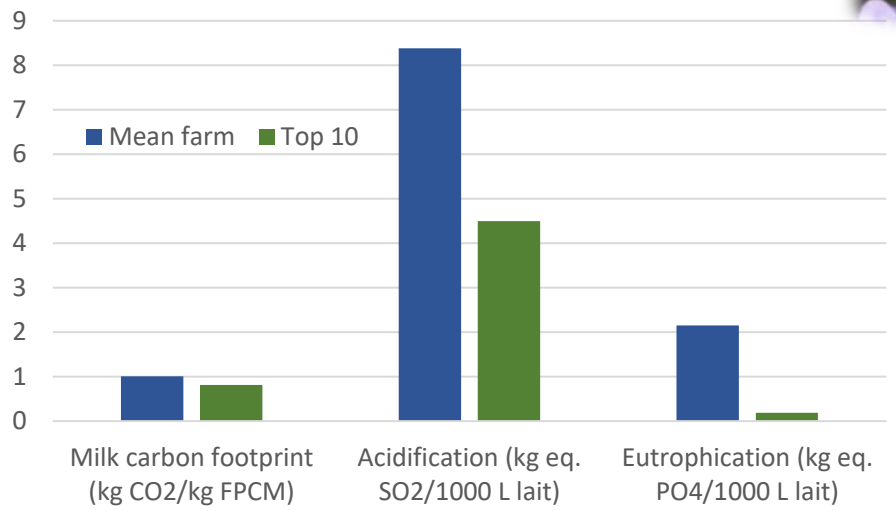
Farmers must not only be part of the initiative, we have to give them ownership of this climatic transition



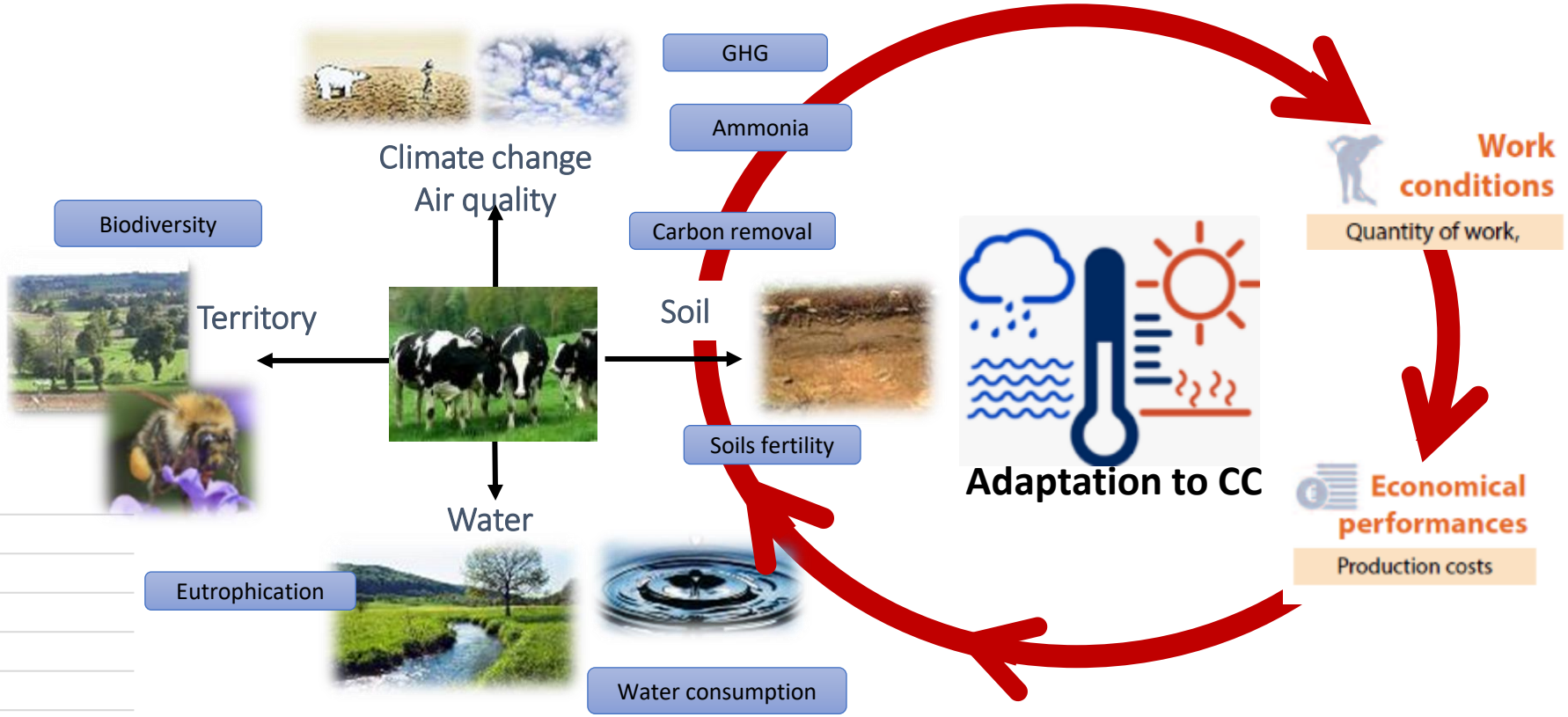
Raising awareness and capacity building

- *Training sessions for farmers and advisers*
- *Demonstration actions, peer to peer learning*
- *Living labs for testing innovative solutions*
- *Communication tools (conferences, farm open days, press,…)*

Climate and other issues
i.e. considering sustainability issues



8 300 dairy farms



SMRV,
Supporting, Monitoring, Reporting, Verifying

LABEL BAS CARBONE

CARBOMARK

2014 CALCULO 2

PEATLAND CODE

Moor Futures

MRV rules

Defining baseline
1st Audit

Building up mitigation action plan

Farmers' technical support

Applying mitigation measures

Quantifying CO_2 reductions
2nd Audit

Verifying and certifying the carbon reduction

Paying farmers for carbon reductions

Coordinating result based and practice based funding sources ?

SMRV costs

RISK AVERSION

INVESTMENTS NEEDED

Public fundings

- Regions and countries
- EU (CAP)

Voluntary purchase of carbon credits

- Companies,
- Communities or individuals

Financing from value chain

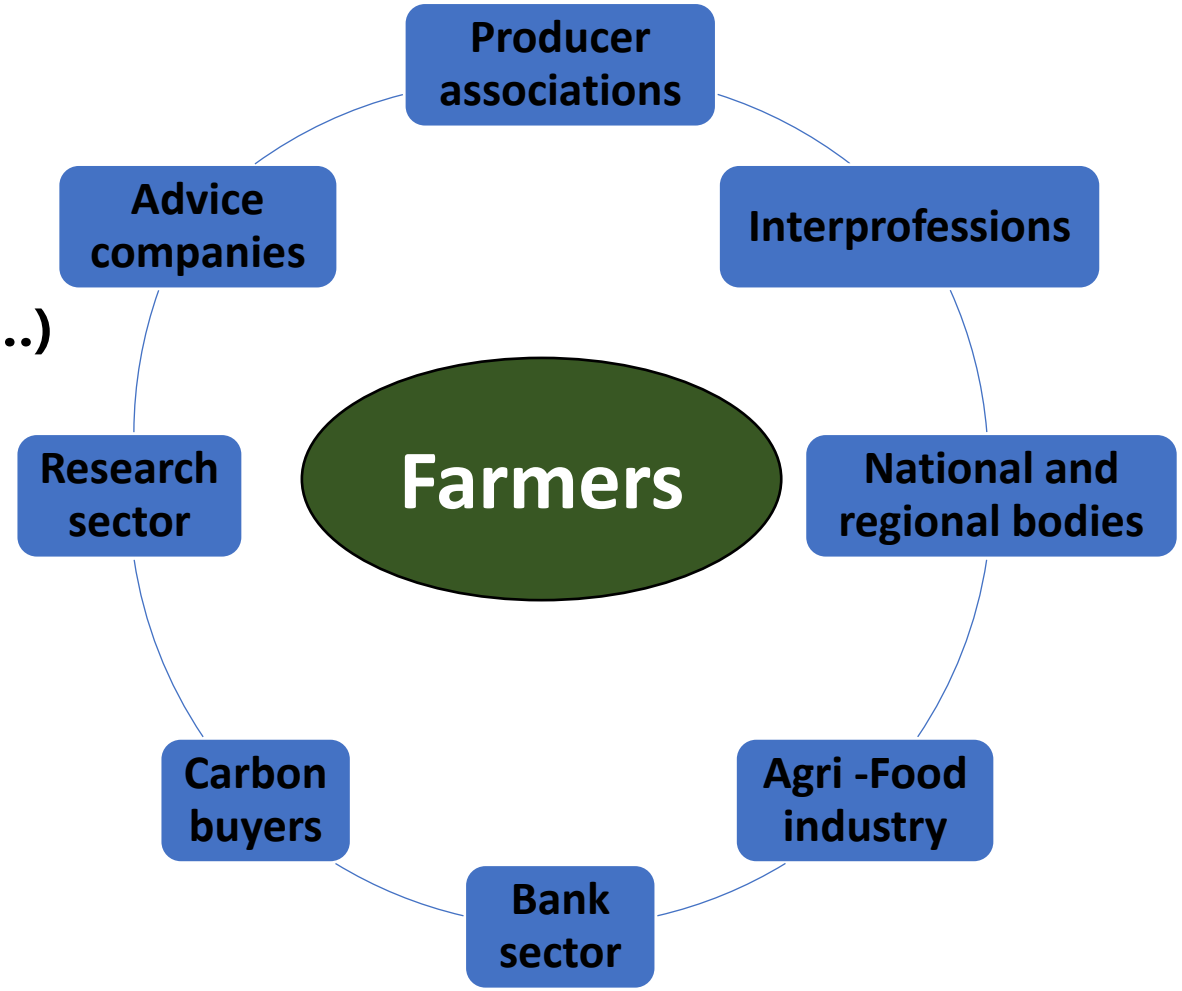
- Premium products

Voluntary contribution to low carbon projects

Other ?

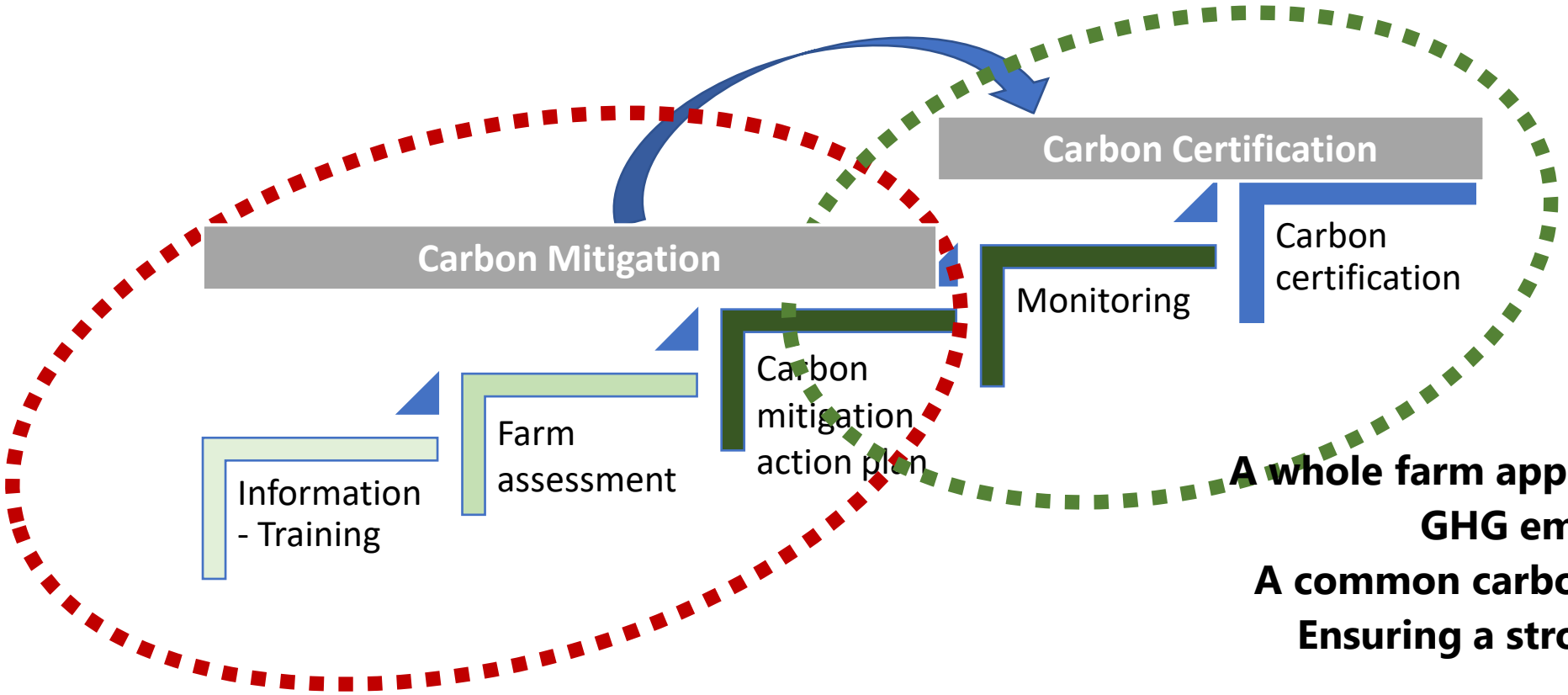
The partnership is crucial to success

- **National & EU levels**
  - Research activities and experimentation
  - Common framework (methodologies, tools,…)
  - Dissemination
  - Funding solutions
- **Complementary skills**
  - Recruiting farmers
  - Technical/environmental expertise
  - Communication
  - Financial value and economic development



LIFE CARBON FARMING

Building the successive steps for involving farmers



A whole farm approach for avoiding leakages GHG emissions and C sequestration

A common carbon accounting methodology

Ensuring a strong environmental integrity

Partnership for upscaling

A cost-effective MRV

Rewarding mechanisms

- **…**

LIFE CARBON FARMING wokshop

- *Presentation of the LIFE CARBON FARMING project*

Presentation of the LIFE Carbon Farming project

- **Objectives and partners**
- Elaborating harmonised tools and standards to implement low carbon initiatives on farms
  - Sustainable assessment of farms
  - A common MRV framework to certify low carbon projects on European farms
- Implementing low carbon projects in 700 mixed-crops livestock farms
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- Implementing a low carbon network
- Inputs of the project for the Carbon Farming

Presentation of the LIFE Carbon Farming project

- Objectives of the project:

→ **Tackling climate change by reducing by 15% the carbon footprint of 700 farms in 5 years**

→ **Involving the farmers for the implementation of low carbon practices**

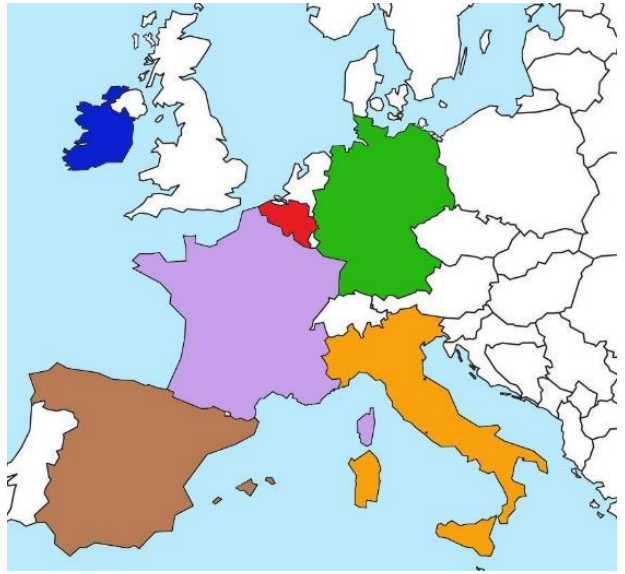
→ **Developing a result-based rewarding mechanism through a common certification framework, MRV**

→ **Positive impacts on other environmental and socio-economic indicators**

→ **Elaborating reference costs of low carbon projects**

Partners of the LIFE Carbon Farming project

Country	Partners
Germany	**ATB**
Belgium	**Université de Liège**
Spain	**ASOPROVAC,** Factor CO2, Neiker
France	**Idele, I4CE**, Eliance, Interbev, CNIEL, La Coopération Agricole, Chambres d'Agriculture France
Ireland	**Teagasc**
Italy	**CREA,** CRPA



What can bring the LIFE Carbon Farming project regarding the context in Germany?

LIFE Carbon Farming – Workshop on 25th January

→ **A first project on certification in a country where there is no existing certification framework on farm's scale.**

Aura Cárdenas and Barbara Amon

Acardenas@atb-Potsdam.de

What can bring the LIFE Carbon Farming project regarding the context in Germany?

German participation

- will allow us to evaluate which measures are best suited to the German context.
- will allow to follow closely the advances in terms of carbon certification and to see its applicability in the country.
- Baseline for future Scale up
- We will be a reference point for future projects, the lessons learned will be taken into account to formulate and execute new projects at the farm level

…..

Technical actions

Action C.1. : Elaborating harmonised tools and standards to implement low carbon initiatives on farms

Action C.2. : Implementing low carbon projects in 700 mixed-crops livestock farms in France, Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Italy and Spain

Action C.3. : Elaborating reference costs of low carbon projects

Action C.4. : Implementing a result-based rewarding mechanism

Action C.5. : Implementing a low carbon network

Action C.6. : Replication action – a common framework for a European CARBON FARMING strategy

Presentation of the LIFE Carbon Farming project

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Elaborating harmonised tools and standards to implement low carbon initiatives on farms

Methodology for an environmental and socio-economic assessment
→ State of play in year 1 : first carbon audit on farm

MRV process to follow to certify the carbon footprint reduction between 2 audits: baseline, follow-up of the reductions, verification, etc.

Methodology for an environmental and socio-economic assessment
→ State of play in year 5 : second carbon audit on farm

Presentation of the LIFE Carbon Farming project

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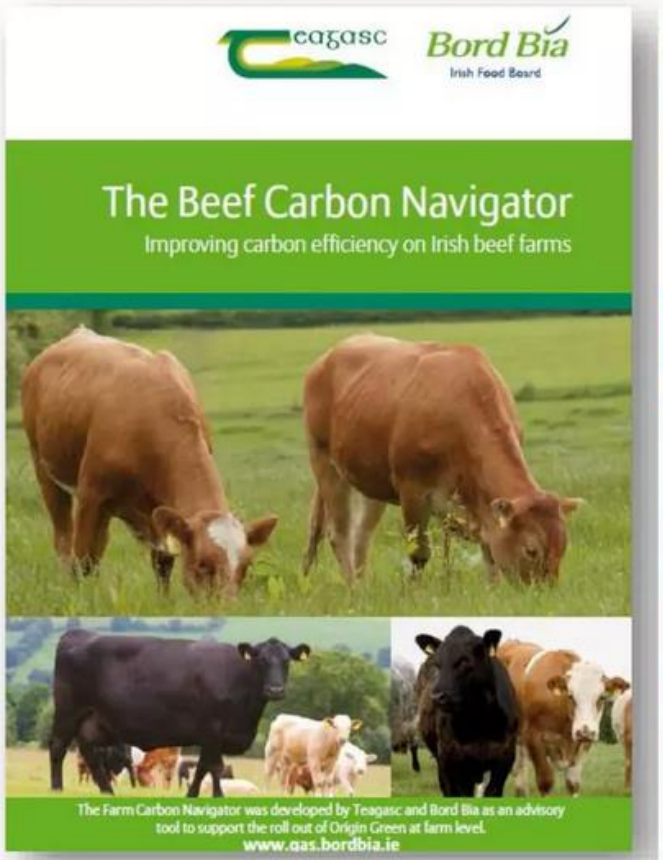
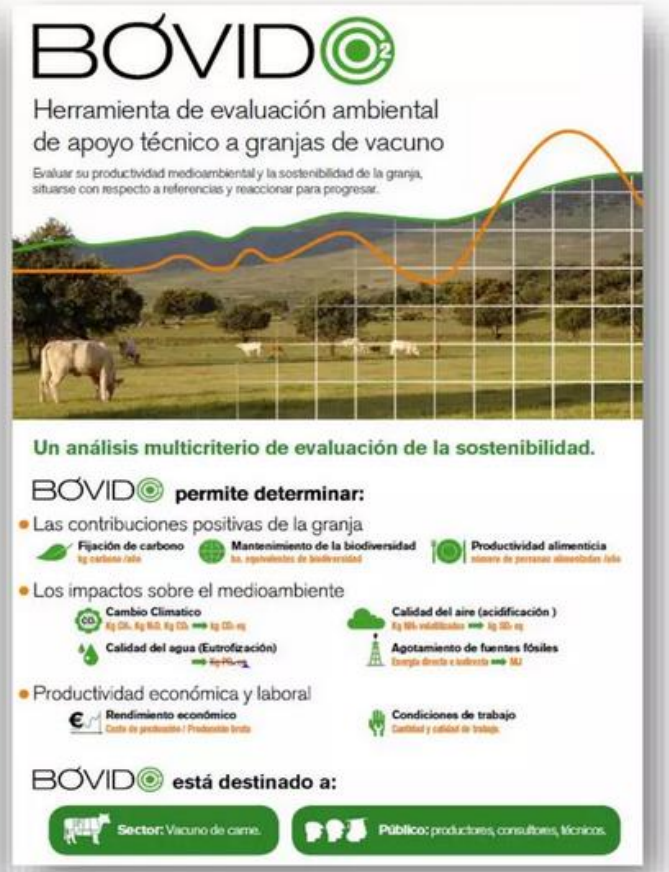
Elaborating harmonised tools and standards to implement low carbon initiatives on farms

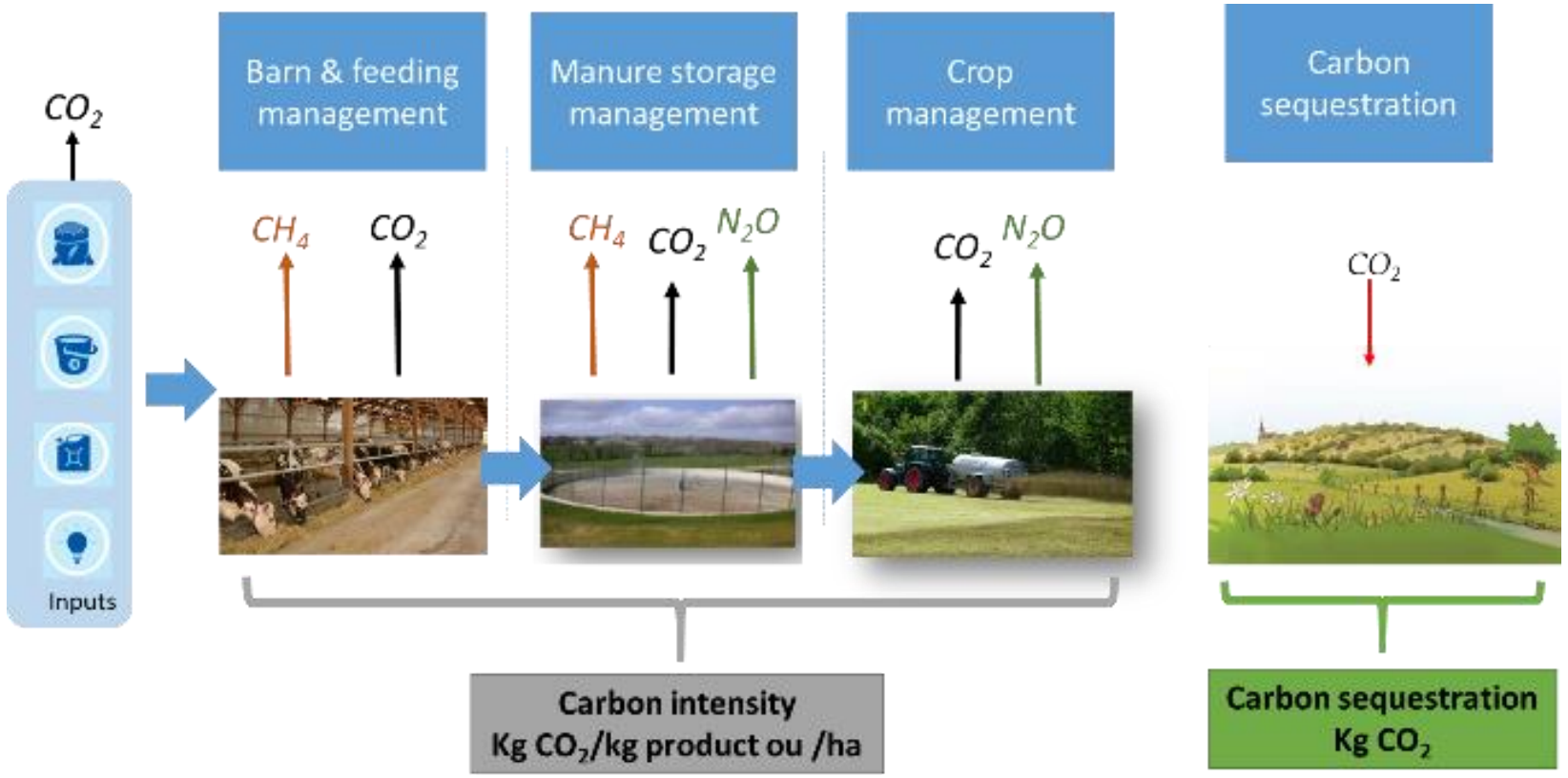
- Three tools used in the frame of the project





Elaborating harmonised tools and standards to implement low carbon initiatives on farms

- Overall assessments carried out on farms

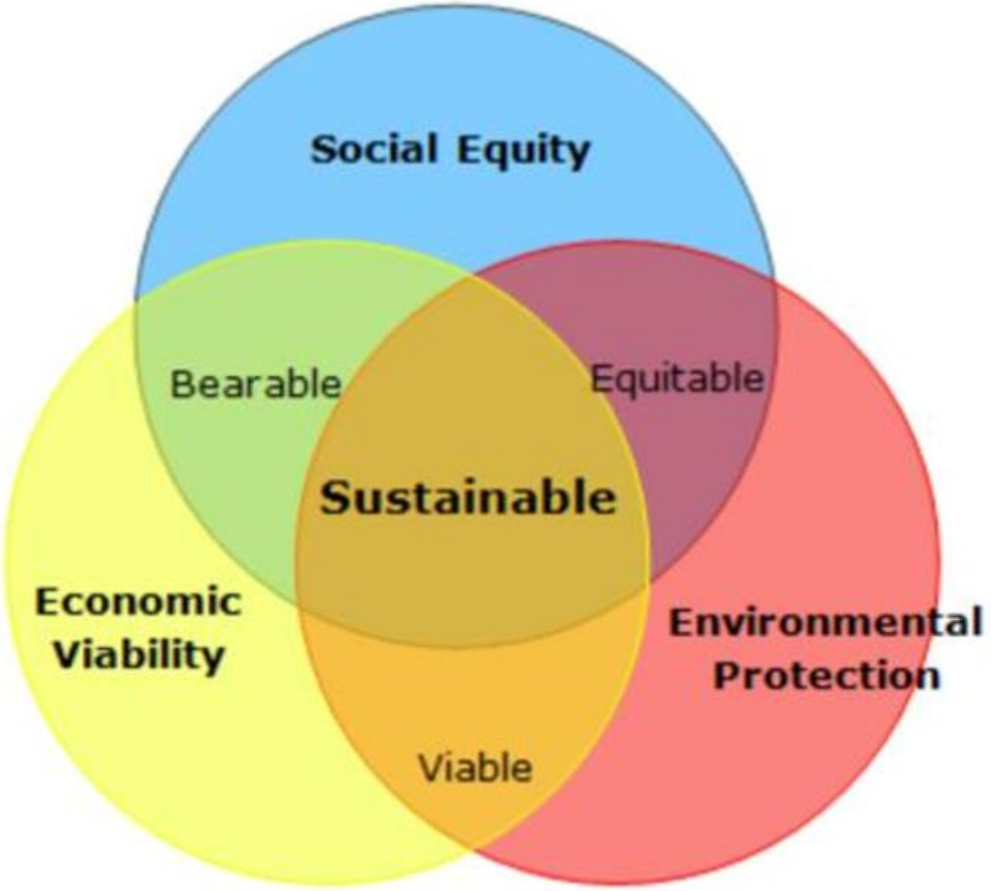


Elaborating harmonised tools and standards to implement low carbon initiatives on farms

What is sustainability?

"sustainable development (SD) generally refers to achieving a balance among the environmental, economic, and social pillars of sustainability"
(Murphy, 2012)

- Need to assess indicators for each of the pillars



Drivers of farmers participation to agro-environmental schemes

- Social: Age, education, successor…
- Economic: Income factors

(Lastra-Bravo et al., 2015)

Elaborating harmonised tools and standards to implement low carbon initiatives on farms

Indicators to be implemented

Environmental indicators => tools to assess environmental impacts

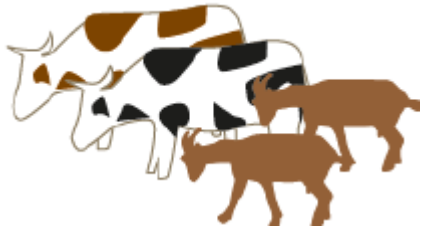
CAP'2ER

The Beef Carbon Navigator

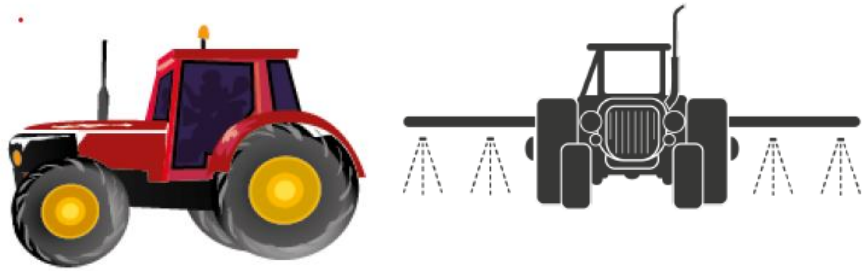
BOVID

Crops management

Herd management



Farm management



Elaborating harmonised tools and standards to implement low carbon initiatives on farms

Indicators to be implemented

Social indicators: figures/ multiple choice
=> some: already in environmental audit tools

- Working hours
- Working conditions
- Services for territory
- Farm continuity
- Balance personal/professional life
- Products quality
- Employees on the farm
- Animal Welfare

Working hours
What is the number of worked hours per week?

Over-working - Do you feel overwhelmed/stressed?

- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ Only during peak times but it's occasional
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Most of the time
- ☐ All the time

Working conditions
Physical hardness - Do you worry about the physical hardness of your work?

- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ Very little
- ☐ Moderately
- ☐ Preoccupied
- ☐ Very preoccupied

Elaborating harmonised tools and standards to implement low carbon initiatives on farms

Indicators to be implemented

Economic figures to be collected

- Income per labour unit
- Dependence on subsidies
- Debt ratio
- Exposure to price fluctuations
- Transmissibility
- Economic efficiency

Presentation of the LIFE Carbon Farming project

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Elaborating harmonised tools and standards to implement low carbon initiatives on farms

- **A common MRV framework to certify low carbon projects on European farms**

→ ***Based on the French experience of the Label Bas Carbone with the Carbon Agri method and with adaptation to national contexts.***

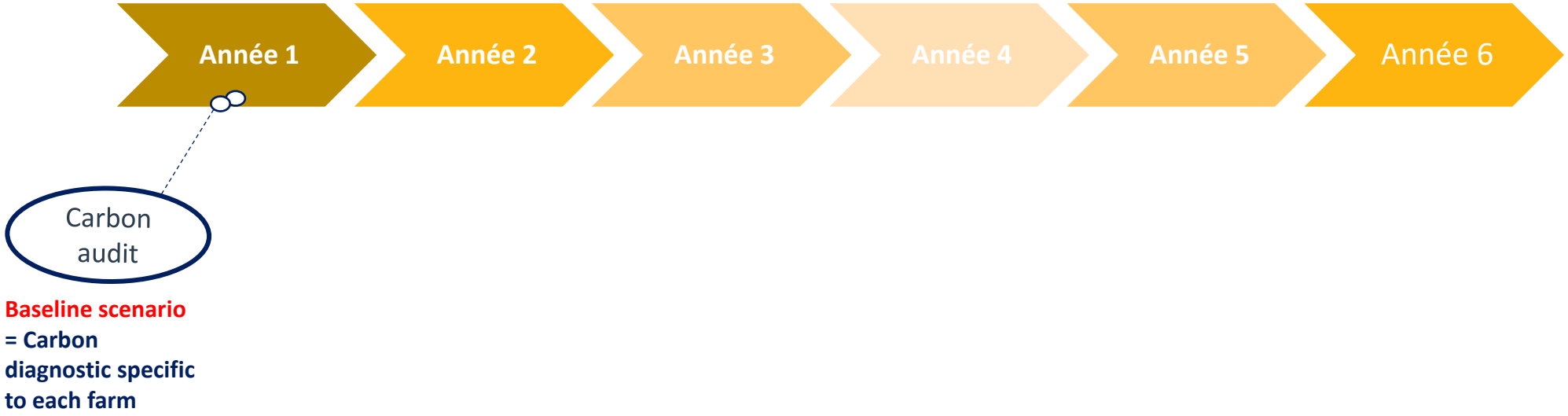
→ ***First basis of the Carbon Farming method:***

- Baseline scenario
- Practices to be implemented
- Monitoring of the low carbon projects
- Calculation of the carbon gains
- Verification

→ **Carbon Farming Method will consider all alternatives to minimise MRV costs e.g. reducing data collection thanks to existing policy reporting requirements, facilitating advisers support and exchanges with farmers.**

A common MRV framework to certify low carbon projects on European farms

Maximum duration: 5 years, revolving project for 5 years



A common MRV framework to certify low carbon projects on European farms

Carbon Farming

GHG emissions

Inputs
Pasture management,
Concentrates and fertilizers,
Legumes, Crops rotation

Fuel and electricity
No-till cultivation,
Power and equipment,
Working organization

Crops management & fertilization
Legume fodder crops,
Optimization of fertilizers uses

Herd management
Increasing productivity
Reducing number of unproductive animals

Feed
Feed efficiency,
Forage quality and yield

Manure management
Time spent in shed vs pasture,
Biogas production

Carbon sequestration

Cover crops

Introduce more intermediate crops, more row intercropping and more grass strips

Avoid bare soil

Never leave soil bare and work it less, for example by using no-till methods

Agroforestry

Add to the hedges at field boundaries and develop agroforestry

Grassland management

Optimize pasture management – with longer grazing periods, for example

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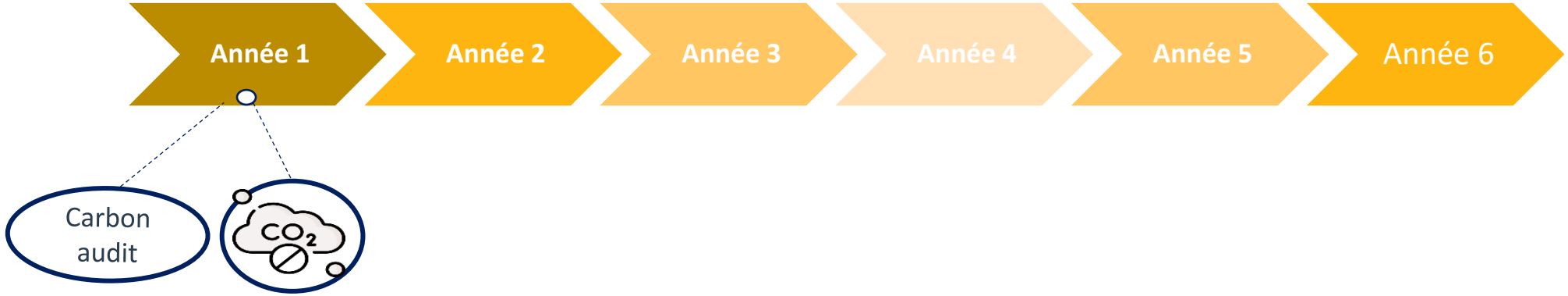

Baseline scenario = Carbon diagnostic specific to each farm

Carbon plan and simulation to assess carbon gain

Building of an action plan, choice of practices, objectives and carbon gains

A common MRV framework to certify low carbon projects on European farms

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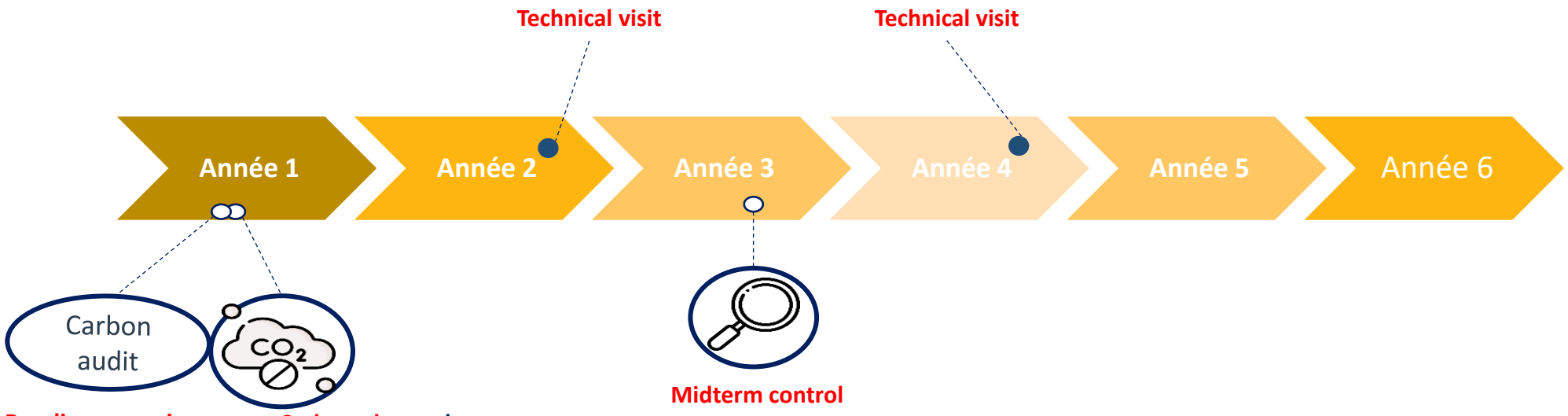

Baseline scenario = Carbon diagnostic specific to each farm

Carbon plan and simulation to assess carbon gain

Building of an action plan, choice of practices, objectives and carbon gains

Midterm control

Assessment of practices put in place

A common MRV framework to certify low carbon projects on European farms

Maximum duration: 5 years, revolving project for 5 years

Technical visit

Technical visit

Année 1 | Année 2 | Année 3 | Année 4 | Année 5 | Année 6

Baseline scenario = Carbon diagnostic specific to each farm

Carbon plan and simulation to assess carbon gain

Building of an action plan, choice of practices, objectives and carbon gains

Midterm control

Assessment of practices put in place

Final diagnostic

Carbon audit and assessment of the implementation of practices, **calculation of the carbon gains compared to year 1**

Calculation of the carbon gains

A common MRV framework to certify low carbon projects on European farms

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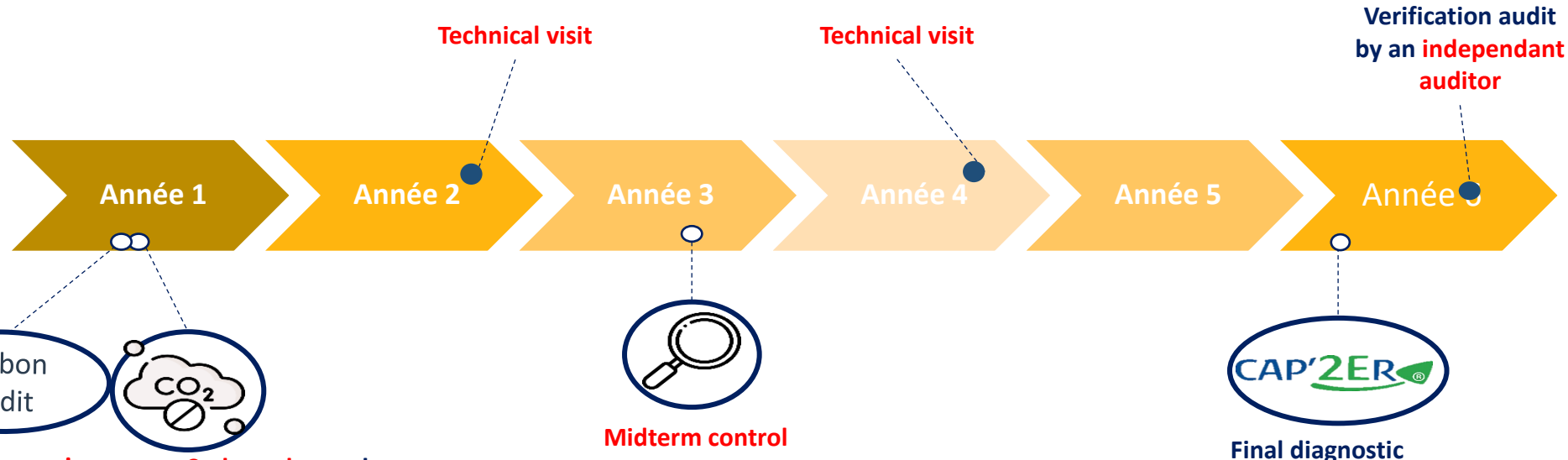

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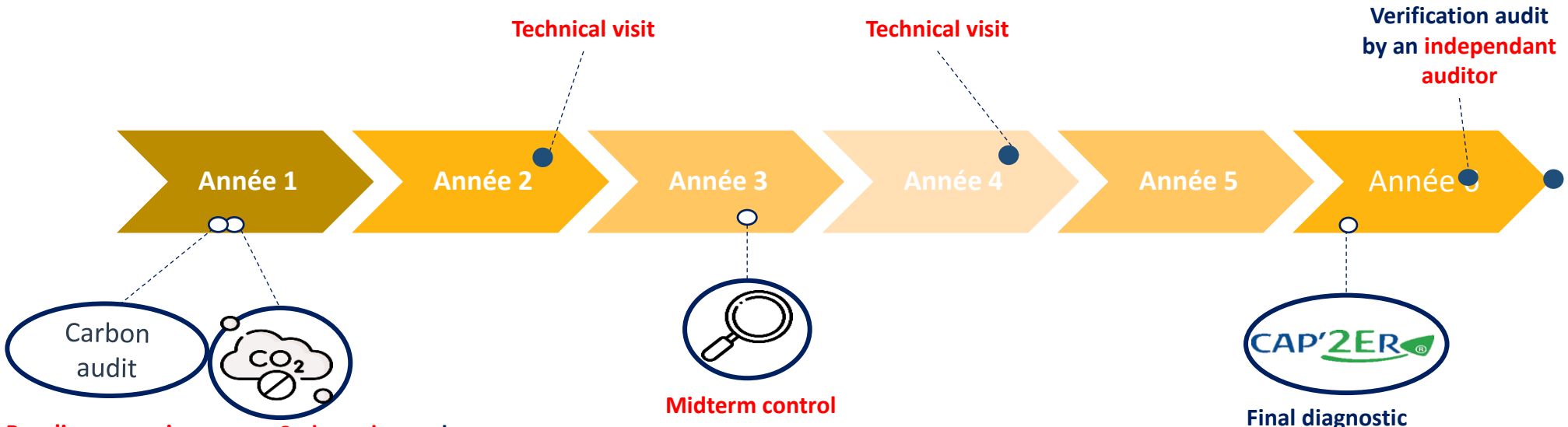

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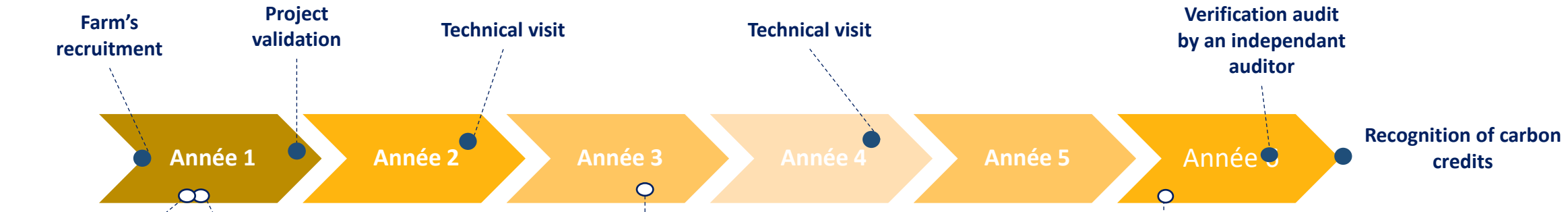
Presentation of the LIFE Carbon Farming project

- Objectives and partners
- Elaborating harmonised tools and standards to implement low carbon initiatives on farms
  - Sustainable assessment of farms
  - A common MRV framework to certify low carbon projects on European farms
- **Implementing low carbon projects in 700 mixed-crops livestock farms**
- Elaborating reference costs of low carbon projects
- Implementing a result-based rewarding mechanism
- Implementing a low carbon network
- Inputs of the project for the Carbon Farming

Implementing low carbon projects in 700 mixed-crops livestock farms

Maximum duration: 5 years, revolving project for 5 years



Farm carbon diagnostic

Carbon plan and simulation to assess carbon gain

Building of an action plan, choice of practices, objectives and carbon gains

Midterm control

Assessment of practices put in place

Final diagnostic

Carbon audit and assessment of the implementation of practices, calculation of the carbon gains compared to year 1

Focus on the first's years :

- *Recruitment* :
  - Phone call
  - Partnership (most of them are dairy industries)
  - Other greenhouse gas reduction program

- *Diagnostic* :
  - Sending an email to the producers with the description of the meeting and asking them to send the documents
  - Going at farm - and making the CAP’2ER
  - Make the restitution if possible and try to start talking about the different ways of reduction

- *Carbon plan and budget :*
  - A balance between your knowledge and the projects of the breeders and other advisers !

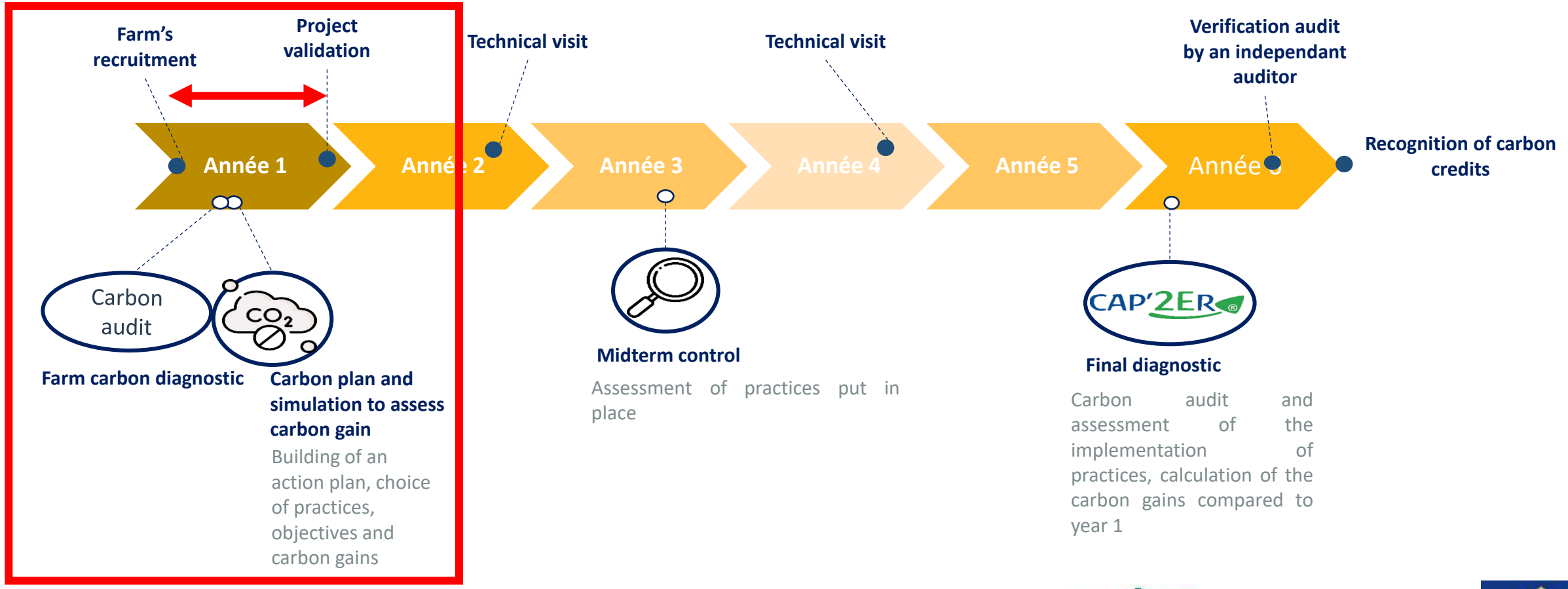
Benefits :

- Technical visit :
  - Carried out by one of our specialized advisers on a theme or another organization chosen by the breeder

- Farmer benefits :
  - « Know where our farm is » -> **Knowledge**
  - “ It's interesting to know that our projects are going in the right direction” -> **Validation**

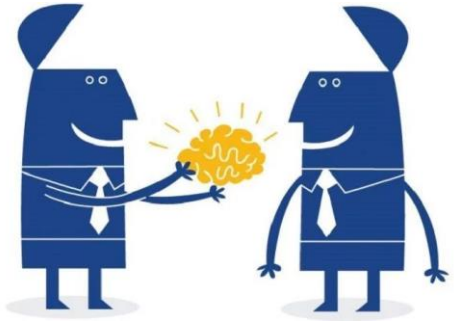
Implementing low carbon projects in 700 mixed-crops livestock farms

Maximum duration: 5 years, revolving project for 5 years



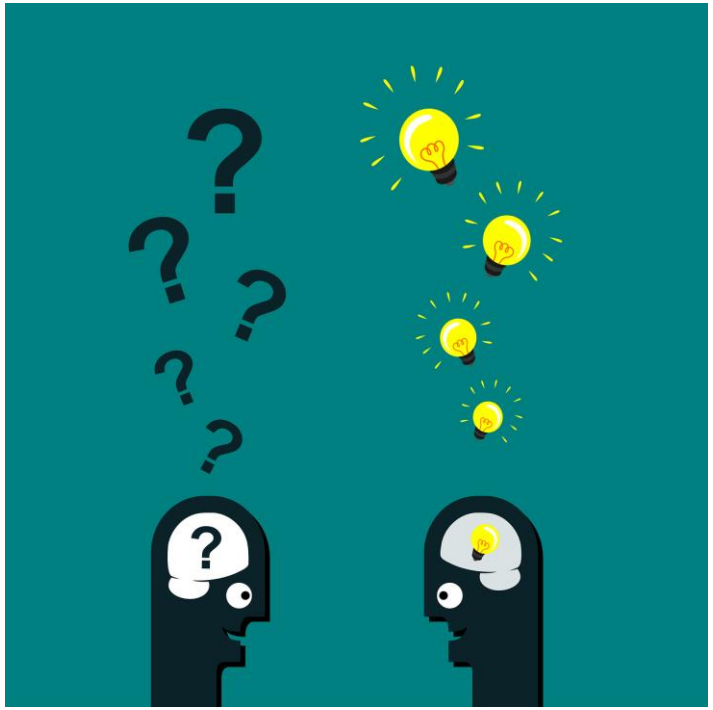
How to manage the Knowledge transfer in the Life Carbon Farming project?

Knowledge transfer as "the process through which one unit (e.g., group, department, or division) is affected by the experience of another
Argote & Ingram (2000)



This process allows research results, discoveries, scientific findings, intellectual property (IP), technology, data and knowhow to flow between different stakeholders:
from universities and research institutions to industry or governmental institutions, generating economic value and industry development.

How to manage the Knowledge transfer in the Life Carbon Farming project?



Researcher → **Advisor, technitians, farmers**

Training

Researchers, Advisor → **Network with policymakers, consumers, value chain, ecc.**

How to manage the Knowledge transfer in the Life Carbon Farming project?

CREA

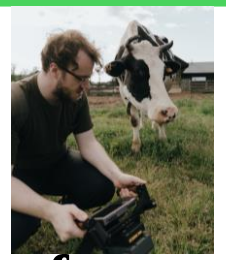
Advisors

1. **Training kit** which describe environmental issues in beef and dairy production, methodology to assess environmental impacts, the mitigation strategies, the gain permitted by each one, MRV mechanism……..

2. **Organization of advisers training course** with the aim to show the CARBON FARMING project, information n climate change, environmental tools, production systems, environmental impact of dairy and beef farms, mitigation techniques to reduce GHG emissions

How to manage the Knowledge transfer in the Life Carbon Farming project?

beef farmers



dairy farmers

Advisor+ CREA
organization of training sessions (courses, workhop, farm's open day, farners network)

whole beef and dairy value chain

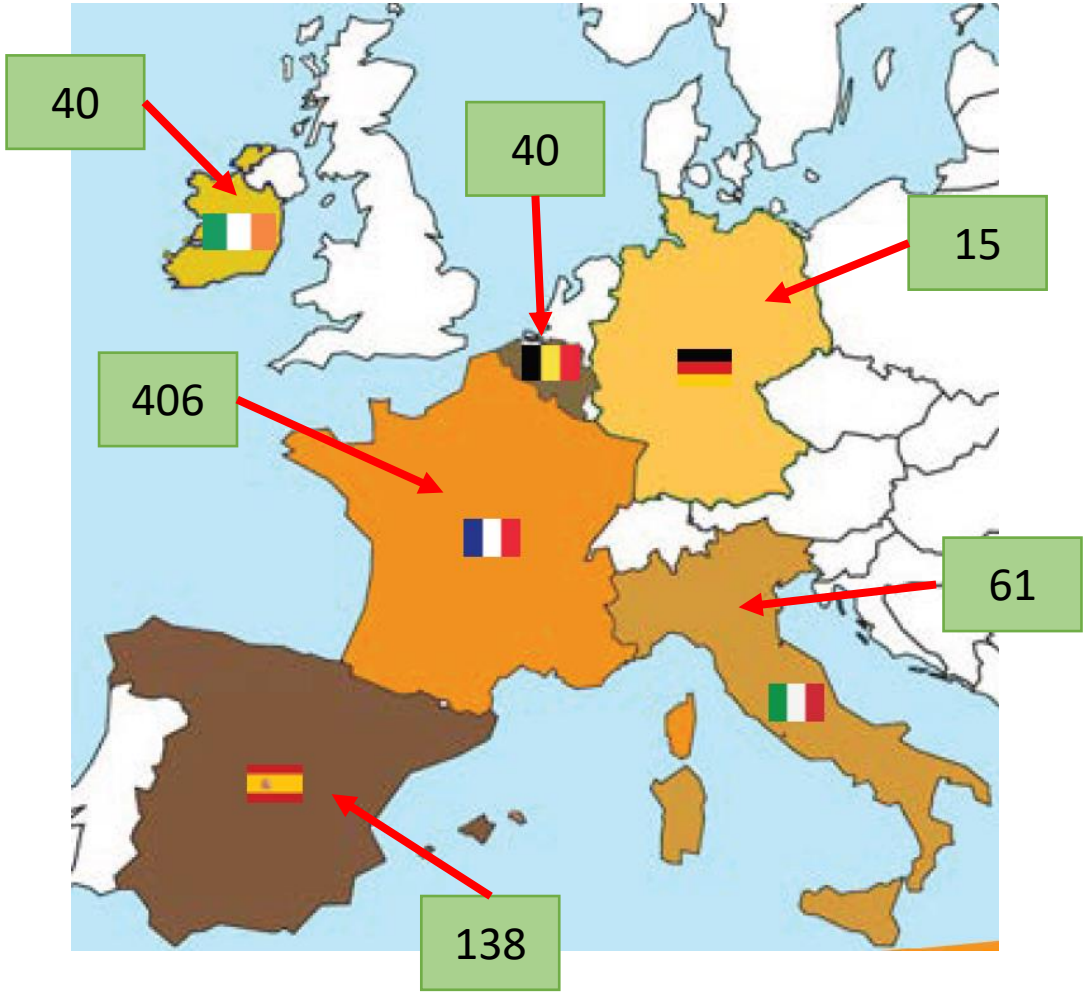
- ❖ to promote the Italian CARBON FARMING action plans and the approach to environmental sustainability (tool, MRV process, funding mechanism) developed in the LIFE CARBON FARMING project,
- ❖ to improve the continuous exchange of information, practical knowledge and innovative solutions for a "**low carbon beef and dairy production**".

Implementing low carbon projects in 700 mixed-crops livestock farms

- **Objective to involve 700 farms in the project**

→ **Trainings of advisors carried out or planned**

→ **Initial carbon audits and carbon plan on progress**



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Elaborating reference costs of low carbon projects

- **Objectives:**
- Private administrative costs referential
- Technical costs referential
- Marginal abatement cost curves

- Reduction evaluation : the volume of GHG emissions/carbon sequestration saved over the project lifetime (5 years)
- The sum of private admin and technical costs will permit to elaborate an abatement cost referential in €/t CO2 reduction

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Why it is important to discuss the project with public authorities.

1. This project needs recognition from the administration at several levels:

- Recognition of BAT calculation methodologies;
- Avoidance of double counting for the same practices;
- Possible inclusion of improvements in inventories
- Avoid greenwashing

2. Developing incentives to reduce the carbon impact of the land sector

3. Without the recognition of the administration, it will be impossible for small and medium sized farmers to engage in improving their practices beyond what is legally required.

Do not limit the European carbon certification framework to carbon removals

- Carbon sinks, but also GHG sources as prescribed in IPCC guidelines
- Payments on results are a solution to ensure the environmental impact of funding
- Include indirect emissions in the scheme
- It is essential to consider N2O and CH4 emissions:
  - Certify only those projects that have no negative impact on N2O and CH4 emissions or;
  - Certify net sequestration (carbon sequestration minus any increase in N2O and CH4 emissions)
- Deal with carbon sinks, emission reductions and indirect emissions within the same framework BUT to count them separately
- Deal to several certifications could discourage from focusing on both carbon sequestration and emissions reductions"

Ensure strong environmental integrity

- The labelled practices they must not lead to negative effects on other environmental issues
- To back up the calculation of the carbon impact with indicators for monitoring other issues.
- This integration should be discussed with stakeholders and the scientific community to validate together the choices and keep in mind European objectives.

Governance: a common framework for high quality national and local tools

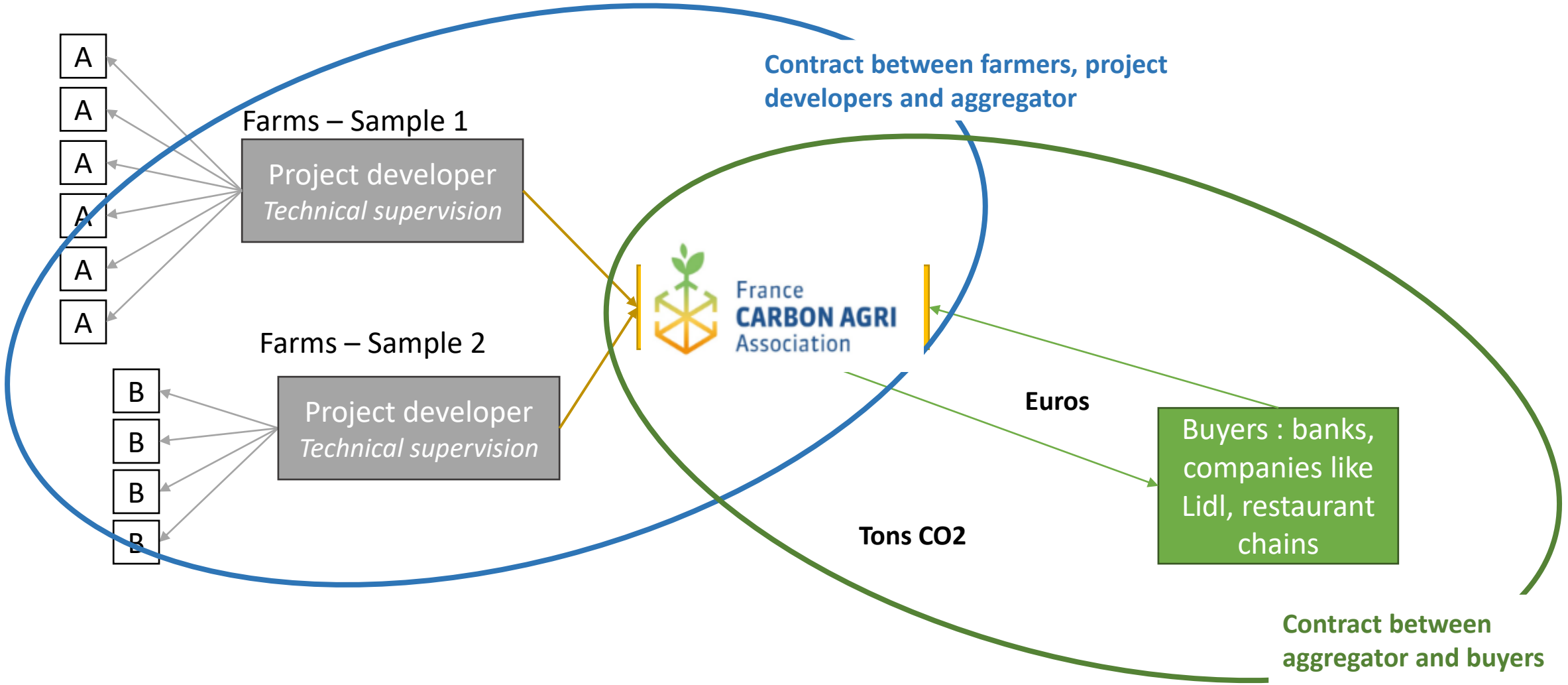
- Methodologies used should combine the accounting or modeling part and MRV rules.
- If all projects do not have the same MRV rules with the same robustness and transparency, there would be a risk of competitive distortion

1) The CE defines a list of credible and robust existing standards.

2) The CE defines common MRV rules but allows for multiple methods or standards.

3) The CE defines a common and single carbon standard with its own specific methodologies, using common accounting rules and scientific models.

Implementing a result-based rewarding mechanism



Implementing a result-based rewarding mechanism

FCAA = aggregator for the 700 farms of the project :

- Certification of the 700 farms with the method built in action C.1.

→ Studying all the possible sources of funding and the carbon market

→ Survey built to solicit buyers and better understand their needs and if they would be interested in funding low carbon projects in the frame of the LIFE Carbon Farming

→ Finding fundings and adding value to certified carbon gains

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Implementing a low carbon network

→ **Promoting exchanges and knowledge sharing on low carbon initiatives on national and European scales to have a dynamic between the project participants**





Objectives :

- 6 Three-day European workshops with visits on farms
- 11 two-day national workshops with visits on farms

Presentation of the LIFE Carbon Farming project

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Inputs of the project for the Carbon Farming

Tools harmonisation and creation of a common method

Implementation on European scale – concrete implementation

Proposing certified emissions reudctions for carbon credits or other types of fundings

Bringing elements on implementation costs for the farmer and administrative costs (MRV) → finding a balance between certification quality and costs

Communication of the results to the agricultural sector

Feeding the discussion on Carbon Farming with public authorities

Creating links between farmers and buyers

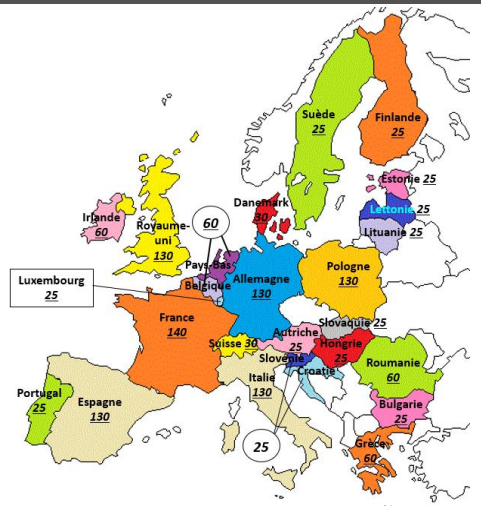
LIFE CARBON FARMING interconnected with other EU projects

- ❑ Raising awareness on agriculture and climate
- ❑ Involving farmers and advisers in climate transition
- ❑ Harmonized tools and standards at EU scale (GHG Emissions & Carbon removals)
- ❑ Co-innovation and demonstration actions in farms
- ❑ Upscaling carbon rewarding mechanism for farmers

H2020 CLIENFARMS– 2022/2025

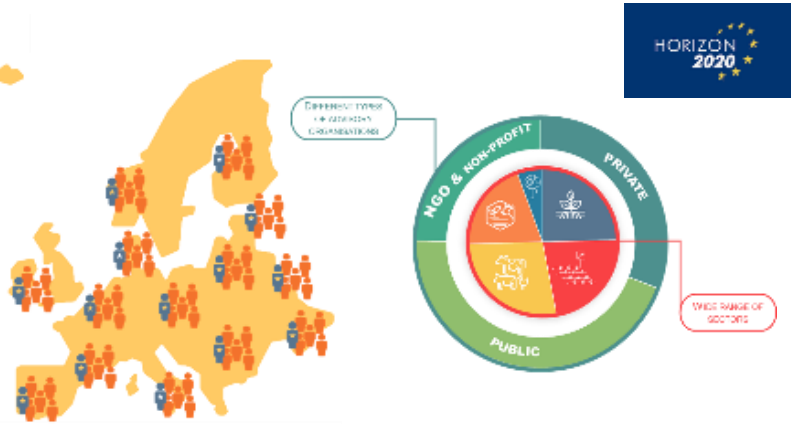
12 countries
33 partners
1 200 farms

H2020 Climate Farm Demo – 2022/2029



28 countries
80 partners
1 500 farms

H2020 Climate Smart Advisors 2023/2030



27 countries
72 partners
1500 advisors

LIFE CARBON FARMING wokshop

- *Testimonies on Carbon Farming implementation*

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Rewarding actors fighting climate change at the local level

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French Ministry of Energy transition

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Agenda

I. Context
II. Functioning of the Label
III. Methods
IV. Projects
V. Financing

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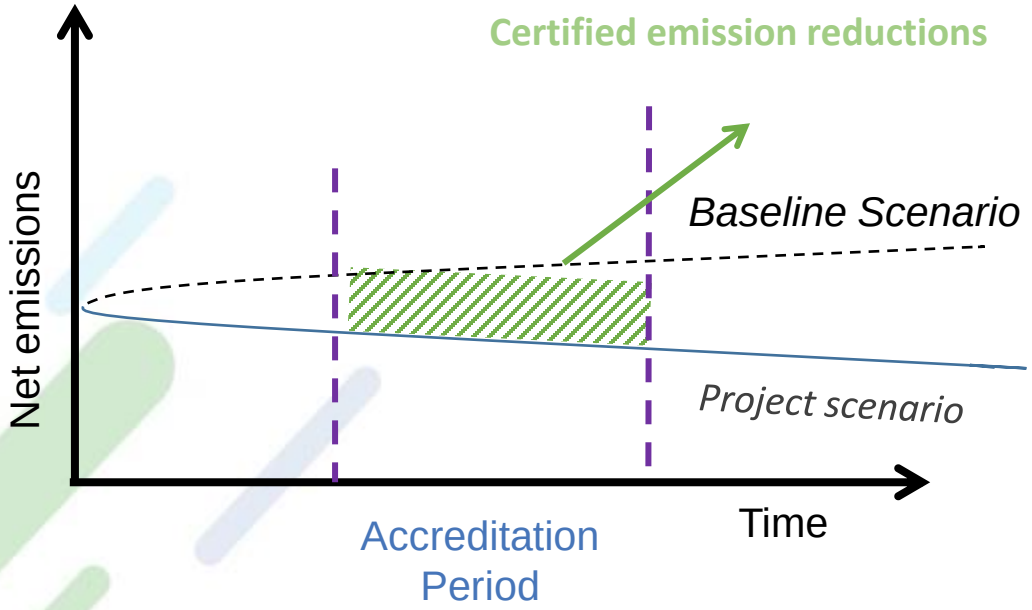
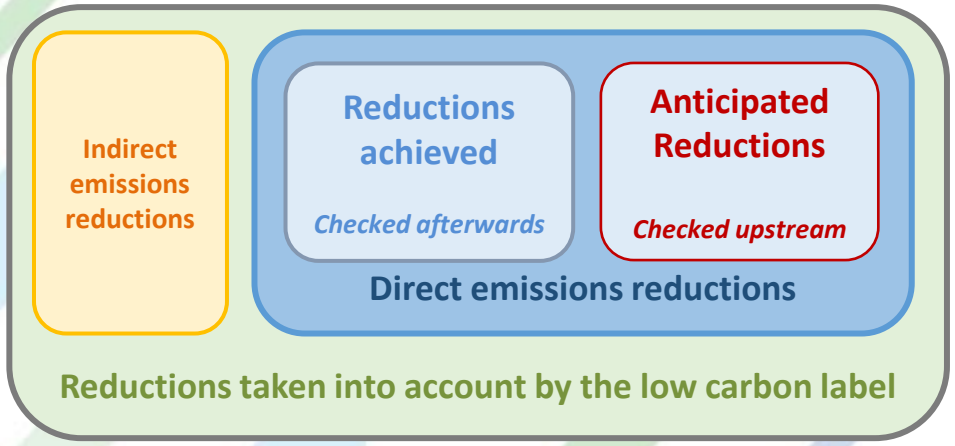
I. Context

- The label was developed in **2019**.
- Current climate change mitigation actions are insufficient to achieve the 1.5-degree target.
  - Need to support emission reduction and carbon sequestration efforts, especially in **diffuse sectors** (agriculture, forestry, transport, building, recycling/reuse…)
- Contribution to the implementation of the **National Low-Carbon Strategy** by :
  - Promoting the emergence of **local actions** that benefit the climate and the dissemination of **good practices**
  - Mobilizing **innovative financing** for climate action from various stakeholders (companies, public bodies, citizens…)
- Certification tool that guarantees **environmental quality**
  - Additional **emission reductions and carbon removals**
  - **Co-benefits** (biodiversity, social…) neutral or positive

II. Functioning of the label





- What is called “réductions d’émissions” in the LBC = emissions reductions and CO2 absorptions, indistinctively

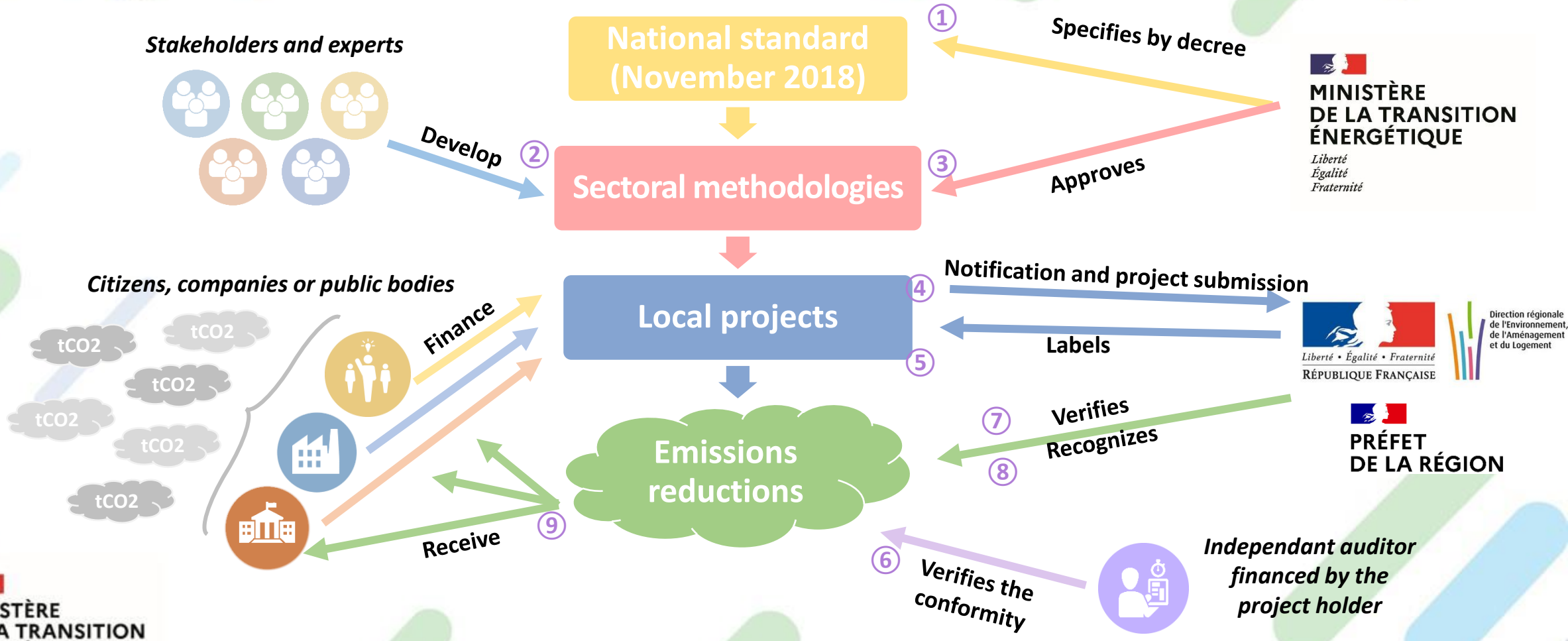
- Emission reduction are **monitored accurately** (discounts may apply) and **verified by an independent and qualified auditor,** according to modalities specified in the method.

- **Additionality** is assessed relative to a **baseline scenario**, determined in the method :
  - ✓ Likely situation in the absence of labelling
  - ✓ **Regulatory requirements** and **common practice**
  - ✓ **Incentives provided by other instruments** than the label

→ Only emission reductions that go beyond the baseline scenario are recognized

→ To ensure real additionality, a specific baseline scenario should be used whenever possible: generic baseline scenarios are only possible in duly justified cases, discounts are applied to avoid over-estimations

II. Functioning of the label



❖ The scheme is open to all types of investors (public or private, national or foreign) but projects must be located in France (mainland or oversea)

III. Methodologies

How to approve a new method ?

Intention of notice to developp a new method for the LBC : by an online formular filled in by the method developer	**Response** by the DGEC to this notice (in favor or not)	**Submission of a draft method** by the method developer	**Exchanges** between the method developer and the DGEC and eventually other directions	**Public consultation** (3 weeks)	**Consultation of the Scientific and Technical Group**	**Potential modifications** of the draft method	**Approval or refusal** of the method	**Publicatio** the meth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

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III. Methodologies

Composition of the scientific and technical group

Scientific and Technical Group

State-owned public institutions

Cerema – Climat & territoires de demain
CSTB – le futur en construction
IGN
Office National des Forêts
INRAE
Université Gustave Eiffel
Conservatoire du littoral
FranceAgriMer
OFB – Office français de la biodiversité
CNPF
ADEME – Agence de la transition écologique

Experts of the civil society

FCBA
CITEPA
Institut Technologique Geres – La solidarité climatique en action
I4CE – Institute for Climate Economics
France Nature Environnement

Qualified personality

Le Haut Conseil pour le Climat

Ministère de la Transition écologique
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III. Methodologies

Each methodology

1) Specifies **eligibility criteria** of the projects
2) Specifies how **additionality** is demonstrated
3) Evaluates the **cobenefits** (negative and postive impacts)
4) Takes into account the **risk of non-permanence** and of release of carbon, by applying **discounts**
5) Determines the procedures to **verify the emissions reductions**
6) Specifies the procedures to **monitor the indicators**

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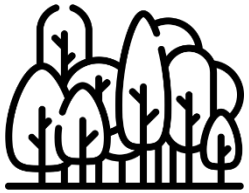
III. Methodologies

11 methodologies have been approved



Forest :

- Afforestation
- Reforestation after fire, storm or sanitary disease
- Saplings selection

Transport :

- use of local co-working spaces

Agriculture :

- Orchards plantation
- Sustainable management of hedges
- CarbonAgri (livestock-crop farming)
- SOBAC (input management)
- Ecomethane (cattle feeding)
- Field crops

Building sector :

- Reuse of building materials in rehabilitation operations

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III. Methodologies

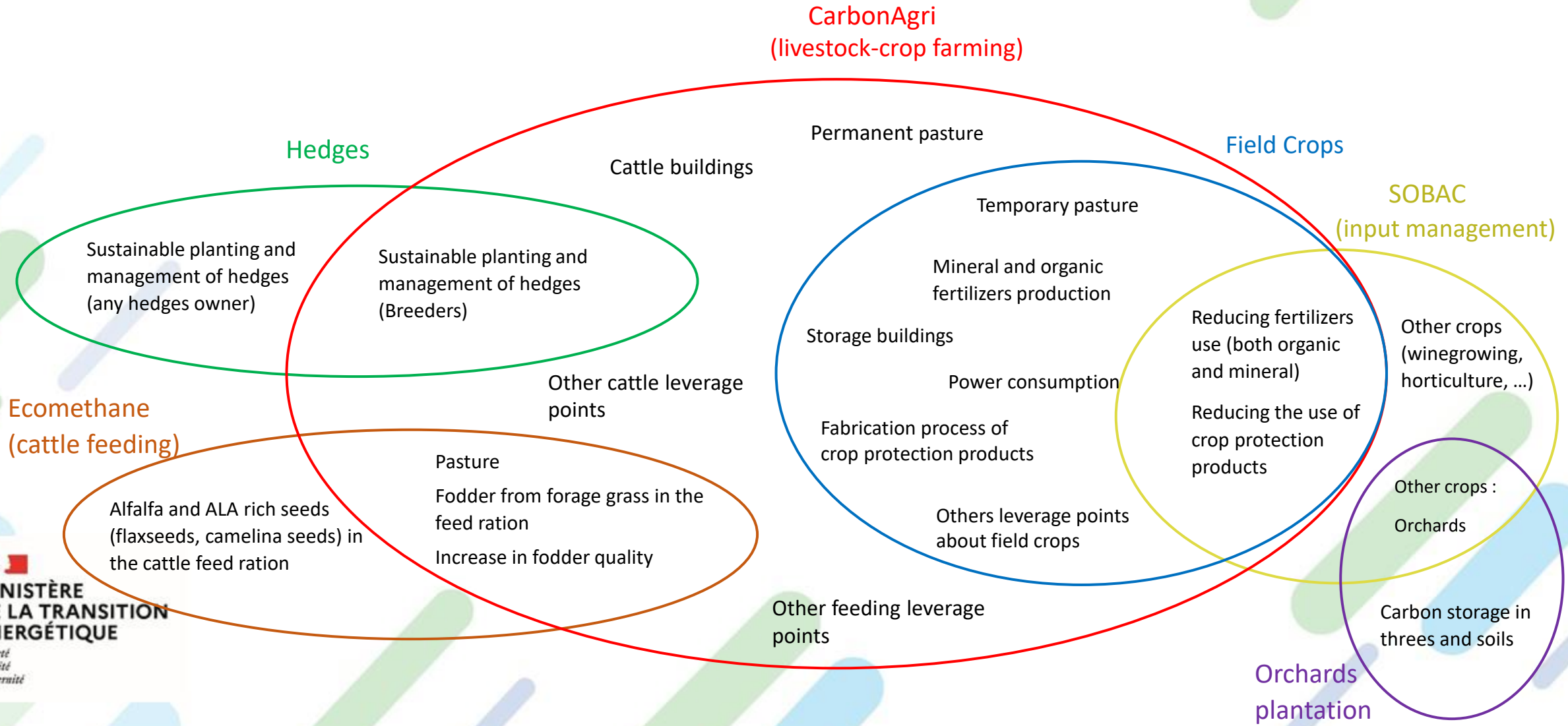
Methods under development

Methods under development

- **Agriculture**: pig farming**,** agroforestry, winegrowing …
- **Forests:** forestry with continuous cover …
- **Circular economy**: recycling and reconditioning of electronic devices..
- **Wetlands**: improved protection of mangroves, of seagrass…
- **Building**: use of bio-based materials in new buildings…
- **Transport**: freight transport…

III. Methodologies

Link between methods : overlapping levers



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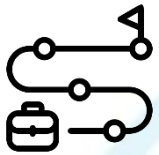
IV. Projects

12 months maximum

Duration of a project (specified in the methodology)



Notification → Deposit → Instruction → Labelling → Implement ation → Follow-up → Audit → Verification of emission reductions → Awarding of emission reductions

Since march 2022

Project Leader or Agent	Regional state administration - Prefects	Project Leader or Agent	Auditor	Regional state administration - Prefects

Project Financing

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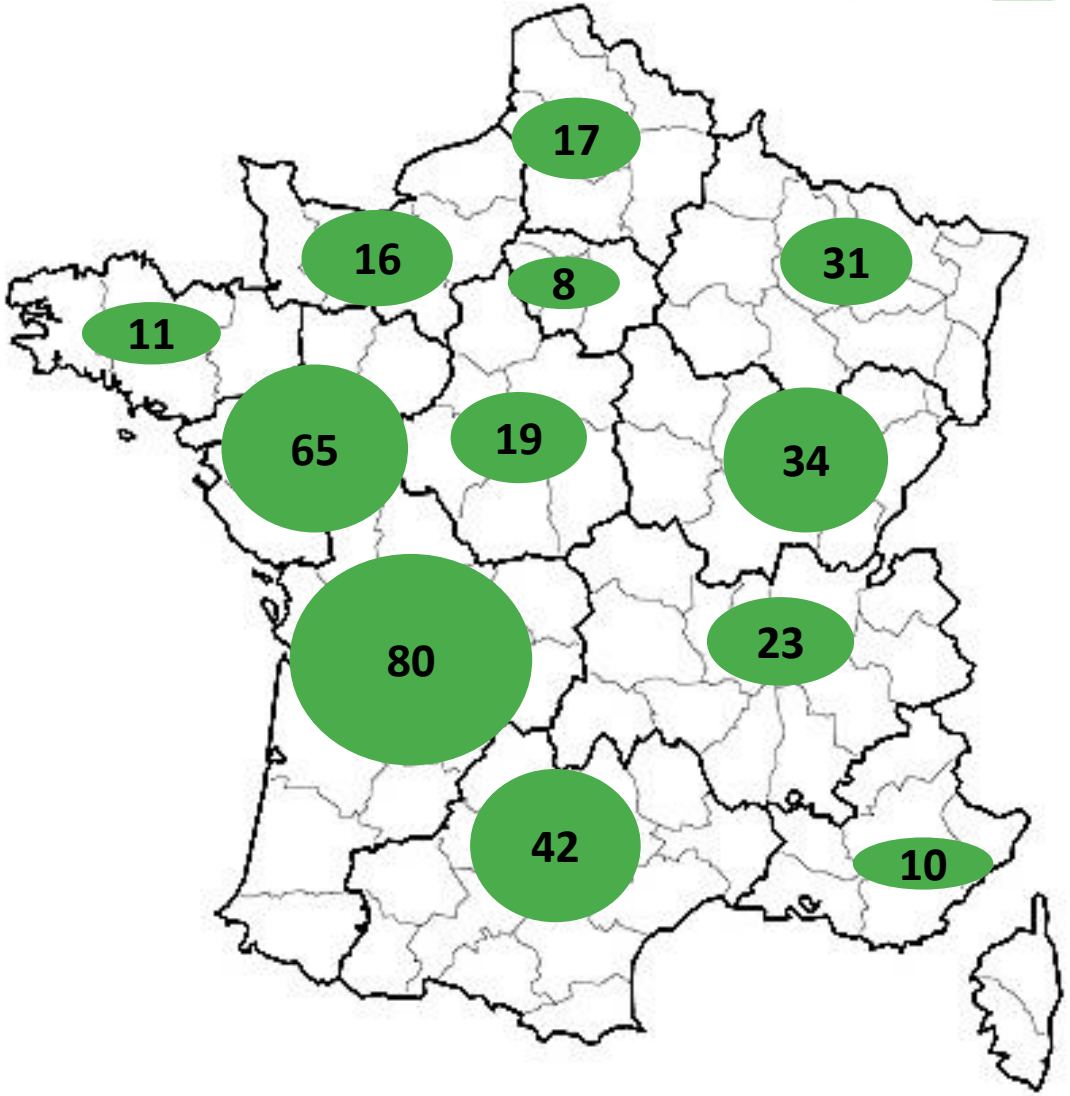
Collective project : agent who gathers all the individual sub-project holders

Individual project: agent or project leader

IV. Projects : 357 labelled projects

357 labelled projects for around 1,4 M $t_{eq}CO_2$



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IV. Financing : a growing number of funders

The funder can contact the project developer at any moment :

- At the start of the project development;
- Once the project is labeled and displayed on the website;
- Once the emissions reductions are verified.

Only **direct financing** : once the emission reductions are bought, they can not be transferred any more, **but** :

- Some project developers may mandate **a representative** (“mandataire”) to take in charge **the entire labelling process**, including looking for funders.
- A **single intermediary** can connect or aggregate funds from several individuals or legal entities who wish to participate in financing the project

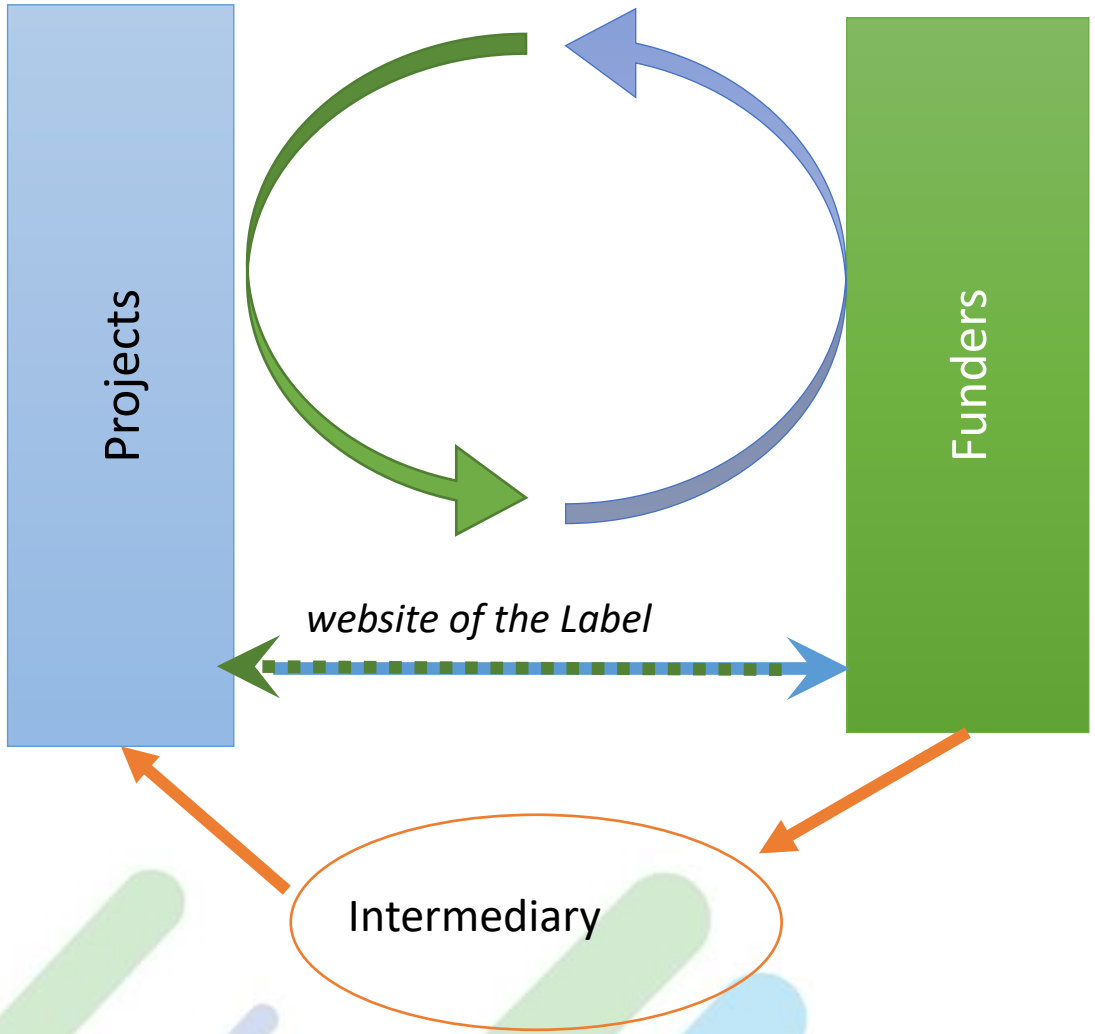
« Emission reductions », once attributed to one funder, cannot be sold or exchanged in any way.

Private :

Public :

And many others …

V. Financing : Connect projects and funders



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Thank you !

https://label-bas-carbone.ecologie.gouv.fr/

MINISTÈRE
DE LA TRANSITION
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How to Involve Famers in Extension Projects: Setup and Recruitment

Donal O'Brien[1] and Martina Harrington[2]

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Carbon Farming Certification Workshop, Fondation Universitaire, Brussels, 25th January 2023

Background

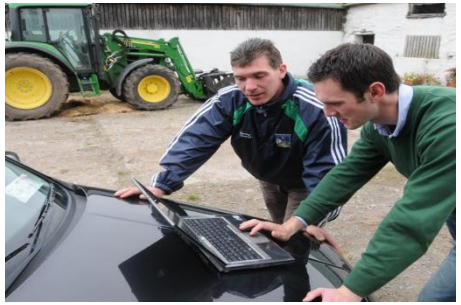
- Teagasc - Irish Agriculture and Food Development Authority
  - National body, est. 1988
  - Integrated advisory, education and research service
  - Employ 1,200-1,300 staff
  - State and industry funded
    - » (70%-75% exchequer)

- Strategy Statement
  - Improve competitiveness
  - Support sustainable farming
  - Enhance diversification

Agriculture and Food Development Authority

What does Teagasc Extension Programme offer farmers?

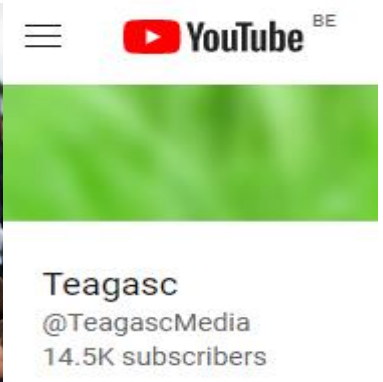
Training & Development



Specialist Advice

P2P Learning – Discussion groups

Management Tools – On & offline

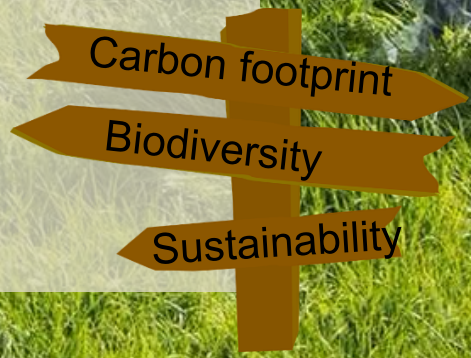


Industry & Media Networks

Agriculture and Food Development Authority

Signpost Programme

- Teagasc initiative to reduce carbon/greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from Irish agriculture
  - Supported by ministry and industry (co-ops, food processors)
- Establish baseline GHG fluxes and carbon stocks
- Accelerate uptake of climate actions across farming enterprises - Beef, Dairy, Sheep and Tillage
  - Quantify and verify carbon/GHG savings

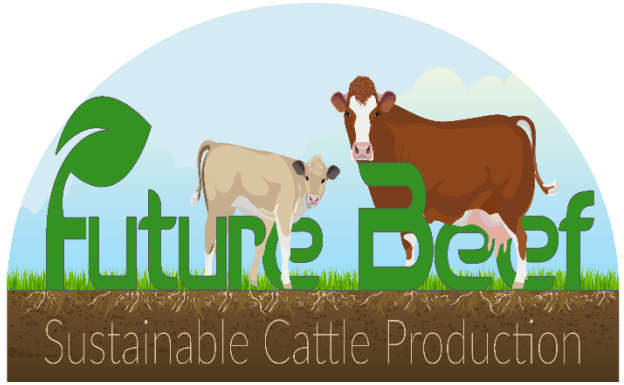


Signpost Advisory Campaign

- Signpost Farmers central to Signpost Advisory Campaign
- Primary focus for our advisers and teachers
- Tailored advice – Farm Sustainability Plan
- Blended approach – traditional and digital
  - Living labs – Measure and model C sequestration
- Targeted communications

Signpost Programme - Future Beef Farms

- Building on BETTER farm & LIFE BEEF CARBON initiative
  - Improve efficiency while enhancing environmental performance
- Cohort of Demonstration farms
  - P2P learning central to success
- Represent key characteristic of suckler beef farms in a region:
  - Farm size and soil types
  - Beef Breeds
  - Production systems e.g., suckler calf to weanling, weanling to beef, fattening



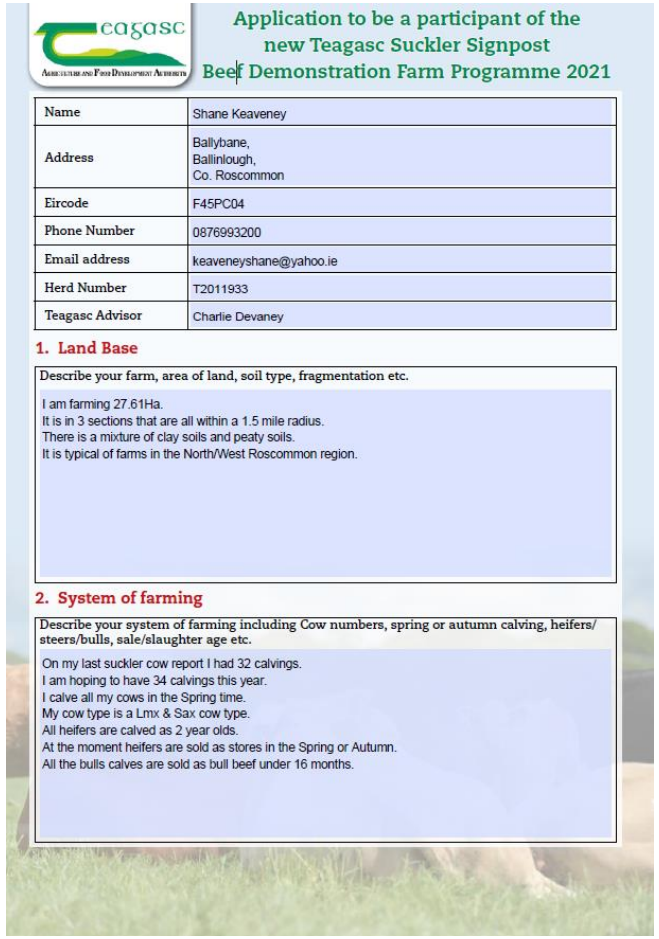
Agriculture and Food Development Authority

Future Beef – Recruitment Process

- Extensive selection process
- Zoom meeting will all 12 regions – Regional managers, cattle advisors & education staff.
- Explained:
  - Future Beef & Carbon Projects
  - The farmer profile required
  - What the farmer could expect
  - What we would provide the farmer with
- Application form designed and emailed to all cattle advisors & industry funders

Future Beef – Recruitment Process

- Large number of applications
- Shortlisted within region
- Remote meeting with applicants
- 36 farms visited
- 22 farms selected
- From beginning building an awareness of the programme



Application to be a participant of the new Teagasc Suckler Signpost Beef Demonstration Farm Programme 2021

Name	Shane Keaveney
Address	Ballybane, Ballinlough, Co. Roscommon
Eircode	F45PC04
Phone Number	0876993200
Email address	keaveneyshane@yahoo.ie
Herd Number	T2011933
Teagasc Advisor	Charlie Devaney

1. Land Base

Describe your farm, area of land, soil type, fragmentation etc.

I am farming 27.61Ha.
It is in 3 sections that are all within a 1.5 mile radius.
There is a mixture of clay soils and peaty soils.
It is typical of farms in the North/West Roscommon region.

2. System of farming

Describe your system of farming including Cow numbers, spring or autumn calving, heifers/ steers/bulls, sale/slaughter age etc.

On my last suckler cow report I had 32 calvings.
I am hoping to have 34 calvings this year.
I calve all my cows in the Spring time.
My cow type is a Lmx & Sax cow type.
All heifers are calved as 2 year olds.
At the moment heifers are sold as stores in the Spring or Autumn.
All the bulls calves are sold as bull beef under 16 months.

Reasons Farmers Join Sustainability Projects

- Want to future proof their family farm
  - Improve resilience and long-term viability of their business
- Understand the need for change – Require direction & support
- Produce more from less, become more competitive…win: win
- Decrease dependence on fossil fuels, chemicals, plastic etc…
- Integrate science based solutions into their farming practices
- Work in partnership with peers and extension team
  - Innovate , Share the possible…to shape positive change

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

QUESTIONS?

FCAA

France Carbon Agri

Implementing and funding collective result-based Low Carbon Farming projects

LIFE CARBON FARMING workshop

25th of January 2023

Pierre RAYE – France Carbon Agri

FCAA : a pioneer initiative launched in 2019 by French farmers

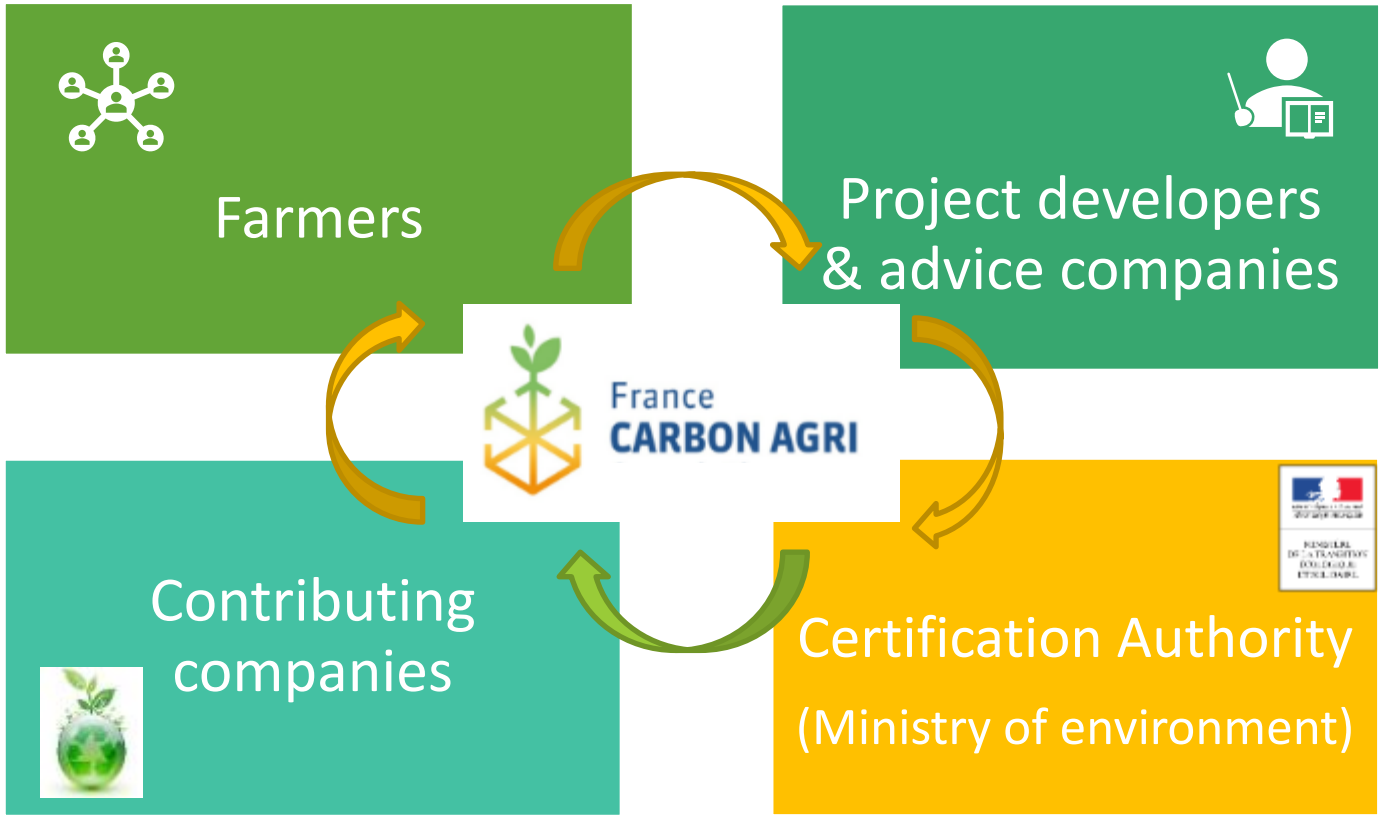
FCAA : created by famers organisation

Mission : «**Supporting agroecological transition** via **the funding** of farming practices reducing **the carbon footprint of agriculture.** »

Key values :

- Implementing the **best scientific standards** to guarantee the impact of the projects**.**
- Securing the **traceability** of carbon credits**.**
- Ensuring the **transparency of the value chain.**
- Maximising the **financial return** to **farmers.**

FCAA : a platform to make the carbon farming project possible



Supporting & Securing the certification of Carbon Farming projects

- Farmers recruitment
- T 0 Farm Carbon footprint
- 5 Year Action Plan
- Notification to the Certification Authority

- Mid Term Audit
- 1st Farmer Payment

- Final Audit
- 3rd Auditor
- Certification
- Final Farmer Payment

Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5

Farmer

Company

FCAA support the Project Developer to implement the **best practices** and ensure a **proper monitoring of the projects**.

FCAA ensure the promotion of the projects to find contributing companies.

FCAA : a trusted third party between farmers and contributing companies

40€/T CO2 eq

Farmer
32€

Project developer
5€

France CARBON AGRI

FCAA
3€

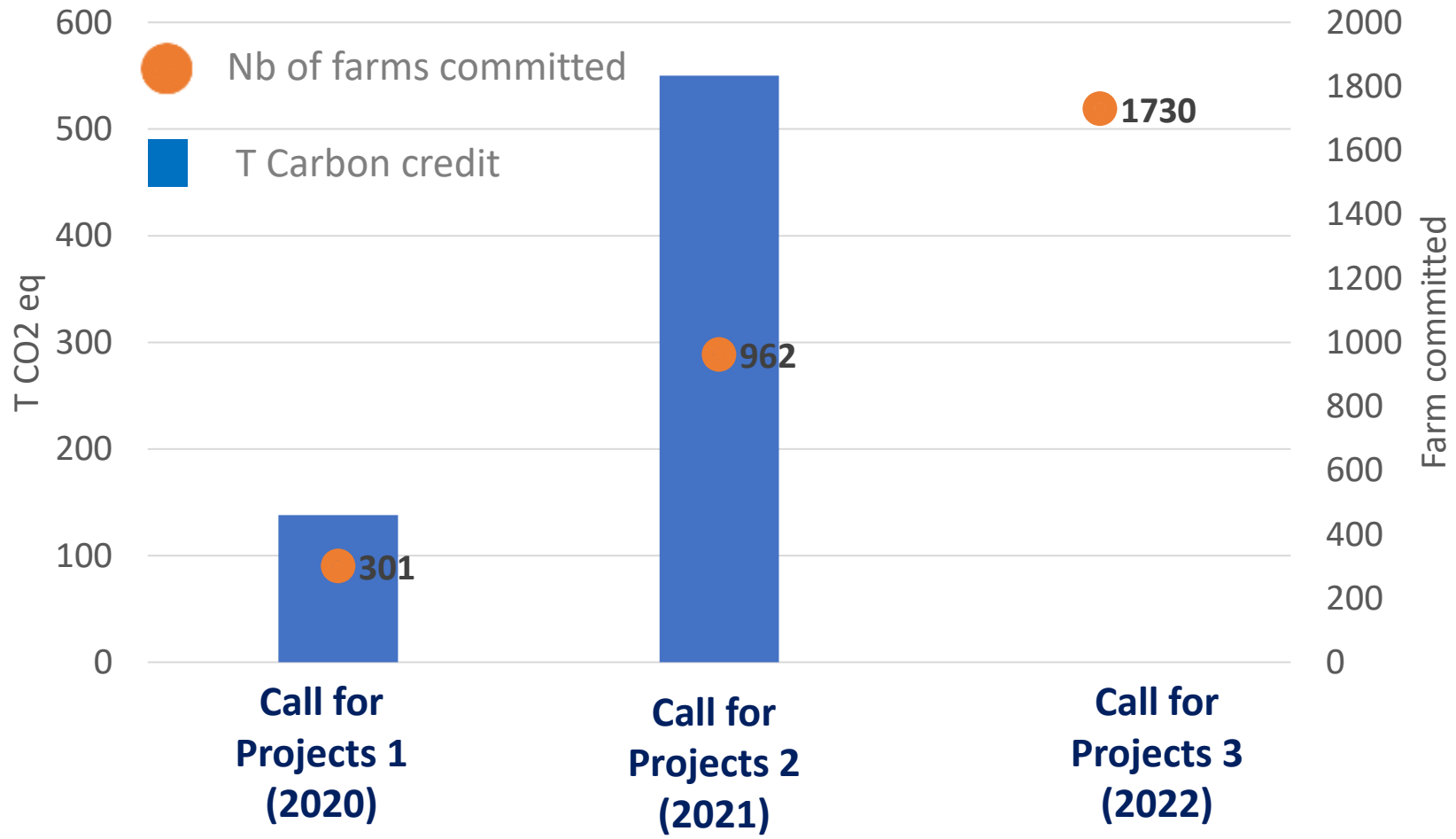
FCAA-Farmer
- Project developer -

- Each party **remuneration**
- Farmer commitment to **implement the action plan**.
- **Project developer** commitment to **assist technically** the farmer.
- **FCAA** commitment to **monitor the certification and funding** of the project.

FCAA
- Contributing company -

- **Carbon credit volume & price**.
- **Carbon farming specifications** :
  - Localisation
  - Cobenefits
  - Others…
- FCAA commitment to **ensure the implementation** of the project.
- **"Taylor Made" services** : communication, engineering …

More than 3 000 farmers committed with FCAA



Example of the 1st call for projects

FARMS NUMBER **301**

NEW PRACTICES NUMBER per farm **4.5**

AVERAGE POTENTIAL CARBON GAIN T CO_2/farm **459**

138 000
tons of CO2 avoided over 2020-2025

How ?


453

Land management

Hedges plantation, agroforestry, grasslands management, legumes seedling, reduction of fertilization


284

Feed

Improving forage quality, more grazing and less concentrates. Protein autonomy.


153

Energy and buildings

Reduction of fuel and electricity consumption. Biogas and pit cover


465

Herd management

Animal health, housing and rearing of heifers

Number of levers per theme for the 300 farms

And many Cobenefits that are monitored

Contribution to biodiversity

Increase the surface or linear areas of meadows, hedges, isolated trees, copses, ponds, etc.

Fighting deforestation

Substitution of soya with local co-products or fodder

Water quality

Reduction in the amount of nitrogen lost to water

Energy Production

Production of renewable energy through methanisation, photovoltaic panels or wood energy

Air quality

Reduction in the amount of nitrogen lost to the air

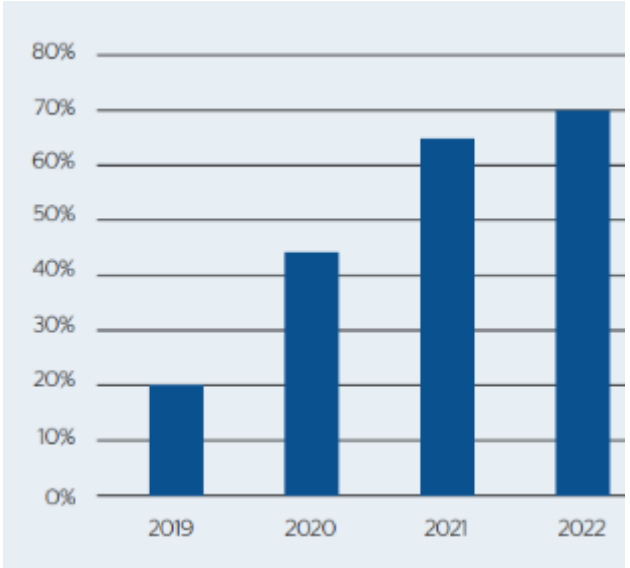
Area of plant cover

Limit erosion, nitrogen leaching, improve soil fertility and increase carbon storage through soil cover

The project must prevent any significant negative environmental or socio-economic impacts

A growing corporate interest to contribute to climate action…..

Share of listed companies committed to a Net Zero target



Companies Carbon Strategy

1. Inventory
2. Targets
3. Reducing
4. **Offset**
5. Communicate

Voluntary Carbon Markets in 2021

World

- **493 Mt CO2** credits traded
  X 2,6 VS 2020
- **2 Bn $** credits traded
  X 3,8 VS 2020

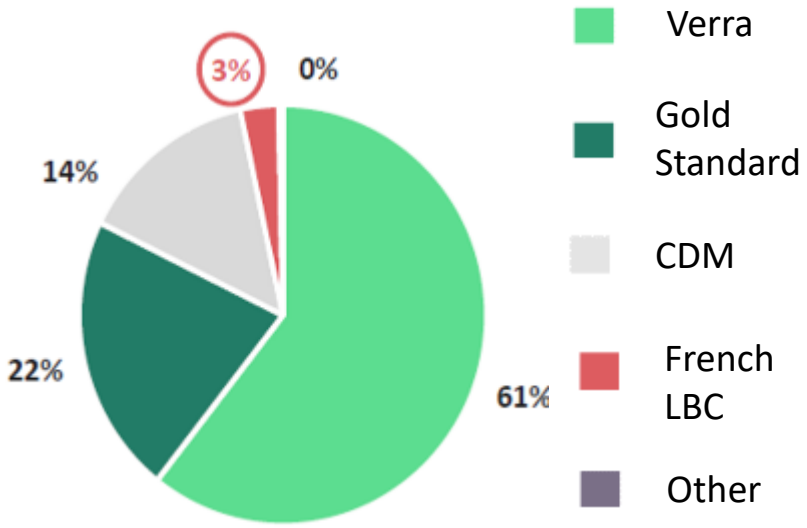
France

- **6,2 Mt CO2** credits traded
  + 15 % VS 2020
- **64 M €** credits traded

Source Ecoact

But a crucial need to relocate carbon offsetting in Europe to finance the transition to low carbon farming

French voluntary carbon offsetting Market share / certification scheme



- **Strong price gap** between Europe & Extra Europe projects.
- **Need to value local/European low carbon projects** thanks to :
  - **Robust Certification** Standards.
  - **Cobenefits** valorisation.
  - Good **technical information**.
  - Positive **communication**.
- Need of a **European regulation on Carbon Certification that encompasses carbon storage & reduction of carbon emissions**.

Thank you for your attention and at your disposal

- Email : pierre.raye@fcaa.fr
- Phone : 00 33 6 35 36 57 76

Website : https://france-carbon-agri.fr/

LIFE CARBON FARMING wokshop

→ *Workshop sessions*

- *How to build an efficient monitoring and certification process for answering project developers, carbon buyers and public body's needs?*
- *What funding mechanisms to support low carbon projects?*

LIFE CARBON FARMING wokshop

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How to build an efficient monitoring and certification process?

Building a certification framework
Certifier authority

Communication to farmers, advisors
Farmers' recruitment
Aggregator and project developers

Assessing the economic impact of the low carbon projet
Partial budgeting
Project developers - advisors

Validation of the files
Labeling of the project
Certifier authority

Contractualisation process with:
- aggregator, farmer and project developers
- buyers / funders and aggregator
Aggregator

Validating methods to assess carbon gains
Certifier authority

Initial carbon audit
Building a carbon action plan
Simulation and assessment of the potential carbon gain
Project developers - advisors

Files control
Collective project reporting
Aggregator

Communication and sales to credits carbon buyers and potential funders
Aggregator

How to build an efficient monitoring and certification process?

2 technical visits to monitor the project
Project developers - advisors

Final carbon audit
Practices implementation control
Real carbon gain evaluation
Project developers - advisors

External verification
Independant auditor

Payment by the carbon credits buyers / funders
Aggregator

Mid-term control on farm of the practices implementation
Project developers - advisors

Control and aggregation for the final certification report
Aggregator

Recognition of carbon credits
Certifier authority

Payment to farmers, project developers and aggregator
Aggregator

How to build an efficient monitoring and certification process?

Brainstorming session:

→ What are the risk factors and the success factors for the different steps of the certification process?

How to build an efficient monitoring and certification process? – Workshop restitution

How to mobilize farmers ?
How to keep informed advisors ?

Baseline / target

Methods / standardisation

Administrative work

It's a win win project : GHG / biodiversity / economic …

Contractualisation

Positive communication

5 years: it's long for advisors / farmers, but short for policy makers

A lot of steps

How to build an efficient monitoring and certification process? – Workshop restitution

- Risk factors

- Definition of EU CRC framework taking too long
- Strong discrepancies across methods and scientific standards
- Double counting
- Time and cost of monitoring, data robustness
- Low price of carbon
- Carbon tunnel vision
- Greenwashing

- Success factors

- Good definition of common criteria (not necessarily same methodology for everybody)
- Transparency on methology validation
- Communication and education onlow carbon projects
- Technical advisory (very important)
- Robust cost/gain projections for farmers
- Finding the right price for buyers and farmers
- Measure co-benefits

General comments:

- Defining a common vocabulary to talk about this topic is very important – there are language discrepancies across countries (ex: certifyer authority vs accreditor
- Valid both for company communication and stakeholders involved in certification process

How to build an efficient monitoring and certification process? – Workshop restitution

Responsibility of member states to support farmers, being careful of time-consuming and expensive approachs, lot of documents asked to the farmers, facilitate controls

- **Objective :** Getting carbon credit or most of all certification of the farmer's practices to avoid greenwashing

- **Method:** having an objective framework common to member states with same kinds of calculation, involving national administration and finding a balance between having method adapted to specific conditions and the number of methods. Clarifying that it is based on result and if the length of the project is adapted to the effect of practices.

Choosing emissions reductions per kilo or per ha? (extensive systems). Training the independant auditors.

- **Audits on farms:** Having measurements more precise on carbon soil and verify real carbon storage, and be clear on the models used, making sure they are adapted to specific conditions
- Different tools existing, with different indicators → Difficult to decide what tool to use

- **Communication to farmers** : gathering farmers to communicate and avoid top down approach

- **Sharing responsiiblity all along the food chain:** Fundings are complementary, what about farmers already good?
- Opportunity for the payment : polluter payer principle

LIFE CARBON FARMING wokshop

→ *Workshop sessions*

. *How to build an efficient monitoring and certification process for answering project developers, carbon buyers and public body's needs?*

. *What funding mechanisms to support low carbon projects?*

How to finance low carbon projects?

Life Carbon Farming Seminar

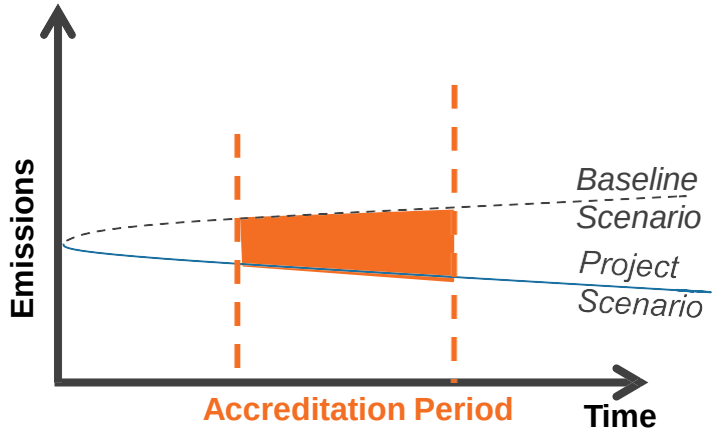
Clothilde Tronquet – Institute for Climate Economics (I4CE)

25-01-2023

A result-based payment calculated from a counterfactual scenario

- Certified low carbon projects are based on a **counterfactual scenario**

Actual GHG emissions from a project − **GHG emissions simulated in a baseline scenario (BAU)** = **Certified emission reductions**



- **« Emission reduction units »**
- **« Emission Reduction certificates »**
- **« Carbon offsets »**

=

Result-based performance

Caution:

Carbon certification accredits a **project**

No company, no farm, no practice, no technology and no product are certified through this mechanism.

➢ Carbon certification corresponds to a **performance obligation** (≠ obligation of means)

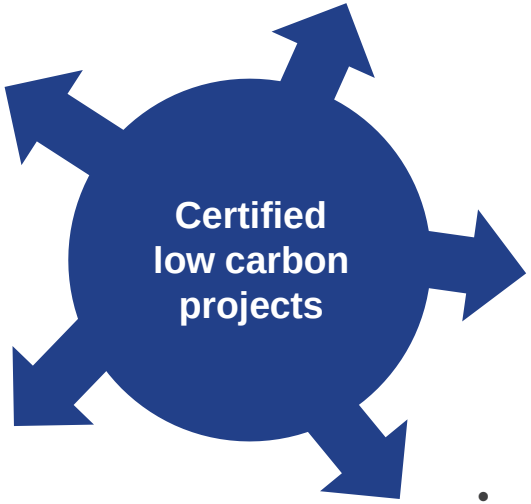
Fundamental quality criteria

- The measurability and the monitoring of emissions and removals, taking into account possible leakage phenomena.
- Transparency and verification by an independant third party
- Uniqueness and traceability of emission reduction units with th implementation of a registry in order to avoid double countir
- Permanence of emission reductions or management of the non-permanence risk
  - when necessary (carbon :removals in agricultural soils)
- Additionnality: demonstrate the project wouldn't have happen without the carbon incentive

Carbon certification is a multi-functional finance instrument

Use of carbon markets

- **Voluntary purchase of carbon credits by companies, communities, individuals:**
  - Contribution to climate mitigations efforts
  - Carbon offsetting
- **Regulatory obligation for carbon offsetting**



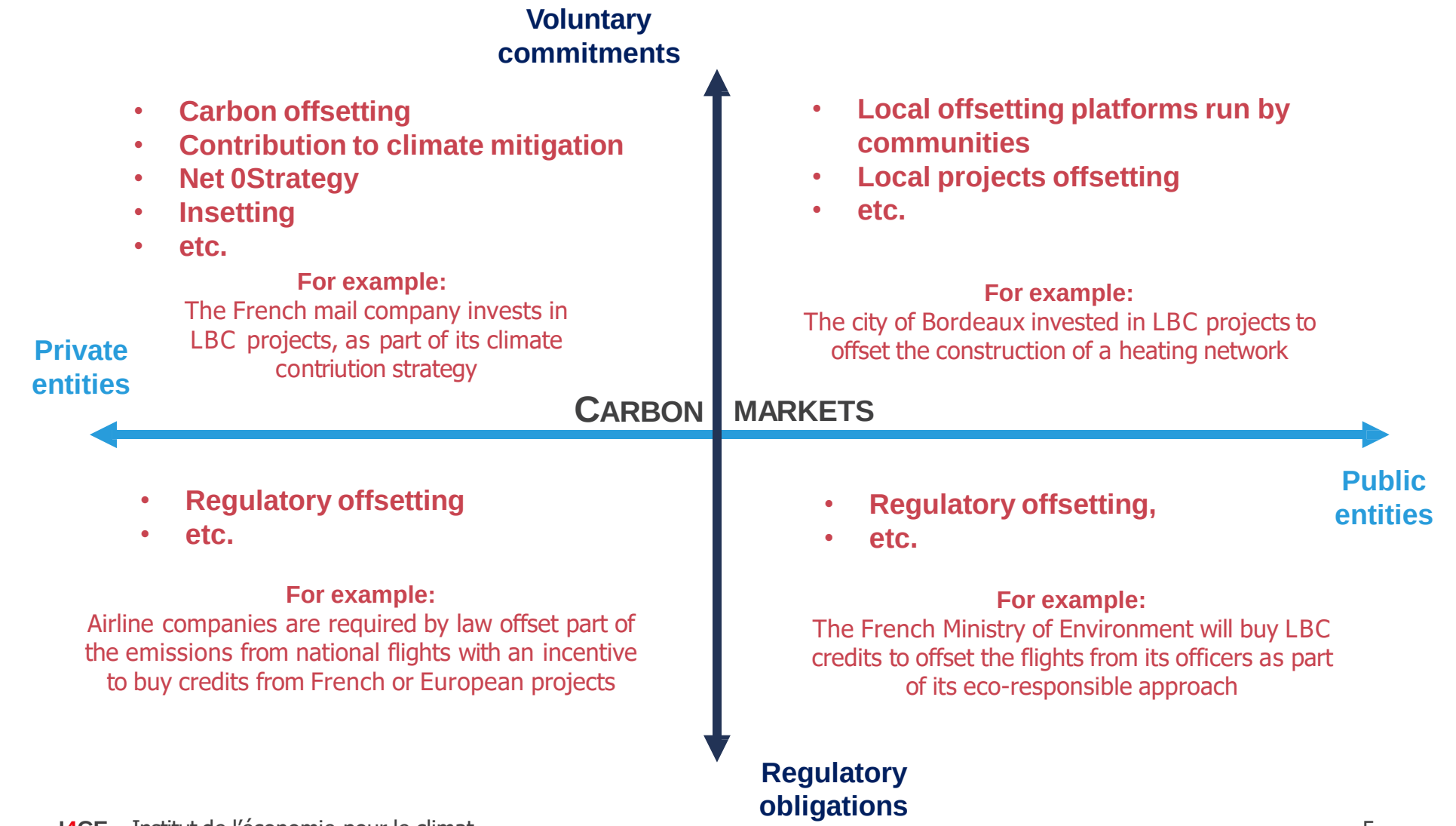
Other funding mechanisms

- **Fundings from downstream industries to decarbonize their value chains**
- **Public finance from the European Union, State, Region, etc**
- **Other purposes?**

➢ Carbon certification refers to a **guarantee scheme for positive climate impacts**, it goes beyond carbon offsetting

➢ A **mix of different actors, purposes and tools** use certified low carbon projects

Carbon markets cover various situations



The limitations of carbon markets

- The mechanics of carbon certification was **originally designed for carbon markets**
- Carbon markets remain **the main funding channel for carbon projects**
- They cover **various approaches** (depending on stakeholders and purposes)

	2020	2021
Transacted volumes *	~ 188 million tCO_2eq	~ 500 million tCO_2eq
Market Value *	0,52 billion USD	~ 2 billion USD
Retirements **	~ 100 million tCO_2eq	~170 million tCO_2eq

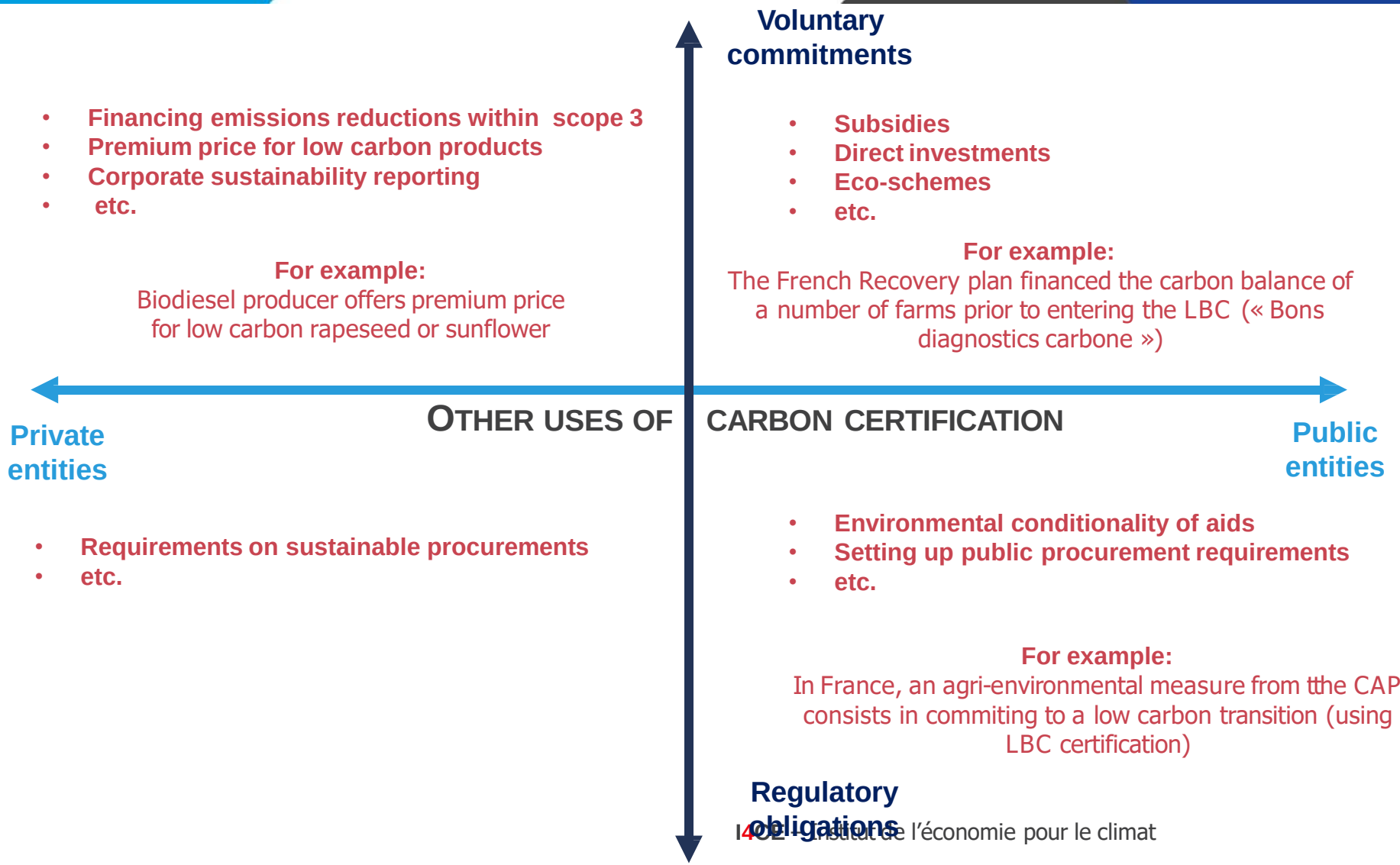
- Data from Ecosystem Marketplace
** Data from Trove Intelligence

But,

- Prices remain low

	Average Price	Minimum Price	Maximum Prixe
International credits (Ecosystem MarketPlace, 2022, sur 2021)	**~ 4 $/$tCO_2eq$**	<1$/$tCO_2eq$	X
International and national credits from the LBC (INFOCC, 2022, sur 2021)	**4,6 €/tCO_2eq**	1 €/tCO_2eq	125 €/tCO_2eq
National credits from the LBC (INFOCC, 2022, sur 2021)	**31,8 €/tCO_2eq**	8,20 €/tCO_2eq	125 €/tCO_2eq

Other funding opportunities besides and beyond carbon mar



Multiple obstacles to overcome

- **FINANCIAL BARRIER :** Carbon projects are expensive. The costs related to the certification engeneering are many, of different kinds and distributed over a long period of time.

➢ *Potential solutions:* ►Increase the prices; ►increase the demand for projects;► multiply the financiers; ► segment the projects and differentiate the funding mechanisms

Initial investments
-Land tenure
-Infrastructures
-Machinery
-Preliminary studies

-Training
-Operations
-Monitoring activity
-Wages
-Current expenditures

Certification costs
-Project Recruitment
-Project submission
-Preliminary Diagnosis
-Registration
-Auditing/ Verification
-Communication
-Credit sales

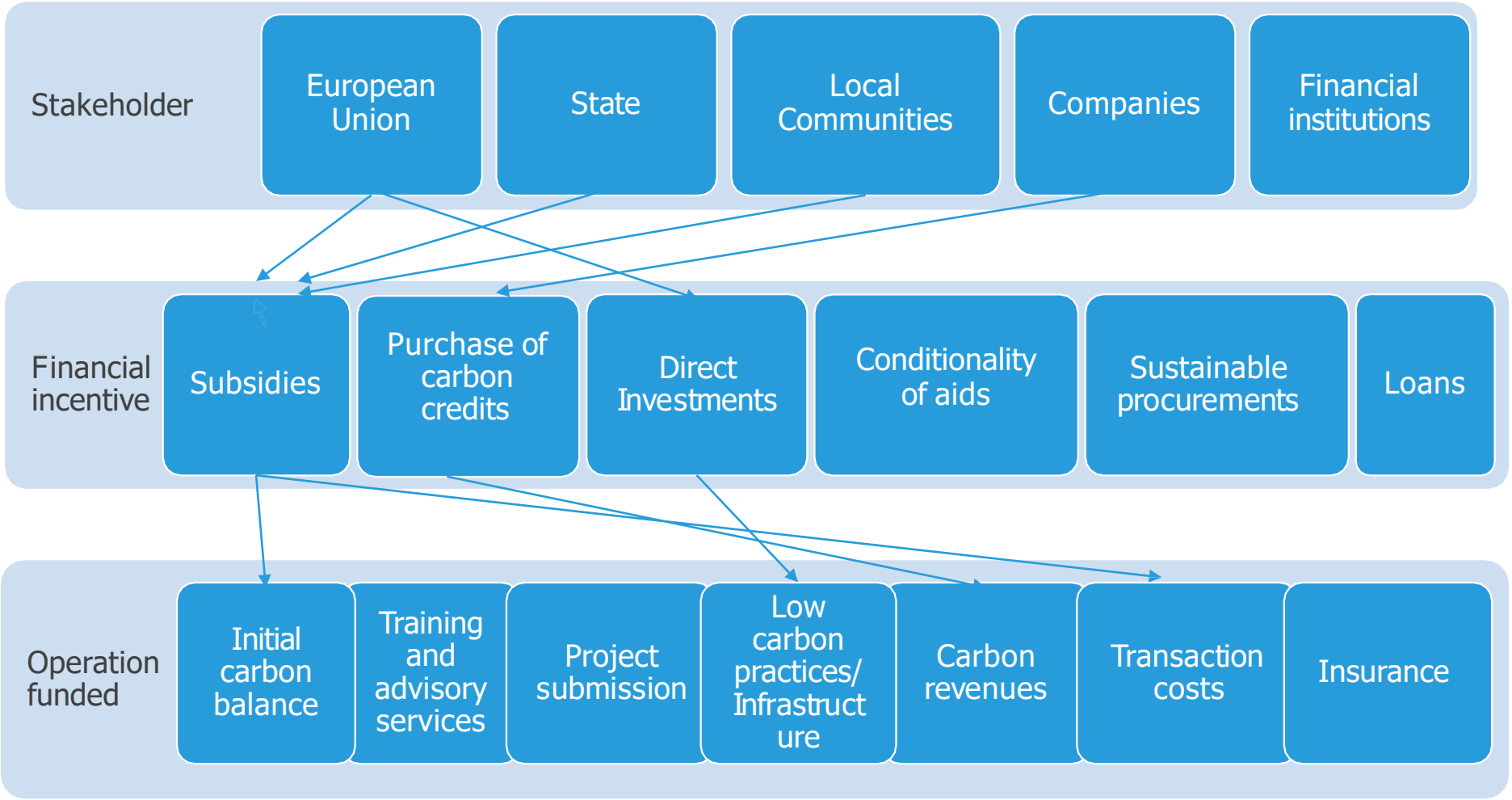
- **TECHNICAL BARRIER :** Carbon certification is complex. It requires technical expertise and training from different actors

➢ *Potential solutions:* ►Provide trainings; ►Provide advisory services;► Incentivise the preliminary diagnosis

- **RISK MANAGEMENT :** The results-based nature of the mechanism requires an advanced risk management system

➢ *Potential solutions:* ►Insurance mechanism; ►Pooling risks

Developping co-financing schemes



Next step : Coordinate different sources of funding and end-uses

- **Financial additionnality**: need to clarify the possible combinations between public and private support
  - Facilitate combinations of public and private interventions
  - Avoid double funding

- **End use claims:** need to clarify between regulatory accountability /voluntary commitments /Corporate sustainability reporting
  - Establish pragmatic and coherent accounting frameworks
  - Legitimate double claiming (state /voluntary buyer; between value chain stakeholders)

Questions

- What are the difficulties to finance carbon projects?
  - What kind of funding mechanisms do you use? (type of financer/ instrument)
  - Do you use a combination of fundings (private/public; voluntary/regulatory; carbon revenues/ auxiliary support)?
  - In case you use carbon market finance, is the price/tCO_2 a barrier to sell carbon credits?
  - Do the carbon revenues from carbon credits cover the wholde projects's costs?

- What kind of funding mechanisms could be directed towards low carbon projects?
  - What instruments? For what purpose?

- Who should pay for what?
  - How could public finance contribute to the development of low carbon projects?

- How to combine different funding mechanisms?
  - Are the public/private, voluntary/regulatory categorizations relevant in your context?
  - What examples/experiences do you have combining public/private funds for environmental projects?
  - What obstacles are there to be overcome to combine effectively private and public funds?

I4CE
INSTITUTE FOR CLIMATE ECONOMICS
Une initiative de la Caisse des Dépôts et de l'Agence Française de Développement

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Merci !

LIFE CARBON FARMING wokshop

- *Questions / Answers with a panel of experts*

Questions / Answers with a panel of experts

Marion Leguiel
French Ministry of Agriculture

Pierre Rayé
FCAA – France Carbon Agri

Donal O'Brien
Teagasc

Clothilde Tronquet
I4CE

LIFE CARBON FARMING – Carbon farming certification and rewarding mechanisms in the agricultural sector
CONCLUSION

Brussels – 25/01/2023

Ce projet bénéficie du soutien du programme LIFE de l'Union Européenne.