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Sent: Monday, 22 May, 2023 17:24

To: Supervisory-Body <Supervisory-Body@unfccc.int>

Subject: Input to SB005 annotated agenda and related annexes.

Sir/Madam

Clo Carbon Cymru designs Mixed Farming and Agroforestry Systems (MiFAS) that benefit the climate, environment and society in general. MiFAS can be designed to operate within a single field, a farm, between farms or even across an entire landscape or food-chain. The concept aims at optimising the use of resources through collaboration and diversified production (energy, crops, trees, livestock) where the different enterprises benefit from each other.

We believe the design of those strategies should begin with reinforcing the foundations of localised economies that must prevent the singular focus on 'carbon' from concealing equally pressing issues of poverty, biodiversity loss, housing, food security, employment and well-being.

Our models combine effective approaches to emission reduction and strategies that pursue efficient methods of biogenic carbon dioxide removal.

Our solutions are theoretically transferable across Europe, North America, Canada and some regions of Asia and South America. This approach to removals and emission reduction is holistic and considers humanity in its entirety. We utilise technology, but at intermediate levels that are inclusive to entire communities.

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement has immense potential to increase climate ambition as detailed in a Research Project by IETA and the Center for Global Sustainability at the University of Maryland (1). Furthermore, Article 6 was included in the Paris Agreement to assist nations to achieve their NDCs (Nationally Determined Contribution) more efficiently and to enable increased climate ambition.

Architects of Article 6 envisaged two ways for this cooperation to happen: one through decentralised forms of cooperation such as linkages between various national trading systems (Article 6.2), and another through a centralised UN-run pathway for countries lacking the capacity to implement trading approaches domestically (Article 6.4).

Global corporations, such as Microsoft and Shopify, are currently driving the market for carbon dioxide removals. To date, the focus of these investments has been to support emerging technologies (Direct Air Capture - DAC) and developed technologies such as biochar production.

It is global corporations who are currently funding the design and implementation of robust carbon removal frameworks and methodologies, which can contribute toward the development of a UN-driven carbon crediting mechanism. At the same time, the European Union is designing its own framework for removals through the Carbon Removal Certification Framework (CRCF), with methodologies to follow in 2023/24 - to correspond with the expected publication of Article 6.4 mechanism.

Delegates at COP27 mandated the UN Supervisory Body on removals to "elaborate and further develop" their work through 2023. Stakeholder participation was considered crucial to that ambition. It is hoped that a dual set of recommendations on removals and methodologies will be made available for consideration at COP28 in Dubai.

Additionally, Verra (2) recognizes the need for both emission reductions and removals to achieve Paris Agreement targets and plans to launch labels and associated Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) Program updates to enable differentiation between reduction credits and removal credits in the next update to the VCS Program in mid-2023.

It is critical to develop separate frameworks and methodologies that clearly define emission reduction and carbon dioxide removal strategies.

It is also vital that the UN recognises the work of companies like Clo Carbon Cymru that design economies that are aligned to models adopted by the United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR).

The science is clear: next to steep emission reductions, removals of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere are needed to further reduce net emission levels, balance residual emissions to help reach net-zero emissions, and achieve and sustain net negative emissions. All types of removals (land-based and engineered) will be needed to make this a reality because all have limitations.

It is important that governance of removals function effectively under Article 6. There is a growing ecosystem of novel removal methods and many of these are poised to be used by countries in their climate targets. Removal stakeholders have been actively contributing to the Article 6.4 process to date, and that has to continue if the mechanism is to succeed.

The imbalanced information note published before the 5th Supervisory Body meeting requires attention and revision, and we trust that your attention can be given to this issue.

Faithfully

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