The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards

Why, when and how to use CCB Standards

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CCBA

The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance

Land-based carbon activities have great potential impact on people and biodiversity

Risks

- Clearance of natural ecosystems
- Threats to endangered species
- Reduced water regulation/quality
- Loss of natural pollination
- Exclusion from land and resources
- Non-respect of customary tenure/rights
- New influences (immigration, revenues, power) can degrade traditions and cause social conflicts

Land-based carbon activities have great potential impact on people and biodiversity

Opportunities

- Watershed & soil protection
- Agricultural productivity enhancement
- Employment or new livelihoods
- Revenue sharing
- Biodiversity conservation
- Continued use of forest products
- Maintenance of traditional livelihoods and culture

Planning and design is key

- careful site selection
- apply best practices
- stakeholder participation
- build in sustainable livelihoods
- long-term approach

The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance

Alliance Members

bp

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

GFA terra systems

HWWA HAMBURG

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

intel

The Nature Conservancy
Protecting nature. Preserving life.™

SFM

SC Johnson
A FAMILY COMPANY

Weyerhaeuser
The future is growing™

care

Rainforest Alliance

Advisors

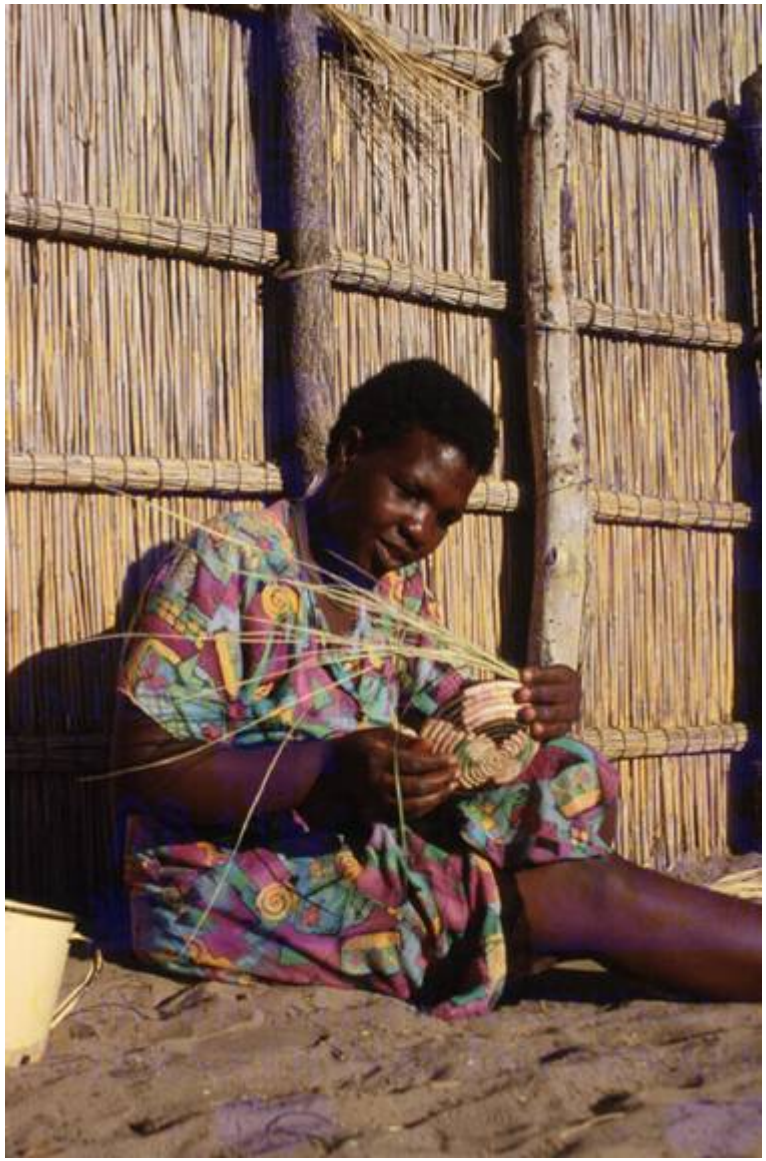
CIFOR
CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH

CATIE

World Agroforestry Centre
TRANSFORMING LIVES AND LANDSCAPES

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

Two-Year International Stakeholder Process



CCB Standards
The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance

- Public and expert comments
- Field testing
  - Tanzania - Peru
  - Bolivia - Ecuador
  - Indonesia - Scotland
- Independent peer review
- First Edition released May 2005
- Translated into Chinese, French and Spanish
- Revision underway

The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards

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

Community Section			
CM1	Net Positive Community Impacts	Required	
CM2	Offsite Community Impacts	Required	
CM3	Community Impact Monitoring	Required	
CM4	Capacity Building	1 Point	
CM5	Best Practices in Community Involvement	1 Point	
Biodiversity Section			
B1	Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts	Required	
B2	Offsite Biodiversity Impacts	Required	
B3	Biodiversity Impact Monitoring	Required	
B4	Native Species Use	1 Point	
B5	Water & Soil Resource Enhancement	1 Point	
Total Project Points			

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

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

CCB Standards
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G2. Baseline Projections *Required*

Concept

An analysis of projected land-use trends is necessary to predict likely on-site changes without implementation of a project. This “without-project” future land-use scenario enables comparison of the project’s likely impacts with what would otherwise have occurred.

Indicators

1) The project proponents must develop a defensible and well-documented "without-project" future land-use scenario and baseline projections, including the following information:

2) Description of the most likely land-use scenario in the absence of the project, identifying whether the scenario assumes that existing laws or regulations would have required that project activities be undertaken anyway.[1]

3) A projection of future carbon stock changes in the absence of the project, based on the land-use scenario described above. The timeframe for this analysis can be either the project lifetime (see G3) or the project accounting period, whichever is more appropriate[2]. If there is evidence that non-CO2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions such as CH4 or N2O are more than 15% of the baseline GHG fluxes at the project site (in terms of CO2 equivalents), they must be estimated.

4) Description of how the “without-project” scenario would affect local communities in the project area.

5) Description of how the “without-project” land-use scenario would affect biodiversity in the project area.

6) Description of how the “without-project” land-use scenario would affect water and soil resources. (See also **B5**).

The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards

Challenge project proponents to:

- Assess social and environmental impacts
- Justify multiple climate, community & biodiversity benefits
- Adopt and document transparent, rigorous, equitable processes
- Make public, invite comments and respond
- Submit for third party audit

- Credibility of multiple benefit claims
- Equity
- Transparency
- Accountability

Why use CCB Standards?

Investor/Buyer

- Mitigate reputational risk:
  - avoid negative social/environmental impacts
- Enhance reputation:
  - demonstrate social responsibility (CSR)
  - marketing ‘story’
  - appeal to consumers/staff/regulators
  - improve credentials to enable greater access or license to operate
- Reduce risks and enhance quality of carbon asset:
  - community incentives and sustainable landscapes increase ‘permanence’ and reduce ‘leakage’
- Assist with due diligence on management capacity, legal status, etc.

Why use CCB Standards?

Project developer

- Access to markets
- Price premium
  - reduced risks increases carbon asset value
  - attract buyers willing to pay extra for multiple benefits
- Demonstrate project validity and potential to attract investment
- Attract philanthropic or government co-funding
- Improved relations with host country government, local and traditional authorities, stakeholders, public
- Build reputation and brand

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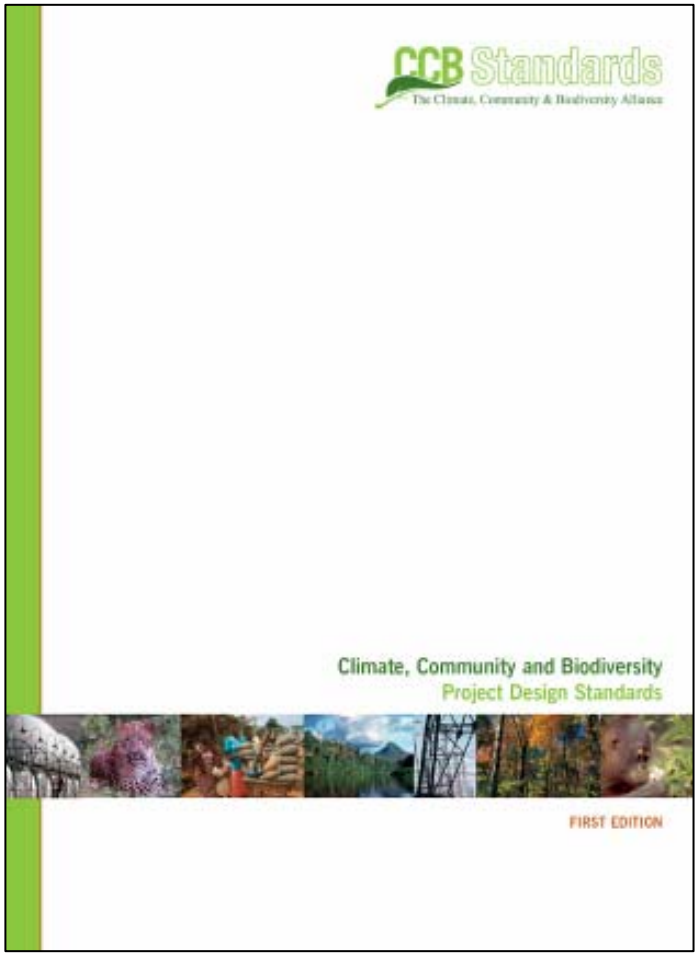


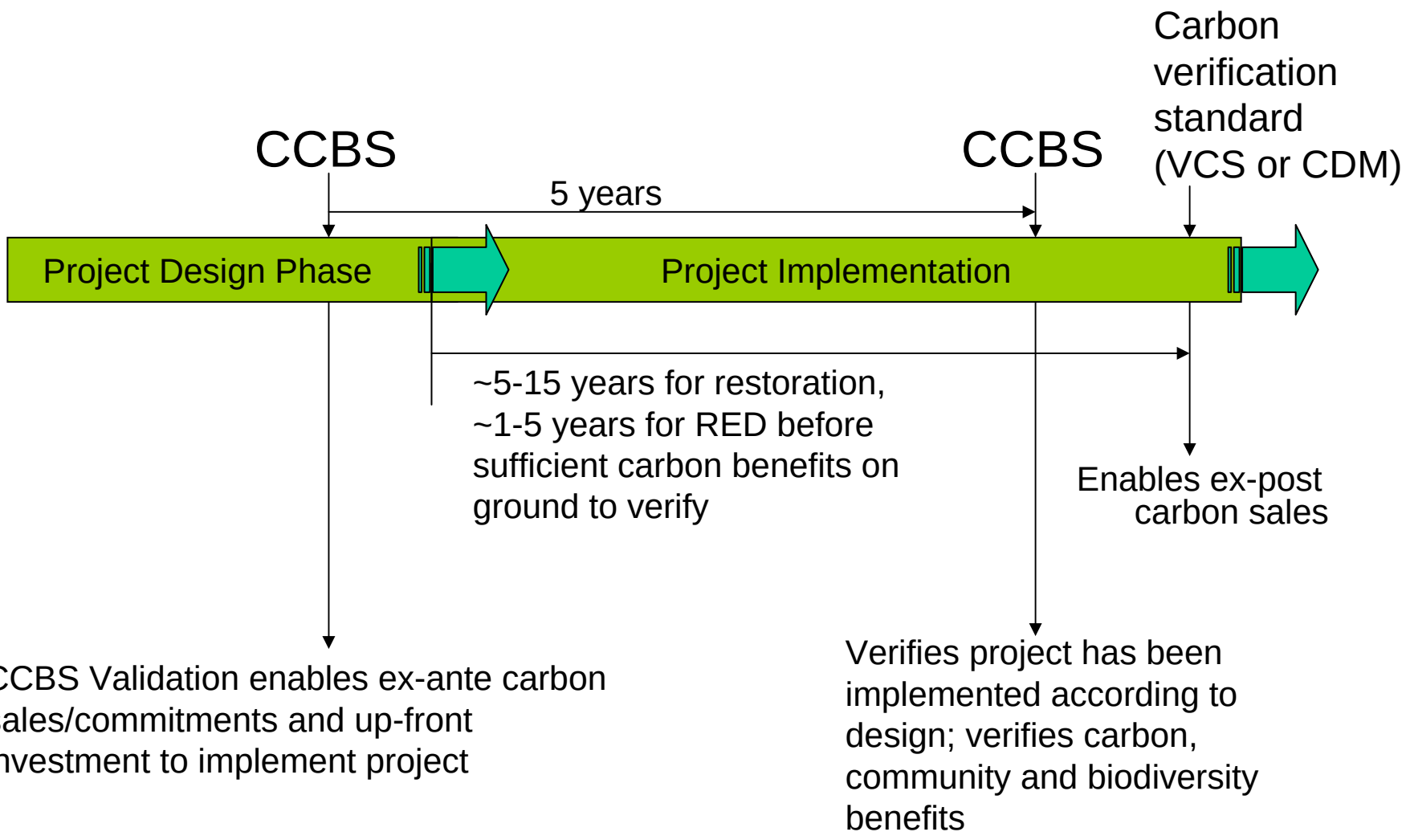
Stand alone - project design standard

- Validate high-quality project design from early phase
- Stimulate investment in project development
- Attract investors interested in multiple benefits
- Attract co-funding from Govts, foundations, etc.
- Assist integrated design

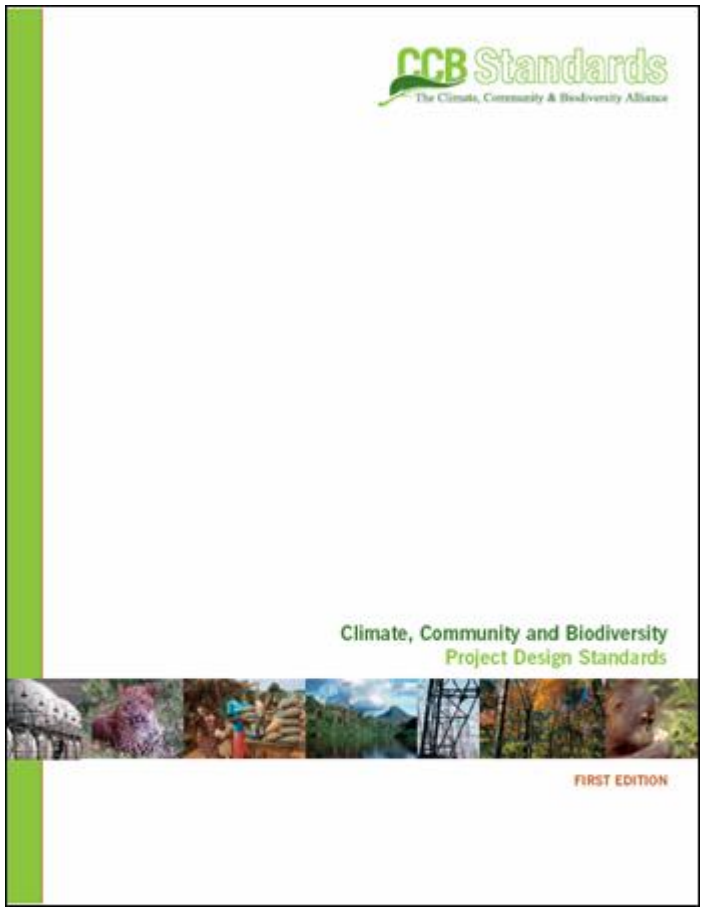
In combination - multiple-benefit verification standard

- Combine with carbon accounting standard (CDM, VCS), which verifies quantified emissions reductions & removals
- Verify positive biodiversity and community impacts and ensure best practices
- Demonstrate multiple benefits to investors and screen out unacceptable projects

Timeline for Application of CCBS + VCS



The CCB Standards - validation procedure



1. Internal desk review
2. Contract 3rd party validator (CDM or FSC accredited) and provide docs
3. PDD and supporting docs posted to CCBA website for 21 day public comment period
4. Validator site visit
5. Audit report – may require changes to PDD or further documentation
6. Improved PDD/documents submitted as required
7. Validator issues statement of compliance and level (approved, silver or gold)

CCB Standards
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The CCB Standards – progress on adoption

Project Development - Supply

- Five projects validated
- Nine posted for public comment
- 100+ projects planning to use CCB Standards
- CCBS covers all land-based carbon: afforestation/reforestation, REDD, forest management, agroforestry

Demand

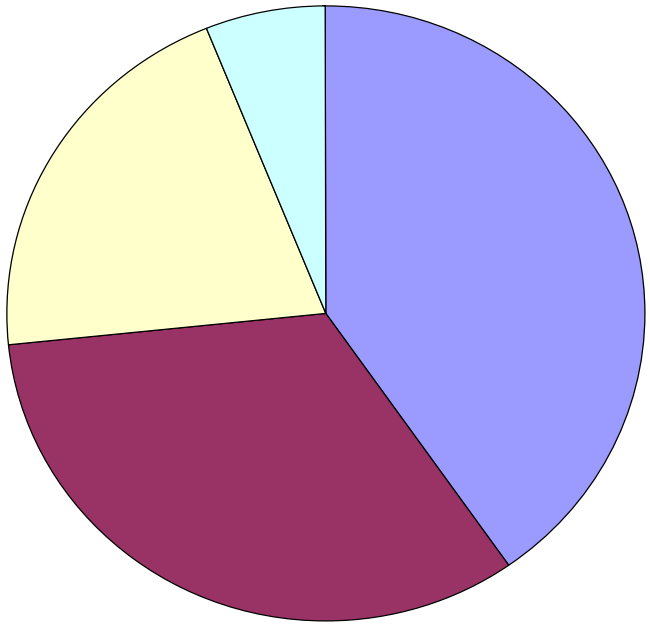
- Major portfolio investors/originators: World Bank BioCF, Merrill Lynch, EcoSecurities, Sustainable Forestry Management, CI
- Carbon brokers/retailers: First Climate (3C and Factor Global), CantorCO2e, The CarbonFund, 3 degrees
- Major corporations + carbon tenders: Marriott, Ricoh, Disney, Dell, 3M, Navtech, Hyundai
- Expressing a preference and willingness to pay a premium

The CCB Standards – Projects Validated and in Audit

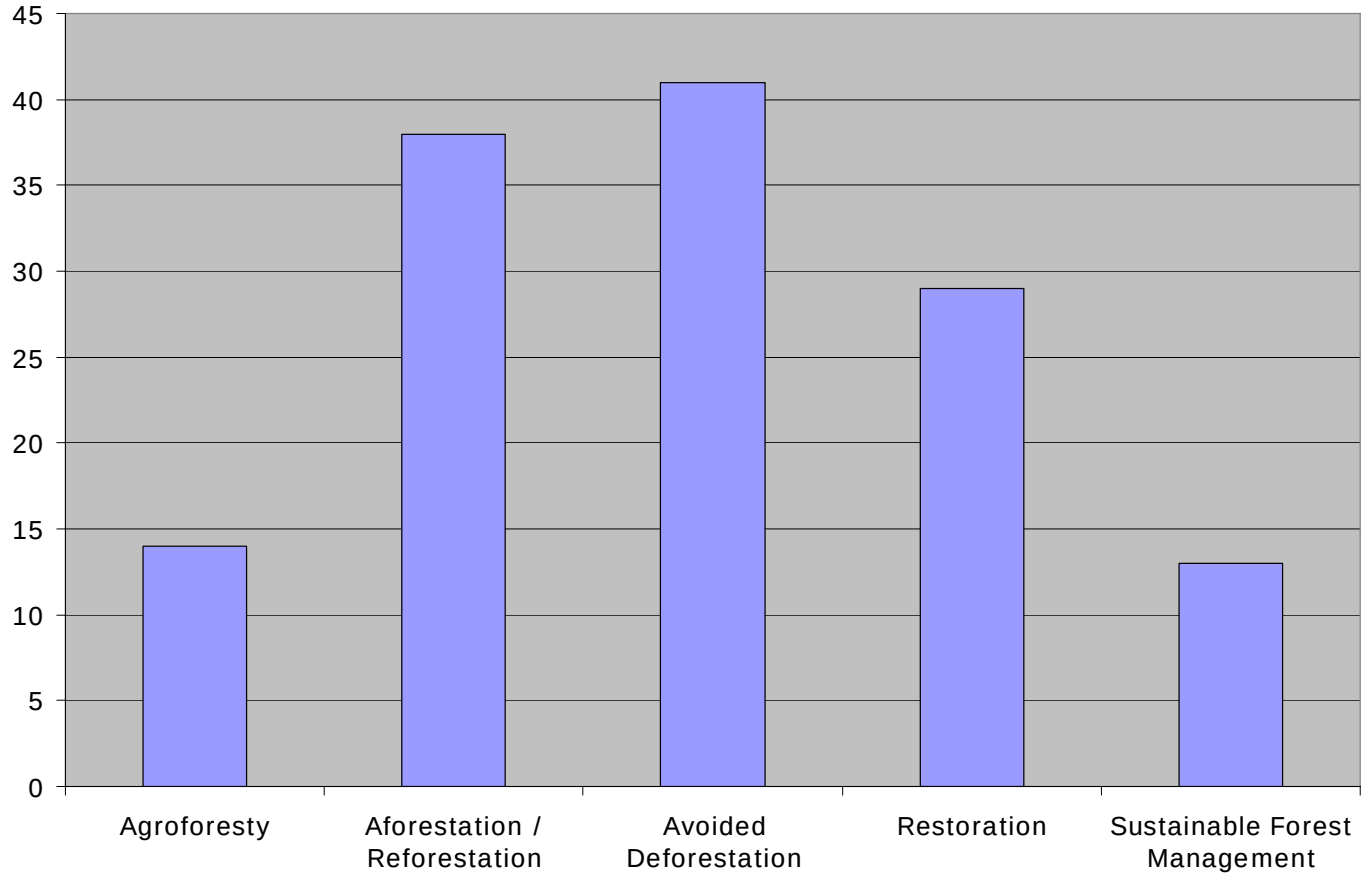
Country	Type	Size (ha)	Size (tCO2e)	Other Standard	CCBS Validated
Tanzania	Affor/SFM	13,450	6,360,000	CDM,FSC	
Panama	Refor/SFM	700	881,370	Carbonfix, FSC	Y
China (3)	Reforestation	2,552 8,015 1,342	532,627 1,979,097 223,189	CDM CDM CDM	
UK	Reforestation	12	13,792		Y
Brazil	Reforestation	801	280,259		
China	Restoration	467	178,984 -	CDM	Y
Nicaragua	Restoration	390	168,401		Y
India	Agroforestry	18,180	3,942,830	CDM	
Brazil	REDD	589,613	253,017,111		
Costa Rica	REDD	12,000	1,935,074		
Indonesia	REDD	750,00	101,095,427		Y
Australia	Multiple		??		

Geographic location

Geographic Distribution of Projects (%)



Project Types



The CCB Standards – improvements on the way

Revision process:

- Based on feedback from users
- Transparent, inclusive, balance of interested parties
- Standards Committee
  - 18 experts, users or affected by the standards
- 2 public comment periods: 60 days

Improvements:

- Optional best practices become required
- Must enhance or maintain high conservation values
- Criteria for REDD strengthened
- Must ensure net benefits for all community groups
- Must identify any indigenous peoples
- Free, prior, informed consent required
- Must establish legal ownership carbon assets
- ‘Gold Level’ reserved for exceptional benefits
  - biodiversity (KBAs), community ‘pro-poor’ or climate change adaptation

Clearer guidance for REDD projects – G2 Baselines

For projects reducing the amount of emissions such as those reducing emissions from deforestation or forest degradation (REDD), this “without project” reference scenario will need to include an analysis of the amount of emissions that would have occurred without the project. For REDD projects, regional-level estimates of deforestation or degradation can be used at the planning stage of a project as long as there is an explicit time-limited commitment to develop a project-specific spatial analysis that includes:

- A locally specific carbon stock evaluation;
- A definition of the potential drivers of GHG emissions in the area in the “without project” reference scenario;
- An analysis of the rates and drivers of deforestation and degradation;
- A definition and justification of the region that will be evaluated to estimate leakage. This is the area where the activities resulting in GHG emissions may shift as a result of the project;
- A description and justification of the approaches used to analyze the rates of deforestation, degradation and leakage. The analysis may use a model based on historical rates and patterns of deforestation and degradation. Alternatively, the analysis may include predicting the expected increases or decreases in deforestation and degradation. In either case, the analysis, assumptions and data used must be justified;

GL3. Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

Indicators

The project proponents must:

- Identify likely regional climate change and climate variability impacts, using available studies, and identify how the local land-use scenario would potentially change due to these climate changes in the absence of the project.
- Identify any risks to the project's climate, community and biodiversity benefits resulting from likely climate change and climate variability impacts and explain how these risks are being mitigated. Examples include species chosen (adapted to various temperatures, precipitation, seasonality, salinity of water table, diseases/pests, etc.), the methods used to implement GHG emissions reduction activities, certainty of water sources critical for project success and location of activities in relation to anticipated land cover changes (e.g. flooding) expected as a result of climate change.
- Demonstrate that current or anticipated climate changes are having or are likely to have an impact on the well-being of communities *and/or* the conservation status of biodiversity in the project zone and surrounding regions.
- Demonstrate that the project activities will assist communities *and/or* biodiversity to adapt to the probable impacts of climate change.

CCB Standards + carbon accounting standard address key forest carbon concerns

Credibility of GHG Reductions

- Additionality
- Measurement & Monitoring
- Leakage
- Permanence
- Registration

Project Design, plus Social and Environmental Impacts

- Local communities
- Biodiversity
- Critical ecosystem services
- Sustainability
- Climate change adaptation

VCS VOLUNTARY CARBON STANDARD

CCB Standards
The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance

The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards

- Identify high quality multiple-benefit projects
- Catalyze development of multiple-benefit projects and investor interest in multiple-benefits
- Quality assurance - reducing risk and uncertainty for investor
- Identify additional social and environmental values and attract funding/support
- Optimize positive linkages between climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation, poverty alleviation and climate change adaptation

More information available from…

The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance

www.climate-standards.org

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GL2. Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits

Indicators

Project proponents must demonstrate that the project area includes a site of high biodiversity conservation priority by meeting either the vulnerability *or* irreplaceability criteria defined below:

Vulnerability

Regular occurrence of a globally threatened species (according to the IUCN Red List) at the site:

- Critically Endangered (CR) and Endangered (EN) species - presence of at least a single individual; or
- Vulnerable species (VU) - presence of at least 30 individuals or 10 pairs.

Irreplaceability

A minimum proportion of a species' global population present at the site at any stage of the species' lifecycle according to the following thresholds:

- Restricted-range species - species with a global range less than 50,000 km *and* 5% of global population at the site; or
- Species with large but clumped distributions - 5% of the global population at the site; or
- Globally significant congregations - 1% of the global population seasonally at the site; or
- Globally significant source populations - 1% of the global population at the site; or

GL1. Exceptional Community Benefits

Indicators

Project proponents must:

- Demonstrate that the project is in a low human development country OR in an administrative area of a medium or high human development[1] country that is relatively poor such that at least 50% of the population of that area is below the national poverty line.
- Demonstrate that poorer households in the community, and specifically at least 50% of households within the lowest well-being/poorest quartile, are likely to benefit substantially from the project.
- Demonstrate that any barriers or risks that might prevent benefits going to poorer households have been identified and have been addressed in order to increase the probable flow of benefits to poorer households.
- Demonstrate that measures have been taken to identify any poorer and more vulnerable households and individuals whose well-being or poverty may be negatively affected by the project and that the project design includes measures to avoid any such impacts, or where negative impacts are unavoidable, demonstrate that they will be effectively mitigated.
- Demonstrate that community impact monitoring will be able to identify positive and negative impacts on poorer and more vulnerable groups - in other words that social impact monitoring takes a differentiated approach that can identify positive and negative impacts on poorer households and individuals and other disadvantaged groups including women.

CCBS in the Sea of Standards

	Compliance	Voluntary	Multiple Benefit	Carbon Verification	Project Type
CCBS	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**		All Land-based
CDM A/R	**Y**	**Y**		**Y**	A/R
VCS		**Y**		**Y**	All
CCX		**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	A/R, AD,
Plan Vivo		**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	agro-forestry
Greenhouse Friendly		**Y**		**Y**	All Land-based
VER+		**Y**		**Y**	All Land-based
Social Carbon		**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	All Land-based
Carbon Fix		**Y**		**Y**	A/R
Gold Standard	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Energy only