

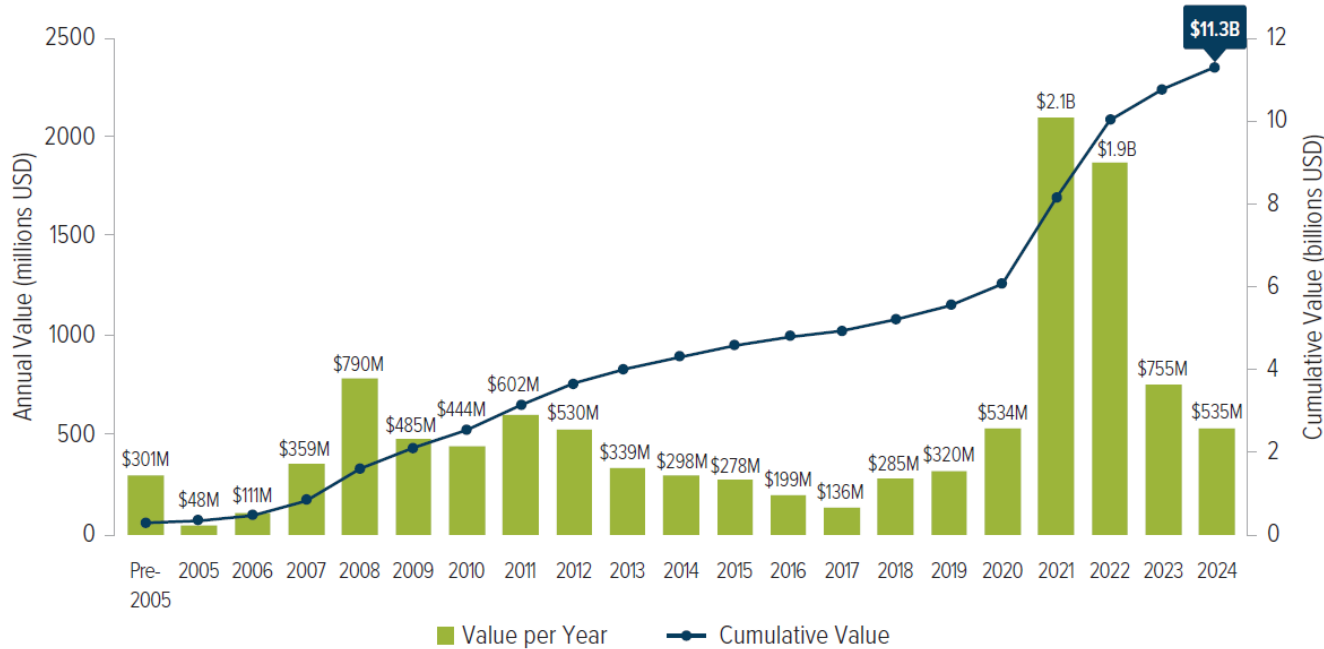


Lessons Learned from Forestry VCM Projects & BTNM Alignment

Mongolia Green Resilient Landscapes
Training course
22-27 June 2025

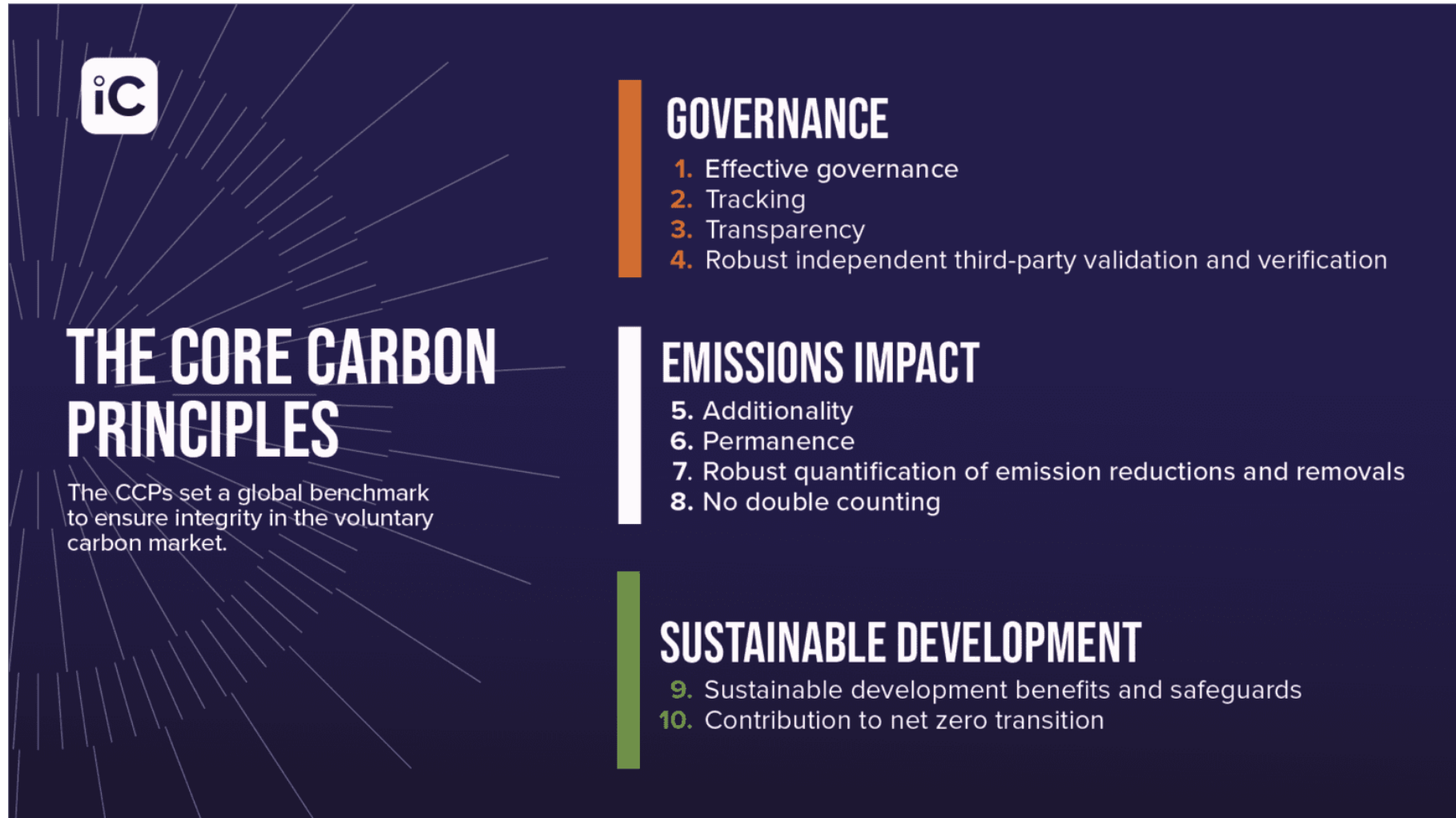
Lesson 1: Market-based mechanism mobilize new funding for forest

Figure 2. Voluntary Carbon Market Size by Value of Traded Carbon Credits, pre-2005 to 2024



- **Forestry and Land Use transaction volume remained stable**, with average price declining in line with the broader market.
- REDD+ continues to decline in market share (transaction volume fell 52 percent) while Improved Forest Management (IFM) saw explosive growth (transaction volumes grew over 3x).
- ARR, Agroforestry, and Blue Carbon projects, which generate removal credits, saw average price increase by 20 percent.
-but the market can be volatile...

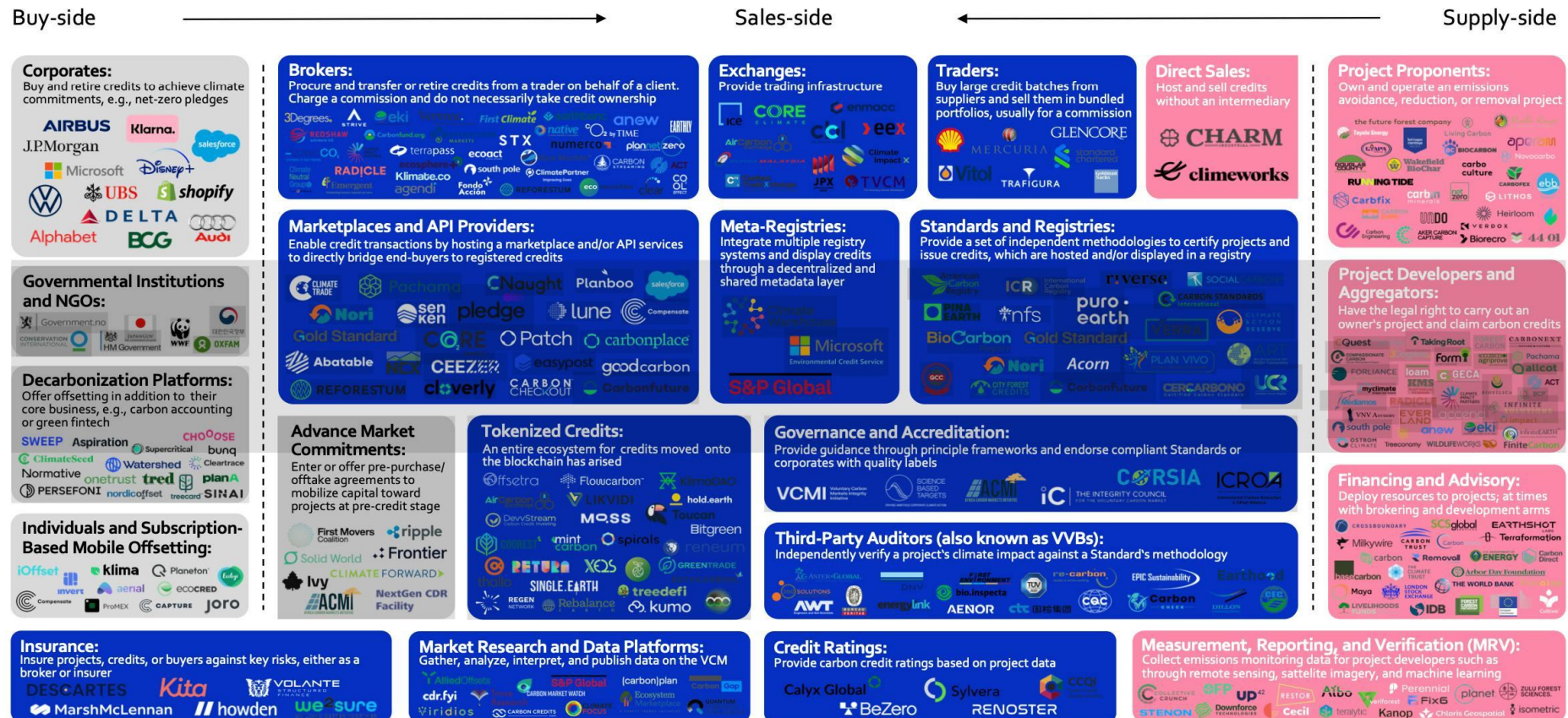
Lesson 2: Integrity and trust are keys for the carbon market success



Lesson 3: Carbon markets ecosystem has grown significantly in recent years

2023 market map of the “new” voluntary carbon market

puro•earth



Lesson 4: Carbon finance can make a difference to local communities

The Katingan Mentaya project area contains no permanent human settlements, however, the wider project zone encompasses 34 village communities and a population estimated to be **38,600 people living in 9,781 households**.

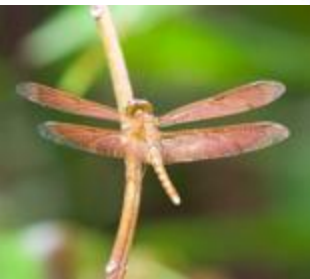
The project has strengthened community and biodiversity resilience through various activities:

Diversification of economic activities by introducing sustainable livelihood options

- Capacity building for forest management and NTFP development
- Improvement of animal husbandry practices
- Integrated natural disaster management and prevention systems (e.g., early warning systems, monitoring protocols, and improved techniques and technologies)
- Improved access to public health care services and education
- Disease prevention and control through early warning education and information dissemination
- Improved access to clean water and sanitation facilities
- Improvement of animal husbandry practices
- Improved access to rain/river water collection systems.



Lesson 5: Carbon finance can support biodiversity conservation too (locally)



Lesson 6: Land Tenure and Carbon rights Challenges

- Unclear or overlapping land ownership rights
- Unclear definition of carbon rights
- Difficulty securing long-term carbon rights

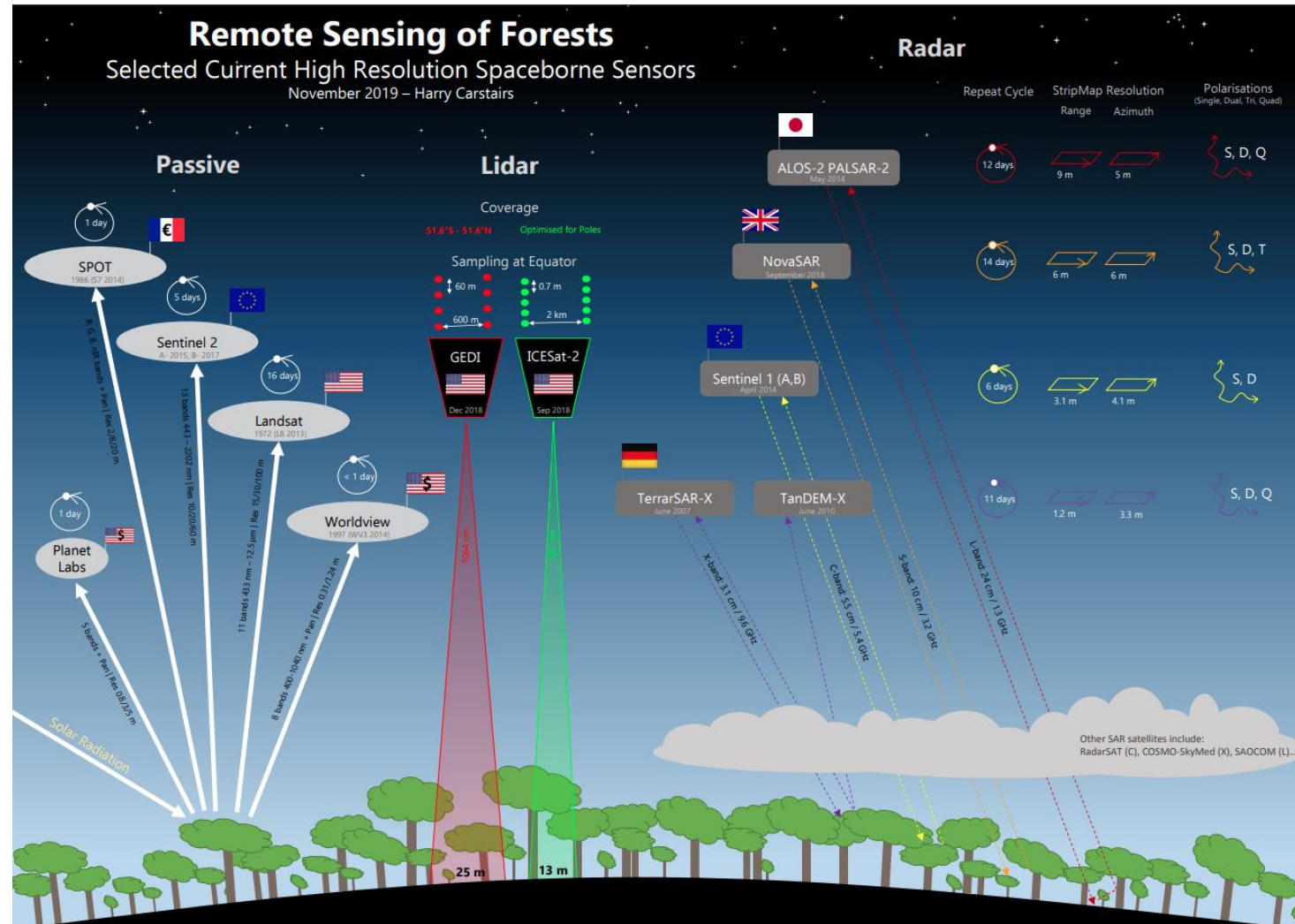


Lesson 7: Limited Local Capacity

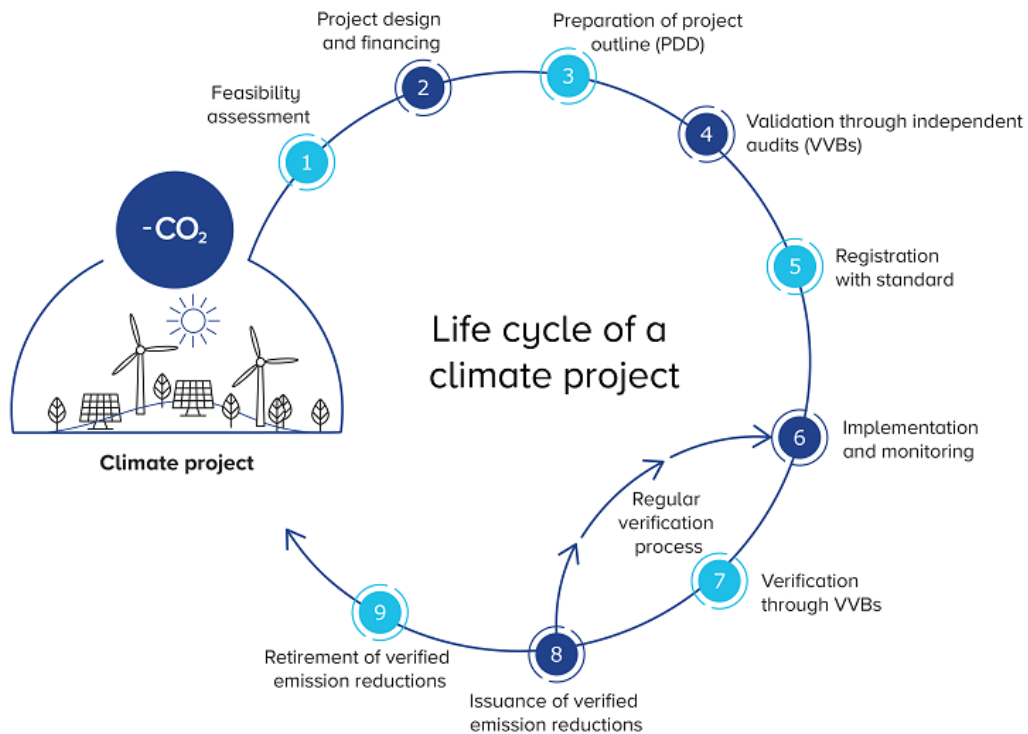
- - Shortage of technical staff for inventory and monitoring
- - Need for training on carbon accounting tools



Lesson 8: Technology innovations have improved MRV systems and data quality



Lesson 9: Delays in Third-Party Verification and Standards

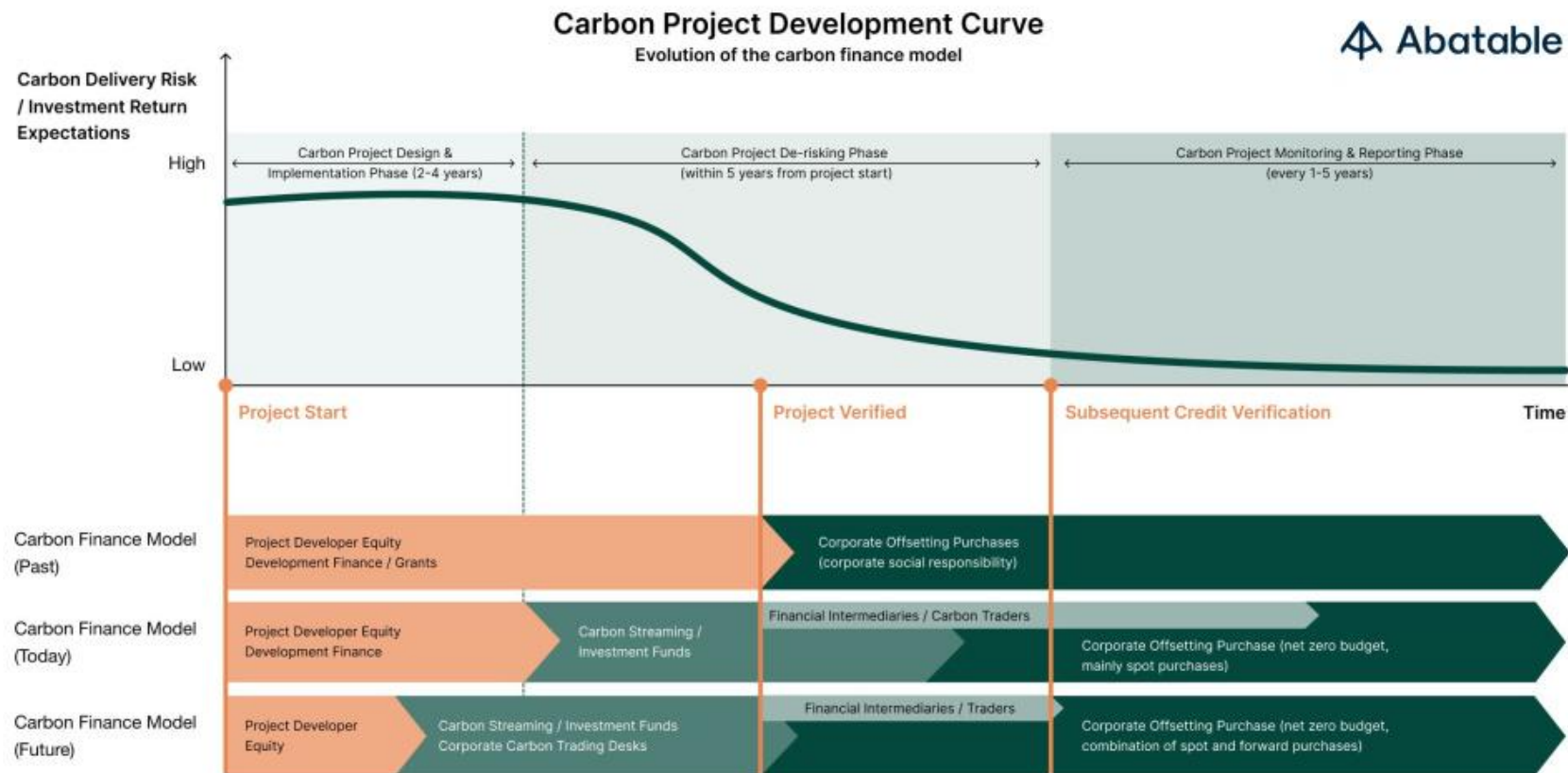


- Limited number of accredited auditors in the region
- High costs and long scheduling lead times
- Higher scrutiny by the Standards

Lesson 10: Community Engagement and continuous FPIC is Crucial



Lesson 11: Project Risks: Market, finance, Governance, Performance



- Upfront costs hard to cover before credits issued
- Changing regulations in governments can stop project implementation
- etc

Lesson 12: There will always be opposition, the importance is to bring solutions to the problem, not only complaints



Lesson 13: Like any other human activity, there are also risks of corruption, abuse, fraud



Are Carbon Offsets a Scam? A Deeper Look

There is growing scrutiny around the legitimacy of carbon credits. Several high-profile carbon credit scams have come to light in the last several years, undermining the trust in the market. However, carbon credits are an essential tool for decarbonisation, and further oversight is necessary to maintain their value.



Source: Medium



30 October 2024 – by Eric Koons Comments (0)