





## **Peatlands**

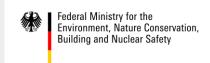
# in the EU Regulatory Environment with a Case Study from the Member States

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Funded by:



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## Welcome at the GMC!

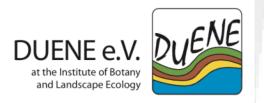


#### Who are we?

- We are the science-policy interface for all peatland related questions – locally and globally
- We offer science-based solutions for social challenges
- We are 50 peatland experts of various disciplines
- We are based in Greifswald with more than 200 years of interdisciplinary landscape-oriented research and education
- We are 3 strong partners:







## Welcome at the GMC!

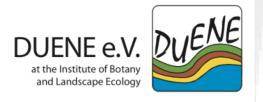


#### What do we want?

- Climate protection: Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from peatlands and ecosystem-based adaptation
- Biodiversity: Conservation and restoration of peatlands worldwide
- Sustainable use: Paludiculture and innovative financing such as carbon credit











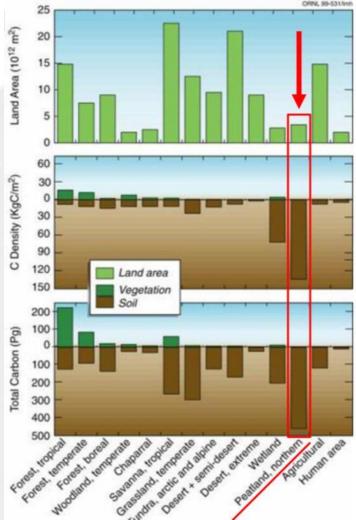
## Why do we work on peatlands?

#### Climate:

- Peatlands cover only 3% of world's land surface but store twice as much carbon than all forests of the planet
- 0,3% drained peatlands are responsible for ca. 5% of anthropogenic GHG emissions

Biodiversity Ecosystem services



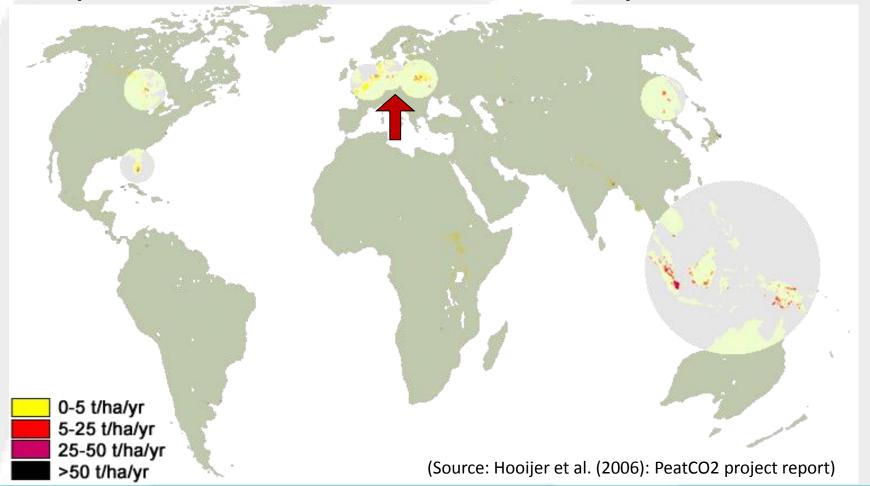








## Hotspots of emissions from drained peatlands



## Emissions from drained peatlands in Nordic Baltic Countries



	a. Total peatland area	b. Drained peatland area		c. Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions without LULUCF	d. Total peatland CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	
	km²	km²	% b of a	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> yr <sup>-1</sup>	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> yr <sup>-1</sup>	% d of c
Estonia	9,150	6,619	72.3	17.08	8,04	47,1
Latvia	11,143 <sup>1)</sup>	7,978 <sup>1)</sup>	71.6	7.43	13.53	182.0
Lithuania	6,460	4,679	72.4	14.84	7.70	51.9
Finland	83,198	64,931 <sup>1)</sup>	78.0	50.70	20.68	40.8
Sweden	85,023 <sup>1)</sup>	15,458 <sup>1)</sup>	18.2	45.71	10.58	23.1
Norway	46,211 <sup>1)</sup>	4,348 <sup>1)</sup>	9.4	52.70	6.26	11.9
Iceland	5,777 <sup>1)</sup>	3,665 <sup>1)</sup>	63.4	3.32	7.66	230.4
Denmark	2,029 <sup>1)</sup>	1,892 <sup>1)</sup>	93.2	38.03	3.34	8.8
Greenland	75 <sup>1)</sup>	3 <sup>1)</sup>	4.0	0.60	0.00	0.3
Total	249,066	109,573	44.0	230.42	77.79	33.8

Source: Joosten et al. 2015: Peatlands and Climate in a Ramsar context – A Nordic-Baltic perspective

Emission factors based on IPCC 2014 for the Temperate climate/vegetation zone

Estonia reported only 0.83 Mt  $CO_2$  yr<sup>-1</sup> emissions related to organic soils to UNFCCC (NIS Estonia 2014)  $\rightarrow$  Peatland emissions largely underestimated!







## Objectives of the project

- Track influence of EU regulatory in exemplary regions:
  - Poland: Fens, protected, agriculture (1<sup>st</sup> part)
  - Estonia: Bogs, protected, forestry, peat extraction (2<sup>nd</sup> part)
  - Compare to other regions in EU
- Analyse land use changes on peatlands after joining EU in 2004
- Involve relevant stakeholders in the case study to
  - Analysis how EU policy framework influences and incentivizes decision making on regional/local level with focus on peatlands
  - Draw conclusions on lessons learnt in EU context, discuss in a workshop in Brussels and present policy recommendations (2<sup>nd</sup> part)







## **Activities of the project**

- General study of the EU-law situation (and implementation in national legislation):
  - Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), especially cross compliance and agroenvironmental (climate) schemes
  - EU-forestry policy and national forest legislation
  - European Agricultural Funds of Rural Development (EAFRD)
  - Programs for transport and infrastructure
  - Environmental and Nature Conservation schemes (EU biodiversity strategy, Natura 2000, FFH, Life+, water framework directive)
  - Climate protection and adaptation policies (UNFCCC, Kyoto accounting, EU climate policies)
  - Support of fuels made of biomass, renewable energies







## Activities of the project

- General study of the EU-law situation
- Case Study Poland: Fen-rich region (Lublin)
- Case Study **Estonia**: Identify bog-rich region to show effects of EU regulatory on the ground → **Pärnu** 
  - Use historic (before 2004) and recent data to analyse land use changes: ,
     peatland inventory, land cadaster, EU habitat mapping, existing GIS...
  - Interview relevant stakeholders (different levels of government and administration, land users, farmer, foresters, conservationists, scientists)
  - Analysis how EU policy framework influences and incentivizes decision making on regional/local level with focus on peatlands
  - Involve experts from partner countries and Germany to draw conclusions on lessons learnt in EU context
- Publication of both studies in journals in Estonian, Polish and English





KESKKONNAMINISTEERIUM



Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety

Umwelt **1** Bundesamt

AAP
Advisory Assistance
Programme

