

Application of the Oeko-Institut/WWF-US/ EDF methodology for assessing the quality of carbon credits

This document presents results from the application of version 3.0 of a methodology, developed by Oeko-Institut, World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US) and Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), for assessing the quality of carbon credits. The methodology is applied by Oeko-Institut with support by Carbon Limits, Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI), INFRAS, Stockholm Environment Institute, and individual carbon market experts. This document evaluates one specific criterion or sub-criterion with respect to a specific carbon crediting program, project type, quantification methodology and/or host country, as specified in the below table. Please note that the CCQI website <u>Site terms and Privacy Policy</u> apply with respect to any use of the information provided in this document. Further information on the project and the methodology can be found here: www.carboncreditquality.org

Criterion:	6.2 Sustainable development impacts of the project type or project
Project type:	Establishment of natural forests
Date of final assessment:	20 May 2022
Score:	LDCs/SIDS: 3.68 Other countries: 2.68

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Assessment

Relevant scoring methodology provisions

The methodology assesses the extent to which a project type or specific project contributes to or hinders the achievement of each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with the exception of Goal 13 on climate action which is the primary goal of the climate mitigation projects. To assess the impacts of a project type or individual project on each SDG, the methodology draws on a seven-point ordinal scale for each SDG (see further details in the methodology). The following table illustrates the scale from -3 to +3 points to assess the impact or influence of a project type or individual project on each individual SDG goal:

Impact of the project on the SDG goal		
Indivisible: The successful implementation of the project automatically delivers progress on this SDG goal.		
Reinforcing: The successful implementation of the project directly makes it easier to make progress on this SDG goal.	+2	
Enabling: The successful implementation of the project indirectly creates conditions that enable progress on this SDG goal.	+1	
Consistent: There is no significant link between the project and this SDG goal.		
Constraining: The successful implementation of the project constrains the options for how		

Constraining: The successful implementation of the project constrains the options for how to deliver on this SDG goal.

SDG	Points	Justification
Goal 1: No Poverty	0	If afforested area is not replacing (non-forested) agricultural land of local population
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	0	If afforested area is not replacing (non-forested) agricultural land of local population
Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being	1	Forests can provide benefits for mental health and potentially culturally important forest resources. On a larger scale, afforestation can also reduce pollution.
Goal 4: Quality Education	0	No Interaction
Goal 5: Gender Equality	0	No Interaction
Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	2	Can improve water quality, reduction of run-off and erosion (target 6.3 and 6.6)
Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	0	No Interaction
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	1	If jobs are created for the afforestation and conservation/maintenance of the afforested area
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	0	No Interaction
Goal 10: Reduced Inequality	0	If the permission of sustainable subsistence still allows lower income households to access/use the forest
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	0	No Interaction
Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	1	Sustainable management of natural resources due to sustainable subsistence use of afforested area (target 12.2)
Goal 14: Life Below Water	1	Project type does not include afforestation of mangroves, but water quality in rivers is improved including reduced sedimentation and increased water flows
Goal 15: Life on Land	3	Increases afforestation globally, afforested area has positive impact on water and soil retention, can increase biodiversity (targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.9)
Goal 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions	0	No Interaction
Goal 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal	0	No Interaction
Total points achieved:	9	

The project type receives 9 points in the SDG impact evaluation. Furthermore, none of the goals is assessed with a score of -3. Using the scoring approach of the methodology, this results in a score of 2.68. If the underlying project is implemented in a Least Developed Country or Small Island Developing State, the score is upgrade by one scoring point, resulting in an overall score of 3.68.