

# Benefits, trade-offs and risks of different carbon farming practices

Economic - Social - Environmental

## Benefits

Investing in peatlands: benefits for biodiversity and ecosystems conservation

Agroforestry inherently more efficient than ag or forestry

CAP has funding available for many types of interventions

Significant uncertainties exist wrt certain types of practices incl agro-forestry and peatland wetting

## Trade-offs

Taking time to get MRV correct and reducing uncertainty vs action ASAP

MRV needs to balance - Quality - Accuracy - Flexibility

No full consensus that current EC definition of CF will easily foster the multiplicity of changes land managers should be making

## Risks

Policy instruments take too long to become operational

How to remunerate farmers who have already been practicing CF / how to ensure these early adopters are not discriminated against

How to improve cost-efficiency of measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) for soil testing

Many farmers need to be mobilised - not the case so far and for farms CF often not a discrete fully separate activity

At farm level pre-financing for investments needed

Continuing insufficient awareness of practical practices being implemented by some farmers

CF becomes somehow de facto 'mandatory' without sufficient recompense to understanding of farmers business realities

Providing certification and accounting mechanism for the environmental sustainability credit has a range of challenges

MRV becomes very complicated and difficult to implement. The best MRV will be different for different farming types

