## Wetland monitoring for climate

Principles, new areas and recommendations

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GFOI Wetland R&D exchange

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### Carbon in the different wetland types

- Wetlands contain large stocks of carbon in their biomass and soil
- Peatlands are the most carbondense ecosystem, i.e. carbon stocks per unit area
- Annual carbon density is highest in (tropical) peatlands, salt marshes and mangroves

Figure: Overview of the world's major carbon-storing ecosystems' carbon density and stock





Source: <u>Temmink et al., 2022</u>

Wetland adaptation targets: examples

Policies, measures, actions mentioned by Parties NDCs (by November 2024)

- 1. Acknowledging coastal wetlands' role in building resilience, **protective services** for communities and supporting livelihoods,
- 2. Development of technical guidelines for coastal ecosystems under the national adaptation planning process.
- 3. Sustainable management of coastal ecosystems, wetlands, peatlands, mangroves, seagrasses, saltmarshes and reefs,
- 4. Increasing buffer zones around wetlands, peat swamps and mangroves

# Wetland monitoring for climate: needs, requirements and advances

- Building on the IPCC Wetlands Supplement
- Adaptation and mitigation: NDCs, NAPs, biennial transparency reports (BTRs), Global Goal on Adaptation & its target on climate impacts
- Integration with disaster risk reduction, early warning and action





## Peatlands



### 3. Emission factors

2. Activity data

1. Peatland inventories: area & degradation status or condition

Key components of peatland monitoring

# Peatland mapping: importance of field inventories

- Low-cost field methods available
- Training essential



#### tourbe

pas de tourbe

région pilote

étendue de tourbe extrapolée de Mbandaka

règlements et jardin

- mosaïque forestière de terra firme
- culture marechère
- forêt de marais tourbeux avec des palmiers
- utilisation de faible intensité, jachères et champs
- forêt de marais tourbeux
- forêt de palmiers (partiellement inondée et avec tourbe)



Above: Participants of the field misión. Mbandaka, June 2021.

Left: High resolution peatland map of the botanical garden, Mbandaka.

### Peatlands: Refining greenhouse gas emission factors

Global review of data deficient regions since the 2013 IPCC Wetlands Supplement to improve GHG accounting and reporting:

- 571 new studies identified
- Additional 7 sub-categories for forested peatlands
- Specific emission factors for smallholder and industrial oil palm production



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#### Supporting improved accuracy of greenhouse gas emissions estimates from global peatlands

Ben Freeman<sup>1</sup>, Elya Monsen-Elvik<sup>1</sup>, Jonay Jovani<sup>1</sup>, Christopher Evans<sup>1</sup>, Susan Page<sup>2</sup>, Maria Nuutinen<sup>3</sup>, Elisabet Rams<sup>3,4</sup>, Matthew Warren<sup>3</sup>, Laura Villegas<sup>3</sup>

#### November 2024 – UNFCCC COP29

ntre for Ecology and Hydrology (UKCEH), 2. University of Leicester, 3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the



## Mangroves



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

## FAO inventory on world's mangroves 2000-2020

Kenichi Shono Forestry Division, FAO

### Drivers of mangrove loss 2000-2020



### Towards climate-responsible peatlands management

### Take-home messages

- Wetland monitoring requires mixing different types of expertise
- Working across sectors and mandates
  - Peatlands: cropping, grazing, forestry, plantations, water extracting companies, Ramsar focal points
- Update of the Wetlands Supplement & making it more accessible would benefit wetland monitoring
- NDC & NAP integration

Peatlands - guida. for climate change mitigatio. nrough conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable use



Peatland mapping and monitoring Recommendations and technical overview

### Thank you!

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# FAO & Partners: materials to support independent use of monitoring tools

