

Decarbonisation of global economies: *Challenges for long-term sustainability*

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Not about energy...

- What can we learn from environmental markets?
- Inform a more equitable and integrated approach to decarbonisation
- Recognise and consider sectorial inter-dependencies (regional co-ordination)
- Place-based – considers the needs and attributes of regions and communities
- Sustainable decarbonisation transition

GreenCollar values the environment and drives positive scaled impact



Plastic Credits

Collection and/or recycling
Plastic waste standard
Verra



1 Plastic Credit

1 Tonne of Removed or Recycled Plastic



Reef Credits

On-farm actions that improve water quality entering the Great Barrier Reef



1 Reef Credit

538kg fine sediment

1kg Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen



NaturePlus Credit

Reducing loss and degradation
Land stewardship that improves ecological condition - Econd®



1 NaturePlus™ Credit

1 hectare of habitat or species restoration or conservation



Carbon Credit

Land management that increases vegetation-based sequestration

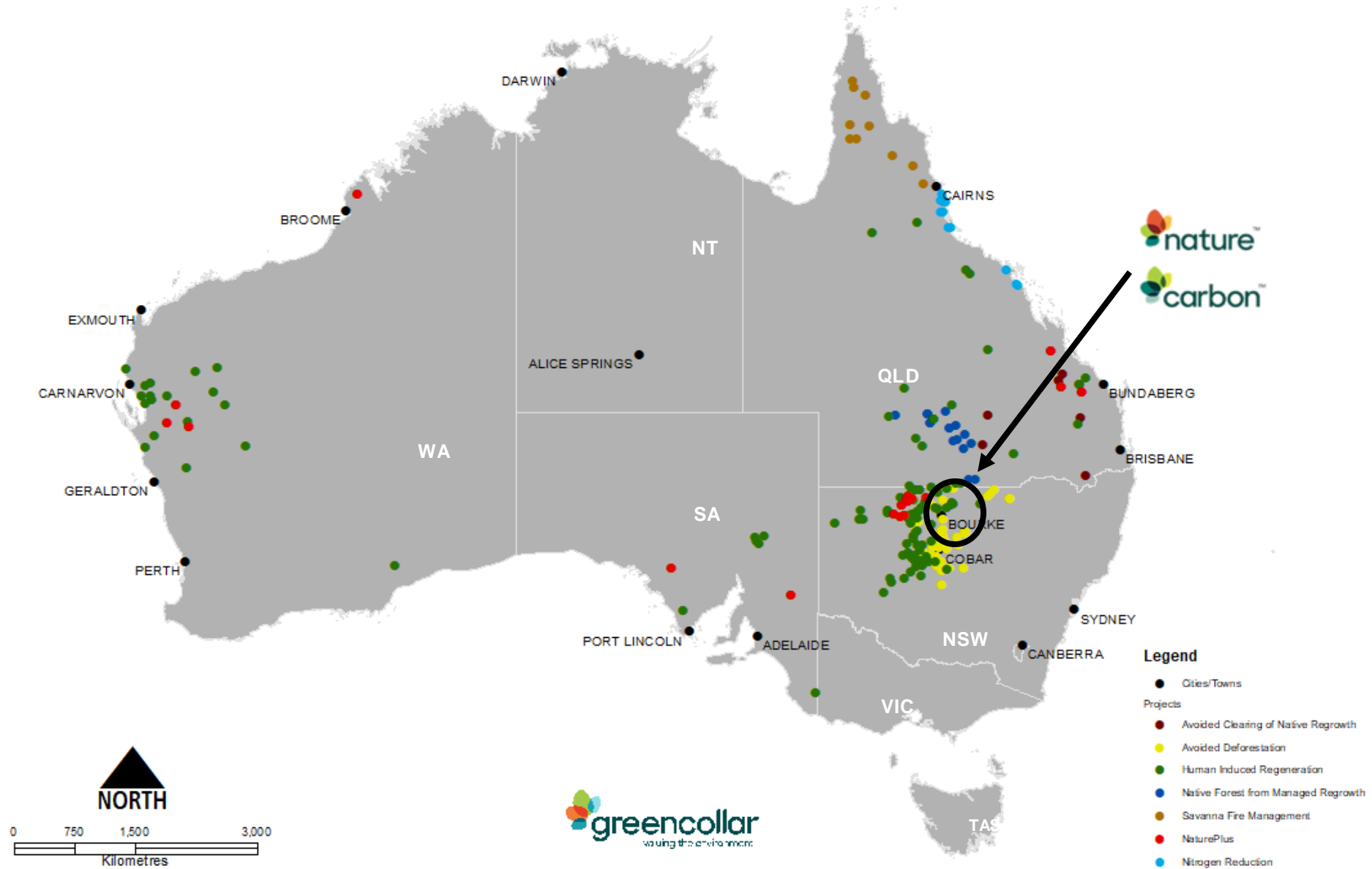
ACCUs



1 Australian Carbon Credit Unit

1 tonne of CO₂e sequestered or abated

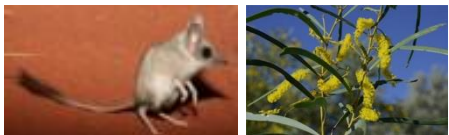
Where we operate in Australia



*The map shows the locations of registered Green Collar Projects under different methodology and is produced for illustrative purposes only.

Brindigabba National Park

- Kultar
- Grey-crowned Babbler
- Brolga
- Hooded Robin
- Lancewood, *Acacia petraea*
- striped-faced dunnart,
- sandy inland mouse
- little pied bat



Naree Conservation Reserve

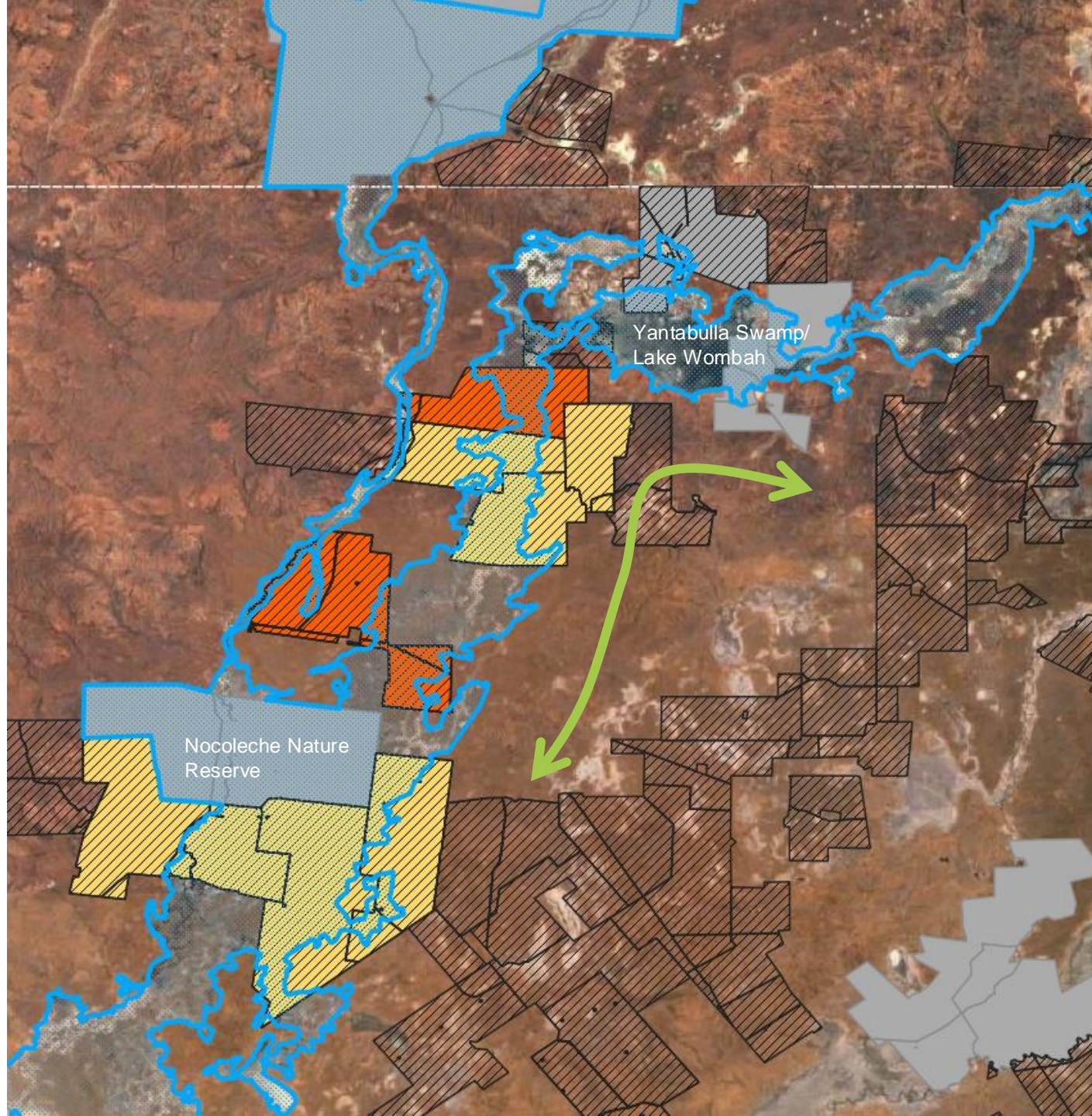
Yantanbulla Private Nature Reserve

- striped-faced dunnart,
- sandy inland mouse
- little pied bat



Comeroo Station

- stripe-faced dunnart
- ringed brown snake
- black-breasted buzzard
- Brolga
- pink cockatoo
- little eagle
- Hall's babbler



Paroo Floodplain and Currawinya Key Biodiversity Area



- Paroo Floodplain and Currawinya KBA
- Protected Areas
- NaturePlus – crediting
- NaturePlus – in development
- Carbon Project



Socio-economic impacts in western NSW (2018-19)

Regional community concerns

- Divergent views, inequity and social divisions (mis-information)
- Lack of information
- Increased absenteeism (biosecurity, fire & social)
- Long-term pastoral productivity (project life 25 or 100 years)

Diversified land use and income streams

- Re-direction of income into 'development' on-farm (infrastructure)
- Sustainable land management and greater farm business and landscape resilience (rehabilitation and restoration)
- Anecdotal evidence of regional economic benefits

Baumber, Waters, Cross, Metternicht and Simpson (2020). *The Rangeland Journal* 42: 293–307

Cowie, Waters, Garland, Orgill, Baumber, Cross, O'Connell and Metternicht (2019). *Environmental Science and Policy* 100: 37-46



Industry and government responses

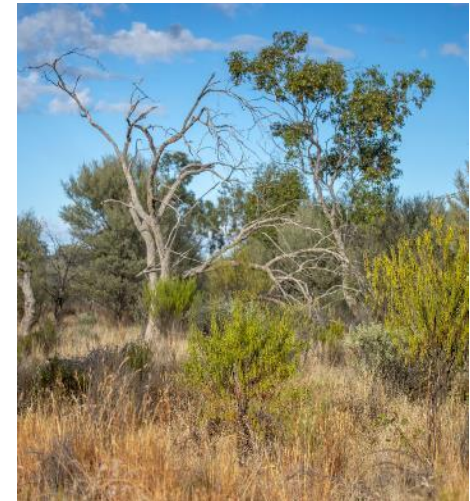
Industry Voluntary Code of Conduct

- Carbon Market Institute
- Disclosure (can go further)



Outreach and engagement

- Capacity building (agricultural emissions reduction)
- Regional service providers (accountants, land valuers, banks)
- Tax treatment



Current and emerging issues

Land manager

- Keeping credits on-farm or selling?
- Traditional Owner (views and priorities)



Increasing scrutiny (social licence)

- Carbon farming a recognised new land use (NRM bodies, bank etc)
- Integrity (Chubb Review) and greater transparency
- Carbon projects and renewable developments



Concluding remarks

Pursuit of single economic value (Carbon, Renewables, Mining) presents a missed opportunity

- International policy UN SDGs & ESGs (equity, right to farm)
- Expected accelerated energy decarbonisation will increase land use
- Shift towards a more 'holistic view of sustainable decarbonisation
- Integrated land-use (“fit-for-purpose”, in some areas and not others)

Transparency

- Co-benefits and broader community benefits
- Open, honest dialogue

