Presentation given at the Marine Katoomba meeting

Katoomba XVI:
Building a Blueprint to Harness New Investment for the Protection of Marine and Coastal Ecosystem Services

February 9-10, 2010
Moore Foundation, Palo Alto, CA

Hosted by the Katoomba Group

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Integrating Green and Blue Carbon Management: How to make it work

Jörg Seifert-Granzin, Katoomba Group
Katoomba Meeting XVI, Palo Alto, February 9-10,2010

The broader picture:
brown • black • green • blue carbon

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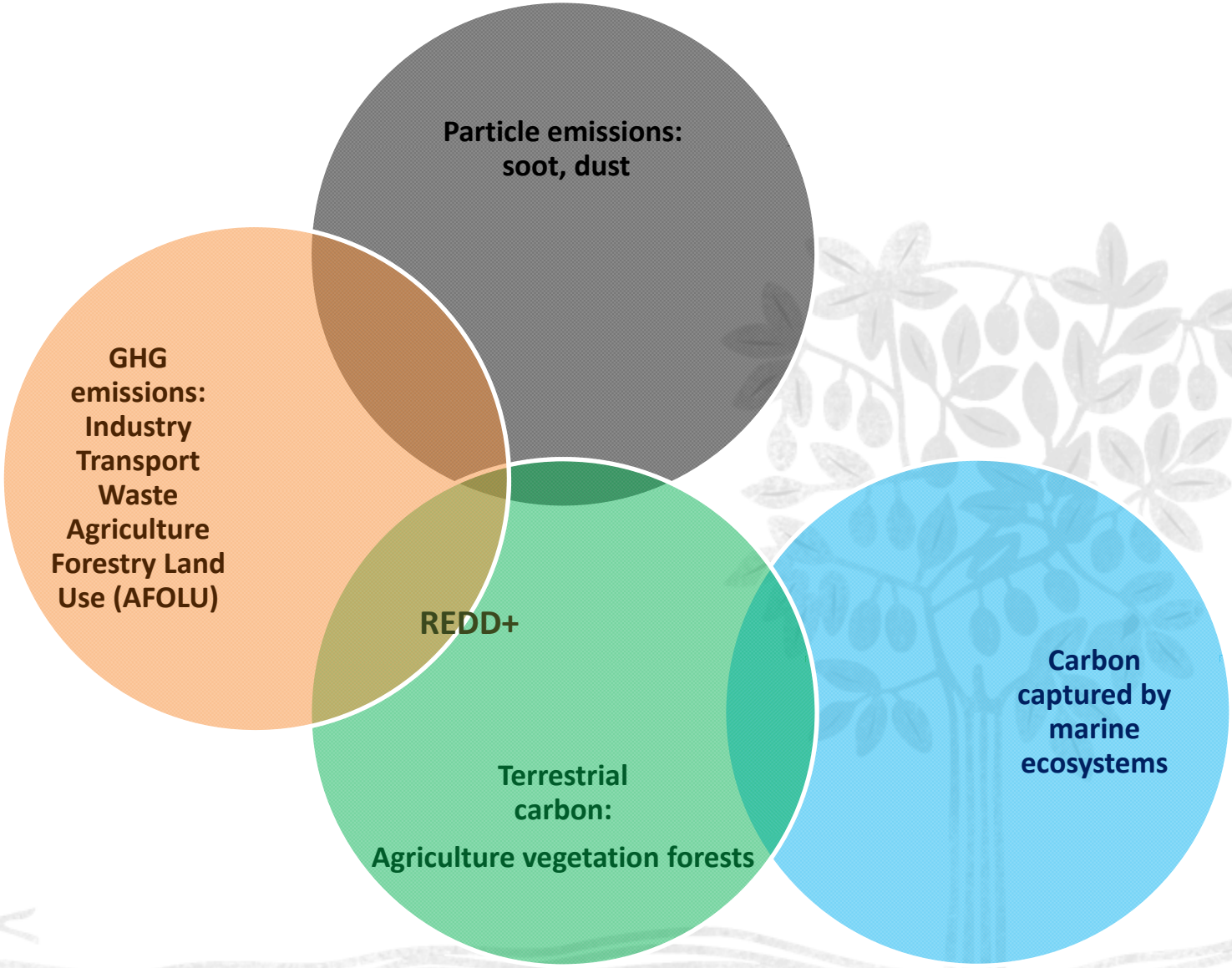

REDD+ within the UNFCCC framework (COP 15)

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Eligible activities under REDD+ (post-Kyoto: 2013 onwards)

Reducing emissions from deforestation
and forest degradation (REDD)

Plus:
- Conservation of carbon stocks
- Sustainable management of forests
- Enhancement of forest carbon stocks

Carbon accounting based on **a national reference emission scenario** (BAU or baseline) anticipating national circumstances (development needs)

Methodological framework

- Most recent IPCC GHG inventory guidelines (IPCC 2006)
- IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (IPCC LULUCF 2003)

Options to link green and blue carbon finance

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Two separate finance schemes

Green carbon: REDD+ under UNFCCC and/or voluntary markets

Blue Carbon Fund proposed by UNEP, FAO, IOC-UNESCO, IUCN

Stimulating Blue Carbon Management using CDM and REDD+

Using REDD+ or CDM finance to create financial incentives for sustainable management of marine ecosystems

Integrating Green and Blue Carbon Management

Accounting for sequestration and emission reductions in terrestrial and marine ecosystems applying similar principles and rules.

- Green carbon finance via UNFCCC (REDD+, CDM) and/or voluntary markets
- Blue carbon finance using voluntary markets (OTC)

Green and blue carbon management options

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Reducing emissions	Reducing deforestation	Mangroves: reducing deforestation
		Salt marshes: reducing conversion
	Reducing degradation	Mangroves: reducing fuel wood extraction (eligible under CDM)
		Mangroves / sea grass / Kelp forests / coral reefs: reducing nutrient loads, industrial waste discharge, preserving water quality
Conservation of carbon stocks (not tradable)	Protected Areas, indigenous territories	Mangroves: carbon burial
		Salt marshes: carbon storage
		Mangroves/ Sea grass meadows / coral reefs / Kelp forests: conservation
Sustainable management	Silviculture	Mangroves: forest management, NTFPs
		Kelp forests: harvesting schemes
		Coral reefs: fisheries
Enhancement of carbon stocks	Aforestation / Reforestation	Mangroves: restoration, plantation
		Coral reefs: artificial reefs as fish habitats
		Salt marshes: carbon sequestration in soils

Project-based green and blue carbon management

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Challenges of an integrated approach

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- Spatial boundaries depend on the off-site threats to blue carbon components and the policy options to reduce emissions, increase sequestration and carbon burial potential.

How to make it work

- Some site selection aspects
  - Start with emblematic blue carbon sites. Justify additionality of MPAs (->additionality tools of the CDM!).
  - Go for the "low hanging fruits"! Where could a relevant reduction of deforestation and degradation be achieved and create synergies for blue carbon management? How can leakage be accounted for and controlled?
  - Get to a relevant, but manageable scale! Watersheds, EBM
  - Check the national REDD+ strategy: UNREDD, FCPF-Readiness, submissions
  - Build on existing science! National GHG Inventories Communications to UNFCCC, IPCC emission factor database, marine research
  - Do an industry-type feasibility analysis.
- Common principles, but differentiated rules for green and blue carbon management needed:
  - Common principles: Permanence and additionality of emission reductions, sequestration, and carbon burial, safeguards, …
  - Differentiated rules: base year combined with baseline (reference emission scenario), conceptual accounting framework for blue carbon (cf. Vol. 1 IPCC 2006), measurement protocols, certification standards

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Thank you very much!

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