# [***Indonesia: Ministry emphasizes importance of conservation in climate mitigation***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:63JX-28B1-DXMS-8161-00000-00&context=1516831)

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**Body**

The Environment and Forestry Ministry drew attention to the importance of conservation to control climate change through the marine and coastal sectors.

"It should be noted that efforts to control climate change from the marine and coastal sectors is highly dependent on coastal and marine conservation itself," Director General of Climate Change Control (PPI) Laksmi Dwanthi stated during a virtual discussion on ***blue carbon*** here on Wednesday.

It is since coastal ecosystems, such as ***mangroves*** and seagrasses, can store and produce carbon or better known as ***blue carbon***.

***Blue carbon*** is currently considered as an important ecosystem since it can absorb greenhouse gas emissions. Currently, the forestry, energy, agriculture, and industry sectors are being prioritized to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

However, the potential for carbon sequestration and storage in the ***mangrove*** ecosystem will also be taken into account based on its ability to store carbon.

"The marine sector, including ***blue carbon***, has actually been included in the calculation, especially ***mangroves*** or soils in ***mangroves***. We will continue to look for other potential ***mangrove*** ecosystems that can absorb carbon," she affirmed.

Dwanthi explained that Indonesia continued to ensure a vision related to marine and climate change, along with other archipelagic countries in the world on account of the ***blue carbon*** potential.

Indonesia has vast ***blue carbon*** potential on account of the presence of about 3.3 million hectares of ***mangroves*** that can store 950 tCO2e of carbon per hectare and about three million hectares of seagrass beds that can store 119.5 tCO2e of carbon per hectare.

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