

Experts' seminar on coastal blue carbon 9th June 2015 - Paris, France Dorothée Herr, GMPP, IUCN





United NationsFramework Convention on Climate Change









1. Brief Introduction to the UNFCCC & How Coastal Blue Carbon fits into the Agenda

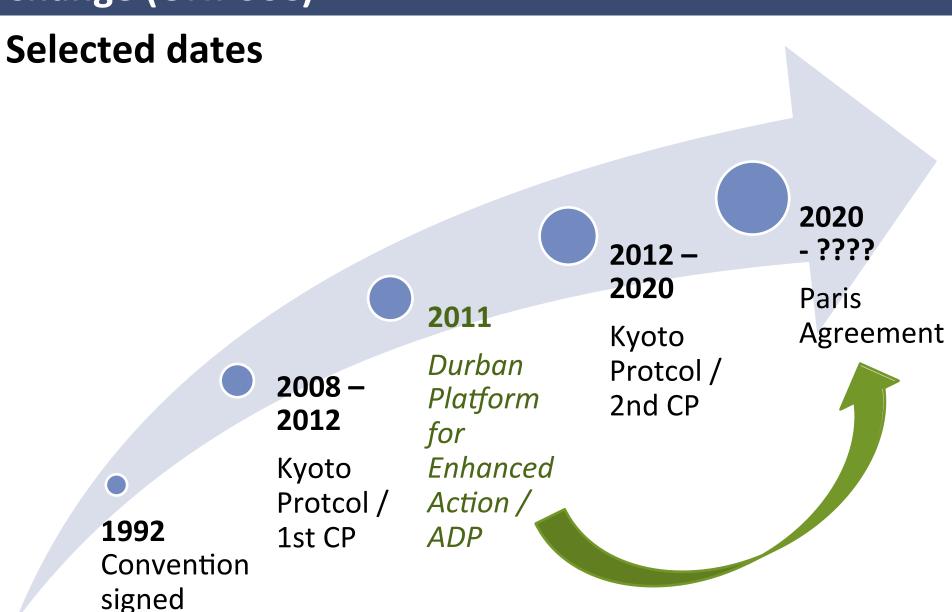
2. Overview of Incentives & Mechanisms for Coastal Blue Carbon

ANNEX I: NATIONAL REPORTS & CDM

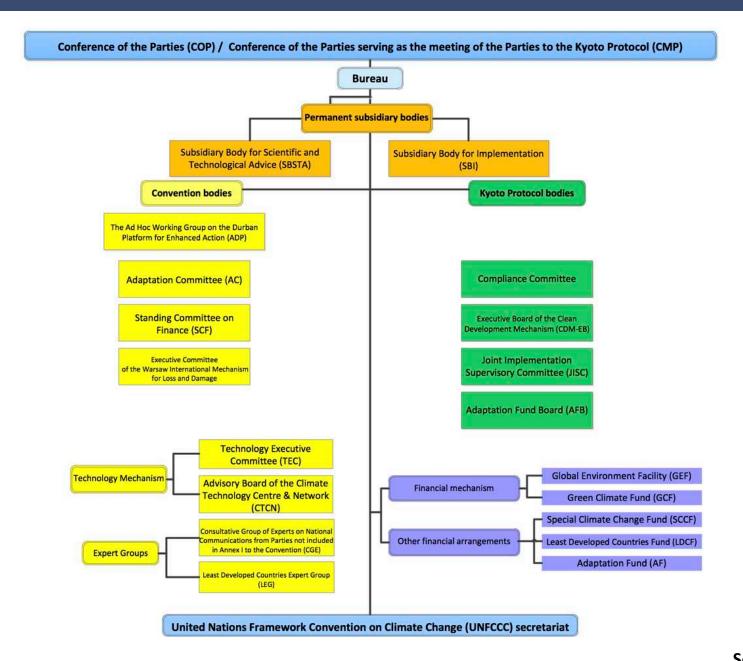
NON ANNEX I: NATIONAL REPORTS, REDD & NAMAS

- 3. ONGOING NEGOTIATIONS UNDER THE UNFCCC
- 4. BRIEF SIDE STEP: POLICIES BEYOND THE UNFCCC

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)



BODIES OF THE UNFCCC

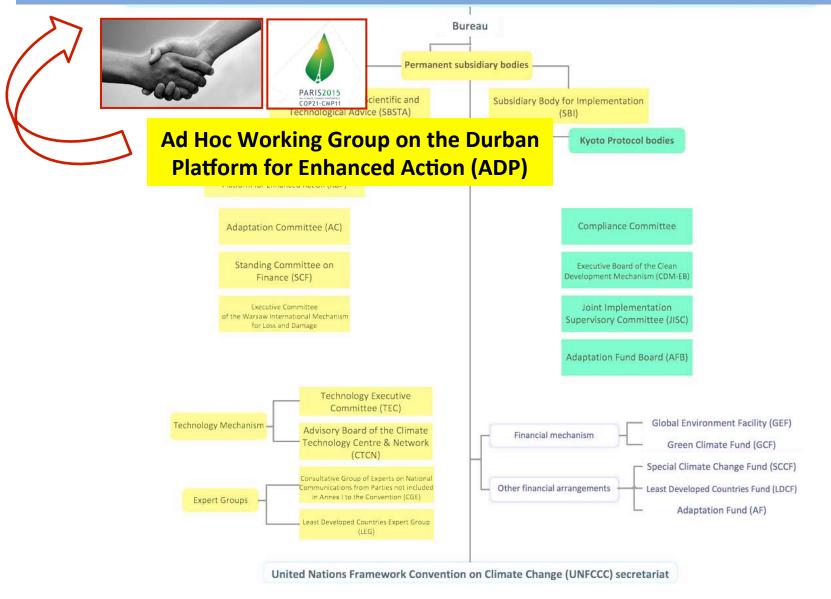


Source: UNFCCC

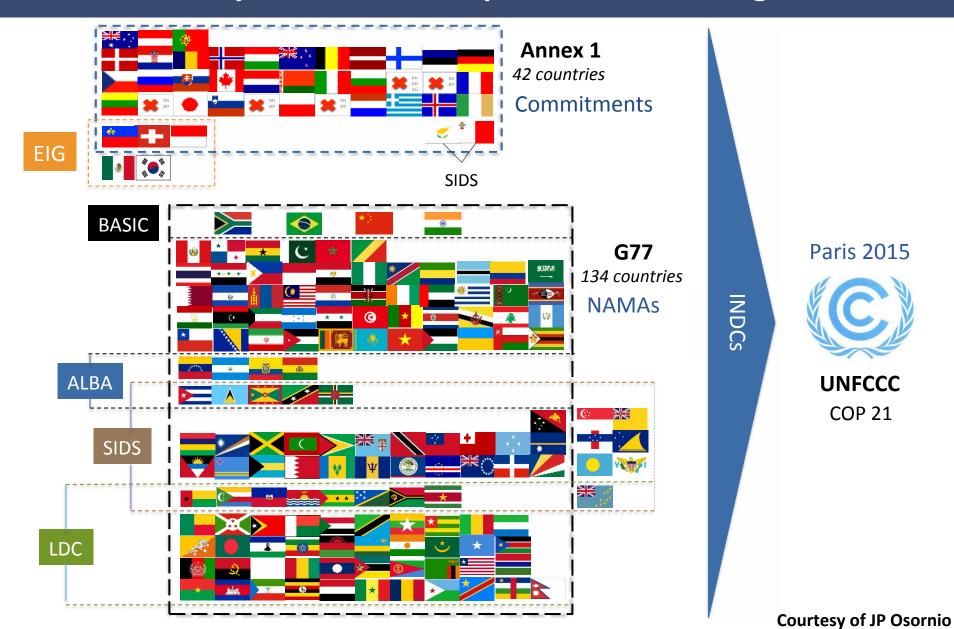
BODIES OF THE UNFCCC

Conference of the Parties (COP) /

Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP)



Parties will present their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions by mid-2015 to be part of a Climate Agreement



Coastal Blue Carbon under the UNFCCC - overview



pum 1.1 Blue carbon acceptions: mangrows (top left, © Sterling Zumbrunn, Ct), seegrasses (bottom left, Miguel Angel Mater), and tidel set manshes from . © Sensi Hovt, Ct

Blue Carbon / coastal & marine ecosystems discussed as sinks and sources

2013

2005

REDD negotiations started -

1992

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Technical and scientific aspects

consider //

IPCC Wetlands Supplement

Aware of the role and coastal ecosystems of

2. Overview of Incentives & Mechanisms for Coastal Blue Carbon

"Reporting" incentives

Supporting/achieving a better national GHG balance Better managed wetlands = less emissions to report

- National GHG reports
- INDCs
- ✓ Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Sector (LULUCF), incl. REDD

"Mechanism" incentives

Using mitigation mechanisms to develop national programs and attract funding

- REDD+
- NAMAs

Market incentives

Using the regulatory carbon market

- CDM
- REDD+ (?)



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Non Annex I: National Reports, REDD & NAMAS

- 3. Ongoing Negotiations under the UNFCCC
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ANNEX I - NATIONAL REPORTS

Submitted National Communicati

Submitted Biennial Reports

National Inventory Submissions

Annex I Parties provide annual national GHG inventories covering emissions and removals of direct GHGs from LULUCF, ..., and for all years from the base year or period to the most recent year.

Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) & IPCC Guidelines



2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories



2006 IPCC Guidelines for

Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) & IPCC Guidelines

IPCC Land Classification



Forest land

All woody vegetation according to national definitions



Cropland

Crops including rice and agro-forestry not included above



Grassland

All rangelands and pastures not included above



Settlements



Wetlands

Wetlands not included above (peat use and flooded lands)



Other Lands

Includes bare soil, rock, ice and lands not included above

Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) & IPCC Guidelines

Estimation of Estimation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks, OECD/IPCC

S IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse

Gas Inventories

Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories 9 2006 IPCC **Guidelines for National** Greenhouse Gas Inventories

2013 Supplement to the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands

Good Practice Guidance & Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

Good Practice Guidance for Land-Use, land use Change and Forestry

2013 Supplementary Guidance Arising from the Kyoto Protocol

ANNEX I - NATIONAL REPORTS

Submitted National Communications

Annex I Parties that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol must include supplementary information in their national communications and their annual inventories of emissions and removals of GHGs to demonstrate compliance with the Kyoto Protocol's commitments.

Submitted Diennial Reports

National Inventory Submissions

Annex I - NATIONAL REPORTS Kyoto Protocol

Mandatory reporting emissions by sources and removals by sinks of CO₂ and other GHG resulting from LULUCF <u>activities</u> (Art. 3.3)

Afforestation, reforestation and deforestation, forest management

Voluntary reporting (Art. 3.4) on **revegetation**, **cropland management and grazing land management and wetland drainage and rewetting activity** (in the 2nd CP).

→ Use 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories: Wetlands.

ANNEX I - KP Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

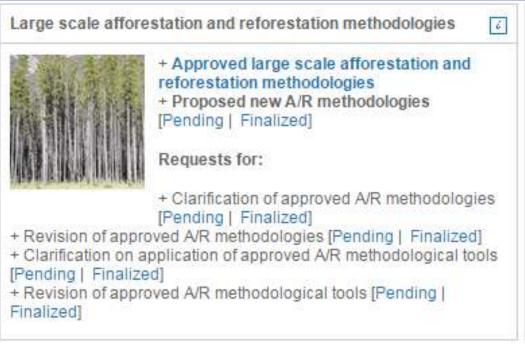
Emission-reduction projects in developing countries Industrialized countries can use credits to a meet a part of their emission reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol.

The mechanism stimulates (*should stimulate*) sustainable development and emission reductions, while giving industrialized countries some flexibility in how they meet their emission reduction limitation targets.



ANNEX I - KP

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

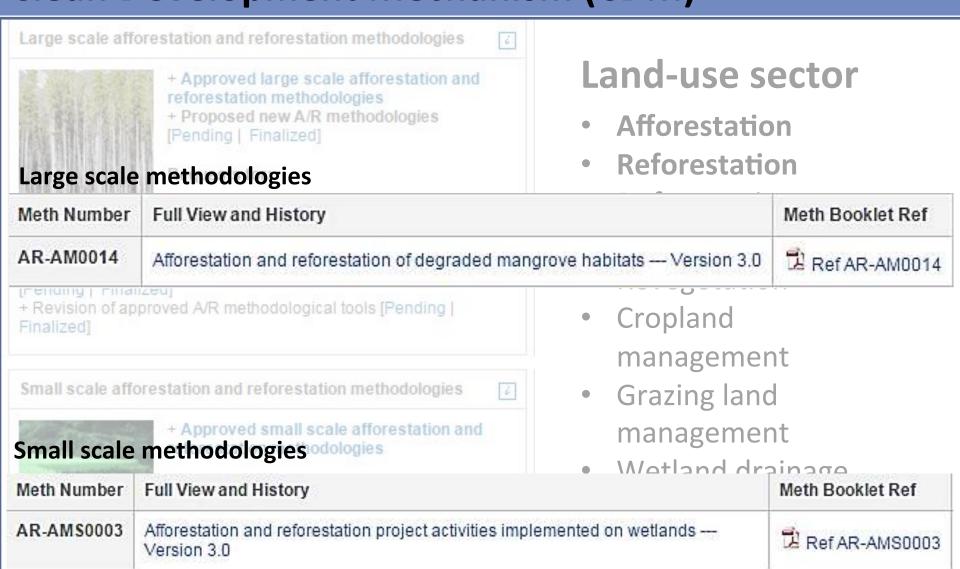


+ Approved small scale afforestation and reforestation methodologies + Approved small scale afforestation and reforestation methodologies Requests for: + Clarification and revision of approved small-scale A/R methodologies [Pending | Finalized]

Land-use sector

- Afforestation
- Reforestation
- Forest management
- Revegetation
- Cropland management
- Grazing land management
- Wetland drainage and rewetting activity

ANNEX I - KP Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)



ANNEX I - KP

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)



Land-use sector

- Afforestation
- Reforestation
 Deforestation
- Forest management
- Revegetation
- Cropland management
- Grazing land management
- Wetland drainage and rewetting activity

SUMMARY SO FAR

	Non Annex I countries	Annex I countries
National Communication and reports / commitments to UNFCCC		 Good wetland management = better GHG balance KP Parties can elect rewetting and drainage as LULUCF activity
& new IPCC wetlands guidelines		Mandatory to use
CDM – mangroves only		Can be used to support mangrove A/R activities in developing countries
REDD		N/A
NAMAs		N/A



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NON - ANNEX I NATIONAL REPORTS

information on greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, measures to mitigate and to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change, and any other information that the Party considers relevant to the achievement of **Submitted National Communications** the objective of the Convention. Developing country Parties are required to submit their first NC within three years of entering the Convention, and every four years thereafter.

Submitted Biennial Reports

BURs provide an update of the information presented in NCs, in particular on national GHG inventories, mitigation actions, constraints and gaps, including support needed and received.

NCs from developing countries provide

The first BUR should be, consistent with the Party's capabilities or level of support provided, submitted by December 2014, and every two years thereafter. Least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit BURs at their own discretion.

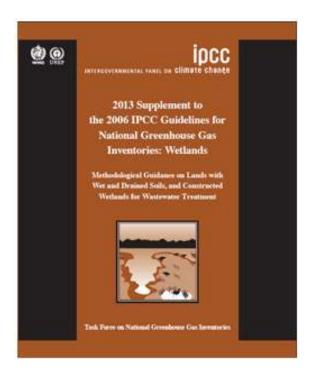
Submitted national adaptation programme of actions (NAPAs)

NAPAs provide a process for least developed countries (LDCs) to identify priority activities responding to their urgent and immediate needs with regard to adaptation to climate change.

Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) & IPCC Guidelines

2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

- The IPCC Guidelines are intended to be used by all Parties to the UNFCCC.
- Use of IPCC guidelines is mandatory for Annex I Parties and recommended for other countries.



REDD + Mangroves

- On the agenda since 2005
- Mangroves included if nationally defined as forest
- "Voluntary" inclusion of other BC ecosystems



Methodological Guidance (SBSTA)

- Phased approach for the development of monitoring systems
- Stepwise approach to measuring, reporting and verifying data for REDD+



- Work programme on results-based finance
- Modalities for national forest monitoring systems
- Modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying (MRV)
- Addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

Favourable international framework for mangroves A "matter" of national implementation & finance

NAMA National Appropriate Mitigation Action



- In particular suited for salt marshes, sea grasses, and non-forest mangroves, but also good for mangroves
- Prioritize either readiness or implementation depending on existing capacity
- Funding through multi-/bilateral initiatives providing fast-start finance
- Seeing some interest: Dominican Republic, Honduras, ...

SUMMARY SO FAR

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National Communication and reports/ commitments to UNFCCC	Encouraged to include wetands in reporting	KP Parties can elect rewetting and drainage as LULUCF activity
& new IPCC wetlands guidelines	Encouraged to use	Mandatory to use
CDM – mangroves only	As project implementers	Can be used to support mangrove reforestation activities in developing countries
REDD+	Mangroves National & sub national implementation	N/A
NAMAs	Opportunity for salt marshes, sea grasses, and non-forest mangroves National implementation	N/A



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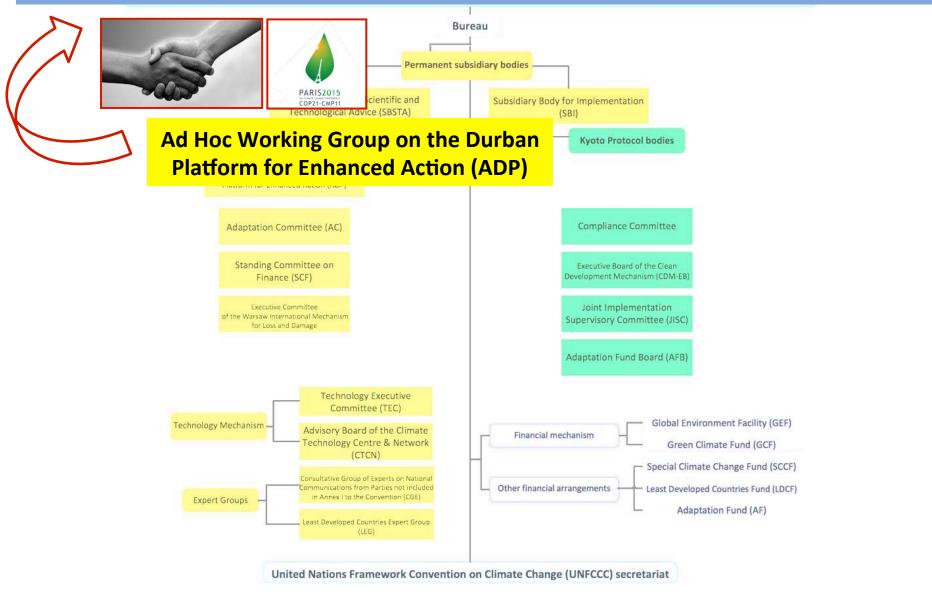
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ADP GENERAL MESSAGES



Use of *nature-based solutions* to climate change that can simultaneously contribute towards both mitigation and adaptation objectives across multiple levels, while also yielding various other co-benefits.

Appropriate integration within the 2015 agreement, and also within relevant national and sub-national planning and implementation processes on climate change, including National Adaptation Plans.

ADP MITIGATION & ADAPTATION

Need for comprehensive coverage and accurate of GHG sources and sinks, and inclusion of all terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems as effective natural sinks and reservoirs of GHGs.

Drawing on the latest available and accepted UNFCCC and IPCC guidelines and methodologies

Continue the expansion of coastal and marine protected areas



INDCs

& WETLANDS / BLUE CARBON



2. Ecosystem-Based Adaptation

Increase carbon capture and strengthen coastal protection with the implementation of a scheme of conservation and recovery of coastal and marine ecosystems such as coral reefs, mangroves, sea grass and dunes.

Sectors:

The U.S. target covers all IPCC sectors.



- Deforestation
- Forest management
- o Cropland management
- o Grazing land management
- Or equivalent land-based accounting using UNFCCC reporting categories
- o Other categories/activities elected by the EU and its Member States as Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and its Doha Amendment

Approach to accounting for agriculture, forestry and other land uses Comprehensive accounting framework, activity or landbased approach, for emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry.

ADP FINANCE & COORDINATION

Need for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to further enhance processes to enable the necessary provision of support to developing countries in their mitigation and adaptation efforts, with a focus on biodiversity conservation, protected area management and coastal area protection.

Need for greater synergies among the three Rio Conventions, the Sustainable Development Goals, and other relevant international agreements



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& new IPCC wetlands guidelines	Encouraged to use	Mandatory to use (if they chose to elected wetlands as reporting category - KP)
CDM – mangroves only	As project implementers	Can be used to support mangrove reforestation activities in developing countries
REDD+	Mangroves National implementation & sub national implementation	N/A
NAMAs	Opportunity for salt marshes, sea grasses, and non-forest mangroves	N/A
INDCs	LULUCF	



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CLIMATE CHANGE



United NationsFramework Convention on Climate Change

OCEANS



Regional Seas

ICCAT

OSPAR

COMMISSION

Western & Central Pacific

Protecting and conserving the

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION



OCEANS & LAW OF THE SEA

UNITED NATIONS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



25555

Fisheries Commission

Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources

CCAMLR

North-East Atlantic and its resource

CONCLUSIONS

- Overall favourable UNFCCC environment with "room for improvement"
- "Fate" of wetlands linked to broader LULUCF discussion and overall ambition of Paris agreement & INDCs
- Much to do on national implemenation
 - Technical support
 - Financial support
 - Policy development and planning, linking climate change (adaptation and mitigation) with coastal policies and planning (fisheries, biodivesiyt conservation, etc)







- Active since 2009
- Policy and Scientific Advise
- Negotiations and national implementation
- Upcoming workshop 23-25 June, Ecuador







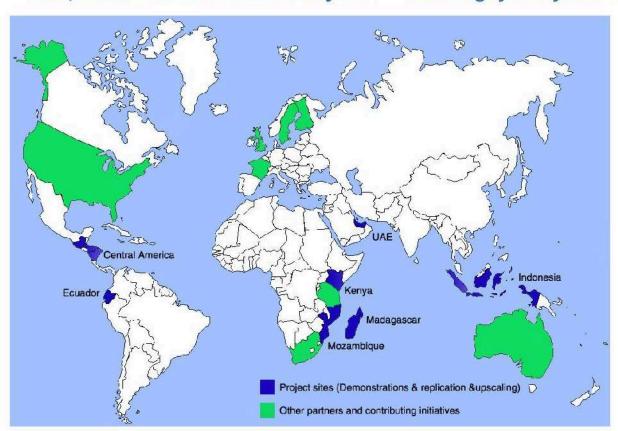






GEF/UNEP Blue Forests Project

www.gefblueforests.org



Key outputs:

- International demonstration and application of "blue forests" values
- Active experience sharing, learning and replication















































Thank you!

With contributions from:
Juan Pablo Osornio
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