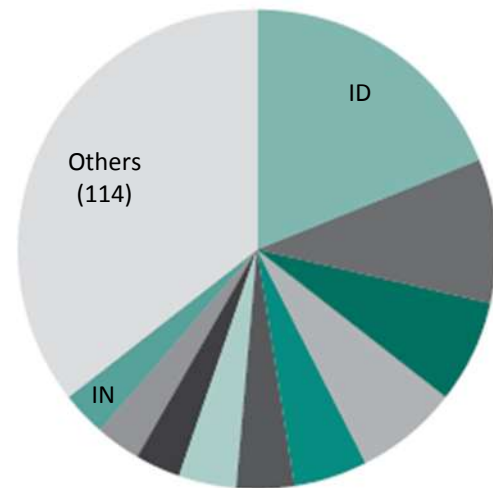


Mainstreaming mangrove potential into global CC mitigation and adaptation policy

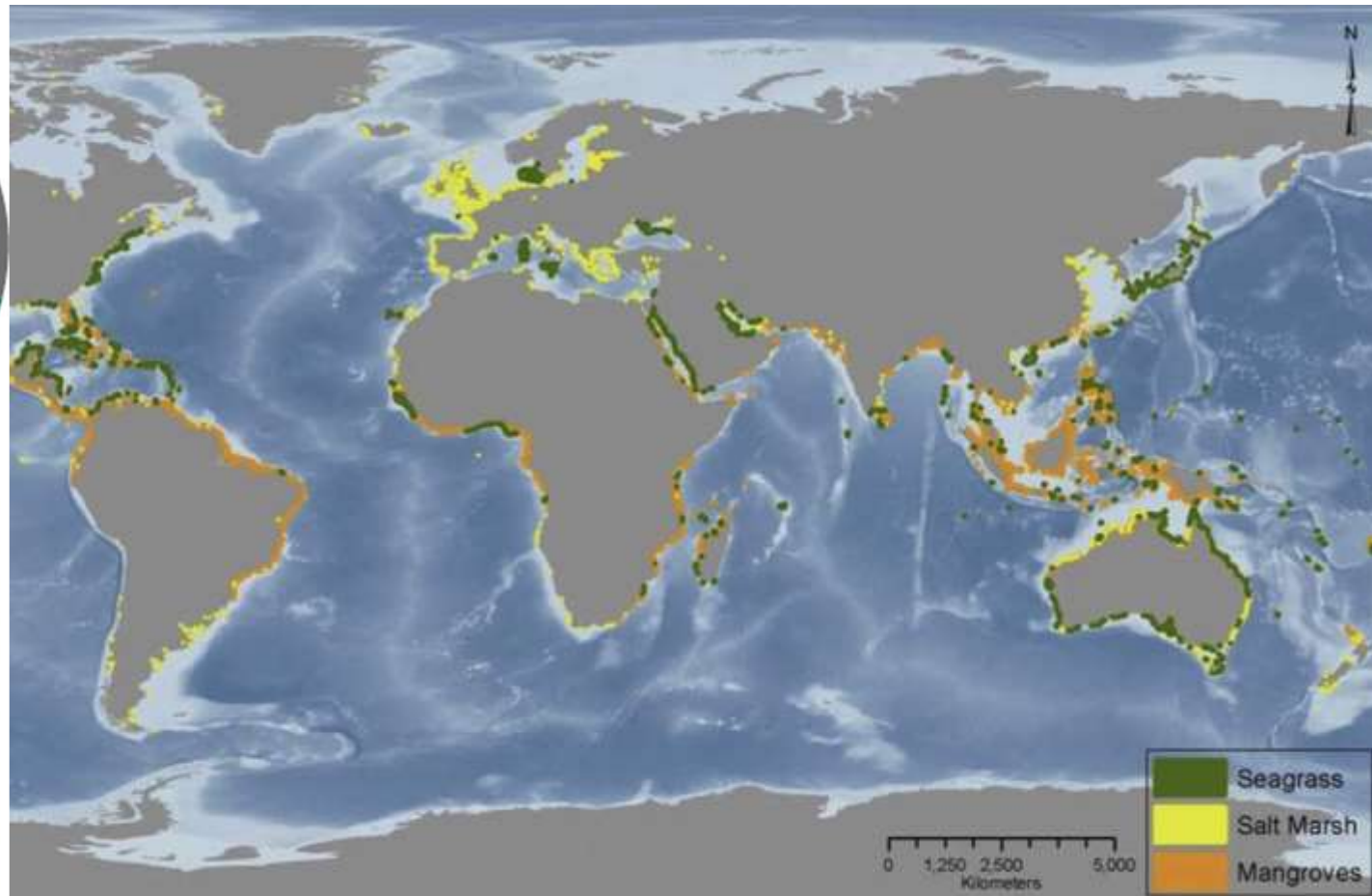
Daniel Murdiyarso

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

Global mangroves distribution



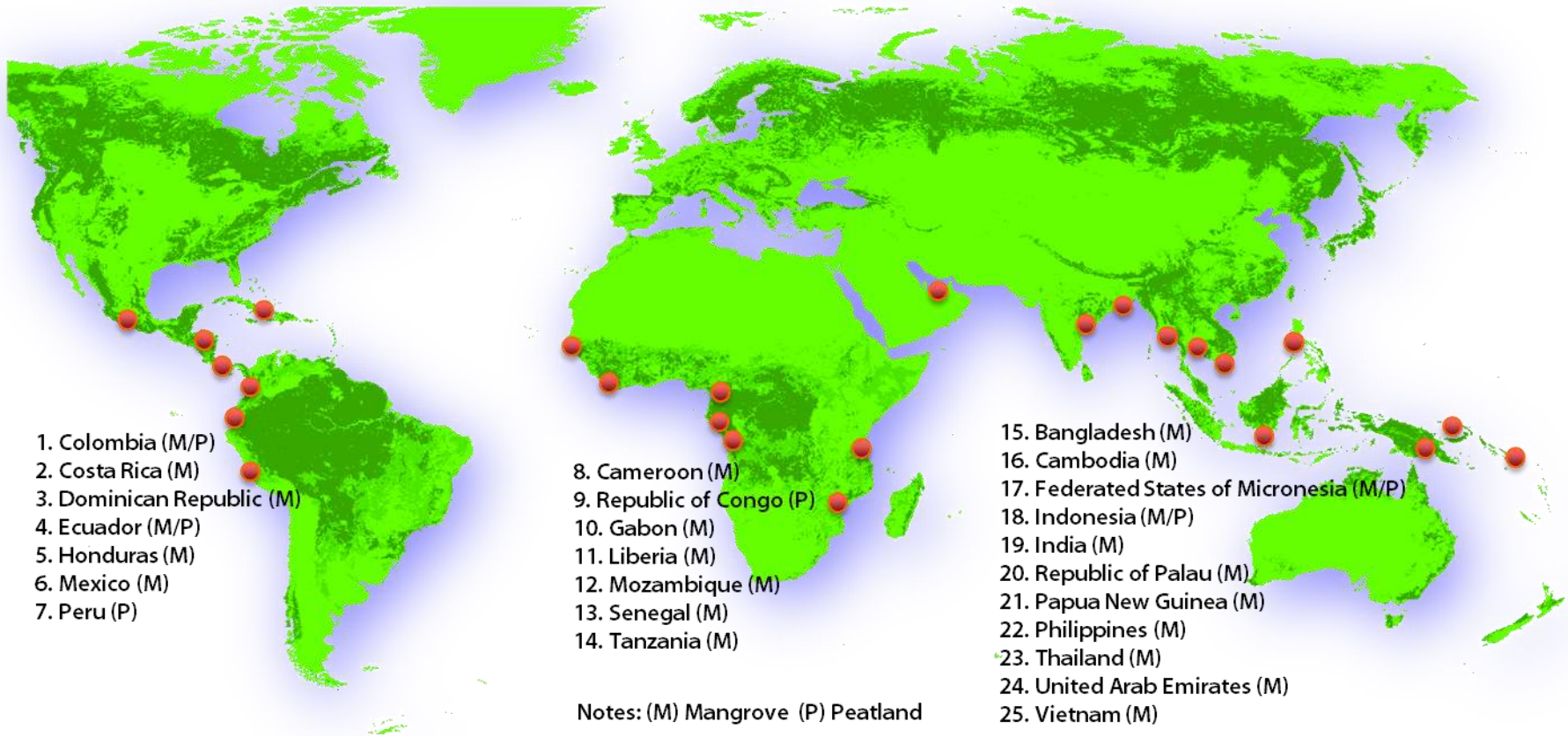
Indonesia	19%
Australia	10%
Brazil	7%
Nigeria	7%
Mexico	5%
Malaysia	4%
Cuba	4%
Myanmar	3%
Bangladesh	3%
India	3%
Others	35%



Source: FAO (2007)

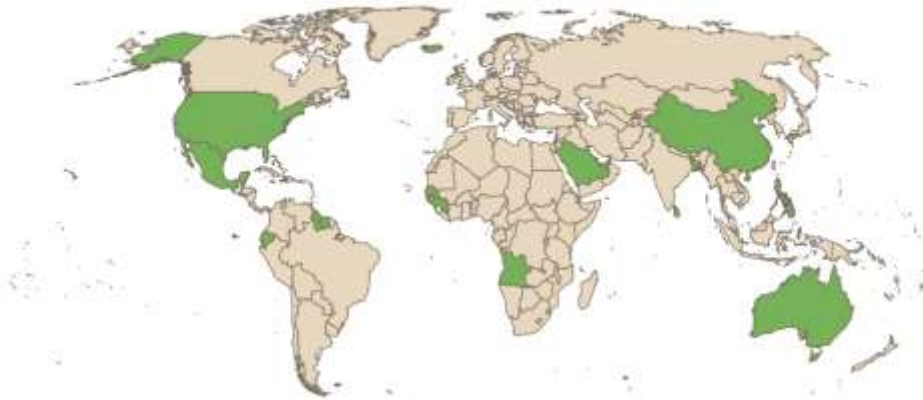
UNEP-WCMC, ISME 2011

Where we work?

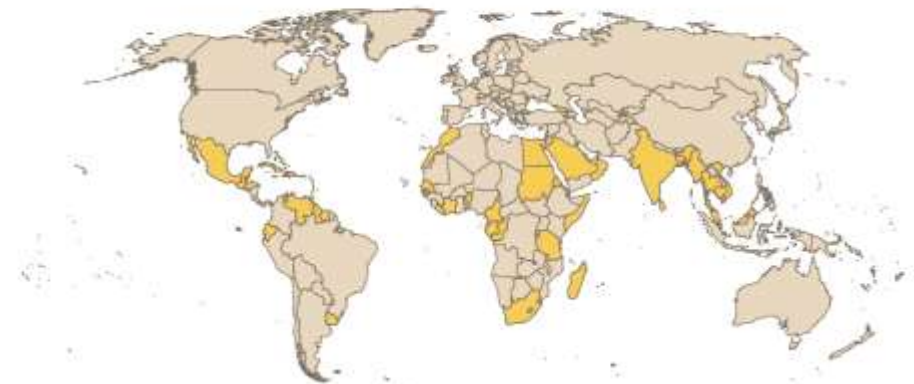


Blue Carbon in the NDC

MITIGATION

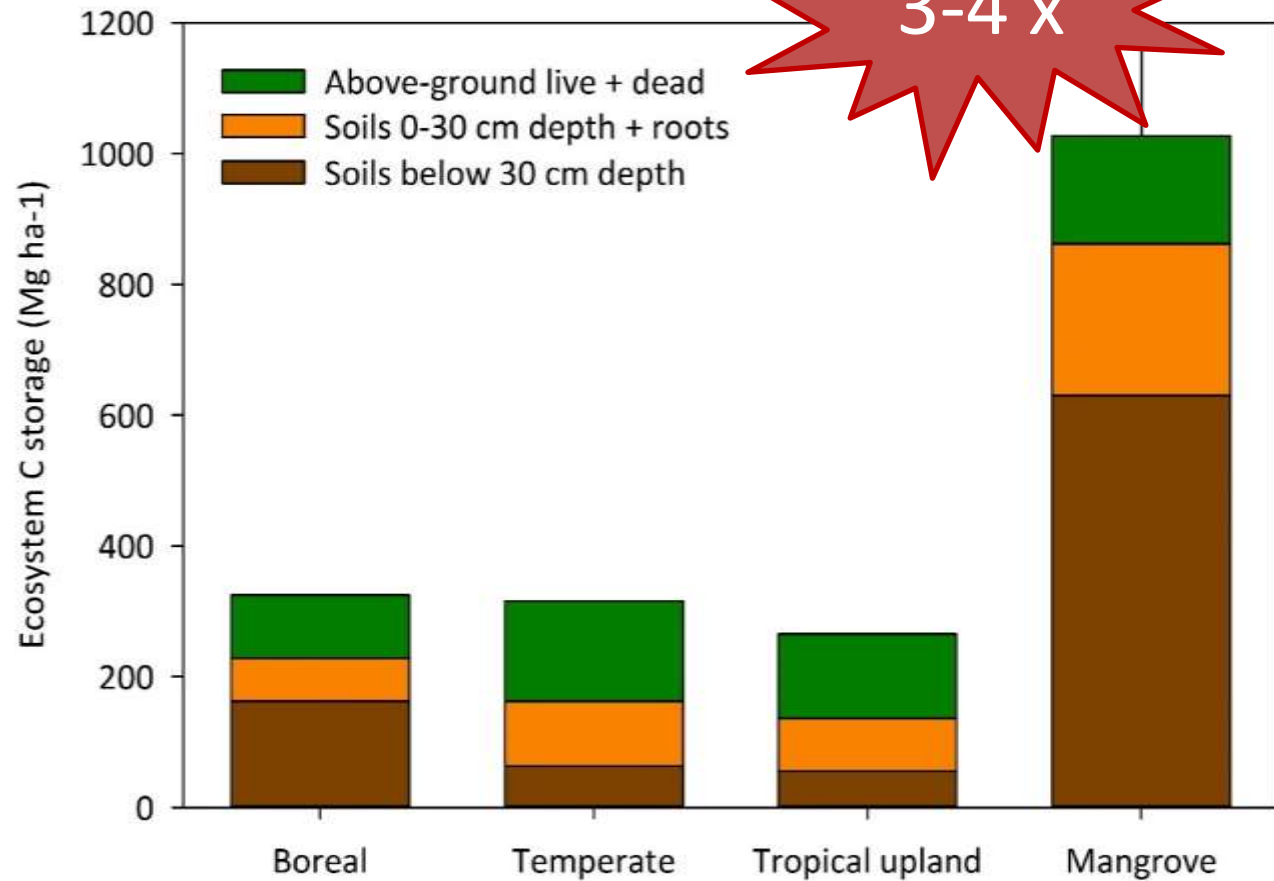


ADAPTATION



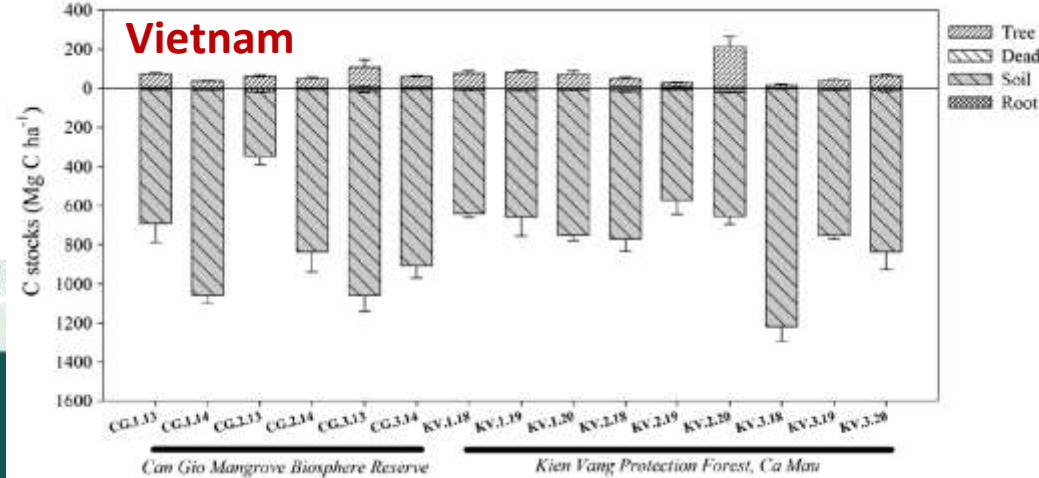
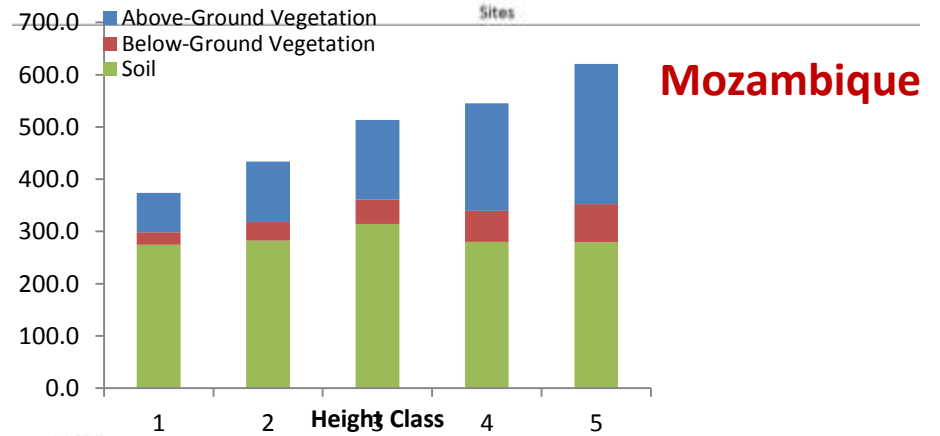
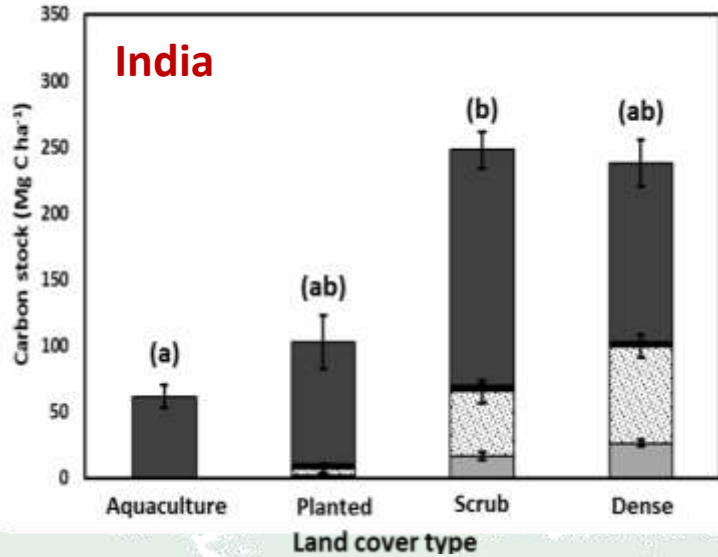
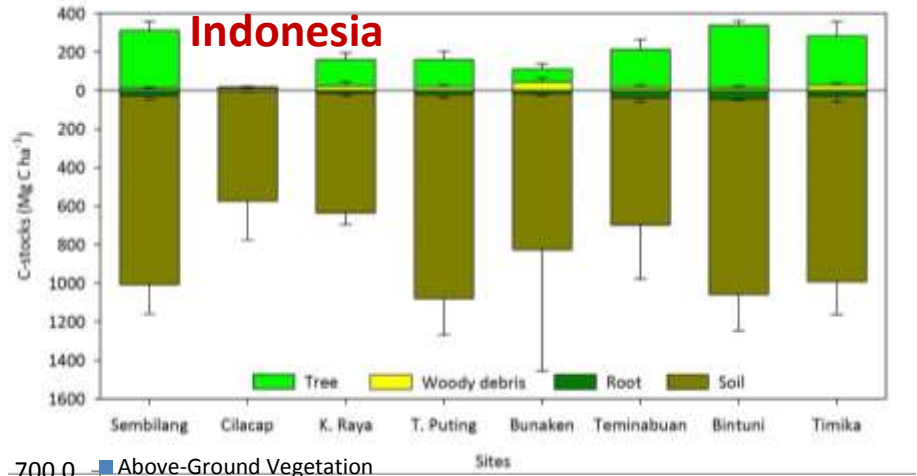
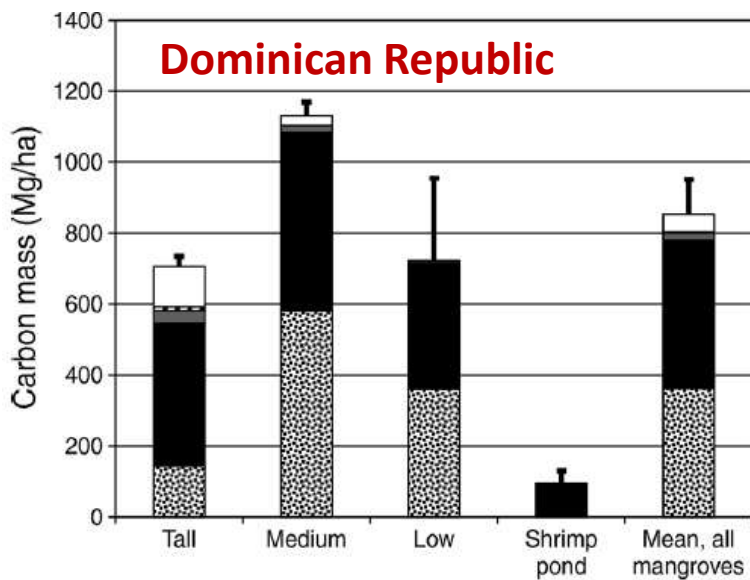
Maps produced by Elsa Lindevall, GRID-Arendal

Carbon burial rates and stocks



Source: Donato et al. (2011). *Nature Geoscience*.

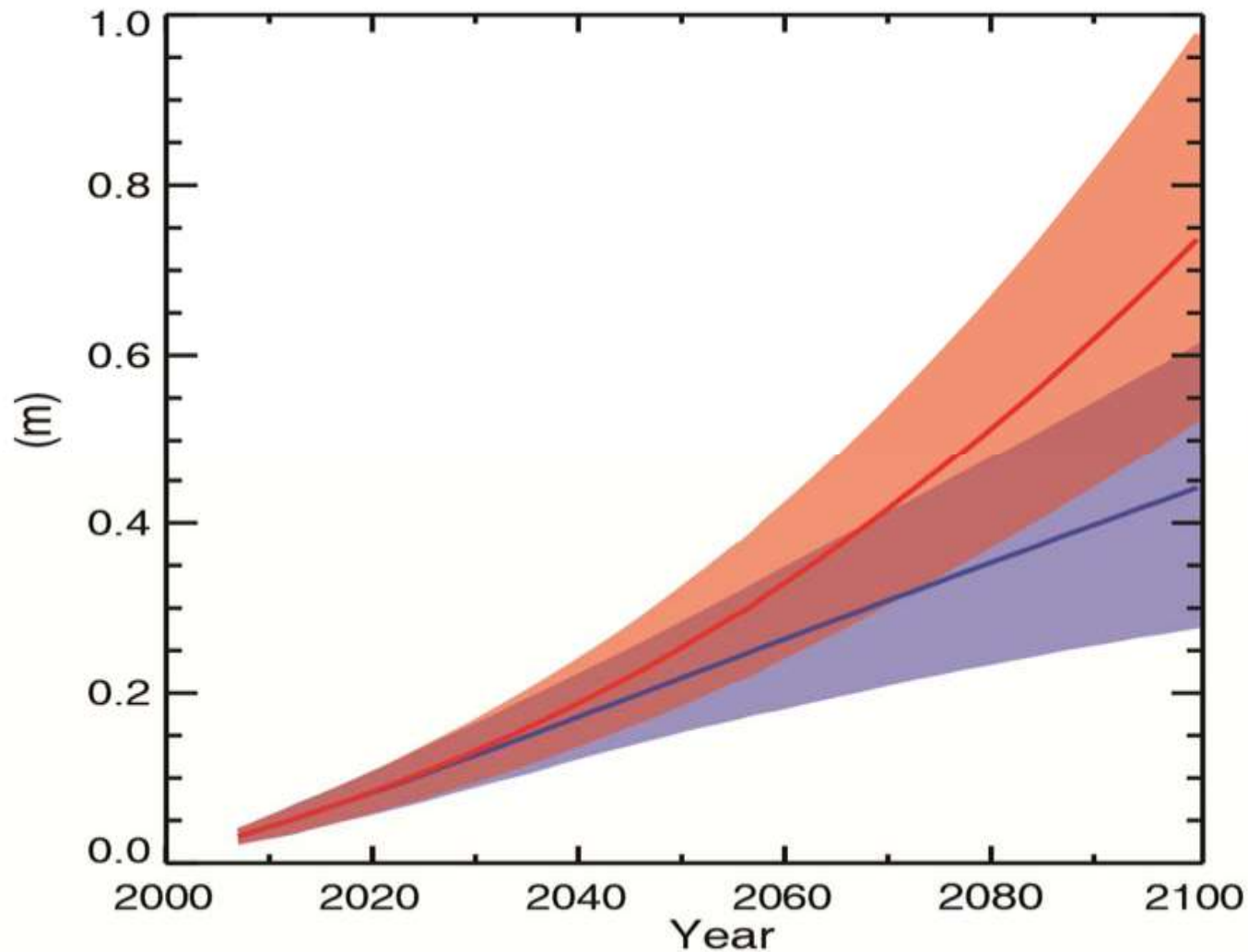




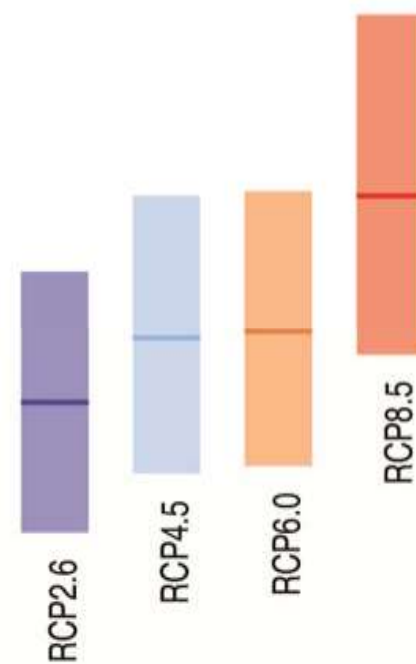
Mitigation potential - 40,000,000 fewer cars



Sea Level Rise – IPCC AR5

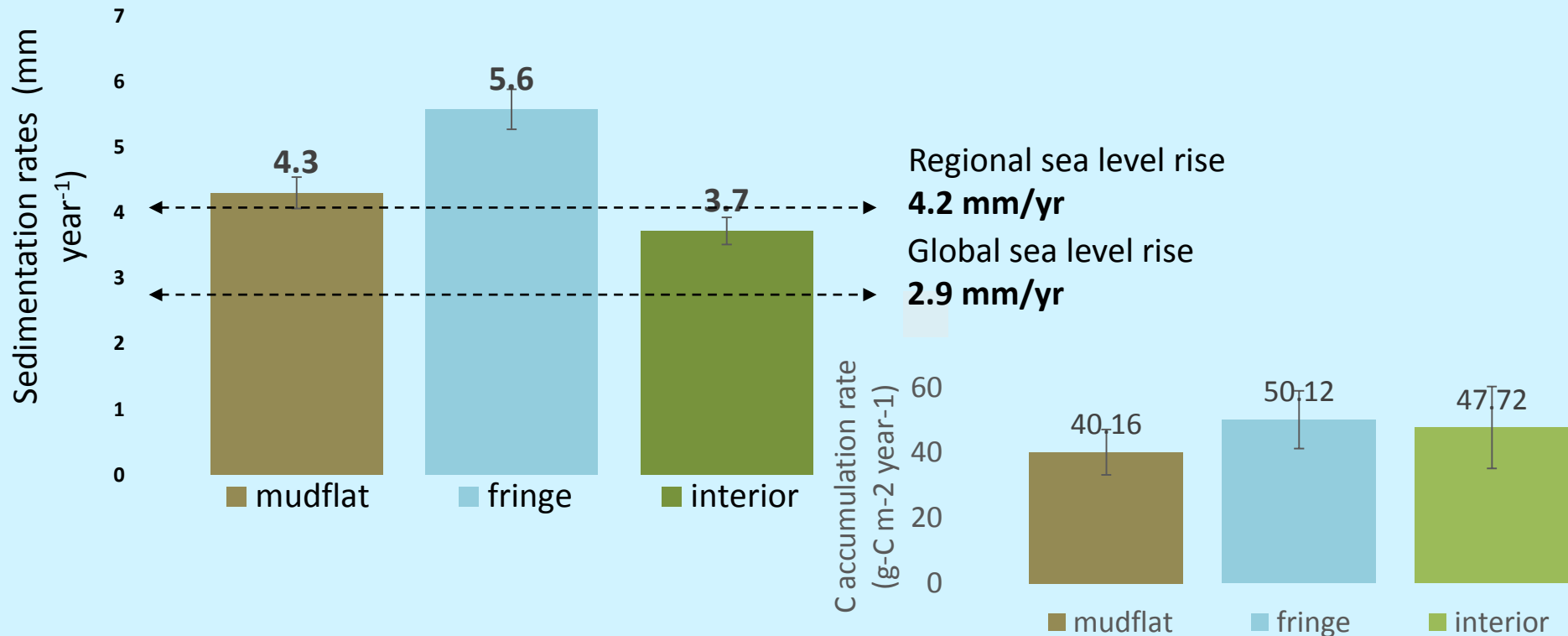


Mean over
2081–2100

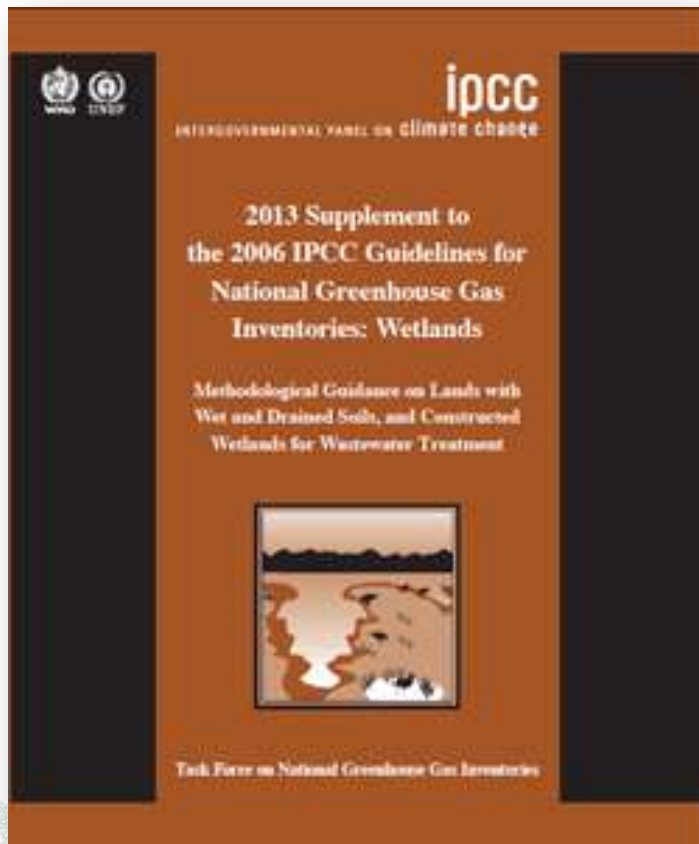


Source: IPCC (2013)

Adaptation potential



Methodology - reporting



1. Introduction
2. Drained Inland Organic Soils
3. Rewetted Organic Soils
4. Coastal Wetlands
5. Inland Wetland Organic Soils
6. Constructed Wetlands for Wastewater Treatment
7. Cross-cutting Issues and Reporting

Mainstreaming mangroves in PA



- NDC (Art.4)
- REDD+ (Art.5)
- Adaptation (Art.7)
- Loss and Damage (Art. 8)
- Financial mechanisms
 - Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)
 - Global Environmental Facility (GEF)
 - Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Mainstreaming mangroves into the SDG



By 2020, sustainably manage and protect **marine and coastal ecosystems** to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans



Thank you
www.cifor.org/swamp