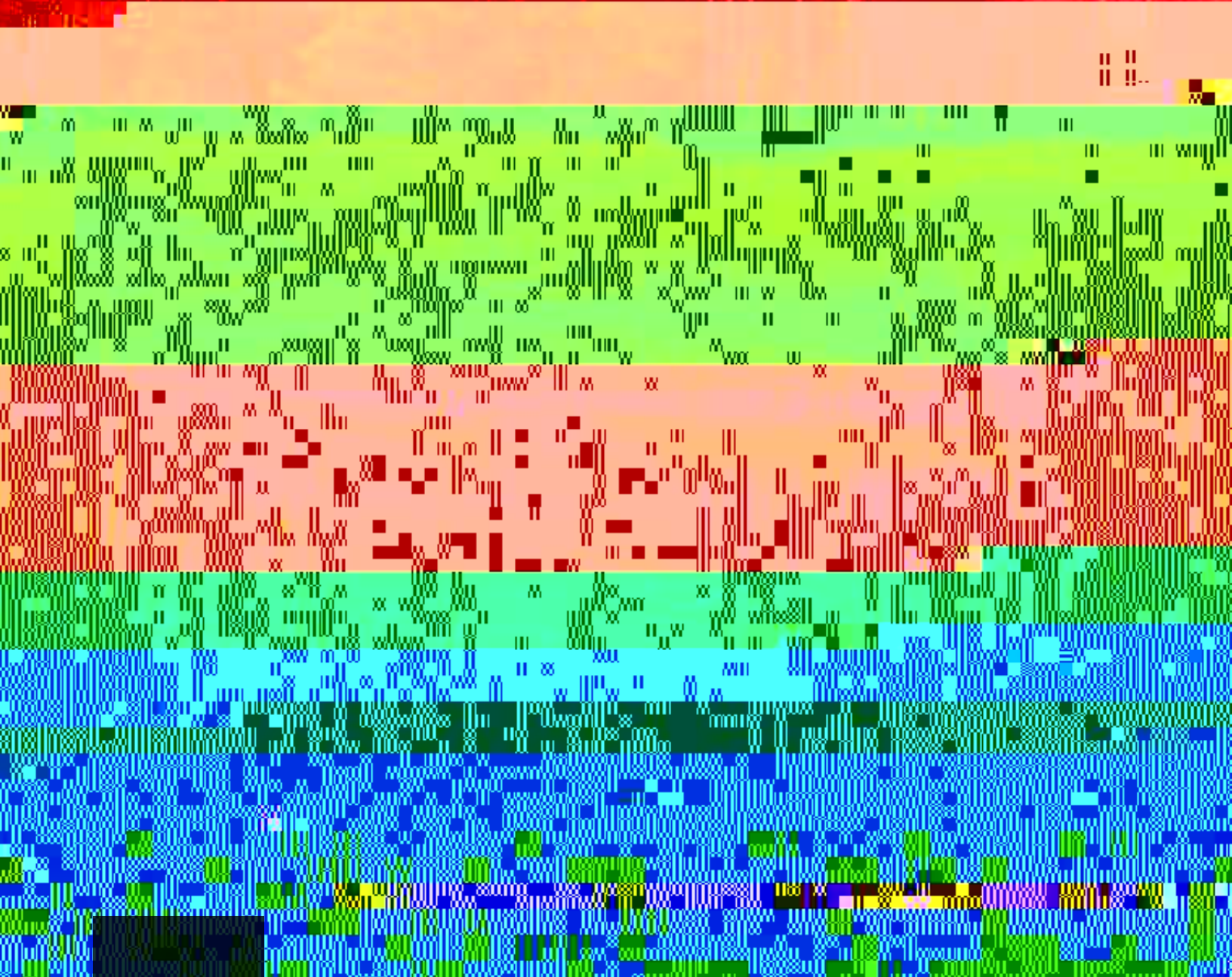
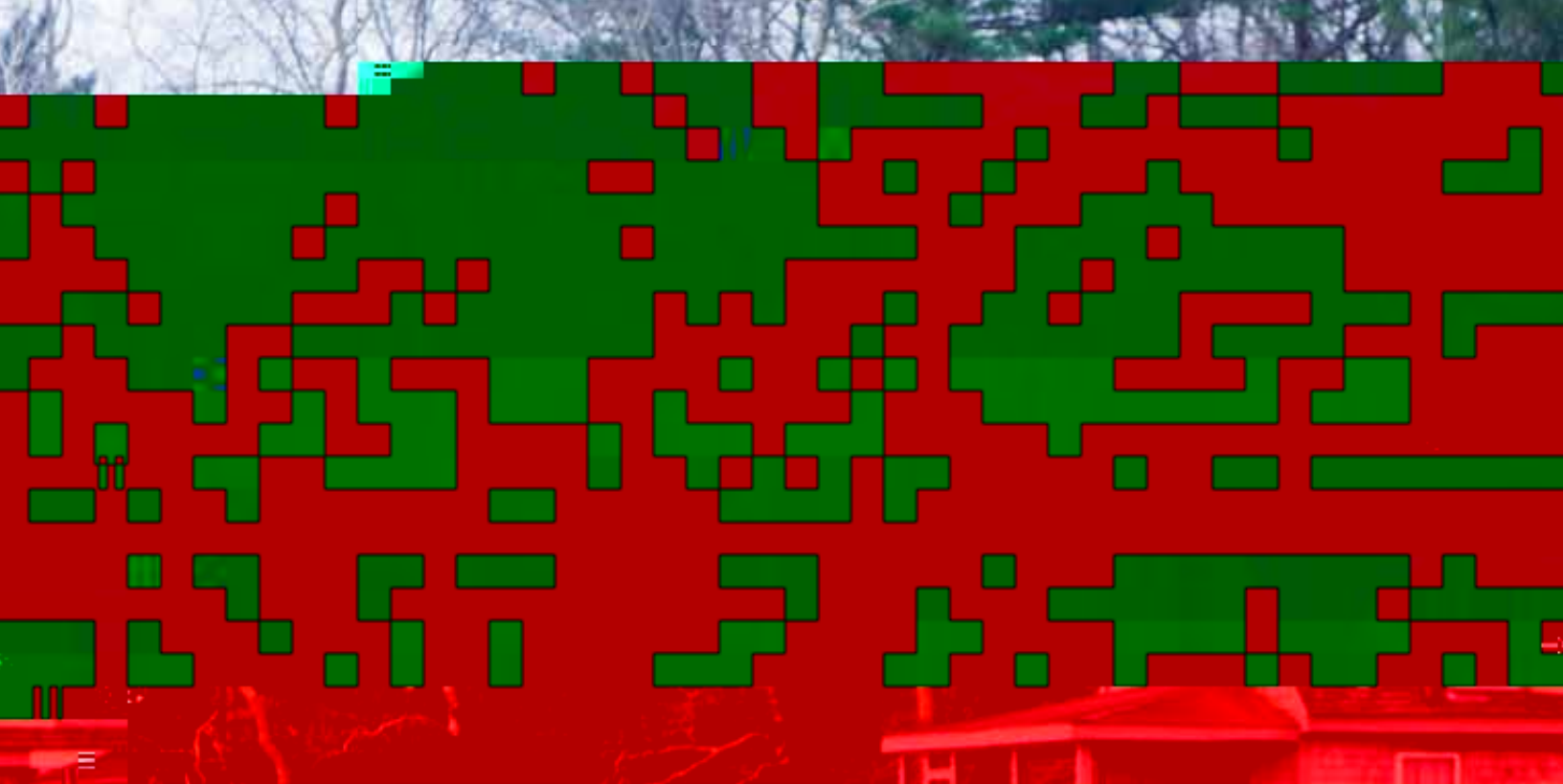


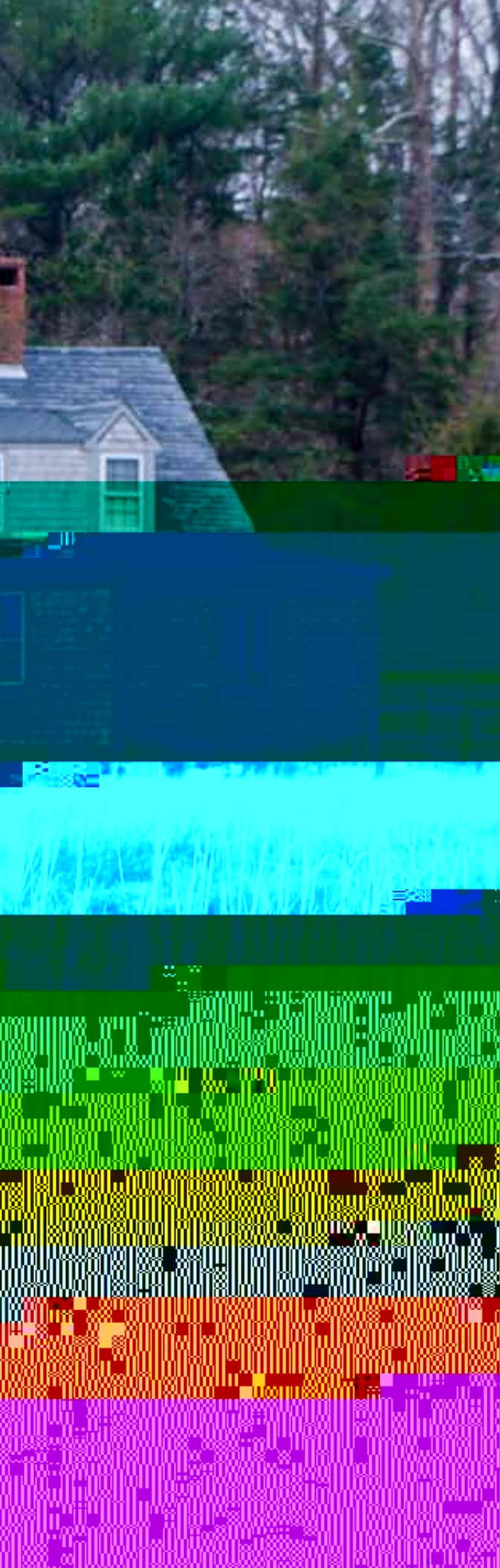
change mitigation, as well as conserve many other benefits these ecosystems provide, such as fisheries support and coastal protection

first described by the Blue Carbon Initiative's Policy Working Group in

how to efficiently include blue carbon activities and priorities into national

- Conduct a scientific a
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- Conduct a cost-benefit analysis investigating the value of including blue carbon activities into national climate change mitigation strategies, together with a description of the short and long-term benefits of carbon-related finance and activities in coastal areas;
- Develop a blue carbon action plan, addressing specific national circumstances, opportunities, needs and capacities.



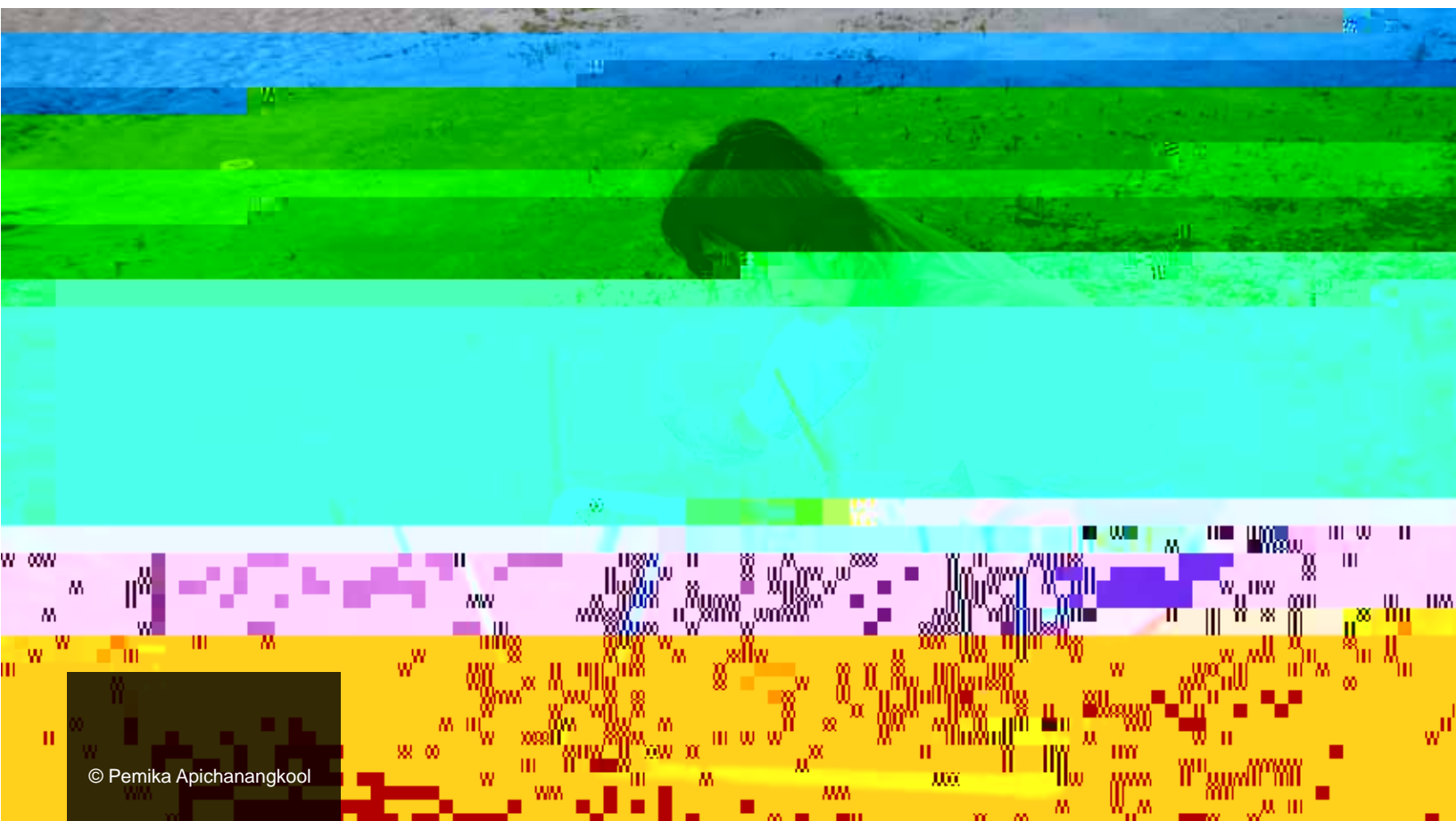


Scientific & technical assessments:

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the last 10 years and estimates of emissions from specific conversion

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- Include mangroves into national forest inventories (spatial mapping, classification);
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-
- Parse out and apply specific requirements for mangrove forest monitoring (for example on soil data collection) which might not
-
-
- Allow for nesting of project-based REDD+ activities into national-based activities;
- Use existing avenues and funding mechanism such as the UN-REDD program or the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
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- Provide for harmonization of regulations between central and district authorities;
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This brief has been updated based on the discussion held at the Blue Carbon Policy workshop (June 2015) in Guayaquil, Ecuador, a part of the Blue Carbon Initiative and the GEF Blue Forest project. The Blue Carbon Initiative is the first

The GEF Blue Forest project is a four-year project, combining research, policy development, technical advice and services values into local and national financial markets and coastal management plans can ensure the long-term protection of “Blue Forest” (coastal) ecosystems.

Dorothee Herr, IUCN

Emily Pidgeon, CI

