



# Carbono Azul: Contexto Internacional y Nacional

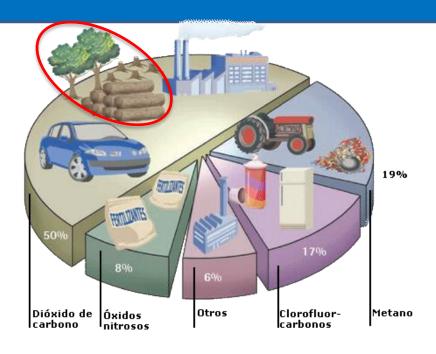
Jorge Herrera-Silveira

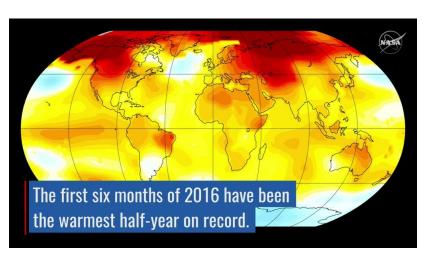
jorge.herrera@cinvestav.mx

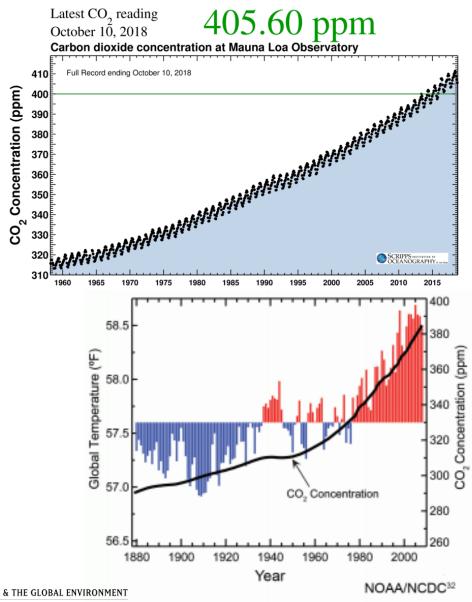
Primera Jornada de Agua, Mares y Océanos: 8 y 9 de octubre 2019 Senado de la República



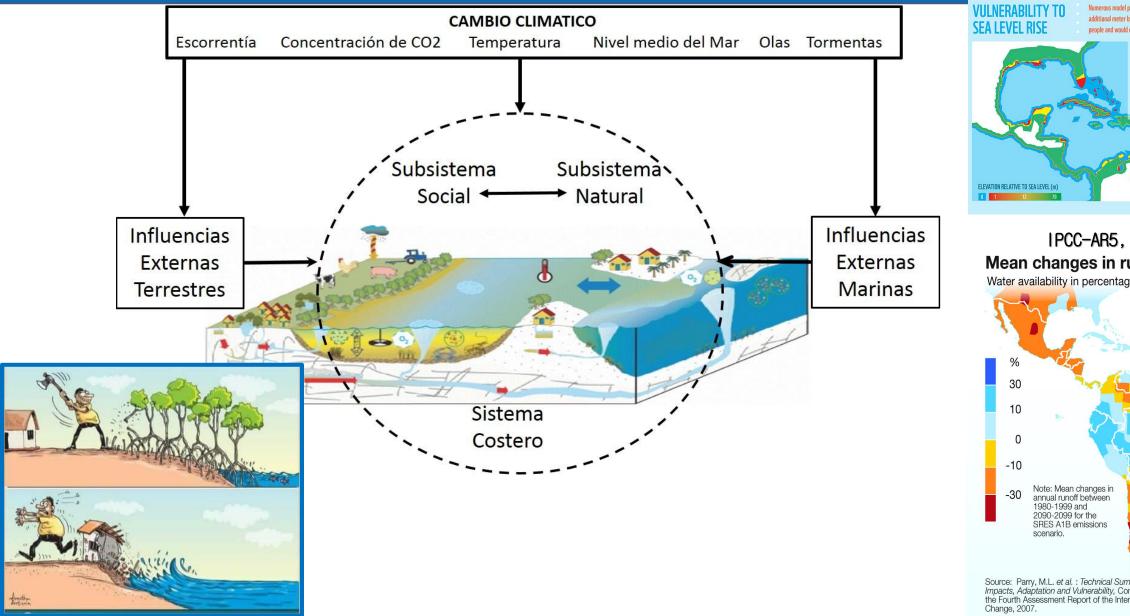
#### EL PROBLEMA

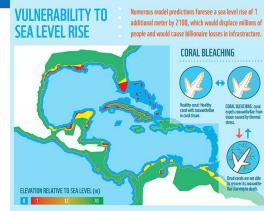


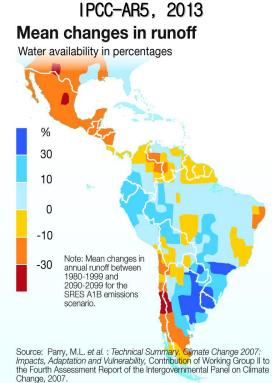




#### LAS CONSECUENCIAS







#### HAY ALTERNATIVAS

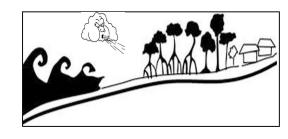
#### Propuesta de IPCC:

Reducir Vulnerabilidad

Estrategias de Mitigación

Estrategias de Adaptación

Enfoque de ecosistema





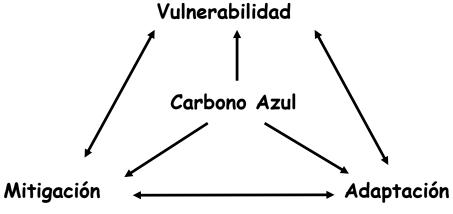






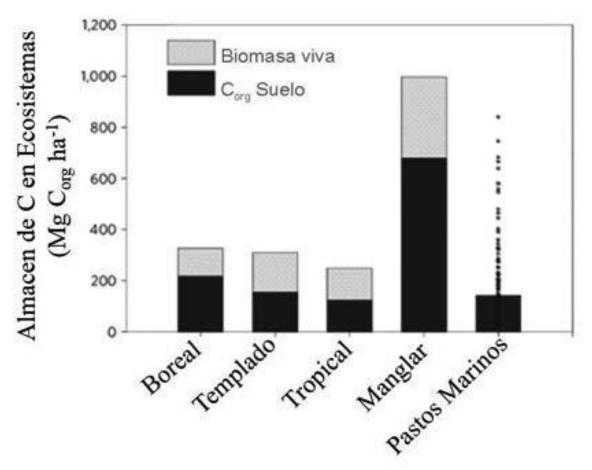


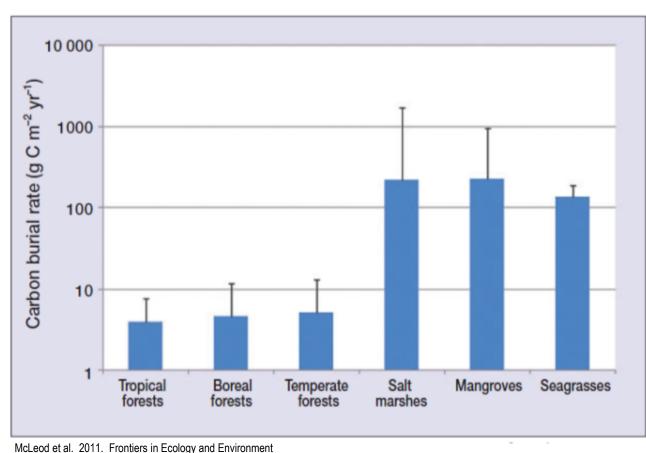






# Ecosistemas con mayor potencial para almacenar y capturar carbono que los terrestres...





rampien de emisiones cuando se degradan !!!

# Iniciativa Internacional de Carbono Azul

- Reconoce valor de servicios ecosistémicos de ambientes marino costeros
- · Rol en mitigación y adaptación al CC

- Dos grupos de trabajo
  - -Ciencia y política
  - -Insumos: IPCC, Rio+20, COP











# Grupo de Trabajo Científico

- · Potenciar base científica
- Atraer atención global
- Crear estándares
- Desarrollar guías
- Brindar apoyo a políticas
- Identificar regiones prioritarias



Photo credit: Tamara Thomas



#### Mangroves among the most carbon-rich forests in the tropics

Daniel C. Donato<sup>1</sup>\*, J. Boone Kauffman<sup>2</sup>, Daniel Murdiyarso<sup>3</sup>, Sofyan Kurnianto<sup>3</sup>, Melanie Stidham<sup>4</sup>

Mangrove forests tropics, and supp fisheries production extent of mangro past half century culture expansio resulting from m a lack of broad-s in these ecosyst quantified wholeand dead wood b 25 mangrove for region—spanning mangrove area a cate that mangro in the tropics, c hectare. Organic in depth and acco systems. Combin we estimate that of 0.02-0.12 Pg cr emissions from o just 0.7% of tropi

of global anthrop only to fossil fu agreements highlig Degradation (REI for mitigating cl terrestrial carbon conservation (for programs require underscoring the various forest tyr C density and wide

Tropical wetlar organic soils up t organic C reserv disproportionate climate change has peat fires associat atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> fossil fuel emissi specifically addres change mitigation

<sup>1</sup>USDA Forest Servi Mast Rd., Durham, I AUSDA Forest Serv Resources Institute

NATURE GEOSCIENCE

REVIEWS REVIEWS REVIEWS.

#### A blueprint for blue carbon: toward an improved understanding of the role of vegetated coastal habitats in sequestering CO,

Elizabeth Mcleod1", Gail L Chmura2, Steven Bouillon3, Rodney Salm1, Mats Björk4, Carlos M Duarte56, Catherine E Lovelock7, William H Schlesinger8, and Brian R Silliman

Recent research has highlighted the valuable role that coastal and marine ecosystems play in sequestering carbon dioxide (CO2). The carbon (C) sequestered in vegetated coastal ecosystems, specifically mangrove forests,

seagrass beds, and salt marshes, has been termed "blue carbo of magnitude smaller than that of terrestrial forests, the co area to long-term C sequestration is much greater, in part matter and associated organic C during tidal inundation. De and salt marshes in sequestering C, and the other goods and at critical rates and action is urgently needed to prevent fu sequestration value provides a strong argument for their proimprove scientific understanding of the underlying mechan tems. Here, we identify key areas of uncertainty and specific

Front Ecol Environ 2011; doi:10.1890/110004

The global average atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO<sub>3</sub>) ▲ concentration rose to 387 parts per million (ppm) in December 2009 (ESRL/NOAA 2009), the highest level it has reached over the past 800 000 years (Lüthi et al. 2008)

#### In a nutshell:

- · Despite their relatively small global extent, vegetated coastal ecosystems (mangrove forests, seagrass beds, salt marshes) are disproportionately important in sequestering carbon dioxide when compared with terrestrial ecosystems
- Although the importance of coastal vegetated ecosystems as natural sinks is partly due to their high primary productivity, a key mechanism is their efficiency in trapping sediments and associated carbon from outside their ecosystem boundaries
- These "blue carbon" sinks are being lost at critical rates and action is urgently required to prevent further degradation and loss Improved scientific understanding of the factors that influence carbon sequestration in these ecosystems is needed to identify sites that are high priorities for restoration and/or

The Nature Conservancy, Honolulu, HI '(emcleod@tnc.org); Department of Geomethy and Centre for Climate and Global Chana

nature geoscience

**ARTICLES** 

PUBLISHED ONLINE: 20 MAY 2012 | DOI: 10.1038/NGE01477

#### Seagrass ecosystems as a globally significant carbon stock

James W. Fourqurean<sup>1</sup>★, Carlos M. Duarte<sup>2,3</sup>, Hilary Kennedy<sup>4</sup>, Núria Marbà<sup>2</sup>, Marianne Holmer<sup>5</sup>,

Miguel Angel Maten Eugenia T. Angstolaki Gary A. Kendrick 3.8 Dorte Krause Jensen 9

Karen J. McGlatl

OPEN & ACCESS Freely available online

The protection of terrestrial ecosyste carbon' stores. Org stores of seagrass conservation scher seagrass biomass a full inventories exis to a more conserva carbon stocks, we e of seagrass loss cou biomass and the top

he reminerali terrestrial eco use change n greenhouse-gas en fluxes to mitigate terrestrial Corp store

Estimating Global "Blue Carbon" Emissions from Conversion and Degradation of Vegetated Coastal Ecosystems

Linwood Pendleton19, Daniel C. Donato2+9, Brian C. Murray1, Stephen Crooks3, W. Aaron Jenkins1, Samantha Sifleet<sup>4</sup>, Christopher Craft<sup>5</sup>, James W. Fourqurean<sup>6</sup>, J. Boone Kauffman<sup>7</sup>, Núria Marbà<sup>8</sup>, Patrick Megonigal<sup>9</sup>, Emily Pidgeon<sup>10</sup>, Dorothee Herr<sup>11</sup>, David Gordon<sup>1</sup>, Alexis Baldera<sup>12</sup>

1 Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, United States of America, 2 Ecosystem & Landscape Ecology Lab. States Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, United States of America, 5 School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana, United States of America, 6 Department of Biological Sciences and Southeast Environmental Research Center, Florida International University, North Miami, Florida, United States of America, 7 Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, United States of America and Center for International Forest Research, Bogor, Indonesia, 8 Department of Global Change Research, Mediterranean Institute for Advanced Studies, Esporles, Illes Balears, Spain, 9 Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, Edgewater, Mandand, United States of America, 10 Conservation International, Arlington, Virginia, United States of

PLOS ON

nature climate change **ARTICLES** 

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-018-0162-5

#### Global controls on carbon storage in mangrove soils

André S. Rovai 61.2\*, Robert R. Twilley, Edward Castañeda-Moya, Pablo Riul 63, Miguel Cifuentes-Jara<sup>4</sup>, Marilyn Manrow-Villalobos<sup>4</sup>, Paulo A. Horta<sup>2,5</sup>, José C. Simonassi<sup>6</sup>, Alessandra L. Fonseca<sup>7</sup> and Paulo R. Pagliosa<sup>2,7</sup>

Global-scale variation in mangrove ecosystem properties has been explained using a conceptual framework linking geomorphological processes to distinct coastal environmental settings (CES) for nearly 50 years. However, these assumptions have not been empirically tested at the global scale. Here, we show that CES account for global variability in mangrove soil C:N:P stoichiometry and soil organic carbon (SOC) stocks. Using this ecogeomorphology framework, we developed a global model that captures variation in mangrove SOC stocks compatible with distinct CES. We show that mangrove SOC stocks have been underestimated by up to 50% (a difference of roughly  $200 \,\mathrm{Mg} \,\mathrm{ha}^{-1}$ ) in carbonate settings and overestimated by up to 86% (around 400 Mg ha<sup>-1</sup>) in deltaic coastlines. Moreover, we provide information for 57 nations that currently lack SOC data, enabling these emissions are so far relatively

n in vegetated coastal ecosystems—marshes, ersion'). Relatively unappreciated, however, is of previously-sequestered carbon. Residing when these ecosystems are converted or ate its economic implications. Combining the urface carbon stocks in each of the three 5-1.02 Pg (billion tons) of carbon dioxide are account only for lost sequestration. These sult in economic damages of \$US 6-42 billion ited certitude in global area and rates of landupon conversion. Currently, carbon emissions ions accounting or carbon market protocols. though the relevant science supporting these encouraging the sustainable management of use sector, in addition to sustaining the well-

e Carbon" Emissions from Conversion and Degradation of

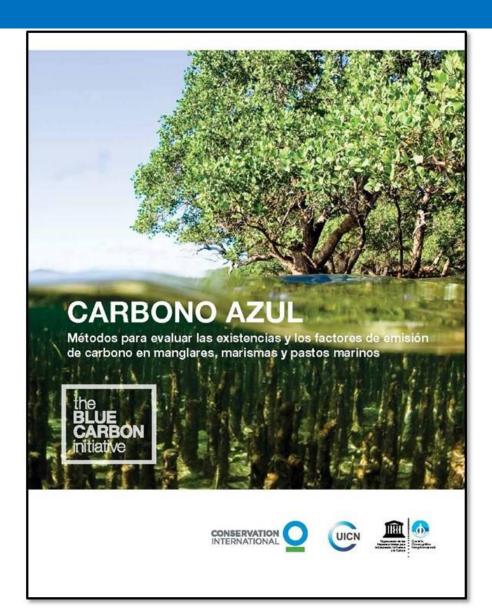
ed, modified, built upon, or otherwise used by anyone for

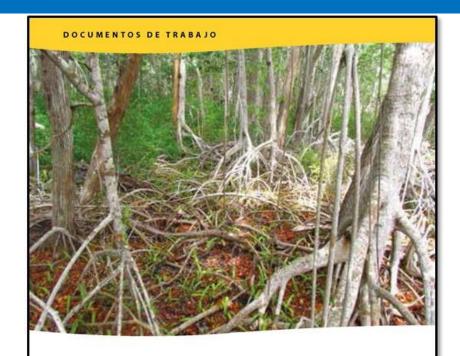
and Roger and Victoria Sant. The funders had no role in

Associates, a commercial source. This does not alter the

ngroves, and seagrass beds. These coastal carbon asingly referred to as "blue carbon" [2,3]. The f carbon stored by these ecosystems is still an active a, but the potential contribution to GHG from their

# Desarrollo Metodológico Internacional





Protocolo para la medición, monitoreo y reporte de la estructura, biomasa y reservas de carbono de los manglares

J. Boone Kauffman Daniel C. Donato María Fernanda Adame









# Grupo de Trabajo de Políticas

- · Alimentar política climática internacional
- Desarrollar marcos políticos e institucionales
- Promover esquemas financieros









# Mecanismos Internacionales

- Opciones bajo la CMNUCC:
  - -Kyoto/París (MDL?)
  - -NDC
  - -NAMA
  - -REDD+

- Mercados voluntarios
  - -VCS/VERRA
  - -CCBA, Plan Vivo

- Acuerdos bilaterales
- Iniciativas empresariales

# Transversalidad del Carbono Azul

Fortalecimiento capacidades y diseminación conocimiento

Vulnerabilidad social y ecológica

Fortalecimiento marcos políticos

Inventarios carbono y emisiones históricas

Valoración servicios ecosistémicos

Promoción redes de práctica y proyectos

# Base Científica: Dinámica del Carbono

#### 1. Inventarios de carbono en manglares

- Cuantificación de carbono en áreas prioritarias
- · Capacidades actores locales y nacionales

#### 2. Modelado geoespacial de emisiones

- · Dinámica uso de la tierra + Balances de C
- Evaluación de degradación y potencial de restauración (capital natural)





# Análisis ambientales y sociales

#### 3. Valoración de servicios ecosistémicos

- Base para esquemas PSA
- Más allá del carbono prioridades locales



# 4. Análisis de vulnerabilidad social y ecológica

- · Entender relación medios de vida locales y CA
- · Aclara nivel de dependencia humana-ecosistema
- Propuestas intervenciones para adaptación y desarrollo



# Incidencia - Política y redes de acción

#### 5. Desarrollo de marcos políticos nacionales

- · Permite involucramiento nacional en Carbono Azul
- Aclara roles institucionales y relación con otras políticas/mecanismos (Ej. REDD+)

## 6. Promoción de redes de "práctica azul"

- Permite escalamiento hacia arriba/afuera
- Intercambio de conocimientos
- Cataliza procesos adicionales





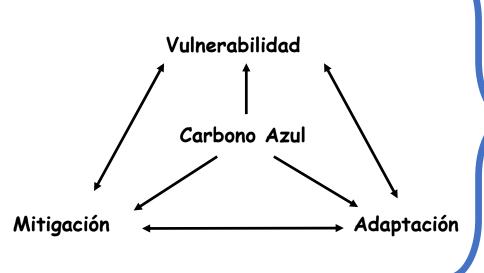
## EL ESTATUS EN MÉXICO

- -Emisiones de CO<sub>2</sub> representan 1.4% del total de emisiones mundiales
- -México es el 130 país con las mayors emisiones a nivel mundial
- -México se ha comprometio en reducir sus emisiones en 22% para 2030 (Acuerdo de París)

#### ¿CÓMO?

-Priorizar acciones de mayor costo-beneficio que reduzcan emisiones y generen beneficios colaterales en la salud, seguridad alimentaria, reducción de riesgos y el bienestar de la población.

INECC, 2015













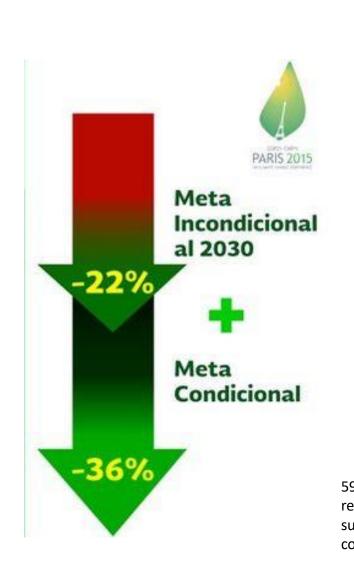


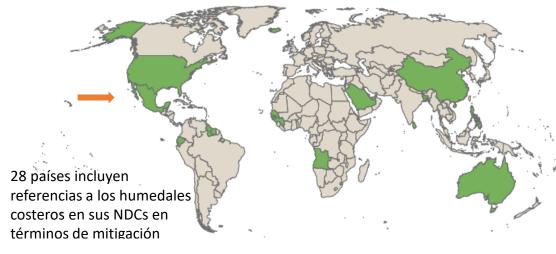




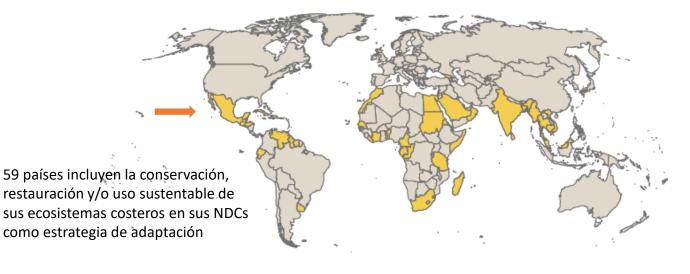
## LOS COMPROMISOS DE MÉXICO

#### **MITIGATION**

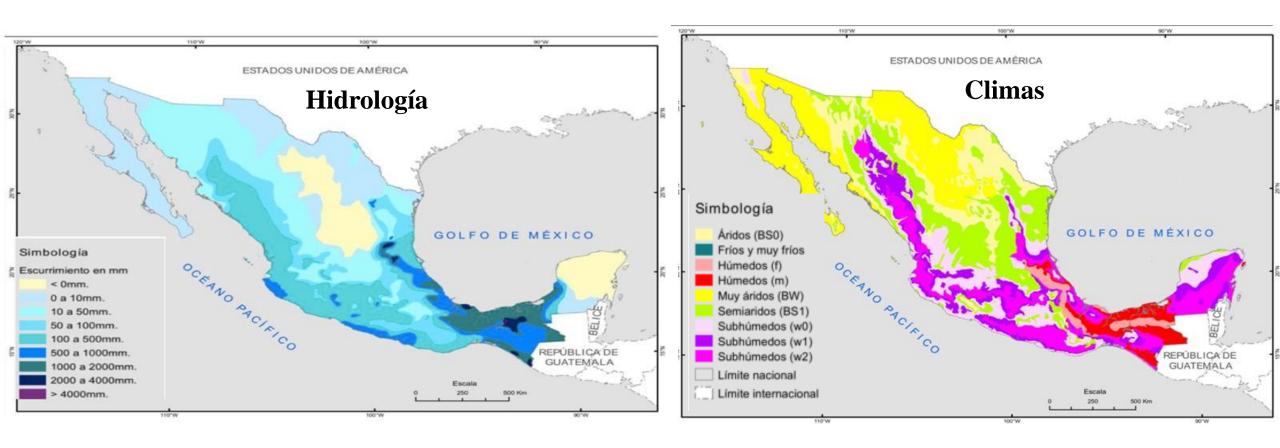




#### **ADAPTATION**



# ¿SE TIENE CON QUE RESPONDER A LOS COMPROMISOS?



#### CON DIVERSIDAD DE ECOSISTEMAS COSTEROS

#### DESTACA LA DIVERSIDAD DE MANGLARES





#### - 4° LUGAR MUNDIAL EN EXTENSIÓN

Quenca





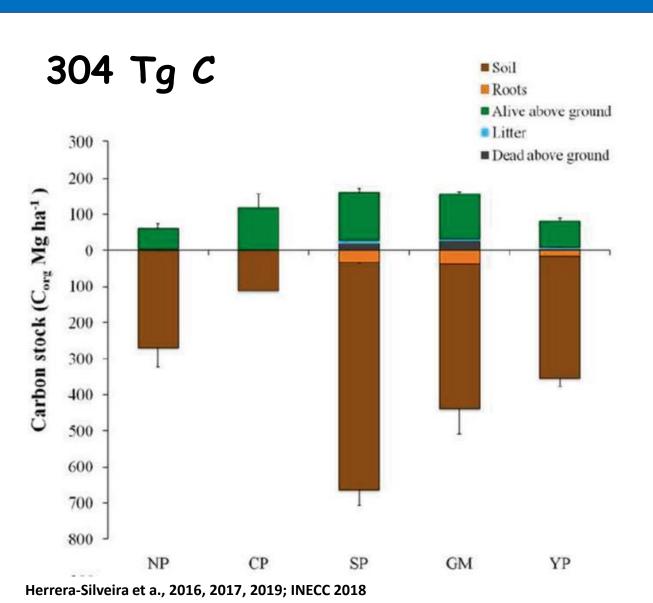


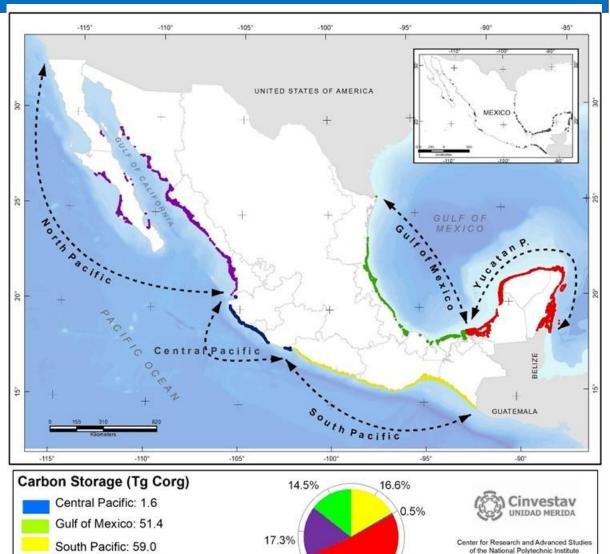
Escenario costero húmedo (Celestun)



10 m

#### SE CUENTA CON EL 1er INVENTARIO DE CARBONO DE MANGLARES DE MÉXICO





October 2018

51.2%

North Pacific: 61.6

Yucatan Peninsula: 181.8

#### PERO CON MULTIPLES IMPACTOS











-En 35 años México entre 80 y 150 mil ha de manglar -Ha significado emisiones de  $CO_2$  entre 1.48 y 4.0 Tg  $CO_2$ 

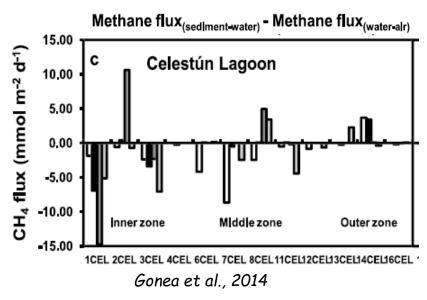


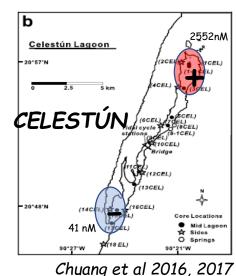


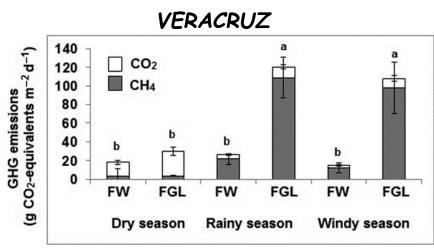




#### ALTO RIESGO POR EL FLUJO DE METANO EN MANGLARES DEGRADADOS

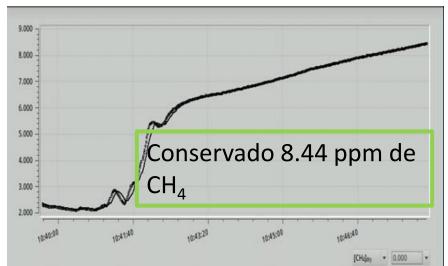


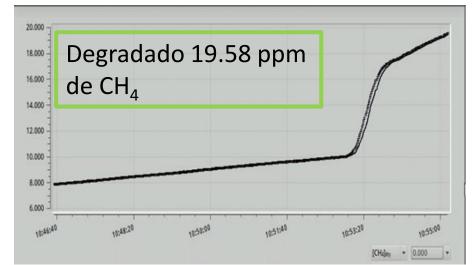




Hernández et al 2015

#### NICHUPTE-CANCÚN





González et al., 2018

## UNA SOLUCIÓN: LA RESTAURACIÓN

# PARA MITIGACIÓN, ADAPTACIÓN, CON IMAPCTO SOCIAL DIRECTO









Monitoreo del éxito de la restauración Plan y Acciones de Rehabilitación

-Por restauración la captura de  $CO_2$  es entre 2 y 5.6 Tg al año

-Ha razón de \$10 US/ton, hay potencial de mercado

# DÉCADA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA RESTAURACIÓN DE LOS ECOSISTEMAS 2021-2030

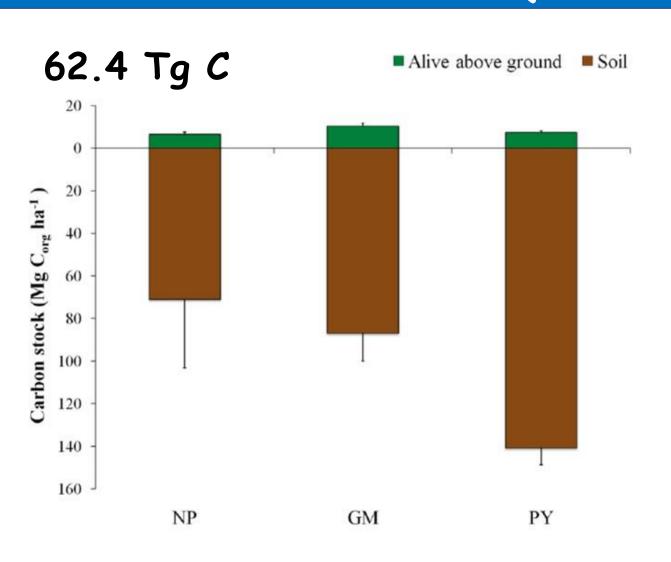
El 1 de marzo de 2019 la Asamblea General de la ONU declaró la década de la restauración con el objetivo de:

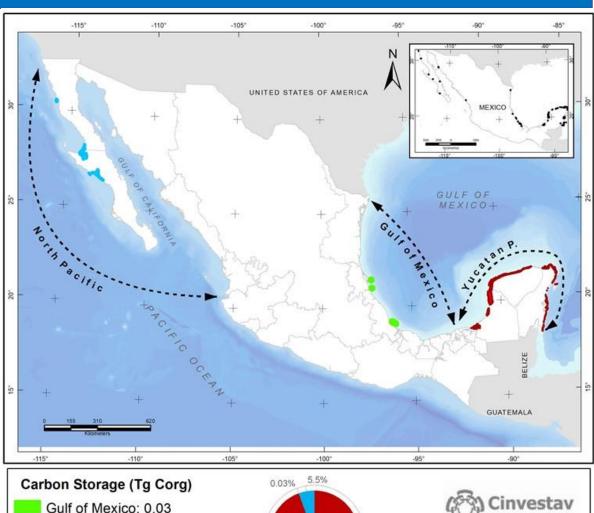
"Incrementar a gran escala la restauración de los ecosistemas degradados y destruidos, como medida de probada eficacia para luchar contra el cambio climático y mejorar la seguridad alimentaria, el suministro de agua y la biodiversidad"

Apoyará las iniciativas ya existentes: Reto de Bonn (350 millones de Ha en 2030), Iniciativa 20x20 (Latinoamérica: 20 millones de Ha en 2020)-

Manglares de México con potencial restauración de 100,000 ha, pero con mayores co-beneficios, ambientales y sociales

## SE SABE MENOS DE PASTOS MARINOS, SU RELACIÓN CON PESQUERÍAS DIRECTA





Center for Research and Advanced Studies

Merida Unit Primary Production Laboratory

North Pacific: 3.39

Yucatan Peninsula: 59.0

# ¿HACIA DÓNDE VAMOS?

- Asegurar adopción e internalización del CARBONO AZUL por parte de todos los sectores
- Integrar carbono azul en
  - Mecanismos internacionales "Guidelines NDC"
  - Proyectos de desarrollo vía mecanismos financieros
- Impulsar el mercado nacional "el que más emite mas paga" (Carbono de restauración y conservación)
- Escalamiento a través de intercambios y redes









# Agrdecimientos al Dr. Miguel Cifuentes Jara A colaboradores del CINVESTAV Dra. Claudia Teutli de la UNAM Sisal









