Our ocean and coasts play a key role in regulating our climate system and can be a source of climate solutions for both mitigation and adaptation.
WHAT’S BLUE CARBON?

- Mangrove forests, seagrass meadows, and saltmarshes – coastal wetlands - are recognized for carbon sequestration values

- Coastal wetlands are among the world’s key ‘carbon sinks’ since they store far greater carbon than they release
Policymakers from state, national, and international levels turning theory to climate action with coastal blue carbon
SUBNATIONAL ACTION ON BLUE CARBON: OREGON

- Carbon rich wetlands now part of their climate solution
- Incorporated, for the first time, blue carbon into state climate mitigation policy
- Includes quantified carbon sequestration goal by 2030
The United States of America
Nationally Determined Contribution


NATIONAL ACTION ON BLUE CARBON

- **Biden 2021 NDC update**: the United States will support nature-based coastal resilience projects including pre-disaster planning as well as efforts to increase sequestration in waterways and oceans by pursuing “blue carbon”.
- **Bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)** – over $1bil for coastal nature-based solutions
- **Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)** - $2.6bil for coastal and marine protection/restoration
INTERNATIONAL ACTION ON BLUE CARBON: NDC

71 countries include at least one ocean-based mitigation or adaptation action in their new or updated climate goals, including over 30 focused on blue carbon.
Ocean–Climate Expectations for COP27

• Governments showcase ocean-climate solutions in their climate plans
• Oceans and Coasts elevated during Global Stocktake process
• Ocean–Climate Dialogue in Decision Text
• Over 40 ocean and coastal side events
• Announcements of new funding
• New initiatives launched