



The Economics of Blue Carbon

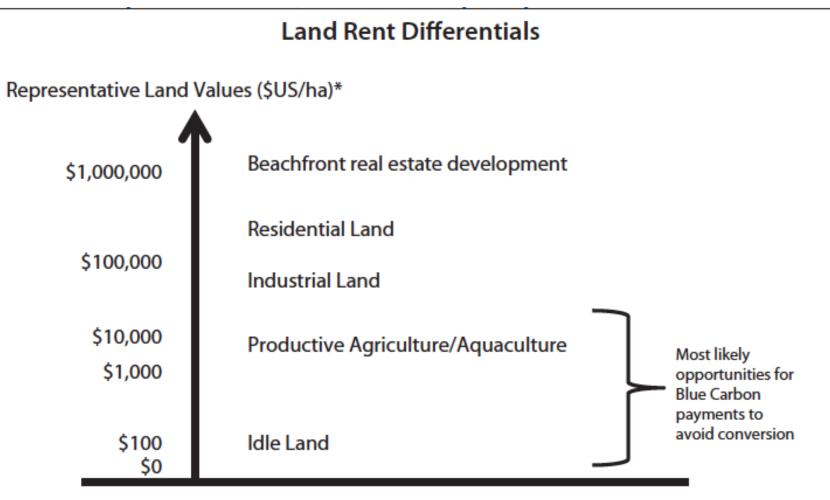
David Gordon Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions Duke University, USA 06 June 2012 Orlando, Florida Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions Duke University

4.5 4.0 1980 FAO 1990 FAO 3.5 2000 FAO 2005 FAO Mangroves (Mha) 2000 Giri et al. 0 .5 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 Indonesia Australia Mexico Bratil Nigeria Malaysia Myanmar Guinea Papua New Guinea India Baneladesh Nozambique CIPS



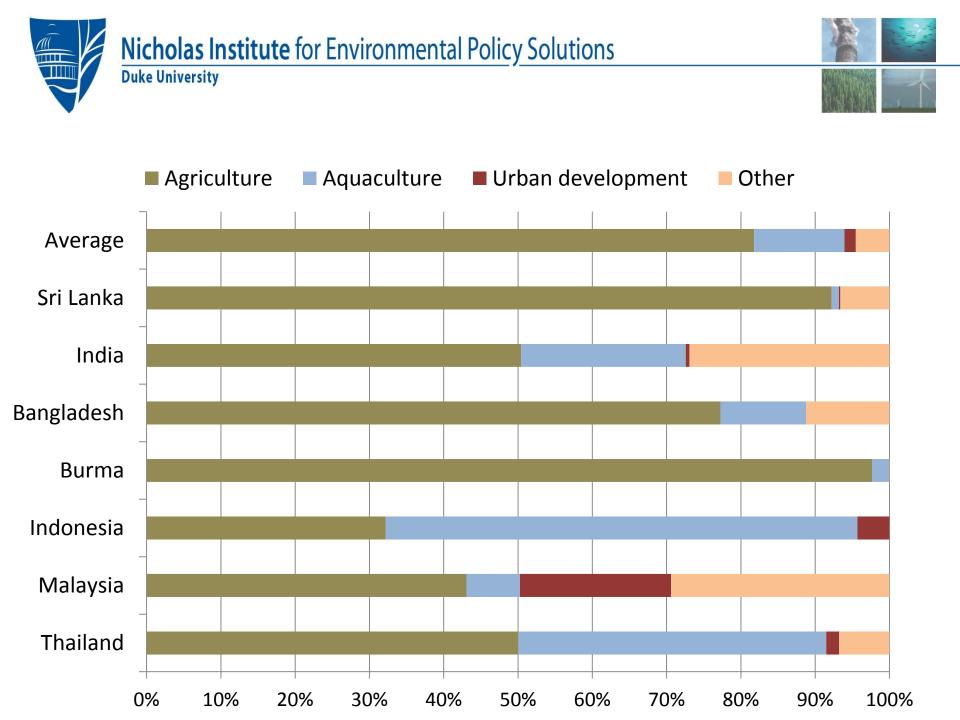


Opportunity Cost



* Authors' rough approximations based on data from a range of sources. Can vary widely across and within countries.

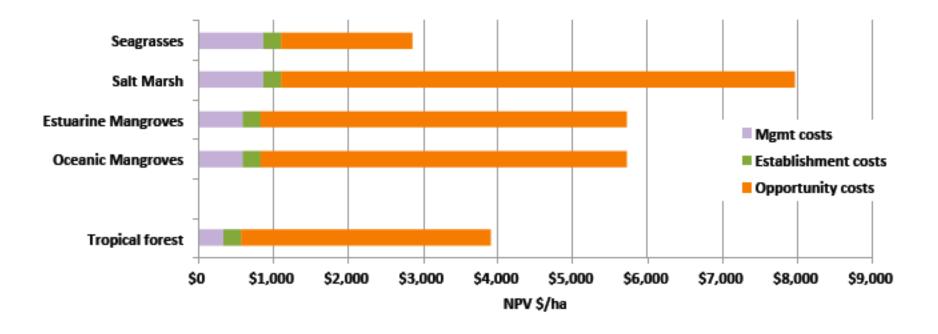
Source: Authors.







Cost of Protection







Paying for Protection

Markets

Financing





What May Be Eligible for Crediting?

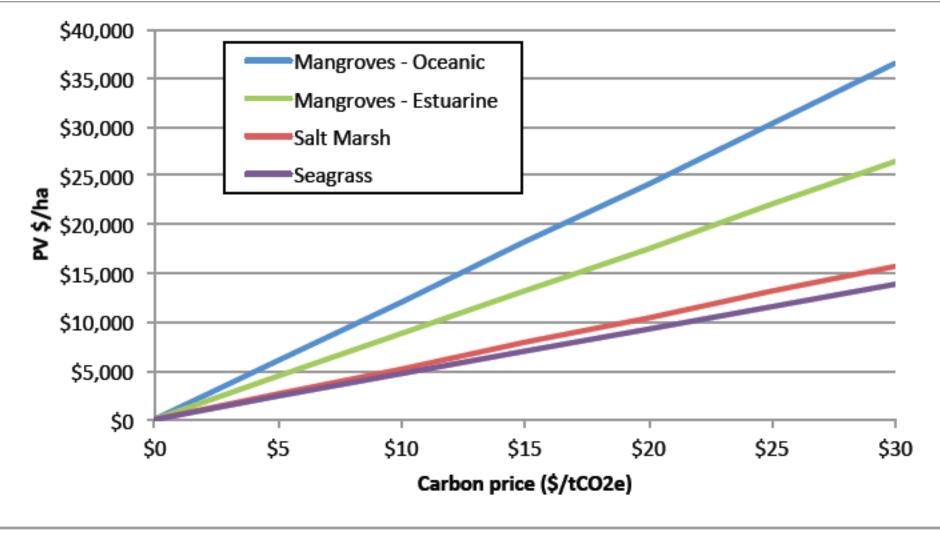
| Potential Credit Source | Time Period | Ecosystems | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--|
| Avoided Loss of Sequestration Flux | Perpetuity* | Seagrasses Tidal Salt Marshes Mangroves | |
| Avoided Emissions from Soil Carbon | Several Years to Decades | Seagrasses Tidal Salt Marshes Mangroves | |
| Avoided Emissions from Biomass | Immediate | Mangroves | |

* Based on input from science team that blue carbon systems continue to sequester without saturation





Gross Financial Returns

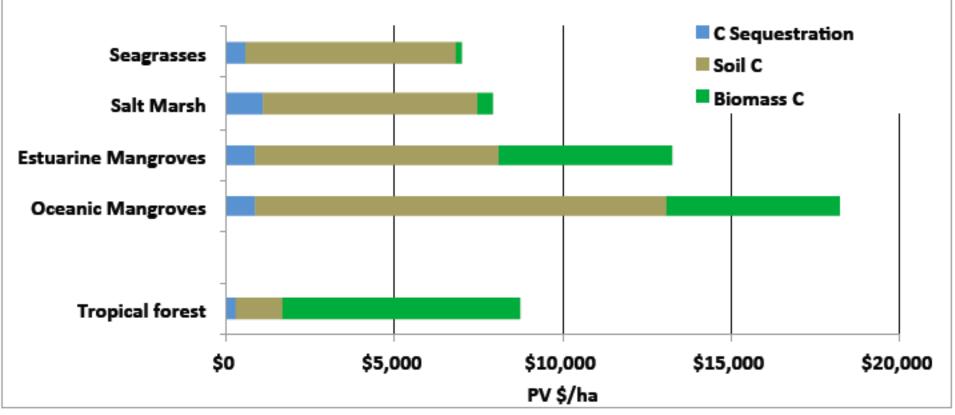


Source: Authors.





Potential Carbon-Credit Values



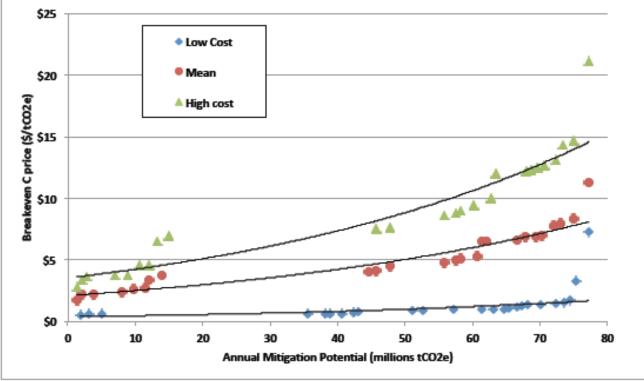
Source: Authors:





Global supply potential at different prices









Financing Blue Carbon: Markets Cost Money

| Planning and Institutional Capacity | \$1.6 billion |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Pilots and Projects | \$234 million |
| Verified Emissions | ~ \$97 million in credits |
| Reductions | sold |





Low Cost High Risk

Add financing to build capacity Develop market for payment flows





Future of Blue Carbon Economics

Incorporation in existing investments Inclusion in future mitigation agreements

Competitiveness

Other reasons to protect



Duke University

Keep Up With Blue Carbon Policy



http://nicholasinstitute.duke.edu/oceans/blue carbon





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ADDITIONAL SLIDES





(1) GHG Benefit
$$Flux_{it} = CS_{it} + AvCO2_{it} - M_{it}$$

(2) Blue Carbon value_i =
$$\sum_{t=0}^{n} \frac{GHG Benefit Flux_{it} * Price(tCO2eq)_{t}}{(1+d)^{t}}$$

(3) Blue Carbon value_i > Protection $costs_i + Opportunity costs_i$





Net Benefits of Blue Carbon: mangroves

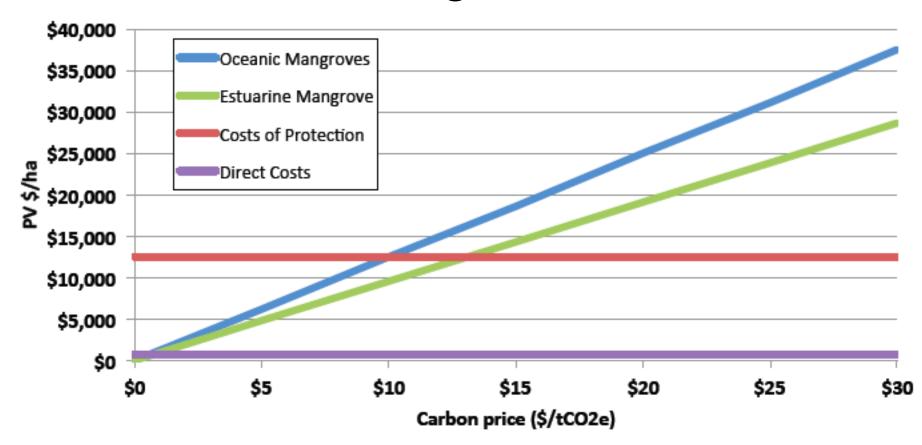


Table 6. Top 25 mangrove countries by break-even carbon price (\$/t CO₂e). Mitigation potential (t CO₂e/yr) is discounted to the present with a 10% rate as well as scaled down to represent only lands at risk from conversion to agriculture, aquaculture, or wood harvests.

| Country | Break-even C price, avg cost | Discounted mangrove mitigation potential | Cumulative mangrove mitigation potential | Annual mitigation revenue potential, \$/yr @\$15/t CO ₂ | Total mangrove area, 2005 (ha) | Annual Revenue potential (\$/ha) |
|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Senegal | \$1.70 | 1,342,843 | 1,342,843 | \$22,380,714 | 115,000 | \$194.61 |
| Cambodia | \$2.14 | 692,276 | 2,035,119 | \$11,537,939 | 69,200 | \$166.73 |
| Guinea-Bissau | \$2.16 | 1,832,201 | 3,867,320 | \$30,536,677 | 210,000 | \$145.41 |
| Malaysia | \$2.34 | 4,181,896 | 8,049,216 | \$69,698,271 | 565,000 | \$123.36 |
| Sierra Leone | \$2.60 | 1,716,291 | 9,765,507 | \$28,604,843 | 100,000 | \$286.05 |
| Madagascar | \$2.73 | 1,539,227 | 11,304,734 | \$25,653,783 | 300,000 | \$85.51 |
| Tanzania | \$3.35 | 755,870 | 12,060,604 | \$12,597,840 | 125,000 | \$100.78 |
| Myanmar | \$3.78 | 1,790,324 | 13,850,928 | \$29,838,734 | 507,000 | \$58.85 |
| Indonesia | \$4.04 | 30,679,644 | 44,530,572 | \$511,327,397 | 2,900,000 | \$176.32 |
| India | \$4.10 | 1,133,760 | 45,664,332 | \$18,896,005 | 448,000 | \$42.18 |
| Pakistan | \$4.46 | 2,026,638 | 47,690,970 | \$33,777,304 | 157,000 | \$215.14 |
| Mexico | \$4.74 | 8,137,233 | 55,828,204 | \$135,620,556 | 820,000 | \$165.39 |
| Gabon | \$4.90 | 1,698,338 | 57,526,542 | \$28,305,641 | 150,000 | \$188.70 |
| Nicaragua | \$5.13 | 681,651 | 58,208,193 | \$11,360,853 | 65,000 | \$174.78 |
| Vietnam | \$5.32 | 2,564,008 | 60,772,201 | \$42,733,462 | 157,000 | \$272.19 |
| Ecuador | \$6.53 | 684,104 | 61,456,305 | \$11,401,728 | 150,500 | \$75.76 |
| Thailand | \$6.53 | 603,800 | 62,060,105 | \$10,063,336 | 240,000 | \$41.93 |
| Papua New Guinea | \$6.58 | 4,570,866 | 66,630,971 | \$76,181,108 | 380,000 | \$200.48 |
| Venezuela | \$6.83 | 1,124,822 | 67,755,793 | \$18,747,035 | 223,500 | \$83.88 |
| Philippines | \$6.90 | 1,762,242 | 69,518,035 | \$29,370,699 | 240,000 | \$122.38 |
| Brazil | \$6.98 | 872,828 | 70,390,863 | \$14,547,128 | 1,000,000 | \$14.55 |
| Honduras | \$7.83 | 1,631,183 | 72,022,046 | \$27,186,382 | 67,200 | \$404.56 |
| Panama | \$7.95 | 1,056,887 | 73,078,933 | \$17,614,785 | 170,000 | \$103.62 |
| United States | \$8.34 | 1,953,947 | 75,032,880 | \$32,565,786 | 195,000 | \$167.00 |
| Colombia | \$11.31 | 2,261,764 | 77,294,644 | \$37,696,062 | 350,000 | \$107.70 |



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Financing Blue Carbon



CLIMATE ACTION RESERVE

UN-REDD PROGRAMME







