

An anatomy of bio-geoengineering - A prospective area in developing countries

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Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) from coastal wetlands can be promising because of its capacity to sequester large amount of carbon dioxide cost effectively for long term. Apart from carbon removal, such bio-geoengineering activity can not only protect shoreline from sea level rise but also provide ecosystem services, hence giving the developing countries an opportunity to adapt to climate change in a less costly way as well as to earn foreign currency in terms of carbon credit from mitigation of global warming gas, if brought under any international financial mechanism. The purpose of this poster is to draw attention to the prospect of implementing bio-geoengineering technique in developing countries' tidal wetlands and mangroves and to summarize what has and has not been understood yet of CDR from coastal wetlands, possible side effects and major challenges, technical issues for which scientific breakthrough is needed to move ahead with CDR from coastal wetlands, current trend of international negotiation and to finally introduce an on going coastal wetland restoration project.