DOALOS and UNNF Alumni Training Programme

UN Photo/Mark Garten

Ocean, climate change and disaster risk reduction, including in the context of compound impacts and the COVID-19 recovery

DIVISION FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA
UNITED NATIONS

Programme

Welcome and introduction

Ms. Valentina Germani, Senior Legal Officer (Programme Advisor), DOALOS

Climate change impacts on the ocean and ocean solutions to climate change, including challenges linked to the pandemic [20 min]

Ms. Dorothée Herr, Manager, Ocean and Climate Change, Global Marine and Polar Programme, IUCN

Options and opportunities to strengthen synergies under the UNFCCC on ocean and climate change [20 min]

Ms. Joanna Post, Programme Officer, UNFCCC Secretariat

Synergies amongst climate action, oceans and disaster risk reduction [20 min]

Mr. Marco Toscano-Rivalta, Chief, NY Liaison Office, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

Q&A session [20 min]

Moderated by Ms. Jessica Howley, Associate Legal Officer, DOALOS

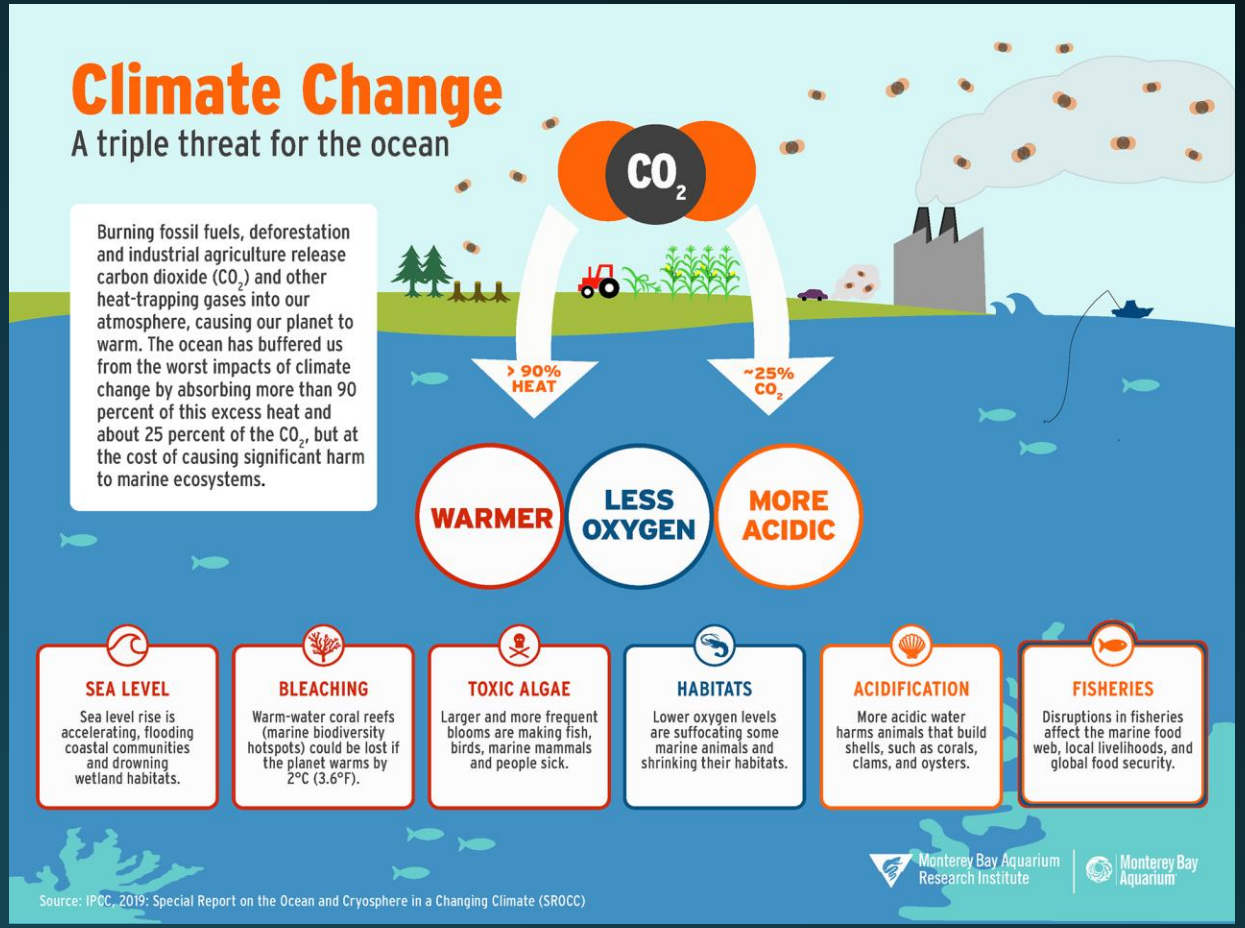
Ocean, Climate Change & COVID

Threats and Opportunities towards a Healthy Ocean

Dorothée Herr, IUCN

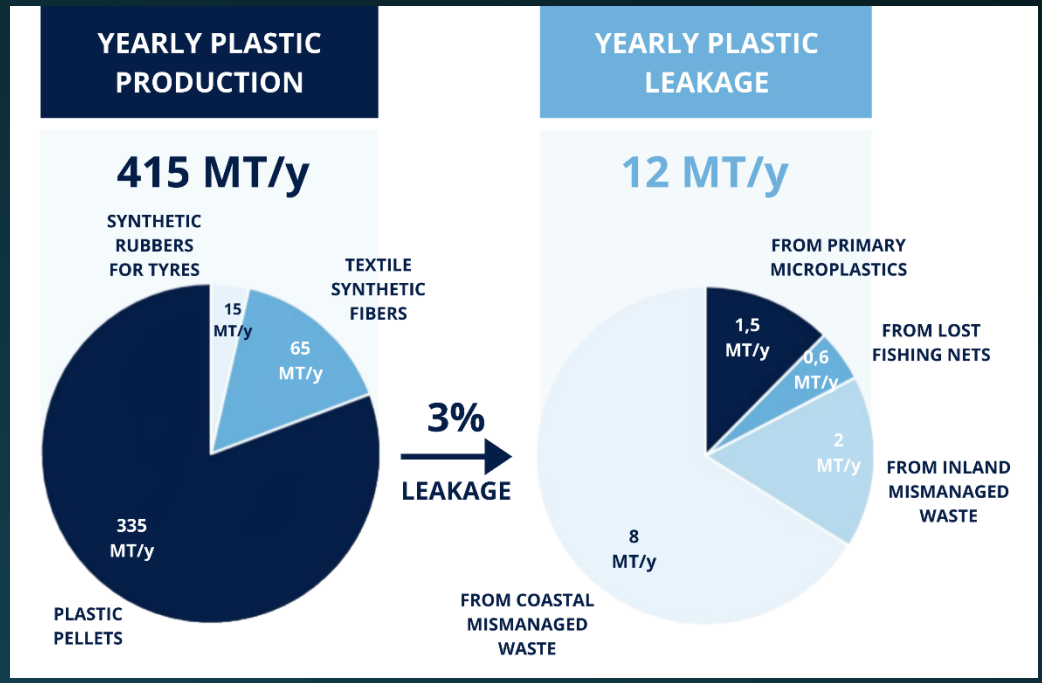
Climate Change Impacts on the Ocean

- Ocean Warming
  - 93%
- Ocean Acidification
  - 27%
- Ocean Deoxygenation
  - -2%



Other Stressors reducing Ocean Resilience

- Overfishing
  - Almost 30% of fish stocks commercially fished are over-fished
  - Over 60% of fish stocks are fully fished
- Plastic
  - Up to 12 million tons of plastic debris enter the ocean every year.
- Coastal development
  - Average mangrove loss rate of 0.21% annually from 1996 to 2016, higher than the average for tropical and subtropical forest losses



Affected Maritime Sectors from COVID

- Coastal and marine tourism
  - Loss of USD 2.1 trillion forecasted loss in 2020
- Marine transport
  - Reduced demand for container ships
- Wild capture fisheries
  - Reduced consumer demands; changes in value chains
- Aquaculture
  - Unsold volumes of framed fish, yet also
  - Increase for frozen preparations
- Ocean-based renewable
  - Increase in offshore wind; yet falling energy demand
- Marine conservation

SEE DETAILS in: Northrop, E., et al. 2020. ''A Sustainable and Equitable Blue Recovery to the COVID-19 Crisis.'' Report. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. Available online at http://www.oceanpanel.org/ bluerecovery

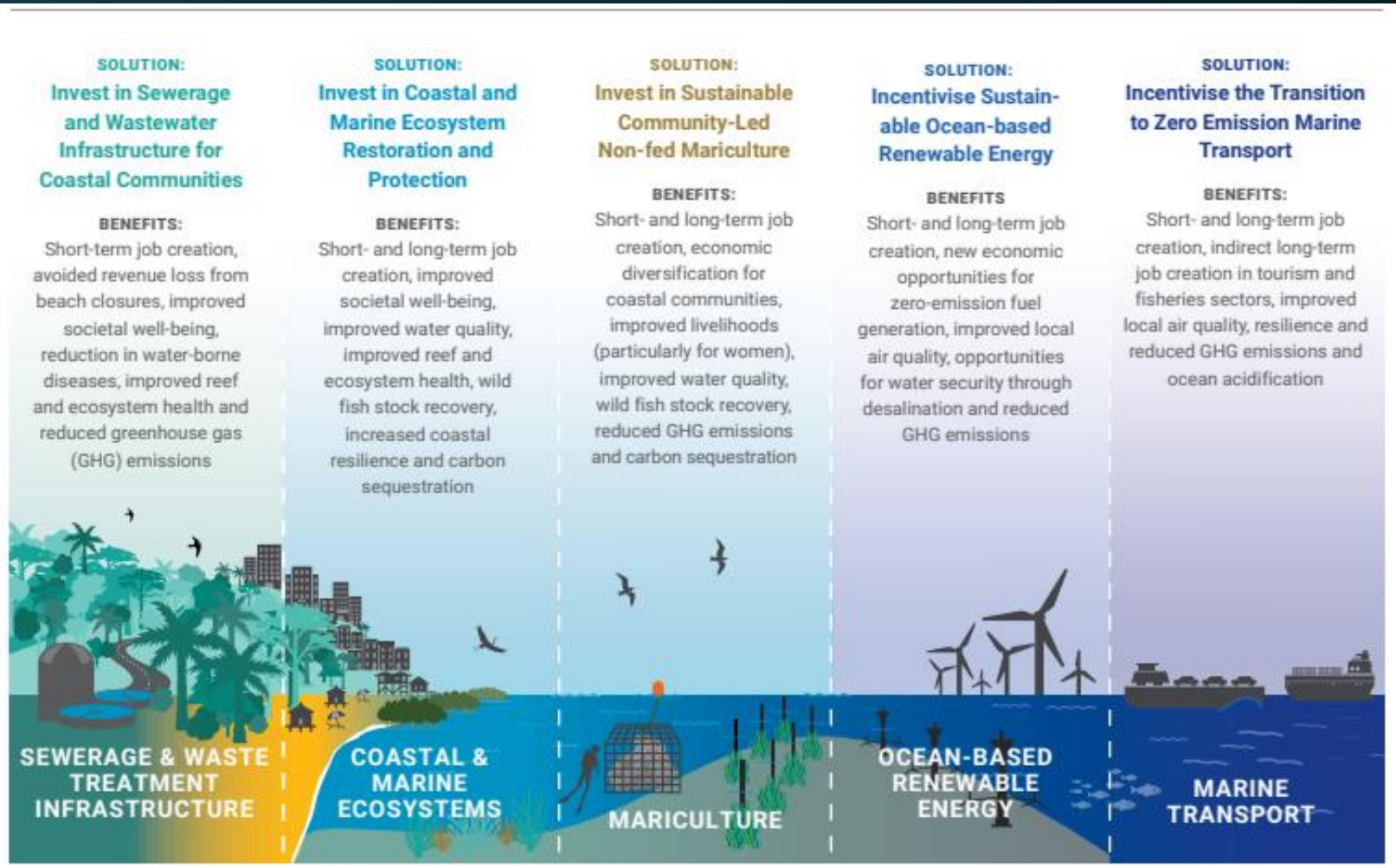
Marine Conservation - COVID

- Interwoven impacts
- PROS and CONS

- Reduced tourism revenues (-)
- Increased poaching and IUU (-)
- Deregulation to open fishing season (-)
- Roll back on plastic bans, lack of proper disposals (-)
- Reduced physical impacts (+)

SEE DETAILS in: Northrop, E., et al. 2020. ''A Sustainable and Equitable Blue Recov ery to the COVID-19 Crisis.'' Report. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. Av ailable online at http://www.oceanpanel.org/ bluerecov ery

Five Priorities for Blue Recovery



Northrop, E., et al. 2020. ''A Sustainable and Equitable Blue Recovery to the COVID-19 Crisis.'' Report. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. Available online at http://www.oceanpanel.org/bluerecovery

Opportunities for a Blue Transformation

● Strong potential ● Potential ○ Minor potential

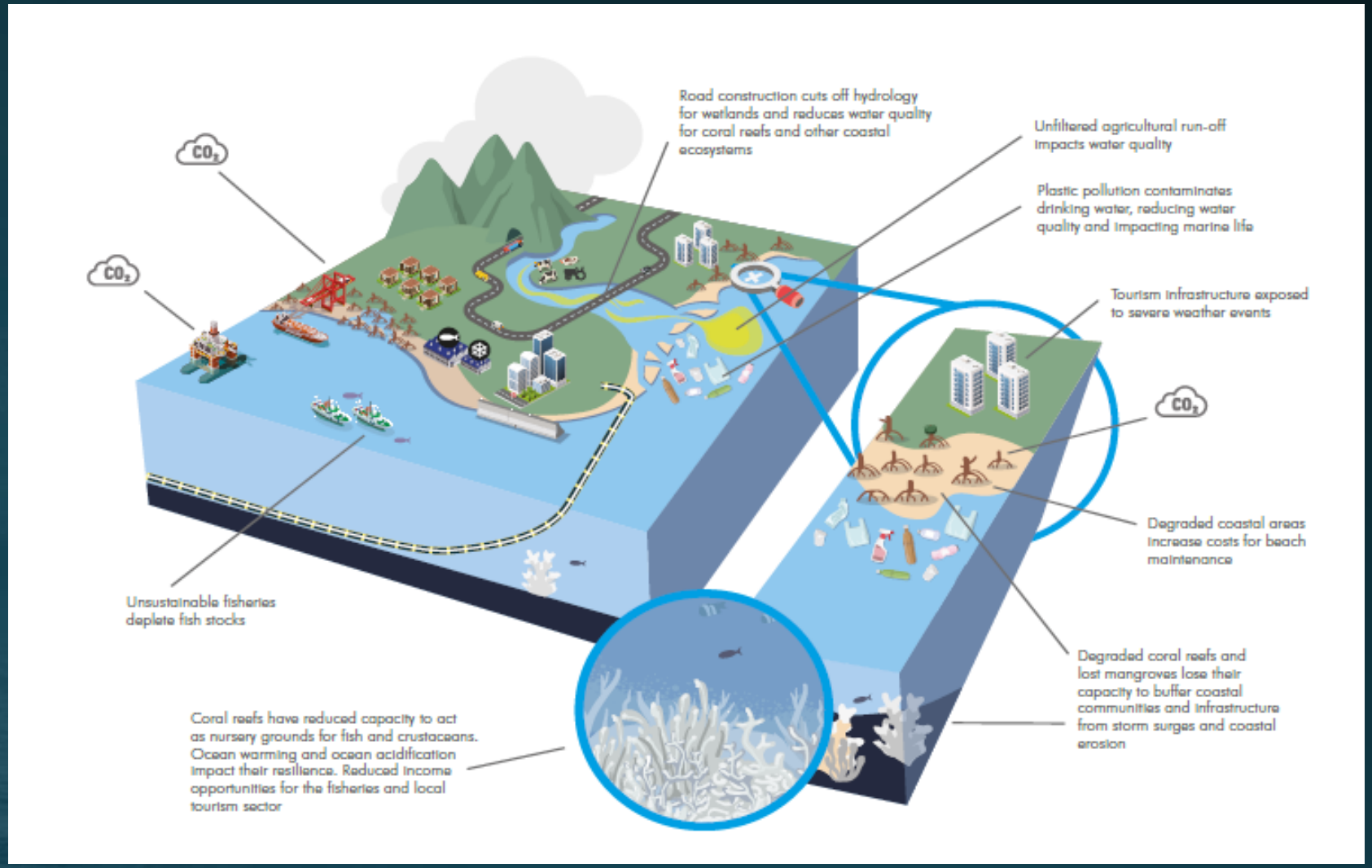
	SECTOR RELEVANCE	ECONOMIC BENEFITS	SOCIAL BENEFITS	ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS	SDGS
REGULATORY REFORM TO PROVIDE AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR A SUSTAINABLE OCEAN ECONOMY					
Establish comprehensive integrated ocean management and marine spatial planning processes to balance marine users and spaces, competition for coastal resources and mitigate permitting and siting issues for sustainable ocean industries.	Fisheries, Tourism, Energy, Shipping, Marine Conservation, Mariculture	●	●	●	8 12 13 14 17
Initiate regulatory reform to promote best practice in climate-adaptive fisheries management, including through incentives for industry adoption in the form of taxes and subsidies.	Fisheries	●	●	●	2 8 12 13 14
Shift harmful subsidies to more sustainable and equitable uses, including supporting small-scale and artisanal fishing, ecotourism opportunities for local communities and management and monitoring of marine protected areas.	Fisheries, Tourism, Marine Conservation	●	●	●	2 8 12 14
Introduce levies or taxes to reinvest tourism revenue in local restoration and conservation efforts.	Tourism, Fisheries, Marine Conservation	●	●	●	8 11 12 13 14 15
Integrate ocean accounts into national accounting frameworks, or develop satellite ocean accounts, to measure and monitor the impact of recovery measures on long-term sustainability of the ocean economy.	Fisheries, Tourism, Transport, Energy, Marine Conservation, Infrastructure	●	○	●	8 9 12 13 14 17

- Regulatory Reforms
- Public/Private Partnerships
- Research and Development to Spur Innovation and New Technology

Northrop, E., et al. 2020. ''A Sustainable and Equitable Blue Recovery to the COVID-19 Crisis.'' Report. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. Available online at http://www.oceanpanel.org/bluerecovery

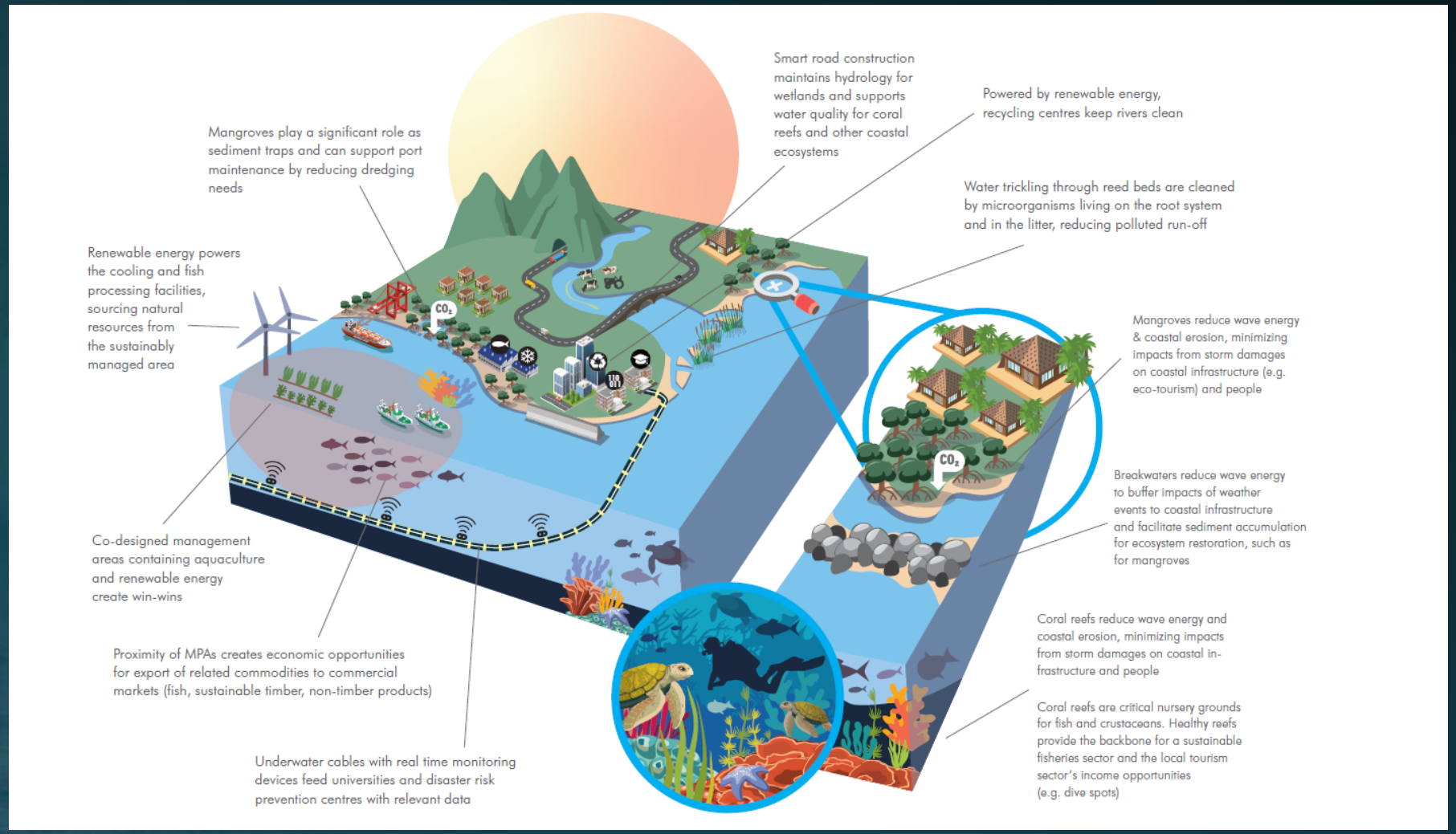
NbS from the Ocean and Coasts

Coastal development without NbS



https://bluenaturalcapital.org/our-approach/innovative-bnc-finance-blue-infrastructure/

NbS as part of Blue Infrastructure Finance



TA support for NbS private investment

Marine Protected Areas (MPA)

While Marine Protected Areas (MPA) are spreading globally, only a few have robust compliance and enforcement mechanisms in place while the majority m...

READ MORE

Selva Shrimp Kalimantan

Since 1961 the annual global growth in fish consumption ha
demonstrating that the fisheries and aquaculture...

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Net-Works

On the current trajectory of plastic pollution and overfishing
three tonnes of fish in the ocean by 202...

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Blue Natural Capital Financing Facility

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Carbon stored in coastal wetlands has moved up the priority ladder of the global climate change debate. While crucial for mitigation and adaptation, conserving coastal ecosystems such as mangrove forests and seagrass beds is also paramount for protecting biodiversity.

© Ardiles Rante Photography

Indonesia

Forest Carbon is working on a plan to conserve > 15,000ha of mangrove forests in West Kalimantan.

READ MORE

Zanzibar

Terra Global is structuring a project to conserve > 16,000ha of mangrove forests on the Zanzibar islands of Pemba and Unguja.

READ MORE

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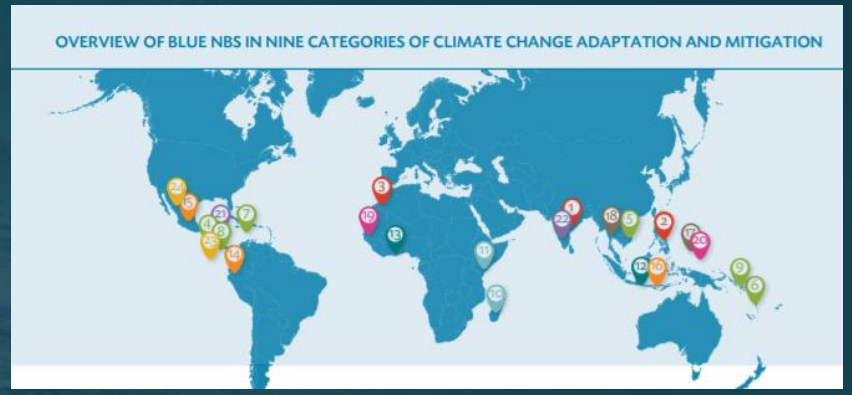
Kenya

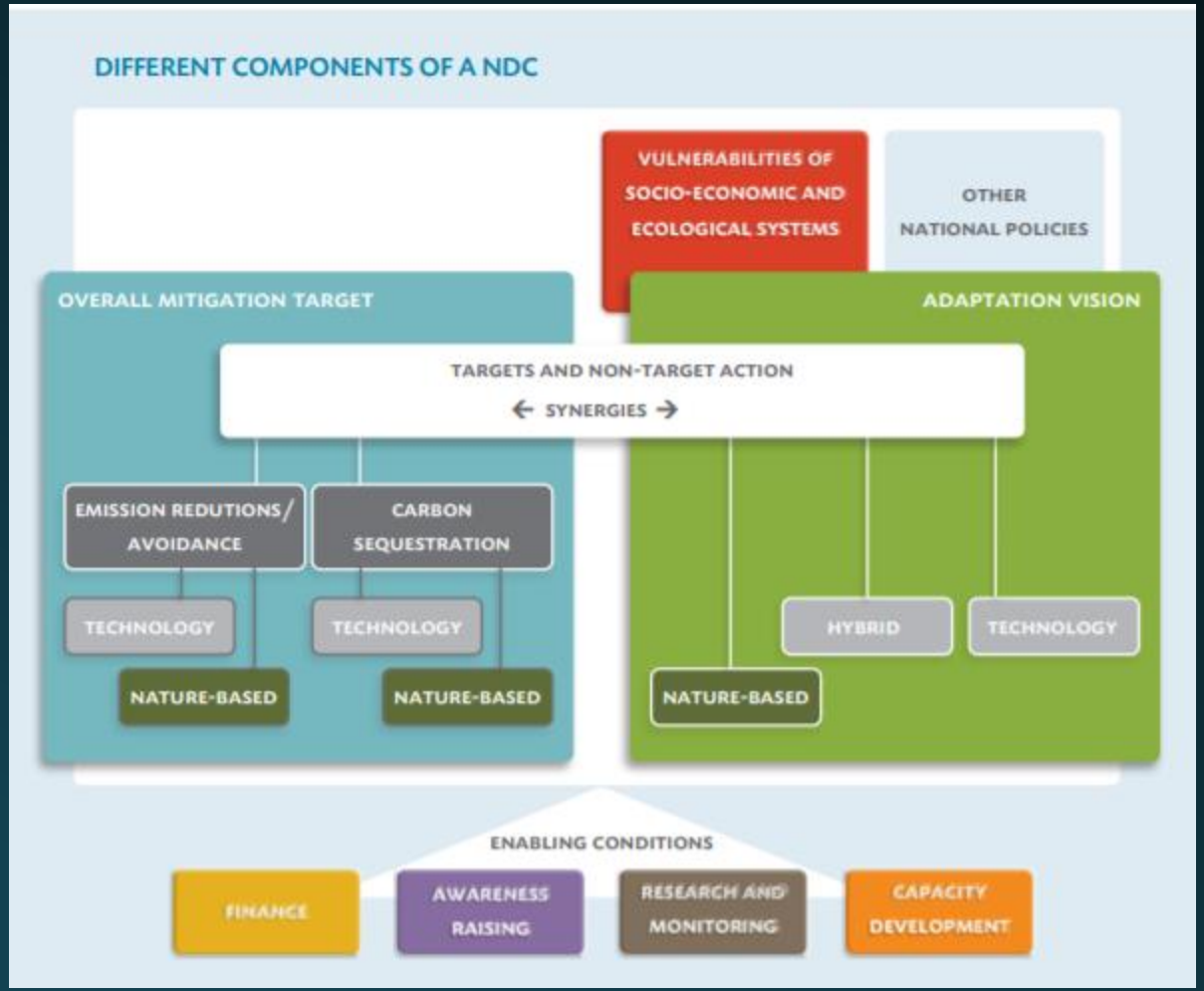
The Wildlife Conservation Society is working with Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute in pioneering a project aimed at generating carbon credits from seagrass beds in Kenya.

READ MORE

Blue NbS in NDCs

- Nationally Determined Contributions
- Existing Blue NbS can inform and inspire the design and the implementation of NDCs





https://news.bluesolutions.info/blue-naturebased-solutions-in-nationally-determined-contributions

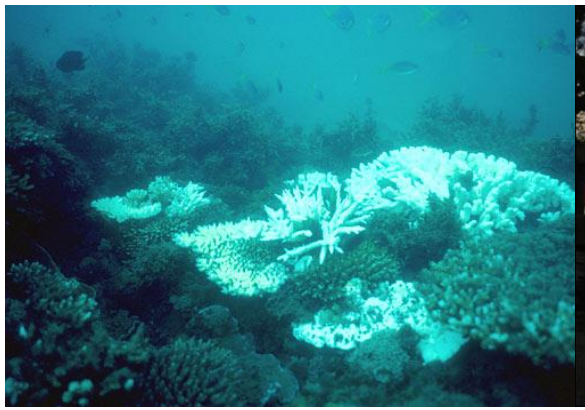
Blue NbS in NDCs

- Building blocks
- Activities
- Results and impact
- NDC relevant
- Additional benefits
- SDGs

COUNTRY	Belize
LOCATION	Placencia Peninsula
LEAD ORGANIZATION	WWF
CONTEXT	Coastal communities highly dependent on tourism activities and natural resources face significant clumate related vulnerabilities mainly related to clearing land down to the shoreline practices. Communities have limited understanding on the cost and benefits of adaptation solutions.
OBJECTIVE(S)	To conduct a cost benefit analysis on adapatation solutions to facilitate decision making, raise awareness and engage all stakeholders to foster collaboration with policy makers and ultitmately, reduce the Peninsula's vulnerability and erosion risks.
BUILDING BLOCKS	• Characterisation of ecosystem services (BB 1) • Climate impact hypotheses (BB 2) • Climate adaptation scenarios (BB 3) • Cost-benefit analysis (BB 4) • Transparent sharing of information (BB 5)
ACTIVITIES	• Engagement of stakeholders in the early design of an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan; • Data collection and inclusion on the natural/marine capital investment analysis tool; • Consultation of stakeholders on vulnerabilities; • Climate impact hypotheses translation into quantitative relationships; • Selection of adaptation strategies on the basis of outcomes for ecosystem service provisioning; • Analysis of alternative adaptation options on the basis of costs and benefits; • Development of a technical report; • Information shared with local communities, land developers, the private sector and government authorities to build capacity and raise awareness.

Mangrove Boardwalk on Coxoplum Resort and Residential Development © Nadia Bood

Climate Change and Sea Level Rise in United Nations Ocean Processes



Ms. Valentina Germani, Senior Legal Officer (Programme Advisor)
Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, UN

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Overview of the impacts

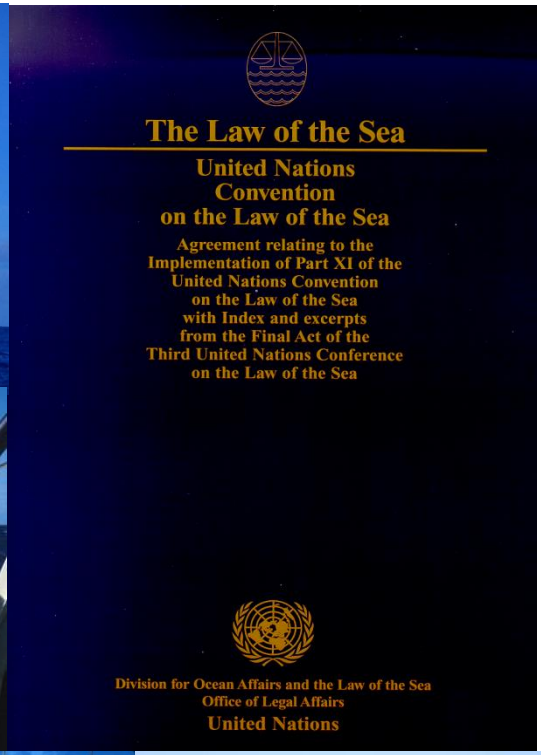
- Main effects of climate change and GHG emissions on the oceans: ocean warming, ocean acidification
- Related physical and ecological impacts, such as: sea level rise, changes in ecosystems and biodiversity loss (e.g. coral bleaching), deoxygenation, stratification, extreme weather events, and the loss of polar ice
- Significant socioeconomic consequences, such as: loss of life, displacement of communities, loss of territory, destruction of property and infrastructure; decline of and regional shifts in fish stocks; food and water security, livelihoods and sustainable development in developing States, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States, and low-lying communities, are increasingly affected and their vulnerabilities accentuated

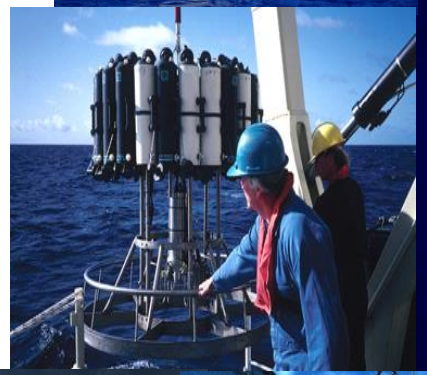
(Source: Secretary General's report A/72/70 and A/75/70)

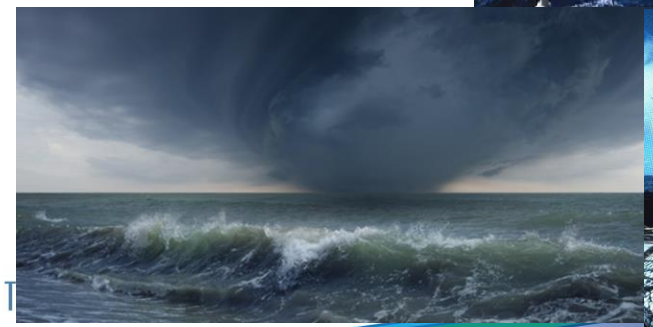
Legal framework - UNCLOS

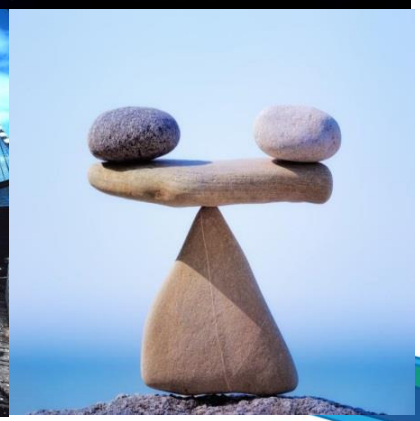
Sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out and is of strategic importance as the basis for national, regional and global action and cooperation in the marine sector, and its integrity needs to be maintained

(GA annual resolutions on Oceans and the Law of the Sea)









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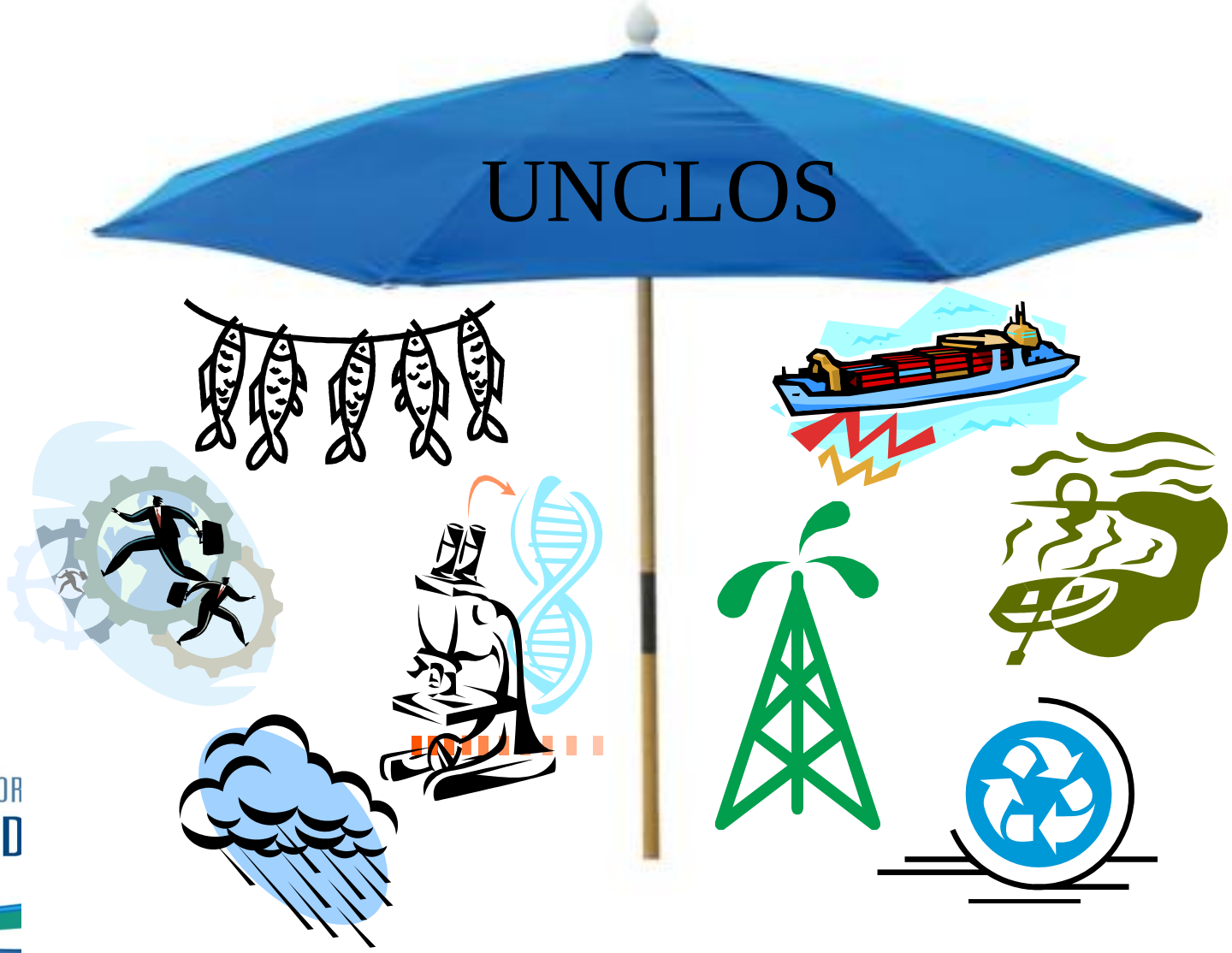
UNCLOS is a legal framework for the Oceans



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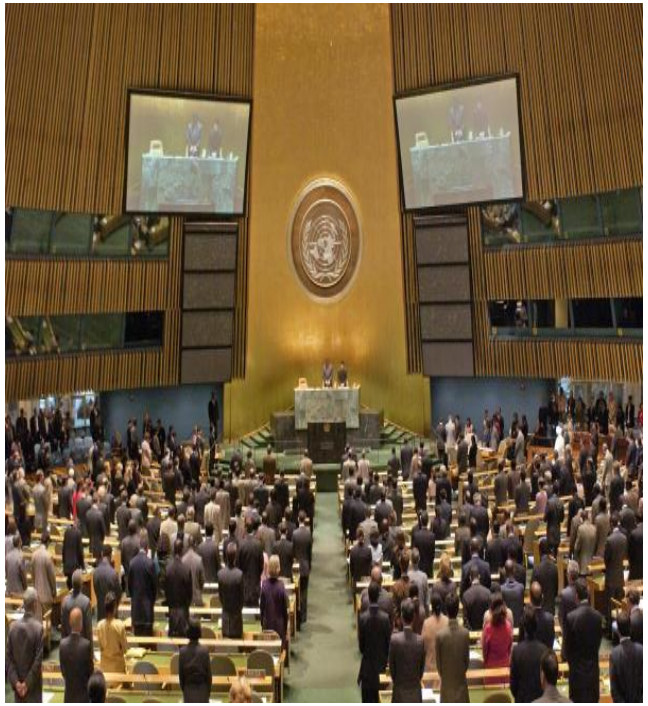
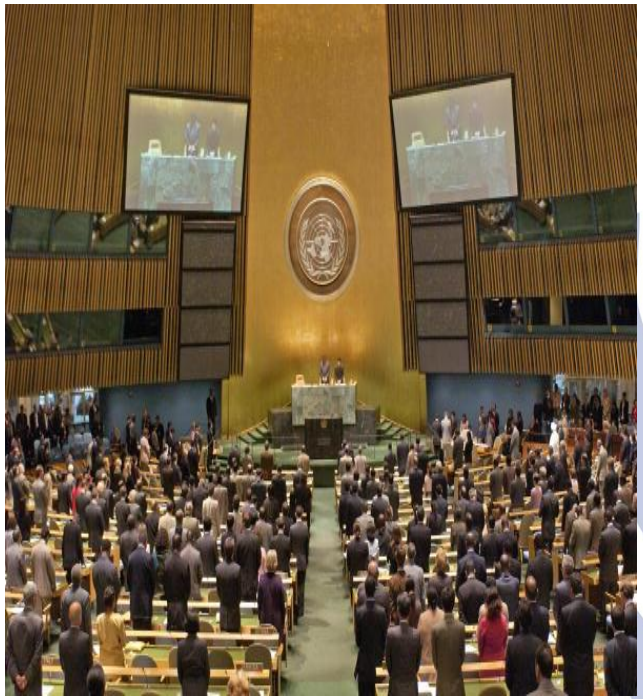
United Nations General Assembly resolution on Oceans and the Law of the Sea – climate change

- Encouraged States to enhance scientific activity to better understand and raise awareness of the effects of climate change on the marine environment and marine biodiversity and develop ways and means of adaptation
- Stressed the importance of scientific understanding of oceans/atmosphere interface
- Recognized the importance of raising awareness of the adverse impact of climate change on the marine environment and marine biodiversity
- Called for improved efforts to address coral bleaching



United Nations General Assembly resolution on Oceans and the Law of the Sea – ocean acidification

- Expressed concern over the substantial risks to marine ecosystems, especially polar ecosystems and coral reefs, and the potentially detrimental consequences for fisheries and livelihoods
- Encouraged the urgent pursue of further research on ocean acidification; and increase national, regional and global efforts to address levels of ocean acidity and its negative impact; and the sharing of relevant information
- Urged to make significant efforts to tackle the causes of ocean acidification



United Nations General Assembly resolution on Sustainable Fisheries

- Expressed its serious concern regarding the impacts of global climate change and ocean acidification on coral reefs and other ecosystems relevant to fisheries
- Urged States, either directly or through appropriate subregional, regional or global organizations or arrangements, to intensify efforts to assess and address, as appropriate, the impacts of global climate change and ocean acidification on the sustainability of fish stocks and the habitats that support them, in particular the most affected ones

UN Photo/Milton Grant

United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea

- Forum for exchange of opinions among multiple stakeholders and coordination among competent agencies, and enhancing awareness of topics, including emerging issues, while promoting the three pillars of sustainable development
- Relevant areas of focus:
  - ICP-13 (2012): Marine renewable energies
  - ICP-14 (2013): Ocean acidification
  - ICP-18 (2017): The effects of climate change on oceans
  - ICP-21 (2020/21): Sea-level rise and its impacts

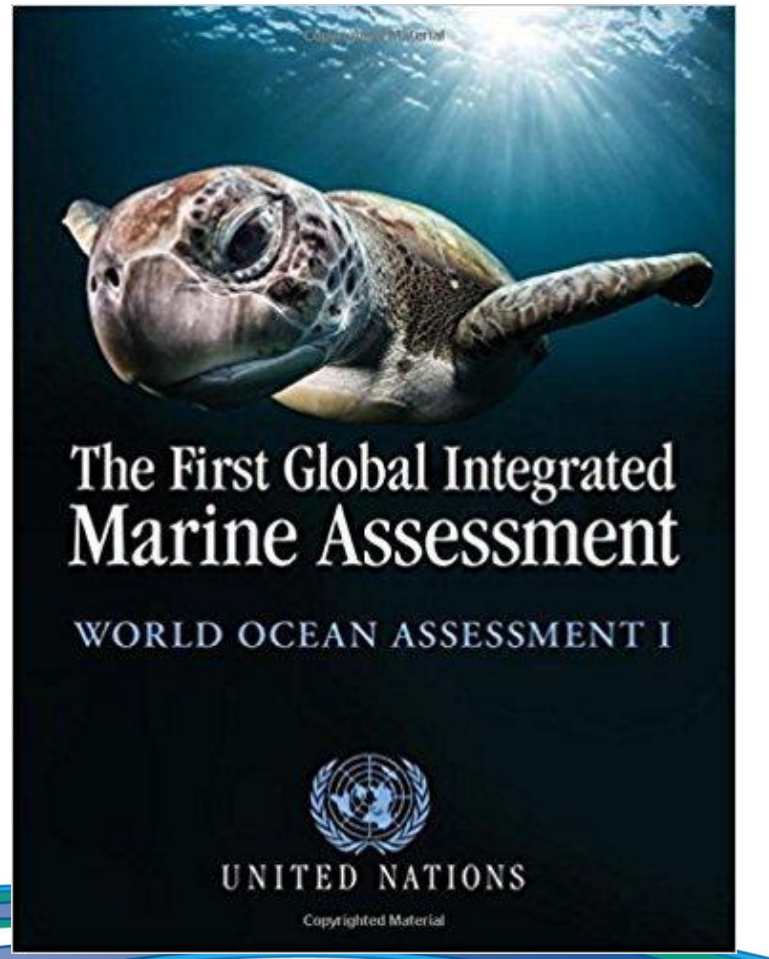
Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects

First World Ocean Assessment:

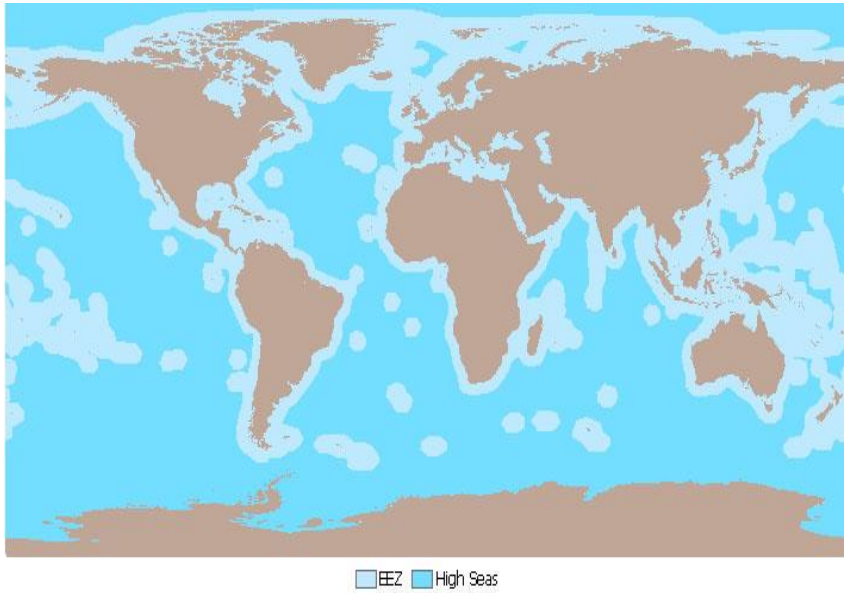
Climate change and related changes in the atmosphere have serious implications for the ocean, resulting in rises in sea level, higher levels of acidity in the ocean, stratification and reduced mixing of ocean water, and increasing deoxygenation.

Second World Ocean Assessment:

Chapters to be devoted to issues related to climate change and oceans, including on trends in the physical and chemical state of the ocean; and pressures from changes in climate and atmosphere



General Assembly - marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction



Legend: hypothetical overview of repartition of oceans among high seas areas and EEZ if all EEZ had been declared up to 200M

- Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues related to marine BBNJ (2006 - 2015)
- Preparatory Committee (2016-2017)
- Intergovernmental Conference on an international legally binding instrument under UNCLOS on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction on (2018-present)

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Options and opportunities to strengthen synergies under the UNFCCC on ocean and climate change

DOALOS/UNNF online training sessions

Joanna Post, Programme Management Officer
UNFCCC secretariat

UNFCCC Convention (1992)

- Article 2 The ultimate objective of UNFCCC: "…to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would **prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system**."

- Article 1.3 Definitions: "**Climate system"** is defined as "the totality of the atmosphere, **hydrosphere**, biosphere and geosphere and their interactions."

- Article 4.1 Commitments: "all Parties shall promote sustainable management, and promote and cooperate in the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of sinks and reservoirs of all greenhouse gases, including biomass, forests and **oceans** as well as other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems." Including ocean and ice

Cancun Agreement Decision 1/CP.16 and the Cancun Adaptation Framework (2010)

- The conference inter alia established the Adaptation Committee and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process. (See NAPs below).
- The COP also recognized “need to strengthen international cooperation and expertise in order to understand and reduce loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including impacts related to extreme weather events and slow onset events (including sea level rise, increasing temperatures, ocean acidification, glacial retreat and related impacts, salinization, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and desertification)”

UNFCCC and Paris Agreement – Where ocean is mentioned

Paris Agreement

"Recognizing the need for an effective and progressive response to the urgent threat of climate change on the basis of **the best available science**"

"Noting the importance of **ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans**, and the protection of biodiversity…".

The ocean and coastal zones play a direct and/or indirect role in the Articles and goals under the PA

The "ambition" cycle of the Paris Agreement

Take action to implement Paris Agreement

- **Mitigation, Adaptation, MOI At national and international level**

- Limit global warming to < +2/1.5° C
- Enhance adaptive capacity, resilience, & low-emissions development
- Finance compatible with resilient development and low emissions

Communicate individual efforts (forward looking)

- **NDCs:** 2020, 2025, 2030 …
- **Adaptation Communication:** …
- Long-term low GHG development strategies: 2020

5 years cycle

Informs Parties in:
- Updating NDCs in a nationally determined manner (progression clause)
- Enhancing international cooperation for climate action

→ **Key to catalyze progress**

Report individual efforts (backward looking)

- **Biennial transparency reports (BTRs): 2024, every 2 years after**
- Includes information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs

Reported individual efforts

Transparency to build trust and confidence.

- GHG Inventory
- Progress on NDCs
- Support provided and mobilized (developed countries)
- Support needed and received (developing countries)
- Adaptation
- Loss and damage
- Response measures

Take stock of implementation of the Paris Agreement and assess collective progress towards its purpose and long-term global goals

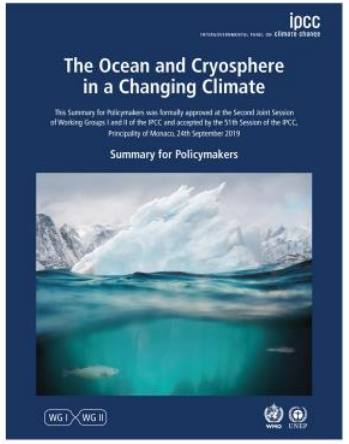
- **Global stocktake (GST) (2023, 2028, 2033)**
- Comprehensive: mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and support

- IPCC assessments
- Constituted Body reports
- Secretariat synthesis reports
- UN agencies
- …

Ocean - an integral part of commitments, action, reporting and stocktake

IPCC Special report: SROCC

- IPCC 43 mandated the IPCC Special Report Climate change, oceans and the cryosphere (SROCC).
- The special report is under the joint scientific leadership of Working Groups I, II and III with support from the WGII TSU. The report will be finalized and adopted in September 2019 and it is expected to inform the UNFCCC processes.

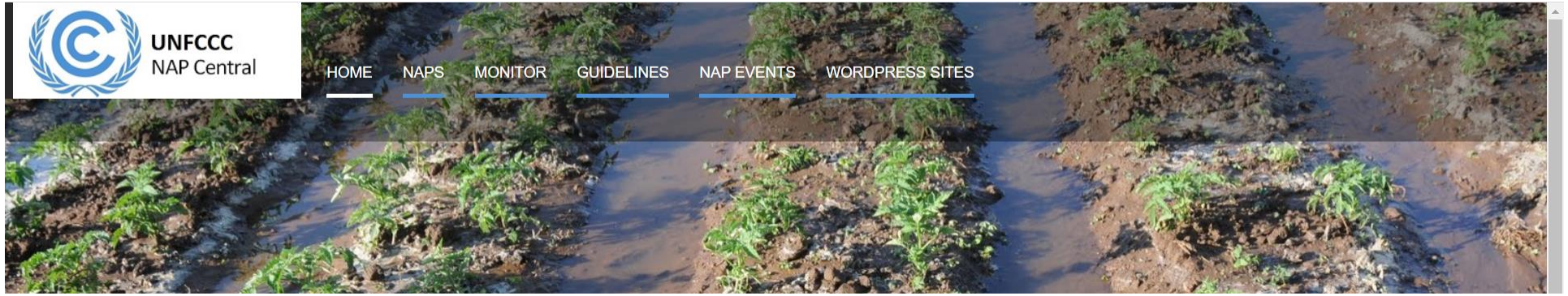


IPCC-SBSTA special event on SROCC at COP 25, 5 Dec 2019.

https://unfccc.int/event/srocc-special-event

Linking ocean risks to NDCs and the global stocktake, will be assessed in the IPCC AR6

National Adaptation Plans process



- **Objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs:**
- **Most of the 20 NAPs** submitted to the secretariat have priority projects on ocean/coastal zone
- Supplementary guidelines to the NAPs
  - CBD: linking NAPs and national biodiversity strategies and action plans,
  - FAO: integrating genetic diversity into adaptation planning and on addressing agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Ocean and coastal zone related supplementary technical guidelines for NAPs?

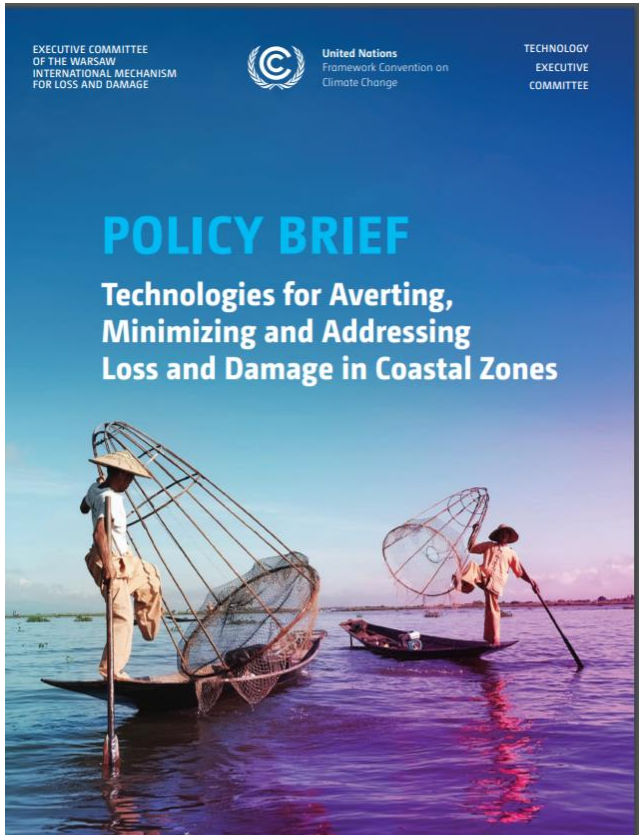
The framework takes an integrated approach towards country-driven and country-specific descriptions of systems that should be managed to achieve adaptation and contribute towards achieving SDG targets (inc. SDG14)

- **Combination of SDGs and climate risk factors help in selection of systems**, e.g. for food security, the systems would include crop production, distribution, affordability, strategic food reserves over time as well as nutritional value;
- These **component systems can be assessed for sensitivity to climate change**, taking into account interlinkages to other "sectors/SDGs", and adaptation actions can then be developed, prioritized and implemented;
- After implementation, **outcomes would accrue adaptation benefits as well as sustainable development benefits** – both of which can be monitored and documented in reporting

Warsaw International Mechanism on loss and damage

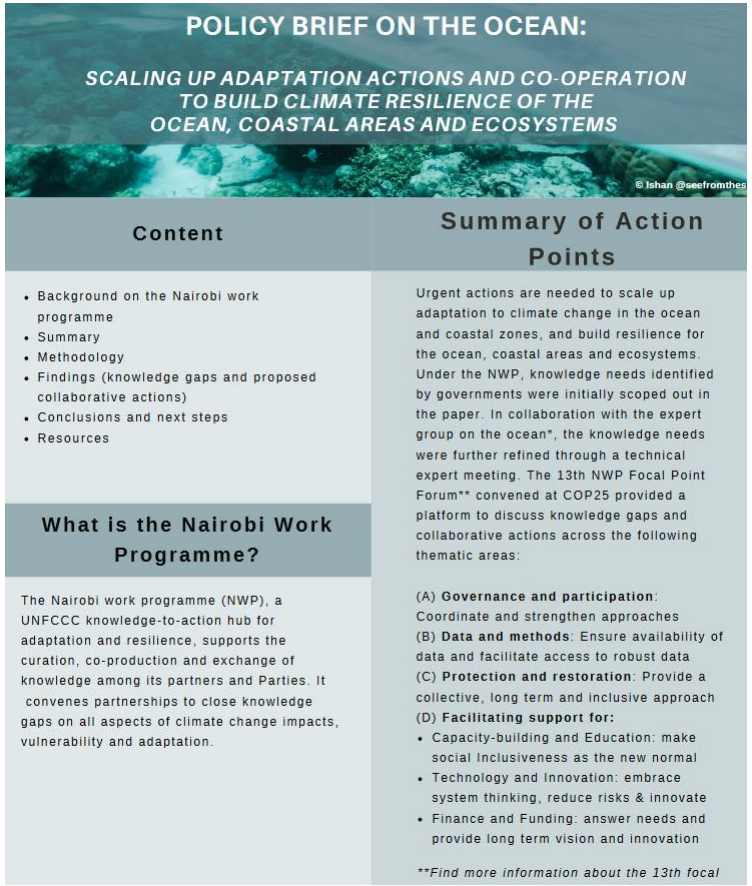
- **Warsaw International Mechanism on loss and damage** (WIM) - Five year rolling work plan
  slow onset events (sea level rise and ocean acidification in collaboration with SBSTA/RSO)
  non-economic losses and irreversible impacts (e.g., coral bleaching).

- WIM Excom and the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) have prepared a policy brief on **technology to avert, minimize and address loss and damage in coastal zones**.



- **Focus area 2019-2020: Oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems, including mega deltas, coral reefs and mangroves**. FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7 paragraph 21.

- Theme 1: Governance and Participation
- Theme 2: Data and methods
- Theme 3: Restoration and Protection
- Theme 4: Support (Technology and innovation; finance and funding; capacity building and education)



POLICY BRIEF ON THE OCEAN:

SCALING UP ADAPTATION ACTIONS AND CO-OPERATION TO BUILD CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF THE OCEAN, COASTAL AREAS AND ECOSYSTEMS

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Content

- Background on the Nairobi work programme
- Summary
- Methodology
- Findings (knowledge gaps and proposed collaborative actions)
- Conclusions and next steps
- Resources

What is the Nairobi Work Programme?

The Nairobi work programme (NWP), a UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub for adaptation and resilience, supports the curation, co-production and exchange of knowledge among its partners and Parties. It convenes partnerships to close knowledge gaps on all aspects of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation.

Summary of Action Points

Urgent actions are needed to scale up adaptation to climate change in the ocean and coastal zones, and build resilience for the ocean, coastal areas and ecosystems. Under the NWP, knowledge needs identified by governments were initially scoped out in the paper. In collaboration with the expert group on the ocean*, the knowledge needs were further refined through a technical expert meeting. The 13th NWP Focal Point Forum** convened at COP25 provided a platform to discuss knowledge gaps and collaborative actions across the following thematic areas:

(A) **Governance and participation**: Coordinate and strengthen approaches
(B) **Data and methods**: Ensure availability of data and facilitate access to robust data
(C) **Protection and restoration**: Provide a collective, long term and inclusive approach
(D) **Facilitating support for:**

- Capacity-building and Education: make social inclusiveness as the new normal
- Technology and Innovation: embrace system thinking, reduce risks & innovate
- Finance and Funding: answer needs and provide long term vision and innovation

***Find more information about the 13th focal*

Global stocktake – thematic areas

Mitigation

- Overall effect of NDCs
- State of GHG emissions and removals and mitigation efforts undertaken by Parties

Adaptation

- State of adaptation efforts, support, experiences and priorities

Finance flows and means of Implementation and support

- Finance flows and financial support
- Technology
- Capacity-Building

Efforts on:

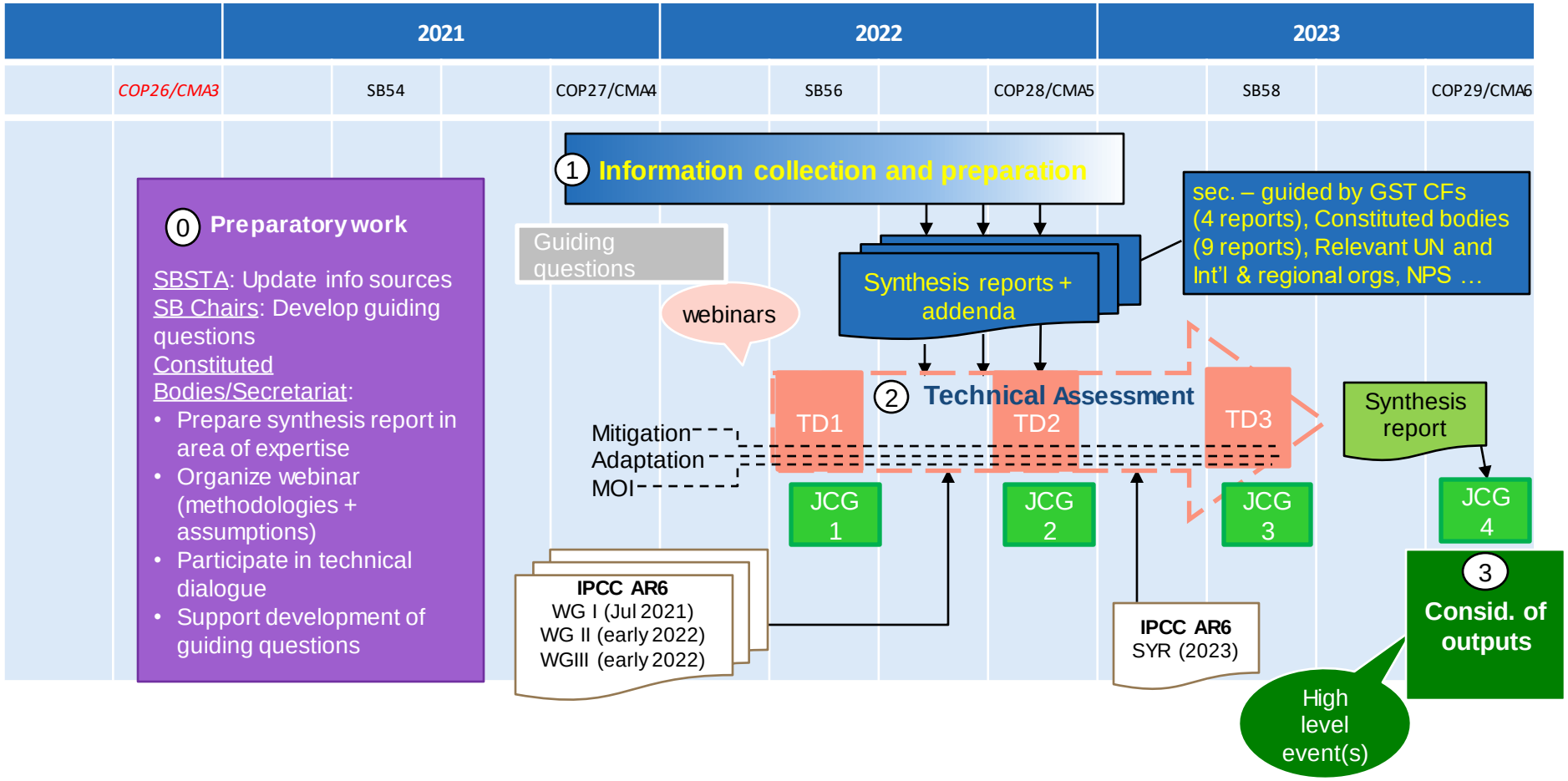
- Social and economic consequences of response measures (under mitigation)
- Adverting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage (under adaptation?)

Inputs on equity

- Fairness consideration including equity as communicated by Parties in their NDCs

GST has a thematic approach

What are the modalities of the GST and the timeline?



Constituted bodies

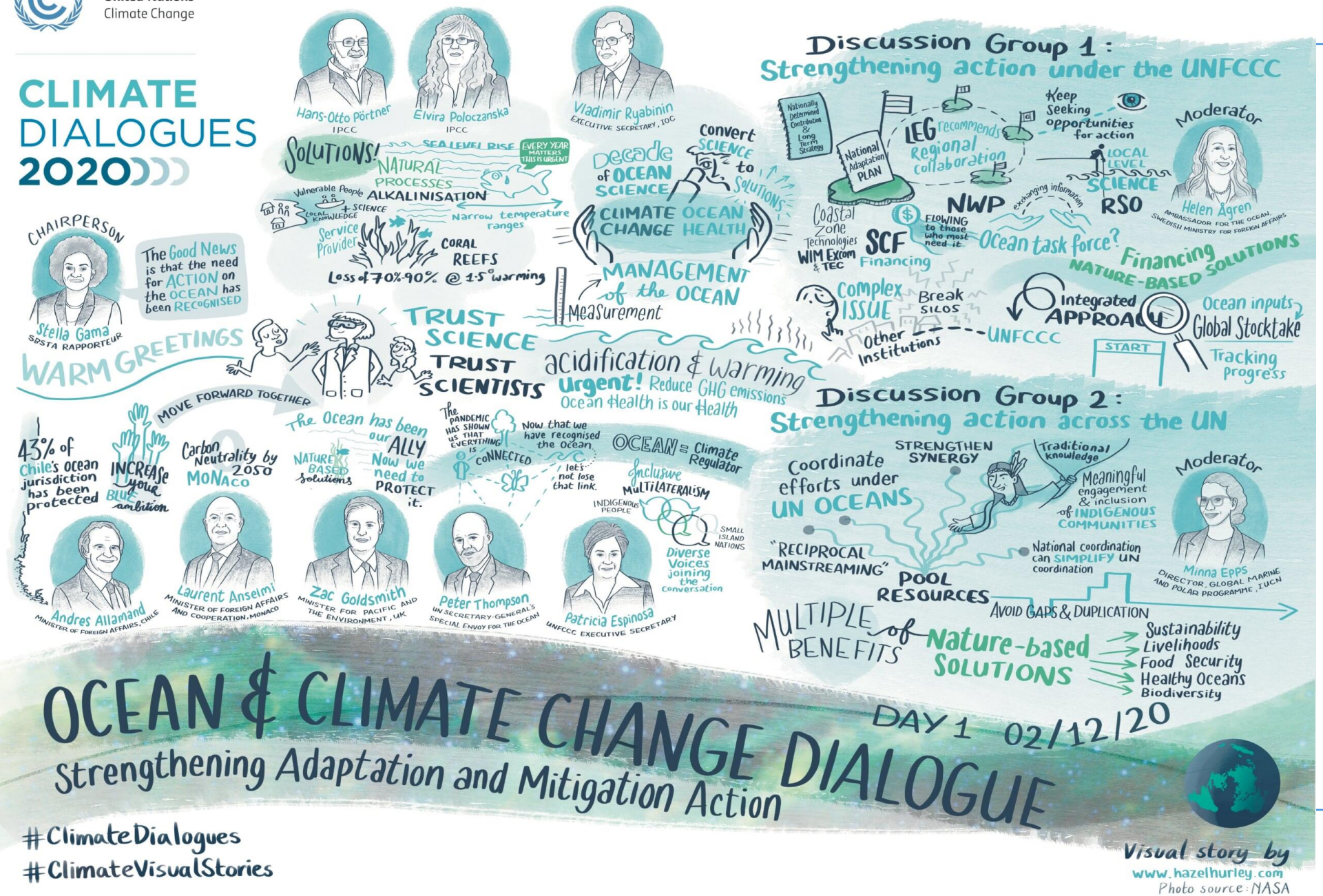
- Adaptation Committee (AC)
- Adaptation Fund Board (AFB)
- Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
- Compliance Committee (CC)
- Consultative Group of Experts (CGE)
- Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM EB)
- Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM excom)
- Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP
- Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC)
- Katowice Committee of Experts on Impact of Implementation of Response Measures
- Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)
- Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)
- Standing Committee on Finance (SCF)
- Technology Executive Committee (TEC)

Decision 1/CP.25

https://unfccc.int/event/ocean-and-climate-change-dialogue

United Nations
Climate Change

CLIMATE DIALOGUES 2020



OCEAN & CLIMATE CHANGE DIALOGUE

Strengthening Adaptation and Mitigation Action

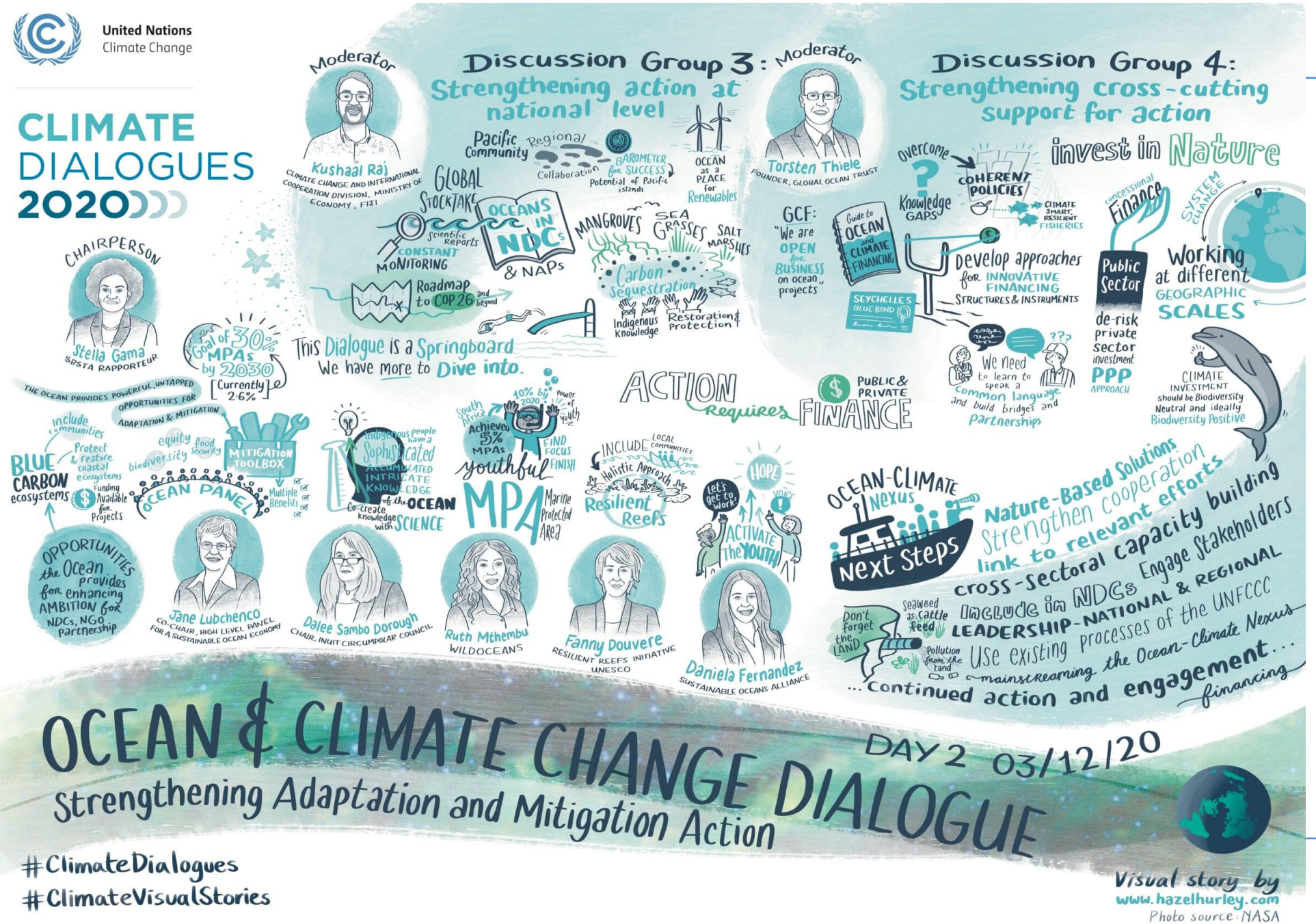
DAY 1 02/12/20

#ClimateDialogues
#ClimateVisualStories

Visual story by
www.hazelhurley.com
Photo source: NASA

United Nations
Climate Change

CLIMATE DIALOGUES 2020



OCEAN & CLIMATE CHANGE DIALOGUE

DAY 2 03/12/20

Strengthening Adaptation and Mitigation Action

#ClimateDialogues
#ClimateVisualStories

Visual story by
www.hazelhurley.com
Photo source: NASA

Group 1: Strengthening action under the UNFCCC

- **Elevate** existing ocean presence under UNFCCC
- Action at national level needed for ambitious **NDCs**
- Consider Ocean in assessing **collective progress & Global Stocktake**
- Recognition of dialogue relevance within UNFCCC: **constituted bodies and NWP** consider:
  - Opportunities for strengthening engagement
  - Reporting relevant outcomes
- Consider **gaps/needs** from NDCs, NAPs, National Communications and LTS when identifying areas of work
- Importance of **finance** and **NbS**
- This dialogue is a first step for **continued action** – to and beyond COP26

Group 2: Strengthening action across the UN

- Recognize and amplify **synergies**
- Support **mainstreaming** of the ocean-climate nexus
  - Across relevant institutions.
  - Across conventions. e.g. CBD Post 2020 Framework
- Strengthen **cooperation** across relevant frameworks and agreements e.g, Regional Seas Conventions and BBNJ
- **Establish strong linkages to and between relevant efforts** e.g. UN Decade of Ocean Science, Decade of Ecosystem Restoration, UN Ocean Conference and UN Food Systems Summit
- **National coordination** can simplify UN Coordination.
- Cross-sectoral **capacity building**
- **Global regulatory framework** to secure a level playing field so no one is left behind
- **Engage stakeholders**, including traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities

Discussion Group 3: Strengthening action at national level

- **Climate action equals ocean actions** and vice versa, specially in coastal and small island states
- **Invest** in science, capacity building to increase understanding, knowledge and skills
- "Blue" the **NDCs**
- Develop **national policies / set targets / increase blue ambition** – mitigation / adaptation / NbS / blue carbon / pollution from land
- **Leadership** – national and regional
  - National – link ocean and climate solutions
  - Unique challenges faced in each region - practical work must be owned and lead by those within each region
- **Address gap in the UNFCCC ocean-climate work** – generate roadmap for moving forward
  - SCF work inc. forum on NbS
  - Options for regular dialogue
  - Strengthening ocean consideration by constituted bodies
  - This dialogue is a springboard not an endpoint
  - Bring the outcomes to COP26
  - Build forward bluer

Discussion Group 4: Strengthening cross-cutting support for action

- **Align global finance with conservation objectives which have multiple benefits – from biodiversity, protection of assets along coastlines, to food security, national security, etc.**
- **Climate investment** - biodiversity neutral / positive
- **Address knowledge gaps**, to create coherent policies across subject-matters, and invest in reforms at different geographic scales
- **Request the COP to develop technical guidelines** and criteria for investment into NbS and coastal and marine environments to guide GCF and GEF
- **Public sector needs to make more concessional finance** available to de-risk opportunities for private sector engagement and this requires a joined up PPP approach.
- **Develop a practical "Guide to ocean and climate financing"**
- **GCF secretariat should develop approaches for innovative financing structures and instruments,** as requested by SIDS; and develop approaches for engagement with micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises operating in constrained environments such as SIDS. Such approaches could include intermediary models that combine lines of credit with technical assistance
- **Private sector perspective** - adaptation is integral to reduce risk and protect costal assets and insurance can be used to protect ecosystems

Thank you

jpost@unfccc.int

Oceans and Disaster Risk Reduction

Seminar on climate change, compound impacts and resilience, including in the context of the COVID-19 recovery

Marco Toscano-Rivalta, Chief

New York Liaison Office, UNDRR

15 December 2020

UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

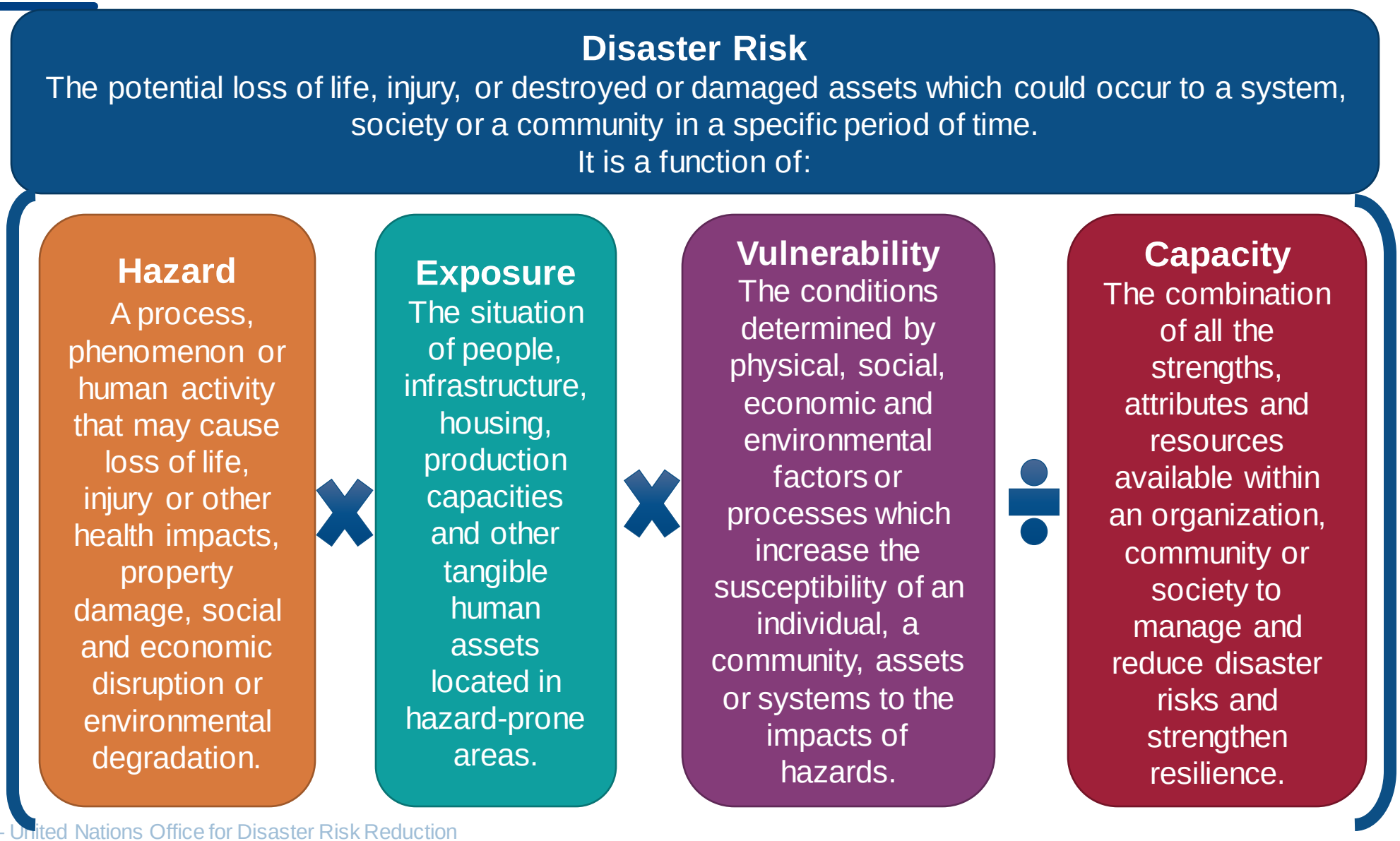
SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

The essence of the Sendai Framework

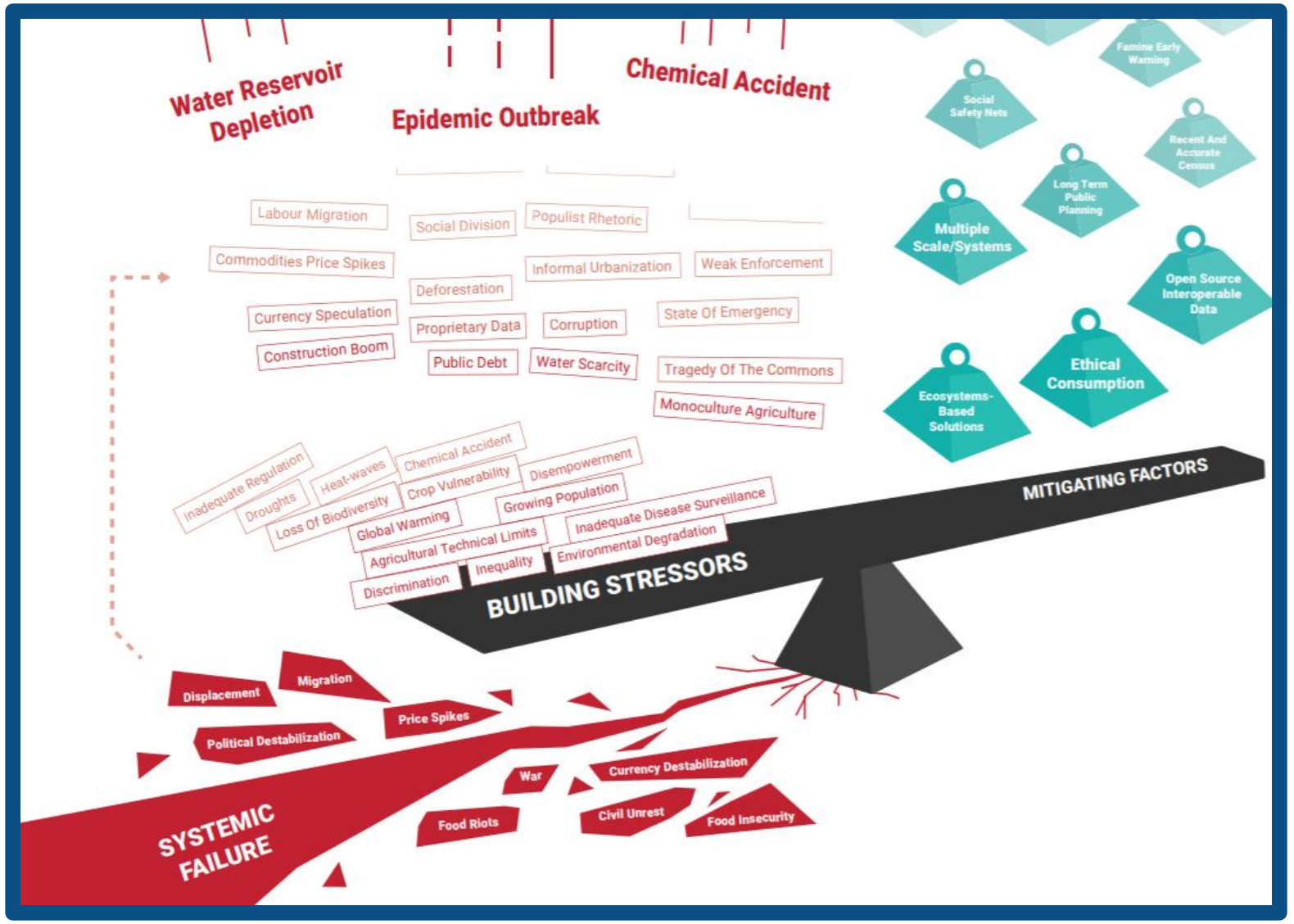
Purpose	Aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors. (Para 15)
Scope	Applies to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. (Para 15)
Outcome	The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries. (Para 16)
Goal	Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience. (Para 17)

The global targets of the Sendai Framework

The Sendai Framework's definition of disaster risk



Risk is Systemic and Crises are Cascading



Disaster Risk Reduction and COVID-19

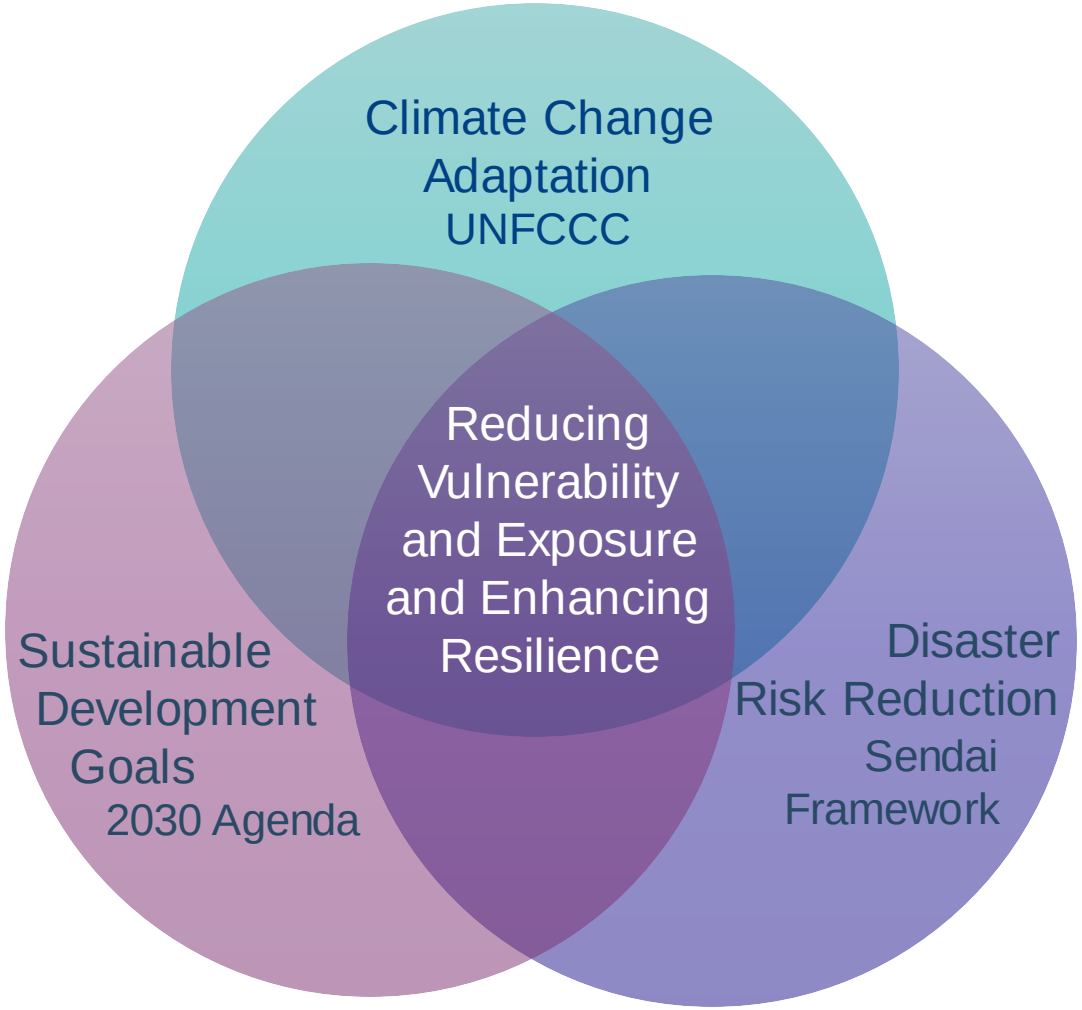
- The current COVID-19 disaster demonstrates that which UNDRR outlined in the Global Assessment on Risk 2019: **risk is systemic, and crises are cascading.**
- **Risk governance gaps** have been highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic, including those that cross borders and hazards.

The Disaster Risk-Informed Development Imperative

- **Development is never disaster risk neutral**; it creates, exacerbates, or reduces systemic risk.
- The **Sendai Framework** contains essential provisions at that **can guide risk-informed development**, including ocean action.
- Interconnected systems mean that actions must consider **interlinkages, trade-offs, and co-benefits**.

The 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement, and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

- Coherence in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals is **anchored in understanding and addressing risks**.
- Synergies between **national and local DRR strategies, National Adaptation Plans, and National Sustainable Development strategies** are an opportunity to promote this in action.



Synergies between the Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework

- Both disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) aim to reduce the adverse impacts of hazards by **addressing drivers of vulnerability and exposure**.
- The link between climate action and disaster risk reduction necessitates **integrated policy approaches** for targeted and coordinated action

The Nexus of DRR, Climate and Ocean Action

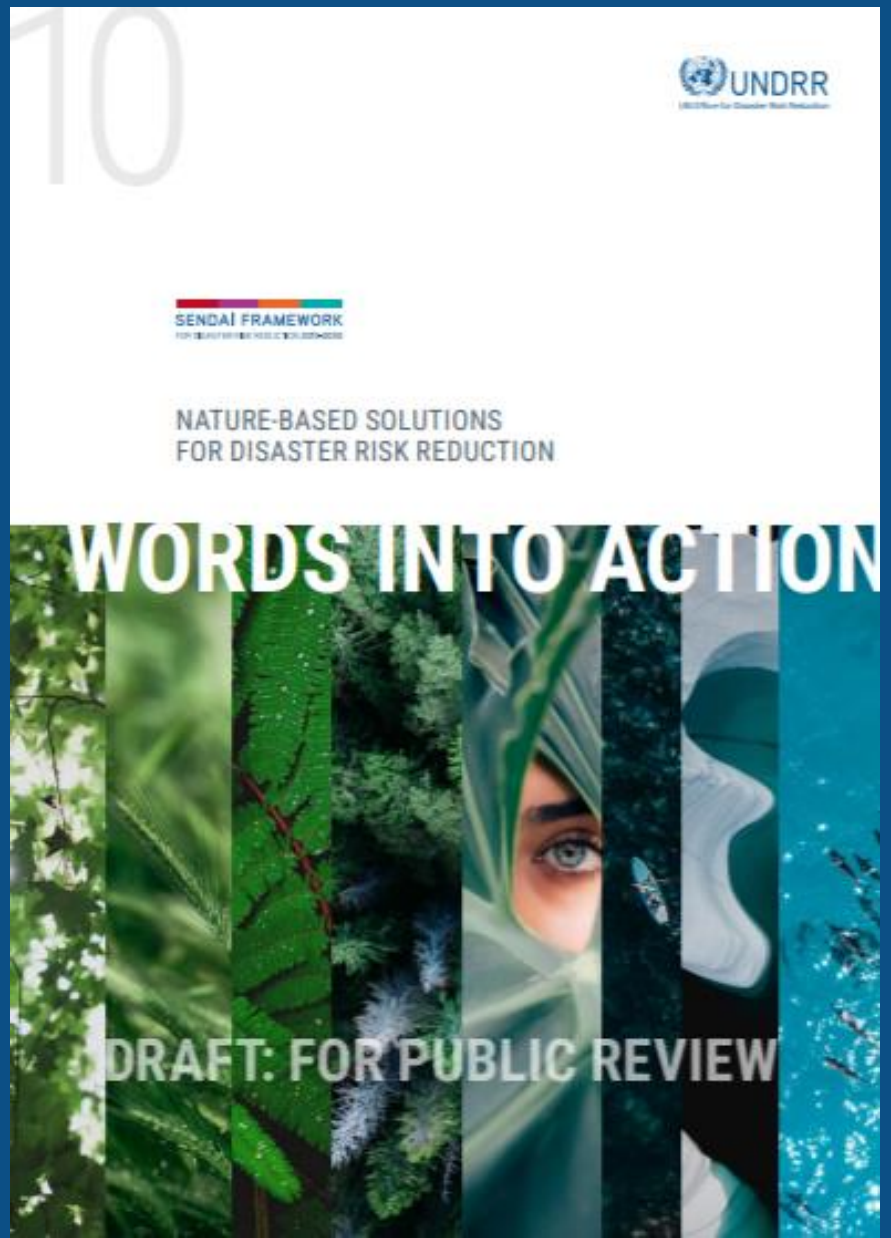
- The political declaration of the 2017 UN Oceans Conference, “Our Oceans, our Future: Call to Action,” recognizes that **policy coherence is critical to achieve SDG 14**, including addressing risk in the marine environment.
- Changes in ocean systems, including those caused by climate change, have implications for the **creation or reduction of disaster risk and the resilience of socio-economic and environmental systems**.
- The **frequency and intensity of natural hazards**, including those related to El Niño and La Niña, is impacted by climate change and ocean systems such as changing currents and sea surface temperatures

Selected SDG Trade-offs, Interactions, and Disaster Risk Creation

- If waste management systems (**SDG 12**) do not take disaster risk into account (ex. flood risk), it can result in the displacement of waste into oceans, affecting ocean health.
- Wave energy systems (**SDG 7**) may place stress on maritime ecological systems that must be understood and mitigated.
- Conservation measures for coastal zones and oceans can put limitations on economic growth and expansion (**SDG 8**), and in some cases increase economic vulnerability (**SDG 1**) and impact food security **(SDG 2**)**,** but often have important co-benefits for climate action (**SDG 13**).
- Improper upstream water management systems (**SDG 6**) can lead to pollution and contamination, including due to runoff from agricultural activities (**SDG 15**).

Nature-Based Solutions for Disaster Risk Reduction

- Healthy coastal ecosystems have **benefits for disaster prevention**, weakening the impact of natural hazards.
- UNDRR has released a **'Words into Action' Guide on "Ecosystems and Nature-Based Solutions"** to advance coherence with and support the implementation of SDG 14, including promoting blue and green infrastructure and healthy marine ecosystems.



Science and Technology for Ocean Action and DRR

- There is a need for increased understanding of **oceanic-atmospheric systems and their relationship with disaster risk.**
- **Multi-hazard early warning systems**, Sendai Framework Target G, is a shared priority recognized in the outcome of the 2017 UN Oceans Conference.

International Law and Disaster Risk Reduction

- Ongoing disasters and the increase of disaster risk highlight the need to:
  - Strengthen **disaster risk governance** (Sendai Framework Priority 2).
  - Establish a **clear legal obligation to reduce disaster risk** at the national and international levels.
- The adoption of a convention based on **the ILC's draft articles on the Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters** would be a significant step forward in managing disaster risk and fill a gap in international law

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UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

Q&A session

Moderated by Ms. Jessica Howley
Associate Legal Officer, DOALOS