

Section [number]: [title]	Comment	Response from the Experts
Argentina		
<p>paragraph 57</p> <p>**to be possibly applied/replacated also in SDG14 brief, para 24.</p>	<p>Argentina observed the use of the term "nature-based solutions" in paragraph 24 of the first version of the document entitled "WOA II and Sustainable Development Goal 14: life below water".</p> <p>In this regard, the Group of Experts rejected such observation with the following explanation:</p> <p>"The text reflects that included in the second World Ocean Assessment. Changing the text would make it no longer reflective of the content of the second World Ocean Assessment. Note that the term 'nature-based solutions' is a commonly used term, e.g., by IUCN and the European Union, and used here on purpose instead of ecosystem-based approaches to depicting approaches used in coastal protection and coastal development."</p> <p>Additionally, it is noted that in paragraph 57 of the revised version of the document entitled "Brief on the second World Ocean Assessment and climate change in the ocean", replaced a reference to "ecosystem-based measures" by the expression "nature-based solutions" and Footnote No. 16 has been incorporated as follows:</p> <p>"para. 57: Responses to threats from climate change are varied and include a mix of hard and soft coastal defences. Forms of built infrastructure, such as seawalls or dykes, are widely used but tend to be more costly and maintenance-dependent than "nature-based solutions" (footnote 16), such as marshes, mangroves, reefs or seagrass."</p> <p>"footnote 16: The concept 'nature-based solutions' has been used in the resolution on Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development approved in 2021 in the GA. Additionally, a resolution on Nature-based Solutions for Supporting Sustainable Development was approved in the UNEA https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/un-environment-assembly-concludes-14-resolutions-curb-pollution."</p> <p>The expression 'nature-based solutions' does not have a conceptual definition, not being an agreed term in its meaning and its scope.</p> <p>With regard to the pressures that negatively affect the marine biodiversity, they undermine and endanger the functioning of the planet and its ability to provide the services ecosystems need to survive and thrive. If the pressure on the oceans continues to increase, the continuity of the</p>	<p>Thank you very much for your comment. The language used in the Brief reflects the agreed language in the Second World Ocean Assessment, thus we have not added the suggested language.</p> <p>Footnote 16, which was a proposal put forward by another member State, has been slightly amended to clarify that it does not provide any</p>

	<p>provision of these services will be seriously threatened.</p> <p>The main issue of ecosystem services is not resolved through nature-based solutions but through action from ecosystem-based measures. It is not just applying a concept whose scopes are defined and accepted multilaterally but to give an answer to the bottom of the question.</p> <p>Reference is made to mangroves and coastal ecosystems, which impact especially to sectors in a situation of vulnerability, women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, among others, regarding of which the consequences of biodiversity loss are often be more serious, by relying heavily on the services of local ecosystems for their subsistence and be highly vulnerable to impacts on such services.</p> <p>Regarding the use of the concept by IUCN and the EU, the following should be noted: Argentina is not a member of IUCN, which is a organization made up of non-governmental organizations and countries; and, in relation to the EU, its concepts and institutions are not applicable 'ipso facto' to the multilateral language nor its use by the EU makes it a commonly used term, much less accepted, by other states that are not part of it.</p> <p>Based on the above, in the text entitled 'Brief on the second World Ocean Assessment and Sustainable Development Goal 14: life below water' in paragraph 24 the following wording is suggested, which is incorporated in capital letters, in order to move towards a possible consensus wording:</p> <p>"24. As part of responses to minimize the impacts of coastal development on marine environments, blue infrastructure2 development, as well as ECOSYSTEM - BASED MANAGEMENT APPROACHES AND nature-based solutions, AMONG OTHERS are being introduced in an attempt to harmonize coastal development and protection with habitat and ecological protection. Linked to target 14.5, other approaches such as marine protected areas and other spatial conservation measures are being promoted and implemented to protect specific marine and coastal species and habitats."</p> <p>The proposed modification lies in the fact that there may be, eventually, more than one way to respond to the different impacts according to the current and existing approaches as well as new solutions and knowledge.</p> <p>In that sense, the same approach can be applied to paragraph 57 of the document 'Brief on the second World Ocean Assessment and climate change in the ocean' where 'ecosystem-based measures' has been crossed out. We propose to retain this reference, since its inclusion is scientifically grounded:</p> <p>"57. Responses to threats from climate change are varied and include a mix of hard and soft coastal defences. Forms of built infrastructure, such as seawalls or dykes, are widely used but tend to be more costly and maintenance-dependent than nature-based solutions AND ECOSYSTEM - BASED MEASURES/APPROACHES, such as marshes, mangroves, reefs or seagrass, AMONG OTHERS."</p>	<p>conceptual definition, but rather just simply indicates where this "expression" has been used.</p>
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Peru

[Brief on WOA II and climate change on the ocean]	The document develops the effects of climate change on the ocean in the framework of ecosystem approach and nature base solutions, highlighting the linkage between biodiversity conservation and climate change.	
[04 page], [paragraph 4]	The assessment concluded that, without an integrated, coordinated, proactive, cross-sectoral and science-based approach to coastal and marine management, the resilience of coastal and marine biodiversity , ecosystems and their ability to provide vital services or nature contributions to people would continue to be reduced.	This is a section common to all the briefs that cannot be modified.
[Pag number 9], [paragraph number 3]	The physical structure, spatial extent, and ecological function of many coastal ecosystems are also impacted by global warming. Warm-water corals are expected to decline with 1.5° warming leading to systems with reduced biological diversity and reduced ability to provide ecosystems services including food and coastal protection (see also section IV Marine ecosystems).	Included
[Page number 10], [paragraph number 3]	14. The Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation is crucial for meridional heat transport and therefore strongly influences the climate. Its slowdown can reduce ocean carbon uptake among other environmental consequences.	Included
[Page number 12], [paragraph number 3]	At a more regional level we note that the influence of ENSO events on rainfall is more heterogeneous and depends on the confluence with other climatic oscillations of different periodicity acting simultaneously. In addition to rainfall ENSO influences on other ocean-atmospheric variables such as sea temperature and positive anomalies in the Southeast Pacific have great consequences on marine mammals, sea birds, specially guano birds and cold water fish population, also affects different economic sectors as fishing, agriculture and tourism of countries like Peru.	Included
[Page number 13 and 14], [paragraph	39.The global distribution, diversity and abundance of mangroves are affected by climate change owing to alterations in temperatures and rainfall regimes, affecting their reproductive cycle and survive.	We would like to retain the original formulation.

number 7 and 1]	Mangroves have been decreasing annually. Increasing human population density, overexploitation of mangrove fauna and unplanned development in coastal zones, are however, the main threats to mangrove forests today.	Included
[Page number 21 and 22], [paragraph number 6 and 1]	<p>(a) Emerging policy areas, including those associated with blue and aquatic ecosystems conservation and foods security and blue transformations;</p> <p>(b) Opportunities provided through the blue economy base on ecosystem approach, including emerging and novel technologies and solutions;</p> <p>(c) Gaps in the enabling environment for the science needed to progress and deliver global initiatives, innovations and solutions, including business and finance sectors, linkages with industry and support from Governments;</p> <p>(d) Progress on achieving the transformations committed to by the High-level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy. These include commitments to a range of transformations associated with ocean health, ocean wealth, ocean biodiversity and restoration, ocean equity, ocean finance and ocean knowledge required for achieving a sustainable ocean economy by 2030;</p> <p>(e) Progress on achieving Sustainable Development Goal 14: Life below water, restoration and the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on achieving this Goal;</p>	The text of this section directly reflects submissions made by intergovernmental agencies and member States during the development of the brief. It would therefore be inappropriate to modify these submissions.
Spain		
Section [IV]: [Coastal Communities] 57	<p>" NbS are actions of conservation, active management or restoration of natural systems, not the systems themselves (such as marshes, mangroves, reefs or seagrass). It would therefore be desirable that the proposed formulation is adapted to the ultimate concept of NbS ("Decides that nature-based solutions are actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services, resilience and biodiversity benefits, and recognizes that nature-based solutions:)</p> <p>https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/39864/NATURE-BASED%20SOLUTIONS%20FOR%20SUPPORTING%20SUSTAINABLE%20DEVELOPMENT.%20English.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y</p>	The GOE, following the guidance of the Secretariat, has not incorporated the new footnote because WOAI does

		not include this level of definition/description of this concept.
UK		
[Page 12], paragraph 26	There is a shift to first-person narrative – ‘we’ – in this paragraph, which is at odds with the style of the rest of the document. We suggest amending for consistency.	Changed. Thanks
[Page 18], paragraph 70	We suggest the following changes to the text for clarity: ‘Combined analyses of models and observations are the proposed way to better understand climate change and variability on different time-scales. Current observation and research efforts of some parameters (e.g. ocean acidification and deoxygenation) are concentrated in a relatively small number of countries, leaving large knowledge and capacity gaps around the world. It is necessary to propose Numerical modelling as is a complementary solution, and at the same time present a real panorama of comparison of a range of numerical simulations, showing possible has potential to identify current strengths and weaknesses in process understanding and modelling. ’	Changed. Thanks