

Ocean and coastal zones under the UNFCCC

Because the Ocean: Before the Blue COP

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- UNFCCC Article 4.1 (commitments):

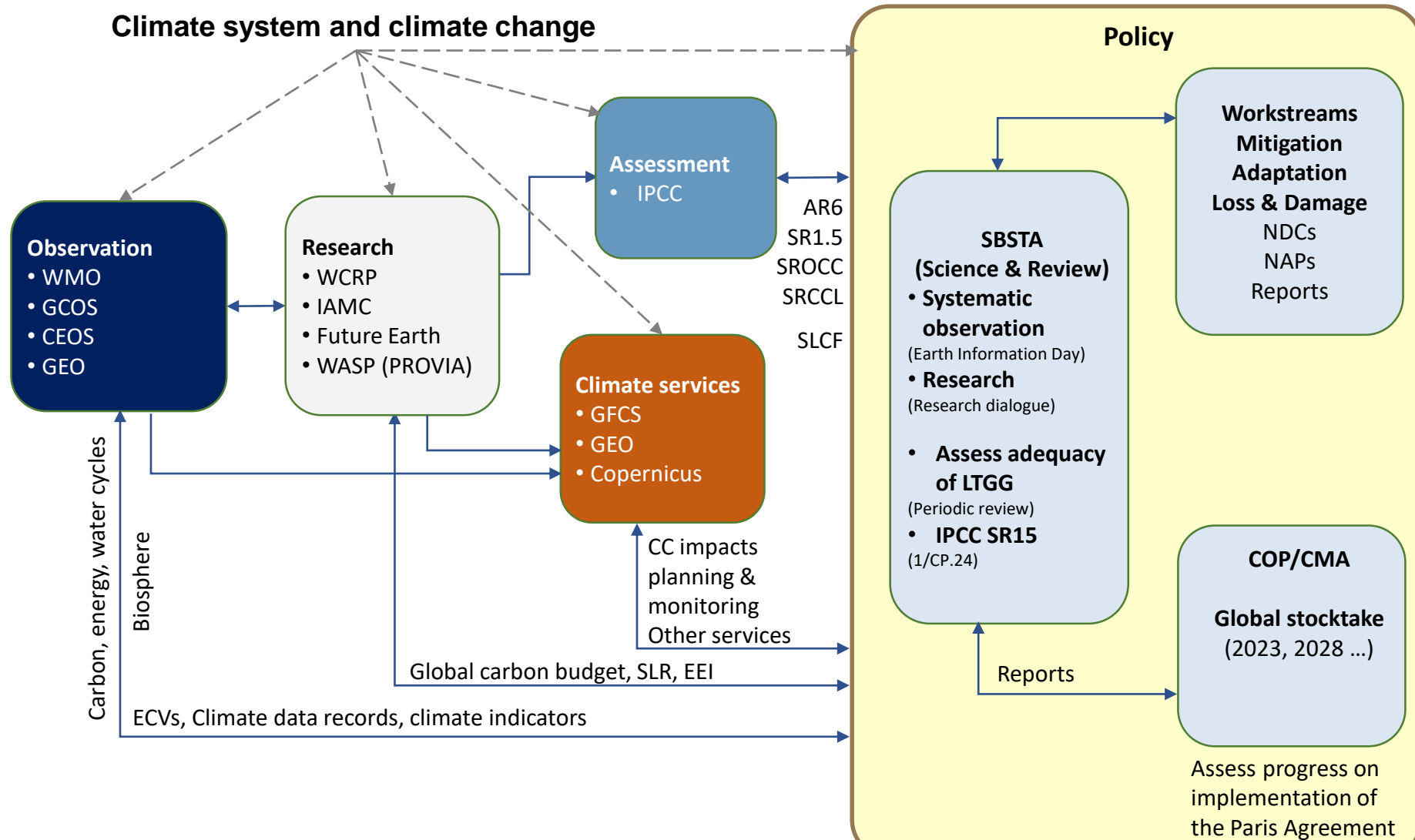
“all Parties shall promote sustainable management, and promote and cooperate in the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of **sinks and reservoirs** of all greenhouse gases, including biomass, forests and **oceans** as well as other terrestrial, coastal **and marine ecosystems.**”

- Paris Agreement (preambular):

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

- Given the significant influences of oceans on global climate change through the ocean-atmosphere exchange of heat, energy and materials.
- IPCC 43 mandated the IPCC Special Report on 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.
- There will be a joint IPCC/SBSTA special event on SROCC at COP 25.

- Systematic observation and research is needed to understand fully the role of ocean and coastal areas in climate change and appropriate action.
- Much of the information needed to understand the changes and impacts in the ocean is also needed to understand climate change and it is important to support and fund oceanic **observation** and **research** to help understand oceans / climate change linkages and solutions.
- The Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030) could provide a framework for action and boost action based on the best available science to support the Paris Agreement and the SDGs.



Parties are invited to provide submission on research dialogue annually (and Earth Information Day)

Parties can introduce a focus under an existing agenda item, e.g. through submission

Adaptation and resilience

Nairobi work programme

- At SBSTA 48 the SBSTA concluded that future **Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to climate change** (NWP) thematic areas should focus on emerging issues in relation to climate change including: **Oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems, including mega deltas, coral reefs and mangroves.**
FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7 paragraph 21.

Warsaw International Mechanism on loss and damage

- The work programme of the **Warsaw International Mechanism on loss and damage** (WIM) includes oceans issues which are being considered under **slow onset event** (sea level rise and ocean acidification in collaboration with SBSTA/RSO), **non-economic losses and irreversible impacts** (e.g., coral bleaching).
The Executive Committee of the WIM are working with the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) to hold a workshop and prepare a policy brief on technology **to avert, minimize and address loss and damage in coastal zones.**
FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1
FCCC/SB/2018/1, paragraph 27 and see annex.

Ocean and coastal zone related supplementary technical guidelines for NAPs?

Talanoa Dialogue

- A number of inputs to the Talanoa dialogue highlighted the importance of oceans to the climate change process and ambition under the Paris Agreement
- **Decision 1/CP.24** “invites Parties to consider the outcome, inputs and outputs of the Talanoa Dialogue in preparing their nationally determined contributions and in their efforts to enhance pre-2020 implementation and ambition”

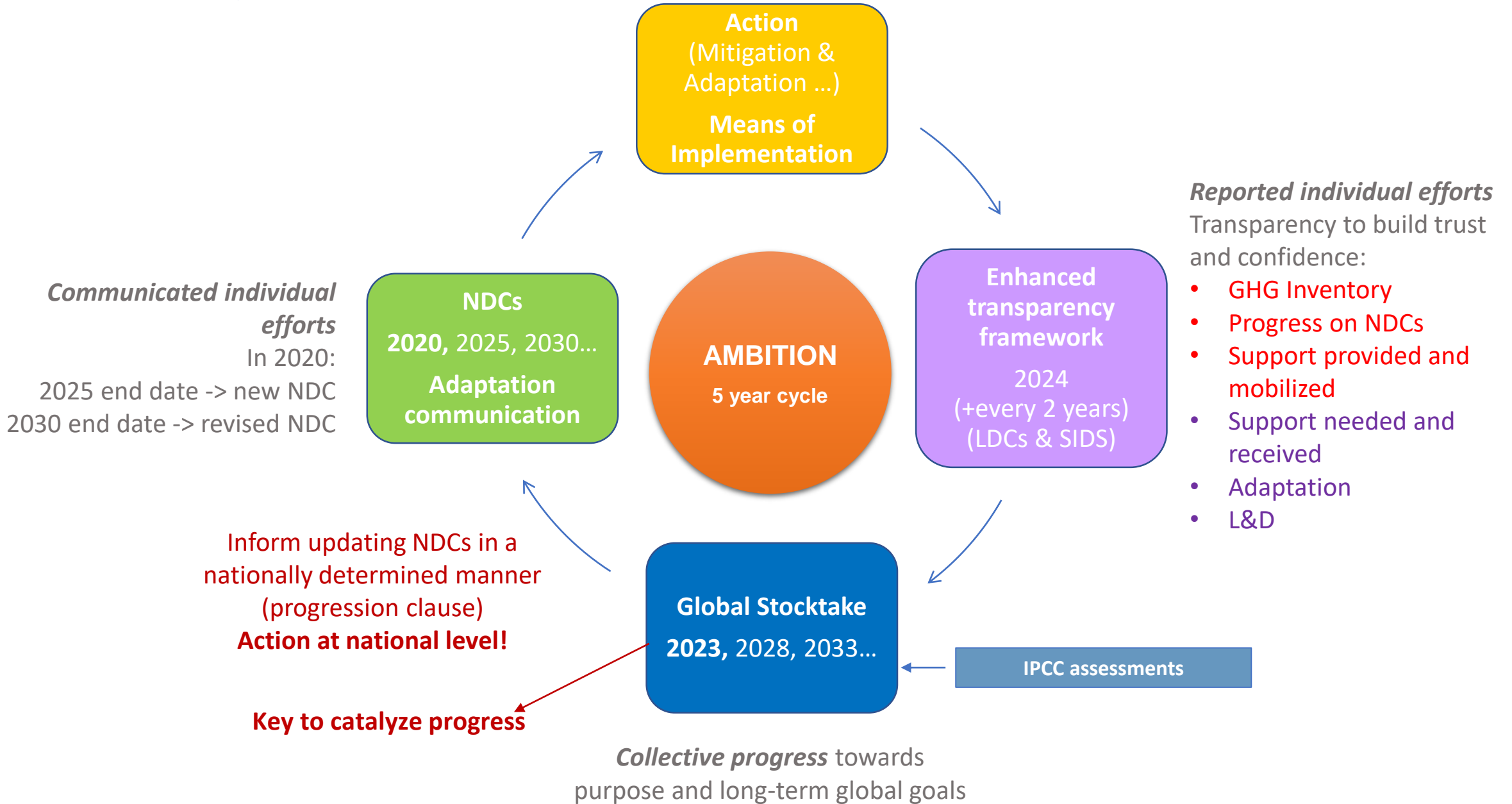
Global Climate Action

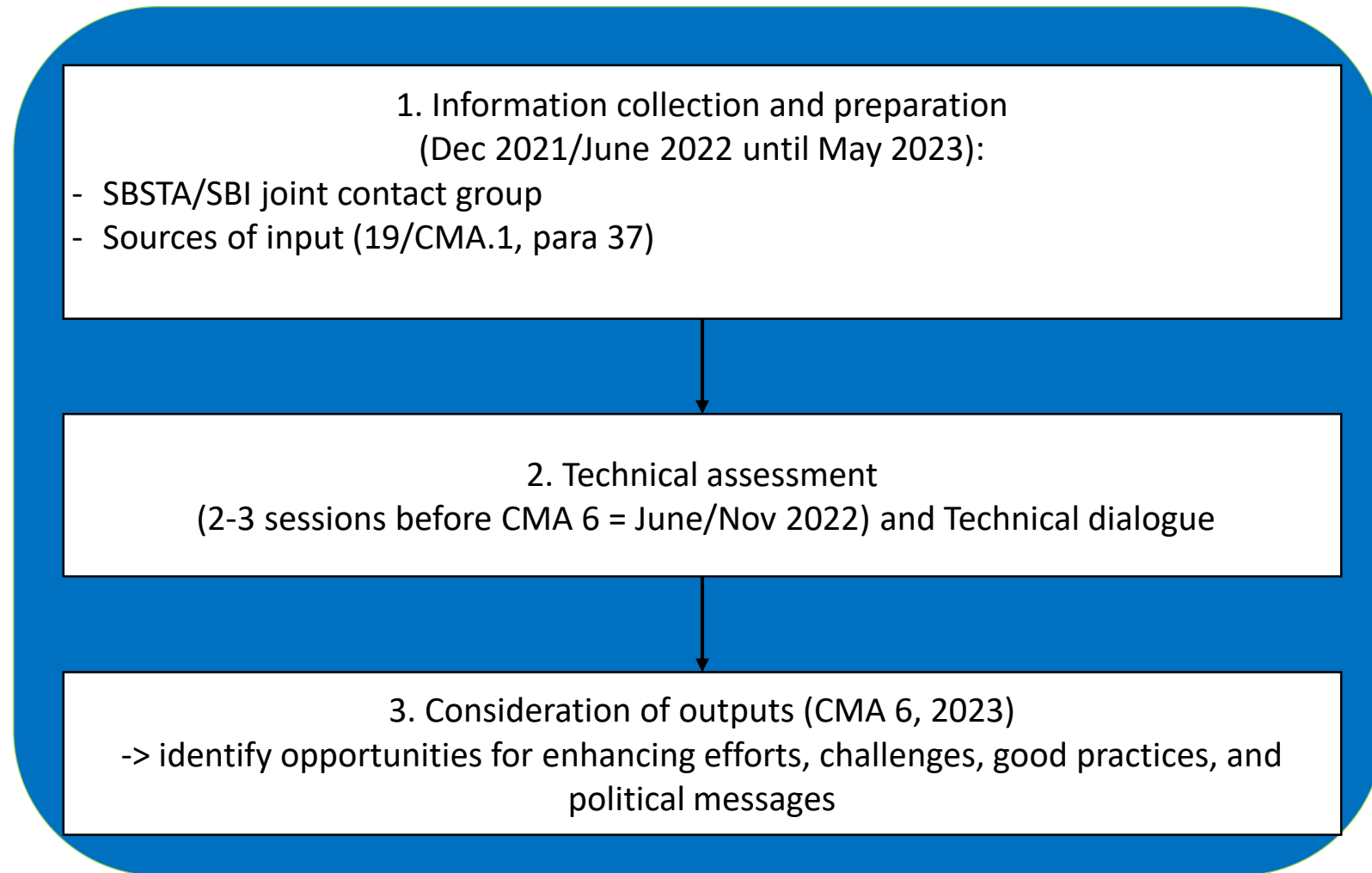
- Ocean and coastal zone is a key theme of the UNFCCC global climate action agenda and has provided a platform for stakeholders to collaborate on ocean and climate change action.

Communities of practice have increased awareness of ocean and CC

Traditional knowledge and local communities knowledge also extremely important - LCIPP

The ambition cycle





Decision suggests a broad approach to the global stocktake which could include ocean-related indicators

Decision 4/CMA.1

Develop further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of the Paris decision (1/CP.21) for **features, Information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding (ICTU) and Accounting** for NDCs

→ makes sure that NDCs deliver real and measurable emission reductions towards the objective of the Paris Agreement

- **Substantive outcomes** on guidance for **Information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding and Accounting** for NDCs
- Further guidance on **Features** to be discussed **in 2024**
- Strong element of **capacity building support**
- **Revision** of the guidance on ICTU and Accounting for NDCs in **2027**, after experiences with the preparation and implementation of NDCs and the first GST

- **Based on elaboration of information elements** identified in paragraph 27 of the Paris decisions
- To be applied from the **second NDCs** – but Parties are **strongly encouraged** to apply guidance for **new/updated NDCs in 2020**
- Guidance as applicable to the respective NDCs (**no one-size-fits all**)
- ICTU guidance will help make NDCs more **transparent** and **understandable** to other governments, the civil society and the private sector, and can act as a checklist for those compiling and preparing NDCs
 - Quantifiable information on the reference point
 - Time frames and /or periods for implementation
 - Scope and coverage (inc. **mitigation co-benefits / economic diversification** plans)
 - Planning processes
 - Assumptions and methodological approaches
 - How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious
 - How the NDC contributes to achieving the objective of Article 2 of the Convention

Identify ocean-related co-benefits / economic diversification in scope?

- Guidance further elaborates **Article 4.13 and para 31 of PA**
- Guidance shall be applied by all Parties from the **second NDCs** onwards, but Parties **may elect** to apply guidance to their **first NDC (2020)**
- Key principle is the **avoidance of double counting**
- The information on accounting will be provided in the **biennial transparency reports**, including through a structured summary
 - Provides for **common metrics and methodologies** (IPCC)
 - Provides guidance for use of **own methodologies** and for PAMs
 - Addresses emissions from **land sector**
 - Provides rules for applying **technical changes** to reference points
 - Establishes the **principle of “no backsliding”**
 - Requires Parties to explain why a **category is not included**.

- Recognition of **different starting points**, capacities and national circumstances of Parties
- Importance of **capacity building support** for the **preparation, communication and accounting** of NDCs;
- **Support** shall be provided **to developing countries** for implementing Article 4 of the Paris Agreement
- Encouragement to the relevant operating entities of the **Financial Mechanism (GCF/GEF)** and constituted bodies under the Convention to continue to provide capacity-building support
- **Invitation to other organizations to provide support for capacity building**
- Recognition of special circumstances of LDCs and SIDS in accordance with Article 4.6 of the Paris Agreement

NDCs submitted by 2020 will be the starting point for the enhanced transparency framework and the global stocktake:

- **Tracking of Progress** under the enhanced Transparency Framework:
 - Each Party shall provide a **description of its NDC** against which progress will be tracked
 - Each Party shall **identify the indicator(s)** that it has selected to track progress, e.g.
 - Each Party shall provide the **information for each selected indicator** for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s)
 - Tracking of progress is directly **linked to the ICTU and accounting for NDCs**

- **Relation to Article 6 (cooperative approaches)**
 - Final decision for Article 6 expected at COP 25
 - Accounting decision confirms “avoidance of double counting” as a key principle
 - Reporting on article 6 likely to happen under the tracking of progress section in the BTRs, including through a structured summary

NDCs in 2020 – what is happening

- Parties whose INDC with a **time frame up to 2025** to communicate by 2020 a **new NDC** and to do so every five years thereafter
 - Up to 31 Parties (mainly LDC/SIDS) are likely to submit a new, better NDCs, as they have NDCs with five year timeframes, following para. 23 Decision 1/CP.21 and 4.3 of the PA (US/BRA amongst those Parties)
- Parties whose INDC with a **time frame up to 2030** to **communicate or update** by 2020 the contribution and to do so every five years thereafter;
 - Large majority of Parties (both in terms of absolute number and share of GHG emissions) only needs to update their NDCs, which means that 4.3 does not apply
- The secretariat will prepare a **synthesis report** (1/CP.21, para. 25);
- All Parties are invited to communicate **long-term low emission development strategies** (1/CP.21, para. 35);

COP 24 outcome on Adaptation Communication – Decision 9/CMA.1

- NDC, NC, NAP or BTR
- Submit in time to inform each stocktake
- Include common vs. additional types of information
- Focus: forward-looking information
- Possible to “tailor” information depending on communication vehicle

Annex 1 Recommended content:

- National circumstances, institutions, laws
- Impacts, risks, vulnerabilities
- Adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals, actions
- Needs of and provision of support to developing countries
- Implementation (progress, cooperation, barriers, lessons learned, monitoring and evaluation)
- Adaptation/economic diversification resulting in mitigation co-benefits
- Links with other international frameworks
- Gender, traditional knowledge, indigenous knowledge

NDCs in 2020 – why update the NDC

- Clarity on the **Paris Agreement** and the “**rulebook**”;
- Decision on **NDC information, accounting** and on **capacity building support** for the preparation and communication of NDCs (4/CMA.1);
- Clarity and **starting point for the enhanced transparency framework**, including on tracking of progress and the first global stocktake in 2023
- Outcome of the **Talanoa Dialogue** that more **ambition is needed** and a re-iteration of the decision to **communicate or update NDCs by 2020**, and to do so every five years;
- **Kigali Amendment** to the Montreal Protocol
- Reflecting the **reality on the ground** and capturing advances in climate policies and action, climate institutions, climate technologies, climate partnerships and climate data
- Opportunity to engage with a **wide range of stakeholders** at the national level to **increase ownership** of climate action and the NDC
- Reflecting ambitious climate action of **non-Party stakeholders (NPS)**

Parties in their NDCs and Adaptation communications

Developing **long-term energy transformation and sectoral decarbonization**

Developing **long-term climate development pathways**

Procedure

Draft rules of procedure FCCC/CP/1996/2

Rule 10

The provisional agenda for each ordinary session shall include, as appropriate:

- a) Items arising from the articles of the Convention, including those specified in Article 7 therein;
- b) Items the inclusion of which has been decided at a previous session;
- c) Items referred to in Rule 16 of the present rules of procedure;
- d) Any item proposed by a Party and received by the secretariat before the provisional agenda is circulated;**
- e) The proposed budget as well as all questions pertaining to the accounts and financial arrangements.

Rule 12

- The secretariat shall, in agreement with the President, include any item which is proposed by a Party and has been received by the secretariat after the provisional agenda has been produced, but before the opening of the session, in a supplementary provisional agenda.**

What do you want?

Thank you