

October 23, 2017

COP 23 OCEANS ACTION DAY DRAFT PROGRAM
Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action
23rd Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change, Bonn, Germany

Oceans Action Day

Saturday, November 11, 2017
10 AM to 6:30 PM

Organized by FAO, Global Ocean Forum, IOC/UNESCO, IUCN, Ocean and Climate Platform, Ocean Policy Research Institute of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Japan, Oceano Azul Foundation/Oceanário de Lisboa, Portugal
in collaboration with Conservation International, Future Ocean Alliance, Government of Chile, Government of Grenada, Government of Seychelles, Plymouth Marine Laboratory, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, ROCA Initiative, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, The Nature Conservancy, World Bank

1. The Oceans Action Day and Oceans Stream at COP 23

Purpose: Progress in Action

Climate action on ocean and coastal areas is one of the eight priorities to be fast-tracked under the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (GCA). The COP 23, under the presidency of the Fiji Government, provides the opportunity to highlight the current situation of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the face of climate change and ocean acidification, and to stress the urgency of action for these countries with concrete proposals for solutions.

The urgency of action on oceans and climate issues, including addressing the impacts of increased frequency and intensity of storms was highlighted last week by Hurricane Irma, the most powerful Atlantic Hurricane in recorded history, which, with unprecedented ferocity, brought devastation, to varying extents to the Caribbean, including to Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Martin, St. Barts, Turks and Caicos, and Virgin Islands, and to the mainland of the United States.

The COP 23 will emphasize progress in action on all major ocean thematic areas. At the COP 23, the Oceans community will address progress in action on the most pressing topics in relation to climate change and reflect on the diverse efforts of the ocean community to find and implement swift solutions. The COP 23 Ocean Stream will focus on action on the ground and showcases lessons learned, best practices and recommendations for replication and upscaling of successful experiences. Following a high-level plenary opening session, 6 parallel sessions will be held under the leadership of a number of partner organizations. A closing plenary session will summarize the lessons learned of the day and will build on three main emphases:

- 1) concrete actions and commitments with a special attention to SIDS,
- 2) linkages of actions with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) implementation and revision process, and

3) specific requirements for capacity building.

The Oceans Action Day will end with the **Signing of the *Because the Ocean* Declaration, organized by the Government of Chile and other governments.**

This document includes a draft schedule and the sessions are noted with a short description of what they will achieve.

The Way to COP23

The global ocean is fundamental to sustaining life on Earth. It is a major carbon sink, it has absorbed around 28% of CO₂ emissions to the atmosphere and over 90% of the heat produced by anthropogenic climate change and in doing so reduces atmospheric warming. It also receives all the water from melting ice and produces half the oxygen used by life on earth. It sustains the lives and livelihoods of coastal and island communities in 183 coastal and island nations, and the 4 billion people who rely on its bounty to meet their nutritional needs. The important role our oceans play is recognized in the UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 on oceans and seas. However, while the oceans are key to mitigating climate change, a warming planet also places them, and the services they provide, at great risk (including ocean warming, sea level rise, acidification and deoxygenation).

An international expert working group on ocean and climate developed a *Strategic Action Roadmap on Oceans and Climate: 2016-2021* with the contribution of 37 partners in support of the Paris Agreement. The Roadmap addresses six ocean and climate issue areas (*the central role of ocean in regulating climate, mitigation, adaptation, displacement, financing, capacity development*) and provides policy recommendations on ways forward within and outside of the context of the UNFCCC <https://globaloceanforumdotcom.files.wordpress.com/2013/03/strategic-action-roadmap-on-oceans-and-climate-november-2016.pdf>

To implement the recommendations in the Roadmap, 26 governments, international agencies, NGOs, scientific institutions, private sector, and subnational authorities formed the *Roadmap to Oceans and Climate Action (ROCA) Initiative*, aimed at achieving tangible actions on the six inter-related thematic areas over the next five years. In order to move the ocean agenda forward in the climate change arena, collaboration among partners from all sectors is highly relevant, as it ensures that all key issues are represented through the amalgamation of all partner expertise. Moreover, while reiterating the strong interdependence between addressing climate change and achieving SDG 14 targets and the need to align UNFCCC and SDG agendas, the UN Oceans Conference (New York, 5-9 June 2017) also put a strong focus on partnerships and collaboration.

COP 22 saw a strong presence of the ocean community representatives who continued building the momentum and raising awareness on the relevance of ocean-related issues in the climate change realm. The Oceans Action Day at COP 22 saw the coming together of many high-level participants, and was the occasion to announce a number of initiatives and discuss potential solutions to adapt to the impacts of climate change on ocean ecosystems and coastal and island communities.

2. Draft Program for the Oceans Action Day

The proposed sessions are noted below with a short description of what they will achieve.

Schedule-at-a-Glance for Oceans Action Day, November 11, 2017

10:00 to 11:30 OPENING PLENARY, HIGH LEVEL, FOCUSED ON OCEAN ACTIONS AND CHARTING FUTURE DIRECTIONS (large room)

11:30 to 16:30 CONCURRENT SESSIONS (2 rooms)

11:30 to 13:00 CONCURRENT SESSIONS 1 AND 2

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| 1. Science and Oceans: IPCC report and other developments | 2. Building climate resilience for fisheries and aquaculture |
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13:15 to 14:45 CONCURRENT SESSIONS 3 AND 4

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| 3. Blue Carbon | 4. Accessing financial resources and mobilizing financial institutions |
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15:00 to 16:30 CONCURRENT SESSIONS 5 AND 6

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 5. Ecosystem-based adaptation | 6. Migration and displacement: Risk reduction and preparedness |
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16:30 to 18:30 CLOSING PLENARY: SUMMARY AND ACTION FOLLOW UP

Because the Ocean Signing Ceremony, organized by the Government of Chile

Draft Description of Each Session

1. OPENING PLENARY

Coordinators: GOF, FAO, Government of Fiji (tbc), Government of Seychelles, Government of Portugal (tbc)

High level speakers (from Parties and Non-Parties) and stage-setting reports

The themes for Oceans Action Day: Emphasis on SIDS, achieving the ocean content/goals of national NDCs, tangible measures on capacity development

Tangible results on the ground: Progress of current initiatives highlighted at COP 22

In addition to the High-Level interventions, the opening session will feature, as well, the presentation of two reports:

1. *Progress Report on Oceans and Climate Action*, prepared by the Global Ocean Forum, ROCA Initiative. The report will feature 1) major developments in 2016 on the six themes of the Roadmap to Oceans and Climate Action: 2016-2021 report, and 2) the *ocean content of national NDCs*, emphasizing how they can be supported and realized, and how can oceans be addressed by a greater number of nations and in more effective ways.

2. *Report on the Progress of Ocean and Climate Alliances*, providing an overview of progress of specific ocean and climate initiatives by the members of the Ocean and Climate Initiatives Alliance (coordinated by the Ocean and Climate Platform).

Format: Short Presentations and Questions and Answers

Chair: H.E. Maria Helena Semedo, Deputy Director General, FAO

Special Addresses on the Imperative of Addressing Oceans and Climate

1. **Hon. Inia Seruiratu, Minister for Agriculture, Rural and Maritime Development and National Disaster Management, Fiji, High-Level Champion for Climate Change Action**, the COP 23 Presidency perspective and the results of the UN Ocean Conference
2. **H.E. Karmenu Vella, European Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs, and Fisheries**, *Oceans and climate actions in the EU Ocean Governance Strategy and report on progress of EU mobilization from the public and private sectors from Our Ocean Conference*

Progress in Oceans and Climate Action

3. **Dr. Biliana Cicin-Sain, Global Ocean Forum and ROCA**, *Progress Achieved on Oceans and Climate, NDCs*
4. **H.E. Ambassador Ronald Jumeau, UN Permanent Representative, Seychelles**, *Taking Action on SIDS, NDCs, and Capacity Development*
5. **Mr. Eric Banel, Secrétariat Général de la Mer, France, and Ms. Loreley Picourt, Head of Initiatives, Ocean and Climate Initiatives Alliance**, *Progress of Ocean and Climate Initiatives*
6. **Mr. Matti Nummelin, Finland, Mr. Mohamed Nbou, Morocco, Co-Chairs, Paris Committee on Capacity Building, UNFCCC**, *Workplan on Capacity-building for the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in the context of the Paris Agreement*

High-Level Policy Perspectives and the Way Forward

7. **H.E. Nicolas Hulot, Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, France (TBC)**
8. **H.E. Ambassador Alvaro Mendonca e Moura, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Portugal (TBC)**
9. **H.E. Mr. Jochen Flashbarth, State Secretary, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, Germany**
10. **H.E. Ambassador Arif Havas Oegroseno, Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Indonesia**
11. **Mr. Julio Cordano, Chief, Department of Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chile**
12. **Governor Kate Brown, Oregon, USA (TBC)**
13. **Ms. Laura Tuck, Vice President for Sustainable Development, World Bank (TBC)**
14. **Mr. Taholo Kami, Special Adviser, Pacific Partnerships and International Civil Society, COP23 Presidency Secretariat, Ocean Pathway Partnership**

2. CONCURRENT SESSION 1. SCIENCE AND THE OCEAN (IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate and other science developments)

Coordinators: IOC, Ocean and Climate Platform, Plymouth Marine Laboratory, Scripps Institution of Oceanography

More than one fourth of the carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere and over 90% of the extra heat from anthropogenic activities are taken up by the ocean, considerably helping to limit climate change. The ocean is also receiving all the water from melting ice resulting in rising sea level. But these roles in the Earth system are not without consequence. New studies reveal that the ocean is still warming at all depths and that acidification and deoxygenation is occurring faster in some regions than expected. Marine organisms, food webs and ecosystems are being exposed to increasing physiological pressure from these multiple climate related stressors, often experienced in combination, and this will increase unless emissions are cut rapidly and deeply. In some regions, the changes are amplified by natural processes such as upwelling (often cold, CO₂- and nutrient-rich water from the deep sea rising towards the surface), resulting in conditions outside biologically relevant thresholds.

A central element for implementing the Paris Agreement and achieving its objective of keeping warming below 2°C temperature are the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) of each Party. Currently 153 of the 197 parties ratified the agreement, however the current pledges result in an increase of atmospheric temperature of 2.8°C or higher by 2100. This session will highlight new science findings since the IPCC report in 2013/14 and how ocean research and sustained ocean observation globally is critical to develop climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. The session will focus on how can new/coordinated/aligned marine research support ambitious measures in updated NDCs to limit warming to below 1.5°C by the end of the century. The session will also showcase how countries collaborate in improving ocean science capacity and broadening knowledge, at different levels, to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Format: Panel discussion

Chairs: Dr. Vladimir Ryabinin, Executive Secretary, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO, and Dr. Françoise Gaill, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France

Speakers:

- **Dr. Hans-Otto Pörtner, Alfred Wegener Institute, IPCC AR6 and IPCC Special Reports on ocean and cryosphere and 1.5°C**
- **Dr. Carol Turley, Senior NERC Fellow, Plymouth Marine Laboratory, *So what's new: science update on climate related ocean stressors***
- **Dr. Lisa Levin, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, *Investing in ocean science for delivery of ecosystem services for human well-being in current and future generations***
- **Dr. Margareth S. Copertino, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande (FURG), Brazil, *Blue carbon solutions to mitigating climate change***
- **Dr. Suchana Chavanich, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand, *Science-based management options related to coral reefs in an era of climate change***
- **Dr. Phillip Williamson, University of East Anglia, National Science Coordinator, UK Greenhouse Gas Removal Research Programme, *Possible pros and cons for the ocean from unconventional solutions to climate change***

- **Mr. Jay Manning, International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification, *Taking Action to Combat Ocean Acidification***

3. CONCURRENT SESSION 2. RESILIENCE OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE TO CLIMATE CHANGE: FOOD AND LIVELIHOOD APPROACHES

Coordinators: FAO, OPRI-SPF

Fisheries provide more than 3 billion people with 20% of their protein intake and livelihoods to over 10% of the world's population. In many Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) fish protein can have a significant positive nutritional impact to diversify their plant-based diets. However, climate change is imposing a multitude of challenges to fishing communities and infrastructure in these countries. At COP 23 these vulnerable communities should be put at the centre of the narrative of oceans and climate change, describing their vulnerabilities and the adaptation imperatives.

This session will describe on-the-ground action that can be undertaken to foster adaptation and strengthen resilience of vulnerable fisheries and aquaculture-dependent communities. The event will showcase support provided to policy makers through guidance on adaptation as well as disaster risk reduction/management. Examples of on-the-ground work undertaken by countries will be presented and options for replication and upscaling will be discussed.

Format: Short speaker presentations followed by Q&A

Chair: Mr. Manuel Barange, FAO

Opening and introduction providing an overview of resilience and adaptation measures, importance of fisheries health for human community resilience

Panel Speakers: Examples of ongoing and pipeline adaptation projects in the field

- **H.E. Mr. Oumar Guèye, Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy, Senegal, *National adaptation plan for the fisheries and aquaculture sector: current progress and challenge***
- **Mr. Abdelmalek Faraj, Director, National Fisheries Research Institute, Morocco, *Progress made in the implementation of the Blue Belt Initiative***
- **Ms. Gabriella Bianchi, Norwegian Institute of Marine Research, *The EAF-Nansen Programme: science and management in support to fisheries adaptation to climate change***
- **Ms. Sylvie Goyet, Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Director, Pacific Community**
- **Representative, Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)**
- **Mr. Ernesto Peñas-Lado, Director of Policy Development and Coordination, DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, of the European Commission, *(In-) adequacy of traditional policy instruments in fisheries/aquaculture in light of challenges of climate change***
- **Mr. Angus Garrett, Head of Horizon Scanning & Long Term Issues, SEAFISH**

DISCUSSION AND Q&A

4. CONCURRENT SESSION 3. BLUE CARBON

Coordinators: IUCN, IOC and CI (Blue Carbon Initiative), Government of Australia (International Blue Carbon Partnership), Ramsar Convention Secretariat

The sustainable management and restoration of coastal marine ecosystems such as mangroves, seagrasses and saltmarshes, have now been recognized as means to support climate change mitigation. Coined under the term “Blue Carbon,” these systems are very efficient in sequestering and storing carbon and they release significant amounts of carbon back into the atmosphere and ocean if destroyed or disturbed. Beyond mitigation, these systems also support climate adaptation as well as other ecosystem benefits for local communities and big business alike.

This side event will showcase the advances made in terms of implementing blue carbon as part of countries’ REDD+, NAMAs or other UNFCCC driven processes. The event will also discuss opportunities and needs for including coastal management actions in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the synergies with the implementation of the SDG 2030 Agenda.

Format: roundtable discussion with “sofa style” moderation

Chairs: Dr. Emily Pidgeon, Conservation International and Blue Carbon Initiative, and Ms. Kushla Munro, Assistant Secretary, International Branch Department of the Environment and Energy, Government of Australia, Coordinator of the International Partnership for Blue Carbon

Opening: Ms. Dorothee Herr, IUCN and BCI – Overview of Blue Carbon Ecosystems and NDCs: Where and how?

Speakers/Panelists: Representatives from countries integrating Blue Carbon ecosystems in national climate strategies

- **H.E. Ms. Maria Victoria Chiriboga**, Undersecretary of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment of Ecuador
- **Dr. Nur Masripatin**, Director General, Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia
- **Ms. Madeleine Rose Diouf Sarr**, Chef de Division, Chargée de Programme sur le Climat, Direction de l’Environnement et des Etablissements Classes (DEEC), Sénégal
- **Mr. Pascal Girot**, Senior Policy Advisor on Climate Change, Minister of the Environment of Costa Rica

Closing: Dr. Vladimir Ryabinin, Executive Secretary, IOC/UNESCO, Final remarks: Building bridges between NDCs and SDGs

5. CONCURRENT SESSION 4. ACCESSING FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MOBILIZING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Coordinators: FAO, World Bank, GOF, ROCA Initiative, Government of Grenada

Transitioning from a conventional ocean economy to a “Blue” or sustainable low-carbon economy represents a tremendous economic and investment opportunity for countries. The FAO Blue Growth initiative (BGI), for example, has provided, in collaboration with partners around the world, a blueprint to advance such transition. Yet, transforming ocean economies requires considerable investment. At COP 22, FAO together with the World Bank and the African Development Bank, unveiled a program of investment in African ocean economies worth US\$3.5 billion. Other initiatives, national and regional, have

mushroomed in an attempt to transform ocean economies, for example, the Morocco Blue Belt Initiative and India Blue Economy Initiative.

This event will provide opportunities for donors, funders and stakeholders to showcase examples of effective implementation of measures to realize the Blue Economy while addressing the impacts of climate change.

The **Financial Tracker Mechanism**, tracking public expenditures to support addressing climate change effects in the context of oceans and coasts, will be unveiled at this session.

Format: Short speaker presentations following by Q&A

Chair: Mrs. Laura Tuck, Vice President for Sustainable Development, World Bank (TBC)

Introduction by the Chair, overview of financing resources and challenges

Speakers providing updates on current status of the Africa package and other climate and ocean finance examples

- **Mr. Alastair Morrison, Water Sector Senior Specialist, Green Climate Fund**
- **Mr. Jonathan Taylor, Vice-President, European Investment Bank, *The EU Bank's support to the Blue Economy***
- **Mr. Torsten Thiele, Global Ocean Trust, *Innovative financing for Oceans and Climate***
- **H.E. Dr. Angus Friday, Ambassador to the United States of America and United Mexican States, High Commissioner to Canada, Ambassador to the Organisation of American States**
- **Mr. Manuel Barange, FAO, *Progress on the African package and support given to countries to access climate funds***
- **Mr. Tiago Pitta e Cunha, CEO, Oceano Azul Foundation, Portugal, *The Way Forward in Further Advancing the Blue Economy Around the World***
- **Ms. Beverly Wade, Head of Fisheries, Belize, *Investing in protection measures to improve the ecological health of natural ecosystems, such as the Belize Barrier Reef System***
- **H.E. Mr. Amedi Camara, Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development, Mauritania, *Evaluating the cost of degradation of coastal environment and economic rationale for coastal adaptation to climate change***
- **Mr. Peter Gilmer, Planet:Tech, *Bringing the Insights of the Tech World to Advance the Ocean and Climate Agenda***

6. CONCURRENT SESSION 5. ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION IN OCEAN AND COASTAL ZONES: COUPLING NATURAL AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS TOWARDS A RESILIENT FUTURE

Chairs: Dr. Isabel Torres de Noronha, Future Ocean Alliance and Dr. Adérito Santana, UNFCCC National Focal Point of STP, São Tomé and Príncipe, SBSTA Rapporteur, and AOSIS representative to the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Co-Coordinator: The Future Ocean Alliance with the Government of the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe Islands, with the support of the Adaptation Fund, the Global Ocean Forum, the Food and Agriculture

Organization of the United Nations, the International Union for Nature Conservation, and the World Bank.
(**contact for organization purposes:** itnoronha@gmail.com)

Objective: *To share experiences and advances in ecosystem-based adaptation in ocean and coastal areas across the world and from different contexts.* Participants will share concrete experiences demonstrating the usefulness of integrated approaches and the contribution of ecosystem features (nature-based solutions) to enhance social-economic and ecological resilience while contributing to adaptation. Panelists will also share perspectives on needs, challenges and recommendations to enhance adaptation in ocean and coastal zones and capacity, and how to further fast-track long and short adaptation and the Paris Agreement towards the 2030 agenda (for coastal and ocean ecosystems, communities, and economies).

Background: Comprehensive ecosystem approaches to ocean and coastal management combine the ecosystem functioning with human activities. The natural features of ecosystems can be used to enhance resilience of human and natural systems as nature-based solutions. This holistic approach can be used in adaptation, where nature-based solutions can function as a cost-effective natural infrastructure for the protection of coastal zones, populations and the livelihoods therein, while enhancing marine and coastal biodiversity, conservation, and resource management, and concurrently functioning as a carbon sink (blue carbon). Coastal zones concentrate over 40% of the world's population and human societies heavily depend on coastal and marine resources for their livelihoods. The science of climate change shows that numerous coastal and ocean resources, ecosystems and infrastructure, as well as livelihoods, are at greater risk due to the additional pressure of impacts of greenhouse gas emissions. These cover, *inter alia*, sea-level rise, storm surges, coastal erosion, water temperature, oxygen depletion and ocean acidification.

Roundtable of 90 minutes with 7 presentations of 5-7 minutes each and debate of 30 minutes

Speakers:

- **Mr. Arlindo Ceita de Carvalho, Director General of the Environment, Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe Islands,** *Building resilience in coastal communities in São Tomé and Príncipe: working with population, using the nature*
- **Mr. Ruel Yamuna, Director of the Climate Change Development Authority, Papua New Guinea,** *Enhancing Adaptive Capacities of Vulnerable Communities to Coastal Climate Impacts: Lessons Learned from Flood Management in Papua New Guinea*
- **Mr. Chu Van Chuong, Deputy Director General of International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,** *Enhancing Resilience in Vietnam through Coastal Forests*
- **Mr. Francisco Arias, Director General of Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas y Costeras, Invemar, Colombia,** *Ecosystem -based adaptation in ocean and coastal areas of Colombia to implement Colombia's national adaptation strategy*
- **Mr. Manuel Barange, Director, Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and Resources Division, FAO,** *FAO's adaptation toolbox: Lessons drawn from implementation in the Caribbean Region*
- **Ms. Inger Andersen, Director General, IUCN (representing Friends of EbA group),** *Nature-based solutions and Resilience Framework supporting coastal and marine*
- **Ms. Kathy Baughman McLeod, Managing Director of Coastal Risk and Investment, Oceans, The Nature Conservancy,** *Implementing nature-based solutions in collaboration with the private sector*

Discussion on lessons learned, challenges and recommendations to the COP on EbA and Capacity Development (25 mins)

Discussants:

- **Mr. Amjad Abdullah, Government of Maldives and UNFCCC Chair for SIDS (TBC)**

- **Dr. Peter Ricketts, President and Vice-Chancellor, Acadia University, Canada**

Conclusions and Wrap-up by the Co-chairs

7. CONCURRENT SESSION 6. MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT: RISK REDUCTION AND PREPAREDNESS

Coordinators: OPRI-SPF, Global Ocean Forum, ROCA Initiative, International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies, Government of Tuvalu (tbc)

The International Organization for Migration projects that 200 million people will be displaced by 2050 due to overall environmental changes. Displacement due to climate change will disproportionately impact coastal and island populations around the world. In Vietnam, for example, 1 million people could be displaced by 2050, and 60% of the Mekong Delta could be flooded nearly year-round. In Bangladesh, 3 million people could be displaced by 2050. The Maldives could lose 77% of its land by 2100 under mid-range IPCC sea level rise projections. The economic and human costs of displacement will be enormous. Precautionary action, concerted disaster risk reduction and community resilience building efforts, and significant enhancements in international law regarding climate-induced population displacement, are a must.

This session will examine lessons learned from past involuntary resettlement cases worldwide caused by natural disasters and other events such as large-scale dam constructions, etc. Experiences on livelihoods restorations and relevant support to displaced population will be presented. The session will also focus on methods of disaster risk reduction and key steps that are being taken, or need to be taken, to adapt to a future with climate-induced displacement and mobility. As it becomes more frequent and involves more people in all parts of the world, definitional issues related to displacement will need to be further discussed and agreed upon to prepare for the legal and human issues associated with human movement. This session will discuss potential solutions to this issue; for example, the Permanent Mission of Tuvalu to the UN has proposed an UNGA resolution to create a legal framework for persons displaced by climate change. It will provide a forum to discuss paths forward through disaster risk reduction programs, legal frameworks, and potential land solutions.

Format: Sofa-style roundtable

Chairs: Dr. Miko Maekawa, Ocean Policy Research Institute of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, and Mr. Carl Bruch, Esq., Environmental Law Institute

Introduction by moderator on displacement estimates, challenges, “migration with dignity” concepts, and legal state of play

Special address:

- **H.E. Mr. Enele Sopoaga, Prime Minister, Tuvalu, A New UNGA Resolution for a System of Legal Protection for Persons Displaced by Climate Change**
- **H.E. Mr. Robert Glasser, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (TBC)**
- **Mr. Kosi Latu, Director-General, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme**
- **Dr. Koko Warner, Manager, Impacts, Vulnerability and Risks Subprogramme, Adaptation Programme, UNFCCC Secretariat**
- **Prof. Walter Kaelin, Member, Committee on International Law and Sea Level Rise of the International Law Association, Managing displacement risks in times of sea-level rise**

- **Professor Mikiyasu Nakayama, University of Tokyo, *Prerequisites for smooth migration of climate refugees: Lessons learned from previous relocation cases in Asia and the Pacific***
- **Mr. Atle Solberg, Head, Coordination Unit, Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)**
- **Director General, Fiji Red Cross (TBC)**

Q&A AND CLOSING BY MODERATORS

8. CLOSING PLENARY: SUMMARY AND ACTION FOLLOW UP

Organizers: *GOF, FAO, Government of Seychelles, OPRI-SPF*

Emphasis on specific action related to SIDS, NDCs, Capacity Building

Chair: **Ambassador H.E. Ronald Jumeau, Seychelles, *The Road from COP22 to COP23: How Well Are We Doing?***

- **Mr. Manuel Barange, FAO, and Dr. Biliانا Cicin-Sain, Global Ocean Forum, *Summary of Actions Emanating from Oceans Action Day***
- ***Special Address: From the UN Ocean Conference to COP23 and Beyond:***
- **H.E. Peter Thomson, Fiji, UN Special Envoy for the Ocean and President of the 71st Session of the UN General Assembly**
- **H.E. Ms. Eva Svedling, Vice Minister for Climate, Sweden**
- **H.E. Mr. Anote Tong, Former President of Kiribati**
- **H.E. Mr. Jan Szysko, Minister of Environment, Poland, host of COP 24 (TBC)**
- **H.E. Mr. Oumar Guèye, Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy, Senegal**
- **Ms. Naoko Ishii, CEO and Chairperson, Global Environment Facility (TBC)**
- **Dr. Atsushi Sunami, President, Ocean Policy Research Institute of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Japan**
- **Mr. Philippe Vallette, Directeur Général, Nausicaá, France and World Ocean Network, and Mr. Jean-Michel Cousteau, Ocean Futures Society**

***BECAUSE THE OCEAN* Signing Ceremony, Chaired by Mr. Julio Cordano, Chief, Department of Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chile**

The "Because the Ocean" declaration was launched at COP22 by a group of countries led by Chile, Monaco and France. The Declaration highlights the relevance of ocean protection in the implementation of the Paris Agreement and makes a call for all Parties to include ocean protection in their NDCs, both in mitigation and adaptation action. Through this event, the declaration will reach more than 30 expressions of support from governments from all regions.

Closing of Oceans Action Day at COP 23, Biliana Cicin-Sain, Global Ocean Forum and Manuel Barange, FAO, on behalf of the organizers

Annex 1. Priorities for Action as included in the COP22 Champions Outcomes document

Themes	Actions
Oceans	<p><i>Policy makers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Integrate Blue Carbon into global climate action activities in NDCs;</i> • <i>Conserve and enhance coastal ecosystems' function as major carbon sinks and account for these ecosystems in the NDCs;</i> • <i>Consider market-based solutions and foster clean energy investments by appropriate policies and encouragements;</i> • <i>Include climate change projections in the design of natural resources and conservation management plans and environmental impact assessments;</i> • <i>Support the development of adaptive management programmes, early warning systems, disaster risk reduction measures, and sound policies on climate insurance;</i> • <i>Develop and support legal, political and financial measures to address the issues associated with the displacement of coastal and island populations;</i> • <i>Ensure the full involvement of youth in the capacity building programs</i>
	<p><i>Finance and investment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Earmark funds in global public finance mechanisms to support integrated and cross-sectoral adaptation and mitigation measures for dependent communities in affected coastal regions and SIDS;</i> • <i>Allocate funding to allow integrated institutional, market and livelihood development options;</i> • <i>Develop and support legal, political and financial measures to address the issues associated with the displacement of coastal and island populations;</i> • <i>Provide appropriate technical and financial assistance to SIDS, developing countries and economies in transition to build capacity in areas related to oceans and climate, and for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures</i> • <i>Allocate appropriate investments in ocean and marine sciences to improve the knowledge base on the interactions between oceans and climate, and on the effects of climate change on ecosystem services, including the role of marine ecosystems as carbon sinks, and the impacts of change on dependent communities</i>
	<p><i>Technology and innovation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accelerate progress in addressing greenhouse gas emissions from ships in collaboration with IMO and other international organizations and with the involvement of the shipping industry</i> • <i>Develop ocean-based renewable energy and accelerate efforts to implement these through integrated marine planning</i> • <i>Strengthen the advancement of global marine observations, including the development of Global Ocean Acidification Observing Networks</i> • <i>Develop knowledge management mechanisms to share knowledge, lessons learned and best practices among all countries, giving due consideration to local knowledge</i>
	<p><i>Activity implementers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Develop integrated, place-based, cross-sectoral adaptation programmes through coastal, ocean and resource management institutions</i> • <i>Apply ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation, including green infrastructure to address coastal erosion, saltwater intrusion, storms, and flooding, consistent with national, regional and global policy guidelines</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Promote and apply Blue Economy/Blue Growth approaches with emphasis on low-carbon solutions and economic benefits to developing countries and SIDS</i>
	<p><i>Civil society:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Promote low-carbon solutions through behavioural change and awareness raising</i> • <i>Promote consumption of sustainably-sourced resources through ecolabelling and traceability measures</i>