UN Climate Change COP 28

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Taking Stock of Climate Action on "Land Use & Ocean and Coastal Zones"

"NATURE FIRST: FROM LAND TO OCEAN, OUR BEST ALLY FOR CLIMATE ACTION"

Concept Note

Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action

December 9, 2023

10.00 AM - 12.30 PM (2.5 hours)

ROOM: Al Hur

Organised by Marrakech Partnership on Land Use and on Ocean & Coastal Zones

MP “Land Use and Ocean & Coastal Zones”: Nature First: From Land to Ocean, Our Best Ally for Climate Action

Description	The event will showcase remarkable initiatives across land and ocean spearheaded by a multiplicity of non-state actors to reverse biodiversity decline by 2030, increase ecosystem and human resilience to climate change, and achieve a sustainable balance within planetary boundaries. Stressing the need of implementing systemic approaches this event will draw attention to the need of: - Advance land- and ocean-based solutions to deliver on biodiversity, land degradation and climate goals (UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD); - Conserving/restoring the world's natural ecosystems by making system-wide transformations in land use, and ocean and coastal zones management; and - Taking stock of the size of financial investments in the sustainable management of our natural environment and how these can be scaled up, while ensuring funding reaches local communities.
Headline	The whole nature system, from land to ocean, is the fundamental pillar of life on Earth and must be front and centre in climate action for a resilient, net-zero and biodiversity-positive world.
Suggested outcomes aligned to narrative	1. Evidence that for nature to thrive, synergistic and cooperative implementation of global goals is essential, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). 2. Showcasing scalable and transferable practices, enhancing our understanding of the interconnectedness and solutions that land use and ocean ecosystems (e.g., protecting mangroves, coral reefs and deagrasses; hybrid solutions for coastal adaptation and resilience) can provide in addressing climate change while transitioning to sustainable production systems. 3. Evaluating progress on commitments made, including in climate finance for sustainable landscapes and seascapes. The latter involves a thorough examination of the financial resources allocated to initiatives aimed at preserving and restoring natural environments on both land and in the ocean.

Objectives	This event will bring a landscape to seascape overview of the role of nature to fight climate change. It will highlight solution approaches under implementation with a stocktake of progress, focusing on their linkages to the economy, food security and nutritious diets, risk management, inclusion of frontline communities and peoples, and the role of decision makers in developing long-term low-emission development strategies. It will: ● Encourage actors to accelerate climate action by implementing measures that significantly reduce emissions across both land (by at least 70 per cent by 2030 from 2020 levels) and ocean (up to 35% of the GHG emissions reduction needed by 2050[1]). ● Promote adaptation and resilience strategies and initiatives in landscapes and seascapes to enhance their ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change. ● Facilitate the materialisation of financial commitments into substantial investments specifically aimed at protecting, restoring and sustainably managing natural ecosystems on both land and in the ocean. ● Foster knowledge sharing and capacity building among stakeholders to enhance their ability to implement effective climate solutions across diverse ecosystems, including terrestrial, coastal and marine environments. ● Reflect on the challenges of evaluating progress and actions towards the above-mentioned goals in a transparent manner and bring attention to current efforts to overcome such challenges To achieve this, the event will have three segments (hiking, surfing and diving) which will delve into the following progress: **LAND USE (forests and agri-food systems) & OCEAN & COASTAL ZONES:** **MP-GCA/NSA:** • Building on the Ocean for Climate Declaration, launched at COP 26 in Glasgow, the MP-GCA Ocean and Coastal Zones has been developing a set of ocean pathways to drive forward the transition - known as the Ocean Breakthroughs. To catalyse action and ambition, the Ocean Breakthroughs dive into five sectors: marine conservation, ocean renewable energy, ocean-based transport, aquatic food, and coastal tourism, and is supported by quantifiable objectives. The Blue Ambition Loop report, a mapping effort initiated to track and aggregate progress made by non-state actors towards achieving these five pathways highlighted the many opportunities to scale-up in the sustainable blue economy and leveraging ocean-based climate solutions.

[1] the latest report of the High-Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy

Pledges and initiatives:

• At COP 27, a voluntary coalition of 26 countries launched the Forest and Climate Leaders' Partnership (FCLP), aiming to fulfil the commitments made at the Glasgow Climate Summit to stop and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030.

• The COP27 Presidency put a notable focus on nature and agrifood systems and food security, highlighted by the introduction of the Enhancing Nature-based Solutions for an Accelerated Climate Transformation (ENACT) Food and Agriculture for Sustainable transformation (FAST) Initiative and the Initiative on Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN).

• New '123 Pledge' has been established to promote global efforts in reducing food loss and waste as a critical climate strategy. These initiatives will help in implementing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and Long-term Low Emissions and Development Strategies (LTS).

UNFCCC:

• Adoption of the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security showed countries' commitment to ensure that agriculture and food security in the context of climate change remains under the UNFCCC.

• The mandated Dialogue on Ocean & Climate Change has appointed two co-chairs, from Chile and Canada. In 2023, the dialogue focused on Coastal ecosystem restoration including blue carbon and Fisheries and food security. Conclusions from the dialogue called on Parties to mainstream the ocean in the political outcomes of the global stocktake.

NDCs:

• In response to the Paris Agreement's call for greater ambition, new or updated nationally determined contributions (NDC) show a steady improvement in both the coverage and quality of mitigation and adaptation in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors, as well as ocean-based solutions and tend to be aligned with longer-term low-emissions and climate-resilient goals and pathways.

• About 100 countries have integrated ocean-based climate measures in their updated NDCs[2], including coastal and marine Nature-based Solutions[3].

• 95% include adaptation in the agricultural sectors compared to previous NDCs (92%)[4].

[2] Ocean Conservancy (2023), Ocean-Based Climate Solutions in Nationally Determined Contributions. June 2023? Available here

[3] Lecerf, M., *et al.,* (2023), Coastal and marine ecosystems as Nature-based Solutions in new or updated Nationally Determined Contributions, Ocean & Climate Platform, IUCN, Rare, The Nature Conservancy, Wetlands International and WWF. Available here.

[4] Crumpler, K., Abi Khalil, R., Tanganelli, E., Rai, N., Roffredi, L., Meybeck, A., Umulisa, V., Wolf, J. and Bernoux, M. 2021. 2021 (Interim) Global update report – Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in the Nationally

	• 95% also include mitigation in the agriculture and/or Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sectors compared to previous NDCs (82%)[4]. • 70% include disaster risk reduction (DRR) and management compared to previous NDCs (59%)[4]. • 38% reference women and/or other marginalised groups in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors –compared to previous NDCs (9%)[4]. **Governance across conventions:** • The CBD COP15 adopted the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to halt and ultimately reverse biodiversity loss by 2030, including a target to protect at least 30% of terrestrial and inland water, as well as 30% of coastal and marine areas by 2030. It further integrates a target to minimise the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification, including through nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches. Target 15 commits governments to require all large and transnational businesses and financial institutions to assess and disclose their risks, impacts and dependencies on nature by 2030 at the latest. The High Seas Treaty was adopted and >80 Parties have now signed it. A global movement to ban deep sea mining is growing among States. *a) Mitigation (2030 Breakthrough outcome)* The IPCC's 6th assessment report shows that the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector contributed 13-21% of global GHG emissions during 2010-2019. The sector had net CO2 emissions of +5.9±4.1 GtCO2eq/yr during this period, mainly driven by deforestation. The report highlights the AFOLU sector's significant potential for near-term mitigation, especially in forests and natural ecosystems through reducing deforestation and forest degradation, as well as afforestation and reforestation measures, from 2020 to 2050. About 30%, or 15 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (GtCO2e) per year, of the global mitigation needed in 2050 to meet the 1.5 °C target may be practically and sustainably contributed by transforming the land sector and implementing initiatives in agriculture, forestry, wetlands, and bioenergy. Analysis finds that full implementation of ocean-based climate solutions that are ready for action now could reduce the "emissions gap" by up to 35 percent on a 1.5°C pathway in 2050, while nature-based Solutions have the potential to save up to 10GT of CO_2 per year, or up to 30% of the GHG emissions required to keep global temperature rise well below 2 degrees. **ENVISIONED 2030 BREAKTHROUGH OUTCOMES FOR MITIGATION (land use, ocean and coastal zones):**

Determined Contributions. Environment and Natural Resources Management Working Paper No. 91. Rome, FAO. https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7442en

	• More than 10Gt CO2e mitigated per year through nature-based solutions by 2030, including the protection (45 MHa), sustainable management (2 BHa) and restoration (350 Mha) of land and demand side food system action; • The Ocean Breakthroughs - By 2050, a healthy and productive Ocean has delivered up to 35 percent GHG emissions reductions and contributed to a resilient, nature-positive and net zero world. - Marine conservation: By 2030, investments of at least $72 billion secure the integrity of ocean ecosystems by protecting, restoring, and conserving at least 30% of the ocean for the benefit of people, climate, and nature. - Mangrove breakthrough: secure the future of 15 million hectares of mangroves globally by 2030; by achieving an investment of 4 billion USD by 2030 - Aquatic food breakthrough: By 2030, provide at least $4bn per year to support resilient aquatic food systems that will contribute to healthy, regenerative ecosystems, and sustain the food and nutrition security for three billion people; - Shipping breakthrough: By 2030, zero emission fuels make up 5% of international shipping's energy demand. 450,000 seafarers need to be retrained and upskilled. At least 30% of global trade needs to move through climate-adapting ports. - Offshore wind breakthrough: By 2030, install at least 380 GW of offshore capacity while establishing targets and enabling measures for net-positive biodiversity outcomes and advocate for mobilising $10bn in concessional finance for developing economies to reach that goal.
	b) Adaptation & resilience (Sharm El Sheik adaptation agenda outcome) According to the Synthesis Report of the Global Stocktake, global adaptation efforts are becoming more ambitious in terms of plans and commitments, although most current efforts are fragmented, underfunded, incremental, focused on specific sectors, and unevenly distributed across regions. In 2021, more NDCs included adaptation information (95%) in agriculture sectors compared to previous ones[4], with all developing countries incorporating adaptation in their NDCs. Furthermore, most countries highlight the importance of adaptation in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors, as well as ocean-based sectors, compared to previous NDCs. **ENVISIONED 2030 BREAKTHROUGH OUTCOMES FOR ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE (land use, ocean and coastal zones):** Under the Sharm-El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda: - Protection of 45 million hectares (lands and inland waters), 2 billion hectares sustainable management and 350 million hectares restoration

	of land securing legal indigenous and local communities with use of nature-based solutions to improve water security and livelihoods. - By 2025: Financial institutions contribute to halting land conversion by eliminating commodity-driven deforestation from portfolios and tap into Nature-based Solutions investment opportunity of USD 354 billion/years needed by 2030. - Climate resilient, sustainable agriculture increases yields by 17% and reduces farm level GHG emissions by 21%, without expansion of the agricultural frontier. - Halve the share of food production lost and per capita food waste (relative to 2019). - Healthy alternative proteins capture 15% of the global meat and seafood market. - The global consumption of fruits, vegetables, seeds, nuts and legumes increases 1.5 times. - Mangrove Breakthrough: Invest USD 4 billion to secure the future of 15 million hectares of mangroves globally through collective action on halting mangrove loss, restoring half of recent losses, doubling protection of mangroves globally and ensuring sustainable long-term finance for all existing mangroves. - Coral Reef Breakthrough: Secure the future of at least 125,000 km2 of shallow-water tropical coral reefs with investments of at least USD 12 billion to support the resilience of more than half a billion people globally by 2030. - Halt loss of, protect and restore seagrass ecosystems to mitigate climate change and support people and biodiversity globally by 2030. - Coastal cities are protected from ocean-based hazards by green, gray, and hybrid solutions building resilience of at least 900 million people globally. Under the Ocean Breakthroughs: - Marine conservation: By 2030, investments of at least $72 billion secure the integrity of ocean ecosystems by protecting, restoring, and conserving at least 30% of the ocean for the benefit of people, climate, and nature. - Aquatic Food: By 2030, provide at least $4bn per year to support resilient aquatic food systems that will contribute to healthy, regenerative ecosystems, and sustain the food and nutrition security for three billion people. - Shipping Breakthrough: By 2030, zero emission fuels make up 5% of international shipping's energy demand. 450,000 seafarers need to be retrained and upskilled. At least 30% of global trade needs to move through climate-adapting ports.
	c) Means of implementation (Finance, Capacity Building, Technology Transfer) **Effective Climate Finance Allocation**: The analysis identifies that between 2000 and 2020 the share of global climate-related development finance in the land use sector decreased, passing from an average of 45 percent of the total flows at the beginning of the millennium, to 22 percent in 2020. The total sum of

	contributions to the land use sector between 2000 and 2020 amounted to USD 162 billion, representing 25 percent of the global climate-related development finance flows to all sectors. In 2020 the largest share of climate-related development finance in the land use sectors targeted the adaptation objective (52 percent), followed by mitigation (26 percent) and cross-cutting (22 percent). To ensure effective allocation of climate finance in the land use, agriculture, forests, ocean, and coastal zones sectors, it is essential to direct these funds towards activities that jointly contribute to climate mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity and soil-health objectives. It is critical to acknowledge and address the complexity of multiple climate finance initiatives and its requirements even after conditions are met -for instance, there are several countries that have verified emission reductions from REDD+ that are waiting for the replenishment of the GCF REDD+ RBP window, which is now postponed. Additionally, continuous improvement in monitoring, evaluation, and learning processes is necessary to meet the specific needs of developing countries. Enhancing access, ownership, and the overall impact of climate finance plays a pivotal role in achieving the desired outcomes in these critical sectors. **Capacity-Building for Climate Action:** Achieving this necessitates effective, country-led, and needs-based collaboration to enhance and sustain capacities at all levels in the land use, agriculture, forests, ocean, and coastal zones. Developed countries should elevate their support for strategic capacity-building efforts tailored to address locally determined needs. **Local Actors and Institutions:** The delivery of capacity-building through local actors and institutions offers a dual benefit. It not only enhances institutional capacity but also expands the skills base for specific aspects of climate action. This can involve support from universities, research organizations, civil society groups, and the private sector.
	What are the key barriers, and what are the key enablers to address this? **Capacity-building at different scales:** strengthen the knowledge and capabilities of stakeholders involved in land use and ocean management across various scales, from local communities to national governments and international organisations. It involves providing training, sharing best practices, and promoting the exchange of expertise to empower these actors to make informed decisions and implement effective climate solutions in both terrestrial and marine environments. **Transparency and preventing double-counting in Land Use and Ocean:** the need for clarity and transparency when setting and reporting on climate targets related to land use and ocean associated sectors. Need for specific standards, criteria and measures to ensure high quality and integrity for long-term effectiveness and sustainability. Examples exist for voluntary carbon markets through the VCMI and ICVCM guidance. **Scaling up and further development of technological innovation**

	Strengthening development of new and sharing of existing knowledge: There are opportunities to improve and enhance data collection, observation and climate projections most notably at local levels - while encouraging the co-construction of knowledge, building on local and Indigenous knowledge. It can also help enhance interdisciplinary research and the accessibility of scientific information. **Finance:** Opportunities exist to mobilise and enable the private sector (e.g., with governments developing incentives and infrastructures for a predictable regulatory environment); to leverage innovative financial mechanisms such as insurance, blue bonds and debt deals; to reorient existing financial flows (e.g., harmful subsidies); and develop tracking financial mechanisms to identify predictable and clearly identifiable revenue streams. At the same time, barriers can impact these opportunities such as short overall supply of climate finance, lack of profitability in some activities (e.g. nature conservation) being a challenge for private finance, etc. **Strengthening existing policies** **Implementing and capitalising on existing tools and instruments**
	How does this contribute to the Global Stocktake outcomes? It will showcase examples on how land use and ocean sectors can contribute to achieving the overall goals of the Paris Agreement. The Synthesis Report of the First Global Stocktake highlights the following: ● Halting and reversing deforestation and degradation and improving agricultural practices are critical to reducing emissions and conserving and enhancing carbon sinks. ● Demand-side in agriculture measures, such as shifting to sustainable healthy diets, reducing food loss and waste and intensification of sustainable agriculture, without further land expansion, are essential and catalyse widespread sustainable development benefits, reduce emissions, halt deforestation and free up land for reforestation and ecosystem restoration. All these options can have multiple synergies with the SDGs. Despite its role as a carbon sink, oxygen supplier and heat reservoir, and being the largest ecosystem on the Planet, the ocean is mostly absent from the conclusions of the first Global Stocktake. At this stage, none of its emerging key messages explicitly mention the ocean, its role in the climate system, or the solutions it provides to address climate change. This Action event will focus on the portfolio of ocean-based climate solutions (from marine conservation to ocean-based industries) that need to be scaled-up to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. Through a whole-of-society approach, this event will put Nature front and centre and showcase best practices for mitigation, adaptation and resilience, in sectors

	related to land use, ocean and coastal zones as well as explore means of implementation and concrete actions to close the finance gap. It will most specifically build on the findings of the Solutions Pathways, which provide an overview of such means and key enablers required to achieve the targets of the 2030 Breakthroughs, the SAA and the Climate Action Pathways, including for Land-Use and Ocean & Coastal Zones.
Key messages	● Land Use, Ocean and Coastal sectors which are at the core of human development and our life support systems (food, water, clean air, pollination, etc.) offer the largest opportunity for emission reductions of any sector as they can contribute to reduce emissions across both land (by at least 70 per cent by 2030 from 2020 levels) and ocean (up to 35% of the GHG emissions reduction needed by 2050[5]). ● There is no plausible transition plan to 1.5°C that does not rely on Nature. Short term actions need to be accelerated urgently as the Planet is reaching tipping points both in Land and Ocean ecosystems. ● The whole Nature system, from land to ocean, is the pillar of life on Earth and needs to be front and centre in the climate negotiations, including the key messages of the Global Stocktake. ● As the climate crisis worsens, nature-dependent communities increasingly need the protective services of ecosystems and the biodiversity, social and economic benefits that they provide to adapt. ● Sustainable management of vital coastal ecosystems requires a ridge-to-reef approach that considers the impacts of inland actions on coastal and marine ecosystems. ● The finance sector is able to realign capital investment for a green and blue economy and transform the land-based industry in a way that halts deforestation by 2025, stops other terrestrial ecosystem loss by 2030 and exponentiates financial flows for NBS.

[5] the latest report of the High-Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy

***Participants**	The participants and speakers will represent the following stakeholders: - **Private sector companies** who are taking climate action and have a strong commitment to decarbonize their operations or portfolio under the land-use and ocean sector through NbS. - Public and **private financial institutions** in the areas of climate and biodiversity. - **Local actors**, including representatives from local communities and Indigenous Peoples, local governments and small-scale entrepreneurs who rely on land use and ocean sectors to provide their livelihoods. - **Country and region** who are leading the expanded implementation of NbS in their national and subnational climate change policies and practices. - **Civil society** who is advocating for climate action in the land-use and ocean sectors, food system transformation and NbS - **Research and tech institutions** working on NbS and food system transformation to achieve a sustainable and resilient 1.5°C world. - **Intergovernmental organisations** and frameworks with a direct impact on NbS.
Logistics	*Room layout: GCA Zone Amphitheatre 1 or 2* *Capacity: 175 pax* *Davos style seating*

Prospective Agenda

Timing	**Session Description**	**Speaker suggestions** **Stakeholder group/voice, Name, title, organisation, gender, geography**	**Notes / Format tips**
6 min	*Welcome & Introduction*	*Masters of ceremony:* - ***Liva Kaugure**, MPGCA Land Use (FAO)* - ***Loreley Picourt**, MPGCA Ocean and Coastal Zones (Ocean & Climate Platform)* *Let's go on a Nature adventure:* - **Mike Horn,** Adventurer	(video)
14 min	*Opening remarks*	*Setting the scene: State of the Planet, from Land to Ocean:* - **Dr. David OBURA**, Chair, IPBES *High-level opening:* - **H.E. Razan Al Mubarak**, HL Climate Champion, COP28	

35 mins	**Hiking segment** Aligned with the global stocktake, this segment will explore **flagship initiatives** that are advancing mitigation outcomes, adaptation and resilience efforts, expanding financial flows to nature, overcoming barriers and challenges related to access to technology and capacity and working towards inclusion, equity and fairness in favour of the most vulnerable land-dependent communities and indigenous people. There will be a focus on **integral landscape approaches** that help advance the 30x30 protection goal, the restoration of terrestrial ecosystems and addressing drivers of ecosystem and biodiversity loss which impacts adaptation and mitigation capabilities of nature including food systems. This is in direct support of the Nature Breakthrough. Speakers will highlight the substantial dependencies of the land use sector and irreversible impacts on biodiversity, both of which translate into physical and transition risks, ultimately posing broader economic and financial risks. **Market and non-market based approaches as well as systemic solutions** that are shaping up to revert impacts to nature while realising its full potential for climate change action and will be discussed at length.		
	Interview	<u>Speakers:</u> 1. **Julian Hill-Landolt, Senior Director, Nature Action & Member of the Extended Leadership Group, WBCSD** - provides an overview of progress and existing accountability metrics/ frameworks for the land use sector that will allow keeping track of pledges and investments, informing the global community how much we have progressed. 2. **Pedro Barata, co-Chair of the Expert panel for the Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market (IC-VCM) and Associate Vice President, Carbon Markets and Private Sector Decarbonization at EDF:** large scale initiatives to protect/restore nature through carbon market mechanisms. Examples of progress and the role of IVCM to set guidance for high quality carbon markets. 3. **Melissa Garvey, Global Director for Nature Bonds, TNC** speaking about Sustainability-Linked Sovereign Debt Hub and sovereign bonds as a mechanism to leverage finance to address climate risks and accelerate the achievement of net zero with land use sector contributions.	Moderator: **Josefina Braña Varela**, Vice President, Deputy lead of the Forest team, WWF-US

		4. **Jennifer Corpuz**, **Managing Director, Policy Nia Tero** speaking about key evolutions in the past year regarding the protection and respect of IPLCs rights and role in the key actions towards protecting, restoring and managing forest and land.	
4 min	***Testimony***	*Youth testimony:* - **Ayadi Mishra**, Co-Chair, We are Tomorrow – Global Partnership, formal Youth representative (UN Decade of Restoration)	
2 min	***Transition***	Decade of Ecosystem Restoration	***VIDEO***
30 mins	**Surfing segment** Looking at the nexus between land and ocean, this session will explore **synergies** across the two, including between the CBD and UNFCCC, from the following perspectives: - Scientific inputs - latest science and knowledge from IPCC and IPBES on the loss of biodiversity and the threat of climate change - Solutions approaches, i.e. spotlight on innovative practices, NbS both land and coastal (incl. mangroves) - Economy/risk approach, e.g. perspective from tourism and/or insurance industry on how to safeguard nature as part of a sustainable business plan. Here, could also include the connection to food systems. - Frontliners, e.g. local communities and/or coastal mayor and how they are dealing with the impact of CC to adapt - Governance/policy, i.e. how countries include land and coastal NbS in their NDCs/NAPs, and how national strategies should be developed in a coherent manner with NBSAPs (biodiversity counterpart)		

	Format?	**What is your reality?** *Inspirational discussion around the diversity of frontliners to better understand common challenges and opportunities.* **Fisheries:** - **Gabriel Muswali**, Eastern Africa Fisheries NSAs Platform (EARFISH) **Blue Carbon:** - **Abdou Karim Sall**, Blue Carbon Community Leader, Senegal **Tourism:** - **Megan Morikawa**, Global Director of Sustainability, Iberostar Hotels **Ridge-to-Reef:** - **Lealaisalanoa Frances Reupena**, Chief Executive Officer, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Samoa	Moderator: **Ignace Beguin Billecocq**, Nature Lead, HLC Team
5 min	***Transition***	Testimony from an explorer	*Video as backdrop*

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">30 mins</td><td colspan="3">Diving segment

This segment will further address the challenges faced by the global Ocean but most importantly the opportunity to cease to deliver on both the Paris Agreement and the recently agreed Global Biodiversity Frameworks. It will further dive into the Ocean Breakthroughs and how to scale-up ocean-based climate actions.
Areas:
Marine conservation: Coral breakthrough; 30x30 ; Marine Spatial planning.
Ocean-based transport: decarbonising the shipping industry, while accounting for Nature and limiting impacts on biodiversity
Ocean-based & energy: scaling-up offshore wind with a biodiversity-positive approach
- <u>whole of society approach</u>: showcasing public-private partnerships, e.g. Seychelles-Pew on blue carbon, Chile and MPAs
- <u>Mainstreaming</u>: taking stock of what’s been achieved since COP21 to recognise the role of the ocean in climate and develop a portfolio of ocean-based climate solutions
- <u>Governance</u>: celebrate milestones for ocean governance with the BBNJ Treaty, DSM, SSF, etc.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Format?</td><td>Conservation:

- Minna Epps, Ocean Director, IUCN

Fisheries & Aquaculture:

- Manuel Barange, Director Fisheries and Aquaculture, FAO

MRE:

- Antonella Battaglini, CEO of Renewables Grids Initiative

Governance:

- Julio Cordano, Head of delegation, Chile</td><td><u>Moderator:</u>

Shamini Selvaratnam, Ocean Conservancy</td></tr>
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10 mins	*Closing Remarks*	***Bringing on the Future with Nature*** **Poetry time:** - Schools Across the Ocean ***High-level Closing remarks:*** - **H.E. Marina Silva**, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Brazil (TBC)	*MCs to moderate*