

## How to Get There?

### Suggestions Emanating from the Lisbon Talanoa Dialogue: International Seminar

*The role of actors in the process of implementing climate action  
and sustainable development agendas:*

*The Partnership of Marrakech and the Talanoa Dialogue and the ocean-climate interface  
(and testing the Traditional Talanoa Dialogue in Action)*

(Venue: Lisbon, Academy of Sciences, 28 of March 2018)

*Co-Coordinator: The Future Ocean Alliance and the Marrakech Partnership with the support of Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia-Portugal and the Atlantic International Research Center (contact: [itnoronha@future-ocean-alliance.org](mailto:itnoronha@future-ocean-alliance.org))*

**This submission is subscribed by ICLEI, the AirCentre-Portugal, and FMDV - Global Fund for Cities Development**

**1. Objective:** to bridge climate agendas and processes across scales of governance by sharing experiences and advances in accelerating climate action at global and local (Portugal) levels and across sectors, while establishing the nexus between ocean and climate policies

**2. Background: Where we are?**

Impacts caused by the increase of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are increasingly becoming evident at sea, in particular: ocean acidification; and the intensity and frequency of coastal storms affecting both ecosystems and human settlements.

*Ocean and coastal management are becoming a priority within the climate process, since land zones are particularly important for the survival of island and coastal communities across the globe – coastal zones are the home of over 40% of the world's population and the source of 70% the animal protein intake of the population of coastal developing nations.*

**3. Way to go**

Members of the Marrakech Partnership of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change United Nations (UNFCCC) and of the Portuguese society have engaged in a dialogue for exchanging visions, experiences, and views, and in to strengthen the linkage between global action/agendas and regional and local action/agendas – towards acceleration of climate action in ocean and coastal zones in an integrated manner: Work Program for Ocean and Coastal Zones discussion at COP24 of UNFCCC under an Agenda Official Item.

The event was part of the effort to prepare stakeholders and the civil society to the future climate action and regime, as well as an opportunity to enhance the governance and effectiveness of climate action across levels of governance. The seminar also promoted the recent UNFCCC initiatives to implement the Paris Agreement: the Marrakech Partnership and the Talanoa Dialogue. (Annex- Agenda and Partners to this submission)

#### 4. How to get there? Results of the International Seminar/ Talanoa Dialogue of Lisbon, 28 of March (agenda in annex)

The Talanoa Dialogue held in Lisbon acknowledged that solutions and best available knowledge supporting decision-making is transversal across sectors and that policy and knowledge integration, together with cross-sectoral integration are a centerpiece for accelerating climate action.

To promote cross-sectoral integration and between the emergent ocean-climate policy within the UNFCCC process, the theme ‘Oceans’ of the Marrakesh Partnership was approached by showing the nexus with the Partnership reminding themes (e.g. energy, transportation, industry, agriculture and forestry, water and land-use), the agenda 2030 and its sustainable development goals (SDGs). Through the exchange of experiences across scales of governance (ICLEI, as the Portuguese Municipalities of Almada, and Cascais), it was concluded that, “Oceans”, or ocean and coastal climate action, involves all sectors in different ways, such as:

1. **Sectors and greenhouse air emissions:** shipping, cruise lines, recreational navigation, harbor functioning, ocean/coastal renewable energy (tidal, waves, thermal, wind power);
2. **Industry:** coastal tourism, sources of land-based pollution including marine litter and plastics into the sea;
3. **Land –use planning** and management on the coastal zone, including coastal and transitional habitats e.g. estuaries, deltas, coastal lagoons, dunes. Land-planning of the shoreline according to current and future climate scenarios.
4. **Natural Infrastructure:** the successful role of nature-based solutions as natural infrastructure in face of extreme meteorological events
5. **Knowledge.** Gathering knowledge and producing the best available knowledge in support of informed decision-making at private and public spheres, is a centerpiece of successful climate action and further implementing sustainable development Agendas and the Sendai Framework. Acknowledging that no country can understand and manage the impacts of climate alone, Portugal is leading the AirCentre initiative, promoting global cooperation and collaboration of countries and actors in the Atlantic basin, including coastal zones and islands, while the Future Ocean Alliance is aiming at coalescing a network of networks of ocean actors related to climate action under a same alliance to exchange best practices, identify gaps, promotes co-production of integrated knowledge and preventing duplication of efforts to enhance governance and efficiency of policy.
6. **Governance.** The need that different sectors cooperate for mutual learning and building synergies to deliver an integrated vision on climate action for ocean and coastal zones and programs, encompassing the reality that over 40% of the world-s population lives in the coastal zone, over 70% of the animal protein intake in coastal developing nations derives from coastal fisheries, over 90% of the heat is absorbed by the ocean, and that human use of the coastal zone is intimately related with the functioning of coastal ecosystems and services. Hence, -coastal institutions- and central governments must coordinate to ensure that human settlements and leaders of coastal cities play the role of stewards of coastal marine environments and natural resources, and their ecosystem services.
7. **Adapting social and economic development.** Some coastal cities are already planning for changes on sectoral economic develop in face of current and future climate change and impacts. Both Almada and Cascais municipalities, two of the major in the Tagus region, are using, whenever possible, nature-based solutions as green infrastructure to protect the coast line and infrastructure therein. Concurrently, these municipalities are monitoring the evolution of the coastline in order to take measures concerning shoreline safety and how to plan the tourism economic sector: which is based on the use of the beach, but with measures that allow to diversify touristic activities (nature, cultural). As many other European

cities, Almada and Cascais have no mandate by the central government to manage coastal marine ecosystems beyond the high-tide water mark, therefore, the expansion of management for coastal marine ecosystems towards the sea remains out of reach, while impacting them through land-based pollution or local fisheries, as reported by the Almada municipality. The Almada municipality suggests creating an economic opportunity by promoting shifting the target species (sardine) fisheries (which is depleting) to mackerel (which stock has been rising).

- 8. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and augmenting ambition to curb and adapt to climate change from local to global levels:** Cities are implementing numerous measures to adapt and mitigate climate change and for ensuring cities are more resilient. However, measures in the coastal marine environment have been poorly encouraged at local and national levels. On the other hand, given that NDCs are nationally defined, and cities can in fact contribute to acceleration of climate action beyond what has been accounted for in NDCs.

## 9. SUBMISSION:

This joint submission reflects the implementation of the Talanoa Dialogue as originally described, through a multiscale and multisector frank exchange of experiences and recommendations across-sectors to synergize across the Marrakech Partnership themes and global partners with Portuguese actors and sectors at national and local levels of governance.

- The ocean, the last reservoir of Planet Earth's biogeochemical cycles has been affected by greenhouse gas emissions into the extent that it is no longer playing the buffer role it had on the Earth's environment: it is getting acid, it is warming, and it is less effective as the main regulator of the planetary climate. As a consequence, marine ecosystems are at risk, as well as all the economic activities that rely on the quality of its living resources and ecosystem services, to the extent of affecting health and food security of coastal communities and nations.
- Coastal zones are under duress on both the land and the marine sides, through storm surges, sea-level rise, increasing population and other factors that threaten economic and social development given the degradation of marine resources by the ocean-atmosphere and climate interactions and which may affect economic activities and communities- livelihoods.
- Nature-based-solutions can play an efficient role as natural infrastructure and as blue carbon sink, while concurrently contributing for building ecosystem resilience.
- Effective progress needs to be monitored in an independent way: a watchdog. Non/State actors developed a first approach to a priority tracker that can be the base to monitor the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement results: a non-Party collaborative mechanism should be developed building upon the Priority Tracker> both the Priority tracker and the Talanoa Process should aim at transparency and open exchange of information and knowledge.
- Talanoa Dialogues with a multiscale and multisector approach should be promoted to develop synergies and build trust across and multidisciplinary knowledge across partners.
- What additional knowledge do we need, how and who should produce is a key issue to enhance ocean and coastal ambitious climate action

### Overall Proposal

**Producing a work programme under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement** which discussion for the development of terms of reference should be initiated - already in 2018 - under an official agenda item under the COP24, in anticipation of a more comprehensive discussion under the ambition of an agenda Item other ocean and sustainable development coalitions: ambition means now, COP24 in 2018, the ocean cannot wait until 2019 that is coherent with all programmes and sectors already incorporated under these processes and that brings together the elements and gaps within the Convention process to address the greatest threat to humankind/ the impacts in the ocean and coastal zones and all livelihoods and economic sectors that rely upon these resources and ecosystem services:

- ✓ How to address the theme “oceans” (ocean and coastal zones) impacts and how to accelerate climate action under the UNFCCC , its Paris Agreement and its relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals and Sendai Framework
- ✓ What additional support do Parties to the UNFCCC require by the Marrakesh Partnership and other non-Parties to address climate action on ocean and coasts

## ANNEX

### International Seminar: Agenda

#### ***The role of actors in the process of implementing climate action and sustainable development agendas:***

#### ***The Partnership of Marrakesh and the Talanoa Dialogue and the ocean-climate interface***

Lisbon, Academy of Sciences, 28 of March 2018

Venue: R. Academia das Ciências, 19, 1249 Lisboa

**Co-Coordinator:** *The Future Ocean Alliance and the Marrakesh Partnership with the support of Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia-Portugal and the Atlantic International Research Center (contact: [itnoronha@future-ocean-alliance.org](mailto:itnoronha@future-ocean-alliance.org))*

#### **9:15-10:30 The Role of non-Party Actors within the UNFCCC Process towards Climate Resilience: The Marrakesh Partnership and the Talanoa Dialogue**

- **Welcome/Opening: Professor Artur Soares, President, National Academy of Sciences of Lisbon (t.b.c.), and Professor Helena Pereira, Vice-President, Foundation for Science and Technology-Portugal**
- **The vision, the purpose and roles of the Marrakesh Partnership and Talanoa Dialogue in climate action and sustainable development agendas: Mr. Taholo Kami, the Ocean Pathway and in representation of the COP23 Presidency to the UNFCCC and Mr. James Grabert, Director, Sustainable Development Mechanisms, UNFCCC**
- **The process of the Marrakesh Partnership and Talanoa Dialogue and roles of actors in implementing the Paris Agreement and accelerating climate action: How to engage?, Objectives and results of the Lisbon Meetings: Ms. Danielle Magalhães, Marrakesh Partnership and Talanoa dialogue, Sustainable Development Mechanisms, UNFCCC**

**Discussion: 15 minutes**

---Coffee-Break: 10:30-11:00---

#### **The Marrakesh Partnership in Action: Local and Global Actions to Accelerate Climate Action towards Sustainable Development: exchange of experiences and the way forward in engagement across levels of governance**

#### **11:00-12:00: Highlight: The Ocean and coastal zones as an emergent climate policy and process within the UNFCCC: Why a priority of the Marrakesh Partnership?**

- **Ocean and Coastal Zones: Setting the stage: Why the Ocean? Making the nexus across priorities and sectors, where the ocean meets land: Dr. Isabel Torres de Noronha, President, Future Ocean Alliance- Portugal**
- **Highlights on Global Ocean-Climate Initiatives and update on meetings for advancing the ocean-climate agenda: Mr. Taholo Kami, Special Adviser for Pacific Partnerships and Ocean Pathway- Fiji Government**
- **Fisheries and aquaculture communities: the way forward and climate change impacts in Portuguese marine resources: Dr. Tarub Bahri, FAO (t.b.c.) and Dr. Francisco Leitão, University of the Algarve-CCMAR- Portugal**
- **One world, one ocean: Too big to work alone. The Initiative for the Atlantic: The Atlantic International Research Center (AIR Center): Dr. José Moutinho, Air Centre, Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education- Portugal**
- **Accelerating global climate action by mainstreaming climate action across maritime sectors: Ms. Conceição Santos, Head of Strategy Department, Directorate-General for Maritime Policy, Ministry of Sea- Portugal**

**Discussion: 15 minutes**

#### **12:00-12:45 Highlight: The nexus of the Marrakesh Partnership priorities 'Human settlements' and 'Oceans' (and coastal zones) within the climate action agendas and the ocean-climate policy interface: Over 40% of the world's population is settled within the coastal zone:**

- **Coastal Cities: accelerating climate action and building resilience: Mr. Yunus Arikan, Head, Global Policy and Advocacy, ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability World Secretariat and Dr. Nuno Costa Lopes, Head, Division of Studies, Environmental Management and Energy, Municipality of Almada-Portugal and Mr. João Dinis, Coordinator, Adaptation to Climate Change Strategies, Cascais Municipality - Portugal**
- **Financing Climate Action to Non-Parties: Mr. Carlos de Freitas, Co-Director, Global Fund for Cities Development and Secretariat of the Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance**

**12:45-13:15: Final debate and the way forward for accelerating climate action across priorities and sectors for ocean and coastal zones.**