The Blue NDC Challenge

Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue SBSTA62
Topic 1: Ocean-based measures in NDCs

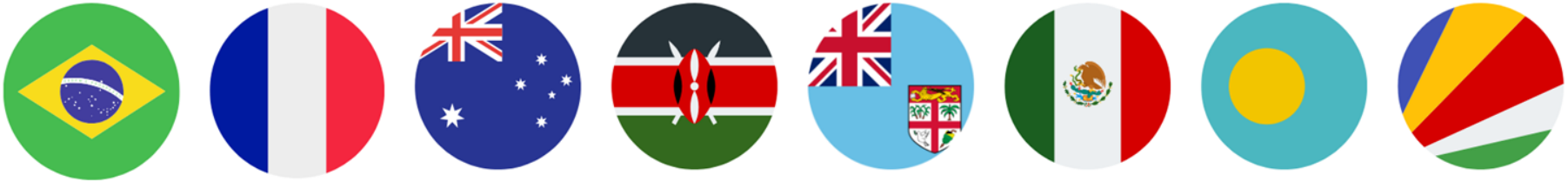
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THE BLUE NDC CHALLENGE



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THE BLUE NDC CHALLENGE

- **Sustainably managing, conserving and restoring coastal and marine ecosystems**
  - Blue carbon ecosystems (wetlands, mangroves, seagrasses)
  - Resilience
  - Climate smart marine protected areas (MPAs)

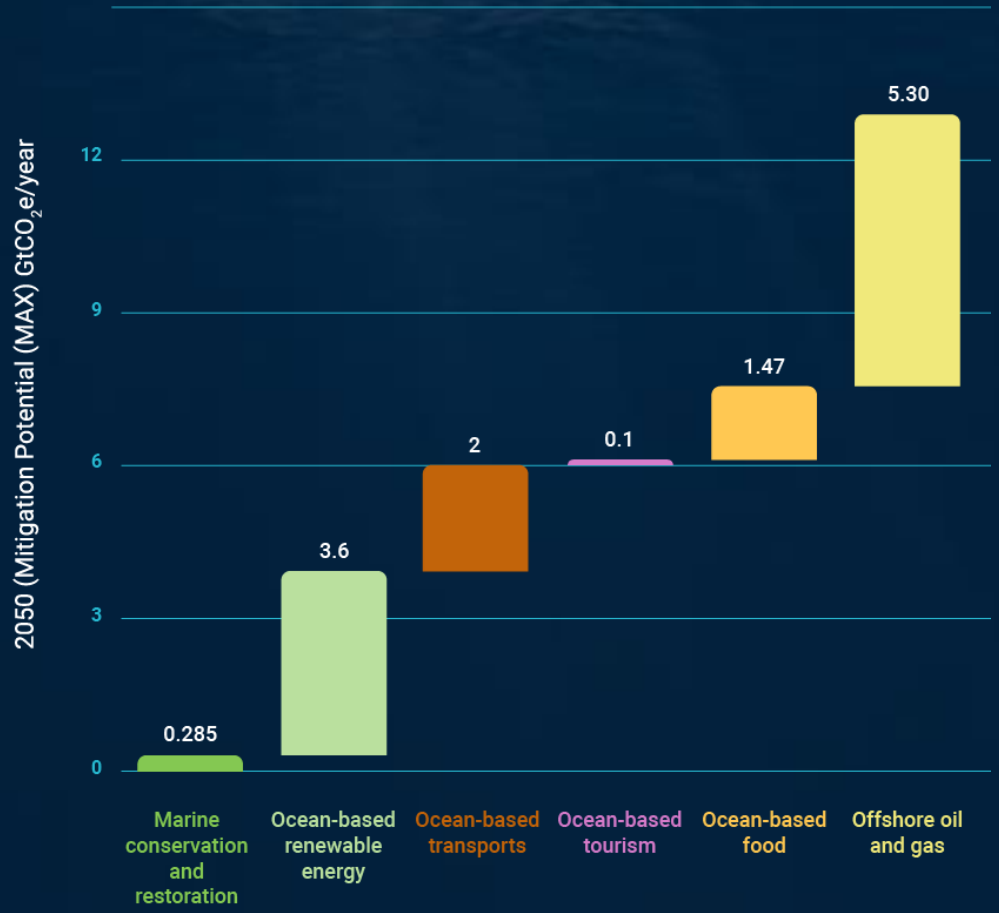
- **Phasing out offshore oil and gas production and scaling up responsible marine renewable energy**
  - 2050 Net-zero scenarios include at least 2000GW offshore wind
  - Technical potential of marine renewable energy from wave, tidal and offshore wind far exceeds global demand

- **Decarbonizing and adapting maritime industries like shipping, coastal tourism, value and supply chains of aquatic food production**
  - 30% of shipping emissions come from domestic sources
  - Resilience of port infrastructure
  - Electrifying ports and supply chains
  - Emissions reductions from cruise vessels - Coastal tourism

- **Fostering sustainable, climate-resilient fisheries and aquaculture**
  - Ecosystem-based fisheries management
  - Integrated risk management

Cross cutting: Marine Spatial Planning (MSP), Integrated Coastal Zone/Ocean Management, and Sustainable Ocean Plans

2050



There are **immense opportunities** to take **meaningful climate action** while **protecting the ocean.**

Hoegh-Guldberg, O., Northrop, E. et al. 2023. "The ocean as a solution to climate change: Updated opportunities for action." Special Report. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. Available online at https://oceanpanel.org/publication/ocean-solutions-to-climate-change

TYPES OF

NDC COMMITMENTS

NDCs can vary significantly in scope and focus. They generally fall into two main categories:

- **Sectoral NDCs:** Focus on emission reduction targets in selected sectors, such as energy, transportation, agriculture, or industrial processes, in which governments believe they can make the most significant impact, or in which they have specific policies and measures in place.
- **Economy-wide NDCs:** Take a comprehensive approach to reducing emissions all across the economy, ensuring that no sector is left out. Typically highly ambitious and reflect a country's commitment to integrate climate action into all aspects of its economic activities.

Developing countries usually also make a key distinction in their commitments, reflecting their need for international climate finance and other forms of support:

- **Unconditional targets** are commitments that a country pledges to achieve using its own resources, regardless of external support.
- **Conditional targets** are contingent on receiving international support, such as climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building. Represent a critical way for nations to signal their climate ambition and interest in sustainable ocean economic development.

THE BLUE NDC CHALLENGE

Governments accepting the challenge will be supported by a broad range of partners and initiatives that share the goal of accelerating climate action and investment in ocean-based climate solutions for a net-zero, resilient, and nature-positive 2050.

Ocean Breakthroughs:

- Led by the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and the UN High Level Climate Champions

NDC Partnership:

- Hosted by World Resources Institute
- Supports member countries to establish NDCs though a comprehensive multi-year framework for climate action (including NDC Implementation Plans, partnerships, investment plans) by facilitating access to technical assistance and finance tailored to country requests

Supporting and Endorsing Partners

OCEAN BREAKTHROUGHS

Can provide a blueprint to fast-track action and investment in 5 key sectors:

- marine conservation,
- aquatic food,
- offshore renewable energy,
- shipping, and
- coastal tourism.

By identifying turning points to reach by 2030 in each sector, they act as a powerful catalyst to deliver greater ocean action for the benefits of climate, nature and people.

Thank you

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