Template for IPWG 8 inputs

Theme: Leveraging interlinkages between Sustainable Development Goal 14 and other Goals towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

The co-conveners of the IPWG 8 kindly request its members to provide information relevant to the drafting of the concept paper on **"Leveraging interlinkages between Sustainable Development Goal 14 and other Goals towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda"** including suggested key questions for the interactive dialogue on this topic and some key recommendations on how build on these interlinkages. Please use the following template for your input(s).

In preparing your responses, please keep in mind that the overarching theme of the 2020 UN Ocean Conference is: "Scaling up ocean action based on science and innovation for the implementation of Goal 14: stocktaking, partnerships and solutions". It is suggested that your input should accordingly highlight the theme of the Conference in its various aspects as necessary.

Kindly also note that issues related to means of implementation, in particular capacity-building and financial resources, are considered cross-cutting and therefore should also be discussed in your response to the extent possible.

Name of Member	Laurel Hanson (laurel.hanson@un.org)
Agency/organization	UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
1.Give an analysis on what are some of the interlinkages between SDG 14 and other SDGs?	Ocean systems, and actions with impacts on them, have implications for the creation or reduction of disaster risk and the resilience of socio-economic and environmental systems. Actions towards the attainment of SDG 14 must be informed by a scientific understanding of the virtuous or vicious cycles they may trigger to achieve the 2030 Agenda and related international policy agreements including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. As outlined in the 2019 IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a changing Climate, changes in marine systems have implications for the vulnerability and exposure of coastal populations. Rising sea levels, and changing ocean currents and sea surface temperatures have implications for the increased frequency and intensity of natural hazards, including those related to El Niño and La Niña, which can have impact across all 17 SDGs. While measures such as early warning systems and retrofitting coastal infrastructure are critical towards impact mitigation, these measures will not be effective unless combined with adequate action towards disaster prevention. Healthy coastal ecosystems have benefits for disaster prevention, weakening the impact of natural hazards such as hurricanes and storm surges. In reducing the exposure of

	populations and assets, nature-based solutions for disaster risk reduction and SDG 14 have co-benefits for SDGs 1 and 11. Well-managed coastal ecosystems have additional co-benefits towards sustainable livelihoods and resilient food systems (SDGs 2 and 8), reducing the vulnerability of populations who depend on them, and for climate mitigation and adaptation (SDG 13). A lack of integrating disaster risk into development can result in negative impacts on maritime systems and the attainment of SDG 14. Specific examples include in the implementation of SDG 12, as the displacement of waste into oceans as the result of flooding if waste management systems do not take disaster risk into account in their design, SDG 7, as wave energy systems may place stress on maritime ecological systems that must be understood and mitigated, and SDG 6, as improper upstream water systems management leading to pollution and contamination ultimately affects the world's oceans. Critical infrastructure and technological systems, especially for energy production and storage and waste management, must be risk-informed, with an aim to prevent and mitigate potential cascading impacts affecting marine environments resulting from both natural and man-made hazards. Transboundary cooperation for risk-informed integrated water systems management is also critical to avoid the pollution of water systems that affect marine environments as they drain into the world's oceans.
2.What are some ways in which these synergies/interlinkages that can be leveraged?	As recognized in the political declaration of the 2017 Conference, "Our Ocean, our Future: Call for Action," policy coherence is critical to achieve SDG 14, including addressing risk in the marine environment. Creating synergies between national and local strategies for DRR (Sendai Framework Target E), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and National Sustainable Development strategies, supported by Integrated National Financing Frameworks, is an opportunity to promote this necessary coherence. These should consider the co-benefits across the SDGs of promoting nature-based solutions and protecting coastal ecosystems. Joint monitoring, such as through the Sendai Framework Monitor for shared indicators with SDGs 1, 11, and 13, and for Sendai Framework Target G, multi-hazard early warning systems, a shared priority recognized in the outcome document of the 2017 conference, is a further opportunity to strengthen coherence. Data, science and technology should be shared to increase understanding of ocean and atmospheric systems interactions, and to mitigate their likely physical and

	socioeconomic impacts. Strengthening the science-policy interface is critical towards this aim.
3.What are some of the ways in which your organization has taken steps to leverage these interlinkages? What was the impact?	The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) will release a Words Into Action Guide on "Ecosystems and Nature-Based Solutions" in 2020. This practical guidance for implementing the Sendai Framework will advance coherence with, and support, the implementation of SDG 14, including the promotion of blue and green infrastructure for disaster risk reduction and healthy marine ecosystems. Other related Words Into Action Guides developed by UNDRR include a Guide on "Land Use and Urban Planning," and the "Implementation guide for addressing water-related disasters and transboundary cooperation." During the second phase of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign (MCRC), UNDRR and its partners will assist city governments in defining coherent policies and codes that include nature-based solutions into urban planning. This second phase follows the original MCRC, launched in 2010, of which over 4 thousand cities are a member, including large coastal cities such as San Francisco, Rio de Janeiro, and Bangkok. Launched at the 2019 Climate Action Summit, the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) is a multi-country, multi-stakeholder Coalition that aims to promote knowledge exchange and provide technical support to countries on implementing disaster and climate resilient infrastructure. The CDRI will work at the intersection of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement on Climate, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. As the world becomes increasingly urbanized, it is critical to ensure that new investments, including for coastal cities, are climate and disaster-risk informed and do not generate new risks or trade-offs with the implementation of SDG 14.
4.What gaps have you identified in the area relevant to the topic of this IPWG under your respective mandate?	The promotion of nature-based solutions and ecosystems restoration to reduce disaster risk, supported by public awareness campaigns and education to combat perverse incentives driving degradation and thus creating disaster risk. Policy coherence between national and local DRR strategies, NAPs, NDCs, and National Sustainable Development Plans is critical towards this aim. A need for increased understanding of oceanic-atmospheric systems and their relationship with disaster risk. Sendai Framework Target G calls for the substantial increase in the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning

	systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030. While the UN system has continued to provide support to countries for the strengthening of early warning systems, there remains an urgent need to further strengthen national multi-hazard early warning capacity and fill technical and human resource gaps, particularly in least developed countries and small island developing States. Critical infrastructure and technological systems, especially for energy production and storage and waste management, must be risk-informed. Cascading hazards can be triggered when systemic disaster risk considerations are not incorporated into their design, such as when flooding displaces waste including technological and chemical waste, which can negatively impact the implementation of SDG 14 either by directly entering oceans or affecting upstream water systems. It is additionally critical that the management of transboundary water systems, including lake and river basins, and aquifer systems, be risk-informed and coordinated across sectors and between countries to avoid ultimate negative impact and disaster risk creation within the marine environment.
5.Please describe concrete examples where ocean action is scaled up based on science and innovation in to leverage these synergies.	The Sri Lanka Mangrove Conservation Project is increasing the resilience of coastal communities by promoting improved fishing and agriculture, fostering sustainable livelihoods that can withstand shocks and stressors, reducing wind, swell waves, and the flooding impacts of storm surges, slowing down coastal erosion, and providing vital nature-based carbon stocks.
6.What kind of measures/interventions should be promoted to fill existing gaps and to assist Member States in scaling up ocean action based on science and innovation in relation to the topic of this theme?	• Nature-based solutions for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and coastal ecosystems restoration and protection. • The development of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020, Sendai Framework Target E, in coherence with NAPs, NDCs, National Sustainable Development Plans, supported by integrated national financing frameworks, that include nature-based solutions and early warning systems development. • Continued study of ocean-atmospheric interactions, including how they are affected by climate change, to inform and advance early warning systems development.
7.What kind of new partnerships/opportunities have you identified which could be showcased at the 2020 UN Ocean	

Conference in relation to this theme? Also, please articulate good practices and lessons learned in the implementation of partnerships relevant to the topic of this IPWG that you may wish to share?	
8.Please outline key questions you consider relevant to the panel discussions to be held at the interactive dialogue on the topic of this IPWG.	• How can an understanding of risk in a systemic way, and the need for coherent and systemic action across sectors, fields and geographies, be leveraged to achieve SDG 14?
9. Please identify any additional recommendations that should be put forward for consideration by the 2020 UN Ocean Conference relevant to the topic of this IPWG.	• Coherence between ocean-related policies, including especially those for the 2020 Targets of SDG 14, and national and local DRR strategies (Sendai Framework Target E) must be promoted.