**The One Ocean Hub Written Evidence to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights**

**CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS ON THE IMPACT OF LOSS AND DAMAGE FROM THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

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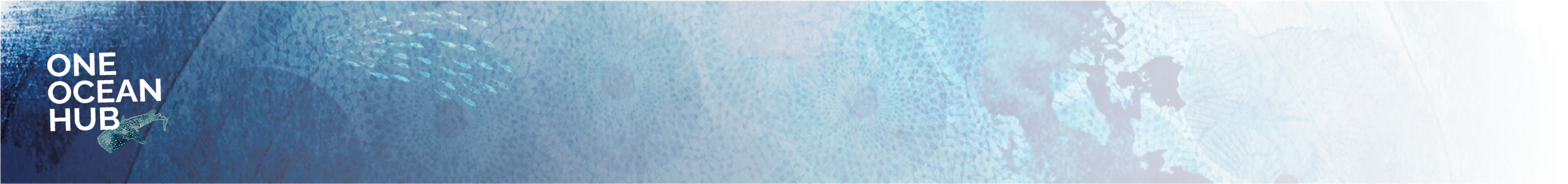
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**About the One Ocean Hub**

The One Ocean Hub is an international programme of research for sustainable development, working to promote fair and inclusive decision-making for a healthy ocean whereby people and planet flourish. The Hub brings together coastal people, researchers, decision-makers, civil society, and international organisations to value, and learn from, different knowledge systems and voices in **Ghana, Namibia, South Africa, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and the Caribbean**. The Hub is funded by UK Research and Innovation through the Global Challenges Research Fund and is led by the University of Strathclyde, UK. It gathers 126 researchers and 40 research and project partners including UN bodies.

**Scope of this submission**

This submission focuses on questions 1-2 and 4-5, with a focus on:

* concrete examples
* data, mechanisms and tools to measure, monitor, report and evaluate the impacts of loss and damage
* promising practices and critical challenges; and
* recommendations.

**Concrete examples of the impacts of loss and damage**

The UN Special Rapporteur on Climate Change and Human Rights, Ian Fry, underscored the inter-linkages between ecosystems, livelihoods, culture and heritage in relation to [the loss of and damage](https://oneoceanhub.org/reflections-on-the-report-of-the-un-special-rapporteur-on-climate-change-and-human-rights-focused-on-loss-and-damage/#:~:text=The%20UN%20Special%20Rapporteur%20then,and%20Pacific%20Small%20Island%20Developing.) to marine ecosystems in his 2022 report “Promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change” ([A/77/226](https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/a77226-promotion-and-protection-human-rights-context-climate-change)). [Our inter](https://doi.org/10.1163/15718085-bja10142)[-disciplinary research](https://doi.org/10.1163/15718085-bja10139) confirms that climate change ‘impacts on both ocean circulation and [the global distribution of [marine] species](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.seares.2023.102358)’, which can affect the ecological connectivity of species that spend considerable time in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ) and are culturally and economically important to many Global South countries. Any negative impacts arising from uses of ABNJ will affect the [populations of marine species](https://pubs.iied.org/17500iied) and change the structure of coastal ecosystems in countries with the poorest and most vulnerable populations within the shortest time frames. Hub research on deep-sea biodiversity revealed that [ocean acidification](https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2020.00668) has direct and rapid impact on [coral reefs](http://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2021.1260) contributing to a potential collapse of the larger habitat and the biodiversity that the coral reefs support and therefore, affects the distribution of [deep-sea species](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.seares.2023.102358) including commercially important fishes that are crucial for food security.

These changes, in turn, have impacts on the communities in these countries that [depend on the ocean](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2022.105383) for their [food, livelihoods and culture](https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2022.1089049):

* Hub research by Dr Buhle Francis (Rhodes University) in the rural Eastern Cape, South Africa, and Dr Georgina Yaa Oduro in Ghana (University of Cape Coast) revealed the impacts of severe shortages of water on [women and girls](https://oneoceanhub.org/supporting-small-scale-fisher-womens-livelihoods-in-the-eastern-cape-of-south-africa) in Ghana and South Africa caused by the changing climate. In Hamburg, South Africa, [women and gi](https://oneoceanhub.org/protecting-womens-and-girls-rights-to-a-healthy-environment/)rls spend significant time trying to collect water, sometimes having to walk for more than 5 kms.
* Hub research in the Central and Western Regions of Ghana by Dr Oduro and Dr John Ansah (University of Cape Coast), showed how sea level rise have washed away essential infrastructure in some Ghanaian communities, preventing girls from attending schools and [women](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2022.105349) from performing their basic domestic chores, including cooking. Although the construction of sea defences have safeguarded community settlements and women fish processors smoking sheds against the destructions from high tides, this measure reduced opportunities for fishers to operate beach seine and bring canoes ashore for maintenance.[[1]](#footnote-1)
* Hub research in Ghana, Namibia, and South Africa shows the impacts of climate change on [oceanographic conditions](https://doi.org/10.2989/1814232X.2020.1844798), [declining reproduction patterns,](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2019.103774) [distribution of fish](https://doi.org/10.1080/23308249.2020.1864720) and [human populations](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XAsVicHHv4E&t=3s). Biogeographical distribution of fish species towards the high latitude, jeopardizing [food security and livelihood](https://doi.org/10.1007/s40152-023-00323-3)s and as [causing conflicts and forced migration](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XAsVicHHv4E&t=3s) among coastal communities that relies on fisheries resources. In addition, climate change contributes to the loss of access to traditional food that negatively impacts the rights to health, food and culture; and loss of tangible and intangible [heritage and cultural rights](https://content.iospress.com/articles/environmental-policy-and-law/epl219052) among some local communities in Ghana because sea level rise washing away cemeteries and places of worship.[[2]](#footnote-2)
* In the Caribbean, Hub research by Lancaster *et. al.* at the University of the West Indies shows how seaweed mariculture can serve as a low-carbon, high-yield alternative to small-scale fisheries (SSF) impacted by climate change. [Women and communities](https://www.conservation.org.co/media/Comunidades-con-Voz.pdf) in Mayreau, St. Vincent & the Grenadines have transitioned from wild-caught fisheries to seaweed farming, which has created an artificial nursery harbouring young spiny lobster (*Panulirus argus*) (a high value species) and other fish species.

**Data, mechanisms, tools to measure, monitor, report and evaluate the impacts of loss and damage**

The Hub has gathered data and co-developed with stakeholders the following mechanisms and tools:

* Arts-based outdoor learning methodologies:[[3]](#footnote-3)
* [the Empatheatre](https://www.empatheatre.com/about)[methodology](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vioKkGqnL8Q&t=31s), in [*Lalela uLwandle*](https://www.empatheatre.com/lalela-ulwandle) (Listen to the Sea) to tell intergenerational stories of the sea, and the impact of climate change on the marine environment, coastal peoples and communities. Lalela uLwandle was performed at the [Climate COP27](https://bit.ly/3O83gcq) in Sharm-el-Sheikh (2022), and was relied on as evidence of intangible cultural heritage [in three separate court cases](https://bit.ly/3BNm1dX) [in South Africa](https://bit.ly/3IfGNGr), leading to an unprecedented recognition of cultural rights connected to the seabed and the need to protect procedural rights of Indigenous Peoples and SSF in the context of licensing offshore oil and gas exploration.
* [Photovoice and digital storytelling](https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2022.886632) with Indigenous and local communities in South Africa have elevated spiritual and cultural connections to the ocean that are particularly impacted by climate change. These knowledge co-production processes are important for conveying [marine cultural heritage](http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.19315.09765) and often neglected ocean knowledges and priorities that experience loss and damage from climate change effects.
* [Ocean literacy](https://doi.org/10.1163/15718182-3104000) and [environmental education](https://oneoceanhub.glasscubes.com/share/s/b7l05h0n9egppnhdndk9eikct8) programmes provide access to information, recognise traditional ecological knowledge and empower agency by women and girls, children, and marginalised groups. The Hub has co-developed:
* [Mzansea](https://mzansea.org/), an innovative ocean literacy project to connect [South Africans](https://oneoceanhub.org/mzansea-an-innovative-ocean-literacy-project-launches-a-website-and-a-childrens-activity-book/) with the diverse marine ecosystems in the ocean.
* UN e-course “[Our rights, our planet](https://www.unep.org/events/online-event/our-rights-our-planet-online-training)” for 13-15 years old on children’s right to a healthy environment.
* Our youth partners, the Pacific Islands Students Fighting Climate Change, worked with primary school teachers in Western Province of Solomon Islands to develop an ocean education programme which integrates [Pacific culture](https://oneoceanhub.org/hub-researchers-moderate-virtual-early-career-ocean-professional-for-the-un-decade-of-ocean-science/), [indigenous knowledge and science.](https://oneoceanhub.org/where-we-work/pacific-islands/)
* Community based, participatory and rapid [climate vulnerability assessment methodology](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envdev.2020.100578) that has been developed, tested, and then applied in 15 communities in the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem region.
* Solidarity networks called the [Coastal Justice Network](https://oneoceanhub.org/spotlighting-ocean-defenders-and-the-responsibilities-of-marine-conservation-organizations/) (CJN) in South Africa, bringing together researchers, legal aid NGOs, SSF leaders from 13 cooperatives and other fisher organisations to improve fishers’ access to decision-making process.
* Pop-up [legal clinics](https://oneoceanhub.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Impact-Story_Ghana_Humanrights_SSFs_12.10.23.pdf) targeting SSF in the four coastal regions of Ghana. These legal clinics provided advice and help SSF women to identify next steps to address specific problems, and supplementary livelihoods.
* [Participatory community mapping](https://oneoceanhub.org/mapping-marine-and-coastal-socio-cultural-uses-in-algoa-bay-south-africa/) of people’s sociocultural priorities and connections to the ocean and coast, to safeguard and integrate these aspects into existing ocean governance processes in South Africa.
* Practical tools for fisheries stock, habitats, and ecosystem assessments to improve climate change adaptation and mitigation (SDG 1, 2, 11, 13, 14) such as:
* [the trophic model of Algoa Bay](https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2020.00540) that modelled climate change impacts on the South African fisheries,
* a metadatabase of [biological sampling effort in the South Atlantic](https://zenodo.org/record/7381493#.Y_jKrXbP2uV) that fed into a [larger dataset](https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/oa-edit/10.1201/9781003363873-5/review-central-south-atlantic-shelf-deep-sea-benthos-science-policy-management-amelia-bridges-kerry-howell-teresa-amaro-lara-atkinson-david-barnes-narissa-bax-james-bell-angelo-bernardino-lydia-beuck-andreia-braga-henriques-angelika-brandt-mar%C3%ADa-bravo-saskia-brix-stanley-butt-alvar-carranza-brenda-doti-isa-elegbede-patricia-esquete-andr%C3%A9-freiwald-sylvie-gaudron-maila-guilhon-dierk-hebbeln-tammy-horton-paulus-kainge-stefanie-kaiser-daniel-lauretta-pablo-limongi-kirsty-mcquaid-rosanna-milligan-patricia-miloslavich-bhavani-narayanaswamy-covadonga-orejas-sarah-paulus-tabitha-pearman-jose-angel-perez-rebecca-ross-hanieh-saeedi-mauricio-shimabukuro-kerry-sink-angela-stevenson-michelle-taylor-j%C3%BCrgen-titschack-rui-vieira-beatriz-vinha-claudia-wienberg) to assess our state of knowledge for the Central and South Atlantic offshore and deep-sea benthos.
* a [classification of the South Atlantic seafloor](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0079661123000599?via%3Dihub) to understand the spatial distribution of habitats. This can support assessments of how broad marine habitats may shift under climate change.
* a [framework for understanding ecosystem services in the deep sea](https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2023.1176230/full), illustrating links between the deep sea and societal well-being.
* A [risk assessment](https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2023.1168686/full) for understanding how climate change may affect benefits arising from ABNJ.
* An online [Ghana Fisheries Projection Model](https://outreach.mathstat.strath.ac.uk/apps/GhanaApp/) which provides assessments for the major fish species in Ghanian waters and makes forward projections of stock biomass, catches and revenues for the multi-gear fishery under different management scenarios. The Hub has developed [StrathE2E](https://outreach.mathstat.strath.ac.uk/apps/StrathE2EApp/) marine ecosystem model for Ghana to research ecosystem-based fisheries management options.
* [SMarTaR-ID](https://smartar-id.app/) Web Portal and South Atlantic species catalogue that serves as a tool to create a standardised marine taxon reference image database. Standardisation is very important to marine biodiversity survey and monitoring.

**Promising practices and critical challenges**

The Hub developed a proposal to create [multi-partner coalition](https://oneoceanhub.org/publications/8742/) with a view to co-developing nature-based solutions at the [ocean-climate nexus](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Foneoceanhub.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2023%2F10%2FImpact-Story-Protecting-childrens-rights-at-the-ocean-climate-nexus_12.10.23.pdf&data=05%7C02%7Csenia.febrica%40strath.ac.uk%7C8c17942060ca4c588f6008dc19103423%7C631e0763153347eba5cd0457bee5944e%7C0%7C0%7C638412804588536792%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=hrCumQ7%2B9wHR2KtSuoI2%2BMEF7Wvf4ro%2BaWRNGxD7y8g%3D&reserved=0) in an inclusive way, through partnerships across the [UN System](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Foneoceanhub.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2023%2F10%2FImpact-story-3c_RESEARCH-AND-ACTION-ACROSS-SCALES-Impacting-UN-Guidance_27.10.23.pdf&data=05%7C02%7Csenia.febrica%40strath.ac.uk%7C8c17942060ca4c588f6008dc19103423%7C631e0763153347eba5cd0457bee5944e%7C0%7C0%7C638412804588536792%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=asEfSCB0rEEVXmEfrcbWN%2BMSN5VdhRp39hrVmODlqPM%3D&reserved=0), with particular attention to:

* [children's human rights](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Foneoceanhub.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2023%2F10%2FImpact-Story-Protecting-childrens-rights-at-the-ocean-climate-nexus_12.10.23.pdf&data=05%7C02%7Csenia.febrica%40strath.ac.uk%7C8c17942060ca4c588f6008dc19103423%7C631e0763153347eba5cd0457bee5944e%7C0%7C0%7C638412804588536792%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=hrCumQ7%2B9wHR2KtSuoI2%2BMEF7Wvf4ro%2BaWRNGxD7y8g%3D&reserved=0);
* [small-scale fishers](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Foneoceanhub.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2023%2F10%2FImpact-Story-3a-Reasearch-and-Action-Across-Scales-Shifting-Ways-of-Working-in-International-Organisations_27.10.23.pdf&data=05%7C02%7Csenia.febrica%40strath.ac.uk%7C8c17942060ca4c588f6008dc19103423%7C631e0763153347eba5cd0457bee5944e%7C0%7C0%7C638412804588536792%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=DO7qwbVtwRnJy8fZoMqVRsDzJFt82XQxYlXw4J%2BLerk%3D&reserved=0)' human rights; and
* [ocean defenders](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Foneoceanhub.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2023%2F11%2FImpact-story-3b_Scales-RESEARCH-AND-ACTION-ACROSS-SCALES-Expanding-Support-for-Small-Scale-Fishers-as-Ocean-Defenders_13.11.23.pdf&data=05%7C02%7Csenia.febrica%40strath.ac.uk%7C8c17942060ca4c588f6008dc19103423%7C631e0763153347eba5cd0457bee5944e%7C0%7C0%7C638412804588536792%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=X2WGYFzd4p3YbSO%2Fq07WFoBqMzHRZjvrCjr5N9OME4w%3D&reserved=0)

This proposal is motivated by problems faced [by REDD+’s inability](https://doi.org/10.1163/15718085-bja10138) to establish “an institution in charge to ensure coherence and coordination in the delivery of financial and technical support to REDD+” and also [concerns about privileging carbon dioxide removal technologies](ttps://oneoceanhub.org/publications/legal-note-the-request-for-an-advisory-opinion-from-the-international-court-of-justice-on-the-obligations-of-states-inrespect-of-climate-change/) over nature-based solutions.

Decisions taken under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) framework offer further promising practices and guidance on the [following four aspects](https://oneoceanhub.org/publications/legal-note-the-request-for-an-advisory-opinion-from-the-international-court-of-justice-on-the-obligations-of-states-inrespect-of-climate-change/):[[4]](#footnote-4)

1. **The application of the ecosystem approach and precautionary principle to climate change technologies and deep-seabed mining**

CBD Parties agreed to apply the ecosystem approach to the design and implementation of their ocean-climate policies and plans, including climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.[[5]](#footnote-5) In addition, CBD Parties consider the precautionary principle[[6]](#footnote-6) to be included in the ecosystem approach. Building upon the connections between international biodiversity and human rights law and supported by current knowledge on ecosystem services (i.e. nature’s benefits to human well-being), the precautionary principle should be interpreted and implemented as setting foreseeable harm to ecosystem services, even if not fully quantified, as a sufficient scientific justification for taking action to avoid degradation of biodiversity[[7]](#footnote-7) that can contribute to loss and damage.

1. **The development and management of Area-Based Management Tools (ABMTs)**

CBD Parties agreed to identify key areas for mitigation and adaptation purposes, undertake joint planning of protected area networks and consider climate change when assessing the very management of such protected areas.[[8]](#footnote-8) CBD Parties are expected to integrate protected areas into wider landscapes, seascapes and sectors through the use of connectivity and biodiversity restoration measures such as the planting of mangroves by local communities in Ghana; and to involve all relevant stakeholders, including women, Indigenous peoples and local communities, to support the development of adaptive management plans and to reinforce the management effectiveness of protected areas in addressing impacts from climate change on biodiversity.[[9]](#footnote-9)

1. **The conduct of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs)**

CBD Parties have adopted guidance with respect to the conduct of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs),[[10]](#footnote-10) specifically with a view to minimising negative impacts on biodiversity, including from climate change-related stressors. States’ obligations on EIAs and SEAs should be considered applicable to the environmental, socio-cultural, and human rights impact of large-scale industrial fisheries.

1. **Social and ecological resilience to ocean acidification and coral bleaching**

CBD Parties recognised ocean acidification as one of the climate change-related global stressors for the marine environment[[11]](#footnote-11) and, accordingly, States committed to strengthen international, national, and regional efforts to manage coral reefs as socio-ecological systems by reducing the impact of global and local stressors.[[12]](#footnote-12)

Given the complexity of challenges posed by climate change, the promotion, protection, and fulfilment of the full enjoyment of human rights in the context of loss and damage required [inter- and trans-disciplinarity research](https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsac165) on climate change, ocean, biodiversity and human rights. The Hub adopts [transdisciplinarity](https://oneoceanhub.org/towards-transdisciplinarity-which-route-to-take/), working with stakeholders and experts from varied disciplines including marine science, social sciences and arts to develop tools, technology, and policy guidance, which support ecosystem mapping and sustainable fisheries. The key problem faced by collaborative inter- and trans-disciplinary ocean research is the lack of funding to advance our efforts to address climate change and biodiversity loss. Ocean research is [chronically underfunded](https://news.mongabay.com/2023/10/can-blue-bonds-boost-investment-in-ocean-conservation-commentary/). Report suggested Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 “Life Under Water” received [the least amount of funding](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2019.103783) of any of the SDGs. Although US$175 billion is needed per year to achieve SDG 14 by 2030, [only US$10 billion was invested](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2019.103783).

**Recommendations**

For detailed recommendations on clarifying State obligations to take more effective action at the ocean-climate nexus, read pp.43-45 of the Hub’s *Legal Note* to the International Court of Justice.[[13]](#footnote-13)

1. GY Oduro and J Ansah, “Mitigation of climate change and heritage vulnerabilities in coastal communities in Ghana.” *Climatic Change* (under review/forthcoming). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. *Ibid*. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. See General Comment 26 (n. 50), para 35. Available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/general-comments-and-recommendations/crccgc26-general-comment-no-26-2023-childrens-rights>. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. This section draws from Morgera et al. (2023). *Legal Note*: *the Request for An Advisory Opinion from the International Court of Justice on the Obligations of States in Respect of Climate Change*. Available at https://oneoceanhub.org/publications/legal-note-the-request-for-an-advisory-opinion-from-the-international-court-of-justice-on-the-obligations-of-states-inrespect-of-climate-change/. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. See generally CBD Decision V/6, “Ecosystem Approach” (2002); CBD Decision VII/11, “Ecosystem Approach” (2004), and, specifically on ecosystem-based approach to climate adaptation, CBD Dec. XIV/5 (2018) and CBD Decision XIII/4, “Biodiversity and climate change” (2016), para. 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Human Rights Council, "Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment - Framework Principles on Human Rights and the Environment", A/HRC/37/59 (24 January 2018), Principle 11, para. 33(c). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. H Niner et al., “Understanding Precaution at the Intersection of Climate Change, Human Rights and Marine Ecosystem Services?” *Science* (under review). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. CBD Decision X/31, “Protected Areas” (2010) paras 14(d) and (f) and 19(c). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. *Ibid*, paras. 14(b) and (c). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Article 14(a-c) CBD. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. On the impact of ocean acidification on marine biodiversity, see CBD Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, “Systematic Review on the Impact of Ocean Acidification and Proposal to Update the Specific Workplan on Coral Bleaching”, UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/18/INF/6 (19 June 2014). [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. CBD Decision XII/23, “Marine and coastal biodiversity: Impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity of anthropogenic underwater noise and ocean acidification, priority actions to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems, and marine spatial planning and training initiatives” (2014), para 14. Cfr. CBD Decision VII/5, “Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity” (2004) and CBD Dec. X/29 (2010). [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Morgera et al., Legal Note (no.4 above), <https://oneoceanhub.org/publications/legal-note-the-request-for-an-advisory-opinion-from-the-international-court-of-justice-on-the-obligations-of-states-inrespect-of-climate-change/> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)