

Oceans and Law of the Sea

Contribution from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) ugetgvctkv"õj g"ugetgvctkvö+"uggm"vq"eqpvdwq"v"j g United Nations General Assembly resolution gpvkqf"õQegcpu'çpf 'j g'icy 'qh'j g'ugcö"78/69), of 5 December 2023 for the report entitled õQegcpu'çpf 'j g'icy 'qh'j g'ugcö on developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including the implementation of the

17. Annex I provides for the updates on the ocean under the UNFCCC process.

V. The Ocean and climate change dialogue 2024

18. In accordance with [decision 1/CP.27, the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan](#), the dialogue co-facilitators convened the [virtual informal exchange of views](#) *ōgzej cpi g"qh" xkgy üö+y kj "Rctvku"cpf "qdugtsgtu.

19. Nineteen Parties and Groups of Parties and thirty-four observers and groups of

expert panel members or in breakout group discussions. Several UN-Oceans members, including DOALOS, International Maritime Organization,

Annex I: Relevant updates under the UNFCCC process

1. Outcome of the first global stocktake

1. The outcome of the first global stocktake ([Decision 1/CMA.5](#)), welcomed the outcomes of and the [informal summary report](#) on the 2023 [ocean dialogue](#) and encouraged further strengthening of ocean-based action, as appropriate (para. 180).

2. In the outcome of the first global stocktake, Parties noted in the preamble the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including in forests, the ocean, mountains and the cryosphere, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth including the ocean.

3. The outcome of the first global stocktake invites Parties to preserve and restore oceans and coastal ecosystems and scale up, as appropriate, ocean-based mitigation action (para. 35). Further, Parties and stakeholders are encouraged to take appropriate action, including ocean-based adaptation and resilience measures, can reduce a range of climate change risks and provide multiple co-benefits (para. 56).

4. The outcome of the first global stocktake, encourages the implementation of integrated, multi-sectoral solutions, such as nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, and protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems, including marine and coastal ecosystems, which may offer economic, social and environmental benefits such as improved resilience and well-being (para.55).

5. In accordance with decision 2/CMA.5 on the Global goal on adaptation, the outcome of the first global stocktake urges Parties and invites non-Party stakeholders to increase ambition and enhance adaptation action and support, in order to accelerate swift action at scale and at all levels, from local to global, in alignment with other global frameworks, towards the achievement of, inter alia, the target by 2030 and progressively beyond, of reducing climate impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity and accelerating the use of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions, including through their management, enhancement, restoration and conservation and the protection of terrestrial, inland water, mountain, marine and coastal ecosystems (para 63 (d)).

2. Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) for 2030 and beyond

based solutions, including ecosystem-based adaptation. The report identifies entry points for enhancing access to the GCF for funding to implement coastal and marine nature-based solutions.

(d) At the 13th NWP Focal Point Forum, on the ocean, held at COP 25,¹⁰ an IPCC presentation on the findings in its Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere¹¹ was followed by a discussion among Parties and NWP partners on knowledge needs and specific actions that national Governments and NWP partners could take to address knowledge gaps in order to build the resilience of ocean, coastal areas and related ecosystems.

23. **LAKI** is a joint initiative between the secretariat and UNEP through its Global Adaptation Network, an action pledge under the NWP, that aims to enhance adaptation action in subregions by closing priority knowledge gaps in all countries, but particularly in developing countries, including the LDCs, SIDS and African States.¹²

24. **Pacific small island developing States.** The activities for this subregion cover 14 SIDS: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, of which three are LDCs.

25. The UNFCCC secretariat, UNEP and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme co-convened a virtual priority-setting workshop for the Pacific SIDS.¹³ The workshop helped to enhance understanding of the priority knowledge gaps impeding the implementation and scaling up of adaptation action in the Pacific SIDS. During the workshop, the experts focused on how to use existing data and information to bridge certain knowledge gaps, how to facilitate the informed application of knowledge and

as Mangroves, Coral Reefs, Ocean Renewable Energy, Aquatic Food, Marine Conservation and Shipping.

34. Moving on to 2024, the priorities include regionalizing the 2030 Climate Solutions and ensuring that ocean-based solutions are scalable and based on scientific knowledge to drive forward the implementation of the outcome of the first global stocktake and support national governments in preparing for enhanced NDCs