



United Nations



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue 2022

Information note by the Chair

(30 May 2022)

Summary

The Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-sixth session, requested the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) hold an annual dialogue, starting at the fifty-sixth session of the SBSTA (June 2022), to strengthen ocean-based climate action. This follows the first ocean and climate change dialogue to consider how to strengthen adaptation and mitigation action, requested by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session and held virtually in December 2020. This note provides a summary of the 45 submissions received by the Secretariat from Parties and non-Party stakeholders to inform the dialogue. It further provides a proposed approach for organising the dialogue by the Chair of the SBSTA.

The dialogue will be held on 15 June, 15:00–19:00 CEST, Chamber Hall, World Conference Center, Bonn. It will be an in-person dialogue that will also be webcast.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

BBNJ Intergovernmental Conference	Intergovernmental Conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP	Conference of the Parties
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	greenhouse gas
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPBES	The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LDC	Least developed country
MPA	Marine protected area
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
OECM	Other effective area-based conservation measures
RAMSAR	The Convention on Wetlands
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	Small island developing State(s)
SROCC	Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

I. Introduction and Background

A. Context

1. At COP 25, Parties requested the Chair of the SBSTA to convene a dialogue on the ocean and climate change, to consider actions to strengthen mitigation and adaptation within the ocean-climate nexus.¹

2. The 'Ocean and Climate Change dialogue to consider how to strengthen adaptation and mitigation action' took place on 2 and 3 December 2020.² Due to the unprecedented coronavirus pandemic, the dialogue was held virtually. The discussion emphasised the importance of establishing a scientific understanding of the ocean-climate nexus to achieve mitigation and adaptation goals. Key messages from the dialogue included the need to:

(a) Strengthen ocean action under the UNFCCC, including supporting action at the national level, addressing gaps within the UNFCCC processes, including the ocean in the global stocktake, and including the ocean in future activities under the UNFCCC;

(b) Strengthen action across the UN including supporting synergies and coordination across the UN system to support biodiversity, ocean, and climate agendas;

(c) Strengthen action at the national level, including strengthening national policies and ambitions for the ocean through NDCs and NAPs, and strengthening ocean leadership at all levels; and

(d) Strengthen finance and other cross-cutting support through developing innovative financing mechanisms and promoting knowledge and engagement of the public and private sectors to encourage investment. The dialogue provided a forum for Parties and non-Party stakeholders to discuss and strengthen action related to adaptation and mitigation and was recognised by participants as a first step to catalysing further action.

3. At COP 26, The Glasgow Climate Pact³ welcomed the informal report by the SBSTA Chair on the ocean and climate change dialogue and invited the SBSTA Chair to hold an annual dialogue on ocean and climate to strengthen ocean-based action and to prepare an informal summary report thereon for consideration by the COP at its subsequent session. The decision also invited the relevant work programs and constituted bodies under the UNFCCC to consider how to integrate and strengthen ocean-based action in their existing mandates and work plans and to report on these activities within the existing reporting processes, as appropriate.

4. In January 2022, I invited submissions on possible topics for the upcoming ocean dialogue to be submitted via the submissions portal.⁴ The submissions received are listed in Annex 1.

5. This information note provides an overview of the Party and non-Party stakeholder submissions to the 2022 Ocean and Climate Change dialogue, including background information discussing the latest IPCC reports and SROCC report (Chapter I). Further information regarding the ocean and climate under the UNFCCC and within the United Nations system can be found in the 2020 information note.⁵ Chapter II provides an analysis of the 45 submissions received by the Secretariat, including a summary of themes discussed and proposed approaches to organising the dialogue. Annex I provides a list of the submissions received by the Secretariat from Parties and non-Party stakeholders to inform the dialogue, and annex II provides an indicative programme for the dialogue.

6. Following the dialogue, I will prepare an informal summary report to be made available in advance of COP 27.

¹ Decision 5/CP.25, para. 7.

² See <https://unfccc.int/event/ocean-and-climate-change-dialogue>.

³ Decision 1/CP.26.

⁴ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

⁵ Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/OD_InformationNote.pdf.

B. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

7. The first ocean dialogue drew upon the knowledge and scientific findings from the IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate⁶ as well as the Special Report on 1.5.⁷ Since that dialogue, the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) contributions from its three Working Groups: Working Group I⁸ (the physical science basis), Working Group II⁹ (impacts, adaptation and vulnerability) and Working Group III¹⁰ (mitigation) have been published. These reports provide stronger evidence of the impact of climate change on all areas of the ocean and its ecosystems, with very brief details provided here.

8. Current and projected impacts on the ocean include increasing marine heatwaves, decreasing oxygen concentrations (increasing deoxygenation), increasing sea level rise and increasing ocean acidification:¹¹ Urgent deep and rapid emissions reductions are needed to limit impacts as well as carbon dioxide removal to counterbalance hard-to-abate residual emissions. Warming, acidification, extreme weather events and sea level rise are all impacting ocean and coastal ecosystems and their role in combatting adverse impacts from climate change. Prominent examples of species being pushed way beyond their temperature limits are reef-building warm-water corals that are dying. Their global decline shows that we don't need to look into the future to recognize the urgency of climate action.

9. Mitigation and adaptation options can be ocean- and coastal-based. For example, mitigation through emission reductions of shipping fleets and offshore renewables. Restoration of ocean and coastal ecosystems such as wetlands also represents an important mitigation pathway to reduce GHG emissions and provide co-benefits including protection against storm surges, coastal erosion, and extreme weather events. Adapting to climate changes can be achieved through the effective management, conservation, protection, and restoration of ocean and coastal ecosystems to reduce the vulnerability of people and biodiversity and build resilience. A range of scientific evidence indicates that the capacity to provide ecosystem services relies upon 30 to 50% of Earth's surface (land, freshwater and ocean) to be effectively conserved and for natural resources to be sustainably managed.

10. Three IPCC-SBSTA special events on each of the three working group reports provide further information on the AR6 assessment, including relevant information on ocean and coastal zones. A SBSTA-IPCC special event on the working group I component of the AR6 was held in conjunction with SBSTA 52–55 on 4 November 2021 and the summary report from this meeting is available from the website.¹² Two SBSTA-IPCC special events, one on the working group II component of AR6¹³ and one on the working group III component of AR6¹⁴ will be held in

⁶ IPCC. 2019. IPCC Special Report on Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Terrestrial Ecosystems. PR Shukla, J Skea, E Calvo Buendia, et al. (eds.). Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/srcccl>.

⁷ IPCC. IPCC Special Report on the Impacts of Global Warming of 1.5 °C above Pre-Industrial Levels and Related Global Greenhouse Gas Emission Pathways in the Context of Strengthening the Global Response to the Threat of Climate Change, Sustainable Development, and Efforts to Eradicate Poverty. Edited by V. Masson-Delmotte, P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, and J. Skea. Geneva: World Meteorological Organization, 2018. <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>.

⁸ IPCC. Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Edited by V Masson-Delmotte, P Zhai, A Pirani, and S.L. Connors. Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2021. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/>.

⁹ IPCC. Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Edited by HO Pörtner, DC Roberts, M Tignor, and ES Poloczanska. Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2022. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>.

¹⁰ IPCC. Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Edited by P. R. Shukla, J. Skea, R Slade, and A Al Khourdajie. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2022. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/>.

¹¹ Summary available in the WG1 regional fact sheet - ocean https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/factsheets/IPCC_AR6_WGI_Regional_Fact_Sheet_Ocean.pdf.

¹² See <https://unfccc.int/event/ar6wgi-special-event>.

¹³ See <https://unfccc.int/event/ar6wgii-special-event>.

¹⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/event/ar6wgiii-special-event>.

conjunction with SBSTA 56 on Monday 6 June and Wednesday 8 June 2022, respectively, in advance of the ocean dialogue.

C. Updates on ocean action under the UNFCCC

11. The research and systematic observation agenda under the UNFCCC continues to identify and discuss updates and needs in regards to systematic observation and research on and of the ocean.

12. The Earth information day 2021¹⁵ emphasized the need for sustainable, long term investment for ocean observations which is critical to enhance understanding of, among other things, the global energy budget, changes in global sea level, ocean circulation, transport of carbon in ocean systems and regional implications for coastal ecosystems of ocean acidification and changes in the carbon cycle. The ocean remains critically under-observed. The models of ocean, climate, and the data being collected in the ocean are now starting to diverge and make the application of models difficult. Ocean observation systems therefore require urgent international support.

13. At SBSTA 52–55, the SBSTA encouraged Parties and relevant organizations to strengthen ocean and cryosphere observations, as well as strengthen observation and research, and address gaps and needs, including with regards to understanding the opportunities for, and challenges of implementing nature-based solutions in ocean ecosystems for adaptation and mitigation action. The SBSTA also noted the need for further understanding of gaps in knowledge on both tipping points and incremental transformations in the climate system, including in the cryosphere and ocean.¹⁶

14. The fourteenth meeting of the research dialogue will be held in conjunction with SBSTA 56, with a focus on research and research capacity building needs, including on short-term climate predictions and regional modelling; ocean and cryosphere; carbon dioxide removal and integrated solutions for adaptation and resilience.¹⁷

15. In the context of the Nairobi work programme, the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience, the NWP expert group on oceans¹⁸ has been working since 2019 to address the specific knowledge needs of countries in oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems. A supplement prepared by the NWP expert group on oceans with inputs from the Green Climate Fund and the LEG provides insights for developing countries relevant to implementing NAPs to increase resilience to extreme climatic events.¹⁹ The report identifies entry points and financial instruments for enhancing access to the Green Climate Fund for implementing coastal and marine nature-based solutions.

16. A policy brief on strengthening innovative approaches for oceans and coastal ecosystem prepared by the UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee (TEC), NWP expert group on oceans, IUCN and Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation highlights actions and recommendations for scaling up innovative approaches to achieve multiple benefits for people and nature.²⁰ The policy brief provides information on innovative adaptation approaches such as those that integrate both technology and nature to enhance the resilience of coastal and ocean-dependent communities. The findings are based on the outcomes of a series of events on integrated adaptation approaches as part of Technology Day.²¹

17. The TEC and the WIM Executive Committee collaborated on the joint policy brief on Strengthening Coastal Adaptation through Innovative Technology.²² The policy brief provides information on an array of technologies – hardware, software, and orgware – currently available to assess risks, reduce risks, recover and rehabilitate from the impacts of climate change in coastal

¹⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/event/earth-information-day-2021>.

¹⁶ See FCCC/SBSTA/2021/3, paragraphs 62–76.

¹⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/event/fourteenth-meeting-of-the-research-dialogue>.

¹⁸ Details on the expert group and its second virtual meeting are available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/nairobi-work-programme-nwp/workshops-meetings/nwp-virtual-expert-group-meeting-on-the-oceans-17-18-june-2020#eq-5>.

¹⁹ UNFCCC, 2021. *Coastal adaptation and nature-based solutions for the implementation of NAPs: Considerations for GCF proposal development*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/278047>.

²⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/tclear/coastalzones>.

²¹ See https://unfccc.int/tclear/events/2020/2020_event07

²² See <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage-ld/policy-brief-technologies-for-averting-minimizing-and-addressing-loss-and-damage-in-coastal-zones>.

zones. It also highlights challenges and opportunities of these technologies where improvements can be made to help countries prepare better to deal with adverse impacts of climate change in coastal zones.

18. The most recent SCF forum has focused on ‘Finance for Nature-based Solutions’.²³ The first part of the two-part Forum was held in hybrid format in October 2021. A [synthesis report](#)²⁴ was produced that provides an overview of key nature-based solution concepts, economic considerations, financing options and enabling environments for NbS. The report points to the mitigation and adaptation potential of various coastal and ocean-based activities, socio-economic benefits of NbS in oceans and marine ecosystem, examples of projects supported by bilateral and multilateral institutions, and the need to scale-up financial and technical support to developing countries to formulate and implement climate projects in ocean and marine ecosystem. The report will inform Part II of the Forum focused on NbS implementation and scaling solutions. The Forum is due to take place in-person in 2022, with options for virtual attendance. The dates and venue will be confirmed soon. The SCF will submit a summary report on the Forum to COP27.

II. Overview of the Submissions

19. This section provides a summary of the themes and key topics identified in the submissions received by the secretariat from Parties and non-Party stakeholders to inform the dialogue (see Annex I for a list of submissions received). Chapter II.A provides an outline of the submissions. Chapter II.B summarises the ocean-based adaptation and mitigation actions, means of implementation, and the overarching themes discussed in submissions. Chapter II.C summarises the proposed organisation and structure for the dialogue and next steps. For the key topics identified, an example of a submission mentioning the topic is often provided as a reference, although the topic is not exclusive to that submission.

A. Outline

20. This information note is based on an analysis of submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders to inform the dialogue as of 22 May 2022. In total, 45 submissions were received, of which 14 are from Parties or groups of Parties, and 31 are from non-Party stakeholders. Of the 14 submissions received from Parties, 7 are from groups of Parties, namely, submissions from Antigua and Barbuda on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States, Monaco on behalf of the Environment Integrity Group, France on behalf of the European Union and its Member States, Chile on behalf of Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Panama, Brazil on behalf of Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, Zambia on behalf of the African Group of Negotiators, and Saudi Arabia on behalf of the Arab Group. Submissions from non-Party stakeholders consist of 3 from United Nations organisations, 23 from admitted non-governmental organisations, 2 from admitted intergovernmental organisations, and 3 from non-admitted entities.

21. A quantitative analysis of the submissions (see the figure below) shows that more than half of the submissions recognise the importance of mitigation and adaptation to meet local, national, and international climate change goals (93 percent of Party submissions; 74 percent of non-Party submissions; 80 percent of all submissions). Some of the most frequently discussed themes include enhancing nature-based solutions (57 percent of Party submissions; 61 percent non-Party submissions; 60 percent of all submissions), the importance of blue carbon ecosystems in meeting climate goals (64 percent of Party submissions; 65 percent of non-Party submissions; 64 percent of all submissions), the need to protect biodiversity and prevent against further biodiversity loss (50 percent of Party submissions; 55 percent of non-Party submissions; 53 percent of all submissions), the threat of ocean acidification and deoxygenation (36 percent of Party submissions; 42 percent of non-Party submissions; 40 percent of all submissions), fisheries resources (36 percent of Party submissions; 48 percent of non-Party submissions; 44 percent of all submissions), impacts from sea level rise (36 percent of Party submissions; 26 percent of non-Party submissions; 29 percent of all submissions), renewable energy (14 percent of Party submissions; 23 percent of non-Party submissions; 20 percent of all submissions), and reducing global emissions (43 percent of Party

²³ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/events-meetings/scf-forum/the-scf-forum-on-finance-for-nature-based-solutions>.

²⁴ See https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/BN7_SCF27_Forum%20synthesis%20report.pdf.

submissions; 55 percent of non-Party submissions; 51 percent of all submissions) in the marine shipping and transportation sector (36 percent of Party submissions; 32 percent of non-Party submissions; 33 percent of all submissions) and the fishing industry.

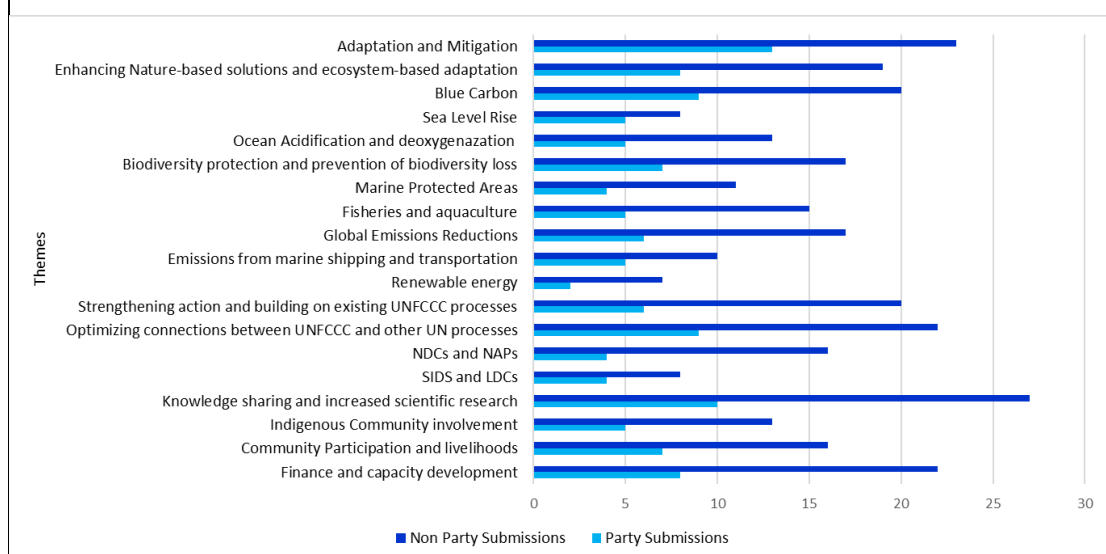
22. The most frequently mentioned subject is the need for further scientific research on a variety of topics, including ocean-based mitigation options (Conservation International), transdisciplinary research (Université Côte d’Azur), and research related to the connection between the ocean and humanity (Southern Connecticut University).

23. The importance of sharing scientific knowledge and findings across Parties and institutions is included throughout submissions. Recommendations include basing the dialogue on the latest available science from the IPCC and SROCC and featuring presentations at the start of the dialogue on the state of scientific knowledge to inform Parties and stakeholders. In addition, the need to enhance scientific research, identify knowledge gaps, and increase the sharing of research findings and data is frequently mentioned.

24. Submissions include the need to scale-up capacity building and financing for developing countries and to further the inclusion of traditional knowledge and environmental practices of Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLC) in scientific understanding. Furthermore, 43 percent of submissions emphasise the need to recognise the rights and contributions of indigenous communities through increased participation in UNFCCC processes and the empowerment of indigenous communities, and the inclusion of indigenous knowledge in decision making.

25. About 64 percent of Party submissions (71 percent of non-Party submissions; 69 percent of all submissions) highlight a wide range of international processes and forums involved in addressing ocean issues and the need to optimise connections between the UNFCCC and other relevant United Nations processes.

Figure 1: Major Themes mentioned in the 45 submissions to inform the dialogue on the ocean and climate change



Source: slide 2 of Part 1 presentation by WG I Co-Chairs.

B. Substance of Submissions

1. Science

26. Submissions note that decision-making requires, and should be based on, the best available science. The findings of the IPCC AR6 and SROCC are identified in submissions as crucial foundations for decision-making and the dialogue.

27. Future Earth International notes that there is still significant data and linkages missing from ocean-climate research, such as land-based wildfire impacts on ocean health (Future Earth International (FEI)). Scientific gaps remain regarding the impact of climate change on the Global South that require further research and attention (ABU). The Inuit Circumpolar Council emphasises the need to focus on the impacts of climate change on the cryosphere due to its inextricability with the ocean, climate, and indigenous life. Submissions request the use of the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C²⁵ as a valuable input for the dialogue.

28. Eighteen submissions point out that indigenous communities and their knowledge and values must be recognised and are necessary for strengthening action on adaptation and mitigation. The role of indigenous knowledge, management, and conservation of the marine environment are identified as vital components to adaptation and mitigation that should be incorporated alongside scientific knowledge. “Indigenous peoples exercise stewardship, management, and governance over their coastal lands and waters and thereby share deep ties with ocean ecosystems, which are increasingly threatened by climate change” (Canada).

2. Strengthening Adaptation and Mitigation Action

2.1. Ecosystem-based actions

29. Submissions identify the vital role of nature-based solutions in preserving vulnerable coastal and marine ecosystems and enhancing conservation to support the resilience of ecosystems and people to climate change impacts, while also providing mitigation and adaptation benefits (57 percent of Party submissions; 61 percent of non-Party submissions; 60 percent of all submissions). Benefits of nature-based solutions mentioned in submissions include increased carbon storage, climate adaptation, resilience, mitigation, conservation of biodiversity, coastal health, and ecosystem services.

30. Coastal and marine ecosystems, including mangroves, seagrasses, salt marshes, kelp beds, reefs, and deep ocean systems, are recognised in submissions for the role they play in “reducing climate impacts (such as flooding), enhancing adaptive capacity (e.g., through alternative livelihoods and food sources), and strengthening ecosystem and human resilience (e.g., offering refugia and redundancy)” (Friends of Ocean Action).

2.2. Blue Carbon

31. Blue carbon ecosystems, such as mangroves, salt marshes, and seagrasses, sequester and store carbon dioxide over long timescales. They provide multiple ecosystem and societal benefits, such as enhancing climate resilience, protecting communities against coastal erosion and storm surges, and protecting biodiversity. Mangroves, salt marshes, and seagrasses, defined as “blue carbon” ecosystems by the IPCC SROCC, are the marine ecosystems currently recognised by the IPCC in the IPCC Wetland Supplement²⁶ for mitigating climate change through carbon sequestration.

32. Many countries discuss the restoration and conservation of blue carbon ecosystems and the role of nature-based solutions to meet their Nationally Determined Contribution commitments under the Paris Agreement (Arab Group, Ramsar, ICOO), and note the need for increased support in implementing nature-based solutions. Submissions highlight that blue carbon ecosystems offer co-

²⁵ Available at https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/sites/2/2019/06/SR15_Full_Report_Low_Res.pdf.

²⁶ IPCC, 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands. Edited by Takahiko Hiraishi, Thelma Krug, Kiyoto Tanabe, Nalin Srivastava, Baasansuren Jamsranjav, Maya Fukuda, and Tiffany Troxler. Geneva: IPCC, 2014. See <https://www.ipcc.ch/publication/2013-supplement-to-the-2006-ipcc-guidelines-for-national-greenhouse-gas-inventories-wetlands/>.

benefits such as protection from storms, increased biodiversity, and job creation that can positively impact countries (Arab Group, The Ocean Foundation).

33. Scaling-up approaches, emphasising the benefits of blue carbon, and making blue carbon implementation widespread, quantitative, and ambitious should be a priority for Parties and the Dialogue (Ramsar). The IOC also highlights the need to identify relevant ministries and governing bodies responsible for blue carbon ecosystem protection at the national level to advance protection.

34. ‘Emerging’ blue carbon ecosystems such as kelp, macroalgae, and carbon-rich sediment are identified as areas in need of further research (Whale and Dolphin Conservation (WDC), Climate Action Network, DOSI/DOOS, IOC). Submissions discussed the need for further scientific research before any future guidance on their implementation can be included. The joint submission from Conservation International noted that ‘emerging’ blue carbon ecosystems could only be included “if and when additional scientific evidence demonstrates the role of these ecosystems for mitigation and satisfactory carbon accounting methodologies are available.”

35. The IOC remarks on the current lack of inclusion of blue carbon ecosystems in national GHG inventories and NDCs. Submissions identify the need for further integration of blue carbon in other UN processes and across UNFCCC workstreams to scale-up mitigation and adaptation action.

36. Five submissions note the need for further dialogue and analysis on market and non-market-based approaches, specifically within the context of the UNFCCC and Article 6 (Climate Action Network, Ocean Climate Platform, One Ocean Hub, Fiji, Conservation International).

2.3. *Marine Spatial Planning and Marine Protected Areas*

37. Submissions recognise the importance of marine protected areas (MPAs) to enhance mitigation and adaptation measures (29 percent of Party submissions; 35 percent of non-party submissions; 33 percent of all submissions). MPAs and marine spatial planning initiatives are identified as sustainable management mechanisms that incorporate many high-priority conservation actions such as protecting biodiversity, increasing species abundance, and providing food provisioning services to coastal communities.

38. MPAs and marine spatial planning provide cross-cutting benefits through nature-based solutions and adaptation to disaster risks. The CBD notes the importance of ocean-based protective mechanisms to enhance co-benefits that can be addressed through synergistic strategies to achieve ocean, climate, and biodiversity goals.

39. Panama notes that for multiple benefits to be realised from MPA implementation, strong cooperation between neighbouring nations is needed to maximise conservation efforts and ensure fair, equitable, and sustainable use of the areas.

40. The Arab Group notes the need to explore avenues of international cooperation on increasing MPAs and maintaining their functions. Regional cooperation is also identified as an opportunity to implement a network of MPAs that can be an essential avenue to protect ecosystems and biodiversity against the impacts of climate change, especially if emissions reductions are not met (Plymouth Marine Laboratory). Also mentioned is that an MPA network could support the Convention on Biological Diversity’s (CBD) 30x30 target and should incorporate the recognition of local and indigenous community resource use (Ocean and Climate Platform).

2.4. *Fisheries*

41. Submissions identify the importance of ending overfishing and fishing subsidies, avoiding ocean habitat destruction, protecting biodiversity, and reducing emissions from fishing vessels (36 percent of Party submissions; 48 percent of non-party submissions; 44 percent of all submissions).

42. FAO emphasises the importance of global fisheries in its submission, including their important role in global food security, nutrition, and livelihoods. The FAO also reiterates the importance of fisheries to small subsistence communities, as small-scale fisheries contribute to about half of global fish catches and employ more than 90 percent of people employed in fisheries, about half of them women and an estimated 97 percent living in developing countries (FAO).

43. Ending harmful fish subsidies, ending overfishing, and shifting towards low-impact fisheries with an enhanced precautionary approach (Our Fish), is discussed throughout submissions. Ending fishing subsidies that promote overcapacity, distant water fleets, and fuel subsidies that promote increased fossil consumption is necessary to reduce global emissions (AIDA). International

community action with binding targets would advance the creation of comprehensive science-based guidelines for accounting emissions from the fishing sector through its impact on ocean biodiversity and ocean sediments, as well as emissions from fishing vessel fuels so that countries can measure and implement sustainable fisheries management policies to achieve climate targets (Environmental Justice Foundation).

2.5. *Sea Level Rise*

44. Submissions identify the need for urgent action to address the risks of rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and rapidly increasing coastal resilience (36 percent of Party submissions; 26 percent of non-party submissions; 29 percent of all submissions).

45. Actions to ameliorate impacts and decrease risk include scaling up nature-based solutions and increasing financing capacity for SIDS and LCDs. Panama notes that conservation, restoration, and the sustainable use of ecosystems such as seagrass, mangroves, and coral reefs (AIDA, Ocean and Climate Platform) are of the utmost importance to combat sea-level rise, destructive tropical storms, and flooding.

2.6. *Renewable Energy, emissions reductions, and fossil fuels*

46. Submissions identify two main potential areas for mitigation action: developing marine renewable energy (14 percent of Party submissions; 23 percent of non-Party submissions; 20 percent of all submissions) and reducing emissions from maritime shipping and the fishing sectors (36 percent of Party submissions; 32 percent of non-Party submissions; 33 percent of all submissions).

47. Marine renewable energy refers to harnessing the energy of marine tides, currents, and winds by offshore wind turbines and tidal wave technologies that contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions. Submissions note the necessity to rapidly scale-up renewable implementation with the balanced requirement of assessing the impacts on the marine environment. “These technologies risk jeopardising the integrity and connectivity of coastal and marine ecosystems. Therefore, the development of blue energy must be mindful of the environment, reconciling uses of coastlines and protecting seascapes and marine species” (The Ocean Climate Platform”).

48. About 36 percent of Party submissions (33 percent of non-Party submissions; 34 percent of all submissions) also identify the importance of reducing emissions from maritime transport and shipping, both international and domestic, and the work of the IMO. They also call for an end to fossil fuel subsidies for maritime transport and fisheries (Our Fish, AIDA). In the case of fisheries, the FAO found that the “estimated global emission of carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the fuel use of fishing vessels, both marine and inland, was 172.3 megatonnes in 2012, which was about 0.48 percent of total global CO₂ emissions that year (i.e. 35.64 gigatonnes). Aquaculture accounted for approximately 0.49 percent (i.e. 263 megatonnes / 53.5 gigatonnes) of global GHG emissions in 2017” (FAO).

3. **Means of Implementation**

3.1. *Finance*

49. About 57 percent of Party submissions (71 percent of non-Party submissions; 67 percent of all submissions) identify the importance of access to finance and funding for climate and ocean action, especially for SIDS and LDC economies facing disproportionate impacts of climate change. In their joint submission, Conservation International, IUCN, Rare, The Nature Conservancy, WWF, Ocean Conservancy, Ocean & Climate Platform and the Marine Conservation Society note that while there has been an increase in ocean-related financing and funding opportunities, a significant gap remains in meeting needs and building capacity.

50. Leveraging financing from private and public entities could help fill gaps (EARE, ICOO). Governments can encourage sustainable behaviour by building technical capacity at local and international levels and by providing the frameworks to translate ocean-economic values into revenue streams (ICOO).

51. Disparities in finance as well as the disproportionate climate change impacts on coastal areas are limiting factors to implementing ecosystem-based mitigation and adaptation (Ramsar, FAO). Clarifying available financing mechanisms, processes, and how to scale-up private finance are mentioned as priority actions in submissions.

52. Submissions note that the dialogue should explore how to improve the effectiveness of mechanisms already in place for financial support and capacity development. Particularly, discussion and presentations from financing bodies to identify financing mechanisms and specific pathways to strengthen ocean-climate action is requested. Mentioned bodies include:

- (a) Standing Committee on Finance Forum on Financing Nature-based solutions;
- (b) Green Climate Fund;
- (c) Global Environment Facility;
- (d) Adaptation Fund;
- (e) Market and non-market-based approaches.

53. Submissions also highlight the importance of strengthening the cross-cutting work under the UNFCCC and UN processes in leveraging support for finance.

3.2. *Technology and Capacity Development*

54. Technology transfer and capacity development are noted as priority concerns to support ocean-based action in developing coastal states through knowledge sharing, transfer of political and scientific expertise, and technical and financial assistance (DOSI/DOOS, ASYARFS, Ocean and Climate Platform, One Ocean Hub, Environment Integrity Group, Panama, Alliance of Small Island States, Conservation International). To meet ocean-climate goals, Panama, the Alliance of Small Island States, and the Environment Integrity Group raise the need to facilitate the transfer of technology to SIDS and LDCs from developed nations.

55. Other essential cross-cutting needs identified include capacity-building, technology transfer to local communities, and increased education. Information services can support small coastal communities and livelihoods through improved resilience and adaptation to disaster risks (Partnership for Observation of the Global Ocean (POGO/GOOS)). The submissions also highlight the importance of putting communities at the centre of ocean climate action to ensure equity and human rights and alleviate poverty.

56. Submissions note the need to exercise caution regarding implementing new technologies. “The urgent need to mitigate emissions has raised interest in ocean-based carbon dioxide removal or altering ocean albedo. Multiple approaches are under consideration, including macroalgal culture and sinking into the deep sea; alkalinity addition, ocean fertilisation, upwelling and downwelling approaches, and deep carbon dioxide injection into deep water and the deep ocean crust. Scientific research is needed to evaluate the effectiveness of these mitigation measures and their consequences for ocean ecosystems when applied at scale (DOSI/DOOS).”

4. **Overarching Themes**

4.1. *National-Level Action*

57. Approximately 29 percent of Party submissions (52 percent of non-Party submissions; 44 percent of all submissions) emphasise the need to strengthen ocean-based mitigation and adaptation action in NDCs, NAPs, biennial transparency reports under the UNFCCC, and other national management and policy mechanisms and instruments.

58. Submissions also note that the dialogue must allow for discussion of NDCs within the context of ocean-climate policies at national and local levels due to differences in Parties’ priorities and circumstances (Chile). Indonesia identifies ocean-based action as integral to climate actions that “must be integrated into the NDCs, National Adaptation Plan, and other UNFCCC processes,” including reporting actions such as the Global Stocktake. The dialogue could also help ensure NDCs and NAPs are robust by exploring resources and capacity development requirements to fill gaps (IOC, ICOO, Indonesia).

59. Submissions note that the dialogue could also emphasise how to channel action on blue carbon ecosystems, including protection, mitigation, and adaptation for meeting NDC targets (Ramsar, ICOO, Chile, Fiji). Ramsar notes that as Parties consider how to strengthen 2030 NDC targets, the discussion could emphasise how this can be achieved. Fiji identifies the dialogue as an opportunity to integrate “blue components” into NDCs in advance of the 2025 revision cycle, including the advancement of blue carbon resource science, accounting, and metrics to promote

conservation. Coordination between NDCs and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) provides an opportunity to align and strengthen ambitions with support from discussion during the dialogue between Parties and other UN bodies such as the CBD and Paris Agreement (Environment Integrity Group).

60. Submissions note that the dialogue should include several key themes and considerations to strengthen national-level action and increase support on:

- (a) Centring action on the best available science;
- (b) Increasing ocean-climate literacy for policy and decision-makers;
- (c) Using integrated participatory approaches that consider the ocean, climate change, nature, and people;
- (d) Scaling up existing action, including through partnerships, the inclusion of women, youth, Indigenous peoples, and local communities;
- (e) Considering appropriate governance of action on the ocean and climate change at local, regional, national, and international levels;
- (f) Ensuring and mobilising finance and other types of support; and
- (g) Ensuring the economic recovery post-COVID 19 is towards a blue economy (Panama).

61. Submissions note the importance of the following regarding national actions on adaptation and mitigation:

- (a) The fundamental role of coastal nature-based solutions and the restoration and protection of mangroves, seagrasses, and salt marshes in achieving mitigation, adaptation, and resiliency goals;
- (b) The opportunities for increased scientific research on best-practices for adaptation and mitigation actions;
- (c) Strengthening action on climate-resilient fisheries and aquaculture, including mainstreaming them into national responses to climate change such as marine spatial planning;
- (d) Global efforts to reduce GHG emissions through offshore renewable infrastructure and decarbonising the fishing, shipping, and aquaculture sectors; and
- (e) Opportunities for innovative financing, unlocking access to finance, technology transfer, capacity building, and increased support from developed nations.

62. Some submissions highlight that the dialogue could also discuss how to identify, assess, and address the potential negative impacts of new and emerging technologies and measures on the marine environment. Examples include renewable energy, geoengineering, and deep-sea mining. Several submissions recommend the application of the precautionary principle for such activities (Environmental Justice Foundation, Ocean and Climate Platform, Our Fish).

63. Submissions state that Parties and non-Party stakeholders would benefit from exchanging information, experience, challenges, and best practices in ocean-based adaptation and mitigation at the national and regional levels.

64. Submissions also mention that the vulnerability of SIDS, LDCs, indigenous communities, and vulnerable communities to ocean-related climate change impacts should be addressed in the dialogue.

4.2. Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples

65. Approximately 36 percent of Party submissions (42 percent of non-Party submissions; 40 percent of all submissions) note the intrinsic ties of Indigenous and local communities to the ocean and their roles in addressing climate change. Coastal communities hold valuable knowledge on the sea and are highly dependent on ocean-dependent economic activities such as fishing and agriculture. AIDA emphasises that because of these intrinsic ties, coastal and indigenous communities should be treated as vital leaders and informants in addressing climate change.

66. The Inuit Circumpolar Council states that “Indigenous knowledge is important to all of humanity and should be recognised as legitimate, valuable, and understood alongside scientific knowledge. And, the co-production of knowledge must be developed consistent with Inuit and other Indigenous Peoples as rights holders and knowledge holders in every aspect of research and related activities. Such Indigenous knowledge is necessary in dialogue regarding the ocean and climate change” (Inuit Circumpolar Council).

67. Indigenous and local communities experience the impacts of climate change to ancestral land that can help inform current and future research on the ocean-climate nexus. The Inuit Circumpolar Council includes an example in the Pikialasorsuaq, The North Water Polynya, the largest Arctic polynya and the most biologically productive region north of the Arctic Circle. They note that “Pikialasorsuaq has been recognised by Inuit for generations as a critical habitat. Communities in the Qikiqtani, Baffin Island and Avanersuaq, North West Greenland regions continue to rely on the polynya’s biological productivity. In recent years, the northern ice bridge in Kane Basin, Nares Straight and Ikeq, Smith Sound has become less reliable and the polynya less defined. The consequences of these changes, linked to larger climatic shifts observable in many parts of the Arctic, are not known. The ICC led an extensive project to explore the significance of the polynya, changes to this ecosystem, and developed recommendations that are now underway” (Inuit Circumpolar Council).

68. To scale-up research and the understanding of the impacts of climate change on the ocean, submissions highlight the need to incorporate indigenous knowledge into existing UNFCCC processes. The dialogue should “support meaningful engagement with Indigenous peoples and local communities in co-designing and co-delivering ocean-based adaptation and mitigation strategies” (One Ocean Hub).

69. Continued protection and recognition of IPLC rights to resource use is also recommended in submissions as an essential component of the dialogue.

4.3. *International Cooperation and Coordination across United Nations Bodies*

70. More than 43 percent of Party submissions (65 percent of non-Party submissions; 58 percent of all submissions) recommend that the dialogue should build on existing activities of the UNFCCC and the work of other international organisations and ensure that actions are strengthened and synergised. Ocean and climate change are already addressed in a range of activities and agenda items under the UNFCCC and the dialogue has the potential to identify and fill gaps for policy and mandates across the UN and the scientific work streams (The Ocean Conservancy).

71. Submissions affirm that the dialogue should provide a space to understand recent activities undertaken by UN bodies to explore synergies and further actions needed. For example, discussion could explore how “engagement through the NWP Expert Groups provides a good avenue to connect to other relevant constituted bodies and agenda items like the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism, Technology Executive Committee, and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group” (Conservation International).

72. Many submissions state that the dialogue should provide the space to understand mitigation and adaptation activities as well as areas to further enhance and strengthen actions for future work, as it a critical avenue to potentially strengthen mitigation and adaptation actions in the overall progress made under the Paris Agreement (International Ocean and Coastal Organization, FAO, Monash University). This was particularly noted in regards to the Global Stocktake (GST), as the information collection and preparation phase has commenced (Ramsar, Fiji, FAO, Ocean Climate Platform, Climate Action Network, OA Alliance, Conservation International).

73. Fiji noted that discussion on the GST should focus on how the latest ocean-climate impact predictions can inform GST ambition in the Paris Agreement. “The 2022 Dialogue could use the opportunity to share knowledge on the role of the ocean in the ambition mechanism and identify any additional capacity needed to champion efforts to appropriately include the ocean in the outcomes of the GST” (Fiji).

74. About 64 percent of Party submissions (71 percent of non-Party submissions; 69 percent of submissions) identified the dialogue as an opportunity to discuss the synergies, interactions, and overlap between the UNFCCC and other UN mechanisms. The E.U. describes the dialogue as an avenue to promote sharing between international organisations and processes to increase effectiveness and raise ambition. Submissions suggest that presentations could include current plans

and actions by other UN bodies related to ocean management and mitigation and adaptation, followed by a discussion of the pathways to strengthen synergies across mechanisms, and identify gaps.

75. Ocean-climate adaptation and mitigation measures are identified as primary themes to be aligned with other multilateral agreements. The ongoing actions, policies, measures, and ambitions of agreements include Sustainable Development Goal 14 under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity, conventions under the FAO and IMO, regional seas conventions, the Antarctic Treaty System, and discussions under the BBNJ Intergovernmental Conference and the International Seabed Authority (AIDA, Environmental Justice Foundation, EU, Environment Integrity Group, Conservation International).

76. Submissions also note the need to discuss the duplication of mandates and agendas between the UNFCCC and other convention bodies related to marine ecosystem protection and the climate (Environment Integrity Group, Alliance of Small Island States). For example, increased engagement with the Convention on Biological Diversity Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and UNCLOS with specific regard for the BBNJ Intergovernmental Conference.

77. The CBD submission identifies multiple pathways to increase collaboration between the UNFCCC and the CBD, such as guidance on climate resilient MPAs and OECMs. Overlapping agenda items and processes from programmes such as the Nairobi Work Programme and the SBSTA agenda item on Research and Systematic Observation contain relevant overlap with the CBDs mandate. The dialogue should focus on these synergies, the cross-cutting issues and “how to achieve stronger synergies across their respective programme of work and areas of focus” (CBD).

4.4. Increasing understanding of the ocean–climate nexus and increased ambition

78. Submissions note that the dialogue should be guided by the latest available science, particularly the IPCC AR6 and the IPCC SROCC. Some submissions request that the IPCC present the most recent scientific findings and set the scene for the dialogue.

79. Submissions note that the dialogue should emphasise the role of science and the importance of enhancing observation and research (including on social, economic and environmental data) and scientific collaboration and expertise at the national, regional and international level, including with Indigenous peoples and local communities, to address knowledge gaps and support the planning and implementation of solutions.

80. Submissions note that the ocean must be part of the solutions in response to climate change, and climate change must be considered when undertaking ocean planning action and action in other forums beyond the UNFCCC. Actions regarding the ocean are independent of decarbonisation and should not be used as a substitute.

81. Submissions note that the dialogue should seek to increase understanding and awareness of linkages across the ocean–climate nexus. Discussions could identify opportunities for raising ambition and strengthening mitigation and adaptation action to ensure the integrity of the ocean and coastal ecosystems in the context of climate change.

82. Submissions also note that the dialogue should consider the importance of nature, taking into account the integrity, protection, and resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems and the societies that depend on these natural resources.

C. Proposed Approach for the 2022 Dialogue

1. Suggestions for the Dialogue Process

83. Submissions request that sufficient time is required at the dialogue to exchange ideas effectively (E.U.) and that there is balanced representation from different constituencies, including local communities, Indigenous peoples, women and youth, SIDS, coastal communities, financial institutions (Chile), and research scientists.

84. Submissions also request presentations from Parties and non-Party stakeholders to provide updates on recent work being conducted and information to inform decision making. Presentations are requested on several topics, including science, UN conventions, and UN bodies and processes relevant to ocean-climate action.

85. About 69 percent of all submissions (64 percent of Party submissions; 71 percent of non-Party submissions) discuss optimising connections between UNFCCC and other UN processes, including a better understanding of the overlap in mandates, recent actions, and pathways forward.

86. Representatives from financing mechanisms and processes within the UN are requested to present the specific pathways to finance within their bodies in addition to speakers from financing portfolios and carbon standards such as Verra and Plan Vivo (The Ocean Conservancy). Submissions make particular note of representatives from the Green Climate Fund, Global Environment Facility, Standing Committee on Finance, and Adaptation Fund as key presentations (United States, Fiji, Ramsar, FAO).

87. Submissions identify breakout groups or roundtable discussions as a helpful tool for discussion, each with a particular theme or topic (Environment Integrity Group, Ocean and Climate Platform, Conservation International). It is recommended that a rapporteur and facilitator be assigned to each group with pre-set guiding questions to help with the discussion (Ocean and Climate Platform, Conservation International). In their joint submission, Conservation International provides a sample worksheet to be used by facilitators in breakout discussions. The worksheet contains guiding questions and a space to record recommendations for actionable steps. Submissions note that with the aid of guiding questions and worksheets, the rapporteur should present the group's findings, recommendations, and discussion in the plenary (Environment Integrity Group, Ocean and Climate Platform, Conservation International).

88. Submissions also emphasise the need to incorporate cross-cutting issues into each discussion and allow for sufficient time in each group to discuss ideas. The United States suggests concurrent sessions in lieu of simultaneous to allow all Parties to participate and realise the full benefits of the dialogue equally. The Environmental Integrity Group emphasises that the dialogue “should not be yet another forum for presentations or discussions without concrete and traceable decisions”.

2. Consideration of expected outcomes and the way forward

89. Submissions highlight the need for the mandated informal summary report to provide discussion points, final recommendations, and action items. The dialogue should produce reports, policy recommendations, and data that can be used as inputs to a range of other mechanisms and processes, including the financial mechanism, the Global Stocktake and the preparation, updating and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans (Environment Integrity Group). The results of the dialogue could be used to inform the IPCC on scientific needs for adaptation and mitigation (ABU).

90. The informal report is identified as a mechanism to drive future action and streamline actions across the UNFCCC and the UN. The Ocean Climate Platform suggests the informal report could serve as a “roadmap” for parties to follow for concrete actions and to strengthen ocean-climate strategies within the UNFCCC. Other suggestions include that the report could be shared at COP and include “discussion points, and action items identified by Parties to in the lead-up to, at, and after COP 27” (Conservation International).

91. The findings of the informal report should be shared widely at COP27 with recommendations including an open meeting to present findings during the first week of the Conference to ensure Parties and observers are informed of the conclusions and findings of the Dialogue (Chile).

III. Next Steps

92. Based on submissions received from Parties and non-Party stakeholders, I plan to organise the 2022 Ocean and Climate Change dialogue as a four-hour event. The dialogue will be held on 15 June, 15:00–19:00 CEST, Chamber Hall, World Conference Center, Bonn. It will be an in-person dialogue that will also be webcast.

93. The dialogue will begin with a high-level opening and proceed with panel discussions on two topics, followed by a wrap up and discussion on ways forward.

94. The topics of the panel discussions are:

(a) Strengthening and integrating national ocean climate action under the Paris Agreement;

(b) Enabling ocean climate solutions and optimizing institutional connections.

95. The dialogue will be conducted as a consecutive discussion to ensure participation from all Parties. During the dialogue there will be video presentations to support discussions. Mentimeter will be used during the panel discussions to help gather points of view and indications for directions moving forward.

96. I note that a number of submissions contain requests for a focussed discussion on research and science. However, I would emphasise that prior to the ocean dialogue, the SBSTA-IPCC special events on the three components of the AR6 will all have taken place (see para XX, above), as well as the fourteenth meeting of the research dialogue which will include a discussion on research and research capacity building needs for the ocean. In order to avoid redundancy and provide the ocean dialogue with the requested discussion on strengthening ocean-based action according to its mandate, science and research provides the backdrop for the discussions but will not be an exclusive focus.

97. Guiding questions during the dialogue will include (non-exhaustive list):

(a) What are the good practices by both Parties and Non-Party stakeholders for strengthening ocean-climate action at national level, including in NDCs? What are the challenges?

(b) How could Parties' overcome challenges and strengthen ocean and climate action at country level to enable sustainable livelihoods, including through NDCs and NAPs?

(c) What further information is needed in your country to implement ocean-climate action?

(d) What are current and innovative options for ocean climate solutions and how can they be improved, including funding and financing, technology, capacity building and science?

(e) How can UN and international processes support Parties' ocean climate action and invoke synergies across processes?

(f) What can be accomplished next at national and international level to enable stronger ocean-climate action?

98. An indicative programme for the dialogue is included in Annex II.

99. Additional information on the dialogue, including a detailed programme, will be posted on the UNFCCC ocean dialogue 2022 webpage at <https://unfccc.int/event/ocean-and-climate-change-dialogue-2022>.

100. My summary report from the dialogue will be available in advance of COP27 and published on the ocean dialogue webpage.

Annex I: List of submissions received from Parties and non-Party stakeholders to inform the dialogue

Parties

1. [Antigua and Barbuda on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States](#)
2. [Brazil on behalf of Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay](#)
3. [Canada](#)
4. [Chile on behalf of Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Panama](#)
5. [European Union](#)
6. [Fiji](#)
7. [Indonesia](#)
8. [Monaco on behalf of the Environment Integrity Group](#)
9. [Panama](#)
10. [Peru](#)
11. [Saudi Arabia on behalf of the Arab Group](#)
12. [Singapore](#)
13. [United States](#)
14. [Zambia on behalf of the African Group of Negotiators](#)

U.N. Organisations

15. [Convention on Biological Diversity \(CBD\) on behalf of Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity](#)
16. [Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(FAO\) on behalf of The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#)
17. [Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO on behalf of Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO](#)

Admitted intergovernmental organisations

18. [Stockholm International Water Institute \(SIWI\) on behalf of The Action Platform for Source-to-Sea Management \(S2S Platform\) and its partners, including the Stockholm International Water Institute \(SIWI\)](#)
19. [Ramsar Convention on Wetlands](#)

Admitted non-governmental organisations

20. [Interamerican Association for Environmental Defense \(IAED\) on behalf of The Interamerican Association for Environmental Defense \(AIDA\)](#)
21. [Asabe Shehu Yar'Adua Foundation \(ASYARFS\)](#)
22. [Conservation International on behalf of Conservation International, IUCN, Rare, The Nature Conservancy, The Ocean Conservancy, Ocean and Climate Platform, and the Marine Conservation Society](#)
23. [Climate Action Network International](#)
24. [Environmental Justice Foundation](#)

25. [European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists](#)
26. [International Coastal and Ocean Organization \(ICOO\)](#)
27. [Inuit Circumpolar Council](#)
28. [Monash University](#)
29. [Ocean Conservancy on behalf of Ocean Conservancy, Seas at Risk, and Pacific Environment](#)
30. [Plymouth Marine Laboratory](#)
31. [Partnership for Observation of the Global Ocean \(POGO\) on behalf of Partnership for Observation of the Global Ocean \(POGO\), Global Ocean Observing System \(GOOS\) and Ocean Observations Physics and Climate Panel](#)
32. [Future Earth International \(FEI\) on behalf of SOLAS \(Surface Ocean-Lower Atmosphere Study\) GEOTRACES \(An International Study of the Marine Biogeochemical Cycles of Trace Elements and Isotopes\) IMBeR \(Integrated Marine Biosphere Research\) Future Earth Secretariat](#)
33. [Stop Ecocide](#)
34. [The Ocean Foundation](#)
35. [Universite Cote d'Azur \(UCA\)](#)
36. [Whale and Dolphin Conservation \(WDC\) on behalf of WDC and the Marine Conservation Society](#)
37. [Young European Leadership](#)
38. [Ocean & Climate Platform, with the support of the Ocean Knowledge Action Network and the Friends of Ocean Action](#)
39. [University of California on behalf of DOSI DOOS/Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California](#)
40. [University of Strathclyde on behalf of One Ocean Hub, University of Strathclyde](#)
41. [Pew Charitable Trusts](#)
42. [Southern Connecticut State University \(SCSU\) on behalf of Miriah M. Russo Kelly, Ph.D. - Southern Connecticut State University](#)

Non-admitted entities

43. [Friends of Ocean Action](#)
44. [Ocean Acidification Alliance](#)
45. [Our Fish](#)

Annex II: Ocean dialogue indicative programme

Date: 15 June 2022

Time: 15:00–19:00

15:00–19:00	Dialogue	
15:00	High level remarks and opening	
15:30	Video	
15:35	Panel 1 – Strengthening and integrating national ocean-climate action under the Paris Agreement	<i>Moderator and Rapporteurs</i> 6 Panellists, including representatives from Parties, Non-Party Stakeholders and UN agencies
16:55	Video	
17:00	Short break	
17:05	Video	
17:10	Panel 2 – Enabling ocean-climate solutions and optimizing institutional connections	<i>Moderator and Rapporteurs</i> 6 Panellists, including representatives from Parties, Non-Party Stakeholders and UN agencies
18:35	Video	
18:40	Ways forward	<i>Moderator and Rapporteurs</i>
18:55	Concluding remarks	SBSTA Chair