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

Inclusiveness

Funding

Consultations with local communities

Marine conservation strategies

Monitoring, reporting and verification

Reduce drastically fish consumption to protect oceans from devastating fishing techniques.

Develop information systems for integration of marine ecosystems in national GHG inventories according to the IPCC guidelines

ecosystem based fisheries management that incorporates and mitigates the climate impacts of fishing through CO2 emissions directly from burning fossil fuel, but by minimising impacts on seabeds, fish and marine food webs

Acting with the precautionary principle relating to any carbon storage and sequestration process that has been proven to be a key link in the ocean carbon cycle. We must protect the processes that lead to storage and sequestration.

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

Protection of Blue Carbon Ecosystems, coastal areas & communities as part of NDC are key while ensuring the blue economy doesn't' include fossil fuel exploration or extraction or seabed mining which hurt the ocean & its communities.

• Promote understanding that climate action equals ocean action and vice versa, especially in low-lying coastal areas and SIDS• Invest in ocean science and monitoring through UN Decade of Ocean Science activities

Robust quantified NDCs, and holistic actions targeting adaptation, mitigation, biodiversity & livelihood benefits

• Investing in ecosystem resilience is a key resilient development strategy, and there is global recognition that healthy ecosystems help build societal resilience to climate change impacts. Healthy ecosystems deliver goods and services such as food,

• Increase climate ambition inclusive of the ocean, including in NDCs and NAPs• Develop and/or strengthen integrated national policies for ocean and climate action

Carbon neutral initiative is currently under development in Palau. Once completed, visitors will be able to support conservation efforts through payments to offset their carbon footprints.

- scaling up off-shore wind energy- greening shipping sector and zero-emission shipping- preparing ports and energ infrastructure for energy transition- establishing marine protected areas and restoring marine ecosystems

• Strengthen leadership and partnerships at the national, regional and local level• Work on maritime zones as it relates to ocean-climate

What is the level of collaboration with the IMO? It would have been good to have them here

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

Enhance the cooperation in ocean policies, the sharing of scientific informations in order support the Parties to strenghtening their NDCs. It is important to collaborate in reducing shipping GHG, with the contribution of all stakeholder.

Addition of artificial reefs around the OWF be designed and implemented to increase habitats, biodiversity and productivity? Would addition of offshore aquaculture e.g. of seaweeds and bivalves result in sustainable food production?

To what extent is indigenous knowledge being taken into account in developing solutions that may impact adversely on them and their access to resources?

Linkages with ACE (Art. 6. of the Convention) will be essential in translating proposed solutions into implementation and encouraging effective engagement - will this linked-up thinking take place?

Parties can designate large areas as MPAs. However if there is no implementation/realistic action to protect these areas, their pledges on blue carbon and ecosystem resilience etc are in vain. What are your views on this?

MSP, MPAs, restoration of ecosystems, encourage sustainable fisheries in lieu of industrial fisheries. Address IUU fishing.

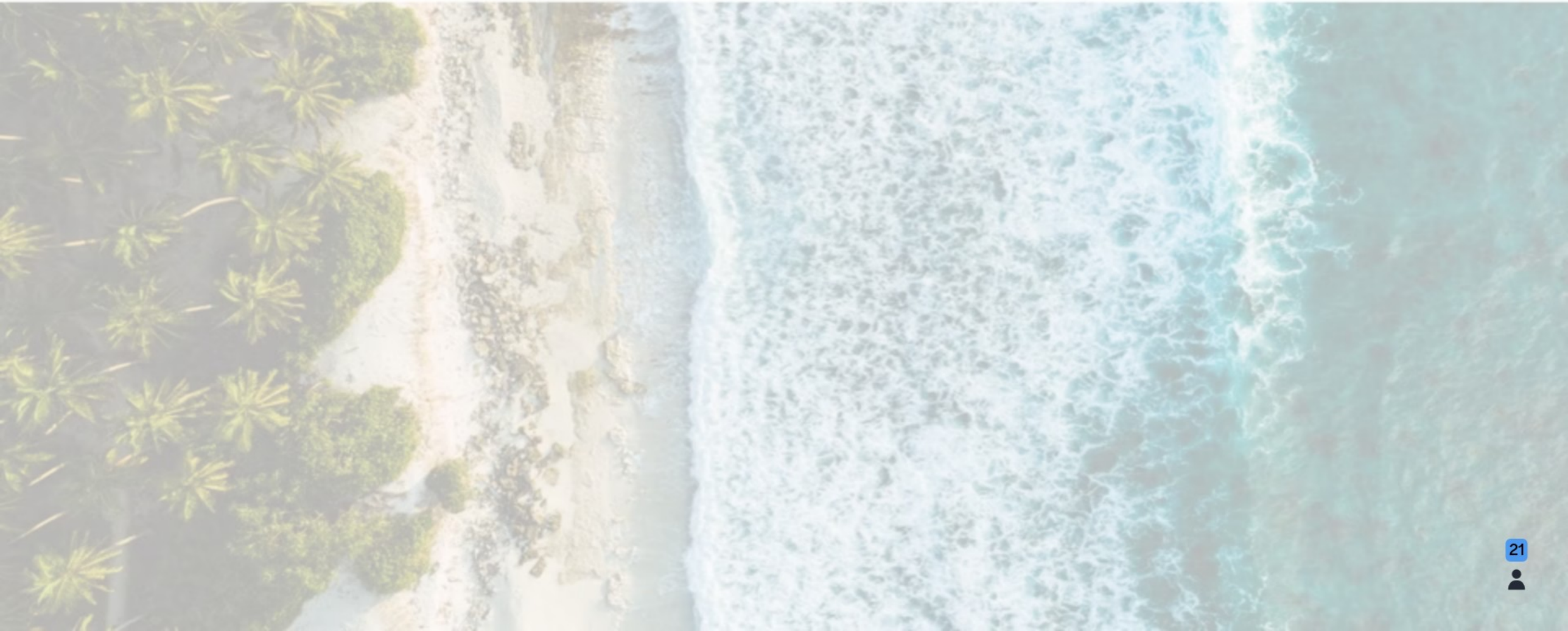
Identifying common goals for ocean-climate action and keeping those goals in focus during implementation

Inclusion of ocean practitioners in climate planning and at negotiations and dialogues.Action oriented inclusion of oceans in NDCs.Understanding and and adoptions and further investment of best practice science - inc IPCC SROCC & work of the HLPSOE

Improved coordination

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

Including ocean action in NDCs, including domestic shipping, offshore energy, and nature based solutions



2. How could Parties overcome challenges and strengthen ocean and climate action at country level to enable sustainable livelihoods?

Involve fisherfolk, local communities and Indigenous Peoples.

More investments on science

Addressing knowledge, capacity and process gaps and identifying means of implementation.

Assess the climate and ecosystem impacts of fishing, and then prioritise access to fishing quota for those who minimise these impacts, thereby increasing ecological, social and climate benefits, including local livelihoods.

The international community should provide assistance to:● Promote understanding that climate action equals ocean action and vice versa, especiallyin low-lying coastal areas and SIDS● Invest in ocean science and monitoring through UN Decade of Oce

- integrating ocean and climate actions in strategies to reach climate neutrality- strengthen ocean research and science- integrating maritime transport in cap and trade systems or in other pricing tools-including coastal zones in adaptation

Through capacity supplementation, building, resources and investments.

Mobilise public, private and blended funding. Invest in science that provides evidence for climate mitigation and adaptation benefits of marine NBS

Promoting the creation of a net of MPAs, whic can support also fisheries activities, with the spillover effect, and blu tourism.

2. How could Parties overcome challenges and strengthen ocean and climate action at country level to enable sustainable livelihoods?

Add ocean indicators of climate change (acidification, warming, sea level rise etc) in the Global Stocktake. This will place ocean science central to mitigation and adaptation actions.

Finance for ocean based adaptation in developing countries has been woeful. Parties & NGOs from developed nations could collaborate with developing nations on submission to GCF for blue adaptation finance for vulnerable coastal communities & SIDS

MSP. Management of fisheries. Cultural change in food habits. Manage pollution from land. Put standards for ports and shipping in national law. Encourage subnational stakeholders to engage in action and emission reduction

Promoting cross-sectoral collaboration and applying collaborative approaches such as Blue Economy

A first step is inclusion of marine based emissions in GHG inventory reporting including blue carbon estimations.Creation of ocean-climate country focal points

3. What further information is needed in your country to implement ocean-climate action?

Enhanced national ambition.

Scientific knowledge in general

data on GHG emissions and. Removals

Indicators for adaptation

Research and systematic observation

The need for solutions to climate change impacts on fisheries:• The most recent studies highlights the impacts of climate change on tuna in the region. The analyses shows that tuna will redistribute away from the tropical west and central Pacific

• Under a high GHG emissions scenario (RPC 8.5), potential reduction in tuna stocks in key EEZs by 13% and 20% reduction in purse seine catch, with reduced government revenues averaging 13% of GDP in Pacific

carbon mapping of seabed, understanding and accounting of fish carbon, understanding and accounting of carbon storage from other habitats such as kelp, to be incorporated into mapping and management of fisheries and marine protection

• The most recent studies highlights the impacts of climate change on tuna in the region. The analyses shows that tuna will redistribute away from the tropical west and central Pacific into the high seas threatening the economic and food security of

3. What further information is needed in your country to implement ocean-climate action?

• Climate-driven redistribution of tuna threatens not only to disrupt the economies of Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS) but the sustainable management of the world's largest tuna fishery.

• It also compounds CC impacts on access to sustainable protein sources for PSIDS.

• Under a high GHG emissions scenario (RPC 8.5), potential reduction in tuna stocks in key EEZs by 13% and 20% reduction in purse seine catch, with reduced government revenues averaging 13% of GDP.

• PSIDS need information about options and solutions in order to continue maintaining the last sustainable fishery in the world.

Open access to information on hydosurveys & scientific work carried out by other states or NGOS in SIDS & Least Developing Countries is key while ensuring marine genetic resources & other intellectual property is traced to countries of origin.

More scientific knowledge on ocean carbon sequestration and the sharing of new blu and green tecchnologies in many sectors as fisheries, shipping, acquacultutre etc.

Science based recommendations or methodologies on how to account or treat Blue Carbon, for it to be taken into consideration but not giving an excuse for Parties to have less mitigation ambition in other sectors

Perhaps it is not additional information but improved ways of sharing information that is needed. Collaborative knowledge management and communication are needed among Party and NP stakeholders for improved effectiveness/efficiency.

4. What can be accomplished next at national and international level to enable stronger ocean-climate action?

Finance for ocean-based climate action.

Blue Carbon (both coastal and offshore) to be adequately accounted for and mainstreamed within climate (and nature) strategies

Set goals for inclusion and mainstreaming the ocean in other parts of the UNFCCC

Increase and exchange knowledge

Marine Protected Areas, alongside species specific management plans, to be strategically designated and connected in an absolute minimum 30% of the global ocean by 2030.

• By using each Dialogue to address a specific set of solutions and challenges we can work effectively integrate treatment and actions to address the climate-ocean nexus where relevant across the UNFCCC agenda.

Implementation of national Climate Finance provisions to consider ocean-based solutions at least to the same extent as nature-based solutions on land through adequate ocean finance mechanisms.

UNFCCC can set a pathway for increasing ocean in NDCs, including identifying the science needed to ensure that seabeds, kelp, fish and other marine life can be included in mapping blue carbon and emissions (from destruction/ extraction) for nations

These dialogues are expected to support the inclusion of ocean-related objectives and commitments with NDCs and national development plans.

4. What can be accomplished next at national and international level to enable stronger ocean-climate action?

• We see this Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue as a home for the cross-cutting considerations and discussions needed to scale up legitimate and impactful ocean-climate action under the UNFCCC.

Such multiple use of coastal waters for energy production, biodiversity enhancement and food production would need detailed management and marine spatial planning but the co-benefits of thinking across disciplines and usages could be large.

Global ocean observation are critical to mitigation and adaptation climate change and needs to be extended across the ocean, available to all and put on long term financing. If you can't measure it you can't manage it!

We need to fill the gaps in science, in finance, in technology, in capacity building and most importantly in our actions to address threats to life sustaining ocean-based ecosystem services. These gaps exist in every category of ocean-climate action.

Make Glasgow Climate Pact outcomes a success

Synergies with the existing international and national policies instruments to protect the oceans

Ban fossil fuel exploration & extraction in EEZs while also banning or at least placing a moratorium on deep-sea & sea bed mining. Both industries are proven & in mining case at least potentially extremely harmful to the ocean, atmosphere & humans.

Further embed ocean science into UNFCCC

Break the silos in between different foras and conventions. Highlight synergies. Set more ambitious international standards for shipping emissions in IMO.

4. What can be accomplished next at national and international level to enable stronger ocean-climate action?

Have real discussions, not limited to 2min Parties statements, real exchanges of good practices and projects. Break out groups formats, roundtables. More time alloted tl the Ocean topic, without creating an agenda item. Bring in the NWP and MPGCA.

Race to Zero, Race to Resilience and similar initiatives need capacity building among Party and NP stakeholders for these initiatives to take root and succeed

Internationally mandated inclusions of oceans in UNFCCC COP discussion, and inclusion of ocean based mitigation in NDCs will accelerate national level action and cross country policy and technical transfer

National action for ocean-motivated ambition in international mitigation processes (e.g., Global Stocktake, Mitigation Work Programme) as these enable ocean solutions & reduce risk to investments, incl. capacity, finance, coastal protection, BC, NBS