

Conclusions

The Oceans Day at COP 21 stressed the need for concluding an ambitious legally-binding agreement with stringent reductions in greenhouse gas emissions as essential to avoid disastrous consequences for the ocean and for coastal and island peoples. An important start was achieved with the landmark Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement and the associated UNFCCC decisions offer significant opportunities for pursuing the policy recommendations and strategic actions detailed in this report.

Pursuing the Agenda on Oceans and Climate in the New Climate Regime

The Landmark Paris Agreement

The landmark Paris Agreement sets more ambitious global targets for reducing GHG emissions, binds all parties in taking action through a system of national reports, and develops a set of procedures for transparent reporting, accounting, verification, and stock-taking to insure progress.

A major provision in the Paris Agreement was the call to holding “the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above preindustrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C,”²⁵⁹ recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change. The previous global goal had been to hold the global average temperature increase to 2 °C above preindustrial levels. The 1.5 °C goal had long been advocated by the 44 small island developing States, “1.5 to stay alive,” referring to the threats of sea level rise, increased floods and storms which could obliterate their homes and nations. The Paris Agreement acknowledged the significance of keeping warming below 1.5 °C by “emphasizing the enduring benefits of ambitious and early action, including major reductions in the cost of future mitigation and adaptation efforts.”²⁶⁰

The Paris Agreement increased ambition by extending the agreement to address the vast majority of emissions, rather than focusing only on the emissions of developed countries (as was the case under the Kyoto Protocol). The Agreement states that “developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets” and “developing country

Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts, and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances.”²⁶¹

The Agreement supports this increased ambition and the principle of enhanced transparency by calling for the COP to “periodically take stock of the implementation of this Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals (referred to as the ‘global stocktake’).”²⁶² It further details a system of national reports by all countries reporting on reductions to emissions and other matters every five years, and a transparent system of accounting and verification, with a first facilitative dialogue in 2018 and the first full global stocktake in 2023. As of May 15, 2016, 188 nations had put forward intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) representing roughly 95% of global emissions, indeed an extraordinary achievement.²⁶³

Notwithstanding the important advances made by the Paris Agreement, however, the enormity of the challenges that lie ahead in moving the world toward a low carbon economy should not be underestimated. According to the Climate Tracker²⁶⁴ full implementation of the INDCs submitted as of December 15, 2015 would put the world on a pathway to 2.4 to 2.7 degrees Celsius, far exceeding the new targets in the Paris Agreement. A recent Nature publication found that INDCs collectively still imply a median warming of 2.6-3.1 degrees Celsius by 2100.²⁶⁵

The Paris Agreement Notes the Importance of Oceans

The Paris Agreement acknowledged the role of oceans in a section of the Preamble. Most notably, a new provision in the Preamble to the Paris Agreement states “the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, *including oceans*,²⁶⁶ and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and noting the importance for some of the concept of “climate justice,” when taking action to address climate change.”²⁶⁷ The inclusion of this language reflects an emerging recognition of the importance of ensuring the integrity of ocean and coastal ecosystems.

Strong Emphasis on Adaptation

The Paris Agreement brings a new emphasis on the importance of adaptation, in addition to mitigation. The Agreement calls for adaptation which “does not threaten food production”²⁶⁸ and “contributes to sustainable development;”²⁶⁹ issues which are important to coastal and SIDS populations and their concerns about livelihoods which depend on healthy ocean and coastal ecosystems. The Agreement recognizes “the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change.”²⁷⁰ Fisheries and aquaculture can certainly be categorized as vulnerable food production systems, and their continued ability to provide for coastal and SIDS communities should be safeguarded.

COP 21 produced some concrete steps toward addressing and fulfilling adaptation needs, focused on the most vulnerable areas. Coastal and SIDS populations are undoubtedly included in this category. A significant portion of the Paris Decision falls under the sub-heading “enhanced action prior to 2020;” the length and content of this section represents the COP’s recognition that in order to achieve many of its mitigation and adaptation goals, ambitious steps must be taken within the next five years. As part of this section, the COP decided to “launch, in the period 2016–2020, a technical examination process on adaptation”²⁷¹ with the aim to “identify concrete opportunities for strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerabilities and increasing the understanding and implementation of adaptation actions.”²⁷²

The Paris Agreement calls for Parties to include adaptation in their national plans to address climate change, reflecting a stronger balance between mitigation and adaptation concerns. The Agreement provides the following guidance on the types of actions which could be included in adaptation plans: “(a) The implementation of adaptation actions, undertakings and/or efforts; (b) The process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans; (c) The assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability, with a view to formulating nationally determined prioritized actions, taking into account vulnerable people, places and ecosystems; (d) Monitoring and evaluating and learning from adaptation plans, policies, programmes and actions; and (e) Building the resilience of socioeconomic and

ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources.”²⁷³

The Decision also recognizes the problems of climate-induced displacement, by calling for the development of approaches to “avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change.”²⁷⁴ There are, however, few details in this section. The Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism was charged with the creation of a task force to investigate and create recommendations on this important issue.

Much of the increased ambition with respect to adaptation found in the Paris Agreement is related to capacity development and financing. The Agreement recognized that ramped-up funding and capacity development efforts should be allocated appropriately, and increasingly, toward adaptation. These provisions are quoted later in this section. Article 7, Paragraph 2 of the Agreement summarizes the Parties’ intentions regarding adaptation going forward: “Parties recognize that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all with local, subnational, national, regional and international dimensions, and that it is a key component of and makes a contribution to the long-term global response to climate change to protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.”²⁷⁵

Ramping Up Financing?

This Strategic Action Roadmap on Oceans and Climate and the Oceans Day at COP 21 stressed the need for targeting action and financing to address climate change impacts in coastal communities and island states—for adaptation programs, for capacity development, for mitigation efforts to preserve coastal and ocean ecosystems, and for addressing the problems of climate-induced population displacement with equity and justice. This is a work in progress which will continue in the next five years through, in part, the joint efforts of the Global Strategic Action Initiative in Oceans and Climate.

In this regard, COP 21 saw an increase in ambition with respect to financing, reflected in the Paris Decision to Give Effect to the Agreement. The Decision states that “developed countries intend to

continue their existing collective mobilization goal through 2025 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation; prior to 2025 the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall set a new collective quantified goal from a *floor*²⁷⁶ of USD 100 billion per year, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries.”²⁷⁷ The Agreement aims to make “finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.”²⁷⁸ It is notable that the Agreement mentions both mitigation and adaptation here; in the past, the majority of funding had been focused on mitigation alone. The Agreement further specifies that “financial resources provided to developing countries should enhance the implementation of their policies, strategies, regulations and action plans and their climate change actions with respect to both mitigation and adaptation to contribute to the achievement of the purpose of the Agreement.”²⁷⁹

Further details on the implementation of the financial goals are found in the Decision. The COP decided that “the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility, the entities entrusted with the operation of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, as well as the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund, administered by the Global Environment Facility, shall serve the Agreement”²⁸⁰ and also decided that “the Standing Committee on Finance shall serve the Agreement in line with its functions and responsibilities established under the Conference of the Parties.”²⁸¹ The Decision further urges these institutions to “enhance the coordination and delivery of resources to support country-driven strategies through simplified and efficient application and approval procedures, and through continued readiness support to developing country Parties, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, as appropriate.”²⁸²

The Decision explicitly states that increased future financial resources should “aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account country-driven strategies, and the priorities and needs of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States,

considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation.”²⁸³

It should be noted that the new specific commitments to financing are not found in the legally-binding Agreement; all of the passages referred to above are found in the Decision, which is not legally binding. Although the consensus of the international community is that the text of the Decision represents a scaling up of climate change finance because it specifically refers to a *floor* of USD 100 billion, others point out that Item 115 of the so-called “Paris Decision” actually refers back to the 2009 Copenhagen Accord (COP 15) text.²⁸⁴ The promise of US\$100 billion a year by 2020 was first formalized at COP 16 in Cancun in 2010: “[...] developed country Parties commit, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, to a goal of mobilizing jointly US\$100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries.”²⁸⁵ Some analysts also point out that the Decision lacks a clear language around the definition of “climate finance” and whence additional resources will be mobilized.

Boost to Capacity Development

As well, the Agreement ramps up ambition by further addressing capacity development issues, and establishing the “global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal.”²⁸⁶ By refocusing the goals of capacity development toward adaptation strategies, the Agreement implicitly recognizes the inevitability of negative impacts to coastal and SIDS communities.

The Agreement also maintains the COP’s commitment to capacity building among developing nations by reaffirming “capacity-building under this Agreement should enhance the capacity and ability of developing country Parties, in particular countries with the least capacity, such as the least developed countries, and those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, such as small island developing States, to take effective climate change action, including, inter alia, to implement adaptation and mitigation actions, and should facilitate technology development, dissemination and deployment, access to climate finance,

relevant aspects of education, training and public awareness, and the transparent, timely and accurate communication of information.”²⁸⁷ It recognizes the necessity of individualized, constantly evolving efforts by stating “capacity-building should be country-driven, based on and responsive to national needs, and foster country ownership of Parties, in particular, for developing country Parties, including at the national, subnational and local levels. Capacity-building should be guided by lessons learned, including those from capacity-building activities under the Convention, and should be an effective, iterative process that is participatory, cross-cutting and gender-responsive.”²⁸⁸

The Paris Decision also recognizes the urgency of ramping up capacity development measures by resolving to “enhance the provision of urgent and adequate finance, technology and capacity-building support by developed country Parties in order to enhance the level of ambition of pre-2020 action by Parties, and in this regard strongly urges developed country Parties to scale up their level of financial support, with a concrete roadmap to achieve the goal of jointly providing USD 100 billion annually by 2020 for mitigation and adaptation while significantly increasing adaptation finance from current levels and to further provide appropriate technology and capacity-building support.”²⁸⁹ Within the Agreement, Parties declared intentions to strengthen cooperation on adaptation with specific capacity-building steps.²⁹⁰ The enhanced commitment to capacity building in the area of adaptation will be greatly beneficial to vulnerable coastal and SIDS Parties when carried out as intended.

The Agreement encourages more engagement from both Parties and non-Party stakeholders in the areas of technology development and transfer. It further reiterates that “Parties share a long-term vision on the importance of fully realizing technology development and transfer in order to improve resilience to climate change and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.”²⁹¹ It continues to call upon developed Parties to take the lead and “cooperate to enhance the capacity of developing country Parties to implement this Agreement” and “enhance support for capacity-building actions in developing country Parties.”²⁹²

Technology development and transfer is emphasized several times within the Agreement. It recognizes

that “Accelerating, encouraging and enabling innovation is critical for an effective, long-term global response to climate change and promoting economic growth and sustainable development” and supports this potential innovation by “the Technology Mechanism and, through financial means, by the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, for collaborative approaches to research and development, and facilitating access to technology, in particular for early stages of the technology cycle, to developing country Parties.”²⁹³

The Paris Committee on Capacity-Building (PCCB) was established within the Decision, with the aim to “address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhancing capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention.”²⁹⁴ The establishment of this committee represents an important step in coordinating and promoting efforts in capacity building. Going forward, this committee will “annually focus on an area or theme related to enhanced technical exchange on capacity-building, with the purpose of maintaining up-to-date knowledge on the successes and challenges in building capacity effectively in a particular area.”²⁹⁵

Through many of the provisions detailed above, the Paris Agreement and subsequent actions to implement it offer a number of important opportunities to advance the Oceans and Climate agenda in the next phase. An important step in carrying out the ambitious goals of the Paris Agreement will be the full participation of all stakeholders in working to “cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, recognizing the importance of these steps with respect to enhancing actions.”²⁹⁶ This Initiative represents one such effort, focused on carrying out these steps with respect to the oceans and climate agenda.

Next Steps

The experts and stakeholders involved in the preparation of this Strategic Action Roadmap on Oceans and Climate have worked to identify important steps which could further ocean and climate issues in the next five years. The Paris

Agreement offers a receptive environment for stakeholder initiatives; the Agreement “welcomes the efforts of all non-Party stakeholders to address and respond to climate change, including those of civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, cities and other subnational authorities.”²⁹⁷ This proposed Strategic Action Roadmap on Oceans and Climate follows the Paris Agreement’s call to “scale up efforts and support actions to reduce emissions and/or to build resilience and decrease vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change and demonstrate these efforts.”²⁹⁸

Next steps will begin with the partners involved in this effort and others to identify of what needs to be done on each major recommendation outlined in this Strategic Action Roadmap on Oceans and Climate within and outside of UNFCCC, with a 5-year time frame, and identifying priority actions for the first year. This Initiative will invite a High-Level Leaders Group to guide the effort, involving key actors in the UNFCCC process and other ocean leaders.

Looking forward, the Initiative will plan for a strong oceans presence at COP 22 in Marrakech, Morocco (November 7 to 18, 2016) working closely with the Government of Morocco and other partners. At COP 22 and beyond, the Initiative will organize various meetings to create “alliances of the willing” to implement the recommendations contained in this report and to bring these results into the policy processes associated with the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Some Initial Priority Actions

Initial implementation of items on the agenda on oceans and climate will be ongoing but must begin as soon as possible. Some major opportunities for the first year are noted below.²⁹⁹

1) Comment on, help shape, and support the planned IPCC reports on oceans and cryosphere and on the impacts of global warming of 1.5C above pre-industrial levels.

In the COP 21 Decision, the UNFCCC invited the IPCC to prepare the Special Report on the implications of the global target of pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5C at COP21,³⁰⁰ and the IPCC accepted and began preparations for its release in 2018 at its 43rd session in April 2016. The decision to create a Special Report on Climate Change and the Oceans and Cryosphere

was also made at this session, and it will be prepared “as soon as possible in the Sixth Assessment Cycle,” likely 2017.³⁰¹ The topic was chosen by the Panel based on proposals submitted by various States and organizations. Many nations asked for a report on the effects of climate on oceans, including China, Monaco, South Africa, Spain, and the United States.³⁰² The arguments made by these nations and the decision by the Panel to choose oceans and the cryosphere represent growing recognition of significant knowledge gaps on these topics, as well as the unprecedented mobilization on oceans and climate which took place at COP 21. These reports will play a significant role in demonstrating the issues related to ocean ecosystems and to coastal and SIDS populations, which could not be achieved in the periodic IPCC reports with a broader scope.

2) Review of the INDCs Submitted by Nations and Their Oceans-Related Content

The Initiative will review the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) submitted by SIDS nations and other nations that have included oceans and coasts in their INDCs to determine how these can be supported and realized, with the intention of developing a guide for nations on the inclusion and consideration of oceans and coasts in their national climate plans. Natalya D. Gallo and co-authors at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography are conducting a holistic analysis of ocean-related content in the 161 INDCs submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat by June 2016. The analysis finds that 70% of INDCs include oceans, marine, or coastal areas in some way.³⁰³

Marine ecosystems are most commonly included as adaptation contributions by Parties (92% of ocean-inclusive INDCs), and less frequently as mitigation contributions (40% of ocean-inclusive INDCs). Marine ecosystems are included as both adaptation and mitigation contributions by 36 Parties, signifying the importance of the ocean for climate change action for these countries. This analysis also looks at which factors influence Parties including marine ecosystems in their INDCs. A regional INDC analysis for the Mediterranean region is being conducted by Louise Ras of the Ocean and Climate Platform. These analyses have important policy implications as countries have the opportunity to modify their submitted INDCs until the ratification of the Paris Agreement, and also have the

opportunity to review and modify their INDCs during subsequent 5-year review cycles.

3) Financial Tracking Mechanism

With respect to financing, this Initiative intends to develop a Financial Tracking mechanism to examine and report on financial flows to support climate change responses in coastal and SIDS countries and communities. This work will place a special emphasis on Blue Economy approaches, especially by showing successful examples of Blue Economy strategies at COP 22. Given the estimated costs of SDG 14 and ocean adaptation to developing nations and SIDS, significant public and private capital will be needed over the coming decades. To mobilize these resources, clear and transparent information will be needed for decision makers to track current financing levels from mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the World Bank, and multilateral and regional development banks, compared to needs, and aim to fill the remaining gaps. As well, this Initiative will strive to develop supplementary financing to support coastal adaptation and mitigation efforts through innovative public and private partnerships.

4) Capacity Development and Public and Decision-maker Awareness on Oceans and Climate

This Initiative intends to support capacity development among coastal and SIDS populations, bringing the ocean, coastal, and SIDS recommendations contained in this Strategic Action Roadmap on Oceans and Climate into the process of the newly established UNFCCC Committee on Capacity Building.

As well, efforts to support the growth of public and political awareness of ocean and climate issues must continue. Further work must be mobilized conveying information to the public and to decision-makers on the impacts of and responses to ocean warming and of ocean acidification, e.g., coral bleaching, extreme events, impacts of ocean acidification on food security.

In Conclusion

The Paris Agreement offers us hope for averting the worst impacts of climate change. It represents several landmarks steps in recognizing ocean and climate issues, particularly by acknowledging ocean ecosystems in its preamble and by marking the

ambitious goal of limiting warming to 1.5C. The latter move is especially significant to coastal and SIDS populations, for whom the goal of 2.0C is not sufficient to protect their survival, livelihoods, and the health of the oceans on which their economies depend.

The High-Level Climate Champions, H.E. Dr. Hakima El Haite, Minister Delegate to the Minister of Energy, Mines, Water, and the Environment, Morocco, and H.E. Ambassador Laurence Tubiana, France, released their Road Map for Global Climate Action as a follow-up to the Paris Agreement.³⁰⁴ They echoed the sense of urgency that was pervasive at COP 21 and drove the creation of the Paris Agreement, stating that “there is a need to quick-start implementation with a sense of urgency and ambition; create an interface with the real world and solutions, particularly the involvement of non-Party stakeholders; and maintain the political momentum.”

The emphasis on urgency and the participation of non-Party stakeholders, who have been active in representing ocean and climate issues, represents an important sea change in the international discussion around climate and ocean. We must take advantage of the momentum from Paris and influence every aspect of the implementation of the Paris Agreement in order to steadfastly promote the oceans and climate agenda within the UNFCCC and beyond.

Endnotes

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⁵ For an analysis of progress/lack thereof in achieving global ocean goals for the Rio+20 process, see Biliana Cicin-Sain, Miriam Balgos, Joseph Appiott, Kateryna Wowk, and Gwénaëlle Hamon. 2011. *Oceans at Rio+20: How Well Are We Doing in Meeting the Commitments from the 1992 Earth Summit and the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development Summary for Decision Makers*. Newark: Global Ocean Forum and University of Delaware.

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⁶ For a history on the evolution of SDG 14 on oceans and seas, see Miriam C. Balgos, Biliana Cicin-Sain, and Erica Wales, Chapter 2. Oceans and Seas, in *International Norms, Normative Change, and the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals*, edited by Noha Shawki, forthcoming 2016, Lexington Books.

⁷ A/68/970, Goal 14.

⁸ A/68/970, Goal 14, targets 14.1, 14.5, and 14.7.

⁹ A/69/71 Add. 1, September 2014.

¹⁰ Sections on relevant UN resolutions kindly provided by the UN Division of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

¹¹ See resolutions A/RES/61/222, A/RES/62/215, A/RES/63/111, A/RES/64/171, A/RES/65/37A, A/RES/66/321, A/RES/67/78, A/RES/68/70, A/RES/69/245 and A/RES/70/235 (provisionally available as A/70/L.22) which can be accessed at http://www.un.org/depts/los/general_assembly/general_assembly_resolutions.htm.

¹² A/RES/69/245, paragraph 172, and A/RES/70/235 (provisionally available as A/70/L.22), paragraph 179.

¹³ See resolutions A/RES/63/112; A/RES/64/72; A/RES/65/38; A/RES/66/68; A/RES/67/5; A/RES/68/71; A/RES/69/109; and A/RES/70/75 (provisionally available as A/70/L.19)

¹⁴ “Promote sustainable management, and promote and cooperate in the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of sinks and reservoirs of all 11 greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including biomass, forests and oceans as well as other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems;” A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1, Article 4, Paragraph 1d; and “Cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change; develop and elaborate appropriate and integrated plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture...” A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1, Article 4, Paragraph 1e.

¹⁵ For more information on past Oceans Days and the Global Ocean Forum’s efforts related to ocean and climate:

<https://globaloceanforum.com/areas-of-focus/climate-and-ocean-issues/>

¹⁶ For more information on Oceans Day at COP 21: Final Oceans Day at COP 21 Program:

<https://globaloceanforumdotcom.files.wordpress.com/2013/03/final-oceans-day-at-cop-21-program.pdf>; ENB Summary Report of

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<http://www.iisd.ca/climate/cop21/cbd-rcp/4dec.html>; Dec 1, 2015, Recommendations on Oceans and Climate:

<https://globaloceanforumdotcom.files.wordpress.com/2015/09/dec-2-recommendations-on-oceans-and-climate-long.docx>; Oceans Day at COP 21 – List of Participants: <https://globaloceanforumdotcom.files.wordpress.com/2016/01/list-of-participants-and-speakers.pdf>

¹⁷ For a summary of the proceedings, see the Earth Negotiations Bulletin, Summary of the Paris Climate Change Conference, 29 November to 13 December 2015, Vol. 12 No. 663, Published by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), December 15, 2015, online at <http://www.iisd.ca/climate/cop21/enb/>

¹⁸ These remarks are from notes taken by author Biliana Cicin-Sain at the concluding sessions of COP 21.

¹⁹ Earth Negotiations Bulletin, Summary of the Paris Climate Change Conference, 29 November to 13 December 2015, Vol. 12 No. 663, Published by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), December 15, 2015, online at <http://www.iisd.ca/climate/cop21/enb/p.44>. See also Historic climate deal in Paris: speech by Commissioner Miguel Arias Cañete at the press conference on the results of COP21 climate conference in Paris, http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-15-6320_en.htm

²⁰ IPCC. (2013). “Technical summary,” in *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*, T. F. Stocker et al., Eds. (Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 2013), pp. 33–115. and IPCC. (2014) “Summary for policymakers,” in *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate*

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delivered through effective and efficient fund arrangements, with a governance structure providing for equal representation of developed and developing countries.”

²⁸⁵ FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1. Paragraph 98.

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²⁹⁰ FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1. Article 7, Paragraph 7. Full text: “Parties should strengthen their cooperation on enhancing action on adaptation, taking into account the Cancun Adaptation Framework, including with regard to: (a) Sharing information, good practices, experiences and lessons learned, including, as appropriate, as these relate to science, planning, policies and implementation in relation to adaptation actions; (b) Strengthening institutional arrangements, including those under the Convention that serve this Agreement, to support the synthesis of relevant information and knowledge, and the provision of technical support and guidance to Parties; (c) Strengthening scientific knowledge on climate, including research, systematic observation of the climate system and early warning systems, in a manner that informs climate services and supports decision making; (d) Assisting developing country Parties in identifying effective adaptation practices, adaptation needs, priorities, support provided and received for adaptation actions and efforts, and challenges and gaps, in a manner consistent with encouraging good practices; (e) Improving the effectiveness and durability of adaptation actions.”

²⁹¹ FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1. Article 10, Paragraph 1

²⁹² FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1. Article 11, Paragraph 3

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²⁹⁹ These priority actions were first developed at several stakeholder meetings organized by the Global Ocean Forum: UN Side Event, UN Headquarters, April 5, 2016, organized by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, The Government of Seychelles, and the Global Ocean Forum on behalf of the 46 co-organizers of the Oceans Day at COP 21, co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Karel J.G. van Oosterom, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations and H.E. Mr. Ronald Jumeau, Ambassador for Climate Change and Small Island Developing State Issues, Seychelles Meeting on Oceans and Climate, Washington DC, April 18, 2016, organized by the Global Ocean Forum on behalf of the 46 co-organizers of the Oceans Day at COP 21 and hosted by H.E. Ambassador Dr. Angus Friday, Grenada’s Ambassador to the United States, Mexico, and to the Organization of American States at the Organization of American States

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