

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS TO ADVANCE NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS AT UNFCCC SB 60

Sixtieth session of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI 60)

Sixtieth session of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 60)

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At COP 28 countries reached historic agreements to catalyze transformative climate action and fund responses to its increasingly severe impacts. [The UAE Consensus](#) sends strong signals to the international community that the world must begin the transition away from fossil fuels, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation by 2030, accelerate ocean-climate action, synergize climate and biodiversity efforts, and ensure the inclusive participation of Indigenous peoples, local communities, women, and youth to achieve sustainable low-carbon development and poverty eradication. **At SB 60, countries must build agreement to implement the UAE Consensus and accelerate action at COP 29 needed to limit global warming to 1.5-degrees Celsius, which requires urgent, transformational efforts that harness the full potential of nature-based solutions¹ to mitigate, adapt to, and address the impacts of climate change.**

Achieving the required speed and scale means countries will have to build political will and find areas of compromise to advance ongoing areas of work and new ones agreed at COP 28. Several agenda items are critical for accelerating nature-based solutions, such as the implementation of Article 6 mechanisms, the new climate finance goal, and the further operationalization of the Global Goal on Adaptation. Similarly, the first Global Stocktake Dialogue, the UAE Just Transition work programme, and efforts by the COP Presidencies Troika to develop the Roadmap to Mission 1.5, are all important opportunities to inform 2025 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Countries should engage with a view to developing national pathways to increased climate ambition through nature-based solutions, including the conservation and restoration of blue carbon ecosystems, and to harnessing synergies between biodiversity and climate action through alignment of their NDCs and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Discussions in Bonn should be underpinned by the need to shift business-as-usual practices, phase out fossil fuels, and redirect incentives toward nature-positive economies that deliver meaningful outcomes for nature, biodiversity, people, and the climate.

In this brief, Conservation International proposes detailed policy recommendations to advance critical issues related to nature-based solutions and inclusive, rights-based climate action within six key topics at SB 60:

- Cooperative mechanisms under the Paris Agreement (Article 6)
- New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance
- UAE-Belem work programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation
- Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
- Ocean-Climate Nexus
- UAE Just Transition work programme

¹ Per [Resolution UNEP/EA.5/Res. 5](#), nature-based solutions are defined as “actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services, resilience and biodiversity benefits.”

Recommendations Summary

Increase efficiency of delivering climate goals and finance through cooperative mechanisms.

- Focus on major outstanding issues for the operationalization of Article 6 and ensure the work programme on emissions avoidance (under Articles 6.2 and 6.4) and on conservation enhancement (under Article 6.4) maintains a narrow scope in line with its mandate and does not undermine the role of nature-based solutions.
- To incentivize ambitious mitigation action, all approaches under Article 6 should accelerate nature-based solutions with rigorous environmental and social integrity and broad inclusion of countries and stakeholders. For this purpose, Parties should encourage nature-based emission reductions and removals and avoid imposing any requirements that could inappropriately discourage their use under the Article 6.4 mechanism.
- Engage Indigenous peoples and local communities in discussions on the linkages between Article 6 operationalization and the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform.

Ensure the New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance (NCQG) sets ambitious goals that incorporate finance needs for nature-based solutions.

- Adopt a multilayer approach in line with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework consisting of quantitative targets for the mobilization or provision of climate finance and phasing out harmful subsidies, and qualitative elements for domestic resource mobilization, leveraging private finance, and promoting use of blended finance and innovative instruments.
- Consider setting indicative sub-goals related to each sector and/or mitigation pathway. For example, countries should aim to allocate 30% of their finance to nature-based solutions, as they must contribute 30% of mitigation action to meet the 1.5°C goal.
- Develop qualitative goals as indicators for successful NCQG delivery, such as standards for high quality, enhanced direct access, balanced delivery, cost-effectiveness, maximization of social and ecological benefits, reduced debt stress, and addressing knowledge and capacity gaps.

Integrate nature and climate vulnerable people into the metrics and indicators for Global Goal on Adaptation framework.

- Target 9d of the GGA should aim to effectively conserve and manage 30% of terrestrial, inland water, mountain, marine and coastal ecosystems to support climate adaptation. This target should give special attention to ecosystems most vulnerable to climate change (e.g. mountains, coastal areas, dry areas, wetlands) and those crucial for providing adaptation benefits to both people and species that depend on them.
- Nature-based solutions for adaptation should be explicitly incorporated into all other thematic and dimensional targets and indicators of the GGA, as they can provide relevant adaptation benefits for such targets.
- Robust metrics, indicators, and potential quantified elements of targets for the GGA Framework must consider the traditional ecological knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and the best-available science, and should incorporate locally led ecosystem-based adaptation approaches.

Strengthen the functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) to ensure inclusive and effective participation in climate policy processes and benefit-sharing.

- Consistently apply the LCIPP side-by-side collaborative model between Parties and Indigenous peoples and implement LCIPP [recommendations](#) on the engagement and input of Indigenous peoples and local communities across UNFCCC processes.

Recommendations Summary (continued)

- Ensure the full operationalization of LCIPP functions through the implementation of the second three-year workplan and promote spaces for its representatives to participate and contribute to relevant negotiation agenda items, including the Article 6.8 work programme, the Global Goal on Adaptation, and Loss and Damage.
- Increase meaningful engagement of governments in the LCIPP activities, especially in those aimed at improving the participation of Indigenous peoples and local communities in national climate policy planning and financing.

Continue building and enhancing urgent action on the ocean–climate nexus.

- Increase and mobilize finance flows for coastal nature-based solutions within negotiations and processes related to climate finance, including the NCQG and 2024 Standing Committee on Finance Forum.
- Incorporate indicators for coastal nature-based solutions within the indicators of the Global Goal on Adaptation.
- Build capacity and understanding of the ways in which coastal nature-based solutions, including the conservation and restoration of blue carbon habitats, can be included in new and updated NDCs and National Adaptation Plans.
- During the Global Stocktake (GST) Dialogue, share best practices and feedback on how to use the GST outcome to inform the next NDCs, including ways in which countries can utilize coastal nature-based solutions for mitigation and adaptation actions.

Increase support for the role of nature-based solutions and effective incentives for nature-positive economies in achieving just transition pathways.

- The role of nature-based solutions and nature jobs in achieving just transition pathways, including the economic incentives needed to equitably develop them, should be the focus of at least one dialogue and/or roundtable discussion, as well as incorporated in a cross-cutting manner throughout the UAE Just Transition work programme.
- Develop practical guidance on accelerating nature-positive just transition pathways for adoption within NDCs and across the Paris Agreement mechanisms, especially to prevent and reduce the impacts of climate change on the most vulnerable, including in rural areas, increasing their resilience, and improving livelihoods.

Cooperative Mechanisms under the Paris Agreement

SBSTA Agenda item 13

Relevant UN Document Links: [Decision 17/CMA.5 on the Article 6.8 work programme](#)

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement establishes a broad framework for voluntary cooperation among Parties in delivering climate action. It sets out three mechanisms through which Parties may interact: 1) bilateral or regional cooperative approaches via internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs); 2) a centrally governed UNFCCC mechanism to contribute to mitigation and support sustainable development; and 3) non-market approaches.² **Encouraging the transfer of high-quality emission reductions and removals generated in all sectors, including the land sector, can drive needed flows of finance to climate actions, cost-effectively addressing both sources and sinks, and generate opportunities for overall increased ambition.** Moreover, financing nature-based carbon reductions and removals is especially important for near term climate mitigation

² Paris Agreement, Article 6, Paragraphs 2, 4, and 8, respectively.

action needed to limit warming to 1.5°C, and they provide mitigation co-benefits by reducing biodiversity loss, increasing water security, and providing livelihoods to forest-dependent communities. These types of emission reductions and/or removals have also been widely tested and monitored and can provide permanent benefits for climate mitigation.

Since the main Article 6 rules were decided at COP 26, Parties have been working to define the outstanding details for implementation of each cooperative approach. Parties specifically requested the Article 6.4 Supervisory Body (A6.4 SB) to prepare recommendations on activities involving removals, and guidance on methodologies. Having advanced this work over the past years, at COP 28 the A6.4 SB was tasked with further work to improve them, with the aim of submitting to CMA for approval in COP 29. As this technical work is completed, Parties must ensure that **nature-based solutions (NbS) are prioritized under market and non-market approaches to secure financial flows to these critical climate solutions**; for this purpose, Conservation International recommends that:

- **Parties focus on priority outstanding items to fully operationalize Article 6 and ensure the work programmes on emission avoidance under Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 and on conservation enhancement under Article 6.4 are limited to the scope within their mandate.** Two work programmes in relation to “emission avoidance” and one on “conservation enhancement” were established at COP 26 and further work was undertaken in the lead up to COP 28. These terms have not been officially defined by the UNFCCC or IPCC and are leading to confusion among Parties as they are subject to different interpretations. All removals and emission reductions from all sectors are already eligible under Article 6, as long as requirements under Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 guidance are met. Therefore, all activities should be treated either as removals or emission reductions, and there is no place for discussing new undefined activities or mitigation types. **The work programmes on emission avoidance and conservation enhancement should therefore be limited to this scope, ensuring not to discuss any activities that reduce emissions or enhance removals, nor to reopen areas already agreed at COP 26.**
- **Parties should only adopt recommendations on removals and methodologies guidance that are sector neutral and avoid imposing any requirements that could unduly or disproportionately discourage the use of nature-based reductions and/or removals under the Article 6.4 mechanism, as follows:**
 - **Risk of reversals:** Any tools or guidance agreed upon for the assessment of risks of reversals for Article 6.4 reductions and removals should be designed in a manner that do not unjustly discriminate nature-based removals or impose undue burdens on credits from nature-based removals. All activities carry a risk of reversals, and there should be no attempt to categorize activities with a given degree of risk of reversals. The design of the risk assessment tool should take this into consideration and not be used as an exclusionary tool. A well-designed and effective buffer pool, along with proper monitoring, reporting and remediation measures adopted by activity participants are consistent and tested tools to account and compensate for reversals. *For more information, see [Conservation International’s Technical Note: Understanding the risk of reversals in nature-based removals](#).*
 - **Post-crediting monitoring period and requirements:** Post-crediting monitoring should be feasible and realistic to incentivize removals activities to occur, as well as consistent across all project types, including procedures for assigning and transferring the obligation of monitoring. Requiring a post-crediting verification process, when there are no longer revenues from carbon credits to finance these activities, are not realistic and would disincentivize the use of this mechanism, therefore leading to the opposite result intended by Parties under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
 - **Safeguards:** More stringent frameworks to ensure environmental integrity and equitable benefit-sharing with local communities are fundamental to ensure that social and environmental risks are properly identified and mitigated, positive social and environmental impacts are fomented, and

the rights and participation of Indigenous peoples and local communities are respected and improved. The development of a Sustainable Development Tool and an Appeal and Grievance process under article 6.4 mechanism is welcome and should be approved by Parties.

For more information see Conservation International's submissions to the A6.4 SB: [Submission on Removals](#); [Submission on Methodologies](#); [Submission on the Appeal and Grievance Processes](#); [Submission on the Sustainable Development Tool](#)

- **Under the Article 6.8 work programme on the framework for non-market approaches, Parties should continue to work to deliver clear pathways for non-market cooperation through nature-based mitigation and adaptation approaches.** The spin-off groups and workshops should provide more visibility to Indigenous people and local communities led initiatives, examples of NMAs strengthening the climate biodiversity nexus, readiness for REDD+, approaches to generate enabling conditions and unlock long-term climate finance, conservation agreements and integrated landscapes/seascapes approaches, among others, as well as contribute to the scaling up of these initiatives. *For more information see [Conservation International submission on Article 6.8](#)*
- Parties and non-state actors should **proactively engage Indigenous peoples and local community representatives in discussions on the linkages between Article 6 operationalization and the work of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples' Platform**, including the establishment of an independent, fair and accessible appeal and grievance mechanism under Article 6.4, equitable inclusion of Indigenous peoples and local communities in benefit sharing mechanisms resulting from Article 6 implementation, advancing land tenure rights, and identifying relevant criteria for defining, monitoring and reporting non-market approaches under Article 6.8 which are inclusive of NbS led by Indigenous peoples and local communities.

As cooperative mechanisms under Article 6 become fully operational and countries move toward using them, there is a growing need to accelerate financial and technical support to developing countries for capacity building, readiness and creating enabling conditions for effective implementation. Parties should consider how to provide this support to ensure equitable participation in Article 6 cooperative mechanisms, as well as deliver opportunities for increased ambition during NDC implementation.

New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance

10th Technical Expert Dialogue

2nd Meeting under the Ad Hoc Work Programme

Relevant UN Document Links: [Decision 8/CMA.5 on the NCQG](#); [2023 Report on the Ad hoc work programme](#); [Workplan for 2024](#); [Co-Chairs' Input Paper for the First Meeting under the Ad Hoc Work Programme](#)

In 2010, developed countries committed to reach the goal of collectively mobilizing \$100 billion USD per year by 2020 to finance climate action in developing countries. This was ultimately achieved in 2023; yet in the interim, discussions around climate finance evolved, as many realized this original, numeric goal was not sufficient for a variety of reasons, with at least \$6 trillion USD needed for developing countries to meet only *half* of their NDC targets by 2030.³ **Thus, countries agreed to set a New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance at COP 29.** An ad hoc work program was initiated for 2022-2024 to decide on the details of the goals, including quantity, quality, scope, access, sources, and transparency arrangements, among others. Technical Expert Dialogues (TEDs) have allowed governments and other stakeholders to discuss this wide range of issues, and at COP 28, countries decided to begin developing the draft NCQG structure for political negotiations in 2024.

While finance for nature-based solutions has not been a predominant theme during this process, the NCQG outcome can be an important part of addressing the significant nature finance gap and increasing access to high-

³ UNCTAD: [A climate finance goal that works for developing countries](#)

quality finance for key places and communities. According to UNEP: “**Annual financial flows to NbS need to more than double by 2025 (from US\$200 billion to US\$436 billion) and nearly triple to US\$542 billion by 2030 to reach climate, biodiversity and land degradation targets.**”⁴ Yet currently, NbS is particularly underfunded relative to its potential to contribute one-third of global mitigation needs: the agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) sector received only 3% of mitigation and dual mitigation/adaptation finance and 11% of adaptation finance in 2021 – 2022.⁵ Moreover, many of the Indigenous peoples and local communities who implement NbS cannot directly access this finance, and around \$7 trillion dollars per year in harmful incentives continue to drive nature loss⁶. **As the NCQG transitions into negotiations, Parties should ensure to incorporate climate finance needs for nature, including for coastal habitats.** Conservation International urges Parties consider the following recommendations.

- **Ensure the principles of the NCQG, its goals, and its implementation are aligned with meeting Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement.** The NCQG decision and resulting processes can be the way that Article 2.1(c) is operationalized in practice.
- Adopt a **multilayer approach in line with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)** consisting of **quantitative targets for the mobilization or provision of climate finance and phasing out harmful subsidies**, and **qualitative elements for domestic resource mobilization, leveraging private finance, and promoting use of blended finance and innovative instruments.** Alignment with the GBF where possible is essential to capture synergies for climate-biodiversity action, as well as streamline implementation and reporting processes. Within this approach:
 - Set an **ambitious annual target for climate finance mobilization or provision from all sources, with sub-goals for mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage.** The amounts should be based on best available science and data on global climate finance needs, ensuring to fully capture finance needs for NbS and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) as well as the needs and priorities of developing countries.
 - Under the annual target for climate finance mobilization or provision, consider setting **sub-goals related to each financing source**, including but not limited to domestic resource mobilization, international finance/ODA, private and philanthropy sector contributions, innovative finance instruments and incentive/subsidy reform. The amounts should be based on how much is currently spent, how much is needed, and national circumstances.
 - Under the mitigation goal, consider setting indicative sub-goals related to each sector and/or mitigation pathway. For example, countries should **aim to allocate 30% of their finance to NbS, as it must contribute 30% of mitigation potential to meet the 1.5C goal.**
 - **Develop ambitious targets for phasing out harmful subsidies and/or incentives that promote emissions intensive activities and non-resilient development**, including those related to fossil fuels and harmful activities within the AFOLU sector that drive nature loss, among others. Consider setting time-based targets for the identification and analysis of the most harmful subsidies, as well as when and by how much they should be reformed. This should be aligned with Target 18 of the GBF where possible.⁷
- **Set firm goals for 2030, with indicative goals for 2035, and long-term goals for 2050.** Goals should then be updated following a similar format every five years, in accordance with the NDC cycle.

⁴ UNEP: [State of Finance for Nature 2023](#)

⁵ Climate Policy Initiative: [Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2023](#)

⁶ UNEP: [State of Finance for Nature 2023](#)

⁷ [Target 18 of the GBF: Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.](#)

- **Align the timeframe(s), reporting, and review cycle of the goal with already-agreed processes under the Paris Agreement** where possible, such as NDC common time frames, Enhanced Transparency Framework, and the Global Stocktake process, among others. Integrating the NCQG in this manner will allow the goal to regularly reflect new information, as well as reduce the reporting burden and avoid a proliferation of processes for countries already facing capacity constraints. Additional systems can be developed as needed to ensure all elements of the NCQG can be properly monitored.
- Develop **qualitative sub-goals as indicators of success in the delivery of the NCQG**, which should be reported on along with the other goals. These should aspire to:
 - Set **clear standards for high quality, new and additional climate finance** for greater speed, long-term predictability, access, gender-responsiveness, as well as safeguards.
 - Enhanced ability for **Indigenous peoples, local communities, women, and other climate vulnerable groups to directly access climate finance**.
 - Guarantee a **balanced delivery of funding across thematic pillars and sectors**, ensuring to close disproportionate funding gaps for adaptation, the AFOLU sector, and NbS, among others.
 - **Maximize the cost-effectiveness of climate finance and encourage provision of finance to climate solutions that have multiple climate, social, and ecological benefits**, including NbS and EbA.
 - Require resource mobilization through **financial instruments that do not add to debt burdens or reduce debt stress of developing countries**, including grants, concessional debt and equity investments, debt-for-nature swaps, and results-based payments.
 - **Build in-country capacity to effectively deliver finance** to project implementation, including support for project readiness and development.
 - **Address knowledge gaps** including the quantification of needs, priorities, and mobilization of climate finance by sector, subsector, geographical region, and time frame.

UAE-Belem Work Programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation

SBI Agenda item 10a

SBSTA Agenda item 5a

Relevant UN Document Links: [Decision 2/CMA.5 on the GGA](#)

At COP 28, countries agreed on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) Framework which provides strategic direction through seven thematic targets and four-dimensional targets that define how countries will achieve the broad adaptation goals set within the Paris Agreement. However, countries recognized that more work remains to operationalize the Framework, and thus launched the two-year UAE-Belem work programme on the GGA to further develop indicators and metrics to measure and assess progress towards the GGA Framework, with a decision to be adopted at COP 30.

The two-year UAE-Belem work programme on the GGA should lead to a set of robust metrics, indicators, and potential quantified elements for the Framework that countries can use to report adaptation achievements and ensure a collective assessment of progress towards its targets. In short, “what gets measured gets managed”, and this principle will be critical to ensuring that countries prioritize ecosystem resilience and adopt ecosystem-based adaptation approaches where appropriate. Metrics and indicators related to ecosystems and ecosystem-based adaptation approaches need to be clearly identified in the thematic target 9d but also need to be connected to all other thematic targets (9 a-g) and dimensional targets around the adaptation cycle (10 a-d).

Conservation International recommends the following at SB 60 to inform the UAE-Belem work programme:

- As part of the modalities, Parties should consider forming expert a **technical working group or committee for each thematic target**. Inputs and participation from Parties and non-Party Stakeholders, including all observer organizations accredited by the UNFCCC, should complement in-depth technical inputs, such as via open submission calls in advance of the workshops.
- Metrics and indicators should be based on the existing global dataset and framework to minimize reporting burdens and complement them with adaptation perspective when necessary. In particular, they should be synergistic with the other Rio Conventions and relevant multilateral environmental agreements, such as the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and Ramsar.
- Target 9d should aim to **effectively conserve and manage 30% of terrestrial, inland water, mountain, marine and coastal ecosystems, with special attention to those ecosystems at high risk from climate change impacts and that are important for providing adaptation benefits to people and nature**.
- **Nature-based solutions for adaptation should be incorporated into all other thematic and dimensional targets** as they can provide relevant adaptation benefits for such targets. For example, indicators for the dimensional targets should encompass aspects of the nature-related thematic target.
- Robust metrics, indicators and potential quantified elements of targets should be developed to prioritize and measure results among the **most climate vulnerable groups** including local communities and Indigenous peoples, women, and youth, and should consider their **traditional knowledge, best available science**, and encourage countries to adopt locally led ecosystem-based adaptation approaches within national adaptation planning.
- The work programme should consider how the thematic and dimensional targets of the GGA Framework should be integrated into the new National Adaptation Plan guidance to be developed by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG).

[For more information, see Conservation International's submission on the UAE-Belem work programme.](#)

Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

11th Meeting of the Facilitative Working Group
SBSTA Agenda item 7

Relevant UN Document Links: [Vision and Strategy Statement](#); [Report of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform](#)

The Paris Agreement explicitly recognizes the rights of Indigenous peoples (IPs) and local communities (LCs) in the context of climate action. Through the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) and its Facilitative Working Group (FWG), Parties and Indigenous peoples work to exchange knowledge and build capacities to strengthen inclusive participation of IPs and LCs, as well as recognize their contributions to addressing climate change. The LCIPP is currently implementing its second, three-year work plan, which stipulates several activities through 2024. At SB 60, Indigenous peoples will lead the annual training workshop to build the capacity of Parties, constituted bodies and other stakeholders for engaging with local communities and indigenous peoples. In addition to participating in this activity, **Party and non-Party stakeholders should aim for the following at SB 60:**

- **Apply the LCIPP side-by-side FWG collaborative model** between Parties and Indigenous peoples to enhance international cooperation in areas where non-Party stakeholder participation is critical to increase climate ambition and meet the Paris Agreement goals. To further strengthen this model, Parties and non-Party stakeholders should also **consistently implement the [FWG's recommendations](#) on the engagement and input of IPs and LCs across UNFCCC processes.**

- Ensure the full **operationalization of LCIPP functions** through the implementation of the second three-year workplan and promote spaces for FWG representatives to participate and contribute to relevant agenda items, including work programmes on Article 6.8, the Global Goal on Adaptation, and Just Transition Pathways.
- Incorporate recommendations from the report on the outcomes of FWG into the LCIPP work plan for 2025–2027, taking into account the progress related to the representation of local communities.
- **Increase meaningful engagement of governments in the LCIPP activities**, especially in those aimed at improving the participation of IPs and LCs in national climate policy planning. Parties should collaborate with IPs and LCs to strengthen the connection between local-national and regional-global climate actions of IPs and LCs.
- **Disseminate the results and lessons learned from LCIPP regional exchanges and use them to inform key UNFCCC agenda items** and highlight linkages with other UN conventions, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- Strengthen the **inclusive and effective participation of IPs and LCs** in the development and implementation of NDCs, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), benefit-sharing mechanisms, and climate policies, via knowledge exchange, strengthening capacity for engagement, climate policy and actions. Parties can replicate the good practices of the LCIPP by bringing together IPs and LCs to collaborate on these processes at the national level.

Ocean–Climate Nexus

Relevant UN Document Links: [Message to Parties and Observers – Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue 2024](#)

The outcomes from COP 28 illustrated a growing recognition of the essential role of coastal and marine nature-based solutions in ambitious climate mitigation and adaptation action, as seen in decisions on the Global Stocktake (GST) and the Global Goal on Adaptation. The COP 28 GST outcome signaled **the importance of ocean-based adaptation and mitigation actions, including preserving and restoring coastal and marine ecosystems, and encouraged further strengthening of ocean-based action**. The GGA outcome urged Parties and non-Party stakeholders to accelerate the use of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions, including through the **management, restoration, conservation, and protection of coastal and marine ecosystems**. Numerous opportunities remain to advance this work. Therefore, **at SB 60, Conservation International encourages Parties to:**

- **Scale climate finance and mobilize increased financial flows for coastal and marine nature-based solutions.** In ongoing negotiations related to finance, including the **New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance**, the Standing Committee on Finance and the Loss & Damage Fund, countries should ensure that the processes and structures being established enable and support robust financing to coastal and marine NbS. During the 2024 Standing Committee on Finance Forum, which will focus on climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance for sustainable food systems and agriculture, Parties are encouraged to integrate the important role of coastal habitats, such as mangroves and seagrasses, for resilient aquatic food systems.
- **Incorporate indicators for coastal nature-based solutions within the indicators of the Global Goal on Adaptation.** Parties should call for explicit inclusion of coastal and marine NbS as a cross-cutting element of both thematic and dimensional targets of the GGA framework to increase coastal resilience and enhance livelihoods. For example, a potential target such as, “damages to infrastructure and human settlements at high risk of climate change are minimized (% reduction compared to baseline)” could be measured with a coastal NbS-centered indicator (e.g. avoided loss).
- **Raise ambition for coastal NbS:** Parties can use the June SB 60 session, including discussions within the Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue’s coastal resilience topic, Just Transition work programme, and

the GST Dialogue, to build capacity and understanding of the ways in which coastal NbS, including the conservation and restoration of blue carbon habitats, can be included in new and updated NDCs and NAPs. Additional resources to support countries NDC updates include [Guidance for Including Coastal Green-Gray Infrastructure in NDCs](#), and [Blue Carbon and National Determined Contributions: Second Edition](#).

UAE Just Transition Work Programme

SBI Agenda item 7

SBSTA Agenda item 9

Relevant UN Document Links: [Decision 3/CMA.5 on the Just Transition work programme](#); [Discussion Topic – First Dialogue in 2024](#)

At COP 28, countries launched the UAE Just Transition work programme, which will run through 2026 and focus on seven thematic elements to support countries in just and equitable transitions to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, such as creating decent work and quality jobs and making financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low-emission, climate-resilient development.

Nature-based solutions and nature jobs have a critical role to play in just transition pathways, and the work programme will be an important space to increase the awareness of these solutions and support for both the positive economic incentives needed for NDC implementation and reform of the harmful subsidies still driving nature loss. Climate change is also disproportionately affecting rural people living in poverty, women, and marginalized populations, pushing them even further into vulnerability, and the work programme must support countries in developing climate solutions that enhance the resilience and well-being of all communities.

The first workshop in 2024 will focus on just transition pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement through NDCs, NAPs, and LT-LEDs. As Parties consider how to approach this first discussion and further prioritize topics and desired outcomes of the work programme, Conservation International recommends:

- The **role of nature-based solutions and nature jobs in achieving just transition pathways**, including scaling of positive economic incentives needed to equitably develop them and the need to address the negative subsidies harmful to nature, should be the focus of at least one dialogue and/or roundtable discussion under the work programme.
- The **role of nature-based solutions in reducing the impacts of climate change**, increasing resilience and improving livelihoods for the most vulnerable people, including in rural areas, should be a **cross-cutting topic across all dialogues**.
- Parties should focus discussions on the economic incentives needed to ensure a just transition for all of society, investing in catalyzing the types of transformational changes needed to create nature-positive economies. This should include an explicit focus on the need for reform of harmful subsidies as a key pathway that can offer social and economic benefits for all, especially for the most vulnerable.
- Workshop outputs should develop practical guidance to enhance national level action and international cooperation on achieving just transition pathways, as well as inputs on actions needed in related processes under the Paris Agreement, Constituted Bodies, and the Financial Mechanisms of the UNFCCC.