



**Submissions from Parties on how to enhance climate action  
on land under existing UNFCCC programmes and activities**

**Informal summary report by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for  
Scientific and Technological Advice**

*Summary*

The Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-sixth session, requested the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to prepare an informal summary of Parties' submissions on how to enhance climate action on land under existing UNFCCC programmes and activities. This report covers the four such submissions received by the secretariat by 15 October 2022.

## I. Introduction

1. As requested by the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its twenty-fifth session,<sup>1</sup> the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) held a dialogue on the relationship between land and climate change adaptation related matters<sup>2</sup> on 30 November and 1 December 2020 virtually during the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020, and prepared an informal summary report on the dialogue.<sup>3</sup>
2. COP 26 welcomed that informal summary report and invited Parties to submit views on how to enhance climate action on land under the existing UNFCCC programmes and activities referred to in paragraph 75 thereof. It requested the SBSTA Chair to prepare an informal summary of the submissions for consideration at COP 27.<sup>4</sup>
3. In an informal note published in July 2022<sup>5</sup>, the SBSTA Chair clarified that such submissions received by 15 September 2022 would be considered in preparing the relevant informal summary. However, to ensure that it is as comprehensive as possible, this report captures the four submissions received by 15 October 2022 (from Japan, New Zealand, Panama and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

## II. Summary of submitted views on specific elements

4. The four above-mentioned submissions include views in relation to some or all of the UNFCCC programmes and activities referred to in paragraph 2 above, namely the Koronivia joint work on agriculture, the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans, the research dialogue, REDD+<sup>6</sup> and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action.
5. All four Parties recognized that the work so far under the Koronivia joint work on agriculture has allowed Parties to explore the important connection between land, agriculture and climate change, and has been useful. It was emphasized that this includes the critical link to food security. Two Parties expected that continuing the work under the Koronivia joint work on agriculture in the same format would allow Parties to delve deeper into themes already discussed and other issues relevant to the sector.
6. Substantive changes to the modalities and scope of the work were suggested in the submissions from two Parties. One Party suggested concluding the Koronivia joint work on agriculture and including an item on agriculture in the agenda of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, noting that this new item could be used as an information-sharing platform, and suggested not attempting to negotiate conclusions on the different matters covered in workshop reports to be organised under that new agenda item. Another Party suggested using a continuation of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture to build capacity for agriculture, livestock breeding, technology transfer and accessing finance, as well as for facilitating exchange of information and experience at the regional level.
7. One Party noted the importance of promoting exchange of experience by the countries benefiting from the activities under the Nairobi work programme, so that good practices of adaptation measures in the agriculture sector guide the choices of other countries. Another suggested that the priority should be to support the formulation and implementation of

---

<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CP.25, paras. 32 and 34.

<sup>2</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/events-meetings/national-adaptation-plans/dialogue-on-the-relationship-between-land-and-climate-change-adaptation-related-matters>.

<sup>3</sup> Available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SBSTA\\_Land\\_Dialogue\\_SummaryReport.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SBSTA_Land_Dialogue_SummaryReport.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> Decision 1/CP.26, paras. 58–59.

<sup>5</sup> <https://unfccc.int/documents/510883>

<sup>6</sup> Reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70).

comprehensive national adaptation plans to drive sustainable agriculture and food security, including through collaboration with experts and institutes undertaking agricultural and land-based climate action. Progress in formulating and implementing a national adaptation plan was mentioned by two Parties. One developing country Party mentioned its need for support for implementing actions identified or prioritized in the national adaptation plan.

8. One Party mentioned the need to provide more channels for disseminating information gathered through the research dialogue, and the need to promote exchanges of views on the findings.

9. REDD+ was highlighted in one submission as an example of successful work. One developing country Party noted that it was well advanced in terms of domestic progress towards REDD+ readiness. It emphasized the need for finance to develop capacity-building in local communities linked to REDD+, and for economic incentives that recognize and value the work being done in the communities to recover forest and conserve the biodiversity of all species.

10. One Party encouraged the high-level champions, through the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, to continue to lead work on land issues in a way that addresses mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity loss.

11. Views on contributing to enhancing climate action on land under various agenda items and other topics discussed during sessions of Conference of Parties were also provided in the submissions, for example:

(a) The global stocktake could be considered an opportunity to identify actions on nature and land use required to deliver the Paris agreement long term goals;

(b) Agriculture and land-based climate action could be included as a topic for discussion on an ongoing basis at workshops under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation;

(c) Agriculture and land-based climate action could be considered a focus area for the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement; and this should allow to identify how to facilitate and scale up existing cooperation with different institutions;

(d) The secretariat could consider how to incorporate the subject of agriculture and land-based climate action into the agenda for the pre-session workshop to be organised before CMA 4 on the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3;<sup>7</sup>

(e) Note should be taken of the commitments regarding climate action on land made during COP 26. COP 26 World Leaders Summit ‘Action on forest and land use’ and the Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on Forests and Land Use were mentioned in this context.

### **III. Summary of submitted views on the way forward**

12. The submissions contain a wide range of cross-cutting observations, ideas and suggestions on how to enhance climate action on land in general.

13. Two Parties explained that, in their view, the UNFCCC is already equipped to drive forward enhanced climate action on land, notably regarding adaptation. Further discussion under existing relevant agenda items would allow Parties to delve deeper into those matters. Overlap must be avoided and synergies sought among actions and existing avenues for enabling and driving transformational climate action on land and efficiently using adaptation funds. One Party expressed the view that, with respect to enhancing actions related to land and climate change adaptation under the UNFCCC, it is important to pursue the actions highlighted in paragraph 77 of the report on the dialogue referred to in paragraph 1 above.

14. One Party mentioned that, to enable agriculture to be prioritized as key to climate change strategies, developments within the UNFCCC process could include requests to the

---

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6, para. 44.

Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund and Standing Committee on Finance to present in their annual reports the amount of finance provided for the agriculture and land use sectors; and to the SBSTA Chair to produce a report on the amount of finance committed to climate action in the agriculture and land use sectors.

15. Two Parties encouraged the promotion of synergies between national policies, plans and strategies under the UNFCCC with those under other frameworks, including the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, especially on land degradation and restoration. One Party highlighted that ambitious outcomes, such as those of the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, are needed. Addressing the interlinked global crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and land degradation together is essential. Another emphasized the importance of not confining ideas to restoring disaster-affected areas to their original state, but instead to promote adaptation to climate change through other measures, including controlling land use as far as possible to prevent people from living in areas that are prone to disasters.

16. The importance of knowledge-sharing and access to data was emphasized in all submissions. One developed country Party noted its commitment to sharing knowledge based on its experience, including through development of information platforms as a means to contribute to the identification of adaptation measures and the development, operation and provision of support tools to simplify the use of the latest climate scenarios, conduct assessment of climate change impacts and plan adaptation measures.

17. A developing country Party presented its analysis of opportunities and gaps regarding the provision of support for land-based climate adaptation measures under the UNFCCC. At the same time, the submissions of two developed country Parties highlighted the achievements and international cooperation to which they contribute. One shared success stories of the capacity-building initiatives it supports in cooperation with international organizations. It mentioned rainwater harvesting systems, improving irrigation efficiency and developing ecosystem-friendly disaster prevention measures for rivers and coastal watersheds as specific achievements.

18. According to another Party, it is essential to translate ambition into action and to develop international cooperation on nature- and land-based climate action between State and non-State actors.

19. All submissions highlighted the key role of domestic implementation of climate action on land. One Party shared plans to promote the application of the latest science and technologies in local contexts, and the implementation of participatory approaches. Another emphasized the expected impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups. It shared an analysis of opportunities, challenges and gaps related to improving the assessment of land use related adaptation to climate change and strengthening land use related climate change adaptation practices. It also identified actions needed to develop integrated responses to climate change across all land uses.

---