What are the opportunities, challenges and gaps in strengthening linkages between land and climate change adaptation practices?

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Lack of frameworks to integrate the linkages

Land tenureship

UNEP stated it around politics and finance. Without these incorporated into any approach the linkages will not be strengthened.

Many opportunities - many areas of win-win.

involving all relevant stakeholders while respecting and protecting human rights

Opportunities - we have various agencies working on land and CC; Challenge: often these agencies work in silos and never leverage on each others strength; adaptation is often not well articulated especially at country level.

There doesn't seem to be any single priority or focus area. Just lists of multiple different areas, this risks that very little gets achieved.

multiple land uses with different priorities

inter-relationship among various stakeholders

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Opportunity: Learning from, protecting and preserving Indigenous Knowledge, Skills and Practices in land and natural resource management

Opportunities...Stronger policies towards land conservationChallenges...Uncontrolled conversion of arable lands increasing risk of degradation unsustainable land management

Climate smart agricultural practices

Rise knowledge about the interlinkage and benefits between land-use and adaptation to political leaders. Adaptation is still a political underdog on political arenas at all levels, national and subnational

To engage diverse stakeholders, especially communities with close ties with their lands

Climate change weather events and associated increases in risk of fires, pests and diseases can make it difficult to maintain forests and agricultural systems. Effective disaster risk management frameworks are needed.

Información precisa, mejorar los aspectos de tenencia de la tierra, las medidas adecuadas brindan beneficios a los seres vivientes

nature-based solutions, enhanced governess, criteria for sustainable land management across countries

Opportunities : science evidence to support, high potential synergy with mitigation.

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Challenge1. Political challenge2. Tenure ambiguity accross diverse scales of governance3. Lack of proof of business case for investing in landsOpportunities 1. The declaration of the decade of ecosystems 2. This very dialogue

MRV

Opportunity: Multiple benefits of sustainable land management.

Solid climate risk information

Need to scale up monitoring and evaluation of effectivity of land use management and climate change programs vis-a-vis reducing climate change impacts

Place water at the centre of national climate plans. Water's contribution cannot be limited to the water sector but must be accounted for across all our climate commitments.

oportunities to foster practices that enhance multiple benefites in adaptation mitigation biodiversity, livelyhood and food sec all together, for example agroecology, agroforesterie including trees in pastures, etc.

Finance

Better recognition of the role as Super nature based solutioms of wetlands

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Opportunity: integrated spatial planning

Resistance to leave behind industrial agriculture practices

Challenges: economic, political and financial pressure resulting in forest conversion into agriculture, mainly for establishing monocultures.

Opportunity: engage indigenous peoples and local communities Challenge: going beyond the usual narrative of vulnerability Gaps: applying the knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems

Sustainable land management, including on forests, wetlands an agricultural lands, can contribute to adaptation, mitigation and biodiversity. Evidence-based approaches and inclusive approaches are particularly useful.

Land based solutions play a critical role in adaptation and mitigation, but may have trade offs with other SDGs

Inclusion of wetlands in NAP, NCP

Brazil firmly believes that a structured long-term strategy, coupled with investment in research, cooperation between countries as well as synergy in the multilateral arena with the process under the UNFCCC are fundamental

Gaps : capacity level of vulnerable groups, synergy among related sectors and actors.

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The issues between land and climate change are complex, and this complexity demands an Integrated Landscape Approach. Natural systems are highly vulnerable to the direct and indirect impacts of climate change, hence fragile and potentially unstable.

There should be no tolerance for delays in the urgent need to tackle the historical and present responsibility for emissions, particularly those from fossil sources, that are most relevant to the stability of Earth's climate.

Solution: integrated land and water management. For example, see the work of the Forest Water Champions: https://www.siwi.org/publications/managing-the-forest-water-nexus/

Important as it is, this latter dimension doesn't change the fact that emissions of the agricultural sector play a minor role in the overall picture, and that around three quarters of global greenhouse gas emissions come from the fossil fuel

Lack of understanding regarding the complexity and particularities of climate and different types of agricultural systems that exist, as well as distinct types of farmers and traditions, undermines efforts made by many countries, smallholder

Implementation of Gender & climate grender gaps

In Brazil the management of agronomical practices in an integrated manner with the landscape should certainly benefits the adaptive capacity of agricultural production with the increase in biodiversity, the improvement of soil conditions and water.

Brazil's ILA is a clear example of synergy between public policy, long-term ambition, research and civil-society participation to forge a more environmentally sustainable and economically viable society.

Polices focusing mostly on economic growth represent an impediment to strengthen the link between the land and CC

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Applying frontier technologies for land use planning to better adapt to climate change

Adoption of modern agriculture technologies focusing in productivity, sustainability and food security can deliver also other bio products such as biofuels and biomaterials and greatly reduce the pressure for use of fossil fuels and other hydrocarbon

Aware that land-related responses options are important contributors to adaptation of agronomical practices and a fundamental component of food security as well as other co-benefits, Brazil ABC plan was tailored around an Integrated Landscape Approac

Governance of land is key to garantee sustainable adaptation practices.

Traditional knowledge from local and indigenous communities can enormously enriched approaches to strengthen the link between the land and CC

What actions are needed to leverage the opportunities and address the challenges and gaps in strengthening the linkages between land and CCA?

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Integrate land Adaptation into National Adaptation Plans.

IncentivesStronger policies and legislationEngagement of land users and owners in agreeing sustainable actions

National capacity building towards subnational and local authorities need to be scaled up.

Better coordination by key actors including local communities, women, youth, the urban- rural dynamics needs to be teased out and addressed, financing and capacity development for governments, CSOs and other actors

Technical cooperations on integrated soil and water management

Implementation of KJWA

A narrative is required to show the value of investing in peatlands, wetlands, grassland, reducing land degradation, which outlines the opportunities and challenges.

Challenges : less attractive for finance compared to mitigation, poverty linked to land degradtaion.

share knowledge

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Build on content and ideas from IPBES and IPCC special reports to implement action on the ground.

Que los sectores productivos de la economías de cada pais se sumen o aunen en un esfuerzo común para brindar soluciones a los pueblos

Rethink our food systems. Pay closer attention to the food, water and energy nexus and start to collaborate on locally-appropriate, regenerative and restorative solutions that align with the protection of freshwater resources, ecosystems, and people.

Focus on indigenous peoples, focus on land rights, enhanced governess, criteria for sustainable land management across countries, ,

Address vested interests by big agriculture industry actors

Generation and availability/accessibility of better data

Precision agriculture

Governance, inclusivity, irmproved monitoring...

Establishment of early warning systems and yse of climate information for decision-support in production, harvest and distribution of agricultural goods and services

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Land adaptation measures can provide multiple benefits

Consistent implementation of spatial /lad use planing.

For Brazil adoption of modern agriculture technologies could be coupled with sustainability and delivering food security and bring bio products such as biofuels and biomaterials and reduce the pressure for use of fossil fuels and other hydrocarbons.

Enhance link between adaptation and mitigation, bring in reality synergy between implementation of land-based conventions.

Dissemination of knowledge and engagement in processes such as KJWA

It is essential that the discussions under the Convention reinforce the increase in ambition and the effective reduction of emissions from fossil energy for the stability of Earth´s climate, its natural ecosystems.

UN system to amplify the awareness about the particularities of regional climatic and social conditions in the rural area and provide clever and viable means of implementation to support the dissemination of good practices

It is also of paramount importance that the discussion held at SB52 support and respect national and local specificities such as local capacities and knowledge.

Include minorities in decision makers

What actions are needed to leverage the opportunities and address the challenges and gaps in strengthening the linkages between land and CCA?

Addressing climate change and biodiversity loss in an integrated manner, which includes applying nature based solutions for climate change adaptation and mitigation with biodiversity safeguards

Integrated systems allow the perception of the effective balance between annual and perennial crops and animal husbandry, aligned with an understanding of the functioning of ecosystems, in order to increase the quality and sustainability

The ABC Plan is the sectorial plan developed to address the specific challenges of the Brazilian agricultural sector, and currently the different production systems and related technologies promoted in more than 40% of the productive areas

Integrate the engagement of diverse stakeholders as an essential part of the international instruments, and outreach to new audiences

Sustainable intensification of agricultural activity along these lines contributes to the increase of protected areas while maintaining production and ensuring food security.

concrete win win actions needed to be implemented accross the world and well documented and shared with countries in particular in Africa, LDCs, SIDs, developping countries