

# What are the opportunities and challenges to enable the delivery of support for land and climate change adaptation under the UNFCCC?

Integrated approaches such as EbA is a great opportunity to be further advanced in the NDCs and their implementation.

Challenges: long-term risks, attribution to climate change

All the integrated/synergic approaches are the main keys

NbS should be further investmented

Finance

Participation of the private/productive sector in the efforts of adaptation and integral management of the territory, beginning with the communication of economic risks due to climate change or the development of sustainable projects

Finance

Putting land and climate change adaptation as a central piece of the NAPs and NDC planning process.

Opportunities -Climate smart agriculture and nature based solutions.Challenges - Equity and social justice, and holistic development of most vulnerable groups, communities, countries



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More donors such as BMU IKI should come forward to support integrated approaches -EbA

get agreements in the open discussions under SBSTA and SBI

to develop more NBS solution

Capacity building and share experience

Challenge: competing priorities in different funding streams

Can you give some comments on the role of EbA and biodiversity?

Knowledge and capacity gaps for updating national strategies and raising ambition

Land tenure and land right security of small-scale farmers, indigenous people and local communities are one challenge of right-based and inclusive climate adaptation

Understanding the sharing rate of each one: Land Use and Climate Change



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Including science in the discourse: enabling improved monitoring of land from space-based and in situ observations is essential to develop/monitor NAPs

Finance for irreversible losses due to land degradation

Challenges: Capacity gaps especially for developing countries on tapping climate finance.

Recognizing role of land in NDC and NAP! Great incentive structure

Looking and exploring at the synergies between land protection and rehabilitation and the relationship with climate adaptation

Importance to look at the aspects related to land tenure / land rights when implementing large scale adaptation projects

Challenges - finance for adaptation that is not a people-centric focus but more on Nature and Land Sector.

Commitment of Mandatory Assistance from Developed Countries

Aiming to integrate the management of land, water, biodiversity, and other environmental resources to meet human needs while ensuring the long-term sustainability of ecosystem services and livelihoods



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To implement proper adaptation measures, Panama would like to highlight the importance of developing assessments of land use impacts and vulnerability as well as visual aids like cartography for policy makers in developing nations.

For adaptation there is no one size fits all. So plans and strategies must be a bottom-up, party-driven process, based on inclusive strategies (NAPs/NAMAs)

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

Opportunities: NDCs, NAPs, NBSAPs (CBD), Decade of Restoration

Support for adaptation will be most successful if also responding to other land challenges. So strategies (NAPs/NAMAs) should be based on comprehensive sustainability criteria.

Creating synergies and avoiding trade-offs between adaptation and mitigation increases the effectiveness of our climate action. Addressing climate change through merely one perspective (adaptation or mitigation) could lead to trade-offs

One should have integrated and systemic approach

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



# What actions are needed to leverage the opportunities and address the challenges and gaps for delivering support for land and CCA?

How could we access IUCN expertise on EbA?

More info on Global EbA Fund is requested.

How Adaptation is polarized as mentioned by IUCN

Governments and international organisation must further promote scientific programmes that can support Earth observations on land to develop and monitor CCA in general and NAPs in particular

UNFCCC should further support EbA thru NAP process

Capacity building is needed on NbS and EbA

Developing robust social and environmental safeguards for the implementation of NbS, to ensure that land, climate and rights concerns are considered holistically

Is NBS same as EbA?

Enhance political and financial support

# What actions are needed to leverage the opportunities and address the challenges and gaps for delivering support for land and CCA?

Focus on enabling conditions for Nature-Based Solutions

Unfccc must build capacities of Parties on EbA - liked it very much

How to integrate NBS/EBA in the NAP?

Can email of presenter on EBA be given as we would like to build our capacity on this approach.

Congratulations to IUCN - just fall in love with EBA as it sounds very promising