

The General Assembly also in resolution 75/290 B defined the theme of the 2022 HLPF to be “Building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.

The HLPF in 2022 will review progress toward SDGs 4 on quality education, 5 on gender equality, 14 on life below water, 15 on life on land, and 17 on partnerships for the Goals. The Forum will take into account the different and particular impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic across these SDGs and the integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of the Goals.

I therefore invite you to provide substantive inputs to the 2022 HLPF on its review of the above SDGs and the theme. Your contribution could showcase the views, findings, research, data and policy recommendations from your organization on specific aspects of an SDG-driven response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the SDGs under review.

1. UNFCCC input to the 2022 HLPF theme of “Building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

The COVID-19 pandemic introduced serious challenges for the international climate change process. Many formal and informal meetings were postponed, including the postponement of the major COP26 conference in Glasgow for a year, from November 2020 to November 2021. Under these conditions, the key priority of the UNFCCC secretariat was to ensure continuity in the negotiation process and implementation of action on climate change under the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. The following measures have been undertaken, for example:

- Expert meeting and meetings of constituted bodies under the UNFCCC were moved to a virtual format as possible;
- In 2020, the UNFCCC secretariat organized two series of online events (“June Momentum on Climate Change”, “UN Climate Change Dialogues”) conducted under the guidance of the chairs of the Subsidiary Bodies under the UNFCCC or by the incoming COP26 Presidency;
- From 31 May to 17 June 2021, sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies under the UNFCCC took place as a fully virtual conference, which allowed Parties to make progress on the high volume of work accumulated in the absence of formal sessions in 2020.

Finally, in close cooperation with the Government of the United Kingdom as an incoming COP26 Presidency, the COP26 conference of the governing bodies to the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement was organized in Glasgow in October-November 2021. The conference was successful, representing a significant milestone in the international response to the global challenge of climate change. At the end of COP26, Parties adopted the Glasgow Climate Pact, aiming to turn the 2020s into a decade of climate action and support, so that the rise in the global average temperature could be limited to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The full package of decisions taken in Glasgow includes strengthened efforts to build resilience to climate change, to curb greenhouse gas emissions and to provide the necessary finance for both. As part of the package of decisions, Parties also completed the Paris Agreement’s rulebook as it relates to cooperative action through market mechanisms and non-market approaches and to the transparent reporting of climate actions and support provided or received. More information on COP26 decisions is available on the UNFCCC website [here](#).

Decisions of the Glasgow conference provided a strengthened momentum to action on climate change, consistent with SDG 13, and it also advanced implementation of a number of other SDGs closely linked to climate action, in particular SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 14 (life below water), SDG 15 (life on land), SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals). Some examples of the decisions taken and their linkages to the SDGs are provided in the table below.

Conference decisions	Linkages to SDGs
Decisions 1/CP.26 and 1/CMA.3 : Glasgow Climate Pact	SDG 13 (climate action), 5 (gender equality), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 10 (reduce inequality), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 14 (life below water), 15 (life on land), 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), 17 (partnerships for the goals)
Decision 3/CP.26 : National adaptation plans ; 2/CP.26 and 8/CMA.3 : Report of the Adaptation Committee; 7/CMA.3 : Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation ; conclusions on the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change ; 17/CP.26 and 19/CMA.3 : Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts	SDG 13 (climate action), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 17 (partnerships for the goals)
Decisions 5/CMA.3 : Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement ; 6/CMA.3 : Common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement ;	SDG 13 (climate action)
Decision 20/CP.26 : Gender and climate change	SDG 13 (climate action), 5 (gender equality)
Decisions 18/CP.16 and 22/CMA.3 : Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment	SDG 13 (climate action), 5 (gender equality), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 17 (partnerships for the goals)
Decisions 4/CP.26 : Long-term climate finance ; 9/CMA.3 : New collective quantified goal on climate finance ; 5/CP.26 and 10/CMA.3 : Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance; 12/CP.26 and 18/CMA.3 : Annual technical progress reports of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2020 and 2021	SDG 13 (climate action), 17 (partnerships for the goals)
Decisions 2/CMP.16 : Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism ; 2/CMA.3 : Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement ; 3/CMA.3 : Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement ; 4/CMA.3 : Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement	SDG 13 (climate action), 17 (partnerships for the goals)
Decisions 9/CP.26 : Enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism ; 15/CMA.3 : Enhancing climate technology development and transfer to support implementation of the Paris Agreement	SDG 13 (climate action), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 17 (partnerships for the goals)

Conference decisions	Linkages to SDGs
Decisions 15/CP.26: Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group; 16/CP.26: Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform	SDG 13 (climate action), 10 (reduce inequality), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 17 (partnerships for the goals)
Decisions 19/CP.26, 7/CMP.16 and 23/CMA.3: Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures	SDG 13 (climate action), 8 (decent work and economic growth)

2. UNFCCC input regarding progress towards SDG implementation, with a focus on SDGs 4 on quality education, 5 on gender equality, 14 on life below water, 15 on life on land, and 17 on partnerships for the Goals
- A. Progress, experience, lessons learned, challenges and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the implementation of SDGs 4, 5, 14, 15 and 17 from the vantage point of your intergovernmental body, bearing in mind the three dimensions of sustainable development and the interlinkages across the SDGs and targets, including policy implications of their synergies and trade-offs
 - B. Assessment of the situation regarding the principle of “leaving no one behind” against the background of the COVID-19 pandemic and for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, within the respective areas addressed by your intergovernmental body;
 - C. Actions and policy recommendations in areas requiring urgent attention in relation to the implementation of the SDGs under review;
 - D. Policy recommendations, commitments and cooperation measures for promoting a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery from the pandemic while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda;
 - E. Key messages for inclusion into the Ministerial Declaration of the 2022 HLPF.

The nationally determined contributions (NDCs) submitted under the Paris Agreement provide valuable information on how climate action, in both adaptation and mitigation, relates to sustainable development frameworks. For example, the overall linkages and synergies between climate action and the efforts towards the SDGs are presented, and the importance and benefits of integrating implementation of climate action and SDG-related efforts is emphasized. Some Parties specified how adaptation in specific priority areas contributes to achieving individual SDGs. Similarly, alignment between mitigation measures and efforts towards specific SDGs was noted in NDCs. For example, some Parties communicated one or several specific SDGs in relation to which there are synergies with their priority areas for mitigation, with energy supply measures contributing to achieving SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) and measures in LULUCF¹ contributing to achieving SDG 15 (life on land) most frequently indicated.

The two figures below, based on the information provided by Parties in their NDCs, illustrate linkages between various areas in climate action and SDGs (more information can be found in the [NDC Synthesis Report](#)).

¹ LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

Synergies between efforts in adaptation priority areas and efforts towards Sustainable Development Goals identified in nationally determined contributions

Adaptation Priority Area	Sustainable Development Goal																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Food production and nutrition security	Dark	Dark	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Freshwater resources	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Dark	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Urban areas and other human habitats	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Key economic sectors and services	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Terrestrial and wetland ecosystems	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Ocean ecosystems	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Coastal and low-lying areas	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Livelihoods	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Health	Light	Light	Dark	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light

Note: The shading reflects how frequently linkages were identified by Parties: the darker the shading, the more frequently linkages were identified.

Synergies between efforts in mitigation priority areas and efforts towards Sustainable Development Goals identified in nationally determined contributions

Mitigation priority area	Sustainable Development Goal																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Energy supply	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Transport	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Buildings	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Industry	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Agriculture	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
LULUCF	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Waste	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Cross-cutting/other	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light

Note: The shading reflects how frequently linkages were identified by Parties: the darker the shading, the more frequently linkages were identified.

As already noted, decisions of the recent UNFCCC conference in Glasgow (2021) provided a strengthened momentum to action on climate change, advancing implementation not only for SDG 13 but also for a number of other SDGs closely linked to climate action. The outcomes of the recent COP26 conference in Glasgow (United Kingdom) were adopted by consensus of all Parties. In accordance with the principle of “leaving no one behind”, special attention was paid to most vulnerable groups, with specific decisions focusing on [Least Developed Countries](#), [Gender](#) and [Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples](#).

Specifically with regard to SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 14 (life below water), SDG 15 (life on land), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) the following points can be noted.

SDG 5 (gender equality)

Gender-related issues were addressed in the overarching decisions of the conference (decisions [1/CP.26](#) and [1/CMA.3](#): Glasgow Climate Pact) as well as in decisions [18/CP.16](#) and [22/CMA.3](#), which adopted a 10-year Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment. In particular, these decisions:

- Encouraged Parties to increase the full, meaningful and equal participation of women in climate action and to ensure gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation, which are vital for raising ambition and achieving climate goals;
- Called upon Parties to strengthen their implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan;
- Encouraged Parties to seek public participation and input, including from youth, women, civil society organizations and other groups, in formulating and implementing efforts to address climate change and in relation to preparing national communications, and encourage the involvement and participation of representatives of all stakeholders and major groups in the climate change negotiation process;
- Urged Parties to swiftly begin implementing the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment, respecting, promoting and considering their respective obligations on human rights, as well as gender equality and empowerment of women.

In addition, COP 26 adopted a specific decision on gender and climate change (decision 20/CP.26: [Gender and climate change](#)). This decision recognized that the full, meaningful and equal participation and leadership of women in all aspects of the UNFCCC process and in national- and local-level climate policy and action is vital for achieving long-term climate goals. The decision also addresses the work undertaken by the UNFCCC secretariat, constituted bodies under the UNFCCC, Parties and observers in implementing the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan in 2020 and 2021, and provides guidance for relevant further work as well as for a comprehensive review of the implementation of the gender action plan in 2022.

SDG 14 (life below water)

Ocean-related issues were addressed in Glasgow as part of the overarching decisions of the conference (decisions [1/CP.26](#) and [1/CMA.3](#): Glasgow Climate Pact). In particular, these decisions:

- Noted the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including forests, the ocean and the cryosphere;
- Emphasized the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems, including forests and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems, to achieve the long-term global goal of the Convention by acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and protecting biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards;
- Invited the relevant work programmes and constituted bodies under the UNFCCC to consider how to integrate and strengthen ocean-based action in their existing mandates and workplans and to report on these activities within the existing reporting processes, as appropriate;
- Invited the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for the Scientific and Technological Advice to hold an annual dialogue, starting in June 2022, to strengthen ocean-based action.

SDG 15 (life on land)

Life on land was addressed in Glasgow through deliberations on issues relating to forests and land. The outcomes of these deliberations are contained in the overarching decisions of the conference (decisions [1/CP.26](#) and [1/CMA.3](#): Glasgow Climate Pact). In particular, these decisions:

- Welcomed an informal summary report by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for the Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) on the dialogue on the relationship between land and climate change adaptation related matters;
- Emphasized the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems, including forests and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems, to achieve the long-term global goal of the Convention by acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and protecting biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards;
- Recognized the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring ecosystems to deliver crucial services, including acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases, reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts and supporting sustainable livelihoods, including for indigenous peoples and local communities;
- Encouraged Parties to take an integrated approach to addressing the protection, conservation and restoration of ecosystems in national and local policy and planning decisions;
- Invited Parties to submit views on how to enhance climate action on land under the existing relevant UNFCCC programmes and activities, and requested the SBSTA Chair to prepare an informal summary report thereon and make it available to COP 27 (November 2022).

SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)

Multiple partnerships and cooperation mechanisms have been established under the UNFCCC to facilitate cooperative implementation of action on climate change at national, regional and global levels. Some examples are UNFCCC's regional collaboration centers; the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action; the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to climate change; the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change; and the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform. The text boxes below provide some information on their focus, functions and linkages to SDGs.

Box 1: [UNFCCC's regional collaboration centers](#)

The UNFCCC secretariat and its partner organizations operate six regional collaboration centers (RCCs) around the world: [RCC Bangkok – Asia and the Pacific](#), [RCC for Middle East, North Africa and South Asia](#), [RCC Kampala – Eastern and Southern Africa](#), [RCC Lomé – Western and Francophone Africa](#), [RCC St. George's – Caribbean](#), and [RCC Panama – Latin America](#)

The RCCs support national climate action through capacity-building, technical assistance and strategic networking – sourcing know-how and resources to drive clean development. They were established to spread the benefits of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), which spurs investment in sustainable development by rewarding projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Since the adoption of the Paris Climate Change Agreement in December 2015, the RCCs have had the broader task of supporting implementation of countries' Nationally Determined Contributions under the agreement.

The RCCs are actively involved in the organization and conduct of regional climate weeks. The Regional Climate Weeks provide a platform for representatives of national and subnational governments, cities, the private sector, financial institutions and civil society to jointly discuss opportunities to build back better from the

COVID-19 pandemic by identifying opportunities to deploy ambitious measures to cut greenhouse gas emissions and build resilience to climate change.

Relevant SDGs: SDG 13 (climate action), 5 (gender equality), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), 17 (partnerships for the goals)

Box 2: [Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action](#)

Under the leadership of the [High-Level Climate Champions](#), the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action supports implementation of the Paris Agreement by enabling collaboration between governments and the cities, regions, businesses and investors that must act on climate change. Its mission is to strengthen collaboration between governments and key stakeholders to immediately lower emissions and increase resilience against climate impacts. These actions are guided by the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement and undertaken in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The focus is on environmental, economic and social system transformation, promoting higher ambition of all stakeholders to collectively strive for the 1.5 °C temperature goal and a climate-neutral and resilient world. The following three examples illustrate the work under the partnership:

- 1) The [Race to Resilience](#) campaign has recently brought its total number of Partners to 24. Partner initiatives now cover over 2.3 billion people and 100 natural systems from across 100 countries. Also, the campaign has launched a [metrics framework](#) for non-Party stakeholders to verify the climate resilience impact of their actions;
- 2) Through the [Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero](#), over 450 firms across 45 countries are now committed to set robust, near-term science-based targets to halve their fair share of emissions by 2030. Together, they represent over USD 130 trillion in assets;
- 3) The [Race to Zero](#) campaign convened nearly 8,000 non-State actors – including 5,235 businesses, 67 regions, 441 financial institutions, 1,039 educational institutions and 52 healthcare institutions – commit to halving emissions by 2030. The baseline emissions of subnational governments in the campaign cover at least 3.91 Gt CO₂ equivalent, or around 11% of global CO₂ emissions. Companies with net-zero targets represent at least USD 10.97 trillion in revenue, which is almost 13% of the world economy

Relevant SDGs: SDG 13 (climate action), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 12 (responsible consumption and production), 17 (partnerships for the goals)

Box 3: [Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to climate change](#)

The Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to climate change (NWP) was established at COP 11 (December 2005, in Nairobi) to facilitate and catalyse the development and dissemination of information and knowledge that would inform and support adaptation policies and practices, with a focus on developing countries.

Since then, the NWP has engaged countries and a growing network of partner organizations, experts and other relevant organizations from all fields and world regions in sharing the latest information and knowledge, to bridge knowledge gaps and scale-up action in response to the adaptation knowledge needs identified by the Parties to the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement.

Relevant SDGs: SDG 13 (climate action), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 17 (partnerships for the goals)

Box 4: [Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change](#)

The vision of the Santiago Network is to catalyze the technical assistance of relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts, for the implementation of relevant approaches for averting, minimize and addressing loss and damage at the local, national and regional level, in developing countries that are particularly

vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change ([Decision 2/CMA.2, para 43](#)). The Santiago Network aims to connect vulnerable developing countries with providers of technical assistance, knowledge, resources they need to address climate risks comprehensively in the context of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage.

At COP26 in Glasgow (2021), decisions [17/CP.26](#) and [19/CMA.3](#) clarified the functions of the network and agreed on further development of its institutional arrangements. Decision [1/CMA.3](#) (Glasgow Climate Pact) established the Glasgow Dialogue between Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders to discuss the arrangements for the funding of activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change, to take place in 2022–2024, concluding in June 2024.

Relevant SDGs: SDG 13 (climate action), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 17 (partnerships for the goals)

Box 5: [Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform](#)

The Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) is an open and inclusive space and brings together people and their knowledge systems to build a climate resilient world for all. The platform has been established to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices, and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, to facilitate the exchange of experience and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner and to enhance the engagement of local communities and indigenous peoples in the UNFCCC process. The three functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform are

- Promoting exchange of experiences and good practices for addressing climate change in a holistic way
- Building capacity for engagement
- Bringing together diverse ways of knowing for designing and implementing climate policies and actions

At COP26 in Glasgow (2021), decision [16/CP.26](#) on the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform provided an additional momentum to the work of the platform.

Relevant SDGs: SDG 13 (climate action), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 17 (partnerships for the goals)

Maintaining, strengthening and establishing partnerships to facilitate climate action at national, regional and global levels was much in focus also at the recent UNFCCC conference in Glasgow (2021), in particular in the context of the provision of finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for both mitigation and adaptation. The overarching decisions of the conference (decisions [1/CP.26](#) and [1/CMA.3](#): Glasgow Climate Pact), in particular in their dedicated sections on collaboration:

- Recognized the importance of international collaboration on innovative climate action, including technological advancement, across all actors of society, sectors and regions, in contributing to progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement;
- Also recognized the important role of non-Party stakeholders, including civil society, indigenous peoples, local communities, youth, children, local and regional governments and other stakeholders, in contributing to progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement;
- Urged Parties to swiftly begin implementing the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment, respecting, promoting and considering their respective obligations on human rights, as well as gender equality and empowerment of women;
- Emphasized the importance of strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation action, including accelerating, encouraging and enabling innovation, and the importance of

predictable, sustainable and adequate funding from diverse sources for the Technology Mechanism;

- Urged developed country Parties to provide enhanced support, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and encourages other Parties to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily;
- Also urged developed country Parties to fully deliver on the USD 100 billion goal urgently and through to 2025 and emphasizes the importance of transparency in the implementation of their pledges.

A number of other decisions taken in Glasgow are also relevant to the achievement of SDG 17. Some representative examples are:

- Decision 3/CP.26: [National adaptation plans](#);
- Decisions [17/CP.26](#) and [19/CMA.3](#): Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts;
- Decision 4/CP.26: [Long-term climate finance](#);
- Decision 9/CMA.3: [New collective quantified goal on climate finance](#);
- Decisions [12/CP.26](#) and [18/CMA.3](#): Annual technical progress reports of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2020 and 2021
- Decision 2/CMP.16: [Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism](#);
- Decisions 2/CMA.3: [Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement](#); 3/CMA.3: [Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement](#); 4/CMA.3: [Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement](#);
- Decisions [18/CP.16](#) and [22/CMA.3](#): Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment;
- Decisions 9/CP.26: [Enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism](#); and 15/CMA.3: [Enhancing climate technology development and transfer to support implementation of the Paris Agreement](#)
- Decision 16/CP.26: [Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform](#).

In addition to formal decisions of the conference, new or revised strengthened agreements for action by Parties and non-Party stakeholders were concluded at the margins of COP26, outside of the formal negotiations framework. Some examples, relevant to both SDG 13 and SDG 17, are:

- The [Glasgow breakthrough agenda](#), aiming to help countries to work on clean technologies and sustainable solutions;
- The [Glasgow Leaders Declaration on forests and land use](#), aiming to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030, with more than 140 countries joined; and complemented also by the [COP26 IPLC forest tenure joint donor statement](#) and the [COP26 Congo basin joint donor statement](#);
- The [Global Methane Pledge](#), a US-EU led initiative which aims at reducing methane emissions by 30% by 2030 compared to 2020, with more than 100 countries joined;
- The [global forest finance pledge](#), with 12 countries pledging to provide \$12 billion for 2021-2025 in collaboration to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030;

- The [Adaptation Research Alliance](#), to catalyse investment in action-oriented research and innovation for adaptation that strengthens resilience in most vulnerable communities;
- The [COP26 Health Programme](#), with 52 countries committing to building low carbon and sustainable health systems which are able to withstand the impacts of climate change;
- The [2022 action plan by the Zero Emission Vehicles Transition Council](#), identifying high priority areas to overcome challenges to support the transition to zero emission vehicles;
- The [International Aviation Climate Ambition Coalition](#), to advance ambitious actions to reduce aviation CO₂ emissions at a rate consistent with limiting global warming to 1.5°C;
- [Declaration on accelerating the transition to zero emission vehicles](#);
- [Statement on new “mission innovation” missions](#) to catalyse investment to accelerate technologies to facilitate urban transitions, eliminate emissions from industry, enable carbon dioxide removal and produce renewable fuels, chemicals, and materials;
- [Statement on supporting the conditions for a just transition internationally](#), addressing green growth, decent work, and economic prosperity in the transition to net zero;
- [Statement on global coal to clean power transition](#);
- [Statement on international public support for the clean energy transition](#);
- [Joint Climate Statement by the Multilateral Development Banks](#);
- [Joint Statement by the Multilateral Development Banks: Nature, People and Planet](#);
- [Declaration by the Green Grids Initiative – One Sun One World One Grid](#);
- [Joint statement of the Forests, Agriculture and Commodity Trade Dialogue](#);
- [Political declaration on the just energy transition in South Africa](#).

Overall, the following high-level conclusions and recommendations based on recent UNFCCC experience could be made:

- The need to accelerate and enhance climate action in the framework of achieving SDG goal 13 remains urgent, despite the continued COVID-19 pandemic and the challenges related to the post-COVID recovery. For such enhancement, leadership by developed countries and the provision of adequate support to developing countries to enable their enhanced action in mitigation and adaptation remain critical, in line with the relevant provisions of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement;
- Establishing, maintaining and strengthening partnerships, consistent with the SDG goal 17, in the implementation of action against climate change is of paramount importance for achieving the objectives of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, including the objective of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels;
- Implementation of climate action (SDG 13) has multiple linkages to all other SDGs. Such linkages are now better understood and are often reported by Parties in the documents submitted under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, for example in nationally determined contributions;
- The recent Glasgow conference in 2021 (COP26, CMP16, CMA3) adopted multiple decisions to accelerate and enhance climate action which need to be followed up and implemented fully in the coming years, such as the urgent call for enhancing emission reduction targets and the several work programmes or other initiatives launched in Glasgow for mitigation, adaptation, transparency, use of Article 6 instruments for cooperation, as well as the support underpinning such work, in terms of finance, technology and capacity building. These decisions ²are relevant for SDG implementation (in addition to SDG 13), in particular for SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 14 (life below water), SDG 15 (life on land), SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals).

² In particular the “Glasgow Climate Pact”, see decisions [1/CP.26](#) and [1/CMA.3](#).