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IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ITALY

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GLASGOW LEADERS' DECLARATION ON FORESTS AND LAND USE

We, the leaders of the countries identified below:

Emphasise the critical and interdependent roles of forests of all types, biodiversity and sustainable land use in enabling the world to meet its sustainable development goals; to help achieve a balance between anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removal by sinks; to adapt to climate change; and to maintain other ecosystem services.

Reaffirm our respective commitments, collective and individual, to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Sustainable Development Goals; and other relevant initiatives.

Reaffirm our respective commitments to sustainable land use, and to the conservation, protection, sustainable management and restoration of forests, and other terrestrial ecosystems.

Recognise that to meet our land use, climate, biodiversity and sustainable development goals, both globally and nationally, will require transformative further action in the interconnected areas of sustainable production and consumption; infrastructure development; trade; finance and investment; and support for smallholders, Indigenous Peoples, and local

communities, who depend on forests for their livelihoods and have a key role in their stewardship.

Highlight the areas of strong progress in recent years and the opportunities before us to accelerate action.

We therefore commit to working collectively to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 while delivering sustainable development and promoting an inclusive rural transformation.

We will strengthen our shared efforts to:

1. Conserve forests and other terrestrial ecosystems and accelerate their restoration;
2. Facilitate trade and development policies, internationally and domestically, that promote sustainable development, and sustainable commodity production and consumption, that work to countries' mutual benefit, and that do not drive deforestation and land degradation;
3. Reduce vulnerability, build resilience and enhance rural livelihoods, including through empowering communities, the development of profitable, sustainable agriculture, and recognition of the multiple values of forests, while recognising the rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as local communities, in accordance with relevant national legislation and international instruments, as appropriate;
4. Implement and, if necessary, redesign agricultural policies and programmes to incentivise sustainable agriculture, promote food security, and benefit the environment;
5. Reaffirm international financial commitments and significantly increase finance and investment from a wide variety of public and private sources, while also improving its effectiveness and accessibility, to enable sustainable agriculture, sustainable forest management, forest conservation and restoration, and support for Indigenous Peoples and local communities;
6. Facilitate the alignment of financial flows with international goals to reverse forest loss and degradation, while ensuring robust policies and systems are in place to accelerate the transition to an economy that is resilient and advances forest, sustainable land use, biodiversity and climate goals.

We urge all leaders to join forces in a sustainable land use transition. This is essential to meeting the Paris Agreement goals, including reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C, noting that the science shows further acceleration of efforts is needed if we are to collectively keep 1.5°C within reach. Together we can succeed in fighting climate change, delivering resilient and inclusive growth, and halting and reversing forest loss and land degradation.

1. Albania
2. Andorra
3. Angola
4. Argentina
5. Armenia
6. Australia
7. Austria
8. Belgium
9. Belize
10. Bhutan
11. Bosnia and Herzegovina
12. Botswana
13. Brazil
14. Brunei Darussalam
15. Bulgaria
16. Burkina Faso
17. Cameroon

18. Canada
19. Central African Republic
20. Chad
21. Chile
22. China
23. Colombia
24. Costa Rica
25. Côte d'Ivoire
26. Croatia
27. Cyprus
28. Czech Republic
29. Denmark
30. Dominican Republic
31. Democratic Republic of the Congo
32. Ecuador
33. Estonia
34. Eswatini
35. European Commission on behalf of the European Union
36. Fiji
37. Finland
38. France
39. Gabon
40. Georgia
41. Germany
42. Ghana
43. Greece
44. Grenada
45. Guatemala
46. Guinea Bissau
47. Guyana
48. Honduras
49. Hungary
50. Iceland
51. Indonesia
52. Ireland
53. Israel
54. Italy
55. Japan

56. Kazakhstan
57. Kenya
58. Kyrgyzstan
59. Latvia
60. Lebanon
61. Liberia
62. Liechtenstein
63. Lithuania
64. Luxembourg
65. Madagascar
66. Malawi
67. Mali
68. Malta
69. Mauritius
70. Mexico
71. Moldova
72. Monaco
73. Mongolia
74. Montenegro
75. Morocco
76. Mozambique
77. Nepal
78. Netherlands
79. New Zealand
80. Niger
81. Nigeria
82. North Macedonia
83. Norway
84. Pakistan
85. Panama
86. Papua New Guinea
87. Peru
88. Philippines
89. Poland
90. Portugal
91. Republic of the Congo
92. Romania
93. Russia

94. Saint Lucia
95. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
96. Samoa
97. San Marino
98. Sao Tome and Principe
99. Senegal
100. Seychelles
101. Sierra Leone
102. Slovakia
103. Slovenia
104. Somalia
105. South Korea
106. Spain
107. Sri Lanka
108. Suriname
109. Sweden
110. Switzerland
111. Syria
112. Tanzania
113. Togo
114. Tonga
115. Turkey
116. Ukraine
117. United Arab Emirates
118. United Kingdom
119. United States of America
120. Uruguay
121. Vanuatu
122. Vietnam
123. Zambia
124. Zimbabwe

2nd November 2021 (20.30)

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