OUTCOMES REPORT

Global Climate Action Agenda at COP 30

21 November 2025
Advanced Unedited Version

COP30 BRASIL AMAZÔNIA BELÉM 2025

Climate High-Level Champions

Marrakech Partnership | Global Climate Action

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I. Introduction

Accelerating Climate Action

The COP 29 and COP 30 Presidencies and the Climate High-Level Champions (CHLC), Nigar Arpadarai and Dan Ioschpe, worked hand-in-hand to deliver a COP 30 of implementation. Over the past two weeks, COP 30 has shown how climate action is accelerating across key systems, from energy and transport to food and health, from industry and finance, to land, ocean, and education, with clear benefits to people and nature. All levels of governments, businesses, financial institutions, and civil society, including Indigenous Peoples, have used this COP to present work already underway, show how pledges and plans are turning into delivery, and how implementation can be accelerated by working together. This is what climate action now looks like in practice:

- A trillion-dollar pipeline for grids and storage, a quadrupling of sustainable fuels by 2035, and developing countries leading the race on industrial decarbonisation. Tens of thousands of electric vehicles, thousands of gigawatts of renewable energy, hundreds of clean industrial projects, novel carbon removal technologies. Under the COP 30 Global Climate Action Agenda, the Green Grids Initiative launched at COP26 and the Utilities for Net Zero Alliance (UNEZA) launched at COP28, united with the Clean Energy Ministerial, IRENA, the IEA and others to deliver a global plan to accelerate expansion and resilience of power grids and invest USD 1 trillion to triple their collective renewable capacity by 2030. This is what it takes to transition the energy, transport and industry sectors away from fossil fuels, enabling increased energy access.[1]

- Hundreds of million hectares of forest, land and ocean protected or restored. Millions of farmers are transitioning to regenerative agriculture practices. Land rights of millions of Indigenous Peoples, traditional communities and Afro-descendant groups secured. A total of USD 9 billion in committed investment, covering more than 210 million hectares of land and reaching 12 million farmers across more than 90 agricultural and food commodities building resilience across entire value chains in over 110 countries by 2030. This is how we steward forests, oceans and biodiversity, and how we transform the agriculture and food systems.[2]

- 437.7 million people became more resilient thanks to the Race to Resilience campaign. 162 companies, cities, and regions — covering 25,000 buildings and USD 400 billion in annual turnover — cut over 850,000 tonnes of CO_2 in 2024 surpassing one million tonnes reduced in total. The CHAMP coalition launched at COP28, delivered two-thirds of new nationally determined contributions with stronger subnational and urban content among its 78 members. Millions of jobs created, new skills developed to build resilience for cities, infrastructure and water, while fostering human and social development.[3]

- Trillions of dollars pivot into the transition with new partnerships and innovation to scale finance from the private sector, governments, as well as financial institutions, including for adaptation finance. This is how climate action begins to function as an economy in its own right – one that unleashes finance, technology and capacity-building to reward protection and long-term stability.[4]

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[1] Detailed information on these outcomes can be consulted in part 2 - Axis 1 of this report.

[2] Detailed information on these outcomes can be consulted in part 2 - Axis 2 and 3 of this report.

[3] Detailed information on these outcomes can be consulted in part 2 - Axis 4 and 5 of this report.

[4] Detailed information on these outcomes can be consulted in part 2 - Axis 6 of this report.

The COP 30 Climate Action Agenda:
A Renewed Framework to Accelerate Action

The COP 30 Global Climate Action Agenda (GCAA) built on a decade of collaboration in the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (MP). It coordinated voluntary climate action in response to the findings of the first Global Stocktake (GST), structured around six thematic axes, covering mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation: (i) transitioning energy, industry and transport; (ii) stewarding forests, oceans and biodiversity; (iii) transforming agriculture and food systems; (iv) building resilience for cities, infrastructure and water; (v) fostering human and social development; and (vi) the final cross-cutting axis of unleashing enablers and accelerators, including finance, technology and capacity-building. Hundreds of initiatives and coalitions were aligned within a new four-step activation cycle:

1. **Coordinate**: Across the six axes established to support delivery of the Global Stocktake, 30 activation groups composed of 482[5] initiatives were engaged to be the engine of the Climate Action Agenda towards the implementation of the 30 key objectives;

2. **Measure**: A total of 189 initiatives have reported their results and progress to the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action (NAZCA) portal in 2025, a six-times increase on 2024. Furthermore, 157 of these initiatives also reported on enhanced indicators for the first time;[6]

3. **Showcase**: A Granary of Solutions was launched to inspire and showcase successful implementation and results of climate solutions to be adapted and replicated around the world. Over 700 case studies and 570 solution banks have been received.[7] Almost 350 events were held as part of the Climate Action Agenda programme to showcase results, solutions and discuss plans in 6 thematic rooms during COP 30 in Belém;

4. **Scale**: 117 Plans to Accelerate Solutions (PAS) have been submitted by the activation groups, detailing how governments, businesses, cities and regions, investors, and communities are working together to turn ambition into implementation by pulling the levers of supply, demand, finance and policy.

The PAS address 12 systems change levers, focusing on the most critical ones to unlock roadblocks and enable each solution to scale. The levers most frequently addressed across the PAS are knowledge and capacity building, partnerships and collaboration, and public and private finance, which ensure the availability of required capabilities, enhance cooperation across stakeholders and geographies, and mobilize the required financial resources.

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[5] As of 19 November 2025.
[6] In 2025, 49 registered Cooperative Climate Initiatives submitted information on their progress to NAZCA, and 157 initiatives reported initiative levelIndicators, where some reported to both. See https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Yearbook_GCA_2025.pdf (accessed 19 November 2025).
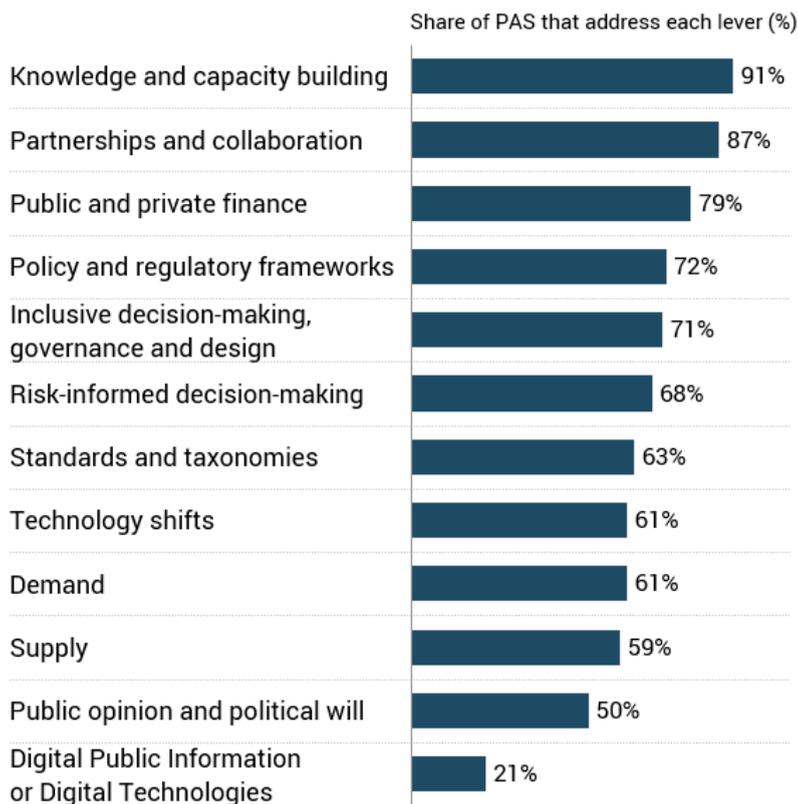[7] As of 19 November 2025.

Share of PAS that address each lever (%)

Lever	Share
Knowledge and capacity building	91%
Partnerships and collaboration	87%
Public and private finance	79%
Policy and regulatory frameworks	72%
Inclusive decision-making, governance and design	71%
Risk-informed decision-making	68%
Standards and taxonomies	63%
Technology shifts	61%
Demand	61%
Supply	59%
Public opinion and political will	50%
Digital Public Information or Digital Technologies	21%

Figure 1. Share of Plans to Accelerate Solutions (PAS) addressing each systems change lever

Adaptation and Resilience in the COP 30 Global Climate Action Agenda

Adaptation and resilience were core, cross-cutting pillars of the COP 30 GCAA, shaping how system transitions are designed, financed, and delivered. The GCAA embedded metric frameworks and solutions from the Race to Resilience campaign and key performance indicators (KPIs) from the Sharm el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda. Activation groups accelerated locally-led adaptation (e.g. mangrove restoration and resilient agriculture) by expanding finance, scaling nature-based and technological solutions, and strengthening community and institutional capacity to manage climate risks. Climate-risk integration, improved market dynamics, strong partnerships, enhanced metrics and taxonomies, governance and capacity building are central to many of the PAS.

A Whole-of-Society Mutirão

The COP 30 GCAA mobilized a whole-of-society mutirão, aligning everyone around shared goals and clear timelines for real-world delivery. More than 30 countries are leading initiatives and 190 are engaged across the six axes, supporting implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs), national adaptation plans (NAPs), and national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs). Businesses play a central role in scaling and financing climate action, with nearly 200 business initiatives representing thousands of businesses already involved, and most PAS relying on private-sector innovation and implementation. Financial institutions — from multilateral development banks (MDBs) and development finance institutions (DFIs) to investors, insurers, and philanthropies — are aligning capital flows to climate action. Thousands of local and regional governments engaged in the COP 30 GCAA via dozens of city and subnational networks.

The CHLCs will continue to work with all initiatives on accelerating implementation of solutions and supporting Parties in achieving the Paris Agreement by implementing the five-year vision for GCAA launched just before COP 30.

II. Advancing Solutions to Accelerate Implementation

The following chapters set out the solutions now being advanced through the COP 30 GCAA. Solutions under each axis represent catalytic, cross-initiative efforts with the highest potential for system transformation, as scoped in the Granary of Solutions. Each responds to a clearly identified implementation gap and many are supported by a PAS, which are collective efforts by multiple initiatives to resolve barriers to implementation. Additional context on each axis's trends can be consulted in the 2025 Yearbook of Climate Action.

Axis 1 – Transitioning Energy, Industry and Transport

Axis 1 shows strong but inconsistent momentum across energy, industry and transport, with clean power and electrification expanding yet progress constrained by slow grid upgrades, concentrated investment, stalled efficiency and rising methane. Key industrial technologies remain costly and fragmented by unclear standards, while major gaps persist in energy access and in planning fair transitions for regions reliant on fossil fuel industries. Finance and partnerships to scale renewables and boost efficiency has gained momentum, driving investment, innovation, and equality in the energy transition. As a whole, initiatives within the axis showcase the power of partnerships through advancing collaborative PAS aimed at an accelerated shift away from fossil fuels and towards clean energy in this critical decade.

Key objectives under this axis:
1. Tripling renewables and doubling energy efficiency.
2. Accelerate zero- and low-emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors.
3. Ensuring universal access to energy.
4. Transitioning away from fossil fuels in a just and equitable manner.

The CHLCs and COP 29 and COP 30 Presidencies would like to acknowledge and thank the organizations supporting the secretariats of these activation groups, including IRENA, IEA, UNIDO, ITF, WBCSD, and Sustainable Energy for All. The full list of activation group members can be consulted here.

The following solutions under axis 1 were collectively accelerated at COP 30:

Solution	Announced or delivered at COP 30
Expansion and resilience of power grids	● The Utilities for Net Zero Alliance (UNEZA) – a coalition of the world's leading utilities established at COP 28 – raised its annual investment target to USD 148 billion, up nearly 30% from USD 117 billion announced just last year. Now members will invest USD 66 billion per year in renewables and USD 82 billion in grids and storage, unlocking renewable integration, flexibility, and reliability, while addressing permitting, finance, and social-license barriers that delay interconnection and upgrades. This acceleration directly supports the COP 29 Global Grids and Storage Pledge and the need to triple renewable power identified under the first Global Stocktake at COP 28. All together, UNEZA members will invest around USD 1 trillion to expand clean energy, modernise global power grids and deploy energy storage by 2030. ● Grid financing principles, developed by the Green Grids Initiative and advanced by COP 30 under the 'Plan to Accelerate the Expansion and Resilience of Power Grids', are designed to mobilise climate and development finance for grids in emerging economies. The governments, institutions and banks that have confirmed their backing

	for the Climate Finance Principles, include: African Development Bank, British International Investment, East African Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Climate Bonds Initiative, Institutional Investors Group for Climate Change, Asia Investor Group on Climate Change, Global Renewables Alliance, Grid Works, Utilities for Net Zero Alliance and the United Kingdom. This enhances global power grid resilience and efficiency through modernization, digitalization, integration of distributed energy resources, and improved planning and management, supported by stronger regulations and coordinated stakeholder action. ● The Asian Development Bank and World Bank announced USD 12.5 billion in combined financing to strengthen the ASEAN Power Grid. ● The IDB launched the Power Transmission Acceleration Platform for Latin America and the Caribbean (PTAP), with Germany committing EUR 15 million to support grid expansion and modernization. This includes funding for 16 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, known as RELAC, targeting at least 80% renewable electricity by 2030. ● A high-level Coordinating Council to coordinate stakeholders and accelerate grid expansion was launched under the Action Agenda to take forward the COP 30 "Plan to Accelerate the Expansion and Resilience of Power Grids", hosted by the Green Grids Initiative. There is no transition without transmission, and this Council will turbo-charge global coordinated action to transform ambition into implementation and champion real-world outcomes that accelerate grid expansion and to deliver a renewables-powered future. ● The WRI Polsky Center for the Global Energy Transition – in partnership with Global Renewables Alliance (GRA), Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC) and Climate Group's RE100 initiative launched the Latin America Clean Energy Coalition (LACEC), a major initiative to rapidly scale corporate clean energy adoption and accelerate Latin America's transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy. The coalition brings together leading companies, energy developers, financiers, civil society and policymakers to unlock investment, accelerate breakthrough solutions and advance policies that make clean energy more affordable, accessible and scalable across the region. Together, these efforts will help Latin America move closer to reaching its goal of tripling renewables by 2030. ● The Global Grid Catalyst (GGC) announced that it will mobilise up to USD 7 million to catalyse financing for new grid and storage projects starting in 2026, alongside an additional USD 2 million dedicated to an incubation fund to accelerate grid innovation.
Energy Efficiency	● The Mission Efficiency initiative, of which SEforAll is the secretariat, launched its Global Energy Efficiency De-Risking Platform for project preparation and facilitation through the Mission Efficiency Marketplace, a key feature of its PAS toward doubling of energy efficiency by 2030. The PAS already includes major financial commitments, for example, 17.5 billion euros from the European Investment Bank (EIB), in partnership with the Solar Impulse Foundation, and USD 20 million of investments mobilized by UNIDO.

	Through more than 30 partners, Mission Efficiency will work on key levers to advance energy efficiency at the global, regional, national and subnational levels. These include: energy efficiency tracking; development of targets and roadmaps; deployment of energy efficient appliances (for cooling in particular) and motors; adoption of building codes; provision of reliable information for the participation of homeowners and consumers into the energy efficiency movement. ● The World Green Building Council with supporting partners C40 and International Energy Agency (IEA) launched the Building Efficiency, Electrification, and Renewable Integration (BEERI) PAS. BEERI defines sectoral sub-targets and promotes the adoption of high-impact policy bundles—including minimum energy performance standards, electrification mandates, and renewable integration requirements—and supports policy coherence across national and subnational levels, with technical assistance for implementation. By 2028, BEERI expects to ramp up adoption of its guidance via the Buildings Breakthrough and NDC Scorecard. ● 180 businesses and organizations in the United States, coordinated by the Alliance to Save Energy and the Business Council for Sustainable Energy (BCSE), delivered a letter to the COP 30 Presidency to affirm their commitment to deploy demand-side solutions in the United States and to partner with governments toward achieving the global goal to double the rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030. The International Council for Sustainable Energy (ICSE) also committed to doubling energy efficiency at a press conference. ● Seven countries endorsed the launch of the World Championship for Energy Saving signalling their intent to develop their own national energy saving championships. To date, 10 countries have achieved an average 15% annual emerging saving per building.
Sustainable Fuels	● The "Belém 4x Pledge on Sustainable Fuels," or "Belém 4x," aims to provide political support and promote international cooperation to increase at least fourfold the use of sustainable fuels by 2035, from 2024 levels, taking into consideration different starting points and national circumstances, through the implementation of existing or announced policies. Liquid and gaseous sustainable fuels such as hydrogen and its derivatives, biogases, biofuels, and e-fuels must be produced at scale and at competitive prices in order to complement electrification and replace fossil-based fuels in the transportation and industrial sectors. The International Energy Agency (IEA) is expected to track the progress of this pledge and report annually, building on the IEA "Delivering Sustainable Fuels – Pathways to 2035" Report underpinning the pledge. Government representatives from Brazil, Japan, Italy, UAE, and others reiterated their national commitments, and 23 countries officially endorsed the pledge. Non-state actors—including the CEM, ICAO, UNIDO, Maersk, Toyota, UNICA, Bayer AG, and the Hydrogen Council—also declared their support, highlighting a broad coalition of stakeholders working together to scale sustainable fuels globally.

Renewable and Low-Emission Hydrogen	• Real-world momentum materialises hydrogen ambition through the [Renewable and Low-Emission Hydrogen PAS](#) celebrating [10X growth in Low-Emissions Hydrogen since 2020](#) • The Global Environment Facility confirms an allocation to UNIDO (Global Environment Facility + UNIDO): USD 15.8 million for the Global Clean Hydrogen Programme, with co-financing commitments of USD 213.5 million from public & private partners of Algeria, Ecuador, Egypt, Malaysia, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines and South Africa, to accelerate hydrogen production & uptake. USD 16 million for China's industries to decarbonize using low-emission hydrogen. • UNIDO's Accelerate to Demonstrate, backed by UK's Department of Energy Security and Net Zero confirms (Department for Energy Security & Net Zero - UK + UNIDO): USD 6 million to support emerging economies in driving decarbonization solutions and low-emission hydrogen uptake by promoting public-private partnerships and international collaboration with industries. Net-zero global pipeline development for investment-ready proposals. • 10GW Lighthouse initiative enables 1GW of early stage electrolyzer capacity to date (H4D Partnership): With the backing of 15 major development finance institutions, including the World Bank Group, the 10 GW Lighthouse Initiative is gaining strong momentum to unlock renewable hydrogen in emerging markets. 10 Priority countries identified in 2025 - Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, India, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, South Africa, & Tunisia. 68 Hydrogen projects mapped from a pipeline of 500, with most focused on decarbonization of steel & fertilizer production. The institutions are progressing project development studies for financial structuring and contractual arrangements. Moreover, 1 GW of early stage electrolyzer capacity has been enabled to date. Through innovative financing and strategic partnerships, we are turning ambition into action. • The COP 30 Low-Emission Ammonia-based Fertilizer (LEAF) initiative was launched (Hydrogen Council): 14 founding members. Utilizing leading international organisations, governments and companies across the agriculture, energy, and finance sectors through the COP 30 Action Statement to help unlock scalable, market-ready, and certifiable emissions reductions, and deliver real progress toward a decarbonized, resilient, and sustainable global food system. • The international hydrogen trade forum launch the Public-Private Implementations Statement (International Hydrogen Trade Forum + Hydrogen Initiative + UNIDO + Hydrogen Council): Designed to advance the development of lead markets for sustainable products produced with low-emission hydrogen and derivatives, including steel, cement and fertilizers, advancing binding targets, quotas and mandates, as well as public procurement measures and buyer's alliances to scale demand
Decarbonization of Aviation	• [Joint Declaration](#) on Development and Promotion of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) in Latin America: Six major groups representing farmers, biofuel producers, airlines, and energy sectors across Latin America and the Caribbean have signed the declaration to turbocharge

the use of SAF. By bringing supply-side actors with demand-side aviation stakeholders, the region is unlocking its huge SAF production potential for aviation decarbonization. The declaration establishes 5 priority actions: setting up unified fuel rules across the region, creating national laws that support it, establishing "farm-to-flight" supply chains, securing major funding, and building a regional roadmap for technical collaboration. Signatories: IICA, CPBIO, IATA, ALTA, OLADE, LACAC. ([from COP 30 Evening Summary – November 14](#))

● The Sustainable Aviation Buyers Alliance (SABA), in partnership with SkyNRG and Airbus, has launched the [COP 30 Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) Campaign](#), enabling participants to reduce their air travel CO_2 emissions through the purchase of SAF certificates. This immediate and tangible solution resolves barriers to corporate and individual participation by providing a transparent and accessible channel for procuring SAF, immediately generating revenue for SAF producers, boosting investor confidence, and accelerating the development of the SAF market. It also provides a powerful scalable model for future global events.

● Abra Group (which includes Gol, Avianca, and Wamos Air) and Sumitomo Corporation do Brasil have signed a [Memorandum of Understanding](#) for the realisation of a Brazil-Japan Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM). This will pave the way for a long-term offtake agreement of SAF between Abra and Sumitomo and accelerate the identification of industry solutions for decarbonisation in the air transport sector.

● The Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA) released a [whitepaper](#) identifying SAF as the critical, immediate solution for aviation to achieve its net-zero 2050 goal. Despite accounting for nearly two-thirds of required emissions reduction, adoption is stalled by a high cost premium (2-5x fossil jet fuel) and limited long-term supply. The report details 5 pathways to accelerate the scale-up of SAF.

● Leaders at COP 30 reaffirmed the growing global momentum behind solidarity levies as an essential tool for generating fair, more predictable, and debt-averting climate finance. The event highlighted a [deepening commitment to the Premium Flyers Solidarity Coalition](#) and the release of a new technical report outlining the significant revenue potential of levies across high-emitting, undertaxed sectors such as financial transactions, aviation, shipping, and cryptocurrencies. Representatives from governments, multilateral institutions, and expert groups underscored that premium-flyer levies show immense revenue potential, embodying the polluter-pays principle mobilizing concessional resources for adaptation, resilience, and loss-and-damage—particularly for vulnerable countries facing mounting climate impacts. The Coalition now includes Benin, Djibouti, France, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, and Spain and welcomes Antigua and Barbuda, Brazil, Fiji, and Vanuatu as observers. (Note: this outcome is shared with axis 6)

Decarbonization of Maritime	● Shipping-giant Maersk announced [plans](#) to operate 41 methanol-enabled vessels by 2027, including the first large dual-fuel retrofit, with offtake agreements for 500,000 tonnes of green methanol

	annually from 2026.
	● [Los Angeles - Long Beach - Shanghai Green Shipping Corridor](#) successfully achieves first milestones with 100% electrification in 3 ports, first green methanol container ship deployed on the route and Port of Shanghai bunkered 47,000 tonnes green methanol.
	● C40 Cities, supported by International Finance Corporation (IFC) and International Association Ports and Harbours (IAPH), announces a new [Global Port Sustainability-Linked Loan (SLL) initiative](#), which targets USD 1 billion in green maritime infrastructure investment within three years, with a focus on Global South ports.
	● The Port of Açu (Brazil) and the Port of Antwerp-Bruges (Belgium) jointly announce the launching of a [green shipping corridor between Brazil and Europe](#), with the potential to become one of the world's first large-scale e-fuels export routes by 2030. This milestone represents an important advance in global maritime decarbonization, connecting Brazil's renewable-based production of green ammonia and e-methanol with Europe's growing demand for low-carbon energy.
	● [Marine Biodiversity & Ocean Health Toolkit Launch](#): Introduction of a practical, evolving resource designed with and for the maritime value chain to help shipping reduce its biodiversity impacts while enhancing operational performance and supporting a resilient ocean economy. The Toolkit provides a clear entry point to credible actions, standards, technologies, and partnerships aligned with the MBOH Breakthrough Roadmap and the shared ambition of reducing shipping's biodiversity impact by 30% by 2030 (Note: this outcome is shared with axis 2)
	● [Pilot of a climate risk assessment guide in an African Port](#) and 30 ports signed up to the Call to Action to mainstream resilience in their business operations. The mobilization of over 30 ports signing the Call to Action also represents one of the fastest and broadest collective commitments by the port industry to integrate climate adaptation into core business strategies. It introduces one of the first coordinated efforts to pilot a Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) in a real-world African port context, an important milestone for regions highly vulnerable to climate impacts. (Note: this outcome is shared with axis 4)
Green Transport Corridors	● [Brazil Accelerates Freight Decarbonization with Landmark e-Dutra Electric Truck Corridor.](#) Sixteen leading companies, supported by the Brazilian government at the national and local level, have joined the Laneshift e-Dutra project – a major step toward electrifying freight transport along the Rio de Janeiro–São Paulo corridor, one of Latin America's busiest highways. The initiative will deploy 1,000 electric trucks and charging stations by 2030, with the potential to procure several thousand more vehicles over the same period. Replacing diesel fleets at this scale could avoid 75,000 metric tonnes of CO_2 emissions annually – equivalent to taking 16,000 cars off the road.
Road Transport	● Changing Lanes: COP Showcase Maps Road to Halving Emissions. A sector showcase revealed that shifting to public transport, walking, cycling, and rail freight – combined with electrification – can halve urban transport emissions by 2030. To deliver on this potential, the

	International Association of Public Transport (UITP) has committed to doubling its global training efforts and launching the first annual 'World Public Transport Day from 2026', building the professional capacity and public support needed to expand sustainable mobility across 100 countries. ● Ministers unveil a landmark Declaration for a Global Transport Effort: Ministers from Chile and nine other countries set out a collective effort to align the transport sector, the second largest emitting sector, with the 1.5°C goal. The declaration responds to this gap by calling for a global transport effort to achieve by 2035, a 25% drop in overall energy demand from transport, and shift one-third of transport energy to sustainable biofuels and renewable sources, with differentiated pathways that reflect national circumstances. Endorsing Countries of the Declaration: Chile, Brazil, Honduras, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Spain, Portugal, Norway, Slovenia, Costa Rica. ● Transport decarbonization in India, Mexico and Europe: India will deploy 15,000 zero-emission trucks (ZET), 1,500 electric vehicle charging infrastructure (EVCI) units, and 78 MW renewable energy supply (RES) capacity by 2030; Mexico will deploy over 17,000 ZEVs by 2030 through an investment alliance and Europe will deliver a European transport decarbonisation action strategy.
Industrial Decarbonisation	● The launch of the Belem Declaration for Green Industrialization ushers a new era of green growth. The initiative is being driven by a core group of countries including Brazil, the United Kingdom and South Africa, with support from UNIDO, as well as industry and research partners. By creating a mechanism to align initiatives, track progress, and coordinate priority actions, the Belém Declaration establishes green industrialisation as a global priority. It also positions developing countries at the forefront of building clean industries – from green steel to solar PV cells. ● The Belém Declaration arrives just as the real economy is embracing green industrialisation: New analysis released ahead of COP 30 by the Mission Possible Partnership reveals that globally USD 140 billion in finance for clean industrial projects is nearing final investment decisions, and 1,000 commercial-scale plants are now planned or operational. The same report finds that over a third of new projects identified are located in Emerging Markets and Developing Economies, representing a USD 2 trillion investment opportunity. ● The "Sustainable Industrialization Hubs Coalition" was launched as part of the Green Industry Hubs Initiative which is supported by a broad alliance of countries and business partners under coordination of UNIDO's Net Zero Partnership for Industrial Decarbonization. Members are South Africa, Brazil, as well as AFID, WEF, SEforALL, IRENA, and Mission Innovation. The goal is by 2030 to advance decarbonisation in hard-to-abate sectors by scaling green industrial hubs that leverage renewable power, hydrogen, CCS/CCUS, and circular-economy approaches.
Steel	● Launch of the Steel Plan to Accelerate Solution: The aim under the coordination of the Steel Breakthrough is to make near-zero emission

	steel the norm globally by 2030 through coordinated international action across standards, finance, demand, innovation, and support for emerging and developing economies. Currently 61 countries are signatories of the Steel Breakthrough. ● To support the emergence of a new green industry, global market-making for green products need to be accelerated: ResponsibleSteel has signed new agreements with major Chinese and European steel standards bodies, to help create a global market for low- and near-zero-emissions steel. Together representing about 60% of global steel production, they will develop shared tools to translate between different regional carbon-intensity standards to produce a coherent system of trusted, independently verified metrics, making it easier to track decarbonisation progress across the global industry.
Cement	● Launch of the Cement PAS: The goal is to make near-zero- and low-emission cement/concrete the preferred choice in global markets by 2030. There is a special focus to target impact in developing countries, where 80% of global cement consumption takes place. The goal of this PAS will be achieved through the efficient use of near-zero and low-emissions cement/concrete production established and growing in every region by 2030. 12 countries currently support the Cement Breakthrough. ● The latest progress report launched by the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA) shows that - while progress lags behind towards 2030 and 2050 targets - that progress is happening: Data shows a 25% reduction in CO_2 per tonne of cementitious materials achieved compared to 1990.
Chemicals	● A PAS was launched for 'Sustainable Chemicals and Materials': to bring the public and private sectors together to work on the one hand on a 'Declaration on Sustainable Chemicals and Materials (public sector) and bridge this with a Supportive Industry Statement on Sustainable Chemicals and Materials' (private sector). The CEM Biofuture Declaration on Sustainable Chemicals and Materials, complemented by the private sector's supporting statement, will accelerate progress toward the 2030 targets by removing systemic barriers that limit the scale-up of sustainable carbon feedstocks and circular materials. Anchored in the key levers of the COP 30 Climate Action Agenda the plan harmonizes regulatory frameworks, connects public commitments with industry investment, and fosters predictable, circular value chains (based on the gaps identified in the first GST).
Minerals for the transition and circularity	● The Global Clean Power Alliance, Future of Mining Coalition (FOMC), Gender and Energy Compact and International Energy Agency (IEA) launched the 'Plan to Accelerate Minerals for the Transition and Circularity'. The plan unveiled at COP 30 aims to overcome four primary challenges to the clean energy transition: improving supply chain data quality, coordinating to expand electricity grids, embedding circularity and resilience into supply chains, and enabling developing economies to move up the clean power value chain through investment and skills partnerships. By 2040, the plan targets the deployment of over 80 million kilometres of grids, acceleration of

	mineral recycling, and enhanced women's leadership and gender-responsive policies across the sector. A special focus is placed on integrating financial, regulatory, and policy reforms with innovation pilots—such as pooled procurement, blended-finance facilities, and global standards harmonization—to improve supply chain resiliency and ensure inclusive growth.
Accelerating Carbon Dioxide Removal	● [Launch of three collaborative platforms to accelerate carbon removal implementation toward 2030 I target.](#) Inspired by the COP 30 ethos of immediate implementation and collective action ("Mutirão"), WBCSD and the Group of Negative Emitters (GONE), together with partners across governments, industry, and the voluntary market ecosystem, launched the [CDR Mutirão](#) to accelerate progress toward the 2030 CDR Implementation Target of 100 Mt durable removals and 3 Gt nature-based removals. The initiative unites corporate buyers, national governments, cities, and hard-to-abate industries behind three coordinated Launchpads: a Corporate Demand Launchpad led by WBCSD to mobilize diversified private-sector purchasing by COP31; a Government Policy Launchpad led by GONE to advance national CDR strategies and Article 6 cooperation, including USD 250 million–1 billion in high-integrity removals; and an Industrial Integration Launchpad convening first-mover companies to embed CDR into construction materials, mining, wastewater, and other heavy-industry systems.
Universal Access to Electricity	● [The Plan to Accelerate Universal Access to Energy](#), hosted by SEforAll, builds a more resilient, flexible, and inclusive energy system by addressing the electricity gap through strategic planning tools, financing facilities, and government capacity development. It aims to accelerate new electricity connections to 51 million people per year by 2028.
Universal Access to Clean Cooking	● The [Platform for Clean Cooking in Schools](#) was launched. Hosted by the World Bank's Clean Cooking Fund, it aims to transform household and institutional cooking systems into clean, efficient, and gender-responsive models, by focusing on data collection and analysis, carbon-credit frameworks and integration into NDCs. It aims to enable clean cooking access for 140 million people annually by 2028. This PAS for Clean Cooking in Schools links energy and food system transitions globally. The Platform brings ambition and planning with policy and finance to deliver impact – creating conditions to mobilise support across the board to accelerate a clean cooking transition in schools. This Platform supports the [School Meals Coalition](#) and its goals – a global alliance of governments and partners working to ensure every child has access to school meals that are healthy and nutritious, while strengthening the role of schools as catalysts for community-wide energy transitions.
Accelerating Coal Transitions	● During COP 30 [South Korea and Bahrain announced they were joining the Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA)](#), thus committing to ambitious action on halting coal expansion and phasing out existing plants, marking a major and concrete step forward on coal transitions. The PPCA also presented a PAS under the Climate Action Agenda,

	focusing on countries developing coal transition strategies — supporting implementation, capacity, and finance for coal phase-out pathways.
Just and Inclusive Planning of the Energy Transition	● A [PAS on Just and Inclusive Planning of the Transition](), hosted by the Global Coalition for Energy Planning (GCEP) and with contributions from the Gender and Energy Compact, International Energy Agency (IEA) and International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), was presented at COP 30, signalling a way forward on actions to implement equity components from the GST's paragraph 28.
Phase-Out of Fossil Fuel Incentives Including Subsidies	● The [Coalition on Phasing Out Fossil Fuel Incentives Including Subsidies (COFFIS)]() presented a PAS encompassing its ongoing work on advancing coordinated approaches to promote transparency and develop guidelines to subsidy reform related to fossil fuels
Collaborative Exporter-Importer Governance	● The [Equitable Framework and Finance for Extractive-based Countries in Transition (EFFECT)]() presented a PAS with actions developing a practical cooperation architecture to support fossil fuel exporters and importers in transitioning away, including concrete pilot partnerships designed to test and scale solutions in real-world conditions.
High-level global dialogue on economic enablers to accelerate the transition	● A [PAS focused on dialogues for implementation of transitioning away]() was presented by the Clean Energy Transition Partnership (CETP), tackling the central aspect of economic enablers related to the transition.
Coordinate efforts to end expansion of fossil fuels	● The [Fossil Fuel Treaty Initiative]() announced the 18th nation state supporting its work, the Kingdom of Cambodia. The Initiative also presented a PAS laying out specific goals and next steps through the Climate Action Agenda.

Axis 2 – Stewarding Forests, Oceans and Biodiversity

Axis 2 shows increasing action on nature protection and restoration, supported by expanding finance, stronger policy alignment and wider recognition of Indigenous and community rights. Implementation of nature-based solutions (NbS) has shown they are scalable and investable, delivering triple wins by reducing risks, creating jobs, and driving resilient growth that investors and policy makers can measure and scale. Progress remains uneven, as gains are undermined by continued ecosystem loss, limited effectiveness of protected areas and insufficient long-term finance for restoration and NbS.

Key objectives under this axis:
5. Investments to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation
6. Efforts to conserve, protect, and restore nature and ecosystems with solutions for climate, biodiversity and desertification
7. Efforts to preserve and restore oceans and coastal ecosystems

The CHLCs and COP 29 and COP 30 Presidencies would like to acknowledge and thank the organizations supporting the secretariats of these activation groups, including UNEP FI, IADB, IUCN, SIWI, CBD, UNCCD, the Ocean and Climate Platform and UNESCO-IOC. The full list of Activation group members can be consulted here.

The following solutions under axis 2 were collectively accelerated at COP 30:

Solution	Announced or delivered at COP 30
Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF) and Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)	● The Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF) was launched at COP 30 - with USD 5.5 billion in commitments from sponsor countries, backed by strong endorsement and plans for delivery. So far, 53 countries, including 34 tropical forest countries, have endorsed the Facility which has a long-term goal of USD 125 billion. And in a major shift, at least 20% of all the fund's payments will flow directly to Indigenous Peoples and local communities. ● Also landing at COP 30, is the TFFF Country Access Platform, created to help forest countries meet eligibility requirements and access funds. This will connect countries with technical partners, provide hands-on knowledge support, and facilitate South–South collaboration.
REDD+	● A new coalition of governments, Indigenous Peoples, investors, intermediaries, standard setters, and civil society announced the launch of the Scaling J-REDD+ Coalition — a collective effort to accelerate action and finance for forests at the scale needed to meet global climate goals. Building on progress through the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and the commitments made in the GST at COP 28, the new Coalition brings together partners working to scale Jurisdictional REDD+ (J-REDD+) — a high-integrity approach to channeling finance to entire forest jurisdictions. J-REDD+ offers a credible, mature pathway to mobilize USD 3–6 billion per year by 2030 to halt and reverse tropical deforestation.
Sustainable Fire Management	● Over 50 countries and organizations signed a global Call to Action on Integrated Fire Management and Wildfire Resilience. On average, 261 million hectares of land was affected by fire annually in 2007–2019, almost half of which was forested. Delivered largely through the FAO-hosted Global Fire Management Hub, the 'Integrated Fire

	Management and Wildfire Resilience' initiative aims to strengthen wildfire resilience worldwide by expanding data sharing, community capacity, Indigenous knowledge leadership, and early-warning systems — protecting millions of hectares.
Securing land tenure for Indigenous Peoples	● Fifteen governments have endorsed the new [Intergovernmental Land Tenure Commitment (ILTC)](#), which establishes a goal to advance the ownership and protection of 160 million hectares of lands belonging to Indigenous Peoples, traditional communities, and Afro-descendant groups. Commitments announced included 50 million hectares in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and 16 million in Colombia, along with 63 million hectares in Brazil. That includes plans in Brazil to secure 51 million hectares of already-demarcated Indigenous territories by removing land invaders and implementing territorial management plans. It will also advance land regularisation for another 8 million hectares – 3 million through allocating public lands to Indigenous Peoples and 5 million through demarcating 54 new Indigenous Peoples territories. In addition, 4 million hectares will be designated for Afro-descendant communities, supporting the sustainable development and territorial strengthening of about 300 Quilombola territories over the next five years. Complementing these efforts, 35 philanthropies and national governments recently pledged USD 1.8 billion to expand [community-based conservation](#) through strengthening legal tenure for Indigenous Peoples. ● The Indigenous Council of Roraima (CIR) presented the 5 indigenous adaptation plans developed, exploring how this innovative Brazilian experience can be replicated by indigenous peoples worldwide.
Integrating Deforestation into Financial Decision-Making	● [COP 30 Brazil NbS Capital Mobilization](#) — an historic initiative led by Capital for Climate that has successfully secured USD 10.4 billion in intended capital allocation for NbS through to 2027, exceeding the original goal of USD 5 Billion. ● [The Catalytic Capital for the Agricultural Transition (CCAT)](#) fund launches to make restoring degraded land more productive and profitable for Brazilian farmers without further deforestation. The fund is backed by a founding commitment of USD 50 million from the Moore Foundation, Norway's NICFI and other investors; managed by VOX Capital, with The Nature Conservancy as impact advisor.This is the year for mainstreaming deforestation action across the finance sector. Investors representing over USD 7.5 trillion in AUM are advancing action on deforestation by addressing risks and opportunities across their portfolios: showcasing progress on commodity-driven deforestation as part of the Finance Sector Deforestation Action initiative, and launching the Deforestation Investor Group. ● The UK Government announced long-term funding of GBP 16.9 million for the Accelerating Innovative Monitoring for Forests [(AIM4Forests) programme](#) of the FAO. AIM4Forests is a flagship partnership between FAO and the UK that supports countries in strengthening forest monitoring and reporting based on modern technologies, data transparency and technical innovation.

	● Brazil and Partners Launch High-Integrity Finance Tools for Biome Restoration: Co-organized by WWF, the Brazilian Ministry of Environment, the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, and the Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration a suite of high-integrity restoration finance mechanisms were launched: GEF Restaura Biomas initiative with the Ministry of Environment (MMA); the Atlantic Forest Restoration Pact's new Financial Facility, a Catalyst Mechanism to scale up restoration across the Trinational Atlantic Forest; the issuance by Espírito Santo of a state decree to implement its Native Vegetation Recovery Plan; and the global release of "Lessons and Challenges of a Restoration Flagship: The Trinational Atlantic Forest Pact" in collaboration with the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.
Combating Environmental Crime	● A PAS was submitted with the name "Tackling Environmental Crime to Achieve Zero Deforestation".
Synergistic implementation across Rio conventions	● Brazil, Colombia and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - the three current Presidencies of UNFCCC COP 30, UNCBD and UNCCD COP 16 respectively - and Armenia and Mongolia - the two future Presidencies of UNCBD and UNCCD COP17, released a joint declaration committing to collaborate in their mobilization of non-Party stakeholder actions that synergistically deliver for climate, biodiversity, land and people. Recognizing the important legacy of Brazil as the birthplace over 30 years ago of the three Rio Conventions, the Belem Joint Statement affirms the need to bring together action agendas and whole-of-society mobilization to accelerate integrated solutions. As an initiative working with all Rio Presidencies and leading the Rio synergies PAS, the Synergies Collaboration Platform will be a key platform for helping implement the goals of the declaration.
Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) Implementation	● More than 1,000 businesses and financial institutions are now acting on the Nature Positive for Climate Call to Action — a more than sixfold increase since its launch at COP 28. The surge reflects growing recognition that climate action must include nature, with organisations committing to set science-based targets, integrate nature into transition plans, invest in NbS, adopt nature-related disclosures, and align their policy engagement accordingly. ● At COP 30, the Science-based Framework for Global Peatland Targets and Guiding Principles now provides governments, investors, and stakeholders with a shared, measurable roadmap to protect and restore peatlands. Developed through the Peatland Breakthrough, it aligns action with the Paris Agreement, the Global Biodiversity Framework, and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. The targets address halting the loss of the remaining ~430 million hectares of natural, undrained peatlands; restoring and rewetting at least 30 million hectares by 2030; and ensuring all peatlands are managed under sustainable, wise-use principles. Together with a derived climate target and two targets on finance and monitoring, the framework provides a measurable pathway to unlock mitigation, enhance resilience, and safeguard one of the planet's most powerful natural climate buffers.

Freshwater Systems	The Freshwater Challenge (FWC) — the world's largest initiative to restore degraded rivers, lakes, and wetlands — is accelerating global action to protect the planet's most vital ecosystems and aims to restore 300,000 kilometres of degraded rivers and 350 million hectares of wetlands by 2030. As a flagship initiative under the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and a recognized outcome of COP28 and the Riyadh Action Agenda, the FWC is coming to COP 30 with announced a USD 5 million investment from the Global Environmental Facility to unite countries, non-state actors, and the private sector to drive measurable progress on climate, nature, and sustainable development goals.
Ocean Governance and Sustainable Ocean Planning and Management	- Oceans Breakthroughs Dashboard launch: The world's first systematic tool that brings transparency and accountability to the very heart of ocean action. The Dashboard monitors the implementation of the Ocean Breakthrough - these high-impact ocean-based sectors which can help cut global greenhouse gas emissions by up to 35% by 2050.By making ocean climate action transparent and easy to follow, the dashboard gives decision-makers and partners the data they need to speed up efforts to protect the oceans and fight climate change ahead of 2030. - Blue Azores Program announces the full implementation of the Azores Marine Protected Areas Network (RAMPA) by 2028, establishing the Azores as one of the first regions worldwide to achieve comprehensive, science-based marine protection ahead of the global 30×30 target. The network covers 287,000 km² of the Azores' maritime territory and has been shaped through more than 40 consultations with fishers, NGOs, and community groups. - Ocean Renewable Energy Breakthrough: To accelerate restoration and conservation of critical coastal and marine ecosystems, at COP 30, the Global Initiative on Nature Grids and Renewables (GINGR) launched a set of Global Policy Recommendations for Nature-Positive Offshore Wind to support governments in integrating biodiversity into offshore wind planning, leasing, permitting, and decommissioning. - At COP 30, 17 countries joined the Blue NDC Challenge, namely Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Fiji, France, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Palau, Portugal, Seychelles, Singapore, and the United Kingdom. More than 60 countries have included ocean-based actions into their 2025 NDCs. - At COP 30, Brazil has announced their commitment to sustainably manage all 3.68 million km² of its national waters by 2030. In joining the High Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy (Ocean Panel) as its nineteenth member, nearly 40% of the world's Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) are under formal commitments to achieve 100% sustainable ocean management. This marks a major step forward for global climate action and strengthens the 100% Alliance, an ambitious initiative that calls on all coastal and ocean states to sustainably manage 100% of their ocean areas. - Announced the development of the One Ocean Partnership: Aiming to establish global network of Regenerative Seascape that will accelerate

	regenerative ocean action by catalysing at least USD 20 billion of investment in the Regenerative Blue Economy with an ambition to support (i) the regenerative management of at least 20 million km² of coastal and marine area, (ii) the conservation of at least 20 million hectares of critical blue ecosystems and (iii) the creation of at least 20 million blue jobs. In the spirit of moving from ambition to action, the Great Blue Wall initiative, under the leadership of 10 African countries, mobilised USD 100 million for the 2021-2028 period to accelerate the establishment of the first 10 Regenerative Seascapes in Africa.

Coastal and Marine Ecosystems: Accelerate Restoration and Conservation	● Coastal 500: To deliver on-ground action to accelerate the conservation and restoration of critical coastal and marine ecosystems, Coastal 500 is mobilizing local governments around the world by committing to: expanding the network to 500 local leaders across 9 countries by 2026; mobilizing at least USD 5 million for community-driven coastal management, restoration, and adaptation by 2027; and contributing to the protection and effective management of 10 million hectares of coastal waters and ecosystems by 2027 to advance the Marine Conservation Breakthroughs.
	
	 ● Mangrove Breakthrough: With a fundraising target of USD 80 million, the Mangrove Catalytic Facility (MCF), is designed to multiply the impact of every dollar invested in mangroves, serving as the catalytic mechanism to unlock and mobilize the Breakthrough's overarching goal of USD 4 billion in sustainable finance for mangrove protection and restoration. Since 2020, the Mangrove Breakthrough has tracked more than 40 large-scale operations (each exceeding USD 1 million), collectively mobilizing over USD 750 million in mangrove-positive investments.
	
	     ○ To date, 46 governments—28 national and 18 subnational—have officially endorsed the Mangrove Breakthrough. Several endorsing countries—including Jamaica, Papua New Guinea, Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, and Pakistan—have integrated ambitious mangrove targets into their NDCs under the Paris Agreement. For example, Jamaica's NDC 3.0 aims to protect approximately two-thirds of the island's mangrove forests by 2033 and restore 7,000 hectares by 2027. The Mangrove Breakthrough NDC Task Force provided technical policy guidance to governments seeking to include mangroves within their NDCs, including through the launch of four new policy guidance resources that provide practical and concise guidance for integrating mangrove targets into NDCs.
	
	 ● New Regional Readiness Reports launched at COP 30, developed by the Global Mangrove Alliance (GMA) supporting the Mangrove Breakthrough, illustrate how countries across Asia, the Americas, and West Africa can accelerate mangrove action. These reports align funders, governments, and NGOs around regional trends, key threats, conservation and restoration potential, financing opportunities, and enabling policy conditions to drive system-level change for coastal ecosystems and communities.
	
	     ○ Supporting the development of a global pipeline of projects, the GMA has also prepared an initial set of country propositions

	aimed at mobilizing blended public and private finance to advance transformative mangrove action in priority nations.
	● Launch of the Saltmarsh Breakthrough, the first global effort to secure the long-term protection of the world's saltmarsh, led by the UK Center for Ecology & Hydrology, WWF, and the Blue Marine Foundation— and soon strengthened by a broad coalition of partners under a forthcoming Global Saltmarsh Alliance. By 2050, all saltmarshes are conserved and sustainably managed, with restoration of restorable areas achieved and on track to maturity - securing the ecosystem's full climate, nature, and resilience benefits.
	○ By 2030, restoration is underway in priority saltmarsh sites, designed to adapt to sea-level rise and other future climatic conditions and support long-term resilience - beginning the recovery of at least 500,000 hectares globally.
	○ Launch Saltmarsh Policy Integration Taskforce: By 2030, policies adopted in at least 50 countries enable saltmarshes to be recognised, protected, and sustainably managed as national climate, biodiversity, and resilience assets - aligning protection, restoration, and financing efforts.
	● The Coral Reef Breakthrough continues to advance global efforts to secure the future of at least 125,000 km² of shallow-water tropical coral reefs, and during COP 30 this momentum moves forward with the launch of the Brazilian Coral Reef Coalition. Conceived and led by WWF-Brazil and the Boticário Group Foundation, this civil-society and multistakeholder, community-centered, science-driven initiative already brings together 16 national organizations — with the support of the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change — answering the Breakthrough call. The Coalition strengthens coordination, governance, science, monitoring, communication, and community empowerment, creating an integrated platform to amplify existing initiatives, expand national impact, and offer a powerful model of how science, community leadership, and multisector collaboration can drive real results for safeguarding coral reefs.
	○ The Governments of the Republic of Palau and the United Kingdom co-hosted a high-level multilateral COP 30 Coral Finance Meeting focused on financing approaches that help protect the world's most climate-resilient coral reefs and support the communities that depend on them. Key contributions from Palau, Papua New Guinea, the United Kingdom, Brazil, Indonesia, Solomon Islands and Seychelles underscored growing political resolve to expand reef-positive finance, strengthen global coordination, and support community-led solutions. Significantly, a group of states called for the convening of a Coral Summit in 2026, signaling growing political momentum for strengthened and coordinated coral reef action.
Regenerative Blue Economy	● Ocean Renewable Energy Breakthrough: UNIDO and the Ocean Conservancy announce a partnership to support the deployment of responsible ocean renewable energy for productive uses in the Global South, including in small island developing states (SIDS), by promoting

	capacity-building, enabling policies and regulations, as well as technology demonstration, utilizing the Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centers (GN-SEC) and other platforms ● Announce the development of the [Blue Entrepreneurship Breakthrough](#), which aims to catalyze 100,000 climate-resilient ocean-focused MSMEs and startups through targeted coalitions and aims to unlock USD 5 billion in blended finance, delivering measurable climate, biodiversity, and community impact across coastal nations by 2030. ● Advancing the [Coral Reef Breakthrough](#), WWF-Pacific and United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and the Global Funds for Coral Reef, have [joined forces to drive investment in reef-positive businesses in Solomon Islands](#); the initiative will combine technical assistance, investment grants delivery, and innovative-finance mechanisms to strengthen both the supply and demand sides of reef-positive finance.

Axis 3 – Transforming Agriculture and Food Systems

Axis 3 shows increasing action across agriculture, food and land-use systems, with emissions intensity falling in some areas, policy integration strengthening and private sector action growing. Restoring land, strengthening food systems, and ensuring equitable access to nutrition are vital to increase resilience. Progress remains uneven, held back by chronic underinvestment, widespread land degradation, a lack of enabling policies and finance incentives, and limited support reaching smallholders and food SMEs.

Key objectives under this Axis:
8. Land restoration and sustainable agriculture
9. More resilient, adaptive, and sustainable food systems
10. Equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all

The CHLCs and COP 29 and COP 30 Presidencies would like to acknowledge and thank the organizations supporting the secretariats of these activation groups, including FAO and UNCCD. The full list of Activation group members can be consulted here.

The following solutions under axis 3 were collectively accelerated at COP 30:

Solution	Announced or delivered at COP 30
Land restoration and recovery of degraded lands	● New Finance Accelerator (RAIZ) Aims to Restore Millions of Hectares of Degraded Farmland Worldwide. Ten countries today announced their support for an innovative new global accelerator aimed at restoring degraded farmland and mobilizing the finance needed to do it at scale – an effort that is essential to protecting food supplies and slowing climate change. Led by Brazil, with backing announced from Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, Saudi Arabia, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Uruguay, and the United Kingdom, the new Resilient Agriculture Investment for net-Zero land degradation (RAIZ) accelerator is designed to help governments map degraded land, identify viable restoration projects and build financing tools that can attract private capital.The accelerator will be hosted by Brazil's Ministry of Agriculture under the FAO FAST Partnership, with technical support from the UNCCD G20 Global Land Initiative, the Food and Land Use Coalition, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), CGIAR, the World Bank and others. RAIZ directly advances axis 3 of the Action Agenda and will be delivered by partners of the Action Agenda's Activation Group on land restoration and sustainable agriculture (through their PAS). ● USD 5 billion Smallholder-Led Restoration Plan: A Plan to Accelerate Actions on Land Restoration & Sustainable Agriculture which includes a USD 5 billion commitment to restore 20 million hectares and support 20 million smallholder households by 2030. Led by the Global EverGreening Alliance with partners such as AFR100, WWF, WRI, the Great Green Wall, the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, Accion Andina, the Riyadh Action Agenda and the Global Flagship Initiative for Food Security, it is the largest smallholder-led restoration effort in Africa and the biggest smallholder-driven nature-based carbon removals programme worldwide. The initiative spans 20 countries, integrating policy reform, community-centred implementation and unified MRV systems to make large-scale restoration investable and directly beneficial for farming communities.

	- Riyadh Action Agenda Reaches 100 Initiatives, Driving Push for 1,000 Corporate Land Restoration Commitments: Under the COP 30 PAS for Business Engagement in Land Restoration, the Riyadh Action Agenda has expanded from 40 initiatives last year to 100 public and private initiatives now formally supporting global land restoration and drought-resilience goals. This builds on the progress made since last year's UNCCD COP16. The UNCCD COP16 Presidency has positioned this growth as the basis for its call for 1,000 companies to commit to land restoration and regenerative practices by 2030. - Fundo Flora Secures USD 5 million to Scale Indigenous-Led Amazon Restoration: An initial USD 5 million commitment from the Bezos Earth Fund, Coca-Cola, AKO Foundation, and others is serving as a 'blueprint' for funding the restoration of lands belonging to Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the Amazon. The first phase of 'Fundo Flora' in 2026, will finance USD 10 million in total, supporting 45 local organizations, including assisted natural regeneration and bioeconomy initiatives. With USD 5 million already secured, Fundo Flora is seeking a matching USD 5 million by May 2026.
Sustainable, regenerative agriculture	- USD 9 Billion for Regenerative Landscapes: A New Model for Farming and Land Restoration: The COP Action Agenda on Regenerative Landscapes (AARL) announced a surge in investments to advance production, conservation, and restoration across agrifood systems. More than 40 organizations reported over USD 9 billion in committed investment, covering more than 210 million hectares of land and reaching 12 million farmers across 90+ agricultural and food commodities in 110+ countries by 2030. Investment has increased more than fourfold from USD 2.2 billion in 2023. AARL – launched by the COP 28 Presidency, WBCSD, and Boston Consulting Group (BCG) – brings together more than 40 organizations including commodity traders, consumer goods companies, retailers, AgTech providers, financial institutions, and other non-Party stakeholder partners. Together they are backing regenerative agriculture approaches that restore degraded land while keeping farmers profitable. - TERRA – Together for the Expansion of Resilient and Restorative Agroecology and Agroforestry – launched under the COP 30 Climate Action Agenda axis 3, sets out a coordinated global pathway to scale agroecology and agroforestry as solutions to the climate crisis, biodiversity loss and food insecurity. Centered on family farmers, Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities, the Plan aims to restore biodiversity, strengthen climate resilience, enhance food and nutrition security and generate decent rural incomes by accelerating the transition from conventional agrifood systems to resilient agroecological and agroforestry models. The plan is led by Brazil's Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA) in partnership with FAO's Forest and Farm Facility (FFF), IFAD, NOW Partners Foundation, the Agroecology Coalition and the Alliance of Bioversity International & CIAT – mobilises action through five levers: strengthening farmer organisations; expanding capacity building and co-innovation; unlocking blended finance; advancing seeds, bioinputs and climate-adapted technologies; and strengthening value addition and market access. By connecting governments, producer

	organisations and research institutions, the Plan seeks to scale agroecological transitions, protect productive forest landscapes and position family farmers as central agents of climate mitigation, adaptation and sustainable development.
	● The Farmers' Initiative for Resilient and Sustainable Transformations launched - a major South–South effort to reduce methane and nitrous oxide emissions from agriculture: Ministers and global agriculture leaders [launched](#) a landmark effort to reduce methane and nitrous oxide emissions from the agriculture sector, two potent greenhouse gases that together account for 40% of human-emitted methane and 75% of nitrous oxide. FIRST is the first coordinated South-South platform linking countries across Latin America, Africa and Asia to share practical, low-cost solutions that cut emissions, strengthen food security, and improve resilience. The initiative takes a "what's in it for farmers" approach, putting producers at the centre of climate action funding actions that boost yields, enhance soil and animal health, and lower input costs while reducing methane and nitrous oxide emissions.
	● The [Forest, Agriculture and Commodity Trade](#) (FACT) Dialogue has presented a COP 30 PAS to accelerate the implementation of its Roadmap adopted at COP 26 and end deforestation linked to agricultural commodity trade. Led by 28 member countries and co-chaired by the United Kingdom and Malaysia, with the support of CIFOR-ICRAF and Rationale Advisors, the Dialogue operates as a government-to-government platform fostering collaboration, trust and collective action for sustainable production, trade and consumption of key commodities such as beef, coffee, cacao, palm oil, rubber and soy. It brings together the world's largest producer and consumer countries to drive more equitable and resilient supply chains while embedding sustainability into global trade systems. The Plan focuses on thematic action groups covering Smallholder Support, Trade and Market Development, Traceability and Transparency, and Research, Development and Innovation. Core actions include strengthening traceability systems, advancing harmonisation of standards, publishing country case studies and knowledge briefs, supporting smallholders' access to finance, and deepening policy dialogue through annual in-person FACT Forums to build trust and coordination between producer and consumer countries. By 2030, the FACT Roadmap aims to ensure commodities traded globally come from sustainable sources, protect forests and critical ecosystems, and advance sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture practices while supporting inclusive livelihoods, especially for smallholders, women, youth and Indigenous Peoples.
Fertilisers and soil health	● Brazil and the United Kingdom announced a joint plan to speed the shift to low-carbon fertilisers worldwide, outlining the need for new standards, market incentives and investment programmes aimed at cutting emissions from one of the fastest-growing contributors to climate change. The plan underpins the Belém Declaration on Fertilisers, issued the same day, which calls for cleaner production, better nutrient efficiency and stronger environmental safeguards.The plan — known as the [COP 30 Plan to Accelerate Fertiliser Solutions](#) — sets out concrete actions across policy, supply, and demand.

	Supporting organizations include CGIAR, FAO, the International Energy Agency, the International Fertilizer Association, UNIDO, the World Bank, World Resources Institute, and major industry and finance coalitions. The effort responds to warnings highlighted in this year's [Breakthrough Agenda report](#), which highlights that overuse of fertiliser is causing ecosystem damage and crop losses valued at [USD 3.4 trillion annually](#), while underuse — especially in Africa — weakens soils, widens yield gaps and undermines food security.
	● [Brazil, India, Kenya, and CGIAR Team Up to Accelerate Agricultural Biochar, Enhanced Weathering, and Soil Carbon](#): Brazil, India, and Kenya's national agricultural research institutions have joined forces to launch the [Global Carbon Harvest Coalition](#), convened by CGIAR. The Coalition will accelerate and scale field research on soil organic carbon, biochar, and enhanced rock weathering to secure full methodological approval for these climate-positive practices in national and global compliance markets before 2030. As set out in the associated [COP 30 Plan to Accelerate](#), CGIAR will coordinate cross-country research across Brazil, India, Kenya, and additional partner regions to evaluate carbon durability, agronomic benefits, and smallholder and large-farm performance, laying the scientific groundwork needed for methodology approval by 2030. XPRIZE will provide a technical backbone through a global MRV competition that crowdsources low-cost, high-quality, farmer-usable measurement systems combining in-situ sensing, remote sensing, and modeling to enable transparent, verifiable data for SOC, biochar, and ERW. Cascade Climate adds ERW field-data expertise, while 4per1000 Initiative and Cornell's Atkinson Center will contribute soil-carbon science and policy integration guidance on SOC and biochar, respectively.
Reducing methane emissions from agriculture	● [Plan to Accelerate Integrating Agricultural Development and Methane Mitigation](#): The Plan to Accelerate Integrating Agricultural Development and Methane Mitigation provides global coordination to accelerate the integration of climate action implementation and development of livestock and rice systems, led by [Clean Air Task Force](#), [Climate & Clean Air Coalition](#) and the [Environmental Defense Fund](#). COP 30 marks the turning point to accelerate climate action in the agricultural sector. Building on surging global momentum—from new country climate commitments to breakthrough technologies reaching farmers—Belém launches a coordinated push to accelerate livestock and rice solutions implementation. This Plan to Accelerate unites organizations and countries to integrate climate solutions with agricultural production, delivering the rapid response needed to bend the emissions curve this decade. This coordinated effort rallies partners around measurable NDC targets, deployment of all emissions-reducing tools in our arsenal, and mobilization of funds needed to drive action at scale.
	● The Global Methane Hub announced a USD [30 million](#) commitment towards the Rice Methane Innovation Accelerator. The Accelerator aims to raise at least USD 100 million in philanthropic, public and private sector funding, and is already supported by funding from the Gates Foundation, Philanthropy Asia Alliance, Quadrature Climate Foundation, and Temasek Life Sciences Laboratory, among others. It is dedicated to expanding the suite of current options for reducing emissions, and

	improving resilience, focusing on four key areas of research: plant genetics and physiology, soil microbiome, agronomy, and emissions measurement. The Accelerator is the Global Methane Hub's second flagship research initiative under its agriculture program after its Enteric Fermentation Accelerator, which focuses on reducing livestock emissions.
Adaptation and innovation	● New Tools Take Root at COP 30: Brazil and UAE Preview AgriLLM as AIM for Scale Expands to 100 Million Farmers: Brazil and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), with support from 15+ global organisations including the Gates Foundation, Embrapa, CGIAR and ai71, today introduce 'AgriLLM' the world's first open-source Large Language Model for agriculture. The model provides a shared foundation for governments and local organizations to create digital tools that empower farmers with locally relevant insights, enhancing their knowledge and decision-making. Separately, another UAE and Gates-funded initiative, the [Agricultural Innovation Mechanism for Scale (AIM for Scale)](#) has announced its plan to reach 100 million farmers with digital advisory services. These efforts aim to deliver science-based insights – such as weather forecasts, pest advisories, or soil information – directly to farmers, improving decision-making, productivity, and climate resilience at scale. In line with this, this year, the Indian Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare delivered AI-based monsoon onset forecasts to 38 million farmers, up to 30 days in advance, enabling them to make timely decisions for the growing season. AIM for Scale provided catalytic support to scientific partners leading this work. Both the Agricultural Large Language Model initiative and the Agricultural Innovation Mechanism for Scale are part of the [Plan to Accelerate on Digital Information Solutions for Agriculture](#). This plan focuses on harnessing data, technology, and communication systems – including artificial intelligence – to strengthen food security, climate adaptation, and farmer productivity.
Aquatic food systems	● Aquatic Food Systems and Algae Aquaculture: Scaling Blue Solutions for Climate Resilience: The COP 30 Climate Action Agenda launched two PAS highlighting aquatic food systems and algae aquaculture as climate-resilient, nature-positive and inclusive pathways for food security, livelihoods and ecosystem restoration. The plans advance coordinated action to strengthen sustainable aquaculture, integrate aquatic foods into national climate strategies, and scale seaweed-based solutions that contribute to mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity protection, while supporting coastal communities, women, youth and small-scale producers. The Plan to Accelerate [Aquatic Food Systems as Climate Solutions](#), led through FAO's Blue Transformation, advances integrated pathways to strengthen climate-resilient aquatic food systems by enhancing governance, expanding sustainable aquaculture, embedding aquatic foods into NDCs, NAPs and national development strategies, and improving access to markets, finance and inclusive value chains for coastal communities, women and youth. The Plan to Accelerate the [Multiple Benefits of Algae Aquaculture](#), led by the United Nations Global Seaweed Initiative (UNGSI) with partners including UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNESCO-IOC and the UN Global Compact–Global Seaweed Coalition, sets out a shared roadmap to

	scale climate-smart seaweed farming through improved data systems, strengthened standards and regulations, inclusive capacity-building, innovation and blue finance mechanisms, positioning algae as a key nature-based solution for climate resilience and sustainable development.
Healthy, nutritious and sustainable diets for all	● From Soil to Schools: Rockefeller Invests USD 5 Million in Brazil's Regenerative Future: The Rockefeller Foundation has [announced USD 5.4 million](#) in new grants to strengthen Brazil's food systems by linking regenerative agriculture with the country's world-leading National School Feeding Program (PNAE). The investment will empower 12 partner organizations – including Instituto Clima e Sociedade (ICS), Instituto Arapyaú and Instituto Comida do Amanhã – to work with smallholder farmers to regenerate soils, boost biodiversity, revitalize rural economies, and bring healthy, locally sourced meals to schoolchildren across Brazil. Rockefeller is a member of a [Plan to Accelerate Regenerative Agriculture for Healthy Soil and Healthy Diets](#) – advancing healthy soil and healthy diets, along with key partners such as the [Coalition of Action for Soil Health](#), the [Global Alliance for the Future of Food](#), and the [East African Farmers Federation](#). (Note: this announcement is shared with axis 5) ● Led by WRI with WWF, Madre Brava, ProVeg International, and Health Care Without Harm, the [Plan to Accelerate Healthy & Sustainable Diets for All](#) seeks to accelerate demand for healthy, sustainable diets by mobilizing food providers and retailers to transform procurement, leverage behavioral insights, and harness data toward serving more nutritious, low carbon meals. This initiative scales the Target-Measure-Act approach to help retailers and food providers—including public institutions, universities, manufacturers, retailers, hospitals, private companies, and food service operators—transform what and how food is offered. By aligning procurement, choice architecture, and data-driven accountability, the plan will measurably improve nutrition and cut food-related greenhouse gas emissions by 25% by 2030.
Reducing loss and waste	● [Advancing Food Security and Nutrition through Food Recovery and Food Loss & Waste Reduction](#): Coalition of actors led by the Global FoodBanking Network (GFN) launched the [Plan to Accelerate Advancing Food Security and Nutrition through Food Recovery and Food Loss & Waste Reduction](#), advancing work on the recovery and redistribution of surplus food, reducing on-farm losses, addressing waste throughout supply chains, improving business practices, and working with governments on policies and actions to reduce waste. This plan will address hunger and food security, and improve nutrition, while reducing food waste and emissions, and strengthening local communities, including for farmers. The approach will span over 50 countries, primarily in the Global South, and will focus on areas where the need and opportunities are greatest.
Catalysing finance for food systems transformation	● A coalition of actors led by the FAST Partnership launched [The Plan to Accelerate Access to Finance for Agrifood Systems Transformation](#), aiming to ensure that climate finance reaches farmers and food actors—especially those most vulnerable—more effectively,

	strengthening their adaptation and resilience and enabling the sustainable transformation of agrifood systems by 2028.
Policy support for food systems	● The Alliance of Champions for Food Systems Transformation demonstrated what implementation actually looks like, releasing detailed progress reports showing how founding members are turning commitments into funded, implementable national programmes. [Announcement of three new members](#) – Colombia, Italy, and Vietnam – and progress of Alliance members: ○ Cambodia's NDC 3.0 includes halving deforestation by 2030, restoring 96,000 hectares of degraded ecosystems, and scaling climate-smart agriculture. ○ Sierra Leone launched a new insurance product for smallholder farmers to protect smallholder farmers against climate-related risks, alongside the rehabilitation and development of over 24,000 hectares of farmland and irrigation systems for rice cultivation. ○ Norway established climate objectives through 2035, supported by new regulations – including restrictions on processed food advertising to children, legislation to cut food waste, and expanded support for organic farming. The Alliance of Champions for Food Systems Transformation is a member of the [Plan to Accelerate Enabling & Showcasing Delivery of Ambitious National Commitments on Food Systems Transformation](#) - the implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security, along with key partners such as the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition. ● The [PAS on Convergence and Coherence of Public Policies for Climate Action and Food Systems Transformation](#) establishes a global framework to align climate, food security, nutrition, agriculture, health and social development policies under a shared transformative vision. Grounded in sustainability, social justice and the Human Right to Adequate Food, it promotes coordinated action so governments move beyond fragmented approaches toward integrated, mutually reinforcing policies that strengthen climate adaptation, resilience and sustainable food systems at scale. Core actions include awareness mobilisation in international fora, implementing large-scale capacity-building for decision-makers and civil society, establishing a global community of practice, deploying policy trackers to spur a "race to the top" in reforms, aligning food public procurement with climate goals, and strengthening cross-ministerial coordination. The plan is hosted by the Sustainable Food Systems Programme of the One Planet Network and brings together national and local governments, UN agencies, civil society, food councils, technical institutions and platforms such as the SFS Programme, I-CAN, the HDSFS Coalition, alongside emerging partnerships with IUCN and the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty.

Axis 4 – Building Resilience for Cities, Infrastructure and Water

Axis 4 underscores fast-growing global action to shape cities and infrastructure capable of withstanding rising climate impacts while enabling low-carbon, inclusive growth. Across regions, COP 30 commitments accelerated the deployment of resilient urban planning, climate-smart infrastructure, nature-based urban solutions, and enhanced building standards—complemented by new financing tools that help cities access capital for adaptation, clean mobility, and energy-efficient construction. Progress in this axis also includes stronger integration of resilience metrics, community-driven planning, and digital tools that enable cities to measure risks and design equitable resilience solutions. While financing gaps and fragmented local capacities still hinder large-scale resilience implementation, COP 30 demonstrated that coordinated action between national governments, cities, multilateral banks, and private actors can rapidly expand climate-resilient infrastructure and unlock inclusive, sustainable urban development.

Key objectives under this axis:
11. Multilevel governance
12. Sustainable and resilient constructions and buildings
13. Resilient urban development, mobility and infrastructure
14. Water management
15. Solid waste management

The CHLCs and COP 29 and COP 30 Presidencies would like to acknowledge and thank the organizations supporting the secretariats of these activation groups, including UN Habitat, ICLEI, UNEP, IDB, Partnership on Sustainable, Low Carbon Transport (SLoCaT), Alliance for Global Water Adaptation (AGWA), Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), and International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO). The full list of Activation group members can be consulted here.

The following solutions under axis 4 were collectively accelerated at COP 30:

Solution	Announced or delivered at COP 30
Multilevel Climate Governance	● As one of the largest coordinated mobilizations ever led by a COP Presidency to strengthen collaboration between national and subnational governments, Brazil's Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and Ministry of Cities, supported by CHAMP and UN-Habitat and working in close coordination with the COP 30 Presidency, launched a first-of-its-kind Plan to accelerate a multilevel, multisectoral, and participatory governance model for implementing the Paris Agreement. In line with a new governance model for CHAMP that will see Brazil and Germany co-chair CHAMP until 2027 (now standing at 78 endorsing members following the recent endorsement of the EU), this Plan will bring together all levels of government in climate policy and finance - bridging political commitment, institutional reform, and access for subnationals to finance. ● The launch of the PAS targets integration of multilevel structures into 100 countries NDCs by 2028, rising to 120 NDCs by 2030, and training of 6,000 public officials in climate governance. Currently, four out of five of the 64 NDCs submitted ahead of COP 30 specifically mention subnational governments – a 19% increase over previous plans. About two-thirds explicitly include them as partners in planning, implementing, and monitoring climate action. The plan unites countries, subnational networks, and finance partners to align national

	[commitments with local priorities](#), accelerating the shift from planning to delivery and [strengthening global implementation](#).
	● The Plan also [launches Country Platforms for Localizing Finance (CPLFs) in two pioneering African countries, Cameroon and Madagascar](#). Finance Your Cities CPLFs, as a project pipeline, will scale to six countries by 2028, aiming to mobilize USD 350 million and engage 200 local and regional governments.
Sustainable and resilient buildings	● 162 companies, cities, and regions — covering 25,000 buildings and USD 400 billion in annual turnover — announced that they cut over 850,000 tonnes of CO_2 in 2024 through the [WorldGBC Net Zero Carbon Buildings Commitment](#), surpassing 1 million tonnes reduced in total. More than half have lowered emissions intensity and nearly 60% report lower energy use intensity, proving that clear targets drive real, scalable impact.
	● More than 280,000 homes and schools have been strengthened to withstand disasters through an initiative led by Race to Resilience partner Build Change. The Climate Resilient Housing Initiative (CRHI) has so far improved safety for over 1.4 million people across the Global South. It has also trained more than 113,000 people in resilient construction and created 48,000 jobs across 13 countries in Latin America, Africa, Central Asia and the Asia-Pacific.
	● The Action Agenda has supported a [suite of PAS](#) designed to overcome critical barriers to scaling solutions under Key Objective 12. These include *[Building for Forests](#)*, [advancing low-carbon timber construction](#); *[Decarbonisation and Resilience Roadmaps](#)* to guide national strategies; the *[Plan to Accelerate Near-Zero Emission and Resilient Building](#)*s under the Buildings Breakthrough; the *[Global Property Linked Finance Initiativ](#)*e to expand residential retrofits; and *[Scaling Finance for Energy-Efficient, Resilient Buildings](#)*, empowering public development banks. Together, they equip governments and non-state actors to implement solutions at speed and scale.
	● The buildings sector made significant progress at COP 30 with the [first Ministerial Meeting](#) of the [Intergovernmental Council for Buildings and Climate](#), a 60+ government platform co-chaired by Brazil, France, and Kenya and coordinated by UNEP/Global Alliance for Building and Construction, where Ministers endorsed the [Belém Call for Action for Affordable and Sustainable](#) Housing committing countries to integrate climate action into housing policy by 2030–2035. At this meeting, the Troika and participating countries called on all nations to join the Belém Call for Action, reinforcing the urgency of collective engagement. Substantively, it calls for setting up an Affordable and Sustainable Housing Finance Alliance with IFIs/MDBs to design scalable instruments, asks Parties to define and consider the flows of Official Development Assistance (ODA) spent on sustainable and affordable housing; and asks Parties to consider national processes to operationalise Article 2.1(c) in housing through fiscal incentives and sustainable finance taxonomies.
	● The [Buildings Breakthrough](#), coordinated by UNEP/GlobalABC, is putting in place shared global foundations advancing a comprehensive

package of deliverables —on definitions and principles, on sustainable public procurement, finance mechanisms, impactful and scalable deployment solutions, and capacity-building tools — that make international cooperation simpler and national implementation faster, accelerating the transition to Near-zero emission and resilient buildings (NZERBs) worldwide.

1. [NZERB Interim Report](#) — Shared definitions and principles Launch (led by WorldGBC) For the first time, countries and industry converging around a common language for sustainable and resilient buildings. This publication will be followed by a full report linking the principles to related frameworks, and will support turning ambition into implementation — enabling consistent standards, informed investment, and faster progress toward making NZERBs the norm worldwide.

2. [Global Framework for Action](#) — Endorsement and Outreach Campaign (led by UNEP 10YFP) Governments are invited to endorse a coordinated framework, to embed sustainability and circularity into public procurement, linking national commitments, policy levers, and non-state action. Seven countries have already endorsed it.

3. Practical guidance products to unlock financing for NZERBs, including: A NZERB Finance Roadmap Template to integrate financing pathways into national and subnational roadmaps (led by GlobalABC); launch of a global initiative to strengthen banks' institutional capacity and financing mechanisms for resilient and energy efficient building & ["Article 6'](#) [Implementation Handbook for Buildings](#)", to help mobilise climate finance for energy efficiency in buildings across EMDEs (led by Partnership for Energy Efficiency in Buildings).

4. [Catalogue of Deployment Solutions for Buildings](#) (led by Solar Impulse Foundation) — A practical repository of market-ready technologies, complemented by proven policies and project models demonstrating real-world NZERB implementation, designed to accelerate replication and knowledge transfer across regions.

5. [Capacity-Building Resources and Knowledge Portal](#) (led by International Code Council)— Beta Launch. As part of a new GlobalABC online hub that will host institutional and project-level training materials and tools — equipping practitioners and policymakers to deliver NZERB outcomes at scale.

- Governments, scientific institutions and private-sector and civil-society organizations are joining forces to launch the [Building for Forests Acceleration Plan](#), a global call for action designed to accelerate sustainable and resilient housing and decarbonize the construction sector through the use of sustainably and responsibly sourced wood. The plan takes a multipronged approach that includes legal and fiscal reforms, finance mechanisms for forest holders and small and medium-sized enterprises, support for integration into nationally determined contributions, and inclusive campaigns to engage women,

youth, Indigenous Peoples and local communities. A key highlight is promotion of the [Principles for Responsible Timber Construction](#), a new common language and framework endorsed by 11 national governments and 300+ industry leaders. The aim of the plan is that, by 2028, sustainable wood-based construction will be integrated into climate and housing policies in at least 30 countries, including six in the tropics.

- WorldGBC announced at COP 30 the [expansion of its Building the Transition programme](#) to accelerate national building decarbonisation and resilience roadmaps across Africa and Asia-Pacific. The announcement builds on the success of 15+ existing national roadmaps mobilising 194 ambassadors, 1,500+ stakeholders and 800+ companies worldwide. Moving forwards these roadmaps are supported by the launch of the [PAS](#) co-hosted by WorldGBC, GlobalABC, WRI, Build Change and Habitat for Humanity International

- 7 countries endorsed the launch of the [World Championship for Energy Saving](#) signalling their intent to develop their own national energy saving championships. To date, 10 countries have achieved an average 15% annual emerging saving per building.

- A new [Market Transformation Stocktake](#), launched by WBCSD ahead of COP 30, reveals how industry leaders are tackling critical barriers to decarbonising the built environment - from data interoperability and material transparency to finance, procurement, and standards alignment. It demonstrates the power of the 'ambition loop', where bold business action and policy reinforce each other, accelerating real-world change at scale. This report shows that the sector is moving from fragmented efforts to coordinated, scalable solutions - removing barriers that have previously held back progress.

Resilient Infrastructure	- The [Plan to Accelerate Resilient Urban Infrastructure](#) was launched during COP 30, with a focus on developing countries, and specifically focusing on subnational governments (states, provinces, regions, and cities).The plan aims to develop a portfolio of fundable projects by aggregating and prioritizing climate-focused green/gray infrastructure needs; build a Network of Professionals qualified to support project development in the Global South; engage the financial ecosystem through a blended architecture; enhance implementation readiness by connecting cities with on-demand specialized technical support, and develop fit-for-purpose support for smaller cities using pooled structures, guarantees, and local-currency on-lending. - In connection, [The Insurance Development Forum has launched the Infrastructure Resilience Development Fund (IRDF)](#), managed by GIP/BlackRock. It aims to close natural catastrophe protection gaps by financing resilient small- and medium-sized infrastructure projects in emerging markets and developing economies.The IRDF raised USD 340 million in its first close, with significant contributions from the IFC and the insurers involved in its design. The debt fund will invest across sectors such as clean water, energy, transport, healthcare, and digital infrastructure, mobilizing institutional capital into resilient infrastructure through blended finance tailored to insurers and pension

	funds.
	- Two more PAS were launched during COP 30 centered on sustainable urban infrastructure and mobility: - The Scaling Up Public Transport and Sustainable Transport in Cities plan (Avoid and Shift) focusing on infrastructure investment, low- and zero carbon fleet and service investments, and sustainable transport policies and - The Plan to Accelerate Implementation of Resilient and Adaptive Transport Infrastructure, focuses on Rail, Road, and Ports globally, with key focus areas including policies, regulations, codes, and standards—particularly linking them to NAPs and procurement; integration of resilience and adaptation across the entire lifecycle, including climate risk-informed decision-making, advanced technologies, NbS, and strengthening maintenance/retrofitting; institutional and technical capacities and coordination, emphasizing knowledge sharing and partnerships; and resilience and adaptation finance, focusing on the business case, private capital mobilization (e.g., PPPs), and innovative instruments like resilience bonds. - Two key guidance reports launched to advance the plan activities: The first was the Infrastructure Pathways 2.0 resource which serves as a global reference for the entire infrastructure ecosystem, from policymakers and investors to engineers, builders, communities, and end-users, providing tools to integrate climate resilience and adaptation across the full infrastructure lifecycle. The second report was the Port Decision Makers' Guide to Climate Risk Assessment (CRA), an essential first step in helping ports understand, anticipate, and respond to the impacts of climate change. A structured CRA helps ports identify risks, prioritise adaptation measures, and ensure long-term resilience and sustainability, - The Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres (SPARC) launched the third report of the initiative Roof Over Our Heads campaign (ROOH) during COP 30 in Belém. This demonstrated the success of a people-centred approach to deliver results in 35 cities in 11 countries (India, Indonesia, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Egypt, Argentina, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, Columbia, Chile). ROOH's most powerful message is that true collaboration requires both patience and courage. Also announced was ROOH expanding to a hundred learning labs, in 20 countries.
Early Warnings Systems and disaster response	- The 2025 report on Global Status of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems, launched at a high-level event at COP 30, shows that more than 60% of countries have EWS in place, while comprehensiveness scores for system capabilities have increased by 45% - but we need to do more. The report is a flagship of the UN Secretary-General's Early Warnings for All initiative that aims to protect every person on Earth with an early warning system by 2027. - To advance on that, the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative launched its Strategy 2030 which charts a path enabling climate-vulnerable nations to build early warning systems with

	support from Luxembourg (EUR 2 million), Monaco (EUR 0,7 million), Norway (USD 5 million), and Canada, France, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Finland and Germany. In addition, Belgium (EUR 8.3 million), Ireland (EUR 8 million) and Spain (EUR 5 million), announced support to advance surface weather observations through the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF).
Nature-based solutions	● Beat the Heat is a flagship PAS that provides a mechanism to deliver UNEP and COP 30-led Beat the Heat Implementation Drive, hosted under the Global Cooling Pledge. It mobilizes cities and finance to build resilience to extreme heat through NbS (such as urban forests, parks, green roofs, lakes and storm drainage), passive cooling in buildings and reflective surfaces, and public procurement of high energy efficiency and low GWP cooling technologies (fans, evaporative coolers, efficient AC). The plan, which involves over 36 countries across all continents and 83 key partners, aims to support over 185 cities with local heat action and greening plans, reduce heat risks for 3.5 billion people globally, and integrate these solutions into 50 national adaptation frameworks by 2030. It will deliver solutions to address extreme heat in schools, health and sport centers, open spaces, protecting the lives and livelihoods of billions of people worldwide. Through strengthened national-to-local collaboration, cross-sector coordination, and investment in green cooling infrastructure, the initiative promotes equity, public health, and climate resilience.
Water Resilience	● Brazil unveiled two PAS, one on Water Management and Participatory Governance and another on Access to Freshwater for Vulnerable Communities, a flagship initiative under the COP 30 Climate Action Agenda designed to expand safe water access, strengthen governance, and accelerate finance for adaptation. The plans are anchored in collaboration with OECD Water Governance Initiative (WGI), The Freshwater Challenge, Wetlands International, SIWI, INBO, AGWA, and the Water for Climate Pavilion. A third plan on just water partnerships was announced on the 17th by the Ministry of Cities in Brazil in collaboration with WaterAid and IWMI.
Waste management, landfills and methane	● A new global effort to tackle one of the fastest-growing sources of greenhouse gases was launched today. The No Organic Waste (NOW) PAS commits to cutting 30% of methane emissions from organic waste by 2030, while transforming discarded food into opportunities for climate action, nutrition, and livelihoods. With the support of the Global Methane Hub and a commitment of USD 30 million for the world - of which USD 10 million are for Latin America - to accelerate action in cities, NOW will recover 20 million tonnes of surplus food each year, feed 50 million people, and formally integrate 1 million waste workers into the circular economy. Currently, 25 cities across 18 countries have been engaged. The initiative's next phase will scale city pilots, composting hubs, and foodbank networks, by providing technical support and project financing (such as purchasing equipment and carrying out construction work), generating evidence to inform national strategies and attract multilateral and private investment. 15 cities in Brazil have signed a pledge to reduce Methane emission from cities.

	CCAC declared to support 10 cities for extending technical support for this program.
	● UNEP and partners launched a new initiative to halve food waste by 2030 and cut up to 7% from methane emissions as part of efforts to slow climate change. Launched at COP 30, the Food Waste Breakthrough is a 2030 Climate Solution under the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, and unites governments, cities, and civil society to act on an issue that strikes at the heart of global hunger and climate change.

Axis 5 – Fostering Human and Social Development

Axis 5 places people at the core of climate action, integrating human development with climate planning via enhanced capacity-building and social resilience. This strategy urgently requires prioritizing empowerment through skills development for a just transition, mandatory climate education and acknowledging the power of culture and narrative to deliver change. Crucially, fortifying health systems and protecting culture must be central to enduring environmental shocks and maintaining well-being. However, severe vulnerabilities persist, as support for green skills and robust climate-health measures remains inadequate, hindering progress. Greater investment is essential to ensure the green transition is equitable and resilient, guaranteeing its benefits are widely shared and truly leave no one behind.

Key objectives under this axis:

16. Promoting resilient health systems

17. Reducing the effects of climate change on eradicating hunger and poverty

18. Education, capacity-building and job creation to address climate change

19. Culture, cultural heritage protection and climate action

The CHLCs and COP 29 and COP 30 Presidencies would like to acknowledge and thank the organizations supporting the secretariats of these activation groups, including International Labour Organization (ILO), World Health organisation (WHO), Global Resilience Partnership (GRP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Bank, World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and UNESCO. The full list of Activation group members can be consulted here.

The following solutions under axis 5 were collectively accelerated at COP 30:

Solution	Announced or delivered at COP 30
Promoting resilient health systems	● Launch of the Brazilian-led Belém Health Action Plan – the world's first international climate adaptation plan dedicated entirely to health. The plan lays out concrete actions to help countries monitor and respond to the growing health threats of climate change, from heat stress and dengue to air pollution and mental health. The plan launched with an initial USD 300 million investment from the Climate and Health Funders Coalition, a group of more than 35 philanthropies. The money will fund research, policies, and solutions tackling extreme heat, air pollution, and infectious diseases. It will also strengthen health systems through the integration of critical climate data. Committed funders include Bloomberg Philanthropies, Children's Investment Fund Foundation, Gates Foundation, IKEA Foundation, Quadrature Climate Foundation, The Rockefeller Foundation, Philanthropy Asia Alliance (by Temasek Trust), and Wellcome. The plan also brings together the Cool Cities Accelerator (a new Rockefeller Foundation and C40 partnership) which is helping cities set and fund targets to protect residents from extreme heat. Also under the umbrella is an USD 11.5 million investment from earlier this year by The Rockefeller Foundation and Wellcome Trust to the WHO–WMO Climate and Health Joint Programme, which will help create new health–meteorology units across 7+ countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.Why this matters: Climate change is already amplifying health risks. Yet fewer than one in three countries currently have climate-informed health systems. Brazil's plan creates a model for coordinated global action – linking climate science, public health,

	and finance – to safeguard lives and livelihoods in a warming world.
	● [Race to Zero for health care hits 100!](#) At COP 30, 100 health care institutions worldwide have joined the Race to Zero for health care — and the 100th is proudly from Brazil. Each institution is taking concrete steps to cut emissions, strengthen resilience, and reduce the health sector's footprint — proving that climate action in health care isn't just possible, it's happening. Together, they represent more than 14,000 hospitals and health centers across 28 countries, driving a global shift toward a low-carbon, healthier future for all.
Climate-Resilient Social Protection and Smallholder Agriculture Finance Partnership	● Belém Declaration on Hunger, Poverty, and Human-Centered Climate Action: Leaders from 43 Countries and the EU at COP 30 Adopt Groundbreaking Declaration Linking Climate Action to Fight Against Hunger and Poverty. In a historic move at the COP 30 Leaders' Summit, heads of state and government from 43 countries and the European Union adopted the [Belém Declaration on Hunger, Poverty, and Human-Centered Climate Action](#), placing the world's most vulnerable populations at the center of global climate policy. The Declaration, adopted at the Leaders' Summit held just before the 30th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, called for a pivotal shift in how the international community addresses the climate crisis, recognizing that, while climate change affects everyone, its devastating impacts fall disproportionately on the world's poorest communities.
	● A new Climate-Resilient Social Protection and Smallholder Agriculture Finance Partnership was launched under the COP 30 Action Agenda. The Partnership advances the [PAS](#) with clear, measurable goals to drive action and track progress, including supporting national, country-led implementation plans for adaptive social protection, smallholder and family farming, and access to water solutions in Benin, Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, and the Dominican Republic. By 2028, the plan establishes a joint coordination group of climate finance donors to align portfolios in support of efforts to combat hunger and poverty. The launch builds on the 7 November adoption of the Belém Declaration on Hunger, Poverty, and Human-Centered Climate Action by 44 countries, a landmark commitment developed with the [Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty](#) .
Scaling Social Protection for Climate Action	● 5 Multilateral Climate Funds and the Taskforce on Linking Adaptive Social Protection and Climate Financing jointly launch a Guidance Note "Scaling Social Protection for Climate Action – Insights from and for Multilateral Climate Funds": At COP 30, the Taskforce launched together with 5 multilateral climate funds a Guidance Note ["Scaling Social Protection for Climate Action – Insights from and for Multilateral Climate Funds".](#) The Joint Guidance Note serves as a practical tool to strengthen the integration of social protection into international climate policy and climate finance mechanisms and aims to support the development of eligible project proposals. It includes an analysis of the contribution of social protection to climate action, a stock take of the integration of social protection into strategies, policies, and funding windows of the five climate funds and recommendations for entry points to systematically embed social protection in climate finance.

Advancing people-centred Resilience	● The [Race to Resilience 2025 Progress Report](#) shows that 437.7 million people have already increased their resilience (in relation to the 4 billion target), USD 4.2 billion have been deployed in adaptation finance, and 18.4 million hectares of nature are now protected. In addition, 72 RtR Solution Stories illustrate how locally led adaptation is advancing the Global Climate Action Agenda across several axes and objectives.
New Skills Development	● The "Global Initiative for Jobs & Skills for the New Economy" was launched at COP 30 to connect governments, industry and civil society to integrate jobs and skills into economic and climate strategies. Led by GIZ, the Germany-based development agency; the World Resources Institute, Systemiq, the Ares Charitable Foundation, and the NDC Partnership, the initiative will help countries embed workforce and skills development into their national climate plans while mobilizing public and private finance through shared investment mechanisms and climate funds. By 2028, it aims to unite over 20 countries and 40 global institutions in an 'Engagement Community on Jobs & Skills for the New Economy.' Initial country studies in [Kenya](#), [Pakistan](#), and [Brazil](#) are already identifying opportunities in sectors from renewable energy and transport to green agriculture and low-carbon construction. Operationalization of the initiative (via the PAS) aims to bring together 20+ countries, 40+ institutions under the umbrella of an "Engagement Community on Jobs & Skills for the New Economy" by 2028.
	● "[New Skills Development for the Future: Empowering Women and Youth for a Just Transition - A Global Multi-Stakeholder Partnership](#)" - a plan to accelerate skills development for women and youth is building on programs already underway across Africa, Asia-Pacific, and the Americas. It seeks to scale up existing efforts such as The Green Jobs for Youth Pact which is piloting green skills programs in Latin America and running capacity-building projects in Cuba, Madagascar, and Senegal. Additionally, UNIDO's Global Cleantech Innovation Programme supports women entrepreneurs across eight countries, and the Global Network of Sustainable Energy Centres is building the capacity of women and youth through its network of regional sustainable energy centres. The plan spearheaded by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNIDO, with support from partners including Care About Climate, and Student Energy, consolidates these successes under a single framework and scales them with measurable targets. By 2030, it aims to equip 3,000 women and youth with future-ready green skills, support 6,000 youth-led clean energy and climate initiatives, and facilitate 500 job placements, mentorships, and internships. It also seeks to integrate gender- and youth-responsive measures into at least three national or regional policy frameworks and reach 50,000 people through advocacy and storytelling campaigns.
	● [Celebrating 10 years of the Gender Just Climate Solutions (GJCS) Award](#): In the framework of COP 30 and under Brazil's leadership, this event marks a significant milestone: the 10th anniversary of the GJCS Awards, an initiative that for a decade has showcased and supported inclusive, community-driven climate solutions from the Global South that advance gender equality and climate justice. Launched in 2015 under the Paris Agreement framework, the GJCS initiative by WECF and

	the Women and Gender Constituency (WGC) was among the very first to spotlight the intersection of gender equality and climate justice. Long before "just transition" and "inclusive climate action" became central to global climate discussions, GJCS was already showing what that means in practice, recognizing and upscaling community-led initiatives that deliver real climate solutions while providing gender justice. The initiative has grown from 60 applications in its first year to over 500 in 2025, demonstrating a global movement that continues to rise. At its heart, GJCS breaks one of the most persistent barriers in climate action: the invisibility of local, women-led, and Indigenous climate actions and solutions.
Education for New Generations	● [Strengthening Higher Education for Accelerated Climate Action:](#) A global collaboration led by the Race to Zero for Universities and Colleges and the Higher Education Climate Network of Networks is expanding climate action across higher education. By 2027, higher education networks will expand by 35%, forming six new national alliances and engaging thousands of universities to advance cooperation, climate research, and green skills training for educators and over 33 million students. Through Race to Zero collaboration, the plan expects to reach over 1300 higher education institutions, representing 11.6 million students globally, increasing their climate leadership
Resilience in Education	● A new [Africa-Brazil-LAC Network on Education and Youth Policies for Climate Sustainability and Resilience](#) has been established to strengthen education systems against climate risks. Led by Brazil's Ministry of Education with the Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in the Education Sector (GADRRRES), the initiative links countries in Africa and Latin America through South-South cooperation. By 2027, it will develop a multilateral training programme for educators and public managers to respond to climate-related emergencies, and by 2028, aims to reduce school dropout linked to displacement while improving national education policies on equity and climate resilience.
Capacity Building for Cultural Heritage Adaptation	● The Minister of Culture of Brazil, announced a global effort to integrate cultural heritage into National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) with the [Group of Friends for Culture-Based Climate Action (GFCBCA)](#), a coalition of 56 countries and 23 international organizations. This initiative is designed to protect the traditions, knowledge, and assets of vulnerable communities while strengthening local resilience, for example, through mapping and protecting heritage sites.
	● The [Heritage Adapts Coalition](#), led by [Preserving Legacies](#) and supported by the [National Geographic Society](#), unveiled plans for 3,000 cultural heritage sites and practices to implement climate adaptation strategies by 2030. This campaign, announced by Her Royal Highness Princess Dana Firas of Jordan, the UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador for Cultural Heritage and President of the Board of the Petra National Trust, will be backed by an online *Community of Action* platform linking museums, libraries, heritage experts, and local custodians to share knowledge and accelerate adaptation.

Cultural Power: Narratives for Change	● Launch of the *Creative Integrity Playbook: How Agencies and Brands Align Influence with Climate Science* aims to bring 250 brands and 1,000 agencies to embed fossil-free procurement, narrative integrity, and regenerative storytelling across all their work. Together with the Cultural Power: Narratives for Change campaign, this movement aims to retrain 20,000 practitioners, engage 500 brands, and shift EURO 500 million in advertising budgets from high-carbon messaging to climate-positive storytelling - reaching over 10 million citizens through pop culture, libraries, and public campaigns. Watch the campaign video here
	● Entertainment and Culture for Climate Action Alliance (ECCA) launched a first of its kind, Global Film & Television Survey across nations in 20 languages to gather experiences and perspectives on climate-related storytelling and sustainable production practices within the screen industries. The survey results will set a baseline from which to support content development funding for new climate programming and to increase decarbonization across film and television industries. ECCA Film and TV's activities are grounded in the Paris Agreement and Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) agenda, which aims to empower all members of society to engage in climate action through six key elements: climate change education, public awareness, training, public participation, public access to information, and international cooperation.
	● ECCA announced "Earth Witness: Story to Policy" a new initiative to amplify Global South voices in film and television by bringing storytellers and governments together to influence policy. Presentations will feature the first "Earth Witness" films: "La Mar," is an emotional cinematic telling of the first forced displacement in Mexico due to sea level rise; "A Flower in the Desert," is a story set in Shyamnagar, Bangladesh—one of the most climate-precarious frontlines on Earth—chronicling the journey of Sadia, a seventh-grade student facing numerous challenges in her pursuit of education; and a third film is a collaboration with ECCA leader, Tamseel Hussain (Pluc.TV, India) and the Self-Employed Women Association (SEWA),

Axis 6 – Unleashing Enablers and Accelerators including on Financing, Technology and Capacity Building

Axis 6 shows strengthening alignment across finance, technology and enabling frameworks. Common implementation themes are growing country and SME focus, use of market mechanisms, harmonization of standards, and de-risking to lower the cost of capital. There is convergence on priority actions to implement the Baku to Belem Roadmap and mobilize at least USD 1.3 trillion a year by 2035, with a high-level finance ministerial and the first ever asset owner summit. Significant gaps remain though; adaptation finance stays low, and reporting systems and digital infrastructure are fragmented. Many developing countries face high costs and limited institutional capacity for enablers and accelerators, driving the need for fairer access, de-risking to lower the cost of capital and support for advance project pipelines for climate solutions. Important topics were incorporated into the Action Agenda for the first time, including climate disinformation and AI and climate.

Key objectives under this axis:

20. Climate and sustainable finance, mainstreaming climate in investments and insurance

21. Finance for adaptation

22. Climate integrated public procurement

23. Harmonization of carbon markets and carbon accounting standards

24. Climate and trade

25. Reduction of non-CO_2 gases

26. Governance, state capacities and institutional strengthening for climate action, planning and preparedness

27. Artificial Intelligence, Digital Public Infrastructure and digital technologies

28. Innovation, climate entrepreneurship and small and micro businesses

29. Bioeconomy and biotechnology

30. Information integrity in climate change matters

The CHLCs and COP 29 and COP 30 Presidencies would like to acknowledge and thank the organizations supporting the secretariats of these activation groups, including: Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); CDP; Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC); Green Climate Fund (GCF); United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD); World Trade Organization (WTO); International Chamber of Commerce (ICC); International Trade Centre (ITC); Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability; International Telecommunication Union (ITU); SME Finance Forum (IFC); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).The full list of Activation group members can be consulted here.

Solution	Announced or delivered at COP 30
Country platforms for investment mobilization	● 14 New Countries Platforms Announced, Launch of Country Platform Hub. In a major step towards aligning global support and investments with national climate priorities, 13 countries and 1 region released plans to develop national platforms through the GCF readiness program. A Country Platform Hub, integrating the COP 30 PAS to connect countries to technical assistance, knowledge, and funding, was also launched to

	ensure that global support systems effectively respond to the needs of countries, rather than duplicating efforts. Country platforms support the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Report of the COP 30 Circle of Finance Ministers. The announcements of the establishment of Platforms were made by Cambodia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, India, Kazakhstan, Lesotho, Mongolia, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Rwanda, South Africa, and Togo. The event also announced the launch of the Caribbean Regional Platform
National Adaptation Plans and Adaptation Country Platforms	● The [Fostering Investible National Planning and Implementation (FINI) for Adaptation & Resilience](#) led by the Atlantic Council's Climate Resilience Center and the Natural Resources Defense Council, will aim to turn NAP – country-level roadmaps that outline how nations will prepare for and respond to climate impacts – from policy documents into investable plans that can attract real, large-scale funding from the private sector. FINI will identify vulnerable assets, assess the value of building resilience, and connect the right type of finance to the right projects. The goal: develop project pipelines of USD 1 trillion in adaptation investment pipelines by 2028, with 20% coming from private investors, plus USD 500 million from multilateral agencies and philanthropies for risk assessment and to build local capacity for implementation. Additionally, it aims for a 25% rise in pre-arranged finance. The initiative brings together a vast collaboration: countries like Colombia, Peru; multilateral banks including the Asian Development Bank, IDB Invest; insurers such as Zurich, Howden and the Insurance Development Forum; investors like Gawa Capital, Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change, the Lightsmith Group; global organizations and coalitions like UNDP, the UNEP FI, CDRI, V20, Global Green Growth Institute; philanthropies including the Gates Foundation, European Climate Foundation; and data leaders like S&P Global.
	● [The National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) Implementation Alliance](#), a new PAS under the COP 30 Action Agenda, was launched with backing from the COP 30 Presidency, Italy, Germany, Vanuatu, Kenya, UNDP, and others. The Alliance aims to accelerate collaboration between the organizations supporting the implementation of NAPs and mobilize public and private investment to advance national adaptation priorities. This collaboration will increase awareness and expand the global knowledge exchange on crucial innovations necessary to scale adaptation initiatives, replicate promising solutions, strengthen country platforms and country-owned coordinated delivery mechanisms, and promote greater transparency of existing efforts over the longer term to ensure continuity between consecutive COPs. Working alongside other COP 30 adaptation PAS, the technical partners present included UNDP, the NAP Global Network, the NDC Partnership, the Atlantic Council and the Natural Resources Defense Council, while the funding community was represented by the GCF, the Adaptation Fund, ClimateWorks Foundation, Itaúsa, the Asian Development Bank and the IDB.
	● [Adaptation Fund Receives Millions in New Contributions.](#) The international financial mechanism created in 2001 by the UNFCCC to support developing countries in mobilizing resources for adaptation to climate change impacts received nearly USD 135 million during Brazil's COP 30 Presidency. Belgium (Walloon Region): USD 3.31 million;

	Germany: EUR 60 million (USD 69.36 million); Iceland: USD 0.62 million; Ireland: USD 11.56 million; Luxembourg: USD 5.78 million; Portugal: USD 1.16 million; Republic of Korea: USD 0.84 million; Spain: USD 23.12 million; Sweden: USD 13.28 million; Switzerland: USD 5.16 million. ● By 2030, Adaptation and Resilience Embedded Into Africa's Financial Systems under the Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP 2.0). Led by the Global Center on Adaptation (GCA), this initiative will integrate adaptation into the core architecture of Africa's financial systems, equipping commercial banks, investors, and regulators with the tools to assess and manage climate risks.
Adaptation investment by philanthropy	● Philanthropy Unites for Smarter, Scaled Adaptation Action — Adaptation and Resilience Collaborative for Funders (ARC)), a network of over 70 philanthropic organizations, is driving a more coordinated and impactful approach to climate resilience in response to the GST. Through aligned strategies, the new Adaptation and Resilience Fund supporting locally led action, and efforts to track global adaptation finance flows, ARC is unlocking smarter funding, strengthening local capacity, and advancing inclusive adaptation to deliver on SDGs and the Paris Agreement Adaptation Goal.
Financial Instruments for Resilience	● USD 6 billion in new contingent and resilience-linked financing will be made available by 2030 through the Financial Instruments for Ready and Resilient (FIRRe) initiative across Latin America and the Caribbean. Using Climate Resilience Debt Clauses, contingent credit lines and risk-transfer solutions, the initiative helps governments respond rapidly to disasters while maintaining fiscal stability and protecting vulnerable populations. ● The IDB, CAF, Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) launched the Multi-Guarantor Debt-for-Resilience Joint Initiative, a pioneering mechanism to ease debt pressures and strengthen disaster preparedness across the Caribbean. The initiative creates a framework to streamline multi-guarantor debt-for-resilience swaps, harmonizing standards and improving coordination among MDBs, governments, and private sector actors. Each transaction will align with national development and debt strategies.

Super Taxonomy	● Common Language for Green Finance Unlocks Private Capital Towards Baku USD 1.3 Trillion Goal: Two linked initiatives promise to reshape how sustainable finance works worldwide. Together, the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy (BST) and a new Global Super-Taxonomy aim to establish a common financial language for what counts as 'sustainable' – while allowing countries to keep full control of their own standards.
	
	   ○ The BST is Brazil's first national sustainable finance taxonomy and one of the world's most comprehensive. It defines which investments qualify as sustainable based on climate mitigation and adaptation finance, as well as incorporating social criteria, including gender and racial equity – offering a robust framework to guide capital flows toward resilient, inclusive development.
	
	   ○ The Super-Taxonomy takes the next step: creating a system that allows taxonomies across countries to be compared and translated into one another. Rather than imposing a single global standard, it

	creates interoperability, enabling investors to assess sustainability claims across borders, all coordinated under a COP 30 PASlan to Accelerate Solutions on Super Taxonomy. The plan includes a Taxonomy Roadmap that aims to align more than 60 national taxonomies, helping countries attract private capital and reducing transaction costs – especially critical since fewer than one-third of developing countries currently have taxonomies in place.
Credit Enhancement for Private Capital Mobilization	● MDBs Scale Credit Enhancement to Make Nature and Climate Projects Bankable: A push to unlock private capital for climate and nature also landed in Belém. Multilateral development banks signaled a coordinated shift toward using credit enhancements at far greater scale to help vulnerable countries access climate finance. ○ First, the Task Force on Credit Enhancement for Sustainability-linked Financing, previously launched at COP 28, announced a strengthened mandate and a new set of recommendations aimed squarely at one problem: Emerging markets and developing economies are being priced out of the transition just as their financing needs soar past USD 4 trillion. The Task Force will now move to a full implementation platform, aiming to standardize how multilateral development banks deploy guarantees so they can mobilize private capital more quickly and at much larger volumes. Their efforts help support the Baku to Belém Roadmap, which aims to unlock USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035 across all sources of climate finance for developing countries. ○ Also announced at COP 30, a group of multilateral development banks published a set of recommended metrics for measuring impact and accelerating investment in nature projects, under the Belem Framework for Nature Finance. The guide tackles a critical problem: over 600 indicators and hundreds of metrics currently exist for nature projects, often tracking activities rather than actual ecological outcomes – creating confusion that scares away investors. The Guide is being used on a pilot basis by the IDB in support of the fourth EcoInvest auction, which expands long-term financing for bioeconomy and nature-based projects with defined biodiversity outcomes. EcoInvest has already raised more than USD 13 billion in its first three auctions.
Accelerating EMDE capital mobilization through foreign exchange risk solutions	● The FX Edge program aims to expand to other countries the success of Brazil's Eco Invest initiative, which has mobilized over BRL 75 billion to support the country's Ecological Transformation Plan: Foreign-exchange risk, or currency volatility, is one of the biggest barriers to investment in Emerging Markets and Developing Countries (EMDEs). Led by the IDB, in partnership with the United Kingdom and Brazil, FX Edge addresses systemic foreign exchange barriers. By creating the enabling conditions for large-scale mobilization of international investments, the program supports national development priorities across EMDEs. Building on Eco Invest Brasil's achievements—mobilizing over BRL 75 billion—FX Edge seeks to replicate and tailor this proven model in new contexts. The program aims to enhance private investment in resilience and development and foster sustainable growth across developing countries. FX Edge includes: blended finance and project preparation facility, an FX

	liquidity facility and an FX derivatives program.
Financing of Clean Industrial Projects	● A global effort to accelerate financing for clean industrial plants has been launched with the aim to support over 800 projects worldwide by 2030. Through the Build Clean Now initiative, the Industrial Transition Accelerator (ITA) and its partners presented a [Plan to Accelerate Solution](#) to fast-track investments in sectors like steel, cement, chemicals, and shipping, which together account for over a quarter of global emissions. By leveraging the momentum of over 1,000 clean industrial plants in development, this initiative seeks to overcome the barriers to financing these projects, helping countries, companies, and capital providers turn clean industry plans into actionable, funded projects. The programme is targeting year-on-year financing growth, with an estimated USD [140 billion in funding](#) expected for the 70 projects currently poised for investment. Build Clean Now is focused on unlocking global opportunities for clean industry, with regional hubs for project development in places such as Europe, China, and emerging markets across Latin America, Africa, Asia, and Australia.
Innovating Finance for Systematic Observation	● USD 200 Million Impact Bond on Weather and Climate Data Opens: The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and partners started raising funds for [the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF)](#), the world's first Impact Bond for Weather and Climate Data. If backing reaches the USD 200 million target the bond could quintuple internationally shared weather and climate data, helping 30 Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States close critical climate data gaps – unlocking more than USD 160 billion in wider economic benefits.
Transition plans for financial institutions	● New global plan to accelerate and harmonize Paris-aligned transition plans for financial institutions.Instead of creating a new framework, UNEP FI has with partners launched the first global effort to align financial institution transition plans, signaling a major step forward in mobilizing the financial sector for climate action. The [plan](#) will convene standard setters, regulators, and policymakers to align on shared norms and baseline expectations. This harmonization aims to improve comparability for investors and supervisors and lower preparation costs for financial institutions. Three core pathways are planned: 1. Harmonizing global approaches to improve comparability. 2. Connecting private-sector plans with national climate targets. 3. Developing practical, scalable transition finance mechanisms for key economic sectors. Key actions include developing an ISO standard for net-zero transition planning, establishing a policy dialogue hub for regulators, and launching pilot projects to co-develop plans between financial institutions and their clients in real-economy sectors.
Transaction Hub for transformative	● Up to 10 Large-Scale Climate Projects to Be Accelerated and Closed by the [SB COP Transaction Hub](#): Launched at COP 30, the SB COP Transaction Hub will serve as a global execution platform dedicated to accelerating the closure of transformative climate and nature deals.

climate finance solutions	Acting as the world's "deal team for the planet," the Hub brings together leading financial institutions, governments, and private investors to deliver up to 10 large-scale transactions across renewable energy, industry, transport, nature, and resilience sectors.
Methodologies for Climate Spending in Public Budgets	● Regional declaration by Finance and Planning Ministers to align public budgets with NDCs: Latin American and Caribbean countries join forces through a ministerial declaration under the [Regional Climate Action Platform](#) to embed the Brazilian methodology of climate expenditure identification in national budgets, aligning financial planning with emission reduction and adaptation targets.
Comprehensive Risk Management	● [A new global plan for Comprehensive Risk Management (CRM) has been launched](#), aimed at integrating climate action and disaster risk reduction in at least 50 countries, with a focus on Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Led by the Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the initiative aims to address the rising costs of climate disasters, which are projected to reach USD 2.3 trillion, by promoting a holistic governance approach that aligns disaster risk reduction with climate action. The plan aims to dismantle institutional silos, encourage cross-sector coordination, and align policies at multiple levels of governance to enhance resilience strategies and track adaptation efforts.
	● [Brazil's Ministry of Women Launches the Protocol for Promoting Women's and Girls' Agency in Climate Emergencies and Disasters:](#) Building on lessons learned from Brazil's 2024 Rio Grande do Sul flood response, the Protocol aims at strengthening international cooperation while promoting the meaningful participation and leadership of women in all phases of risk management, disaster preparedness and climate adaptation. Building on lessons learned from Brazil's 2024 Rio Grande do Sul flood response, the Protocol integrates lessons learned from community engagement, dialogues with civil society, and coordination among national and local governments. It is guided by principles of intersectionality, feminist climate justice and the principle "leave no one behind". The Protocol seeks to mobilize the participation and leadership of national governments, stakeholders, women's organisations, civil society and networks in prevention, preparedness, and resilience efforts through a gender lens to promote and protect the rights of women and girls in climate emergencies and disasters. It aims to support the development and implementation of gender-responsive and inclusive climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction policies, programmes and strategies.
Insurance and de-risking to lower cost of capital	● Enabling Insurance Breakthrough Expands to 24 organizations providing De-Risking Climate Solutions by 2028. Grounded in measurable targets, the collaboration ensures insurance-backed protection for climate investments, enabling faster delivery of resilience and transition finance under the 2030 Climate Solutions Roadmap. [Announcement](#) included a publication, Rooted in Resilience, focused on proven insurance solutions for regenerative agriculture.

Data availability for risk assessment	[Launch of the Nature's Intelligence Studio:](#) Introducing the Amazon and other biodiverse regions as innovation hotspots, the Studio drives nature-inspired innovation for sustainable, local development. Led by the University of Oxford (TIDE Centre) with the National Institute for Amazonian Research (INPA) and the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), it will be based in Latin America and the Caribbean, initially in Belém. It will foster research, policy engagement, and model legislative templates to protect bio-inspired innovations and ensure benefit sharing for local innovators and communities safeguarding biodiversity's bank of ideas. [At COP, the Data-Driven EnviroLab and partners from CAMDA,](#) including WRI, Oxford Net Zero, and NewClimate Institute, launch a new initiative to bridge NAZCA and the Yearbook of Climate Action through a unified KPI framework covering the six pillars of the Action Agenda and 30 indicators. The plan builds a multi-year global data partnership using AI, satellite observation, and open data to attribute the implementation and impact of cities, companies, and regions to global climate goals — strengthening the transparency and accountability architecture of the Global Stocktake.
Sustainable Procurement	COP 30 marks a transformative leap for climate-aligned public procurement. [The Belem Declaration on 'Sustainable Public Procurement'](#) was launched and is positioning public procurement as one of the most powerful levers for sustainable market acceleration. About 15 % of GDP in OECD countries and up to 15-30 % of GDP in emerging economies countries depending on public procurement. This plan establishes concrete measures to move high-impact markets and production chains into alignment with the UN Agenda for Sustainable Development, including targets up to 2030 and sustainability indicators. [Brazil, Mexico, Norway, and the Netherlands have all signed up](#) to the declaration, with more countries set to follow.
Harmonization of Carbon Markets	[Open Coalition for Compliance Carbon Markets](#): Foster Transparency, Convergence, and Cooperation in Carbon Pricing. The Open Coalition brings together 18 countries committed to strengthening mutual understanding of carbon pricing mechanisms and promoting transparency across MRV systems, accounting methodologies, and high-integrity offsets. By fostering coordination and exploring long-term interoperability among compliance schemes, the Coalition seeks to make carbon pricing more ambitious, effective, and fair, supporting just transitions and environmental integrity. [International Government-led Coalition to Unlock USD 50 Billion annually in Climate Finance Through High-Integrity Carbon Markets](#): The Coalition to Grow Carbon Markets' Shared Principles, launched November 4, have been endorsed by eight countries, setting a global benchmark for credible corporate use of carbon credits. Further announcements are expected during COP 30. Alongside Kenya, Singapore, the United KingdomUK, France and Panama, Peru, Zambia and Luxembourg endorse the Shared Principles and they are welcomed by the Netherlands and South Africa. The Shared Principles define how companies can transparently integrate carbon credits into their climate strategies while ensuring additionality, fair pricing, and safeguards for people and nature. Developed in collaboration with leading institutions including the WBCSD, ICC, World

	Bank, IETA, the Principles aim to bridge Article 6 and voluntary carbon markets, creating alignment and confidence across jurisdictions. By guiding corporate action in line with NDCs, the Coalition seeks to unlock USD 50 billion annually in climate finance to fund high-quality mitigation and adaptation projects that drive both global decarbonization and local development"
Harmonization of carbon-accounting standards	● Harmonized Carbon Accounting Effort Unites GHG Protocol and ISO to Deliver a Global Standard by 2028The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) announced a joint effort to harmonize carbon accounting standards. This initiative aims to create a standardized global language for tracking greenhouse gas emissions by 2028. Alongside this, the GHG Protocol released updates to its corporate emissions inventory resources, while the ISO organized workshops with UNIDO to address the harmonization plan. ● PMIF Supports Over 35 Countries to Design and Implement Carbon Pricing Instruments and Market Mechanisms. Through the World Bank's Partnership for Market Implementation Facility (PMIF) countries are designing and implementing carbon pricing and market instruments to advance their resilient development goals, mobilize revenue, and attract private investment. The program draws on collaboration with knowledge partners and technical experts to build capacity and strengthen regulatory, technical, and institutional capacity, helping governments to measure, verify, and account for emission reductions transparently — laying a foundation for credible and harmonized carbon markets worldwide.
Green and sustainable trade	● COP 30 President formally opened the work of the Integrated Forum on Climate Change and Trade (IFCCT) to help countries collectively explore practical approaches to make trade a driver of a just, sustainable and inclusive transition. Launched at the Belém Climate Summit, the IFCCT is a key component of the COP 30 GCAA. It responds directly to the first GST by fostering collaboration on a supportive and open international economic system, capable of aligning trade and climate action in mutually reinforcing ways. The Forum will provide an opportunity to explore and advance concrete, non-binding solutions to shared challenges through a unique interdisciplinary, informal and structured mode of engagement, a space deliberately insulated from negotiation dynamics, focused on collaborative, informed exchanges, collective learning and practical outcomes. ● A new plan to harness trade policy for climate and development is helping countries integrate trade measures into their NDCs and build low-carbon, climate-resilient economies. The initiative, called Harnessing Trade Policy for NDCs, Low-Carbon Economic Diversification and Climate Resilience, is supporting governments across Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. The plan is backed by strengthened collaboration across the Coalition of Trade Ministers on Climate, ICC, ITC, TESS, UNCTAD, UNEP FI, the World Bank Group, WBCSD, the World Economic Forum and the WTO Secretariat. It sets out a practical roadmap that includes accelerating access to green technologies, services and goods, expanding finance for sustainable

	trade, and advancing international and regional cooperation such as green trade corridors.

Capacity support for methane and other non-CO2 gases reduction	● A Climate Emergency Brake – Support for 30 Developing Countries to Slash Super Pollutants: The Super Pollutant Country Action Accelerator kicks off at COP 30, part of a PAS which will help 30 developing countries cut dangerous super pollutant gases by 2030. The Accelerator begins with USD 25 million for seven pioneer countries, including Indonesia, Nigeria, and Mexico, scaling to USD 150 million in its first phase. Each country receives approximately USD 4-5 million over three years, with funding tied to clear national milestones.The initiative is modelled on the successful Montreal Protocol which halted the use of ozone damaging chemicals. It will improve measurement, end routine flaring of gases by oil and gas producers, cut waste and agricultural emissions, and help countries shift to cleaner technologies.
	
	● Catalyzing Green Growth: A Multi-Sector Strategy for Significant Methane Emissions Abatement: On 10 November 2025 in Belém, Brazil, the Global Methane Hub (GMH) and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) launched a strategic partnership entitled "Catalyzing Green Growth: A Multi-Sector Strategy for Significant Methane Emissions Abatement" to drive large-scale reductions of methane in developing economies across the agriculture, energy and waste sectors. Key country initiatives include: USD 100 million mobilised via Mexico's agricultural development bank to embed AI-enabled methane mitigation into lending and ESG systems; USD 300 million targeted through Nigeria's gas-flare recovery programme with improved MRV and carbon finance access; and USD 20 million channelled into Senegal's industrial upgrading and waste-valorisation projects. The partnership aligns with the Global Methane Pledge and supports countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), recognising methane's potency (over 80 times that of CO_2 over a 20-year horizon) and its responsibility for around one-third of current global warming.
	
	● A new initiative, the Food Waste Breakthrough, was launched by UNEP, aiming to halve food waste by 2030 and cut up to 7% of methane emissions. The initiative unites governments, cities, and civil society around preventing food from ending up in landfills, supported by USD 3 million from the Global Environment Facility for a challenge fund for city and youth-led innovations across Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Middle East.
	
	● 3 PAS were submitted by this group:
	
	    1. CH4D – World Bank Global Methane Reduction Platform: Expand methane-reduction programs across more countries and sectors to deliver "triple wins" in livestock, rice, waste, and sanitation. Mobilise investment and new financial instruments by monetising methane reductions and crowding in private finance. Deploy affordable, context-based methane-cutting solutions through global partnerships and technology experts.
	
	    2. CCAC Technology & Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP): Produce at least five technology assessment reports per year across major non-CO_2 sectors. Deliver investment-ready analyses including cost, business models, and financing pathways for priority

	super-pollutant technologies. Run global knowledge-sharing programs such as masterclasses and webinars to support governments, investors, and practitioners. 3. Super Pollutant Country Action Accelerator (CCAC): Launch national coordination teams in an initial 5–10 countries to drive super-pollutant action across at least three sectors. Provide USD 4–5 million per country over three years for integrated institutional and technical assistance packages. Scale the accelerator to ~30 countries by 2030, mobilising ~USD 150 million in grants and establishing financing pipelines for implementation.
Protection of Environmental Defenders	● Protection of Environmental Defenders in the context of the climate crisis and just transition: Under this PAS by Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship, Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, and Ministry of Racial Equality, this Brazilian program to protect human rights defenders, environmentalists, and communicators, currently supports 1,444 human rights and environmental defenders at risk. ● More than 100,000 signatories support a new global initiative aimed to place environmental defenders at the heart of climate decisions. Created by Brazil, Global Witness and 300 environmental activists and defenders across Latin America, Africa, Asia-Pacific and beyond, the new Leaders Action Network for Environmental Activists and Defenders (LEAD) initiative is designed to centre the experience of people who bear the brunt of climate violence. The organisations supporting this large co-creation process include: Global Witness, Alliance for Land, Indigenous & Environmental Defenders (ALLIED), European Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ECNL), International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL), Global Citizen, World Resources Institute (WRI), Indigenous Peoples Rights International (IPRI), Life of Pachamama, Global Focus, Club de Madrid, among others. More than 100 thousand citizens globally supported the initiative, which was officially endorsed earlier this year by government champions, such as Brazil's Minister of Indigenous Peoples, Sônia Guajajara, as well as other ministers and ambassadors for climate change and former heads of state and government.
Enhancing Capacity for NDCs' Preparation and Implementation	● NDC Partnership Launched at COP 30 New Five-Year Roadmap for Collective Climate Actionto accelerate climate action and raise the ambition of countries' NDCs. Building on nearly a decade of NDC support, the 2026–2030 Work Program — endorsed by more than 250 countries and institutions at COP 30 — sets a clear path for collectively advancing climate and development progress worldwide. The new work program sets out how the NDC Partnership will support countries in designing, implementing and financing NDCs that unlock economy-wide transformation. It underscores that the collective impact of the NDC Partnership surpasses what any member could achieve alone — and is far greater than what members can accomplish working in parallel.
Digital public infrastructure and Digital Public Goods for Climate	● World's First Digital Infrastructure for Climate Action Launches. A new global framework — led by the Brazilian Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services, the Digital Public Goods Alliance, and The Institute of Technology and Society of Rio (ITS Rio) — will help countries use Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) and Digital Public Goods (DPG) to

	drive climate action. The open source initiative will engage at least 30 countries across three continents, to apply open digital tools to strengthen disaster response, energy, water, and climate-resilient agriculture.
	● DPI for People and Planet Innovation Challenge: Launched together with JICA, Co-Develop, Gates Foundation, Centre for Digital Public Infrastructure (CDPI), and Boston Consulting Group (BCG), and in official partnership with the COP 30 presidency, this Challenge selected five innovators developing transformative Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)-based solutions for climate and social resilience, awarding them each USD 100,000 in grant funding to support the development and field testing of their solutions. Winners include Trust Carbon, Kazam, Akvo, Rahat, Circularise. More information can be found here.
Digital decarbonization	● Green Digital Action Hub Provides a Platform to Measure Tech's Climate Impact The initiative brings together UNITAR, the World Bank Group, the European Green Digital Coalition (EGDC), GIZ, the Coalition for Digital Environmental Sustainability (CODES), and GGGI, working alongside the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). An International Advisory Board, co-led by Brazil and Saudi Arabia, will oversee progress to ensure the effort delivers real-world impact. The GDA Hub builds on last year's COP 29 Declaration on Green Digital Action, endorsed by 82 countries and nearly 1,800 organizations. Designed to accelerate the use of technology for sustainability, the hub will help countries and industries shrink the environmental footprint of the digital sector itself while expanding access to green digital solutions — particularly in developing countries.
Enabling climate action through data availability	● Launch of the AI Climate Institute The AI Climate Institute (AICI) – a new global initiative launched at COP 30 – aims to equip people and institutions in developing countries with crucial skills to harness artificial intelligence (AI) for climate action. Anchored in equity and sustainability, AICI will strive to promote AI as a tool of empowerment – enabling countries across the Global South to design, adapt, and implement their own AI-driven climate solutions, including lightweight and low-energy models suitable for local contexts. The institute will offer training programmes (workshops for policymakers on AI concepts, climate data, and use case exploration; advanced Labs for technical professionals; hands-on experience in building real-world, resource-efficient AI applications), and a Digital Learning Repository with courses and case studies on climate applications across different sectors.
Climate finance and support for startups and SMES in developing countries	● 250+ global companies help small suppliers cut emissions: One of the biggest pushes on climate action landing in Belém came from the small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that make up 90% of the world's businesses. The Climate-Proofing SMEs Campaign, now spanning 49 collaborators and reaching nearly 90 million SMEs, used COP 30 to deliver a slate of announcements that show how the climate transition is gaining momentum in the real economy. More than 250 global companies – including IKEA, Schneider Electric, Tech Mahindra, First Abu Dhabi Bank and Natura – are helping smaller suppliers cut emissions and build resilience through supply chain programmes. With Scope 3 emissions often reaching 70% of corporate footprints, this is where climate ambition becomes operational. Campaign collaborators also highlighted how

multilateral development banks, development finance institutions, and commercial banks are redesigning instruments so that climate finance reaches small businesses in the developing countries where climate impacts hit hardest and solutions scale fastest. Two announcements stood out:

- Sebrae's new Empreender Clima Platform, with Organização de Estados Ibero-americanos (OEI), Ministério do Empreendedorismo, da Microempresa e da Empresa de Pequeno Porte (MEMP) and Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES), will open access to climate finance – including subsidized credit lines – alongside sustainability training, environmental tools, mentorship and links to new green markets.

- The launch of the South-South Collective for Climate (S2C2), backed by climate-tech leaders in Brazil and India, aims to support 5,000+ climate start-ups by 2030, generating solutions that could cut or avoid 1 gigaton of emissions across Africa, Latin America, South Asia, and beyond.

● Regional Platforms for Climate Projects Emerging markets may soon become the engine room of climate innovation, as the Regional Platforms for Climate Projects launched at COP 27 by the Climate High Level Champions showcases a USD 4.7 billion portfolio of investable opportunities for 2025 in developing economies. The centrepiece is a USD 2.24 billion wave of nature and agri-food investments, spanning major zero-deforestation funds and early-stage ventures geared toward restoring ecosystems and cutting emissions, benefiting SMEs and small holder farmers globally.

● Three PAS have been published under AG28 to accelerate this solution:

- PAS 1: Promising avenues to streamline climate finance and support for startups and SMEs in developing countries: Aims to accelerate climate finance and SME support by creating Fund-of-Funds, expanding green finance, simplifying ESG reporting and strengthening SME action through capacity building and partnerships. Building on the strong momentum generated by the Climate-Proofing SMEs Campaign, these efforts will be continued and accelerated by this PAS

- PAS 2: Global South Cleantech Entrepreneurship Alliance - GSCEA: GSCEA empowers the Global South to accelerate cleantech solutions via collaborative ecosystems, policy, finance, and capacity building, driving sustainable growth and climate resilience by 2030.

- PAS 3: Building a thriving Global South climate tech startup ecosystem: South-South Collective for the Climate builds a thriving Global South climate tech ecosystem by scaling accelerators, pilots, funding, and community to help more startups launch and grow to Series A+.

Pipeline aggregation and bioeconomy finance	● To advance the bioeconomy implementation, by The Earth Investment Engine from Ambition Loop launched which aims to channel over 2,000 curated opportunities representing more than USD 125 billion, supported by a network of more than 45 pipelines and 30 curation partners. This work will be implemented through the NbS Investment Intelligence

	Platform from Capital for Climate which already hosts an USD 27 billion pipeline spanning Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa, in collaboration with the Regional Platform for Climate Projects.
Bioeconomy to Accelerate NDC Implementation	● At COP 30, Brazil and international partners together with Nature Finance, announced the Bioeconomy Challenge. This is a 3-year initiative to develop common, collective metrics, market frameworks, and financing mechanisms for the emerging bioeconomy sector globally. The bioeconomy is currently estimated to have a total value of USD 4 trillion, estimated to rise to USD 30 trillion by 2050. The move marks a prominent inclusion in the Global Climate Action Agenda and aims to provide countries with practical tools to integrate nature-based industries into their climate plans.
Tackling mis and disinformation and enhancing transparency	● The Global Initiative for Information Integrity on Climate Change launched the Declaration on Information Integrity on Climate Change at COP 30, establishing shared international commitments to address climate disinformation and promote accurate, evidence-based information on climate issues. The Declaration commits signatories to promote the integrity of information related to climate change at international, national and local levels, in line with international human rights law and the principles of the Paris Agreement. Drafted in collaboration with civil society members of the Global Initiative Advisory Group, the Declaration has been endorsed by ten countries so far - Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay. Under the Declaration, signatories commit to: ○ Promote the integrity of information related to climate change in line with international human rights law, including freedom of expression standards ○ Support the sustainability of a diverse and resilient media ecosystem to ensure accurate and reliable coverage on climate and environmental issues ○ Support the inclusion of information integrity commitments into the Action for Climate Empowerment agenda under the UNFCCC ○ Promote informed and inclusive climate action by advancing equitable access to accurate, evidence-based, understandable information for all ○ Foster cooperation and capacity-building to address threats to information integrity, safeguarding those reporting on and researching climate issues ○ With resources falling short of needs globally, the Declaration calls on governments to ensure funds to research climate information integrity, especially in developing countries. It also urges the private sector to commit to information integrity in their business practices and ensure transparent, human-rights responsible advertising practices that bolster information integrity and support reliable journalism. ○ Four New Countries Join the Initiative: The Global Initiative announced that Belgium, Canada, Finland and Germany have joined as new member countries, bringing the total membership of States to thirteen. ○ Global Fund Supports First Projects: Since its launch in June 2025,

the Initiative's Global Fund for Information Integrity on Climate Change has received 447 proposals from nearly 100 countries. With initial funding of USD 1 million from the Government of Brazil, the Fund has begun supporting its first wave of projects across multiple continents, with nearly two-thirds of eligible proposals originating from the Global South.

- The UNFCCC secretariat published the [NAZCA Portal Redevelopment and Engagement Roadmap](#) which outlines ongoing work and near-term vision on redeveloping the NAZCA portal, as well as the plans on strategic engagement through the NAZCA Network towards COP 31 and beyond.

- Following stakeholder consultations and socialization processes, during a presentation at the event "[Recognizing Cooperative Climate Initiatives supporting the Paris Agreement](#)", the secretariat announced that it will commence a pilot of the Net Zero Recognition Framework with interested Initiatives in 2026, to give recognition and provide transparency on the journey of non-State actors in achieving their commitments on net-zero.

- The [PAS for Information Integrity](#) sets out the following commitments:

  - Expand global collaboration by growing the Global Initiative to 30+ member states and establishing at least 6 national chapters.

  - Increase global research by mapping climate information integrity studies and publishing 3+ evidence-based briefs by 2028.

  - Support national policy development by mapping legal frameworks and assisting 10+ countries to build new policies on information integrity.

  - Deliver major communication campaigns by creating integrity guidelines and integrating them into 5+ high-impact climate campaigns.

  - Mobilise USD 10 million for the Global Fund for Information Integrity on Climate Change, prioritising Global South initiatives.

  - Advance corporate accountability by creating a Charter for Accountable Climate Advertising and securing adoption by 15+ major actors.

  - Strengthen science-based climate action data by improving standards and tracking systems for credible climate action

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