



COP30
Executive
Report

COP30
BRASIL
AMAZÔNIA
BELÉM 2025



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Executive
Report



March 2026





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FOREWORD



As we reflect on the conclusion of the 30th UN Climate Change Conference, we share this message with a sense of gratitude, determination, and renewed purpose. In the period that followed, our conviction was strengthened that the world is entering a decisive chapter for global climate action—one that demands unity, creativity, and courage. Even amid profound geopolitical tensions and a rapidly evolving climate reality, the early phase of our work demonstrated that the international community remains firmly committed to multilateralism and the Paris Agreement. What emerged in Belém was not only tangible willingness but legal resolve to move from negotiation to implementation—from incremental adjustments to systemic transformation.

At the same time, the beginning of this journey has underscored how complex consensus-building has become. Converging global crises and heightened expectations for climate action shape an environment in which the task before us is formidable and the urgency undeniable. This moment calls for humility: no single sector, country, or institution can address the climate crisis alone.

This report brings together the collective work, commitments, and spirit of collaboration that defined COP30. It reflects what was built together in Belém—and, more importantly, what all of us must now carry forward. The conference reaffirmed that multilateralism is strongest when it becomes a shared endeavor. COP30 helped consolidate the understanding that a Global *Mutirão*—grounded in collective action and common purpose—is not only possible but urgently necessary. Across continents, communities are already living the realities of droughts, floods, wildfires, and extreme weather events that disrupt livelihoods and deepen inequalities. Yet these challenges have revealed something essential: ambition and resilience grow when societies stand together, and when climate action strengthens dignity, justice, and opportunity.

COP30 could not have succeeded without the steadfast commitment of Party delegations and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat; the leadership and moral clarity of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, the 46 heads and deputy heads of State and Government, and the 45 ministers of State who came to the Belém Climate Summit; the generosity and vibrancy of the people of Belém; the dedication of the COP30 team—affectionately known as “the Octopus” for its intelligence, flexibility, and many hearts; and the tireless work and resilience of Indigenous Peoples, people of African descent, local communities, youth, women, scientists, subnational governments, civil society, entrepreneurs, innovators, and partners across the Action Agenda. We also recognize the invaluable voluntary engagement of the Climate High-Level Champions, the Youth Climate Champion, the four Leadership Circles, Special Envoys, advisory councils, and the wide network of institutions that mobilized around this process. Together, they reaffirmed that climate leadership today is distributed, diverse, and determined.

The report presents COP30’s outcomes as part of an evolving process that will continue to resonate well beyond Belém. It captures not only the results achieved but also the collaborative pathways that enabled consensus on the 56 Decisions adopted. At a moment of global tension, the negotiations themselves needed to embody the *Mutirão* spirit, recognizing that certain components required an extra mile of collective effort. The report also highlights the momentum generated by the Action Agenda, which convened thousands of actors from across sectors and regions. Their contributions laid the groundwork for a decade of implementation, guided by a Five-Year Vision designed to move the global community from pledges to coordinated, accelerated delivery aligned with the Global Stocktake.

Above all, this document offers a roadmap rooted in hope—not as a passive expectation, but as a mobilizing force grounded in inclusion, cooperation, and meaningful participation. Belém revealed the power that emerges when climate action is shaped by territories and their knowledge systems. The outcomes of COP30 cannot be understood without the Amazon and its peoples, whose stories and stewardship brought global climate governance closer to daily life—from the energy transition to the protection of livelihoods, from forests to oceans, from health to food systems.

In presiding over COP30, our inspiration has been the experience of Brazilian diplomacy and the legacy of Rio92—a conference whose impact proved transformational in the decades that followed, well beyond its immediate aftermath. Like Rio92, we believe COP30 has helped create the conditions for long-lasting structural adjustment toward the future we want. As we prepare to collaborate closely with the incoming COP31 Presidency, we invite you to read this report not only as a record of achievement but also as a call to sustain momentum, uphold shared responsibilities, and carry forward the energy of *Mutirão* that Belém inspired. The decisions reached in Belém must serve as catalysts for transformed economies, resilient societies, and restored ecosystems. The journey continues—and it will require all of us.



André Aranha Corrêa do Lago
COP30 President



Ana Toni
COP30 CEO

“

In Belém, countries chose unity, science, and economic common sense, delivering a COP that has kept humanity in the climate fight for a livable planet. 194 Parties stood firm and said in one voice: the global shift to low emissions and climate resilience is now irreversible, the Paris Agreement is working, and there is a shared resolve to make it go further and faster.

In that spirit, COP30 delivered key new global agreements on a just transition, on tripling adaptation finance, and major progress right across the Action Agenda, including trillions of dollars for clean grids and a landmark new forests initiative. In this new era, we must keep striving to bring our process closer to the real economy, to boost implementation and deliver real-life benefits to billions more people—and COP30 delivered a major step in that direction.”

Simon Stiell

Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)





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#COP30

THE ROAD TO BELÉM

NOVEMBER 10-21, 2025



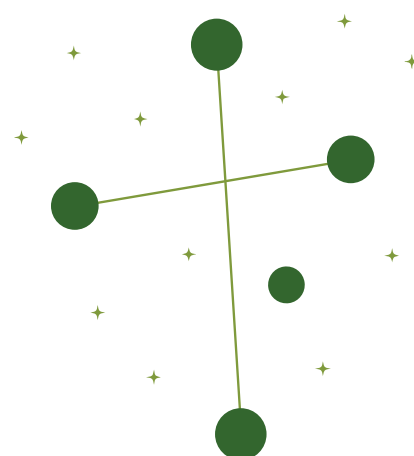
Brazil's path to hosting COP30 reflects a long-standing diplomatic tradition that has shaped global climate governance for more than three decades. In 1992, at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), known as the "Earth Summit", the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was born, laying the groundwork for the climate regime that guides global action today. Twenty years later, in 2012, Brazil again hosted the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro, a landmark gathering that consolidated sustainable development as a guiding framework for climate action. Since then, Brazil has remained an active contributor to cooperation under the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement, and the mechanisms that support their implementation.

More recently, Brazil's leadership in global forums such as the G20 and BRICS has reaffirmed its ability to build bridges, promote dialogue between regions, and convene diverse actors around shared global challenges. This renewed engagement strengthened the rationale for bringing COP30 back to the country where modern environmental multilateralism began.

As the world entered 2025, the transition from COP29 to COP30 unfolded at a pivotal moment for the multilateral climate regime. With the Paris Agreement Rulebook fully operational, including new rounds of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), COP30 inherited not only a functioning architecture but also a set of unresolved mandates. Among these were the UAE Dialogue on implementing the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake (GST) and the Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP). The GST, as a legacy of collective assessment, remained a critical benchmark guiding global climate implementation, reaffirming that just transitions are central to leveraging climate action toward sustainable development and addressing structural inequalities within and across countries, including those related to gender, race, and ethnicity.

Under the UNFCCC, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, and capacity-building form the core, interlinked pillars of international climate action. Together, they shape negotiations, guide national implementation, and structure the provision of support from developed to developing countries, in line with the Convention and the Paris Agreement. Hosting COP30 in the Southern Hemisphere invited renewed reflection on these pillars through a different lens—one symbolically captured by the Southern Cross, a constellation that guides the South much as the North Star has long guided the Northern Hemisphere.

Southern Cross



- **Mitigation** refers to efforts to reduce or prevent greenhouse gas emissions, aiming to limit global warming.
- **Adaptation** involves actions to manage the impacts of climate change, protecting people, ecosystems, and economies.
- **Finance** ensures that countries have the resources needed to implement climate actions.
- **Technology** focuses on developing, transferring, and deploying solutions that support low-carbon and climate-resilient development.
- **Capacity-building** strengthens countries' institutional, technical, and human abilities to design, implement, and monitor effective climate policies.

The Presidency's strategy aimed not merely to convene another conference, but to ignite a "movement of movements": a global constellation of local, multisectoral, and multistakeholder efforts that, when integrated, could generate outcomes greater than the sum of their parts. This approach aligned with principles of complexity science and sought to restore a sense of shared destiny at a time of mounting geopolitical, socioeconomic, and environmental turbulence. With global warming on track to surpass 1.5°C and multiple climate tipping points at risk of triggering self-amplifying disruptions, the Presidency emphasized that the urgency of the moment demanded accelerated implementation as the new measure of ambition.

Centering COP30 in the Amazon was both strategic and symbolic. The region is a cornerstone of the global climate system and home to exceptional biodiversity and cultural richness—including Indigenous Peoples whose ancestral knowledge and stewardship are vital to the forest's resilience. After years marked by high fire incidence and deforestation, recent improvements in environmental governance and forest protection have signaled a positive shift with global significance.

Domestically, Brazil's renewed climate leadership is reflected in the reduction of deforestation rates and in the launch of *Plano Clima*, the national climate strategy that details how the country intends to meet its second NDC, submitted to the UNFCCC in November 2024. The plan advances a development model that protects biodiversity, advances adaptation, respects the rights of Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities, and strengthens Global South leadership with solutions rooted in equity and opportunity.

Hosting COP30 in Belém made clear that climate action must be grounded in real-world contexts. Delegates experienced not only the Amazon's ecological importance but also the tensions between global standards and local realities—from infrastructure gaps to social vulnerabilities—now recognized as central to a just transition. Bringing the COP to the Amazon clarified that economic development, environmental protection, and social inclusion must advance together.

“

Bringing COP to the heart of the Amazon was a demanding task—but a necessary one. The Amazon is not an abstract entity. Those who see the forest only from above miss what happens beneath its canopy. The most biodiverse biome on Earth is home to nearly 50 million people, including 400 Indigenous Peoples, spread across nine developing countries that still face immense social and economic challenges. These are challenges Brazil is working to overcome with the same determination it brought to navigating the logistical complexities of hosting a conference of this scale.”

Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva

President of the Federative Republic of Brazil
(excerpted and translated from the opening address
of the Belém Climate Summit)



Photo: Alex Ferro/COP30



COP30 PRESIDENCY KEY OBJECTIVES AND PILLARS

From the conclusion of COP29 through the opening of COP30, the Brazilian Presidency—with the support of the UNFCCC Secretariat—undertook intensive preparations to establish a clear vision and guide a year of coordination, diplomacy, and technical work. The objectives below summarize the framework that shaped all efforts during the Presidency's mandate leading up to and throughout COP30.

1. **Strengthen multilateralism and the climate regime under the UNFCCC:** By fostering trust, promoting dialogue, and advancing consensus, the Presidency sought to reinforce the UNFCCC as the central platform for global climate cooperation—ensuring that negotiations remained inclusive, aligned with science, and capable of delivering decisions that respond to the urgency of the climate crisis. The COP30 Presidency continued to encourage countries, within their common but differentiated responsibilities, to turn these principles into powerful drivers of collective climate action.
2. **Connect the climate regime to people's real lives:** COP30 aimed to bring climate governance closer to the lived experiences of communities worldwide—highlighting how climate action relates to food, health, forests, cities, oceans, and livelihoods—and ensuring the meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples, youth, women, traditional communities, and other groups whose leadership is essential to effective climate action.
3. **Accelerate the implementation of the Paris Agreement:** The Presidency prioritized moving from commitments to delivery by encouraging structural adjustments across governments, financial institutions, businesses, and civil society. The focus was on advancing the Global Stocktake response, aligning efforts with the 1.5°C objective, scaling climate finance, and promoting just, equitable transitions that can be implemented now.

PILLARS

Over the past decade, climate COPs have focused largely on finalizing the regulatory architecture of the Paris Agreement—a task rooted in diplomacy and essential to the multilateral process. At COP30, however, a shift became evident, with a move from negotiations to implementation. As negotiations become more procedural, the need for stronger evidence of political will, societal engagement and effective action from public and private actors become essential. For this reason, COP30 was organized around four key pillars through which the objectives and outcomes could materialize and deliver strong political and technical results:

- **LEADERS' SUMMIT:** A space for high-level political direction, where leaders reaffirm commitments and guide collective priorities.
- **NEGOTIATION:** The diplomatic process under international law that builds consensus among countries and turns climate goals into formal decisions.
- **ACTION AGENDA:** The platform that brings together non-state actors to develop voluntary commitments and practical solutions that complement the formal negotiations.
- **GLOBAL MOBILIZATION:** The engagement of diverse actors—from youth, women, and Indigenous Peoples to the private sector and local governments—ensuring that the climate agenda reflects society as a whole.



THE CONCEPT OF MUTIRÃO

Photo: Hermes Caruzo/COP30

In its first letter, the Brazilian COP30 Presidency introduced the idea of a Global *Mutirão*—inspired by the Brazilian and Indigenous tradition of collective work, in which communities unite to solve challenges no one can face alone. Rooted in cooperation and shared responsibility, the *Mutirão* offered a way of working in the climate regime based on many actors advancing with a common purpose, accelerating progress through unity rather than fragmentation.

More than a metaphor, the *Mutirão* is a call for countries, sectors, and communities to confront the climate crisis together. It affirmed a simple truth: no nation can act alone, but collective effort can strengthen multilateralism and turn urgency into results.

Across the Presidency Letters, the *Mutirão* appeared both as a method and an ethos. As a method, it organized continuous mobilization before, during, and after COP30—linking dialogues, consultations, leadership processes, social participation, and international cooperation. As an ethos, it invited all actors to choose action over delay and solidarity over division.

The *Mutirão* also helped bring the climate regime closer to people's lives. It values traditional knowledge, recognizes collective memory and lived experience as critical foundations for resilience and adaptation, and affirms that systems change depends on interconnected political, normative, and implementation pathways—but also on the everyday choices of citizens and communities who protect territories, strengthen food systems, safeguard biodiversity, build resilient cities, and advance fair energy transitions.

In connecting multilateralism to people and accelerating implementation, the *Mutirão* inverts the logic that has prevailed over the past three decades: rather than waiting for consensus before acting, it calls for cooperation first to create the conditions for consensus. It creates space for trust-building, generous listening, and joint problem-solving, replacing adversarial dynamics with an ecosystem of solutions capable of generating impact at scale.

This spirit was visible in Belém and across territories—from farmers adopting regenerative practices to Indigenous Peoples protecting forests, youth installing solar panels, scientists sharing open data, companies decarbonizing supply chains, and cities expanding resilience. This is the essence of COP30: climate action grounded in solidarity, equity, and shared courage.

Photo: Rafael Medelima/COP30





**LEADERSHIP
CIRCLES**

The effort of delivering a COP cannot be undertaken by a Presidency alone. In the spirit of *mutirão* and to strengthen global mobilization against climate change, the COP30 Presidency created four Leadership Circles:

1. Circle of COP Presidents
2. Circle of Peoples
3. Circle of Finance Ministers
4. Global Ethical Stocktake Circle

These circles were designed to promote dialogue, share knowledge, and amplify the reach of the COP process. They worked independently, under the leadership of their respective ministers, while contributing to the broader goals of COP30.

OVERALL OBJECTIVES:

- Support innovation within the COP process
- Accelerate the implementation of the Paris Agreement
- Encourage climate action beyond the two weeks of negotiations
- Foster coordinated global action on climate change

Photo: Paulo Mumia/COP30



CIRCLE OF COP PRESIDENTS

Members: Former COP Presidents from COP21 (Paris, 2015) onward.

Objective: To accelerate the implementation of the Paris Agreement and to strengthen multilateralism and global climate governance. The Circle provided recommendations on how the international community can advance climate action while preserving the integrity and long-standing legacy of the process, reflecting on current challenges and contributing to the future of the global climate regime.

Leadership: Laurent Fabius, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France (2012–2016) and President of COP21.

CIRCLE OF PEOPLES

Members: Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant communities, traditional peoples and communities, and family farmers.

Objective: To strengthen the COP30 Presidency's capacity to hear and integrate the demands and contributions of Indigenous Peoples, traditional communities, Afro-descendant groups, and family farmers. In complement to existing UNFCCC participatory platforms, the Circle offered guidance on how to deepen global recognition of traditional knowledge, practices, and solutions, ensuring that these perspectives help shape more effective and equitable climate policies—while respecting rights and addressing racism and environmental inequalities.

Leadership: Sonia Guajajara, Minister of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil.



Photo: Diogo Zacarias/MF

CIRCLE OF FINANCE MINISTERS

Members: Finance ministers from 35 countries. The group worked in close collaboration with international organizations, civil society, the private sector, and academia.

Objective: To provide inputs to the development of the [Baku to Belém Roadmap](#) for mobilizing USD 1.3 trillion, and to engage the international financial community in discussions around five key strategic priorities: reform of Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs); expansion of concessional finance and climate funds; creation of country platforms and strengthening of domestic capacities to attract sustainable investment; development of innovative financial instruments to mobilize private capital; and strengthening regulatory frameworks for climate finance. For more information and reports, visit [Report of the COP30 Circle of Finance Ministers](#).

Leadership: Fernando Haddad, Minister of Finance of Brazil.

GLOBAL ETHICAL STOCKTAKE CIRCLE

Members: Religious leaders, artists, local communities, youth, scientists, business leaders, women, activists, and policymakers.

Objective: To issue a global call for climate action grounded in ethics, cultural diversity, and science. Through dialogues across all six world regions—and additional self-organized conversations following the same methodology—the Circle elevated global awareness by bringing together political, cultural, Indigenous, and traditional leaders alongside artists, philosophers, business representatives, and religious figures. For more information and reports, visit [Global Ethical Stocktake](#).

Leadership: António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations; Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, President of Brazil; Marina Silva, Minister of the Environment and Climate Change of Brazil; Mauro Vieira, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil.

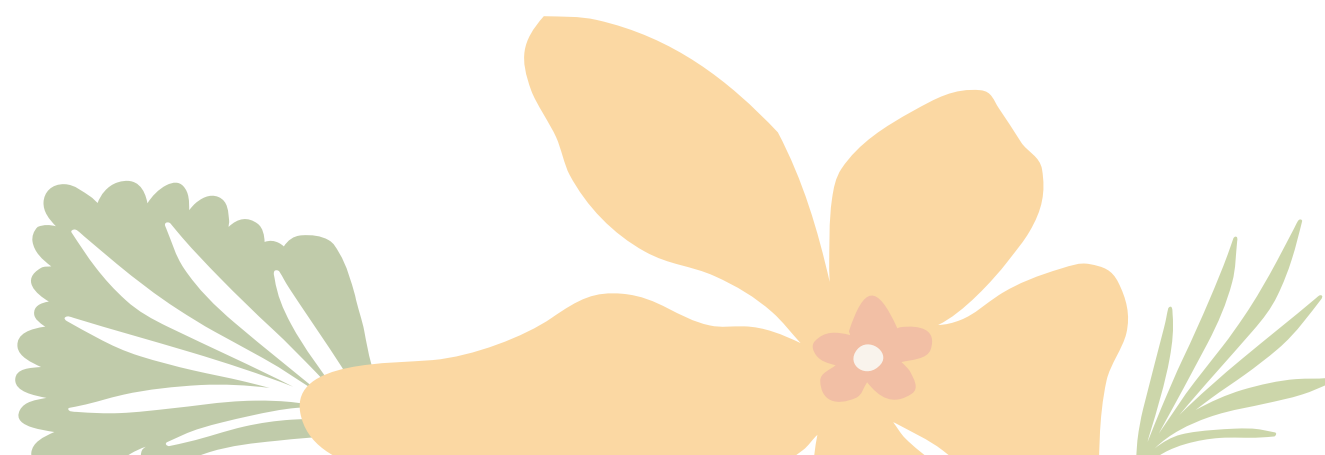
Regional Leadership: Wanjira Mathai (Africa); Kailash Satyarthi (Asia); Mary Robinson (Europe); Michelle Bachelet (Latin America and the Caribbean); Karenni Gore (North America); Aote Tong (Oceania).



Photos: Ueslei Marcelino/COP30

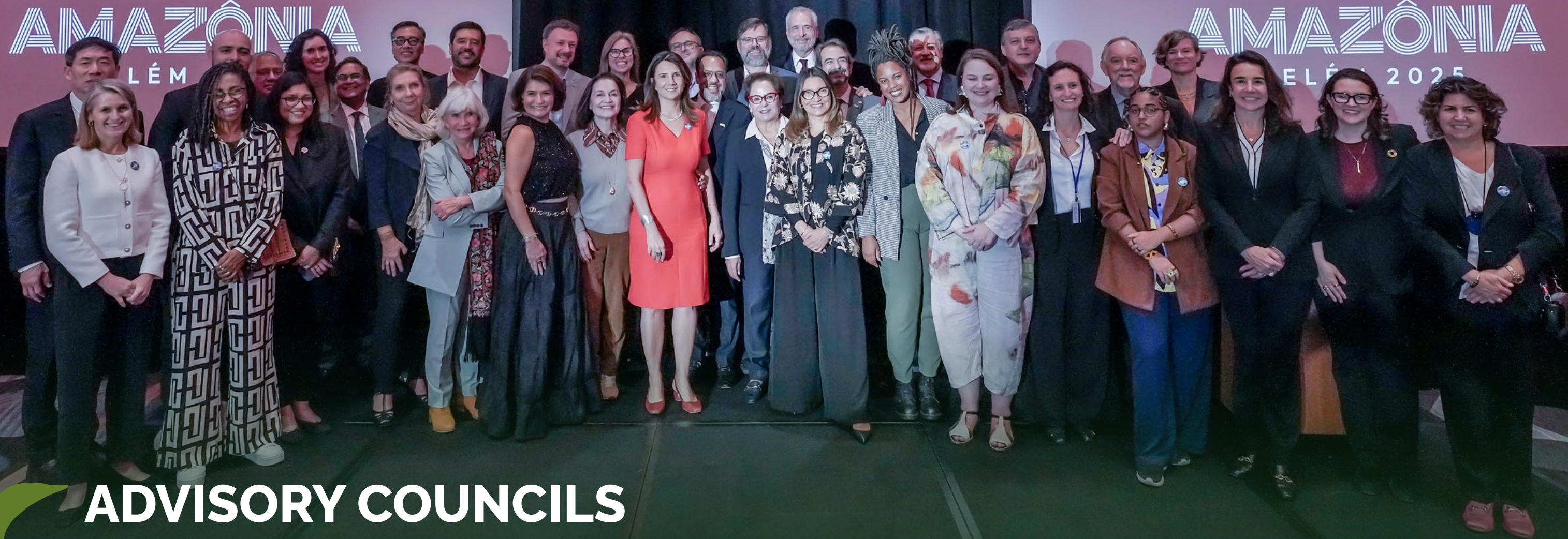


Photo: Rafa Neddermeyer/COP30



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**ADVISORY COUNCILS
AND SPECIAL ENVOYS**



COP30 ADVISORY COUNCILS

The COP30 Advisory Councils are informal and consultative bodies created to advise the COP30 Presidency on key strategic and substantive issues on a voluntary and personal-basis capacity. Bringing together leading specialists, economists, researchers, social leaders, and private-sector representatives, the councils ensured diversity of perspectives and technical depth throughout the process.

Council of Science: Led by Thelma Krug, the Council included recognized climate experts from different regions and with a variety of backgrounds: Carlos Nobre, Christopher Field, Dipak Dasgupta, Harald Winkler, Ima Vieira, Johan Rockström, Marina Hirota, Moacyr de Araújo Filho, Panmao Zhai, Paulo Artaxo and Tatiana Sá. Together with the Council on Technological Innovation and Artificial Intelligence, it contributed to initiatives such as the Green Digital Action Hub and the AI Climate Institute, strengthening the use of science and technology for mitigation, adaptation, and climate monitoring.

Council of Economy, Finance and Climate: Led by José Alexandre Scheinkman, this council convened leading figures in global economic policymaking, including Abhijit Banerjee, Alissa Kleinnijenhuis, Amar Bhattacharya, Avinash Persaud, Beatrice Weder di Mauro, Catherine Wolfram, Esther Duflo, Harrison Hong, Jiangmin Xu, Joseph Stiglitz, Juliano Assunção, Lars Peter Hansen, Lucy Page, Luiz Awazu Pereira, Mariana Mazzucato, Maryam Farboodi, Michael Greenstone, Moritz Kraemer, Nicholas Stern, Patrick Bolton, Robin Burgess, Rohini Pande, Ulla Heher, Vera Songwe, and Winston Fritsch. Their strategic insights played an important role in shaping the global climate finance debate at COP30, including contributions to the [Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T](#) and the Action Agenda.

Council on Technological Innovation and Artificial Intelligence: Chaired by Ronaldo Lemos and composed of leading experts including Celina Mendes de Almeida Bottino, Christer Gundersen, David Eaves, Fabro Steibel, Filippa Braarud, Rahul Matthan, and Tale Jordbakke, this council has put forward a groundbreaking proposal for a [Global Digital Public Infrastructure for Climate](#).

Council of Adaptation: This council convened experts to advise on one of the central pillars of COP30—adaptation, a rising priority within the UNFCCC and a critical issue for countries facing vulnerability. Members included Andreia Coutinho, Avinash Persaud, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Helen Clark, José Marengo, Jussara de Lima Carvalho, Natalie Unterstell, Sara Ahmed, Vanessa Grazziotin, and Virgilio Viana. Among its contributions was the development of [Climate Adaptation of the Amazon Forest Report](#).

COP30 SPECIAL ENVOYS

The COP30 Special Envoys are leaders of recognized relevance in their fields, invited by the Brazilian Presidency to contribute—on a voluntary and personal basis—to the success of the Conference. Their participation broadened the thematic and geopolitical reach of COP30, acting as qualified channels of dialogue between their respective sectors, regions, and the COP30 Presidency.

The Envoys promoted structured dialogues, oversaw preparatory agendas, organized information flows, identified challenges and opportunities, and formulated recommendations that strengthened institutional alignment. Their work was directly connected to the pillars of

COP30—mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation— and to cross-cutting agendas such as climate justice, participation, and financing.

By integrating regional and thematic perspectives, the Special Envoys reinforced the legitimacy, plurality, and effectiveness of Brazil's preparations, contributing to an inclusive, collaborative, and evidence-based COP30.

The initiative brought together **seven Regional Envoys**, strengthening understanding of expectations and priorities across global regions:

- **Adnan Amin** — Middle East
- **Arunabha Ghosh** — South Asia
- **Carlos Lopes** — Africa
- **Jacinda Ardern** — Oceania
- **Jonathan Pershing** — North America
- **Laurence Tubiana** — Europe
- **Patricia Espinosa** — Latin America and the Caribbean

They were joined by a group of **22 Sectoral Envoys**, all from Brazil, distributed across the following areas:

- **André Guimarães** — Civil Society
- **Beto Veríssimo** — Forests
- **Clemente Ganz** — Unions
- **Denise Dora** — Human Rights and Just Transition
- **Denis Minev** — Amazonian Private Sector
- **Elbia Gannoum** — Energy
- **Ethel Maciel** — Health
- **Frederico Assis** — Information Integrity
- **Janja Lula da Silva** — Women
- **Joaquim Belo** — Amazonian Civil Society
- **Jurema Werneck** — Racial Equality and Marginalized Urban Communities
- **Maguy Etlin** — Culture and Creative Industries
- **Marcelo Behar** — Bioeconomy
- **Marcello Brito** — Amazon Subnational Governments
- **Marina Grossi** — Business Sector
- **Marinez Scherer** — Oceans
- **Maya Gabeira** — Sports
- **Paulo Petersen** — Family Farming
- **Philip Yang** — Urban Solutions
- **Roberto Rodrigues** — Agriculture
- **Sérgio Xavier** — Brazilian Climate Change Forum
- **Sinéia do Vale** — Indigenous Peoples

Biographical information for all Special Envoys is available on the [COP30 official website](#).



LETTERS FROM THE COP30 PRESIDENT



Issued throughout the year, the [Letters from the COP30 President](#) provide political direction, inspiration, and a call to collective purpose. Together, they form the backbone of the Presidency's vision and its commitment to turning urgency into concrete delivery. If you missed any of them, we invite you to explore the full series below and revisit the ideas that helped shape the road to Belém.

First Letter — 10 March 2025

The Presidency calls for a Global *Mutirão*, inspired by the human values that underpin the climate regime. It advances deep cooperation, the activation of systemic levers, and accelerated delivery to respond to the climate crisis.

Second Letter — 8 May 2025

The Presidency calls on Parties and non-Party stakeholders to reinforce multilateralism, connect the climate regime to real life, and accelerate implementation. It sets out four pillars of the COP—Leaders Summit, Negotiations, Action Agenda, and Mobilization—and launches four leadership circles.

Third Letter — 23 May 2025

The letter urges negotiators to act as co-builders of trust and underscores the need for both technical and political leadership in Bonn, in the context of the 62nd session of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies (SB62). It calls for tangible progress on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), the Global Stocktake (GST), and the Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP).

Fourth Letter — 20 June 2025

The letter outlines the shared vision of the COP30 Presidency and the Climate High-Level Champions for the COP30 Action Agenda. Structured around six thematic axes and 30 key objectives derived from the first Global Stocktake, it sets out an approach to build on existing initiatives to accelerate and scale the implementation of existing pledges and actions, while strengthening transparency and accountability.

Fifth Letter — 12 August 2025

The letter places people and climate justice at the center of the COP30 agenda, affirming care, memory, and ancestry as guiding foundations for building a fairer and more prosperous future. It frames Belém as a rite of passage—a moment to honor losses, restore shared values, and recognize those who live the realities of the climate crisis every day.

Sixth Letter — 19 August 2025

The letter launches the Presidency Consultations with all negotiating groups and other Parties, ensuring an inclusive, transparent, and predictable process. It also urges Parties to submit their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in time for inclusion in the Synthesis Report scheduled for publication by the Secretariat in October 2025.

Seventh Letter — 29 August 2025

The letter reaffirms the irreversibility of the transitions already under way and calls on the private sector to expand its commitments and accelerate action. It highlights the Action Agenda, the Plans to Accelerate Solutions, and the [Granary of Solutions](#) as a framework for scaling initiatives with proven impact.

Eighth Letter — 23 October 2025

This letter frames adaptation as a critical stage in human development and calls on COP30 to serve as a global turning point for adaptive ambition and action. It warns of widening inequalities and underscores the urgency of scaling up finance, integrating adaptation into economic policy, and strengthening National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA).

Ninth Letter — 8 November 2025

The letter reaffirms that keeping 1.5°C within reach remains at the core of the climate regime and warns of the escalating risks of tipping points. It calls for accelerated implementation, stronger cooperation, and more ambitious NDCs. The Amazon is presented as both a symbol of urgency and a source of hope, underscoring that science and solidarity must guide the global response.

Tenth Letter — 9 November 2025

Issued just before COP30, this letter calls on Parties to act as a cohesive team capable of turning negotiations into a laboratory of solutions. It reaffirms Belém as the “COP of Truth,” urging the world to choose transformation over crisis and signaling the shift from institutional design to accelerated implementation.

Eleventh Letter — 17 November 2025

Released during the second week of the Conference, this letter calls for a ***Mutirão of negotiators*** to conclude the Belém Package, with priority given to the GGA, the GST, NAPs, the JTWP, and climate finance. It urges sustained engagement, full inclusion, and a renewed emphasis on trust.

Twelfth Letter — 27 January 2026

The latest letter reflects on COP30 as a pivotal moment for climate multilateralism amid accelerating planetary and geopolitical change. It affirms the shift from negotiation to implementation and calls for an evolution toward “two-tier multilateralism” — preserving consensus as the foundation of legitimacy while enabling faster, coalition-based delivery. It further outlines next steps on systemic adaptation and the Action Agenda, and advances the development of COP30 Presidency roadmaps to transition away from fossil fuels and to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation by 2030.



ACTION AGENDA: ACCELERATING CLIMATE ACTION



At the heart of UN Climate Conferences, the Action Agenda mobilizes the collective power of voluntary “coalitions of the willing”—bringing together countries and the many actors who do not negotiate decision texts but are essential for on-the-ground implementation, including civil society, the private sector, investors, cities, regions, and other non-Party stakeholders. Its purpose is both simple and ambitious: to connect voluntary climate initiatives and scale solutions that cut emissions, strengthen adaptation, and advance fair, sustainable economic transitions, all in full alignment with the Paris Agreement.

Over the past decade, engagement, initiatives, and innovations from public and private actors have grown at an unprecedented pace. COP30 stood on their shoulders, introducing a renewed structure designed to translate collective commitments into practice and accelerate implementation at the speed demanded by the climate emergency.

Guided by the findings of the first Global Stocktake (GST-1), the COP30 Presidency and the Climate High-Level Champions proposed a renewed architecture built around [six thematic axes](#)—(1) transitioning energy, industry, and transport; (2) stewarding forests, oceans, and biodiversity; (3) transforming agriculture and food systems; (4) building resilience for cities, infrastructure, and water; (5) fostering human and social development; and (6) unleashing enablers and accelerators including finance, technology, and capacity-building—together with [thirty key objectives](#) designed to turn commitments into transformative action.

Together, the Climate High-Level Champions and their Climate Champions Team, the COP30 Presidency, and the UNFCCC developed and implemented a five-step cycle to advance this mission:

1. **Convene and coordinate**—creating a space for 482 initiatives from previous COPs, mapped and engaged collectively for the first time to cooperate and deliver results.
2. **Measure and track progress**—improving [indicators](#) and achieving a sixfold increase in initiatives reporting outcomes.
3. **Showcase solutions and provide inspiration**—through the new [Granary of Solutions](#), a global repository of over 200 cases and 62 solution banks highlighting climate solutions already implemented worldwide.

4. **Scale up solutions** via 120 [Plans to Accelerate Solutions \(PAS\)](#), enabling initiatives to overcome barriers and deliver the outcomes of GST-1.
5. **Review**—annually assessing elements of the cycle to identify improvements that accelerate implementation.

A Renewed Architecture for Implementation, Designed for Continuity: Building on over a decade of work under the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, which mobilized non-state actor commitments and climate action delivery, the Climate High-Level Champions introduced this renewed architecture at COP30 as a vision for the next five years of the Action Agenda. Framing the COP as the “COP of Implementation,” this vision explicitly focuses the Action Agenda on executing negotiated agreements, reinforcing its complementarity with the formal negotiation process. Its aim is to ensure that climate solutions are coordinated, monitored, and scaled across regions and sectors—so that every new declaration is paired with a clear and transparent delivery plan. This structured yet flexible approach is embodied in the [Five-Year Vision for the Global Climate Action Agenda](#), presented in response to the renewal of the Climate High-Level Champions’ mandate at COP29.

Coordinated efforts for systemic acceleration of solutions: COP30 showcased a robust set of announcements and concrete deliverables, demonstrating that implementation is already under way. These actions are embedded in the Plans to Accelerate Solutions (PAS), providing a structural approach to scaling climate solutions.

PAS represented a key step toward systemic acceleration of implementation. First, they brought initiatives that had previously worked in silos into coordinated collaboration around specific solutions, fostering more cohesive ecosystems, reducing duplication, and promoting synergies. Second, they encouraged a systemic approach, focusing on unlocking the potential of levers such as finance, standards, supply and demand, and inclusive governance—bringing intentionality to collaboration. Third, by aligning actions with the UNFCCC cycle, including the SBs and COP timeframes through 2028 (the next Global Stocktake), PAS connected the follow-up of implementation to the broader multilateral process.

Photo: Rafa Neddermeyer/COP30



Some highlights of COP30 implementation results mobilized through the Action Agenda and PAS include:

- **Axis 1: Transitioning Energy, Industry and Transport**—A global coalition agreed on a USD 1 trillion investment plan to triple renewable capacity by 2030, supported by strengthened grid ecosystems and major utility commitments, including USD 148 billion annually for grids and storage.
- **Axis 2: Stewarding Forests, Oceans and Biodiversity**—Governments delivered early on the USD 1.7 billion COP26 land-tenure pledge, renewed it with an additional USD 1.5-2 billion, directing 20 per cent of finance flows to Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and advanced protection across 160 million hectares.
- **Axis 3: Transforming Agriculture and Food Systems**—Over 40 partners reported USD 9 billion invested in regenerative landscapes, reaching 12 million farmers across 110+ countries and restoring over 210 million hectares.
- **Axis 4: Building Resilience for Cities, Infrastructure and Water**—Cities and regions representing 25,000 buildings and USD 400 billion in annual turnover cut 850,000 tons of CO₂ in 2024, with new finance platforms targeting 200 cities by 2028.
- **Axis 5: Fostering Human and Social Development**—The Belém Health Action Plan, the world's first international climate-health adaptation plan, launched with support from 35 philanthropies and USD 300 million committed, while Race to Resilience campaigns have already delivered benefits to 437.7 million people.
- **Axis 6: Unleashing Enablers and Accelerators**—Adaptation Finance (FINI) partners announced USD 1 trillion in investible adaptation pipelines by 2028, with 20 per cent from private investors and USD 500 million from multilateral agencies and philanthropies to build local implementation capacity.

The full list of Plans to Accelerate Solutions is available on the [UNFCCC Global Climate Action page](#), while detailed outcomes across the six thematic axes are summarized in the [Action Agenda Final Report](#).

The COP30 Global Climate Action Agenda mobilized a **true Global Mutirão**. More than 30 countries led initiatives across the six thematic pillars, while 190 countries participated actively, supporting the implementation of NDCs and NAPs. The private sector remained central, with approximately 200 initiatives involving thousands of companies, while financial institutions redirected capital flows to enable the transition. Local and regional governments also played a key role, acting through robust city and subnational networks.

From the outset, the COP29 and COP30 Presidencies, together with High-Level Champions Nigar Arpadarai and Dan Ioschpe, set out to make COP30 a milestone for implementation. Throughout the conference, it became clear that climate action is advancing at an unprecedented pace across energy, transport, food systems, health, industry, finance, land use, oceans, and education—delivering tangible benefits for people and the planet. Governments, businesses, financial institutions, philanthropy, civil society, Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant communities, youth, and others demonstrated how commitments are turning into results, with cooperation accelerating the delivery of climate solutions that begin and end with people.

In summary, the COP30 Action Agenda delivered:

- A renewed **Five-Year Vision** to accelerate implementation of already agreed commitments, harnessing coalitions of the willing to advance the outcomes of GST-1 through six systemic axes.
- **120 Plans to Accelerate Solutions** building on progress from 482 existing initiatives.
- **Real-world outcomes** consolidated in the COP30 Outcomes Report, covering six axes and 30 key objectives, including finance mobilization and tangible change on the ground.



Photo: Aljun Alvarez and Kenny Garcia/Climate Champions Team



MOBILIZATION: CONNECTING THE CLIMATE REGIME TO PEOPLE



The mobilization efforts of COP30 were guided by clear purposes: to ensure that the conference reached beyond institutional boundaries into people's daily lives, and to make inclusion and social participation defining features of the event. These efforts reinforced a key principle: COPs are part of an ongoing process, not an end in themselves, and climate action must take place every day, everywhere.

In the preparatory months, numerous thematic *mutirões* engaged people from all continents. Communities cleaned beaches, rivers, and mangroves on World Cleanup Day; thousands participated in Car-Free Day, promoting alternative transportation; social media campaigns raised awareness about mangroves, coral reefs, and coastal ecosystems; and planting initiatives and citizen-led climate information projects further strengthened local engagement.

Brazilian states organized **Biome COPs** to discuss national ecosystems—from the Cerrado and Atlantic Forest to the Caatinga, Pantanal, and Pampas—while civil society hosted hundreds of debates, workshops, and educational activities, engaging traditional communities, students, environmental movements, and scientific institutions.

Complementing these dialogues, **Self-Managed Global Ethical Stocktakes** allowed communities, social movements, youth networks, and local governments to independently organize discussions within their territories. More than 90 per cent of meetings reported gender, racial, and generational diversity, with strong participation from youth, Black women, Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant communities, and local collectives.

The **COP30 Presidency Youth Climate Champion (PYCC)** strengthens the participation of children and young people in the international climate regime by mobilizing networks and supporting solutions that emerge from local territories. In Brazil, **Marcele Oliveira** was selected for the role through a public call issued by the National Youth Secretariat, which received hundreds of applications. Supported by an Executive Committee and a Participatory Committee representing activists from all biomes, the PYCC—originally from Realengo—brought issues of environmental racism in peripheral communities and climate justice from a Global South perspective to the forefront, grounding her work in outreach, dialogue, and representation.

More than 50 consultation processes were conducted across all regions of Brazil through Biome Plenaries and MiniCOPs, complemented by international engagement at Climate Weeks, MONDIACULT, and the delivery of two Global Ethical Stocktakes. The PYCC also launched a [trilingual platform](#) that received over 300 submissions, connecting youth constituencies with the COP30 Presidency's Action Agenda and reaching over 800,000 people with viral climate content. This work reaffirmed that COPs must elevate the leadership of new generations, embrace diversity, and turn listening into political action—strengthening a climate governance system that is just, inclusive, and intergenerational.

The PYCC mobilized the **Youth Mutirão**, organizing more than 30 events across official zones and throughout Belém during COP30, amplifying peripheral, Indigenous, and disability-inclusive voices. In partnership with the National Youth Secretariat, UNFPA, and the Ministry of Women of Brazil, the PYCC also launched the **Youth City**, providing free accommodation to more than 200 young participants. In addition, the office catalyzed over 100 youth-led pre-COP activities, focused on nature- and culture-based solutions, environmental education, reforestation, and combating climate misinformation.



Photo: Rogério Cassimiro/MMA

COP30 for Youth and Children emphasized intergenerational engagement. Children participated in **MiniCOPs** and self-managed GES dialogues, learning about COPs, climate ethics, and global cooperation. More than 130 MiniCOPs took place across 10 countries, providing spaces for children and adolescents to freely and creatively express their concerns, perceptions, and proposals for addressing the climate crisis. At COP30, more than 170 children were accredited and took part in the intergenerational high-level dialogue in the Blue Zone, making it one of the most participatory COPs for children.

This unprecedented mobilization reinforced that children are not only future inheritors of today's decisions, but also changemakers capable of proposing concrete pathways toward a more just and sustainable planet. Developed by the Alana Institute with the support of the COP30 Presidency, the MiniCOPs formed a global collective of climate action through conversations, debates, workshops, and experiential activities that empowered youth voices worldwide.

Simultaneously, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Brazil, in partnership with the Secretariat for Climate, Environment and Energy (Seclima) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, implemented a digital innovation pilot under an international technical cooperation project (PRODOC) to broaden public access to the international climate regime. Three integrated initiatives were developed to facilitate the circulation of official information, deepen understanding of the negotiations, and connect diverse audiences—in more than 50 languages—to events and multilateral debates throughout the conference.

The first initiative deployed an artificial intelligence tool trained exclusively on UNFCCC and IPCC documentation, [Macaozinho](#), enabling rapid searches across thousands of documents and delivering multilingual answers to users with varying levels of familiarity with climate governance. The second, [Maloca](#), established an immersive virtual environment that remained active throughout COP30, hosting online and hybrid events with automatic translation and real-time interaction among participants from multiple countries.

The third initiative, [Uirapuru](#), created a global database of climate-related events, compiling schedules, information from organizing institutions, and session records. Together, these innovative solutions strengthened distributed virtual participation across 135 countries and enhanced the flow of information during COP30, testing new approaches to expand the digital democratization of climate negotiations and positioning COP30 at the forefront of inclusion within the multilateral process.



Photo: Aline Massuca/COP30

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION SHOWCASED ON THE BELÉM STAGE

The vibrancy of parallel and autonomous events transformed the city of Belém into a vast stage for social participation. Organized by more than one thousand social movements through a two-year coordination effort spanning over 60 countries, the **Peoples' Summit** brought together 25,000 participants at the campus of the Federal University of Pará (UFPA) and mobilized twice as many through activities across the city. This broad collective delivered a final declaration to the COP30 President, presenting demands, proposals, and a plan for climate and social justice.

The Federal University of Pará (UFPA) also hosted the **COP30 Village**, a gathering and mobilization space for Indigenous Peoples from around the world. Organized by the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples and the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB), the village offered communal living, debates, spiritual rituals, cultural workshops, and exchanges for more than 3,500 Indigenous participants from multiple countries.

A wide range of initiatives organized by governments, banks, cultural centers, social movements, companies, and universities promoted dialogue, cultural expression, and exchanges among experts, territorial leaders, youth, entrepreneurs, and delegations across the city. Around **80 thematic houses** enriched this ecosystem—including the Global



Photo: Graccho/SGPR

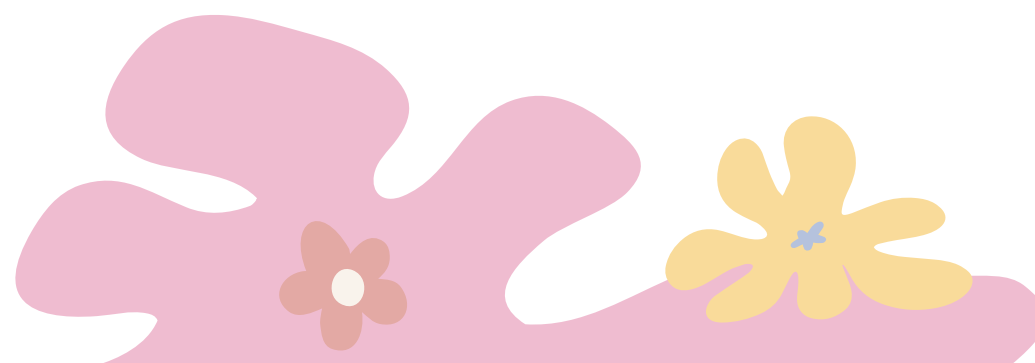


Photo: Climate Action Network

South House, which amplified perspectives and solutions from Global South countries; the BNDES House, which interwove culture, environment, history, and mobilization; and the Voices of the Ocean House, which raised awareness of the oceans' critical role.

A highlight of Belém's mobilization was the **World Climate March**, which brought together an estimated 70,000 people along a 4.5 km route from São Brás Market in the Historic Center to Aldeia Cabana. Organized by members of the Peoples' Summit and the COP of the Lowlands (COP das Baixadas), participants marched for the demarcation of Indigenous territories, greater investment in a just energy transition, an end to fossil fuel dependence, forest and river preservation, and increased climate finance.

By turning Belém into a living arena of engagement, the city made clear that robust social participation lays the foundation for the high-level political commitments formalized through the COP process.









GREEN ZONE

The Green Zone plays a crucial role at COPs by bridging the gap between formal negotiations and society, making the climate agenda more inclusive, accessible, and participatory. The Green Zone at COP30 was a vibrant demonstration of how climate action can promote democratic engagement, diversity of voices, and transparency.

Organized by the Brazilian federal government, the Green Zone functioned as a true ecosystem of social innovation. Civil society, youth, Indigenous and traditional communities, universities, companies, social movements, and local governments actively participated in debates, workshops, cultural performances, and thematic hubs, covering topics such as climate justice, just transition, human rights, forest protection, bioeconomy, and nature-based solutions.

The Green Zone also stood out for its physical and experiential design. Three large exhibition tents hosted 61 stands, complemented by innovation spaces, cultural areas, and artisan markets. The Creative Economy building expanded this vision with a food court, social areas, and the Pará Pavilion, celebrating the Amazon's cultural identity. The surrounding City Park, revitalized for COP30, provided a lasting legacy for Belém, enabling community gatherings, cultural programming, and even large-scale events, such as a celebration for skateboarders.

The venue welcomed more than **290,000 visitors** over the course of the Conference. By making society a protagonist, the Green Zone reaffirmed that climate action advances when it emerges from the encounter among people, territories, and perspectives—a principle that guided COP30 from beginning to end.

Key objectives of the Green Zone

- **Expand dialogue and public awareness**—a free-access space for the local population, offering educational, cultural, and interactive programming involving schools, youth, and families.
- **Enhance tangible climate solutions**—a platform for non-state actors to showcase innovations, best practices, and experiences in climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- **Foster networks and alliances**—a conducive environment for cross-sector networking, encouraging strategic partnerships and cooperation to accelerate the implementation of climate commitments.



BELÉM CLIMATE SUMMIT: A CATALYST FOR CONVERGENCE

From 6 to 7 November 2025, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva convened the Belém Climate Summit—a landmark event at a pivotal moment for global climate governance. The Summit brought together 46 heads and deputy heads of State and Government, 45 ministers of State, and 155 delegations, representing 133 countries and 122 international organizations, alongside Indigenous leaders, scientists, civil society actors, youth, and private sector coalitions.

The Belém Summit was conceived as a catalyst for action, intended to build convergence around core priorities that would shape and strengthen outcomes at COP30.

President Lula framed the Summit in terms of both urgency and opportunity. Coinciding with the **80th anniversary of the United Nations** and **ten years since the adoption of the Paris Agreement**, 2025 represents a moment requiring “courage and transparency,” as he stated. President Lula called for this to be “the COP of truth,” emphasizing that the climate crisis spares no country, region, or community.

The Summit’s overarching call to action centered on:

- accelerating the global energy transition;
- closing the gaps in ambition, finance, and implementation;
- aligning climate solutions with social justice and human rights; and
- bridging inequality at all levels of the climate agenda.

Key declarations and deliverables: The Summit delivered a series of landmark initiatives that translate political vision. These commitments reflect a broader shift in global climate governance—one where **forests, people, racial justice, resilience, and sustainable development** are all treated as mutually reinforcing pillars of climate action.

A renewed commitment: Another pivotal outcome of the Summit was the launch of the **Call of Belém for the Climate**, a high-ambition political declaration issued by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. Building on the legacy of the 1992 Earth Summit, the Call reaffirmed that negotiation, cooperation, and collective action remain the only viable pathways to safeguarding the planet. It underscored that climate change is no longer a distant threat but a present-day humanitarian crisis, marked by intensifying floods, hurricanes, fires, and droughts that disproportionately affect the world’s poorest and most vulnerable populations.

The Call sets out a candid assessment of global shortcomings since Paris and urges countries to confront the **ambition gap**, the **implementation gap**, and the **means-of-implementation gap**. It also highlights the historic responsibility of developed countries and calls for a deep reform of the international financial architecture to ensure fair, predictable, and accessible climate finance. Concrete measures include scaling up resources to developing countries; advancing debt-swap mechanisms; adopting the joint Baku–Belém Roadmap for USD 1.3 trillion in annual climate finance by 2035; tripling adaptation finance; and accelerating technology transfer and capacity-building efforts.



The Three Powers: President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and First Lady Janja Lula da Silva, COP30 Presidency Special Envoy for Women, surrounded by Antônio Guterres, Secretary-General of United Nations; Davi Alcolumbre, President of the Federal Senate of Brazil; Hugo Motta, President of the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil; Edson Fachin, President of the Supreme Federal Court of Brazil; Mauro Vieira, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil; Helder Barbalho, Governor of Pará; Mukhtar Babayev, COP29 President; and André Corrêa do Lago, COP30 President.

Tropical Forests Forever Facility (TFFF): one of the most emblematic outcomes of the Belém Climate Summit and COP30, the TFFF is an innovative mechanism created to channel predictable, long-term financing into forest conservation and sustainable use in tropical developing countries. The *Declaration on the Launch of the TFFF* invited countries to endorse **a new model: one that makes standing forests more valuable than cleared land**. The Facility operates through blended finance—combining public and private investments through a results-based framework—thereby ensuring stability and long-term incentives for forest protection.

By the close of COP30, the TFFF had secured endorsement from [52 countries and the European Union](#)¹ and mobilized multi-billion-dollar commitments. Norway pledged USD 3 billion and Germany committed EUR 1 billion over ten years. President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva reaffirmed a contribution of USD 1 billion, matched by Indonesia. France committed EUR 500 million, Portugal USD 1 million, and the Netherlands confirmed USD 5 million for the TFFF Secretariat. Finally, the Minderoo Foundation announced USD 10 million in investments for the TFFF, bringing total commitments to nearly **USD 6.7 billion**. This rapid mobilization shows global confidence in a new paradigm of forest stewardship led from the Global South.

Integrated fire management: The Summit also endorsed a global *Call to Action on Integrated Fire Management* (IFM), recognizing the escalating threat of wildfires driven by climate change, deforestation, and land degradation. More than [48 countries and three international organizations](#)² committed to shifting from reactive fire suppression to prevention-oriented, science-based, and ecosystem-centered fire management. The Call emphasizes the integration of scientific knowledge, Indigenous expertise, technology, finance, and community participation.

Hunger, poverty, and human-centered climate action: [44 leaders \(with Brazil\)](#)³ also endorsed the *Belém Declaration on Hunger, Poverty, and Human-Centered Climate Action*.

The Declaration recognizes that climate impacts exacerbate poverty, food insecurity, water stress, and health crises, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations. It calls for expanding climate-responsive social protection systems; investing in resilient food production; supporting small-scale farmers and local communities to manage climate risks; and integrating social protection with early warning systems, disaster preparedness, and adaptation strategies. It further calls for scaling up inclusive finance and just transition measures to ensure that climate action delivers tangible benefits for those most affected by a warming world.

1. Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Mozambique, Myanmar, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Zambia, and the European Union.

2. Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominica, Ecuador, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Gabon, Ghana, Georgia, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Guinea, Republic of Korea, Republic of the Sudan, Rwanda, Russia, Spain, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zambia, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), and the United Nations Environment Programme.

3. Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, European Union, France, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Guinea, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, The Netherlands, UK, Uruguay, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Fighting environmental racism: another historic outcome was the adoption of the *Belém Declaration on Fighting Environmental Racism*, which was endorsed [by countries](#)⁴ from Latin America, Africa, Asia, and Oceania. The Declaration seeks to foster global dialogue on the intersections of racial equality, climate, and the environment, reinforcing the human rights dimension, recognizing that the planetary crisis is also a crisis of racial justice. It acknowledges long-standing patterns of discrimination, colonial legacies, and unequal access to decision-making; disproportionate exposure of peoples of African descent, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities to pollution, climate risks, and environmental harms; the urgent need for an inclusive, human-rights-based approach to environmental and climate policy.

The Declaration aligns with Brazil's broader efforts to expand global equality agendas, including the introduction of the voluntary SDG 18—Promotion of Ethnic-Racial Equality under Brazil's G20 Presidency.

Climate change and trade: The Summit also launched the Integrated Forum on Climate Change and Trade (IFCCT)—a multilateral platform designed to address the growing intersection between climate policies and global trade rules. The Forum aims to promote transparency and fairness in climate-related trade measures; reduce unintended impacts on developing countries; support technology diffusion and low-carbon industrialization; and encourage sustainable and inclusive supply-chain transitions.

The Belém Climate Summit 2025 set the stage for COP30 by translating political vision into concrete action. It underscored the urgency of global solidarity, ambition, and justice in responding to the climate crisis and reinforced Brazil's role as a bridge-builder in multilateral climate governance. [Access all documents from the Summit](#).

“

The Tropical Forests Forever Facility we are launching today is an unprecedented initiative. For the first time in history, countries of the Global South will take a leading role in shaping the global forest agenda. The Tropical Forests Forever Facility stands out as one of the most tangible outcomes of COP30's focus on implementation. It is deeply symbolic that its launch is taking place here in Belém, surrounded by sumaúmas, açaí palms, andirobas, and jacarandás. In just a few years, we will begin to see the results of this fund, and we will take pride in remembering that it was in the heart of the Amazon rainforest that we took this step together.”

Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva

President of the Federative Republic of Brazil

(excerpted and translated from the TFFF Launch high-level event)

Photo: Ricardo Stuckert / PR



4. Until 7 Nov. 2025: Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Gabon, Guinea, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, São Tomé and Príncipe, South Africa, South Sudan, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.



OUTCOMES: COP30 MARKED A TURNING POINT



COP30 in Belém stands as a defining moment in global climate governance. Demonstrating humanity's capacity to turn urgency into unity—and unity into action—194 Parties adopted a suite of [56 consensus decisions](#) (24 within the Belém Political Package) shaped by the conviction that multilateralism must deliver more directly and meaningfully for people.

These decisions were reached despite a geopolitical environment among the most fragile since the adoption of the Paris Agreement. From just transition to adaptation finance, from trade and technology to gender and inclusion, COP30 renewed the world's collective commitment to accelerate climate action and strengthen a climate regime seeking to deliver fairness, cooperation, and real-world impact.

From the outset, the COP30 Brazilian Presidency anchored its mandate in one principle: **delivery**. The result was widely recognized. International observers—from global media to multilateral institutions—described COP30 as the “**COP of implementation**.”

While capturing the full complexity and breadth of a UN Climate Conference is challenging, COP30 can be summarized through three major breakthroughs that define the legacy of the *Mutirão* Spirit, a legacy the COP30 Presidency remains committed to carrying forward.

POLITICAL ADVANCES: ELEVATING AMBITION AND BROADENING COOPERATION

From fossil reliance to forest resilience: Under Brazil's leadership, COP30 convened a global debate on the future of fossil fuels. Although consensus proved challenging amid clearly distinct positions among Parties, the COP30 Presidency acted decisively. On its own initiative, it launched a process to guide global engagement, and committed to developing a **Roadmap for Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels in a just, orderly, and equitable manner**.

Belém also brought forests from the margins to the center of the global climate agenda. COP30 reframed deforestation reduction not as an end in itself, but as part of a broader strategy for climate resilience, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable economic development. The COP30 Presidency announced its commitment to develop a **Roadmap for Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030**. Together with the TFFF and other initiatives, this roadmap embodies a decisive shift toward valuing forests as essential climate solutions.

These initiatives serve as contributions facilitated by the COP30 Presidency to support continued and broader debate in the months ahead and beyond, deepening global understanding of the complexities of implementing the Global Stocktake and ensuring that standing forests are protected in ways that are both ambitious and just.

Consolidating more ambitious climate finance targets: COP30 placed climate finance at the heart of global climate cooperation by jointly advancing, with the COP29 Presidency, the **Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T**. Developed under the Baku Finance Goal mandate, the Roadmap reflects a shared political commitment to translate the Paris Agreement's financial promises into implementation at scale. Its five building blocks—**Replenishing, Rebalancing, Rechanneling, Revamping, and Reshaping**—provide a coherent

framework to align public and private finance, reform financial systems, and strengthen delivery for developing countries, marking an important step toward a more transparent, coordinated, and results-oriented era of climate finance.

Ensuring climate agency and inclusion: COP30 underscored the essential role of the active participation of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant communities, women, youth, and forest-dependent peoples, affirming that effective climate action must be shaped by those most closely connected to the land and most exposed to its transformation. It also reinforced the importance of non-Party stakeholders—including cities, the private sector, and civil society—as foundational actors for multilevel implementation.

NORMATIVE ADVANCES: STRENGTHENING THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND PROTECTING PEOPLE

A key element of all Climate Conferences is the gathering of thousands of delegates, representing the Parties to the UNFCCC, to conduct or conclude work that organises processes and next steps toward achieving the overall goals of the legal agreements. More than 42,000 delegates travelled to Belém for this purpose. Delivering on all mandates to be resolved in 2025 was not an easy task. Nonetheless, in the best spirit of a *Mutirão*, delegations made COP30 a highly productive multilateral event, adopting 56 consensual decisions that reinforce the Paris Agreement with clarity, ambition, and equity, responding directly to the urgency of the climate crisis.

Taken together, the **Belém Political Package** consolidated the institutional legacy of the Paris Rulebook and advanced concrete measures to address climate urgency through accelerated implementation, solidarity, and international cooperation. As the **COP of People**, the decisions adopted in Belém carry unprecedented references to rights and to the participation of populations most vulnerable to climate impacts. Key milestones span the commitment to triple adaptation finance, the launch of a just transition mechanism, and the mainstreaming of gender-responsive climate action worldwide. Among the most significant achievements in the multilateral negotiations were:

The *Mutirão* Decision

To support the transition of the climate regime into a new phase of accelerated implementation, the decision launched the **Global Implementation Accelerator**—an unprecedented hybrid mechanism co-led by the presidencies of COP30 and COP31. The Accelerator represents a valuable prototype for an evolutionary stage of global climate governance. In a context of growing pressure to relativise the Paris Agreement's objective of limiting global warming to 1.5°C, it established the **Belém Mission for 1.5°C**, under the joint leadership of the presidencies of COP29, COP30, and COP31.

The decision also calls for tripling adaptation finance by 2035—a long-standing demand of the Global South—while establishing a two-year work programme on climate finance, with an emphasis on public sources from developed countries. It launched an unprecedented dialogue on the interface between climate and trade, examining how policies and trade cooperation instruments can best support fair, equitable, and effective climate action, while

reaffirming the need for an open and cooperative international economic system. It also formally recognised the Baku to Belém Roadmap for mobilising USD 1.3 trillion annually for developing countries by 2035, urging all actors to act in a coordinated manner to expand climate finance.

Just Transition

COP30 adopted a landmark decision on just transition, notable for its holistic approach and for reinforcing the connection between climate action and sustainable development. No previous COP decision has carried such comprehensive language on rights and inclusion, referencing human rights; labour rights; the rights of Indigenous Peoples; people of African descent; and the empowerment of women, among others. Moving toward implementation, Parties agreed to develop a just transition mechanism to enhance international cooperation, technical assistance, capacity-building, and knowledge-sharing, enabling equitable and inclusive transitions.

Adaptation

The COP30 Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) decision concluded a two-year process under the UAE–Belém work programme by adopting the **Belém Adaptation Indicators**. This set of indicators will allow countries to track progress in implementing all targets of the GGA and help decision-makers better guide adaptation efforts. The decision fosters inclusion by allowing data disaggregation by gender, age, race, and other factors, supporting the design of fairer and more effective public policies. It also established the **Belém–Addis Vision**, aimed at refining and operationalising the indicators, and advanced the Baku Adaptation Roadmap, whose first phase focuses on supporting implementation and facilitating adaptation planning and action.

Global Stocktake of the Paris Agreement

COP30 broke the deadlock on two long-stalled GST tracks: the operationalisation of the UAE Dialogue on implementing outcomes of the first GST, and the refinement of procedural and logistical elements of the GST. Together, these achievements consolidated the institutional architecture needed to track and drive implementation of GST outcomes through to GST2.

Mitigation

The MWP decision at COP30 delivered on three central issues. First, it produced a record 11 key messages on the 2025 dialogue themes—enabling mitigation solutions in the forest and waste sectors—which, for the first time, acknowledged the importance of Indigenous Peoples’ land rights as part of long-term mitigation policies. Second, it mandated the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) to consider practical ways to facilitate international cooperation on mitigation projects, including adding functionalities to the Non-Market Approaches (NMA) Platform to allow Parties to record mitigation projects and enable interconnection with other platforms, including national systems upon request. Third, it launched negotiations on the continuation, functioning, and effectiveness of the Mitigation Work Programme, to begin at SB64 (June 2026) with a view to adopting a decision at COP31, while maintaining its non-prescriptive character.

Climate Finance

COP30 delivered a set of highly relevant outcomes for the future of climate finance negotiations, including the call to triple finance for adaptation and the establishment of a new track under Article 9. A new **Work Programme on Climate Finance** will enable Parties to deepen discussions on implementing Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, which concerns financial support for developing countries. In 2026, Parties will assess the most effective ways to advance this debate.

The establishment of the **Veredas Dialogue** marks a shift from discussions on the scope of Article 2.1(c) to a phase focused on effective implementation—namely, how Parties will make “finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development.” In this context, the Presidency will convene the Xingu Finance Talks, a high-level event designed to broaden discussion on Article 2.1(c) among Parties and stakeholders, particularly academia, international financial institutions, and the private sector.

Technology

COP30 initiated a new phase of international cooperation on technology development and transfer with the adoption of the **Belém Technology Implementation Program**. This programme marks a significant shift in the climate regime—from a primary focus on technology needs assessments toward concrete implementation. It aims to systematically address barriers to technology transfer, strengthen national innovation systems, foster access to and mobilisation of technological financing, and promote endogenous and Indigenous technologies in developing countries.

Gender

COP30 approved the ambitious **Belém Gender Action Plan**, a nine-year mandate for implementing gender-responsive climate action. This groundbreaking document includes initiatives in new areas, including generating knowledge on the impacts of climate change on the health, education, and protection of women and girls from violence. It addresses inequalities in access to education, technology, and quality jobs; creates space for discussions on care work; proposes strengthened protection for women environmental defenders; and reinforces means of implementation.

Loss and Damage

After an impasse at COP29, the third review of the **Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts** (WIM) was successfully concluded at COP30. Its functions include improving knowledge on gaps in support for addressing loss and damage, strengthening international dialogue and coordination, and enhancing action and support for the most vulnerable regions.

These normative advances reflect a decisive shift: from abstract commitments to mechanisms that enable real delivery, especially in the Global South.

IMPLEMENTATION ADVANCES: TURNING THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE INTO A COMPASS FOR ACTION

COP30 transformed the Global Stocktake into an engine for real implementation. Through the COP30 Action Agenda, Belém brought together cities, states, businesses, investors, civil society, and national governments to mobilize comprehensive, multi-actor climate action.

Concrete implementation outcomes include:

- Launch of the **Global Implementation Accelerator**, a collaborative and voluntary initiative under the leadership of the COP30 and COP31 Presidencies to support countries in implementing their NDCs and NAPs and to prioritize actions with the greatest potential for rapid, large scale impact, working in synergy with the Action Agenda.
- **122 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** submitted by Parties as of the close of COP30, with improvements in quality, signaling strong global commitment and a new cycle of ambition.
- **72 National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)** submitted by developing country Parties as of the close of COP30.
- **120 Plans to Accelerate Solutions (PAS)**, encompassing a wide range of initiatives and financial mechanisms, including:
 - Axis 1: Utilities for Net Zero Alliance (UNEZA) members increased energy transition investment commitments by more than 25 per cent, reaching nearly USD 150 billion annually, with a major focus on grids.
 - Axis 2: Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF) mobilized over USD 6.7 billion in its first phase, with endorsement from 52 countries and the European Union, establishing a permanent capital base for forest protection.
 - Axis 3: RAIZ Accelerator, a new initiative to restore degraded farmland and mobilize private capital. Building on Brazil's Green Way and EcoInvest programs, which mobilized nearly USD 6 billion to restore up to 3 million hectares, RAIZ will help countries map priority landscapes and design blended finance solutions to scale restoration and protect forests.
 - Axis 4: The COP30 Presidency and UNEP launched the Beat the Heat Implementation Drive. One hundred and eighty-five cities have joined the initiative and will develop local action plans to reduce the heat-related risks for 3.5 billion people worldwide.
 - Axis 5: Belém Health Action Plan, endorsed by more than 30 countries and supported by USD 300 million in funding.
 - Axis 6: Country Platforms Hub launched at COP30 to strengthen national climate finance.

CONNECTION WITH REAL LIVES

COP30 brought the climate regime closer to people's daily realities. The presence of nearly 300,000 people in the Green Zone, the peaceful and powerful Belém Climate March with an estimated 70,000 participants, and the launch of the Global Ethical Stocktake highlighted the deep connection between climate justice, dignity, culture, and community. Belém demonstrated that climate action is not an abstract exercise but a concrete pathway to improving lives—one that was experienced directly, not merely observed.

Holding the conference in the Amazon grounded discussions in the region's realities. Delegations witnessed firsthand the environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic dynamics—from extreme weather events to local conservation challenges and opportunities, and from Indigenous knowledge to the daily lives of nearly 30 million people living in the Brazilian Amazon. This exposure underscored the interdependence between climate stability, biodiversity protection, equitable development, and community well-being.

A landmark outcome of COP30 was the unprecedented participation of Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities, whose leadership is essential for protecting the forest and sustaining the Amazon's cultural and ecological diversity. Supported by initiatives such as the **COParente cycle**—a series of preparatory events to inform Indigenous leaders about COP processes—and multiple participation avenues promoted by the COP Presidency, the Brazilian Government, and civil society, this engagement enriched debates and informed negotiations. In doing so, COP30 helped anchor climate solutions in ecological realities and in the lived experiences of the people who depend on them, turning the conference itself into a collective learning process.

FROM BELÉM TO ANTALYA: ROADMAPS TO ADVANCE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE

Among the most consequential contributions of the COP30 Presidency are three Roadmaps: transitioning away from fossil fuels; halting and reversing deforestation; and mobilizing USD 1.3 trillion in climate finance. Together, they operationalize key elements of the Global Stocktake, advancing paragraphs 28, 33 and 34, as well as its means of implementation.

Designed as political and technical platforms, the Roadmaps mobilize governments, financial institutions, businesses, science and civil society to translate international commitments into national planning and action. They integrate energy and land-use transitions into broader systemic transformation — strengthening financial stability, macroeconomic resilience, poverty reduction, energy access, and equitable development. By providing science-based recommendations for reallocating capital, labor, and land, they turn the Global Stocktake from assessment into implementation, enabling just and orderly transitions while reducing systemic risk and volatility. The COP30 Presidency remains fully committed to consolidating and advancing these Roadmaps to sustain momentum toward Antalya and beyond.

COP30 delivered 56 consensus decisions adopted across the UN climate regime's three governing bodies: the COP (Conference of the Parties), which oversees the UNFCCC; the CMP, which governs the Kyoto Protocol; and the CMA, which manages the Paris Agreement. The Belém Political Package brings together the core political outcomes agreed under these bodies, advancing implementation across mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity-building, and loss and damage.

BELÉM POLITICAL PACKAGE

CMA – Paris Agreement

- Global *Mutirão*: Uniting humanity in a global mobilization against climate change
- Matters related to the Global Stocktake
- United Arab Emirates just transition work programme
- Compilation, synthesis, and summary report on the in-session workshop on biennial communications of information related to Article 9(5) of the Paris Agreement
- Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on Article 2(1)(c) of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9
- Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures
- Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance
- Guidance to the Green Climate Fund
- Guidance to the Global Environment Facility
- Report of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage and guidance to the Fund
- Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund
- Belém Technology Implementation Programme
- Provision of financial and technical support to developing countries for reporting and capacity-building
- Global Goal on Adaptation
- Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme

COP – UNFCCC

- Compilation, synthesis, and summary report on the in-session workshop on biennial communications under Article 9(5) of the Paris Agreement
- Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures
- Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance
- Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties, and guidance to the GCF
- Report of the Global Environment Facility and, guidance to the GEF
- Report of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage and guidance to the Fund
- Belém Gender Action Plan

CMP – Kyoto Protocol

- Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures
- Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund

OTHER DECISIONS ADOPTED AT COP30

COP30 – UNFCCC

- Enhanced engagement of local communities in the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
- Dates and venues of future sessions
- Matters relating to Action for Climate Empowerment
- Term, composition, and terms of reference of the Consultative Group of Experts
- National Adaptation Plans



- Joint annual report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and the Santiago Network for averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change for 2024
- Joint annual report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and the Santiago Network for averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change for 2025
- Review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
- Review of the functions of the Climate Technology Centre
- Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2025
- Matters relating to least developed countries
- Administrative, financial, and institutional matters (taking note of documents)
- Administrative, financial, and institutional matters (program budget)

CMP20 – Kyoto Protocol

- Guidance relating to registry systems under Article 7(4) of the Kyoto Protocol
- Matters relating to the Clean Development Mechanism; guidance relating to the Clean Development Mechanism
- Terms of reference for the fifth comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol
- Report of the Compliance Committee
- Administrative, financial, and institutional matters (taking note of documents)
- Administrative, financial, and institutional matters (program budget)
- Budget for the international transaction log

CMA 7 – Paris Agreement

- Term, composition and terms of reference of the Consultative Group of Experts
- Matters relating to Action for Climate Empowerment
- Guidance relating to adaptation communications
- Joint annual report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and the Santiago Network for averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change for 2024
- Joint annual report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and the Santiago Network for averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change for 2025
- Review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
- Review of the functions of the Climate Technology Centre
- Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2025
- Matters relating to least developed countries
- Implementation of the guidance on cooperative approaches under Article 6(2) of the Paris Agreement
- Further guidance for the mechanism established by Article 6(4) of the Paris Agreement
- Work program under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6(8) of the Paris Agreement and decision 4/CMA.3

“

This moment must not be remembered as the end of a conference, but as the beginning of a decade of turning the game. The spirit we built here does not end with the gavel; it continues in every government meeting, every boardroom and trade union, every classroom, laboratory, forest community, large city, and coastal town.”

André Corrêa do Lago
COP30 President

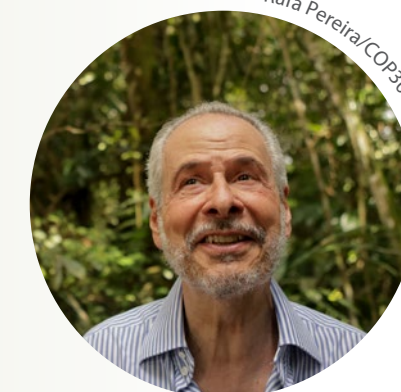


Photo: Rafa Pereira/COP30

COP30 IN NUMBERS

Blue Zone



193

countries and the European Union represented

56

consensus decisions adopted

350+

Side Events and Exhibits

146

exhibition spaces

42,618

people attended in person

2,550

people participated virtually only

2,452

media professional on-site

1,121

volunteers supported operations

Green Zone



290,000+

total visits, engaging citizens in climate dialogue

61

exhibition spaces

Action Agenda



391

Action Agenda events

6

thematic axes and 30 Activation Groups engaging 480+ initiatives

120

Plans to Accelerate Solutions launched

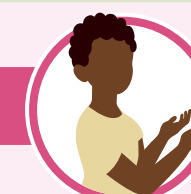
190

initiatives reported results, a six-fold increase vs. 2024

700+

case studies and 570 solutions received by the Granary of Solutions

Social Mobilization and Participation



5,000

Indigenous participants 900 accredited for the Blue Zone (360 from Brazil), the largest in three decades of COPs

3,500

Indigenous Peoples accommodated at the Aldeia COP (COP Village), representing 385 Peoples from 43 countries

70,000

participants in the World Climate March along a 4.5 km route

80+

citywide spaces in Belém hosting climate discussions outside the Blue and Green Zones

65

Self-Managed Global Ethical Stocktake Sessions across 6 continents, with 4,000 participants from 17 countries

189 million

people reached by #mutirãocop30

1.7M

social media reactions and 1.9M interactions

200,000+

Instagram followers engaged

256,000+

passengers on COP30 buses



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Given the scale and complexity of delivering COP30, it is not possible to acknowledge every individual and institution that contributed to its success. This expression of gratitude is therefore not exhaustive. Every contribution, large or small, was essential, and we are sincerely grateful for the support extended to our Presidency. We deeply appreciate the efforts of all partners and hope many of you will continue to support the COP30 Presidency as it advances its mandate throughout 2026.

We also need to recognize the central role of the strategic partners of the COP30 Presidency, such as the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Climate High-Level Champions, the Presidency Youth Climate Champion, the Climate Champions Team and the [Activation Group Members](#), whose support enabled the delivery of a Conference focused on implementation, inclusion, and cooperation. We extend our thanks to all those who will continue working alongside the Presidency in the year ahead, strengthening cooperation across sectors in the spirit of the Global *Mutirão*:

Ballmer Group; Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; Boston Consulting Group (BCG); Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO); C40; Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI); Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF); ClimateWorks Foundation; COP29 Presidency; Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); Oak Foundation; Open Society Foundations; Serviço Brasileiro de Apoio às Micro e Pequenas Empresas (SEBRAE); UK PACT; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

We are also grateful to the Brazilian government and key ministries that contributed for delivering positive results at COP30. Their engagement and institutional support were fundamental to the successful execution of the Conference:

General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic; Government of the City of Belém; Government of the State of Pará; Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; Ministry of Cities; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Indigenous Peoples; Ministry of Integration and Regional Development; Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services; Ministry of Mines and Energy; Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change; Ministry of Women; Office of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic of Brazil; Secretariat for Social Communication of the Presidency of the Republic; Special Secretariat for COP30 (Secop); and Superior Court of Justice.

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Each page is printed on paper sourced from responsible suppliers,
demonstrating our dedication to preserving natural resources and
minimizing our environmental impact. Limited edition.



United Nations
Climate Change

