

ENTERTAINMENT+ CULTURE PAVILION

Voluntary contribution by the [Entertainment+Culture Pavilion](#) (launched at COP28 in 2023),

to the COP30 Presidency Consultations on Roadmap for Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030 (paragraphs 33 and 34/GST1)

To: COP30-Forest-Roadmap@unfccc.int

Barcelona, Spain

Friday, April 3, 2026

Dear COP30 Presidency,

The Entertainment + Culture Pavilion launched in February 2026 the consultative process towards the **Culture Global Stocktake for Climate Action (CGST)**, a new policy framework guided by voices from the civil society and shaped by self-hosted consultations.

We are happy to announce that the 1st Draft CGST [attached hereafter] has been released on March 27, 2026 after 10+ public online consultations with 200+ participants, including two focused the six pillars of Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE), and one week long negotiations with 50 culture delegates at the Marrakech Partnership Accelerator during March 24 to 27, with the presence of Ms. Fleur Newman, ACE Lead at the UNFCCC.

The CGST has been endorsed by the COP30 Presidency on behalf of the Youth Climate Champion Ms. Marcele Oliveira and Mr. Carlos Paiva, from the Ministry of Culture of Brazil. Our CGST inputs have also been submitted by March 31 to be voiced and debated at the 2026 ACE Dialogues at SB64 from June 8 to 18, 2026 in Bonn, Germany.

- Please find below **selected paragraphs and commitments on land use, regenerative approaches and Indigenous knowledge from the Culture Global Stocktake on Climate Action (CGST)** to halt and to reverse deforestation and forest degradation by 2030.
- Please note that **the CGST is structurally and linguistically in fact based on the GST1** (Decision 1/CMA.5, Outcome of the first global stocktake), to ease its inclusion in the COP30 consultative process towards the GST2 to be conducted at COP33 in 2028.
- Please note that our contribution is youth-led, and following submission, will be entered in the [Mapping of Youth Contributions to the COP30 Presidency's Roadmaps](#).

Many thanks for considering our inputs, on behalf of our delegates, our organization and our global community of artists, activists and cultural representatives.

Learn more about our work: www.cultureglobalstocktake.com.

Best regards,
Mr. Samuel Rubin
Co-Founder & Director of Impact and Partnerships
Entertainment + Culture Pavilion

Excerpts from the Culture Global Stocktake for Climate Action (Draft 1/ March 27, 2026), to accelerate reforestation and forest restoration by 2030

[...]

14. Noting the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including forests, oceans, mountains and the cryosphere, and the protection of biodiversity, recognizing these as living, interconnected systems of which humans are a part, and upon which present and future generations depend, and acknowledging that many global cultures and communities understand these relationships through worldviews that express reciprocity, responsibility and continuity between human and non-human life;

17. Reaffirms that climate change is not only an environmental, social and economic challenge but also a cultural one, as climate disruptions affect sacred landscapes, cultural heritage sites and practices, community identities and traditional practices that shape relationships between societies and the natural world;

18. Underscores the essential role of Indigenous knowledge systems, traditional ecological knowledge and community-based cultural practices in supporting climate adaptation, ecological stewardship and resilient governance systems, and strongly reaffirms that these knowledge systems should be respected, protected and integrated alongside scientific knowledge;

21. Emphasizes the importance of strengthening synergies across the Rio Conventions on climate change, biodiversity and desertification, and recognizes culture as a transversal and cross-cutting dimension that connects climate action, ecosystem protection and sustainable land stewardship, including through the diverse knowledge systems, cultural practices and creative sectors;

23. Reaffirms the Paris Agreement temperature goal of limiting global warming to well below 2 °C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, and recognizes that exceeding these thresholds is and will continue to result in significant economic and non-economic losses for the cultural ecosystem, including damage to cultural heritage practices, landscapes, and sites, traditional knowledge systems, livelihoods, health and well-being of all people working across cultural and creative industries;

30. Recognizes the cultural dimensions of food systems, agricultural traditions and culinary heritage, food cultures, and highlights their role in shaping sustainable consumption patterns, biodiversity protection and climate-resilient livelihoods across communities and regions, including through culinary traditions that promote diversified, reduce food waste, promote circular economy, and locally rooted and plant-based dietary practices;

32. Recognizes that cultural diplomacy and culture-based climate action can strengthen multilateralism and further notes the 12th Letter of the COP30 Presidency¹ asking Parties to operate at “two complementary speeds” and evolve towards a new “two-tier multilateralism” for advance in implementation of the Paris Agreement;

36. Recognizes that human cultural practices have not only been sources of resilience and stewardship but have also embedded norms that permit the disrespect, exploitation, and violence towards the more-than-human world and urges Parties and Non-Party stakeholders to critically examine and transform such cultural patterns internationally, and to establish and sustain governance frameworks, educational processes, and community practices that reestablish reciprocal, accountable, and regenerative relationships within planetary boundaries and ecosystems;

¹ Brazilian Presidency of COP30, (2026), Twelfth Letter from the President, <https://cop30.br/en/brazilian-presidency/letters-from-the-president/twelfth-letter-from-the-president>.

39. Takes note that the IPCC expresses a high level of confidence in the potential of narrative shifts, social influencers and thought leaders to accelerate the adoption of low-carbon technologies, behaviors and lifestyles, and notes that the engagement of approximately 10–30 per cent of influential actors can contribute to the establishment of new social norms supportive of climate action², including through the role of cultural ecosystem in shaping narratives, engaging audiences and influencing cultural norms, values and aspirations, and in normalizing low-carbon, regenerative and nature-positive ways of living;

42. Notes with significant concern that global emissions trajectories remain inconsistent with the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement, and recognizes that the rapid growth of the cultural and creative industries requires accelerated decarbonization efforts to ensure that sectoral expansion does not lead to increasing greenhouse gas emissions and emphasizes that such efforts must be implemented in a just and equitable manner that accounts for local contexts and capacities, and avoids adverse social and environmental impacts, including land dispossession, resource inequities and other unintended consequences associated with infrastructure and energy transitions, while also encouraging, alongside decarbonization efforts, the integration of restoration and regeneration practices and positive contributions to biodiversity;

43. Urges cultural institutions, production companies, festivals and event organizers to accelerate the transition toward low-carbon cultural production, including through fair renewable energy use, circular design and sustainable materials, electrified production infrastructure and the phase-out of diesel generators at cultural venues, soundstages and event productions;

44. Recognizes the role of cities and local governments in enabling low-carbon cultural ecosystems, including through access to renewable energy grids, sustainable mobility systems, climate-resilient cultural infrastructure and public cultural venues, and acknowledges the broader role of cultural infrastructure and cultural ecosystems in contributing to cross-sectoral climate solutions across urban systems, including in areas such as the built environment, public health, water systems and housing; while noting the need to differentiate between urban and rural contexts, which have distinct characteristics and climate resilience pathways, including urban focus on infrastructure and mobility, and rural contributions through cultural landscapes and traditional land stewardship;

45. Recognizes the role of cultural heritage in mitigation and in enabling a just transition to low-carbon futures, noting that tangible and intangible heritage, including traditional knowledge, can provide time-tested, low-carbon and regenerative practices across sectors, including the built and natural environment, agriculture and energy, and can support emissions reductions, particularly in the built environment, while contributing to cultural shifts toward sustainable and resilient futures, and acknowledges the role of cultural landscapes and rural areas in safeguarding carbon sinks and applying climate-resilient land stewardship practices;

64. Recognizes the significant efforts of Parties, particularly “developing country Parties”, in formulating and implementing NAPs, adaptation communications and NDCs, including through domestic expenditure and the integration of adaptation priorities into national development strategies, applauds the 2021 Rome Declaration of G20 Ministers of Culture which invited Parties to consider including culture and cultural heritage in their Adaptation Communications and welcomes the Parties that have begun integrating cultural heritage, cultural landscapes and local and Indigenous knowledge systems into their national adaptation planning processes;

² IPCC Report Chapter 5, 2022, Executive Summary of Mitigation of Climate Change, [IPCC_AR6_WGIII_FullReport.pdf](#), p. 124.

67. Encourages the implementation of integrated and multi-sectoral adaptation solutions, including sustainable land stewardship, resilient food systems and ecosystem-based approaches that protect, conserve and restore ecosystems such as forests, mountains and coastal environments, recognizing that these approaches can enhance community resilience and well-being while drawing on the best available science as well as Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, traditional ecological knowledge and local cultural values, practices and knowledge systems that guide sustainable resource stewardship, collective action and behavioural change;

68. Invites local governments and the cultural ecosystem to promote adaptation and participatory approaches within cultural landscapes, including ecosystem-based, biodiversity restoration, regenerative land stewardship and nature-positive cultural practices and programming as well as community-based research;

69. Applauds that cultural expression, storytelling and interdisciplinary artistic practices can support climate adaptation by strengthening risk awareness, intergenerational knowledge transmission and community-led responses to climate impacts;

70. Urges Parties and Non-Party Stakeholders in the cultural ecosystem to ensure that activities undertaken in natural, cultural and biocultural landscapes reduce their environmental impact and degradation and instead contribute to restoring and enhancing ecosystem integrity, while notes with concern the endangerment and external threats faced by Indigenous Peoples, local communities and people of African descent, in this process and encourages their full stewardship, safeguard, and rights such as Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC);

73. Emphasizes that climate adaptation strategies should include quantitative and qualitative measures to safeguard cultural rights and heritage as well as cultural landscapes, recognizing their role in sustaining identity, social cohesion and community resilience in the face of climate impacts;

105. Expresses serious concern regarding the rapidly growing environmental and social impact of digital technologies, including artificial intelligence systems, large-scale data centers, data extraction and storage processes, land use, and energy-intensive digital cultural industries, and encourages Parties and technology providers to assess and mitigate the climate impacts of digital infrastructure, social, economic and all other research-based environmental impacts in alignment with 1.5°C pathways;

106. Notes with concern that the rapid expansion of artificial intelligence infrastructure and technological devices, including data centers, energy systems and mineral supply chains, is highly resource and land-intensive, and emphasizes the importance of ensuring that these developments do not disproportionately impact Indigenous Peoples, local communities and people of African descent whose lands and territories are often used to host such infrastructure, and urges that these developments integrate Free, Prior and Informed Consent, provide accessible information and capacity-building on technological impacts, and promote equitable benefit-sharing and locally relevant climate strategies, including upcycling and end-of-life reuse practices led by cultural actors;

136. Recognizes that climate change is generating significant cultural loss and damage, including impacts on cultural heritage sites, environments, sacred landscapes, traditional knowledge systems, languages, rituals and cultural practices that sustain community identity and intergenerational continuity³;

137. *Acknowledges* that these impacts constitute important social, cultural, tangible and intangible non-economic losses associated with climate change, including the erosion of cultural identity, collective memory,

³ British Council (2023): Strategic Literature Review: Climate Change Impacts on Cultural Heritage, <https://www.britishcouncil.org/research-insight/british-council-strategic-literature-review-climate-change-impacts-cultural>.

sense of place and belonging, particularly for Indigenous Peoples, local communities and people of African descent and populations whose cultures are closely connected to land and ecosystems;

140. *Notes with concern* that rising sea levels, extreme weather events, wildfires, desertification, melting glaciers near mountain communities, disasters and other climate impacts are increasingly threatening tangible and intangible cultural heritage and creative infrastructure, including historic buildings, archaeological sites, cultural landscapes, oral traditions, languages, seasonal rituals, place-based knowledge systems and traditional ecological knowledge;

141. *Recognises* that many cultural landscapes and ecosystems that sustain cultural practices and traditional knowledge systems are increasingly threatened by climate and biodiversity crises, highlighting the need to safeguard these interconnected cultural and ecological systems;

142. *Emphasizes* that culture rights and heritage constitute a foundational element of climate resilience by connecting communities to their lands and providing knowledge systems narratives and practices that inform participatory and locally grounded climate responses, plays a critical role in supporting climate resilience by connecting communities, places, identities and histories and creating relationships to the other than human world and cultural heritage, by providing knowledge systems, narratives and practices that inform locally grounded climate responses;

143. *Recognizes* that climate-induced displacement can generate profound cultural loss and damage when communities are separated from ancestral territories, sacred sites and cultural landscapes that sustain cultural identity, social cohesion and intergenerational knowledge transmission and *encourages* Parties to create mechanisms to address and reduce displacement and cultural loss;

144. *Emphasizes* the importance of safeguarding cultural continuity in contexts of climate economic, and administrative displacement, and relocation, including through the protection of cultural heritage, support for cultural practices and the recognition of cultural rights within relocation and recovery processes and ensure the protection of Indigenous peoples' right of ownership of land-related cultural practices and documentation of oral traditions and offer training to their keepers;

148. *Recognizes* that climate response measures, including energy transitions, conservation policies, land-use changes and infrastructure development, can generate significant social, economic and cultural implications, leading to systemic violence and displacement for communities whose livelihoods, identities and cultural practices are closely connected to landscapes, natural resources and cultural heritage;

151. *Further emphasizes* that the world views, perspectives, and principles reflected in a mindset that values and safeguards traditional culture and heritage contribute to just transition and long-term sustainability. Culture-based solutions maintain cultural continuity and practices that are adapted to low-carbon nature use, supporting livelihoods that promote biological and cultural diversity, landscapes, and seascapes. Heritage sites, both tangible and intangible, offer invaluable insights into climate adaptation, drawing from centuries of accumulated wisdom and sustainable practices. Traditional knowledge embedded from nature use and water management to food systems and architecture has long demonstrated its effectiveness in fostering resilience against environmental challenges;

152. *Encourages* Parties to ensure the Free Prior and Informed Consent, participatory, co-design with meaningful participation of the cultural ecosystem, Indigenous People, local communities and people of African descent, particularly the role of women, children and youth, people with disabilities and creative practitioners in the design and implementation of climate response measures, recognizing that cultural knowledge systems and place-based stewardship practices can contribute to more equitable and socially legitimate climate justice transitions;

153. Encourages Parties to integrate centering for cultural rights and heritage, sacred landscapes and culturally significant spaces within the implementation of climate response measures, including renewable energy development, conservation initiatives, land-use policies and climate-related infrastructure projects by providing alternative spaces;

154. Recognizes that economic transitions and sustainability associated with climate action may reshape cultural economies and creative sectors, and encourages the development of just transition strategies that support creative workers, cultural tourism economies and community cultural spaces during periods of structural economic change;

155. Encourages Parties and Non-Party stakeholders to strengthen place-based cultural initiatives that support community learning in line with the Article 12 of the Paris Agreement, climate awareness and stewardship by connecting climate action with local landscapes, histories, languages and Indigenous knowledge systems;

166. Strengthens international cultural cooperation to safeguard the rights of future generations, fostering long-term collaboration, knowledge exchange, and intergenerational learning rooted in ecological stewardship, cultural continuity, and climate resilience, and further commits to the protection and regeneration of cultural heritage across borders encompassing sites, places, landscapes, and living traditions recognizing culture and nature as interdependent systems;

[...]

(non-exhaustive, among a total of 181 paragraphs of the Culture Global Stocktake)

www.cultureglobalstocktake.com