



Greenpeace submission to “The Belém Mission to 1.5°C”

July 2026

We welcome the opportunity to respond to the call for Parties and Observer Organizations to submit views on “The Belém Mission to 1.5” being taken forward under the guidance of the COP31, COP30 and COP29 Presidencies.

In the decade since the Paris Agreement, the case for limiting global warming to 1.5°C has only grown stronger. The latest science makes clear that exceeding this threshold would pose extremely dangerous and escalating risks to communities and ecosystems worldwide. 1.5°C is a non-negotiable survival line for millions of people. Rising seas, intensifying storms, extreme heat, disrupted rainfall patterns, and accelerating ocean acidification are already reshaping lives and landscapes. No level of warming can be considered truly “safe” - every fraction of a degree increases the severity of climate impacts and the risks faced by people and nature. Limiting warming to 1.5°C remains essential to protecting communities, ecosystems and a liveable future.

Greenpeace's response focuses on the most critical areas where urgent, substantial and sustained emissions reductions are needed to keep the 1.5°C goal within reach:

- accelerating a fast, fair, funded just transition away from fossil fuels;
- ending deforestation and forest degradation; and
- rapidly reducing methane emissions from industrial agriculture.

1. What action areas and solutions have the highest impact potential to support the submission, ambition and implementation of NDCs and NAPs. This could include consideration of:

a. priority solutions and innovations across policies, technologies, practices and investments

b. finance, technology, capacity building, and institutional opportunities, and

c. the most significant barriers.

ACCELERATING A FAST, FAIR, FUNDED JUST TRANSITION AWAY FROM FOSSIL FUELS

Governments, in aggregate, still plan to produce more than double the amount of fossil fuels in 2030 than would be consistent with limiting warming to 1.5°C.¹ Failure to curb the

¹ SEI, Climate Analytics & IISD (2025) [The Production Gap Report 2025](#)

production, supply and use of fossil fuels - the main root cause of the climate crisis - underscores the urgent need for a proactive, managed phase out of coal, oil and gas. This is a critical action area and solution that has the highest impact potential to support the ambition and implementation of NDCs.

Managing the global phase out of fossil fuels - in a way that no country and community are left at a disadvantage, and the benefits of the new, stronger energy system are reaped by all - will require international cooperation, accountability, and a shared vision. A just transition away from fossil fuels is about more than simply swapping coal, oil and gas for renewables. It is an opportunity to transform energy, transport, industrial and other systems so they are more secure and affordable, reduce inequality, protect ecosystems and shift power from elites and multi-billion-dollar corporations to people. To seize this opportunity, and not repeat the extractivism and colonialism of the fossil fuel era, the transition must go beyond a technocratic exercise. It must be a process of social transformation - one that places social justice, human rights, and people-centred decision making at its core.

a. priority solutions and innovations across policies, technologies, practices and investments

2026 needs to be a turning point. National action and multilateral cooperation must align behind a just transition away from fossil fuels, accelerating action by 2030, by advancing the priority actions set out below.

For further information please see [Greenpeace's policy brief on a Just transition away from fossil fuels](#).

National roadmaps

- Belém Mission to 1.5 should result in a declaration inviting all governments to develop national roadmaps for transitioning away from fossil fuels, as part of comprehensive just transition plans aligned with each countries' fair share of the global action required to limit warming to 1.5°C - with rich developed countries going first and fastest. These roadmaps should be anchored in social justice and supported by international climate finance and other means of implementation where needed, and should be incorporated into NDCs.
- Roadmaps should:
 - Include an immediate commitment to no new fossil fuel expansion; and set timelines to phase out production and consumption, with developed countries moving fastest (in line with indicative timelines below);
 - Include ambitious renewable energy targets to strengthen energy security and sovereignty, supported by fiscal and policy incentives that prioritise electrification, local benefits, decentralized solutions and community-led initiatives.
 - Exclude and phase out false solutions and new forms of environmental harm, including biofuels that cause deforestation and forest degradation and fuel pesticide use, Carbon Capture and Storage, and nuclear which is inherently high cost and high risk.
 - Take a comprehensive approach to reducing fossil fuel demand across all sectors, including energy, transportation, buildings, agriculture and petrochemicals - while improving efficiency in energy use.

- Advance a just transition by centering impacted communities, redistributing resources (including access to technologies), co-creating solutions and safeguarding the environment and human rights.

COP31 and global collaboration

- COP31 must operationalise and accelerate the commitment to transition away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly and equitable way, building on the momentum from COP30, the Santa Marta conference and the Brazil Presidency roadmap initiative.
- COP31 must turn the promise of a new Just Transition Mechanism into action by establishing the Belem-Antalya Mechanism (BAM) to coordinate fragmented global efforts and accelerate international finance and capacity support for a just transition. This could also include support for countries developing their national roadmaps.
- Alongside and in support of the UNFCCC - the central multilateral climate forum where all countries can participate - willing countries should cooperate to advance ambition through initiatives such as the Santa Marta TAFF process, Fossil Fuel Treaty, and bilateral and regional collaborations.

Finance and fiscal reform

- To support developing countries in delivering a just transition and implementing NAPs and NDCs, developed countries need to urgently scale-up predictable, accessible and affordable climate finance - especially grants and concessional finance - progressing towards the US\$300 billion goal, increasing it to reflect actual needs, and also scaling up towards US\$1.3 trillion investment goal and meeting the tripling of adaptation finance goal.
- To increase public finance for the transition and incentivise fossil fuel phaseout, governments should implement top-up taxes on fossil fuel profits and taxes on high net worth individuals at national level - to fund domestic action and international support, as appropriate. At the global level, a new top-up tax on the profits of international fossil fuel corporations should be introduced under the UN Tax Convention. Tax rates must align with a just global fossil fuel phase-out, with developed countries moving fastest.
- The new UN Tax Convention should also ensure a fairer allocation of taxing rights, global coordination on transparency and accountability tools, and global minimum taxes on corporate profits and wealth, to reduce inequality within and between countries and enable all governments to increase investment in sustainable development.
- Progress on broader fiscal reform is also vital including ending fossil fuel subsidies, above all production subsidies, and replacing untargeted consumption subsidies with support for vulnerable households. Action to deliver debt relief in highly indebted developing countries to free up fiscal space for action on the transition is also essential.

Plastics

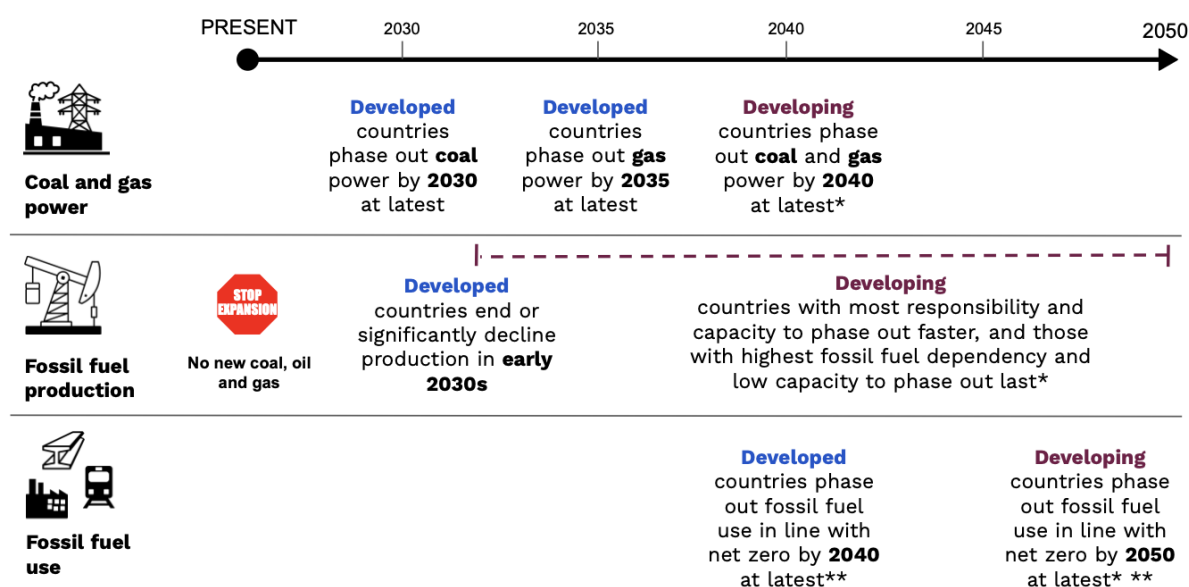
- Agree a new Global Plastics Treaty to regulate and reduce the production of plastics in a way that supports a just transition by ensuring the rights and voices of affected workers, communities and countries are safeguarded in the process. The Global Plastics Treaty represents a near-term, once-in-a-generation lever to manage the

reduction of one of the most significant drivers of growth in consumption of oil, gas and coal, which will support delivery of NDC ambition.

“Critical” minerals

- Prioritize and govern mineral use to support a just transition. Governments must ensure mineral use is prioritised for renewable energy and sustainable transport - particularly to expand energy access in underserved communities and regions - while also reducing demand through increasing public transport, battery innovation, circularity, and recycling; safeguards people and nature by protecting vital ecosystems and upholding the rights, voices and territories of Indigenous Peoples and local communities; and ensures that producing countries and communities are the primary beneficiaries.

Indicative timelines for the phase out of fossil fuels²



* With international climate finance and other means of implementation support for countries that need it.

** Net zero pathways must prioritise rapid, absolute emissions cuts, with use of removals at later stages restricted to genuinely hard to abate sectors (such as agriculture) and not used to delay the phase-out of fossil fuels.

b.finance, technology, capacity building, and institutional opportunities

Environmental taxation is currently regressive and ineffective. While vast public revenues still subsidise fossil fuels, deeper progressive fiscal reforms are vital to not only bridge the climate finance gap, ensure a just transition but also to align public spending with climate goals and commitments. A key solution is a "polluter-pays" surtax on profits of fossil fuels corporations, implemented at global, regional, and national levels. This would also bring revenues for economic diversification needed to reduce fiscal dependency on fossil fuels, and could be directed at implementing NDCs and NAPs.

² For timelines on coal and gas power see Climate Action Tracker (2023) [Pulling the plug on fossil fuels in power](#). For fossil fuel production timelines see Civil Society Equity Review (2023) [An equitable phase out of fossil fuel extraction](#), which are broadly aligned. For the immediate halt to new coal, oil and gas see SEI, Climate Analytics & IISD (2025) [The Production Gap Report 2025](#). The phase out fossil fuel use dates are underpinned by the 2050 goal for net zero emissions set out in the [IPCC 6th Assessment Report](#), and a recognition that in line with equity developing countries need to phase out sooner.

Revenues must uphold CBDR-RC principles, funding global and domestic loss and damage, mitigation and adaptation action. Furthermore, given the extreme carbon footprints of the super rich, a coordinated global wealth tax should be implemented to bolster revenues for both international and domestic climate action. These reforms are essential to ensure fiscal systems support - rather than undermine - agreed climate and environmental objectives.

Polluter pays surtax on the global profits of fossil fuels companies should be incorporated as a mechanism under current Article 4 (sustainable development) of the Draft Template of UN Framework Convention for Tax Cooperation (UNFCITC), negotiated by Parties of the UN. Similarly, a global minimum wealth tax should be agreed as part of the same process under current Article 6. Parties to the UN are responsible for negotiating such an outcome.

Additionally, all governments are responsible for national implementation of fossil fuel pollution surtaxes and wealth taxes and they should do this immediately. They are also responsible for aligning their domestic fiscal policies with agreed climate objectives, including proper fossil fuel phase out subsidies as discussed within the UNFCCC, particularly in the Article 2.1c Veredas Dialogues. At the regional level, the European Union should explore a modification and continuation of its “EU solidarity contribution.”

c.the most significant barriers.

Ambition gap and regulatory deficits

A lack of political leadership, particularly from rich developed nations, continues to slow the phase-out of fossil fuels. National climate targets remain dangerously off track for limiting global warming to 1.5°C. There is also a lack of legally binding targets to reduce fossil fuel production and consumption, with a rapid decline needed by 2030. At the same time, many countries continue to issue new fossil fuel licences and provide subsidies, despite growing concerns that such actions may constitute an internationally wrongful act according to the International Court of Justice. Existing regulations are also insufficient to align companies and investors with the 1.5°C threshold. These barriers are further reinforced by reliance on false solutions, such as carbon capture and storage, and by continued failure to curb demand for plastics.

Climate finance shortfall

A shortfall in climate finance is also a major barrier. The global climate finance architecture is severely fractured and the vast majority of funding is delivered as debt-inducing loans rather than grants, forcing developing nations to divert vital public resources to service interest. This structural failure particularly fuels a staggering adaptation deficit, according to the [UNEP Adaptation Gap Report \(2024\)](#), developing countries face an estimated annual adaptation finance need of \$187 billion to \$359 billion, yet international public adaptation finance flows reached a mere \$28 billion in 2022. Compounding this crisis, governments continue to bankroll planetary destruction, with [IMF data \(2025\)](#) revealing that global fossil fuel subsidies surged to \$7 trillion (including \$725 billion in direct explicit subsidies). Phasing out these destructive subsidies, fulfilling the NCQG by increasing public grant-based finance and tripling adaptation finance to at least US\$120 billion annually is urgent for global survival.

Insufficient public finance for climate action, both domestically and internationally, limits progress. The underdelivery of climate finance by developed countries is a critical constraint for developing countries that need support, reducing their ability to invest in renewable

energy systems and decrease dependence on fossil fuels. Public spending for domestic climate action and international support can be substantially increased by making polluters, such as fossil fuel corporations and the super-rich, pay their fair share through surtaxes on profits, wealth taxation, and redesigning the global financial system.

Lack of just transition

A lack of a just transition is another major barrier. Inadequate policies and financing make it difficult to support a just transition. These policies should be developed in collaboration with workers, consumers, Indigenous peoples, people of African descent, women and other affected communities, and should include social safety nets, environmental safeguards, and free, prior, and informed consent. Other barriers include fiscal dependence on fossil fuel revenues, lack of energy access, institutional capacity gaps, lack of technology transfer or development, socio-environmental conflicts, and the risks associated with extractive energy models.

Lack of international co-operation

A lack of international cooperation is also a major barrier. Overcoming the challenges to climate action requires stronger international cooperation, including through the UNFCCC, as well as agreement on a Plastics Treaty, a UN Tax Convention, and a Fossil Fuel Treaty.

HALTING AND REVERSING DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION

a.priority solutions and innovations across policies, technologies, practices and investments,

Addressing ongoing emissions from land use change

Halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030 is a critical element of global pathways to limit warming to 1.5°C. As long as forests continue to be cleared, ongoing land-use change emissions of approximately 5 Gt CO₂ per year will directly cancel out any gains from ecosystem restoration or carbon removal via tree planting. In other words, the carbon sequestered through forest regrowth cannot compensate for the carbon lost through deforestation and forest degradation.³ Deforestation⁴ currently accounts for around 10% of annual CO₂ emissions, but this excludes a much larger share of emissions and loss of ecosystem integrity from forest degradation.⁵ Global assessments show that only 35% of forest loss was attributable to permanent agriculture⁶ - the remaining 65% were degraded forest lands, with commercial logging the largest driver of degradation.⁷ While the role of fire in forest degradation is increasing,⁸ the severity of fire and its impact on forest ecosystems is closely linked to the degree of past fragmentation and disturbance, including from roads and logging. Undermining forest ecosystem function and resilience increases the risks to forest carbon stocks and further contributes to climate change. Ending the loss and degradation of

³ Dooley, Nicholls & Meinshausen, '[Carbon removals from nature restoration are no substitute for steep emission reductions](#)' (2022) One Earth 14.

⁴ Defined as: permanent land-use change with no subsequent forest regrowth.

⁵ Defined as: a reduction in the ecosystem integrity of the forest, caused by human activities such as logging and road incursions, and natural disturbances.

⁶ Sims, Stanimirova, Raichuk, et al., '[Global Drivers of Forest Loss at 1 Km Resolution](#),' (2025) Preprint, Computer Sciences.

⁷ Curtis, Slay, Harris, et al., '[Classifying drivers of global forests loss](#)' (2018) Science 361.

⁸ Huang, Wu, Zhang, et al., '[Increasing risk of global forest loss from extreme wildfires under climate change](#)' (2025) International Journal of Digital Earth 18.

primary forests is crucial to climate mitigation and adaptation,⁹ with significant implications for how land-based mitigation and adaptation measures should be prioritised in NDCs and NAPs.

Agricultural and forest commodity trade

We would also like to highlight that approximately 2.6 GtCO₂ per year in tropical deforestation emissions are driven by agricultural and forestry commodity trade, with 29–39% of those emissions embedded in international supply chains and therefore invisible to the territorial accounting on which current NDCs are based.¹⁰ Therefore, the role of corporate actors is also essential in achieving this target due to their role as primary drivers of forest loss.

Avoiding inappropriate solutions

Given the crucial role of forest ecosystems in stabilising Earth systems that support livelihood security for many parts of humanity, the first Global Stocktake's (GST1) 2030 halting deforestation and degradation target¹¹ should not be viewed as an incidental aspiration, but a hard climate and biodiversity boundary. This boundary cannot be circumvented through carbon dioxide removal (CDR) which carries risks to biodiversity, food security and human rights through unprecedented rates of land-use change.¹²

b.finance, technology, capacity building, and institutional opportunities

There is a clear need to mobilise finance at scale including to halt deforestation and forest degradation, and to ensure the protection of high integrity ecosystems. As outlined above, a “polluter-pays” surtax and a coordinated global wealth tax are key parts of the solution.

One of the most effective ways to tackle drivers of deforestation and forest degradation as well as other forms of climate and environmental harm, is to repurpose subsidies and trade incentives in different economic sectors that promote industrial exploitation and resource expansion, such as fossil fuels, agribusiness and harmful forestry practices. Financial incentives should be redirected towards agroecology and supporting small-scale food producers, to achieve a just transition in the food systems sector, while scaling public finance and fiscal tools that reward protection, restoration and community stewardship.

Given their essential role as guardians of forests and other critical ecosystems, identifying approaches to secure and strengthen direct access to finance for Indigenous Peoples and local communities is imperative, as well as reducing intermediary barriers and ensuring equitable distribution of resources.

c.the most significant barriers

⁹ Mackey, Kormos, Keith, et al., '[Understanding the importance of primary tropical forest protection as a mitigation strategy](#)' (2020) Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change; See also Poorter, Craven, Jakovac, et al., '[Multidimensional tropical forest recovery](#)' (2021) Science 374.

¹⁰ Pendrill, Persson, Godar, et al. '[Agricultural and forestry trade drives large share of tropical deforestation emissions](#)' (2019) Global Environmental Change 56.

¹¹ Outcome of the First Global Stocktake, [Decision 1/CMA.5. FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/16/Add.1](#) (GST1) (2023), para 33-34.

¹² Deprez, Leadley, Dooley, et al. '[Sustainability Limits Needed for CO₂ Removal](#)' (2024) Science 383; Turner, Field, Lobell, et al., '[Unprecedented rates of land-use transformation in modelled climate change mitigation pathways](#)' (2018) Nat. Sustain

Fragmentation of forest action

Achievement of the 2030 forest goal is particularly challenging given the fragmented and uncoordinated way forests and ecosystems are currently being approached both at the multilateral level throughout the UN, and within the UNFCCC, as well as at the national level across ministries. There are unconnected tracks of work throughout the UNFCCC technical Subsidiary Bodies (SBs), and ten years on from its agreement in Paris, Article 5, which contains the ecosystem provisions of the Paris Agreement, has never been fully operationalised. In addition, despite calls for many years,¹³ there remains no clear pathway for the essential joint work across the three Rio Conventions.

RAPIDLY REDUCING METHANE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTURE

a. priority solutions and innovations across policies, technologies, practices and investments

There is scientific consensus¹⁴ that rapidly reducing methane this decade could help us limit temperature overshoot and keep the Paris goal of 1.5°C alive. And yet, methane emissions are rising faster¹⁵ than at any other time in history and account for 0.5°C of heating since pre-industrial times.

Livestock is the single biggest source of human-made methane and actions in that sector are indispensable - particularly as business-as usual scenarios indicate that global livestock production is projected to increase by 52% by 2050 (compared to 2012 levels). Greenpeace Nordic calculated that this growth would translate into increased warming of 0.16°C global mean temperature levels by 2030, 0.26°C by 2040, and 0.32°C by 2050 relative to 2015 - with methane responsible for more than three quarters of this increase in the short-term up until 2050.¹⁶ Governments simply must mitigate methane emissions in the livestock sector. They should stop the expansion of industrial livestock production (no new factory farms or expansion of existing factory farms), as well as animal feed production and prioritise diverse food for people instead.

They should update or introduce binding legislation for reducing agricultural emissions (including methane) with concrete targets that reduce livestock numbers, ruling out offsets and unproven short-term technological solutions.

b. finance, technology, capacity building, and institutional opportunities

Mitigating methane emissions in the livestock sector should be part of a broader strategy to change food systems. Governments should create a time-bound strategy and implementation plan to shift subsidies away from large-scale animal agriculture (including feed) to incentivizing and expanding a food system based on agroecology that

¹³ The importance of joint work across the Rio Conventions has been identified in UNFCCC COP decisions since COP25. See Rogers B.M., Mackey B., Shestakova T.A., Keith H., Young V., Kormos C.F., DellaSala D.A., Dean J., Birdsey R., Bush G., Houghton R.A. and Moomaw W.R. (2022) Using ecosystem integrity to maximise climate mitigation and minimise risk in international forest policy. Front. For. Glob. Change, Sec. Forest Management. <https://doi.org/10.3389/ffgc.2022.929281>. A Programme of Joint Work across the Rio Conventions is supported a.o. by General Assembly resolution 78/155 (December 2023), UNFCCC decisions 1/CP.25, 1/CMA.5, and 7/CMA.6 and CBD Decisions 16/22 on Biodiversity and Climate Change, and CBD/SBSTTA decision 23/3.

¹⁴ <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/>

¹⁵ <https://news.stanford.edu/stories/2024/09/methane-emissions-are-rising-faster-than-ever>

¹⁶ Greenpeace Nordic (2024), [Turning Down the Heat](#)

adequately supports farmers and workers in that transition.

c.the most significant barriers

Agribusiness lobby groups are running a coordinated global campaign to cripple efforts to reduce agricultural emissions and allow them to continue polluting. This is referred to as GWP* (Global Warming Potential Star), *no additional warming*, *temperature neutrality* and some other related terms. If governments adopt this tool, it could derail global climate targets, weaken the Paris Agreement and lead to accelerating global heating. New Zealand has already adopted a *no additional warming* approach to its biogenic methane accounting so as to justify lower climate ambition.

The tool is built on the flawed idea that current agricultural methane emissions are “acceptable” and should simply be maintained - despite scientific consensus that existing high levels of methane are accelerating global heating and must be reduced. In May 2026, 42 climate scientists and academic experts from around the globe, including eleven IPCC authors, warned against such metrics in national methane policy making.¹⁷

Changing methane metrics in this way would allow large livestock-producing and exporting countries to maintain untenable levels of methane and disadvantage many middle and low-income nations. Methane from livestock needs to be reduced, not maintained by creative accounting. Policymakers need to commit to reducing agricultural emissions, and push back against the use of GWP* and *no additional warming* in policy.

2. What is required to further strengthen international cooperation to enhance ambition and enable the effective implementation of NDCs and NAPs?

ACCELERATING A FAST, FAIR, FUNDED JUST TRANSITION AWAY FROM FOSSIL FUELS

See answer to question 1a and 1b above, which sets out priority action needed to strengthen national action and international co-operation towards a fast, fair, funded just transition away from fossil fuels. In addition, Greenpeace emphasises the vital role of G20 countries to raise the ambition of their NDCs - above all developed countries - as set out in [The 2035 Climate Ambition Gap](#), which is summarised below.

Countries have made collective commitments to limit the global temperature rise to 1.5°C, to reduce emissions by 60% by 2035, to triple renewable energy and double energy efficiency by 2030, and to transition away from fossil fuels. But current targets, policies, measures, and financial support are not matching up and we are facing a substantial ambition and implementation gap. In particular, G20 countries - and especially the developed countries among them - who are responsible for the vast majority of global greenhouse gas emissions

¹⁷ The Irish Times (21 May 2026), [International scientists plead with Ireland not to adopt controversial greenhouse gas assessment method](#)

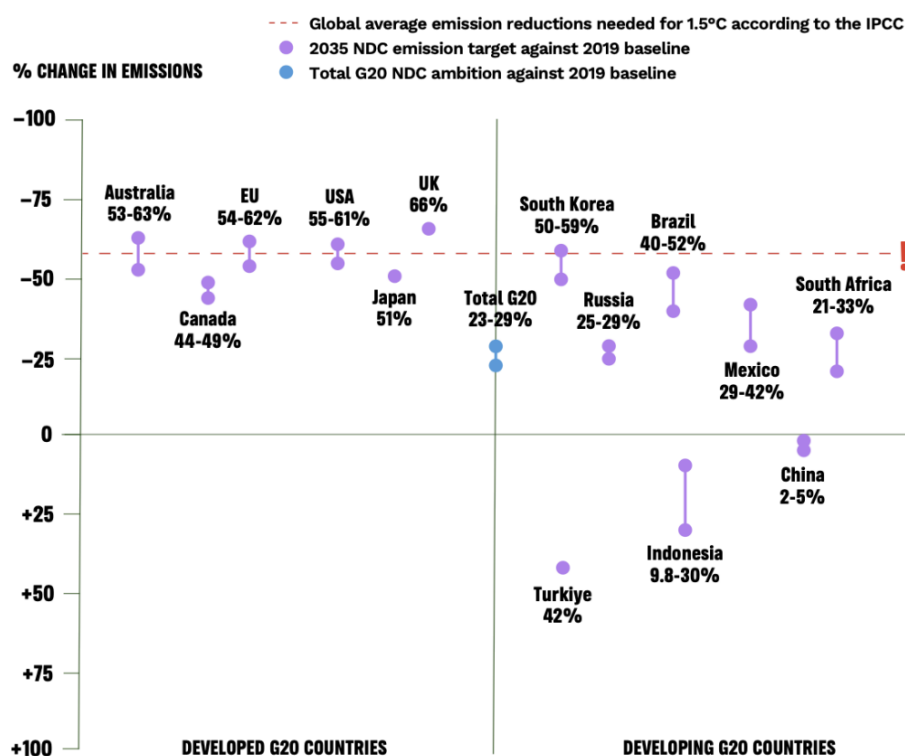
and the bulk of fossil fuel consumption, are failing to present adequate targets and measures.

The importance of the G20's contribution to global climate action cannot be overstated. These major emitters account for almost 80% of current emissions and around 85% of global GDP, giving their policies outsized influence on global trade, investment and technology flows. In short, what G20 countries do - or fail to do - will determine whether the 1.5°C temperature limit remains in reach.

Yet taken together as a group, G20 countries' submitted and announced 2035 targets would only lead to an estimated reduction of 23% to 29% of their emissions compared to their emissions in 2019.¹⁸ This represents a serious shortfall compared to the global 60% reduction agreed in the Global Stocktake nearly three years ago.

Within the G20, developed countries bear the greatest responsibility, given their historic and current contribution to global emissions and their far greater capacity to act. Their emission reduction commitments should therefore be well in excess of 60%, accompanied by the provision of adequate climate finance to support action in developing countries. Many fall far short of 60% and none meet their fair share of the action required to meet this collective target. Taken together, G20 developed country NDCs amount to only an estimated 51% to 57% reduction in emissions compared with 2019 levels, representing a glaring failure to lead by the countries that should be driving global ambition.

G20 2035 NDC TARGETS



Note that developed countries, owing to their higher historical emissions and greater economic capacity, should aim for significantly deeper emissions reductions than the required global average.

¹⁸ This estimate does not take account of India's NDC.

Beyond the emissions gap, all G20 country NDCs are failing to adequately contribute to the agreed energy transition. They lack both the necessary commitment to phase out fossil fuels as well as quantified targets for progress related to renewables and energy efficiency developments. Overall, G20 countries - home to the world's largest producers and consumers of fossil fuels - offer NDCs that conspicuously lack credible, actionable plans to phase out the very fuels driving the climate crisis. Developed countries in particular stand out: though they bear the greatest responsibility to lead and move first and fastest, their NDCs come nowhere close. They also bear responsibility for providing funding to developing countries that need support for climate action, yet current levels of support fall short of what is required undermining the prospects of a fast, fair, and effective global just transition.

ENDING DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION

A stronger implementation and accountability architecture

There is a need for a stronger implementation and accountability architecture to improve coordination, transparency and leadership in achieving the 2030 forest target. Important 'low-hanging fruit' available to support this include: connecting with the UNFCCC Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement; the second GST; the first Global Review of the CBD's KM-GBF and its 2030 biodiversity and human rights targets; the Forest roadmap initiative of the COP30 presidency.

The latter should include a development process resulting in structures to enable technical support, expert engagement and capacity to improve the quality and consistency of international and national reporting. There should be a common approach to definitions, metrics, and monitoring systems related to deforestation, degradation, and ecosystem integrity and to improved alignment and synergies across climate, land use and biodiversity reporting systems.

States should also establish robust legal frameworks that include mandatory due diligence, transparency and disclosure obligations, enforcement mechanisms, and legal accountability for companies that fail to take reasonable measures to prevent foreseeable harm. Demand-side drivers should be addressed by aligning trade, investment, procurement and financial systems to eliminate incentives that drive deforestation and forest degradation.

Addressing fragmentation of forest action

In order to address the fragmentation of forest action, the establishment of a dedicated implementation 'Action Plan' within the UNFCCC to support the operationalisation of the GST1 outcome on forests would signify important progress.¹⁹ Such an Action Plan would assist Parties in meeting their stringent due diligence obligations. The Action Plan should achieve an efficient, streamlined implementation-focused process under the UNFCCC Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI). It should also facilitate the full operationalisation of Article 5 of the Paris Agreement by providing guidance on measures to retain and restore ecosystem carbon reservoirs. More specifically it should include guidance on national forest plans and alignment of NDCs, NAPs and NBSAPs under the CBD; strengthening Indigenous

¹⁹ Greenpeace, [COP30 Forest Action Plan](#): A Proposal to Improve Efficiencies under the UNFCCC to Implement Action to Halt and Reverse Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030. Greenpeace (2025).

Peoples' and local communities' land rights and participation; reform of financial systems and scaling up high-integrity forest finance; address trade and commodity drivers of deforestation and degradation; improve monitoring, transparency, ecosystem integrity and accountability systems; and enhance international cooperation and policy coherence across the Rio Conventions - in particular the KM-GBF and the CBD Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity.

Enhanced cooperation and policy coherence between the Rio Conventions

A coordinated approach among the three Rio Conventions is essential for Parties to meet the objectives of the UNFCCC, and fully realise the ambition of the Paris Agreement. Enhanced cooperation and policy coherence among the Conventions should be viewed not as an added obligation or burden, but instead an opportunity to support Parties to maximise synergies between their national plans and strategies and harmonise monitoring and reporting to align implementation action at the global level and prioritise action where it is most needed. This avoids the duplication of efforts and facilitates a more efficient use of resources. It would also create a dedicated space for minimising negative trade-offs and maladaptation risks, for example of biofuels and biomass.

RAPIDLY REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTURE

We strongly encourage Parties to the UNFCCC to take climate action in the agriculture sector, where the potential for reduction is vast given the large contribution of agriculture towards climate change. We believe that the UNFCCC should help facilitate the transformation of food systems into agroecological and low carbon models that guarantee access to healthy food for all. Food systems are primarily national and therefore, increasing NDC ambition is crucial. We urge all Parties to raise the ambition of their 2035 NDCs by meaningfully including agriculture and food systems commitments, including associated land use emissions. The IPCC affirms that a transformation in food systems - including a shift toward agroecology - can deliver the emissions reductions and climate resilience required to remain below 1.5°C. NDCs must therefore prioritize agricultural emissions reductions by expanding support for agricultural producers to transition from high-emitting, large scale industrial agriculture toward agroecology and ecological farming rooted in food sovereignty.

Though many governments have included agriculture in NDCs, no major agriculture emitter has committed to a time bound target to bring methane and nitrous oxide emissions down significantly. We believe that discussions on the contribution of agriculture to climate change within the UNFCCC should continue therefore with a stronger focus on mitigation given the importance of the sector as laid out above. It will be important to consider the increasing climate emissions from industrial agriculture separately from fossil fuel emissions and together with their associated land-use emissions and the overall food system, so as to guide countries in designing ambitious climate action. In the same vein, climate action in agriculture should also inform the next iteration of the Global Stocktake.

But for meaningful climate action to take place - agribusinesses must not be granted access to climate policymaking. This allows them to continue to unduly influence, weaken, and undermine the global response to climate change. The UNFCCC should urgently establish

an Accountability Framework to end this corporate capture. As an immediate next step, all participants must be required to publicly disclose and declare their interests.²⁰

²⁰ See demands from Kick Big Polluters Out coalition: <https://kickbigpollutersout.org/demands>