

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland's submission to the United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change on the
“Belem Mission to 1.5”

July 2026

1. Introduction

1.1 Summary

The UK is pleased to present its views on the Belem Mission to 1.5C (BM1.5), which is a critical process that will sit at the heart of our discussions in Antalya, responding clearly to the need to accelerate global ambition and action to keep 1.5C within reach. The mandate from the Mutirão decision at COP30 was given in response to the overwhelming demand from Parties for a collective conversation on accelerating the global transition.

The economic reality of the global transition is clear. The imperative of climate action is no longer just a principled question with potential future economic benefits: it is the growth and security reality of the present day. In 2006, the seminal *Stern Review*¹ concluded that “the benefits of strong and early action far outweigh the economic costs of not acting”. Twenty years later, economists now agree that climate action not only presents economic opportunities, but it is *the* growth story of the 21st century². The IEA has shown that the combined global market value for clean energy technologies has grown 20% on average per year over the past decade, reaching nearly \$1.2trillion in 2025, and will grow to \$2-3trillion by 2035³.

Climate change is already here. It is already having an impact on our ability to lead our daily lives, on our health. Floods, heatwaves, droughts and wildfires are becoming more frequent and more severe. While every country is affected, including the UK, developing countries are on the frontline. We all need to invest in resilience. Global investment in resilience is less than a tenth of what is needed – posing a risk to global growth, global security and stability. It is also a major economic opportunity: evidence suggests that every dollar invested in resilience can deliver more than ten in return.⁴

Unless there is an immediate and strong increase in action to reduce emissions, we are likely to reach global warming of 1.5°C around 2030. But 1.5C is, and will remain, the right limit. Every fraction of a degree matters: every bit of warming avoided will reduce the severity of climate impacts on people and nature worldwide, and the risks of drastic and irreversible changes occurring to our planet. We are already seeing severe impacts at today’s warming level of around 1.4°C. As warming continues, impacts will intensify and adaptation options will become less effective.

Events this year and their impacts on global energy markets show that we can no longer ignore the economic security risks of dependence on fossil fuel. The opportunities of the clean energy transition, as outlined above, should be seen by all. The urgency of action is clear, as are the

¹ Stern, The Economics of Climate Change: The Stern Review, 2006, https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20100407172811/https://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/stern_review_report.htm

² Stern, The Growth Story of the 21st Century, 2026, <https://press.lse.ac.uk/books/m/10.31389/lsepress.tgs>

³ IEA, Energy Technology Perspectives 2026, <https://www.iea.org/reports/energy-technology-perspectives-2026>

⁴ WRI, 2025 https://www.wri.org/research/climate-adaptation-investment-case?apcid=0065df7883a39963db4a0d02&utm_campaign=cli-adaptation-paper-launch&utm_content=cli-adaptation-paper-launch&utm_medium=email&utm_source=ortto

co-benefits of climate action and economic development. With clarity on the evidence and the science, the most critical issue for the world to consider is *how* we embrace this economic opportunity and shape it to benefit us all. Recent events have demonstrated that accelerating the clean energy transition is both the best insurance against fossil fuel price shocks, and the positive economic choice in the current global environment. Only by securing a clean energy and nature positive future can we protect global security and growth against future crises.

While national circumstances and pathways differ, the global transition is in the interest of every country's economic security and sovereignty. The outcomes of the first Global Stocktake outlined clear steps needed to keep 1.5C within reach through NDCs and accelerating global sectoral transitions. This has galvanized action on energy and forests accelerated by the economic growth benefits of decarbonisation. The GST1 outcomes are the economic reality we are heading towards, though the pace of this transition is clearly still insufficient.

Last year saw most countries coming forward with 2035 NDCs. The 2025 NDC Synthesis Report highlighted positive momentum, with the vast majority of NDCs setting economy wide targets and specifying how they are responding to the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake. While total projected GHG emissions from 2035 NDCs are lower than projected from 2030 NDCs, we know that more is needed to keep 1.5C within reach. At COP30, Parties recognised that our resolve must be strengthened in our NDC and NAP ambition and implementation, requiring both political ambition and collective cooperation to address challenging issues.

This is the economic and multilateral context that the BM1.5 must grapple with. For the UNFCCC process to remain embedded within current geopolitical and economic reality, a collective acknowledgement and discussion on the economic growth opportunities and imperatives of the global transition is needed, with a particular focus on transformative actions. The BM1.5 needs to be a catalyst in this process and consider the intersection between national, regional and collective actions to support confidence in NDC and NAP ambition and delivery.

1.2 Objective and policy focus

The objective of the BM1.5 should be to:

- **Highlight the key transformative actions** needed to accelerate NDC and NAP ambition and implementation with clear investable pathways. It should not attempt to cover every action required to keep 1.5C within reach but focus on those that offer the greatest opportunities for emissions reductions, economic growth, and increased resilience.
- **Recognise bottlenecks and the need for action across energy supply, demand and enabling factors.** This must acknowledge that science shows the need for action on fossil fuels, though should not seek to duplicate ongoing processes.
- **Send unequivocal signals to governments, businesses and people on our collective political ambition** and on the direction of travel of the global economy towards zero carbon and resilient societies.
- **Reinforce the centrality of the best available science from the IPCC.** The science is not up for debate and must be taken as a basis for all our action and cooperation.

- **Recognise that the mission to 1.5C does not end with a report but must be an ongoing process if we are to achieve our mission.** This could start with recommendations on next steps and suggestions on a process to take them forward included in the report.

To achieve this, the BM1.5 should focus on four substantive policy areas:

1. **Accelerating the clean energy transition**, including action on supply (transitioning away from fossil fuels as well as deployment of renewables), demand (end use sector electrification) and enabling factors (grids, transmission, storage, access and clean energy investment).
2. **Substantially reducing methane emissions**, as a fast, cost-effective lever to immediately slow down the rate of global warming.
3. **Whole-of-economy approaches to adaptation and building resilience**, recognising current impacts, critical adaptation needs and adaptation and mitigation co-benefits.
4. **Nature-based solutions and halting and reversing deforestation** alongside sustainable forest management and restoration, recognising the mitigation, adaptation and wider nature benefits action in this area delivers.

1.3 Process of the BM1.5

It's critical that the BM1.5 takes forward a balance of issues brought forward by parties and non-party stakeholders, without requiring consensus. It must also be transparent and inclusive. We encourage the Presidencies to hold a series of events and consultations to update stakeholders and ensure all are given an opportunity to share their views. The BM1.5 report must also be a stage in this process, with the opportunity for further discussions, including at COP31 and building towards the second Global Stocktake.

As a mandate from the UNFCCC negotiations, the BM1.5 should link together action in the negotiations with broader plurilateral action, including by highlighting efforts under the Global Climate Action Agenda and providing a platform to bring together parties and non-party stakeholders around specific implementation challenges and opportunities. The transformative actions identified through the BM1.5 could be considered and taken forward with further identification of positive tipping points by the Global Implementation Accelerator. There may also be further opportunities to link with actions that support priorities being pursued by the incoming COP31 Presidency.

2. Areas of policy focus for the Belem Mission to 1.5C

The UK is pleased to present below a summary of key transformative actions needed to accelerate NDC and NAP ambition and implementation with clear investable pathways. In each section below, we set out *why* each policy area is a priority, *what* the high-impact solutions are, and *how* strengthening international cooperation offers opportunities.

2.1 Accelerating the clean energy transition

2.1.1 Energy transition: Action areas and solutions with the highest impact potential to support the submission, ambition and implementation of NDCs and NAPs

Renewable energy deployment and investment

Rapid renewable energy deployment is the foundation of a clean, secure and affordable energy system. It enables electrification to deliver real emissions reductions, reduces dependence on imported fossil fuels, and provides countries with access to domestic or regionally traded energy resources that are less exposed to global commodity price shocks.

The economic opportunity is significant. Renewable deployment creates demand for manufacturing, installation, operations, maintenance, grid expansion, professional services and wider supply chain development. IEA analysis showed that the electricity sector surpassed fuel supply as the largest energy employer for the first time in 2025, with solar PV the largest driver of job creation.⁵ Renewables not only offer the greatest job creation benefits, they are also cheaper: in 2024 91% of all newly commissioned utility-scale renewable projects delivered electricity at a lower cost than the cheapest new fossil fuel-fired alternative.⁶

Investment is a critical enabler. Scaling renewables requires stable policy frameworks, bankable project pipelines, modern grids, storage, streamlined planning, and mobilisation of private finance alongside targeted public support. This is particularly important in emerging markets and developing economies, where renewable resource potential is often high but capital costs, grid constraints and investment risk remain barriers.

High-impact solutions, including those identified by the IEA, include:

- **Simplifying permitting and licensing processes** to reduce development lead times for renewable projects.
- **Prioritising investment in grid infrastructure** to expand and modernise grids.
- **Investing in power system flexibility** such as demand response and energy storage.
- **Providing longer-term certainty and limit risk for investors**, through policies such as renewables targets in national energy plans.

Transitioning away from fossil fuels (TAFF)

Recent events have once more underlined the risks of being exposed to volatile international fossil fuel markets. This translates directly into higher bills, fiscal pressure, and insecurity for households and governments. There are also opportunities for social and policy challenges of the energy transition to become economic advantages, in particular when national level policy planning allowed for benefits to local communities to enable a just transition. The transition away from fossil fuels also creates opportunities to redirect investment towards cleaner, more resilient and more productive energy systems including by reducing long-term system costs,

⁵ IEA, World Energy Employment 2025, <https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-employment-2025>

⁶ IRENA, Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2024, https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2025/Jul/IRENA_TEC_RPGC_in_2024_2025.pdf

avoiding stranded assets, and creating new markets and supply chains. There are also clear benefits to directly deploying clean power where fossil infrastructure does not already exist.

It's important to recognise ongoing existing processes to facilitate international cooperation on this issue. The COP30 Presidency-led TAFF Roadmap Process, ongoing (though limited) discussions in the UNFCCC on the GST1 outcomes and in the build up to GST2, and the workstreams developed as an outcome to the Santa Marta conference, as well as the second conference on the transition away from fossil fuels in 2027, are all key. The Belem Mission to 1.5C process should complement rather than duplicate these processes, including by focussing on priority actions on electrification and renewable energy deployment.

High-impact solutions include:

- **Developing clear, stable, legally-binding domestic frameworks to drive implementation.** The UK's domestic transition to net zero is underpinned by the Climate Change Act 2008, which sets our commitment to reach net zero emissions by 2050 in law is a vital framework for driving the transition away from fossil fuels in the UK by providing a stable environment for investment in clean energy and the net zero transition
- **Not building any new unabated coal and entirely phasing out unabated coal by 2040.** The IPCC AR6 report presents findings that indicate this is necessary in order to achieve a 1.5C aligned pathway. Implementing this policy at a national level is a key initial step in building investor confidence.
- **Total global electricity generation from unabated coal needing to decrease by at least 75% from current levels by 2035 to stay on track for net zero by 2050,** as indicated in the IEA's Net Zero Scenario states that. To facilitate this, the number of bankable projects in transitioning countries will need to increase to sustain the transition from the most polluting fossil fuel (coal) alongside other fossil fuels.
- **Displaying the benefits of diversifying international financial flows into clean energy.** For example, by expanding the coalition of countries committed to transition public financial flows away from fossil fuels and into support for the clean energy project pipeline, and by showcasing the success of UK Export Finance since implementing the UK's own policy to end international support for fossil fuels,
- **Ensuring governments and organisations share insights and lessons learnt** to help develop TAFF roadmaps with just energy transition policies, informed by local consultations and close engagement with workers, unions, and communities.
- **Proving that fossil fuel infrastructure can be retired and replaced with clean energy sources** through pilot projects that can be scalable.

Electrification

Rapidly increasing electrification of our homes, industries and transport systems, supported by resilient, modern and flexible grids and storage, powered by clean energy sources, is an immediate strategic and economic priority and a lasting response to the current energy crisis. Electrification enables switching to clean energy and delivers system-wide efficiency gains given electric technologies use energy more efficiently than fossil fuel alternatives. As global

electricity demand rises, the benefits of electrification will only be fully realised if additional demand is met by clean power rather than by expanded fossil fuel generation.

Electrification offers substantial economic growth potential in key sectors. For example, IEA analysis indicates that electric cars are by far the largest clean energy technology market in 2035.⁷ Electrification also reduces exposure to volatile fossil fuel markets by shifting demand towards electricity that can be generated domestically, regionally, and through diversified sources. This strengthens energy security, improves resilience to external shocks, and can support lower and more stable energy costs for households and industry.

High-impact solutions to accelerate electrification include:

- **Major grid investment and modernisation** to ensure electricity systems can accommodate growing demand, renewable generation and system flexibility.
- **Enabling policy frameworks** – including clear national strategies and plans – to ensure timely investment, including in grids, connections and supporting systems.
- **Tackling supply chains bottlenecks** to ensure essential components, such as power transformers and cables, are in place to meet current and future electricity demand.
- **Scaling clean power generation** and deployment to ensure current and future electrification needs are met by clean sources and not fossil fuels.
- **Electrification data standards** to support the harmonisation and integration of how generation, transmission and consumption data are measured and shared.
- **International collaboration** across partners and sectors to accelerate global electrification and tackle shared challenges.

Grids, transmission and storage

Grids, transmission and storage provide critical enabling infrastructure for the clean energy transition. Without expanded, modernised and flexible electricity systems, countries will not be able to integrate the scale of renewable generation required, meet rising electricity demand, or deliver electrification across transport, buildings and industry. IEA analysis highlights that grids are already becoming a bottleneck with investment needing to rise.⁸

Grid investment reduces congestion and curtailment, improves system efficiency, enables more reliable integration of variable renewables, and lowers reliance on fossil fuels. Storage and demand-side flexibility reinforce these benefits by helping balance supply and demand, stabilise prices, and make better use of renewable generation. Scaled up deployment of grids, in particular when combined with renewable energy generation, offers substantial opportunities for increasing energy access, particularly in countries with low rates of access (such as in Africa), with broader benefits to sustainable development and poverty eradication.

High-impact solutions include:

⁷ IEA, Energy Technology Perspectives 2026, <https://www.iea.org/reports/energy-technology-perspectives-2026>

⁸ IEA, Electricity 2026, <https://www.iea.org/reports/electricity-2026/grids>

- **Delivering the COP29 Global Grids Pledge**, which requires scaling up investment in EMDEs.
- **Addressing short term grid capacity constraints**, such as increasing dynamic line rating and advanced conductoring, to maximise the existing grid.
- **Medium term regulatory and market reform** to accelerate planning and permitting, bring forward grid connections, and unlock system flexibility, stability and storage.
- **Longer term investment in regional connectivity and global supply chains** for critical components to meet growing demand and safeguard continuity of supply.
- **Regional interconnection** offers substantial benefits and needs to be scaled up. In Europe, cross-border trade of electricity is estimated to have delivered EUR 34 billion of welfare benefits in 2021. Other opportunities are emerging worldwide.

2.1.2 Energy transition: Strengthening international cooperation to enhance ambition and enable the effective implementation of NDCs

Potential opportunities to strengthen international cooperation include:

- **Electrification:** We invite countries and partners to join Electrify Now, a multi-year international collaborative platform and shared endeavour to accelerate global rates of electrification, launched by the UK, the European Commission, Brazil, Türkiye, Australia, Ethiopia, Canada, the Philippines and South Korea, in partnership with the IEA and IRENA on 23 June. The next phase is expected to focus on broadening the coalition and building momentum towards COP31, supporting the Global Climate Action Agenda (GCAA) work on electrification. This includes identifying opportunities to utilise the momentum behind Electrify Now to support global efforts on the newly announced GCAA global electrification target (increasing the share of final energy demand met by electricity from just over 20% today to 35% by 2035), which we welcome.
- **Global Clean Power Alliance (GCPA):** The Global Clean Power Alliance, announced by Prime Minister Starmer alongside President Lula, is an alliance of Global North and Global South partners, bringing together high-ambition countries and actors across industry, private finance and international organisations to accelerate the global transition to clean power, shift to electrification, and strengthen energy security. It is designed as a time-bound initiative (initially from COP30 to COP32), focused on two of the biggest barriers to progress: finance and supply chains. We invite partners active in these areas to collaborate with the GCPA to strengthen coordinate and efforts.
- **Regional grid connectivity:** Opportunities are emerging for regional interconnections. For example, the West African Power Pool has supported cross-border connectivity while the African Continental Master Plan aims to connect Africa's five power pools under a long-term vision of "one grid for one continent".⁹
- **Grid reform collaboration:** We need stronger international collaboration to share practical lessons from grid reform and project delivery, while aligning MDBs, donors and private finance to transform EMDE grid strategies into investable pipelines at scale.
- **TAFF Roadmap:** At COP30, the UK joined more than 80 other countries in supporting the adoption of a TAFF Roadmap. The Brazilian Presidency committed to delivering this

⁹ African Union Development Agency, <https://www.nepad.org/continental-master-plan>

roadmap, and the UK has continued to engage with Brazil since COP30, including via their consultation for views on the roadmap at the start of 2026, to support the delivery of a high-ambition outcome.

- **Santa Marta process:** The first international conference on the transition away from fossil fuels provided a space for a coalition of willing countries to come together to discuss and deliver how to accelerate implementation on the transition away from fossil fuels. The conference set out a process for three workstreams to be progressed and taken into the second TAFF conference in 2027.
- **Powering Past Coal Alliance:** There are opportunities to collaborate on accelerating action through the Powering Past Coal Alliance to encourage a coal to clean transition, and joining the Call to Action on No New Coal where upcoming national policies and NDCs are developed on the basis of No New Coal.
- **The Clean Energy Transition Partnership,** an alliance of countries and development finance institutions committed to transitioning their public support, including finance, from fossil fuels to clean energy, offers opportunities for collaboration.
- **The NDC Partnership** is a large global coalition set up to enable effective and coordinated support to developing country Parties to deliver their NDCs through matchmaking of implementing and development partner support with the needs of developing countries.
- **Activation Group 1 and Activation Group 4 of the GCAA:** There are opportunities to strengthening collaboration between coalitions of the willing in Activation Group 1 and 4 of the Global Climate Action Agenda: “Tripling renewables and doubling energy efficiency” and “Transitioning away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly and equitable manner”, including to drive forward progress through the Plans to Accelerate Solutions (PAS) including on coal and grids.

2.2 Substantially reducing methane emissions

2.2.1 Methane: Action areas and solutions with the highest impact potential to support the submission, ambition and implementation of NDCs

It is estimated that if the Global Methane Pledge (GMP) target of reducing methane emissions by 30% from 2020 levels by 2030 is reached this could eliminate over 0.2° C of warming by 2050.¹⁰ According to the IPCC, in 2019 methane accounted for 18% of total GHGs¹¹ and over 60% of these methane emissions come from human activity, most of which stem from agriculture, fossil fuels and waste. Action to reduce methane emissions can slow the rate of warming and provide social and environmental benefits within a few decades. In recognition of this, the United Nations Secretary General launched a call for action on methane during London Climate Action Week 2026. The report tackles all sectors but emphasises the fossil fuel sector as the immediate priority and that the industry has the means and the capital to drive change.

¹⁰ Global Methane Status Report, [Global Methane Pledge | Climate & Clean Air Coalition](#)

¹¹ IPCC (2022) [Working Group III contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change - Summary for Policymakers](#)

Solutions for fossil fuel methane abatement are readily available and cost effective, yet the IEA's Global Methane Tracker found that in 2025 energy-related methane emissions had still not reached a definitive peak.¹² Action on methane is not only a climate issue, but also a core part of our global energy security. The IEA estimates that through ending routine flaring and taking action to prevent leaks from oil and gas operations approximately 200 billion cubic metres of natural gas to global market. This is roughly double the amount of LNG that passed through the Strait of Hormuz in 2025 (110 billion cubic metres).¹³

Methane mitigation is one of the fastest and most cost-effective ways to slow near-term global warming while delivering economic and public health benefits. More than 80% of methane mitigation potential is low cost. Full deployment of available measures could cut global methane emissions by 32% by 2030. The resulting benefits could exceed US\$330 billion annually through improved health, crop yields, and climate impacts.

High-impact solutions in the fossil fuel sector, in particular from the IEA and the Global Methane Status Report, include:¹⁴

- Putting in place requirements to detect and repair leaks and limit non-emergency methane flaring and venting.¹⁵
- Introducing monitoring, reporting and verification of methane emissions frameworks.¹⁶
- Providing incentives for the capture and use of methane and the use of abatement technologies.¹⁷
- Replacing gas-powered pneumatic devices with electric or air systems.
- Coal mine methane management, including ventilation air methane oxidation and pre-mine degasification.

High-impact solutions in the agriculture sector include:

- Livestock: Improved feed efficiency and animal health, feed additives (e.g. 3-NOP or seaweed), and breeding for productivity and reduced methane intensity.
- Manure: Biogas recovery from slurry storage and/or anaerobic digestion, and improved manure storage and treatment systems.
- Rice: Water management (e.g. alternate wetting and drying), improved rice varieties, and soil amendments such as biochar.

High-impact solutions in the waste sector include reducing methane from decomposing organic waste while producing energy or fertilizer and additional health and air quality benefits.

Effective measures include:

- Landfill gas capture and utilization.
- Landfill and dumpsite biocover.
- Upgrading dumpsites to managed landfills.
- Phasing out organic waste from landfill.

¹² IEA (2025) [Global Methane Action Tracker](#).

¹³ IEA 2026 ([Global Methane Tracker](#))

¹⁴ [Global Methane Status Report 2025 | UNEP - UN Environment Programme](#)

¹⁵ IEA (2024) [From Taking Stock To Taking Action](#)

¹⁶ IEA (2024) [From Taking Stock To Taking Action](#)

¹⁷ IEA (2024) [From Taking Stock To Taking Action](#)

- Source separation of organic waste.
- Anaerobic digestion and composting.
- Food waste prevention.
- Improved wastewater treatment.

2.2.2 Methane: Strengthening international cooperation to enhance ambition and enable the effective implementation of NDCs

Opportunities to strengthen international cooperation include:

- Engaging with and strengthen existing partnerships such as the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) and the Global Methane Pledge (GMP). The CCAC is a coalition co-chaired by UK and Brazil which integrates science, policy and programming. The GMP is a coalition of 159 countries who have agreed to collectively work to reduce global methane emissions by 30% by 2030 on a 2020 baseline.
- Working collaboratively with other initiatives through the CCAC chaired Activation Group within the Global Climate Action Agenda: AG25, “Reduction of Non-CO₂ Gases”.
- Supporting technical assistance and capacity building for national and subnational implementation through existing initiatives such as the Fossil Fuel Regulatory Programme or the Super Pollutant Country Accelerator administered by the CCAC
- On fossil fuels, importer and exporter countries can work towards the creation of a near zero methane emission marketplace by signing up to UK-led international statement “Drastically Reducing Methane Emissions from the Global Fossil Fuel Sector” launched at COP30.
- Countries can integrate methane mitigation into national budgets, NDCs and sectoral development strategies.
- Working with MDBs and private sector on development of high-integrity financing approaches, including integration into development finance, results-based climate finance and emerging mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, where these can accelerate implementation while maintaining environmental integrity.

2.3 Whole-of-economy approaches to adaptation and building resilience

2.3.1 Adaptation: Action areas and solutions with the highest impact potential to support the submission, ambition and implementation of NAPs

It is crucial that we accelerate the transition to climate-resilient communities, economies and ecosystems by enabling people, businesses and governments to adapt to and build resilience to climate impacts, supporting sustainable and climate resilient, health, social protection, water and agriculture systems.

Adaptation discussions under the UNFCCC should be aligned, non-duplicative, and directed towards implementation of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience (hereafter ‘GGA Framework’). The Paris Agreement provides the overarching goal; the GGA Framework sets targets and timelines; and indicators from CMA.7 provide an initial basis for tracking progress. The Belem Mission to 1.5C should support this, rather than duplicate ongoing processes.

High-impact solutions include:

- **Strengthening people-centred climate resilience.** Scaling anticipatory and early action systems backed by pre-arranged finance, building climate responsive humanitarian and social protection capabilities, and promoting climate-resilient, nature-positive food, land and water systems. Enabling more vulnerable people to anticipate, absorb and recover from climate impacts, while enhancing humanitarian and recovery responses to climate-related shocks.
- **Enabling transition to climate-resilient sustainable agriculture and food systems through scaling agri-tech and innovation, policy and governance reforms.** This will expand climate-resilient, nature-positive nutritious food production and improve food and water security – lowering emissions and protecting ecosystems through sustainable productivity increase without land use expansion.
- **Embed climate and nature risk and resilience across critical sectors and systems.** Helping governments factor climate and nature risks into economic decisions, budgets and public spending, so nature is properly considered in national policies. Governments and businesses also need to better understand and manage climate and nature risks and support sustainable land and water management in global supply chains and improve risk identification and reporting to support more resilient long-term decisions.
- **Get finance to where it is most needed.** Unlocking climate resilience action at scale requires shifts to system-wide and whole-of-economy reforms that embed climate and nature risk. Locally-led and inclusive approaches should be at the core of planning and investment so that resources respond to community priorities.
- **Mitigation, adaptation, and nature co-benefits.** Consider the opportunities for synergies, including through investments in effective interventions that bring co-benefits for mitigation, nature and adaptation.

2.3.2 Adaptation: Strengthening international cooperation to enhance ambition and enable the effective implementation of NAPs

Opportunities to strengthen international cooperation:

- **Embed climate and nature risk and resilience across critical sectors and systems.** Governments, financial institutions, investors and businesses all playing their part to embed climate resilience across our economies: putting in place the right policy frameworks and incentives and changing how resilience is valued and priced.
- **Strengthening people-centred early warning systems, enabling early action and building climate resilience.** Through the Sevilla Platform for Action, launched with the Bridgetown Initiative, the UK and Centre for Disaster Protection are leading a global effort to increase pre-arranged finance from 2% to 20% of crisis finance by 2035. There is also an opportunity to continue investing in early warning systems and mechanisms that enable people to act in advance of climate shocks, including initiatives like the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative, as well as opportunities in building climate resilience in fragile settings.
- **Enabling transition to climate-resilient sustainable agriculture and food systems through scaling agri-tech and innovation, policy and governance reforms.** Investing in agricultural research that helps make food, land, and water systems more resilient to climate change.

- **Sustainably manage water resources** as a foundation for climate resilience, through accelerated policy reforms, corporate stewardship of freshwater resources, and integrating water risk and resilience in economic and financial decision making.
- **Deliver commitments under the internationally agreed NCQG (Decision 1/CMA.6) and, in this context, make efforts to ‘at least’ triple adaptation finance by 2035.** In continuation of the UK’s longstanding approach to climate finance, our latest commitment will retain a balance between mitigation and adaptation and a majority of our provision in the form of grants.
- **Get finance to where it is most needed.** Champion locally-led adaptation, through endorsing the Principles for Locally Led Adaptation and supporting LDC initiatives such as the Least Developed Countries Initiative for Effective Adaptation and Resilience.
- **Through the NDC Partnership,** countries can access support to enhance their knowledge of the NAP process elements, relevant issues such as gender and climate information in NAP Formulation and Implementation, including financing NAP processes.

2.4 Nature-based solutions and halting and reversing deforestation alongside sustainable forest management and restoration

2.4.1 Forests: Action areas and solutions with the highest impact potential to support the submission, ambition and implementation of NAPs

Forests and sustainable land use are one of the most important and cost-effective opportunities available this decade for accelerating implementation of NDCs while strengthening resilience, water and food security, livelihoods and sustainable growth. As critical natural infrastructure, forests and other ecosystems underpin climate stability, support resilient communities and economies, and provide essential services on which people and businesses depend.

While addressing deforestation and supporting the transition to a forest-positive economy is a complex challenge without a single solution, much of what is needed is known and many of the solutions and tools required are already available. The challenge now lies in overcoming barriers to implementation at scale and sustaining progress over time. International cooperation should therefore focus on aligning resources, institutions and stakeholders behind driving progress on a small number of transformative shifts that address the underlying drivers of forest loss and create the conditions for durable progress beyond 2030 in line with global climate goals. These include:

- **Making forests worth more standing than cleared** by mobilising finance from all sources for forest protection, restoration and sustainable land use, including through investable country-led forest and land-use transition pathways, and by advancing solutions identified through the Forest Finance Roadmap such as high-integrity forest carbon markets and other approaches that better align capital with forest outcomes.
- **Making illegal and unsustainable forest loss harder,** by strengthening governance, securing land and resource rights, improving transparency and traceability, and supporting effective monitoring, compliance and enforcement.

- **Make forest-positive production the easier choice** by supporting sustainable agricultural and commodity production systems, strengthening forest-positive trade and supply chains, and helping producers transition to more sustainable and resilient business models.
- **Recognise forests as critical natural infrastructure for resilience and growth** by integrating forests and sustainable land use into wider approaches to climate resilience, food security, water security and economic development.
- **Empower the people who already protect the world's forests** by supporting Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities through secure land tenure, improved direct access to finance and decision-making, and locally led approaches to forest stewardship.

2.4.2 Forests: Strengthening international cooperation to enhance ambition and enable the effective implementation of NAPs

Opportunities to strengthen international cooperation include:

- Supporting implementation of proven approaches, including by helping countries strengthen forest governance, secure land and resource rights, share practical experience on forest and land-use transitions, enhance cooperation on emerging challenges such as wildfire prevention, preparedness and response, and overcome barriers to delivery at scale, including through partnerships such as the Forest and Climate Leaders' Partnership (FCLP).
- Promoting coherence across sectors and land-use systems, recognising that forests sit at the intersection of climate, food, water, energy, resilience and development goals. BM1.5 provides an opportunity to strengthen a more integrated systems approach to implementation, helping ensure that transitions in one sector support, rather than undermine, progress in another.
- Supporting greater cooperation across trade, agriculture and forest sectors, including through initiatives such as the FACT Dialogue, to share experience on sustainable commodity production, forest-positive supply chains and approaches that reduce pressures on forests while supporting livelihoods, growth and food security.
- Helping identify and promote practical solutions to mobilise finance for forests and sustainable land use, including through sharing lessons from country-led forest and land-use transition pathways and highlighting options emerging from the Forest Finance Roadmap, such as high-integrity carbon markets, stronger enabling environments, addressing incentives and financial flows that contribute to forest loss, and approaches that better align public and private capital with forest outcomes.
- The UK welcomes Brazil's leadership in developing a COP30 Presidency Roadmap to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation by 2030 and strongly supports the focus on moving from ambition to delivery. There are opportunities to strengthen coherence across forest commitments, institutions and delivery frameworks, including the UN Strategic Plan for Forests, the Global Forest Goals, the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration, the Forest and Climate Leaders' Partnership (FCLP), and the emerging Forest Roadmap process.