

Decision -/CMA.7

Global Mutirão: Uniting humanity in a global mobilization against climate change

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind and that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as their land rights and traditional knowledge, and of local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Mindful of being in the heart of the Amazon and *emphasizing* the importance of conserving, protecting and restoring nature and ecosystems towards achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including through enhanced efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030 in accordance with Article 5 of the Paris Agreement, and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and conserving biodiversity, while ensuring robust social and environmental safeguards,

Recalling Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that the Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Also recalling Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that the Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

Further recalling Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall periodically take stock of the implementation of the Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving its purpose and long-term goals, and that it shall do so in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science,

Recalling Article 14, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that the outcome of the global stocktake shall inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action,

Also recalling decision 1/CMA.5, on the outcome of the first global stocktake,

Underlining the critical role of multilateralism based on United Nations values and principles, including in the context of the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and the importance of international cooperation for addressing global issues, including climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Also underlining the urgent need to address, in a comprehensive and synergetic manner, the interlinked global crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, and land and ocean degradation in the broader context of achieving sustainable development, as well as the vital

importance of protecting, conserving, restoring and sustainably using and managing nature and terrestrial, marine and mountainous ecosystems for effective and sustainable climate action,

Stressing the important role and active engagement of non-Party stakeholders, particularly civil society, business, financial institutions, cities and subnational authorities at multiple levels, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, people of African descent, women, youth and children, and research institutions, in supporting Parties and contributing to the significant collective progress towards the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement and in addressing and responding to climate change and enhancing ambition and implementation, including progress through other relevant intergovernmental processes,

Recalling with concern the pre-2020 gaps in both the mitigation ambition and implementation of developed country Parties and that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change had previously indicated that developed countries must reduce emissions by 25–40 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020, which was not achieved,

Also recalling with concern that the carbon budget consistent with achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal is now small and being rapidly depleted and *acknowledging* that historical cumulative net carbon dioxide emissions account for at least four fifths of the total carbon budget for a 50 per cent probability of limiting global warming to 1.5 °C,

Recalling that, despite progress, global greenhouse gas emissions trajectories are not yet in line with the Paris Agreement temperature goal, and that there is a rapidly narrowing window for raising ambition and implementing existing commitments in order to achieve it,

Recognizing that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C with no or limited overshoot requires deep, rapid and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions of 43 per cent by 2030 and 60 per cent by 2035 relative to the 2019 level and reaching net zero carbon dioxide emissions by 2050,

Welcoming the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Belém as the “COP of Truth”, restoring trust and hope in the fight against climate change by bringing science, equity and political determination together, promoting information integrity and strengthening multilateralism, connecting the process with people on the ground and accelerating the implementation of the Paris Agreement,

I. United in celebration of the 10-year anniversary of the Paris Agreement

1. *Celebrates* the achievements under the multilateral climate regime since the adoption of the Convention in 1992, the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 and the Paris Agreement in 2015 and *acknowledges* that challenges, gaps and barriers remain with regard to implementing climate action, as illustrated in the 2025 synthesis reports on nationally determined contributions and biennial transparency reports and report on progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;¹
2. *Strongly reaffirms* its commitment to multilateralism and the principles and provisions of the Paris Agreement and *resolves* to remain united in the pursuit of efforts to achieve the purpose and long-term goals of the Agreement with a view to delivering climate action and support for people and the planet;
3. *Confirms* its determination to protect the climate system for present and future generations taking into account the importance of intergenerational equity for children and youth;
4. *Recalls* the rapid entry into force of the Paris Agreement on 4 November 2016 and *expresses hope* that the Agreement will once again enjoy near universality;

¹ FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/8, FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/16 and FCCC/SBI/2025/17.

5. *Recognizes* the centrality of equity and the best available science for effective climate action and policymaking, as provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
6. *Reaffirms* the Paris Agreement temperature goal of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that achieving this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;
7. *Underscores* that the risks and impacts of climate change will be much lower at the temperature increase of 1.5 °C compared with 2 °C and *reiterates* its resolve to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C, to limit both the magnitude and the duration of any temperature overshoot, and to close adaptation gaps;
8. *Acknowledges* that significant collective progress towards the Paris Agreement temperature goal has been made, from an expected global temperature increase of more than 4 °C according to some projections prior to the adoption of the Agreement to an increase in the range of 2.3–2.5 °C and a bending of the emission curve based on the full implementation of the latest nationally determined contributions, while noting that this is not sufficient to achieve the temperature goal;
9. *Also acknowledges* that significant global progress has been made over the last decade, including rapid advancements in and declining costs of technologies and record levels of global renewable energy capacity and clean energy investments and *highlights* the economic and social benefits and opportunities of climate action, including economic growth, job creation, improved energy access and security, and improved public health;
10. *Acknowledges* that the global transition towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development is irreversible and the trend of the future;
11. *Also acknowledges* that the Paris Agreement is working and *resolves* to go further and faster;
12. *Recognizes* the centrality of international cooperation to making progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, as well as to overcoming development challenges in and enabling opportunities for responding to the urgent need to address climate change;
13. *Also recognizes* the critical role of United Nations organizations, specialized agencies, the secretariat, regional and international support programmes, bilateral and multilateral agencies, multilateral development banks and other financial institutions in fostering cooperation on and supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement;

II. From negotiation to implementation: Paris Agreement policy cycle fully in motion

14. *Recognizes* that the conclusion of the first global stocktake, together with the latest nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans and the first round of biennial transparency reports, marks the implementation of the Paris Agreement policy cycle;
15. *Resolves* to decisively transition to a focus on the implementation of the Paris Agreement and decisions adopted since its first session and *expresses deep appreciation and gratitude* to the Presidencies of:
 - (a) The twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties, for guiding the process resulting in the adoption of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
 - (b) The first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, for the completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement and other decisions;
 - (c) The second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, for the Chile Madrid Time for Action and other decisions;

(d) The third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, for the Glasgow Climate Pact and other decisions;

(e) The fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, for the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan and other decisions;

(f) The fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, for the United Arab Emirates Consensus and other decisions;

(g) The sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, for the Baku Climate Unity Pact and other decisions;

16. *Commends* the 122 Parties that have communicated their new nationally determined contributions for the next policy cycle of the Paris Agreement and *urges* Parties that have not yet communicated a new nationally determined contribution to do so as soon as possible;

17. *Notes* that nationally determined contributions have been improving over time, including economy-wide emission reduction targets, covering all greenhouse gases, and going beyond mitigation to voluntarily incorporate elements on, inter alia, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity-building, voluntary cooperation, stakeholder engagement, response measures, just transition and addressing loss and damage, and informed by the outcome of the global stocktake;

18. *Commends* the 80 Parties that have communicated long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and *urges* Parties that have not yet done so to communicate such strategies as soon as possible;

19. *Commends* the 71 Parties that have submitted national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes, which includes 60 developing country Parties that have submitted a national adaptation plan, and *calls upon* Parties that have not yet done so to do so by the end of 2025 and *also calls upon* all Parties to progress in implementing them by 2030;

20. *Recognizes* the continued efforts of developing country Parties in formulating and implementing national adaptation plans and the significant challenges they face in accessing finance for implementing them;

21. *Commends* the 119 Parties that have submitted their first biennial transparency reports, which demonstrate steps taken and progress made by Parties towards and gaps remaining in implementing the Paris Agreement;

22. *Acknowledges* the initiation of the technical expert review of biennial transparency reports for an expected 50 Parties by the end of December 2025 and the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress for 12 Parties;

23. *Also acknowledges* that the full implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement is facilitating a clear understanding of efforts by Parties to implement the Paris Agreement, thus promoting trust and confidence;

24. *Recognizes* the importance of the provision of increased support, in a timely, adequate and predictable manner, to developing countries for implementing the enhanced transparency framework;

25. *Also recognizes* the need for a manyfold increase in financial support provided to and mobilized for developing countries for ambitious adaptation and mitigation action aimed at achieving Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, noting that the cost of inaction would significantly outweigh the cost of timely and effective climate action;

26. *Welcomes* the decision of the Board of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage to establish a replenishment cycle for the resource mobilization of the Fund and *looks forward* to successful replenishments of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund;

III. Responding to urgency: Accelerating implementation, solidarity and international cooperation

27. *Recognizes* the need for urgent action and support for achieving deep, rapid and sustained reductions of greenhouse gas emissions in line with 1.5 °C pathways, noting that finance, capacity-building and technology transfer are critical enablers of climate action;

28. *Affirms* its commitment to accelerating implementation of, support for and cooperation in, achieving nationally determined contributions in this critical decade and beyond, including by aligning them with the long-term global temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, as informed by the best available science, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;

29. *Resolves* to unite efforts in a global *mutirão* against climate change, calling on all actors to work together to significantly accelerate and scale up climate action worldwide, as part of a global mobilization towards significantly enhancing international cooperation and implementation during this critical decade, with a view to keeping 1.5 °C within reach, building resilience and mobilizing finance, technology and capacity-building, in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Paris Agreement;

30. *Welcomes* the efforts of all non-Party stakeholders in addressing and responding to climate change, including those of civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, cities and other subnational authorities in multilevel climate action, and *calls on* all actors to continue working together to accelerate and scale up climate action worldwide to keep 1.5 °C within reach, build resilience and mobilize means of implementation;

31. *Welcomes with appreciation* the work and efforts of the Presidencies of its fifth, sixth and seventh sessions (the “Road map to Mission 1.5 Troika”) towards significantly enhancing international cooperation and the international enabling environment to stimulate ambition with a view to enhancing action and implementation in this critical decade and keeping 1.5 °C within reach;

32. *Calls on* Parties to enhance their enabling environments, in a nationally determined manner, with a view to increasing climate financing;

33. *Also calls on* Parties to enhance cooperation towards establishing international enabling environments for, and reducing barriers to, climate action with a view to accelerating the full implementation of nationally determined contributions while striving to do better collectively and cooperatively, in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, taking into account national circumstances and development priorities;

34. *Emphasizes* the need for accelerated implementation of domestic mitigation measures in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement as well as the use of voluntary cooperation, as referred to in Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement;

35. *Notes* the importance of aligning nationally determined contributions with long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and *encourages* Parties to align their nationally determined contributions towards global net zero by or around mid-century with a view to keeping 1.5 °C within reach;

36. *Invites* Parties to develop implementation and investment plans for their nationally determined contributions and to align their nationally determined contributions with their broader economic development strategies and plans;

37. *Recalls* its request to the Paris Committee on Capacity-building² to identify, in coordination with Parties, other UNFCCC constituted bodies and programmes, and other

² Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 117.

stakeholders, current activities for enhancing the capacity of developing country Parties to prepare and implement nationally determined contributions;

38. *Requests* the secretariat to conduct peer exchange workshops, including at climate weeks, to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and good practices in relation to the preparation and implementation of nationally determined contributions, drawing on the reports on the annual global stocktake dialogue;

39. *Welcomes* the offer of technical assistance for the preparation and implementation of nationally determined contributions and *invites* relevant United Nations organizations, specialized agencies, the secretariat, including through its regional collaboration centres, regional and international support programmes, and bilateral and multilateral agencies to enhance the provision of technical assistance and support to developing country Parties to facilitate their preparation and implementation of nationally determined contributions;

40. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Presidency of the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties in launching voluntary initiatives, the efforts of the high-level champions in providing continuity and the work of non-Party stakeholders in supporting Parties in implementing their nationally determined contributions taking into account the principles and provisions of the Paris Agreement;

41. *Decides*, in responding to urgency, gaps and challenges, accelerating implementation, solidarity and international cooperation, to launch the Global Implementation Accelerator, as a cooperative, facilitative and voluntary initiative under the guidance of the Presidencies of the seventh and eighth sessions (November 2026) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement to accelerate implementation across all actors to keep 1.5 °C within reach and supporting countries in implementing their nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans taking into account the decisions referred to in paragraph 15 above, such as the United Arab Emirates Consensus, *requests* the Presidencies to present a report summarizing their work in this regard to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its eighth session, *invites* the Presidencies to conduct open and inclusive information sessions held in conjunction with the sixty-fourth (June 2026) and sixty-fifth (November 2026) sessions of the subsidiary bodies, and *decides* to exchange experiences and views on related matters at a high-level event in 2026;

42. *Also decides* to launch, under the guidance of the Presidencies of the sixth, seventh and eighth sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, the “Belém Mission to 1.5”, aimed at enabling ambition and implementation of nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans, to reflect on accelerating implementation, international cooperation and investment in nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans across mitigation and adaptation, and *requests* those Presidencies to produce a report summarizing the work as they conclude the work by the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

43. *Recalls* Article 4, paragraph 11, of the Paris Agreement and *encourages* Parties to strengthen their existing nationally determined contribution at any time with a view to enhancing its level of ambition, in accordance with guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

44. *Welcomes* efforts to reform the international financial architecture, *calls* for continued efforts in this regard and *notes* the need to rapidly reduce existing constraints, challenges, systemic inequities and barriers in relation to access to climate finance;

45. *Reaffirms* that developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention and that other Parties are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily;

46. *Also reaffirms* the long-term goal of making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

47. *Further reaffirms* the call³ on all actors to work together to enable the scaling up of financing to developing country Parties for climate action from all public and private sources to at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035, *takes note* of the “Baku to Belem Roadmap to 1.3T” and *welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Presidencies of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the Conference of the Parties in fulfilling their mandate;

48. *Decides* to urgently advance actions to enable the scaling up of financing for developing country Parties for climate action from all public and private sources to at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035 and *emphasizes* the urgent need to remain on a pathway towards the goal of mobilizing at least USD 300 billion for developing country Parties per year by 2035 for climate action, with developed country Parties taking the lead;

49. *Also emphasizes* the urgent need for the provision and mobilization of public and grant-based resources and highly concessional finance, particularly for adaptation in developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States;

50. *Recognizes* the need for urgent and enhanced action and support for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts;

51. *Recalls* its decision⁴ to pursue efforts to at least triple annual outflows from the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund from the 2022 level by 2030 at the latest with a view to significantly scaling up the share of finance delivered through them in delivering on the goal referred to in paragraph 8 of decision 1/CMA.6 and *calls* for enhanced efforts in this regard;

52. *Decides* to convene a high-level ministerial round table to reflect on the implementation of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, including on the quantitative and qualitative elements related to the provision of finance;

53. *Reaffirms* the doubling by 2025 in paragraph 18 of decision 1/CMA.3, *calls for* efforts to at least triple adaptation finance by 2035 in the context of decision 1/CMA.6, including paragraph 16 thereof, and *urges* developed country Parties to increase the trajectory of their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties;

54. *Decides* to establish a two-year work programme on climate finance, including on Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement in the context of Article 9 of the Paris Agreement as a whole;⁵

55. *Also decides* that the work programme referred to in paragraph 54 above will be facilitated by co-chairs, one from a developed country and one from a developing country, appointed, in consultation with the respective constituencies, by the President of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its seventh session;

56. *Reaffirms* that Parties should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties, particularly developing country Parties, thus enabling them better to address the problems of climate change and *also reaffirms* that measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade;

57. *Requests* the subsidiary bodies to hold a dialogue at their sixty-fourth, sixty-sixth (June 2027) and sixty-eighth sessions (June 2028), with the participation of Parties and other stakeholders, including the International Trade Centre, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Trade Organization, to consider opportunities,

³ Decision 1/CMA.6, para. 7.

⁴ Decision 1/CMA.6, para. 16.

⁵ Without prejudging the process for the implementation of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance.

challenges and barriers in relation to enhancing international cooperation related to the role of trade, taking into account paragraph 56 above, *decides* to exchange experiences and views on related matters at a high-level event in 2028 and *requests* the subsidiary bodies to present a report summarizing the discussions at the high-level event;

58. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in this decision;

59. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.
