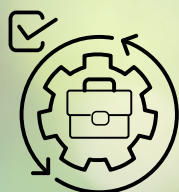




WWF Expectations for COP30

# CLIMATE ACTION IN CHALLENGING TIMES: **HOLDING THE LINE ON 1.5°C**

# WWF COP30 EXPECTATIONS - OVERVIEW



**Enhanced NDCs:** Parties submit strengthened NDCs well ahead of COP30 that reflect the Global Stocktake outcome and Paris Agreement goals. At COP30, address any remaining gaps through new national and multilateral initiatives, alongside stronger implementation mechanisms and support.



**Nature Package:** Secure an ambitious package centered on halting deforestation and ecosystem conversion.



**Energy Transition:** Agree on measures to accelerate an equitable and just transition away from fossil fuels, while scaling up renewable energy, efficiency, and universal energy access.



**Adaptation:** Finalize adaptation indicators under the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, and increase action and support to strengthen resilience against escalating climate impacts.



**Global Climate Action Agenda:** Support a stronger and more effective Action Agenda, with adequate capacity and instruments to meaningfully close the gaps on mitigation, adaptation and resilience.

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# INTRODUCTION

Global cooperation on climate change faces its biggest test yet on the tenth anniversary of the Paris Agreement. Countries must now present their updated climate plans (NDCs) in response to the Global Stocktake outcomes. NDCs must drive deep emissions cuts but are expected to collectively fall far short of the global 43% reduction by 2030 from 2019 levels, needed to stay on track for 1.5°C. The weak financial commitments from Baku are being aggravated by the strain in multilateralism and many developed countries cutting back on climate and development support.

Meanwhile, climate change is accelerating faster than expected. 2024 marked the first time global temperature rise exceeded 1.5°C for an entire year, bringing the Paris Agreement global warming threshold dangerously close. Floods and prolonged heatwaves, coral bleaching, droughts and fires are worsening, yet meaningful action is still being delayed by inertia, political convenience and vested interests from those profiting from burning fossil fuels and from deforestation, conversion and degradation of land and marine ecosystems. Every fraction of additional warming increases the risk of triggering further damaging tipping points, from Amazon rainforest dieback to polar ice sheets melting, and the window for preventing irreversible losses is rapidly closing. Multiple tipping points pose catastrophic risks to billions of people.

At COP30, a strong and convincing response is needed to tackle the climate crisis and unleash positive tipping points – strategically targeted interventions that generate self-reinforcing change in technologies and behaviours towards zero emissions and climate resilience.

WWF fully supports the three priorities that the Brazilian incoming presidency has proposed, of (1) reinforcing multilateralism and the climate change regime under the UNFCCC COP30 Presidency (hereafter the Presidency), (2) connecting the climate regime to people's real lives and to the real economy, and (3) accelerating the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The Presidency has mobilized an impressive amount of human resources, ideas and creativity in preparation for COP30, especially through the Global Climate Action Agenda and the array of other initiatives, under the overall inspirational concept of *mutirão*. Several of these processes have attracted considerable interest and engagement, and promise to deliver concrete results for COP30 outcomes. These initiatives are an important complement to concrete outcomes under the formal negotiations to respond to the ongoing gaps in finance, mitigation and actions. We believe that the Brazilian presidency is well placed to deliver on these expectations.

# 1. CONCLUDING THE FIRST FULL PARIS AMBITION CYCLE WITH TRANSFORMATIVE NDCs RESPONDING TO THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE OUTCOME

A decade after the world celebrated the birth of the Paris Agreement, its effectiveness is being tested.

As COP30 approaches, countries must submit new ambitious climate plans (NDCs 3.0). To reflect the outcome of the Paris Agreement's first Global Stocktake, these NDCs should boost 2030 targets and set commitments for 2035, including for an accelerated phase-out of fossil fuels and halting and reversing destruction of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems. Developed countries must step up with funding and technology support, including through a successful Baku to Belém roadmap.

COP30 is the first opportunity for Parties to assess the collective ambition of these new plans. We suggest that this takes place through Roundtables organized by the COP30 Presidency on the six axes of the Action Agenda vision by the Presidency. This reflection must be based on a realistic assessment of emissions trends, climate actions and the emissions gap that remains.

After COP29 failed to advance implementation of key elements of the Global Stocktake outcomes, Parties must restore faith in the Paris Agreement ambition cycle through delivering ambitious NDCs, and:

- **Deliver a robust GST process:** An operational GST process is integrable to the credibility of the ambition cycle under the Paris Agreement. The implementation of the first GST is lagging significantly behind. Parties failed to come to a consensus on the UAE Dialogue in Bonn in June. Stalemates in negotiations must not continue.

Negotiators must come to COP30 with the objective to further the implementation of the first GST, in all its elements. The UAE Dialogue must be agreed upon, and the modalities for the second GST finalised. Parties must ensure that IPCC Seventh Assessment Cycle timelines ensure timely input to the second GST process.

- **A COP30 response to the ambition gap in NDCs,** in particular the mitigation gap between the aggregate effect of NDCs and the emissions reductions needed by 2030 and 2035 to have a chance of limiting warming to 1.5°C in this century. This response must be both political and operational, with concrete outcomes and measures to ensure progress on closing the mitigation gap in the near term, and not just deferring a response to the next ambition cycle. We appreciate the focus on this issue by the incoming Presidency and encourage urgent discussions on this in the lead up to COP30 to ensure an impactful outcome in Belém.
- **Defining the scope and delivery of the UAE Dialogue** on implementing the GST outcomes, focusing on energy transition, fossil fuel phase-out and expansion of renewables, eliminating deforestation and conserving marine and terrestrial ecosystems, finance and other support needed, and overcoming barriers. Parties must not shy away from addressing these elements head-on, and landing decision text which will strengthen its implementation through the response to the ambition gap.



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## 2. DETAILED NEGOTIATED OUTCOMES NEEDED AT COP30

The incoming COP30 Presidency has outlined topics that need to be addressed this year, and below we present the challenges and solutions for each of them.

### A. MITIGATION OF GHG EMISSIONS

The first line of defence against climate disruption is mitigation, or the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and atmospheric concentrations to avoid pushing global warming far beyond 1.5°C. The persistent large mitigation gap requires a definitive response, and a COP30 package of measures that includes:

- A renewed effort under the Mitigation Work Program (MWP) that overcomes the divisions that have prevented substantive outcomes in previous years, with new cooperative solutions for reducing emissions in the energy, industry, agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) and waste sectors in line with the GST outcome. This is a perfect opportunity to shift to the spirit of *mutirão* or cooperative effort<sup>1</sup>. The focus of the two MWP dialogues related to waste and forests should produce cooperative actions that can be taken by states, subnational governments and non-state actors to reduce emissions by 2030. The MWP should also maintain a focus on the central pillar of decarbonising the energy sector, which is responsible for 75% of global emissions. The discussions in Belém should also prepare the ground for productive dialogues on industrial decarbonisation in 2026. We expect key messages and recommendations from the 5th and 6th global dialogues to be highlighted in the MWP decision.
- Initiatives outside the formal UNFCCC negotiations, including through the Global Climate Action Agenda and the work of the High-level Climate Champions, and through initiatives under the Brazilian COP30 Presidency.
- Agreeing on modalities for the second GST that ensure a central role of independent science, supported by the outcomes of the IPCC Seventh Assessment Cycle.
- Review and assessment of key elements of the Paris Agreement with a view to seeking more effective measures to close the ambition gaps and shift to implementation, including, inter alia, the role of “Features of NDCs” to be discussed starting at COP31.

### B. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND VULNERABILITY TO ACCELERATING IMPACTS

**Adaptation and resilience:** Effective adaptation and resilience in the face of accelerating climate impacts and

disruptions is an urgent necessity. Long standing barriers to scaling and financing adaptation, such as lack of clear targets and indicators to track progress and impacts, are expected to be resolved at COP30 with the conclusion of the UAE-Belém Work Program on indicators. The following are WWF expectations with regards to climate adaptation:

- Agreement on both quantitative and qualitative indicators<sup>2</sup> which will assess progress on the targets under the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience (FGCR) that will serve as the basis for planning, financing, reporting, implementing and assessing adaptation action, including indicators for means of implementation (financial resources, technology development and transfer, capacity-building).
- Agreement on a new adaptation finance commitment/ goal that succeeds the Glasgow Pledge of doubling adaptation finance from 2019 levels by 2025. The new commitment will support the implementation of UAE FGCR, measuring progress against its targets in an iterative manner, without which adaptation action will remain insufficient.
- Constructive engagement on the adopted Baku Adaptation Roadmap, which advances and supports adaptation implementation as an ongoing process. Agreement on how the information from the indicators will inform the second Global Stocktake by evaluating and reviewing the progress of the targets of the UAE FGCR, as part of the Baku Adaptation Roadmap.
- Submission of national adaptation plans, policies and processes by 2025, as per the first Global Stocktake (para 59/decision 1/CMA 5), from Parties that have not yet done so. Developing countries have submitted 65 National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) as of 8 September 2025,<sup>3</sup> with many more in progress. Parties must agree to conclude the assessment progress on NAPs in Belém, that include access to means of implementation, the lack of which continues to hinder progress on the formulation and the implementation of NAPs. Engagement of a broad range of stakeholders and vulnerable groups in both the formulation and implementation of NAPs, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities, taking into account gender-responsiveness, traditional knowledge, community-based adaptation and ecosystem-based adaptation/nature-based solutions.

<sup>1</sup> Indigenous ancestral wisdom (*motirão* in Tupi-Guarani language), the concept of *mutirão* refers to a community coming together to work on a shared task, whether harvesting, building, or supporting one another as highlighted by the incoming COP President: <https://cop30.br/en/brazilian-presidency/letters-from-the-presidency/letter-from-the-brazilian-presidency>

<sup>2</sup> See list of potential indicators here: <https://unfccc.int/documents/649629>

<sup>3</sup> <https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps>

**Loss and Damage:** With increasing impacts, and with insufficient support and action on mitigation and adaptation, the Loss and Damage Fund will require greatly scaled-up contributions.

## C. FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE GLOBAL SOUTH

COP29 decision set a goal to mobilize at least USD 300 billion per year by 2035 for developing countries, with developed countries leading. It also calls on “all actors” to scale up financing to at least USD 1.3 trillion annually by 2035 through the “*Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T*”. Translating these commitments into concrete, predictable, and accessible finance flows for vulnerable countries remains a key priority for COP30.

### Baku to Belém Roadmap to USD 1.3 trillion

This roadmap should:

- Take the form of an action plan with clear responsibilities, milestones, and yearly targets for scaling up climate finance between now and 2035;
- Ensure that finance for developing countries’ NDCs and NAPs is monitored and needs-based, in addition to being aligned with the GST, and supported by highly concessional finance and grants available for adaptation;
- Secure adequate funding for the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage;
- Define public and private climate finance, ensuring quality and consistency in reporting;
- Identify and implement new and additional sources for climate finance, including a global minimum tax for the super-rich, taxes on fossil fuel profits, redirection of fossil fuel subsidies, and financial transaction levies;
- Address the debt crisis in climate-vulnerable countries through fair debt relief and restructuring, with attention to reform of Multinational Development Banks;
- Explore the links between the Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T and Article 2.1(c), securing a formal post-COP30 negotiation process for its operationalization, while connecting the 2.1(c) agenda to broader reforms of the international financial architecture as a key pathway to align financial flows with climate goals; and
- Strengthen ties between climate finance and climate-related sectors such as biodiversity, land degradation, and food systems to ensure comprehensive tracking and avoid double counting.

Synergies should be leveraged with existing processes – such as the UN Framework on International Tax Cooperation (UNFCITC), BRICS+, Ff4D, the G20, and regional climate weeks – with regular and transparent progress updates. The Roadmap should embody global ambition in tackling climate change and inequality, reinforcing multilateralism and international solidarity.

## Shifting from Dialogue to Effective Action under Article 2.1(c)

At COP30, parties should transition from the *Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue* to formal negotiations on aligning financial flows with the Paris Agreement. Establishing a clear definition of green investment is crucial to ensuring transparency, national adaptability, and public interest alignment. The goal is full portfolio alignment with the 1.5°C target. Parties should agree on a mandate to:

- Establish a global transition finance framework with defined targets and plans for governments, banks, corporations and investors.
- Develop an agreed accounting framework to track financial flow alignment pursuant to paragraph 2.1(c).
- Embed just transition principles in financial decision-making.

In the interim, parties and other stakeholders can work to transition their finance streams, investments and portfolios to low emissions development now. They should:

- Redirect fossil fuel subsidies to renewable energy and just transition policies.
- Align with the Helsinki Principles for climate-focused public finance and green budgeting.

## D. RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES AND LOW-CARBON SOLUTIONS

Production and use of fossil fuels has contributed around 75% of the emissions driving global warming. At the same time, in 2023, 750 million people worldwide still lacked access to electricity, 80% of them in sub-Saharan Africa. Clearly the energy sector is of the highest priority in efforts to limit warming and mitigate energy poverty, and the outcome from the first GST in 2023 provides clear guidance in transforming the way we power our economies and lives. Paragraph 28 of the GST decision provides guidance for how to achieve the deep and rapid reductions in GHG emissions that are needed. Global renewable energy capacity must triple, the average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements must double by 2030 and the world needs to phase out fossil fuels in a just and equitable manner. To accelerate a just energy transition, Parties should:

- **Enshrine the transition away from fossil fuels into transparent implementation and monitoring plans:** These plans should be developed and implemented at the national, sectoral and global levels. COP30 should decide to create a global plan and put the world on an equitable pathway to developing and implementing it. We need a timeline for phasing out fossil fuels and scaling up renewables. This must be underpinned by sectoral targets and milestones and a monitoring system to track progress, in particular with regard to the phase-out.

- **Ensure the framework for a just energy transition:** Enabling conditions, such as financing for the transition in the Global South, must also be in place, and this must be part of the Baku to Belém Roadmap arrangements. Also, all fossil fuel subsidies need to be eliminated or redirected to Paris-aligned uses.
- **Prioritise efficiency and electrification:** Energy efficiency must underpin the transition, reducing overall demand equitably, particularly in developed countries. Electrification with renewable energy is the most effective pathway to decarbonise all sectors, while ensuring energy access in developing countries and enabling them to leapfrog fossil gas as a transitional fuel. The just energy transition must not be delayed with interim low-carbon technologies. Industry, including high-emitting sectors such as steel where fossil carbon is also a feedstock, must advance through electrification combined with enhanced efficiency measures.
- **Energy, nature and the Just Energy Transition:** Fossil fuel exploration has long-term harm to nature. A just energy transition must integrate nature and climate measures, such as spatial planning, and ‘do-no-harm’ principles, to minimise negative impacts on people and ecosystems. Such integration delivers benefits that far exceed those of the business-as-usual reliance on fossil fuels.

For the just energy transition, the Action Agenda can be one stepping stone to unlock blockages. But it is just one piece and needs to be aligned with the formal negotiation process. Other politically significant spaces must also be leveraged to deliver on Art. 28, such as the previously mentioned roundtables. Attention will be on the leaders’ segment on November 6-7 to see if they send strong political signals ahead COP30, with clear messages and discussions on the just energy transition and how to move forward the equitable phase out of fossil fuels. Additionally, the role of initiatives and statements shouldn’t be underestimated, as they can showcase both political will and real-world implementation.

## E. A NATURE PACKAGE

With COP30 taking place in the world’s largest tropical forest, continuous mangrove and reservoir of biodiversity, accelerating progress towards conserving and restoring marine and terrestrial ecosystems as well as halting and reversing deforestation, ecosystem degradation and land conversion must be a priority in Belém. A successful “package” on ecosystems, forests, oceans and food at COP30 would include the following elements:

- **Synergies:** build on the agenda item on Internal Cooperation to advance this issue both from a governance perspective (through a Joint Work Programme between Conventions and enhancing the mandate of the Joint Liaison Group) and also connecting it to implementation through a Climate and Nature Work Programme under the UNFCCC, as described below).
- **A high-level political outcome to implement the GST commitment to halt and reverse deforestation by**

**2030.** Success in delivering deforestation commitments will require elevating this issue to the top of the political agenda at COP30, while making progress on the inclusion of forests (and more generally nature) in the formal negotiations process. Highlighting a commitment to halt and reverse deforestation and conversion from all countries and decision text defining a timeline, milestones and a tracking system in the formal outcomes would send a strong signal to build on the Global Stocktake, the Glasgow Leader’s Declaration on Forests and Land Use and other previous commitments. Strong political signals can also come from the Leaders Summit and semi-formal events such as Presidency Roundtables.

- **A Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF)** launched as a global permanent fund dedicated to supporting tropical forest conservation that can be a gamechanger and significantly increase incentives to keep forests standing and tackle deforestation and to support forest-related measures and plans in NDCs.
- **A new Climate and Nature Work Program:** to operationalize the alignment with the Global Biodiversity Framework mandated by the Global Stocktake and the recommendations to halt and reverse deforestation by 2030 as well as to protect and conserve marine and terrestrial ecosystems. This could be achieved through the implementation of national plans such as NAPs, NDCs and NBSAPs.
- **Anchoring food systems transformation in the UNFCCC as a lever to end deforestation and land conversion.** Governments should also better integrate policy measures and actions on nature-positive agriculture production, consumption and food loss and waste in their NDCs and national implementation plans.
- **Including forests and other ecosystems in NDCs and national implementation plans.** Governments now have an opportunity to deliver on Paragraphs 33 and 34 of the GST outcome through strengthening forest-related targets and measures towards halting deforestation and degradation in their national climate plans in the run-up to COP30. This includes establishing specific emission mitigation targets for forests and other ecosystems, and highlighting actions to ensure supply chains are free of deforestation and land conversion.
- Parties should also deliver on Paragraph 35 of the GST call to **preserve and restore oceans and coastal ecosystems and to scale up ocean-based mitigation.** Building on the Blue NDC Challenge, launched by Brazil and France at UNOC3, Parties should commit to systematically integrating ocean-based solutions—such as coastal ecosystem restoration, marine protected areas, sustainable fisheries, and offshore renewables—into NDCs 3.0.
- **The Just Transition Work Programme** should deliver the connection between just transition pathways and ensure the integrity of all ecosystems and the protection of biodiversity, including through the use of ecosystem-based adaptation approaches and nature-based solutions. Key messages from the MWP 5th Global Dialogue should be included in the decision. The GGA

indicators on nature are also an important piece on the formal side of the nature package.

## F. CLIMATE JUSTICE AND THE SOCIAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Effective participation in the multilateral climate process goes far beyond the number of participants. To address questions of climate justice, the full and effective participation of affected groups – especially Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, youth, and other rights holders, who are often directly and negatively impacted by the crises of climate change and biodiversity loss – must be at the centre of international climate policy, as well as of its implementation at national and subnational levels. As an open and democratic society that actively encourages civil society participation, Brazil has much to contribute to enhancing the institutions and culture of participation in the multilateral climate process. The Brazilian COP30 Presidency has proposed innovative ideas and processes to engage voices that have been underrepresented. WWF encourages active participation in such processes.

Two ongoing processes also deserve special attention:

**Just Transition Work Programme:** No one should be left behind in the shift to low-carbon and environmentally sustainable economies and societies. What we need is a just transition to a climate-safe future. Because climate policies must be implemented in countries marked by deep and persistent inequalities and injustices, just transition is a crucial complement to the urgent and concerted action required on climate change. Unfortunately, the Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP) was left unresolved at COP29, despite the urgency and meaningful discussions. This work has now been pushed to 2025 and COP30.

At COP30, the UNFCCC should adopt a broad framework—the Belém Action Mechanism (BAM)—to support just transitions that place nature, communities, workers, and all peoples at the centre of the transformations needed to achieve climate goals, ensuring no one is left behind. This framework should, at a minimum, define principles and safeguards for just transition and establish a Just Transition Action Plan. Parties should also commit to developing and implementing comprehensive Just Transition Plans, aligned with these principles and the

ILO Guidelines, integrating them into NDCs and national climate policies.

**Indigenous People and local communities:** COP30 must continue to promote that both the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to safeguard, govern and manage their traditional lands, seas, territories and knowledge systems, are appropriately recognized and supported, including through land tenure rights. It must take forward the activities of the mandated dialogue being convened intersessionally prior to COP30, to build trust, listen to, and identify concrete, scalable ways to strengthen local community participation including in NAPs, NDCs, NCs, and the work undertaken by the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform and its Facilitative Working Group. The Annual Dialogue among Indigenous Peoples, local communities, parties and other stakeholders on the ethical and equitable incorporation of indigenous values and knowledge and local knowledge systems in NDCs held at the June sessions provide key elements that need to be integrated into COP30 outcomes.

- The call of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and other rights holders to have direct access to finance and sustain their livelihoods must be decisively addressed. The sessions should take into consideration the COP30 President initiatives including the 1) “Circle of Indigenous and Local Communities Leadership” and 2) the global “*mutirão*”.
- Governments are also expected to announce a renewed second pledge further to the 5-year commitment made at COP21 in Glasgow to support Indigenous Peoples and local communities. That pledge should draw upon new funding, be concrete, ambitious and provide clear steps for implementation and reporting.

COP30 should also build upon the outcome of the first global stocktake on aspects related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

- Recognising the important role of and continuation of the mandate for the Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP), the 14th FWG should aim to strengthen its 2025 priorities and the implementation of its new 2025-2027 work plan.

## 3. CLIMATE CHAMPIONS, GLOBAL ACTION AGENDA AND BRAZILIAN PRESIDENCY INITIATIVES

While the formal negotiated outcomes remain the essential centerpiece of COP30, and will be the key test of the global community’s determination to combat climate change in these difficult times, the Brazilian COP30 Presidency has actively pursued a much broader agenda. This includes planning for a Leaders event, a reboot of the Global Climate Action Agenda (GCAA) organized around the GST outcomes, an ambitious array of Circles, Councils and Envoys, a series of letters (7 and

counting as of this writing) setting out the Presidency’s plans and vision, and the concept of *mutirão* as the overarching guiding principle for all activities related to COP30. WWF encourages Parties and other stakeholders to engage in the various processes proposed by the Presidency. The Presidency has stressed inclusiveness and connection with peoples’ lives. The Global Ethical Stocktake is a particularly timely and valuable forum that promises to recenter the climate



debates on ethical values. These are welcome initiatives, and even if only some of these elements actually bear fruit, they could go far in setting the stage for a transformative COP that puts the world on a new and more effective path in its response to the climate crisis.

WWF has been a strong supporter of the Global Climate Action Agenda (GCAA) since its inauguration during COP20 in Lima, and has contributed in several thematic areas over the years. This dedicated space for a range of non-Party stakeholders to formally contribute to global climate efforts has inspired a large number of actors including companies, investors, civil society organizations, subnational governments and countries to organize and submit initiatives.

COP30 is a potential turning point for the GCAA. The incoming Brazilian COP30 Presidency has made several innovative and potentially transformative proposals. These include introducing the concept of *mutirão* as a guiding principle for COP30 and the Action Agenda; organizing the Action Agenda around the outcome of the first Global Stocktake, with six theme areas and 30 key objectives, each with their own Activation Group, and an emphasis on inclusiveness, results and accountability. The new model is breaking down the traditional division between the formal negotiations and the Action Agenda intended to mobilize non-state actors and sub-national governments, along with States, around voluntary initiatives that strengthen delivery of the Paris Agreement goals.

WWF is contributing to several key objectives in this renewed effort to reinvigorate the GCAA, and is also engaged in activities relevant to several other areas. WWF is participating directly in initiatives and the Activation Groups related to the following key objectives:

1. Investments to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation
2. (6) Efforts to conserve, protect and restore nature and ecosystems with solutions for climate biodiversity and desertification
3. efforts to preserve and restore oceans and coastal ecosystems
4. Restoration and sustainable agriculture
5. More resilient, adaptive, and sustainable food systems

The Global Climate Action Portal lists over 40,000 actors that have contributed to the Action Agenda in some manner over the years. The revised Action Agenda governance must ensure that all activities registered on are active and up to date, and

aligned with the goals of the Paris agreement and the outcome of the first Global Stocktake. To facilitate accountability and effectiveness of the GCAA, WWF recommends:

- Strengthening of tracking and accountability systems, including the UNFCCC Recognition and Accountability Framework, the Yearbook of Global Climate Action, and the Nazca Platform, to provide quantitative and qualitative assessments of the individual and aggregate contribution of initiatives to the goals of the Paris Agreement and the relevant goals set out in the Global Stocktake outcome, including transition away from fossil fuels, renewable energy and efficiency targets, and eliminating deforestation in this decade.
- Requirement for regular updating or confirmation of information on initiatives on an annual basis or face removal from the platform;
- Strengthening the connection of the GCAA with the outcome of the Global Stocktake and the broader negotiation process, including Leaders events, Climate Weeks and decisions on relevant agenda items;
- Parties are encouraged to incorporate successful and promising GCAA initiatives in their NDCs, and consideration of formalization in COP decisions and other national and multilateral policy processes;
- Special recognition of initiatives that contribute significantly, either quantitatively or qualitatively, to achievement of Paris Agreement and GST goals.
- Analysis and recognition of areas of overlap, synergies and integration of GCAA initiatives and implementation of NDCs and national policy frameworks, through the Yearbook of Global Climate Action, the Synthesis reports on the aggregate impact of NDCs, and the Biennial Transparency Reports.
- Enhance synergy across multilateral environmental regimes and link with WHO, ICJ, and other global processes.
- Focus resources on delivering the GST-1 decision goals around energy transition, nature protection, finance flows, adaptation and resilience.

WWF is encouraged by the leadership shown by the incoming COP30 Presidency, and by the strong interest and participation from Parties and other stakeholders across the various themes and Activation Groups.



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