

What's a COP? And why COP30?

- Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention of Climate Change
- Annual meeting to progress the global response
- Started in 1992 in Rio Earth Summit in Brazil
- Paris COP (2015) set “well below 2° more than pre-Industrial Levels”
- Established the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) as a key mechanism
- Defining principles and the five building-blocks for the multilateral response to climate change: mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, and capacity-building.

Introduction



André Aranha
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- Brazilian Present Elect engaging as many people & groups as possible
- Building on *Mutirão* concept
- Building on global stocktake
- Initially 7 now 31 NDCs submitted

Brazil's own preparations



Image: Getty Images

- Wildfire actions
- Brazilian renewable energy biofuels
- Work on Fertilizers with UK

Brazilian President Elect reaching out



André Aranha
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Letter No 1

“Mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, and capacity-building are first and foremost about addressing structural inequalities, ending hunger and combating poverty whilst promoting sustainable development, human rights, and equality, including on gender and race”, writes the COP30 President Designate. “It is time we remember that climate justice begins with people.”

Letter 2 President Elect



- To advance a global *Mutirão* around four fronts of action

Global Mobilization: Carrying out the “Global *Mutirão*”

- to mobilize humankind in its transition to the future
- What is needed is more immediate actions to build momentum around climate action and ambition both individuals and organisations actions
- Eg. a group of farmers adopting regenerative agriculture practices with local support,
- youth-led projects installing solar panels in underserved communities;
- coastal towns organizing mangrove restoration brigades;
- tech companies forming coalitions to decarbonize data centers;
- afro-descendant communities creating climate education programs for cities.

These actions, though diverse, are united by a common collective spirit

Philosophy

- Bringing together ancestral wisdom and science towards new solutions in climate governance and climate action,
- To sum up the need to be adventurous in looking for solutions
- NEED for rapid sharing of data, knowledge and intelligence
- More systemic approaches could also help vulnerable countries in emergency situations, connecting the work of the Santiago network, the Warsaw International Mechanism and the Loss and Damage Fund with Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and the “Early-Warning for All” (EW4All).



Brazilian actions in the lead up



- President elect has set up
 - Circle of Leaders **“Circle of COP Presidents”**
 - Circle of people -will amplify the voices of indigenous peoples, traditional communities, and afro-descendant groups.
 - Circle of Finance Ministers bring together a range of finance people to provide actionable recommendations.
 - Global Ethical Stocktake Circle -to elevate global awareness through inclusive dialogues across diverse regions, bringing together voices from all sectors of society
 - Like waves forming and merging into an unstoppable tide, these circles will flow together, channelling collective wisdom
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6 Thematic Axes

Guided by the GST, covering mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation

1

Transitioning
Energy, Industry
and Transport
(p. 28, 36)

2

Stewarding
Forests, Oceans
and Biodiversity
(p. 33-35, 63)

3

Transforming
Agriculture
and Food
Systems
(p. 28, 55, 63)

4

Building
Resilience for
Cities, Infrastru-
cture and Water
(p. 50, 63, 64)

5

Fostering Human
and Social
Development
(p. 63, 114, 115, 131, 140, 143)

+1

Cross-Cutting

Unleashing Enablers and Accelerators including on Financing, Technology and Capacity Building

(p. 69, 70, 83, 90, 95, 96, 103, 107, 108, 109)

30 Key Objectives

Delivered by Countries, Businesses, Subnational Governments and Civil Society;
Elevating climate action that begins and ends with people, including Women, Youth among others*



1 Transitioning Energy, Industry and Transport (p. 28, 36)

- 1 Tripling renewables and doubling energy efficiency
- 2 Accelerating zero and low emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors
- 3 Ensuring universal access to energy
- 4 Transitioning away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly and equitable manner

2 Stewarding Forests, Oceans and Biodiversity (p. 33-35, 63)

- 5 Investments to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation
- 6 Efforts to conserve, protect, and restore nature and ecosystems with solutions for climate, biodiversity and desertification
- 7 Efforts to preserve and restore oceans and coastal ecosystems

3 Transforming Agriculture and Food Systems (p. 28, 55, 63)

- 8 Land restoration and sustainable agriculture
- 9 More resilient, adaptive, and sustainable food systems
- 10 Equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all

4 Building Resilience for Cities, Infrastructure and Water (p. 50, 63, 64)

- 11 Multilevel governance
- 12 Sustainable and resilient constructions and buildings
- 13 Resilient urban development, mobility and infrastructure
- 14 Water management
- 15 Solid waste management

5 Fostering Human and Social Development (p. 63, 114, 115, 131, 140, 143)

- 16 Promoting resilient health systems
- 17 Reducing the effects of climate change on eradicating hunger and poverty
- 18 Education, capacity-building and job creation to address climate change
- 19 Culture, cultural heritage protection and climate action

Cross-Cutting Unleashing Enablers and Accelerators including on Financing, Technology and Capacity Building (p. 69, 70, 83, 90, 95, 96, 103, 107)

- 20 Climate and sustainable finance, mainstreaming climate in investments and insurance
- 21 Finance for adaptation
- 22 Climate integrated public procurement
- 23 Harmonization of carbon markets and carbon accounting standards
- 24 Climate and trade
- 25 Reduction of non-CO₂ gases
- 26 Governance, state capacities and institutional strengthening for climate action, planning and preparedness
- 27 Artificial Intelligence, Digital Public Infrastructure and digital technologies
- 28 Innovation, climate entrepreneurship and small and micro businesses
- 29 Bioeconomy and biotechnology
- 30 Information integrity in climate change matters

*Women and girls; youth and children; Indigenous Peoples; traditional, rural and coastal communities; distinct groups, such as Afro-descendants; communities in peripheries of cities; the elderly, ethnic minorities, migrants, people with disabilities, those living in poverty, those facing overlapping inequalities; workers and teachers.

Preparations by all Parties

- The Global Stocktake (GST), which assesses the worldwide implementation of NDCs, similarly underscored the critical role of forests.
- As Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) undergo review this year, experts underscore the critical opportunity for countries to harness their natural assets, crucial for both mitigation and adaptation
- The Action Agenda also provides an opportunity for COP30 to support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with solutions that promote climate justice, combat hunger and poverty, and address structural inequalities, including those related to gender, race, and socioeconomic conditions.
- We are not starting from scratch: many initiatives are already underway, and our role is to connect, support, and scale them to accelerate and expand climate action. To make this vision possible, 30 activation groups have been created.

Barbados

- ABAS 2024 Antigua & Badua Agenda for SIDS
- The ABAS charts a path towards sustainable development, resilience, and prosperity and contains
- Concrete actions in the own NDCs across the following areas:

Topics

- Resilient Economies;
- Climate Action and Environmental Protection;
- Financial Support and Debt Management;
- Human Capital and Social Development;
- Technology and Data;
- Partnerships and International Support; and

Examples

- The own NDC: economy and people under threat
- Plans to collecting water in advance
- Roof top solar funds other work on lower- and middle-income homes
- Financial measures to increase resilience and preparedness
- Green cooling technology
- Migration plans for climate refugees

Sierra Leone



- Poor country under a lot of climate pressure
- Solutions
 - Off-grid solar energy
 - Homes and stand-alone low carbon energy

UK Action

Action at home

- NDC announced 81% on 1990 levels in Jan 2025
- Creating UK Carbon Trading Scheme
- Solar & Heat Pumps roll out
- Great British Energy supporting clean energy supply chains
- Low Carbon Farming initiatives
- Just transition work in the UK
 - Learning new skills with Skills England
 - Energy Skills passport for Oil & Gas workers
 - Grants for fuel efficient engines for fishing boats
 - Business Climate hub for Small & Medium Enterprises
- Deposit return scheme 2026
- Youth and other public participation in policy making
- Legal binding target in Environmental Improvement plan (e.g. air and water quality)

Working with others

- November 2024 Global Clean Power Alliance
- Taking forward Baku Agreement on Carbon Markets
- Global Energy & Grid Pledge (here and in developing countries)
- Supporting global projects on methane
- Pressing for wetlands to be recognised as a carbon sink

Climate Finance & Investment

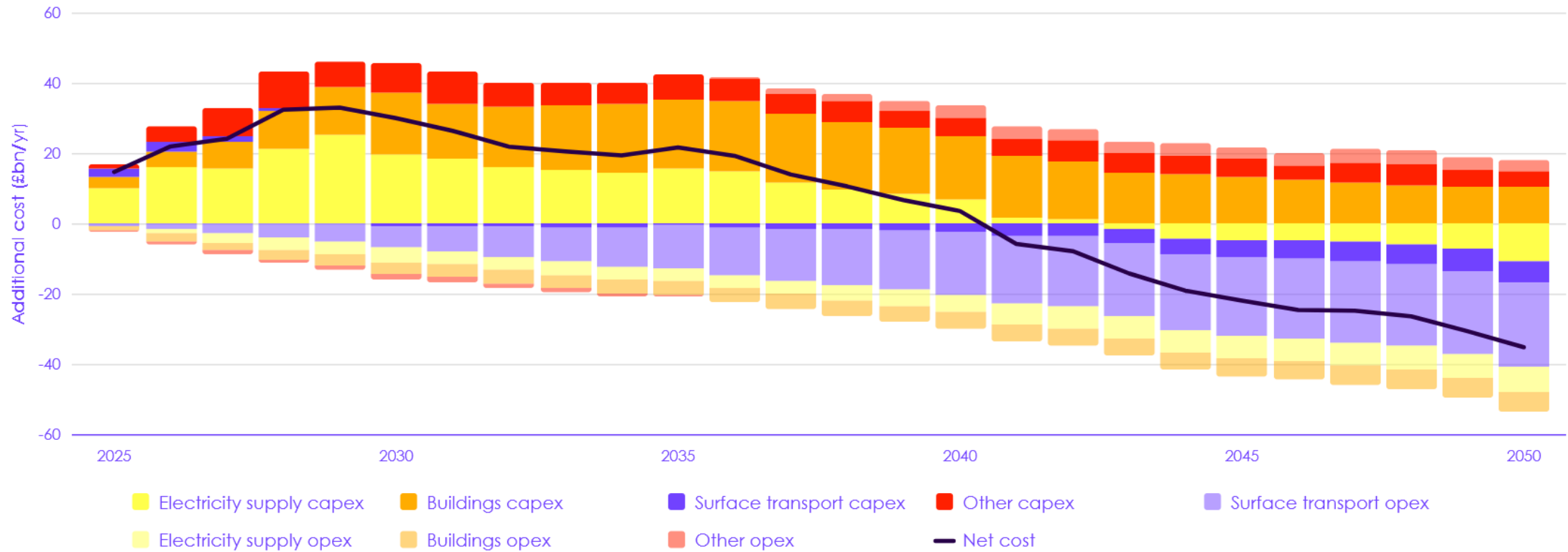
Agenda

- Public: \$100bn goal (developed to developing) and the new goal
- Private: banks, insurance, investors & companies net zero plans
- Brazil's approach to the finance topic
- Novel models of private finance being developed

Isn't it all a huge sum of money?

Figure 4

Additional capital expenditure and operating costs in the Balanced Pathway, compared to the baseline



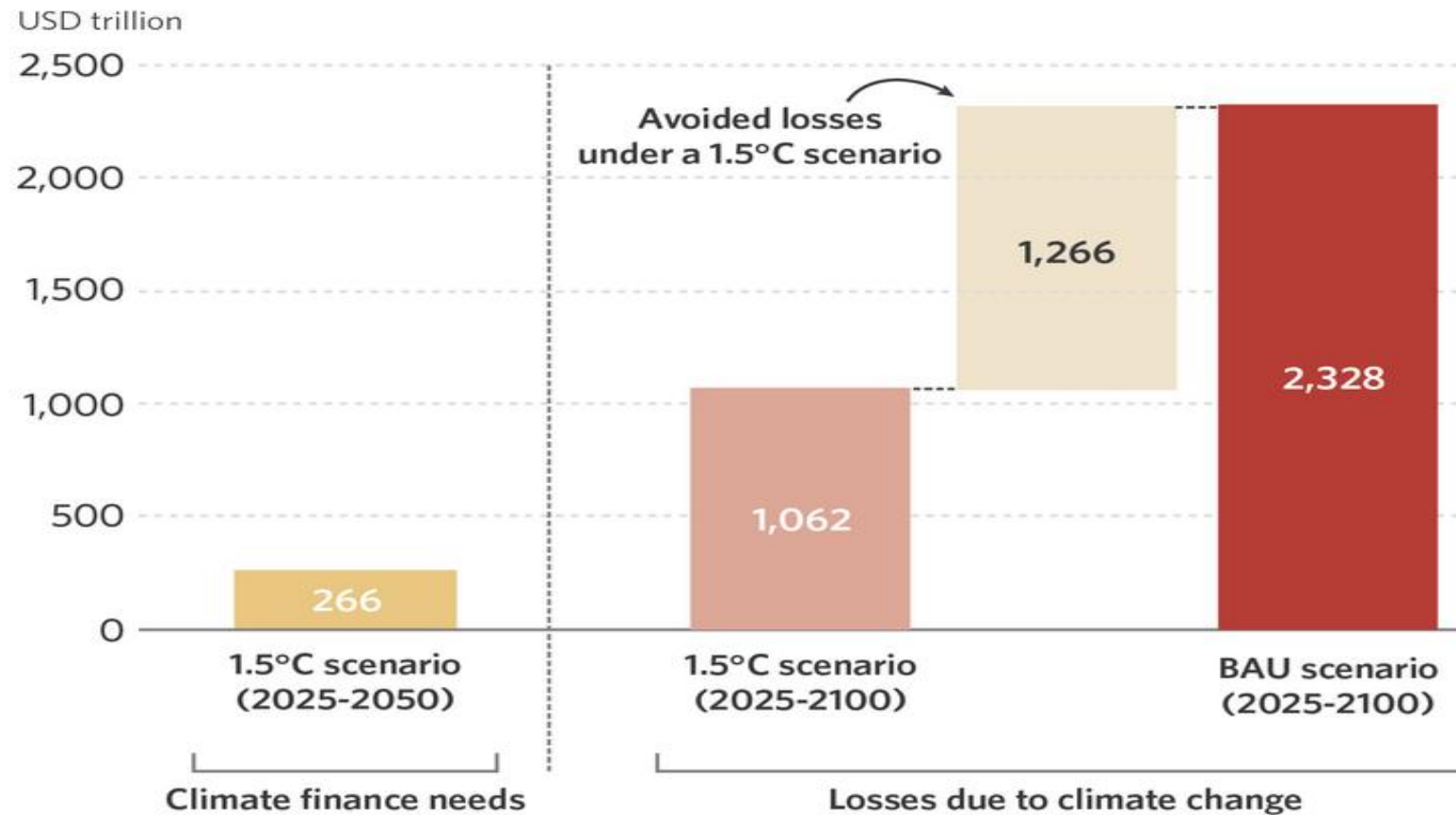
Description: Additional costs in the Balanced Pathway are front-loaded, peaking in 2029. Investment costs are offset by operating savings in later years, with the pathway becoming a net cost saving overall in 2041.

Source: CCC analysis.

Notes: See Chapter 4.

What's the alternative?

Figure ES4: Cumulative climate finance needs vs. losses under 1.5°C and BAU scenarios



Source: Climate Policy Initiative

Public Climate Finance

- £100bn by 2020 (not till 2022)
- New Quantified Collective Goal (NQCG)
- £300bn plus \$1 trillion by 2035 (the £1.3 trillion goal)
- Baku to Belem Roadmap will clarify a number of the routes to achieve this

Private Finance

- Glasgow Finance Initiative for Net Zero: mobilizing finance
- Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance (still going strong)
- Net Zero Asset Manager Initiative: Paused and reviewing
- Net Zero Banking Alliance: Converting to a framework
- Net Zero Insurance: Replaced by a Forum (for Insurance Transition)
- Investor Climate Groups (still going strong)

Brazil's approach to finance

- Reform of Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs);
 - Need to expand their lending capacity via balance sheet optimization + strategic use of contingent capital
 - Expansion of concessional finance and climate funds;
- Creation of country platforms and strengthening of domestic capacity to attract sustainable investments;
- Development of innovative financial instruments that attract private capital with guarantees and reduce exchange rate risks
- Strengthening regulatory frameworks for climate finance.
 - Carbon pricing mechanisms
 - Robust oversight by central banks

A total of **35 countries** are participating in the Circle

Brazil Eco Invest

The challenges

- Lack of private sector investment in emerging markets (14% compared with 81% in developed for climate mitigation)
- Currency fluctuations (cf USD)
- Longer term currency differences

The Cunning Plan

- Offer currency buffer funds (for volatility) and longer-term hedging options
- Local banks or other institutions then bid for blended finance support
- Have to show how they will get their money from global markets using the currency tools

Latest auction: £4bn from a government investment of £2bn

Will be used to recover 5,000 square miles of agricultural land

Tropical Forest Forever Fund

- Governments invest \$25 bn (could be the tricky bit)
- \$100 bn is then raised on bond market (hopefully at 4-5%)
- Invests at least 75% in emerging markets bonds at higher rates
- Choosing green bonds where possible and avoid deforesters
- Generate c.\$4bn a year
- Then pay governments \$4 per hectare for forest canopy
- 20% going to indigenous people

Powering Past Coal

- Group of governments working to phase out coal from energy system
- UK is 1st G7 Coal phased-out
- Chile 70% renewable after 15 years of planning
- Ireland converted last coal plant in June to renewables
- Italy to phase out mainland coal on mainland
- Spain will move next (2 jobs gained for every job lost)
- Latin America approaching coal-free, Europe not far behind
- Solution Dialogues attended by 54 countries

Hydrogen

- Lots of experiments with hard to abate uses of energy
- Currently mainly used in refining and chemical sector
- Challenges of linking clients and producers

Mountains

- Reminder of our previous meeting
- Major climate change threats to mountain populations
- Kyrgyz Republic has recognized Snow Leopard as national symbol
- We have agreed to seek to join Mountains Partnership as a local group

Making COPs stronger?

1. Improve the selection process for COP presidencies
2. Streamline for speed and scale
3. Improve implementation and accountability
4. Ensure robust tracking of climate financing
5. Amplify the voice of authoritative science
6. Recognise the interdependencies between poverty, inequality and planetary instability
7. Enhance equitable representation

Letter writing

- To your M.P.
 - Supporting UK NDC and work
 - What else to press for?
- To your bank, insurance company and pension fund?
 - Set and stick to targets
 - Look for opportunities to support low carbon innovation
 - Providing services (e.g. insurance) and investment in emerging markets too