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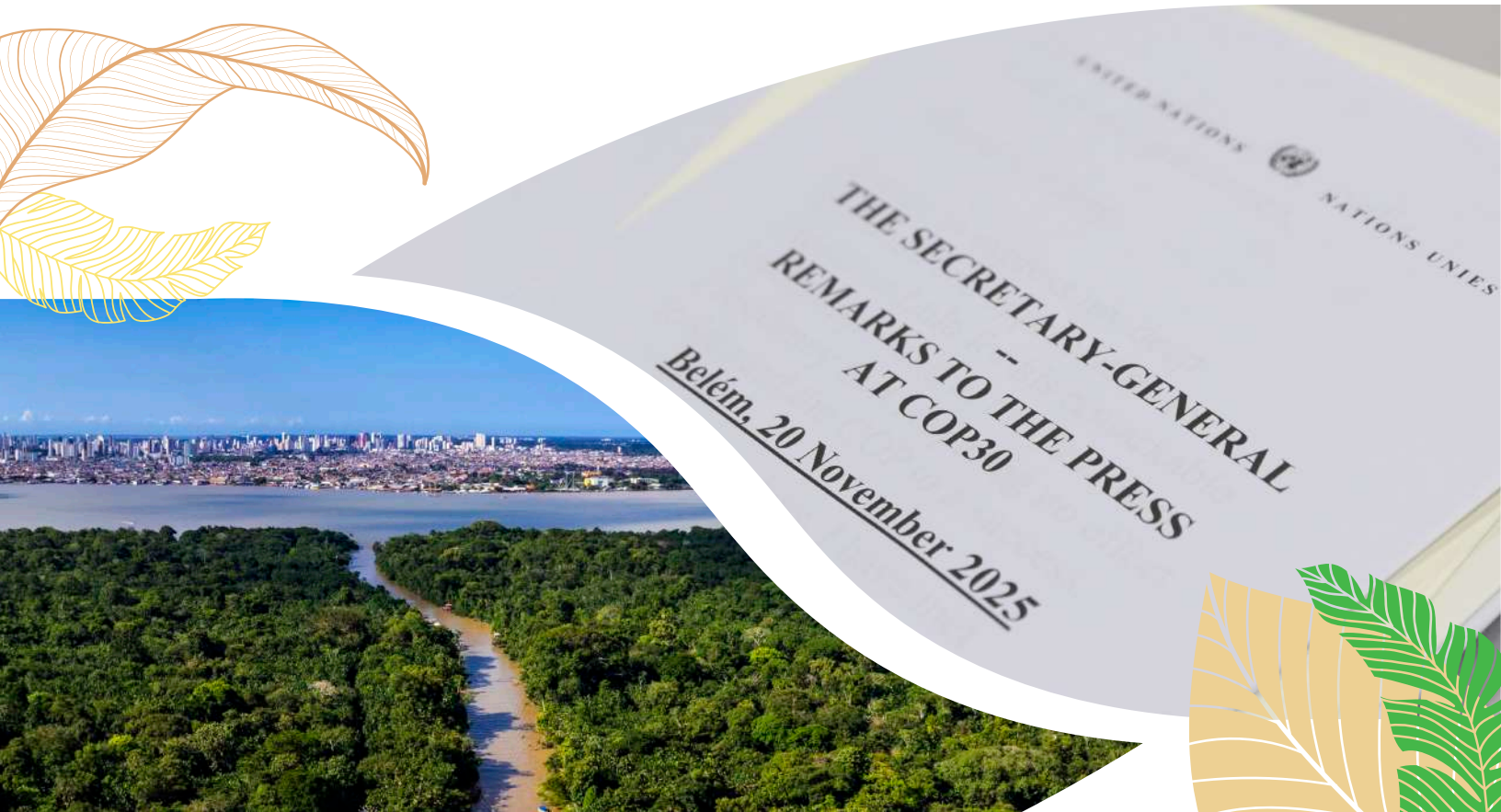
Cambio Global

COP30

SUMMARY OF ADVANCES AND PROGRESS



COP30

SUMMARY OF ADVANCES AND PROGRESS

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December 2025

Centro UC Cambio Global

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REFERENCING THIS REPORT:

Centro de Cambio Global UC (CCG-UC), 2025. COP30: Summary of advances and progress. Prepared by Fabrice Lambert, Juan Fco. Figueroa, Raimundo Rivera, Nicole Olguín & Maryon Urbina. Santiago, Chile.

Content

1. Glossary

BAM: Belem Action Mechanism

CBAM: Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism

CCAT: Catalytic Capital for the Agricultural Transition

CMA: Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

COP: Conference of the Parties

FSC: Forest Stewardship Council

GAP: Gender Action Plan

ICAP: International Carbon Action Partnership

ILO: International Labour Organization

MRV: Measurement, Reporting and Verification

NAP: National Adaptation Plans

NCQG: New Collective Quantified Goal

NDC: National Determinated Contributions

NOW: No Organic Waste

GGA: Global Goal on Adaptation

PSA: Pagos por Servicios Ambientales

PUC: Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

TPPF: Tropical Forest Forever Facility

UE: Unión Europea

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNSAM: Universidad Nacional de San Martín, Argentina

2. Introduction

Ten years after the signing of the Paris Agreement, the 30th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP30) was held in Belém, Brazil, from 10 to 21 November 2025. Around 190 countries once again came together to discuss, negotiate, and advance responses to the challenges of climate change, not merely in a symbolic manner, but with the aim of moving from commitment to action, reaffirming the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities" established by the UNFCCC (2015).

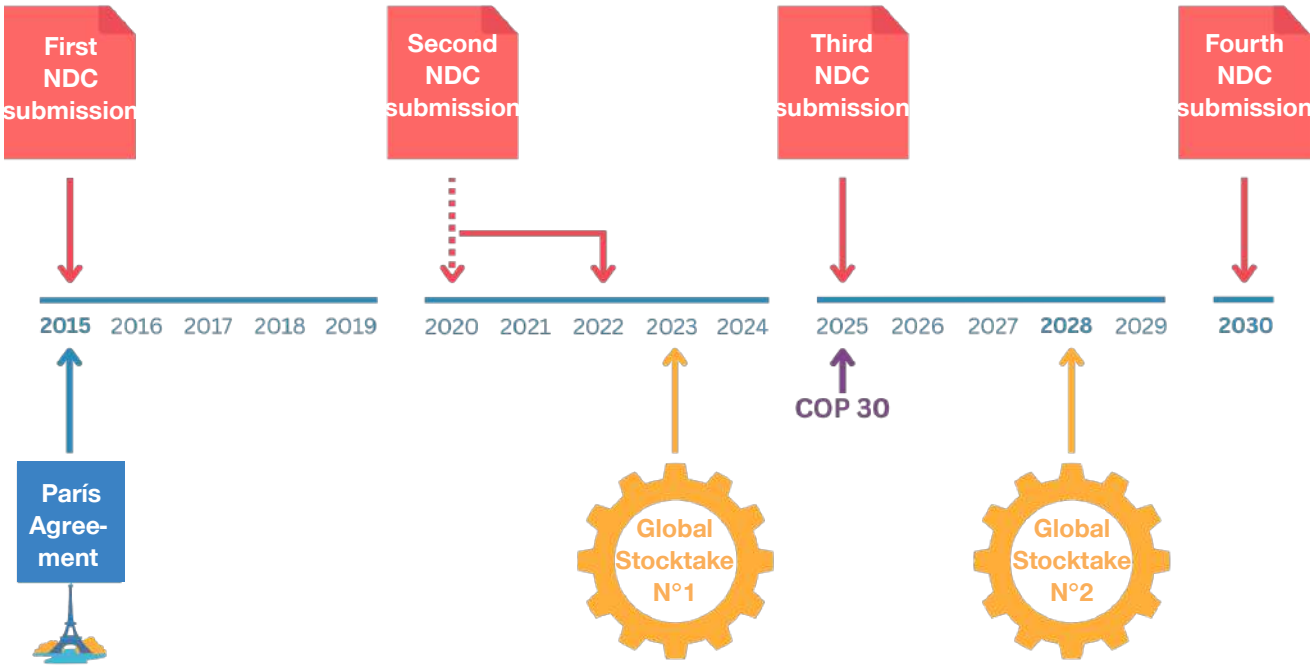
There are multiple signals of urgency. The most recent report by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) warns that, under current emissions levels and existing policies, the world is heading toward global warming of up to 2.8 °C over the course of this century (UNEP, 2025a). This projection is particularly significant in a year in which each Party to the Paris Agreement was required to submit updated NDCs, including concrete progress and more ambitious targets. In addition, 2024 was the first calendar year in which the global average temperature exceeded 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels (WMO, 2025), already translating into increasing losses, damages, and extreme impacts. In this context, the COP30 Presidency emphasized the need to act with a collective and community-based approach, introducing the Portuguese term "multirão", originating from the Indigenous Tupi-Guarani language, which evokes a joint effort in which people work together in a spirit of community (COP30, 2025a). This slogan was promoted throughout the two weeks of the summit by André Arantha Corrêa do Lago, President of COP30.

The outcome of COP30, reflected in the so-called Belém Package, represents an attempt to transform urgency into concrete action. Among its 29 decisions adopted by consensus are measures related to a just transition, adaptation finance, indicators to assess progress toward the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), gender equity, and the strengthening of international cooperation. In this way, the Belém Package aspires to become the first step of a decade of change, driven by a "global multirão" to confront the climate crisis.

3. NDC 2025

Since the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015, 196 Parties have agreed to pursue sustainable development, with a focus on low greenhouse gas emissions in order to limit global warming to 1.5–2 °C above pre-industrial levels, as well as to increase adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change, foster climate resilience, and work toward viable and coherent financial flows. All of these objectives are operationalized through the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), in which each Party sets out the commitments it voluntarily undertakes to achieve these goals (UNFCCC, 2015).

Each Party (as stipulated in Article 4, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement) shall prepare, communicate, and maintain its respective NDC, submitting it **every five years** to the UNFCCC secretariat and demonstrating a progression that reflects its highest possible ambition (UNFCCC, 2025a). Prior to the adoption of the Paris Agreement, countries submitted their INDCs (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions). Once the Agreement was ratified (from 2016 onwards), these INDCs were formally converted into NDCs. For this reason, the first formal round of NDCs is considered to have taken place in 2015 (see the complete timeline below). Subsequently, under the Glasgow Climate Pact agreed at COP26, Parties submitted strengthened NDCs in 2020, which are considered the second round; and in 2025, in accordance with the common time frames established by the Paris Agreement, all Parties are expected to submit their updated NDCs corresponding to the third round, making COP30 a critical milestone for assessing real progress toward the 1.5 °C goal.



NDC line time in context of COP.

Source: Own elaboration based on ECIU, 2025

However, by the time of COP30, progress remained uneven. Specifically, **121 Parties (74%) out of a total of 197 had submitted an updated NDC, leaving 76 countries (26%) yet to fulfill this commitment** (Climate Watch, 2025). According to an analysis by UNEP (2025b), a significant share of countries referenced economy-wide targets in their NDCs, included adaptation and resilience components, and addressed climate finance strategies to support the implementation of their goals. Nevertheless, these figures did not cover all Parties. Moreover, it was projected that even if all committed NDCs were fully implemented, global emissions would be reduced by 12% by 2035 (UNFCCC, 2025b), yet would still be more than double the levels required to be compatible with the 1.5 °C warming limit. Consequently, temperatures under the "2030 and 2035 targets scenario" were projected to remain at 2.6 °C, the same level observed in 2024 (Climate Action Tracker, 2025).

Despite this, COP30 did highlight some progress in NDCs. According to Climate Action Tracker (2025), the following achievements stand out:

- Brazil transparently communicated the intended scope of its application of Article 6 and published its **National Mitigation Strategy**, which details the expected contribution of each sector to the 2030 and 2035 NDC targets, including land use and the forestry sector.
- Chile submitted its updated NDC in 2025 and continues to **lead** in Latin America, with a planned coal phase-out by 2035 and one of the fastest renewable energy growth rates in the world. It also stands out as a **notable example of transparency** in its communications to the UNFCCC.
- Colombia presented its Just Energy Transition roadmap, including the closure of **its last coal-fired power plants by 2036**, a ban on open-pit coal mining, and the end of fossil oil and gas exploration.

Finally, COP30 also marked the launch of initiatives aimed at accelerating the implementation phase, such as the Global Implementation Accelerator—designed to support countries in effectively delivering their NDCs and National Adaptation Plans—and the Belém Mission for the 1.5 °C goal, a platform intended to enhance Parties' ambition and international cooperation in mitigation, adaptation, and investment (Carvalho, 2025; COP30, 2025b). In this way, COP30 functioned not only as an evaluation point within the NDC cycle, but also as a renewed impetus to translate commitments into concrete action over the coming decisive decade.

4. Climate Finance

Building on the principle of "**common but differentiated responsibilities**", the Paris Agreement calls on developed countries to provide financial support to developing countries (COP30, 2025c). This Agreement, adopted at COP21 in 2015, recognizes climate finance as a key enabler for the effective implementation of the decisions adopted at each COP (COP30, 2025c; CEOE, 2025).

At present, UNEP (2025b) identifies multiple climate finance gaps. While USD 1,780 billion were invested in mitigation in 2023, only USD 65 billion were allocated to adaptation. In fact, just USD 46 billion of climate finance flowing to developing countries was directed toward adaptation—well below the estimated needs, which range between USD 284 and 339 billion per year. This situation unfolds against a backdrop of increasing losses: in 2024, natural disasters caused global damages amounting to USD 320 billion, of which only around USD 140 billion were insured (UNEP, 2025b).

In this context, COP30 was characterized as the "COP of finance" (Carvalho, 2025), consolidating several milestones across different areas, such as:

I

New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG)

The adoption of the NCQG, through which countries agreed to triple climate finance for developing nations, increasing the previous target of USD 100 billion per year to USD 300 billion annually by 2035. This commitment will be operationalized through the "Baku to Belém Financial Roadmap", a joint initiative of the COP29 (Azerbaijan) and COP30 (Brazil) Presidencies (UNEP, 2025b).

II

Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF)

The Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF) public finance commitment pledges USD 6.5 billion, backed by 53 countries, to leverage private investment and mobilize a total of USD 10 billion to assign economic value to tropical forest ecosystem services, while also supporting Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and land rights (WEF, 2025).

III

Belém Call for the Forests of the Congo Basin

The launch of the "Belém Call for the Forests of the Congo Basin", an initiative that renews the "Congo Basin commitment" launched at COP26 and aims to mobilize more than USD 2.5 billion to protect the world's largest tropical rainforest and support Central African countries in ending deforestation by 2030 (WEF, 2025).

IV

Forests and Land Tenure Commitment

The renewal of the Forests and Land Tenure Commitment, which seeks, through USD 1.8 billion, to legally recognize and strengthen land rights over 160 million hectares of Indigenous lands (FSC, 2025).

Catalytic Capital for the Agricultural Transition (CCAT)

V

The launch of the Catalytic Capital for the Agricultural Transition (CCAT), aimed at restoring degraded lands, with a foundational commitment of USD 50 million to provide financial tools that help Brazilian farmers transition toward more productive and sustainable practices while avoiding deforestation (WEF, 2025).

Loss and Damage Response Fund

VI

The Loss and Damage Response Fund (established two years ago) issued its first call for proposals, with an initial allocation of USD 250 million in grants to be disbursed in the coming months. While the Fund envisions a total of USD 790 million, only USD 397 million has been effectively deposited to date. The international community is now working to finalize its operational guidance (UNEP, 2025b; AIDA, 2025).

No Organic Waste (NOW) Plan

VII

The No Organic Waste (NOW) Plan to Accelerate Solutions, supported by the Global Methane Hub, will allocate USD 30 million globally—including USD 10 million for Latin America—to recover 20 million tonnes of surplus food per year, feed 50 million people, and formally integrate one million recycling workers into the circular economy (COP30, 2025d).

Declaration on Information Integrity

VIII

A commitment to address climate disinformation by promoting information integrity and countering false narratives (Carvalho, 2025). With initial funding of USD 1 million, the initiative proposes global commitments to combat climate disinformation by promoting verified, evidence-based information. It calls on governments, the private sector, civil society, academia, and financiers to take concrete action in response to the rise of fake news, climate denialism, and attacks against journalists, environmental defenders, and scientists, as these practices undermine climate action and threaten social stability (COP30, 2025e).

5. Adaptation

Year after year, adaptation has gained increasing prominence in national and international policies, both because of its necessity and urgency and because of its demonstrated results. Climate-related mortality has declined over the past four decades, with a reduction of nearly 70% between the periods 1980–1989 and 2010–2019. This decline is largely attributable to adaptation measures associated with early warning systems (WMO, 2021).

In this vein, the Cancun Adaptation Framework, incorporated 15 years ago at COP16, establishes that adaptation should be addressed with the same level of priority as mitigation (UNFCCC, 2010). This vision, agreed upon by the Parties, was reaffirmed at the most recent summit and assumed a prominent role on the agenda, leading to progress in financing frameworks, in the need to integrate adaptation into national planning instruments—such as National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)—and in advancing the Global Goal on Adaptation (WEF, 2025). This section focuses on presenting the main agreements reached on these latter two issues.

Adaptations Plans

National Adaptation Plans are a key technical instrument for identifying vulnerabilities, priority sectors, and opportunities for action, translating them into actionable pathways for financing and implementing adaptation components that are also reflected in other instruments, such as NDCs (UNEP, 2025a). Currently, 172 countries have at least one national adaptation planning instrument; however, 36 of these countries rely on instruments that have not been updated for at least a decade (UNEP, 2025a), revealing a disconnect between planning and implementation.

In an effort to reduce this gap, the summit introduced and highlighted the following agreements and advances (UNFCCC, 2025; COP30, 2025f):

- The launch of the **NAP Implementation Alliance**, a multi-stakeholder partnership (including governments, multilateral banks, investors, and others) aimed at accelerating the effective implementation of National Adaptation Plans.
- The launch of the **Belém Health Action Plan**, the first international climate adaptation document focused on health. The Plan is structured around three lines of action: surveillance and monitoring; evidence-based policies, strategies, and capacity building; and innovation, production, and digital health.
- The Parties **decides** that "the next assessment of progress made in the process of formulating and implementing national adaptation plans will take place at the thirty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties (2030)".

Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)

The Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) was established under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement as the central instrument to "enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, and reduce vulnerability" of countries and communities to climate change (UNFCCC, 2015). However, at the time of its establishment, how progress toward this goal would be measured remained undefined. It was at COP28 in 2023 that countries agreed to launch a technical process to develop a concrete monitoring framework for the GGA. This work began with a very large pool of approximately 9,500 proposed

indicators (Zero Carbon Analytics, 2025), which was narrowed down to 490 by the end of COP29.

Finally, at COP30, a set of 59 **voluntary and non-punitive** global indicators—known as the Belém Adaptation Indicators—was adopted, along with a two-year work programme (the "Belém–Addis vision") aimed at refining these indicators and laying the groundwork for their national and international use. With the adoption of these indicators, adaptation begins to move away from being a vague aspiration and becomes a measurable variable that can be monitored and integrated into public policies, budgets, and investments.

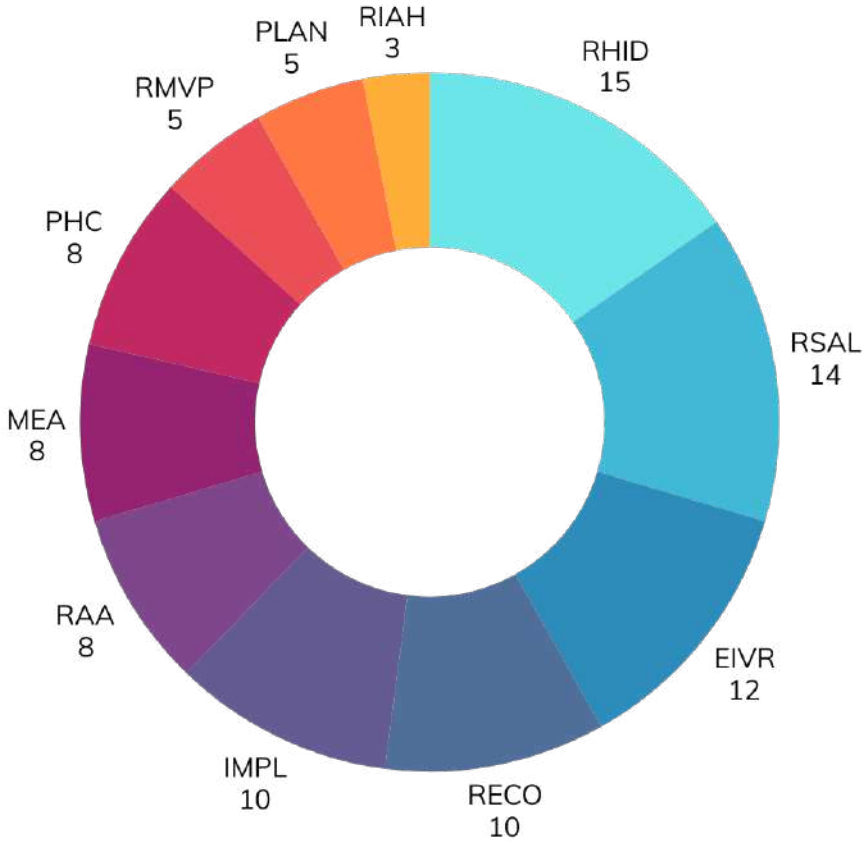
The general themes under which the indicators are grouped are (The list of indicators, under paragraphs 9 and 10 of the decision 2/CMA., can be found in the decision -/CMA.7):

- **RHID**: "significantly reducing climate induced water scarcity and enhancing climate resilience to water-related hazards...".
- **RAA**: "attaining climate-resilient food and agricultural production and supply and distribution of food, ..."
- **RSAL**: "attaining resilience against climate change related health impacts, promoting climate-resilient health services and significantly reducing climate-related morbidity and mortality, ...".
- **RECO**: "reducing climate impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity, and accelerating the use of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions..."
- **RIAH**: "increasing the resilience of infrastructure and human settlements to climate change impacts..."
- **EIVR**: "impact, vulnerability and risk assessment, towards achieving the outcome specified thereunder – by 2030 all Parties have conducted up-to-date assessments of climate hazards, climate change impacts and exposure to risks and vulnerabilities ..."
- **RMVP**: "impact, vulnerability and risk assessment, towards achieving the outcome specified thereunder – by 2030 ..."
- **PHC**: "protecting cultural heritage from the impacts of climate-related risks by developing adaptive strategies for preserving cultural practices and heritage sites..."
- **PLAN**: " planning, towards achieving the outcome thereunder – by 2030 all Parties have in place country-driven, gender responsive, participatory and fully transparent national adaptation plans..."
- **IMPL**: "implementation, towards achieving the outcome thereunder – by 2030 all Parties have progressed in implementing their national adaptation plans, policies and strategies ..."
- **MEA**: "monitoring, evaluation and learning, towards achieving the outcome thereunder – by 2030 all Parties have designed, established and operationalized a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning for their national adaptation efforts..."

The following figure presents the distribution of indicators by thematic sector, highlighting the greater presence of indicators related to the water sector, which has a cross-cutting influence. These indicators include measurements of water stress levels, water-use efficiency, and the extent of measures adopted to improve water services.

Following the water sector, health and impact and vulnerability assessment emerge as the thematic areas with the next highest number of indicators. Health-related indicators include climate-related mortality and morbidity rates, the proportion of the population vulnerable to climate change, and coverage of essential health services. Indicators related to impact and vulnerability assessment include the level of establishment of early warning systems, the percentage of the population exposed, and the extent to which climate risk information is used.

Among the indicators identified, two types can be distinguished: qualitative indicators (22 of the total) and quantitative indicators (37 of the total). This dual nature reflects the fact that progress is not measured solely in quantitative terms and underscores the importance of examining aspects that cannot be fully captured through quantitative metrics alone. The establishment of the Belém–Addis vision framework seeks to provide greater coherence and comparability among these indicators, particularly given the inclusion of qualitative indicators within the set.



Distribution of indicators by thematic sector.
Source: Own elaboration

The diversity of sectors (a total of 11) reflects the broad range of thematic areas considered in assessing progress on adaptation. The targets set out in paragraph 9 are primarily linked to sectors in which adaptation is expressed through the direct impacts of climate change, such as water, food, and ecosystems. In contrast, the targets in paragraph 10 correspond to the enabling elements of adaptation—that is, the processes of assessment, planning, implementation, and monitoring that allow sectoral actions to be translated into effective and sustainable policies.

6. Mitigation

Since the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015, many countries have committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate global warming, renewing their commitments through successive NDCs. However, since COP28—and despite the historic reference to transitioning away from fossil fuels in the Dubai Agreement—there has been limited progress in operationalizing this objective (Global Compact, 2025).

In particular, COP30 took place against a backdrop of urgency to accelerate emissions reductions and to close the gap between current commitments and the pathway required to limit global warming to 1.5 °C. Nevertheless, as at COP29, fossil fuels were not explicitly mentioned in the final decision text.

More than 80 countries (led by Colombia) and over 100 organizations explicitly called on the Presidency to develop a roadmap for the transition away from fossil fuels (Earth.Org, 2025). Although this initiative was included in the first draft of the decision, the roadmap was ultimately adopted only as a **voluntary** commitment in the final agreement (Global Compact, 2025).

This voluntary commitment, known as the "**Belém Declaration on the Transition Away from Fossil Fuels**", was signed by 24 countries—including Spain, Mexico, Costa Rica, Vanuatu, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Chile. These countries agreed to meet in Santa Marta, Colombia, on 28–29 April 2026, with the aim of operationalizing a roadmap to transition away from fossil fuels (EFE Verde, 2025a; País Circular, 2025; Chile Sustentable, 2025). The Declaration seeks to achieve objectives such as (Soto, 2025; Chile Sustentable, 2025):

- Scaling up renewable energy deployment and energy efficiency to replace dependence on fossil fuels.
- Protecting and supporting workers, vulnerable communities, and Indigenous Peoples—particularly in territories dependent on fossil fuel industries—through just transition measures, including reskilling, economic diversification, and social protection.
- Building financial, technological, and technical capacities, and reforming international cooperation to enable greater access to non-debt-creating finance for developing countries.

- Phasing out fossil fuel subsidies.

- Promoting diversified, resilient, and inclusive economies, reducing structural dependence on revenues from and imports of oil, coal, and gas.

With regard to short-lived climate pollutants such as methane, the Global Methane Status Report 2025 reported significant progress—although still far from the target of a 30% reduction by 2030—and explicitly highlighted the need for mitigation. However, this reference was ultimately removed from the final COP30 text. Nevertheless, a global initiative known as the **No Organic Waste (NOW) Plan to Accelerate Solutions** was launched, committing to a 30% reduction in emissions and to transforming food waste into opportunities (COP30, 2025d).

With respect to carbon markets, the European Union and 17 countries—including Brazil, China, the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, Mexico, Armenia, Zambia, France, Rwanda, Andorra, Guinea, New Zealand, Monaco, Singapore, Norway, and Chile—adopted the **Open Coalition on Compliance Carbon Markets**, a **voluntary** initiative aimed at strengthening cooperation in regulated carbon markets worldwide through the exchange of experiences on carbon pricing, MRV systems, carbon accounting, and the use of high-integrity credits (ICAP, 2025). This coalition seeks to establish a common standard and connect emissions trading systems in order to enhance liquidity, predictability, and transparency, thereby strengthening compliance carbon markets (ICAP, 2025).

Finally, for the first time, international trade—including carbon trade measures such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)—entered formal negotiations. In this context, the European Union defended the need to expand carbon pricing globally, emphasizing its importance for ensuring fair competition and preventing carbon leakage. Meanwhile, China, India, and other countries pushed for COP30 to oppose what they described as “unilateral trade barriers,” explicitly referring to the CBAM and its impacts on imports from emissions-intensive sectors such as steel, aluminum, cement, fertilizers, hydrogen, electricity. In sum, the CBAM emerged as a central point of tension, reflecting the growing intersection between climate policy and international trade in the global climate agenda (WEF, 2025; DW, 2025).

6. Just Transition

A just transition is understood as an approach that seeks to guide productive systems toward sustainable and resilient development, balancing economic activities and ecosystems, while avoiding increases in the cost of living, job losses, or income reductions. In this way, the concept of "transitioning" promotes respect for human rights, local communities, ancestral knowledge, and territories, while guaranteeing the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment (EFE Verde, 2025b).

This issue, addressed since COP21 (2015), was further operationalized at COP27 (2022) with the creation of the Just Transition Work Programme, and at COP28 the programme was embedded within NDCs to ensure the integration of these approaches[1]. At COP30, Parties agreed on several key outcomes:

- Enhancing technical assistance, capacity building, and knowledge exchange through a new milestone mechanism: the **Belém Action Mechanism (BAM)** for a Global Just Transition. This mechanism includes unprecedented references to labour, human, and environmental rights, and adopts a corporate-oriented approach to align climate action with positive socioeconomic outcomes (WEF, 2025). The BAM recognizes that worker organization, labour rights, social protection, and decent work are mandatory components of a just transition (International Trade Union Confederation, 2025). It is operationalized through a hub that centralizes and coordinates just transition initiatives, including the provision of international cooperation (AIDA, 2025).

- **Recognition of the ILO Guidelines for a Just Transition** as the foundational basis for implementation. These Guidelines provide a comprehensive and practical policy framework to manage the transition toward low-carbon economies while ensuring decent jobs, social protection, social dialogue, and social justice (International Trade Union Confederation, 2025; ILO, 2015).

- **Adoption of the Gender Action Plan (GAP)** for the period 2026–2034, which establishes five priority areas on gender equality: capacity building and knowledge; women's participation and leadership; coherence across processes; gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation; and monitoring and reporting. The GAP provides a roadmap to ensure that climate action is genuinely gender-responsive, including indicators to measure progress (International Trade Union Confederation, 2025; AIDA, 2025). In this way, it promotes the adjustment of corporate practices in transitioning sectors to address gender equality within climate policies and strategies (Global Compact, 2025).

1 https://climatepromise.undp.org/

Indigenous Peoples

At COP30, approximately 5,000 Indigenous Peoples participated, with 3,500 hosted in the COP Indigenous Peoples' Village (a dedicated accommodation space for Indigenous representatives from around the world). There was also direct participation in debates in the Blue Zone by 360 Brazilian Indigenous representatives and 500 delegates from other Indigenous organizations, highlighting the importance of Indigenous cultures and lands in addressing the climate crisis (COP30, 2025g).

Key achievements include:

- Brazil's announcement of the creation of 10 new Indigenous territories, one of which encompasses more than 78% of the Amazon National Park (WEF, 2025).
- The development of the guidance document "**Manual for Activation and Response in Land Conflicts Involving Indigenous Peoples**", aimed at supporting Indigenous leaders, public officials, and institutions in addressing territorial disputes.
- The publication of the report "**Undermining Rights: Impacts of Mining on Indigenous Peoples and the Climate**", which documents cases of conflicts related to mining activities and Indigenous rights (COP30, 2025g).
- In the area of adaptation, Parties further strengthened the role of Indigenous communities and their traditional practices in the design and reinforcement of measures through National Adaptation Plans, explicitly noting "**the importance of engaging Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the development and implementation of adaptation measures**", as well as incorporating Indigenous knowledge and nature-based solutions.

In this way, concrete commitments are being made from and with territories, demonstrating that climate actions are being implemented that support the protection of nature, lands, and people, with an active role for businesses in ensuring an inclusive and equitable transition (EFE Verde, 2025b; CEOE, 2025).

Higher Education Institutions at the COP

At COPs, the presence of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) has become increasingly recognized, highlighting their role in evidence generation, technology transfer, capacity building, and in accelerating climate change adaptation. At this edition, delegations of students, academics, and university-affiliated centers were present from Latin American universities (Tecnológico de Monterrey, PUC Chile, PUC Peru, UNSAM, PUC Rio), North American institutions (University of Connecticut, The George Washington University, Middlebury College, Emory University), European institutions (Cambridge University Press & Assessment and the University of Côte d'Azur), as well as international university networks focused on sustainability, such as the International Sustainable Campus Network and Research and Independent Non-Governmental Organizations (RINGO), a UNFCCC constituency.

Their participation was reflected in panels, side events, and dedicated spaces such as the Higher Education for Climate Action Pavilion. This pavilion was located in the Blue Zone and hosted more than fifty events focused on higher education and climate action. It provided a space for dialogue among students, scientists, university presidents, academics, and professionals, who discussed a wide range of topics, including the role of HEIs in COP processes and the need to bridge science and decision-making. Key discussions included:

- **Scaling PES Through Evidence**: the presentation of evidence on more scalable and inclusive Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes, and an exploration of the main barriers to broader and more equitable participation, highlighting the crucial role of Indigenous and rural communities in the co-design of PES programmes.
- **Side Event – Higher Education as a Critical Global Partner for Enabling and Accelerating Climate Action**: a discussion on climate action within universities, the barriers and enablers for student engagement in COPs, and how higher education can build capacity at multiple scales.
- **Meeting of Latin American University Leaders**: a strategic meeting among university leaders (presidents and directors) from Mexico, Argentina, Colombia, Peru, Brazil, and Chile, which enabled progress on synergies and complementarities among Latin American networks, as well as the joint strengthening of sustainable campuses and integral ecology.

8. Conclusions

Ten years after the Paris Agreement, and within a socio-cultural context strongly shaped by the presence of Indigenous communities, the 30th Conference of the Parties was held in Belém, Brazil. This summit became a key space for advancing agreements on climate finance, adaptation, and a global just transition. Among the main achievements in climate finance, the update to the adoption of the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) stands out, increasing the previous target from USD 100 billion per year to USD 300 billion per year by 2035. In addition, the Tropical Forests Forever Facility (TFFF) was launched as a multipurpose commitment aimed at supporting Indigenous Peoples, land rights, and the assignment of economic value to ecosystem services. Another notable outcome was the Declaration on Information Integrity, an initiative with an initial funding of USD 1 million to address climate disinformation.

Regarding adaptation, two key developments linked to tools that enable tangible progress are highlighted. On the one hand, the launch of the NAP Implementation Alliance, a multi-stakeholder partnership designed to accelerate the implementation of National Adaptation Plans. On the other hand, the agreement on 59 voluntary, non-punitive indicators that measure adaptation through both quantitative and qualitative approaches. These indicators represent a first step toward a real, global, and standardized measurement of adaptation, assessing progress across productive and non-productive sectors, adaptation finance, and preparedness for extreme events.

In terms of the just transition approach, the Belém Action Mechanism stands out as an inclusive framework grounded in human and environmental rights, aimed at aligning climate action with positive socioeconomic outcomes. Also noteworthy is the adoption of the Gender Action Plan (GAP), which sets guidelines for implementing climate action with a gender-responsive approach, as well as the presence of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in negotiations and panels as key actors in generating evidence and building the capacities required to support each agreement.

Finally, this edition of the summit did not focus on progress related to mitigation, with the term phase down absent from the negotiations for the second consecutive year. Nevertheless, the Belém Declaration on the Transition Away from Fossil Fuels is highlighted as a voluntary commitment signed by 24 countries (including Chile) to develop a roadmap to operationalize the phase down agreed at COP28.

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