

Plan to Accelerate Solution: Synergistic implementation across the Rio Conventions

This PAS was published for release at COP30. As this is a live document and collective effort, if your organization would like to contribute to the implementation of this PAS, please contact synergiesplatform@ambitionloop.earth.

1. Summary

Axis: 2. Stewarding Forests, Oceans and Biodiversity ▾

Key objective: 6. Efforts to conserve, protect, and restore nature and ecosystems with solutions for climate, biodiversity and desertification ▾

Solution: Synergistic implementation across the Rio Conventions

Host initiative: Synergies Collaboration Platform (SCP)¹

Partner/member initiatives:

- Initiatives & coalitions: Alliance of Champions for Food Systems Transformation (ACF), Business for Nature (BfN), Coalition For High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships (CHAMP), Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action (CoFMCA), KMGBF Action Initiative, Economics of Land Degradation initiative (ELD), ENACT Partnership, Finance in Common, Forest and Climate Leaders Partnership (FCLP), Friends of Synergies, Freshwater Challenge (FWC), G20 Global Land Initiative (G20 GLI), Global Ocean Alliance (GOA), Global Restoration Initiative (GRI), High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People (HAC N&P), High Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy (HLP), ICLEI, International Drought Resilience Alliance (IDRA), Mangrove Alliance for Climate (MAC), Mangrove Breakthrough (MBI), Ministerial Alliance for Ambition on Nature Finance (MAANF), NAP Global Network, Nature4Climate, Nature Champions Network (NCN), Nature Positive Initiative, NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, NDC Partnership, Ocean Breakthroughs, Peatland Breakthrough, Regions4, Rio Trio, SIDS Coalition for Nature, WeMeanBusiness Coalition (WMB), Women's Land Rights Initiative, World Benchmarking Alliance (WBA)
- IGOs: UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD, UNDP, UNEP, GEF, GCF, IDB
- Organizations: Ambition Loop, WWF, IUCN, RSPB, Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Youth4Nature, Zoological Society London (ZSL), BirdLife International (BLI), International Science Council (ISC), Global Optimism (GO), Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), Wetlands International (WI), Ocean & Climate Platform (OCP), Rio Impact, CDP, International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), Climate Policy Radar (CPR), Igarapé Institute, Transforma, Earth Insight, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Humboldt Instituto, Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)

Scope:

- Geographic: Global, regional and national

¹ www.synergiscollaboration.org; Overview presentation here: https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1Bm2iQ_D12C1rXgeNJIZajq2qDoH2X5D7sYaHp3T51b0/edit#slide=id.g2e29085599b_0_6

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- Sectoral (NAZCA/MPGCA thematic areas): Land use, food and agriculture; Oceans and coastal zones; Water; Human settlements; Energy; Adaptation/resilience; Finance

Description:

The scope of this PAS is grounded in the principle of synergistic implementation across the three Rio Conventions: the UNFCCC, CBD, and UNCCD. These global frameworks share interrelated goals related to climate stability, biodiversity conservation, and land restoration – grounded upon a shared commitment to deliver sustainable development within the means of the planet's capacity to provide for current and future generations. By fostering integrated approaches, this PAS supports countries in aligning national strategies, streamlining reporting, and maximizing the impact of their environmental commitments.

Synergistic action enhances efficiency, builds policy coherence and unlocks co-benefits across various sectors, including forestry, agriculture, water, and health. This PAS contributes to the Paris Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and Land Degradation Neutrality targets while advancing Sustainable Development Goals – including in aligning their respective 2030 targets and goals. Strengthening cooperation among Parties and non-state actors amplifies the effectiveness of land and water conservation, sustainable management, and restoration efforts that build a climate-safe, nature-positive and prosperous future.

Integrated implementation strengthens resilience by connecting ecosystems, empowering communities, and promoting inclusive governance. It facilitates resource mobilization to develop and implement integrated targets across NDCs, NBSAPs, NAPs, and LDNs at scale. Indigenous Peoples and local communities play a vital role, as their knowledge systems help sustain nature and climate solutions. Addressing gender-responsive approaches within this framework ensures equitable participation and outcomes, maximizing social and environmental benefits, and helping deliver whole of government and whole of society approaches for Rio Conventions implementation.

The PAS is facilitated by the Synergies Collaboration Platform (SCP), which provides technical guidance, convenes stakeholders, and supports countries in operationalizing synergies. The actions identified in this PAS will be implemented through existing working and coordination groups under the SCP featuring participating coalitions, organizations and governments identified above, including for (i) policy coherence and matchmaking, (ii) finance and investment, (iii) data, methodologies, monitoring and reporting, and ad hoc coordination groups for sectors and constituency groups. As momentum builds toward COP30 and beyond, this initiative offers a timely opportunity to institutionalize collaboration and elevate nature's role in climate action.

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By institutionalizing these synergies, the PAS fosters justice, inclusivity, and a more resilient global environmental governance system capable of meeting the complex challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss, and land degradation in an integrated manner.

2. Levers assessment: (each lever is described in the guidance document)

1. **Risk-informed decision-making:** Medium maturity ▾
 - *Rationale: Tools exist assessing risk for climate, biodiversity and land degradation, but limited availability of unified risk assessment tools understanding positive/negative interactions across each area (positive movement on disclosures i.e. TNFD and TCFD interface). Reliable finance data also remains limited, both on financial risks, such as creditworthiness and project risk, as well as on physical climate risks, such as flood exposure or biodiversity loss. These gaps in both availability and access to data hinder accurate risk assessment and decision making, while also deterring long-term investment or even leading to unintentional increases in risk exposure.*
2. **Digital Public Information or Digital Technologies:** Medium maturity ▾
 - *Rationale: Growing public/private data infrastructures on climate, biodiversity and land, but statistical interoperability and large data gaps remain in many contexts; limited interoperability and fragmented governance regimes for MRV processes & databases under Rio Conventions. Need to strengthen synergies in the technology transfer mechanisms, promoting integrated and complementary approaches across conventions and specific needs for research & development for ecosystem and nature based innovation. AI platforms to accelerate identification and contribution towards policy coherence are nascent (e.g. Rio Policy Radar; Transition Digital).*
3. **Knowledge & Capacity building:** Medium maturity ▾
 - *Rationale: Ongoing limited knowledge on the scientific imperative and economic benefits for taking synergistic approaches. Limited but growing skills, technical knowledge, guidance materials and institutional capabilities for synergistic implementation of Rio Conventions at intergovernmental, international, and national levels (continued barriers on domestic coordination bodies + guidance from COP frameworks). Stronger capacity building efforts through Rio Conventions Joint Capacity Building Programme and civil society-led guidances, checklist, webinars and case study research, as well as policy coherence-focused learning dissemination through regional workshops through UN bodies and OECD/GEF programmes of work.*
4. **Inclusive decision-making governance & design:** Medium maturity ▾
 - *Rationale: Growing knowledge-base and political support for synergistic Rio Conventions implementation (in addition to wider synergistic implementation of multilateral environmental agreements e.g. UNEA-6 resolution on synergies); growing involvement of non-state actors, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities with growing involvement of women, in the design process for NDCs, NAPs, NBSAPs, LDN targets & their implementation.*
5. **Standards & Taxonomies:** Low maturity ▾

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- *Rationale: Growing (e.g. ISSB; WBA; SNA2025) but still insufficient interoperability and standardization of climate, biodiversity and land degradation taxonomies, metrics and methodologies across public/COP and private sector frameworks. There is a need to develop a common glossary of strategic terms for NDCs, NBSAPs, and LDN, based on frameworks already adopted, without changing existing definitions (including the translation of negotiation terms into implementation and local language, as well as reviewing aspects related to Article 6, education, and participation). Growing guidance on policy coherence provided through [UNEP / OECD guidance](#) on SDG Indicator 17.14.1.*
- 6. **Supply:** Low maturity 
 - *Rationale: Solutions and tools exist (e.g. the Rio Conventions Joint Liaison Group, IPCC and IPBES joint workshop, IPBES Nexus Assessment + response options, CBD and UNCCD COP16 decisions, and domestic initiatives) but remain fragmented and insufficiently scaled. There is a need to establish cross-cutting channels between IPCC and IPBES, so that the IPCC can support the Second Global Assessment of IPBES in 2026, particularly regarding synergies, and ensure reciprocal consideration in the IPCC's Seventh Assessment Report. Stronger guidance at COP level is required to provide guidance and frameworks for standardizing across Conventions reporting mechanisms to promote efficiency. Political mandates at national level providing directions for coordination still limited (priority often given to cross-ministerial coordination for climate, but not climate, nature and land-use).*
- 7. **Demand:** Medium maturity 
 - *Rationale: Growing but still insufficient demand by non-state actors (subnationals, private sector businesses and financial institutions, indigenous peoples and local communities) for stronger alignment and harmonization across Rio Convention policy instruments at multilateral and national level processes for their design and implementation – including so as to provide enabling conditions for more synergistic implementation across sectors.*
- 8. **Public/private finance:** Medium maturity 
 - *Rationale: Harmonization of Paris Agreement Article 2.1c and KMGBF Target 19e still limited; stronger guidances being established under CBD but limited in UNFCCC; limited/unclear harmonization of project funding by multilateral funds respective to each Rio Convention. Need for stronger taxonomical interoperability and regulatory structures to allow for investment flows. Investment in nature-based solutions (NbS), which crosses all three Conventions, remains far below needs and needs to more than double to align with global climate, biodiversity, and land restoration goals. MDBs have long been recognized as a key pillar of long-term finance for climate and sustainable development, but they must now acknowledge natural capital as a strategic asset class, systematically integrate nature-based solutions into climate and infrastructure portfolios, and design instruments that catalyze co-benefits for resilience, biodiversity, and inclusive prosperity (e.g. the financial problem IDB Clima). Strong guidance on mainstreaming included within the COP30 Circle of Finance Ministers report.*
- 9. **Partnerships and collaboration:** Medium maturity 
 - *Rationale: Growing voluntary coordination & collaboration mechanisms among key implementing actors to support synergistic implementation; renewed momentum by Rio Conventions Joint Liaison Group to provide capacity support and guidance. Matchmaking organizations (ex. NDC Partnership, NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, NAP Global Network, UNCCD Global Mechanism) exist to support countries in developing their NDCs, NBSAPs, NAPs, LDNs, etc. by connecting them with technical and institutional partners, but there is not*

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yet a clear mechanism to share requests from countries that submit to these individual groups. These organizations are currently working to determine the most effective way to share requests that touch on topics across Conventions. The SCP provides the platform to coordinate among leading initiatives and implementing actors to coordinate and streamline capacity building and country-based projects.

10. Policy & regulatory: Medium maturity ▾

- *Rationale: All NDCs 3.0 mention nature or nature-based solutions; a limited but growing number contain references to NBSAPs and alignment with the CBD and the UNCCD. Still limited harmonization and alignment of national policies and plans respective to each national Rio Convention instrument (general signals of alignment growing; sectoral implementation and policy coherence still to be seen in upcoming implementation cycle). Growing momentum of cross-Rio Convention harmonization (mature within CBD and UNCCD; progress in UNFCCC).*

11. Public opinion: Medium maturity ▾

- *Rationale: Growing understanding of necessity & value of aligning climate and nature* (inclusive of land and oceans) transition policies under Paris Agreement and KMGBF; inconsistent political leadership.*

The gaps and barriers for synergistic implementation across the Rio Conventions that this PAS is expected to help address:

Despite growing recognition of the need for synergistic implementation across the Rio Conventions, countries and partners continue to face systemic barriers that limit practical progress. Insights from the UNEP–BMUKN *Dialogue Series on Synergistic Action for Nature and Climate* and the forthcoming *White Paper on Synergies* point to five main gaps:

• Institutional fragmentation and lack of a coherence science-policy-local knowledge systems interface:

Coordination among national focal points for the Rio Conventions remains ad hoc. Few countries have established permanent inter-ministerial or cross-sectoral structures to align NDCs, NBSAPs, NAPs and LDN targets, resulting in duplicated planning and competition for limited funds. There is also insufficient representation of local actors (incl. Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant, and farming communities) who work synergistically at the territorial level within the scientific bodies advising the Conventions. Additionally, are few international agreements promoting joint efforts to combat transnational crime that undermine the objectives of the three conventions.

• Incoherent reporting and monitoring systems:

Limited transparency and monitoring frameworks exist that generate added value without duplicating or competing with other systems. Separate MRV frameworks, indicators and reporting cycles under each Convention create administrative burdens and inconsistent datasets. While tools exist (e.g. DaRT, WCMC trackers), they remain under-used and disconnected. There are constraints to promoting

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citizen science and open data generation related to monitoring measures for tracking progress toward the goals of the three conventions.

- **Fragmented finance architecture:**

International and domestic finance mechanisms continue to operate in silos across climate, biodiversity and land. Multilateral funds (GEF, GCF, etc.) lack consistent guidance on cross-Rio eligibility and joint programming, and national budgets rarely integrate nature-climate-land financing streams. There is a lack of transparency in the resources invested in synergistic activities across Conventions, leading to a risk of double counting and therefore a reduction in the means of implementation and achievement of targets. Territorial actors have difficulties in directly accessing financial resources and capacity-building opportunities and the fragmentation of responsibilities across different levels of government and lack of coordination between private institutions and integration mechanisms results in inefficient use of resources. Additional gaps exist in the promotion of economies based on natural capital and the sustainable use of natural resources in developing countries, which need to foster socio-bioeconomy approaches as part of a just transition. There is also still an absence of robust global markets that recognize, value, and leverage products and services integrating synergy criteria across biodiversity, climate change, and sustainable development.

- **Limited technical capacity and guidance:**

There are no updated or coordinated guidelines, support mechanisms or frameworks to enhance efficiency in synergistic planning processes. Many countries lack the expertise and tools to design synergistic policies and investment frameworks. Requests for technical support outpace available capacity-building programmes (e.g. JLG Joint Capacity Building Programme). There is a lack of regional spaces that recognize and operationalize synergistic projects and visions in strategic ecosystems for climate regulation. Differentiated technological needs and practical tools that would enable local actors to adjust their plans and strategies to address climate impacts—which exacerbate biodiversity loss and land degradation—are not being sufficiently included.

- **Data and knowledge interoperability gaps:**

Existing datasets on climate, biodiversity and land degradation are governed separately, with inconsistent taxonomies and access standards. This hampers risk-informed decision-making and integrated investment planning. There are no analyses identifying the synergistic frameworks among the global goals where co-benefits could be accelerated. Additionally, there is a lack of promotion, coherence, and sectoral integration to include and accelerate the achievement of synergistic targets under the three global frameworks. Gaps in environmental and social integrity data also remain in the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions.

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Cross-cutting all of these barriers are three system-wide issues:

1. The **lack of inclusion** of youth, women, Indigenous peoples, local communities and Afro-descendant peoples in developing and implementing synergistic action;
 2. The need to recognize the **importance of strategic ecosystems** for climate regulation and to harness their management within the socio-bioeconomy framework, while enhancing biodiversity–climate finance mechanisms to promote innovative and sustainable economic and social development
 3. The **absence of sustained political and institutional incentives** for joint delivery — resulting in pilot-level initiatives but limited systemic change. Addressing these will require stronger coordination through the **Joint Liaison Group**, harmonized guidance by multilateral funds, and integration of synergistic metrics into national policy cycles.
 4. The persistence of harmful incentives, coupled with the absence of coordinated analyses of their impacts, challenges, and related cost opportunities, remains a key barrier that must be addressed at both global and regional market levels.
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3. Expected impact of this plan on the 2030 targets (if any): High ~

By 2028, this plan aims to unlock measurable progress through three main impact pathways:

1. **Support enabling conditions within whole-of-government policy environment at global and national levels:**
Supporting cross-Rio Convention guidance on synergistic implementation at multilateral and national levels through successive COP decisions, and among supporting entities operating internationally and nationally, for guidance, support and matchmaking coordination on harmonizing the design & implementation of national policies and plans (including across policy development & coherence, financing, MRV and science-based pathways).
2. **Accelerate synergistic financing and investment:**
Supporting coordination efforts between multilateral funds and amongst country platforms for public, private and blended financing of projects (leveraging new country platforms and the Net Zero Nature Positive Accelerator Integrated Programme), in drawing from investment pathways established under new-generation policies & plans designed synergistically (NDCs, NAPs, NBSAPs, LDN targets).

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3. **Mobilizing and coordinating cross-sector collaboration and whole-of-society action:**

Aligning coordination across key sectors relevant for Rio Convention synergies to align across Rio Convention reporting mechanisms (including the Global Goal on Adaptation and the outcome of the first Global Stocktake), Action Agendas (e.g. forests, mangroves, ocean, land restoration, food & agriculture, water, etc across the Global Climate Action Agenda, Riyadh Action Agenda, and CBD Action Agenda for Nature and People), as well as constituencies (gender mainstreaming, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, subnationals, businesses, financial institutions, and human rights-based approaches).

Expected contributions to global processes:

- **UNFCCC:**

- **Global Stocktake (GST):** promotes alignment with the KMGBF (para 33), ecosystem-related efforts (paras 33, 34, 63) and synergistic implementation of the Rio Conventions and SDGs (para 163).
- **New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG):** promoting synergies across climate, biodiversity and land degradation finance, unlocking efficiencies and maximizing cross-cutting co-benefits, as promoted under the COP30 Circle of Finance Ministers report and contained within the Baku to Belem Roadmap to 1.3T.
- **UNFCCC agenda item on International Cooperation with Other Organizations:** new formal negotiating space consolidated at COP30 for Parties to promote greater alignment and maximize synergies across the Rio Conventions and create political momentum for processes and institutions that promote greater alignment.
- **2030 Climate Solutions targets:** supports delivery of land-use and ocean breakthroughs, placing nature at the center of climate action and highlighting Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' stewardship, with a comprehensive set of 2030 targets for nature-based solutions across land, ocean, wetlands, agriculture, food and water, advancing both adaptation and mitigation.

- **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:** promotes delivery of Targets 2 (restoration of 30% of degraded ecosystems, including synergies for land/ocean-use planning and monitoring by 2030), 3 (conserve 30% of land, waters and seas by 2030), 8 (minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and build resilience), 11 (restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people), 14 (ensure policy coherence for biodiversity mainstreaming), 15 (disclosure of risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity by business activities), 18 (addressing environmentally harmful subsidies) and 19 (mobilize \$200 billion per year for

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biodiversity from all sources, including \$30 billion through international finance; and Target 19e on synergies across climate and biodiversity finance)

- **UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework:** support delivery of strategic objective 4.1 (Sustainable land management and the combating of desertification/land degradation contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and addressing climate change) and 4.2 (Synergies with other multilateral environmental agreements and processes are enhanced)
- **UNEA:** support delivery of UNEA-6 resolution on synergies and any potential UNEA-7 resolutions
- **SDGs:** contributes directly to SDG 3 (good health and well-being), 6 (clean water and sanitation), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 12 (responsible consumption and production), 13 (climate action), 14 (life below water), 15 (life on land), 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), and 17 (partnerships)

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4. Actions under PAS (actions to overcome barriers & achieve the impacts)

Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement ²	Committed Stakeholders
Strengthened coordination at the Rio Convention level on synergistic implementation via formal process and informal mobilization	Multilateral	- Establish new phase of Rio Conventions Joint Capacity Building Programme to build guidance and offer technical support - Coordination of PAS with other multilateral Action Agendas (UNCCD, CBD, Water Summit, Food Systems Summit, FFD4 SPA, etc) - Support implementation of mandates provided by Parties on supporting strengthened policy coherence (e.g. stronger guidance, harmonized indicators, reporting mechanisms, etc)	Existing a... ▾	Supply ▾ Inclusive deci... ▾ Policy & regul... ▾	Joint Liaison Group / Rio Convention secretariats Parties	Novemb... ▾	National gove... ▾	Climate High Level Champions Rio Presidencies Marrakech Partnership SCP & mobilized initiatives Ambition Loop
Supporting capacity building for coherent, aligned and/or integrated design & implementation of national policies and plans across Rio Conventions (NDCs, NAPs, LTS; NBSAPs; LDN targets) at planning level	National	- Support international and domestic coordination among national focal points, including best practices for coordination such as national coordination platforms among national focal points - Scale policy coherence capacity building through peer exchange networks - Develop digital tools to accelerate planning processes in assessing policy coherence	Existing a... ▾	Supply ▾ Knowledge & ... ▾ Risk-informed... ▾ Inclusive deci... ▾	Rio Conventions Joint Capacity Building Programme SCP	June 20... ▾	National gove... ▾ Local and reg... ▾	NDC P, NBSAP-AP, UNCCD GM GEF UNDP Freshwater Challenge WWF CPR (Transition Digital) Regions4

² Such as national governments, local and regional governments, regulators & public agencies, utilities & system providers, large companies, small and medium enterprises, investors and private finance institutions, MDBs, academic and technical institutions, youth, indigenous peoples and women-led groups, multi-stakeholders platform (non-exhaustive)

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Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement ²	Committed Stakeholders
		and maximizing positive synergistic while minimizing trade offs.						
Coordinated country matchmaking for technical support on synergistic design & implementation of national plans among relevant initiatives	International / National	- Strengthen coordination mechanism of matchmaking requests by countries - Secure stronger guidance for technical support requests on coordination by applying bodies - Increase transparency of requests submitted by countries across matchmaking organizations to facilitate non-duplicative support - Facilitate information exchange on requests submitted within countries with each organizational focal point to align requests and promote collaboration across ministries	Existing a... ▾	Knowledge & ... ▾ Policy & regul... ▾ Partnerships ... ▾	SCP working group	June 20... ▾	Multi-stakehol... ▾	NDC P, NBSAP AP, UNCCD Global Mechanism, UNDP, UNEP, HAC N&P, Freshwater Challenge
Building climate, biodiversity, land data interoperability among non-state actor / private data managers	Global	- Establish coordination among data communities - Working with data users & data providers to evidence for which aspects of data interoperability guidance is most relevant for in the near and short term - Establish guidance for key data sources and identify key data gaps	New action ▾	Standards & T... ▾ Digital Public I... ▾	SCP working group / CAMDA	Novemb... ▾	Multi-stakehol... ▾	CCT, ClimateArc, CDP, N4C, Rio Secretariats, Climate Policy Radar
Maximizing synergies and cost-saving efficiencies for monitoring, reporting and verification on national	National	- Strengthen peer-exchange forums on best practices - Support the establishment of common indicators, metrics and	Existing a... ▾	Knowledge & ... ▾ Digital Public I... ▾ Standards & T... ▾	JLG JCBP SCP DaRT UNEP WCMC	Novemb... ▾	National gove... ▾	WBA CPR (RPR) CDP

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Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement ²	Committed Stakeholders
frameworks and funded projects		benchmarks across climate, biodiversity and land degradation						
Based on country demand, supporting countries to advance programmatic investment approaches (including country platforms, net zero nature positive investment pathways, integrated finance frameworks) aimed at mobilizing the full capital stack to implement national development, climate, nature, and land objectives	National (via national and international)	• In response to countries' priorities and needs, provide support to Integrate nature- and land-related elements into ongoing and planned programmatic investment approaches • Secure requirements for grant applicants to indicate synergies and coherence across climate, biodiversity projects • At country level, provide technical support at the upstream macro-economic level • At the country level, provide technical support at the downstream sector level • At the global level, provide technical guidance on how to integrate net zero nature positive sectoral transitions in (a) planning, (b) supply and demand side financing, and (c) monitoring and reporting. • Provide guidance for finance ministries on the alignment of economy, climate and nature planning and investment	New action ▾	Public/private ... ▾ Demand ▾	NDC P / WRI GEF / UNEP	June 20... ▾	MDBs ▾ Investors and... ▾	CoFMCA GCF UNDP Finance in Common WWF CDP BirdLife BIOFIN Igarapé Institute

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Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement ²	Committed Stakeholders
Support, based on identified needs of businesses and the Rio Conventions, the development of more coherent and interoperable approaches to corporate disclosure and accountability across climate, nature and land agendas.	National, transnational	• Scope gaps and opportunities for aligning disclosure frameworks with the needs of the private sector and the three Rio Conventions. • Facilitate dialogue among Convention secretariats and PS to identify practical entry points for harmonised corporate accountability. • Pilot coherent approaches with interested PS actors to test alignment of climate, nature and land disclosure requirements.	New action ▾	Standards & T... ▾ Knowledge & ... ▾	WBA CDP	Novemb... ▾	Large compa... ▾ Multi-stakehol... ▾	CCT National business associations (e.g. ANDI, CNI, among others for Colombian context)
Substantially scale up the use of credit enhancement tools to deploy finance for sustainability-linked sovereign instruments for nature and climate	International	<i>See PAS on Credit Enhancement for Private Capital Mobilization</i>	Existing a... ▾	Standards & T... ▾ Knowledge & ... ▾	Sustainable Sovereign Debt Hub	Novemb... ▾	MDBs ▾	Sustainable Sovereign Debt Hub, Taskforce on Credit Enhancement
Establishing clarity on scaling synergies in international public financing for climate, biodiversity and land to ensure transparency and accountability	International	• Providing clarity on relationship on public sources of climate/biodiversity finance, including best practices ensuring transparency and accountability	New action ▾	Public/private ... ▾	CBD / JLG	June 20... ▾	National gove... ▾ MDBs ▾	UNDP GEF Finance in Common
Establishing integrated scientific modelling for transition pathways across Rio Convention frameworks for more coherent evidence-based policymaking	Multilateral National	• Establishing joint activities and strengthened coordination across science-policy interfaces • Establish international exchange on integrated domestic science-policy interfaces	Existing a... ▾	Risk-informed... ▾ Supply ▾	IPCC IPBES SPI UNEP (GEO)	June 20... ▾ June 20... ▾	National gove... ▾ Academic an... ▾	National scientific bodies CBD TSCCs ISC

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Annex: Alignment of **Plans to Accelerate Solutions** with Rio Conventions PAS

The following PAS all contribute towards synergistic implementation of the Rio Conventions, focusing on specific sectors, constituencies or geographies. This is a preliminary analysis of the explicit reference to how each PAS acknowledges their contribution towards synergistic implementation of the Rio Conventions. PAS also identified, but with limited access to their substance ahead of COP30, are also listed as potential key areas of alignment across the Rio Conventions .

PAS	Synergies-related elements	Contact points
KO5 - <i>Integrating Deforestation Into Financial Decision-Making</i>	This PAS aims to integrate the deforestation of systemically important tropical forests into global financial decision-making, including on credit and risk assessment, capital allocation and stress tests. It focuses on the alignment of policy and planning with deforestation free goals. A coherent, nature-positive financial system is key to achieving the triple global agenda of climate mitigation and resilience, biodiversity recovery, and land degradation neutrality. The plan directly supports the 2030 goals to halt and reverse deforestation and ecosystem conversion, aligning with the Global Biodiversity Framework (Target 5, 15 & 18), Paris Agreement, SDGs (13, 15, 17), and the Global Stocktake (para 33). It targets key levers including fiscal reform, financial oversight and corporate transition.	Catalytic Capital for the Agricultural Transition (CCAT)
KO5 - <i>TFFF, PES and forests conservation</i>	The TFFF supports forest conservation, with benefits for biodiversity and the climate.	TFFF Secretariat, Government of Brazil vitor.alegre@systemiq.earth
KO5 - <i>Direct access financing for IPs & LCs</i>	This plan is expected to have a high and direct impact on achieving global climate, biodiversity, and conservation targets, including the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), by significantly enhancing IPLCs' capacity to steward vital ecosystems. The plan directly tackles the historical underfunding of IPLCs, which has been a major impediment to their conservation efforts.	TFFF Secretariat manucantalice@gmail.com
KO6 - <i>Nature-based solutions</i>	The NbS PAS is structured to align with the Rio Conventions with a specific focus on meeting the Paris Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Framework, ensuring that NbS acceleration contributes to sustainable development, climate mitigation/adaptation and biodiversity goals. It focuses on protection, management and restoration of ecosystems as a measure to increase carbon storage and improve biodiversity.	Nature4Climate (N4C) James.lloyd@nature4climate.org and ENACT adriana.vidal@iucn.org
KO6 - <i>Biodiversity adaptation and</i>	Encourages integration of biodiversity targets into NBSAPs and NDCs, reinforcing NbS as a bridge between climate adaptation and biodiversity commitments under the	Enhancing Nature-based Solutions for an Accelerated

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resilience	Kunming-Montreal framework.	Climate Transformation (ENACT) adriana.vidal@iucn.org
KO6 - <i>Plan to Accelerate an InterGovernmental Land Tenure Commitment for Indigenous Peoples</i>	This PAS aims to recognise and secure a substantial number of hectares of Indigenous Peoples and local communities' lands and territories while guaranteeing direct access to finance for Indigenous and community-led initiatives in order to achieve the goals of the GBF and the Paris Agreement.	FCLP 'Principles for the responsible use of wood in construction' paula.vargas@gmail.com
KO6 - <i>Land tenure for Afro-descendant communities</i>	This plan contributes to the 2030 Agenda by overcoming barriers such as limited territorial recognition and unsustainable management in local and Afro-descendant communities. Through secure land tenure and strengthened community leadership, it fosters effective conservation, prevents deforestation, and reduces greenhouse gas emissions. By promoting governance clarity, resource access, and the recognition of traditional knowledge, it expands the role of Nature-Based Solutions in climate mitigation and biodiversity protection.	Not defined yet maiara.dourado@igualdaderaci.al.gov.br
KO6 - <i>Sustainable Fire Management</i>	This PAS focuses on supporting integrated fire management to protect ecosystems, reduce emissions, and build resilience in the face of growing wildfire risk. Shifting from reactive suppression to proactive prevention requires digital monitoring tools, Indigenous knowledge, and community-led action. Supporting GBF implementation and goals of the UNCCD, along with relevant SDG indicators	Global Fire Management Hub Amy.Duchelle@fao.org
KO7 - <i>Blue Package: Accelerating Ocean-Based Climate Solutions</i>	This PAS seeks to accelerate the implementation of ocean-based climate solutions, across five initiatives: (1) ocean renewable energy breakthrough, (2) shipping breakthrough, (3) marine conservation breakthrough, (4) coastal tourism breakthrough, and (5) aquatic food breakthrough	Ocean Breakthroughs/MPGCA Oceans and Coastal Zones secretariat@ocean-climate.org
KO8 - <i>Resilient Agriculture Investment for Net-Zero Land Degradation (RAIZ)</i>	This PAS aims at mapping and prioritizing degraded agricultural land with productive potential, developing structured investment-ready project proposals, scaling blended finance and de-risking mechanisms to bridge restoration funding gaps. The plan contributes directly to SDG 15.3 (land degradation neutrality), KMGBF Targets 2, 10 and 11, and GST outcomes on adaptation, mitigation, food security and biodiversity.	FAST Partnership alessia.mortara@systemiq.eart h
KO8 - <i>Accelerating Actions on Land Restoration & Sustainable Agriculture in the Global South</i>	The plan focuses on aligning efforts across various initiatives to overcome key barriers in land restoration and sustainable agriculture. It ensures effective harmonized design and delivery of large-scale investable programs, mobilizes finance with consistent messaging, and supports legislative reforms for stable policy environments. Additionally, it advances alignment in monitoring efforts for data interoperability and builds capacity among grassroots actors for sustainable practices.	Restore Africa & Restore Asia sally.armitage@evergreening.org

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KO8 - <i>Private Sector and Subnational Government Actions to Restore Degraded Landscapes</i>	This PAS aims to support governments to transform their food systems by highlighting a range of ready-to deploy and proven tools, initiatives and support mechanisms that work on improving governance and policy coherence for food systems transformation; better data for decision-making; optimised allocation of finances; detailed, funded FST implementation plans; and robust indicators of success. These actions will contribute to reduced food emissions, increased climate resilience, and opportunities to protect and restore biodiversity.	Riyadh Action Agenda (RAA) jennifer.lenhart@ambitionloop.earth
KO13 - <i>Resilient urban infrastructure</i>	This plan will build on existing platforms such as the SDG Commission and other initiatives to be a capacity-building platform and support subnational access (especially for smaller cities) to finance by developing a portfolio of fundable projects, raising awareness of climate-focused green/gray infrastructure needs, building a global network of professionals, and providing the opportunity for scalable adaptation practices to overcome the implementation gaps highlighted in the Global Stocktake.	United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative anamaria.martins@ciudades.gov.br
KO20 - <i>Transition Plans for Financial Institutions</i>	This plan aims to unlock measurable progress through the harmonization of financial institution transition plans through a common global framework, and through connecting financial institution transition plans with country targets to embed national level climate targets into transition plans, enabling alignment between private and public sector targets, and 3.	UNEP Finance Initiative howard.li@un.org
KO21 - <i>Fostering Investable National Adaptation & Resilience Planning and Implementation</i>	The Facility for Investible National Adaptation Planning & Implementation (FINI) is a collaborative platform that makes National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) investable and implementation-ready by aligning risk & valuation analytics, capital and policies. FINI convenes, coordinates and aligns actors in the ecosystem that mobilise adaptation finance and can contribute to make NAPs investable or actors who have the expertise, capacity and tools to do so.	Resilience Hub Finance Track JGastelumendi@ATLANTICCOUNCIL.org
KO29 - <i>Pipeline aggregation and bioeconomy finance & investments</i>	This PAS is focused on addressing critical implementation barriers that have historically slowed progress on nature finance. By 2030, it aims to accelerate capital mobilization from the current level of approximately US\$5 billion per year to US\$20 billion per year, expand and increase the value of pipelines of investable projects, strengthen governance, advocate for and support the creation of enabling conditions to accelerate bioeconomy investment including derisking insurance solutions, and foster a new and positive narrative.	Earth Investment Engine (EIE) nicolas.benkel@ambitionloop.earth

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Additional PAS that can contribute to synergistic implementation of the Rio Conventions:

PAS	Contact points	Description
KO1 - <i>Minerals for the transition and circularity</i>	TBC (MME) mariana.especie@mme.gov.br	This plan accelerates responsible and circular mineral value chains to meet growing clean energy demand. It promotes sustainable sourcing, recycling, and innovation in mineral recovery, enabling resilient, low-carbon supply chains that support equitable growth and 2030 transition goals.
KO2 - <i>Chemicals</i>	Biofuture Platform h.j.derijke@minezk.nl	The plan outlines two declarations, public and private, that underscore the importance of sustainable chemicals and materials and define areas of cooperation accordingly.
KO2 - <i>The expansion and acceleration of Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR)</i>	GONE Frederik Jallof-Haag frjah@kefm.dk	Driving global collaboration to scale carbon removal by 2030 through policy, markets, and industry integration.
KO5: - <i>REDD+ and combatting deforestation</i>	UN-REDD and Forest Climate Leaders Parnterhsip katrina.borromeo@un.org	The REDD+ framework under the UNFCCC (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks) is a process under the Paris Agreement to address forest loss and related emissions in developing countries. Furthermore, Jurisdictional REDD+ strengthens integrity at the national and subnational levels, scaling supply and demand for high-quality credits while funding protection, restoration, and Indigenous rights. The solution has significant potential: expected demand for jurisdictional credits could reach \$3–6 billion annually by 2030.
KO8: - <i>Fertiliser Solutions</i>	Fertiliser Breakthrough henry.webber@defra.gov.uk	Achieve a global reduction in GHG emissions from production of fertilisers and optimise global nutrient use efficiency (NUE) by 2035
KO8: - <i>Regenerative Agriculture for Healthy Soil and Healthy Diets</i>	CA4SH (Coalition for Action for Soil Health) L.A.Winowiecki@cifor-icraf.org	Accelerating regenerative agriculture for healthy soil and healthy diets by linking science, policy, and finance to restore land, improve nutrition, and transform food systems.
KO9	Blue Transformation	To position aquatic foods as climate solutions by mobilizing USD 4 billion by 2030; supporting small-scale fisheries; restoring fish stocks; expanding

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- <i>Aquatic Food Systems as Climate Solutions</i>	eduardo.sfoglia@mpa.gov.br	aquaculture; decarbonizing value chains.
KO9 - <i>Multiple Benefits of Algae Aquaculture</i>	United Nations Global Seaweed Initiative (UNGSI) eduardo.sfoglia@mpa.gov.br	To double global seaweed production by 2030 by promoting trade standardization, innovation, genebanks, aquaculture diversification, capacity-building and adaptation of coastal populations.
KO9 - <i>Family Farming as a Solution for the Agroecological Transition and Resilience</i>	Young Emerging Farmers Initiative (YEFI) richard.kachungu@gmail.com	NO-AGROCHEM Project empowers young and indigenous farmers to adopt agroecology, eliminate harmful agrochemicals, restore ecosystems, boost green jobs, and build resilient, sustainable food systems.
KO9 - <i>Enabling and Showcasing Delivery of Ambitious National Commitments on Food Systems Transformation</i>	Alliance of Champions for Food Systems Transformation (ACF) e.williams@cgiar.org	Strengthening Leadership and Accelerating Food Systems Transformation: This Plan to Accelerate will present 100+ governments with a toolbox to support acceleration of food systems transformation.
KO10 - <i>Advancing Food Security and Nutrition through Food Recovery and Food Loss & Waste Reduction</i>	Global FoodBanking Network moko@foodbanking.org	Organizations across the food system are collaborating to recover and redistribute food and reduce food loss & waste in order to improve food security and nutrition, and reduce waste and emissions.
KO11 - <i>Multilevel, multisectoral and participatory governance model for implementing the Paris Agreement (MMA & MCid)</i>	Coalition for High Ambition Multi Level Partnerships (CHAMP) inamara.melo@mma.gov.br	An integrated governance model strengthening coordination, capacity, and finance across government levels to deliver ambitious, inclusive, and resilient climate action aligned with the Paris Agreement
KO12 - <i>Building for Forests: Accelerating Wood-Based Construction for Climate, Forests and Livelihoods (SW4SW, FCLP, Built by Nature)</i>	Sustainable Wood for a Sustainable World thais.linharesjuvenal@fao.org	Building for Forests cuts construction emissions by replacing carbon-intensive materials with sustainable wood—storing carbon, restoring forests, and expanding resilient and affordable housing.

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KO12 - <i>Decarbonisation and resilience roadmaps for buildings and construction</i>	World Green Building Council (WorldGBC) cgamboa@worldgbc.org	Decarbonisation and resilience roadmaps for buildings and construction to deliver on the goals of the Global Stocktake and make near zero emission and resilient buildings the new normal by 2030.
KO12 - <i>Achieving Climate-Resilient Buildings through Coordinated Stakeholder Action</i>	Adaptation hub of Global ABC victor.pianet@oimmobilierdurable.fr	The goal is to accelerate the systemic uptake of climate-resilient buildings and practices by aligning stakeholders across the value chain around concrete, time-bound, and implementable actions.
KO12 - <i>Plan to Accelerate Near-Zero Emission and Resilient Buildings (Buildings Breakthrough)</i>	Buildings Breakthrough dima.khoury1@un.org	The plan targets five priority outcomes, calling for joint and coordinated action to unlock NZERB potential via standards, procurement, finance, demos and knowledge-sharing.
KO13: - <i>Resilient urban infrastructure</i>	United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative anamaria.martins@ciudades.go v.br	This plan aims to strength small and medium-sized cities, enabling them to design and implement resilient urban infrastructure projects, improving access to adequate financing mechanisms.
KO14 - <i>Ensuring Access to Safe Water for Communities in Vulnerable Situation</i>	The Freshwater Challenge internacional@mdr.gov.br	Expands safe water access via decentralized systems and ecosystem restoration, empowering communities and advancing adaptation, inclusion, and the human right to water.
KO14 - <i>Water Management and Participatory Governance</i>	OECD Water Governance Initiative (WGI) internacional@mdr.gov.br	Advances climate-resilient water management by linking governance, open data, and community participation to support adaptation, cooperation, and sustainable development.
KO14 - <i>Support for the implementation of resilient water supply and sanitation infrastructure in urban and rural areas</i>	The Freshwater Challenge internacional@mdr.gov.br	Expands safe water access via decentralized systems and ecosystem restoration, empowering communities and advancing adaptation, inclusion, and the human right to water.
KO15 - <i>No Organic Waste (NOW): Prevention, Diversion, and</i>	Climate and Clean Air Coalition adalberto.maluf@mma.gov.br	"No Organic Waste (NOW)" is a global initiative led by Brazil MMR & Partners UNEP and to prevent, divert, and valorize food and organic waste for climate mitigation, food security, and community resilience. It details implementation levers, stakeholder actions, and expected impacts aligned with COP30,

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<i>Management to Turn Waste into a Resource for Climate, Livelihoods, and Food Security</i>		SDGs, and methane reduction pledges.
KO20: - <i>Credit Enhancement for Private Capital Mobilization</i>	Task Force on SustainabilityLinked Sovereign Financing for Nature and Climate barbara.oldani@ssdh.net	The Plan aims to scale credit enhancement for sovereign sustainability-linked financing by standardizing models, strengthening MDB–government capacity, and fostering collaboration with private sector.
KO20: - <i>Country platforms for investment mobilization</i>	Country Platforms Coordination Group cop30finance@fazenda.gov.br	This plan will deliver a set of solutions for Country Platforms at the COP30 and beyond, positioning them as a central mechanism to mobilize finance for climate and nature in EMDEs.
KO20: - <i>Super Taxonomy</i>	Roadmap for Advancing Interoperability and Comparability of Sustainable Finance Taxonomies (Taxonomy Roadmap) Rustam_Tahirov@cbar.az	This PAS seeks to create the enabling conditions for mobilizing private capital through development of comparable and interoperable sustainable finance taxonomies.
KO23 - <i>Harmonization of carbon markets through shared guidance, toolkits, interoperable registry systems, and coordinated capacity-building</i>	Partnership for Market Implementation hgaade@worldbank.org	Harmonization of carbon markets through shared guidance, toolkits, interoperable registry systems, and coordinated capacity-building
KO24 - <i>The Integrated Forum on Climate Change and Trade</i>	vitor.vaz@itamaraty.gov.br	The Integrated Forum on Climate Change and Trade will promote collaboration at the intersection of trade and climate policy by identifying mutually empowering, progressive solutions that strengthen participating countries' capacity to pursue ambitious climate action while advancing sustainable development and inclusive economic growth.
KO26 - <i>Protection of Environmental Defenders in the context of the climate crisis and just transition</i>	Not defined yet igo.martini@mdh.gov.br	It aims to strengthen protection for environmental defenders through global cooperation, technological development, data generation, and expanded funding for community and territorial initiatives.
KO27 - <i>DPIs and DPGs to Accelerate Climate Action</i>	Not defined yet guilherme.alberto@gestao.gov.br	Global coalition to leverage Digital Public Infrastructures (DPIs) and Digital Public Goods (DPGs) to accelerate Climate Action involving collaborative and distributed streams: DPG Climate Collection and showcase of promising DPIs to leverage climate action.

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KO29 - <i>Pipeline aggregation and bioeconomy finance & investments</i>	Earth Investment Engine (EIE) nicolas.benkel@ambitionloop.e arth	Launch a global platform to unlock bioeconomy aggregating over 2,000 opportunities worth US\$150 billion; +350 investors already engaged The platform currently comprises 805 vetted, sustainable bioeconomy projects worth a total of US\$27.1 billion, with more than 350 active investors engaged"
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