WITH NATURE | SB62 BONN

NATURE4CLIMATE COALITION

ADVOCACY PRIORITIES

Purpose of this document

Nature4Climate (N4C) is a global advocacy, communications, and movement-building coalition working to accelerate the ambition and implementation of nature-based solutions within the UNFCCC. We bring together civil society, UN agencies, Indigenous Peoples, business coalitions, scientists, and policy experts to advocate for stronger nature-climate action across key moments on the international calendar.

This document is intended to guide engagement at the 2025 UNFCCC Intersessionals in Bonn (SB 62). Outlining key advocacy priorities for Nature4Climate Coalition partners and allies, structured around four pillars of action: *Lead, Invest, Grow, and Adapt with Nature.* Each area has specific advocacy asks to measure success at COP30.

N4C advocacy work primarily focuses on leveraging ambition and accelerating the implementation of Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) for climate action. It presents our overarching vision for advancing the nature-climate agenda and identifies the political actions needed to achieve it.

Our primary audience for N4C public advocacy is UNFCCC negotiators, as well as national-level policymakers who influence the development and implementation of climate policies, including the ambition and content of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). We are calling on countries to demonstrate leadership and shape the expected outcomes of COP30.

INTRODUCTION

As climate challenges escalate, integrating nature into policy and investment strategies is no longer optional— it is essential. Nature-based solutions (NbS) are among the most effective tools for cutting emissions and supporting adaptation to build resilience, delivering benefits for biodiversity, economies, and communities. Yet, NbS remain underfunded and underrepresented in global climate policies.

Governments and the private sector must prioritize deep decarbonisation alongside halting and reversing nature loss to achieve a net-zero, nature-positive and resilient economy, investing in whole-of-society approaches to achieve their climate and biodiversity targets.

On the road to COP30, we must unlock accessible funding and ambitious policy action critical to protect, manage, and restore nature, with close alignment and cooperation across the climate and nature agendas.

The 2025 UNFCCC Intersessionals in Bonn (SB62) are a key moment to shift from talk to action. They must lay the groundwork—both political and technical—for the transformative outcomes needed at

COP30 in Belém. With just five years left to meet the Sustainable Development Goals and 2030 Rio Convention targets, this is a critical window to align climate and nature agendas and mobilize the finance and ambition required for real-world impact. *We are calling on leaders in Bonn to:*

LEAD WITH NATURE to support climate action goals this decade and reverse nature loss by 2030, ensuring a resilient future for all.

TOPLINE MESSAGES

To meet the challenge of our time—limiting global warming to 1.5°C — we must act with urgency and unity. That means halving emissions this decade and reversing nature loss by 2030. These are not optional ambitions—they are essential foundations for a resilient, nature-positive world.

Nature is not a cost — it is the cornerstone of prosperity. Our economies depend on nature: healthy ecosystems support millions of jobs and drive growth. Weakened nature means weaker economies.

Nature-based solutions are among the most cost-effective 'no regrets' climate strategies available. They are ready to scale in every country, with local communities and Indigenous peoples leading the way. These solutions draw down carbon, support net-zero goals, and build resilience where it's needed most.

We urge leaders to act now — shifting from ambition to implementation. Nature-based solutions must be deployed at scale, with urgency, in the places where they can deliver the greatest impact. The science is clear, the tools are ready, and the cost of inaction is rising.

Nature is not a 'nice to have'—it is a frontline defense against climate breakdown, biodiversity collapse, and economic instability. The time to invest in nature—for people, planet, and prosperity—is now.

Our vision for SB62

With COP30 set in the heart of the Amazon, there is a unique opportunity to elevate nature's role in climate action, particularly in protecting forests, advancing Indigenous leadership, and aligning finance with nature-positive outcomes.[1] The UNFCCC SB 62 Intersessionals are a critical moment to lay the political and technical foundation for ambitious results at COP30. They offer Parties a chance to move beyond high-level commitments and begin defining the mechanisms, targets, and signals needed to strengthen NDCs, respond to the Global Stocktake, and integrate nature into climate finance. Early alignment on technical frameworks, implementation guidance, and political ambition—especially across mitigation, adaptation, finance, and Article 6—will be essential to ensure COP30 delivers a credible, nature-inclusive response to the climate crisis.

[1] "*When we get together in the Brazilian Amazon in November, we must listen to the latest science and re-evaluate the extraordinary role already played by forests and the people who preserve and rely on them. Forests can buy us time in climate action in our rapidly closing window of opportunity. If we reverse deforestation and recover what has been lost, we can unlock massive removals of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere while bringing ecosystems back to life. Healthier ecosystems can equally offer resilience and bioeconomy opportunities by promoting local livelihoods, creating sophisticated value chains, and generating innovations in biotechnology. Tapping into such an outstanding potential requires enhanced global support and investment, including through financial resources, technology transfer, and capacity-building*" –COP30 President Designate invite to join the global "mutirão."10/4/2025

1. LEAD WITH NATURE

Leading with nature means more than a starting point. It means redesigning our relationship with the natural world, recognising nature's vital role underpinning economies, livelihoods, and the planet's stability.

For governments, leading with nature translates into actions such as committing to ambitious, measurable action on nature, aligning finance with nature-positive outcomes, mainstreaming nature across national governance, and championing international cooperation to deliver collective impact.

2030 Objectives

1. **Integrating nature-based solutions into climate planning:** Ensure that countries are leveraging the potential that NbS have to contribute up to one-third of the agreed 2035 NDC emissions reduction targets.
2. **Driving synergistic implementation of Rio Convention commitments while managing trade-offs:** The UNFCCC must build effective bridges with other Rio Conventions, directed by a strong COP30 mandate to strengthen synergies and reduce trade-off.
3. **Meeting the Global Stocktake outcomes and NCQG targets while addressing harmful finance:** By 2030, countries should have implemented the Global Stocktake, including steps to end deforestation and primary habitat loss. Ensuring that the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance addresses not only funding gaps, but also the redirection of financial flows currently driving ecosystem destruction, such as forest and wetland conversion is crucial.

CONTEXT

Nature as Our Best Carbon Sink: From wetlands and oceans to forests and mangroves, nature is essential for carbon storage and climate resilience. Ecosystem-based approaches—particularly in land use and agriculture—could avoid 11 Gt CO_2-eq annually and sequester an additional 10 Gt CO_2-eq into the biosphere by 2050. These actions are also vital for helping communities adapt to the growing impacts of climate change[2].

Nature and NDCs: All Paris Agreement signatories must submit, by COP30, updated NDCs informed by the Global Stocktake, setting ambitious targets to cut emissions by 2035. Yet, only 30 countries have done so to date (*June, 2025*). Nature-based solutions can deliver up to one-third of the required

[2] For 100-year storm events, flood damages would increase by 91% to $US 272 billion without reefs. The countries with the most to gain from reef management are Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Mexico, and Cuba; annual expected flood savings exceed $400 M for each of these nations. https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-018-04568-z

emissions reductions, while also strengthening community adaptation and resilience. Their inclusion in NDCs is now critical.

Synergies and Tradeoffs: Land use decisions sit at the nexus of climate, biodiversity, water and food security, and human rights. 30 per cent of emissions from industry and fossil fuels are soaked up by forests. Yet every year, the world loses 10 million hectares of forest. Tropical deforestation and degradation contribute 11% of global CO_2 emissions and are key drivers of biodiversity loss. Countries must break out of policy siloes, delivery policy coherence through aligned climate and nature goals, and manage trade-offs. COP30 must deliver a strong mandate to enhance synergies across the Rio Conventions, with NbS helping achieve commitments under all three.

Delivery Plans and Addressing Negative Finance: Countries should publish delivery plans for implementing the Global Stocktake (GST), including actions to end deforestation and ecosystem conversion by 2030. Climate finance must address harmful subsidies and negative financial flows that drive forest and wetland loss. For many countries, NbS can make a major contribution to achieving 2035 targets. For example, Brazil could contribute 60% of its target if the country fully harnesses its potential in nature-based solutions —if adequately financed.

Protecting Carbon-Rich Ecosystems: The GST highlights the need to conserve and restore carbon-rich ecosystems. Peatlands, which cover just 0.4% of global land, store up to one-third of the world's soil carbon—twice the amount found in forest biomass. Yet drained peatlands already account for 5% of global GHG emissions. Urgent action is needed to protect these ecosystems as part of national and global climate strategies.

Advocacy Asks

Ask 1.1: All governments must include targets for nature-based solutions pathways within their new NDCs. Parties and the UNFCCC must publish a delivery plan for the 2030 GST targets, including how we are to end deforestation and conversion of primary habitats by 2030 and address negative financial flows that drive nature loss. [3] The Baku to Belem Roadmap to 1.3 T provides a valuable opportunity to galvanize support for the implementation of policy solutions to overcome the key barriers to investment and support the mobilisation of private capital at the scale needed to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

[3] Recognised in Paragraph 33 of the GST, which "*Emphasizes the importance of conserving, protecting and restoring nature and ecosystems towards achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including through enhanced efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030 - and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and by conserving biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework".* Paris-relevant GBF targets include: Target 3: protecting 30% of the earth's lands, oceans, coastal areas, and inland waters; GBF Target 18: reducing harmful government subsidies by $500 billion annually; GBF Target 19e: optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises; and GBF Target 15: requiring large and transnational companies and financial institutions to monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies, and impacts on biodiversity (also see Ask 2.4) Target 19e in particular finds alignment with Art 2.1c of the Paris Agreement, which calls for alignment of financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate-resilient development.

Ask 1.2: COP30 must adopt a mandate to strengthen the connection between the UNFCCC, CBD, and UNCCD. This includes enhancing policy coherence and capacity building for synergies across science, data, MRV, and financial mechanisms. [4]

Ask 1.3: The UNFCCC must encourage more technical exchange and awareness-raising about the environmental impacts and trade-offs within low-carbon transition pathways, particularly on land-use and biodiversity.[5] Parties must increase their use of and public availability of geospatial data to inform whole-of-society decision-making and reporting within the UNFCCC, nationally and locally to maximise synergies and minimise trade-offs in decision-making. [6]

COP30 DESIRED OUTCOMES

1. **Nature in Every NDC:** Measurable NbS commitments embedded in updated climate pledges.
2. **Integrated Governance:** Formal decisions to enhance Rio Convention alignment and break policy siloes.
3. **Increased Knowledge, Research, and Understanding of Transition Trade-offs,** including the mining of rare earth and critical metals for EV and renewable technologies, the bioeconomy and impact of biofuels, and the siting of renewable energy projects and infrastructure, and their local impacts on the natural environment and communities.
4. **Geospatial informed approach to planning and financing,** with the UNFCCC encouraging parties to publish clear spatial plans that can use interoperable data to help align different actors across climate, biodiversity, and land restoration finance.[7]

[4] The COP30 Presidency to lead the alignment of the Paris Agreement with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) 2030 goals and targets. This involves ensuring alignment between NDCs and NBSAPs, and exploring wider opportunities for synergies across the CBD, UNFCCC, and UNCCD. Funders like GEF, GCF, and MDBs must examine how to achieve clearer and better financial alignment on the ground. Parties should mandate a decision under the SBSTA agenda item on 'Cooperation with other international organizations' to strengthen synergies, and galvanize support for a COP 30 cover decision that strengthens the mandate of the Joint Liaison Group and establishes a standalone agenda item on synergies, in view of a potential future establishment of a joint work programme on policy coherence between the Rio Conventions.

[5] The UNFCCC needs to ensure that its net-zero transition plans, including those for agriculture, built environment, energy, and transportation, manage their impact on land use, especially the conversion of primary habitats and biodiversity loss. These plans must be 'Rio aligned' to effectively address dependencies on land use. A joint work programme across the Rio Conventions may facilitate this.

[6] Better use of geospatial and other data offers solutions for informed decision-making and reporting within the UNFCCC and country implementation planning. Supplementary geospatial documents to NDCs should show mapping of land-use implementation. Publicly available geospatial data could help report on the Tenure Facility, TFFF and GEF funds and ensure accountability for the delivery of the GST target of ending deforestation by 2030.

[7] *"COP30 can be the moment we align international financial flows and merge the digital and climate transitions into one single new industrial revolution that is climate conscious".* COP30 President Designate invite to join the global "mutirão."10/4/2025

2. INVEST WITH NATURE

Investing with nature goes beyond injecting funds into a sector, project, or activity - it's about recognising the systemic impact nature has across all pillars of the economy. For businesses and investors, this means recognising nature not only as a risk factor but as a strategic asset and opportunity, essential to supply chains, climate resilience, public health, culture, and livelihoods, as well as long-term market stability.

Investing with nature means backing policies and practices that sustain rather than degrade natural capital, reduce systemic risk, and unlock value through climate and biodiversity solutions that benefit economies and communities alike.

To achieve a net-zero, nature-positive future, financing for NbS must triple by 2030. Governments, businesses, and financial institutions must integrate nature into their strategies and make NbS in NDCs, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) investable, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of $700 billion per year [by 2050], and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.[8]

Good investment with nature includes high-integrity carbon markets (both on the supply and demand side), such as jurisdictional REDD+ investments; an end to harmful subsidies and financial flows that drive deforestation, peatland drainage, and ecosystem loss; transparent corporate disclosure of biodiversity, climate and social impacts; and stronger government enforcement of nature-related commitments. While increasing investment and direct access for IP & LCs to ' land tenure funds.

2030 Objectives:

1. **Triple Financing for Nature**: Secure a threefold increase in finance for NbS by 2030, leveraging public finance to catalyse private capital as part of the $300 billion donor commitment to deliver the Baku to Belem Roadmap -aimed at scaling up climate finance to developing countries to at least $1.3 trillion per year by 2035 and GBF Target 19 commitment of mobilizing at least $200 billion per year by 2030.

2. **Investable NbS in NDCs**: Ensure NbS in NDCs, NBSAPs, and NAPs are structured to attract private investment, with defined milestones and sectoral targets backed by enabling policies, implementation and investment plans.

3. **Strengthen High-Integrity Carbon Markets**: Promote high-integrity carbon markets (on the supply and demand side) and jurisdictional REDD+ to unlock significant new financial flows for nature.

4. **End Negative Finance & Ensure Accountability**: Phase out the $7 trillion annually in nature-harming finance, and redirect it to activities that enable our people and planet to thrive.

[8] Noting Art 2.1c of UNFCCC calls for alignment of financial flows with goals of the Paris Agreement" supported by GST para 33 ('alignment with the Global Biodiversity Framework') and GBF Target 19e ("Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises")

Mandate corporate biodiversity risk disclosure, transparency and enforce accountability for deforestation and ecosystem conversion in line with Targets 15 and 18 of the GBF and the 2030 GST zero-deforestation commitment.

Context

We cannot meet net-zero targets or halt biodiversity loss without scaling investment in NbS, financing climate and ecological transition plans, and ending the financing of destructive practices such as deforestation and wetland drainage. Achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement requires urgent protection and restoration of the world's remaining carbon sinks.

Nature4Climate research shows that only 33% of NbS-supportive policies have allocated budgets, with just 25% of NbS finance coming from the private sector, and a mere 1.6% of adaptation finance being private.

With public climate finance under pressure, it is essential to **leverage limited public resources to unlock larger flows of private capital.** Key strategies include:

- **De-risking Investments**: Use public finance tools like guarantees, insurance, or first-loss capital to attract private investment.
- **Blended Finance**: Combine public and private funding, with public capital absorbing early-stage risks or providing concessional finance to scale successful models.
- **Regulatory Support**: Implement policies that redirect and incentivise private investment in NbS, including tax incentives, environmental and social standards, and anti-deforestation and peatland drainage regulations.
- **Market Enablement**: Support high-integrity carbon markets with stable policy environments, clear harmonized methodologies and safeguards, to deliver revenue streams for nature-positive projects/ outcomes.
- **Capacity Building**: Strengthen the institutional, technical, and financial capacity of local and regional actors to design, finance, finance, manage, and monitor NbS projects, and engage effectively with investors.
- **Project Pipeline Development:** Invest in project preparation and technical assistance to identify, design, and scale bankable NbS initiatives, particularly in underfinanced regions.

Implementing these measures will help close the nature finance gap and ensure that investment strategies support countries *in optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crisis while recognizing the need to enhance the transparency, reporting and accountability thereof in line with the mandates of the respective multilateral environmental agreements*. **CBD RM decision.**

Advocacy Asks

Ask 2.1: Parties to commit to tripling financing for NbS by 2030, as part of the $300bn commitment within NCQG from donor countries. [9] To mobalize private finance for NbS implementation the $1.3T Roadmap parties should present clear pathways and milestones for increasing private investment in NbS, including public-private collaboration and de-risking strategies, especially in emerging markets and developing economies. [10] Significantly scale up finance for forests (in addition to high-integrity carbon markets, also include support for the Tropical Forest Finance Facility (TFFF), the Forest Climate Leaders Partnership (FCLP) country packages, and replenishment of the USD $1.7 bn Tenure Pledge. [11]

Ask 2.2: Strengthen carbon markets via guidance, enabling policy, and regulations that incentivize high-integrity and biodiversity compatible outcomes, responsible use of credits, and recognize the importance of reductions and removals credits. [12] Leverage low emissions strategies and government-led demand catalysts to enhance the credibility of voluntary and compliance carbon markets, including jurisdictional REDD+ investments. [13]

Ask 2.3: Parties act on Article 2.1(C)[14] to stop the $7 trillion annual flow of nature-negative finance, realigning incentives that are harmful for biodiversity by $500 billion/year under GBF Target 18, including ending fossil fuel subsidies, which amount to more than $1 trillion/year. [15] Call on Parties to implement GBF Target 15, requiring large

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[9] The new $300bn NCQG climate finance commitments made in Baku must represent a floor rather than the ceiling of contributions towards developing countries to achieve their climate goals. Discussing concrete steps to increase the provision of grant-based and highly concessional finance, rather than loans, is essential. Additionally, this support must be of the highest quality and as meaningful as possible, focusing on enabling transformational change rather than just incremental progress. Mechanisms to mobilize more private-sector finance for climate action in developing nations, such as guarantees and debt refinancing—must also be a priority topic to be addressed as part of the roadmap to 1.3T discussions. Sustainable public finance plays a critical role in catalyzing private finance for nature. Parties must ensure that the 1.3T Roadmap present clear pathways and milestones for increasing the provision of public finance and mobilization of private finance towards nature-based solutionsincludes clarity on how finance will support biodiversity and other nature-related priorities set by developing countries in their climate planning instruments.

[10] The $1.3T Roadmap should show clear steps and milestones for increasing private investment in NbS, including public-private partnerships, risk reduction strategies, and alignment with the GBF Target 19 goal of mobilizing $200 billion per year by 2030. By making NbS in NDCs investable, Closing the gap where 80% of global nature finance flows directed to advanced economies.

[11] COP30 must deliver clear plans and binding mechanisms to ensure deforestation commitments lead to real progress and enhance restoration efforts to prevent further GHG emissions. This includes independent monitoring, new national laws, enforcement, transformation of economic incentive structures that harm nature, and support for funding mechanisms like Brazil's Tropical Forever Forests Facility. To enhance restoration efforts to prevent further GHG emissions accumulation and incentives to commit specific high-impact sectors to a net-zero and nature-positive aligned just transition.

[12] Developing and ensuring the integrity of carbon markets, including jurisdictional REDD+ investments, to unlock new financial flows for NbS. Nature and climate-related risks are becoming more financially important. Strengthening carbon markets will help address these risks and attract new funding for NbS. Clear guidance and capacity-building can help channel and provide new public and private finance toward high-quality carbon projects that contribute to NDCs and deliver lasting climate, nature, and social outcomes.

[13] Ensuring that national and international mechanisms are in place to enable high integrity carbon markets. Enabling policies need to be set at a national level and support the conditions for indigenous leadership in jurisdictional and project-level initiatives. This includes prioritize *direct, flexible, and rights-based finance* that empowers IP&LCs to participate in, shape, and benefit from carbon markets on their own terms, including financing Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes, community-led design and monitoring, legal support for tenure recognition, and robust, locally-driven safeguards. Article 6 needs to provide the mechanisms to incentivize private finance for nature-based solutions by integrating high-integrity carbon market investments into the achievement of countries' NDCs and prioritize development and approval of methodologies for Nature-based Solutions under article 6.4, recognizing the LULUCF sector must decarbonize faster than any other.

[14] Article 2.1(c) of the international Paris Agreement on climate change calls for "making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate-resilient development., Goal D of GBF calls for alignment of financial flows with goals of GBF. Both can be realized together at the national level.

[15] GST Paragraph 28 (h) commits to phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that do not address energy poverty or just transitions, as soon as possible.

and transnational companies and financial institutions to monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their biodiversity impacts - including reliance on environmentally harmful subsidies - through operations, supply chains, and portfolios. [16]

COP30 DESIRED OUTCOMES

Overall, success at COP30 means a global shift in finance towards nature-positive investments, backed by accountability and strong domestic enforcement to protect and restore natural habitats.

1. **Tripled Finance for NbS to Realize Commitments to Scale Action, with Investable NDCs, NAPs and NBSAPs:** Governments must commit to working in partnership with the Private sector to triple finance for nature by 2030, unlocking private investment and enabling more initiatives such as Indonesia's Green Sukuk bond, which has raised over $1.25 billion for climate-aligned projects. All NDCs, NAPs, and NBSAPs should reflect clear, investable pathways for NbS to attract private capital. Costa Rica's NDC, integrating forest conservation and sustainable agriculture, can serve as a model. Brazil's Tropical Forest Forever Facility and the Forest Climate Leaders Partnership country packages offer a scalable example of finance to support international commitments to deliver NbS at scale.

2. **Strengthened Carbon Markets with Integrity:** Support high-integrity carbon markets[17] (including responsible use of credits and land management to ensure biodiversity and community benefits), including jurisdictional REDD+, to expand NbS finance. Alignment between Gold Standard and Verra on carbon accounting principles should boost trust and credibility in the market.

3. **Commitment to Ending Harmful Finance, Improving Disclosure and Enforced Commitments:** Commitment to Phase out $7 trillion in destructive finance and mandate corporate and finance sector disclosure of nature impacts. Ensure laws, monitoring, and funding mechanisms hold actors accountable for deforestation and ecosystem loss.[18]

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[16] UNFCCC needs a clear plan to meet GST commitments including how it will end political support for $7 trillion going to activities that harm the climate and nature than to those that protect and restore them. This includes, phase out, or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, by at least $500 billion per year by 2030 (GBF Target 18).. Parties must improve domestic regulations and enforcement to drive accountability. Take steps to require large companies and financial institutions to monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their biodiversity impacts through their operations, supply chains, and portfolios, as adopted by the GBF. Holding companies and investors accountable for deforestation, habitat conversion, and wetland degradation, including peatland drainage. The EU Deforestation Regulation requires companies accessing the EU market to prove their products don't come from recently deforested land or contribute to forest degradation. UNFCCC and parties need to publish a 2030 implementation plan to re-direct finance flows driving deforestation conversion and degradation of habitats in line with the GST target. Paragraph 33 Global Stocktake references alignment with GBF that commits to conserving biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. We further call on the UNFCCC to Identify and repurpose subsidies that harm forests and ecosystems, directing them toward a sustainable food systems transformation, a bioeconomy transition, and sustainable forest management.

[17] High Integrity Credits (noting high quality = high integrity): Projects or programs generate high-quality carbon credits when they are of high-integrity – meaning they address the permanence, additionality, leakage, double-counting, robust quantification and verification of the NCS climate mitigation activities implemented. In addition, high-quality carbon credits should measurably improve biodiversity integrity, use robust and verifiable biodiversity monitoring methods, and provide social and economic benefits for IPs and LCs: A Buyer's Guide to Natural Climate Solutions Carbon Credits | WBCSD

[18] Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures global initiative provides guidance for governments, businesses, and financial institutions on how to report and manage their impacts and dependencies on nature. The TNFD aims to integrate nature-related considerations into decision-making processes to support a shift towards nature-positive outcomes.

3. GROW WITH NATURE

Growing with nature means recognizing the deep interdependence between healthy ecosystems, climate resilience, and community wellbeing. NbS have the power to create 30 million more jobs by 2030, while restoring balance across food systems, economies, and the environment—but are most effective when they are designed, led, and governed by the communities who have long stewarded those lands and waters.

A just and lasting transition requires investing directly in locally led enterprises and financing solutions that respect community governance, Indigenous rights, and decision-making. This includes creating regionally defined purpose funds, strengthening land and resource tenure rights, and ensuring that at least 20% of NbS financing is directed to locally led initiatives. When communities lead, nature and economies can thrive together.

2030 Objectives:

1. Build national resilience by creating 30 million new jobs in NbS, with a focus on quality, locally rooted livelihoods.
2. Ensure at least 20% of NbS finance is directed towards Indigenous and local communities so they can lead and scale nature-positive, regenerative economies.
3. Expand equitable access to market opportunities, business incubation, and enabling infrastructure to support net-zero, nature-positive, and locally-led economies.
4. Prioritize climate sensitive and biodiverse ecosystems.[19]

Context:

NbS can drive inclusive, green job creation while addressing environmental challenges. According to the ILO, IUCN, and UNEP, scaling up NbS could generate up to 32 million new jobs by 2030, especially in

[19]The positive feedback between climate change and land usechange, particularly deforestation, is projected to increase the threat to the Amazon forest, resulting in the increase of fireoccurrence, forest degradation (high confidence) and long-term loss of forest structure (medium confidence). The combined effectof both impacts will lead to a long-term decrease in carbon stocksin forest biomass, compromising Amazonia's role as a carbon sink,largely conditioned on the forest's responses to elevated atmosphericCO2 (medium confidence). The southern portion of the Amazon hasbecome a net carbon source to the atmosphere in the past decade(high confidence).

Up to 85% of natural systems (plant and animal species, habitats and communities) evaluated in the literature for biodiversityhotspots in the region are projected to be negatively impacted by climate change (medium confidence). Available studies focusmainly on vertebrates and plants of the Atlantic Forest and Cerrado in Brazil and in CA, with a large knowledge gap on freshwater ecosystems{12.3, 12.5.1, CCP1} IPCCC report for LAC

Africa, Latin America, and the Arab States, where NbS employment could grow from 2.5 million to over 13 million.

Currently, over 60 million people are employed in NbS sectors—including ecosystem restoration, sustainable land use, and conservation. Tripling investment in NbS by 2030 could create an additional 30 million jobs, particularly in rural areas.

To realize this potential, NbS strategies must go beyond conservation and job creation. They must address structural barriers that Indigenous and community-led enterprises face, including limited access to climate finance, fair markets, capital, incubation and acceleration services, technical assistance, tenure security, and value chain infrastructure such as transport, storage, and processing.

To unlock this potential, we need just transition policies that ensure green growth is inclusive and fair. Delivering on this opportunity also requires capacity building and technical assistance, so that communities are equipped to lead in a rapidly evolving, nature-based economy, and so that Indigenous knowledge is uplifted and integrated into broader economic systems.

Advocacy Asks:

Ask 3.1: Promote quality, local job creation by investing in NbS that strengthens local enterprise, expands market access, and addresses infrastructure and value chain barriers. [20]

Ask 3.2: Support a just transition to a green economy by embedding Indigenous and community leadership in NbS design and governance, supporting inclusive training programmes, and expanding access to finance and enterprise development services. [21]

Ask 3.3: Increase overall financing for IP&LC and AD communities, ensuring at least 20% of NbS finance is accessible to locally led projects. [22] Replenish the USD $1.7 billion tenure pledge made at COP26.[23]

[20] Investing in NbS can create millions of jobs globally, particularly in rural areas. By 2030, NbS could generate up to 32 million new jobs, enhancing livelihoods while addressing environmental challenges. This includes actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use, and manage ecosystems. The greatest employment gains are expected in Africa, Latin America, and the Arab States.

[21] A fair transition to a green economy is essential. NbS can generate millions of new jobs, but this shift must include technical assistance, training and capacity building programs to support workers. Policy design should support workers and communities affected by the move to sustainable practices, ensuring inclusive benefits of NbS.

[22] Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IP&LC) are crucial for the stewardship of ecosystems. Despite managing 21% of the world's land, they receive less than 1% of climate funding. To support a nature-positive economy and transition towards net-zero, it is essential to prioritize nature and people over unbounded growth. Therefore, 20% of the necessary $500 billion USD per year investment in NbS by 2030 should be directed to local people, amounting to $100 billion USD per year.

[23] The tenure pledge made at COP26 is vital for empowering Indigenous Peoples who have historically stewarded ecosystems. Replenishing this $1.7 billion USD pledge will help address the significant lack of inclusion and equity for Indigenous Peoples, as highlighted by N4C research showing that only 19% of policies reference Indigenous Peoples, and a mere 0.46% address their equity specifically.

Ask 3.4: Support regionally defined purpose funds that channel direct financing to Indigenous and community-led enterprises. Create and strengthen funding solutions that reduce transaction costs, build equitable partnerships, and enable communities to grow economies on their own terms.[24]

COP 30 DESIRED OUTCOMES

A successful COP30 outcome would be a watershed moment towards a just and resilient transition to a nature-positive economy. With steps to embed equity, local empowerment, and Indigenous leadership at the heart of climate action.

COP30 needs to unlock targeted investments in NbS that generate quality jobs, strengthen community enterprises, and ensure finance flows directly to those managing ecosystems on the frontlines. This outcome would also replenish and expand existing pledges, reduce barriers to access, and establish mechanisms that enable communities to shape and benefit from green economic transformation.

[24] Indigenous self managed regionally defined purpose funds are essential for investing in local and Indigenous economies. This approach will help unlock investment in new trade opportunities that support IP&LC in growing their own local nature-positive economies. N4C advocates for greater inclusion of IP&LC in the leadership of NbS projects and self-management of investments.

4. ADAPT WITH NATURE

We are firmly and fully in a period of adaptation as climate impacts continue to escalate. Adapting to climate impacts is a daily reality for communities, governments, and businesses. **"Adapting with nature" means protecting and restoring ecosystems to build resilience—not only for nature, but for the people, cities, and economies that depend on it.**

To confront escalating climate risks, we must dramatically scale up funding and action for ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA)[25]. These holistic solutions reduce vulnerability, protect biodiversity, and deliver tangible benefits, especially for the most climate-vulnerable.

2030 Objectives

1. **Mainstream Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EBA) and Resilience:** Embed ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience in the **Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and its indicator framework**, recognising its cross-cutting value for people, climate, and biodiversity. Highlight the role of healthy ecosystems - such as wetlands and forests, in buffering climate impacts and securing water availability.

2. **Strengthen National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and adaptation in NDCs and NBSAPs:** To ensure they are aligned for effective delivery of EbA and include climate vulnerability assessments, including water-related risks, and cross-sector adaptation and resilience planning with meaningful involvement of local actors in the design and implementation.

3. **Urban and Regional Planning:** Encourage countries to develop **nature-positive urban and regional adaptation strategies** that are future-proof by addressing climate risks, scaling adaptive capacity, and enhancing quality of life.

4. **Increase Private Capital Flows into Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EBA) -**to close the gap that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) estimates that US$160–340 billion is needed annually for adaptation efforts by 2030

Context

Nature has long been recognized as a crucial component of adaptation strategies. COP30 offers a unique opportunity to fully integrate EbA into the UAE-Belem Work Programme GGA indicators framework and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). The GGA's indicator framework is expected to be finalised at COP30.

[25] EbA is a subset of NbS focused specifically on using biodiversity and ecosystem services to help people adapt to the adverse effects of climate change Ecosystem-based Adaptation | IUCN adaptation financing is not fast enough to close the enormous gap between needs and flows, which contributes to a continued lag in adaptation planning and implementation efforts. International public adaptation finance flows to developing countries increased from US$22 billion in 2021 to US$28 billion in 2022: the largest absolute and relative year-on-year increase since the Paris Agreement. This reflects progress towards the Glasgow Climate Pact, which urged developed nations to at least double adaptation finance to developing countries from US$19 billion (2019 levels) by 2025. However, even achieving the Glasgow Climate Pact goal would only reduce the adaptation finance gap, which is estimated at US$187-359 billion per year, by about 5 per cent. https://www.unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2024

A synergistic approach to indicators, utilizing relevant frameworks (such as the Global Biodiversity Framework), would ensure a cost-effective, efficient, and linked-up monitoring and reporting system for global adaptation action. Effective adaptation requires a comprehensive understanding of the role of nature in mitigating climate impacts and enhancing resilience.

Efforts to adapt with nature involve various organizations and initiatives working towards common goals. A growing movement—including Nature4Climate and the Climate Champions Team—is working to present a unified case for nature-based adaptation. By sharing knowledge, scaling proven solutions, and coordinating efforts, we can amplify impact and drive action globally. This collaborative approach will help scale up successful practices and share knowledge and resources more effectively.

The private sector has a major untapped role to play and opportunities to seize. EbA can reduce the intensity of climate hazards by 26%, potentially avoiding $393 billion in damages by 2050. Solutions like wetland restoration, mangrove protection, regenerative agriculture and coral restoration build resilience while delivering strong financial and social returns.

Yet, investment in NbS still accounts for less than 2% of public international climate finance for adaptation. Many investors prioritize short-term profits over long-term resilience. There is also a knowledge/capacity gap. Meaning investors dont know how to incorporate ecosystem benefits within their financial models and policymakers are not sure on how to change this. Public funding and policy incentives must better support private sector engagement in EbA. The private sector relies heavily on public funding and policy support[26]. We urgently need to fully leverage the private sector's potential.

Organizations like The Nature Conservancy (TNC), World Resources Institute (WRI), and the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEPFI) have developed robust solutions and financing models that demonstrate the viability and benefits of NbS. Highlighting these examples—especially where EbA improves water security, food production, and community resilience—can help inspire scaled-up global adoption.

OBJ Advocacy Asks

> **Ask 4.1:** We need to integrate ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) strategies into the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) thematic areas to enhance climate resilience. Ensuring that EbA is recognized as a critical component of national, regional adaptation frameworks, policies, and action plans. We need to integrate nature-positive indicators across all global thematic adaptation targets. [27]

[26] the U.S. Department of the Interior's "Ecosystem Restoration and Resilience Framework" illustrates how public-private partnerships—such as the America the Beautiful Challenge—combine federal funding with private and philanthropic capital to support large-scale, locally led restoration and adaptation projects.

[27] *"The final text for the GGA the ecosystem target is as follows (d) Reducing climate impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity, and accelerating the use of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions, including through their management, enhancement, restoration and conservation and the protection of terrestrial,inland water, mountain, marine and coastal ecosystems;"* We need to ensure that EbA is incorporated into national and regional adaptation frameworks, policies, and action plans. Promote the use of natural infrastructure, such as wetlands, forests, and mangroves, to mitigate climate impacts and support biodiversity. Advocate for the inclusion of EbA indicators in GGA monitoring and evaluation processes to track progress and effectiveness. Encourage the development of apex targets for EbA to provide clear goals and benchmarks for countries to achieve. Advocating for the inclusion of nature-based solutions and the vulnerability of ecosystems and people in the final indicator set under the UAE Framework on Global Climate Resilience, including recognition of the ocean–climate nexus.

Ask 4.2: Integrate Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and water resilience in NAPs and NDCs: Include climate vulnerability assessments and cross-sector adaptation planning in NAPs and NDCs, with active participation from local communities in line with the Locally Led Adaptation Principles. [28]

Ask 4.3: Strengthen the role of NbS in Urban and Regional Adaptation Planning. Develop comprehensive plans for cities and regions to adapt with nature, leveraging local knowledge and resources. [29]

Ask 4.4: We call on the private sector to scale up high-integrity investments in Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) by integrating it into climate risk strategies and aligning with frameworks like TNFD. This includes mobilising blended finance to de-risk EbA investments and supporting locally led initiatives through direct, flexible funding. At COP30.[30]

COP30 DESIRED OUTCOMES

At COP30, we want to see ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-vulnerable people and ecosystem resilience fully embedded in the Global Goal on Adaptation, with clear targets and indicators to track progress. Countries should present enhanced National Adaptation Plans that include robust climate vulnerability assessments and cross-sector strategies, developed with strong local participation and context-specific solutions.

As a movement it is critical we support development practitioners to continue to consolidate information around innovation of NBS, creating an evidence base that can be upscaled by increased finance flows for nature and climate.

- We call for a coalition of Urban and Regional Resilience leaders, backed by private sector support, to deliver concrete, investable plans for adapting with nature—especially in cities and vulnerable regions—ensuring these efforts are well-funded and ready for implementation.
- We call for business coalitions and partners to help companies showcase livestment leadership through public commitments, case studies, and engagement in high-level dialogues.

[28] Enhancing NAPs by including detailed climate vulnerability assessments and cross-sector adaptation planning with active participation from local communities. To encourage countries to conduct comprehensive climate vulnerability assessments that identify the most at-risk ecosystems and communities. Integrate these assessments into NAPs to inform targeted adaptation measures. Promote cross-sector collaboration to ensure that adaptation strategies address multiple dimensions of climate impacts, including health, agriculture, water resources, and infrastructure. Facilitate meaningful involvement of local actors in the planning and implementation of adaptation projects to ensure that solutions are context-specific and culturally appropriate. Support the development of geospatial data tools to improve the accuracy and granularity of vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning.

[29] Encourage countries to develop comprehensive adaptation plans for cities and regions that leverage NbS to enhance resilience. To support the creation of urban and regional adaptation plans that prioritize NbS, such as green roofs, urban forests, and sustainable drainage systems. Promote the integration of NbS into urban planning and development policies to reduce climate risks and improve the quality of life for urban residents. Advocate for the use of geospatial data and climate models to inform the design and implementation of NbS in urban areas. Highlight successful examples of cities and regions that have effectively implemented NbS to inspire and guide future actions. Encourage the establishment of public-private partnerships to fund and implement NbS projects in urban and regional settings.

[30] Convening the private sector to increase EbA finance means highlighting investable EbA pathways in NDCs and showcasing innovative finance models. It also reflects the recommendations from the Climate Champions' Call for Collaboration on private finance for adaptation, Six ways to scale private finance for climate adaptation which includes: Investing in nature and technologies, Prioritising blended finance, And building insurance-sector capacity.

WHAT IS THE N4C COALITION?

Nature4Climate (N4C) is a TNC-housed coalition of 29 international organizations. It serves as a strategic platform for communications, advocacy, and campaigns, aiming to mitigate 10 GtCO2e a year by 2030.

WHAT IS THE 'WITH NATURE' CAMPAIGN?

The latest campaign from N4C reminds us that the economy, governments, and all life on the planet are dependent on healthy ecosystems. Governments can no longer develop policies and manage public finance without considering nature in their plans. The private sector cannot operate without acknowledging the need to halt and reverse nature loss, securing a net-zero, nature-positive economy. Profitable investments must recognize the opportunities that preserving and restoring the natural world can bring.

There is no climate or economic solution without nature. We need radical and ambitious thinking from all corners of society to take action **With Nature** to tackle the climate crisis.

WHAT ARE NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS?

Nature-based solutions are actions that protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural and modified ecosystems to address societal challenges. They can provide long-term positive benefits that flow from healthy ecosystems and target significant challenges by providing climate change mitigation, disaster risk reduction, food and water security, and improved health outcomes.

WHAT IS NATURE POSITIVE?

'Nature Positive' is a global societal goal defined as 'halting and reversing nature loss by 2030 on a 2020 baseline, and achieving full recovery by 2050'. Simply, this means ensuring more nature in the world in 2030 than in 2020 and continued recovery after that.