

UNFCCC-COP30 - Major Outcomes

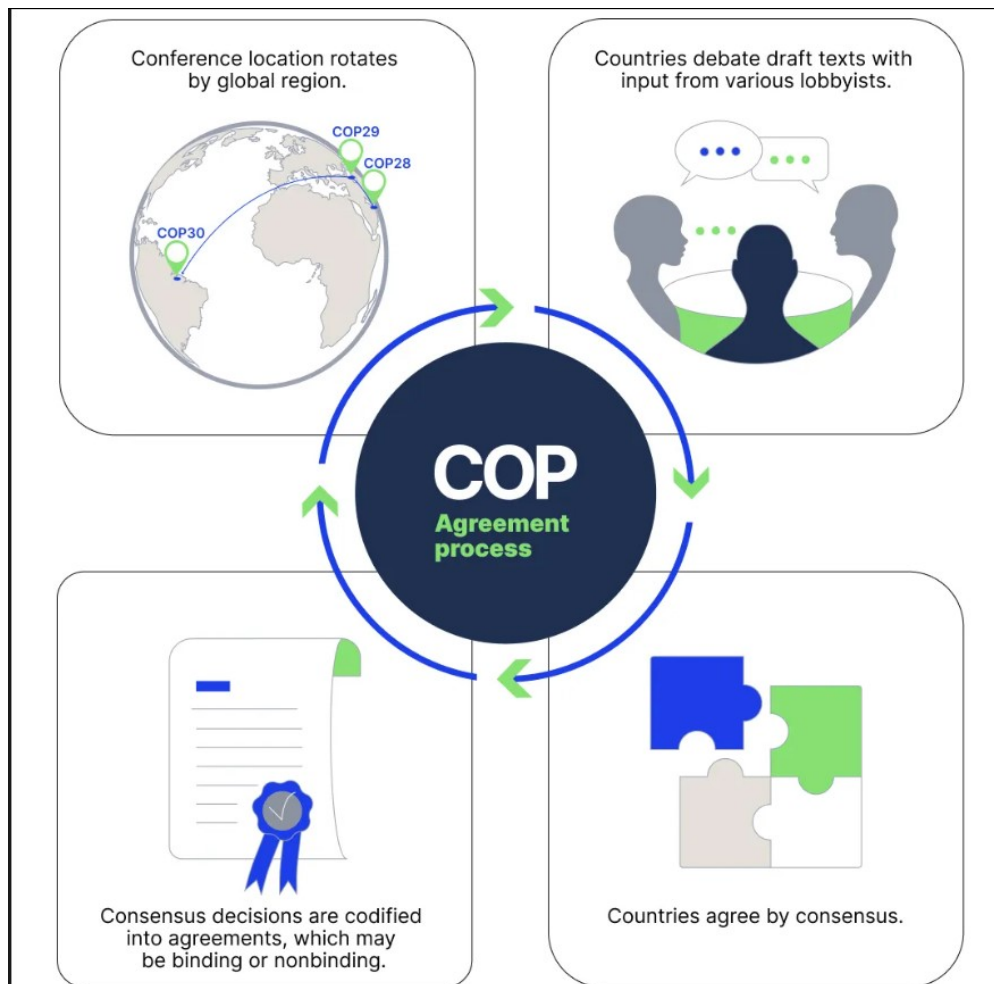
Mains: *GS II - Important International Institutions, agencies and fora - their Structure, Mandate.*

Why in News?

Recently, the 30th edition of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP30), the annual two-week climate talks, concluded in Belem, Brazil on 22nd November.

What is UNFCCC - COP?

- **UNFCCC COP** - It stands for the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- **Purpose** - It is the supreme decision-making body where member countries (Parties) meet annually to assess global efforts to combat climate change and negotiate agreements to limit global warming.
- **Functions** - The COP serves as a forum to review implementation, set new goals, and make decisions on issues like reducing emissions, adapting to climate impacts, and providing climate finance.
- **COP Agreement process**



What are the major outcomes of the COP30?

- **Belem Health Action Plan** - It is a flagship outcome of Brazil's COP 30 Presidency, which was unveiled on the dedicated Health Day of COP30 – 13 November 2025.
- It is aimed at **strengthening global health systems to cope better with the impacts of climate change**.
- It is structured around two cross-cutting principles and concepts: health equity and 'climate justice' and leadership and governance on climate and health with social participation.
- **Tropical Forests Forever Facility (TFFF)** - Brazil, formally launched the TFFF, which is designed as a "payment-for-performance" model.
- It uses agreed satellite monitoring standards and systems to reward **tropical forest countries** with a continuing source of funding as long as they preserve their forests.
- TFFF aims to mobilise around USD 125 billion through public and private investment, using returns to pay nations that conserve forests. Brazil made the first \$1 billion investment in the facility.
- **Belem Political Agreement** - The new draft text on a political package, presented on the last day of the event, skirted each of the four long-standing issues it was meant to resolve, leaving almost everyone unhappy.
- A group of 29 countries, mainly small island states and those from Europe, rejected the draft text because it skipped any mention of a roadmap on fossil fuel phase-out, which was one of their key demands.
- The 4 key demands were:

- **Climate-finance obligation:** Demand of the developing countries regarding full implementation of the finance provision contained in Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement.
- **Climate-related trade measures:** India, China, and some other developing countries have been flagging concerns related to trade-related restrictive measures, such as the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). They have argued that CBAM is a discriminatory trade practice disguised as climate action.
- **Collective Response to the 1.5°C Goal/Fossil Fuels:** Developed nations want to see enhanced mitigation actions in pursuit of the 1.5 degrees Celsius global warming target.
- **Transparency Reporting Framework:** Demand mainly raised by developed countries to have greater transparency in reporting on climate actions
- **Santa Marta conference** - In a move to push for a global phaseout of fossil fuels, Colombia announced an international conference on Just Transition Away from Fossil Fuels, to be co-hosted with the Netherlands, in Santa Marta on April 28-29, 2026.
- The objective of the conference is to explore the legal, economic and social dimensions of phasing out fossil fuels — from trade impacts and subsidy reform to macroeconomic stability, energy security, renewable deployment, and labour transitions.
- **The Open Planetary Intelligence Network (OPIN)** - This is launched for data interoperability, which will accelerate the global climate transformation by unifying critical digital technologies.
- **The Global Ethical Stocktake (GES)** - This is yet another significant initiative, which seeks to incorporate moral and ethical considerations and civil society dimensions into the global climate action agenda. Its Asia edition was held in New Delhi this September
- **Belem 4x pledge** - Belém 4X pledge on sustainable fuel is a “call to action” to accelerate the energy transition and expand the supply of liquid biofuels, biogas, hydrogen, and other inputs.
- It aims to provide political support and promote international cooperation to increase at least fourfold the use of sustainable fuels by 2035, from 2024 levels.
- **Belem Declaration on Hunger, Poverty, and People-Centered Climate Action** - At the climate summit, leaders from 43 countries and the European Union signed this declaration, placing the world's most vulnerable populations at the center of global climate policy.
- The declaration recommends that “countries continue investing in mitigation, while giving greater priority to adaptation—particularly human-centered measures such as social protection, crop insurance, and other instruments that strengthen community resilience.
- **National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Implementation Alliance** - It is a multistakeholder partnership aimed at accelerating the effective and impactful implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAP), which was announced at the summit.
- The Alliance is a part of the Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS) within the COP30 Action Agenda which aims to accelerate collaboration between the organizations supporting the implementation of NAPs and mobilize public and private investment to advance national adaptation priorities

- **Brazil pushes for Mutirao strategy** - The Brazilian Presidency of COP30 today unveiled the official Global *Mutirão* platform within the COP30 website, a new digital entry point to unite and amplify climate action around the world.

***Mutirao** is a Brazilian tradition of collective, community-driven mobilisation — a spirit the Presidency seeks to translate into global climate action.*

- The proposal aims to close the gap between pledges and delivery and serves as Brazil's high-stakes blueprint for COP30, centred on accelerating progress in energy, finance, and trade.

What are the some major outcomes from the previous COPs?

History of COP: Milestones in Global Climate Negotiations			
1995 Berlin, Germany COP1: Berlin Mandate First COP established analysis phase to negotiate actions for combating climate change <i>First steps but not enough</i>	1997 Kyoto, Japan COP3: Kyoto Protocol First treaty committing industrialized countries to reduce GHG emissions by 5% below 1990 levels by 2012 <i>World's first emissions reduction treaty</i>	2005 Montreal, Canada COP11: Protocol Implementation First meeting of Kyoto Protocol parties; approved carbon markets and clean development mechanism <i>Montreal Declaration reaffirmed commitment</i>	2009 Copenhagen, Denmark COP15: Copenhagen Accord Non-binding agreement to limit temperature rise to 2°C; created \$100 billion climate fund for developing nations <i>Chaotic negotiations, incomplete outcome</i>
2015 Paris, France COP21: Paris Agreement 195 countries adopted binding treaty to limit temperature rise well below 2°C, aiming for 1.5°C <i>First great achievement, global climate pact</i>	2023 Dubai, UAE COP28: Fossil Fuel Transition Countries acknowledged fossil fuels as primary cause of climate change; agreed to triple renewable energy by 2030 <i>Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples emphasized</i>	2024 Baku, Azerbaijan COP29: Finance Deal Developed countries to deliver \$300 billion per year by 2035 to developing nations for emissions reduction <i>Base for future climate finance</i>	2025 Belem, Brazil COP30: Amazon Gateway Conference at gateway to Amazon; 198 parties now committed to annual climate negotiations <i>Ongoing negotiations on key issues</i>

Reference

[The Indian Express| Outcomes of COP30](#)



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