

HYBRID CONFERENCE AT UNFCCC COP30

GLF CLIMATE 2025



A NEW VISION FOR EARTH

Beyond COP30: Closing the Climate Implementation Gap

Event Report



Supported by:



Federal Ministry
for the Environment,
Nature Conservation
and Consumer Protection



THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG



based on a decision of
the German Bundestag

GLF Climate 2025 by the number

Event



Participants

11,308*
Total registered participants online and in person

*Total registered participants at both GLF COP30 events, GLF Climate and the 8th Investment Case:

16,400



Top 5 countries

1. India
2. Nigeria
3. Bangladesh
4. Brazil
5. Philippines

371
Participants in 10 watch parties in 10 countries

160
Registered participants at a [satellite event in Lima, Peru](#), comprising of 6 sessions and an artisan fair

Speakers



#MajorityForAction Campaign

10.2M
Social media reach

46M
Impressions

1.9M
Engagement

209M
Potential media reach



217M
Total event reach

Social media reach: The number of unique users who saw content related to event hashtags.

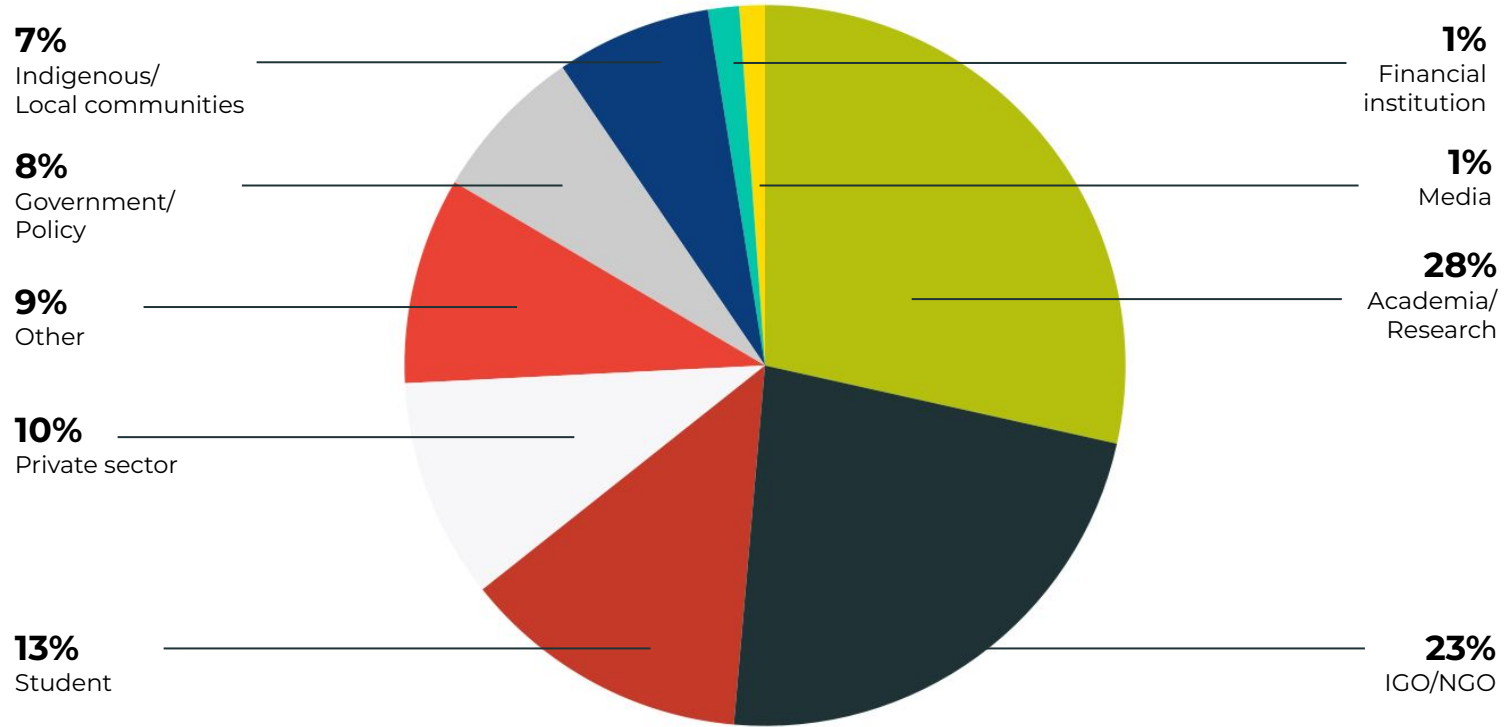
Impressions: The number of times content was displayed on user timelines related to event hashtags.

Engagement: The number of interactions on content by users (likes, comments, shares, saves, etc.) related to event hashtags.

Event-page views: Including partner-led sessions, plenary, local & youth action sessions and networking (only on the GLF Climate digital platform – excluding social media views).

Total event reach: Including social media reach, media reach, event page views, web search reach.

Online participant breakdown by sector



Post-event survey results

94%

rated the event as good or excellent

58%

found the content of the event well balanced, not being too academic

80%

indicated that women, young people and local communities and their interests were adequately included and incorporated

77%

committed to collaborating with diverse stakeholders to accelerate the implementation of solutions that deliver real impact on the ground

67%

made meaningful connections with other participants on subjects related to advancing integrated and locally-led initiatives that demonstrate effective action on climate, biodiversity and land restoration



What participants are saying

"I loved the diversity of perspectives and the way the event brought together global leaders, youth, practitioners and scientists in one space. The sessions were practical, inspiring and focused on real solutions rather than just discussions. It felt empowering to see concrete examples of climate finance and nature-based actions being showcased."

"I liked how this event brought together so many different voices from around the world and made them feel connected through a shared purpose. There was a quiet beauty in seeing ideas rise from every corner – young minds, experienced leaders and passionate changemakers all weaving their thoughts into one collective vision for the planet."

"I liked the the richness of the discussions and the diversity of perspectives represented. The sessions were inspiring and well-informed. I also appreciated the strong youth engagement, the quality of the organization, and the emphasis on global climate action."

"I appreciated the strong focus on Indigenous knowledge and grassroots perspectives. The conversations felt inclusive, solution-oriented and full of hope for climate action."

"What I liked the most about this event was the thoughtful curation of the program and the quality of the discussions. The sessions were insightful, well-structured and provided valuable perspectives."

GLF Climate Key Messages

Despite being branded the 'COP of the Truth' and the 'COP of Implementation,' COP30 did not deliver the call to action expected by many. However, the discussions in the pavilions and protests on the streets sent a clear message: acting is urgent and local efforts will lead the way.

The gaps to implementing action were the same as usual: the finance gap, an absence of voices from the frontlines in the decision-making process and a lack of coordination among initiatives to achieve a common goal.

In that context discussions at GLF Climate provided key insights to inform what is needed and how to take action now.

Protesters during the "Launch of Don't Gas the South and Don't Gas Latin America". Photo: © UN Climate Change/Zô Guimarães, Flickr



1. Climate action is built on care, trust and communities

True, lasting climate action emerges from a foundation of deep, trustful relationships and decentralized, collective governance. This requires a fundamental shift from a transactional mindset to a relational one; a shift that begins by re-establishing our connection to people and our landscapes.

When we do this, restoration evolves from a mere technical task into a social and cultural act that reinforces our sense of belonging. From this perspective, climate action is not just a sustainable goal to meet but something everyone can commit to, driven by care – for oneself, for one’s community and for the living world.

Ultimately, effective action begins with these small, meaningful steps that can begin immediately: from acts of self-care to community engagement, knowledge sharing and local greening efforts.

Related projects and initiatives:

- [Iacitadá](#)
- [Support Humanity Cameroon \(SUHUCAM\)](#)

“Restoration is not only ecological, it’s cultural. It’s social and deeply human. When we speak about restoring forests, we are also speaking about restoration relationships, our relationship with the land, with the water – with pollinators, with the food, in general, with nature and with each other.”



Ysabel Calderon, Sumak Kawsay

“Who do you call to get something done, who do you go to? You go to your best friends, you go to the ones you know. The best way we can ensure things will happen is that we know that our money is going to friends, to partners, to people that we actually know.”



Thomas Schoos, Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Biodiversity of Luxembourg

“Caring for the planet becomes an act of self care. That is where a new vision for Earth begins. In the body, in the breath and in remembering that we belong. Before we transform systems, we have to transform stories we live in. And this begins in our bodies – how we breathe, create and care.”



Summer Dean, Climate Diva

“Where forests are thriving, the biodiversity quality is better. Those forests sequester more carbon. The quality of the soil and land is better. So, at the level of science, these three are very well interconnected. But what we have in practice is three sets of rules. We have the NDCs to address climate change, we have the NBSAPs to address biodiversity loss, and then you have the LDN for land degradation. What would be needed is to run all three through one pipeline so you don't have three sets of work plans, three different teams in a ministry, three sets of funding lines who are not necessarily talking to each other. Select a landscape, run all through one pipeline, meaning one work plan for all three, align sets of indicators for monitoring, and finance based on results delivered.”



Subhra Battarjee, FSC

“When we talk about NDCs, there should be more collaboration and exchange of information and a recognition that carbon sequestration doesn't just come from forests but from landscapes. Forests, agroforestry and agriculture should be seen as one integrated system.”



Beria Leimona, CIFOR-ICRAF

“Climate resilience can be achieved by protecting forests and strengthening food sovereignty from the bottom up.”



H. E. Ato Seyoum Mekonnen, Ministry of Planning and Development for Environment, Climate Change and Demography, Ethiopia

2. Combine agendas for greater impact

Effectiveness lies in integration. Breaking silos between climate, biodiversity and land use is one of the most important challenges we need to overcome.

At the local level, the challenges of land, food, water, climate and biodiversity are inextricably linked – and our solutions must be, too. We can address all three Rio Conventions together by combining agroecology, food systems transformation, adaptation and land management.

By combining these agendas, we can move beyond fragmented projects to create powerful, unified action. By coordinating and integrating efforts at multiple levels, we can achieve more effective outcomes and use resources far more efficiently.

Related initiatives/projects:

- [Mangrove carbon sequestration, storage dynamics and ecosystem services in Asia and the Pacific - CIFOR-ICRAF](#)
- [The Bonn Challenge - German government, IUCN](#)
- [Restoration of rangelands carbon sinks for increased community climate resilience and agricultural outcomes – CIFOR-ICRAF](#)
- [Forest Landscape Restoration Hub - IUCN](#)

3. Fund what really matters

To close the climate finance gap, we must shift funding to what builds resilience: people and governance. Our current systems prioritize easily quantifiable results like trees planted over the essential work of coordination, relationship building and local leadership. This excludes the communities, Indigenous Peoples and youth who are at the frontlines of climate action.

This financial transformation requires two shifts. First, we must fund 'invisible' infrastructure: governance structures and networks, verification systems and local coordination are essential to implement action. Second, we must value local actors' work and knowledge and reduce resource inequalities by providing direct, sustainable financing to fund their work and keep the ecosystems they protect.

To truly leverage landscape-level transformation, we must finance community solutions, cooperatives, networks and associations who develop their own mechanisms to drive local solutions.

Related projects and initiatives:

- [International Model Forest Network \(IMFN\)](#)
- [PELUM Kenya](#)

"Unfortunately, most donors, financiers and even local governments don't want to pay for meetings and coordination. People nowadays only want numbers – number of trees, number of hectares – but they don't understand that before having these numbers, you need quality governance."



Max Yamauchi Levy,
EcoAgriculture Partners, IMFN

"The world has given me the opportunity to sit in rooms like this, but the world has refused to give me resources to go help those communities. Is this the world I'll hand over to my children? A world where people make beautiful speeches, forgetting that those on the frontline of climate change go to bed hungry, without food, without jobs."



Sunday Geoffrey Mbafoambe,
GLF x Yaounde chapter

"Investing in Nature and especially into the Forest-Water nexus isn't charity; it's infrastructure investment. These forests are water towers, climate regulators, and rain generators. We pay for water in dam; we should pay for the natural systems that make water and dam possible."



Robert Nasi, CIFOR-ICRAF

"The role that science has is trying to understand what is driving climate change and what are the consequences of those to be able to combat them. We also need to interact with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities that are already finding a way to these changes, to learn from them and get a better grasp of what are the options that we have."



Marielos Peña Claros, Science Panel of the Amazon, Wageningen University

"Agroecology is just a terminology, but if you look at it clearly, it is a combination of science and indigenous knowledge. We need to bring technology to make farming cheaper, and reduce farming inputs."



Monicah Yator, Indigenous Women and Girls Initiative, Agroecology Coalition

"I believe that we are also here to teach our knowledge about the forest to scientists so that they can confirm it and we can take direct action to combat climate change. For example, today we are trying to conduct research with a university to prove that our tree [Araucária tree – Zág] has the potential to change the planet's temperature."



Carl Nduzi Gakran, Instituto Zág, GLFx Zág Xokleng chapter

4. Bridge knowledge systems and evidence

Science and locally generated data are key to monitoring and understanding the status quo as well as to guide the path forward.

By science, we mean diverse sources of knowledge, from technical innovation to ancestral Indigenous wisdom, that helps us understand the drivers of environmental change and its consequences.

When this integrated knowledge directly serves grassroots action, it becomes a powerful tool: making farming more viable, helping farmers capture market value and attracting youth.

Ultimately, data must be a bridge, not a barrier. By valuing community-generated data and including it in national reporting, we can ensure that evidence informs decisions that are both ecologically sound and socially just.

Related projects and initiatives:

- [Instituto Zág](#)
- [Indigenous Women's and Girls' Initiative \(IWGI\)](#)
- [Conselho Indígena de Roraima \(CIR\)](#)

5. Technology is part of the response, not the solution

While technology can be a useful tool, it is no silver bullet for the climate crisis. Not only are many tech solutions based on the same extractive models that caused the problem, but they also operate on market-driven timelines, out of sync with the natural rhythms of life that true restoration requires.

Ultimately, to solve this crisis, we must move beyond technical fixes and address the root causes: overconsumption and social inequality. We must realign our economies with the pace of justice and ecological healing.

Related projects and initiatives:

- [Rio Changemakers](#)
- [Latin American Institute of Terraforming](#)

“AI has been sold, especially by tech oligarchs, as a technology that can solve basically everything, not just climate. For AI to help us tackle any of these issues, it should be a different kind of artificial intelligence that we do not have now, or that we do have but has not been the most discussed. It is the AI built with communities, with public universities, in order to really address the issues that communities think they need support with, this is the pathway to achieve that. And not just imposing this AI top-down business models which are extremely exploitative and extractive.”



José Renato Laranjeira,
University of Bonn

“Nurseries teach us that: restoration moves at the rhythm of life, seeds and people. Carbon market projects have (arbitrary) timelines, not in tune with rhythm of life. More grounded in place, not distant market timelines.”



Sergio Lozano, GLFx Tolima
chapter

“Obsession with technology will not solve our problems. We need to address inequalities and poverty.”



Sandrine Dixson-DeCLEVE, Earth4All,
System Transformation Hub

“There are many companies that are designing new platforms to neutralize carbon, and that’s amazing – we need that. But this is not going to solve the root cause of the problem: overproduction and overconsumption.”



João Bernardo Casali, Sistema B
International, NATIVA

Knowledge Committee



Climate and Development
Knowledge Network

Nadia Sitas



International Union for
Conservation of Nature

Anique Hillbrand



Pan African Climate Justice
Alliance

Philip Kilonzo



Support Humanity
Cameroon

Sunday Geofrey



Amazon Environmental
Research Institute

Ane Auxiliadora Costa
Alencar



Forest Stewardship Council

Sharon London



Bari Wesna Intercultural
Association

Susy Gaby Díaz Gonzales



Red Latinoamericana de
Bosques Modelo

Natalia Ruiz



International Model Forest
Network

Patrick Wylie



URU URU TEAM

Dayana Blanco



fama re.capital

Andrea Álvares



Community Land Rights and
Conservation Finance
Initiative

Deborah Sanchez



CIFOR-ICRAF

Beria Leimona



Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Laura Madrid



Global Landscapes Forum

Amos Amanubo



CIFOR-ICRAF

Saulo Souza

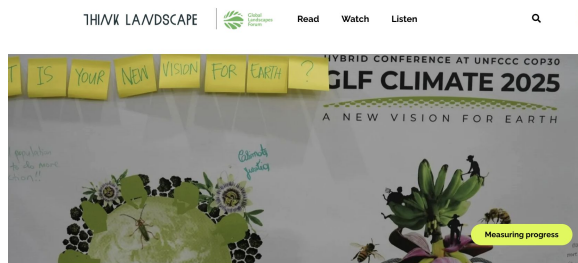


Prakheti

Shaik Imran



Continue exploring GLF Climate 2025

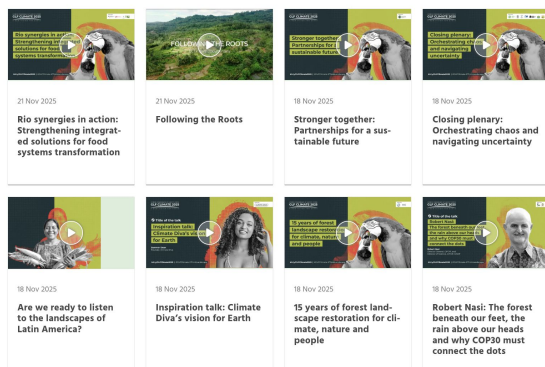


Wall at GLF Climate 2025. Photo: Gokul Rajendran/Climate Entertainment

5 ways to support real climate action

What we learned at GLF Climate 2025

Wrap-up



Recordings



Photos



#GLFClimate

#MajorityForAction

Participating organizations





Many thanks!

About the Global Landscapes Forum (GLF)

The Global Landscapes Forum, having reached one billion people across the world through social and news media, with the backing of its founders – the World Bank, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) – is well-placed to facilitate and help guide these discussions and share knowledge in interactive digital spaces, leading the way for the conferences of now and the future.

Charter Members: CIAT, CIFOR-ICRAF, CIRAD, Climate Focus, Conservation International, Crop Trust, Ecoagriculture Partners, The European Forest Institute, Evergreen Agriculture, FAO, FSC, GEF, GIZ, ICIMOD, IFOAM - Organics International, The International Livestock Research Institute, INBAR, IPMG, IPAM Amazonia, IUFRO, Rainforest Alliance, Rare, Rights and Resources Initiative, SAN, SouthSouthNorth, TMG-Think Tank for Sustainability, UNCCD, UNEP, Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation part of Wageningen Research, World Farmer Organization, World Bank Group, World Resources Institute, WWF International, Youth in Landscapes Initiative (YLI)

Continue exploring:

[How Model Forests are at the forefront of community-based climate action and conservation](#)

[Bring back the bees: How farmers are restoring Peru's pollinators](#)

[Reduction of deforestation by agroforestry in high carbon stock forests of Southeast Asia](#)

[Restore our future: Impact and Potential of Forest Landscape Restoration](#)