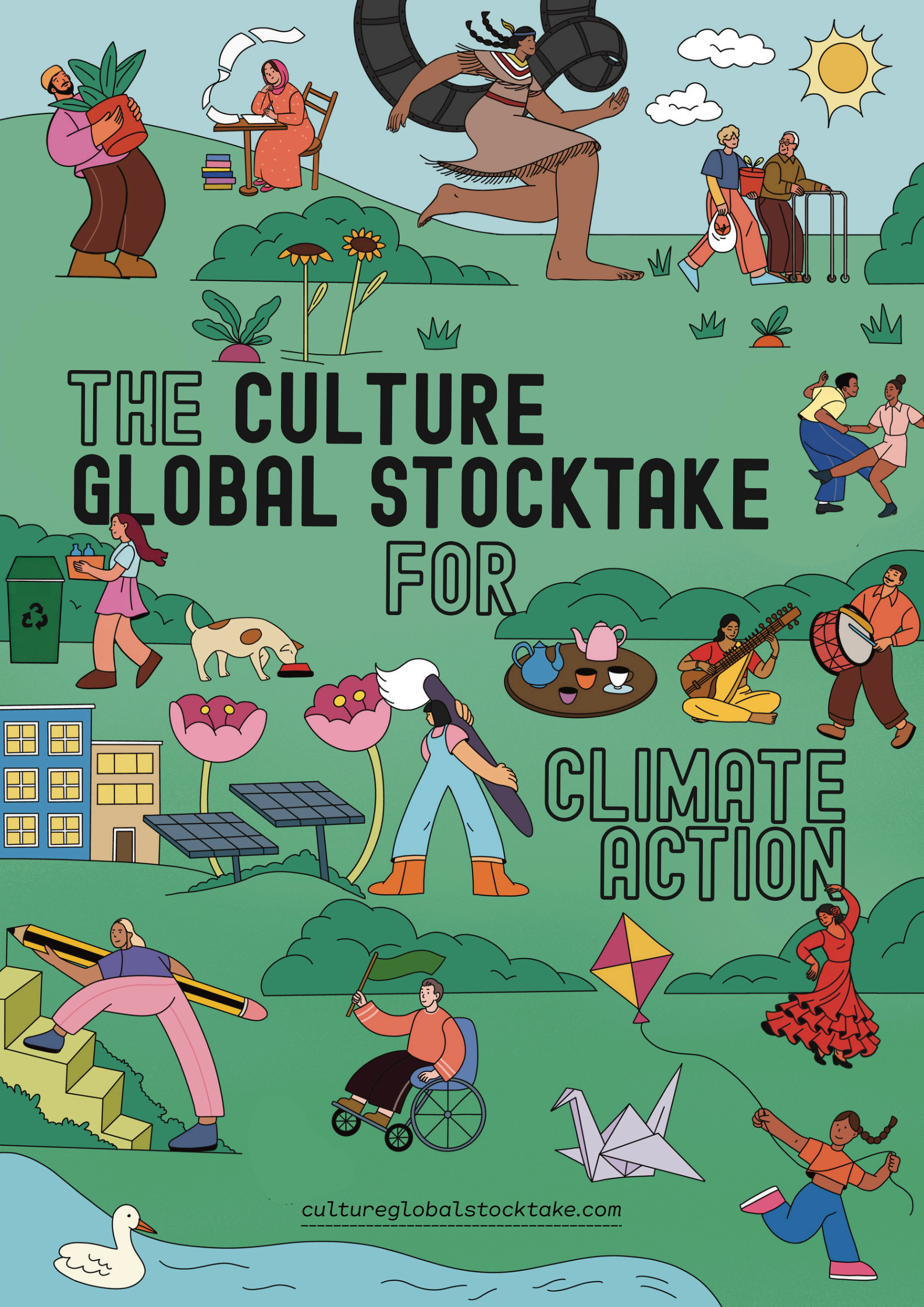
THE CULTURE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE FOR CLIMATE ACTION
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Presenting the first draft of the CGST during the Marrakech Partnership Accelerator, March 2026.



PREFACE

Culture and policy shape one another. Cultural values, knowledge, practices and expressions influence what societies consider possible and the decisions they support or contest. Public policy, in turn, shapes whose heritage is protected, which cultural expressions and industries receive support, and how communities access shared spaces and participate in decisions affecting their futures.

This relationship is central to climate action: cultural understandings of responsibility, ethics, prosperity, well-being and nature shape climate ambition and implementation. Cultural and heritage practitioners, alongside wider civil society, translate these understandings into collective action for just and climate-resilient futures.

Yet a "culture gap" persists between culture's contribution to climate action and its recognition and support in climate policy. Cultural knowledge, practices and institutions already contribute to ecological stewardship, public engagement and climate resilience, but remain insufficiently reflected in climate planning, finance and decision-making.

Closing this gap requires cultural practitioners and communities to meaningfully shape climate priorities, policies and implementation.

The Culture Global Stocktake for Climate Action (CGST) seeks to strengthen this relationship. It connects cultural knowledge, practices and community priorities with climate policy and institutional responsibilities. This requires two-way translation: making international climate processes accessible to cultural practitioners and responsive to diverse cultural realities and lived experiences.

The document deliberately draws on the structure, terminology and drafting practices of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process, alongside the Paris Agreement and relevant international instruments on culture, human rights and sustainable development. This helps connect its recommendations to existing policy instruments and implementation pathways. However, institutional language does not always reflect the realities, identities or aspirations of the people it describes. Inherited categories can reproduce assumptions about development, value and expertise that obscure historical inequities and the agency of frontline communities. Their use here does not imply unqualified acceptance of those assumptions. The CGST seeks to question, reclaim and expand that language while respecting communities' authority to describe their own experiences and futures.

The CGST is an independent initiative led by civil society and the cultural ecosystem, intended to provide an input to the Global Stocktake (GST) under the Paris Agreement. It is not an official UNFCCC document or a negotiated decision of Parties. References to institutions and processes identify connections and proposed pathways and do not imply endorsement by those institutions. Participation in its development likewise does not imply agreement with every provision.

This first CGST outcome offers a shared basis for action while preserving space for difference, critique and further learning. Its purpose is to strengthen the relationships through which cultural knowledge and public policy can inform one another and support climate responses grounded in justice, cultural diversity and the lived realities of communities.

INTRODUCTION

The Culture Global Stocktake for Climate Action (CGST) is a global, participatory process that brings together recommendations, knowledge and experiences to advance culture-based climate action. This first outcome document provides a common basis for Parties, subnational and local governments, cultural actors, communities and funders to act on priorities emerging from the consultations and translate them into policy and practice.

The CGST is grounded in an understanding of the cultural ecosystem as the interconnected people, communities, practices, institutions and relationships through which culture is created, sustained and transmitted. Its scope encompasses values and worldviews; the knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent, alongside other traditional and local knowledge systems; tangible, intangible and living heritage; arts, storytelling and creative expression; and cultural and creative industries. It also considers the spaces, infrastructure and governance arrangements that sustain cultural life, recognizing cultural rights, diversity and relationships with nature as foundational to culture-based climate action.

Purpose and intended outcomes

The CGST provides a shared framework for connecting cultural action with climate policy and implementation. It aims to inform national and local planning, strengthen cooperation between cultural and climate institutions, and help cultural actors identify where their work can contribute and what support they require. The document has not been negotiated or adopted by Parties and has no official status under the UNFCCC. References to institutions and processes indicate entry points for engagement and implementation, without suggesting their endorsement of the document.

Inspired by the structure of the Global Stocktake under the Paris Agreement, the document addresses mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity-building, loss and damage, response measures and international cooperation. It is intended to contribute recommendations and supporting knowledge to the second Global Stocktake (GST2), concluding in 2028, while informing nationally determined contributions (NDCs), national adaptation plans (NAPs), long-term strategies, local climate plans and international cooperation.

How the document was developed

Between February and October 2026, contributions were gathered through written submissions, virtual and in-person consultations, community-led dialogues, workshops, policy convenings and engagement with cultural practitioners, climate advocates, government officials and institutions. Successive public drafts and plenary discussions provided opportunities to review, challenge and refine the text.

The process compiled over 90 written inputs from individuals and collectives reporting locations across 29 countries, spanning Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, South America and Oceania, and convened more than 25 virtual and in-person consultations combined. Key stages included the Marrakech Partnership Accelerator, engagements during the 64th sessions of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies in Bonn, and a policy workshop hosted by Brazil's Ministry of Culture during São Paulo Climate Week as part of its 3rd International Seminar for Culture and Climate. Research, case studies and existing policy frameworks informed the drafting alongside contributors' experience and knowledge[1].

This is a consultative synthesis of evidence and recommendations. It does not claim to provide an exhaustive inventory of culture-based climate action or a globally representative survey. Further participation, research and documentation will remain essential to address gaps and assess progress.

How to use the CGST

The executive summary presents the main findings and priorities. The full outcome document develops these through numbered paragraphs that readers can reference in policy proposals, funding strategies, advocacy, research and programme design.

Governments and public authorities can use the findings to inform planning, coordination and investment. Party delegates can draw on the CGST's recommendations to address cultural dimensions across all negotiation tracks and inform their negotiating positions and proposals. Cultural actors, institutions and communities can use the document to develop initiatives, articulate support needs and participate in climate decision-making.

Funders can identify opportunities for sustained support, while researchers can help address evidence gaps and document results.

Readers may find recommendations relevant to their work across several thematic sections, reflecting the interconnected roles of culture in climate action. The glossary explains selected concepts, and the acronyms and abbreviations list supports navigation of institutional terminology.

The CGST is intended for practical use, adaptation and continued review. Readers are invited to identify relevant recommendations, develop implementation pathways with communities and partners, and contribute case studies and evidence of progress to future iterations.

1 *Culture Global Stocktake, Contributions and consultation inputs (2026): https://tinyurl.com/cgstinputs*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Culture is a driver and enabler of climate action. The first Culture Global Stocktake for Climate Action (CGST) affirms that culture strengthens implementation of the Paris Agreement by fostering social cohesion, resilience, public engagement and behavioural change. Recognizing and supporting culture's contribution is essential to translating climate commitments into effective, equitable and sustained action. [Para. 5]

The CGST examines culture's role in climate action through the lens of the cultural ecosystem, referring to the interconnected people, communities, knowledge systems, practices, institutions and relationships through which culture is created, sustained and transmitted. The cultural ecosystem encompasses values and worldviews, tangible and intangible heritage, artistic and creative expression, cultural and creative industries, and social and cultural infrastructure. The CGST recognizes culture as a foundational dimension shaping climate action, extending beyond an economic sector. [Para. 2] Cultural rights, inclusive participation, respect for the knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples, people of African descent and local communities, and the leadership of affected communities underpin this approach. [Paras. 18, 21, 145]

Existing cultural policies and international commitments provide a foundation for climate action. The CGST draws on UNESCO conventions, international human rights instruments and the MONDIACULT 2025 Outcome Document, which together recognize cultural rights, cultural diversity and the safeguarding of heritage. It connects these commitments with climate responsibilities and implementation opportunities under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, while encouraging cooperation across the Rio Conventions on climate change, biodiversity and desertification. [Paras. 1, 3, 24, 35]

Culture remains insufficiently integrated into climate plans, while climate considerations are unevenly reflected in cultural policy. The CGST calls for reciprocal integration across nationally determined contributions (NDCs), national adaptation plans (NAPs), national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), and cultural policies, supported by coordination between ministries and local authorities. It proposes a Joint Work or Dialogue on Culture-Based Climate Action under the UNFCCC and inclusion of cultural dimensions in the second Global Stocktake (GST2). [Paras. 16,17, 69, 133, 134, 185–188]

The cultural ecosystem's mitigation potential remains under-recognized, while emissions reporting and decarbonization remain fragmented. Cultural production, buildings, supply chains, mobility and digital infrastructure require credible emissions reductions, supported by shared accounting methods and transparent reporting. Its influence also extends across sectors through advertising, design, storytelling and the aspirations and consumption patterns it shapes. The CGST calls for a just transition away from fossil fuel dependence, including sponsorships, investments and communications that enable fossil fuel expansion, with support for low-carbon practices and livelihoods tailored to different resources and capacities. [Paras. 34, 42–61, 165, 166]

Climate impacts threaten heritage, languages, identities, livelihoods and relationships with land and ecosystems. These losses undermine resilience and cannot be measured in monetary terms alone. The CGST calls for implementation of target 9(g) on cultural heritage under the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, community-led safeguarding and recovery, and support for cultural spaces as resilience hubs. Responses to displacement and reconstruction must protect cultural rights, knowledge transmission and communities' choices about their futures. [Paras. 64–80, 147–158]

Limited access to finance and a lack of sustained support constrain culture-based climate action. Cultural actors face limited recognition within climate funding criteria, fragmented technical support and precarious resources. The CGST proposes dedicated funding windows, simplified and direct access, flexible long-term support and fair remuneration. It recommends an international fund for culture-based climate action and a Culture and Climate Action Facility to assist national implementation. Effective funding also covers the coordination, research and community engagement that sustain implementation. [Paras. 83–94, 104, 132, 190]

Cultural ecosystems strengthen climate literacy and participation, but their contribution depends on sustained capacity and protected civic space. The CGST calls for stronger collaboration through Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE), investment in climate literacy, accessible training, peer learning and legal literacy. Meaningful participation requires resources, accessibility, respect for diverse knowledge systems and intergenerational leadership. [Paras. 22, 28, 129–146, 179–181, 199]

Climate and digital transitions can deepen inequalities when cultural rights, livelihoods and community agency are overlooked. Cultural workers, local suppliers and communities need training, finance and meaningful participation to navigate decarbonization and technological change. Digital technologies, including artificial intelligence, support cultural expression and climate engagement but raise concerns about environmental and social impacts, extractive uses of cultural knowledge and creative work, and power concentrated among a few global technology companies. The CGST emphasizes cultural agency, fair remuneration, data sovereignty and respect for free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), as applicable. [Paras. 105–127, 160–170]

Assessing culture's contribution to climate action requires evidence of both emissions reductions and wider cultural and social outcomes. The CGST calls for quantitative and qualitative approaches that also capture cultural continuity, resilience, participation and changes in social norms. The CGST process commits to submitting its findings to GST2 and establishing baselines, responsibilities and milestones towards COP33. Implementation case studies and future consultations will help assess progress, identify remaining barriers and strengthen collective accountability. [Paras. 46–48, 78, 124, 146, 188, 200–203]

ABBREVIATIONS INDEX

Words[G] marked with a superscript "G" are defined in the glossary at the end of this document.

ACE	Action for Climate Empowerment
CGST	Culture Global Stocktake for Climate Action
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
ECCA	Entertainment and Culture for Climate Action
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GFCBCA	Group of Friends for Culture-Based Climate Action
GGA	Global Goal on Adaptation
GST / GST2	Global Stocktake / Second Global Stocktake
ICIP	Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LGBTIQA+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer, asexual and other diverse sexualities, genders and sex characteristics.
NAPs	National Adaptation Plans
NBSAPs	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
PAS	Plans to Accelerate Solutions
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly

Outcome of the first Culture Global Stocktake for Climate Action

The first Culture Global Stocktake (CGST) for Climate Action *urges* Parties, entities of the United Nations system, and international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, and *invites* professional and non-professional actors across the cultural ecosystem[G], as well as relevant civil society constituencies, inter alia, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and people of African descent; children and youth; women and gender groups; artists, creatives, heritage practitioners, artivists[G], actors, musicians, singers, dancers, choreographers, directors, producers, writers, poets, journalists, photographers, illustrators, animators, game developers, graffiti artists, makers and adult industry performers; knowledge holders, academics, researchers, educators, archivists, librarians, archaeologists, architects, artisans, language preservationists, chefs, curators, conservationists and festival organizers; cultural centres, creative industries, subcultures, gastronomy cultures, spiritual or religious leaders, cultural policymakers, cultural entrepreneurs and associated service providers; business and industry groups, environmental organizations, farmers and agricultural communities, local government and municipal authorities, trade union representatives and partners or other stakeholders to strengthen culture-based climate action[G] through the following:

1. *Recognizing* culture, cultural diversity and cultural heritage as reflected in and defined across the relevant instruments of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), including the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003) and the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005), and relevant UNESCO instruments concerning museums, collections and documentary heritage; and *acknowledging* the cultural rights of individuals and communities as recognized in international human rights instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966) and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007);

2. *Recognizing* culture as diverse systems of meaning, values, artistic expression, knowledges and practices through which societies interpret, inhabit and respond to the world, expressed and sustained through cultural ecosystems and transmitted across generations, and expressed through social and cultural infrastructures[G] and economic activities that produce and distribute cultural goods and services, without encompassing the totality of culture; and *further noting* that this distinction avoids reducing culture to an economic sector and positions it as a foundational dimension shaping climate action; and *considering* nature to be a cultural and human right;

3. *Reaffirming* the shared vision set out in the MONDIACULT[G] 2025 Outcome Document and the right to take part in cultural life as a human right, inherent to dignity and identity, including the recognition that culture contributes to the full exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms, peacebuilding, inclusive economic growth, climate resilience, well-being and sustainable development; *further recognizing* that culture is a global public good, with intrinsic value, whose transformative power must be fully mobilized to address today's challenges and shape more just, equitable, peaceful, intercultural, inclusive and sustainable societies;[1]

[1] UNESCO. 2025. *Outcome Document MONDIACULT 2025: Culture Minister's Commitment*. Section 1, "Shared Vision." Available at https://www.unesco.org/sites/default/files/medias/fichiers/2025/09/EN_MONDIACULT_Outcome_Document%20Final%2027.09.25.pdf.

4. *Recalling* Article 12 of the Paris Agreement, which calls on Parties to cooperate in taking measures to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, as advanced through Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE)[G]; and *recognizing* the cultural ecosystem as integral to advancing these elements and strengthening culturally appropriate, inclusive and participatory climate action across society;

5. *Strongly affirming* that culture is a driver and enabler of climate action that strengthens the implementation of the Paris Agreement by fostering social cohesion, resilience, public engagement and behavioural change;

6. *Further recalling* Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, which provides for the Conference of the Parties (COP) serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) to periodically take stock of its implementation to assess collective progress towards achieving its purpose and long-term goals;

7. *Recalling* decision 1/CMA.5, paragraph 185, on the outcome of the first global stocktake (GST)[G], which encourages the high-level champions[G], the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action[G] and non-Party stakeholders, as appropriate, to consider the outcomes of the first GST in their work on scaling up and introducing new or strengthened voluntary efforts, initiatives and coalitions;

8. *Seeking to ensure* that the second global stocktake (GST2), concluding at the CMA 10 alongside COP 33, delivers a collective assessment that applies a stocktake approach to the cultural ecosystem and strengthens the role of culture in the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and *urging* Parties and non-Party stakeholders to identify gaps, highlight evidence and outline pathways to integrate cultural dimensions across climate action;

9. *Noting* that the cultural and creative industries represent 3.39 per cent of global gross domestic product (GDP) and an average of 3.55 per cent of employment[2], generating nearly 50 million jobs worldwide and employing more people aged 15 to 29 than any other sector[3];

10. *Highlighting* the creative economy's substantial contribution to international trade, *noting* that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) estimates that exports of creative services reached a record USD 1.4 trillion in 2022, almost twice the value of creative goods exports, which totalled USD 713 billion[4];

11. *Noting* the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including forests, oceans, mountains and the cryosphere, and the protection of biodiversity, *recognizing* these as living, interconnected systems of which humans are a part and upon which present and future generations depend, and *acknowledging* that many global cultures and communities understand these relationships through worldviews that express reciprocity, responsibility and continuity between human and non-human life;

12. *Noting with concern* that the impacts of climate change are not distributed equally, disproportionately affecting low-income countries and Most Affected People and Areas (MAPA), although climate change is largely driven by historical and present emissions from wealthier

[2] UNESCO. 2025. *UNESCO Global Report on Cultural Policies: Culture: The Missing SDG*. Available at https://www.unesco.org/en/culture/global-report.
[3] UNESCO. 2026. "Creativity needs skills: Why investing in the cultural workforce is a development imperative." 27 May. Available at https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/creativity-needs-skills-why-investing-cultural-workforce-development-imperative
[4] UNCTAD. 2024. *Creative Economy Outlook 2024*. Available at https://unctad.org/publication/creative-economy-outlook-2024.

countries and high-income individuals; *further noting* that research finds that a person from the richest 0.1 per cent generates more carbon pollution in a single day than someone in the poorest 50 per cent produces in an entire year[5];

13. *Recalling* Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, which reflects the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, and *recognizing* that actors across the cultural ecosystem and creative industries operate under diverse circumstances, resources and capacities that shape their ability to contribute to climate action;

14. *Recognizing* the importance of climate justice and *underscoring* that cultural knowledge systems, heritage practices and creative expressions play a critical role in protecting affected communities and shaping more just and equitable pathways for mitigation, adaptation and resilience;

15. *Welcoming* the advisory opinion of 23 July 2025 of the International Court of Justice (ICJ)[6] on the *Obligations of States in respect of Climate Change* and United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) resolution 80/263 of 20 May 2026; *noting* the Court's clarification that a State's failure to take appropriate action to protect the climate system from greenhouse gas emissions, including through fossil fuel production and consumption, the granting of fossil fuel exploration licences or the provision of fossil fuel subsidies, may constitute an internationally wrongful act attributable to that State where it breaches applicable international obligations; and *recognizing* that such obligations and potential responsibility are relevant to protecting cultural heritage, Indigenous Peoples' territorial rights, traditional knowledge systems, cultural rights, and lifeways, identities and intergenerational relationships irreversibly harmed by climate inaction;

16. *Noting with concern* that culture-based climate action remains insufficiently embedded in nationally determined contributions (NDCs)[G], national adaptation plans (NAPs)[G] and national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs)[G], while climate considerations remain unevenly integrated into national cultural policies and plans; and *urging* Parties to strengthen reciprocal integration and coordination between climate, biodiversity, land and cultural policy and planning, including through future and updated NDCs, NAPs, NBSAPs and national and, as appropriate, regional and subnational cultural policies and plans, enabling mutual learning and collaboration among environment, climate, culture and other relevant ministries and institutions, and moving beyond isolated or declarative references towards comprehensive, rights-based and adequately supported cultural policies and strategies;

17. *Underlining* the urgent need to address, in a comprehensive and synergistic manner, the cultural dimensions of climate action and to ensure that these dimensions are reflected in global climate decision-making, collective assessments and governance frameworks, including GST2, and in efforts to achieve the SDGs, with a view to strengthening effective climate action;

[5] Oxfam International. 2025. *Climate Plunder: How a powerful few are locking the world into disaster*. Available at https://doi.org/10.21201/2025.000091.

[6] International Court of Justice (ICJ). 2025. Obligations of States in respect of Climate Change. Advisory Opinion of 23 July 2025, paragraph 427. Available at https://www.icj-cij.org/sites/default/files/case-related/187/187-20250723-adv-01-00-en.pdf.

I. Context and cross-cutting considerations

18. *Emphasizes* that culture-based climate action and solutions must be grounded in equity, human rights[7], justice and inclusive participation of the Global Majority[G], and *recognizes* cultural ecosystems as interdependent systems that sustain relationships between human and non-human life across generations; *further recognizes* that Indigenous Peoples, local communities and people of African descent, women, children and youth, older persons, migrants, refugees, LGBTIQA+ people, religious and ethnic minorities, diaspora communities, people with disabilities, equity-denied and other historically excluded groups are disproportionately affected by climate impacts while also serving as knowledge holders, cultural innovators, leaders and key transmitters of cultural heritage, and *affirms* the protection and realization of cultural rights as integral to just climate action and environmental stewardship;

19. *Welcomes* the Belém gender action plan for 2026–2034, adopted by decision 7/CP.30; and *encourages* Parties and relevant stakeholders to support the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women cultural practitioners in gender-responsive climate action, recognizing their contributions of knowledge, evidence and experience to the design, implementation and evaluation of climate policies and actions;

20. *Reaffirms* that climate change is an environmental, social, economic and cultural challenge, affecting sacred landscapes, cultural heritage, community identities and traditional practices, while cultural values and practices also shape how societies relate to and interact reciprocally with the natural world;

21. *Underscores* the essential role of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems, traditional ecological knowledge and community-based cultural practices and governance frameworks in supporting climate adaptation and resilient ecological stewardship; and *strongly reaffirms* that these knowledge systems, as distinct, rigorous and irreplaceable epistemologies, should be respected, protected and integrated alongside scientific knowledge, while ensuring the meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and relevant knowledge holders in climate negotiating spaces, Party delegations and decision-making processes;

22. *Highlights* that climate change is a paramount concern for younger generations and *underscores* the role of children and youth in the cultural ecosystem in strengthening climate awareness, enabling behavioural change and fostering agency, dialogue, creativity and collective imagination in response to the climate crisis; and *encourages* Parties and relevant stakeholders to ensure equitable access to cultural resources and inclusive decision-making spaces, and to operationalize intergenerational partnerships between cultural and educational institutions to integrate culture-based climate learning into formal and informal education systems as part of broader climate literacy efforts[8] contributing to the COP 31 Presidency's goal of advancing climate action education for all by 2035[9];

23. *Underscores* the growing mental health and psychosocial impacts of climate change, including climate anxiety, ecological grief, trauma and the loss of cultural identity, belonging and place; and *reaffirms* the role of culture-based climate action, including narratives, arts, heritage

[7] United Nations General Assembly. 2023. *Human rights and cultural diversity*. Resolution A/RES/78/201, adopted on 19 December 2023. Available at https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4032828/files/A_RES_78_201-EN.pdf.

[8] UNESCO. 2024. *Education and climate change: Learning to act for people and planet*. Global Education Monitoring Report, https://www.unesco.org/gem-report/en/2024ccec.

[9] COP 31 Presidency. 2026. *Third letter from the COP 31 President-Designate to Parties*. Available at https://cop31.tr/letter-detail/third-letter-from-the-cop31-president-designate-to-parties.

practices, memories and community rituals, in supporting emotional resilience, collective meaning-making, social cohesion, hope and agency;

24. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening synergies across the Rio Conventions[G] on climate change, biodiversity and desertification, and *recognizes* culture as a cross-cutting dimension that connects climate action, ecosystem protection and sustainable land stewardship, including through diverse knowledge systems, cultural practices and creative sectors;

25. *Recognizes* the cultural dimensions of food systems, agricultural traditions, traditional knowledge, culinary heritage and food cultures, and *highlights* their role in shaping sustainable consumption and regenerative production, protecting cultural and biological diversity, and supporting food sovereignty, food security and climate-resilient livelihoods across rural, forest and urban communities and regions, including through culinary traditions and food practices that promote dietary diversity, reduce food waste, advance circularity and support locally rooted, low-emission and plant-based diets;

26. *Recognizes* clothing and dress as universal forms of cultural expression through which individuals and communities express identity, belonging, faith, memory and resistance; and *highlights* textile heritage and practices of making, mending, altering, sharing and passing down garments as forms of living cultural knowledge that can support circularity, lower consumption and regenerative ways of living;

27. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting narrative and information integrity, connecting climate processes with people and strengthening the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and *recognizes* the role of the cultural ecosystem in addressing societal polarization, misinformation, malinformation, disinformation[10], greenwashing and misleading environmental narratives through transparent, evidence-based climate communication;

28. *Acknowledges* peaceful climate activism and democratic, non-violent public assembly as important forms of cultural and civic expression that can strengthen public engagement, social dialogue and long-term behavioural transformation; *notes with deep concern* the growing criminalization and repression of such dissent, which undermines civic space and the public mandate needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement[11]; and further recognizes the role of grassroots organizing and people-powered movements in shaping political agendas, building shared approaches to climate action and advancing climate justice;

29. *Reaffirms* the Paris Agreement temperature goal of limiting global warming to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels; and *recognizes* that climate change is already resulting in significant economic and non-economic losses for the cultural ecosystem and that further warming will exacerbate these losses, including damage to cultural heritage practices, landscapes and sites, traditional knowledge systems, and the livelihoods, health and well-being of cultural and creative workers;

30. *Notes with concern* that 2025 was among the three warmest years on record and that 2015–2025 were the 11 warmest years on record, with the average global temperature for

[10] World Economic Forum. 2025. *The Global Risks Report 2025*. 20th edition. Geneva: World Economic Forum. Available at https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-risks-report-2025/.

[11] Berglund, O., Franco Brotto, T., Pantazis, C., Rossdale, C. and Pessoa Cavalcanti, R. 2024. *Criminalisation and Repression of Climate and Environmental Protest*. Bristol: University of Bristol. Available at https://bpb-eu-w2.wpmucdn.com/blogs.bristol.ac.uk/dist/f/1182/files/2024/12/Criminalisation-and-Repression-of-Climate-and-Environmental-Protests.pdf.

2023–2025 approximately 1.48 °C above the 1850–1900 average[12]; and *further notes* that seven of the nine planetary boundaries have been breached[13];

31. *Recognizes* that, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), an estimated 3.3 to 3.6 billion people live in contexts highly vulnerable to climate change[14];

32. *Acknowledges* that the climate crisis is rooted in historical and ongoing systems of colonial crimes, extraction and exploitation of territories, resources, bodies and identities that have shaped patterns of environmental degradation, inequality and cultural disruption, and *emphasizes* the role of cultural, heritage and creative practice in supporting decolonial approaches to climate action that restore reciprocal relationships between communities, knowledge systems and the natural world;

33. *Condemns* the increasing consolidation of the cultural ecosystem, driven by corporate profit, and largely dominated by patriarchal systems in the Global North, and *notes* that this concentration of power reinforces cultural inequity and limits cultural rights and diversity, perpetuating narratives that normalize endless consumption, reinforce the separation of humans from nature and shape policies and behaviours that justify extraction; and *further notes* that many cultural ecosystem actors are rooted in a worldview of domination shaped by centuries of colonization and economies built on fossil fuels;

34. *Encourages* businesses and institutions across the cultural and creative industries to strengthen corporate social responsibility and climate leadership through transparent sustainability practices, science-based climate targets and responsible production models aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement;

35. *Strongly reaffirms* that culture-based climate action and solutions require multi-layered coordination infrastructure spanning cultural ecosystems, institutions, policymakers, local governments, civil society, philanthropy and the private sector; and *underscores* the importance of strengthened collaboration across the United Nations system, including with UNESCO and other relevant agencies, to advance synergies between cultural ecosystems, including cultural policies, and global climate action efforts;

36. *Expresses appreciation* to the 56 Member States that, as of March 2026[15], had joined the Group of Friends for Culture-Based Climate Action (GFCBCA)[G], co-chaired by the Ministries of Culture of Brazil and the United Arab Emirates, signalling growing political will to integrate culture-related considerations into the Global Climate Action Agenda[G], and *recalls* the commitments articulated in the Emirates Declaration and the Barcelona Declaration, which should be upheld and advanced by their signatory Member States and the Group's knowledge partners; and *invites* members of the Group, from all regions, to advance proposals on culture-based climate action through relevant UNFCCC processes, including ACE, the global goal on adaptation (GGA), capacity-building, the just transition work programme, implementation of the Belém gender action plan and GST2;

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[12] World Meteorological Organization (WMO). 2026. "WMO confirms 2025 was one of warmest years on record." 14 January. Available at https://wmo.int/news/media-centre/wmo-confirms-2025-was-one-of-warmest-years-record.

[13] Stockholm Resilience Centre. *Planetary boundaries*. Available at https://www.stockholmresilience.org/research/planetary-boundaries.html.

[14] IPCC. 2022. "Summary for Policymakers." In *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Section B.2. Available at https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/chapter/summary-for-policymakers/.

[15] COP 28 Presidency. 2023. *High Level Ministerial Dialogue for Culture-Based Climate Action*. Available at https://www.cop28.com/en/schedule/high-level-ministerial-dialogue-for-culture-based-climate-action.

37. *Welcomes* the adoption of the five-year vision for 2026–2030 to accelerate implementation of the Global Climate Action Agenda[16] by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) high-level champions, guided by the COP 30 Presidency, and *celebrates* the inclusion of objective 19 on culture, cultural heritage and climate action under Human and Social Development (Axis 5) as well as the associated Plans to Accelerate Solutions[G] (PAS);

38. *Welcomes* the COP 31 Presidency's implementation-oriented Action Agenda, structured around ten priority themes and supported by measurable implementation targets towards 2035; and *recognizes* the relevance of culture-based climate action across these priorities, including clean energy transition and electrification, zero waste and methane reduction, climate-resilient cities, green industrialization, youth and education, food security, oceans and seas, dynamic and resilient health systems, Rio synergies and the Climate Implementation Bridge[17];

39. *Recognizes* that the concept of "Mutirão[G]", promoted by the COP 30 Presidency as a call for collective action and shared responsibility, is rooted in Brazilian and Indigenous traditions of collective work and reflects practices of mutual aid and community cooperation found across societies, demonstrating how cultural knowledge systems and collective practices can enable collaborative climate action, and *notes with regret* that culture was not explicitly included in the "Mutirão" decision text in the Belém Political Package adopted at COP 30[18];

II. Collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action

A. Mitigation

40. *Recalls* Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, which recognizes voluntary cooperation among Parties in the implementation of NDCs and provides for the participation of public and private entities; and *encourages* Parties and non-Party stakeholders to engage the cultural ecosystem in related mitigation efforts;

41. *Reaffirms* decision 1/CMA.5, paragraph 28(d), which called for "transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science";

42. *Notes with significant concern* that global emissions trajectories remain inconsistent with the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement, and *recognizes* that the growth of emissions-intensive activities across parts of the cultural and creative sectors requires accelerated decarbonization efforts to ensure that sectoral expansion does not increase greenhouse gas emissions; and *further emphasizes* that such efforts must be implemented in a just and equitable manner that accounts for local contexts and capacities and avoids adverse social and environmental impacts, including land dispossession, resource inequities and other unintended

[16] High-Level Champions for Climate Action. 2025. *Global Climate Action Agenda 2026–2030: A five-year vision for accelerating implementation*. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/652935.
[17] COP 31 Presidency. 2026. *Third letter from the COP 31 President-Designate to Parties*. Available at https://cop31.tr/letter-detail/third-letter-from-the-cop31-president-designate-to-parties.
[18] UNFCCC. 2025. *Global Mutirão: Uniting humanity in a global mobilization against climate change*. Decision 1/CMA.7. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2025_19a01E.pdf.

consequences of infrastructure and energy transitions, while encouraging the integration of restoration, regeneration and positive contributions to biodiversity alongside decarbonization efforts;

43. *Calls on* the cultural ecosystem and cultural infrastructure providers to integrate and adopt science-based and heritage-based decarbonization pathways aligned with the Paris Agreement and the best available science, and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems, including efforts to achieve deep, rapid and sustained greenhouse gas emissions reductions consistent with pathways limiting global warming to 1.5 °C with no or limited overshoot, and to take steps to reduce emissions across the full cultural value chain, including development, production, distribution, exhibition and audience engagement[19];

44. *Encourages* the cultural ecosystem to implement Paris Agreement-aligned decarbonization pathways by addressing supply-chain and other indirect emissions, including through responsible sourcing of low-carbon materials, water stewardship and pollution reduction across industries and supply chains, waste prevention and approaches that reduce downstream waste and strengthen producer responsibility, low-carbon equipment, services and infrastructure, sustainable logistics (including freight, touring, collections transport, packaging and storage), energy-efficient digital systems and service-provider engagement, guided by credible standards, transparent reporting and just transition principles;

45. *Notes with alarm and serious concern* that no consensus estimate currently exists for total greenhouse gas emissions across the cultural and creative industries combined, and *acknowledges* that existing data remain partial, fragmented and sector-specific, with no unified global dataset currently available;

46. *Urges* the development of standardized methodologies, sector-wide benchmarks and transparent reporting, monitoring and evaluation systems to measure, understand, aggregate and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, waste, resource use and the impacts of emerging technologies, across the cultural and creative industries;

47. *Encourages* the adoption of a shared international sustainability standard for organizations in the cultural ecosystem as a voluntary reference framework to support sector-wide environmental, social and governance reporting aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement, with proportionate, tiered approaches that account for differences in organizational scale, capacity and resources, so that reporting requirements do not create barriers, particularly for smaller or under-resourced cultural actors, including in the Global South;

48. *Encourages* cultural institutions, creative industry stakeholders and initiatives participating in Cooperative Climate Initiatives[G] and other climate leadership platforms to transparently report their greenhouse gas inventories, targets and progress through the UNFCCC Global Climate Action Portal Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action (NAZCA) or complementary national and regional reporting systems, while supporting greater interoperability across relevant reporting platforms; and *welcomes* organizations and companies within the cultural and creative industries that have already publicly disclosed their climate commitments and emissions data through these mechanisms;

49. *Urges* cultural institutions, production companies, festivals and event organizers to accelerate the transition towards low-carbon cultural production, including through renewable

[19] UNFCCC. 2023. *Outcome of the first global stocktake*. Decision 1/CMA.5, paragraph 27. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2023_16a01_adv_.pdf.

energy use, circular design and sustainable materials, electrified production infrastructure and the phase-out of diesel generators at cultural venues, soundstages and event productions; and *encourages* event organizers, artists, venues and brands to reduce single-use materials and merchandise and normalize reuse, rental, repair and other circular forms of audience participation;

50. *Emphasizes* the important role of cities and local governments in enabling low-carbon cultural ecosystems, including through access to renewable energy grids, sustainable mobility systems, climate-resilient social and cultural infrastructure and public venues; and *acknowledges* the broader role of national and subnational authorities, public asset owners and relevant budget holders in enabling and financing the decarbonization of cultural infrastructure for which those authorities, owners and budget holders are responsible, as well as contributing to cross-sectoral climate solutions across urban systems, including in areas such as the built environment, public health, water systems and housing;

51. *Notes* that urban and rural contexts have distinct characteristics and climate resilience pathways, including urban approaches focused on infrastructure and mobility and rural contributions through cultural landscapes[G] and traditional land stewardship;

52. *Highlights* architecture, design and planning as forms of cultural knowledge production whose material outputs, including buildings, urban forms, landscapes and public spaces, shape the carbon performance, ecological integrity and social resilience of the built environment; *recognizes* that vernacular and traditional building knowledge systems, including passive environmental design strategies, Indigenous material technologies and place-based spatial practices, constitute a documented and recoverable body of low-carbon architectural intelligence; and *encourages* Parties and relevant stakeholders to integrate architectural culture, heritage-informed design, traditional building knowledge and professional ethics into mitigation efforts, including through adaptive reuse, whole-life carbon assessment, low-carbon materials, reduced embodied carbon, energy efficiency, building retrofit and place-based approaches to climate-resilient development, in full consultation with the communities from which such knowledge originates and consistent with the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)[G];

53. *Highlights* the role of cultural heritage in mitigation and in enabling a just transition to low-carbon futures, *noting* that tangible and intangible heritage, including traditional knowledge, can provide time-tested, low-carbon and regenerative practices across sectors, including agriculture, agroforestry, the built environment, land stewardship and energy; and *further recognizes* that cultural landscapes and rural areas can support emissions reductions, safeguard carbon sinks and advance climate-resilient land-use practices, while contributing to cultural shifts towards sustainable and resilient futures;

54. *Recognizes* the role of food cultures, gastronomy, agricultural traditions and culturally grounded land-use practices in climate mitigation, including through agroecology, agroforestry, home and community gardening, soil stewardship, dietary diversification and locally appropriate plant-forward food systems; and *encourages* cultural institutions, festivals, educational institutions, sporting venues and other gathering spaces to support accessible, culturally appropriate and low-emission food practices;

55. *Takes note* of the IPCC's assessment that expresses a high level of confidence in the potential of cultural shifts, social influencers and thought leaders to accelerate the adoption of low-carbon technologies, behaviours and lifestyles, and *notes* that the engagement of

approximately 10–30 per cent of committed individuals can contribute to the establishment of new social norms supportive of climate action,[20] including through the role of the cultural ecosystem in shaping narratives, engaging audiences and influencing cultural norms, values and aspirations, and in normalizing low-carbon, regenerative and nature-positive ways of living;

56. *Acknowledges* that parts of the cultural ecosystem have historically contributed to the normalization of high-consumption lifestyles and economic models dependent on fossil fuels, while also recognizing their reach and capacity to accelerate cultural shifts towards low-carbon societies by shaping aspirations, audience norms and collective imagination and by making lower-consumption, circular, regenerative and sustainable ways of living visible and socially desirable;

57. *Urges* Parties to recognize the role of the cultural ecosystem, particularly advertising, public relations, branding and media infrastructures in shaping public perceptions and social norms around energy systems, and *calls on* cultural and creative professionals to align their professional practices with climate science and the goals of the Paris Agreement, including by refraining from communications, campaigns or partnerships that advance fossil fuel expansion or delay the transition to renewable energy systems;

58. *Takes note of* emerging frameworks such as the concept of serviced emissions[G], which expand the scope of climate accountability within creative and communications industries by measuring not only operational emissions but also emissions associated with client work, campaigns and narratives that shape consumption patterns, and *encourages* further exploration of standards that could integrate such approaches into climate accountability and net-zero commitments for the creative and communications sectors[21];

59. *Encourages* the adoption of sustainable and just mobility and travel practices across the cultural ecosystem, while protecting the rights of cultural actors and workers to mobility, including for peer learning, cultural productions, festivals, touring and other cultural events, by prioritizing low-carbon transport and local options, reducing unnecessary air travel and incentivizing sustainable mobility solutions for audiences, artists, cultural practitioners and production teams, encouraging the protection and restoration of nature and local authenticity across all locations where cultural activities take place, including during travel, touring and temporary productions;

60. *Urges* the cultural ecosystem to align its financial practices, investments and partnerships with the goals of the Paris Agreement, including by divesting from fossil fuel investments and ending fossil fuel sponsorships, increasing transparency around sponsorship arrangements and endowment investments, disclosing potential conflicts of interest and supporting pathways to phase out financial dependencies that sustain fossil fuel expansion while safeguarding the economic sustainability of the cultural ecosystem and its workers;

61. *Strongly encourages* the cultural ecosystem to support international efforts aimed at accelerating a just and equitable transition away from fossil fuel dependence, while acknowledging diverse national contexts and dependencies on public funding, including through engagement with and endorsement of the Fossil Fuel Treaty initiative[22], which seeks to end new

[20] IPCC. 2022. "Demand, services and social aspects of mitigation." Chapter 5, Executive Summary. In *Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change*. Contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Available at https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/chapter/chapter-5/.

[21] Oxford Net Zero. *Serviced emissions in depth*. Serviced Emissions Hub. Available at https://netzeroclimate.org/research/serviced-emissions-in-depth/.

[22] Fossil Fuel Treaty Initiative. Available at https://www.fossilfueltreaty.org/.

fossil fuel expansion, phase out existing production and enable a fair global transition consistent with the 1.5 °C goal;

B. Adaptation

62. *Recalls* Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, which establishes the GGA of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, and paragraph 2, which recognizes adaptation as a global challenge with local, subnational, national, regional and international dimensions, and as a key component of the long-term global response to protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems;

63. *Further recalls* Article 7, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, which acknowledges that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems;

64. *Notes with concern* the finding in the Working Group II contribution to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) that cultural losses threaten adaptive capacity and may result in irrevocable losses of sense of belonging, valued cultural practices, identity and home[23]; and *recognizes* the impacts of climate change on tangible, intangible and living heritage, particularly for Indigenous Peoples, local communities, people of African descent and those more directly reliant on the environment for subsistence and affected by climate change and the resulting socio-environmental disasters;

65. *Recalls* the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, adopted through decision 2/CMA.5, which includes a thematic target on cultural heritage in paragraph 9(g); and *further recalls* Article 7, paragraph 14(d), of the Paris Agreement, which provides for the GST to review overall progress in achieving the GGA;

66. *Welcomes* the adoption of the five Belém Adaptation Indicators[G] for assessing progress under the cultural heritage target in paragraph 9(g) of decision 2/CMA.5, under the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, as set out in decision 12/CMA.7, annex, paragraph 9, as follows:

a) Percentage of at-risk cultural and natural heritage sites and elements with adaptation measures implemented to enhance resilience to climate-related hazards under different warming scenarios, as appropriate for regions and contexts, guided by traditional, local or Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and practices, disaggregated, as appropriate, by tangible and intangible cultural elements;
b) Proportion of cultural heritage protected from climate impacts through digitization measures for preservation and recovery and by storing movable heritage in climate-resilient facilities;
c) Percentage of cultural heritage and sites with adaptation measures and emergency preparedness plans in place for climate change-related hazards under different warming scenarios, as appropriate for regions and contexts;

[23] IPCC. 2022. "Technical Summary." In *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Section TS.B.1.6. Available at https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/chapter/technical-summary/.

d) Level of establishment of institutional arrangements for the provision of regular training on climate change adaptation that incorporates guidance from traditional, local and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge where applicable;
e) Percentage of climate adaptation measures focused on cultural heritage that maintain sustained engagement with Indigenous Peoples and local communities;

67. *Welcomes* the continued refinement of the Belém Adaptation Indicators by the UNFCCC subsidiary bodies and the establishment of the two-year Belém–Addis vision on adaptation, aimed at developing guidance for their operationalization; and *notes with concern* that paragraph 7 of decision 12/CMA.7 establishes that the indicators are voluntary, non-prescriptive, non-punitive and facilitative in nature; and *encourages* strengthened and supported reporting using the indicators to better assess progress, identify adaptation and support needs, strengthen collective assessment and accelerate implementation, while addressing the risk of maladaptation, the limitations of over-reliance on percentage-based indicators, the need for rights-based safeguards in the use of Indigenous Peoples' and local knowledge, the integration of cultural considerations across other thematic targets, including ecosystems, biodiversity and nature-based approaches, and gaps in regional representation and subject matter expertise in relevant technical processes;

68. *Further notes* the Adaptation Committee's 2025 updated draft strategy paper on technical guidance and training materials to support the implementation of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, which found that, among the seven thematic targets, cultural heritage was least frequently identified as a priority for such support by Parties responding to the survey and had the fewest resources identified in the mapping[24];

69. *Notes with concern* that culture and cultural heritage remain unevenly embedded in national adaptation planning, with UNFCCC reporting that 13 out of 58 submitted NAPs addressed cultural heritage in 2024, and UNESCO reporting 20 out of 65 in 2025, while approximately two-thirds of the plans reviewed in 2025 still omitted it[25]; and *emphasizes* the need to strengthen coordination between environment ministries, culture ministries and other ministries, heritage agencies and related institutions, alongside structured investment and technical support to move from high-level recognition towards implementation;

70. *Further notes* persistent gaps in the financing and implementation of adaptation efforts in culture-based climate action; recalls the call in the Mutirão decision for efforts to at least triple adaptation finance by 2035; and emphasizes that scaled-up adaptation finance should support implementation of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, including its cultural heritage target under paragraph 9(g) of decision 2/CMA.5;

71. *Encourages* local, subnational, national and regional governments, cultural ecosystems, culture ministries, heritage agencies and related public institutions to support Parties in collecting data, assessing cultural risks and vulnerabilities and reporting on indicators under target 9(g) of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, with a view to facilitating the integration of cultural heritage and cultural ecosystem considerations into NAPs, adaptation communications and other relevant reporting mechanisms including submissions to the information collection and preparation component of GST2;

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[24] UNFCCC Adaptation Committee. 2025. *Technical guidance and training materials to support the implementation of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience: Updated draft strategy paper*. AC27/STRAT/9, 25 April, figures 3 and 8, pp. 14 and 23. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/AC27_9_Decision2CMA5_Para44_UpdatedDraftStrategyPaper.pdf.

[25] UNFCCC. 2024. *National Adaptation Plans 2024: Progress in the formulation and implementation of NAPs*, figure 6. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NAP_Progress_Report_2024_0.pdf; UNESCO. 2025. *Culture and climate action: From margins to mainstream: A thematic paper*. Available at https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000395681.

72. *Recognizes* the efforts of Parties, particularly "developing country Parties", in formulating and implementing NAPs, adaptation communications and NDCs, including through domestic expenditure and the integration of adaptation priorities into national development strategies; and *welcomes* efforts by Parties to integrate cultural heritage, cultural landscapes and local and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems into NAPs, as well as the 2021 Rome Declaration of G20 Ministers of Culture[26] inviting Parties to consider including culture and cultural heritage in their adaptation communications, and subsequent implementation efforts under the PAS on Culture, including the GFCBCA initiative to advance the systematic integration of cultural heritage considerations into NAPs[27] and the Heritage Adapts! initiative to support at least 3,000 heritage sites and cultural practices in implementing locally led adaptation strategies by 2030[28];

73. *Stresses* the significant challenges faced by "developing country Parties" in accessing adequate and predictable finance for implementing adaptation actions and NAPs; and *further acknowledges* that these Parties face disproportionate physical impacts of climate change, including escalating loss and damage, compounding their capacity constraints and financing needs;

74. *Encourages* Parties, local governments and the cultural ecosystem to implement integrated and multi-sectoral adaptation solutions within cultural landscapes, including sustainable land stewardship, soil management, resilient food systems, community-based research, nature-positive and ecocentric cultural practices, and ecosystem-based approaches that protect, conserve and restore ecosystems such as forests, mountains, oceans and coastal environments, recognizing that these approaches enhance community resilience and well-being while drawing on the best available science as well as Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, traditional ecological knowledge and local cultural values and practices; and *further recognizes* the leadership of women, including women smallholder farmers and women knowledge holders, in sustaining intergenerational adaptation practices related to seed preservation, food systems, environmental observation and climate-resilient land stewardship;

75. *Notes with serious concern* that climate impacts intensify pre-existing social, territorial and racial inequalities, disproportionately affecting Indigenous Peoples, local communities and people of African descent, peripheral and equity-denied communities, historically excluded territories and populations facing precarious infrastructure, which are often among the first to experience floods, food insecurity, displacement, material losses and the rupture of community bonds; and *further recognizes* that community cultural practices, local solidarity networks, collective memory and territorial belonging play an essential role in building resilience, strengthening local capacities for care, reconstruction and social organization, and enabling community-led adaptation responses to extreme climate events;

76. *Recognizes* that cultural expression, storytelling and interdisciplinary artistic practices, as well as the work of memory institutions to preserve and provide access to movable heritage, archives and diverse cultural expressions, can support climate adaptation by strengthening risk awareness, intergenerational knowledge transmission, psychosocial recovery, collective trauma processing, social cohesion, territorial memory, and community-led responses to climate impacts;

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[26] G20 Culture Ministers. 2021. *Rome Declaration of the G20 Ministers of Culture*, 30 July, paragraph 19. Available at https://g20.utoronto.ca/2021/210730-culture.html.

[27] Group of Friends for Culture-Based Climate Action (GFCBCA). 2025. *Plan to Accelerate the Integration of Cultural Heritage Considerations into National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)*. Available at https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/43_.pdf.

[28] Heritage Adapts! *Join the Community of Action*. Available at https://act.heritageadapts.org/.

77. *Urges* Parties and non-Party stakeholders in the cultural ecosystem to ensure that activities undertaken in natural, cultural and biocultural landscapes minimize environmental degradation and contribute to restoring and enhancing ecosystem integrity; *notes with concern* the threats faced by Indigenous Peoples, local communities, people of African descent, as well as other affected communities and other forms of life, in such contexts; and *emphasizes* the safeguarding of rights, meaningful participation and respect for FPIC, as applicable;

78. *Emphasizes* that climate adaptation strategies should include quantitative and qualitative measures, mixed-methods evaluation and foresight approaches to safeguard biodiversity, cultural rights, cultural heritage and cultural landscapes while supporting the ethical integration of traditional ecological knowledge and local understandings of ecosystems into regional adaptation planning; *recognizes* that safeguarding such knowledge is essential to strengthening adaptive capacity, social cohesion, territorial memory and localized climate resilience in the face of climate impacts;

79. *Calls for* climate adaptation strategies to recognize cultural infrastructure as strengthening adaptive capacity and locally appropriate responses to climate impacts; and *recognizes* that cultural infrastructure, including community-based and independent cultural spaces, can serve as community resilience and adaptation hubs during climate-related extreme events by providing temporary shelter, cooling or heating support and social protection measures that strengthen local adaptation, disaster risk reduction and resilience capacities, and support community-led responses, particularly where they are safely located outside high-risk areas and have adequate access to the internet and digital communication; and *further recognizes* that such infrastructure frequently operates as local hotspots for care, information-sharing and community mobilization during climate and social crises;

80. *Encourages* Parties, local governments and non-Party stakeholders to integrate biodiversity, the cultural ecosystem and its infrastructure into city and regional adaptation strategies and NAPs, recognizing the critical role of cultural infrastructure in supporting community resilience within their respective biomes;

C. Means of Implementation and Support

1. Finance

81. *Recalls* Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Paris Agreement, which establishes that "developed country Parties" shall provide financial resources to assist "developing country Parties" with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, and which encourages other Parties to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily;

82. *Recalls* decision 1/CMA.6, paragraphs 7 and 8, on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance (NCQG), which calls on all actors to work together to enable the scaling up of financing to developing country Parties for climate action from all public and private sources to at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035, and establishes a goal of at least USD 300 billion per year by 2035 for "developing country Parties" for climate action, with "developed country Parties" taking the lead;

83. *Notes with concern* that finance directed towards culture-based climate action, particularly efforts led by the cultural ecosystem, remains extremely limited[29], despite the role of the cultural ecosystem in delivering mitigation, adaptation, capacity-building and responses to loss and damage;

84. *Notes* that although existing climate finance architecture may support culture-based climate action where it contributes to mitigation, adaptation and responses to loss and damage, cultural ecosystem initiatives remain largely absent from funded portfolios due to limited eligibility recognition, lack of dedicated funding windows and insufficient guidance on how culture-based initiatives can access climate finance mechanisms; and *further notes with concern* that funding mechanisms continue to prioritize technology-based, infrastructure-driven and energy-focused solutions, while leaving the cultural ecosystem and culture-based climate solutions severely under-resourced;

85. *Recognizes* the persistent global imbalances and structural issues in climate finance flows and *emphasizes* the need to significantly expand, nurture and develop accessible, grant-based and locally led finance for Global Majority countries, particularly "least developed countries" and small island "developing States", recognizing the disproportionate climate vulnerabilities faced by these regions and their significant potential to advance culture-based climate solutions rooted in local knowledge, heritage and community resilience;

86. *Calls on* climate funds, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund and other financing mechanisms, to establish explicit eligibility criteria and dedicated funding windows recognizing culture and cultural heritage as cross-cutting dimensions of climate action and the intersections between mitigation, adaptation and resilience efforts; and *further encourages* integration of cultural indicators into climate finance monitoring frameworks to help ensure equitable access for cultural organizations.

87. *Urges* climate funds, multilateral development banks, bilateral donors and philanthropic institutions to recognize and financially support the cultural ecosystem, including rights holders and stakeholders, as contributors to climate action and to activities advancing Article 12 of the Paris Agreement; and *encourages* the development of pathways for these actors to serve, where applicable and in accordance with relevant access and eligibility requirements, as implementing partners or direct recipients of climate finance, with particular attention to directly impacted communities and initiatives contributing to mitigation, adaptation and responses to loss and damage;

88. *Requests* that dedicated public funding windows, grants and readiness support be made available for culture-based climate action, including youth-led, women-led, and community-based climate initiatives, especially in "developing country Parties", vulnerable communities, peripheral territories, equity-denied and historically excluded communities where cultural actors often access only low-budget and precarious opportunities; and *further emphasizes* that such approaches should strengthen the economic resilience, stability, dignified income generation and agency of artists, young people, elders and cultural practitioners as essential actors in culture-based climate action;

89. *Encourages* climate finance providers to ensure that funding frameworks cover not only project outputs but also the enabling preparatory activities necessary for effective

[29] UNESCO. *MONDIACULT 2025: Narrative report*. Section V, "Culture and Climate Action." Available at https://www.unesco.org/sites/default/files/medias/fichiers/2026/02/Report%20MONDIACULT%202025%20%26%20Annexes%20Dec.%202025%20FW.pdf.

culture-based climate action, including coordination, research, culturally appropriate translation, accessibility, community engagement, capacity-building and sustained local engagement, and provide access to long-term, flexible and predictable funding that is, where appropriate, multi-year and unrestricted;

90. *Calls on* climate funds and philanthropic institutions to improve practical access for cultural and community-based actors through streamlined and accessible application processes, strengthened direct access modalities, participatory approaches and support for community-based cultural practices, including those of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and people of African descent, as well as those in underserved and peripheral urban territories, and *urges* funding models that consolidate permanent local structures, operational autonomy, fair remuneration and real decision-making capacity, rather than relying on isolated projects led by external organizations or treating local organizations and leaders as voluntary territorial support; and *urges* those institutions to prioritize direct access over reliance on intermediaries, while ensuring transparency, due diligence and accountability and recognizing the need for funding approaches that support cultural continuity, long-term processes and locally embedded practices, in addition to short-term, results-based delivery;

91. *Recommends* that interested governments, including through their ministries of culture, philanthropic foundations and other public and private funding institutions support the establishment of an international fund dedicated exclusively to culture-based climate action, intended to provide predictable, adequate and accessible funding for initiatives that mobilize knowledge, practices, expressions, institutions and cultural ecosystems in support of mitigation, adaptation, a just transition and responses to loss and damage; *further notes* that the fund should prioritize grants and direct, simplified access modalities, ensuring participatory governance, geographical equity, and respect for cultural rights, human rights and FPIC as well as protection of Indigenous cultural and intellectual property (ICIP), ensuring that Indigenous knowledge, practices and cultural expressions supported by the fund remain under the control of their Indigenous custodians, consistent with article 31 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

92. *Requests* that dedicated funding windows, grants and rapid-response support be made available for grassroots movements, movement infrastructures, environmental human rights defenders, peaceful climate activists and artivists whose cultural and civic work advances climate action; and *urges* the creation of funding streams that help protect frontline cultural actors from financial, legal and security burdens associated with the increasing criminalization and repression of climate advocacy, while upholding civic space, artistic freedom and the right to public participation;

93. *Encourages* Parties, national designated authorities, national implementing entities and relevant national governance structures, including those related to ACE, to involve and consult actors across the cultural ecosystem in national climate finance planning, project design and implementation processes, including within NAPs and climate finance readiness programmes, and *further encourages* the integration of culture-based climate action within NDCs, investment plans and broader financial strategies, including in efforts to align financial flows with low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development pursuant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, and within relevant climate finance tracking and reporting frameworks, with a view to informing the GST;

94. *Recommends* that funds addressing non-economic loss and damage explicitly recognize cultural heritage, cultural identity and community-based cultural responses within their

programming and access modalities; and *notes* that UNFCCC work on non-economic losses[30] specifically identifies cultural heritage as one of the relevant categories of non-economic loss and damage;

95. *Recognizes* the significant economic scale of the global creative economy, which generates over USD 2 trillion annually[31] and supports tens of millions of jobs worldwide, and *encourages* governments, cultural institutions and private sector actors to explore innovative financing mechanisms within the creative economy to support culture-based climate action, including benefit-sharing approaches, reinvested profits, cultural climate funds, associative or community-based philanthropy, dignified income-generation pathways and partnerships among creative industries, distribution networks and climate initiatives;

96. *Encourages* large creative industry companies, including media corporations, entertainment companies, streaming platforms, cultural venues and event producers, particularly those with significant environmental footprints and financial resources, to contribute to culture-based climate action through corporate social responsibility initiatives, climate-aligned investment strategies and dedicated funding for cultural climate education, storytelling and community-based climate initiatives, while ensuring transparent financial contributions without compromising artistic independence, editorial integrity or the ability of cultural actors to address climate issues critically;

97. *Encourages* national cultural endowments, public arts funds, philanthropic institutions and private donors to make culture-based climate action a strategic funding priority and to pursue ethical finance by adopting transparent sponsorship and investment policies that address environmental breakdown[32], including shifting partnerships and financial relationships away from highly polluting industries and towards genuinely climate-aligned alternatives;

98. *Notes with concern* the significant imbalance between the limited financial resources currently directed towards science-based climate communication, cultural engagement and climate literacy initiatives and the substantial resources historically deployed by the fossil fuel industry, the military-industrial complex and extractive industries for advertising, public relations and narrative-shaping strategies that have delayed climate action and contributed to misinformation, malinformation, disinformation and societal polarization;

99. *Encourages* governments, philanthropic institutions, cultural foundations and international climate initiatives to increase investment in independent climate communication, narrative-shaping, cultural engagement and storytelling initiatives that strengthen public understanding of climate science, build support for lifestyles consistent with the Paris Agreement's 1.5 °C goal, counter misinformation, malinformation, disinformation and societal polarization, and accelerate the social transformations necessary to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, drawing on the Verified for Climate initiative of the United Nations and Purpose[33] and the United Nations Global Principles for Information Integrity[34];

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[30] UNFCCC. 2024. *Non-economic losses: Featuring loss of territory and habitability, ecosystem services and biodiversity, and cultural heritage*. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/644445.
[31] UNESCO. 2022. *Re|Shaping Policies for Creativity: Addressing Culture as a Global Public Good. Executive summary*. CLT-2022/WS/1. Available at https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000380475.
[32] Heritage Declares. 2019. *Declaration on Climate and Ecological Emergency*, point 10, "Pursue ethical finance." Available at https://heritagedeclares.org/.
[33] United Nations. *Global Initiative for Information Integrity on Climate Change*, section "Verified for Climate." Available at https://www.un.org/en/node/224415.
[34] United Nations. 2024. *United Nations Global Principles for Information Integrity: Recommendations for Multi-stakeholder Action*. Available at https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4052524.

100. *Encourages* public and philanthropic funders to support UNFCCC sectoral engagement initiatives under the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action that mobilize non-Party stakeholders, including initiatives advancing culture-based climate solutions, while emphasizing the importance of maintaining the independence, transparency and integrity of such initiatives and ensuring that financial contributions do not exert undue influence over their objectives, governance or outcomes;

101. *Recognizes* that education, knowledge production and dissemination are core components of cultural ecosystems, and *notes with concern* persistent barriers to access to arts and cultural education and training, including inadequate and unevenly distributed financial support[35], which risk limiting participation and reinforcing inequities; and *encourages* increased investment in accessible, inclusive and sustained pathways for arts and cultural education, training and capacity-building as foundational to culture-based climate action;

102. *Recognizes* the urgent need to support the cultural ecosystem, identity and continuity in the context of climate-related displacement, including among Indigenous Peoples, local communities, people of African descent and communities in oceanic and island settings and other regions facing permanent or long-term displacement, and *encourages* the development of dedicated funding mechanisms to support artists, cultural practitioners and knowledge holders in preserving, adapting and transmitting cultural practices, including through collaborative, community-led approaches to climate solutions;

103. *Encourages* increased investment in disaster risk reduction, response and recovery for cultural ecosystems, both to address the impacts of climate-related disasters on artists, cultural practitioners, cultural infrastructure and cultural heritage, and to support the role of cultural ecosystems in contributing to preparedness, resilience-building and recovery processes; and *further encourages* financing for data collection, research and knowledge production on climate impacts on culture, cultural heritage and cultural rights, including community-led and locally grounded evidence systems;

104. *Recommends* that climate finance for mitigation, adaptation, capacity-building and responses to loss and damage prioritize direct access for cultural rights holders, cultural actors and affected communities, minimizing reliance on intermediaries and ensuring that resources reach those most directly impacted, while maintaining transparency and accountability;

2. Technology development and transfer

105. *Recognizes* that technology and culture are deeply interconnected domains that have co-evolved throughout human history, shaping how knowledge, values and identities are created, transmitted and experienced; and *emphasizes* that technology development and transfer should be pursued through a rights-based, culturally grounded and ecologically responsible approach that safeguards spaces for creativity, memory, play and intergenerational exchange, while respecting diverse knowledge systems and worldviews;

106. *Recalls* Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, which sets out the Parties' shared long-term vision on the importance of fully realizing technology development and transfer in order to improve resilience to climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and

[35] UNESCO. 2025. *UNESCO Framework for Culture and Arts Education: Implementation Guidance*, section 3.4, "Financing," pp. 69–70. Available at https://www.culture.gouv.fr/Media/Thematiques/Developpement-culturel/Files/Culture-et-sante/un-cadre-pour-l-education-culturelle-et-artistique-2025-en-anglais.

recognizes the role of the Technology Mechanism and its bodies, including the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, guided by the technology framework, in supporting the development and transfer of climate technologies;

107. *Welcomes* the Belém Technology Implementation Programme, adopted by decision 18/CMA.7, aimed at strengthening support for the implementation of technology priorities identified by developing country Parties; and *invites* actors across the cultural ecosystem to contribute to its global and regional dialogues, through relevant calls for inputs and opportunities for participation, including by proposing topics on soft technologies[G], vernacular and traditional technologies, the digital safeguarding of climate-threatened heritage and the environmental footprint of digital and artificial intelligence-enabled cultural production; and *encourages* these actors to contribute participatory and culturally grounded methodologies that respond to locally identified priorities and respect the knowledge and capacities of Indigenous Peoples and local communities;

108. *Recognizes* that certain cultural expressions, forms and formats of mass media, including film, games, television, radio, broadcasting, publishing and digital storytelling, are inherently dependent upon technological and institutional infrastructures, including broadcasting systems, public interest media and distribution networks, for their creation, production, distribution and preservation, and in this regard *recalls* the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005), and the sovereign right of Parties to the 2005 Convention to formulate and implement cultural policies that support the diversity of cultural expressions, including in the audiovisual and media sectors;

109. *Further recalls* the broader international framework for audiovisual and media technologies, including the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racialism, Apartheid and Incitement to War (1978) and the UNESCO Recommendation for the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images (1980), which reflect the long-standing recognition by the international community of the educational, scientific and cultural value of these technologies;

110. *Recognizes* the essential role of public interest media, including public service media and community media, in ensuring that climate-relevant cultural expressions and reliable information reach all segments of society, including remote and underserved communities, in accessible, culturally relevant and linguistically diverse formats; and *further recalls* the UNESCO Paris Declaration: A Commitment for an Increased Public Awareness of Climate Change (2009), and *encourages* Parties to support these institutions through adequate technological infrastructure, financial resources and capacity-building;

111. *Recognizes* the potential of audiovisual, digital and emerging technologies to support climate information and cultural expression and to document, preserve and transmit cultural heritage and knowledge systems at risk from climate impacts, including through digitization, digital archives, memory safekeeping, immersive and participatory storytelling and collaborative knowledge platforms with attention to accessible digital tools capable of operating offline, particularly for conflict-affected communities and communities with limited connectivity; and *acknowledges* digitally native cultural expressions and participatory online communities as emerging forms of culture;

112. *Recognizes* the growing role of digital technologies, creative innovation and responsible artificial intelligence within cultural and creative sectors in advancing climate and

digital literacy and public engagement, combating misinformation, malinformation, disinformation and societal polarization, and supporting behavioural change and collaborative climate action across borders and communities, while acknowledging that increasing reliance on such technologies may also generate social, cultural and environmental risks, including exclusion, dependency on proprietary systems and loss of cultural agency;

113. *Notes* the increasing role of digital collaboration platforms and cultural exchange networks in enabling cross-border cultural engagement and climate collaboration, which can reduce the need for carbon-intensive travel and support more inclusive participation where digital access and connectivity are available;

114. *Expresses serious concern* regarding the rapidly growing environmental, social and economic impacts of digital and emerging technologies, including generative and non-generative artificial intelligence systems, data centres, data extraction and storage processes and resource- and energy-intensive digital cultural industries[36]; and *encourages* Parties and technology providers to assess and mitigate these impacts, including resource and energy use, water consumption, land use, mineral demand and life-cycle impacts, in alignment with pathways consistent with the Paris Agreement's 1.5 °C goal; and *encourages* the development of accessible decision-support tools that enable cultural practitioners to assess and compare the environmental impacts of conventional and artificial intelligence-enabled production choices, taking account of their purpose, scale and clearly identified contributions to cultural and public interests, before such uses are endorsed or scaled within cultural policy frameworks;

115. *Notes with concern* the resource, energy and land demands associated with the rapid expansion of artificial intelligence infrastructure and technological devices, including data centres, energy systems and mineral supply chains; and *emphasizes* the need to ensure that the development of digital infrastructure and associated extractive supply chains does not disproportionately burden affected and historically excluded communities, including where developments affect Indigenous Peoples' lands, territories, resources and rights; and *urges* respect for FPIC, as applicable, alongside the provision of accessible information, capacity-building, meaningful participation, equitable benefit-sharing and locally relevant safeguards in the planning, development and operation of such infrastructure;

116. *Notes* the growing role of artistic and cultural practices in addressing electronic waste through creative reuse and upcycling, including the transformation of end-of-life hardware and materials into works such as sculptures, installations and community-based art; *recognizes* that such practices contribute to circular economy approaches, raise public awareness of the environmental and social impacts of electronic waste and support locally rooted innovation and cultural expression, including through significant artist-led movements in the Global Majority, and *emphasizes* that such practices should be undertaken with appropriate occupational health, safety and environmental safeguards to protect artists, workers and communities from exposure to hazardous materials;

117. *Encourages* stakeholders within the cultural ecosystem that rely on large-scale data infrastructure to adopt more sustainable digital practices, including the selection of cloud-rendering and storage locations with lower-carbon electricity supplies, data minimization across production and post-production pipelines, life-cycle management of project archives, circular resource use and improved energy efficiency in data centres, reduced water consumption for cooling systems, increased use of renewable energy, reduced server energy consumption and

[36] International Energy Agency (IEA). 2025. "Energy demand from AI." In *Energy and AI*. Paris: IEA. Available at https://www.iea.org/reports/energy-and-ai/energy-demand-from-ai.

unnecessary data transfers, and greater transparency regarding the environmental footprint of digital cultural services;

118. *Encourages* sectoral sustainability frameworks, production reporting tools and climate disclosure systems to make emissions from digital and artificial intelligence workflows separately identifiable within emissions reporting, rather than including them only within aggregated operational emissions, including through transparent reporting of computational resource use alongside emissions from conventional production processes, while avoiding double counting;

119. *Highlights growing concerns* regarding the use of copyrighted cultural works and creative data in the training of generative artificial intelligence systems without clear consent, attribution or compensation for creators; *encourages* the development of transparent artificial intelligence governance frameworks that protect cultural and intellectual property rights, take into account emerging principles related to the rights of nature and support the socioeconomic sustainability of the cultural ecosystem while ensuring that the research, development and deployment of generative artificial intelligence align with cultural integrity, justice, environmental responsibility and fair remuneration for creative workers;

120. *Reaffirms concern* regarding the growing concentration of power within a small number of global technology companies that control key digital infrastructures, platforms and artificial intelligence systems; and *notes with concern* the deployment of digital surveillance technologies, predictive artificial intelligence and data extraction practices to monitor or intimidate cultural practitioners and climate advocates, or to facilitate their prosecution; and *stresses* that such concentration may influence cultural production, public discourse and access to knowledge in ways that affect cultural diversity, democratic participation and information integrity;

121. *Emphasizes* the importance of developing governance frameworks, transparency standards and ethical guidelines to ensure that artificial intelligence, algorithmic systems and digital platforms support cultural diversity, creative freedom and the integrity of climate information, while addressing risks associated with algorithmic curation and platform concentration that may homogenize climate narratives or marginalize historically excluded and equity-denied cultural voices; and *further encourages* the exploration of international governance mechanisms or instruments, developed in consultation with the cultural ecosystem, to safeguard the interests, rights and agency of cultural practitioners and knowledge holders in digital spaces, in line with relevant international frameworks such as the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence[37] (2021);

122. *Recognizes* the importance of safeguarding cultural knowledge commons in the digital age and *encourages* the development of open, inclusive and equitable data and knowledge governance frameworks that prevent monopolization or extractive use of cultural knowledge by concentrated technology platforms; and *emphasizes* respect for data sovereignty, the cultural and biocultural rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and people of African descent, local and peripheral knowledge systems, biodiversity and ecological integrity, while acknowledging emerging principles related to the rights of nature;

[37] UNESCO. 2021. *Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence*. Available at https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000381137.

123. *Encourages* the development of shared digital knowledge platforms and mapping initiatives that document and aggregate culture-based climate solutions, creative innovations and traditional and popular knowledge systems across regions, languages and disciplines, in order to support policymakers, negotiators and practitioners in identifying and scaling effective culture-based climate action;

124. *Recognizes* the potential of digital technologies and data systems to support the measurement and evaluation of culture-based climate action; and *encourages* the development of accessible, transparent and culturally relevant approaches that reflect both quantitative and qualitative impacts, while respecting data sovereignty and the rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and people of African descent;

125. *Encourages* technology cooperation and capacity-building initiatives that support cultural institutions, creative practitioners, local communities and organizations in accessing digital tools, climate technologies, knowledge platforms, adequate internet connectivity and digital communication infrastructure relevant to culture-based climate action; and *emphasizes* the importance of local ownership, institutional continuity and the capacity of local cultural organizations and communities to adapt, govern and develop technological solutions in response to local needs and priorities;

126. *Recognizes* the value of digital culture and emerging technologies in supporting place-based development by strengthening locally rooted cultural and creative economies, enabling communities, cultural practitioners and institutions to access knowledge, networks, audiences and economic opportunities without requiring geographic proximity to major centres, while remaining connected to their territories, biomes, cultural and environmental heritage and knowledge systems, thereby supporting cultural continuity, adaptive capacity and local resilience;

127. *Recognizes* the importance of democratizing access to and use of technologies within the cultural ecosystem, including through open, community-led and participatory approaches that enable co-creation, adaptation and governance of technological tools; *emphasizes* the value of soft technologies including craft, making, and local, traditional and popular knowledge systems as critical forms of innovation that foster ecological connection, cultural networks and locally grounded climate action; and *further encourages* the integration of hands-on, accessible and culturally relevant learning approaches that build technological literacy, public awareness, participation and agency in support of ACE implementation;

3. Capacity-building

128. *Recalls* Article 11, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that capacity-building should enhance the capacity and ability of "developing country Parties", particularly those with the least capacity and those particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, to take effective climate action, including adaptation and mitigation, and should facilitate technology development, dissemination and deployment, access to climate finance, relevant aspects of education, training and public awareness, and the transparent, timely and accurate communication of information; and *further recalls* that capacity-building should be country-driven, responsive to national needs, participatory, cross-cutting and gender-responsive;

129. *Welcomes* the work of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB), including its 2025–2029 workplan to enhance coherence and coordination, identify current and emerging capacity gaps and needs, and strengthen knowledge-sharing and stakeholder engagement; and

encourages the PCCB, the PCCB Network and relevant capacity-building platforms, within their respective mandates, to engage the cultural ecosystem and consider culture-based climate action in relevant capacity assessments, dialogues, knowledge products and implementation support; and *invites* the PCCB, within its mandate and available resources, to consider culture-based and participatory approaches to stakeholder engagement in NDC and NAP implementation when developing relevant knowledge products and inputs to GST2;

130. *Encourages* the PCCB Network and its members to explore the establishment of a thematic cluster on culture-based climate action, drawing on the experience of existing thematic clusters, to support knowledge-sharing and peer learning on culturally grounded approaches to stakeholder engagement in NDC and NAP implementation;

131. *Emphasizes* that a just transition requires sustained capacity-building, technical and vocational education and training, professional development and upskilling across the cultural ecosystem, enabling interdisciplinary ways of working and meaningful participation in adaptation, mitigation and ACE;

132. *Acknowledges* that many cultural institutions and practitioners continue to face barriers in translating climate ambition into practical implementation, including fragmented initiatives, limited access to guidance and dedicated funding, and insufficient sector-specific capacity-building frameworks[38], despite the growing recognition of the role of the cultural ecosystem in advancing climate action;

133. *Urges* Parties to establish or designate national culture–climate coordination mechanisms that connect relevant governmental bodies at national and subnational levels, including ministries responsible for culture, education, environment, finance and foreign affairs, in consultation with the cultural ecosystem and relevant local and subnational actors, enabling coherent policy environments in which cultural and environmental actors can mobilize effectively in support of the implementation of climate policies and actions;

134. *Calls on* national ACE focal points, culture ministries and relevant cultural authorities to establish structured collaboration and reciprocal representation between ACE coordination mechanisms and the cultural ecosystem, including through participation in relevant governance structures and collaboration across all six ACE elements;

135. *Welcomes* the midterm review of the Glasgow work programme on ACE and *encourages* Parties, observers and relevant stakeholders to recognize the role of cultural actors, institutions, knowledge holders and creative approaches in strengthening implementation across all six ACE elements and activities; and *invites* Parties, in particular member states of the GFCBCA, to share evidence and examples of culture-based ACE activities through relevant reporting and submission opportunities and the ACE Dialogue, as appropriate;

136. *Affirms* the importance of mapping, strengthening and resourcing cultural ecosystems at local, national and regional levels to advance climate action; *recognizes* that cultural actors and institutions already provide connected and trusted infrastructure for public engagement, knowledge-sharing, social cohesion and community mobilization; and *further encourages* accessible and appropriately governed mapping and sharing of information on these ecosystems to strengthen coordination, partnerships and resourcing;

[38] UNESCO. 2022. *Re|Shaping Policies for Creativity: Addressing Culture as a Global Public Good. Executive summary*. CLT-2022/WS/1. Available at https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000380475.

137. *Reaffirms* that grassroots initiatives within the cultural ecosystem play a critical role in advancing locally embedded climate solutions, human rights, the rights of nature and culture-based climate action; and *emphasizes* the importance of sustained capacity-building and equitable access to technical support, knowledge resources and institutional support that strengthen their ability to self-organize and participate in climate governance; and *urges* ACE focal points and relevant authorities to support safe and enabling environments for grassroots participation and peaceful climate assembly;

138. *Underscores* the importance of rights-based capacity-building for cultural actors, knowledge holders and grassroots organizations, including on intellectual property rights, ICIP, rights relating to images and data, collective rights, cultural rights and fair benefit-sharing agreements; and *encourages* Parties and relevant stakeholders to provide accessible legal literacy training, technical support and safeguards to prevent extractive uses of cultural knowledge, images, cultural expressions and creative work in climate-related programming, research, media, technology and finance initiatives;

139. *Recognizes* that historical and structural inequalities continue to limit access to education, finance, technologies, knowledge, training and participation in climate action; and *calls on* Parties and relevant capacity-building providers to strengthen accessible, inclusive and rights-based support for cultural actors, institutions and communities in "developing country Parties", particularly the "least developed countries" and small island developing States, while addressing gender, disability and other barriers to participation and supporting diverse cultural and knowledge systems;

140. *Invites* cities, rural communities, subnational authorities and bodies to act as local and regional hubs for culture-based climate action by convening cross-sector partnerships and channelling resources towards locally embedded culture-based climate initiatives; and *further recognizes* the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action as a relevant platform for connecting, showcasing and scaling local and subnational climate action, while encouraging the integration of culture and cultural actors as cross-cutting contributors in activities supported by the Marrakech Partnership;

141. *Welcomes* the emergence of transnational cultural climate networks; and *encourages* the UNFCCC secretariat, within its mandate and subject to the availability of financial resources, and relevant non-Party stakeholders to provide sustained support for connectivity, peer learning, knowledge exchange, coordinated participation and leadership among cultural actors engaged in climate action, while respecting the plurality of knowledge systems and languages without privileging one over another;

142. *Encourages* the development and co-creation of sector-specific guidance, tools, standards and benchmarks that support cultural institutions and practitioners in implementing climate action, including through carbon and resource management, climate-risk assessment, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, while reflecting diverse local contexts and institutional capacities and respecting traditional, community-based and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems;

143. *Encourages* training, mentoring, peer learning and cross-disciplinary exchanges that strengthen climate literacy and applied sustainability skills within cultural and creative sectors, while enhancing the capacity of climate institutions, policymakers and public officials to engage effectively with cultural actors and knowledge systems and to communicate climate science in ways that relate to lived experiences and cultural contexts; and *further encourages* increased

investment in intergenerational engagement opportunities, creative climate education, including game-based learning, gamification, interactive learning environments and other experiential approaches that can make climate knowledge more accessible, participatory and engaging;

144. *Recognizes* schools, universities and community learning spaces as important cultural settings for climate capacity-building; and *encourages* intergenerational, arts- and culture-based climate education, including partnerships with artists and cultural organizations, creative and making-based activities, community exchange and practices that embed climate action in everyday life;

145. *Encourages* the integration of creative and participatory approaches within UNFCCC meetings and stakeholder engagement processes, drawing on artistic practices, cultural methodologies, storytelling, lived experiences and diverse ways of knowing as forms of expertise that can complement scientific datasets and strengthen climate governance; and *calls for* such engagement to respect the leadership and governance arrangements of participating artists, cultural practitioners and knowledge holders, ensure their fair resourcing and avoid extractive or instrumentalizing approaches; and *recognizes* accessibility as a condition of meaningful participation, including by ensuring that persons with disabilities can engage equitably in cultural spaces and climate decision-making processes;

146. *Recognizes* the need to advance shared frameworks and methodologies, including indicators of audience reach, the distribution of cultural content and changes in knowledge, attitudes and behaviours, to better understand, assess and monitor the impacts of narratives, cultural production and creative engagement on consumption patterns, public participation and engagement with climate policies; and *encourages* collaboration among Parties, research institutions, cultural practitioners and the broader cultural ecosystem to strengthen the evidence base and develop rights-based, context-sensitive approaches that combine quantitative and qualitative methods for measuring the contribution of culture-based climate action;

D. Loss and Damage

147. *Recalls* Article 8, paragraphs 1–3, of the Paris Agreement, in which Parties recognize the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events; and *further recognizes* the role of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts in enhancing understanding, action and support in this regard;

148. *Recognizes* that climate change is generating significant tangible and intangible cultural loss and damage, including impacts on cultural heritage sites, biodiversity, ecosystems, sacred landscapes, traditional knowledge systems, languages, rituals and cultural practices that sustain cultural identity and intergenerational continuity[39]; and *notes* that climate impacts often interact with other drivers of cultural erosion and heritage degradation, including inadequate policies for cultural heritage protection, extractive development, mass media homogenization, overtourism, gentrification and displacement[40];

[39] British Council. 2023. *Strategic Literature Review: Climate Change Impacts on Cultural Heritage*, https://www.britishcouncil.org/research-insight/british-council-strategic-literature-review-climate-change-impacts-cultural.

[40] Markham, A., Osipova, E., Lafrenz Samuels, K. and Caldas, A. 2016. *World Heritage and Tourism in a Changing Climate*. UNEP and UNESCO, p. 5. Available at https://whc.unesco.org/document/139944.

149. *Acknowledges* that these impacts constitute significant non-economic losses with social and cultural dimensions, including the erosion of cultural identity, collective memory, sense of place, belonging and dignity[41], and of epistemic identity[G], particularly affecting Indigenous Peoples, local and traditional communities, people of African descent, small island communities and populations whose cultures are closely connected to land and ecosystems;

150. *Notes with concern* that rising sea levels, extreme weather events, wildfires, desertification, glacial retreat and collapse, and other climate disasters and impacts are causing loss and damage, including irreversible losses to tangible and intangible cultural heritage and cultural infrastructure, including historic buildings, archaeological sites, sacred and cultural landscapes, ancestral territories, oral traditions, languages, seasonal rituals, place-based knowledge systems and traditional ecological knowledge; and *further notes* that, for many coastal and island communities, climate-driven loss and damage is not only physical but constitutes an irreversible erosion of cultural identity, memory and belonging, including the loss of ancestral lands, ocean-based knowledge systems and living ecosystems that are inseparable from cultural identity and intergenerational continuity;

151. *Notes* that underwater cultural heritage, including submerged archaeological sites, shipwrecks and inundated cultural landscapes, is increasingly threatened by ocean warming, acidification and sea-level rise; and *invites* Parties and relevant institutions to consider its cultural dimensions within non-economic loss and damage frameworks, while respecting applicable international law and the rights and interests of associated communities;

152. *Recognizes* that many cultural landscapes and ecosystems that sustain cultural practices and traditional knowledge systems are increasingly threatened by climate and biodiversity crises, highlighting the need to safeguard these interconnected cultural and ecological systems;

153. *Notes with concern* that climate change is contributing to losses of biodiversity, soil fertility and land productivity, alongside the erosion of associated cultural practices, resulting not only in economic loss but also in the erosion of cultural identities linked to land, agriculture and food systems; *recognizes* that soil degradation can disrupt cultural landscapes, farming heritage, traditional knowledge related to soil and crop management, and intergenerational knowledge transfer; and *further encourages* Parties to address the non-economic dimensions of soil degradation and associated biocultural loss in loss and damage policies;

154. *Emphasizes* that cultural rights and heritage constitute foundational elements of climate resilience by connecting communities to their lands, identities, histories and relationships with the more-than-human world and by sustaining knowledge systems, narratives and practices that inform participatory and locally grounded climate responses;

155. *Encourages* Parties and relevant international institutions to integrate cultural dimensions of non-economic loss and damage into national and international response mechanisms, and to recognize the value of cultural heritage and practices beyond monetary valuation, including through the documentation and protection of cultural heritage at risk, the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage and the inclusion of cultural considerations and actors within recovery and resilience planning, while empowering affected communities to document and preserve their own cultural heritage;

[41] IPCC. 2022. "Technical Summary." In *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Section TS.B.1.6. Available at https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/chapter/technical-summary/.

156. *Recognizes* that climate-induced displacement can generate profound cultural loss and damage when communities are separated from ancestral territories, sacred sites and cultural landscapes that sustain cultural identity, social cohesion and intergenerational knowledge transmission; *encourages* Parties to establish mechanisms to prevent and reduce displacement and address associated cultural loss, including through prevention, reconstruction and reparation measures, while protecting affected or at-risk populations against arbitrary displacement and forced eviction, ensuring their meaningful participation in relocation decisions and respecting the FPIC of Indigenous Peoples in relation to relocation from their lands or territories; and *affirms* that just transitions and responses to climate-related displacement and relocation must be culturally grounded through active listening to affected communities and respect their choices, spiritual needs, self-determination and land-related cultural rights, including those of Indigenous Peoples and local communities; and *encourages* safeguarding cultural continuity throughout relocation and recovery through the protection of cultural heritage, support for cultural practices, recognition of cultural rights, documentation and transmission of oral traditions, and support and training for the custodians of those traditions;

157. *Recognizes* that post-disaster reconstruction is a critical dimension of cultural and social loss and damage, in which decisions about materials, spatial organization and building systems can determine whether vernacular knowledge embedded in affected settlements is sustained or further eroded; *notes with concern* that reconstruction frameworks may prioritize speed and cost efficiency over cultural continuity, suitability for local climatic conditions and community knowledge; and *calls on* Parties, international development institutions and humanitarian actors to support community-led, locally sourced and culturally embedded reconstruction approaches that restore vernacular building knowledge, spatial organization and the physical fabric of settlements;

158. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening support for communities facing cultural loss and damage through dedicated support for locally led adaptation, social protection, capacity-building, response programmes and cooperation initiatives that treat tangible and intangible cultural heritage and cultural practices as critical to climate resilience, recovery and the restoration of dignity for affected communities; and *encourages* Parties and relevant institutions to provide funding for these efforts; and *further encourages* Parties and relevant institutions, including those working under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, within their respective mandates, to strengthen the integration of cultural heritage, cultural identity and the knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities into non-economic loss and damage assessment, reporting, response and recovery processes;

E. Response Measures

159. *Recalls* Article 4, paragraph 15, of the Paris Agreement, which requires Parties, when implementing the Agreement, to consider the concerns of Parties whose economies are most affected by response measures, particularly "developing country Parties"; and *further acknowledges* the work of the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures in supporting the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures;

160. *Recalls* the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme and decision 2/CMA.7, paragraph 25, on the development of a just transition mechanism; and *encourages* Parties and relevant stakeholders to consider cultural dimensions, including the rights,

livelihoods and participation of cultural workers and communities, in the implementation of the work programme and the development of the mechanism;

161. *Recognizes* that climate response measures, including energy transitions, climate-related conservation policies, land-use changes and infrastructure development can have significant social, economic and cultural impacts, including social disruption, systemic violence, dispossession and displacement for communities whose livelihoods, identities and cultural practices are closely connected to landscapes, natural resources and cultural heritage; and *strongly reaffirms* that a just transition must protect the fundamental human rights and enable all people to participate peacefully in shaping economic transformations, including by safeguarding civic space, peaceful assembly and cultural expression, and by addressing laws, policies or practices that disproportionately restrict or criminalize environmental defenders, cultural workers and other cultural actors and peaceful climate activists;

162. *Calls on* Parties to respect FPIC, as applicable, and ensure participatory co-design and meaningful participation of actors across the cultural ecosystem, and of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and people of African descent, women, children and youth, and persons with disabilities in the design and implementation of climate response measures, recognizing that cultural knowledge systems and place-based stewardship practices can contribute to more equitable, socially legitimate and culturally grounded transitions;

163. *Encourages* Parties to respect cultural rights and safeguard cultural heritage, sacred landscapes and culturally significant spaces when implementing climate response measures, including renewable energy development, conservation initiatives, land-use policies and climate-related infrastructure projects, and to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on these places, ensuring that any relocation or restrictions on access respect applicable human rights obligations and FPIC, as applicable, and that culturally appropriate alternatives are developed with affected communities;

164. *Recognizes* that culture and nature are interdependent systems, and that economic transitions associated with climate action may reshape cultural economies and creative sectors; and *reaffirms* the need for a just transition that protects creative workers, cultural tourism economies and community cultural spaces during periods of structural economic change and impacts resulting from extreme weather events;

165. *Strongly reaffirms* the need for a just and equitable transition within the cultural ecosystem, ensuring that workers, local suppliers and small-scale cultural actors are not left behind during the shift towards sustainable production models; *emphasizes* the need for equitable access to sustainability skills development, accessible training programmes and financial incentives for adopting low-carbon production practices; and *further encourages* supportive mechanisms that enable existing suppliers to transition toward sustainable tools, materials and services, and meet emerging environmental standards; and *emphasizes* the importance of protecting community cultural spaces and local cultural institutions that sustain regional creative economies and social cohesion during periods of economic and ecological transformation and *encourages* the development of just transition guidance specific to the cultural ecosystem, building on the International Labour Organization's guidelines on just transition[42], in consultation with trade unions and organizations representing cultural and creative workers;

[42] International Labour Organization (ILO). 2015. *Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all*. Geneva: ILO. Available at https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/%40ed_emp/%40emp_ent/documents/publication/wcms_432859.pdf.

166. *Recognizes* that the cultural ecosystem in "developing countries" needs a just and equitable transition away from fossil fuels; and *calls for* climate finance institutions and other funding providers, within their respective mandates, to support cultural actors, institutions and communities in replacing income streams derived from fossil fuel dependence, extractive industries or other high-emission economic activities with alternative sources of income consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement;

167. *Emphasizes* that cultural heritage, cultural practices and creative expression play an important role in supporting social cohesion, resilience, imagination and changes in attitudes and perspectives during periods of environmental and economic transition, helping communities navigate the social transformations associated with climate action and just transition pathways;

168. *Further emphasizes* that the worldviews, perspectives and principles that value and safeguard traditional culture, heritage and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge can contribute to a just transition and long-term sustainability by challenging binary separations between culture and environment and supporting more reciprocal relationships with land, water, biodiversity and more-than-human life; *further recognizes* that culture-based solutions can sustain cultural continuity and practices that support low-carbon ways of living and regenerative relationships with nature, supporting livelihoods that promote biological and cultural diversity across landscapes and seascapes; and *notes* that tangible and intangible heritage offer insights into climate adaptation, drawing from accumulated wisdom and sustainable practices in areas such as the use and stewardship of natural resources, water management, food systems and architecture;

169. *Encourages* Parties and non-Party stakeholders to strengthen place-based cultural initiatives that support community learning, climate awareness and stewardship, in line with Article 12 of the Paris Agreement, by connecting climate action with local landscapes, histories, languages, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, traditional knowledge and local knowledge systems;

170. *Encourages* skills development for cultural workers across disciplines and support for cultural roles within climate transitions, including sustainability practitioners, librarians and archivists working with community knowledge, climate storytellers and creative communicators who contribute to public engagement, knowledge production, dissemination, data collection and evidence generation on the cultural dimensions of climate resilience;

171. *Recognizes* the need to move from policy commitments to implementation at multiple levels and at scale; and *encourages* the establishment of collaborative initiatives to identify, incubate and scale high-impact, culturally grounded climate solutions, including context-sensitive and place-based approaches, that can support coordinated climate action across sectors and levels of governance;

172. *Urges* governments, particularly at the city level, to integrate cultural programmes into sustainable, regenerative and resilient urban management, including in planning and implementing just transitions, recognizing culture as a powerful means of implementation with significant potential to enable public participation in adaptation and mitigation action;

III. International Cooperation

173. Recalls Article 12 of the Paris Agreement, which calls on Parties to cooperate in enhancing climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information in strengthening climate action; and *acknowledges* the role of international

cooperation in enabling Parties and non-Party stakeholders to advance these objectives in a manner consistent with climate justice, equity and inclusive participation;

174. Affirms the interdependencies among culture, peace and climate action, recognizing that the cultural ecosystem can strengthen social cohesion, reduce conflict risks associated with climate impacts and foster collective responses to the climate crisis and threats to public health[43];

175. *Recognizes* that cultural diplomacy, culture-based climate action and international cultural exchanges rooted in diversity can strengthen multilateralism and systemic resilience; and *emphasizes* that international cooperation for culture-based climate action should move beyond information exchange towards representation in high-level decision-making and co-creation of knowledge and solutions, ensuring that communities most affected by climate impacts are active partners in shaping climate narratives, cultural responses and locally grounded strategies for climate resilience; and *further recognizes* that adequate, accessible and sustained funding is essential to enable such participation, co-creation and implementation;

176. *Urges* Parties to develop and actively participate in international cooperation mechanisms and to strengthen relevant existing instruments and, where appropriate, develop additional arrangements addressing the cultural dimensions of climate action, while integrating cultural and climate considerations into relevant existing instruments;

177. Encourages strengthened collaboration among cultural institutions, research organizations, non-governmental organizations, non-Party stakeholders, civil society networks and climate institutions across regions in order to exchange knowledge, replicate successful culture-based climate initiatives and foster partnerships grounded in rights-based approaches, equity and mutual learning, while strengthening the agency and participation of the Global Majority, minorities and communities affected by climate change worldwide;

178. *Encourages* international cooperation among Parties and the cultural ecosystem for the sharing of knowledge and resources to safeguard cultural heritage around the world threatened by climate change, including through cooperation, within their respective mandates, with relevant international bodies and processes under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (the High Seas Treaty)[44], as well as those addressing air pollution, aviation, atmospheric protection and space governance, recognizing the ocean and the skies as shared cultural and ecological spaces whose stewardship benefits from inclusive multilateral collaboration;

179. *Calls on* international cooperation initiatives to promote inclusive communication practices, including multilingual engagement, translation and accessible, engaging formats for sharing knowledge, recognizing that linguistic and other accessibility barriers[45] can limit participation in global climate processes and the sharing of climate knowledge; and *encourages* coordinated efforts to prevent the generation and dissemination of harmful misinformation, disinformation and malinformation;

180. *Recognizes* the importance of safe and equitable cross-border mobility for cultural practitioners and affected communities, and of cultural exchange, to international cooperation,

[43] UNESCO. 2025. "Culture and climate action: From margins to mainstream (Thematic Paper)". Available at https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000395681.

[44] United Nations. 2023. "Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement)", adopted on 19 June 2023. Available at https://www.un.org/bbnjagreement/en.

[45] UNESCO. 2025. "UNESCO Disability Inclusion Strategy 2026–2029". Available at https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000396175.

ensuring that individuals in the cultural ecosystem, its cultural assets and impacted communities can circulate, collaborate, peacefully assemble, advocate, and exchange across borders safely and equitably; and *calls for* enhanced multilateral cooperation to protect cultural rights, civic space, artistic freedom and the work of environmental human rights defenders, including Indigenous Peoples, local communities, people of African descent, youth, cultural practitioners, knowledge holders and grassroots cultural stewards, ensuring that their peaceful cultural expression and climate advocacy are protected in accordance with international human rights law and are not criminalized or treated as security threats merely because they challenge policies or practices;

181. *Calls for* strengthened international cultural cooperation to safeguard the rights of future generations, fostering long-term collaboration, knowledge exchange and intergenerational learning rooted in ecological stewardship, cultural continuity and climate resilience; and *further encourages* the protection and revitalization of cultural heritage across borders, encompassing sites, landscapes and living traditions, while recognizing culture and nature as interdependent systems;

IV. Guidance and way forward

182. *Recognizes* that culture plays a foundational role in shaping resilient and regenerative societies in the face of climate change and other global challenges, drawing on cultural knowledge and practices that help societies endure, adapt and regenerate; *encourages* Member States to consider culture as a stand-alone goal in global sustainable development frameworks beyond 2030; and *recalls* the MONDIACULT 2025 Outcome Document in this regard and *welcomes* the work of the Culture2030Goal Campaign, including its technically grounded Culture Goal proposal[46], with proposed targets and indicators launched in Barcelona during MONDIACULT 2025, as a concrete contribution towards this objective;

183. *Welcomes* the proclamation by UNGA, in resolution 80/308 of 4 September 2026, of the International Decade of Culture for Sustainable Development (2027–2036)[47]; and encourages Member States, UNESCO and relevant stakeholders to integrate culture-based climate action into activities undertaken within the Decade, drawing on the findings and recommendations of the CGST to strengthen culture's contribution to mitigation, adaptation, resilience and just transitions;

184. *Encourages* Parties and relevant stakeholders to further explore the recognition and protection of nature as a subject of rights within international climate processes, including in discussions of non-market approaches under Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement, drawing on relevant domestic and international legal developments and diverse Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and traditional knowledge systems that recognize relationships of responsibility and reciprocity with rivers, forests, oceans and other living entities;

185. *Acknowledges* the growing global support for advancing culture within climate governance, including the COP 28 Global Call to Put Cultural Heritage, Arts and Creative Sectors at the Heart of Climate Action coordinated by the Climate Heritage Network[48] and supported by over 1,000 cultural organizations and leaders worldwide, alongside initiatives such

[46] Culture2030Goal Campaign. 2025. "Culture Goal Proposal". Available at https://culture2030goal.net/our-culture-goal-proposal
[47] United Nations General Assembly. 2026. International Decade of Culture for Sustainable Development (2027–2036). Resolution A/RES/80/308, adopted on 4 September 2026. Available at https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4127776.
[48] Climate Heritage Network. 2023. "Global Call to Put Cultural Heritage, Arts and Creative Sectors at the Heart of Climate Action". Available at https://www.europeanheritagehub.eu/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Global-Call-to-Put-Cultural-Heritage-Arts-and-Creative-Sectors-at-the-Heart-of-Climate-Action.pdf.

as We Make Tomorrow, which together reflect a growing international movement advocating for the establishment of a joint work programme[G] on Culture and Climate Action under the UNFCCC;

186. *Calls for* the establishment of a Joint Work or Dialogue on Culture-Based Climate Action under the UNFCCC, and other relevant mechanisms with appropriate coordination across the Rio Conventions, as a formal process for consultation, knowledge gathering and technical dialogue among Parties, UNFCCC constituted bodies and non-Party stakeholders on the role of the cultural ecosystem in advancing climate action and, pending its establishment, *encourages* the consideration of culture-based climate action within existing bodies and processes, including ACE, the PCCB, the just transition work programme, the Belém gender action plan, the Belém Technology Implementation Programme and GST2, on a voluntary and non-prescriptive basis, within relevant mandates and subject to the availability of resources;

187. *Calls for* the formal recognition and inclusion of the cultural ecosystem within the guiding questions or other modalities adopted to guide the technical assessment component of GST2 under the Paris Agreement, as well as in the final outcomes expected to be adopted at CMA 10 in 2028, alongside COP 33 in 2028, acknowledging culture as a cross-cutting enabler and driver of climate action across mitigation, adaptation, resilience, loss and damage and societal transformation;

188. *Commits* the CGST process to submitting its findings to the information collection and preparation component of GST2, pursuant to decision 19/CMA.1, paragraph 37(i), by 28 February 2027, accompanied by a concise synthesis of evidence relevant to fairness and equity, knowledge systems, education, participation and access to information, to facilitate consideration through existing GST2 arrangements; *invites* Parties, in particular members of the GFCBCA, to submit complementary evidence on a voluntary basis, including on equity considerations pursuant to paragraph 37(g) of the same decision; and *encourages* Parties to consider including provisions in the GST2 outcome that promote further consideration of the cultural dimensions of climate action in future technical dialogues;

189. *Encourages* the recognition of the cultural ecosystem as a distinct stakeholder community within global sustainability governance, including within the United Nations Major Groups and Other Stakeholders system, acknowledging its growing role in shaping cultural narratives, mobilizing public engagement and advancing culture-based climate action, while also encouraging the cultural sector to address its own environmental footprint and contribute actively to long-term climate transformation;

190. *Welcomes* the work of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, and *underlines* the progress made in integrating culture into the COP 30 Action Agenda, noting that culture initiatives have advanced through PAS, Activation Groups and the Granary of Solutions[49], including Activation Group 19, with efforts related to the integration of cultural heritage into NAPs, capacity-building for locally led adaptation, and the mobilization of creative industries and cultural practitioners; and *recognizes* that these efforts demonstrate how culture contributes to mitigation, adaptation, resilience, and societal transformation, and *recommends* continued support from COP Presidencies, the high-level climate champions team, the UNFCCC secretariat, and other stakeholders to ensure the effective implementation, scaling, and funding of these culture-based climate action plans; and *recommends* that interested governments, philanthropic foundations and other public and private funding institutions support the

[49] COP30 Presidency and Climate High-Level Champions. *Granary of Solutions*. Available at https://www.climatechampions.net/media/resources/granary-of-solutions/.

establishment of a Culture and Climate Action Facility to assist Parties in integrating culture into NDCs, NAPs and loss and damage frameworks;

191. *Recognizes* the COP 31 Presidency's use of "İmece: Enhancing Implementation," drawing on a culturally rooted tradition of collective work, mutual support and community cooperation, as a framework for accelerating practical climate action; and *encourages* the COP 31 Presidency, Parties, the high-level climate champions, the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and other relevant stakeholders to consider the findings and recommendations of the CGST in COP 31 implementation efforts, Action Agenda activities and relevant outcomes of the 2026–2030 strategy for non-Party stakeholder management, and to support the implementation, financing and scaling of culture-based climate action;

192. *Encourages* the continued development and implementation of sectoral engagement initiatives within the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, including the Entertainment and Culture for Climate Action (ECCA) initiative, Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action and Sports for Climate Action Framework; and *invites* the cultural ecosystem to contribute to collaborative reporting, knowledge-sharing and voluntary commitments that advance culture-based climate solutions;

193. *Welcomes* the ECCA strategy for 2026–2030[50], building on earlier consultations since 2021 with its membership and work undertaken through Film & TV, the Arts Charter for Climate Action and Accelerator City; *encourages* ECCA to integrate the findings and recommendations of the CGST into its annual workplans and sectoral and regional activities; and *invites* ECCA, in consultation with its membership, to consider whether a complementary sectoral charter could strengthen voluntary climate commitments and accountability, while ensuring transparent and inclusive governance, meaningful participation and respect for creative independence;

194. *Notes* that the IPCC is undertaking its Seventh Assessment Report (AR7) cycle, including preparation of the Special Report on Climate Change and Cities; and *recalls* the International Co-Sponsored Meeting on Culture, Heritage and Climate Change held on 6–10 December 2021 and subsequently reported to the IPCC's sixtieth session in 2024[51], and ongoing efforts to engage diverse knowledge systems; and *encourages* the IPCC and the wider scientific community to assess the evidence on the case for culture-based climate action, including the role of the cultural ecosystem in climate mitigation, adaptation, resilience and societal transformation; and *further encourages* research institutions, universities, cultural organizations, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge holders, civil society networks and other relevant organizations to contribute studies, evidence, methodologies and solutions that strengthen the knowledge base for culture-based climate action;

195. *Highlights* the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021–2030) as a model for multi-stakeholder collaboration, open science and knowledge-sharing; and *encourages* enhanced international cooperation to support open science

[50] UNFCCC. 2026. "New strategy for UN Climate Change's Entertainment and Culture for Climate Action initiative unveiled at Climate Week NYC." 24 September. Available at https://unfccc.int/news/new-strategy-for-un-climate-change-s-entertainment-and-culture-for-climate-action-initiative.

[51] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). 2024. *International co-sponsored meeting on culture, heritage and climate change*. IPCC-60/INF.13. Available at https://apps.ipcc.ch/eventmanager/documents/83/170120240554-INF.%2013%20-%20AOB%20-%20International%20Co-Sponsored%20Meeting%20on%20Culture,%20Heritage%20and%20Climate%20Change.pdf; IPCC, ICOMOS and UNESCO. 2021. *Co-sponsored meeting on culture, heritage and climate science*, 6–10 December. Available at https://www.ipcc.ch/event/ipcc-icomos-unesco-co-sponsored-meeting-on-culture-heritage-and-climate-science/.

narratives and equitable access to digital translation, documentation and immersive technologies that can help countries and communities particularly vulnerable to climate impacts document, protect and transmit climate-threatened cultural and natural heritage, including ocean-related heritage and knowledge systems;

196. *Encourages* the development of recognition mechanisms, awards and public platforms that highlight exemplary contributions of cultural ecosystem actors to climate action; and *further encourages* fair remuneration for their work, strengthening visibility and leadership within the cultural ecosystem;

197. *Welcomes* the Global Ethical Stocktake, led by the President of Brazil and the United Nations Secretary-General, as a process that elevated the moral, ethical, cultural and intergenerational dimensions of the climate crisis, bringing together Indigenous leaders, scientists, artists, faith representatives, youth and elders through six regional dialogues and numerous self-organized dialogues; *recognizes* this participatory approach as a model for inclusive, values-based engagement in international climate governance; and *encourages* coordination between the CGST and the Global Ethical Stocktake to provide complementary inputs to GST2, including evidence on how peoples and communities experience fairness and equity;

198. *Recognizes* the contributions of youth-led policy and accountability initiatives, including YOUNGO's Global Youth Statement and the COP 28 Youth Stocktake of UNFCCC Processes, alongside the work of YOUNGO's Arts, Culture and Heritage Working Group; and *encourages* Parties, relevant institutions and cultural actors to support the meaningful, safe and adequately resourced participation of children and youth in climate advocacy and decision-making, including through arts, cultural expression, storytelling and youth-led campaigns, ensuring that their perspectives inform the development, implementation and review of culture-based climate action;

199. *Expresses appreciation* to the diverse actors across the cultural ecosystem, youth and intergenerational advocates and other non-Party stakeholders whose contributions, consultations and collaborative efforts have informed the development of the CGST; and invites additional stakeholders to participate in future iterations of this process;

200. *Recognizes* the CGST as a living process intended to be regularly reviewed in conjunction with strengthened efforts, resources and support called for in this outcome, and to continue evolving through engagement with relevant UNFCCC bodies and processes, including ACE and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, as well as through future consultations, research and sectoral engagement, in order to strengthen the role of culture in global climate action;

201. *Aims* to track, through future iterations of the CGST, progress in developing consistent and comparable greenhouse gas accounting methodologies for cultural logistics, production, touring, digital infrastructure and other relevant cultural value chains, including whether sector-specific guidance has been developed to support cultural institutions and creative industry stakeholders in meeting applicable mandatory climate disclosure requirements;

202. *Commits* the CGST process to establishing baselines and milestones for implementing the actions set out in this outcome in the period leading to COP 33, including by prioritizing actions, identifying responsible actors and partners, identifying relevant implementation channels, including UNFCCC processes where appropriate, and setting

milestones for COP 31, COP 32 and COP 33, supported by mechanisms to track progress by sector, region and actor; and *encourages* contributors, partners and supporters to compile and share case studies of implementation and demonstrated impact with Parties and non-Party stakeholders to inform implementation pathways, measurable indicators and accountability mechanisms that recognize the cultural ecosystem's contributions to climate action.

THE ROAD TO THE SECOND GLOBAL STOCKTAKE

Culture is an enabler and driver of climate action. The first Culture Global Stocktake for Climate Action (CGST) provides a common basis to support governments, cultural actors, communities, researchers and funders in bridging the cultural gap in climate policy and accelerating culture-based climate action. It offers a shared roadmap and a continuing process for collaboration and accountability. The task ahead is to secure the recognition, resources and partnerships needed to put its recommendations into practice.

The period from COP31 in 2026 to COP33 in 2028 offers a clear opportunity to advance this work through the second Global Stocktake (GST2). The CGST commits to submitting its findings to the information collection and preparation component by 28 February 2027, accompanied by a concise synthesis of relevant evidence.

Engagement will continue through the technical assessment beginning at SB66 in June 2027, progress-sharing at COP32, and the consideration of outputs in 2028. The objective is for cultural dimensions to be explicitly reflected in the technical assessment and the final GST2 outcome adopted at CMA 10 alongside COP33. [Paras. 187–188]

To coordinate this next phase, the Entertainment + Culture Pavilion will initiate the formation of a steering group drawn from CGST Knowledge Partners and coordinate its work alongside its members.

The group will support submissions and continued partnership engagement, working with existing and new contributors to identify case studies, establish baselines and set milestones towards COP33. Further consultations should address gaps in geographic and sectoral representation, supported by resources that enable meaningful participation and continuity. [Paras. 199–202]

Following the February 2027 submission, the CGST process will continue to organize existing evidence and document implementation across mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, just transitions, finance, technology, capacity-building and international cooperation. A shared approach to documenting and assessing case studies should be developed with partners, drawing on relevant existing indicators, including the Belém Adaptation Indicators for cultural heritage, and identifying where additional measures are needed. Quantitative findings will sit alongside qualitative accounts of community leadership, cultural rights, resources and participation. Knowledge shared by Indigenous Peoples and local communities will be included with their consent and on terms they determine, respecting free, prior and informed consent, as applicable. [Paras. 66–67, 200–202]

Upcoming coordinated efforts will be essential to connect the CGST's findings with implementation of ECCA's 2026–2030 strategy and forthcoming workplans; engage the Group of Friends for Culture-Based Climate Action and its incoming co-chairs following COP31 on shared priorities

and complementary submissions; and support cooperation with UNESCO as the International Decade of Culture for Sustainable Development (2027–2036) begins. These relationships offer practical opportunities to carry recommendations into sectoral programmes, national policies and international cooperation. [Paras. 36, 183, 188, 192–193]

This work should also contribute to the Global Climate Action Agenda for 2026–2030 and the Marrakech Partnership's evolving implementation priorities. Building on the Plans to Accelerate Solutions (PAS), Activation Group 19 on culture, cultural heritage and climate action, and the Granary of Solutions, partners can connect cultural initiatives with implementation support, finance and reporting opportunities. Coordination with COP Presidencies, the Climate High-Level Champions and relevant partners should help sustain progress across successive COPs and strengthen culture's contribution across the Action Agenda. [Paras. 37–38, 190–192]

Parties, ministries and other stakeholders are invited to use the CGST as a shared reference when preparing GST2 submissions, developing negotiating proposals across relevant tracks, and integrating cultural dimensions into national climate and cultural policies. Researchers, cultural organizations, communities and funders can contribute evidence, implementation partnerships and sustained support. By COP33, the ambition is for the CGST to have helped secure explicit recognition of culture in the GST2 outcome and tangible progress in the policies, resources and partnerships that enable culture-based climate action. [Paras. 16, 186–188, 200–202]

The first CGST marks a collective step towards a shared climate agenda across the cultural ecosystem. Its lasting value will depend on its capacity to catalyze stronger cooperation, sustained investment and action shaped by the people and communities who create, sustain and transmit culture. This outcome is a foundation for that work, and an invitation to carry it further.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE)
(First used: para. 4)
Work under Article 6 of the UNFCCC and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement to enable participation in climate action through six elements: education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation[1].

Artivists
(First used: opening paragraph)
Artists rooted in their communities through identity, place or shared values who combine creative practice with activism to advance social and environmental change.

Belém Adaptation Indicators
(First used: para. 66)
A set of 59 indicators adopted under decision 12/CMA.7 to assess progress towards the targets of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, including five indicators concerning cultural heritage[2].

Cooperative Climate Initiatives
(First used: para. 48)
Voluntary initiatives jointly organized by multiple entities, including non-State actors acting independently or with national governments, to pursue a shared, clearly defined climate goal aligned with the Paris Agreement[3].

Cultural ecosystem
(First used: opening paragraph)
The interconnected people, communities, knowledge systems, practices, institutions and relationships through which culture is created, sustained and transmitted.

Cultural infrastructure
(First used: para. 2)
The spaces, institutions, platforms and support systems that sustain artistic and cultural activity, including performance and exhibition venues, archives, libraries, educational institutions, digital platforms, festivals, heritage sites and funding programmes. Cultural infrastructure enables participation in cultural life, creative expression, knowledge-sharing and community organizing, and can support inclusive public engagement and collective climate action[4].

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[1]Adapted from UNFCCC. Action for Climate Empowerment. Available at https://unfccc.int/topics/education-and-youth/big-picture/ACE.

[2]UNFCCC. Global goal on adaptation, including decision 12/CMA.7 and its annex. Available at https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/gga

[3]Adapted from UNFCCC. Cooperative Climate Initiative. Available at https://unfccc.int/cooperative-climate-initiative.

[4]CGST working definition, informed by Käte Hamburger Research Centre global dis:connect. Cultural infrastructures. Available at https://www.globaldisconnect.org/research/cultural-infrastructures/.

Cultural landscapes
(First used: para. 51)
Combined works of nature and humankind that express enduring relationships between communities and their natural environment[5].

Culture-based climate action
(First used: opening paragraph)
Climate action that draws on culture, cultural heritage, the arts, creative industries, diverse knowledge systems and cultural practices to advance mitigation, adaptation, resilience and responses to loss and damage, while safeguarding culture from climate impacts[6].

Epistemic identity
(First used: para. 149)
A community's ways of knowing, interpreting and relating to its environment.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)
(First used: para. 52)
A right of Indigenous Peoples, recognized in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and grounded in self-determination, to give, withhold or withdraw consent to projects affecting them or their territories. Consent must be voluntary, informed and sought before activities are authorized or begin[7].

Global Climate Action Agenda
(First used: para. 36)
Led by the Climate High-Level Champions with direction from COP Presidencies and advice from the UNFCCC secretariat, it mobilizes voluntary climate action by governments, cities, regions, businesses, investors and civil society to advance implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Global Majority
(First used: para. 18)
A collective term encompassing people who identify as Black, African, Asian, Brown, Arab or of mixed heritage, Indigenous peoples of the Global South, and people routinely racialized as ethnic minorities[8].

Global Stocktake

The five-yearly assessment under the Paris Agreement of collective progress towards its purpose and long-term goals, covering climate action and support and informing stronger subsequent action[9].

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[5] *Adapted from UNESCO World Heritage Centre. Cultural landscapes. Available at https://whc.unesco.org/en/culturallandscape/.*

[6] *CGST working definition, informed by the Emirates Declaration on Cultural-based Climate Action, adopted on 8 December 2023. Available at https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/acoes-internacionais/culture-climate/documents-2/EmiratesDeclarationonCultureBasedClimateAction.pdf.*

[7] *Adapted from FAO. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). Available at https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/pillars-of-work/free--prior-and-informed-consent/en.*

[8] *UNFCCC. Global Climate Action, section "Global Climate Action Agenda". Available at https://unfccc.int/climate-action*

[9] *Adapted from Campbell-Stephens, R. Masterclass: Moving from ethnic minority to Global Majority, section "The Global Majority: Definition". Available at https://rosemarycampbellstephens.com/service-post/keynotes-on-the-global-majority-mindset/.*

Global Stocktake
(First used: para. 7)
The five-yearly assessment under the Paris Agreement of collective progress towards its purpose and long-term goals, covering climate action and support and informing stronger subsequent action[10].

Group of Friends for Culture-Based Climate Action (GFCBCA)
(First used: para. 36)
An informal coalition of countries and knowledge partners working to strengthen political support and coordination for culture- and heritage-based climate action within the UNFCCC and other relevant processes[11].

High-Level Champions
(First used: para. 7)
Representatives of the current and incoming COP Presidencies who connect governments with businesses, investors, cities, regions and civil society to strengthen voluntary climate action and lead the Global Climate Action Agenda[12].

Joint Work Programme
(First used: para. 185)
A structured programme through which two or more bodies within the UNFCCC process coordinate work on a shared issue under an agreed mandate. Activities may include submissions, workshops, expert meetings, technical work and reporting. Joint work undertaken by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation can inform recommendations and decisions by Parties[13].

Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action
(First used: para. 7)
A framework supporting implementation of the Paris Agreement through collaboration between governments and non-Party stakeholders, including cities, regions, businesses, investors and civil society. It complements negotiations among Parties and supports action on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology and capacity-building[14].

MONDIACULT
(First used: para. 3)
UNESCO's World Conference on Cultural Policies and Sustainable Development, which brings countries together to establish shared priorities for culture and its contribution to sustainable development[15].

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[10] *Adapted from UNFCCC. Global Stocktake. Available at https://unfccc.int/topics/global-stocktake.*

[11] *Adapted from UNFCCC Group of Friends of Culture-Based Climate Action Launch at UNGA 2023: Concept Note, section "Aim". Available at https://www.ellet.gr/wp-content/uploads/Concept-Note_GFCBCA-2023.pdf.*

[12] *Adapted from Climate High-Level Champions. Climate High-Level Champions. Available at https://www.climatechampions.net/about/climate-high-level-champions/.*

[13] *UNFCCC. 2017. Koronivia joint work on agriculture. Decision 4/CP.23, paragraphs 1–4. Available at https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/11a01.pdf; UNFCCC. Joint Work Programme of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism for 2023–2027. Available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/workplan.*

[14] *Adapted from UNFCCC. About the Marrakech Partnership. Available at https://unfccc.int/climate-action/events/about-the-marrakech-partnership.*

[15] *UNESCO. MONDIACULT 2025. Available at https://www.unesco.org/en/mondiacult.*

Mutirão
(First used: para. 39)
A Brazilian tradition of collective work rooted in Indigenous practices, invoked by the COP30 Presidency as a call for shared responsibility and collective climate action[16].

National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)
(First used: para. 16)
Plans outlining how countries will adapt to climate change in the medium and long term.

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)
(First used: para. 16)
The principal instruments for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity at the national level.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
(First used: para. 16)
Efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Plans to Accelerate Solutions (PAS)
(First used: para. 37)
Collaborative work plans setting out practical actions and voluntary commitments to overcome barriers and accelerate climate solutions under the Global Climate Action Agenda[17].

Rio Conventions
(First used: para. 24)
The three conventions arising from the 1992 Rio Earth Summit: the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification[18].

Serviced Emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions generated or affected by client activities that are informed or enabled by a professional service provider's advice or services[19].

Social infrastructure
(First used: para. 2)
The spaces, organizations, services and networks that sustain community life, cultural participation and social connections, including libraries, parks, community centres, places of worship and informal support networks. They enable people to gather, share knowledge, build trust and organize collective responses to shared challenges, including climate change.

Soft technologies
(First used: para. 107)
The processes, knowledge and skills used to apply technology[20].

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[16] Adapted from COP30 Presidency. 2025. Mutirão COP30. Available at https://cop30.br/en/mutirao-cop30.

[17] Adapted from UNFCCC. Plans to Accelerate Solutions (PAS). Available at https://climateaction.unfccc.int/PAS.

[18] Rio Conventions. Available at https://rioconventions.org/.

[19] Adapted from Race to Zero Professional Service Providers Working Group. 2024. The role of professional service providers in realizing a net-zero future, definition of "Serviced Emissions". Available at https://netzeroclimate.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/The-role-of-professional-service-providers-in-realizing-a-net-zero-future.pdf.

[20] Adapted from UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee. 2014. Technologies for Adaptation in the Water Sector. TEC Brief No. 5, box 1, p. 3. Available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TEC_column_L/0cac6640a3b945c08e7a54f8e496223e/55e192e14cd6495f975f4098843baf7e.pdf.

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Future interested stakeholders can become a Knowledge Partner via:
www.tinyurl.com/cgstpartnership

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Support CGST's movement building efforts

Continuing the CGST process requires additional funding and institutional support to strengthen coordination, expand outreach and advance its recommendations within climate policy processes.

Support will sustain the people, partnerships and advocacy needed to translate these recommendations into action. Visit the CGST's Open Collective portal to learn more and contribute.

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The full list of contributors and acknowledgements is available in the complete CGST outcome document at cultureglobalstocktake.com.

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