LOCAL 2030
LOCALIZING THE SDGS

ROAD TO BELÉM: THE LOCAL WAY

Local Climate Action Solutions for SDG Acceleration

November 2025



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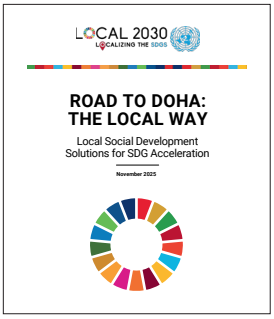
Introduction

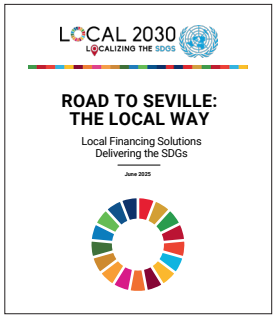
The "Road to Belém: The Local Way" is part of the United Nations Local2030 Coalition's ongoing global consultation process to advance the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in major international milestones. Following the "Road to Seville" (4th Finance for Development Conference) and "Road to Doha" (2nd World Social Summit for Social Development), it contributes to shaping the local dimension of the 2025 UN Climate Change Conference (COP30), to be hosted by Brazil in the city of Belém.

Cities and regions are on the frontlines of the climate crisis, translating global commitments into tangible local action. With the world at a decisive juncture for climate and sustainable development, COP30 represents a pivotal opportunity to integrate their local priorities, scale multilevel climate action, and ensure that national and global ambitions deliver real results for communities.

The "Road to Belém" process is bringing together cities, regions, national governments, civil society, and other key partners to advance the localization of COP30's goals, commitments, and agreements—and to ensure their effective implementation. It builds on the Local2030 Coalition's system-wide mandate to strengthen coherence and impact across the UN system by aligning global goals and national policies with local realities. This effort is guided by the principles of inclusion, innovation, and collective mobilization—reflecting Brazil's own spirit of *mutirão*, a collaborative action deeply rooted in community and indigenous values.

Localizing the 2030 Agenda





The Local2030 Coalition is the United Nations system's platform to accelerate the localization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, enhancing coherence, efficiency, and the impact of UN action. Fourteen UN entities[1] drive the Coalition, co-chaired by UN-Habitat and FAO, ensuring that the UN system is equipped to articulate global goals and national policies with local contexts, needs, and priorities, while securing a single and powerful UN approach to localization.

Through its five Constituencies–National Government, Local and Regional Governments, Civil Society and Academia, the Private Sector, and Youth–the Local2030 Coalition is also a bridge between the United Nations and local development stakeholders, for the co-creation of solutions for systemic transformation, with a focus on those furthest behind.

Concretely, the Coalition's members, constituencies, and partners join forces to:

- Ensure the continuous engagement of local stakeholders in the design and implementation of development agendas, tailoring global processes to local realities.
- Build capacities in the UN system and beyond to mainstream localization and accelerate the SDGs.
- Scale up contextualized innovative actions and financing solutions, increasing local impact for territorial transformation.
- Enhance data analysis and inform multilevel-multistakeholder dialogue for collective review of sustainable development processes.



"The Local2030 Coalition exemplifies the United Nations' commitment to uniting diverse stakeholders in addressing global challenges, beginning with the local communities and cities where transformative change occurs."

Anacláudia Rossbach
Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Since 2024, the Local2030 Coalition has advanced this mandate through the "Road to Seville" process towards the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD4). A large number of local development stakeholders from different world regions contributed to identifying innovative financing solutions and policy recommendations, which culminated in the Seville Platform for Action (SPA)—launched jointly by Spain, UN-Habitat, the OECD, the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, and the Finance in Common Initiative. The first action under this SPA—responding to the strong demand from participating entities—was the continuation of the "Road to..."

1 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Development Coordination Office (DCO), and the Regional Commissions.

modality of engagement in other global processes and agendas, including the World Social Development Summit in Doha, the COP30 in Belem, the World Urban Forum in Baku, among others. Since then, the Local2030 Coalition has facilitated the engagement of over 1,500 institutions in these processes of multilevel and multistakeholder consultation, combining advocacy and evidence on localization to inform and shape United Nations processes and negotiations.

COP30: Strengthening the Local Way through Mutirão

COP30—hosted in Belém, Brazil—has been framed as the "Implementation COP," embodying the Brazilian spirit of "mutirão", a collective mobilization for common purpose. This approach aligns directly with the Local2030 Coalition's vision that systemic transformation can only be achieved through local action and inclusive collaboration.

The Coalition's policy brief, "Recommendations for COP30: Local Solutions for Climate Action," outlines how local action must underpin global climate ambition. Cities and regions, which generate over 70% of global emissions and hold up to 40% of the potential for emissions reduction, are essential to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda.

COP30 must become the turning point where local priorities shape global outcomes. To that end, the brief advances the following key recommendations to embed localization within the COP30 process and outcomes:

1. Strengthen multilevel governance.
2. Integrate local priorities in NDCs 3.0.
3. Integrate urban dimensions into global frameworks.
4. Reform climate finance systems.
5. Mobilize innovative financing.
6. Advance local leadership in nature and resilience finance.
7. Scale local breakthroughs.
8. Support subnational champions and roadmaps.
9. Promote knowledge and science-policy linkages.
10. Invest in local data and reporting systems.
11. Integrate climate-resilient infrastructure asset management.
12. Leverage agrifood systems transformation for climate resilience.

These recommendations form the backbone of the "Road to Belém: The Local Way" engagement, serving as a bridge between local experiences and the outcomes of COP30. The consultations convened through this process contribute to identifying practical pathways to implement these priorities on the ground—mobilizing the collective capacity of local and regional governments, civil society, and partners worldwide.



André Aranha Corrêa do Lago
President of COP30

"We want to show that there are solutions to climate change and that these concrete results have an impact on people's lives."



UN Women Photo



UNDP Mauritius Photo/Stephane Bellerose

Overview of Locally Led Solutions for Climate Action

The consultations converged on four interlinked categories central to climate-resilient development and the 2030 Agenda:

- •Climate Finance and Local Access – enabling equitable financing mechanisms and direct access for local and regional governments to accelerate climate action;
- •Local Resilience and Nature-Based Solutions – advancing community-driven strategies that integrate biodiversity, ecosystem restoration, and disaster risk reduction;
- •Sustainable Urban Systems and Inclusive Green Transitions – promoting integrated urban planning, housing, and mobility solutions that foster inclusive, low-carbon development;
- •Multilevel Governance and CHAMP – strengthening coordination across governance levels and scaling collaborative frameworks for high-ambition climate commitments.

To operationalize these categories, the report reflects three complementary approaches drawn from the Policy Brief:

- •Empowering Local Actors and Strengthening Capacities – building institutional and leadership capacity for inclusive climate action;
- •Driving Innovation through Multilevel Coordination and Local Action – integrating community-led and institutional approaches for systemic transformation;
- •Advancing Inclusive Participation, Accountability, and Local Data – deepening evidence-based policymaking and citizen engagement.

Regional consultations and case study submissions by partners have identified 38 locally led solutions that yielded measurable results in local climate mitigation, adaptation, and risk reduction, while showcasing inclusive approaches and effective multi-level governance.

The portfolio of locally led solutions compiled under "The Road to Belem: The Local Way" reflects the diversity and depth of local innovation driving inclusive climate action and sustainable, resilient development. Governments, civil society, youth, academia, and private sector actors are translating the goals and approaches of the 2030 Agenda and climate action into real-world outcomes—strengthening governance, expanding climate justice, and advancing territorial inclusion.

In terms of categories, Multilevel Governance and CHAMP (11 solutions), Local Resilience and Nature-Based Solutions (10), and Sustainable Urban Systems and Inclusive Green Transitions (11), are the most prevalent, followed by Climate Finance and Local Access (6). Across approaches, "Empowering Local Actors and Strengthening Capacities" is present in 15 solutions, "Driving Innovation through Multilevel Coordination and Local Action" in 19, and "Advancing Inclusive Participation, Accountability, and Local Data" in 17.

Regional trends reveal distinct strengths: Africa highlights youth-led climate resilience and civil society innovation; Asia emphasizes governance integration and climate-smart urban planning; Europe showcases territorial governance and circular economy models; Latin America and the Caribbean stand out for cross-sector climate innovation ecosystems, while global initiatives demonstrate how local action informs global climate policy.

Stakeholder participation was a common thread in all 38 solutions, demonstrating that tackling a multifaceted challenge like climate change requires multi-sectoral engagement. The solutions presented different arrangements, including different levels of government, governments at the same level, and governments in collaboration with the community, among others.

These multi-actor ecosystems exemplify how local leadership, participatory governance, and shared accountability can reimagine climate and development from the ground up, translating global commitments into equitable, resilient, and people-centered transformations.



UN-Habitat Photo

Locally Led Solutions for Climate Action

a. Climate Finance and Local Access

Solutions that expand access to climate finance for local and regional governments, communities, or enterprises, demonstrating how decentralized finance enables effective, equitable climate action.

Spain | Mobilizing Tax Revenue to Boost Community Resilience and Climate Action

The Climate Fund is an innovative effort launched in 2017 under the Catalan Climate Change Law. The Fund is financed by 50% of the revenue from the CO2 emissions tax on vehicles with mechanical traction, as well as 20% of the revenue from taxes on environmentally impactful facilities.

It supports projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote renewable energy and energy efficiency. It also encourages innovation and research in low-carbon technologies, promotes climate-resilient infrastructure and sustainable urban planning, and supports local authorities to implement climate action strategies.

Main Results and Scalability

Since its launch, the Climate Fund has mobilized over EUR 500 million for a diverse range of initiatives that encompass both adaptation and mitigation of climate change, targeting local authorities (town councils), research centers, small and medium-sized enterprises, citizen participation, and environmental organizations.

Lessons Learned

Creating the climate fund not only facilitates the implementation of actions but also simplifies the integration of GHG emission reduction and climate risk vulnerability reduction objectives into the government's sectoral policies and programming.

Kenya | Direct Access to Climate Finance: How Kenya's Counties are leading Local Adaptation

Kenya is setting a global example for how national and subnational governments can collaborate to effectively mobilize and manage climate finance. With its 47 counties, ranging from 167,000 to over 4.4 million inhabitants, and with more than half above one million, Kenya has developed a robust, decentralized system that delivers resources directly to communities, while maintaining national oversight and strategic alignment.

Main Results

So far, USD 82 million has been disbursed into counties through the Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) programme. Significantly, counties themselves have contributed USD 24 million from their own budgets, with some allocating up to 4% of development spending to climate adaptation (well above the 1.5% minimum requirement). This co-financing demonstrates strong subnational leadership: external finance is being used not as a substitute, but as a lever to mobilize domestic public resources.

Scalability and Replication

The combination of national leadership, legally grounded local institutions, and shared financial responsibility creates a model of multilevel cooperation that delivers real results—and one that other countries may look to for scaling climate adaptation from the ground up.

Lessons Learned

Kenya's FLLoCA programme, anchored by a strong partnership between the national government and counties through the Council of County Governors, shows that when vertical and horizontal governance is strong and financing structures are clear, subnational governments can become powerful agents of climate resilience.

Brazil | Harnessing Fiscal Tools for Local Conservation

The "ICMS Ecológico" (Ecological ICMS), launched in 1991, is a pioneering financial mechanism that redistributes state tax revenues to municipalities hosting Protected Areas or key water sources. By linking financial rewards to environmental performance, it incentivizes local conservation and sustainable land management.

Main Results

Protected areas expanded from just 8,500 ha in 1991 to over 395,000 ha in 2022, now covering nearly 13% of the state. Over 270 municipalities benefit, investing in restoration, environmental education, and sustainable tourism. Financial transfers increased by more than 1,000% over 30 years, rising from BRL 44 million to over BRL 500 million annually. The program has also supported the creation of biodiversity corridors and conservation mosaics, enhancing regional climate resilience.

Scalability and Replication

The ICMS Ecológico has been replicated in 16 other Brazilian states and is showcased in a multilingual case study to support global knowledge sharing.

Philippines | Financing Inclusive Agri-Value Chain

The Agricultural Credit Policy Council (ACPC), under the Department of Agriculture, provides an example of how inclusive financial systems can facilitate locally led climate action in highly climate-sensitive sectors, such as agriculture and fisheries. The ACPC provides smallholder farmers and fisherfolk, among the most exposed groups to climate variability, with affordable credit to strengthen their production systems and livelihoods. Its core programs, including Agri-Negosyo (ANYO), KAYA (Kapital Access for Young Agripreneurs), and the Agro-Industry Modernization Credit and Financing Program (AMCFP), deliver zero- or low-interest loans with minimal collateral through a decentralized network of cooperatives and rural financial institutions. By tailoring financing to the needs of agri-based enterprises and complementing it with capacity-building, ACPC supports the transition toward more resilient and sustainable local food systems. Through initiatives such as AGREA Agricultural Systems, which accessed credit to improve logistics and shorten the farm-to-market chain, the program helps stabilize incomes and strengthen community-based enterprises that are vital for adaptation in rural areas. These interventions contribute to reducing vulnerability to climate shocks, promoting economic resilience, and laying the groundwork for sustainable transformation of the agri-food sector.

Main Results

Since 2019, ACPC disbursed over PHP 24 billion in loans to more than 400,000 smallholder farmers and fisherfolk across the country. By expanding access to finance in marginalized and climate-exposed communities, the programs have enhanced livelihoods and supported enterprises that integrate financial inclusion with local development. The strengthened value chains that emerge from these interventions are more stable and better able to withstand climate-related disruptions to production and trade.

Scalability and Replication

The ACPC model demonstrates how national financing institutions can decentralize access to resources relevant for adaptation and resilience. Its flexible loan structure and cooperative delivery mechanisms make it adaptable across regions with diverse ecological and socio-economic contexts. As countries seek to localize climate finance in line with COP30

priorities, the Philippine experience shows how existing public finance systems can serve as a foundation for channeling adaptation-focused investments directly to communities.

Lessons Learned

The Philippine case highlights that expanding access to finance is a pillar of locally led climate action. When inclusive credit mechanisms are designed to align with the realities of rural producers, they enable households and enterprises to manage risk, diversify their income, and invest in sustainable practices. By promoting flexibility, capacity-development, and partnership in its financial architecture, ACPC provides a practical example of how national institutions can make climate-relevant finance accessible to those most affected by climate change, while advancing inclusive and resilient rural development.

Burkina Faso | Decentralized Community Finance Platforms Supporting Youth Agro-Entrepreneurship in Banfora and Gaoua

To enhance access to finance for youth and women in rural areas, community-managed microfinance platforms were created with seed capital provided by local governments and support from donor-funded initiatives such as the Participatory Local Development Project (PDL), offering small, targeted loans for income-generating activities.

Main Results

The funds are administered by local youth and women's associations under the supervision of the municipality. Municipalities generally dedicate 5–10% of their development budgets to establish and maintain these funds, drawing on transfers from the national Fonds Permanent pour le Développement des Collectivités Territoriales (FPDCT) and their own-source revenues. Operating as revolving credit pools, the funds support youth-led initiatives in livestock fattening, vegetable gardening, poultry, and agro-processing, fostering empowerment and climate action. Transparency and participatory governance are ensured through local monitoring committees, which are composed of elected officials, youth leaders, and representatives from civil society.

Scalability and Replication

Since 2018, more than 1,200 youth and women in Banfora and Gaoua have received start-up capital. With repayment rates above 85%, the initiative strengthened confidence in youth-led enterprises and proved their sustainability. Municipalities incorporated the model into their five-year communal development plans, ensuring continuity and dedicated budget allocations. The approach has since been replicated in at least six other communes across southern and central Burkina Faso. It also enhanced collaboration among local governments, civil society organizations, and youth associations in development planning, promoting climate action, inclusion, and the empowerment of women and youth.

Lessons Learned

The experience in Banfora and Gaoua shows that empowering local communities to design and manage financing mechanisms can transform inclusion into long-term climate resilience. By entrusting youth and women's associations with the management of revolving funds, municipalities strengthened both ownership and accountability, ensuring that financial resources are responsive to local needs and capacities. Embedding these mechanisms within communal development plans fostered coherence across local and national priorities, while creating predictable financing for small-scale agro-entrepreneurship. The initiative also demonstrated that investing in rural livelihoods—through climate-smart agriculture, livestock, and processing—can simultaneously advance social inclusion, economic empowerment, and adaptation to environmental change.

Brazil | Cooperative Green Financing for Sustainable Local Economies

Access to finance remains a major barrier for family farmers and rural communities in Brazil, limiting their ability to invest in sustainable practices and build resilience to climate change. Sicredi, a cooperative financial institution operating through 103 member cooperatives, addresses this challenge by channeling financial resources directly into local economies. Through its innovative Green Climate Fund (GCF) and strong commitment to sustainability, Sicredi finances initiatives that promote energy transition, climate resilience, and social inclusion. By prioritizing family farming and reinvesting profits locally, Sicredi provides a decentralized model for inclusive, climate-smart finance that strengthens territorial economies and empowers rural producers.

Main Results

Sicredi has become one of Brazil's leading financial cooperatives, managing BRL 396 billion in assets through 103 member cooperatives and holding BRL 44 billion in net equity. Its agribusiness investments (over BRL 100 billion) make it the country's largest private-sector partner in the sector, supporting more than 777,000 cooperative members, of whom 83% are family farmers. This focus on inclusive rural finance strengthens local economies while promoting sustainable agricultural practices.

In addition, Sicredi has allocated over BRL 5.5 billion to energy transition projects, reinforcing its commitment to climate action and resilience. The cooperative's internal Green Climate Fund (GCF) serves as a pioneering institutional mechanism to channel resources toward sustainability projects, particularly in rural territories. Sicredi's social investments reached BRL 435 million, complemented by BRL 92 million in humanitarian aid in response to the 2024 Rio Grande do Sul floods.

Scalability and Replication

Sicredi's cooperative financial model offers strong potential for replication in other countries, particularly across Latin America and the Caribbean, where rural financing networks and cooperative systems are well-established. Its success lies in the integration of local ownership, participatory governance, and reinvestment of profits within communities, ensuring both economic and social sustainability.

The creation of an internal Green Climate Fund (GCF) provides a replicable institutional framework for channeling climate finance toward local resilience, serving as a reference for national development banks and cooperative financial institutions. This approach could be adapted to diverse territorial contexts, fostering decentralized access to climate finance and advancing just, low-carbon transitions through locally driven investments.

Lessons Learned

Sicredi's experience highlights that localized finance mechanisms (rooted in trust, ownership, and reinvestment) are critical to achieving equitable climate transitions. Building strong institutional frameworks and clear reinvestment pathways ensures that financial returns generate long-term benefits for the community. Moreover, partnerships with diverse actors, from private brands to public institutions, can amplify awareness and mobilize action for the SDGs. The creation of internal green funds within local financial institutions proves to be an effective strategy to link sustainability and profitability, positioning cooperative models as powerful tools for systemic change in rural and climate-sensitive contexts.



FAO Photo/Eduardo Soteras

b. Local Resilience and Nature-Based Solutions

Solutions that enhance territorial resilience through adaptation, water and land management, biodiversity restoration, sustainable infrastructure, or clean air initiatives.

Global | Trees in Cities Challenge: accelerating local climate action through community-driven urban forests

The Trees in Cities Challenge, promoted by UNECE, supports local action through three main interventions: empowering local political leadership, strengthening local capacities and implementation tools, and facilitating multilevel cooperation and shared accountability.

By joining the challenge, participating cities set clear tree-planting targets and report on their progress annually, ensuring accountability, transparency, and shared learning. UNECE facilitates technical support, peer learning, and data exchange.

Main Results

The Challenge now encompasses over 100 cities across more than 30 countries, featuring pilots of innovative methods, including heat-resilient species selection, microforests, and digital monitoring. Since its launch in 2019, it has generated measurable environmental, social, and governance outcomes. Over 2.7 million trees have been planted by cities worldwide, contributing to urban cooling, stormwater management, and carbon sequestration. Cities report reductions in local heat-island intensity, improved air quality, and strengthened urban biodiversity. Early adopters are serving as mentors for new participants, accelerating adoption in regions beyond the UNECE area.

Scalability and Replication

The model is simple, adaptable, and inclusive. Any city, regardless of size or resources, can commit to pledges, access technical guidance, and participate in peer learning. Tools, methodologies, and reporting systems are standardized but flexible, enabling replication across different climates, governance contexts, and urban densities.

Lessons Learned

The Challenge's approach, pledge, report, and peer learning ensure sustainability. Cities track planting progress and canopy growth annually, fostering continuous improvement and long-term stewardship. Lessons learned are shared through webinars, workshops, and forums such as the 2025 Forum of Mayors, where over 40 new cities joined, demonstrating momentum and uptake of the model.

Through measurable environmental outcomes, strengthened municipal governance, and a scalable pledge-and-support model, the Trees in Cities Challenge demonstrates that cities can lead climate action locally while informing national and global policy frameworks, offering a replicable pathway for other regions seeking nature-based urban solutions.

Global | SHIFT: Local Climate Action for Green Growth

Urban Shift, led by UNEP, operates through on-the-ground engagement, supporting cities in Latin America, Africa, and Asia in developing and implementing integrated urban strategies. It also offers sector-wide capacity building, including academies, peer learning, and technical assistance across eight focus areas, such as nature-based solutions, circular economy, and equity.

Main Results

UrbanShift has supported dozens of cities in developing integrated strategies that combine climate mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity restoration, and social inclusion. It has built a dynamic peer network and delivered capacity-building programs that are replicable across regions. It is also contributing to the OECD's World Observatory on Subnational Government

Finance and Investment (WOFI), helping cities access finance and track progress.

Scalability and Replication

The initiative is designed for scalability through its modular training approach and alignment with global frameworks.

Lessons Learned

Integrated planning is most effective when cities are equipped with the necessary tools, peer support, and policy alignment. Urban Shift's success lies in its system-thinking approach, combining nature, climate, and equity. Peer-to-peer learning and regional academies proved highly effective in transferring knowledge. The initiative demonstrated that cities can be powerful agents of change when supported by multilevel governance and inclusive processes.

Papua New Guinea | Empowering Women for Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Breadfruit Agroforestry and Gender Inclusive Food Systems

Papua New Guinea (PNG) faces severe climate vulnerabilities, with 85% of the population depending on subsistence agriculture. Women bear disproportionate burdens of climate change due to existing gender inequalities and limited access to resources, credit, and decision-making power. Rising sea levels, increased temperatures, and extreme weather events threaten food security while placing additional care burdens on women. This initiative is implemented through a partnership between the Pacific Farmers Organisation, the World Rural Forum, the European Union, the Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL), the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), the Australian Women in Agriculture, the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS), and local farming communities.

The Papua New Guinea Women in Agriculture Development Foundation (PNGWIA) leads two projects under the Pacific Farmers Organisation - one on breadfruit and the other on climate-resilient farming (CRF). Breadfruit, a drought-resistant indigenous crop, supports both food security and ecosystem services, integrating biodiversity restoration, sustainable land management, and climate adaptation while building community resilience led by women. These projects reverse conventional research models by putting women farmers and local innovation at the centre of sustainable breadfruit agroecology and market systems development.

Key activities include developing mass propagation techniques through tissue culture and grafting, as well as building capacity among women farmers for the distribution of quality seedlings. Participatory research trials assess agroforestry systems across multiple ecological zones, while traditional knowledge is documented through participatory videos that promote intergenerational learning and adaptation strategies. The initiative also collaborates with private sector partners such as PNG BIOMASS to develop breadfruit processing, create community-based processing units, and strengthen market linkages for women entrepreneurs.

Main Results

The initiative delivers tangible impacts across social, economic, and institutional levels. Farmers and communities now benefit from resilient breadfruit seedlings, diversified farming practices that enhance food security, and stronger social cohesion rooted in cultural preservation. Women farmers have gained access to technical training and peer learning networks, building collective expertise in agroforestry and value addition. Economically, new livelihood opportunities are emerging through breadfruit processing and improved market integration, directly increasing women's income and participation in local economies.

Scalability and Replication

Collaboration with the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) and the Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL) ensures that successful techniques are integrated into national agricultural extension services, embedding gender-responsive and climate-smart practices into policy frameworks. The participatory and inclusive nature of the initiative guarantees community ownership, which is crucial for sustainability. Women's leadership in managing nurseries, coordinating training, and documenting traditional knowledge ensures continuity beyond project timelines. Integration

with government agencies and farmer organizations provides strong institutional backing for scaling the approach across other Pacific Island nations facing similar climate threats..

Lessons Learned

The significance of the Women in Agriculture Development Foundation (WiADF) as a driver of change is especially notable. WiADF's work demonstrates that investing in women's skills, decision-making power, and institutional participation leads not only to greater food security and resilience but also to lasting social transformation. The technical integration of indigenous knowledge with scientific research proved particularly effective. This combination preserved cultural heritage while enhancing innovation, sustainability, and the scientific relevance of local solutions. Strong multi-level partnerships—spanning farmer organizations, research institutions, government agencies, and private sector actors—facilitated effective scaling and policy integration. Collaboration with government agencies ensured that local innovations informed national strategies, embedding gender and climate considerations into extension services.

Jordan and Lebanon | Resilient Water Solutions: Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Cities Hosting Displaced Persons

The Resilient Water Solutions Against Climate Change in Jordan and Lebanon aims to enhance the resilience of local communities to climate-related water challenges and improve the quality and quantity of the water supply. It also aims to scale up its interventions across the Arab region by supporting municipal leaders in developing related climate adaptation project proposals and securing ongoing funding.

Main Results

Funded by the Adaptation Fund Partners with ESCWA, UNICEF, and launched by UN-Habitat in 2021, the initiative is enhancing water security through innovative reuse and conservation practices. This was achieved at multiple scales, i.e., from municipal wastewater treatment to institutional and household systems, ensuring sustainability, efficiency, and community ownership. The main results include the development of Climate Resilient Urban Master Plans for Irbid and Mafraq, Jordan, and Zahle, Lebanon. Infrastructure upgrades enabled the safe reuse of wastewater for irrigation in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. In Jordan, enhanced wastewater reuse was enabled in Irbid, Mafraq, and Me'rad, improving storage capacity (+2,000 m^3 and +500 m^3 at key sites). Rainwater harvesting systems were installed in 64 schools in Jordan. In Lebanon, 10 rainwater-harvesting (RWH) systems were installed in 11 schools. Safe wastewater reuse for irrigation was enabled in Lebanon through the construction of a 1,000 m^3 balancing reservoir, 5 km of pumping lines, and a 500 m^3 uphill reservoir. The system provides up to 12,000 m^3 of treated wastewater per day.

Scalability and Replication

The implemented actions can be replicated in any region of the world, thereby fostering the sustainable and efficient use of water and driving climate action and sustainability at the local level.

Lessons Learned

Buy-in from local leadership and community members is critical to ensure success. Integrating climate science and climate change projections into urban planning processes is key to promoting long-term sustainability at the city scale. When installing rainwater harvesting and greywater treatment systems in schools, other public facilities, and residences, it is crucial that beneficiaries are both well-informed about the potential benefits of the infrastructure and how to maintain it in working order.

Zambia | Enhancing Climate Resilience and Productivity through Climate-Smart Agriculture Practices in Chembe District

The Chembe District Youth Platform in Luapula has developed a set of combined actions to address declining crop yields resulting from unpredictable rainfall patterns, prolonged dry spells, and poor soil health caused by climate change.

Platforms collect and analyze local environmental data, enabling communities and policymakers to make informed decisions on adaptation practices. Labs offer technical training, connecting local innovators with national and international experts, thereby facilitating knowledge exchange and mentorship. Dialogues and Policy Forums bring together stakeholders, ensuring that community priorities are reflected in local development plans and that marginalized voices, especially those of women and youth, are actively included in policy formulation.

Main Results and Scalability

Local partners provide digital tools, data management training, and policy guidance to strengthen local governance systems. The initiative benefited 2000 local farmers so far. Climate-smart farming, renewable energy, and waste recycling projects have improved productivity by 30% and diversified livelihoods. Community capacity-building has established 20 local climate committees, enhancing participation and governance.

Lessons Learned

The use of open-source tools and inclusive planning enables low-cost replication across districts. Partnerships with local authorities and national agencies support policy integration and sustainability. Through training programs on climate governance, financial literacy, and social innovation, local actors are better positioned to engage in decision-making processes, access climate finance opportunities, and implement small-scale resilience projects such as sustainable agriculture and renewable energy initiatives.

Nigeria | Promoting Climate-Smart and Organic Farming through Neem Tree-Based Biopesticides

In Nigeria, youth-led agricultural initiatives are revitalizing the traditional use of the neem tree known locally as Donaru, as a natural, environmentally friendly pesticide. By promoting local research and small-scale production of neem-based biopesticides, young agripreneurs are helping farmers reduce dependence on imported chemicals and adopt more sustainable farming methods. These initiatives harness indigenous knowledge to strengthen climate resilience and restore ecosystem health. Despite limited investment in research and weak market infrastructure, the project demonstrates how local innovation, rooted in traditional wisdom, can provide effective and low-cost solutions to agricultural and environmental challenges.

Main Results

This initiative has demonstrated clear benefits in terms of environmental impact and livelihoods. Participating farmers have reduced their reliance on chemical pesticides, leading to lower production costs and improved health outcomes. Fields treated with neem-based biopesticides exhibit enhanced soil biodiversity and reduced pest infestations, leading to higher crop yields and more resilient farming systems. Additionally, young agripreneurs have received training in neem processing, marketing, and sustainable agricultural practices, thereby contributing to a growing network of eco-conscious entrepreneurs. The project has garnered recognition from local agricultural authorities and development partners as an effective and low-cost model that combines traditional knowledge with local innovation.

Scalability and Replication

The neem-based eco-friendly pesticide approach is highly adaptable and scalable across regions with similar agro-ecological conditions. With minimal equipment and locally available materials, rural cooperatives, youth groups, and farmers can easily replicate the process. Collaboration with agricultural research institutes and extension services can further enhance product quality and farmer outreach. This adaptability makes the initiative a practical and sustainable solution for broader agricultural transformation.

Lessons Learned

The experience of promoting neem-based biopesticides in Nigeria underscores the importance of leveraging local knowledge as a foundation for sustainable innovation. Combining indigenous practices with modern techniques enhances both effectiveness and community acceptance. Continuous capacity building and mentorship are crucial to ensure product quality and long-term viability. At the same time, the development of market linkages and farmer awareness programs plays a key role in encouraging adoption. Ultimately, the initiative underscores the importance of increased investment in research, small-scale processing infrastructure, and supportive policies to expand eco-friendly pest management solutions.

Brazil | Building Climate Resilience through Circular and Regenerative Agriculture

In Brazil, youth-led cooperatives and farming communities are advancing a model of circular and regenerative agriculture designed to strengthen resilience to climate change while sustaining productivity. By adopting crop rotation, integrated irrigation systems, native vegetation restoration, and circular livestock feeding practices that recycle agricultural by-products, these initiatives enhance soil health, biodiversity, and water efficiency. The approach supports climate adaptation by improving the capacity of farming systems to withstand droughts, floods, and temperature extremes, while also reducing carbon emissions and promoting sustainable rural livelihoods.

Main Results

The adoption of regenerative and circular farming practices has led to measurable improvements in soil fertility, water retention, and on-farm biodiversity. Farmers have reported increased yields and reduced input costs through resource efficiency and waste reduction. These outcomes demonstrate that environmentally restorative approaches can also strengthen economic resilience in rural areas. Youth involvement has been central, with cooperatives fostering innovation, knowledge exchange, and intergenerational learning within farming communities.

Scalability and Replication

The Brazilian model demonstrates that circular and regenerative farming is both adaptable and scalable across regions facing similar climate risks. Its success relies on community engagement, peer learning, and access to technical training that enables farmers to manage resources more efficiently.

Lessons Learned

Brazil's experience shows that empowering farmers with knowledge, incentives, and market access can align sustainability with profitability. Circular and regenerative practices not only restore ecosystems but also enhance resilience to climate impacts and economic shocks. However, access to climate finance remains a significant barrier, underscoring the need for supportive policies, effective carbon valuation mechanisms, and investment in farmer-led innovation. Building local capacity and strengthening value chains are essential to make regenerative agriculture both economically viable and climate positive.

Indonesia | Mangrove Conservation for Climate Resilience and Community Empowerment

The Surabaya Mangrove Botanical Garden (Kebun Raya Mangrove) represents Indonesia's first and only thematic botanical garden dedicated to mangrove conservation. Established by the Surabaya City Government in 2023, it integrates ecosystem restoration, urban climate resilience, and local economic empowerment within a single, city-led initiative. Located along Surabaya's vulnerable eastern coastline, an area historically affected by tidal flooding, erosion, and coastal degradation, the garden covers approximately 31.5 hectares of restored and conserved mangrove forest. Its creation responds directly to the need for nature-based solutions to mitigate the impacts of climate change in one of Indonesia's most densely populated coastal urban areas. KRM represents a holistic approach that connects environmental protection with community development and education. The mangrove area is estimated to store around 29,400 tons of blue carbon, con-

tributing directly to climate change mitigation while reducing exposure to sea-level rise and storm surges. The site preserves 59 mangrove species, representing about 36% of all species found in Indonesia, and provides habitat for numerous endemic and migratory fauna. Beyond conservation, KRM has evolved into a multifunctional urban green space, hosting nearly 94,000 visitors in 2024. It serves as an environmental education centre, eco-tourism destination, and public recreation area. Community participation is central to the project's design and operation. Local residents, women's groups, and microenterprises are actively engaged in mangrove planting, maintenance, and the production of mangrove-based goods such as syrups, chili paste, and pastries. The initiative has supported 49 local MSMEs and facilitated over 80 academic and research projects since its inception. Through these creative economy linkages, KRM demonstrates how ecosystem conservation can directly support inclusive, sustainable economic growth.

Main Results

Since its launch, the Surabaya Mangrove Botanical Garden has achieved significant outcomes across ecological, social, and economic dimensions. It has preserved 31.5 hectares of mangrove forest, estimated to store nearly 29,400 tons of carbon, while providing a natural buffer that reduces the risks of flooding and coastal erosion. The garden has engaged tens of thousands of visitors annually in environmental education, facilitated dozens of research studies, and created new livelihood opportunities for coastal communities through mangrove-based microenterprises.

Scalability and Replication

KRM demonstrates that nature-based urban solutions can effectively combine climate mitigation, adaptation, and social inclusion. The model offers high replication potential for other coastal cities in the Asia-Pacific region that face erosion, saltwater intrusion, and rapid urbanisation pressures. Critical enabling conditions include the availability of municipal land for restoration, strong political commitment, and multi-stakeholder partnerships that integrate conservation, research, and community enterprise. With mangrove ecosystems capable of storing up to twenty times more carbon than terrestrial tropical forests, the Surabaya experience provides a practical template for scaling blue carbon conservation as part of city-level climate action.

Lessons Learned

The Surabaya case highlights the importance of institutional leadership and participatory governance in implementing ecosystem-based solutions. The project shows that environmental protection can be compatible with economic activity when ecological carrying capacity is respected. Its success also underscores the value of sustained municipal financing and cross-sector collaboration to maintain momentum beyond initial implementation. By linking mangrove conservation, public education, and local entrepreneurship, Surabaya has created a model of urban resilience that advances both climate and development objectives, and showcases an example of how local governments can operationalize the principles of nature-based solutions at the heart of the COP30 agenda.

Peru and USA | Bridging Local Water Challenges into Shared Impact

Peru is confronting a range of climate-related water challenges. In Western Lima, municipalities such as Santa Eulalia, Chosica, and Trujillo are dealing with severe flooding that threatens agriculture, water sources, and infrastructure, while on the Eastern side, Lake Titicaca faces pollution from heavy metals, microplastics, and harmful algal blooms. In response, local municipalities and universities across Peru—including the National Universities of Education in Peru, Huancavelica, Trujillo, the Altiplano, and Santa—are engaging in a peer-to-peer collaboration with Utah Valley University (UVU) based on their experience in Utah Lake. This cooperation enables both regions, which face distinct yet comparable water challenges, to share data, research, and practical solutions. By combining scientific expertise with local knowledge, this local-to-local initiative is fostering joint learning and developing actionable measures to protect ecosystems, safeguard livelihoods, and strengthen community resilience to climate impacts in both Peru and Utah.

Main Results

The solution identified critical vulnerabilities in water systems, including flooding, contamination, and ecosystem degradation. Local partners developed practical mitigation strategies, such as algae harvesting to restore aquatic ecosystems and flood reduction approaches to protect communities and agriculture. Collaboration among municipalities, Peruvian universi-

ties, and UVU has established a foundation for long-term, coordinated, climate-resilient water management.

Scalability and Replication

The methods for water monitoring, contamination mitigation, and ecosystem management can be applied in other regions facing climate-related water challenges. The collaborative framework illustrates how partnerships among local governments, universities, and communities can be scaled to promote knowledge sharing, adaptive solutions, and climate-resilient water management globally.

Lessons Learned

Local leadership and community engagement are vital for effective climate action, as solutions rooted in local knowledge and context are more sustainable and widely adopted. Academia plays a key role in advancing the SDGs by translating research into practical, locally relevant solutions. Collaboration between municipalities, communities, and researchers ensures interventions are evidence-based, scalable, and climate-resilient. Comparative studies, such as those of Lake Titicaca and Utah Lake, offer insights that can guide water management strategies in other regions facing similar climate challenges.

Brazil | NAPI Climate Emergency: Educating Vulnerable Communities for Climate Action

The Civil Defense of the State of Paraná has recorded more than 3,200 disaster-related incidents, and over 750,000 people live in at-risk areas exposed to floods, landslides, and inundations. The NAPI Climate Emergency responds to these challenges by looking beyond physical infrastructure—focusing on education, effective communication, and collective action that empower communities to co-create and implement sustainable, nature-based solutions.

Main Results

Led by the Federal University of Technology of Paraná (UTFPR) and funded by Fundação Araucária, NAPI Climate Emergency brings together academia, community organizations, schools, and cooperatives to strengthen local resilience through participatory research and nature-based solutions. Using inclusive tools such as Jane's Walks and Social Cartography, residents have mapped environmental risks and co-designed educational and communication materials tailored to their needs. To date, around 500 community members have participated in climate awareness surveys, 10 local leaders have engaged in territorial walks, and over 80 people—including students and waste pickers—have contributed to mapping and solution design.

Scalability and Replication

The NAPI model demonstrates how community-led, low-cost, and low-maintenance approaches can be replicated in other vulnerable urban areas across Brazil and beyond. Its emphasis on participatory learning, academic engagement, and practical, nature-based interventions provides a blueprint for integrating science, education, and local knowledge in building territorial resilience.

Lessons Learned

The initiative confirms that communities are not passive beneficiaries, but rather key actors in shaping their own resilience. Listening to residents, valuing their knowledge, and co-producing solutions foster ownership and sustainability. The involvement of Civil Defense as both a partner and a preventive actor further strengthens multilevel coordination, marking a shift from post-disaster response to proactive risk reduction.



FAO Photo/David Hogsholt

c. Sustainable Urban Systems and Inclusive Green Transitions

Solutions that decarbonize and transform urban systems—such as housing and buildings, transport, energy, or waste—while advancing inclusive and low-carbon territorial development.

Argentina | Circular Economy in Social Housing Construction

The experience of Santiago del Estero, a province in northern Argentina, demonstrates how circular economy principles can be effectively applied to social housing construction while fostering inclusion and community participation. The initiative pioneers the use of bricks made from recycled plastics in the building of new social housing units. By reusing plastic waste as a construction material, the project simultaneously addresses two pressing challenges: the environmental burden of unmanaged plastic waste and the high carbon footprint associated with conventional construction materials. Community members are directly engaged in the collection and recycling processes that feed into the brick production chain, turning what would otherwise be waste into a resource that benefits their own communities, this indicates a strong social dimension.

Main Results

The initiative has contributed to a measurable reduction in construction-related emissions while diverting significant amounts of plastic waste from landfills. It has also enhanced local employment opportunities and expanded the role of women in the construction industry, demonstrating that environmental innovation can be coupled with social empowerment. The inclusion of community facilities has enhanced the habitability and environmental value of residential areas, contributing to the creation of healthier and more resilient urban environments.

Scalability and Replication

The model developed in Santiago del Estero offers strong potential for replication across Argentina and other Latin American countries facing similar housing and waste management challenges. Its success lies in its low-cost, locally adaptable approach. Scaling up would require strengthening partnerships between local governments, waste cooperatives, and training institutions to ensure a steady supply of recycled materials and skilled labor.

Lessons Learned

Technical innovation alone is insufficient without mechanisms that ensure social participation and local capacity-development. Santiago del Estero model demonstrates that circular construction can serve as both a climate solution and a catalyst for local development.

Global | World Championship for Energy Savings: Scaling Energy Sufficiency through Local Energy Challenges, National Competitions, and Global Collaboration

The World Championship for Energy Savings (WCES) is a global challenge led by A4MT that empowers local actors to deliver measurable energy reductions in buildings by mobilizing building owners, managers, and users to compete in reducing real operational consumption over one year. The competition identifies the buildings and teams that achieve the strongest energy reductions and then analyzes the factors that led to success.

Main Results

Beyond identifying best performers, the WCES provides local governments and national authorities with a real-world laboratory to understand what drives energy performance in practice. Within a year, participating buildings usually achieve average energy savings of around 15%, as demonstrated across multiple regions including France, the United Kingdom, Cambodia, and Mexico. Top-performing sites have reported returns on investment within 6 months, showing that energy savings can deliver rapid, tangible benefits even before regulatory measures are in place.

The results are verified and benchmarked, enabling fair comparison across highly diverse local contexts. These lessons are

systematically shared with other participants through workshops, toolkits, and peer-to-peer exchanges, turning the competition into a powerful platform for collective learning and capacity-building.

Scalability and Replication

The WCES model is inherently scalable. Its results-based and context-adaptable methodology can be applied in any territory, regardless of climate, culture, or regulatory maturity. The model's flexibility allows adaptation to each cultural and climatic context while maintaining a shared methodology for measuring and rewarding performance.

Lessons Learned

The challenge format turns efficiency into a shared objective, fostering collaboration instead of compliance. Its successful replication across diverse countries and building types demonstrates that this approach can be easily adapted to new contexts without lengthy normative or regulatory processes. By focusing on real results rather than prescriptive rules, the initiative proves that behavioral and organizational innovation can unlock substantial, rapid, and scalable progress toward decarbonizing the built environment.

Germany | From Local Farms to Global Goals: The County of Oldenburg Leads an Inclusive Climate Transition

To reduce transport emissions and improve rural mobility, the County of Oldenburg introduced electric "citizen cars" – community-based organizations that utilize volunteer drivers to shuttle neighbors to essential services, providing remote villages with access to transportation while reducing emissions. The initiatives enhance social inclusion and foster trust in e-mobility by providing residents with firsthand experience of electric transport.

Main Results

Infrastructure for e-mobility was expanded in parallel, with over 150 public charging sites planned in coordination with utilities. Electric community cars now provide mobility to residents who lack transport, enabling greater social participation while cutting emissions.

Scalability and Replication

Community-driven solutions can be adapted elsewhere: the volunteer-run e-car shuttle model can transform rural mobility in other regions, and farm-level GHG accounting can scale through agricultural networks.

Lessons Learned

Oldenburg County's experience shows that strong political leadership and institutional anchoring of climate goals are critical – direct oversight by top officials and a clear neutrality target provided direction and accountability. Aligning local action with global frameworks (like the SDGs via a VLR) attracted resources, expertise, and legitimacy, making efforts more impactful and transferable. Emphasizing co-benefits helped win public support, showing that climate action and community well-being go hand in hand.

Republic of Korea | Seoul Climate Card

Launched in 2024, the Climate Card is a comprehensive transportation card that provides unlimited use of public transportation (e.g., subway, bus), Ttareungi (Seoul Bike), Hangang Bus , and autonomous bus for a period of 30 days after charging with a one-time fare. It offers tailored discount options for teens, parents with multiple children, low-income users

and discharged conscripted soldiers. Also, discounts are offered to Climate Card holders when entering designated cultural venues.

Main Results

In 2025, the Climate Card reaches 10 million reloads in total.

Scalability and Replication

Applicable in cities with established public transport systems, expandable to different population groups with proper funding.

Brazil | Energizing Lives. Illuminating Knowledge

Barcarena is a coastal estuary city in the Brazilian Amazon. Almost 80% of its 1,310 km² consists of remote areas – rural and islands – which makes it a challenge to implement basic services such as energy supply. The implementation of solar energy in schools in the municipality aims not only to transition to a cleaner energy source, but also to guarantee a better quality of life for the population in remote areas.

Main Results

The solar power plant, with a capacity of 235,200 kWh/month, supplies 82 schools in urban areas (on-grid system) through a credit compensation system. Off-grid autonomous solar systems in 19 schools located in rural areas and islands ensure an uninterrupted and 100% clean energy supply, even without connection to the conventional grid.

The transition from diesel generators to solar power in schools on islands and in rural areas has generated several benefits for students and the surrounding community. The refrigerator ensures healthier meals with perishable foods such as fruits and vegetables, internet access guarantees inclusion, air conditioning ensures thermal comfort in an environment with high temperatures, and the pump from the 150-meter-deep well guarantees drinking water for the riverside dwellers. In addition, it generates significant savings in electricity costs, allowing these resources to be redirected to other essential areas of education.

Scalability and Replication

The various solar energy systems allow them to be installed virtually anywhere: on the ground, in windows, on the roof, on walls.

Lessons Learned

The energy transition can contribute not only to reducing GHG emissions but also to improving the quality of life for vulnerable people living in remote areas.

Indonesia | Empowering Rural Communities through Youth-Led Renewable Energy Solutions

Across Indonesia, young engineers and entrepreneurs are spearheading a decentralised renewable energy movement that is transforming rural livelihoods. These youth-led initiatives operate in over fifty communities and install solar-powered irrigation systems, water pumps and cold storage facilities to support agriculture and aquaculture, while reducing emissions and production costs. These innovations strengthen food systems and promote gender inclusion by training young women in renewable energy technologies.

Main Results

These initiatives have boosted agricultural productivity, reduced energy costs and increased access to clean energy in remote areas. Communities have become more self-sufficient, enjoying increased income and reduced dependence on fossil fuels. Many of the young people and women who have received training have gone on to establish their own small enterprises, contributing to local employment and innovation. The Indonesian experience demonstrates that youth-led renewable energy projects can foster community self-reliance, generate green jobs and accelerate national progress towards net-zero emissions.

Scalability and Replication

The decentralized model is adaptable to diverse local contexts and can be replicated across other regions of Indonesia and beyond. Its reliance on locally sourced materials, community participation, and youth leadership makes it cost-effective and sustainable. Strengthening partnerships with local governments and access to financing can further enhance technical capacity and expand reach, and are essential for sustaining youth-driven clean energy solutions across the country.

Lessons Learned

Experience from Indonesia shows that empowering young people as innovators and community leaders can speed up the transition to clean energy. Combining technical training with local participation fosters ownership and long-term sustainability, while involving young women strengthens both gender equality and the project's impact. However, access to financing and supportive policy frameworks are essential if these solutions are to be scaled up nationally and contribute meaningfully to Indonesia's net-zero ambitions.

Mexico | Upgrading Self-Built Housing and Energy Renewal

Mexico's ongoing programme on energy-efficient home retrofitting demonstrates how technical innovation and social inclusion can go hand in hand to decarbonize housing and improve living standards. Focused on Mexicali and Hermosillo, two cities in hot and dry climates, the initiative supports step-by-step renovation of self-built and social housing through a phased funding model. Upgrades include thermal insulation, high-efficiency appliances, solar water heating, and water-saving devices in the first stage, with subsequent phases expanding to full-envelope insulation, reflective finishes, photovoltaic systems, and, in advanced cases, high-performance windows and mechanical ventilation with heat recovery. The programme has been implemented with a strong capacity-building and digitalization component, and it prioritizes affordability through financing schemes tailored to families' payment capacities.

Main Results

The programme has achieved results both in emissions reduction and improved living conditions. Over 7,300 homes have been refurbished, directly benefiting more than 29,500 people. Energy savings have ranged between 47% and 83%, with cooling demand reduced by 18%, from 248 to 139 kWh per square metre per year. These measures have led to an estimated mitigation of 8,850 tonnes of CO2 equivalent. Importantly, the initiative has placed social inclusion, capacity building, and digital innovation at the centre of its approach, ensuring that the benefits of energy efficiency are accessible to low- and middle-income households.

Scalability and Replication

Existing social housing in Mexico represents a massive opportunity for emission reduction and improved comfort at scale. The conditions for replication are already emerging, supported by the country's growing policy framework for sustainable finance. The Mexican Sustainable Taxonomy has introduced incentives for green mortgages, while national networks of chambers and professionals are increasingly engaged in training a skilled workforce for large-scale retrofits. Streamlining industrialised retrofit solutions will also be essential to reduce costs and implementation time. Together, these efforts demonstrate how institutional innovation, financial inclusion, and technical capacity can converge to create scalable pathways toward energy-efficient urban housing.

Lessons Learned

Experience from five years of implementation highlights that financial mechanisms and community engagement are critical to success. However, three major barriers continue to limit wider adoption: high upfront costs, a shortage of skilled labour, and long implementation timelines. Overcoming these challenges will require a combination of innovative financing, workforce development, and industrialisation of retrofit processes. The Mexican case illustrates that when financial design, social participation, and technical solutions are aligned, the social housing sector can become a key driver of both climate mitigation and equitable urban development.

Spain | Urban Klima 2050

The Urban Klima 2050 initiative represents one of Europe's most comprehensive subnational responses to climate change, combining territorial resilience, ecosystem restoration, and multilevel governance. Implemented across the Basque Country, a region characterized by dense population, industrial activity, and a vulnerable coastal geography, the project operationalizes the Basque KLIMA 2050 Strategy and the Basque Climate and Energy Transition Law through 40 scalable actions spanning urban, river basin, and coastal areas. Coordinated by Ihobe, the regional government's public environmental agency, and involving 23 partners from regional, provincial, and municipal levels, Urban Klima 2050 translates policy commitments into adaptation and mitigation measures that strengthen the region's long-term resilience.

The initiative deploys nature-based and systemic solutions to reduce climate risks and promote sustainable development. Actions include the restoration of the Tonpoi natural area, renaturalization of riverbanks such as the Errekatxulo stream, and reforestation in areas like Monte Oberan and Muskiritzu. Climate-resilient infrastructure has been introduced through floodable forests in Bakio, coastal adaptation works in Zarautz, and predictive systems for maritime risks using advanced modeling and videometry tools. These interventions are complemented by climate-sensitive urban planning in Bilbao's Punta Zorroza, the promotion of organic farming on five hectares of land in Vitoria-Gasteiz (Basaldea), and the creation of carbon sink forests within industrial zones such as Jundiz. Citizen engagement and education are integral to the project's success.

Through the ASTEKLIMA fairs, the Climate Mural, and the Oca Climática, Urban Klima 2050 has reached more than 30,000 people, promoting a culture of climate awareness and public participation. The LURZAIN citizen science platform enables residents to monitor soil health and report extreme weather events, while a 360º Climate Training Plan supports local administrations in building technical capacity. This participatory approach is underpinned by Udalsarea 2030, the regional network of sustainable municipalities, ensuring that local innovation is embedded within broader regional strategies.

Main Results

Urban Klima 2050 has delivered measurable progress in climate resilience, biodiversity conservation, and governance innovation. Over EUR 9.3 million has been invested to date in territorial interventions that integrate nature-based solutions and resilient infrastructure. The initiative has reached more than 30,000 citizens, supported municipalities to develop local climate and energy plans, and produced tools for integrating climate considerations into urban planning, health systems, and emergency response. Pilot projects such as the restoration of Tonpoi, the creation of floodable forests in Bakio, and the adaptation of coastal infrastructure in Zarautz illustrate how ecosystem restoration can go hand in hand with sustainable urban transformation. The program also advances climate-smart agriculture through the allocation of organic farming land and the establishment of carbon sinks, while strengthening the Basque Country's capacity to anticipate, manage, and adapt to climate impacts.

Scalability and Replication

Urban Klima 2050 demonstrates how multilevel coordination can accelerate climate action when anchored in robust legal and strategic frameworks. Its structure, combining EU funding through the LIFE Integrated Programme, co-financing from the Basque Government, and partnerships across 23 institutions, creates a replicable governance model that can be adapted to other regions. The initiative's methodologies, training tools, and participatory mechanisms are already being shared through European networks such as RegionsAdapt, highlighting its value as a transferable blueprint for subnational climate adaptation.

Lessons Learned

This experience confirms that effective climate action requires aligning nature-based solutions with institutional leadership, citizen participation, and long-term planning. Urban Klima 2050's success rests on combining technical innovation with inclusive governance and a clear policy mandate. The project illustrates that when local innovation is systematically linked to regional and national frameworks, climate adaptation can drive systemic and equitable transformation. Its approach offers a model for other territories seeking to operationalize climate commitments through integrated, community-driven, and science-based local action.

Philippines | Transitioning to Electric Tricycles: A Pathway to Sustainable Urban Transport

The Cagayan State University (CSU), through its Electromobility Research and Development Center (EMRDC), is playing a pivotal role in advancing Sustainable Development through locally-led green transport transformations. Established in 2021, the EMRDC aims to address air pollution, reduce carbon emissions, and create economic opportunities through local fabrication, maintenance, and green jobs. EMRDC has been at the forefront of pioneering research, innovation, and deployment of electromobility technologies. By integrating electric tricycles and other e mobility solutions into their communities, Local Government Units are actively addressing environmental concerns such as air pollution and carbon emissions while promoting cleaner, safer, and more cost-efficient transportation options for the public. The technologies adopted by EMRDC are enabling municipalities to take a leading role in driving the Philippines' transition to a sustainable transportation system.

Main Results

As of August 2025, eight regions across the Philippines have expressed their commitment to adopt e-Trike and C-Trike locally developed technologies, accelerating the shift to cleaner, more sustainable transportation systems, reducing urban air pollution and supporting the integration of electric vehicles into sustainable energy solutions for cities. There are now eight technology adopters, three for its e-Trike and five for its C-Trike, and 13 municipalities across the Philippines have started adopting e-Trike and C-Trike locally developed technologies. Beyond environmental benefits, this transition also fosters economic opportunities through local fabrication, maintenance, and green jobs, while ensuring a healthier and more livable environment for its constituents. By promoting battery-powered electric transport with lower lifecycle emissions than ICE vehicles, EMRDC helps cut 18,711.19 tons of harmful emissions annually, strengthens climate resilience, and supports the Philippines' global emission reduction commitments.

Scalability and Replication

From the development of electric tricycles to the introduction of electric buses and trams, EMRDC has created scalable and replicable models that drive the transition toward sustainable and future-ready transport systems. Establishing Regional E-Mobility Policy and Technical Working Groups (TWGs) to ensure policy alignment and standardization would ensure these programs are scalable and replicable across other settings.

Lessons Learned

Strong collaboration and support from various government agencies are needed, as this involves public transportation that affects not only the lives of tricycle drivers but also those of passengers. It is not enough to simply develop technologies for e-Trikes and C-Trikes; there must also be a focus on effective implementation and sustainability. To achieve this, regulations, policies, and incentives should be developed by local governments and relevant agencies. Moreover, capacitating drivers with entrepreneurial skills is essential to help them successfully establish cooperatives, better organize themselves, and access financing support.

Italy | Metropolitan Cities Take Action for Sustainability and Climate Change

Since 2018, the Ministry of Environment and Energy Security (MASE) has been working closely with territories - Regions, Autonomous Provinces and Metropolitan Cities to implement the Italian National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS), which is Italy's main instrument for translating the global vision of the 2030 Agenda into national and local action. 33 pilot actions implemented by the 14 Italian Metropolitan Cities were identified as initiatives which highlight how metropolitan areas can serve as experimental models of sustainability and climate resilience, translating the 2030 Agenda into concrete local action. Through bilateral cooperation agreements and coordinated governance mechanisms, Italy has effectively aligned national objectives with regional and urban priorities, promoting coherence, innovation, and multilevel collaboration for sustainable development.

Main Results

The 33 pilot actions have demonstrated that integrating climate action within urban development can yield measurable and scalable results. To date, 20 of 21 Italian Regions and Autonomous Provinces and 10 of 14 Metropolitan Cities have formally adopted Sustainable Development or Metropolitan Agendas consistent with the NSDS. These pilots have produced practical models in integrated planning, sustainable urban regeneration, sectoral sustainability policies, and sustainability culture. The outcomes highlight the growing institutional capacity of cities to implement data-driven, participatory, and cross-sectoral approaches that advance both national climate neutrality goals and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Scalability and Replication

The 33 identified pilot actions were highlighted as transferable models for localizing the SDGs. Many of the projects have been developed with replicability and sustainability features, including multidisciplinary working groups of professionals and standardized evaluation tools.

Lessons Learned

Key lessons from Italy's experience underscore that sustainable transformation requires integrated governance, consistent funding, and active stakeholder engagement. Cities that combined policy innovation with participatory processes achieved stronger ownership and more resilient outcomes.

Global | The Urban Vulnerability Atlas (UVA)

The Urban Vulnerability Atlas (UVA) is transforming the way cities understand and respond to the intersection of climate change, urban vulnerability, and biodiversity loss. Developed under UN-Habitat's Resilient Settlements for the Urban Poor (RISE UP) programme, the Atlas is an interactive, open-access digital platform that enables governments and communities to identify vulnerability hotspots and prioritize adaptation investments. By integrating climate exposure, urban socio-economic data, and environmental degradation indicators into a single digital environment, the UVA bridges the gap between science, policy, and finance, turning complex data into actionable insight.

Main Results

Six cities were mapped across five countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Jordan, and Tunisia), with an additional nine cities under development across four countries (Lao PDR, Madagascar, South Africa, and Sri Lanka), covering millions of residents exposed to multiple climate hazards. Visual dashboards and layered maps feed directly into policy dialogue, financing discussions, and technical analyses led by governments and partners. Partnerships with UNOSAT/UNITAR and national statistical offices ensure technical rigor, data accuracy, and local ownership. The Multilayered Vulnerability Assessment (MVA) Handbook operationalizes the approach, offering step-by-step guidance for mapping, analysis, and participatory action planning.

Scalability and Replication

The UVA is designed for global expansion. It will soon host 15 detailed city profiles and a growing repository of maps, data-

sets, and best practices from programme countries. Built as a modular, replicable system, it can be adapted to any city, enabling local authorities to lead their own assessments, strengthen data sovereignty, and improve access to climate finance. Scaling is enabled through partnerships with AECID, the UNPDF 2030 Agenda Sub-Fund, and Sida, positioning the UVA as a shared platform for evidence-based, locally led urban adaptation worldwide.



Agrea Photo



FAO Photo/Turuhan Alkır

d. Multilevel Governance and Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships (CHAMP)

Solutions that show how collaboration across community, local, regional, and national levels drives systemic, coordinated, and ambitious climate action aligned with COP30 priorities.

Global | Making Cities Resilient

Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030), promoted by UNDRR, is a unique cross-stakeholder initiative aimed at enhancing local resilience through advocacy, knowledge sharing, and experience exchange, establishing mutually reinforcing city-to-city learning networks, providing technical expertise, connecting multiple layers of government, and fostering partnerships.

Through delivering a clear 3-stage roadmap to urban resilience, providing tools, access to knowledge, and monitoring and reporting tools, MCR2030 supports cities on their journey to reduce risk and build resilience, contributing directly to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 11 and other global frameworks including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda.

Main Results

MCR2030 facilitates governance to implement climate resilience at the local level based on participatory processes and people-driven driven inclusive approaches. 1.932 cities around the world are on their journey to resilience by implementing local resilient and inclusive DRR action on the ground.

Scalability and Replication

The initiative is based on 10 principles that can be adapted to each city's specific context.

Spain | URBANEW: Multi-City Alliance Accelerates Systemic, Inclusive Energy Renovation Across Spain's Built Environment

The URBANEW project, led by Vitoria-Gasteiz with six major Spanish cities, established a multi-city governance framework by leveraging the existing CitiES2030 platform, facilitating dialogue and collaboration not only among the local governments but also successfully engaging key regional and national entities, such as the Basque Government, Junta Castilla y León, MITECO, and MIVAU.

Main Results

Valencia developed the VERD Guide, Seville developed a comprehensive and systematized energy rehabilitation protocol, Zaragoza generated an Action Plan for Renewable Energy Communities, Vitoria-Gasteiz developed a 1:1 scale mock-up of a façade solution using local biomaterials for technical demonstration in a public space, Madrid focused on rehabilitating public facilities to generate climate neutrality nodes and facilitated the creation of citizen-led energy communities to ensure equal access to renewable sources.

Scalability and Replication

Local Pilots produced replicable tools and models focused on citizen involvement and technological solutions. Products like Barcelona's Guide to decarbonizing building renovations and Seville's comprehensive systematized energy rehabilitation protocol are available as transferable knowledge tools. Replication factors identified include building multidisciplinary technical teams and securing adequate multi-level institutional support to sustain results beyond the project duration.

Lessons Learned

A crucial lesson emerged from Barcelona's financial viability study, which analyzed the public-private partnership (PPP)

model for affordable housing. The study confirmed that while decarbonized renovation is technically viable, the high initial acquisition cost, combined with rent restrictions, makes the model economically unviable long-term, underscoring the necessity of non-refundable subsidies and regulatory changes to achieve financial sustainability.

Global | Beat the Heat Implementation Drive

The Beat the Heat Implementation Drive, led by UNEP's Cool Coalition and the COP30 Brazilian Presidency, is a flagship initiative designed to accelerate local-level solutions for extreme heat and sustainable cooling. It is directly linked to the Global Cooling Pledge and aims to translate national commitments into practical, city-level action.

The EPIC Facility offers tailored technical assistance, investment pipeline support, and capacity-building services, enabling cities to replicate and scale effective solutions.

Main Results and Scalability

Over 13 cities across 6 countries have committed to implementing nature-based and passive cooling solutions, including green corridors, cool roofs, and heat-resilient urban design. Cities are integrating cooling into urban plans and public procurement, with a focus on protecting vulnerable populations. The initiative has catalyzed multilevel governance, aligning city-level action with national climate policies and NDCs.

Advanced heat mapping tools (Google/IBM) are being deployed to identify urban hotspots and guide interventions. A train-the-trainers model is being used to expand the network to 1,500 cities by 2030, ensuring transferability across regions.

Lessons Learned

Multilevel governance and local ownership are key to effective heat resilience. Cities that integrated cooling into urban plans and used nature-based solutions (NbS) saw faster uptake and stronger community engagement. The EPIC Facility's tailored support proved essential for replicability. Passive-first cooling and public procurement emerged as scalable entry points for climate adaptation.

Philippines | Barangay-Based Climate and Disaster Resilience Planning in the City of Bacoor

The City of Bacoor, Cavite, Philippines, has developed a pioneering initiative that strengthens climate and disaster resilience at the barangay (village) level by engaging communities directly in risk assessment, planning, and local adaptation. This initiative mainstreams climate data and disaster risk insights into the city's land use and development planning, while empowering barangays to co-create solutions tailored to their unique vulnerabilities.

Main Results

The initiative was implemented through a coordinated and community-centered approach. Key outputs were integrated into the city's Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Comprehensive Development Plan. Additionally, the findings were aligned with the Local Climate Change Action Plan and Disaster Risk Reduction Management plans to ensure policy coherence and responsiveness to local vulnerabilities. 100% of the city's high-risk barangays completed the process. This comprehensive coverage ensured that no vulnerable community was left behind in the city's disaster risk management efforts.

As a result of these assessments, barangay-specific risk maps were developed and published. These maps serve as vital tools for both community awareness and technical planning, helping stakeholders visualize localized hazards and prioritize actions accordingly.

Scalability and Replication

The initiative is highly replicable, especially for small to mid-sized cities situated in coastal or flood-prone regions. Its localized, participatory approach makes it adaptable to various urban contexts facing similar climate and disaster risks. The program can be expanded and adopted by other local government units across the country, particularly with guidance and technical support from national agencies.

Lessons Learned

This iterative process emphasized alignment, validation, and shared ownership of climate resilience efforts, even in the absence of formal capacity-building components.

Key lessons learned are the importance of starting with strong political will at the local government level and the value of equipping local teams with the necessary knowledge and tools while empowering communities to actively participate and take ownership of the planning process. These elements are critical to ensuring the initiative's sustainability and effectiveness.

Germany | Portal for Sustainable Municipalities – Integrated Digital Platform to Support Municipal Sustainability Management Country-Wide

Across Germany, municipalities are at the forefront of sustainable development and climate action, but often face fragmented data systems, manual reporting processes, and limited coordination across departments. These challenges slow evidence-based decision-making and weaken alignment with national and global frameworks. To address this, the Portal for Sustainable Municipalities was developed by the German Institute for Urban Affairs (Difu) as an open-source digital platform that integrates key sustainability management tools—strategies, sustainability checks, reports, and budgets—into a single, coherent system.

The Portal, co-developed with 25 municipalities of different sizes and contexts, enables local administrations to link projects with sustainability indicators and strategic goals while accessing standardized SDG and regional data. By offering a shared digital workspace, it reduces duplication, enhances transparency, and strengthens cross-departmental collaboration. Centering local sustainability managers in its participatory design, the Portal addresses real administrative needs, builds institutional capacity, and ensures more efficient, evidence-based, and aligned sustainability governance—empowering local actors and fostering coordinated, scalable climate action.

Results and Scalability

Although still in its testing phase, with launch planned for March 2026, the Portal is already being piloted across municipalities nationwide. It improves efficiency through automated, user-friendly sustainability reporting, enhances transparency and coordination within administrations, and strengthens alignment between local actions, national climate goals, and the SDGs. By providing an open-source solution accessible to all municipalities—regardless of size or resources—it expands access to reliable sustainability data and promotes institutional coherence.

Lessons Learned

The development of the Portal for Sustainable Municipalities demonstrates that co-creation, transparency, and shared ownership are central to successful digital transformation. Agile development with multiple stakeholders requires continuous alignment, flexibility, and trust. This experience underscores that when innovation is grounded in local leadership and institutional collaboration, it can foster lasting capacity, enhance governance systems, and make climate action more effective and inclusive across all levels.

Ecuador | Pioneering Indigenous-Led subnational REDD+ Plan in Ecuador

The province of Pastaza, located in Ecuador's Amazon region, is home to one of the largest tracts of tropical forest in the country. The province has developed the country's first subnational REDD+ plan, ensuring that the seven indigenous nationalities of the region are not only consulted but also lead decisions about their territories. Among the plan's specific objectives is the development of regulations and mechanisms that ensure coordination between the different levels of government within the province, the promotion of productive alternatives such as agroforestry and agro-ecological systems, and the establishment of economic and technical incentives for those communities that actively contribute to forest conservation.

Main Results

Through a participatory process, a strategy has been designed to reduce deforestation, strengthen territorial governance, and promote sustainable production models that balance environmental conservation with the well-being of local populations.
REDD+ implementation in Pastaza has contributed to the creation of sustainable economic opportunities, benefiting local communities through financial incentive programmes and training in forest management. Furthermore, it has enabled the inclusion of indigenous communities, women, and youth in environmental decision-making processes, promoting gender equity in territorial governance.

Lessons Learned

By including indigenous peoples in territorial planning, their autonomy and capacity to adapt to climate challenges are strengthened.

Senegal | Restoring Mangroves for Climate Resilience

Through awareness campaigns, capacity-building workshops, and multi-stakeholder dialogues, the initiative has fostered a collective understanding of ecosystem preservation and the urgency of sustainable development. As a result, local governments are now working towards a sustainable resource management framework that encompasses environmental protection, urban planning, and socio-economic development. The project was awarded the Innovation Award and the Local Leadership Excellence Award. It is also featured on the Regions Adapt Climate Knowledge Hub.

Main Results

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Scalability and Replication

At both national and international levels, the initiative, particularly in terms of governance, has inspired other mangrove ecosystem management platforms in the Saloum Delta and Casamance river deltas, which are home to vital mangrove ecosystems. The Departmental Council of Saint-Louis initiative of mangrove restoration has also contributed to the establishment of a national mangrove management platform led by the Directorate of Marine Protected Areas and is being studied for replication in other West African countries, including The Gambia and Guinea-Bissau. This reflects its potential as a regional model for climate adaptation and ecosystem restoration.

Lessons Learned

This model of environmental governance ensures long-term ecological health while supporting urban development in harmony with the environment.

Philippines | Co-Creating a National Youth Agenda for Sustainable Food Systems and Climate Resilience

In the Philippines, the World Food Forum Youth Chapter has co-created a national youth agenda that unites young voices around themes of climate action, justice, equity, sustainability, participation, and animal welfare. Developed through nationwide consultations, the agenda ensures that youth priorities are embedded in both national and global policies on climate resilience, food security, and sustainable development. By institutionalizing youth participation, the Philippines has created a replicable model for structured youth engagement in decision-making processes. This initiative demonstrates how inclusivity and collaboration can transform youth from policy observers into co-creators of sustainable solutions.

Main Results

The initiative has produced a unified youth policy framework that bridges the priorities of food systems transformation and climate adaptation. It has strengthened collaboration between youth groups, government agencies, academia, and civil society, ensuring that climate and food system policies reflect the realities and aspirations of young people. The process also enhanced youth leadership capacities and created a vibrant national network of climate-aware advocates committed to advancing just and resilient food systems.

Scalability and Replication

The co-creation model pioneered in the Philippines offers a practical and replicable approach for institutionalizing youth participation in climate and food governance. Its inclusive, consultation-based process can be adapted across diverse national contexts to align youth priorities with climate action plans and sustainability strategies. With continued support from government institutions, development partners, and youth networks, similar frameworks can strengthen youth-led contributions to global climate goals and food system transformation.

Lessons Learned

The Philippines experience demonstrates that climate action and sustainable food system transformation are most effective when youth are empowered as decision-makers. Providing structured and inclusive platforms for youth engagement fosters innovation, ownership, and accountability in climate policy processes. Continuous capacity building, transparent dialogue, and institutional support are vital to sustaining momentum. Embedding youth perspectives in climate and food governance helps create policies that are equitable, forward-looking, and resilient to future environmental challenges.strengthened.

Japan | Future Eco-City Shizuoka

In Shizuoka City, Japan, a collaboration between the local government and the private sector is driving climate awareness and behavioural change among citizens. In partnership with the professional soccer team Shimizu S-Pulse, the city launched the “Future Eco-City Shizuoka” initiative to inspire elementary school students to imagine and design eco-friendly inventions for a decarbonised future. The initiative forms part of the city's broader efforts to engage communities in achieving national and local climate goals, in response to survey data showing that more than 20% of residents had not yet adopted any energy-saving practices. Through this partnership, Shizuoka City distributed recruitment flyers to 85 elementary schools, resulting in 214 student submissions proposing creative ideas to support decarbonization. The most outstanding entries were awarded the Grand Prize, Second Prize, and a Special S-Pulse Award, with winners honoured during a Shimizu S-Pulse home game, turning climate action into a public celebration of civic engagement. A map entitled “Future Eco-City Shizuoka”, showcasing the winning inventions, was displayed in commercial facilities and public spaces across the city, ensuring that the ideas reached a broad audience and encouraged citizens of all ages to participate in the city's decarbonization journey.

Main Results

The initiative successfully strengthened environmental awareness and participation among students, schools, and local families. The share of citizens engaged in energy-saving efforts rose from 65.2% in 2021 to 77% in 2024, reflecting a measurable shift in local attitudes toward sustainability. Beyond these outcomes, the program strengthened partnerships among local authorities, the private sector, and educational institutions, laying a foundation for ongoing citizen

engagement in climate action. The city plans to continue organizing annual contests on decarbonization for elementary students to sustain this growing culture of participation.

Scalability and Replication

The Shizuoka experience demonstrates how local governments can leverage cultural and community partnerships to expand the reach of climate communication. By collaborating with a well-known local sports team, the city bridged generational and social divides, making climate action accessible and appealing to the broader public. This model can be replicated in other municipalities seeking to boost public awareness through partnerships with sports, cultural, or media actors capable of mobilising local pride and community identity around climate objectives.

Lessons Learned

The initiative shows that education and cultural engagement are essential components of multilevel climate governance. By empowering children to become climate ambassadors within their households and communities, Shizuoka City created a ripple effect that extended beyond schools to parents, businesses, and civic spaces. The public display of students' ideas reinforced a shared sense of purpose and visibility for local climate action. This experience highlights that effective climate communication relies on trust, creativity, and collaboration.

Brazil | My Future, My Voice: Youth-Led Climate Education and Community Action

Led by Instituto Limpa Brasil – Let's Do It! in partnership with the State Secretariat of Education of Pará (SEDUC) and Belém, the initiative mobilizes schools, communities, and young people to turn education into climate action. Its flagship activity, the World Cleanup Day Mission, engages thousands of students in clean-up drives, tree planting, and awareness campaigns. At the same time, the Climate Brigadiers program prepares young leaders to promote sustainable practices in their schools and neighborhoods.

Main Results

The World Cleanup Day Mission, implemented in 2025, engaged 200 municipal and 60 state schools, reaching nearly 80,000 students through climate education, clean-up drives, tree planting, and awareness campaigns on sustainable consumption and waste management. Through the Climate Brigadiers initiative, participating schools are training over 5,000 young climate leaders, mobilizing the collection of 500 tons of waste, and expanding green infrastructure through community-led urban revitalization projects.

Scalability and Replication

By connecting schools, communities, and global networks such as Let's Do It World and Earth Day Network, the initiative fostered multilevel cooperation. It also aligned local action with Brazil's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the SDGs. Its low-cost, participatory approach offers a replicable model for municipalities in Brazil and around the world seeking to engage youth and communities in climate solutions.

Lessons Learned

The experience demonstrates that coordinated action among governments, schools, and communities—combined with the empowerment of youth as climate leaders—enhances the legitimacy, scale, and effectiveness of local climate action. The project's multilevel governance approach has facilitated policy coherence and strengthened institutional and community capacities. At the same time, the integration of education, social mobilization, and international partnerships has delivered measurable and sustainable outcomes. This model provides a replicable framework for integrating youth, government, and civil society in locally driven climate solutions, fostering collaborative networks with potential for national and international scaling.

Global | Localizing Urban Climate Resilience through Multilayered Vulnerability Assessments

Through funding from AECID and the UNPDF 2030 Agenda Sub-Fund, this global initiative supports nine countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Jordan, Tunisia, Lao PDR, Madagascar, South Africa, and Sri Lanka, in building the institutional and technical capacities needed for locally led climate resilience planning. Using RISE UP's Multilayered Vulnerability Assessment (MVA) methodology, the initiative combines spatial analysis, socioeconomic data, and participatory processes to help cities understand how climate impacts intersect with infrastructure, services, and community needs. The approach guides the development of Urban Resilience Action Plans (URAPs) and strengthens the ability of local governments to prioritise, sequence, and finance adaptation measures.

Main Results

To date, MVAs and URAPs have been completed for 10 intermediary cities across five countries. These processes have produced detailed vulnerability diagnostics, investment priorities, and resilience pathways that feed directly into local planning frameworks. The evidence generated has already supported resource mobilisation. For example, in Jordan, the city of Sahab secured USD 1 million from the Cantonment of Basel (Switzerland) for an urban greening project addressing water scarcity, extreme heat, and access to public space. Across the other cities, UN-Habitat is working with municipal teams to translate assessment findings into pilot projects and action-oriented proposals that respond to community priorities.

Scalability and Replication

By grounding resilience planning in participatory local processes while maintaining alignment with national adaptation frameworks, the programme's approach provides a scalable model for multilevel climate governance. The MVA methodology can be applied in cities of any size and adapted to diverse climatic and socioeconomic contexts. Its integration with digital tools like the UVA ensures that data remains updatable, interoperable, and transferable across countries.

Lessons Learned

Experience across countries shows that when local authorities are equipped with clear methodologies, targeted capacity-building, and institutional support, they can deliver effective and inclusive climate adaptation. The combination of spatial diagnostics, community engagement, and structured planning has been critical in bridging the gap between national resilience strategies and real implementation on the ground, ensuring that climate adaptation is both locally driven and systemically embedded.


UN-Habitat Photo

Conclusions and Way Forward

The locally led solutions identified through this process demonstrate that the transition to a sustainable, climate-resilient future depends on empowering local actors and building strong, inclusive governance systems. Across all regions and thematic areas, the lessons learned converge on a central insight: when communities, governments, civil society, and the private sector share ownership of climate action, results are more effective, equitable, and sustainable.

The 38 locally led initiatives reveal that climate solutions thrive when they are rooted in local capacities, knowledge, ownership, and co-creation. Experiences from Kenya, Brazil, and Burkina Faso illustrate that decentralizing climate finance and entrusting communities with decision-making not only accelerate action but also deepen accountability and resilience. Similarly, cases from Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, and Zambia show that investing in women, youth, and Indigenous leadership amplifies social transformation, turning climate adaptation into a driver of empowerment and innovation.

Another recurring lesson is that context matters: the same solution—such as energy transition, sustainable agriculture, or urban resilience—produces different outcomes depending on local governance, available resources, and levels of participation. Successful local initiatives combined traditional knowledge with scientific and technical innovation, as seen in Nigeria's neem-based biopesticides and Papua New Guinea's breadfruit agroforestry. This integration of heritage and modernity strengthens the legitimacy and sustainability of climate solutions.

A further insight is the critical role of multilevel governance and policy coherence. The experiences of Spain's Urban Klima 2050, Italy's Metropolitan Cities, and the Philippines' local adaptation planning show that aligning municipal, regional, and national frameworks fosters scalability and institutional resilience. Projects such as the German digital portal for sustainable municipalities and the URBANEW alliance in Spain highlight the importance of data, transparency, and shared digital tools in enhancing coordination and efficiency.

Moreover, education, communication, and citizen engagement emerged as indispensable elements for long-term change. Initiatives like Japan's "Future Eco-City Shizuoka" and global programs, such as the "Trees in Cities Challenge," illustrate how public awareness, creativity, and cultural participation can drive behavioral change and strengthen collective ownership of climate goals.

Ultimately, the "Road to Belém: The Local Way" reinforces that capacity building, multi-level governance, and multi-sectoral collaboration are the cornerstones of transformative climate action. Locally led solutions demonstrate that climate challenges are best addressed through partnerships that connect local realities to global ambitions. Each example shows that adaptation and mitigation are most successful when grounded in community priorities, informed by data, and supported by inclusive financing mechanisms.

The 38 locally led initiatives, though diverse in geography and approach, share a unifying message: coordinated, co-created, context-sensitive, and inclusive action is the key to achieving the SDGs. In this sense, the "Road tos" conducted by the Local2030 Coalition are not just pathways to international milestones—they are living frameworks that connect innovation, governance, and solidarity, paving the way toward a sustainable and equitable future for all.

Looking ahead, the outcomes of these processes will serve as a foundation for further "Road to(s): the Local Way" engagements for the upcoming 2026 global milestones, such as the 13th World Urban Forum, the United Nations High-Level Political Forums, the 4th United Nations Ocean Conference, and other international processes that shape global development and climate agendas. These spaces offer a strategic opportunity to anchor localization as a driving force for implementing the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement, ensuring that the voices, experiences, and innovations of local actors continue to inform and influence global decision-making. By bringing the lessons from Belém to these arenas, the Local2030 Coalition and its partners can strengthen the bridge between local solutions and global commitments—making localization the heartbeat of sustainable development.



UNICEF, FAO Photo

Annexes

Annex 1 — Local2030's Policy Brief "Recommendations for COP30: Local Solutions for Climate Action"

Specific Recommendations for COP30

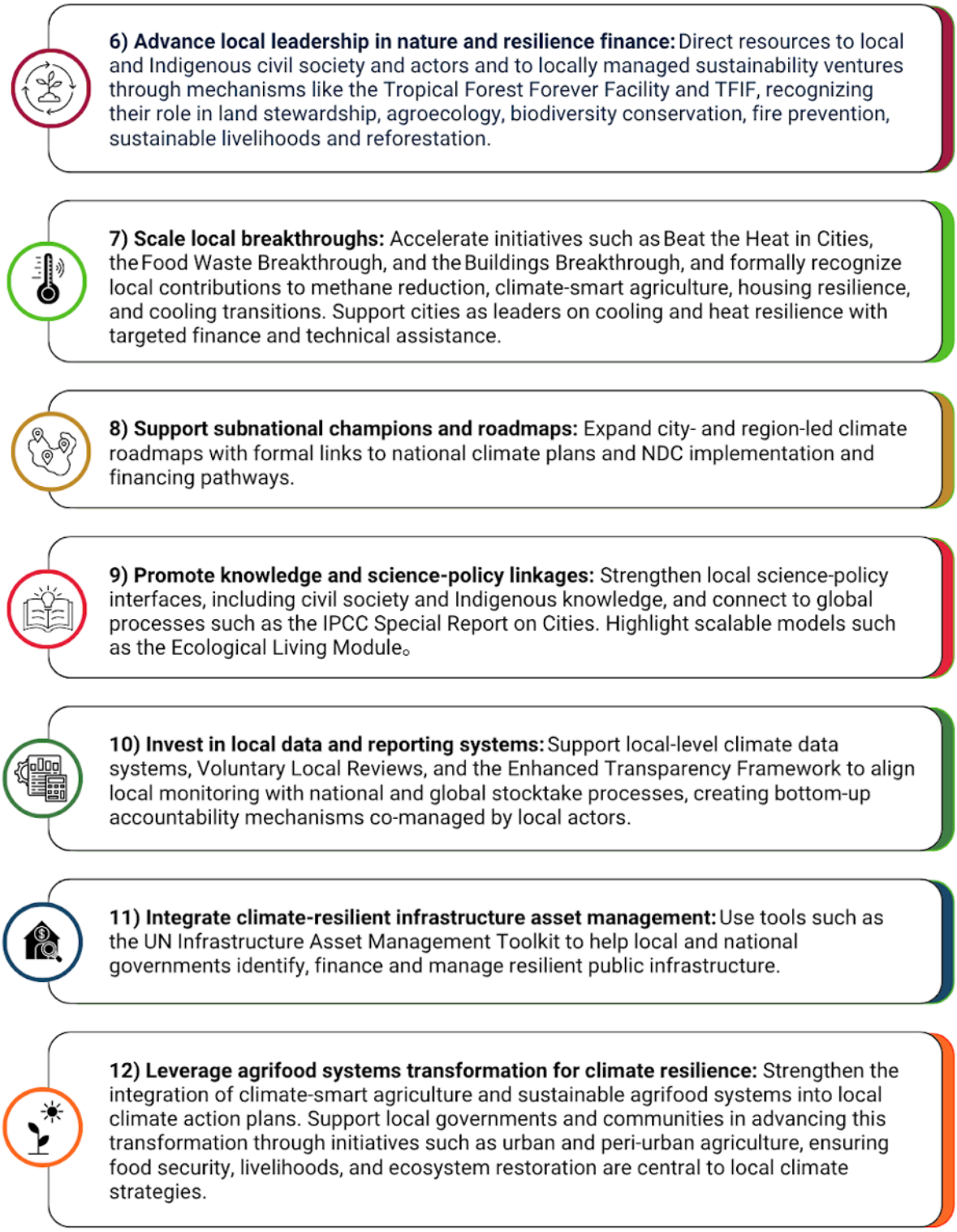
1) Strengthen multilevel governance: Formally recognize the role of LRGs in COP30 declarations, implementation frameworks, and dialogues. Support initiatives such as CHAMP, SURGe, and the Baku Continuity Coalition, and build on examples like Brazil's NDC embracing climate federalism coordinated across national, state and municipal levels. Support local- and regional-sensitive climate solutions through appropriate Activation Groups (1; 11; 12; 13; 15; 22; 25).

2) Integrate local priorities in NDCs 3.0: Support countries to apply structured approaches (Assess, Prepare, Co-Design) to ensure local baselines, challenges and actions are reflected in NDCs with clear financing, technology, and capacity-building pathways, while involving local stakeholders from the design phase to ensure priorities are realistic and remove bottlenecks in the implementation phase. Include benchmarks for local and urban content and ensure means of implementation (e.g. finance, technology, capacity-building) are included for local actors.

3) Integrate urban dimensions into global frameworks: Ensure that the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and the Global Stocktake (GST) explicitly capture urban resilience and multilevel contributions. To institutionalize this, a Global Urban Stocktake can serve as an annual monitoring mechanism, linked to the Ministerial Meeting on Urbanization and Climate Change, to track progress on urban climate actions and feed into GGA monitoring and GST cycles. This approach is essential to institutionalize a feedback loop between global ambition and local implementation, and can be reinforced through guidance such as the CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Urban and Peri-Urban Food Systems and initiatives such as the Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health (ATACH), which integrates climate and health action and the Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture (SCALA).

4) Reform climate finance systems: Unlock direct access to finance for local governments and communities by operationalizing facilities such as EPIC and the Cities Investment Facility, scaling Integrated Local Financing Frameworks (ILFFs) to align subnational financial planning with climate goals, and establishing subnational finance windows within climate funds. Expand the use of the SDG Localization Marker and other traceable metrics to ensure a higher portion of climate finance reaches local implementers and promote pooled financial mechanisms for community and local enterprises.

5) Mobilize innovative financing: Scale up mechanisms such as green bonds, catastrophe bonds, carbon credits, climate risk insurance, renewable energy funds and public–private partnerships to attract investment in locally grounded climate action, particularly in developing countries.



Annex 2 — List of Local Solutions with Consultations and Resources

Title of Solution	Leading Organization	Stakeholder Type	Country	Resources
Mobilizing Tax Revenue to Boost Community Resilience and Climate Action	Catalonia	Local and Regional Governments	Spain	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission:** Solution submitted by Regions4; part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations **More Info**: Catalonia's Climate Fund: Mobilizing Tax Revenue to Boost Community Resilience and Climate Acrtion

Title of Solution	Leading Organization	Stakeholder Type	Country	Resources
Direct Access to Climate Finance: How Kenya's Counties are leading Local Adaptation	Kenyan Council of Governors	Local and Regional Governments	Kenya	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by Regions4; part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations **More Info**: Direct Access to Climate Finance: How Kenya's Counties are leading Local Adaptation
Harnessing Fiscal Tools for Local Conservation	State of Paraná	Local and Regional Governments	Brazil	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by Regions4; part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations
Financing Inclusive Agri-Value Chain	Agricultural Credit Policy Council	Local and Regional Governments	Philippines	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution Submitted by AGREA; part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations
Decentralized Community Finance Platforms Supporting Youth Agro-Entrepreneurship in Banfora and Gaoua - Burkina Faso	Municipalities of Banfora and Gaoua	Local and Regional Governments	Burkina Faso	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution is part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations
Cooperative Green Financing for Sustainable Local Economies Sicredi	Sicredi	Private Sector	Brazil	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by Paraná Hub; part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations
Trees in Cities Challenge: accelerating local climate action through community-driven urban forests	UNECE	UN Agency	Global	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by UNECE **More Info**: Trees in Cities Challenge
SHIFT: Local Climate Action for Green Growth	UNEP	UN Agency	Global	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by UNEP **More Info**: SHIFT
Empowering women for climate-resilient agriculture: Breadfruit agroforestry and gender inclusive food systems	PNG Women in Agriculture Development Foundation (PNG WiADF)	Civil Society	Papua New Guinea	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by Foro Rural Mundial
Resilient Water Solutions: Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Cities Hosting Displaced Persons in Lebanon and Jordan - Arab Region, Jordan, Lebanon	ESCWA	UN Agency	Arab Region	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by ESCWA **More Info**: RWS Website
Enhancing climate resilience and productivity through climate-smart agriculture practices in Chembe District (solar water project) - Chembe District - Zambia	Chembe District Youth Platform	Civil Society	Zambia	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by Chembre District Youth Platform

Title of Solution	Leading Organization	Stakeholder Type	Country	Resources
Promoting Climate-Smart and Organic Farming through Neem Tree-Based Biopesticides in Nigeria - Growth for Sustainable Agriculture Initiative	Growth for Sustainable Agriculture Initiative	Civil Society	Nigeria	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: "Road to COP30: The Local Way" Youth Consultation; solution part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations
Building Climate Resilience through Circular and Regenerative Agriculture in Brazil - World Food Forum – Brazil Chapter	World Food Forum Brazil	UN Agency	Brazil	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: "Road to COP30: The Local Way" Youth Consultation; solution part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations
Mangrove Conservation for Climate Resilience and Community Empowerment	Surabaya City Government	Local and Regional Governments	Indonesia	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: UNESCAP Regional Consultation; Solution part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations **More Info**: Case Study Database
Bridging Local Water Challenges into Shared Impact	Utah Valley University	Academia	Perú, USA	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by UVU **More Info**: UVU
NAPI: Educating Vulnerable Communities for Climate Action	Federal University of Technology - Paraná	Academia	Brazil	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by Paraná Hub; solution is part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations
Circular Economy in Social Housing Construction	Santiago del Estero Municipality	Local and Regional Governments	Argentina	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: UN ECLAC Regional Consultation; solution is part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations
World Championship for Energy Savings: Scaling energy sufficiency through local energy challenges, national competitions and global collaboration	A4MT	Private Sector	Global	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by A4MT **More Info**: Cube Competition; C.E.E. Comp; Reto de Edificios Eficientes
From Local Farms to Global Goals: The County of Oldenburg Leads an Inclusive Climate Transition	County of Oldenburg Government	Local and Regional Governments	Germany	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by GIZ **More Info**: Voluntary Local Government Review
Seoul Climate Card	Seoul Transportation Planning Bureau	Local and Regional Governments	Republic of Korea	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: UNESCAP Regional Consultation; part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations **More Info**: Case Study Database
Energizing Lives... Illuminating Knowledge	City of Barcarena	Local and Regional Governments	Brazil	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by the Municipality of Barcarena
Empowering Rural Communities through Youth-Led Renewable Energy Solutions in Indonesia - UN Secretary-General's Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change	UN Secretary-General Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change	UN Agency	Indonesia	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: "Road to COP30: The Local Way" Youth Consultation; solution part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations

Title of Solution	Leading Organization	Stakeholder Type	Country	Resources
Upgrading Self-Built Housing and Energy Renewal	GIZ and Government of Mexico	International Institution and Government Agency	Mexico	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: UN ECLAC Regional Consultation; solution is part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations **More Info**: Social Housing Mexico
Urban Klima 2050	Basque Country	Local and Regional Governments	Spain	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution Submitted by the Basque Government's Department of Economic Development, Sustainability and Environment; part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations **More Info**: Urban Klima 2050
Transitioning to Electric Tricycles: A Pathway to Sustainable Urban Transport	Cagayan State University	Academia	Philippines	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by Cagayan State University; part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations **More Info**: 1ETrike Photos
Metropolitan Cities Take Action for Sustainability and Climate Change	Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica	Government Agency	Italy	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by MASE, Italy
Making Cities Resilience	UNDRR	UN Agency	Global	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by UNDRR **More Info**: Making Cities Resilient
URBANEW: multi-city alliance accelerates systemic, inclusive energy renovation across Spain's built environment	Vitoria-Gasteiz City Council	Local and Regional Governments	Spain	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by URBANEW **More Info**: Verd
Beat the Heat Implementation Drive	UNEP	UN Agency	Global	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by UNEP **More Info**: Cool Coalition
Barangay-Based Climate and Disaster Resilience Planning: A Sustainable Urban Development Initiative in the City of Bacoor, Philippines	City of Bacoor	Local and Regional Governments	Philippines	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: UNESCAP Regional Consultation; solution is part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations **More Info**: Case Study Database
Portal for Sustainable Municipalities – Integrated Digital Platform to Support Municipal Sustainability Management Country-Wide	German Institute of Urban Affairs (Deutsches Institut für Urbanistik) (DIFU)	International Institution	Germany	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by DIFU **More Info**: Portal für nachhaltige Kommunen
Pioneering Indigenous-Led subnational REDD+ Plan in Ecuador	Province of Pastaza	Local and Regional Governments	Ecuador	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by Regions4; part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations **More Info**: Cultivating Just Resilience

Title of Solution	Leading Organization	Stakeholder Type	Country	Resources
Restoring Mangroves for Climate Resilience in Senegal	Departmental Council of Saint-Louis	Local and Regional Governments	Senegal	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by Regions4; part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations **More Info**: Restoring Mangrove Forests
Co-Creating a National Youth Agenda for Sustainable Food Systems and Climate Resilience	World Food Forum Youth Chapter	UN Agency	Philippines	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: "Road to COP30: The Local Way" Youth Consultation; solution is part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations **More Info**: WFF National Youth Chapters
Future Eco-City Shizuoka	Shizuoka Hub	Local and Regional Governments	Japan	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by Shizuoka Local2030 Hub
My Future, My Voice: Youth-Led Climate Education and Community Action	Catalyst Now	Civil Society	Brazil	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by Catalyst Now; part of the Local2030 Coalition's "Road to..." consultations **More Info**: Globo Link
The Urban Vulnerability Atlas (UVA) - Global	UN-Habitat	UN Agency	Global	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by UN-Habitat **More Info**: Urban Vulnerability Atlas
Localizing Urban Climate Resilience through Multilayered Vulnerability Assessments – Bolivia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Jordan and Tunisia	UN-Habitat	UN Agency	Global	**Consultation/Workshop/ Submission**: Solution submitted by UN-Habitat **More Info**: Assessment Handbook

Annex 3 — Matrix of Case Studies Addressing Multiple Challenges

COUNTRY	CASE STUDY/ SOLUTION	THEMES				APPROACH		
		Climate Finance and Local Access	Local Resilience and Nature-Based Solutions	Sustainable Urban Systems and Inclusive Green Transitions	Multilevel Governance and Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships (CHAMP)	Empowering Local Actors and Strengthening Capacities	Driving Innovation through Multilevel Coordination and Local Action	Advancing Inclusive Participation, Accountability, and Local Data
Spain	Mobilizing Tax Revenue to Boost Community Resilience and Climate Action	x (Key theme)		x (Cross-cutting theme)			x	

COUNTRY	CASE STUDY/ SOLUTION	THEMES				APPROACH		
		Climate Finance and Local Access	Local Resilience and Nature-Based Solutions	Sustainable Urban Systems and Inclusive Green Transitions	Multilevel Governance and Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships (CHAMP)	Empowering Local Actors and Strengthening Capacities	Driving Innovation through Multilevel Coordination and Local Action	Advancing Inclusive Participation, Accountability, and Local Data
Kenya	Direct Access to Climate Finance: How Kenya's Counties are leading Local Adaptation	x (Key theme)			x (Crosscutting theme)	x	x	
Brazil	Harnessing Fiscal Tools for Local Conservation	x (Key theme)			x (Crosscutting theme)		x	
Philippines	Financing Inclusive Agri-Value Chain	x (Key theme)			x (Crosscutting theme)	x		
Burkina Faso	Decentralized Community Finance Platforms Supporting Youth Agro-Entrepreneurship in Banfora and Gaoua	x (Key theme)			x (Crosscutting theme)	x		
Brazil	Cooperative Green Financing for Sustainable Local Economies	x (Key theme)			x (Crosscutting theme)	x		
Global	Trees in Cities Challenge: Accelerating Local Climate Action Through Community-Driven Urban Forests		x (Key theme)		x (Crosscutting theme)	x		
Global	SHIFT: Local Climate Action for Green Growth	x (Crosscutting theme)	x (Key theme)	x (Crosscutting theme)	x (Crosscutting theme)	x	x	x
Papua New Guinea	Empowering women for climate-resilient agriculture: Breadfruit agroforestry and gender inclusive food systems	x (Crosscutting theme)	x (Key theme)			x		x

COUNTRY	CASE STUDY/ SOLUTION	THEMES				APPROACH		
		Climate Finance and Local Access	Local Resilience and Nature-Based Solutions	Sustainable Urban Systems and Inclusive Green Transitions	Multilevel Governance and Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships (CHAMP)	Empowering Local Actors and Strengthening Capacities	Driving Innovation through Multilevel Coordination and Local Action	Advancing Inclusive Participation, Accountability, and Local Data
Arab Region	Resilient Water Solutions: Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Cities Hosting Displaced Persons in Lebanon and Jordan	x (Crosscutting theme)	x (Key theme)		x (Crosscutting theme)		x	
Zambia	Enhancing Climate Resilience and Productivity through Climate-Smart Agriculture Practices in Chembe District	x (Crosscutting theme)	x (Key theme)		x (Crosscutting theme)	x		x
Nigeria	Promoting Climate-Smart and Organic Farming through Neem Tree-Based Biopesticides in Nigeria - Growth for Sustainable Agriculture Initiative		x (Key theme)			x	x	
Brazil	Building Climate Resilience through Circular and Regenerative Agriculture in Brazil - World Food Forum – Brazil Chapter	x (Crosscutting theme)	x (Key theme)			x		
Indonesia	Mangrove Conservation for Climate Resilience and Community Empowerment		x (Key theme)	x (Crosscutting theme)		x		x
Perú	Bridging Local Water Challenges into Shared Impact		x (Key theme)					x

COUNTRY	CASE STUDY/ SOLUTION	THEMES				APPROACH		
		Climate Finance and Local Access	Local Resilience and Nature-Based Solutions	Sustainable Urban Systems and Inclusive Green Transitions	Multilevel Governance and Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships (CHAMP)	Empowering Local Actors and Strengthening Capacities	Driving Innovation through Multilevel Coordination and Local Action	Advancing Inclusive Participation, Accountability, and Local Data
Brazil	NAPI: Educating Vulnerable Communities for Climate Action		x (Key theme)		x (Crosscutting theme)	x		
Argentina	Circular Economy in Social Housing Construction	x (Crosscutting theme)		x (Key theme)	x (Crosscutting theme)	x		x
Global	World Championship for Energy Savings: Scaling Energy Sufficiency through Local Energy Challenges, National Competitions and Global Collaboration			x (Key theme)	x (Crosscutting theme)	x	x	
Germany	From Local Farms to Global Goals: The County of Oldenburg Leads an Inclusive Climate Transition			x (Key theme)	x (Crosscutting theme)	x	x	
South Korea	Seoul Climate Card			x (Key theme)			x	
Brazil	Energizing Lives... Illuminating Knowledge		x (Crosscutting theme)	x (Key theme)			x	
Indonesia	Empowering Rural Communities through Youth-Led Renewable Energy Solutions in Indonesia		x (Crosscutting theme)	x (Key theme)		x		
Mexico	Upgrading Self-Built Housing and Energy Renewal	x (Crosscutting theme)		x (Key theme)			x	
Spain	Urban Klima 2050		x (Crosscutting theme)	x (Key theme)		x	x	

COUNTRY	CASE STUDY/ SOLUTION	THEMES				APPROACH		
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Philippines	Transitioning to Electric Tricycles: A Pathway to Sustainable Urban Transport			x (Key theme)	x (Crosscutting theme)		x	
Italy	Metropolitan Cities Take Action for Sustainability and Climate Change			x (Key theme)	x (Crosscutting theme)		x	
Global	The Urban Vulnerability Atlas (UVA)			x (Key theme)	x (Crosscutting theme)		x	
Global	Making Cities Resilient	x (Crosscutting theme)			x (Key theme)	x		
Spain	URBANEW: Multi-City Alliance Accelerates Systemic, Inclusive Energy Renovation Across Spain's Built Environment			x (Crosscutting theme)	x (Key theme)	x	x	x
Global	Beat the Heat Implementation Drive	x (Crosscutting theme)	x (Crosscutting theme)		x (Key theme)	x		
Philippines	Barangay-Based Climate and Disaster Resilience Planning: A Sustainable Urban Development Initiative		X (Cross-cutting theme)		x (Key theme)	x	x	x
Germany	Portal for Sustainable Municipalities – Integrated Digital Platform to Support Municipal Sustainability Management Country-Wide				x (Key theme)	x		x

COUNTRY	CASE STUDY/ SOLUTION	THEMES				APPROACH		
		Climate Finance and Local Access	Local Resilience and Nature-Based Solutions	Sustainable Urban Systems and Inclusive Green Transitions	Multilevel Governance and Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships (CHAMP)	Empowering Local Actors and Strengthening Capacities	Driving Innovation through Multilevel Coordination and Local Action	Advancing Inclusive Participation, Accountability, and Local Data
Ecuador	Pioneering Indigenous-Led subnational REDD+ Plan in Ecuador	x (Cross-cutting theme)	x (Cross-cutting theme)		x (Key theme)	x	x	
Senegal	Restoring Mangroves for Climate Resilience in Senegal		x (Cross-cutting theme)		x (Key theme)	x		
Philippines	Co-Creating a National Youth Agenda for Sustainable Food Systems and Climate Resilience in the Philippines		x (Cross-cutting theme)		x (Key theme)	x		x
Japan	Future Eco-City Shizuoka				x (Key theme)		x	
Brazil	My Future, My Voice: Youth-Led Climate Education and Community Action				x (Key theme)			x
Global	Localizing Urban Climate Resilience through Multilayered Vulnerability Assessments				x (Key theme)		x	

Annex 4 – Template for Collecting the COP30 Locally Led Solutions

Template for Locally Led Solutions

30th UN Climate Change Conference (COP30)

The **30th UN Climate Change Conference** will be held in Belém, 10–21 November 2025. As part of the **Road to Belém: The Local Way** process, the Local2030 Coalition is gathering **clear, result-oriented case studies** of local solutions, policies, and initiatives that demonstrate how local actors are leading and advancing the action to tackle climate change.

We are seeking **locally led climate solutions** that contribute to a just, inclusive, and resilient transition towards low-carbon and climate-resilient societies. We are particularly interested in highlighting innovations and local policies with potential for scale-up or replication, ensuring that lessons learned from local experiences inform the **implementation of the COP30 outcomes.**

Contributions should provide **evidence of results and impact,** whether quantitative or qualitative, that clearly show how communities have benefited. Finally, stories must illustrate a **multilevel, multi-stakeholder approach**, aligning local action with national priorities and global commitments, and demonstrating how collaboration across actors and governance levels drives more inclusive and sustainable outcomes.

Title: *It should quickly convey the core impact or transformation*	*[Example: "Turning Waste into Energy: How Local Initiatives Cut Emissions and Powered Schools in India"]*
Region/ Country	
Local context/ Main challenge:	*[Max 100 words]*
Leading Organization/ Institution:	
Partners/ Stakeholders Involved: *Acknowledge implementing partners, funders, and key stakeholders*	

Key themes: *Please choose the category of themes that better indicates where the solution has its strongest emphasis.*	• Climate Finance and Local Access - Solutions that expand access to climate finance for local and regional governments, communities, or enterprises, demonstrating how decentralized finance enables effective, equitable climate action. • Local Resilience and Nature-Based Solutions - Solutions that enhance territorial resilience through adaptation, water and land management, biodiversity restoration, sustainable infrastructure, or clean air initiatives. • Sustainable Urban Systems and Inclusive Green Transitions - Solutions that decarbonize and transform urban systems—such as housing and buildings, transport, energy, or waste—while advancing inclusive and low-carbon territorial development. • Multilevel Governance and Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships (CHAMP) - Solutions that show how collaboration across community, local, regional, and national levels drives systemic, coordinated, and ambitious climate action aligned with COP30 priorities. *In 1-2 sentences, please explain why you selected your primary theme:* _____ _____
If your solution could also fit under another of the previous themes, please indicate it here and explain why:	
Approaches: *Please choose the category of approaches that better indicates where the solution has its strongest emphasis.*	• **Empowering Local Actors and Strengthening Capacities -** Solutions that build institutional capacity, resources, and leadership of local actors to deliver inclusive, effective, and sustainable social development. • **Driving Innovation through Multilevel Coordination and Local Action -** Solutions that foster systemic change by integrating community-led solutions, multilevel coordination, and innovative approaches aligned with national priorities. • **Advancing Inclusive Participation, Accountability, and Local Data -** Solutions that enhance participation, accountability, and evidence-based policymaking through citizen engagement, participatory governance, and strengthened local data systems. *In 1-2 sentences, please explain why you selected your primary approach:* _____ _____

If your approach could also fit under another of the previous categories, please indicate it here and explain why:	
Solutions/ Interventions: *Building on the key themes and approaches selected, please describe specific actions, policies, and initiatives implemented.*	*[Max 400 words]*
Main Results and Scalability: *What changed? Please provide qualitative + quantitative information.* *How is the solution being sustained, and could it be scaled or adapted elsewhere?*	*[Max 300 words]* *[Example: 'Within 18 months, school attendance rose by 22%, student literacy scores improved by 17%, and over 400 teachers were trained in inclusive, student-centered methods.']*
Lessons learned: *What worked? What can others take from this story? Focus on transferability, replicability, or innovation*	*[Max 120 words]* *[Example: 'Strong local leadership and data-driven planning helped tailor the intervention to community needs. The Ministry of Education is now working to scale the model nationally with support from regional partners.']*
Quotes, photos and Visuals (optional)	*Example: "Now I can send my children to school with proper books," said Maria, a mother of three in rural Cabo Verde.*
Contact information:	
Sources: *Kindly share additional publications, presentations, recordings, including bibliographical references.*	



UNDP Burundi Photo

About the UN Local2030 Coalition

The Local 2030 Coalition is the United Nations system's platform to accelerate the localization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, enhancing coherence, efficiency, and the impact of UN action.

Fourteen UN entities[1] drive the Coalition, co-chaired by UN-Habitat and FAO, ensuring that the UN system is equipped to articulate global goals and national policies with local contexts, needs, and priorities, while securing a single and powerful UN approach to localization.

Through its five Constituencies–National and Local and Regional Governments, Civil Society and Academia, the Private Sector, and Youth –the Local2030 Coalition is also a bridge between the United Nations and local development stakeholders, co-creating solutions for systemic transformation, with a focus on those furthest behind.

Concretely, the Coalition's members, constituencies, and partners join forces to:

- Ensure the continuous engagement of local stakeholders in the design and implementation of development agendas, tailoring global processes to local realities.
- Build capacities in the UN system and beyond to mainstream localization and accelerate the SDGs.
- Scale up contextualized innovative actions and financing solutions, increasing local impact for territorial transformation.
- Enhance data analysis and inform multilevel-multistakeholder dialogue for collective review of sustainable development processes.

Our Progress at a Glance

In the last two years, the Local2030 Coalition made major strides in advancing the localization of the SDGs, supported by the establishment of its Secretariat in Bilbao, Spain.

The Local2030 Coalition achieved significant success in advocating for the integration of localization into the global development agenda. Through high-level representation and strategic participation in key forums—such as the SDG Summit, the Summit of the Future and the UN High-level Political Forum—the Coalition effectively positioned local action as a critical lever for achieving the SDGs. It raised the visibility of local solutions and ensured that the voices of nation¬al, local, and regional governments, civil society and academia, the private sector, and youth were reflected in international decision-making. The Coalition's work contributed to a broader recognition among global leaders that sustainable development must be rooted in local realities and priorities, and that empowering local actors around the world is essential to achieving meaningful and lasting change at the global level.

The Coalition's two interagency working groups, established in February 2024, bring together the collective expertise of the UN system to develop knowledge, tools, and joint advocacy for action on *"Localizing the SDG Transitions"* (Working Group 1) and *"Financing the SDG Transitions at the Local Level"* (Working Group 2). Complementing these efforts, the Local2030 Hubs serve as centers of excellence that anchor the Coalition's work on the ground, fostering SDG localization, driving systemic transformation, and scaling up impact across all levels. As of 2025, there are four established Local2030 Hubs—Paraná (Brazil), Shizuoka (Japan), Hawaii (US), and Liverpool (UK)—and four prospective Hubs—Cairo (Egypt), Cabo Verde, Buenos Aires Province (Argentina), and the Basque Country (Spain)—that have expressed interest in joining the network.

A hallmark of the Coalition's achievements is the successful and inclusive engagement of its five constituencies: national governments, local and regional governments, civil society and academia, the private sector, and youth co-create localized, evidence-based solutions. While national, regional, and local governments led the design of territorial development strategies, civil society actors and academic institutions contribute through research and peer learning.

Constituencies continue to play a vital role in shaping and sharing context-sensitive, inclusive approaches to SDG localization, complementing initiatives such as the *"Road to Seville: The Local Way,"* which engaged over 1,000 organizations worldwide in advancing transformative local financing solutions. This broad coalition ensured that the localization process remained coherent, collaborative, and responsive to diverse territorial realities.

In partnership with the Joint SDG Fund and with the support of Spain, USD 60.5 million has been committed to UN joint programmes focused on SDG localization worldwide. As part of this joint effort, innovative tools such as the SDG Localization Marker 2.0 and the Bilbao Blueprint have been developed to strengthen local ownership, enhance impact, and streamline programme design—cutting preparation time by two-thirds while significantly improving proposal quality. This collaborative approach has also given rise to an annual event, the *"Bilbao Bootcamp"*.

Looking ahead to 2026 and beyond, the Local2030 Coalition aims to deepen its systemic impact through expanded partnerships and the operationalization of new Local2030 Hubs, further broadening the geographic reach of its territorial transformation model. The Coalition will continue to strengthen capacities across the UN system through its Capacity Building Programme, while advancing knowledge exchange. Its current and future priorities include sustaining the *"Road To(s)"* processes towards major global milestones—such as COP30, WUF13, and the 2027 SDG Summit, scaling up financing via the Bilbao Bootcamp, and the SDG Partnership Platform for localization, curating unified monitoring frameworks to promote and monitor local progress.

Together, the work of the Local2030 Coalition will ensure that local actors remain central to shaping global sustainable development, aligning the UN's system-wide approach to localization with concrete action and measurable impact on the ground.

1 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Development Coordination Office (DCO), and the Regional Commissions.

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