

Reclaiming Climate Justice: United Call for an Urgent Reform of the UN Climate Talks

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has reached a critical breaking point. Climate negotiations have systematically failed to deliver climate justice and undermined international law, from marginalizing vulnerable States, Indigenous Peoples, and civil society, to allowing the richest countries and the largest historical polluters to avoid legal obligations and accountability. The massive expansion of COPs has not translated into better and more inclusive decisions, to the contrary: it has further opened the door for the fossil fuel industry and other major emitters, allowing them to continue polluting with impunity and proposing costly illusions to greenwash their image. To add fuel to the fire, climate talks have been hosted in countries with problematic human rights records and significant fossil fuel interests. Global climate governance is increasingly perceived as out of touch, driven by vested interests, and running out of relevance and trust.

With this proposal, Climate Action Network (CAN), the Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice (DCJ), the Children and Youth Constituency (YOUNGO), the Women and Gender Constituency (WGC), and +200 organizations come together to say “enough is enough!” The world is on fire, and effective multilateralism is essential to navigate through these crises without leaving anyone behind. This requires an urgent, drastic, and comprehensive change of pace and process within the UNFCCC and complementary action outside of it.

RESTORING POWER & EQUITY

Restoring the balance of power and reforming decision-making: a climate regime that favors action instead of allowing major polluters, in particular wealthy nations with historic responsibility, to hold the world hostage, answering to the needs of climate-vulnerable countries and their communities.

- **Majority-based decision-making when consensus fails:** End the ability of a few to block progress and move towards more ambitious, fair, and democratic outcomes. The climate process must no longer be held hostage by the narrow interests of a few.
- **Ensure integrity of host countries and COP Presidencies:** Guarantee that future COP Presidencies demonstrate tangible progress on climate action, and commit to binding safeguards in publicly available and accessible host country agreements. Provide guidance for Presidencies on organizing open, inclusive, and transparent negotiations.
- **UNFCCC visas:** Establish a unified, simple, equitable, digital visa system with guaranteed approval within one week for all accredited participants to UNFCCC meetings, to ensure equitable participation and avoid visa discrimination.

ENDING THE TRADE SHOW AND STOPPING CORPORATE CAPTURE

Protecting the climate talks from undue influence and ending the stranglehold that polluting industries – most responsible for the climate crisis – currently have on climate action.

- **Put in place a Conflict of Interest Policy:** Establish a strong accountability framework to protect against corporate interference and those with vested interests, especially from fossil fuel and high-emitting industries. Ensure full disclosure of funding and potential conflicts of interest of COP participants.
- **Kick Big Polluters out and rightsize COPs:** End undue influence of polluting industry representatives from official spaces, including observer organizations, party delegations, and Presidency teams. End commercial partnerships and ensure that COPs, including their size, are fit for purpose while ensuring equitable and predictable observer access.

MOVING AWAY FROM ACCOUNTABILITY-FREE BLACKBOX NEGOTIATIONS

Making negotiations open and transparent, and advancing implementation by ensuring that States and other actors are accountable for their actions.

- **Strengthen the UNFCCC compliance mechanism:** Compel effective implementation of national commitments and obligations through effective incentives and address failure to comply.
- **Improve transparency of the negotiations:** Guarantee access to documents and negotiation rooms for observers, and end the practice of negotiations behind closed doors.
- **Closely monitor declarations and the Action Agenda:** Improve transparency and accountability of initiatives, pledges, and declarations; ensure that they do not undermine progress within the negotiations.

RESPECTING AND PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS

Guaranteeing the basic minimum for effective negotiations: respect for and the protection of the human rights of all, including the rights to freedom of speech, peaceful assembly, and meaningful participation.

- **Respect for the rights to assembly, freedom of speech, and participation:** Ensure that COP hosts uphold international human rights standards, particularly freedom of expression and peaceful protest. Guarantee accessibility for all, including persons with disabilities.
- **Establish an independent focal point for human rights issues:** Establish an impartial mechanism to address threats, harassment, and other human rights violations faced by observers and delegates, ensuring accountability and swift redress.

ALIGNING AND STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

Delivering climate action by taking all necessary steps to ensure that international cooperation in all forums is coherent and comprehensive, and leads to an urgent, full, and fair fossil fuel phase out as part of a just transition.

- **Strengthening the existing framework:** Strengthen synergies with the Rio Conventions and build a climate regime centralized around international obligations by guaranteeing alignment with international courts' rulings.
- **Building additional pathways:** Scale up climate action beyond the UNFCCC by strengthening complementary efforts such as the Plastics Treaty and the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty.

We call on all Parties to the UNFCCC, the COP Presidencies, and the UNFCCC Secretariat and other authoritative voices to come together and respond to our call for a renewed and strengthened climate regime that delivers the action urgently needed and protects the lives of people and communities on the frontlines of the crisis: an urgent, just, and full phase-out of fossil fuels, massively scaled up public finance for just climate solutions, and redress for those already harmed by devastating climate impacts.



Restoring Power & Equity

Effective Decision-making

There is a profound power imbalance determining the voices that influence the global response to the climate crisis. Time and again, individual countries stall collective progress to protect short-term national interests, while those most affected by the climate crisis are sidelined. Power dynamics and lack of clarity on process lead to overlooked objections all too often coming from the most climate-vulnerable countries. The Earth is a shared commons and climate decisions should serve the interests of the impacted communities, and not those who profit from inaction.

It is time to stop pretending that a process with 198 countries aiming to solve a global crisis can continue to function on a lowest common-denominator basis. The UNFCCC must take its cue from a variety of other UN spaces such as the UN General Assembly (UNGA), the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA), the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and even the Green Climate Fund (GCF), an operating entity of its own financial mechanism, and move beyond the current model limited to consensus decision-making, which enables obstruction and a race to the bottom. Parties need to embrace the possibility of majority-based decision making to break deadlocks when attempts at securing consensus have failed so as to empower genuine multilateralism, reflect the urgency of the climate crisis, and uphold the principles of equity and intergenerational justice.

Visa Justice

Every year, delegates, especially those from the Global South, face significant obstacles in obtaining visas to attend climate negotiations, even when formally accredited. This is especially true for Germany, the host of the Subsidiary Bodies meetings in June. As the permanent host of the UNFCCC, Germany holds a particular responsibility to facilitate and ease visa restrictions to support all delegates' right to participate, irrespective of their country of origin. Yet, year after year, discriminatory visa policies deny delegates access to timely visas, effectively silencing those on the frontlines of the climate crisis. This undermines the effectiveness and legitimacy of the entire negotiation process.

Hosts of UNFCCC climate meetings need to put in place **special visas with equal and digital application and timely approvals, within a maximum of one week**, for all accredited participants, as was the case for COP28 and COP29. The UNFCCC Secretariat must take up such requirements in host country agreements, including the one it has with Germany.

Host Country Selection and Power of Presidencies

The world looks on with increasing skepticism as COPs are hosted by major fossil fuel-producing States and even presided over by oil and gas executives. The ill-suitedness of some Presidencies is aggravated by the power that they hold over the process, having the ability to exclude country groups from political processes, or weaponize logistics to suppress dissent. The question of appropriateness of hosts is not limited to COPs: Parties should consider how holding the yearly intersessional negotiations exclusively in the Global North impacts the equitable nature of the process as well as the meaningful participation of many Global South participants, Indigenous Peoples, and grassroots organizations. This is particularly true given visa discrimination, and the increasing crackdown on freedom of speech witnessed in Germany, leaving many to question their ability to safely participate.

It is in the interest of the legitimacy of the process to **reform the host country selection procedure**. Future UNFCCC hosts must demonstrate tangible progress on achieving the objectives and goals and uphold the principles of the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement. Additionally, they must establish robust human rights safeguards to respect and protect human rights, the rights of Indigenous Peoples and future generations, and labor rights. As a bare minimum, COP Presidency teams – like all Party delegations – should be required to be free of corporate lobbyists and executives, and all contracts and consultancies related to COP hosting and Presidency preparations should be made promptly public along with details of meetings that the COP Presidency team holds. In addition, the Secretariat should provide dedicated guidance to Presidencies and host countries on how to realize inclusive, transparent negotiations, and oversight should be guaranteed. The UNFCCC Secretariat and Parties must assess if equal participation and safety of delegates can be guaranteed in all climate meetings, and in that context also consider the appropriateness of Germany as a default host of the intersessional negotiations.

Ending the Trade Show and Stopping Corporate Capture

An Accountability Framework: Addressing Conflict of Interest

Climate negotiations will continue to fail to deliver as long as polluting interests are allowed to unduly influence and weaken the critical mandate of the UNFCCC. These interests have been undermining the objective of the UNFCCC since its adoption through lobbying and spreading disinformation at the 1992 Rio Summit and in the years since, using their formidable resources for marketing within the COP venues. Despite the urgency of the crisis and in contrast to an abundance of global precedents to draw from, the UNFCCC has essentially no meaningful measures in place to ensure its policymaking is not undermined by those with private, vested interests, and does not even have an agreed definition of what a “conflict of interest” is, let alone any measures on how to address one. This makes the UNFCCC the exception, not the norm, when it comes to good governance.

Here and now, the UNFCCC must take the long overdue steps to protect its integrity from the polluting interests that are actively undermining the process. Without adequate procedures to ensure accountability, the entire legitimacy of the UNFCCC policymaking remains at risk. To course correct, the UNFCCC must urgently formalize a definition of what constitutes a “conflict of interest” (CoI), drawing on best practice, and immediately **establish an Accountability Framework that prevents entities with private, polluting interests from unduly influencing or undermining UNFCCC activities and processes** through their engagement as representatives of non-governmental organizations, strengthens the process for admission and accreditation of observers within the UNFCCC and its convenings, and draws on established international precedents, including from other UN bodies.

An Accountability Framework, among other things, should also exclude fossil fuel and other emission-intensive industry representatives and lobbyists from State Delegations and from COP Presidencies (including the Presidency teams

and support staff), following the example of the [WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control](#).

In addition – and not instead of the above – the UNFCCC must build on the mandatory disclosure requirements institutionalized in 2023, recognizing these measures as the floor, not the ceiling, for transparency. Next steps should include **requiring all participants to publicly disclose who is funding their attendance, and requiring disclosure of conflicts of interest** to be submitted as part of the registration process, mirroring best practice for many other global institutions.

Better not Bigger COPs

Climate justice cannot be achieved through bloated conferences that privilege access over impact. Over the years, the UNFCCC conferences have grown out of proportion, and increasingly taken on the character of a global trade fair with an expansive commercialisation of the event space, where countries, corporations, and institutions pay substantial sums to rent office space and pavilions, and rights holders are expected to do so too. These branded spaces serve as platforms for public relations, lobbying, and showcasing technologies, many of which reflect corporate interests rather than science-based mitigation or equity principles.

Corporate partnerships between COP hosts and major corporate actors — especially from the industries most responsible for the climate crisis — further entrench these dynamics by lending corporate actors privileged influence in shaping the agenda. At the same time, many Indigenous Peoples, civil society, especially young people attending without financial support, and Global South delegates struggling with resource constraints are sidelined from meaningful participation, both physically and politically. In addition, size disparities between party delegations increase the inequity in the negotiations.

To restore focus, equity, and efficiency, COPs must be fit-for-purpose and rightsized, prioritizing negotiators, rights-holding constituencies, and those directly contributing to the process. This entails **discontinuing the practice of corporate partnerships, in particular fossil fuel-related advertising, and commercial rentals** and allocating space based on public interest and equity criteria, including by providing dedicated and free of charge spaces for rights-based constituencies. Considerations should also be made about how **putting in place requirements for party delegations** could help address some of these challenges. Importantly, any reduction in size should keep in mind

geographical balance — in particular Global South participation — and cannot come at the cost of meaningful observer participation: with ever-growing interest in COPs, it cannot be that only observers are limited in numbers. The system and criteria for **badge allocation for observers needs to be equitable and predictable**, and should be significantly reformed to ensure geographical balance, as well as enhancing meaningful engagement. Such a reform should keep in mind that not all stakeholders are rights holders and not all rights holders are the same — for instance, a differentiated status to reflect the individual and collective rights of Indigenous Peoples is required to ensure their appropriate protection and inclusion — and give consideration to structural engagement of actors.

Moving away from Accountability-Free Blackbox Negotiations

Enhanced Compliance

The escalating climate crisis is evidence that it is not enough for countries to merely submit national plans and report on their actions with no consequences even when those actions fall woefully short of what is needed to achieve the objectives of the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement, and safeguard human rights and the environment.

Countries must adhere to their international obligations, including their commitments under the climate regime, through **concrete steps and effective implementation measures in relation to both action and support**, and must be held accountable when they do not. Complying with international legal obligations requires Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to be grounded in the best available knowledge, science, and international law, including by committing to limiting warming to 1.5°C in line with equity and the principles of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective

Capabilities (CBDR-RC), as well as the provision of new and additional public climate finance for mitigation, adaptation, and addressing loss and damage in line with the needs of developing countries.

The **UNFCCC transparency framework should go beyond mere reporting and reviews should result in binding recommendations** to align national commitments with the goals of the Paris Agreement, particularly the 1.5°C target. States failing to meet their obligations have and may continue to face legal consequences. Yet the compliance mechanisms of the Paris Agreement remain inadequately weak. States should not be held accountable only outside the UN climate regime; **avenues for addressing non-compliance should be strengthened within the UN climate regime** so the focus is not merely on submitting the NDC and other national reports. If a Party struggles or fails to comply with its obligations, then the climate regime should have the option to undertake steps to address that, with differing consequences depending on the specific situation.

An End to the Declaration Mania

Accountability is also essential beyond the formal negotiations and negotiated outcomes, in particular as recent years have seen a plethora of declarations and pledges made at COP by States and the private sector. The Action Agenda generates a stream of announcements that often dominate media coverage around a COP. These are frequently misreported to the public as official COP outcomes, creating a misleading picture of progress. As a result, pressure on formal negotiations is reduced, and the Action Agenda space is weakened as a platform for meaningful action and initiatives.

In addition, while these are made during COPs, and sometimes stem from mandated events, announcements are too often not made in a transparent manner. Despite benefiting from legitimacy related to their launch at the sideline of a UN Conference, they come with no accountability and far too often no plan or intention of delivery. Additionally, while the Action Agenda originally came about as a space through which to exchange best practices, it cannot replace the negotiations nor become their focus. It is concerning to see the increased emphasis on this agenda, and focusing on implementation of the Paris Agreement is not synonymous with advancing the “Action Agenda.”

Monitoring and accountability mechanisms must be put in place to review the implementation of all commitments made over the past years as well as any further declarations that might still be made, for example reporting on their

implementation at subsequent COPs in a manner that does not distract from the COP's agenda. A strong conflict of interest policy as well as a stronger accountability and transparency system is urgently needed, including in the context of the Action Agenda. The Global Climate Action Portal and the criteria of the Race to Zero need to be updated, taking into consideration methodologies to better assess the impacts of non-state actors (especially businesses) on climate [proposed by civil society](#).

Transparency of Decision-making

Access to the negotiations and transparency of decision-making have diminished over the years. While meaningful observer participation has always been limited in the context of UNFCCC negotiations, more recently a wide variety of arguments has been used to effectively exclude observers from accessing negotiations, including through logistics-related arguments such as room sizes. More and more negotiations are held behind closed doors whether through informal-informals or COP presidencies having small meetings with select countries. This practice is a significant barrier to the right to meaningful and effective participation, and allows blocking countries to hold up progress without any form of accountability. Additionally, documents and drafts are often not made available on the official website in a timely manner, including in the context of meetings of constituted bodies and other UNFCCC-related mechanisms. This undermines transparency and equal access for all stakeholders.

Urgent steps must be taken to **bring the levels of transparency of UNFCCC negotiations in line with State obligations** regarding access to information and public participation in environmental decision-making, including under legal instruments such as the Aarhus Convention and the Escazú Agreement. In doing so, Parties can take cues from other UN processes such as the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS), where all materials are publicly available in a timely manner, negotiations happen in official sessions, and all changes proposed are tracked throughout the negotiations. Other examples are UNEA and the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions, where proposals by countries are tracked in draft texts, and made available through an official portal accessible to accredited observers.

Reversing the Proliferation of Processes

Three decades of negotiations have created a monster: mandated events, workshops, and mechanisms are continually created, yet fail to deliver meaningful action. The process has become untenable and impossible to follow for small delegations, Indigenous Peoples, and members of civil society. Rather than spurring real-life action, it has become a talk shop that reproduces itself. It is time to refocus.

The agenda should be **focused on progressing actual and effective climate action and concrete negotiation outcomes** aimed at implementation, scaling-up of action and resourcing, and actual policy making. Additionally, a mainstreaming effort of meetings of constituted bodies, operating entities, and other UNFCCC-related mechanisms should be made, to centralize them in time and place, in particular those related to similar topics.

Respecting and Protecting Human Rights

Safe, Secure, and Accessible COPs for Everyone

Effective exercise of fundamental freedoms and the right to participate is essential to effective and legitimate decision-making affecting the entire planet and is a legal obligation. Examples of how these rights have been infringed upon in the context of COP host countries are [plenty](#), from activists being detained and denied entry to Poland in the context of COP24 to surveillance being used as a form of harassment and intimidation against climate activists in the context of COP27. In addition, a critical part of meaningful and equitable participation is ensuring that negotiations are inclusive and accessible for all. A lack of appropriate policies is currently leading to the effective exclusion of many.

All hosts of UNFCCC sessions must commit to respecting and protecting the human rights of all participants, including the full enjoyment of the rights to peaceful assembly, freedom of expression, access to information, and meaningful participation — including in the lead up to the sessions. This

includes putting in place **specific provisions in Host Country Agreements that guarantee such rights and protection against retaliation, among other safeguards, and ensure** that COP venues are **gender-responsive** and accessible for all, including persons with disabilities and children.

Financial support, translation, and interpretation are crucial components to improve the participation of people and communities on the frontlines of the climate crisis in the negotiations that determine their future. Enhancing the participation of participants from the Global South entails addressing systemic barriers such as visa discrimination, lack of funding, and high accommodation prices. In addition, dedicated measures such as the provision of sign language interpretation and captioning, and guaranteeing effective accessibility of venues must be put in place to **ensure the effective participation of persons with disabilities**, who are disproportionately affected by the climate crisis and whose perspectives are essential to effective climate responses.

Protecting and upholding human rights and the rights of Indigenous Peoples within the negotiations is a critical (and bare minimum) requirement for achieving effective climate actions. This should, of course, also extend to the implementation of climate policy and the decisions undertaken at the UNFCCC.

The UNFCCC should set clear requirements for publishing the drafts of Host Country Agreements before they are signed to enable receiving feedback from stakeholders, and **making the final version available in an easily accessible manner to the public** by the UNFCCC and the host country as soon as it is signed.

Open Civic Space in the UNFCCC

In recent years, rights holders speaking up and organizing actions in the context of UNFCCC meetings have encountered increasing challenges, as has been highlighted by the **UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders**. Such limitations are related to protest content and expression, including on naming countries and corporations, having to pre-share slogans and photographs for approval, restrictions to designated locations and relatively short time duration, and size of protest. As civic space is shrinking globally, it is all the more unacceptable to see such a trend in an UN context.

The UNFCCC Secretariat **should not introduce any further restrictions in updated guidelines for advocacy actions**, but rather expand rights, to

guarantee the full respect of the freedom of expression and of peaceful protest for all participants wishing to peacefully express views on human rights crises, be it related to the extraction of fossil fuels, the domestic context of the host country, or atrocities happening across the globe. This includes **putting in place an independent focal point** for alleged breaches of human rights and reprisals with a clear mandate recognized by the UN climate secretariat and the host country to collect information, take preventive and corrective action, and facilitate redress. To enable meaningful participation, the **availability of physical space for rights-based constituencies** should not be left at the discretion of the host, but should be an established practice.

Aligning and Strengthening International Climate Governance

Additional Legal Pathways for Fossil Fuel Phase-Out

More than thirty years after signing the UNFCCC, Parties continue to fail to address the leading cause of the climate crisis: the production and use of fossil fuels – the terms fossil fuels and coal, oil, and gas are even painfully absent from the Paris Agreement. The UNFCCC climate regime does not represent the entire universe of State responsibilities for acting on climate change nor does it displace existing legal obligations, as reiterated in international courts' advisory proceedings. It is but one piece of the international regime, which is under continuous development. With an escalating climate crisis, it is critical to ensure the necessary public finance to fulfill the goals of the Paris Agreement, and to pursue additional avenues to facilitate the fast, fair, full, and funded fossil fuel phase-out needed.

The **Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty (FFNPT)** is one such avenue to **explicitly focus — from its inception — on fossil fuel production and phasing out fossil fuels** through a just transition to a fossil-free, renewable, and regenerative future. The FFNPT can provide mutual reinforcement to facilitate the urgent and just transition needed. By regulating fossil fuels, the

treaty will contribute significantly to the international climate regime and the fulfillment of the goals of the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement, as well as broader international goals centred around health, development, peace and security, gender, justice, and more. Another important additional pathway underway is the **Global Plastics Treaty**, where countries should learn from mistakes made in the UNFCCC, and seek to address the full lifecycle of plastics, including their production, which is inextricably linked with fossil fuels.

Centralizing Policy Coherence and International Law

The UNFCCC is one of three international environmental agreements or “Rio Conventions,” that came into being at the 1992 Earth Summit. The CBD, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the UNFCCC are sister conventions designed to protect life on Earth, and for far too long they have acted in siloes.

For more effective climate action, Parties should look to **enhance synergies on the implementation of these three conventions**, especially on cross-cutting themes. Doing so will help further the objectives of them all, for example by stopping the expansion of oil and gas. Additionally, it should not be possible for Parties to the UNFCCC to ignore relevant decisions from other Rio Conventions when taking their own; they should rather explicitly guide Parties when negotiating and implementing UNFCCC decisions. Relevant examples are the existing moratorium on geoengineering, the importance of ensuring the full protection of environmental human rights defenders recognized by the CBD, and the need to respect Indigenous knowledge systems.

As a space that is dedicated to addressing the climate crisis and where countries sit with equal voice, the UNFCCC also has an important role to play in **promoting policy coherence** to enable more effective climate action and eliminate barriers. The UNFCCC should provide clear signals and recommendations in which other multilateral fora could and should align with the objectives of the Convention, for example in relation to finance flows. This also includes addressing trade barriers to effective climate action, such as Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS), which allow foreign investors to sue governments and seek financial compensation over policy changes that impact their profits. To be effective, the multilateral climate regime must overcome these structural legal barriers.

Amidst the lack of progress under the UNFCCC and other contributing factors, countries across regions have turned to international courts to seek legal

advice. Last year, in 2024, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) issued a first groundbreaking climate [advisory opinion](#) and this year, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) will issue advisory opinions on State responsibilities related to climate change. This is a critical opportunity for change. Parties to the UNFCCC should **build upon these international courts' rulings** and guarantee that any decision adopted under the UN Climate Agreements upholds international legal obligations.

The time is now for the UNFCCC to **become the climate regime it should have been for the past decades: one centered around international law and obligations to prevent dangerous climate change.** And one that delivers what it was intended to: climate justice for all.

#THECOPWENEED

Signatories

UNFCCC Constituencies

Climate Action Network (CAN)

Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice (DCJ)

Youth and Children Constituency (YOUNGO)

Women and Gender Constituency (WGC)

Global organizations

350.org

A wisdom keepers delegation

ActionAid International

Alliance for Youth in Climate Change Action (AYCCA)

Alliance of Climate Frontline Communities

Alliance of Nurses for Healthy Environments

Amnesty International

Arayara International Institute

Association for Farmers Rights Defense (AFRD)

Bank Climate Advocates

CBM Global Disability Inclusion

Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)

Centre for Citizens Conserving Environment & Management (CECIC)

Centre for Economic and Social Rights

Child Rights International Network (CRIN)

Climate Clock

Climate KIC

Climate Rights International

Corporate Accountability

ENERGIA International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy

Equal Right

European Young Engineers (EYE)

Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty Initiative

Franciscans International

GenderCC

Girls4Climate Action

Global Forest Coalition

Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

GLOBAL ONE 2015

Global Witness

Greenpeace

HelpAge International

Independent

International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)

International Network of Liberal Women

International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)

Islamic Relief Worldwide

MenEngage Alliance
Namati
Nomadic Assistance for Peace and Development (NAPAD)
Oil Change International
ONG inclusiva
Oxfam
Palestinian Institute for Climate Strategy
Plant-for-the-Planet
Recourse
SOMO
Sonali Zol Foundation
Tebtebba
The Climate Reality Project
Transparency International
WECF International
Women Deliver
Women's Earth and Climate Action Network
Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS)
World Distribution Federation
World Institute on Disability
World's Youth for Climate Justice (WYCJ)

Regional organizations

Africa - African Coalition on Green Growth
Africa - Centre for Climate Change and Sustainable Development (3CSD)
Africa - Ecumenical Committee for Social Development (CEDES)
Africa - Natural Justice
Africa - Africa Climate and Health Alliance
Africa - African Biodiversity Alliance
Africa - African CSO Biodiversity Alliance (ACBA)
Africa - African Women's Network for Community Forest Management (REFACOF)
Africa - Akina Mama wa Afrika
Africa - Centre for Climatology and Applied Research
Africa - Emmaus International
Africa - Innovation pour le Développement et la Protection de l'Environnement
Africa - Resilient40

Amazon - Projeto Saude e Alegria
Asia - Asian Peoples Movement on Debt and Development
Central Africa - Women for a Change
Central America - La Ruta del Clima
Europe - CAN Europe
Europe - Association of Women of Southern Europe (AFEM)
Europe - Corporate Europe Observatory (CEO)
Europe - European Disability Forum (EDF)
Europe - European Network on Independent Living (ENIL)
Europe - Shifting Advocacy
Europe - The Climate Reality Project Europe
Latin America - Latinas por el Clima
Latin America and the Caribbean - Fundacion Estudio e Investigacion de la Mujer
Latin America and the Caribbean - Interamerican Association for Environmental Defense (AIDA)
Latin America and the Caribbean - Red Ecofeminista Latinoamericana y del Caribe
Latin America and the Caribbean - Red Latinoamericana y del Caribe por Justicia Económica, Social y Climática - LATINDADD
Middle East and North Africa - North Africa and Middle East Network for a Just Transition (RÉSEAU TANMO)
Middle East and North Africa - Egyptian Foundation for Environmental Rights (EFER)
Middle East and North Africa - RAWSA Alliance for African and Arab States
Middle East and North Africa/Southwest Asia and North Africa - MENAFem Movement for Economic, Development and Ecological Justice
North America - Heinrich Böll Stiftung Washington, DC
North America - Out for Sustainability
Pacific - Pacific Islands Students Fighting Climate Change
Pacific Islands - Pacific Islands Climate Action Network
Southern Africa - Southern Africa Climate Change Network
Southern Africa - The Green Connection
The Caribbean - Caribbean Youth Environment Network
Turtle Island (North America) - Indigenous Environmental Network

National organizations

Albania - ALVA-Albanian Values

Argentina - Asociacion Ciudadana por los Derechos Humanos

Argentina - Red de Defensoras del Ambiente y el Buen Vivir Argentina

Australia - Climate Action Network Australia

Australia - Jubilee Australia Research Centre

Australia - Women's Climate Congress

Austria - Co-ordination Office of the Austrian Bishops' Conference for International Development and Mission (KOO)

Austria - Südwind Verein für Entwicklungspolitik und globale Gerechtigkeit

Bangladesh - An Organization for Socio-Economic Development (AOSED)

Bangladesh - Bangladesh Working Group on Ecology and Development (BWGED)

Belarus (in exile) - Green Network

Benin - Groupe d'Actions pour l'épanouissement des femmes et filles

Benin - Justice And Prosperity For All (JP4A)

Botswana - We The World Botswana

Brazil - Conectas Direitos Humanos

Brazil - Iepé - Instituto de Pesquisa e Formação Indígena

Brazil - Observatório do Clima

Brazil - Pólis Institute

Brazil - RCA - Rede de Cooperação Amazônica

Brazil - Rede Vozes Negras Pelo Clima (RVNPC)

Brazil - Viração educação

Brazil - World Animal Protection Brazil I Proteção Animal Mundial

Burundi - Dukingire Isi Yacu (DIY)

Burundi - Dukingire Isi Yacu (DIY)

Cameroon - CADIRE CAMEROON ASSOCIATION

Canada - Association québécoise des organismes de coopération internationale (AQOCI)

Canada - Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment

Canada - Dawson College

Canada - Seniors for Climate Action Now! Ottawa

Chile - FIMA NGO

Colombia - Youth Network for Disaster Risk Reduction

Colombia - Dejusticia - Centro de Estudios de Derecho, Justicia y Sociedad

Democratic Republic of Congo - Fifef

Democratic Republic of the Congo - Coalition des Volontaires pour la Paix et le Développement (CVPD)

Egypt - NRCP
Egypt - Eco-Dahab
Egypt - Sustainable Network Egypt
Egypt - The Human and The City for Social Research
France - Réseau Action Climat France
France - Adéquations
France - Adéquations
Germany - Heinrich Boell Foundation
Germany - Interessenvertretung Selbstbestimmt Leben in Deutschland e.V.
(ISL)
Germany - Klimadelegation e.V
Ghana - AbibiNsroma Foundation
Hong Kong - CarbonCare InnoLab
India - GenDev Centre for Research and Innovation
India - Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation Centre
Indonesia - Beranda Perempuan Indonesia
Ireland - Christian Aid Ireland
Ireland - Community Work Ireland
Ireland - Ecojustice Ireland
Ireland - Friends of the Earth Ireland
Ireland - Trócaire
Italy - Italian Climate Network
Italy - ReCommon
Kenya - Emony Yefwe International
Kenya - Community Action For Health and Development
Kenya - Community Action For Health and Development
Kenya - ICA Foundation Kenya
Kenya - Women's Empowerment Link
Lebanon - Women's Charitable Association in Lebanon and member of the
Men's Alliance/Secretariat.
Madagascar - Transparency International-Initiative Madagascar
Mauritania - Association du développement et de la promotion de Droits de
l'Homme
Mexico - Equidad de Género: Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia
Nepal - Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN)
Nepal - Dalit with Disabilities Association Nepal
Nepal - Rural Area DEvelopment Programme (RADP)
New Zealand - Hampden Community Energy Society Inc
New Zealand - Peace Movement Aotearoa
Nicaragua - Centro para la Autonomía y Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas

(CADPI)

Nigeria - Centre for Human Rights and Climate Change Research

Nigeria - CherieHomes Global Initiatives

Nigeria - Development Initiative for Community Impact

Nigeria - Quest For Growth and Development Foundation

North Macedonia - Journalists for Human Rights

Pakistan - Rural Infrastructure & Human Resource Development Organization
(RIHRDO)

Pakistan - Sukaar Welfare Organization

Papua New Guinea - Tulele Peisa Inc

Philippines - Center for Environmental Concerns

Philippines - Climate Change Network for Community-based Initiatives, Inc.

Philippines - Living Laudato Si' Philippines

Philippines - Youth Advocates for Climate Action Philippines

Philippines - Youth for Climate Hope Philippines

Portugal - Universidade Portucalense

Republic of the Congo - Action Jeunesse pour le Développement

Senegal - Together Smile

Sierra Leone - Green Scenery

South Africa - Human Rights Institute of South Africa (HURISA)

South Sudan - Women for Justice and Equality

South Sudan - Women for Peace Justice and Climate Action (WOPCA)

Spain - cambiaMO | changing MOBILITY

Spain - Ecologistas en Acción

Sri Lanka - FIAN Sri Lanka

Sudan - Sudanese Environment Conservation Society

Sweden - PUSH Sverige

Taiwan - Taiwan Environmental Protection Union

Tanzania - Greener Tanzania Livelihood Organizations

Togo - Association des Volontaires pour l'Environnement Sain

Uganda - Buliisa Initiative for Rural Development Organisation (BIRUDO)

Uganda - Centre for Citizens Conserving Environment & Management (CECIC)

Uganda - Disability Peoples Forum Uganda

United Kingdom - Faith for the Climate

United Kingdom - Mothers Rise Up

United States - Accelerate Neighborhood Climate Action

United States - Businesses for a Livable Climate

United States - Call to Action Colorado

United States - Capitol Heights Presbyterian Church

United States - Center for Oil and Gas Organizing

United States - Citizens' Alliance for a Sustainable Englewood
United States - Dogwood Alliance
United States - Education, Economics, Environmental, Climate, and Health
Organization (EEEECHO)
United States - GreenLatinos
United States - Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy
United States - US Climate Action Network
United States - Woman In Media - Newark
Zambia - Climate Action Network (CAN) Zambia
Zimbabwe - Green Africa Network
Zimbabwe - Zimbabwe Climate Change Coalition