



Final report

**Global South Civil Society Dialogue for
Climate Sovereignty and Resilience,
Contribution of Global South Civil So-
ciety COP30, Belém, Brazil – November
2025**

**Pact for Sovereignty through Solutions:
A unified Southern vision for ecological
justice, resilience, and shared prosperity.**

Final report:

**Global South Civil Society Dialogue for Climate Sovereignty and Resilience.
Contribution of Global South Civil Society to COP30, Belém - November 2025.**

Subtitle

***Pact for Sovereignty through Solutions
A unified vision of the South for ecological justice, resilience and shared prosperity.***

Hosted by

**Pre-COP30 Dialogue with Southern Civil Society,
Brasilia, 7 and 8 November 2025**

This report presents the results of the Southern Civil Society Dialogue for Climate Sovereignty and Resilience, developed with regional contributions from Africa, the Amazon, South Asia, and the Caribbean. Coordinated by ACAI, ASHA, CANSA, and the Caribbean Climate Network, in partnership with CSO CARE , the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture , and ABC Brazil, it consolidates the shared priorities of the Compact for Sovereignty through Solutions, a unified call from the South for ecological justice, resilience, and collective action in preparation for COP30 in Belém.

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Executive Summary

Purpose and Context: The *Southern Civil Society Dialogue for Climate Sovereignty and Resilience* emerged from a historic convergence of voices from the South ahead of COP30 in Belém, Brazil. It responds to the urgent need for a unified Southern platform capable of redefining global climate governance through the principles of **ecological justice, collective sovereignty, and community action**.

Organized in Brasilia on **7 and 8 November 2025**, the Dialogue brought together more than 100 representatives from **Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and South Asia**, creating a space for shared reflection, negotiation and advocacy. This process is strategically aligned with the COP30 main agenda of strengthening **ambition, equity and accountability** under the Paris Agreement while reaffirming the right of the South to define its own pathways to resilience through equitable management of land, agriculture, and ecosystems.

In a context of climate emergencies and growing financial inequalities, the Dialogue recognized that the future of global climate justice depends on empowering local actors to co-govern their territories, access finance and transform knowledge and solidarity systems.

Process Overview: The process was based on inclusivity, multilingualism and participatory co-creation, drawing on the **South-South methodological framework** developed by the NGO African Climate Action Initiative (ACAI) , the ministry Brazilian of Agriculture And of Breeding and the Agency Brazilian of cooperation (ABC) .

- **Multi-stakeholder and multilingual process:** Civil society leaders, indigenous networks, women and youth, research institutions and regional alliances participated in the sessions in Portuguese, English, French and Spanish.
- **Regional coordination:** Each of the four regions **Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and South Asia** conducted preparatory dialogues, thematic workshops and national consultations to identify common challenges and solutions.

- **Institutional collaboration:** The dialogue was co-facilitated by the NGO Africa Climate Action Initiative (ACAI) with institutional support of ministry Brazilian of Agriculture And of Breeding, the Ministry Brazilian of the business foreigners, the Agency Brazilian of cooperation (ABC), THE National Council Climate of Gabon (CNC) as well as a network of CSOs from the Global South such as the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF Gabon) , the Pan-African Alliance for Climate Justice (PACJA Gabon section), One Forest Youth Initiative (OFYI), the NGO Eco Logik Gabon and the NGO Malachie, the Observatory of there CSR At Gabon (ORSEG), THE band OMA, the Climate Finance Group for Latin America and the Caribbean (GFLAC), the Barranquilla +20 Foundation, the Akhanda Institute, the Witotos Organization of the Upper Solimões (AWAS), the Amazon Sacred Headwaters Alliance (ASHA), the Southern Cooperation Organization (OSC), the Climate Space Network (REC), the Network of Indigenous and Local Peoples for the Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems in Central Africa (REPALEAC), the Amazon Basin Ethnographic Team, the Association BAAKA For THE development of the child (ADEB), the Association of the friends of the basin of Congo (ABC) and long Mbou My Round with the support of the coordination of **CANSA** , ICCAD, **CCDN** and allied platforms .
- **Methodological approach:** Guided by a five-phase participatory framework – *Listening, Drafting, Alignment, Validation and Inheritance* – The process combined multi-stakeholder consultations, regional meetings and thematic discussions with community testimonies, case studies and territorial data, leading to a common outcome: the **Pact for Sovereignty through Solutions** .

Main results

1. **Adoption of the Solutions Sovereignty Pact** : The dialogue resulted in a joint commitment by civil society networks to promote a people-centered framework for ecological sovereignty, integrating rights, restoration, finance, and knowledge systems into climate policy and action.

2. **Formation of six thematic coalitions:** Regional networks have grouped around six transformative pillars — Rights, Sustainable Agriculture and Land Restoration, Forests, Finance, Knowledge, and Governance/Solidarity — which together form the foundation of the Greater South’s unified advocacy platform for COP30 and beyond.
3. **Regional advocacy roadmap for COP30 and beyond:** The process resulted in a joint advocacy plan detailing concrete mechanisms for mobilizing Parties, Funds and work streams of the UNFCCC. This roadmap describes the Global South’s contributions to global mechanisms such as the **Loss and Damage Fund**, the **Global Adaptation Goal (GGA)** and the **Article 6.8 framework** on non-market cooperation.
4. **Institutional strengthening of Southern CSOs:** The dialogue led to the creation of a **steering committee** and an **expert monitoring group** to support interregional coordination, ensuring institutional memory and political continuity of civil society engagement up to and beyond COP30.

Main messages

- **Climate Sovereignty = Ecological Justice + Community Agency**

Climate justice is not achieved solely through compensation, but through sovereignty over territories, resources and knowledge systems.

- **The Global South is not a victim, but a source of solutions.** From the Amazon to the Sahel, from the Sundarbans to the Caribbean reefs, communities are already modeling the transformations that global politics must embrace.
- Sustainable food systems are climate solutions. Regenerative farming, agroforestry, and land restoration exemplify how communities transform environmental stewardship into livelihood resilience and carbon recovery.
- **South-South collaboration is the foundation of resilience and justice.** The Dialogue reaffirmed that collective learning, technology sharing, and equitable

partnerships are essential to resist extractive paradigms and build a just ecological transition.

Calls to action

1. **Recognize and protect ecological sovereignty** by formally integrating Indigenous and community governance models into UNFCCC processes.
2. **Ensure direct access to climate change and loss and damage financing** for local and community organizations, eliminating intermediaries and bureaucratic barriers.
3. **Institutionalize South-South cooperation mechanisms** in adaptation, financing and knowledge sharing frameworks.
4. **Adopt participatory monitoring systems** led by civil society to ensure transparency and accountability in climate change financing and implementation.
5. **Integrate the “Pact for Sovereignty through Solutions”** into the national and regional action plans presented at COP30.

1. Background and rationale

1.1 Context of COP30

COP30, to be held in **Belém, Brazil**, marks a turning point for global climate governance and for the political identity of the **Global South**. Brazil's leadership as host country symbolizes the rise of **South-South ecological cooperation**, where nations historically positioned as "recipients" of climate aid now act as **co-architects of solutions**.

For the first time, the **Amazon Basin**, the ecological lung of the planet, becomes the geographical and moral center of a COP. Its geographical location underscores the urgency of defending biodiversity, the rights of forest populations, and community-led adaptation. In this context, the Dialogue with Civil Society from the Global South was conceived as a strategic preparatory process aimed at ensuring that the **voices of the territories**, and not just those of the States, influence the official outcomes of COP30.

Dialogue therefore responds to a double imperative:

1. Consolidate a common narrative of the South based on **ecological sovereignty** and **justice** ; and
2. Demonstrate that the Great South contains a wealth of practical innovations from agroecology and restoration to social finance and local governance that can redefine the global climate agenda.

1.2 Strategic role of civil society organizations (CSOs)

Civil society is at the forefront of climate transformation in the Global South. **CSOs act as conduits of knowledge, accountability, and solidarity** , connecting communities, governments, and international institutions. They translate technical frameworks into concrete realities, ensuring that adaptation and mitigation measures are equitable, culturally relevant, and transparent.

Across regions, CSOs have proven essential for:

- **Generating evidence** from territories through participatory research and community monitoring;
- **Ensure accountability** in the deployment of climate financial and political commitments; and
- **Stimulating innovation** by developing community solutions and gender-responsive adaptation models

The Dialogue positioned these organizations not only as observers, but also as **co-authors of policies**. It emphasized that climate governance cannot succeed without recognizing social infrastructures, networks of trust, mutual aid and solidarity - supported by CSOs.

1.3 Specificity of South-South dialogue

This Dialogue constitutes the **first unified civil society platform connecting Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and South Asia** around a common political vision of climate sovereignty. Building on regional processes such as the AEC2 (2nd Africa Climate Summit, Addis Ababa 2025) and previous community dialogues, it promotes a **decolonial, intercultural and collaborative approach** to climate action.

Its specificity lies in three elements:

1. **Ecological sovereignty as a fundamental principle** recognizing the right of peoples to govern their territories, resources and knowledge systems.
2. **Mutual learning as a methodology:** exchanging innovations and failures between regions to generate adaptable policy tools.
3. **Participatory diplomacy as a strategy** , positioning CSOs as legitimate interlocutors in negotiations, establishing links between communities and national delegations

This architecture transforms South-South cooperation from a rhetorical ideal into a concrete political practice based on equality, transparency and reciprocity.

1.4 Preparatory process

The preparatory process followed a **five-phase participatory methodology** designed to ensure representativeness and shared ownership of the results.

1. **Listening Phase (April-June 2025):** Regional facilitators collected testimonies, case studies and local priorities through community dialogues and virtual workshops.
2. **Drafting phase (July 2025):** Regional co-facilitators synthesized the results into thematic matrices covering rights, forests, finance, knowledge, governance and solidarity.
3. **Alignment phase (August-September 2025):** Interregional exchanges have made it possible to harmonize terminologies, concepts and advocacy positions.
4. **Validation phase (October 2025):** A multi-stakeholder steering group reviewed the consolidated draft and ensured gender balance, geographical balance and thematic balance.
5. **Legacy Phase (November 2025 and beyond):** Formal adoption of the *Pact for Sovereignty through Solutions* in Brasilia and creation of a **Steering Committee and an Expert Monitoring Group** to maintain coordination until COP30 and beyond.

The **Steering Committee** was composed of representatives from ACAI (Africa), ASHA (Amazon), CANSA (South Asia), and regional Caribbean CSO networks. Its work was supported by a **rotating secretariat** housed within the CARE office of the Organization for Southern Cooperation (OECD).

The regional consultations and national dialogues generated more than **70 case studies** and **hundreds of community testimonies**, which form the empirical basis of

the thematic sections that follow. These contributions confirm the diversity and strength of civil societies in the South, as well as their collective determination to influence the decisions of COP30.

2. Methodological approach

2.1 Governance structure

The *Global South Civil Society Dialogue for Climate Sovereignty and Resilience* was implemented through a **multi-stakeholder governance framework** designed to ensure balanced representation, transparency and inclusiveness across all participating regions.

A **thirty-member steering committee** served as the main decision-making and oversight body. It brought together representatives from civil society alliances, indigenous organizations, women's and youth networks, community platforms , and academic institutions from **Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and South Asia** . The committee provided strategic guidance, validated key milestones, and ensured coherence across regional and thematic work streams.

Each region appointed **regional facilitators and volunteer experts** responsible for coordination, technical support and documentation. These facilitators guided inter - regional collaboration around the six thematic axes **of rights, forests, financing, knowledge, governance and solidarity** and ensured a continuous exchange between the regional teams and the Steering Committee.

A **dedicated regional coordination mechanism** brought together thematic experts, policy advisors, and communications officers to ensure the integration of field data, knowledge management, and advocacy results. This mechanism maintained direct liaison with the pre-COP30 organizing partners and the COP30 Host Committee, ensuring coherence between community analyses and global negotiation priorities.

All regional teams collaborated under the coordination of the **African Climate Action Initiative (ACAI)**, in close collaboration with the **Organisation for Southern Cooperation (OSC)** through its **CARE office**, and with technical facilitation from the **Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)**. This tripartite structure provided strategic direction and operational support, ensuring continuity, transparency and alignment of the Dialogue with the objectives of the pre-COP30 process.

This inclusive architecture has ensured that the Dialogue remains both **technically sound and politically representative**, effectively linking **local knowledge and intergovernmental engagement** in the lead-up to COP30.

2.2 Coordination and roles of experts

A network of **expert coordinators** and **thematic working groups** was established to guide analytical synthesis and quality control. Each expert was assigned inter - regional responsibility covering coordination, monitoring and evaluation.

Their main functions included:

- **Coordination:** guide regional teams, harmonize data formats and manage deadlines under the supervision of the Steering Committee;
- **Monitoring:** ensuring that each thematic contribution respects the principles of inclusion, gender balance and territorial equity;
- **Evaluation:** review of the results to maintain consistency with the objectives of the *concept note and the COP30 agenda on adaptation, loss and damage and finance*;
- **Knowledge management:** curation of a multilingual repository of regional matrices, testimonies and videos within the *common knowledge platform of the Global South* ;

- **Technical support:** Provide assistance to regional partners in the use of participatory models and data visualization tools developed within the framework of ACAI and OSC CARE.

Together, these roles helped ensure that the Dialogue was not a one-off consultation but a systematic and **iterative process**, collective learning and co-creation.

2.3 Dialogue Format

The **Global South Dialogue**, which took place on **November 7 and 8, 2025 in Brasilia**, was structured around **plenary and thematic sessions** designed to maximize participation, intercultural exchanges and intersectoral learning.

The event adopted a **hybrid format** to accommodate both in-person and remote participants, ensuring accessibility regardless of time zone and language. Four simultaneous interpretation channels (**English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese**) were made available to enable true multilingual participation and reduce regional inequalities.

Thematic sessions:

- *Indigenous Rights, Land, and Sovereignty*
- *Sustainable Agriculture and Land Restoration*
- *Forests and Ecosystem Governance*
- *Financing Resilience and Climate Justice*
- *Technology, Knowledge, and Innovation*
- *Inclusive Governance and South-South Solidarity*

Side events:

- The **South-South Innovation Marketplace**, where community organizations showcased scalable local solutions.

- **Screenings of documentaries** highlighting women-led adaptation initiatives and indigenous territorial defense experiences in the Amazon and the Sahel.
- A **Southern cultural night**, celebrating the arts, music and stories of resilience that embody ecological sovereignty.

This interactive and hybrid design allowed for the reception of **more than 100 direct participants** and an expanded virtual audience of **more than 400 observers** , ensuring that the dialogue reflected the realities of communities in the Greater South.

2.4 Validation of recommendations

Following the dialogue, a **comprehensive validation process** was undertaken to consolidate and authenticate regional and thematic contributions.

Each region - **Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), Asia-Pacific, and South Asia** - conducted a **peer review** of its findings through virtual meetings and written consultations. These reviews focused on verifying the evidence, refining policy language, and harmonizing recommendations across regions.

The validation process also served to confirm the **legitimacy and ownership** of the final positions by the contributing organizations and movements. It ensured that the final report faithfully reflected the **collective voice of the South** rather than institutional or national interests.

Finally, ACAI, in collaboration with **ASHA, CSOs** and other partners, finalized the consolidation and drafting of the *Solutions Sovereignty Pact* and the **Advocacy Roadmap for COP30**. This harmonized document now serves as the basis for coordinated South-South advocacy in Belém and in subsequent global climate processes.

3. Thematic contributions

The following sections summarize the key thematic contributions emerging from regional and cross-sector dialogues, now spanning six interconnected pillars: rights, land and agriculture, forests, finance, knowledge, and governance.

3.1 Indigenous peoples' rights, anti-land grabbing and empowerment

Main conclusions

Across all regions of the Global South, the Dialogue identified persistent trends of **land dispossession, unequal recognition of customary land rights, and the criminalization of Indigenous defenders**. Communities in Africa, the Amazon, and South Asia emphasized that territorial sovereignty is the foundation of climate resilience. Field testimonies documented **strategic litigation and collective actions** aimed at defending ancestral territories and securing legal recognition for autonomous governance structures.

- In the **Amazon region**, indigenous organizations have consolidated community legal defense mechanisms to challenge extractive concessions and advocate for the recognition of autonomous territorial governments and intercultural health rights.
- In **Africa**, community networks highlighted the continued marginalization of customary land tenure systems, women's vulnerability to displacement, and the lack of transparent land-use planning frameworks.
- In **South Asia**, civil society representatives have reported continued violations of the principle of **free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)** in the implementation of large-scale infrastructure and energy projects, calling for stronger compliance and grievance mechanisms.

Collectively, these findings confirm that **defending land and rights is inseparable from climate action**. When land rights are protected, communities maintain forest cover, restore degraded ecosystems, and strengthen social cohesion.

Case boxes

Case 1 - Amazonia: Shawi and Wampis Territories

Indigenous peoples in the Upper Amazon have taken legal action against extractive concessions and obtained recognition for several autonomous territorial governments (ATGs). These experiences demonstrate how legal empowerment, combined with traditional governance, strengthens ecological protection and territorial integrity.

Case 2 - West Africa: Community Land Mediation and Customary Land Tenure

Local platforms have established mediation mechanisms between local authorities, customary chiefs, and farmers to prevent land conflicts and promote an inclusive land titling system. These initiatives illustrate the importance of negotiated governance, anchored in local legitimacy.

Case 3 - South Asia: Implementing FPIC in community forestry

Civil society groups have successfully piloted community-led free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) tracking tools, enabling indigenous leaders and youth to monitor consent procedures and report violations via digital platforms. Replication of these tools within national adaptation programs is being considered.

Obstacles

Despite progress, several systemic obstacles persist:

- **Legal pluralism and fragmentation:** Conflicts between national legislation and customary law undermine land security.
- **Extractivism and land speculation:** the expansion of mining, forestry and agribusiness concessions continues to encroach on indigenous territories.

- **Weak implementation of FPIC:** Many national frameworks recognize the principle of FPIC, but lack operational protocols and accountability measures.
- **Limited access to justice:** High legal costs and the lack of culturally appropriate grievance mechanisms restrict communities' ability to assert their rights.

Recommendations

1. **Formal recognition of customary and collective land rights** in national legal systems, ensuring compatibility with environmental and human rights standards.
2. **Legal empowerment of indigenous and local communities** , including training, paralegal networks and community legal clinics.
3. **Institutionalization and monitoring of compliance with FPIC** in all land and resource projects, with transparent documentation of consent processes.
4. **Creation of grievance redress and territorial defense funds** , co-managed with civil society representatives to support rapid response and litigation.
5. **Integration of land and rights indicators into climate finance mechanisms** , ensuring that financing flows encourage the protection of collective territories rather than their commodification.

Emerging Legal Priorities: legal frameworks recognizing both the Rights of Nature and the legal status of Autonomous Territorial Governments (ATGs) as essential pillars of climate justice. These frameworks would protect biocultural systems, institutionalize territorial self-governance, and align national legislation with Indigenous worldviews that see nature as a rights-bearing entity.

3.2 Sustainable agriculture and land restoration

Main conclusions

Across the Global South, sustainable agriculture and land management have become key pillars of adaptation and mitigation. Regional consultations, from the Amazon to the Sahel and from the Ganges Delta to the Pacific Islands, have highlighted the interdependence between food systems, land use, and climate resilience.

In Brazil and neighboring Amazonian countries, **agroforestry systems, integrated crop-livestock management, and carbon-positive soil management practices** are transforming degraded lands into productive and regenerative ecosystems. In Africa, **community-led soil restoration, low-till agriculture, and agroecological cooperatives** have proven essential for reconciling adaptation and food sovereignty. Meanwhile, dialogues in the Asia-Pacific region have emphasized **climate-smart irrigation, crop diversification, and agroecology models led by women and youth** as foundations for resilient livelihoods and ecological restoration.

Collectively, these findings reaffirm that transforming agricultural systems is essential to achieving climate and food security goals. Sustainable land restoration not only sequesters carbon, but also improves water cycles, biodiversity, and community resilience.

Priority areas of intervention

- Sustainable livestock farming and regenerative grazing systems (pasture rotation, manure recycling);
- Efficient irrigation and water harvesting technologies to support smallholder farmers;
- Agroforestry and mixed farming models linking trees, crops and pastures;
- Climate-smart and carbon-neutral agriculture integrating modern and traditional techniques;

- Recovery of degraded soils through organic inputs, composting and the use of biochar;
- Conservation and low-till agriculture to preserve soil carbon and biodiversity;
- Agroecology and traditional seed systems foster intergenerational innovation.

Case boxes

Case 1 - Amazon Basin (Peru-Ecuador): Biocultural agroforestry and carbon restoration

Community forest gardens and agroforestry corridors, such as those implemented under the *Jaguar Strategy and School of Life* initiatives, restore degraded territories through indigenous management. These experiences demonstrate that integrating traditional knowledge with modern regeneration practices produces tangible benefits for the climate and livelihoods.

Case 2 - Sahel Region (Africa): Farmer-managed soil regeneration and recovery

Grassroots farmer associations in Niger, Burkina Faso, and Senegal have adopted *farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR)* and small-scale irrigation systems, improving soil fertility and crop yields while reversing desertification trends.

Case 3 - South Asia (Bangladesh and Philippines): Climate-adapted irrigation and crop diversification

Locally designed pilot projects in irrigation, rice diversification, and low-emission agriculture have shown how smallholder farmers can adapt to saline intrusion and erratic rainfall. Women-led cooperatives are fostering large-scale, climate-friendly, and low-carbon food systems.

Obstacles:

Despite growing successes, several structural obstacles persist:

- Limited access to finance for smallholders and indigenous farming communities;
- Fragmented agricultural policies that separate productivity from sustainability ;
- Weak incentives for regenerative and low-carbon practices ;
- Insufficient recognition of traditional seed systems and local innovation ;
- Lack of South-South technical cooperation and data sharing mechanisms.

Recommendations

1. Integrate **agroecology, regenerative livestock farming and carbon agriculture** into the *Pact for Sovereignty through Solutions* as key levers for food and climate resilience.
2. Promote **territorial approaches** linking forest restoration, soil recovery and smallholder productivity in all regions.
3. Establish **South-South technical cooperation platforms** on sustainable agriculture, co - led by **ABC Brazil, ACAI and the CSO CARE Office**, with the participation of regional research and farmer networks.
4. Develop **dedicated funding windows** for community-led agricultural transformation within global funds (GCF, Adaptation Fund) and national climate mechanisms.
5. Institutionalize **agroecological monitoring systems** and integrate agricultural restoration measures into the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) indicator framework.

3.3 Forests and territories - Deforestation and restoration

Main conclusions

The forests of the Global South remain both a vital resource for communities and a focal point for conflicts between conservation, extraction, and development. Regional consultations revealed **common challenges related to land tenure insecurity, weak**

law enforcement, and inequitable benefit sharing, but also highlighted innovative models of community restoration and **nature-based solutions (NBS)** that combine livelihood improvements with biodiversity recovery.

- In **Latin America**, community forest governance has proven effective in reducing deforestation while supporting local economies. Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes in countries such as Costa Rica and Peru demonstrate how tax incentives can strengthen responsible management and climate resilience.
- In the **Sacred Springs region of the Amazon**, large-scale reforestation projects, such as the Jaguar Strategy and biocultural forest gardens , integrate indigenous territorial planning with carbon-neutral development objectives.
- In **Africa's Congo Basin**, community forestry initiatives demonstrate how local cooperatives can manage forests sustainably while generating income from non-timber forest products, fuel-efficient technologies, and ecotourism.

Collectively, these experiences confirm that **community ownership and ecological restoration are mutually reinforcing**: when rights and revenues remain local, forests regenerate and ecosystems thrive.

Case boxes

Case 1 - Amazonia: the Jaguar strategy

An integrated nature-based solutions program combining reforestation, biodiversity corridors, and Indigenous land monitoring across 40,000 hectares of land on the Peru-Ecuador border. This initiative combines camera trap monitoring with digital mapping led by Indigenous youth, linking biodiversity protection to climate finance readiness.

Case 2 - Central America: PSE model for catering

Incentive-based PES schemes have enabled community landowners to maintain and restore forest cover while diversifying their livelihoods. In Costa Rica, ongoing PES programs have contributed to the recovery of more than half of the national forest

cover, illustrating how transparent, performance-based payments can motivate sustainable management.

Case 3 - Congo Basin: Community forestry enterprises

Local cooperatives manage forest concessions according to participatory zoning and selective harvesting rules. By integrating customary governance into national forest policies, these companies reconcile conservation objectives, poverty reduction, and the inclusion of women.

Obstacles

- **Tension between strict conservation and local rights** , particularly in protected areas that restrict access to subsistence or exclude customary governance.
- **Insufficient land security** and late recognition of community forest titles, compromising incentives for long-term management.
- **Limited funding for community-scale nature-based solutions** , as most funds remain inaccessible due to complex eligibility criteria.
- **Weak monitoring and transparency** in the allocation of forest concessions, which perpetuates elite resource capture and unsustainable extraction.

Recommendations

1. **Develop nature-based solutions (NBS)** that combine reforestation, agroforestry and the valuation of ecosystem services, ensuring that benefits return directly to community custodians.
2. **Strengthen community forest management frameworks** through legal recognition, technical support and market access for sustainable products.
3. **Establish transparent and accountable forest concession systems** , integrating social and environmental safeguards into licensing and renewal processes.

4. **Create dedicated funding windows** for community-led restoration within multilateral funds and national climate finance mechanisms.
5. **Integrate women's and youth leadership** into forest governance structures to improve inclusion and intergenerational continuity.

3.4 Financing resilience and climate justice

Main conclusions

Access to climate and adaptation finance remains one of the most significant structural inequalities facing communities in the Global South. Evidence from regional dialogues revealed **systemic barriers to the Loss and Damage Fund** , restrictive accreditation rules for direct access, and **disproportionate control of resources by large international intermediaries** .

Across regions, civil society organizations highlighted that existing modalities under the **Green Climate Fund (GCF)** and related mechanisms tend to exclude small and community actors, despite their proven effectiveness in building resilience and reducing vulnerability.

- In **the Amazon**, indigenous federations, women's cooperatives, and local authorities collaborated to design the **Bioregional Fund** , an innovative blended finance mechanism that combines grants, social investments, and revenues from carbon credits. This fund promotes territorial sovereignty while remaining accountable to community governance structures.
- In **South Asia**, community-based organizations in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka have developed **resilience microfinance platforms and savings cooperatives** that mobilize local capital for adaptation and disaster recovery.
- In **Africa**, green microcredit pilot projects link women's savings groups to local banks, enabling smallholder farmers to invest in climate-smart agriculture and renewable energy solutions.

These regional innovations illustrate a common principle: **finance only becomes transformative when it is designed, governed, and monitored by the communities it is meant to serve.**

Case boxes

Case 1 - Amazon: The Bioregional Fund

A multi-stakeholder fund currently under development will channel international climate and biodiversity resources directly to indigenous and local organizations. It adopts indigenous governance protocols and ensures transparency through community assemblies and participatory audits.

Case 2 - South Asia: Community Resilience Financing Platforms

In Bangladesh and neighboring countries, local networks are managing pooled microfunds to support climate-resilient housing, cyclone preparedness, and women-led livelihood diversification. These initiatives demonstrate the potential of cooperative finance to reach populations far removed from the formal banking system.

Case 3 - Africa: Green microcredit for smallholders

Pilot programs partner savings groups with local financial institutions to finance solar irrigation, clean cooking, and drought-resistant crops. These programs demonstrate that low-cost, decentralized lending can scale quickly when tailored to community priorities.

Case 4 - Women's Bioregional Funds (Africa and Amazonia): Women's cooperatives across Africa and Indigenous alliances in the Amazon are advancing **bioregional and women-led climate funds** that channel resources directly to community custodians of land and forest. The **African Women's Fund** and the **Amazon Sacred Headwaters Alliance (ASHA) Bioregional Fund** exemplify territorial financial autonomy—ensuring that funding flows are governed locally, transparently, and equitably. These

experiences demonstrate that empowering women and Indigenous financial leadership transforms resilience financing into a tool of sovereignty.

Obstacles

- **Complex and costly accreditation processes** within the framework of the main climate funds, excluding most local actors.
- **Donor capture and limited transparency** in fund governance, reducing accountability to affected communities.
- **Lack of localized funding windows** and intermediaries capable of disbursing funds at the community level.
- **Rigid co-financing requirements** and long approval cycles that delay urgent adaptation measures.

Recommendations

1. **Simplify access mechanisms** to the Loss and Damage Fund, the Green Climate Fund and national climate funds by creating fast-track accreditation pathways for CSOs, cooperatives and indigenous organizations.
2. **Establish dedicated direct access points** for community and subnational actors, managed by transparent and decentralized governance structures.
3. **Institutionalize participatory financial governance**, ensuring that decision-making boards include equitable representation from civil society and community groups.
4. **Mixed finance models** combining grants, concessional loans and guarantees that leverage local capital while preserving social and environmental integrity.
5. **Integrate gender-responsive budgeting and social equity criteria** into all adaptation finance allocations to ensure inclusive impact.

3.5 Technology, indigenous knowledge and local innovation

Main conclusions

Across the Global South, communities reaffirmed that **technology is not limited to industrial invention**, but encompasses centuries-old ecological practices, traditional architecture, and knowledge systems that support life in a changing climate. Testimonies emphasized that climate innovation is born from **the fusion of ancestral knowledge, youth creativity, and community experimentation**.

- In **the Amazon**, initiatives such as the *Amazon Living School (EVA)* and the *Climate Leadership School* promote intercultural education that combines ancestral forest management with modern tools such as GIS mapping, renewable energy and digital storytelling.
- In **South Asia**, *agroecology networks* integrate traditional farming models, organic inputs, and climate education modules for farmers and students, demonstrating that **democratizing knowledge** improves both yields and resilience.
- **Young African innovators** highlighted indigenous irrigation, seed banking, and energy-efficient cookstoves as examples of technologies rooted in culture but adaptable to modern sustainability goals.

These examples demonstrate that **local innovation ecosystems** thrive when communities master both knowledge and the experimentation process. The Dialogue therefore recognized traditional knowledge as a **strategic pillar of technological sovereignty** in the Global South.

Case boxes

Case 1 - Amazonian Region: Amazonian Living School (EVA)

An intercultural learning hub where Indigenous youth and elders co-design community technologies: solar dryers for medicinal plants, bamboo building prototypes, and digital heritage archives. EVA demonstrates how land-based education revitalizes knowledge while addressing practical adaptation needs.

Case 2 - Ecuador: Climate Leadership School

A regional initiative that trains young “climate stewards” by combining science and cultural identity. Training modules on data visualization, forest monitoring, and storytelling enable participants to advocate for Indigenous rights in national climate policies.

Case Study 3 - South Asia: Agroecology Networks

Community alliances connect farmers, researchers, and extension agents to co-create low-input technologies (composting systems, integrated pest management, and seed exchange platforms) that restore soil health and biodiversity while improving livelihoods.

Case 4 - Africa: Digital gateways for endogenous knowledge

In several African countries, innovative youth and women are using technology to revitalize and document long-marginalized or undocumented traditional ecological knowledge. In Ghana, Benin, and Cameroon, community groups are collaborating with local universities to digitize oral histories, traditional agricultural calendars, and herbal medicine practices through open-source mobile apps and video storytelling.

Obstacles

- **Intellectual property exclusion:** Indigenous and local innovations are often overlooked or misused under conventional intellectual property regimes.
- **Top-down technology transfer models:** International cooperation frameworks often favor imported equipment over endogenous solutions.
- **Lack of intercultural research mechanisms:** Few institutional platforms exist for the co-production of knowledge between scientists and community innovators.
- **Resource asymmetry:** Limited investment and technical infrastructure hinder the scaling of successful local prototypes.

Recommendations

1. **Recognize and protect traditional knowledge systems** through legal and institutional mechanisms that uphold collective intellectual rights and equitable benefit sharing.
2. **Establish South-South science and innovation alliances** connecting research institutions, Indigenous organizations, and youth labs to exchange scalable climate adaptation solutions.
3. **Jointly design inclusive innovation platforms** that integrate community priorities into national science and technology policies.
4. **Promote intercultural education and digital literacy** to connect ancestral and modern knowledge systems.
5. **Ensure ethical data governance and open source licenses** for technologies developed through community collaboration.

3.6 Inclusive governance and climate justice

Main conclusions

Across all regions of the Global South, civil society organizations (CSOs) remain **marginalized in decision-making spaces** that directly affect their communities. Participants reported that national climate policies and international negotiations continue to be dominated by governments and donor institutions, leaving little room for participatory oversight.

Regional dialogues revealed **shrinking civic space**, restrictive registration laws, and a lack of formal consultation mechanisms with non-state actors. In several cases, CSOs are only invited at the final stages of policy formulation, resulting in **token participation** rather than genuine co-creation.

Despite these challenges, regional experiences demonstrate that **inclusive governance improves legitimacy, accountability and implementation outcomes**.

- In **Africa**, the expansion of local environmental councils and open data platforms has improved transparency in adaptation budgeting.
- In **Latin America**, national CSO platforms have successfully influenced NDC updates by integrating gender equality, indigenous rights and ecosystem-based adaptation priorities.
- In **South Asia**, youth and women's groups have mobilized civic technology tools to track climate commitments and strengthen policy monitoring.

The dialogue concluded that **inclusive governance is both a democratic imperative and a practical necessity** to achieve climate justice.

Case boxes

Case 1 - National CSO platforms

In several countries in the Global South, CSO coalitions have formalized frameworks for collaboration with ministries of environment and planning. These platforms organize annual “climate accountability dialogues” that allow for mutual review of policy progress, thereby fostering a culture of transparency and shared ownership.

Case 2 - Youth participation and climate monitoring

Youth networks in Sri Lanka and neighboring South Asian countries have developed participatory monitoring dashboards that align national adaptation indicators with local observations. This model demonstrates how digital innovation can democratize monitoring and amplify youth voices in policy spaces.

Case 3 - Community governance in Ghana and Peru

In Ghana and Peru, local CSO councils have institutionalized climate planning committees that include indigenous representatives, women, and youth leaders. Their contributions have shaped land-use policies and community resilience plans.

Obstacles

- **Centralized governance structures** that limit the delegation of authority to subnational or community levels.
- **Symbolic consultation process** where civil society input is sought but not reflected in policy outcomes.
- **Weak accountability and reporting mechanisms**, particularly in the adaptation and implementation of financing.
- **Legal and administrative constraints** restricting the freedom of association and expression of environmental defenders.

Recommendations

1. **Institutionalize permanent consultative status for CSOs** in national climate councils and international negotiating delegations, ensuring direct participation in decision-making processes.
2. **Mandate for participatory development and review of NDCs and long-term strategies (LTS)** , including community validation mechanisms prior to formal submission.
3. **Guarantee the civil liberty and safety** of environmental defenders, journalists and community activists through legal protection frameworks aligned with the Escazú Agreement and related instruments.
4. **Adopt open governance standards** for climate finance and adaptation projects, requiring public disclosure of budgets, beneficiaries, and results.
5. **Promote youth and gender parity** in all climate governance bodies, ensuring intergenerational justice and inclusion in representation.

3.7 South-South Solidarity

Main conclusions

The pre-COP30 dialogue reaffirmed **South-South solidarity** as a political necessity and a concrete mechanism for transforming climate governance. Participants from all regions emphasized that collaboration between peoples and movements in the Global South, rather than dependence on North-South aid, offers the most sustainable path to climate justice, technological sovereignty, and financial autonomy.

Networks such as the **African Climate Action Initiative (ACAI)**, the **Climate Action Network of South Asia (CANSAs)**, and the **Amazon Sacred Headwaters Alliance (ASHA)** have demonstrated how peer learning and cross - regional policy influence can generate tangible impact.

Through these alliances, regional dialogues have evolved from isolated consultations to a **collective movement for ecological sovereignty**, enabling coordinated engagement in global forums such as COP30.

The process highlighted three central ideas:

1. **Shared knowledge constitutes strategic capital:** innovations from the South in adaptation, agroecology and climate finance are assets for mutual empowerment.
2. **Interregional coordination amplifies political influence**, enabling unified negotiating positions and coherent advocacy across regions.
3. **Digital collaboration tools** can bridge geographic, linguistic, and institutional divides when resourced and managed appropriately.

Case boxes

Case 1 - Africa-Latin America and Caribbean Twin Platforms

Parallel knowledge hubs, created between CSO networks in Africa and Latin America, facilitate exchanges on community forestry, adaptation finance, and gender-responsive policy tools. These hubs offer joint webinars, translation exchanges, and co-authored position papers, which directly feed into multilateral negotiations.

Case 2 - Asia-Pacific-Caribbean Dialogues

Regional alliances coordinated thematic dialogues on coastal resilience, youth engagement, and loss and damage financing. These exchanges fostered the articulation of **shared advocacy priorities** and initiated the formation of an interregional climate justice caucus.

Case 3 - Digital Knowledge Commons Pilot Project

A prototype online platform, developed as part of the Dialogue, compiles case studies, learning modules, and video testimonials in four languages (English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese). The Commons aims to become a **scalable space** for knowledge exchange and South-South policy collaboration.

Participants reaffirmed that **interregional cooperation itself must be recognized as a strategic infrastructure for the future of climate sovereignty**. Beyond networks and forums, it forms the living architecture through which Southern actors share tools, finance, and governance innovations. This cooperative infrastructure—political, technical, and financial—anchors the South’s ability to act collectively and autonomously within global climate governance.

Obstacles

- **Linguistic and resource asymmetries** that hinder equitable participation between regions.
- **Fragmented institutional links** between networks, leading to duplication and limited continuity.
- **Limited financial mechanisms** to support peer exchanges and interregional advocacy.
- **Uneven digital infrastructures** that affect accessibility and communication between territories.

Recommendations

1. **Create a permanent South-South civil society platform** to coordinate joint advocacy, capacity building and representation in multilateral spaces.
2. **Create a dedicated South-South exchange fund** to finance peer learning, joint research and youth and indigenous mobility for climate cooperation.
3. **Adopt common advocacy positions for COP30 and beyond** , including unified messages on loss and damage, ecological sovereignty and direct access to finance.
4. **Strengthen multilingual and digital infrastructure** for knowledge exchange, ensuring open access and equitable participation.
5. **Institutionalize interregional working groups** on adaptation, finance and governance to support collaboration beyond the COP cycle.

4. Main recommendations for COP30

4.1 Policy recommendations

The following recommendations synthesize the collective priorities emerging from *the Southern Civil Society Dialogue for Climate Sovereignty and Resilience* . They constitute a unified call for equitable, rights-based, and community-led climate governance at COP30 and beyond.

1. Rights and territories

- **Make free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) mandatory** in all climate-related sectors (energy, forestry, agriculture and infrastructure) to ensure the protection of indigenous and local communities.
- **Accelerate the recognition of community land titles** and customary land systems as instruments of justice and resilience.
- **Establish grievance mechanisms** under the UNFCCC to address violations of free, prior and informed consent and land rights.

- Create a collaborative observatory on land rights and equitable climate finance.

2. Forests and restoration

- **Recognize community restoration and forest governance** as official contributions under **Article 5** of the Paris Agreement.
- **Developing nature-based solutions (NBS)** that integrate local livelihoods, biodiversity protection and carbon sequestration within transparent safeguards.
- **Ensure equitable sharing of benefits** from carbon revenues and ecosystem services, prioritizing community custody.

4. Finance resilience and climate justice

Ensure that climate finance mechanisms address historical ecological and economic injustices through **reparative approaches** that acknowledge the colonial roots of vulnerability and promote **equitable redistribution of resources** to communities most affected by centuries of extraction and marginalization.

- **Institutionalize direct community financing windows** under the *Loss and Damage Fund* and the *Green Climate Fund (GCF)*.
- **Simplify access and accreditation procedures** for CSOs, cooperatives and local governments.
- **Adopt participatory governance structures** for the boards of climate finance organizations, with equal representation from civil society networks and affected communities.
- **Create a Virtual Platform (VP) for sovereignty and direct financing** of communities in the **South**.

4. Technology, knowledge and innovation

- **Recognize and protect Indigenous and traditional knowledge** as an integral part of innovation and adaptation.
- **Promote South-South scientific and technological alliances** connecting research institutions, young innovators and indigenous laboratories.
- **Support the co-design of intercultural innovation platforms** to ensure technologies are locally owned, ethically governed and culturally relevant.
- Launch incubators for endogenous and technological solutions from countries of the South.

5. Inclusive governance

- **Institutionalize the permanent consultative status of CSOs** within national and regional climate councils.
- **Mandate for participatory formulation and review** of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and long-term strategies (LTS).
- **Guarantee civil liberties and protection** for environmental defenders and ensure public access to climate policy data and budgets.

6. South-South Solidarity

- **Formalize a South-South Civil Society Platform for Climate Sovereignty** , serving as a permanent mechanism for coordination, advocacy and peer learning.
- **Create a South-South Exchange and Innovation Fund** to finance regional dialogues, research and capacity development.
- **Adopt common positions for COP30**, with emphasis on ecological sovereignty, community financing and shared resilience indicators.

4.2 Operational recommendations

The Dialogue emphasized that achieving ecological sovereignty and climate justice requires not only policy reforms, but also **institutional capacity and collaborative infrastructure** to support implementation. The following operational recommendations outline priority mechanisms through which civil society organizations (CSOs), governments, and Southern partners can translate the *Solutions Sovereignty Pact* into concrete actions at COP30 and beyond.

1. Develop joint South-South capacity building programs for resilience financing

Establish a **coordinated South-South capacity building initiative** to strengthen skills in financial literacy, fiduciary management and proposal development among CSOs, indigenous organizations and local governments.

- The program would provide modular training on **climate finance architecture, access to the Loss and Damage Fund, monitoring and reporting** .
- This would promote **peer mentoring** among finance officials and practitioners from all regions, creating a cadre of Southern experts capable of engaging directly with multilateral funds.
- A joint technical program, designed jointly by ACAI, CANSA, ASHA and OSC-CARE, would anchor training in the principles of **equity, transparency and community ownership**.

Such a program would help address the persistent capacity gap that prevents local actors from accessing resources already promised in global climate agreements.

2. Establish an inter-regional monitoring and data sharing platform

Create a **digital, multilingual tracking** platform to consolidate data on adaptation progress, climate finance flows, and community outcomes in Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and South Asia.

- The platform will serve as a **common knowledge** center, allowing regional hubs to upload indicators, case studies and validation reports in real time.

- It will integrate both **quantitative measures** (e.g., financial disbursements, hectares restored, number of community beneficiaries) and **qualitative information** from field testimonies.
- Governance will be participatory, with each region designating focal institutions responsible for data verification, translation and integrity.

This system will enable **collective monitoring of commitments** made at COP30, enhance transparency and support evidence-based advocacy in subsequent COP cycles.

Together, these operational recommendations translate the Dialogue's political vision into a **living infrastructure for cooperation** that strengthens Southern capacities, connects knowledge systems, and ensures that climate action remains grounded in accountability to communities.

4.3 Unified Advocacy Messages

The *Global South Civil Society Dialogue for Climate Sovereignty and Resilience* has produced a set of **common advocacy messages** to guide engagement at COP30 and beyond. These messages embody the collective spirit of the Dialogue: sovereignty, justice, and resilience are not based on dependency, but on participation, solidarity, and direct access to power and resources.

1. “Nothing for us without us” Sovereignty through participation

This message encapsulates the moral and political foundation of the Dialogue. Communities, indigenous peoples, women, and youth must not be treated as beneficiaries, but as **co-creators of climate solutions**. Sovereignty begins with participation: ensuring that those who live closest to climate realities also shape the laws, funds, and frameworks that govern them. At COP30, this means **integrating civil society leadership** into negotiating spaces, implementation committees, and financial councils, so that climate policy becomes truly inclusive and accountable.

2. Climate finance must flow directly to communities, not to intermediaries.

The Dialogue reaffirmed that climate justice cannot exist as long as funds remain blocked by intermediaries and complex bureaucracy. Direct access to finance is essential to transforming the lives of those most affected by the climate crisis. The Global South calls for **transparent and decentralized financial systems** that channel resources directly to local organizations, indigenous institutions, and women-led cooperatives. Those that have the legitimacy and proximity necessary to act effectively. Every dollar must be able to be linked to concrete results: restored ecosystems, strengthened livelihoods and empowered communities.

Together, these advocacy messages express a **unified voice from the Global South** : ecological sovereignty is inseparable from democratic participation and financial justice. They constitute the core political discourse of the *Solutions Sovereignty Pact* and will guide joint advocacy efforts throughout the COP30 process and beyond.

The Dialogue concluded with a collective reaffirmation of unity and shared purpose. Beyond colonial heritage and historical divisions, participants underscored that the peoples of the Global South constitute one moral and political community bound by solidarity, shared history, and a common destiny of resilience. The spirit of cooperation that animated the Dialogue represents a new phase of Southern leadership—one that replaces fragmentation with collective strength and competition with cooperation. This shared vision embodies the guiding principle: “Beyond colonial heritage, we are one humanity, one South.”

5. Roadmap from pre-COP30 to COP30

The *Southern Civil Society Dialogue for Climate Sovereignty and Resilience* was not conceived as a one-off event, but as the beginning of a sustained process of advocacy and implementation leading up to COP30 and beyond. This roadmap outlines key actions, milestones, and coordination mechanisms that will ensure continuity, visibility, and accountability between **November 2025 and December 2026**. It reflects the Dialogue's commitment to transforming its outcomes, in particular the *Solutions Sovereignty Pact*, into operational tools for policy influence, resource mobilization, and coalition building in the Global South.

5.1 Planned actions (Nov. 2025 - Dec. 2026)

1. Dissemination of the Pact for Sovereignty through Solutions

The *Pact for Sovereignty through Solutions* will be widely disseminated through a coordinated awareness-raising campaign targeting governments, multilateral institutions and civil society networks.

- A **digital and print edition** of the Pact will be released in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese, accompanied by short audiovisual summaries for the community.
- The launch events will be organized in partnership with regional platforms , including ACAI, CANSA, ASHA and OSC CARE, to obtain institutional approval.
- Guidance notes from the Pact will be shared with national focal points to facilitate its integration into NDC updates, adaptation plans and financing strategies.

This dissemination phase will position the Pact as a **reference framework for community climate action** within the framework of the COP30 deliberations.

2. Participation of CSOs in COP30 side events (Belém, Brazil)

Civil society networks will coordinate a **collective presence at COP30** to ensure that Southern perspectives shape official and unofficial spaces.

- Joint side events will be held under the theme *“Ecological Sovereignty and Community-Led Solutions”*.
- Panels, exhibitions and dialogues will highlight the six thematic pillars - rights, forests, finance, knowledge, governance and solidarity - showcasing locally led initiatives and evidence-based models.
- The Steering Committee will liaise with the COP30 Presidency, the UNFCCC Secretariat and observer groups (ENGOs, IPOs, Women and Gender, YOUNGOs) to ensure speaking slots and visibility for community representatives.

This coordinated participation aims to project a **unified advocacy front from the South**, emphasizing shared priorities and demonstrating policy coherence across regions.

3. Creation of regional advocacy hubs and communication channels

To maintain post-COP30 coordination, the Dialogue will formalize **regional advocacy hubs** of decentralized engagement and knowledge exchange centers hosted by existing CSO networks.

- Each hub will serve as a focal point for data collection, capacity development and policy monitoring within its sub-region.
- The hubs will be interconnected via a **digital communication and knowledge sharing** platform, enabling the real-time exchange of updates, policy alerts and advocacy materials.
- This structure will also support the implementation of the operational recommendations of section 7.2, in particular the inter - regional monitoring and South-South capacity building programs.

Together, these hubs and channels will support the movement's **institutional memory and political continuity**, ensuring that the outcomes of the pre-COP30 dialogue evolve into long-term frameworks for collaboration and accountability.

5.2 Shared responsibilities

Effective implementation of the *Sovereignty through Solutions Pact* relies on a clear and transparent division of labor among the regional partners who co-created the Dialogue. The following framework defines **shared responsibilities** for coordination, communication, and monitoring from the **end of 2025 to 2026**, ensuring that each region contributes according to its respective strengths, while ensuring collective accountability.

1. Regional managers and coordination roles

- **African Climate Action Initiative (ACAI) *Regional Lead for Africa.***
ACAI will coordinate advocacy and knowledge exchange among African networks, with a focus on resilience financing, community governance, and the alignment of continental policies with those of the African Union and AMCEN. It will host the African regional hub, oversee capacity building on access to finance, and facilitate linkages with the Pan-African CSO Climate Platform .
- **Amazon Sacred Headwaters Alliance (ASHA), *Regional Manager for the Amazon***
ASHA will anchor indigenous and forest perspectives, providing leadership on rights, forest governance, and bioregional restoration models. She will manage the Latin American advocacy hub, organize case documentation, and coordinate regional dissemination of the *Solutions Sovereignty Pact* .
- **Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA) *Regional Manager for South Asia* .**
CANSA will oversee thematic coordination of adaptation, loss and damage financing, and technology co - development. It will lead regional advocacy for the integration of community-based approaches into NDC and LTS updates, and

ensure strong representation of youth and women in follow-up actions in South Asia.

- **Caribbean Climate Network (CCN)**

The Caribbean CCN Regional Lead will champion small island priorities, including climate-related migration, ocean resilience, and equitable access to finance for SIDS. They will coordinate regional dialogues, represent Caribbean CSOs on South-South platforms, and ensure that island-specific vulnerabilities are addressed in COP30 commitments.

2. Collective responsibilities

- **Joint Steering Function:** The four regional leads will collectively serve as the *South-South Steering Committee* for the Dialogue's legacy, convening quarterly coordination meetings (virtual and in-person) to align advocacy, reporting, and communications.
- **Knowledge and Data Exchange:** Each region will contribute to the common inter - *regional monitoring and data sharing* platform established under Section 7.2, providing verified updates on policy progress, access to finance and community outcomes.
- **Communication and awareness:** Coordinated press releases, newsletters and policy briefs will be published under a unified visual identity - *Pact for Sovereignty through Solutions* - to strengthen visibility and cohesion.
- **Annual Review Cycle:** A collective review of progress will be presented at the post-COP30 South-South Assembly (2026), ensuring transparent reflection on achievements, challenges and strategic priorities for the next phase.

This distributed yet unified governance model reinforces the principle of **shared ownership and mutual responsibility**, the cornerstone of ecological sovereignty. It ensures regionalized leadership while promoting a single voice from the South within the global climate architecture.

5.3 Visibility and communication strategy

To amplify the outcomes of the *Southern Civil Society Dialogue for Climate Sovereignty and Resilience* and ensure sustained public engagement leading up to COP30 and beyond, a **coordinated visibility and communications strategy** will be implemented across all participating regions. This strategy aims to **elevate the collective voice of Southern civil society**, foster solidarity across linguistic and geographical boundaries, and disseminate a coherent advocacy message to global audiences.

1. “Voices of the Great South” Campaign

A flagship communications campaign entitled “**Voices of the Great South**” will serve as the main vehicle for promoting the *Pact for Sovereignty through Solutions*.

- The campaign will feature stories, short films, and infographics illustrating community-led innovations, Indigenous leadership, and women's climate action.
- Content will be co-produced by regional communications teams and disseminated through coordinated media channels (print, broadcast and digital) to ensure cultural and linguistic inclusion.
- The campaign will coincide with COP30 and related regional climate forums, positioning the Dialogue as a living movement rather than a one-off event.

This initiative will ensure that the principles of **ecological sovereignty and participatory justice** reach audiences beyond negotiation spaces, engaging youth, educators, journalists and local policymakers.

2. Multilingual digital platform

A **dedicated multilingual digital** platform will host the Dialogue's outcomes and serve as a **long-term knowledge and storytelling hub** .

- Available in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese, the platform will feature interactive sections for policy briefs, thematic case studies, video testimonials and downloadable communication kits.
- It will integrate with the **inter - regional data monitoring and sharing** platform (see section 7.2), thus ensuring alignment between advocacy, data transparency and knowledge management.
- Accessibility measures, including low-bandwidth modes and offline content, will be prioritized to reach remote areas.

By merging data, stories and dialogue, the platform will become a central instrument to support collective learning and **inter - regional engagement** within the Greater South.

3. CSO Media Toolkit

To enable civil society organisations to communicate effectively and consistently, a **media toolkit for CSOs** will be developed and distributed to all participating networks.

- The toolkit will include key message templates, fact sheets, press briefings and visual resources (logos, social media cards, infographics).
- Training modules on storytelling, ethical communication and media engagement will be organized for CSO communicators, with an emphasis on the participation of indigenous people and youth.
- A shared editorial calendar will align messaging across platforms and ensure consistency in timing and tone before, during, and after COP30.

This approach will improve **the coherence and visibility of the narrative** while strengthening the communication capacity of local and regional actors as equal partners in shaping the global climate discourse.

Together, these elements - **the Voices campaign, the digital platform, and the CSO toolkit** - form a unified communications ecosystem that amplifies the message of sovereignty, solidarity, and Southern action in the global fight for climate justice.

5.4 Interregional Pact for Sovereignty through Solutions

The Interregional Pact for Sovereignty through Solutions was adopted as a living commitment of the Global South civil society networks to jointly advance ecological sovereignty, justice, and shared resilience beyond COP30. Unlike the broader “Pact for Sovereignty through Solutions,” which provides the conceptual framework, this Interregional Pact operationalizes cooperation across territories and thematic coalitions.

Purpose and Scope

The Pact establishes an interregional mechanism linking Africa, the Amazon, South Asia, and the Caribbean to coordinate advocacy, data, and implementation efforts under one coherent framework. It consolidates the Dialogue’s principles into actionable cooperation pillars:

1. **Direct Access to Finance** - Ensuring transparent, community-led management of climate funds, with simplified pathways to the Loss and Damage Fund and the GCF.
2. **Territorial Sovereignty and Legal Empowerment** - Supporting the legal recognition of autonomous territorial governments (ATGs), customary land rights, and community justice mechanisms.
3. **Knowledge and Innovation Alliances** - Creating South-South science, technology, and ancestral knowledge platforms for adaptation and restoration.
4. **Gender and Intergenerational Equity** - Promoting women’s leadership and youth innovation in resilience governance.

5. **Ethical Communication and Solidarity Diplomacy** - Coordinating unified narratives and collective advocacy at COP30 and beyond.

Governance Structure

The Interregional Pact will be jointly coordinated by the four regional leads – ACAI, ASHA, CANSA, and the Caribbean Climate Network – under the facilitation of the OSC-CARE Office. It will operate through:

- A **rotating secretariat** hosted annually by one regional hub.
- A **technical working group** on finance, governance, and communication.
- A **Community Ethical Virtual Platform (PVEC)** serving as a repository of knowledge, case studies, and interregional coordination tools.

Strategic Function

The Pact embodies the infrastructure of South-South cooperation envisioned in the Dialogue. It ensures that solidarity is not limited to declarations but translated into enduring mechanisms of collective power. It positions the Global South as a coherent political and technical actor in global climate governance, advancing the principle that *“resilience is sovereignty in practice.”*

6. Monitoring, evaluation and capitalization

To ensure that the *Global South Civil Society Dialogue for Climate Sovereignty and Resilience* delivers lasting impact beyond COP30, a **comprehensive Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) framework** has been established. This framework builds directly on the methodology presented in the *pre-COP30 concept note* and aims to track performance along three dimensions: **outcomes, participation, and influence**. It combines real-time monitoring tools with qualitative reflection mechanisms to ensure that the *Solutions Sovereignty Pact* remains a living, adaptive process, anchored in accountability and continuous learning.

6.1 Common MEL Framework

The MEL framework provides a unified structure for assessing the implementation, visibility and political impact of the Dialogue across all participating regions.

- **Outcome indicators:** measure tangible results such as regional consultations held, side events organized and thematic publications produced.
- **Participation indicators:** capture measures of diversity and inclusion, including gender balance, Indigenous representation and youth participation in all processes.
- **Indicators of influence:** Assess the extent to which the Dialogue's recommendations inform national policies, regional declarations and the outcomes of global negotiations.

Each regional hub (ACAI, ASHA, CANSA and the Caribbean Climate Network) will maintain its own monitoring system aligned with common indicators, feeding into the inter - **regional dashboard** managed by the steering committee.

6.2 Real-time dashboard

Building on the participatory digital architecture described in the *concept note* , a **real-time monitoring dashboard** will visualize progress on key thematic and operational indicators.

- The dashboard will compile data from regional partners, including event results, advocacy engagements and media reach, in near real-time.
- It will incorporate **georeferenced mapping** of community-led projects, allowing stakeholders to visualize where the results of the dialogue are being implemented or expanded.
- Public accessibility will be ensured through the **multilingual digital** platform introduced in Section 8.3, allowing external stakeholders (governments, donors and journalists) to monitor transparency and performance.

This system will strengthen **evidence-based advocacy** by making achievements and challenges visible, quantifiable and comparable across regions.

6.3 Monitoring post-COP30 impacts

Beyond COP30, the MEL framework moves to an **impact monitoring phase** that will assess long-term effects in three critical areas:

1. **Policy adoption:** monitoring the integration of the recommendations of the *Pact for Sovereignty through Solutions* into NDCs, adaptation frameworks and climate finance strategies.
2. **Continuing the partnership:** documenting the sustainability of collaborations between CSOs, indigenous organizations and regional alliances initiated within the framework of the Dialogue.
3. **Access to finance:** monitoring the number and scale of successful community or regional proposals supported by climate and development finance mechanisms.

Annual progress reports will be developed by the Monitoring Expert Group, validated by the Steering Committee and shared publicly through *Voices of the Greater South communication channels*.

6.4 Capitalization of lessons learned

A **structured capitalization process** will synthesize the lessons of the Dialogue into practical guidelines to be replicated in future South-South initiatives. This process will include:

- A *collection of practitioners* presenting methodologies, success factors and innovations in participatory diplomacy.
- Peer-reviewed case studies documenting on-the-ground impacts and governance models.
- Learning exchanges across Africa, Latin America, South Asia and the Caribbean to institutionalize best practices within regional networks and intergovernmental partnerships.

By integrating capitalization into the monitoring cycle, the Dialogue ensures that knowledge is not only documented but also **reinvested in future policies, practices and partnerships**.

The monitoring, evaluation, and capitalization framework thus transforms monitoring from a procedural requirement into a **strategic driver of accountability, transparency, and learning**. It ensures that the *Solutions Sovereignty Compact* continues to evolve as a dynamic instrument for Southern leadership, linking dialogue, data, and diplomacy in the quest for ecological sovereignty and climate justice.

7. Annexes

- Agenda for the pre-COP30 meeting
- List of participants

- Text of the "Brasilia Declaration"
- Mapping CSO networks
- Country/region files (13 Africans, 8 Latin Americans, 6 Asians, 4 Caribbeans)
- Indicator dashboard
- Media Coverage Portfolio