



# Transport Community Engagement at COP30

2025 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP30)

10th - 21st November 2025 | Belém, Brazil

## Frequently Asked Questions

### Table of contents

#### Background on the UNFCCC, SLOCAT Taskforce, MPGCA and Climate Champions

1. What is the UNFCCC?
2. What is the UN Climate Change Conference (COP) and what can you expect from it?
  - a. What is the Paris Agreement?
3. What is the value of engaging in COP?
4. What is the SLOCAT Advocacy Task Force (formerly known as the SLOCAT Task Force on Transport Community Engagement)?
5. What is the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (MPGCA)?
  - a. What were the transport initiatives engaged in the UNFCCC via MPGCA?
  - b. Who are the Climate High-Level Champions?
  - c. What is the 2025 Work Programme for Climate Champions and Marrakech Partnership?

#### Background on COPs

6. What happened at COP28?
7. What happened at COP29?
8. What is happening for COP30?
  - a. COP30 Presidency Vision
  - b. What are the six axes and 30 objectives of the Action Agenda?
  - c. What is an Activation Group?
  - d. What is the COP30 Thematic Programme?

#### SLOCAT and Transport community engagement in COPs

9. What is SLOCAT's thematic engagement in COPs?
10. What is SLOCAT's engagement in the COP30 Action Agenda?
11. SLOCAT Engagement in Estação de Desenvolvimento?
12. How do I find out about transport events at COP30?

#### Information on accreditation and general COP activities and events

13. Who can attend COP and how do I get accredited?
14. What are the different types of activities organised around COPs?
  - a. Official side events and exhibit
  - b. Pavilions
  - c. Receptions and networking events

15. What is the Blue Zone at COP?
16. What is the Green Zone at COP?

## **Background on the UNFCCC, SLOCAT Advocacy Task Force and Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and Climate Champions**

### **What is the UNFCCC?**

The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an intergovernmental treaty developed to address climate change. The Convention entered into force in 1994. Currently, it has a near-universal membership and the countries that ratified the convention are referred to as Parties. The Parties under the UNFCCC continue to adopt decisions, review progress and consider further action through regular meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COP). COP is also supported by two subsidiary bodies, the [Subsidiary Body for Implementation \(SBI\)](#) and [Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice \(SBSTA\)](#). The SBI was created to develop recommendations to assist the COP in reviewing and assessing implementation of the Convention and in preparing and implementing its decisions. The SBSTA supports COP by providing timely information and suggestions on scientific and technological matters.

### **What is the UN Climate Change Conference COP?**

The Conference of the Parties, or COP, is the annual climate change conference organised by the United Nations since 1995. The COP is also the main decision making body of the UNFCCC. The Parties consist of the countries that are signatories to the UNFCCC. The decision making body of COP is assigned with the key task of reviewing the national commitments and emission inventories submitted by the parties to assess the effects of measures taken and progress made by the parties towards mitigating climate change. Further, an Adaptation Committee was also established by COP to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation. The first COP climate conference was held in 1995.

At COP, you can expect new or updated international climate agreements, countries announcing new national climate policies and funding commitments, and presentations of the latest scientific climate assessments. There are also workshops and panels on specific climate topics, opportunities for partnerships and networks, and engagement through media coverage and outreach activities.

**Read more about COP [here](#).**

### What is the Paris Agreement?

The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. On 12 December 2015, it was adopted by 196 countries at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris, and it entered into force on 4 November 2016. The overarching goal of the Paris Agreement is to curb 'the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels' and channel efforts 'to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.' The Paris Agreement is the latest effort to strengthen global action towards climate change. Before it, the Kyoto Protocol, which was ratified in 2005, agreed to set binding emission reduction targets.

The Conference of Parties serves as the meeting of Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA). The CMA oversees the implementation of the Paris Agreement and takes decisions to promote its effective implementation.

**Read more about the Paris Agreement [here](#).**

### What is the value of engaging in COP?

Engaging in the UN Climate Change Conference provides a unique opportunity to explore key issues that are addressed in the global climate agenda. It also allows for the building and cultivation of strategic alliances that can support future work, while showcasing your organisation's mission, vision, successful case studies etc, to a global audience. Additionally, participating offers valuable insights into the workings of intergovernmental negotiations, all while creating opportunities to raise funds to further your mission.

### What is the SLOCAT Advocacy Task Force (formerly known as the SLOCAT Task Force on Transport Community Engagement)?

The [SLOCAT Advocacy Task Force](#) was established in 2021 jointly with SLOCAT partners. Its primary objective is to guide the work and engagement of SLOCAT in the wider climate change process.

Currently, the Task Force is guided by the *SLOCAT Five Year Strategy for Engagement in UNFCCC 2021-2025*, which does the following:

- Focuses on multiple interactions in the process and aligns activities with the five-year cycle of the Paris Agreement
- Operates on the basis of eight principles for *Consistent, Competent, Timely, Relevant, Related, Equitable, Inclusive* and *Robust* engagement
- Focuses on the whole year-long UNFCCC process rather than on specific meetings, with a wide variety of engagement methods

- Recognises that SLOCAT's role as co-Focal Point for the engagement of the transport sector in the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action is separate but complementary to the strategy

### What is the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (MPGCA)?

The [Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action \(MPGCA\)](#) supports implementation of the Paris Agreement by enabling collaboration between governments and the cities, regions, businesses and investors that must act on climate change. The aim of the partnership is to strengthen collaboration between governments and key sectoral stakeholders to lower emissions and increase resilience against climate impacts. These actions are guided by the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement and undertaken in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Within the MPGCA, the **Climate Action Pathways** are a vital tool to enhance climate action. These Pathways consist of various thematic areas, including transport. SLOCAT is the official co-focal point for transport sector engagement (Transport Thematic Group, TTG) in MPGCA, along with the International Transport Forum (ITF) at the OECD. SLOCAT was first appointed as co-focal point in 2016 and then re-appointed in the summer of 2020 following an open consultation by the UNFCCC with the transport stakeholders in the MPGCA. SLOCAT's role as co-focal point consists of the following:

- Providing a conduit for the exchange of information among transport stakeholders, the UNFCCC, and other thematic groups
- Facilitating high-impact inputs into the process
- Facilitating planning and activities of Thematic Group stakeholders

SLOCAT therefore facilitates the engagement of the wider transport sector, which also includes aviation and maritime transport.

**Read more:** [Climate Action Pathways](#) |

### What were the transport initiatives engaged in the UNFCCC via MPGCA?

Inspired by the call to action by UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon in September 2014 and followed up by the Lima Paris Action Agenda, [15 transport initiatives](#) established by non-state actors in the transport sector were showcased at COP21 in 2015. COP21 also decided to appoint High-Level Champions to facilitate voluntary efforts, initiatives and coalitions. Following the appointment of the first two High-Level Champions and the COP22 in Marrakech, the action agenda was renamed as Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (MPGCA) in November 2016. From 2017 to 2018, 11 more transport initiatives have joined the initial core group showcased via the MPGCA. By 2018, 26 transport initiatives engaged in the UNFCCC via the MPGCA, covering both passenger and freight transport and touch on all transport sectors and modes.

An overview of the transport initiatives as of 2018 was included in the [Annex to the Climate Action Pathway: Transport](#). SLOCAT, on behalf of the Paris Process on Mobility and Climate, released progress reports on the transport initiatives in [2016](#), [2017](#) and [2018](#).

In 2021 at COP26 in Glasgow, the UK COP26 Presidency supported the launch of three transport related initiatives. These initiatives focused on [international aviation](#), [green shipping corridors](#), and [accelerating the transition to 100% zero emission cars and vans](#). Following this, in 2022, the Egyptian COP27 presidency launched the [Low Carbon Transport for Urban Sustainability \(LOTUS\)](#) initiative to 'improve and decarbonise the urban mobility systems.' LOTUS has now become a part of the COP27 initiative [Sustainable Urban Resilience for the Next Generation \(SURGe\)](#).

Through the UAE Consensus agreed at COP28, Parties and non-Party stakeholders were urged to join efforts in accelerating climate action delivery through inclusive, multilevel, gender-responsive and cooperative approaches. The consensus encouraged Climate Champions, the Marrakech Partnership, and non-Party stakeholders to integrate the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake into their work on scaling up and introducing new or strengthened voluntary efforts, initiatives and coalitions.

At COP29, Parties formally acknowledged the crucial role and active engagement of non-Party stakeholders in supporting governments to contribute to progress towards achieving the Convention's objective and the Paris Agreement's goals. They welcomed the progress, leadership and work of the Climate High-Level Champions in promoting the implementation of voluntary efforts, initiatives, and coalitions under the Marrakech Partnership framework.

### **Who are the Climate High-Level Champions?**

The Climate High-Level Champions are senior leaders appointed by COP Presidencies who work with the support of the Marrakech Partnership to enhance the engagement of Parties and non-Party stakeholders in climate action. The core role is to act on behalf of the President of the Conference of the Parties to facilitate, through high-level engagement, the scaling up and strengthening of voluntary efforts, initiatives and coalitions, and to continue convening annually a high-level event together with the Executive Secretary and the incumbent and incoming Presidents of the Conference of the Parties.

#### **Current Champions:**

- Dan Ioschpe - COP30 High-Level Climate Champion
- Nigar Arpadarai - COP29 High-Level Climate Champion
- Marcele Oliveira - COP30 Youth Climate Champion

**Read more:** [Current Climate High-Level Champions](#)

### **What is the 2025 Work Programme for Climate Champions and Marrakech Partnership?**

The 2025 Work Programme builds on 2030 Climate Solutions momentum towards a unified COP30 Global Climate Action Agenda in the spirit of "Mutirão" (collective work for the common good). Brings existing efforts into sharper focus around 30 shared objectives (grouped into six core axes) aligned with the first Global Stocktake - the UN's official 'report card' on climate progress. Six functions of the five-year plan towards COP30 global climate action agenda:

- Mobilising non-Party Stakeholder ambition
- Driving systems transformation
- Strengthening collaboration with governments
- Broadening engagement
- Tracking progress
- Building shared narrative

Ensure alignment of existing campaigns (Race to Zero, Race to Resilience, Climate-Proofing SMEs, Impact Makers), initiatives and tools (Sharm el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda, 2030 Breakthroughs, 2030 Climate Solutions) with the Paris Agreement, considering GST outcomes.

Inclusion priorities: Mainstream equality, inclusion, focus on women, Indigenous Peoples, youth; emphasise resilient lives and livelihoods, nature, finance mobilisation. Improve transparency, reporting, follow-up via Global Climate Action Portal and Yearbook of Climate Action. Continue work with non-Party Stakeholders to build inclusive all-of-society climate action.

This programme directly coordinates transport initiatives through the COP30 Action Agenda framework, ensuring transport efforts are aligned with global objectives and contribute to systems transformation.

**Read more:** [Work Programme for the Climate High-Level Champions and Marrakech Partnership for Climate Action 2025](#)

## **Background on COPs**

### **What happened at COP28?**

At COP28, the [Global Stocktake \(GST\)](#) played a pivotal role in assessing progress under the Paris Agreement. The GST, a process to occur every five years, aims to evaluate where Parties are making strides towards Paris Agreement goals and identify areas needing improvement. The first GST concluded at COP28, marking a critical moment for climate action. During the Bonn sessions in June 2023, the third Technical Dialogue allowed stakeholders to contribute essential inputs to better

understand global efforts and prioritise actions towards sustainable, low carbon transport. Organisations like SLOCAT emphasised the importance of focusing on transport sector targets, bridging the technical and political phases of the GST process, and moving from quantifying transport finance needs to implementing practical solutions like pricing high-carbon transport externalities and phasing out fossil-fuel subsidies.

The transport outcomes at COP28 were notable. The UAE Consensus marked a significant milestone with nearly every country agreeing to “transition away” from fossil fuels to reach net zero. It also set ambitious targets to triple renewable energy capacity and double energy efficiency by 2030, joining the [3x Renewables by 2030 campaign](#). SLOCAT along with REN21 and other co-initiators, launched a call to action to double the share of energy efficient and fossil-free forms of land transport by 2030. A key outcome for transport was captured in GST outcome paragraph 28 (g) calling on Parties to *Accelerating the reduction of emissions from road transport on a range of pathways, including through development of infrastructure and rapid deployment of zero- and low-emission vehicles*. Despite frustrations over a lack of a clear “phase-out” call for fossil fuels, the presidencies of COP28 (Dubai), COP29 (Azerbaijan) and COP30 (Brazil) announced initiative to reduce fossil fuel dependency. Brazil joined OPEC+ and its COP30 host city, Belém, endorsed the [Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty](#). Additionally, a fund to address climate change loss and damage was operationalised; though developing countries express disappointment over the lack of new financial commitments. Financial architecture reform gained momentum, recognising the role of credit rating agencies and calling for increased concessional and grant finance. The launch of [ALTÉRRRA](#) (the UAE’s USD 30 billion private finance vehicle) aims to mobilise USD 250 billion for global climate action, reflecting the transport sector’s growing importance in climate discussions

**Read more:** [Transport in COP28 outcomes analysis by SLOCAT](#)

### **What happened at COP29?**

COP29, held in Baku, Azerbaijan in November 2024, was widely recognised as “the Finance COP” due to its focus on mobilising climate finance. After intense negotiations, developed countries committed to USD 300 billion annually by 2035—triple the current level but falling short of the trillions required—as part of a broader effort to scale financing to USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035. However, the agreement lacked crucial safeguards: no sub-targets for mitigation or adaptation, no prioritisation of grants over loans, and no protection against classifying fossil fuel infrastructure as “climate finance”. Whilst no agreement was reached on implementing the First Global Stocktake (GST) outcomes from COP28—which included vital references to accelerating zero-emission vehicles and transitioning away from fossil fuels—discussions were deferred to June 2025, with a final decision expected at COP30 in Brazil. This presents both a challenge and an opportunity: the GST must continue to guide ambitious transport actions for climate and sustainability as countries prepare their NDCs 3.0 in 2025.



Progress was achieved through several fronts: the Avoid/Shift Breakthrough was launched to double energy-efficient and fossil-free land transport by 2030, building on the #FossilFreeTransport Call to Action. A significant breakthrough on Article 6 carbon markets, after nearly a decade of negotiations, established clearer trading rules that could unlock USD 250 billion in savings for implementing climate commitments. The COP29 Presidency introduced transport-focused initiatives including the Multisectoral Actions Pathways Declaration emphasising low-carbon transport systems. Various guidelines and resources have been released by the global sustainable transport community to support governments in integrating sustainable transport measures into their climate commitments.

**Read more:** [Transport in COP29 outcomes analysis by SLOCAT](#)

### What is happening for COP30?

COP30 is a pivotal opportunity to accelerate the sector's role in advancing climate and sustainability goals, driving coordinated action for lasting impact. 2025 marks: The tenth anniversary of the Paris Agreement, the elaboration by countries of new Nationally Determined Contributions with 2035 targets, the five-year countdown to the implementation deadline for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the IPCC target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by 43% to limit global warming to 1.5°C and the eve of the UN Decade of Sustainable Transport 2026-2035.

### COP30 Presidency Vision

COP30 centres people in climate action, rallying global participation through the Global Mutirão to connect with people's realities on the ground. The Action Agenda serves as one of four key success pillars—alongside the Leaders' Summit, Negotiations, and Global Mobilisation—working together to reinforce multilateralism, connect climate to real lives, and accelerate implementation of the Paris Agreement. The Action Agenda engages actors who do not negotiate agreements yet are essential for putting them into practice through voluntary action: civil society, businesses, investors, cities, states, alongside countries. COP30 seeks to innovate on both the **what and the how**:

- On the **what**: The Action Agenda becomes an instrument to implement what was agreed in the negotiations
- On the **how**: It builds on 10 years of success from previous COP Presidencies and Climate High-Level Champions, leveraging existing initiatives and coalitions established since COP21 Paris

The Action Agenda is structured around six core axes and 30 shared objectives aligned with the first Global Stocktake outcomes. It serves as the operational backbone for driving momentum towards full GST implementation, mobilising all stakeholders to work alongside governments in advancing global climate efforts.

**Read more:** [COP30 President-Designate's Letters](#) | [COP30 Action Agenda FAQ](#)



### What are the six axes and 30 objectives of the Action Agenda?

The COP30 Action Agenda is structured around six thematic axes, each containing specific objectives:

- Axis 1: Transitioning Energy, Industry and Transport
- Axis 2: Stewarding Forests, Oceans, and Biodiversity
- Axis 3: Transforming Agriculture and Food Systems
- Axis 4: Building Resilience for Cities, Infrastructure and Water
- Axis 5: Fostering Human and Social Development
- Axis 6: Cross-cutting enablers and accelerators

### What is an Activation Group?

Activation Groups (AGs) are composition of 'initiatives' launched at previous COPs by various stakeholders working towards the specific key objective under each axis. Each initiative brings together coalitions of actors—including governments at all levels, investors, businesses, and civil society groups—who voluntarily collaborate to achieve a specific and clearly defined climate goal. Each of the 30 key objectives has a dedicated Activation Group.

Key features of Activation Groups:

- Multi-stakeholder composition: Includes initiatives, coalitions, businesses, cities, civil society organisations, and governments
- Facilitated by Secretariats: Each AG has a Secretariat comprising the COP30 Presidency focal point, Climate Champions Team facilitator, UNFCCC focal point, Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs representative, Marrakech Partnership focal point, intergovernmental organisations, and COP30 Special Envoys
- Coordinate initiatives launched at previous COPs, measure the results and progress of these initiatives and present at climate convention channels, and COPs; produce granary of solutions , scale existing solutions with concrete plans to accelerate solutions (PAS) by 2028.

**Read more:** [COP30 Action Agenda](#) | [COP30 Activation Groups](#) | [Activation Groups](#)

### What is the COP30 Thematic Programme?

The COP30 Thematic Programme mirrors the Action Agenda structure, dedicating specific days to different climate action themes:

- **November 10-11: Adaptation, Cities, Infrastructure,** Water, Waste, Local Governments, Bioeconomy, Circular Economy, and Tourism, laying the foundation for climate readiness and resilience across systems, sectors, communities, and regions.

- **November 12-13:** Health, Jobs, Education, Culture, Justice and human rights, Information integrity, and Workers. These days also introduce the Global Ethical Stocktake, reinforcing equity and moral responsibility in climate governance.
- **November 14-15:** Zoom in on systems transformation across **Energy**, Industry, **Transport**, Trade, Finance, Carbon markets, and Non-CO<sub>2</sub> gases, supporting the global push to triple renewable energy, double energy efficiency, and transition away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly, and equitable manner.
- **November 17-18:** Elevate both planetary and community stewardship—centering on Forests, Oceans, and Biodiversity, while spotlighting Indigenous peoples, Local and traditional communities, Children and Youth, and Small and medium entrepreneurs, showcasing inclusive, grounded, and nature-aligned solutions.
- **November 19-20:** Tackle food, farming, and equity at their roots, addressing Agriculture, Food systems and food security, Fisheries, and Family farming, while also emphasising leadership from women, gender and afro descendants.

Read more: [COP30 Thematic Programme](#)

## SLOCAT and Transport community engagement in COPs

### What is SLOCAT's thematic engagement in COPs?

SLOCAT has played a central role in the COP process for many years, supporting the overall engagement of the wider sustainable, low carbon transport community in key events of the COP. Below are a number of mechanisms through which SLOCAT facilitates the engagement of partners and other actors within the ecosystem, in addition to its role in the above-mentioned MPGCA.

Guided by the SLOCAT Advocacy Task Force (formerly known as the SLOCAT Task Force on Transport community Engagement) as well as the thematic priorities of the Presidencies, SLOCAT provides avenues for transport engagement in COPs. These include the organisation and coordination of transport-focused events at COPs, in collaboration with partners, to foster wider stakeholder engagement. SLOCAT also supports and amplifies campaigns that raise awareness of the role of sustainable transport in achieving climate goals. In addition, SLOCAT facilitates ministerial dialogues, high-level roundtables, and thematic discussions to strengthen policy coherence and collaboration. As co-focal point for the Transport Thematic Group under the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (MPGCA), SLOCAT plays a convening role in mobilising and coordinating transport actors to advance collective action towards decarbonised and resilient transport systems

Visit our SLOCAT [at COP30](#) and check out previous engagement webpages [here](#).

### What is SLOCAT's engagement in the COP30 Action Agenda?

SLOCAT has been invited to participate in the COP30 Action Agenda in three strategic roles across different Activation Groups:

- SLOCAT is invited as a Member to Activation Group #2 *Accelerate zero and low-emission technologies in hard-to-decarbonise sectors*, On behalf of the initiative *Manifesto for intermodal, low-carbon, efficient and resilient freight transport and logistics*. International Transport Forum invited to Serve in the Secretariat
- SLOCAT is invited as a Member to Activation Group #4: *Transition towards phasing out fossil fuels in a just, orderly and equitable manner* On behalf of the initiative *A call to double the share of energy efficient and fossil-free forms of land transport by 2030*.
- SLOCAT invited to Serve in the Secretariat of Activation Group #13: *Urban development, mobility and resilient infrastructure*

**Read more:** [Manifesto for intermodal, low-carbon, efficient and resilient freight transport and logistics](#) | [A call to double the share of energy efficient and fossil-free forms of land transport by 2030](#)

### SLOCAT Engagement in Estação de Desenvolvimento?

Estação de Desenvolvimento (Development Station) is a multi-event space and opportunity running from 10 - 21 November 2025 during COP30. It's a multi-event space and opportunity for the Brazilian business sector to establish a dedicated space for leadership, coordination, and visibility. Creates opportunities for engagement with international partners and serves as a platform for transport sector coordination and collaboration.

SLOCAT collaborates as an **Institutional Partner** in the Dedicated Transport Space at COP30, working alongside Brazil's Sistema Transporte and the Brazilian Ministries. The institutional partnership complements SLOCAT's roles in the COP30 Action Agenda, creating multiple pathways for transport sector engagement during the conference.

**Read more:** [Development Station](#) | [SLOCAT at the UN Climate Change Conference COP30](#)

### How do I find out about transport events at COP30?

The **SLOCAT Event Tracker** is an online platform board that keeps track and compiles transport-focused events at COPs, including SLOCAT-led and supported events, events organised by SLOCAT's partners, the wider transport community and the COP Presidency.

The SLOCAT Event Tracker will be featured on the SLOCAT COP30 webpage and will be available to the general public. Stay tuned for further news on Transport Community Engagement at COP30 at [www.slocat.net](http://www.slocat.net).

## Information on accreditation and general COP activities and events

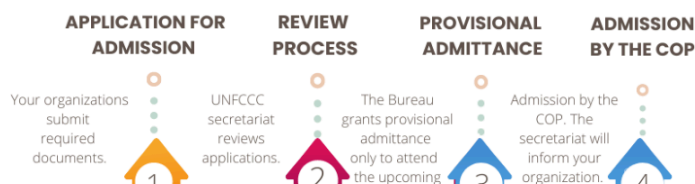
### Who can attend COP and how do we get accredited?

COP venue consists of Blue Zone and Green Zones. Blue Zone is closed place accessible with UNFCCC accreditation, whereas Green Zone is open to public and generally simple registration is required to access Green Zones.

For Blue Zone, there are three categories of participants at meetings and conferences in the UNFCCC process: representatives of [Parties to the Convention and Observer States](#), members of the [press and media](#), and representatives of observer organisations. Combating climate change requires the effort of everyone. That is why in adopting the Paris Agreement, Governments further recognised the importance of civil society and other stakeholders in finding solutions to the impact of climate change. These non-Party stakeholders or observers, whose inclusion dates back to [the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development \(Rio de Janeiro, 1992\)](#), play a crucial role in achieving global climate change objectives. Their roles include proposing and implementing more ambitious national climate plans, raising public awareness, analysing the impact of plans, accelerating climate finance, and developing and transferring technology.

Observers organisations in the UNFCCC process are diverse and categorised into three types: the [United Nations System and its Specialised Agencies](#), [Intergovernmental Organisations \(IGOs\)](#), and [Non-Governmental Organisations \(NGOs\)](#). The NGOs represent a broad spectrum of interests, and include representatives from business and industry, environmental groups, farming and agriculture, indigenous populations, local governments and municipal authorities, research and academic institutes, labour unions, women and gender and youth groups. IGOs and NGOs can register

#### BECOMING A UNFCCC OBSERVER ORGANIZATION



delegates once they have received observer status. The figure below illustrates the steps to obtain observer status.

For additional details on the procedure to obtain observer status, please refer to the UNFCCC [website](#).

#### ATTENDING EACH SESSION ONCE ADMITTED (OR PROVISIONALLY ADMITTED)



Once admitted as an Observer, every organisation can then nominate its staff member to the platform as soon as it is open. The call for nomination usually opens 2-3 months prior to COP. Around 1 week after the nomination deadline, a quota will be assigned to the observer organisation. Based on the number of slots, the organisation can confirm the nominated delegation (or add new data).

#### How is MPGCA stakeholder accreditation arranged?

This is an **entirely different process** to the one for 'standard badges.' the UNFCCC has vetting capacity and priority is given to the speakers and entourage of the Marrakech Partnership events who will not be able to be accredited otherwise. The final outcome is communicated by UNFCCC later than for the standard badges, which can create a certain climate of uncertainty.

#### Contact Information

Akshay Jamdade, Policy Analyst ([akshay.jamdade@slocatpartnership.org](mailto:akshay.jamdade@slocatpartnership.org))

## What are the different types of activities organised around COPs?

### Official side events and exhibits

Side events and exhibits are organised by observer organisations (NGOs and IGOs), Parties partnering with observers, UNFCCC divisions, UN organisations and specialised agencies. Through side events, these organisations present their work or foster discussions on key issues, often engaging the audience in interactive sessions.

Exhibits, in turn, enable participants to network around many different climate-related topics in a dynamic and diverse environment.

Please refer to the [official side events page](#) for more information, as well as for details on the application process and procedures.

### Pavilions

The Blue Zone pavilions serve as a space for Parties and non-Party stakeholders to host events, showcase their work, and hold informal conversations with COP attendees. Applications for Pavilion spaces are open for UNFCCC accredited parties and organisations through a portal usually six months prior to COP.

### Receptions and networking events

Apart from the official events, Parties and non-Party stakeholders offer informal networking receptions either within one of the zones or off-site.

## What is the Blue Zone at COP?

COPs are organised into two zones: the official Blue Zone and the public Green Zone. The Blue Zone is a high security area managed by the UN. Access to the Blue Zone is restricted to government officials, and individuals and organisations that are accredited as official observers to the UNFCCC. The primary purpose of the Blue Zone is to facilitate international negotiations over climate agreements and actions. Within the Blue Zone, Party and non-Party stakeholders organise pavilions where they showcase priorities for climate action.

## What is the Green Zone at COP?

The Green Zone is the host-country managed space where the general public, youth groups and other civil society organisations can conduct events, workshops, and talks to promote climate action.