



COP30
BRASIL
AMAZÔNIA
BELÉM 2025

Mutirão for COP30: Private Capital Mobilisation to address Climate Change

Global and Local
Roundtables

Led by



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Foreword

Nick Hurd, Chair

Chair, GSG Impact



As the world moves closer to COP30, the question is no longer whether private capital must play a decisive role in financing the climate transition, but how we can make that happen at the scale and pace required.

This initiative, the COP30 Roadmap for Private Capital Mobilization, was born from that urgency. Through the roundtables convened by PRI, GSG Impact, and Aliança pelo Impacto, we heard a consistent message from investors, policymakers, and experts: the money is there, but confidence and clarity are not.

Emerging markets and developing economies, starting with Brazil, hold immense potential to lead a just and nature-positive transition. Yet, too often, good projects fail to attract finance because the enabling conditions are not in place. Fragmented regulations, policy uncertainty, and limited data still make risk appear higher than it truly is. Bridging this confidence gap is one of the most strategic challenges of our time. In our discussion on Adaptation and Resilience, I was encouraged to see that investors have moved beyond questioning why or what to invest in, they are focused on how. The interest and appetite are real, and the business case for action is strengthening rapidly. This is the moment for policymakers to engage and design frameworks that channel this momentum into real investment and impact.

As COP30 approaches, country platforms offer a powerful mechanism to do just that: aligning national priorities with investor confidence and helping translate ambition into bankable projects. If we seize this opportunity, COP30 can become a turning point in how public and private capital work together to deliver resilience, inclusion, and long-term value.

Marcel Fukayama

Trustee GSG Impact and Board Chair Aliança pelo Impacto



The Roadmap for Mobilizing Private Capital for COP30 emerges from a shared recognition: achieving climate and nature goals in Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs) requires unlocking unprecedented levels of private investment. Through a series of high-level global roundtables convened by PRI, GSG Impact, and the Aliança pelo Impacto, investors, policymakers, and experts came together to turn ambition into action — bridging policy vision with tangible investment pathways.

Across these discussions, a clear message resonated. Emerging markets such as Brazil are increasingly attractive to institutional investors seeking scalable, high-impact climate solutions. Brazil's Ecological Transformation Plan (ETP) stands out as a compelling blueprint — a framework that connects policy to action, offering a holistic platform that ranges from currency hedging mechanisms to carbon market regulation.

These conversations demonstrated how regulators are shaping an institutional environment capable of mobilizing private capital at scale, while investors identified the enabling conditions needed to accelerate flows — from blended finance and first-loss structures to the harmonization of ESG standards and the creation of liquid, transparent asset classes.

Equally, the roundtables underscored the power of collaboration. The journey from Baku to Belém is not a linear one; it requires aligning incentives, sharing knowledge, and co-creating innovative financial mechanisms. The dialogue also highlighted that foreign investors must partner with local actors to expand high-quality pipelines and ensure that capital flows translate into resilient, inclusive, and measurable outcomes.

As the discussions evolved — from Brazil's macroeconomic transformation, to Nature-based Solutions (NbS), and finally to Adaptation and Resilience (A&R) — a common vision emerged: addressing challenges and solutions through partnership and innovation. Participants agreed that continued engagement is essential — not only financial, but intellectual — to sustain the momentum toward COP30 and beyond.

The insights captured in this Roadmap will inform upcoming milestones such as PRI in Person and contribute to the Brazilian Presidency at COP30, reinforcing Brazil's leadership in shaping a just and sustainable global transition.

We extend our sincere appreciation to all speakers and participants — including Ministers, High-Level Climate Champions, and institutional investors — whose commitment and expertise made this process possible. Together, we share a purpose: to mobilize private capital for a more inclusive, equitable, and regenerative future, turning dialogue into durable and shared prosperity.

► The Imperative for a Global “Mutirão”

In the lead-up to COP30 in Belém, Brazil, a pivotal series of investor roundtables was convened by GSG Impact and Aliança pelo Impacto in collaboration with the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI). This initiative aimed to forge actionable pathways for mobilizing private capital towards Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs). The discussions were framed by the urgent need to scale financial flows to USD 1.3 trillion annually by 2035 as part of the “Baku to Belém Roadmap” and to translate the ambitious climate goals of the Paris Agreement into tangible investment.

The Global Roundtables underscored a central theme articulated by the COP30 High-Level Climate Champion, Dan Ioschpe: Brazil, as a “global solutions provider,” offers a snapshot of significant investment opportunities that can serve as a blueprint for other EMDEs. Moving beyond abstract multilateral conversation, this initiative pursued exploring practical solutions to drive concrete investment at scale into pipelines that connect climate ambition with sustainable socioeconomic development. Echoing the Brazilian Presidency’s call for a *mutirão*—a global joint effort—the dialogues sought to engage the intellectual and financial capital of the investment community to address systemic barriers and unlock “outstanding opportunities of our time,” emphasized the High Level Champion.

In accordance with the Global Roundtables, GSG Impact fostered local Roundtables from its National Partners. Australia, China, Indonesia and UK convened local policy makers and investors with more than USD 15 trillion assets under management to debate barriers and pathways to overcome them, focusing on Adaptation & Resilience. The main takeaways were well-aligned to the Global Roundtables: the importance of regulations and taxonomies harmonization, central role of blended finance and risk mitigation instruments, need for national and subnational project aggregation platforms.

This document synthesizes the key insights from the discussions that convened global asset managers, asset owners, development banks, and policymakers to identify critical barriers and breakthrough actions needed to scale investment in climate mitigation, Nature-Based Solutions (NBS), and Adaptation and Resilience (A&R).



► Key Takeaways:

1 **The Dual Nature of the Investment Gap:**

A profound financing gap persists across all key climate sectors. Annual investment in NBS stands at just over one-third of the required \$542 billion, with private capital contributing less than 20%. Similarly, A&R finance flows to EMDEs are only \$54 billion, a fraction of the estimated \$280 billion needed annually. However, this gap represents a generational investment opportunity, with investors noting that “early movers will capture a distinct competitive advantage.”

2 **Brazil as a Global Blueprint:** Brazil is positioning itself as a leader and a scalable model for other EMDEs. Its comprehensive Ecological Transformation Plan (ETP) provides a robust framework of over 100 initiatives, including a compliance carbon market, a sustainable taxonomy, and innovative financial instruments like Ecolnvest Brazil for currency hedging. This policy architecture, combined with vast natural capital, creates significant, investable opportunities. As COP30 Climate High-Level Champion Dan Ioschpe stated, “Brazil provides a snapshot of the significant investment opportunities and solutions in climate action... a global solutions provider”. ETPs can play a pivotal role in mobilizing private capital through specific frameworks and financial architecture that must be incorporated into its deployment strategy.

- 3 Consensus on Critical Barriers:** Despite the opportunity, investors consistently identified a core set of roadblocks hindering capital deployment at scale:

Financial & Market Hurdles:

Prohibitive cost of capital, exacerbated by high domestic interest rates in key markets like Brazil; significant currency (FX) risk; and a perceived scarcity of bankable, scalable projects, particularly in A&R.

Policy & Regulatory Uncertainty:

A lack of standardized global frameworks, creates fragmentation. Policy ambiguity around carbon market mechanisms (Article 6) was cited as a major deterrent to long-term, patient capital.

Data & Modeling Deficiencies:

Investors expressed a fundamental lack of trust in existing physical climate risk models, citing a “black box” approach with global assumptions that fail to capture local nuances, thereby undermining investment decisions.

Low awareness among investors:

lack of well publicized guidance EMDE’s climate taxonomies and instruments along low investor’s capacity building to identify, evaluate, and manage climate and NbS projects.

4

Identified Pathways to Scale: The dialogue converged on a set of essential enablers to unlock private capital:

Systematic De-risking and Incentives

Blended finance is key to attract commercial capital along with Instruments providing currency hedging, first-loss facilities, securitization mechanism, tax exemptions, fiscal subsidies and guarantees, exemplified by Brazil's EcolInvest and the proposed Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF), are considered non-negotiable.

Pipeline Aggregation and Standardization

Centralized, credible national and subnational platforms like the Brazil Climate and Transformation Investment Platform (BIP), the Lagos State Platform in Lagos, Nigeria and the global Earth Investment Engine are critical for vetting, standardizing, and presenting project pipelines to institutional investors.

Proactive Public-Private Partnership

Investors require clear, stable, long-term policy signals from governments. This includes integrating National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) with concrete investment strategies and fostering continuous, structured dialogue to break down silos between policymakers and the financial community.

Ultimately, the consensus is that while the challenges are substantial, the combination of policy innovation, financial engineering, and collaborative platforms can create an investable ecosystem. The mobilization of not just financial but also “intellectual resources” from the investor community is essential, as “emerging markets are where the battle for net zero will be won or lost.”



► I. The Strategic Imperative: Climate Finance in EMDEs

The roundtables established a clear consensus that the global transition to a net-zero, resilient economy hinges on successfully channeling capital to EMDEs. These markets represent the frontier of both climate risk and climate solutions. The dialogue was framed by the Baku to Belém Roadmap, which calls for scaling financial flows to \$1.3 trillion annually by 2035 to meet climate goals. Considering that \$1.3 trillion is the international flow only and the domestic both private and public flow need is \$ 1.9 trillion, the actual amount is \$3,2 trillion for EMDE ex-China.

Investors acknowledged that fulfilling fiduciary duty in the 21st century requires a proactive approach to managing systemic climate risk. This includes both physical risks to assets and transition risks in portfolios. A key theme was that supporting the transition in emerging markets is not merely an ethical consideration but a core component of prudent, long-term risk management for universal owners whose portfolios represent a slice of the global economy.



► II. Brazil as a Case Study: The Ecological Transformation Plan (ETP)

Brazil was presented as a compelling case study of a nation leveraging its unique strengths to create an attractive environment for climate-related private investment. With the world's largest biodiversity, a 90% renewable electricity grid, and a sophisticated financial sector, the country is well-positioned to pioneer solutions.

The government's Ecological Transformation Plan (ETP) serves as the central pillar of this strategy. It is a green industrial policy designed to decouple economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions and promote social justice with six core pillars:

1. Sustainable Finance

2. Technology Densification

3. Bioeconomy and Agri-food Systems

4. Energy Transition

5. Circular Economy

6. Green Infrastructure and Adaptation



► Key Policy Instruments and Initiatives

Instrument/Initiative	Description	Role in Capital Mobilization
Compliance Carbon Market	Brazil has approved a cap-and-trade system (ETS), with implementation currently underway.	Creates a regulated market for carbon credits, providing a clear price signal and investment opportunities. Received broad support from Brazilian business associations.
Sustainable Sovereign Bonds	Two successful issuances have raised a total of \$4 billion.	Proceeds are fueling the Fundo Clima (Climate Fund), managed by BNDES, increasing its annual disbursement capacity from R\$200 million to R\$10 billion for ETP-aligned projects.
Sustainable Taxonomy	A national sustainable taxonomy was approved to provide clear standards and metrics for green investments.	Aims to combat greenwashing, reduce fragmentation, and foster investor confidence by aligning with international best practices.
Ecolinvest Brazil	A program developed with the World Bank and IDB to provide currency hedging for ETP-aligned projects.	Directly addresses one of the most significant barriers for foreign investors in EMDEs, lowering the perceived risk and cost of capital for green investments.
BNDES Catalytic Role	Brazil's development bank is actively scaling up NBS financing, launching a R\$5 billion tender for private equity GPs and serving as the secretariat for the BIP.	Acts as a co-investor, pipeline originator, and provider of catalytic capital, signaling confidence and de-risking projects for private investors.
Brazil Investment Platform (BIP)	A government platform consolidating concrete, investable projects in areas like renewable energy, bioeconomy, and critical minerals.	Aims to solve the pipeline visibility problem by providing a centralized, pre-vetted source of opportunities for domestic and international investors.

► III. Core Investment Sectors and Opportunities

The discussions identified three primary sectors for private capital deployment, each with a strong investment case rooted in Brazil and EMDE's unique advantages.

1 Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) and Bioeconomy

Brazil is described as the “largest and most dynamic NbS investment market.” The opportunity is immense, with over 100 million hectares of degraded pastureland available for restoration, representing a value exceeding \$100 billion.

- **High Return Potential:** Investors noted that returns from agroforestry (\$300–\$1,500/ha annually) and regenerative agriculture (15–25% ROI over a decade) significantly outperform traditional cattle ranching (\$50–\$100/ha).
- **Quantifiable Pipeline:** Brazil has massive, verifiable pipelines, including 18.8M ha for mandatory restoration under the Forest Code and a 12M ha federal restoration target (Planaveg) projected to return R\$776.5 billion.
- **Innovative Models:** The Tropical Forests Forever Fund (TFFF) was highlighted as a scalable blended finance model with the potential to mobilize \$100 billion in private capital by using \$25 billion in public funds to pay for outcomes (i.e., standing forests).

2 Clean Energy and Innovation

With over 70% of future energy demand growth projected to occur in EMDEs, Brazil's already green power grid presents a unique “power-sharing” opportunity.

- **Green Industrialization:** The low cost of renewable energy makes Brazil an ideal location for energy-intensive, hard-to-abate sectors like green steel and green hydrogen.
- **Bio-based Energy:** The market for sustainable biofuels, sustainable aviation fuel (SAF), and biomethane is projected to reach \$40 billion by 2040 in Brazil.
- **Critical Minerals:** Brazil holds globally significant reserves of key transition minerals, including niobium (98%), nickel (second-largest), and graphite.

3 Adaptation & Resilience (A&R)

While a nascent investment area, the business case for A&R is strengthening rapidly.

- **Risk Mitigation:** Climate instability has already cost EMDEs over \$525 billion in the last two decades. Investing in resilience protects asset values and mitigates portfolio-wide systemic risk. Countries with high climate vulnerability already face a 1.2% average increase in sovereign borrowing costs.
- **Growth Opportunity:** Global demand for A&R solutions is projected to reach up to \$1.3 trillion by 2030. Studies show that every \$1 invested in adaptation can generate over \$10 in benefits.
- **Brazilian Context:** The government is integrating A&R into its national strategy through the National Adaptation Plan in Plano Clima (Climate Plan), 16 sector-specific plans, and the New PAC (Growth Acceleration Program), which aims to invest over \$300 billion by 2026, with 30% targeted from private capital.

► IV. Investor Perspectives: Key Barriers to Scaling Capital

Across all roundtables, investors from diverse geographies and asset classes articulated a consistent set of significant barriers preventing the flow of capital into EMDE climate solutions at the necessary scale and pace.

1 Financial and Market Barriers

Cost of Capital and Risk Perception: This was identified as a primary obstacle. An investor specializing in NBS noted that the cost of capital is often “prohibitive” due to “ignorance risk,” where financiers mis-evaluate and overprice the real risks of nature-based projects. In Brazil specifically, the high domestic interest rates (15%) create an insurmountable hurdle, making government bonds far more attractive than any ESG-related investment.

Lack of Bankable Projects: A persistent “mismatch” exists between available capital and investable projects. Investors report having funds to deploy but finding a shallow pipeline of projects that are at scale and meet risk-return requirements. This is especially acute in A&R, where the supply of investable projects significantly lags mitigation.

Currency (FX) Risk: The volatility of emerging market currencies remains a major deterrent for foreign investors, making currency hedging mechanisms a critical prerequisite for investment.

Asset Class Constraints: Much of the current opportunity lies in illiquid private market structures (private equity, private credit). A key challenge is to bridge this to the vast pools of capital in liquid public markets (\$140 trillion in public fixed income), which requires innovative hybrid structures, securitization, and scalable bond issuances.

2 Policy and Data Barriers

Data Integrity and Trust: This was a standout issue, particularly for A&R. An investor from a major global insurer was candid, stating, “we don’t trust the outcome” of physical risk models. The models are seen as opaque “black boxes” that apply global definitions (e.g., for heat stress) that are inappropriate for local contexts, rendering the outputs unusable for investment decisions.

Regulatory Fragmentation and Uncertainty: Investors called for greater convergence of standards, particularly for taxonomies, to reduce friction and improve interoperability between markets. In the carbon markets, policy risk surrounding corresponding adjustments under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement was flagged as a “consistent challenge” and a major barrier to deploying long-term, patient capital.

Insufficient and Disconnected Government Planning: While many countries have National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), investors noted these are often high-level policy documents disconnected from tangible, investable project pipelines. A clear line of sight from national strategy to bankable projects is frequently missing.

► V. Pathways Forward: Breakthrough Actions and Enablers

The discussions produced a clear roadmap of breakthrough actions and enabling conditions required to overcome the identified barriers and mobilize private capital effectively.

1 De-risking and Financial Innovation

Blended Finance as a Cornerstone: The use of patient both public and private catalytic capital or even philanthropic to absorb first-loss risk, provide guarantees, or lower the cost of capital is essential. The TFFF was repeatedly cited and private finance were keen to learn more.

Targeted De-risking Instruments: The success of Brazil's EcolInvest program underscores the critical importance of currency hedging.

Innovative Debt Instruments: Investors highlighted growing activity in debt-for-nature swaps, social and environmental outcome bonds, and the need to expand green securitizations and sustainability-linked bonds.

Role of Development Banks: MDBs and NDBs like BNDES are crucial as co-investors, pipeline originators, and providers of technical assistance and catalytic capital, lending credibility and improving risk-return profiles of projects.

Liquid Exit Options: expand transparent public equity markets and standardized ESG-linked instruments, offering liquidity and exit options for private and public investments.

Insurance Instruments: scale PPP insurance schemes such as UK Flood Re to emerging market contexts to transfer climate risks including tenure, policy, and political risks while attracting capital.

Revenue Market Stabilization: The development of clear, harmonized carbon pricing frameworks and standardized KPIs for sustainability-linked bonds and the use of securitization and offtake agreements to provide predictable revenue streams for NbS projects.

2 Building Credible and Scalable Pipelines

Aggregation Platforms: Centralized platforms that vet, standardize, and aggregate projects are vital to overcome fragmentation. The Brazil Investment Platform (BIP), the Lagos State Platform and the global Earth Investment Engine were presented as key solutions. The Earth Investment Engine has already mapped over \$17 billion in global pipeline opportunities, with over \$5 billion in Brazil alone.

Sectoral Accelerators: The COP30 mobilization for NBS, led by Capital for Climate, demonstrated a successful model for organizing a sector. By convening project developers into a coalition (“Union for Nature”) and surveying their capital needs (\$5.5 billion by 2027), it directly matches investor supply with vetted demand.

Project Preparation: There is a critical need for more funding and technical assistance for early-stage project preparation to transform plans into bankable proposals.

3 Climate Data & Risk Transparency

Data Platforms: necessity of expanding reliable and/or localized data platforms (e.g., AdaptaBrasil, GEMS Database) to improve modeling, risk assessment, and investor confidence.

Credible standards and mandate disclosure: integrate national taxonomies with global ESG standards for credibility, comparability, and science-based criteria on risks, exposures and expected financial impacts.

4 Strengthening the Enabling Environment

Active Public–Private Collaboration: Structured dialogue, such as through the Investor Policy Dialogue on Deforestation (IPDD), is essential for breaking down silos and ensuring policy is informed by investor needs. The World Bank’s Private Sector Investment Lab was also cited as a valuable forum.

Clear and Stable Policy Signals: Governments must provide long-term certainty. This includes integrating NAPs with national investment strategies, creating clear incentives for resilience in regulated sectors (e.g., infrastructure), and mandating standardized climate disclosures aligned with global standards like IFRS S1/S2.

Leveraging Local Ecosystems: International investors emphasized that success is contingent on partnering with strong local players. Brazil’s sophisticated ecosystem of local asset managers, funds, and NGOs was highlighted as a key advantage.

Mobilize insurance companies: Establish a climate insurance initiative or network to mobilize insurance companies both domestically and internationally. Insurance plays a critical role in climate adaptation—not only in providing risk protection but also in channeling substantial investment capital managed into climate resilience projects and activities.

▶ VI. Local Roundtables

GSG Impact National Partners from [Impact Investing Institute \(UK\)](#), [International Forum for China Impact Investing](#), [Indonesia Impact Alliance](#) and [Impact Investing Australia](#), conducted local roundtables to promote the dialogue between key high level stakeholders and increase private capital investment into A&R mostly.

Specific guidelines were developed for the national roundtables, aimed at guiding strategic meetings that strengthen the collective contribution to COP30. These roundtables were designed to promote high-level, action-oriented dialogue among policymakers, investors, experts, and civil society.

The theme Adaptation & Resilience was recommended as a priority, aligned with GSG Impact's strategic focus and the outcomes of the second global roundtable.

Suggested methodology:

- **Pre-Table:** Define the theme and context, appoint a chair, invite up to 20 diverse participants, share a preliminary script, establish expected outcomes, and determine the meeting format.
- **During the Table:** Clarify roles, maintain focus, document discussions, and ensure broad engagement.
- **Post-Table:** Validate insights, develop concrete recommendations, identify engaged stakeholders, and outline next steps to contribute to COP30.

The local roundtables, aligned and strengthened by the Roadmap for Private Capital Mobilization for COP30, brought together investors and local financial institutions around the climate finance agenda. These discussions sought to identify barriers and opportunities for mobilizing private capital for A&R, contextualizing the solutions within each country's economic and institutional realities, expanding engagement among strategic stakeholders and generating critical insights for the development of a realistic, evidence-based action roadmap.

In synergy with the global roundtables held under the Roadmap, the national discussions underscored three key messages: (i) the importance of harmonizing regulations and taxonomies to reduce fragmentation of ESG standards and strengthen investor confidence; (ii) the central role of blended finance and risk mitigation instruments, such as guarantees and first-loss tranches, in attracting institutional capital; and (iii) the need for national and subnational project aggregation platforms to build robust and scalable pipelines in adaptation, resilience, and nature-based solutions.

These findings echo the main key insights of the global report, emphasizing that the mobilization of private capital depends on a combination of regulatory predictability, financial innovation, and the strengthening of local investment ecosystems.

The key takeaways from the Local Roundtables also served as critical inputs for the development of the Key Insights from COP30 Global Roundtables – In-Depth Report, ensuring that the recommendations reflect on-the-ground perspectives and country-specific realities



Country	Date	# of Invest	# of Invest	Main Barriers	Main Opportunities/ Recommendations
 China	Sept 26, 2025	30	USD 2 trillion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low awareness of climate adaptation finance. • Lack of technical capacity among investors. • Adaptation projects have long cycles, low returns, and high risks. • Data silos hinder effective climate risk assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness and training for investors and financial institutions. • Develop blended finance mechanisms using public and philanthropic catalytic capital. • Strengthen cross-sector collaboration and data-sharing platforms. • Introduce fiscal and tax incentives to attract private capital. • Establish a climate insurance initiative.
 Indonesia	Oct 9, 2025	32	USD 51.37 billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fragmented project pipelines and high due diligence costs. • Lack of regulatory incentives and integrated policy frameworks. • Data and capacity gaps across financial institutions. • Underrepresentation of local partners in philanthropy. • Limited access to finance for MSMEs, especially women-led ones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale blended and aggregated finance facilities for the “missing middle.” • Diversify financial instruments (e.g., Orange Bonds, sustainability-linked loans). • Institutionalize de-risking policies and regulatory incentives. • Build open data and standardized MRV systems. • Localize philanthropic capital and strengthen global-local partnerships. • Adopt an ecosystem-based approach integrating capital, capacity, and innovation.
 United Kingdom	Sept 18, 2025	51	~USD 7 trillion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDBs and DFIs still prioritize deploying their own capital instead of mobilizing private finance. • Lack of trusted local platforms and intermediaries in EMDEs. • Innovative financial structures remain fragmented and hard to scale. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redefine MDB/DFI mandates to prioritize private capital mobilization (e.g., 1:3 leverage). • Build trusted local platforms and intermediaries to channel investments. • Standardize scalable blended finance models combining catalytic and commercial capital. • Create investor coalitions to adopt and replicate proven structures.
 Australia (Sydney)	Oct 1, 2025	32	USD 2.74 trillion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty quantifying climate risk and inconsistent data quality. • Short investment horizons vs. long-term adaptation needs. • Lack of harmonized regulations and taxonomies. • Policy uncertainty and carbon price volatility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop scalable and replicable investment mechanisms. • Strengthen transparent, harmonized regulation (carbon and biodiversity). • Encourage corporate co-investment and Indigenous inclusion. • Build data-driven tools and frameworks for A&R investments.
 Australia (Melbourne)	Oct 14, 2025	29	USD 2.45 trillion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of incentives in oligopolistic sectors (e.g., ports). • Difficulty modelling ROI for adaptation spending. • No standardized methodologies to value resilience. • Systemic resilience assets undervalued. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create scalable investment frameworks with robust data infrastructure • Strengthen partnerships between government, universities, and philanthropy. • Expand blended finance and resilience insurance models. • Shift toward demand-driven strategies to attract private capital.



► VII. The Road to COP30 and Beyond

COP30 in Belém is viewed as a pivotal moment to catalyze action and move from principle to practice. The roundtable series was intended to feed directly into this process, providing policymakers with a clear summary of investor sentiment and requirements.

COP30 Climate High-Level Champion Dan Ioschpe outlined a vision for a unified Climate Action Agenda with a central focus on implementation. The agenda elevates adaptation and resilience to the same level as mitigation and is structured around 30 “activation groups” tasked with de-bottlenecking key solutions. This pragmatic, problem-solving approach, rooted in the Brazilian concept of *Mutirão* (a collective joint effort), aims to create a framework for continuous action 365 days a year.

The PRI in Person conference, that took place in São Paulo just before COP30, served as a critical forum to deepen this dialogue, ensuring the investor voice is heard and that the momentum for mobilising private capital for climate action in EMDEs is translated into tangible commitments and a durable legacy.

The Climate Champions Team, responsible for the Action Agenda invited GSG Impact and Aliança pelo Impacto to be part of the Fostering Investible Adaptation & Resilience Planning and Implementation (FINI) initiative of the Activation Group 2I, due to the Roundtables findings and its proximity with the investor’s community crucial for mobilising private capital to address climate change.

COP30 Roadmap for Private Capital Mobilization is a joint effort between:

GSG Impact, active in over 50 countries, works to transform global financial systems so that every investment, business, and government spending decision takes into account impact, alongside risk and return.

Aliança pelo Impacto, GSG National Partner, has been strengthening Brazil's impact ecosystem for over 10 years. As a backbone organization, it raises awareness, connects, and supports key stakeholders, fostering collaboration to consolidate the country's impact economy.

In collaboration with

UNPRI (UN Principles for Responsible Investment) is the world's leading proponent of responsible investment. Supported by the United Nations, it works to understand the investment implications of sustainability and governance-related factors, and to support its international network of investor signatories in incorporating these factors into their investment and ownership decisions. The PRI acts in the long-term interests of its signatories, of the financial markets and economies in which they operate and ultimately of the environment and society as a whole. Launched in New York in 2006, the PRI has grown to more than 5,200 signatories managing US\$139.6 trillion. For more information visit www.unpri.org.

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