



Glossary of Terms

Caribbean Climate Funders Commitment

Developed by Caribbean Philanthropic Alliance

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Glossary of Key Terms

TERM	DEFINITION/ DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE/ CITATION
1. Rights- based Approaches	Climate strategies grounded in international human rights law, ensuring that policies protect dignity, equity, participation and non-discrimination. Rights-based approaches assert that climate action must safeguard the rights to life, health, food, water, culture, land and a clean and healthy environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN OHCHR – Key Messages on Human Rights and Climate Change (2015). • UNGA Resolution A/76/L.75 “Recognizing the right to a healthy environment”
2. Philanthropy for Climate	A global movement of philanthropic organizations committed to integrating meaningful climate action across their grant-making, investments and operations. Hosted by WINGS, the movement centres on the International Philanthropy Commitment on Climate Change (launched in 2021), which encourages foundations of all sizes, geographies and thematic missions to publicly pledge and track their climate-related progress. References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philanthropy For Climate • Philea – International Philanthropy Commitment Progress Report (2023)
3. Funders	Institutions and individuals providing direct financial resources to advance climate mitigation, adaptation, and resilience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), “Financing for Climate Action,” 2022.
4. Philanthropic Partners	Foundations, charitable entities, and non-profit intermediaries collaborating to advance climate-focused giving and resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFCCC Climate Champions & Race to Resilience Campaign, “Role of Philanthropy in Accelerating Climate Action,” 2023.
5. Multi-sector stakeholders (In the context of climate-philanthropy these are diverse actors funding climate action)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multilateral actors : International or regional agencies providing technical, policy, and financial support for climate action (e.g., UNDP, UNEP, CDB, IDB, World Bank). • Collective Giving groups/Giving communities: Collective donor networks, made up of leaders and individual members, who pool resources to support nonprofit organizations, individuals, and/or causes. Examples include Community Foundations, Giving Circles, Pooled Funds. • Special funding entities : Dedicated climate and resilience financing vehicles such as climate funds, donor-advised funds, blended finance platforms, and granting intermediaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OECD (2020), Multilateral Development Finance 2020, OECD Publishing, Paris.; • Patterns in the Tapestry A Typology of Collective Giving Groups • UNFCCC Climate Finance Portal • United Nations Global Compact, “Accenture Global Private Sector SDG Stocktake”, which appraises private sector

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector : Corporate, investment, and social enterprise actors advancing adaptation technologies, risk finance, and resilience markets. • Diaspora : Individuals and networks abroad who contribute through remittances, philanthropy, knowledge exchange, and advocacy. 	<p><u>contributions to the SDGs, including climate action; “Financing a Sustainable Future: How the Private Sector Can Lead”</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>International Organization for Migration (IOM), “Diaspora, Climate-Induced Migration and Skills Mobility: A focus on Africa,” 2023.</u>
<p>6. Climate Justice</p>	<p>A rights-based approach ensuring that climate solutions protect vulnerable communities and address inequality, ensuring climate responses uphold human rights and equity. Acknowledgement that those least responsible for emissions (Caribbean SIDS <1% global emissions) bear the heaviest burdens. Caribbean framing emphasizes colonial legacies, systemic debt, and equity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>UNDP Climate Promise “Climate Justice Explained”; OHCHR & UNEP Joint Report on Climate & Human Rights (2022)</u> • <u>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</u>
<p>7. CLASP</p>	<p>Climate Philanthropy and Strategic Partnerships A Caribbean-led initiative mobilizing funders, strengthening capacities and expanding knowledge-sharing to integrate climate action into regional philanthropy using a Seven Pillars Framework. Caribbean Philanthropic Alliance – CLASP Overview (2024)</p>	<p><u>CLASP: Forging a Resilient Caribbean through Climate Philanthropy and Strategic Partnerships</u></p>
<p>8. Seven Pillars Framework</p>	<p>The <u>International Philanthropy Commitment on Climate Change</u> (International Commitment) calls on foundations and other funders to act on the climate crisis through seven pillars of action: Education and Learning, Commitment of Resources, Integration, Endowment and Assets, Operations, Influencing and Advocacy, and Transparency. This framework is designed to ensure that addressing the climate emergency goes beyond merely allocating financial resources, which, while necessary, does not encompass the holistic approach needed for transformative action.</p>	<p><u>Holistic Climate Integration with #PhilanthropyForClimate Community Foundations Of Canada September 19, 2024</u></p>
<p>9. International Court of Justice (ICJ) Advisory Opinion (July 23rd, 2025)</p>	<p>A landmark legal ruling affirming that all States have a binding duty under international law to limit greenhouse gas emissions, prevent environmental harm, and protect the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. The opinion recognizes failure to act on climate as a violation of human rights and international law, strengthening legal arguments for climate action and reparations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>International Court of Justice, Advisory Opinion — Obligations of States in respect of Climate Change, 23 July 2025</u> • <u>ICJ Official Video – Reading of the Advisory Opinion:</u>

	. “the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is essential for the enjoyment of other human rights” (para 161) and that States may incur international responsibility if they fail to protect the climate system for present and future generations (para 273).	<p>Description: The ICJ's official recording of the advisory opinion reading, providing the full text as delivered by the Court.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://reliefweb.int/report/world/obligations-states-respect-climate-change-court-gives-its-advisory-opinion-and-responds-questions-posed-general-assembly
10. Climate-responsive Philanthropy	Philanthropic practices that consciously shape grant making, investments, operations and strategies to anticipate, respond to and support adaptation to climate change — especially in vulnerable communities and systems.	WINGS 2023 Report – Climate Philanthropy in Practice
11. Less than 1% of global emissions.	The Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) collectively emit under 1% of global greenhouse-gas emissions but are among the world’s most climate-vulnerable regions. This disparity underscores global climate injustice and the need for equitable finance. Caribbean SIDS combined CO ₂ share ≈ 0.2% of global total	World Bank Data, 2022
12. Sea-level rise	Sea-level rise is accelerating across the Caribbean, threatening coastal communities, freshwater, infrastructure, and cultural sites. The average regional rate is 3.3 – 3.4 mm per year (1993–2019), regional rates ≈ 3.4 mm per year, with some areas showing up to 6 mm per year post-2004.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDPI – Marine Science 2023 • OUCI Sea Level Study 2023
13. Rapidly intensifying hurricanes	The intensity and frequency of Category 4-5 hurricanes have sharply increased in the last decade due to warmer sea-surface temperatures. Stronger storms produce catastrophic damage, repeatedly erasing recovery gains. Category 5 hurricane frequency increased by 226% (2011–2022 vs 1851–1980) in NE Caribbean; rising max wind speeds +5% and 40% more >250 km/h storms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamaica Observer 2025. • MDPI Sustainability 2024.
14. Climate-driven displacement (Climate Mobility)	Climate Mobility or climate driven-displacement describes the movement of people, both within and across borders, driven primarily by climate-related factors such as sea-level rise, extreme weather events, droughts, and loss of livelihoods. These Climate and weather-related disasters are forcing mass displacement, often repeatedly, across Caribbean countries. SIDS experience the world’s highest per-capita displacement rates relative to population size. Between 2008 and 2023, ≈ 10 million people in Latin America & the Caribbean displaced by natural disasters; millions within Caribbean SIDS. In the Caribbean context, climate mobility also	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinking about Tomorrow, Acting Today: The Future of Climate Mobility. IOM, Geneva, 2023. This publication uses the term "climate mobility," covering various types of movement driven by climate factors • IDMC Global Report 2023. • CFR Backgrounder 2024.

	encompasses the displacement of communities from small islands' coastal areas and rural zones due to environmental degradation and disaster impacts. Additionally, data from 2023 shows that between 2012 and 2022, disasters in the Caribbean displaced 5.3 million people internally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://caribbean.un.org/en/262996-iom-caribbean-supports-civil-society-collaboration-environmental-migration-and-disaster
15. Ecological loss	Damage or loss of biodiversity, ecosystems and species from extreme events, temperature rise and pollution. A prime example of ecological loss in Caribbean are recorded marine heatwaves have caused extreme coral bleaching and mortality, undermining fisheries, tourism, and coastal protection. Biodiversity losses extend to marine and terrestrial ecosystems. 2023 marine heat wave indicated 60–100% bleaching, ~ 54% mortality at sites; majority of Caribbean reefs > 16 °C-weeks (20+ °C-weeks in some); coral mortality 60–99%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP 2023 – Global Biodiversity Outlook • https://news.mongabay.com/2024/09/lab-grown-corals-resisted-bleaching-during-caribbeans-worst-marine-heat-wave/ • NOAA Coral Reef Watch 2023 • PMC 2024 :Cayman Study
16. Cultural heritage loss	Rising seas, hurricanes, erosion, and floods threaten historic sites, traditional practices, and intangible cultural heritage. Cultural loss erodes identity, continuity, and local resilience UNESCO estimates ~ 1/6 of cultural heritage sites worldwide under threat from climate change; five Caribbean World Heritage sites received climate-resilience support in 2023.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO Climate & Heritage Portal • UNESCO 2023 Caribbean Resilience Initiative
17. Pushed beyond normal bounds	The statement that climate change impacts on island and coastal life are compounded by colonial legacies, fiscal constraints, and social inequities affecting islands and low lying coastal is definitive. Chapter 16 of this report explicitly states that SIDS are "exceeding adaptation limits" due to escalating hazards like sea-level rise and contamination of groundwater. Clark & Cisneros-Montemayor (2024) and Rhiney (2019) discuss how existing vulnerabilities (e.g., colonial legacies, social inequities) exacerbate climate stressors, effectively reducing the "bounds" or limits within which these systems can operate safely. Robinson (2023) and related academic work often discuss the systemic challenges—including economic structure, governance, and social inequalities—that push the "normal bounds" of island systems and make them more vulnerable to climate stressors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPCC. Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report. [H.-O. Pörtner et al. (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, and New York, NY, USA, 2022. • Robinson 2023; Clark & Cisneros-Montemayor 2024; Ötker 2022; Caribbean Development Bank 2023; Rhiney 2019; Simpson et al. 2012
18. Indigenous Peoples and their knowledge	Traditional ecological knowledge systems developed by Indigenous Caribbean and regional peoples that guide sustainable resource use and adaptation.	UNFCCC Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

19. Diaspora Capital	The financial, social, and intellectual assets of Caribbean diaspora that support climate resilience and climate actions.	IDB 2023 Pub
20. Narrative Sovereignty	A concept recognized in cultural rights literature and policy discussions, particularly regarding Indigenous peoples' rights, and aligns with principles promoted by institutions like UNESCO, though it is not a formal, standalone UNESCO declaration. It is defined as the power of communities (most notably Indigenous communities) to control, define, and tell their own stories and narratives about their lives, histories, and futures. The concept is strongly supported by the principles in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) , which is a key instrument in international law and policy for cultural self-determination namely through UNDRIP Article 31 and UNDRIP Article 18 and Article 33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous Peoples' Voices and Shaping Cultural Policies, Barbara Filion, Ivana Otasevic, Katharine Turvey, 2022, Canadian Commission for UNESCO • UNDRIP, Davis, 2016
21. Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD)	The financing mechanism established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as a new multilateral fund to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in responding to economic and non-economic "loss and damage" associated with climate impacts (both extreme events and slow-onset events) Established at COP27 and operationalized in 2024–25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFCCC/FRLD • World Bank Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD)
22. Barbados Implementation Modalities (BIM)	Early start-up pilot for FRLD (launched 2025). The BIM is set of operational rules, workplan and access modalities established by the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) for its start-up phase, named after the host country (Barbados) . These modalities shape how the Fund will allocate, deliver and manage funding to vulnerable countries (especially Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs))	FRLD Global Workplan & Rules Named 'BIM'
23. Verified future	A phrase denoting the idea of future harms, needs or conditions that are empirically grounded — i.e., backed by data, modelling or monitoring such that the projected future outcomes are not purely speculative but "verified" (in the sense of evidence-based). Examples of data and science see Terms and Definitions 11. – 16.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Effects of Climate Change- NASA • IPCC 2021, <i>Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis, the Working Group I contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report</i>, Cambridge

		<p>University Press, Cambridge, UK.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USGCRP 2014, Third Climate Assessment. • USGCRP 2017, Fourth Climate Assessment.
24. Escazu Agreement	<p>The Escazú Agreement is the first legally binding regional treaty in Latin America and the Caribbean to guarantee rights to environmental information, public participation, and access to justice. It is the only treaty in the world to include specific, enforceable protections for environmental human rights defenders. <i>By centring the right to a healthy environment, it provides the legal framework needed to ensure that climate action is transparent, inclusive, and accountable to the most vulnerable communities.</i> Recognizing the Escazú Agreement is critical for Caribbean funders because it shifts philanthropy from a "voluntary act" to a "rights-based partnership." Its necessity for the CCFC is built on Evidence-Based Accountability, Protection of Partners, Democratic Finance and "Community Access Windows" are not just a funder's choice, but a fulfilment of the regional right to participate in environmental decision-making.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean • It supports <i>Principle 10</i> of the Rio Declaration and linking environmental governance with human rights. • UN SDG Partnerships page on Escazú — highlights environmental democracy and inclusive decision-making. • Open Society Foundation investment to support Escazú implementation
25. Loss and Damage	<p>Climate impacts not fully addressed by adaptation or mitigation. Includes economic losses (infrastructure, crops) and non-economic losses (life, culture, health). In the context of loss & damage, co-ownership of responsibilities implies that those who have contributed more to the risk, those who are impacted, and those with capacity to act must together design, fund, and implement responses, rather than placing the burden solely on one group.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss and Damage, Supporting Countries in Addressing Loss and Damage • https://climateanalytics.org/our-work/loss-and-damage
26. Economic losses & non-economic losses	<p>Economic loss and damage refers to negative impacts where the costs are quantifiable, such as damage to infrastructure or reduced crop yields. Non-economic loss and damage refers to negative impacts where it is difficult or infeasible to assign a monetary value this can include cultural heritage and health impacts such as mental health loss of community due to displacement of people, or loss of biodiversity</p>	<p>UNFCCC Loss and Damage Online Guide</p>

27. Unbanked	Unbanked refers to individuals or communities who do not have a transaction account at a formal financial institution (such as a bank or regulated financial service provider), thereby having limited access to savings, payments, credit, insurance or other banking services.	World Bank 2021. The Global Findex Database 2021. Washington, DC: World Bank.
28. Community Access Window	Direct access window for communities to receive small adaptation grants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Climate Fund
29. Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Practices	Framework assessing environmental stewardship, social equity, and governance ethics. Also, can be an investment standard that evaluate a company or fund's performance in environmental protection, social responsibility, and corporate governance. Equitable ESG practices in the Caribbean context ensure that investments are fair, meet community needs, and align with climate justice principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment • Integrate the Principles for Responsible Investment
30. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	Business model integrating social and environmental accountability. A business model in which companies integrate social and environmental concerns into their operations and stakeholder interactions. Effective CSR in the Caribbean includes climate-conscious practices, fair investment, and support for local resilience efforts.	UN Global Compact
31. Multi-Year Funding	<p>Commitments of funding over several years ensuring stability and scale and predictability for grantees to implement and scale climate resilience. The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) broadly defines "multi-year funding" as funding provided for a duration of two or more years which enables better continuity, more effective planning, and the ability to undertake activities with longer-range ambitions It often goes hand-in-hand with "flexible funding"</p> <p>Forms: Multi-year funding can take various forms, including: Grants with fixed amounts and a pre-agreed disbursement schedule. Commitments where the scope and implementation period are set, but the specific annual sums are negotiated depending on availability of funds. Multi-annual "envelopes" for a specific crisis or region, allowing flexibility in specific agreements within that overall commitment.</p>	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Development Assistance Committee (DAC)
32. Agile, Trust-Based Funding	Flexible, low-bureaucracy philanthropic approach prioritizing equity and partnership. This Financial support provides with adaptable terms to allow grantees to respond to emerging needs and priorities. Flexible funding in climate philanthropy often includes long-term, unrestricted, or core funding that enables sustainable operations, flexible resourcing recognizing the judgment and dignity of recipient organizations, to allow adaptation to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trust-Based Philanthropy Project • OECD Report : Funding for Civil Society Partners. 2023

	evolving needs and priorities, supporting longer-term objectives such as the humanitarian-development and/or or social justice nexus	
33. Parametric Insurance	An insurance product (also called index-based insurance) that provides a predetermined payout when a predefined trigger event or threshold is met (such as rainfall amount, wind speed, earthquake magnitude) rather than paying out based on measured actual losses after the fact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCRIF SPC • World Economic Forum
34. Debt-for-Climate (DFC) Swaps	Financial arrangements in which a portion of a debtor country’s external public debt is cancelled, exchanged or refinanced in return for the debtor country’s commitment to invest the savings (or freed fiscal space) into climate-related projects (mitigation, adaptation or resilience). Debt-for-climate (DFC) swaps involve the cancellation, exchange, or refinancing of a portion of a country’s public debt in return for its policy commitments to invest the resultant debt-service savings in projects for environmental conservation or climate change mitigation and adaptation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Debt for climate swaps: a primer for FiCS members” – Climate Policy Initiative 28.02.2025 • Commonwealth Secretariat 2023.
35. Anticipatory Financing	A funding mechanism that enables the release of finance before the full impact of a hazard or event occurs (i.e., prior to or during early onset of a risk) so that actions can be taken in advance (anticipation) to reduce the impacts of climate shocks or disasters (rather than only responding after)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC Anticipation Hub • Anticipatory Finance, An Introductory Guide- UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
36. Fair Distribution	The fair allocation and accessibility of climate funding or the equitable allocation of climate finance ensuring resources reach vulnerable states and just support for adaptation and mitigation. An equitable allocation of resources that reflects the diverse needs of Caribbean communities and countries, particularly those most vulnerable to disaster and climate impacts Equitable Climate Finance	UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) Report 2023
37. Sustainable Institutional Operations	Organizational processes that integrate environmental efficiency, ethical governance, and social responsibility into everyday functions.	UNEP Sustainable Institutions Framework, 2023
38. Carbon Footprint Management	The measurement, reduction, and offsetting of greenhouse gas emissions produced by institutional activities. Another definition The set of practices, metrics and processes an organization or individual uses to measure, reduce and report greenhouse-gas (GHG) emissions associated with its activities and to track progress toward emission-reduction targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US EPA • GHG Protocol – Corporate Standard
39. Climate and Organizational Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying and addressing risks related to climate impacts, financial exposure, and operational continuity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDRR – Climate Risk Management Framework

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The systematic identification, assessment, prioritization and governance of climate-related risks (physical and transition risks) across an organization, and the design of controls, adaptation and mitigation actions to reduce exposure and increase resilience. (Applies to enterprise risk management, disaster recovery and public-sector finance planning.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank: Disaster Recovery Framework 2020
40. Local Custodianship of Climate Innovations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering communities to lead and retain ownership of technologies, knowledge, and innovations for local adaptation. • The principle and practice by which locally rooted actors (communities, SMEs, Indigenous custodians, local governments) lead the stewardship, deployment and governance of climate-adaptation or mitigation innovations so that technologies/approaches are context-appropriate, equitable and sustained. (Emphasizes local ownership, capacity and long-term stewardship.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP 2023 – Locally Led Adaptation Principles • UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science 2023
41. Standardized Loss and Damage Reporting	<p>Use consistent regional indicators and frameworks to track and assess climate-related losses and damages. Agreed templates, metrics and methodologies for documenting and reporting economic and non-economic losses and damages from climate impacts (covering e.g., asset damage, lost income, mortality, cultural losses, mental health impacts), to inform needs-assessment, funding requests and transparency under UNFCCC processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFCCC Loss and Damage Online Guide • UNFCCC Loss and Damage Framework, 2023
42. Open-Source Knowledge Sharing	<p>The practice of freely sharing data, methodologies, and findings to promote transparency, collaboration, and public good. Making data, methods, code, research outputs and tools freely available under open licenses so that practitioners, communities and researchers can access, reuse and adapt knowledge for climate action (supports transparency, reproducibility and equitable access to innovation)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OECD Open Knowledge Framework, 2022 • UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science 2021
43. Gender-Responsive and Intergenerational Leadership	<p>Inclusive leadership models that ensure gender equity and the participation of youth and elders in decision-making; or leadership approaches, policies and programs that consciously integrate gender equality and the perspectives, rights and needs of different age groups (including youth and elders) into decision-making, ensuring inclusive participation, fair distribution of benefits and leadership development across genders and generations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Women – Gender-Responsive Climate Action • UN Women : Leadership and Intergenerational Partnership 2022

44. Climate-Responsive Organizational Culture	Institutional culture that embeds climate consciousness into governance, management, and values. An organizational culture that embeds climate awareness and action into values, incentives, policies and everyday practices — e.g., integrating climate risk into business processes, procurement, performance indicators and staff behaviours so the organization acts consistently with resilience and mitigation goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP – Climate-Resilient Institutional Practices, 2022 • CIPD: Organizational climate and culture. 27 Oct, 2025
45. Climate Reparations	The principle that nations historically responsible for greenhouse gas emissions should compensate vulnerable states and communities suffering loss and damage.	UN Human Rights Council Report, 2023
46. Climate Finance	Finance that aims at reducing emissions and enhancing sinks of greenhouse gases and aims at reducing vulnerability of, and maintaining and increasing the resilience of, human and ecological systems to negative climate change impacts.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Standing Committee on Finance
47. Narrative Change	Strategic communication that challenges dominant discourses and centers local voices and lived experiences in climate storytelling.	FrameWorks Institute. (2024). Guiding Narrative Change: Considerations for the Philanthropic Field. FrameWorks Institute. © FrameWorks Institute 2024
48. United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)	The main deliberative body of the United Nations, where all member states discuss international issues, including climate change.	UNGA Climate Action Portal
49. Conference of the Parties (CoP)	The supreme decision-making body of the UNFCCC (and of other similar treaties): Parties (states) meet regularly (COP meetings) to review implementation, negotiate decisions, adopt political outcomes and guide the treaty process.	UNFCCC CoP Overview
50. Systemic Reform	Deliberate, coordinated changes to underlying rules, structures, institutions and incentives across a system (economic, governance, finance or ecological) aimed at transforming root causes of a problem rather than only addressing its symptoms	OECD Finance and investment for climate goals
51. Santiago Network	UNFCCC mechanism connecting developing countries with experts for loss and damage.	UNFCCC Santiago Network