

2030

Positive Tipping Point Alliance

Briefing

July 2026

Rationale

There are more than 250 international commitments on climate, nature and people with a rapidly approaching deadline of 2030. These include the 2030 Global Stocktake (GST) outcomes of the [Paris Agreement](#), the [Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#), and the targets under the [Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework \(GBF\)](#). The GBF and SDGs are concrete and negotiated commitments with a 2030 deadline. Meanwhile, in the climate regime, the GST has defined commitments with a 2030 deadline. **We know the majority of these commitments are off track.**

The approaching 2030 deadline offers an opportunity to boost political momentum for implementation. With so many 2030 deadlines for multilateral commitments across climate, nature and people, their level of success will either strengthen or undermine the trust in the effectiveness of multilateral commitments. This provides a strong motivation to double down on implementation and accelerate delivery towards 2030.

The implementation of existing 2030 commitments will also impact on post-2030 frameworks on nature, climate and development. The success in implementing the current GBF and SDG frameworks will have a direct impact on any post-2030 frameworks in the biodiversity and sustainable development space to be agreed in 2030. 2030 is also when the next round of enhanced NDCs will be presented.

With little time remaining, the question is where to focus. It is neither politically nor operationally feasible to address all 250 commitments simultaneously. The strategic choice is to identify which commitments, if implemented, could catalyse a lasting and broad impact. WWF suggests focusing on commitments that leverage positive tipping points (PTPs), which are critical thresholds when a system develops self-propelling feedback loops, such that it is pushed into a stable state with cascading positive spillover effects ([Global Tipping Points Report 2025](#)).

The recommendation is to use the momentum around Positive Tipping Points to boost the implementation of existing 2030 international commitments.

What?

A government-led alliance on positive tipping points:

- To boost, focus, and accelerate the implementation of *existing* 2030 international commitments of the biodiversity and climate regimes, as well as SDGs
- To prioritise *existing* 2030 commitments, goals and targets that contribute towards positive tipping points that bring lasting and stable changes for people and planet
- To benefit from positive tipping points and their cascading positive spillover effect on other commitments that reinforces climate-nature-people synergies

Who?

- Like-minded countries as Positive Tipping Point Alliance members
- Supporting non-governmental organisations, businesses, think tanks etc. to form a group of implementation and knowledge partners

► Prioritising *Existing* 2030 International Commitments as Levers for Positive Tipping Points

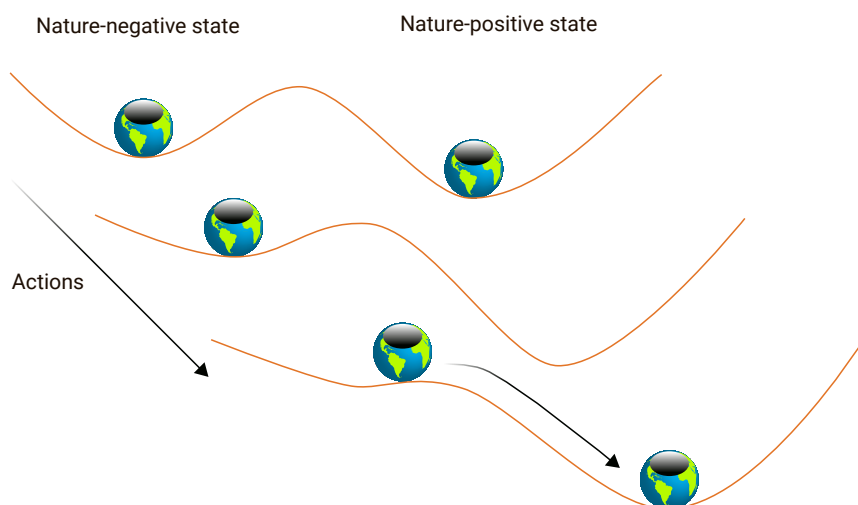


Fig.1 | Simple representation of a positive tipping point for nature. The valleys represent alternative stable states of a system (be it ecological, social or socio-ecological), which are maintained by balancing (negative) feedback mechanisms. As actions force the system towards a tipping point, balancing feedback gets weaker (the left valley gets shallower), until at the tipping point (where the valley disappears), reinforcing (positive) feedback within the system gets strong enough to support self-propelling change into the alternative system state (the ball rolling down the slope). That new state is stabilised by different balancing feedback mechanisms.

Adapted from [Global Tipping Points Report 2025](#)

As a first step linking the PTP concept with 2030 implementation, PTP Alliance members, with support of the Alliance's knowledge partners, would identify and prioritise existing 2030 goals, targets and commitments that could function as "PTP levers". These would be existing commitments from the 2030 GST outcomes, GBF and SDGs.

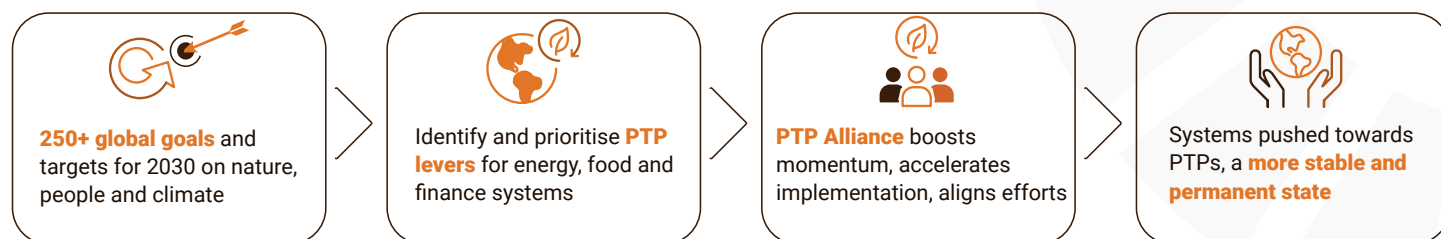
By jointly prioritising a similar set of 2030 international commitments as PTP levers, governments will not only deliver on their commitments but also bring lasting and stable changes that have a cascading positive spillover effect on other outcomes and strengthen climate-nature-people synergies.

In particular, there are three systems that must tip positively if nature loss is to be reversed, net zero achieved, and a thriving and equitable human society delivered ([WWF, 2024](#)):

- 1. The energy system:** The way energy is produced and consumed is the principal driver of climate change, and is a growing threat to nature and people;
- 2. The food system:** The global food system is the single greatest driver of nature loss and accounts for roughly 30% of global greenhouse gas emissions ([Tubiello et al., 2021](#)), while ensuring access to healthy and sustainable diets has huge implications on people; and
- 3. The financial system:** Over half of global GDP depends on nature, yet the economic system values it at near zero, directing an estimated \$7 trillion annually into activities that fuel the nature and climate crises. Without a shift in how the impact on climate, nature and people is measured and eventually how the finances flow, every other intervention is outspent and undermined by the system causing the damage.

! The recommendation is to identify among *existing* 2030 commitments a set of three PTP levers each to enable PTPs for the energy, food and finance systems.

To keep it manageable, the recommendation is to start with up to three existing 2030 commitments as levers for each of the three positive tipping points. With the support of implementation partners and topic expertise, countries could identify PTP levers based on their national context in the coming months.



Additional side-benefit: PTPs have fundamental implications for core national security priorities, including energy, food, and financial stability:

- **Energy security:** Structural dependence on fossil fuels exposes economies to volatile energy prices and supply disruptions. Accelerating the renewable energy transition reduces this dependence and builds a more resilient and cost-effective energy supply chain.
- **Food security:** Critical ecosystems support global food production. Their degradation translates directly into crop yield reductions, fisheries collapse, and food price volatility.
- **Economic security:** Over half of the world's GDP, which is estimated at \$44 trillion in economic value, is moderately or highly dependent on nature and its services ([WEF, 2023](#)). As nature loses its capacity to provide these services, economic activity is disrupted, poverty deepens, and political instability grows. Nature degradation also increases the risk of conflict by undermining livelihoods, incentivising displacement, and intensifying resource competition ([WWF, 2022](#)).



▶ Launching a 2030 Positive Tipping Point Alliance

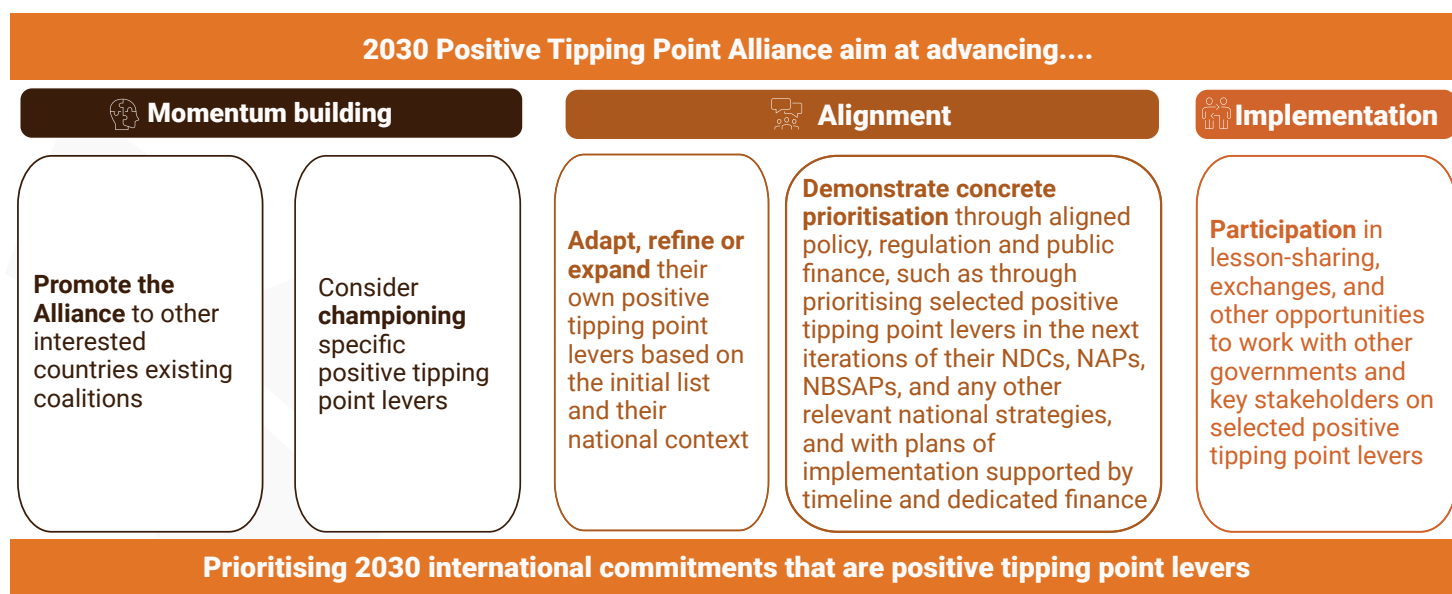
The purpose of this Alliance: to prioritise and implement *existing* 2030 international commitments which, taken together, are strong positive tipping point levers.

Obviously, the more countries that prioritise the same levers, the more effective the tipping potential of those levers would be.

! **The recommendation is that governments, with the support of stakeholders, establish a 2030 Positive Tipping Point Alliance.**

- **Establish a coalition of the willing among governments** that identify and prioritise 2030 international commitments that can act as PTP levers.
- **Engage with like-minded key stakeholders**, such as businesses, civil society organisations, think tanks, to develop momentum and implementation support.
- **Work with the science community** to identify and promote priority interventions
- **Use existing trackers** to summarise progress and drive greater momentum.

What would members of the PTP Alliance do?

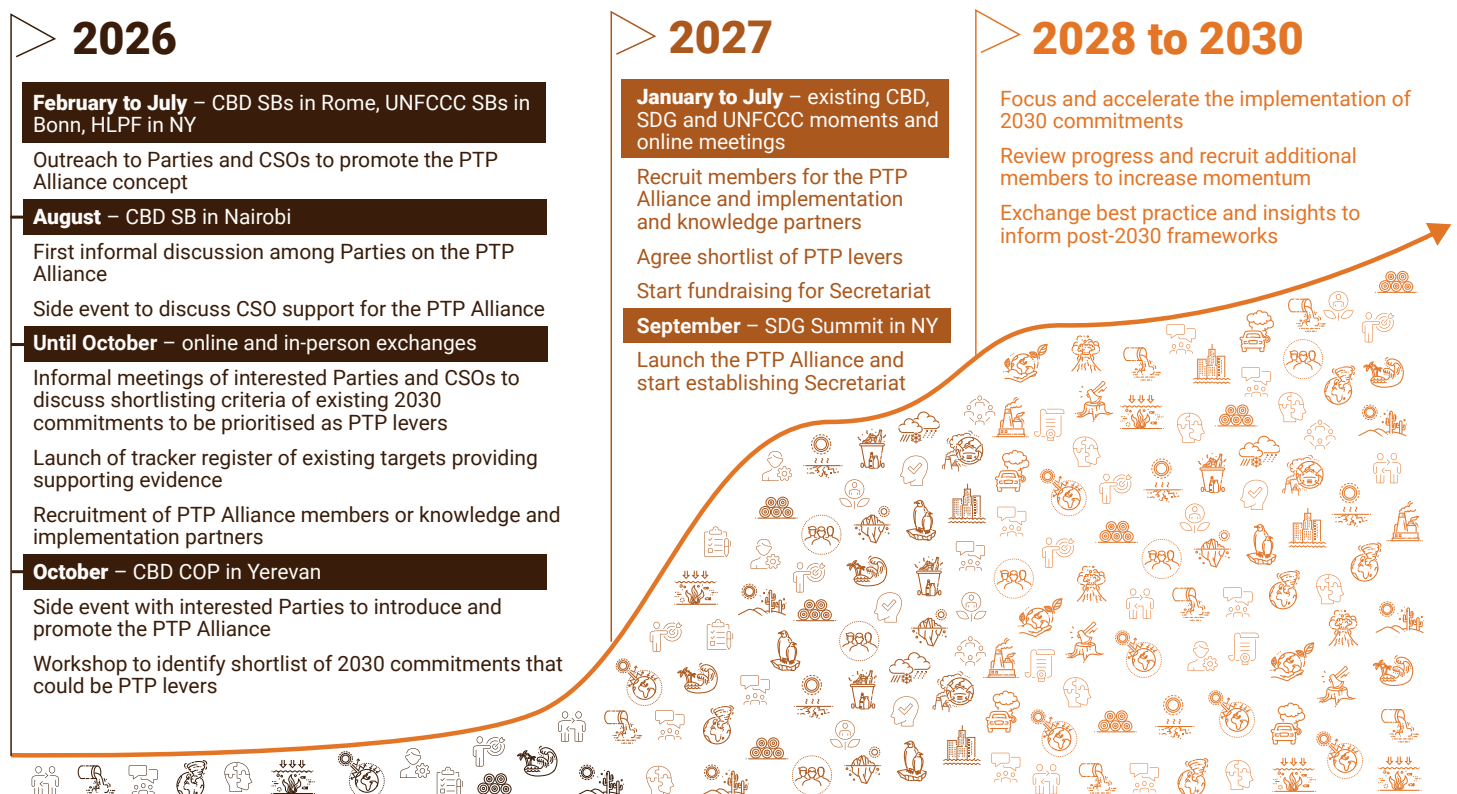


What would the Positive Tipping Point Alliance deliver?

1. **Additional momentum behind implementation of 2030 goals and targets.** COPs and other international fora have been putting a greater focus on implementation. The PTP Alliance would support that.
2. **A platform for coordinated implementation support.** Specialist NGOs, research institutions and technical experts, on both the climate-nature-people nexus and policy areas of the PTP levers, will be brought together to provide targeted support.

3. **Alignment to leverage political focus and funding.** Through shared investment priorities that donor and recipient governments co-endorse, the alliance helps direct existing financial flows towards the PTP levers. This reduces fragmentation and improves coordination in financial flows, strengthening the case for repurposed spending in priority areas.
4. **Streamlining implementation through synergies.** The PTP Alliance will deliver against 2030 commitments across several UN processes and frameworks. Since PTPs, when tipped, have a cascading positive spillover effect across multiple areas, this helps accelerate the implementation of wider goals and targets of the Rio Conventions and SDGs, beyond the PTP levers.
5. **Clearer policy signals for the private sector.** The Alliance also creates a more accessible platform for supportive private sector actors to engage with governments. The Alliance's clear focus also creates a more predictable regulatory environment at national level across multiple countries, providing a clearer policy signal to businesses.
6. **Strengthening agreed and existing initiatives.** The Alliance will complement existing efforts. For example:
 - **The Global Implementation Accelerator (GIA)**, led jointly by the UNFCCC COP30 Brazilian and COP31 Australian and Turkish Presidencies, aims at prioritising high-impact solutions designed to trigger PTPs for addressing the climate crisis.
 - **Existing coalitions**, such as the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People, already prioritise existing 2030 commitments that are PTP levers.
7. **Political leadership with peer accountability.** The Alliance provides a platform to demonstrate progress to domestic audiences, other countries and international partners. Peer accountability further strengthens the quality of implementation. Regular progress sharing among member governments creates mutual accountability, strengthening delivery and building trust among partners.

Timeline





2030
**Positive Tipping
Point Alliance**

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