



\$10 Billion Forest Fund Nears Year End Target

Brazil's Tropical Forests Forever Facility is approaching its year end deadline to secure \$10 billion in public investment after attracting almost three quarters of its initial target. The latest commitment is a £400 million, or \$541 million, loan from Britain.

Launched at the COP30 climate summit, the facility aims to provide eligible developing countries with annual payments based on the amount of tropical forest they preserve. It will operate as an endowment, investing its capital and using the returns to finance forest conservation while repaying participating investors. The initiative ultimately aims to mobilise \$125 billion, comprising \$25 billion from governments and public institutions and \$100 billion from private investors. Two sources familiar with the facility expect the initial \$10 billion target to be reached by the end of 2026. Meeting this target could unlock further funding and support the development of a long-term financing model that assigns measurable economic value to preserving tropical forests.



Himalayas at Tipping Point, Regional Stability at Risk

The Himalayas are approaching a dangerous threshold as glaciers melt faster, glacial lakes become unstable and monitoring gaps persist, according to new research. The warning follows devastating floods in Nepal and Tibet that killed more than 1,300 people, left over 5,300 missing and caused destruction.

Himalayan glaciers are losing mass 65% faster than a decade ago. However, only 21 of the estimated 40,000 glaciers across the Himalaya-Karakoram region are monitored closely. As glaciers retreat, expanding lakes held back by unstable rock and ice threaten floods and landslides, and destabilise permafrost and mountain slopes. Nearly 200 glacial lakes in India are considered high risk, including 56 classified as very high risk. The consequences extend far beyond the mountains. The region supports hundreds of millions of people and economic activity worth more than 20% of India's GDP. Reaching "peak water" could reduce river flows, threatening drinking water, agriculture, hydropower and regional stability.



Wartime Oil Crunch Accelerates Global Shift to Renewables

Countries are reducing fossil-fuel use after the U.S.-Iran war disrupted supplies and drove up prices, accelerating investment in electric vehicles and renewable energy.

In China, the world's largest carbon emitter, carbon emissions fell 1% year on year in the second quarter of 2026, driven by a 9% decline in oil consumption as electric vehicle adoption surpassed expectations. Globally, renewable power output is rising, and the IEA expects renewables to become the leading source of electricity for the first time in 2026.

\$10 billion

The Tropical Forests Forever Facility aims to secure \$10 billion in public investment by the end of 2026

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