



[Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice \(DCJ\)](#)



DCJ Press Brief for COP30

[The Global Campaign Demand Climate Justice is a network of over 200 climate and human rights organisations working at international, regional and local levels on climate justice and system change.](#)



Context

The 30th Conference of the Parties (COP), the body responsible for decision-making on the implementation of the commitments adopted by countries to tackle climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), is taking place in Belém, the capital city of the state of Pará in Brazil from November 10th to 21st, 2025. As climate impacts continue to escalate, with extreme events such as heatwaves, droughts, wildfires and floods, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations particularly in the Global South, Brazil must be a moment for reinstating faith in the climate regime after a deeply disappointing failure of COP29 in Baku,

Azerbaijan. The solutions lie with the most affected and this is why COP30 in Brazil must centre the priorities of the Global South and deliver genuine, transformative solutions rooted in international cooperation and Global North responsibility.

A global *mutirão* (a Portuguese term for a collective, joint effort, often a community project where people work together to achieve a common goal) can only be realised when it puts peoples and the planet at the centre and upholds the core principles of the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement—Common But Differentiated Responsibility and Respective Capacity (CBDR-RC) and equity. The ICJ in its landmark advisory opinion recognises climate change as an urgent and existential threat, establishes states' legal obligations to prevent climate harm and clarifies that countries, particularly for developed nations, have a duty to cooperate with other states to meet climate goals. This must pave the way for bold, ambitious, equitable collective action that prioritises climate justice and the spotlight must fall squarely on the provision of climate finance (Article 9.1 of the PA) from developed to developing countries—a binding obligation under the Paris Agreement. It must also advance meaningful support for equitable and just transitions by delivering the Belém Action Mechanism (BAM), technological transfers, scale up adaptation efforts and fill the fund to address loss and damage.

COP30 in Brazil will take place against the geopolitical landscape with US President Trump's global trade war accelerating economic deglobalization amid intensifying resource competition while ongoing genocidal wars are recasting government priorities, resulting in repositioning negotiators' expectations. Add in the US's second exit from the Paris Agreement and the world is left wandering further off-track from 1.5C without participation of the nation with the most historical responsibility to reduce emissions and respective capabilities to provide finance and technology.

This is a crucial moment for Global South governments and movements to hold the leaders of the richest, industrialised nations accountable and stop their schemes that derail climate action. Rich countries cannot turn up empty handed at COP30 and play the same old games peddling failed solutions like carbon markets, distorting the agenda of Just Transition and adaptation, deviating from real solutions by investing the little climate finance put forth into neo-colonial schemes, this time it is the Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF).

About this brief:

This brief contains knowledge, resources and key priorities from members of the Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice (DCJ) for COP30. We hope this helps journalists demystify the climate regime and understand what Global South civil society is fighting for at the UNFCCC.

Energy embargo for Palestine

Context

For nearly two years, Israel has waged a genocidal war against Palestinians in Gaza and across historic Palestine, devastating lives, land, and ecosystems. UN experts have described Israel's crimes as including domicile, urbicide, scholasticide, medicide, cultural genocide and ecocide. This genocide is inseparable from environmental destruction:

- Over 100,000 tons of bombs dropped, with a carbon footprint greater than the annual emissions of many entire countries.
- Widespread contamination of soil and water with depleted uranium, white phosphorus, and heavy metals.
- 80% of Gaza's cropland destroyed, creating famine and long-term ecological collapse.

An energy embargo on Israel is crucial for the long term safety and security of countries in West Asia. Its disregard for international law and unabashed display of racism and genocidal intent is a cautionary tale for all countries. Therefore, defunding its military capacities, which requires defueling the energy infrastructure, is essential for the health of democracies across West Asia and the planet. There can be 'no climate justice under occupation' and we will not rest till Israel is held accountable for its war crimes.

Key demands from Palestine COP30 Coalition

- Ban Israel from COP30 and the UN
- A **global energy embargo** for Palestine— stop all fossil fuel supplies and energy complicity fueling war and apartheid.
- End **water apartheid** — boycott Mekorot.
- Cut **agribusiness complicity** — divest from and boycott Netafim, ICL, Adama.

Crucial steps countries must take

1. The COP30 host government, Brazil, to end all crude oil and refined products exports to Israel, demonstrating its seriousness towards addressing the genocide and climate change.
2. Holding energy corporations that are most implicated in supplying Israel during the genocide accountable, particularly Glencore, Drummond, SOCAR, BP and Chevron and for Jordan, Egypt, the EU, and other countries to demand an end to gas purchases from Israel and organise against companies profiting from Israel's settler- colonial occupation, apartheid, and genocide.
3. Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Azerbaijan, Morocco, Cyprus, Bahrain and India, must terminate all agreements and collaboration on water projects with Mekorot - the Israeli war company responsible for creating and maintaining water apartheid and shutting off water to Gaza - and prevent the signing of new agreements.
4. Divestment from Netafim and termination of all agreements and collaborations with Netafim and other agribusiness companies or agri-tech cooperation that profit from, enable, and greenwash genocide and settler-colonial occupation, and apartheid.

Data, analysis and evidence (Click to open)

- [Palestine COP30 Coalition demands](#)
- [Recognise, Resist, Rebuild: A Manifesto for Palestinian Liberation and Ecological Justice: Palestine Institute of Climate Strategy \(PICS\)](#)
- [New Research Updates on Companies and Countries Supplying Oil Fueling Palestinian Genocide Amid ICJ Rulings: Oil Change International](#)

Key messages

1. **Israel and complicit states are responsible for genocide and ecocide.** Israel's war on life shows how settler-colonial violence is tied to environmental harm, and why **climate justice depends on Palestinian liberation**. Israel is a threat to humanity at large, not just to Palestinians.
2. **Climate justice and Palestinian liberation are inseparable.** The corporations and states profiting from fossil fuels, militarism, and ecological destruction are the same ones enabling genocide.
3. **States don't have any money for climate finance, but have billions for bombs and bullets against our people.** No amount of empty words will ever erase their complicity. We need action and accountability.
4. **The last 77 years, Israel has systematically utilised climate and environmental oppression as a tool to control and decimate Palestinians and their ancestral lands,** be it through destruction of Palestinian agricultural industries, appropriation and theft of natural resources, or **greenwashing war crimes by presenting "afforestation projects" conducted on stolen land as "combating climate change"**.
5. Without access to energy, oil, coal, gas, and the funding from global industries, Israel would not be able to continue the genocide in Gaza and its settler-colonial expansion and aggression in Palestine and in the region. **It is up to the people of the world to hold accountable all complicit entities fuelling Israel and permitting it to escalate its violent oppression of Palestinians.**
6. **Brazil, as COP30 host, is in a position of profound responsibility and accountability. It must enact its announcement of sanctions against Israel.** For a country that claims leadership in the global South and environmental justice, continued free trade and fossil fuel trade with a genocidal regime undermines its credibility.

Just Transition: BAM

Just Transition

A temporary and limited work programme is insufficient to address the different dimensions and complexities of just transition that governments have to address and navigate through at the global, regional, and national level. The Belém Action Mechanism (BAM) must be instituted at COP30 with formal representation of UNFCCC constituencies, other CSO's, and experts (with balance between North and South, gender balance, and ensuring Indigenous Peoples' representation) that aims to accelerate, consolidate, and achieve Equitable and Just Transitions at the global, regional, and national levels, through international cooperation and legal commitments under the Convention and its Paris Agreement, based on equity, the principle of CBDR-RC and fair share approach. For this, it must avoid repeating the injustices of the past like prescriptive top-down, mitigation-centric approaches and neo-colonial schemes to attract investment and profit opportunities for multinational corporations and financial institutions, especially from the North. A fair, funded, feminist, forever transition must not simply be about changing the energy source but transforming the energy and related sectors including the food and agriculture systems which are major drivers of global emissions and addressing inconsistencies like trade/response measures and nature based solutions which delay the transitions. A just transition must be decolonised with guardrails against extractivist approaches and protections for communities, particularly those in critical mineral rich regions and countries.

Data, analysis and evidence (Click to open)

- [Global Green New Deal: Just, equitable and ecological transition in the face of collapse - War on Want.](#)
- [From false solutions to truly just transitions: Recommendations for MDB clean energy financing](#), by the Banking on Renewables campaign, led by Recourse, with Power Shift Africa, Indus Consortium and Youth 4 Sustainable Energy.
- [Real solutions for People Power Transition](#): IBON International ([Spanish version](#))

Key demands

- **Launch the Belem Action Mechanism (BAM) for Equitable and Just Transition**

This mechanism should aim to advance work in, but not limited to, the following thematic areas/dimensions:

- A Just Transition for a fair, time-bound, and equitable fossil fuel phaseout
- A Just Transition for adaptation, enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change
- A Just Transition towards equitable, humane and agroecological food systems
- A Just Transition for the building 100% RE systems
- A Just Transition in the context of increased demand for transition minerals
- A Just Transition in the transport and mobility sector
- A Just Transition for Land, Forests and People
- The role of care in advancing Just Transition strategies
- Reforming international finance architecture and restructuring global trade and investment rules that center equity and enable and expedite just transitions, including debt cancellation tied to climate action, new models of trade that reward sustainability, and reforming intellectual Property Rights (IPR) regimes.
- A Just Transition that ensures the capacity and skills for upcoming generations to engage in a climate-just economy, including through climate education and awareness-raising initiatives.
- The ethical use of Indigenous Peoples knowledge in the pursuit of Just Transition pathways.
- Enable the creation of a non-market-based Just Transition Fund, inclusive of civil society in its governance, that offers direct access to affected groups.

The mechanism's **functions** in each area/dimension should include:

- identifying gaps, challenges, and barriers to achieving just transitions

- identification of case studies, best practices, and aspirational pathways with assistance from experts from both the Global North and South, equally.
 - recommendations to the CMA, constituted bodies, and to other non-UNFCCC bodies dealing with Just Transitions, rooted in the equity and CBDR-RC principle
 - developing ways forward on regional and international cooperation and provision of means of implementation from developed countries for just transitions, including scaling up non debt-creating finance, technology transfer, and capacity building to developing countries
 - Monitoring and tracking of the implementation of international and domestic just transition policies through transparent reporting across indicators developed through participatory processes.
 - Track and support the implementation of ILO conventions and labor rights especially in just transition actions and programs.
- **Calling on countries to establish national mechanisms for peoples' participation in just transition measures/policies**

There can be no Just Transition without the participation and involvement of all affected sectors. Although many countries already have institutionalized tripartite social dialogue and stakeholder consultation especially with trade unions, many countries still lack the national mechanisms and processes necessary to ensure that transition measures/policies are just. The JTWP can immediately address this and jumpstart just transition at the national level by **developing guidelines or recommendations on national mechanisms and processes** that ensure the involvement and agency of workers, affected communities, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and all other sectors in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of just transitions at the national and local levels.

Parties in the UNFCCC can develop these guidelines through an inquiry and study of existing mechanisms and processes already functioning in some countries such as National Just Transition Commissions and national tripartite institutions. There are already numerous experiences of governments, industries, civil society organizations, and communities initiating processes and mechanisms to involve affected people in the planning and implementation of just transition.

- **Ensuring Just Transition Measures and Policies in Nationally Determined Contributions**
- Governments must include ambitious transition plans and roadmaps in their nationally determined contributions.
 - This must also include all the finance, technology, and capacity-building requirements that governments need to implement these plans and roadmaps as well as the national and local participatory mechanisms already mentioned above.
 - Just transition progress of countries must also be monitored by both the proposed Belem Action Mechanism and the Global Stocktake.

On Trade/Response measures

Recently, developed countries have adopted unilateral trade measures under the guise of climate action, such as the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), the U.S. Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)'s domestic content rules, and anti-deforestation bans. While presented as tools to curb "carbon leakage," these policies are designed outside multilateral frameworks like the UNFCCC and WTO, raising serious concerns over green protectionism.

Such measures disproportionately harm developing countries, which lack the resources, technology, and institutional capacity to comply with complex carbon certification and reporting standards. They violate the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC) by shifting the costs of transition onto those least responsible for the climate crisis. Developing countries' exports face new trade barriers and market losses, deepening inequality, injustice, and further eroding trust in multilateralism.

At COP30, these issues are expected to feature prominently. Linked processes include the Just Transition Work Programme, the Global Stocktake, and workstreams on technology, capacity-building, and finance.

Civil society and movements urge Parties to strengthen the response-measures work programme, moving beyond technical dialogue to include concrete assessments of economic and social impacts, transparency on trade-related measures, and provision of finance, technology, and capacity-building for economic diversification.

COP30 must advance equitable and cooperative approaches that uphold the principles of justice, solidarity, and CBDR-RC, ensuring that climate action supports fair trade, protects livelihoods, peoples' rights, and does not shift transition burdens onto the Global South.

TFFF

Data, analysis and evidence (Click to open)

- [Review of Tropical Forest Investment Fund, Third World Network](#)
- [TFFF: False solution for Tropical Forests, Global Forest Coalition](#)
- [Position of the Amazon Working Group \(GTA\) on the Tropical Forests Forever Facility \(TFFF\)](#)
- [No to TFFF, Yes to Forest Rights: Brazilian civil society led petition](#)
- [TFFF Briefing: Debt and Climate group.](#)

Context

The [Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice](#) (DCJ) and its members and allies from Brazil and across the world reject the new proposal of Tropical Forest Forever Facility presented by the Brazilian government at the Leaders Summit being held in Belem from 6-7 November 2025. TFFF is a false solution that deepens the financialisation and commodification of forests rather than protecting them. Behind the rhetoric of conservation, the TFFF hands control of forest governance to global financial actors and institutions like the World Bank, with a documented history of human and environmental rights violations in so-called “conservation” and “development” projects. The TFFF is based on raising funds in capital markets, with promises of compensation to tropical countries conditioned on the generation of profit from these investments. Forests are living territories, cultural homelands and political spaces of resistance and not carbon stocks for investors to profit from and the peoples who protect the forest cannot be made hostages to the volatility of global markets.

The TFFF mirrors the same extractive, profit-driven logic that created the climate crisis. It fails to deliver on its mandate of equitable and rights-based forest protection, instead embedding the control of global capital over Global South territories. It risks funnelling money through national elites and carbon-accounting systems that have already failed, while providing no guarantees for land rights, self-determination or direct access to resources for the Indigenous Peoples and local communities who are the real stewards of the land and the world’s forests.

This proposal further allows the rich countries to avoid their legal responsibility to provide new, grant-based public finance as real climate finance. Rather than providing new resources, it deepens financial dependence and masks Global North obligations and allows them to escape the historical reparations owed to the Global South. DCJ stands with Indigenous Peoples, grassroots movements, and Global South communities in rejecting this facility and in demanding real climate finance and real solutions rooted in justice, equity and peoples’ power and sovereignty.

In contrast to the TFFF, we call for the construction of effective mechanisms against deforestation that:

- Address the structural causes of deforestation.
- Establishes effective actions for forest recovery and restoration.
- Are sufficient, directly accessible without intermediaries, and come from public funds, such as those allocated to defense budgets and fossil fuel subsidies.
- Are reliable and not dependent on stock market fluctuations.
- Are primarily directed toward Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and populations that conserve forests.

- Strengthen community management and conservation mechanisms to build territories and municipalities free from deforestation, extractivism and violence against women.
- Include governing bodies where Indigenous Peoples and local community organizations have real decision-making power.
- Recognize Forests, Rivers, and Nature as subjects of rights and implement effective measures to guarantee their rights.

See our quotesheet on TFFF '**Tropical Forest Forever Facility or The Fake Forest Fund?**
Indigenous peoples and civil society from Brazil and across the world reject TFFF'

here:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1I3YXVEkeAONYr2i9kIPsBG7PfRU62iZAwGTciWA5vH4/edit?tab=t.0>

Climate finance

Context

Rich countries must advance real, scaled, and non-debt-creating public climate finance at COP30 rather than empty promises. At the same time, the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) must establish sub-targets for mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and just transition to allow effective monitoring and accountability, progress towards each sub-target. In addition, there is a need for a robust and universally agreed definition of climate finance that clarifies what should be and should not be counted. Financing for activities inconsistent with the 1.5 degree limit, such as fossil fuel projects, carbon credits used to offset emissions, or loans that increase debt burdens, must be explicitly excluded.

Estimates show that at least [\\$5 trillion per year](#) in climate debt is owed by the Global North to the Global South. Meeting this scale requires fully funding and operationalising the UNFCCC climate finance mechanisms—including the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, as well as the Adaptation Fund—as the primary channels for delivering climate finance. Research from Oil Change International (OCI) shows that developed countries can unlock at least \$5.3 trillion a year in public finance if they end fossil fuel handouts, make polluters pay (complying with the ICJAO ruling) and change unfair global financial rules. Governments spend up to \$1.7 trillion annually on fossil fuel subsidies. Even a modest redirection of these resources would dwarf the less than \$100 billion presently delivered under the UNFCCC, while sending a clear signal that global priorities are shifting from propping up polluters to safeguarding people and the planet.

Even more money needed for scaled climate finance already exists in global public spending. For example, captured windfall profits from fossil fuel companies alone, which is estimated at around \$400 billion annually, could cover current loss and damage needs by vulnerable developing countries. Institutionalising permanent global revenue measures such as levies on fossil extraction, shipping, aviation, and financial transactions under a UN Tax Convention, alongside wealth and windfall taxes that apply the polluter-pays principle at scale and debt cancellation can move resources from billions to trillions without relying on the private sector and MDBs, and false finance solutions like carbon markets, and ensure faster and fairer access to climate finance.

Data, analysis and evidence (Click to open)

- [DCJ Finance brief](#)
- [Civil Society Equity Review](#)
- [We \(Global North\) can pay for it: Oil Change International](#)
- [Making Financial flows consistent with climate-resilient development: Role of International financial institutions and standard settlers - Recourse](#)
- [What MDB Climate Finance is being spent on and where: Recourse](#)
- [Role of MDBs in climate finance: Recourse](#)

Key demands

- The Global South demands:
 - **Climate Finance:** \$5 Trillion in public grants.
 - **Adaptation Finance:** Urgent delivery of adaptation finance in the trillions of dollars to meet Global South needs.
 - **Loss and Damage:** \$1 Trillion for Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage.
- Climate finance must exclusively focus on grant-based finance from Global North countries ensuring public provision, quality, access, and equity across streams.
- To align all financial flows with the climate emergency, we must address the Global South debt crisis. This means debt cancellation for all countries, across all creditors, free from economic conditions. We also need urgent reform to the debt architecture via a UN

framework convention on sovereign debt, including a multilateral debt workout mechanism.

- Redirect military spendings and harmful fossil fuel subsidies to climate finance and transform the international finance and trade architecture to unlock finance for climate action.
- Global North governments must fully fund and operationalise the UNFCCC finance mechanisms—the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and the Adaptation Fund—as the central channels for climate finance delivery. This requires ambitious replenishments, including GEF-9 and the upcoming GCF-3 in 2026, alongside significantly scaled-up contributions to the Adaptation Fund. The FRLD must be resourced without delay at the scale needed to meet the real loss and damage needs of developing countries, with a long-term replenishment and resource mobilisation strategy established no later than 2025.
- Establish NCQG sub-targets for mitigation, adaptation, loss & damage, and just transition, with transparent tracking and disaggregated reporting.
- Implement regular periodic updates of the NCQG to ensure accountability and course correction.
- Scale up grant-based public finance; end reliance on loans and failed public-to-private leveraging models.
- Raise resources through polluter-pays instruments such as adoption of windfall and wealth taxes, solidarity levies, subsidy elimination.
- Suspension of debt after climate shocks, expanded debt cancellation, and removal of harmful conditionalities.
- Guarantee direct access for Global South communities, local institutions, and vulnerable sectors.
- No to false finance solutions that are inadequate (climate resilient debt clauses), or that can exacerbate the current debt crises (e.g. debt swaps, more climate finance as loans, green and blue bonds, and MDBs playing a bigger role in climate finance delivery)

Call for work programme on implementation of Article 9.1 of Paris Agreement

A proposal calling for a Work Programme on the modalities for the implementation of the Article 9.1 of the PA, presented by Bolivia on behalf of the Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDC), gathered support from the G77+China during SB62 in Bonn. Developed countries flatly opposed it, refusing to even discuss their failure to provide adequate finance while NATO members simultaneously accepted US President Trump's demand in The Hague to increase annual military spending from 2% of GDP to 5% of GDP. COP30 could advance discussions on a work programme for Article 9.1, creating a much needed space for parties to discuss the provision of finance from the Global North to the South after the NCQG debacle in Baku.

Anchoring Article 9.1 in the Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3 T and rejection of attempts to transfer responsibility of climate finance delivery from rich governments to the private sector and multilateral banks

The Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T was established at COP29 as a year-long process to look at how the \$1.3 trillion goal agreed at COP29 within the NCQG process should be reached. It will produce a report summarising the outcomes by COP30. It is a key demand of Global South countries and movements that Article 9.1 of the UNFCCC be anchored in this process to reinforce the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC), a core concept of the UNFCCC. Additionally, after the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) debacle in Baku last year, the Global North is set to orchestrate a co-opt of the Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3 Trillion by pushing for transferring responsibility of climate finance delivery from rich governments to the private sector and multilateral institutions (eg. World Bank) and further undermine the UNFCCC. The Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3 Trillion cannot be a treasure hunt for the private sector and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs).

How the Global North can mobilise \$1.3 Trillion

A central lesson from climate negotiations is that words and declarations, or even voluntary commitments, are not enough. The Global North owes a huge historic and present climate debt to the Global South, measured in the trillions of dollars annually, and meeting the \$1.3 trillion financing target depends entirely on honoring these obligations. The recent [ICJ Advisory Opinion](#) confirms that developed countries party to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement have legal obligations to provide climate finance under international law. This places responsibility squarely on Global North countries to deliver scaled-up, grant-based, and non-debt-creating finance, not to outsource obligations to private actors or disguise loans and false-market solutions as progress.

The most effective approach to mobilizing \$1.3 trillion is for the Global North to pay its climate debt in full through UNFCCC finance mechanisms, ensuring that flows are adequate, accessible, predictable, and grant-based, including by unlocking public finance through supporting financial system transformation (debt and tax justice, ending fossil fuel finance and subsidies). Private finance must remain strictly complementary, governed by rules that put people before profit, or else it will only deepen inequality and shift burdens onto the Global South who are least responsible for the climate crisis.

The resources exist. Global military spending hit [\\$2.72 trillion in 2024](#), the sharpest annual rise since the Cold War, while Global North governments continue to allocate vast budgets to military expansion and enable war crimes through arms supply. Redirecting even a fraction of these sums toward climate finance would not only meet but surpass the \$1.3 trillion goal. What is required is not another cycle of pledges, but the real transfer of resources owed delivered as a matter of legal obligation, justice, and reparations.

Loss and damage

Key message: Fill the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) at COP30

Loss and Damage is the direct result of decades of inaction and failed climate finance commitments by Global North governments. While they pour billions into fossil fuel expansion, weapons, genocide and wars, families and communities across the Global South fight every day just to survive the floods, droughts, super typhoons, and rising seas that they did not cause.

The need of the hour is a **Filled, Fair, and Fully Operational FRLD**. The response of G7 governments, which have collectively pledged (but not yet fully delivered) a total of \$410 million, is a cruel joke given that these countries are primarily responsible for the emissions that have exacerbated the climate crisis. These are the same countries that spend billions on fossil fuel subsidies to big polluters every year and have trillions of dollars to spend on defence budgets and arming themselves.

Key document

- [The Third pillar: Repairing the Damage](#) - La Ruta Del Clima
- [Real solutions for People Power Transition](#): IBON International ([Spanish version](#))

Key demands

- A **Filled, Fair, and Fully Operational Fund** filled adequately for responding to Loss and Damage;
- Exclusively focusing on **grant-based finance** with Global North countries not just pledging but filling the fund with contributions;
- Fully Operational and with **capacity** (including on risk assessment and response) commensurate with the complex crisis faced by Global-South countries;
- Providing equitable support to **all Global-South countries** reeling with extreme weather events and disasters, including effects of slow onset events;
- Offering **direct access** to communities, particularly frontline communities, from the beginning;
- With guardrails for **avoiding harm**, particularly, prevent the private sector and Northern governments from profiteering off disasters.
- We demand that The FRLD (Fund for Responding to Losses and Damages), as well as all climate adaptation finance providers, to recognise the long-term and often irreversible impacts of ecocide and put in place mechanisms for victims of **ecocide** to access climate finance. Additionally, needs-based assessments of climate finance and the scale of pledged climate finance should account for the finance required as reparations and for rehabilitation resulting from **military-induced climate harms**. Read more: Palestine Institute of Climate Strategy (PICS) [manifesto](#).

Adaptation

Adaptation

This year is very significant for adaptation related items. There are five agenda items under adaptation: (i) GGA, (ii) National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), (iii) the Nairobi work programme, (iv) review of the Adaptation Committee and (v) guidance relating to Adaptation Communications.

At COP 29 in Baku, by decision [3/CMA.6](#), there were some gains made with a substantive outcome under the GGA, in particular, to have the GGA as a “standing agenda item”, with the adoption of the ‘Baku Adaptation Roadmap’ to advance the GGA work under the ‘UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience’; and the inclusion of “means of implementation” in the UAE-Belem work programme on the development of indicators, for measuring progress achieved towards the GGA’s seven thematic and four dimensional targets. These were key demands by developing countries. (The GGA thematic targets cover water, food and agriculture, health, ecosystems and biodiversity, infrastructure and human settlements, poverty eradication and livelihoods and protection of cultural heritage, while the dimensional targets are (i) impact, vulnerability and risk assessment, (ii) planning, (iii) implementation and (iv) monitoring, evaluation and learning.)

However, huge gaps remained on the rest of the adaptation agenda items, especially on the very important issue of NAPs, with only a procedural decision to continue further work at SB 62. The NAPs agenda has seen a history of stalled negotiations due to fundamental divergences between developing and developed countries over anchoring means of implementation in the decision, consistently blocked by developed countries led by the US.

On Adaptation finance

The UN Adaptation Gap Report 2024 estimated the adaptation finance gap at [\\$187–359 billion per year by 2030](#), yet only \$28 billion in international public finance was dedicated to adaptation in 2022. At the same time, National Adaptation Plans submitted by developing countries estimate total [adaptation finance needs at \\$842-844 billion](#). This staggering shortfall lays bare the failure of the Global North to meet its obligations, especially when set against the trillions of dollars still poured annually into fossil fuel subsidies.

Scaling adaptation finance in vulnerable regions requires urgent delivery of public, grant-based finance, not loans, speculative instruments, or market mechanisms. Private finance cannot substitute for public climate finance obligations, and may only play a strictly complementary role under rules that prioritize people and communities over profit. Public-led blended finance should only be deployed where it demonstrably lowers costs for beneficiaries, such as in water security or resilient housing, with hard caps on private sector returns and full transparency. Anything else risks solely serving private interests while leaving vulnerable communities behind.

Additionally, the loan-heavy and market-driven approaches promoted by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) must be rejected, as they worsen debt crises and divert scarce resources away from urgent adaptation needs. The primary obligation lies with Global North governments, who must deliver scaled-up, grant-based public finance in line with their historical responsibilities, rather than outsourcing their commitments to profit-driven private actors.

Key demands

1. Hold Global North governments accountable for their failure to deliver public, non-debt-creating climate finance and demand urgent provision and delivery of public, grants-based climate finance for adaptation. Establish a strict system of accounting that tracks the performance of individual governments, making visible who is meeting or evading their obligations.
2. Ensure balanced allocation across needs by setting clear agreements, monitoring, and accountability mechanisms so that finance flows are equitably distributed across mitigation,

adaptation, loss and damage, and just transition.

3. Define climate finance clearly to exclude activities inconsistent with 1.5°C, such as fossil fuel projects and associated infrastructure, carbon offsets, and commercial loans that worsen debt burdens.
4. Regulate private and blended finance to ensure it remains strictly complementary and never a substitute for public finance obligations. Private finance should not be counted as climate finance delivery by Global North governments, nor replace the scaled-up grant-based public finance that is owed. Where used, it must be tightly regulated to directly lower costs for people and communities, not maximize investor returns, with hard caps on profits and full transparency.
5. End harmful MDB practices by rejecting loan-heavy, market-driven approaches that create debt dependency, and instead shifting towards predictable, grant-based public finance channeled primarily through UNFCCC mechanisms.
6. Expand fiscal space in the Global South by implementing automatic debt suspension following climate shocks, broad debt cancellation, and ending harmful policy conditionalities that hinder governments and communities from implementing the adaptation and resilience programs they urgently need.

Policy briefs

- [Real solutions for People Power Transition](#): IBON International ([Spanish version](#))

Debt and climate

Debt Justice is Climate Justice

We cannot achieve climate justice without debt justice: Loans as climate finance are unfairly increasing the debt burden and forcing the cost of the climate emergency onto Global South countries. 70% of climate finance provided by Global North countries to the Global South are loans, even for adaptation, which is unfairly increasing their already high debt burden. Thanks to the interest attached to loan-based climate finance, Global South countries are now [paying more back to wealthy nations for climate finance loans than they receive](#). It's unacceptable that Global South countries are paying for a climate crisis they have not caused while debt levels spiral and lenders profit. The quality of finance delivered to the Global South should therefore be reparative and redistributive in nature.

Unsustainable debt levels prevent Global South countries from financing mitigation, adaptation, addressing Loss & Damage, and Just Transitions as resources are directed to debt payments over public services and needs. Many countries are also expanding climate harmful activities to generate foreign exchange to meet debt payments, including [fossil fuels \(including gas\)](#), [mineral extraction](#) (including minerals that are being manufactured into renewable energy products elsewhere - a new manifestation of the colonially-rooted commodity dependency trap), failed carbon markets, and [forest destruction](#). This is often reinforced by loan conditions, [including by the IMF](#). Addressing this requires debt cancellation and systemic reform of the global financial architecture (including via a UN Framework Convention on Sovereign Debt).

Data, analysis and evidence (Click to open)

- [Debt swaps won't save us: The Urgent Need for Debt Cancellation and Grant Based Climate Finance](#): APMDD and others
- Oxfam and Care - ["Two-thirds of climate funding for Global South is loans as rich countries profiteer from escalating climate crisis"](#)
- Oil Change International - ["Private Fantasies, Public Realities: Why private finance isn't delivering an energy transition and the case for public sector leadership"](#)
- Big Shift Global - ["Paying for a Just Transition: Fossil Gas Debt Trap in the Global South"](#)

Key demands

- Link the debate on tax justice with climate justice based on the notion that the money raised from taxing the super-rich/taxing large fortunes and taxing large companies should finance climate justice policies and community-led funds. From Belém to Nairobi.
- Climate finance must be grant-based, public and adequate so countries are not forced into debt to pay for a crisis they did not create
- To align all financial flows with the climate emergency, we must address the Global South debt crisis. This means debt cancellation for all countries, across all creditors, free from economic conditions. We also need urgent reform to the debt architecture via a UN framework convention on sovereign debt, including a multilateral debt workout mechanism.
- We reject false finance solutions that are inadequate (like climate resilient debt clauses), or that can exacerbate the current situation (e.g. debt swaps, more climate finance as loans, green and blue bonds, and MDBs playing a bigger role in climate finance delivery). Rich countries already [have the resources](#) to provide sufficient, public, grant-based climate finance through fair taxation and redistributive measures, including equitably phasing out fossil fuel subsidies and public finance going to other harmful sectors, such as funding war and genocide. Mobilising private finance over the provision of public finance is a political choice, not an inevitability.

Side event

The Moral Imperative of Climate Finance: Addressing Ecological Debt in a Jubilee Year

Tue, 11 Nov 2025, 11:30-13:00, Room: Side Event Room 5

Climate finance from a faith perspective: the link between ecological and national debt, and how high quality climate finance can address them, in the UNFCCC context. Speakers will discuss, in this Jubilee Year, innovative sources of climate finance to raise ambition on climate action.

Global Stocktake

Key message: The **UAE Dialogue on the Implementation of the Global Stocktake** must catalyse concrete action on climate finance, the deployment of real solutions, and robust accountability mechanisms rather than becoming another forum for reporting and rhetoric. The Means of Implementation must remain the core to any GST follow up text to ensure that developing countries can deliver on their climate ambition.

Context

A major debate at COP30 will be over COP28's decision in Dubai on the [Global Stocktake \(GST\)](#), which included in its finance section Paragraph 97, a tracking mechanism proposed by developing countries. Now known as the UAE Dialogue, its intention is to monitor the provision of climate finance from developed countries to developing countries per Paragraph 9.1 of the 2015 Paris Agreement. Current reporting by developed countries does not provide enough clarity on the quantity and quality of support they provide. Ten years after the Paris Agreement, adequate finance and technology is still not forthcoming from developed countries, as G7 countries' mounting defense budgets and debt burdens pose growing challenges — and reveal their political priorities — for fulfilling their promises.

No decision was agreed at COP29 in Baku, nor at June 2025's SB622 in Bonn, to establish modalities for the UAE Dialogue, yet now a number of new areas are proposed to be added, as seen in the ["informal note"](#) emerging from Bonn to be the basis for discussions in Belem.

Indeed, some countries are now pushing to see all aspects of GST implementation included in the UAE Dialogue, particularly GST's Paragraph 28 which calls for the transition away from fossil fuels.

However, expanding the UAE Dialogue to cover "all aspects" of GST would not only be a big burden on Global South countries to continuously prepare for annual assessments, but it would ultimately dilute the imperative to focus on urgent provision of finance, allowing Global North countries to continue avoiding any accountability.

Global Stocktake's goal is only to inform NDCs, which is where national measures to transition away from fossil fuels matter most, yet we see all but none contributed by countries in their NDCs. In an effort to distract from their own failure to phase out fossil fuel use at home yet appear as the climate champions on the world stage, developed countries seem to use Paragraph 28 mainly to put developing countries on the defensive while scoring superficial political points back home from voters who want bold action.

NDC Synthesis report

Context

Ten years since signing of the Paris Agreement — and only two weeks before convening its COP30 in Belem, Brazil — the UNFCCC's own assessment of countries' collective pledges for climate action reflect today's record inequality. A global economic elite is benefiting more than ever from burning the fossil fuels that warm our planet while the vast majority of humanity — particularly in the Global South — is bearing the burden of rising temperatures, sea levels and mounting material costs. Even though Governments are beginning to reduce deadly greenhouse gas emissions, they are still too far off track from their agreed targets to avoid catastrophic climate change, due mainly to the failure of a few countries who got right first by burning fossil fuels to now do their fair share of the global effort. Since 2015 in Paris, many developing countries have submitted Nationally Determined Contributions that deliver their fair share while we see pathetic pledges and implementation by the wealthiest countries who have done by far the most to create today's crisis and have the most capacity to pay for others' transitions. Two of the top emitters exemplify the extreme inequality of effort, with the United States once again withdrawing from the Paris Agreement while the European Union has yet to even submit its NDC. Together with their flimsy provision of finance and technology to support developing countries' actions per their Paris Agreement commitments, what has been called a "gap" in reduced emissions is now a gulf.

Food systems

Policy focus

Food systems transformation is properly addressed in Climate Action and the SSJW through a Just Transition

1.1 Recognition of the need to urgently transition away from industrial agricultural production towards equitable, humane and agroecological agricultural food system as an effective adaptation and mitigation measure to equitably reduce deforestation and tackle emission to meet the 1.5°C climate target.

1.2 Liberate agriculture from the 'agriculture, forestry, and other land use' (AFOLU) category of national greenhouse gas emissions inventories, so that the contribution of the global food system to total anthropogenic GHG emissions can be comprehensively calculated. This provides a much clearer picture of emission sources, thereby allowing for the design of more effective response options and the engagement of an expanded set of actors.

1.3 Push back on agribusiness discourse as part of the solution to climate issues, and false solution such as sustainable intensification, digitalisation, carbon sequestration/farming, genetic engineering, geoengineering, nature-based solutions, Climate Smart agriculture and other techno fixes

Climate financing for smallholders and an equitable just transition towards humane, sustainable, and agroecological agricultural practices and agroecology

2.1 Demand sufficient and adequate provision of public, grants-based climate finance from the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Loss and Damage Finance (LDF), and Adaptation Fund (AF) for climate action on agriculture & fisheries directed towards agroecology

2.2 Redirect finance and perverse subsidies from false solutions in big ag and big livestock to real solutions in agriculture, including agroecology and agroforestry, local consumption and production, gender justice in the food systems and support to small holders

UNFCCC processes governance

3.1 Agribusiness lobby on COP30- Challenge the influence of multinational agribusiness over the processes, highlight agribusinesses with Desmog and the KBPO campaign

3.2 Follow an inclusive approach with representation from civil societies and include smallholder farmers, farm and supply-chain workers, youth, Indigenous people and women

3.3 Kick Israel out of COP30 and demand the end to their blockade that has caused famine and suffering for Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank. Demand that Israel is held liable for its war crimes including the use of food as a weapon of war.**Key demands**

1. We denounce the strong agribusiness influence over COP30 and overall processes and demand that these big polluters be kicked out.
2. We demand the liberation of Palestine and an immediate end to the months-long Zionist blockade of food and aid.
3. We call for a just transition to equitable, humane, and agroecological food systems.
4. We demand sufficient and adequate provision of public, grants-based climate finance from the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Loss and Damage Finance (LDF), and Adaptation Fund (AF) for climate action on agriculture & fisheries directed towards agroecology.

Data, analysis and evidence (Click to open)

- <https://demandclimatejustice.org/2025/09/07/financing-the-food-fystems-transformation/>
- <https://justfoodtransitionroadmap.com/>
- [Roasting the planet - Big meat and dairy's big emissions](#)
- [8 big greenwashing terms in food and agriculture- DSMOG](#)
- [Real solutions for People Power Transition: IBON International \(Spanish version\)](#)

Key demands

- Water and Food are life, not a weapon: Stop the war on commons
- Just Transition for our food system towards equitable, humane and agroecological food system
- No Just Transition in the energy sector possible Without a just transition from fossil fuel-dependent industrial agriculture
- No GMO! No agrochemicals! No factory farms! Agroecology Now
- Redirect public finance and harmful subsidies to support smallholders to scale up agroecology
- Break up agribusiness monopolies. Food sovereignty now
- Stop Agribusiness capture of COP30

False solutions

False solutions and dangerous distractions, peddled by big polluters, must not make a home in the COPs

From nature-based solutions to carbon capture and utilisation and storage (CCUS) to carbon dioxide removal (CDR) and low-carbon hydrogen production, big polluters are pushing a set of false solutions under the cover of the Global Stocktake (GST) outcome from COP28. These technofixes are not solutions—they are lifelines for fossil fuel expansion and tools for delaying real solutions. We also adamantly reject initiatives like the Carbon Market Alliance introduced by the Brazilian presidency and endorsed by the EU, UK, and others. The adoption of the rules for implementation of Article 6 at COP29 paved the way for a global scaling up of risky and unproven carbon markets and associated technologies despite years of research, [the most recent one spanning 25 years](#), demonstrating the failure of such schemes in reducing emissions and evidence for harm caused to frontline communities and ecosystems. The Brazilian presidency, rather than remedying the disastrous impacts of carbon markets, is building new institutions that further embed these false solutions into the climate regime. A global mutirão will mean something only when it puts peoples and the planet at the centre, not big polluters, corporations and technocrats. We condemn climate criminals like Nestle and Bayer Monsanto that are complicit in the destruction of communities and commons being made sponsors of the #COP30 AgriZone and legitimised to write the rules of climate policy.

Issues to watch out for

- Promotion of false solutions under the cover of the GST outcome on Fast, Fair, Funded, Forever Phase Out from Fossil Fuel.
- Agroforestry systems, community forest management, artisanal fishing, urban agriculture, and other popular practices and social technologies for tackling climate change.
- New [Carbon market alliance](#) derails meaningful progress.
- Tropical Forests Forever Facility (TFFF) will be launched at COP30 despite [concerns from civil society](#) that this is just another form of a dangerous distraction.
- Carbon markets and carbon offsets have been [repeatedly shown to not work](#) and do not lead to lasting, meaningful emissions reductions at the scale required (not to mention they cause significant harm).
- Support grassroots communities worldwide as they unite and mobilise to enhance their ability to adapt to worsening climate impacts, ensure fair access to resources, and care for the commons. [Real Solutions](#) such as collective land cultivation and use, agro-ecological farming, and community-led rehabilitation drives are being organised across the global South. They prove the vitality of collective action from the ground in the struggle for climate justice.

Data, analysis and evidence (Click to open)

- [Comprehensive set of resources on false solutions and carbon markets](#): Friends of the Earth International
- [Review of carbon offsets spanning 25 years](#)
- [Built to Fail](#): World's largest carbon offset projects unlikely to deliver promised emissions reductions despite reforms, Corporate Accountability
- [From false solutions to truly just transitions: Recommendations for MDB clean energy financing](#), by the Banking on Renewables campaign, led by Recourse, with Power Shift Africa, Indus Consortium and Youth 4 Sustainable Energy.
- [Real solutions for People Power Transition](#): IBON International ([Spanish version](#))

Key demands

- “Green” Capitalism slows down structural changes in global production, distribution, and consumption patterns
- Market-based mechanisms and technofixes must be put to an end since these ‘solutions’ are primarily driven by private appropriation of profits, not genuine emission reduction cuts and the real needs of people and planet.
- Finance derived from false ‘solutions’ like carbon markets and TFFF cannot be deemed as climate finance.
- Recognise the sovereignty of communities and marginalised peoples in defining and managing climate action at the local, national, regional, and global levels, free from neocolonial and corporate dictates. They must be afforded equitable representation and meaningful participation to decide over climate initiatives.
- Guarantee land and tenure rights for farmers, fishers, pastoralists, Indigenous communities and others to ensure collective control and ecologically sustainable use of natural resources.
- Indigenous Peoples’ rights to free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) should be fully respected, including their right to say no to projects.
- While the Global Stock Take, agreed at COP28 in the UAE, includes language calling for a transition away from fossil fuels, it also opens up multiple escape hatches for big polluters to keep on polluting. The inclusion of dangerous false solutions like carbon removal technologies, carbon capture and storage and blue hydrogen. These expensive techno-fix approaches risk prolonging the production and use of fossil fuels and distracting from the just transition that we desperately need.
- [Carbon markets are not, and should not be considered, climate finance](#); Climate finance should not be spent on false solutions, including CCS, CDR etc;
- Investment in real solutions that are grounded in people’s sovereignty and ecological justice, not colonial logics and market mechanisms.

Carbon Markets Alliance

On Carbon Markets Alliance

The [Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice](#) (DCJ) and its members and allies from Brazil and across the world reject initiatives like the Carbon Market Alliance introduced by the Brazilian presidency and endorsed by the EU, UK, and others. The global scaling up of carbon markets--whether through this coalition or through the implementation of Article 6-- continues to advance these risky and unproven schemes and technologies despite years of research evidencing their failure to lead to emissions reductions. Recent research released ahead of COP30 includes a study spanning 25 years, demonstrating the failure of such schemes in reducing emissions and evidence for harm caused to frontline communities and ecosystems. The Brazilian presidency, rather than remedying the disastrous impacts of carbon markets, is building new institutions that further embed these false solutions into the climate regime. This is a dangerous distraction from the real, people-centered solutions we urgently need, and a get-out-of-jail free card for the world's biggest polluters.

Peoples' Summit

Peoples' Summit: From the Amazon to the World: Enough of Inequalities and Environmental Racism. Climate Justice Now!

Social and popular movements, coalitions, collectives, networks, forums, alliances, and civil society organizations from Brazil and around the world are building the People's Summit Towards COP 30. The People's Summit is an autonomous and independent space, aimed at strengthening popular construction and converging agendas for unity on the socio-environmental, anti-patriarchal, anti-capitalist, anti-colonial, anti-casteist anti-racist, sexual and gender diversity, the rights of peoples, and the defense of territories. More than ever, we need to advance in collective spaces that defend democracy and internationalist solidarity, confronting the far-right, fascism, fundamentalisms, wars, the financialization of nature, land grabbing, and the climate crisis.

Extreme climate phenomena, droughts, floods, landslides, deforestation, rising sea levels, and false climate solutions deepen inequality and environmental and climate injustice, cruelly affecting those who contributed least to the climate, ecological, and civilizational crisis. The insufficient measures to contain these crises are alarming. Real solutions are urgent, and the peoples of the world are the protagonists, building these solutions every day in their territories.

Key principles

- A space parallel to the COP, but not part of it;
- Global in scope, bringing together different parts of the world;
- A platform for a wide range of political topics and autonomous actions, all linked by shared political principles.
- Six Convergence Axes that shape a common political agenda, with four days of activities leading up to final declaration from the People's Summit, or a Treaty of the Peoples;
- Different Moments Of Activities (not simultaneous), ensuring cross-cutting themes and fostering connections, with a final assembly to draft the closing declaration.

6 Convergence axes

1. Living Territories , Popular and Food Sovereignty
2. Historical Reparations, Combating Environmental Racism, and Corporate Power
3. Just, Popular, and Inclusive Transition
4. Against Oppressions, for Democracy, and Peoples' Internationalism
5. Just Cities and Vibrant Urban Peripheries
6. Popular Feminism and Women's Resistances in the Territories

Key documents and events (Click to open)

- [Nov 15th: Global day of action call to action](#)
- [Peoples' Summit presentation](#)
- [Convergence axis](#)
- [Schedule of events](#)
- [Declaration \(To be added on November 15th\)](#)

Fossil fuel phase out

Context

Fossil fuel industries, alongside governments, continue to promote the expansion of fossil fuels, the biggest single source of emissions. While households struggle to pay their energy bills, the fossil fuel industry is profiting from these rising prices, earning an average of \$1 trillion in annual profits. Profits that are being propped up with subsidies paid by taxpayers. Fossil fuel phaseout will once again take center stage at COP30. [Brazil](#) has signaled that the conference could deliver a roadmap for a “planned and just transition to end fossil fuels.” It has also emphasized that the [COP30 Action Agenda](#) should help implement the Global Stocktake outcomes, including commitments on the energy transition.

The Brazilian Presidency has included the words “energy transition” in its leaders' summit and in its “action agenda” but there does not seem to be real focus on the solutions people and the planet demand. The solution called for by people from the Niger delta basin, to the Amazon, to Texas, and across the Pacific is simple - leave the fossil fuels in the ground, compensate the communities poisoned from years of extraction, plan for a transition to fair and community-owned solutions.

At COP28 all parties agreed to contribute to the “transition away from fossil fuels” but now we need a commitment for a fair, financed, and fast phase out. DCJ will be demanding that negotiators meet what the people are demanding from outside - action on the equitable fossil fuel phase out.

Such a phase out requires cooperation to be fair. Some countries have limited political or fiscal space for planning phase out and the rules of international dispute resolution, debt obligations, and credit agencies push governments in the global south to continue to spend public money on the fossil fuels that are burning the planet.

To get off this course will require cooperation and new mechanisms for support, solidarity and action.

Key message: At COP30, countries must commit to a **fast, fair, funded and just** global phaseout of fossil fuels, where those who grew rich by burning them lead in ending their dependence, with no new coal, oil, or gas expansion anywhere. The next generation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) must fully reflect the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR- RC), requiring industrialized nations to deliver deeper, real emissions cuts without offsets or false solutions, and to provide adequate, non-debt-creating public finance and technology transfer to support developing countries.

A just transition demands a clear, time-bound pathway backed by proactive planning for economic diversification, renewable energy deployment, and people-centered climate solutions. Strong safeguards and accountability mechanisms are essential to ensure that the renewable energy transition advances human rights, decent work, and justice for all.

Key side events:

- Launch of the Civil Society Equity Report, November 11th, 15:00-16:30, Side Event Room 1
- The fossil fuel treaty: A global work plan for a just transition, Nov 13th, 11:30-12:00, Side Event Room 8
- Colombia High Level Event: Announcement of first conference on phase-out of fossil fuels, Nov 18th, 12:00-12:45, Colombia Pavilion, Blue zone

Key research (Click to open)

From Oil Change International

- [Planet Wreckers: The Global North Countries Fueling the Fire Since the Paris Agreement](#)
- [Top Global North Countries Responsible for nearly 70% of projected new oil and gas expansion to 2035](#)
- [Real solutions for People Power Transition](#): IBON International ([Spanish version](#))

UNFCCC reforms

UNFCCC needs to be fundamentally reformed to be considered legitimate

For the first time, thanks to civil society pressure, non-government participants are expected to disclose their funding and alignment with objectives of the UNFCCC. Yet the UNFCCC still has essentially zero checks and balances in place to protect climate talks from vested interests. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has reached a critical breaking point. Climate negotiations have systematically failed to deliver climate justice and undermined international law, from marginalizing vulnerable States, Indigenous Peoples, and civil society, to allowing the richest countries and the largest historical polluters to avoid legal obligations and accountability. The massive expansion of COPs has not translated into better and more inclusive decisions, to the contrary: it has further opened the door for the fossil fuel industry and other major emitters, allowing them to continue polluting with impunity and proposing costly illusions to greenwash their image. To add fuel to the fire, climate talks have been hosted in countries with problematic human rights records and significant fossil fuel interests. Global climate governance is increasingly perceived as out of touch, driven by vested interests, and running out of relevance and trust.

Data, analysis and evidence (Click to open)

- [\(Just launched\) Fossil fuel companies attending COP30 in the last 4 years responsible for 60% oil and gas production in 2024: Kick Big Polluters Out](#)
- [225+ organizations and networks demanding a Polluter-Free COP](#)
- [Reclaiming climate justice: United call for an urgent reform the UN Climate Talks](#)
- [UN climate regime responds to civil society pressure to address Big Polluter interference in climate action](#)
- [Real solutions for People Power Transition](#): IBON International
- [From COP to Corporate](#): DSMOG

Key demands

- The latest strengthened disclosure requirements must apply to all participants, not only non-parties.
- Commit to a Polluter-Free COP. This means no polluter sponsorship or polluter ties to the presidency, and protecting against the commodification of nature.
- Establish an Accountability Framework that fully protects climate policymaking from undue influence
- Redefine decision-making processes to ensure that the voices of local communities, including Indigenous Peoples, farmers, urban poor, fisherfolk, rural women, children, and other marginalised groups in society, are not only heard but are central to shaping climate policies

Side event

Protect, Reform, Deliver: Removing the stumbling blocks blocking progress in climate action

Friday Nov 14 16:45-18:15, Side event room 8

The UNFCCC is three decades old; the Paris Agreement is one decade old. Yet we are lightyears away from the climate action needed. What barriers are the blockers of progress? Which interests are undermining action? More importantly, what can be done about it and how do we know what will work?

Geoengineering

Technofixes are not climate solutions

Geoengineering is increasingly being portrayed as a solution to climate change, with the Global South - and Africa in particular - being targeted as a testing ground by actors that have vested interests. This reflects a deeply colonial idea: powerful actors from the Global North, responsible for the bulk of historical emissions, are now pushing risky and unproven geoengineering schemes onto regions least responsible for the climate crisis.

Many of these schemes are tied to carbon markets, a key driver of geoengineering proposals, despite overwhelming evidence that these markets fail to deliver real emissions reductions and are often linked to land grabs, human rights abuses, and false climate accounting. It is clear that geoengineering schemes, technofixes from Solar Radiation Manipulation (SRM) to Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR), pose grave risks to ecosystems and violate the rights of peoples and communities.

Data, analysis and evidence (Click to open)

- [HOME Alliance Manifesto](#)
- HOME Alliance [CSO toolkits on geoengineering](#)
- [Real solutions for People Power Transition](#): IBON International

Key demands

- As governments head to COP30, civil society groups from across the globe are calling for an end to geoengineering experiments
- We are also [echoing calls by African ministers](#) for establishment of a [Solar Geoengineering Non-Use Agreement](#).
- We are also demanding that governments affirm and respect existing governance commitments such as the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) [decision last year](#) to reinforce the precautionary approach that reaffirms the existing *de facto* global moratorium on geoengineering.

ICJ AO

Context

In response to a consensus request from the UN General Assembly, on 23 July 2025, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued a landmark Advisory Opinion on the obligations of States in respect of climate change. The world's highest court confirmed that climate action is a legal duty: All States must act to prevent significant climate harm with stringent due diligence in line with equity—respecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC)—and do so cooperatively, protecting the human rights of current and future generations. The Court recognised that its Advisory Opinion concerns “an existential problem of planetary proportions that imperils all forms of life and the very health of our planet. ” In clarifying the law, this ruling acts as a guidepost and provides a powerful tool for negotiators to ensure climate justice and raise climate ambition at COP30.

Data, analysis and evidence (Click to open)

- [Link to the pocket brief on ICJ AO](#) created by Pacific Island Students Fighting Climate Change, World's Youth for Climate Justice, Centre for International Environmental Law and Climate Action Network (Pacific Islands).
- [THE OBLIGATIONS OF STATES IN RESPECT OF CLIMATE CHANGE | WHAT DOES THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE ADVISORY OPINION MEAN FOR LOSS AND DAMAGE UNDER THE UN CLIMATE CHANGE REGIME?](#)

Tech Implementation program

Technology Implementation Program (TIP)

Countries will decide on the way forward for implementing the TIP. Technology is a key pillar of means of implementation support that developed countries have to provide to developing countries under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement. We stress that the TIP must be implemented in line with the principles of CBDR-RC and equity.

Key demands:

- Technology transfer from developed to developing countries must occur.
- Sustainable and adequate access to financial resources is key in addressing technology needs of developing countries. Finance must be provided to implement technology needs and priorities identified by developing countries in their Technology Needs and Assessment, Technology Action Plans, Biennial Transparency Reports, National Communications, and Long term strategies.
- Barriers posed by the international intellectual property rights regime must be addressed so that developing countries.