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UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

COP30 AMAZÔNIA

CUIDAR DO PLANETA PARA O FUTURO DA HUMANIDADE



Thank You for Your Encouragement

We extend our heartfelt thanks to all who have sent messages about the content and layout of our daily updates. From different corners of the Claretian world and beyond, we have received your words of appreciation and support, and we are grateful to know that these updates are helping many follow the journey and struggles of COP30. Our aim remains to keep everyone informed and engaged as the discussions unfold.

Education Sub-Committee of NCCEA at COP30



The meeting of NCCEA (Network of Catholic Climate and Environmental Actors) with the Holy See Delegation

Equipe organizadora do evento em parceria com o Proclade



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Meeting of the Network of Catholic Climate and Environmental Actors (NCEEA) on November 10

The Education Sub-Committee was established under the Network of Catholic Climate and Environmental Actors (NCCEA) following its meeting with the Holy See delegation on the opening day of COP30. The Holy See invited Catholic organizations to form thematic groups to collaborate with its delegation during the negotiations.

Education was identified as one of seven key themes—alongside Just Transition, Global Stocktake, Loss and Damage, Climate Finance, Agriculture and the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), and Article 6. The Sub-Committee works to ensure that climate and ecological education is recognized as essential to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Meeting with the Holy See delegation, the Sub-Committee stressed that education must be at the heart of climate policy and practice. Members noted that while education is vital for addressing the climate crisis, it remains underrepresented in global negotiations despite strong youth advocacy.



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A major focus was Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE)—a framework established in 2015, rooted in the 1992 Earth Summit, that promotes education, training, public awareness, and participation. A mid-term review in 2026 will evaluate ACE's progress, and the Sub-Committee urged Catholic institutions to engage actively in shaping next year's ACE priorities through dialogue, learning, and policy integration.

Other key points included:

- Education drives climate action—it builds understanding, supports adaptation, and enables a just transition.
- Youth empowerment requires stronger climate science education and inclusion in decision-making.
- Innovative financing, such as debt-for-education swaps, could help countries expand ecological education.
- Better coordination among UN agencies and governments is needed to implement frameworks like UNESCO's green curriculum.
- Renewed national and global follow-up is essential to bridge the gap between promises and real progress.

The Sub-Committee emphasized that education must stand alongside finance and technology as a pillar of climate response. Members will continue discussions with the Holy See next week to develop joint strategies for advocacy and Church-based initiatives promoting climate education as both a right and a moral responsibility, essential to forming a climate-literate generation committed to caring for creation and building a sustainable future.



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Claretians at COP30 in Belém



Proclade (Claretian) Delegation at COP30: Joel Gaspar Beltrami CMF (Brazil) and Rohan Dominic CMF (Claretian Team at the UN)

Synthesis of Ongoing COP30 Climate Negotiations

Negotiations at COP30 continue with intense discussions on finance, just transition, and progress toward national climate commitments (NDCs). While some areas show cooperation, many debates reveal deep divisions among countries, especially between developed and developing nations.



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• **General Progress**

COP30 President André Corrêa do Lago emphasized open and honest talks under the Brazilian concept of “Mutirão”—working together. He reported progress in understanding one another but said more time is needed to reach consensus, especially on finance and transparency.

• **Finance and Support for Developing Countries**

A central issue is money—how to fund climate action. Developing countries demand fair “burden-sharing” and a new collective finance goal that goes beyond the long-promised USD 100 billion per year. They also want stronger systems to ensure funds reach them for both reducing emissions (mitigation) and adapting to climate impacts.

Many countries called for scaling up adaptation funds, focusing on gender equality, and ensuring smaller or poorer nations are not left behind. However, disputes remain over how funds are tracked, who contributes, and whether private money counts.

• **Adaptation and Just Transition**

Developing countries are frustrated by slow progress on adaptation finance and the Global Goal on Adaptation. Many support creating measurable indicators and tripling finance for local adaptation projects.

• **Mitigation and Global Stocktake**

Talks on the Mitigation Work Programme focused on keeping global warming within 1.5°C. Some nations want clearer, action-oriented plans, while others warn against imposing equal targets on all. The Global Stocktake Dialogue—meant to guide countries’ next climate plans—saw disagreements on how much detail to include in its conclusions.

• **Aviation, Shipping, and Other Issues**

Countries discussed emissions from planes and ships, urging fair rules and more cooperation. Many criticized the slow progress of the International Maritime Organization’s net-zero plan.

• Gender equality, capacity building, and technology transfer were also on the agenda, with ongoing debates about inclusion, resources, and transparency.

COP30 negotiations are progressing but remain divided over climate finance, adaptation support, and the pace of fossil fuel transition. Developing nations call for fairness and funding to match ambition, while others focus on technical and political balance. Talks will continue, aiming for more concrete outcomes in upcoming sessions.



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Strong Call for a Just Transition Mechanism Dominates COP30 Hall on Day 3

At the COP30 climate summit in Belém, developing countries made a strong and united call for a Just Transition Mechanism—a system to ensure that the global shift to clean energy is fair, inclusive, and supportive of all nations. The proposal, led by the Group of 77 and China, seeks to help countries move toward low-carbon economies without sacrificing development or deepening inequality.

Egypt, speaking for the group, explained that the mechanism would provide technical support, knowledge sharing, and access to financial resources, while fostering international cooperation and respecting national priorities. The proposal received wide support from regions across the Global South, including Africa, Latin America, Small Island States, and Least Developed Countries.

In contrast, developed nations such as Japan, Norway, the United Kingdom, the European Union, Australia, and Canada raised objections, arguing that creating new institutions could duplicate existing work and strain limited resources. They preferred to strengthen existing frameworks such as the Technology Mechanism rather than establish new ones.

Meanwhile, civil society groups—including trade unions, youth, women, and environmental organizations—echoed the call for greater ambition, urging the creation of a “Belém Action Mechanism for Just Transition” that ensures meaningful participation from all sectors of society.

As the discussions continue, it is evident that Just Transition has become one of the defining issues of COP30, capturing the world’s struggle to confront climate change without leaving behind vulnerable nations and workers.

India Emerges as Global South Climate Leader at COP30

India is taking a central role at COP30 in Brazil, positioning itself as a key advocate for the Global South and pushing for stronger commitments from wealthier nations on climate finance and technology transfer. With developed countries missing past climate finance promises, India insists that COP30 must move from declarations to real action, emphasizing adaptation, fair access to clean technology, and a just transition for developing economies.

In official statements, India reaffirmed its commitment to multilateralism and climate justice, underlining developed countries’ legal responsibility under the Paris Agreement to finance climate action for vulnerable nations. India’s proactive stance is seen as crucial to bridging divides between North and South and ensuring COP30 delivers concrete results for those most affected by climate change.

Global Call for Action Gains Over 1,000 Signatures

More than 1,000 organizations from 106 countries—including trade unions, Indigenous leaders, feminist and youth movements, and environmental and community groups—have signed a joint appeal urging governments to move from promises to real action. Their open letter calls for a Just Transition that protects people, livelihoods, and the planet, reminding leaders that climate commitments must deliver tangible change for those most affected.

At the Green Zone Brazilian Bishops Conference Event Yesterday

The Brazilian Bishops Conference (CNBB) and Catholic networks were active in the Green Zone of COP30 yesterday, November 12, 2025. While much of the CNBB's main official programming and high-level advocacy is focused in the Blue Zone, the Green Zone saw a strong Church presence through side events, cultural engagement, and participation in broader civil society spaces.

- Numerous priests, bishops, sisters, and lay Catholics participated in Green Zone events addressing the climate crisis from a perspective of solidarity and social justice.
- The CNBB was especially involved in the People's Summit (Nov. 12–16), gathering civil society, Indigenous groups, and faith communities to debate climate action with a focus on rights, justice, and the defense of local territories.
- Catholic organizations and networks joined in the Ecumenical and Interreligious Tapiri space, holding discussions on the impact of the climate crisis on vulnerable groups and sharing testimonies from frontline communities.
- Brazilian bishops helped present the shared Global South bishops' message urging bold climate finance for adaptation and the protection of the most vulnerable, echoing their joint advocacy letter sent ahead of COP30.

The Green Zone activities involving the CNBB highlighted the Church's commitment to a just transition, listening to Indigenous and local voices, and resisting false solutions. Their presence served as a bridge between official negotiations and grassroots mobilization, amplifying calls for care for the "common home" and integral ecology rooted in *Laudato Si'*.



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Light in the Midst of Loss: Faith Communities Remember Climate Victims at COP30

A candlelight procession and interfaith vigil, organized by the Brazilian Church and partner organizations, took place in Belém on the evening of November 12, 2025, during COP30. Held around the Green Zone and cathedral areas, the event expressed the spiritual and communal dimensions of climate action, drawing hundreds of participants and faith leaders from diverse traditions.

This gathering formed part of the nationwide Vigília pela Terra (Vigil for the Earth) series that preceded COP30, with Belém hosting its largest and most diverse edition. Catholic parishes, bishops, lay activists, and leaders from Ecumenical and Interfaith networks guided the vigil, inviting people of all backgrounds—religious or not—to pray and reflect on climate justice and ecological conversion.

Participants walked with candles through public squares and church landmarks, offering prayers, songs, meditative movements, and messages of hope. The tone blended sorrow over environmental destruction with a strong call for solidarity, justice, and transformation in climate policies.

Indigenous leaders, youth, women’s groups, and environmental defenders contributed testimonies and artistic expressions, underscoring the link between faith, care for creation, and the pursuit of a more just and fraternal world.

This vigil amplified Catholic and Christian engagement at COP30, serving as both a spiritual witness and a public reminder of the ethical and moral imperatives behind climate ambition. The candlelight procession ultimately stood as a symbol of hope, collective conscience, and spiritual resistance—uniting faith communities’ advocacy for our “common home” with the broader goals of COP30.



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