

# Daily Bulletin No. 4

14/11/2025

UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

# COP30 AMAZÔNIA

CUIDAR DO PLANETA PARA O FUTURO DA HUMANIDADE



## Global South Catholic Church Leaders Take Historic Center Stage at COP30, Urging Justice-Driven Climate Action



Galaxy S23 Ultra

*All the Cardinals and bishops present in the event*

*Equipe organizadora do evento patrocinada por Samsung*



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For the first time in the history of the UN Climate Conferences, the Catholic Church took center stage at COP30, hosting a major high-level event that drew an unprecedented number of bishops and cardinals to Belém, Brazil. Churches across Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia affirmed their commitment to “walk together” in protecting our Common Home during a powerful panel titled *“The Prophetic Voice of the Global South for the Care of Our Common Home.”*

The presidents of the three major Global South episcopal conferences — Cardinal Filipe Neri António Sebastião do Rosário Ferrão (FABC), Cardinal Fridolin Ambongo Besungu (SECAM), and Cardinal Jaime Spengler (CELAM) — and Gustavo Gomes, a UNFCCC representative, engaged in an honest, urgent dialogue on climate justice, integral ecology, and the moral responsibility of faith communities in the global energy transition. Their reflections were anchored in the newly presented message, *“A Call for Climate Justice and the Common Home: Ecological Conversion, Transformation, and Resistance to False Solutions,”* issued jointly by the episcopal conferences of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean.



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The three speakers from across the Global South highlighted the escalating human and ecological toll of climate change: catastrophic floods in Latin America, glacier melt across the Himalayas, worsening droughts in Africa, and growing displacement linked to extractive industries and the race for transition minerals. They warned that the shift to renewable energy must not repeat colonial patterns that threaten the Amazon, the Congo Basin, and other vulnerable ecosystems.

Integral ecology emerged as the unifying framework — an approach linking social justice with care for creation while rejecting fragmented responses and “false solutions.” The cardinals emphasized the wisdom of Indigenous and riverine peoples, the participation of affected communities, and decision-making grounded in science, human rights, and the lived experience of the poor.

A strong call was made for fair and accessible climate finance, especially the rapid operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund and greater adaptation support. Participants insisted that wealthy nations must acknowledge their historical ecological debt and uphold accountability in climate commitments. The UNFCCC/COP representative affirmed that while the Paris Agreement has improved the global temperature trajectory, current emission reductions remain inadequate. He urged religious institutions to continue using their moral authority and global networks to influence policy and public opinion.

Across the session, a clear consensus emerged: justice-centered climate action — rooted in faith, science, and the leadership of the most vulnerable — is essential to confront the planetary emergency and ensure that no community is left behind.

## COP30 – Day 4: What’s Going On in Negotiation Rooms?

### 11. Everyone Is Trying to Clean Up the Texts Before Big Deadlines

Negotiators spent the whole day going through draft decisions — adding and removing brackets — to prepare for final talks. They worked especially on adaptation, just transition, and finance.



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## 2. Main Tensions: Money, Trade Measures, and Trust Countries are struggling to agree on:

- Climate finance (who pays, how much, and how predictable it is)
- Trade rules linked to climate policies (some call them unfair)
- How to report progress clearly and transparently

Many developing countries say:

**“We cannot act on climate without the money promised to us.”**

Developed countries say:

**“We need clear reporting, cooperation, and transparency.”**

Trust is a big issue.

## 3. Finance: The Biggest Fight

Countries argued about:

- How the Adaptation Fund should be governed
- How countries should report the money they plan to give in the future (Article 9.5)
- How to align global finance with the Paris Agreement (Article 2.1c)

Developing countries insist that:

- Promised finance must be delivered.
- Rules must respect their economic realities.
- Climate policies should not become trade barriers.

Developed countries insist that:

- Reporting must be realistic.
- Climate finance should avoid “greenwashing.”
- Everyone must show how the money is used.

## 4. Adaptation: Still No Agreement on How to Measure Progress

Countries are trying to create indicators for the Global Goal on Adaptation (a global plan for preparing for climate impacts).

But:

- Some want indicators approved now.
- Others say it’s too early and want more years to discuss.

Many developing countries call for tripling adaptation finance.

Small island countries want stronger commitments because their survival is at stake.



## 5. Mitigation: How to Cut Emissions Faster

Talks on the Mitigation Work Programme focused on:

- Whether to include a new digital platform to help countries match needs with solutions
- How to reflect outcomes of global mitigation dialogues
- Whether the programme continues after this year

A lot is still undecided.

## 6. Just Transition: Debates on Fairness and Trade

Countries continued disagreeing on what a “just transition” should look like.

Key fight:

- Developing countries strongly oppose trade measures like the EU’s Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, calling them unfair and harmful.
- Developed countries say these are climate measures, not trade barriers.

Some countries want human rights mentioned. Others want that removed. No consensus yet.

## 7. Technology: Reviewing How to Support Countries Better

Countries discussed:

- How the Climate Technology Centre should work
- How technology support connects with climate finance
- How to ensure developing countries get real help to deploy new technologies

Progress is slow but moving.

**Day 4 was full of long, technical arguments, but the heart of the disagreement is simple:**

**Developing countries want real money and fairness.**

**Developed countries want clearer rules and transparency.**

Both sides say they want trust — but trust is still missing.

Work continues late into the night.



# Climate Finance: New Report Says \$1.3 Trillion Is Within Reach

A new report from the Independent High-Level Expert Group on Climate Finance (IHLEG) — requested by the COP29 and COP30 presidencies — concludes that there is an “entirely feasible path” to mobilizing \$1.3 trillion annually in climate finance for developing countries. This figure has been widely recognized as the minimum needed for climate mitigation, adaptation, and resilience.

But the report also points to a much larger overall requirement: \$3.2 trillion per year for developing countries (excluding China). Of this, \$1.9 trillion would come from domestic sources and \$1.3 trillion from external, international support.

Experts argue that this scale of investment is achievable. According to Rob Moore of E3G, the report builds on a growing body of evidence showing that the solutions are well known and credible. “This needs a better system and smart investment — not huge amounts of money — and what it does cost will pay for itself through a better economy and a safer planet,” he said. “The only thing standing in the way is the political leadership to turn words into reality.”

## Where the \$3.2 Trillion Would Go

Climate Diplomacy Brief breaks down the annual needs across key areas:

- \$2.05 trillion – Energy transition
- \$350 billion – Nature and sustainable agriculture
- \$400 billion – Adaptation and resilience
- \$350 billion – Loss and damage
- \$50 billion – Just transition

The IHLEG report serves as the analytical backbone for the **Baku to Belém Roadmap**, which aims to guide countries toward scaling climate finance in the coming decade.



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# Gender Definition Debate Shapes COP30 Discussions

A major dispute has emerged over how the word “gender” should be defined. Some conservative governments want “gender” to mean only “biological sex,” which would exclude trans and non-binary people from climate policies meant to support women. Women’s rights advocates warn this would undo decades of progress at the UN.

At COP30, countries are supposed to agree on a new plan to ensure climate action takes women’s experiences seriously. But the argument over terminology is slowing the process. Countries like Argentina, Paraguay, and the Vatican are pushing for a narrow definition, while nations such as those in the EU, Canada, and Norway want language that includes all women “in their diversity” and acknowledges people with different identities.

Supporters of gender equality say the debate distracts from the real issue: women are among the most affected by climate change. They face greater risks of hunger, violence, and exclusion from decision-making, yet receive very little of the funding meant to help communities adapt. Many developing countries are calling on wealthy nations to provide more financial support for gender-focused climate solutions.

Advocates stress that climate action is stronger when it considers the different realities women and girls face. They argue that the world now has a crucial opportunity at COP30 to protect hard-won rights and ensure climate policies work for everyone.

## A Claretian Call in the Light of COP30 – Day 4: A Message to the Claretian Missionaries

The voices rising at COP30 — especially from Church leaders across the Global South — speak directly to our vocation as Claretians. Their appeal goes beyond climate negotiations; it calls us to a deeper fidelity to our charism and to the cries of peoples and ecosystems wounded by injustice.

The Church’s historic presence at COP30 makes clear that faith can no longer remain at the margins. As missionaries rooted in the Gospel, we are invited to walk alongside communities facing floods, droughts, displacement, and extraction-driven destruction, ensuring that their stories and struggles shape global decisions. Integral ecology urges us to weave together our evangelizing mission with social and environmental transformation, resisting “false solutions” that harm the poor or repeat old patterns of exploitation.



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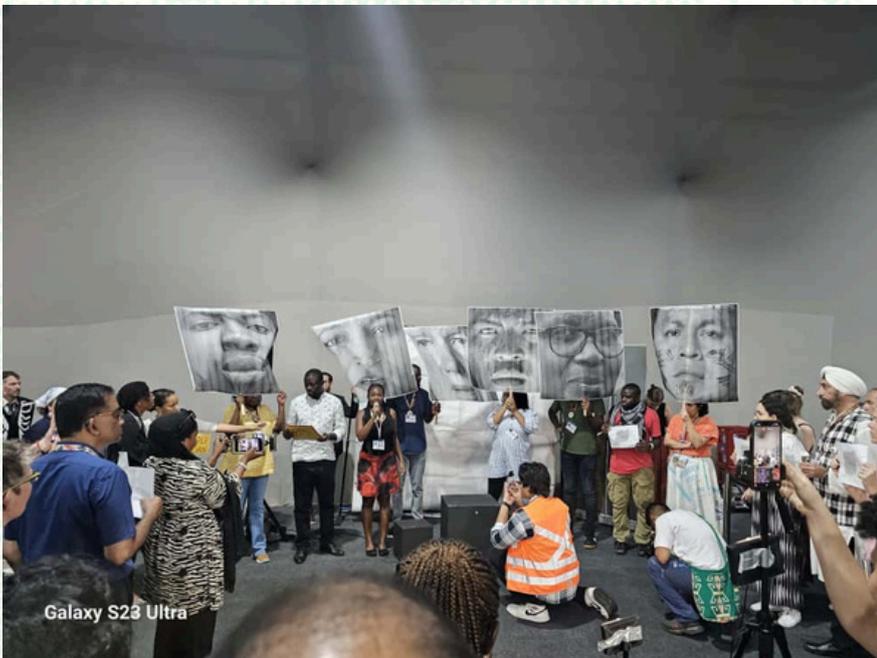
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The negotiation rooms show how complex and contested the path to justice remains. Finance disputes, adaptation delays, gender tensions, and questions of fairness reveal how easily the most vulnerable can be overlooked. For us, this is a call to strengthen our prophetic voice, to stand with those who risk being silenced, and to bring moral clarity where political will falters.

The debates around gender at COP30 challenge us to build communities where every woman, girl, and gender-diverse person can flourish — recognizing that those most affected by climate change must be central in shaping solutions. Our pastoral presence can ensure that climate action never overlooks those already living at the margins.

In this decisive moment, the Claretian mission is invited to a threefold path:

- **to listen more deeply to suffering creation,**
- **to accompany communities struggling for justice, and**
- **to raise a courageous voice that unites faith, science, and compassion.**



*Protests inside the venue pressuring the negotiators*



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