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CUIDAR DO PLANETA PARA O FUTURO DA HUMANIDADE

BELÉM • BRASIL • 2025

Indigenous Protest Blocks Main Entrance on Day 5 of COP30

Day 5 of COP30 began with its second major protest — a powerful and unexpected scene: dozens of Munduruku Indigenous people staged a peaceful sit-in at the main entrance, blocking access before many delegates arrived. Families and children sat quietly on the ground facing a closed metal gate, while heavily armed officers waited on the other side — one of the most striking images of the summit so far.

In their message, the protesters declared: **“President Lula, we want you to listen to us. We refuse to be sacrificed for agribusiness.”**

COP30 President André Corrêa do Lago spoke directly with the group as the demonstration continued.

Around 9 a.m., the UNFCCC alerted participants about the protest and directed them to a side gate, causing long queues under the sun — a moment that forced many delegates to confront the urgency behind the protesters’ demands. The main entrance reopened shortly afterward.



What's going on in the Negotiations Rooms?



▪ Tough Climate Talks Continue at COP30 as Countries Struggle to Agree on Key Issues

Climate negotiators worked late into the night as COP30 entered a critical phase, with countries still divided on many major issues. While some technical agreements were reached — especially on support for the world's poorest countries — most major questions on finance, emissions cuts, adaptation, gender, and just transition remain unresolved.

▪ Finance: Developing Countries Still Waiting for Clarity

Once again, climate finance dominated tensions.

Poorer nations warned that they cannot cut emissions or protect communities without reliable support. They pushed for a stronger focus on the obligations of richer countries. Wealthier nations resisted creating new negotiation tracks on finance, saying too many discussions already exist.

Talks on the Loss and Damage Fund — meant to help countries hit hardest by floods, storms, and rising seas — also faced disagreements over how quickly money should be delivered and who should have direct access.

▪ Mitigation: Disagreement Over How Strongly to Push Emission Cuts

Efforts to reduce global emissions — known as mitigation — exposed sharp differences:

- Many countries insisted the world must keep the 1.5°C goal alive and called for clear language recognizing science and the need for urgent cuts.
 - Others argued that since temperatures have already touched 1.5°C, it is not realistic to anchor everything to that figure.
 - Some nations wanted strong language linking forest protection, deforestation, and agriculture; others opposed this.
 - There was also no agreement on whether the Mitigation Work Programme should continue in a stronger form or be scaled back.
- In short, countries agree that emissions must fall — but not on how fast, how clearly, or under what conditions.

▪ Just Transition: Workers Must Not Be Left Behind

A key debate focused on ensuring that climate action is fair for workers and communities.

Some countries supported linking the idea of a “just transition” directly to the 1.5°C pathway and the global transition away from fossil fuels. Others rejected any reference to moving away from fossil fuels, insisting each nation must decide its own path based on its needs.

Worker representatives reminded negotiators that millions of jobs are at stake and called for “decent work” to be at the heart of climate policy.

▪ Gender Equality: No Agreement Yet

Discussions on gender revealed ongoing divisions.

Many countries pushed to ensure the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women in all climate decisions. Others objected to the word equal, saying national governments should decide how to form delegations. Several African countries asked for specific recognition of African women and women of African descent.

Talks continued without a final compromise.

▪ Adaptation: How to Protect People from Climate Impacts

NAAt the climate talks in Belém (14 November 2025), countries are negotiating the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) — a framework to measure how well the world is preparing for already-unfolding climate impacts, not just reducing emissions.



Key focus areas

1. Indicators to track adaptation progress

Countries are developing simple, measurable indicators to show how well societies are adapting — from stronger infrastructure to health systems able to cope with climate risks.

2. Support for developing countries

Developing nations insist they need finance, technology, and capacity-building to adapt. They want indicators to reflect this support. Some have even called for tripling adaptation finance by 2030.

3. Avoiding unfair burden-shifting

There is concern that some indicators could pressure poorer countries to prove how much of their own budgets they spend on adaptation. Many argue this is unfair given the historical responsibility of richer nations.

4. Next steps and timelines

- The indicator list may be adopted in Belém, though it still needs refinement.
- A two-stage process is proposed: 2025–2028 testing, 2028–2030 reviewing and strengthening.
- Related talks are ongoing on national adaptation plans (NAPs).

Why it matters for us

- Adaptation is about real life: protecting homes, food, water, and health as floods, droughts, heat, and rising seas intensify.
- Clear indicators — backed by real support — can give vulnerable communities a better chance to cope.
- These negotiations decide how fair and transparent the system will be: Who gets help? Who pays? Who benefits?

What to keep an eye on

- Will the indicators be adopted this year — and will they truly reflect support for those most in need?
- Will developed countries offer strong finance and technology commitments?
- Will grassroots communities be able to use these frameworks to access adaptation resources?

We are shifting from saying “we must adapt” to deciding “how we will measure and fund adaptation.”

These decisions will directly influence who gets help, how progress is tracked, and how prepared people are for a changing climate.

▪ The Road Ahead

With many unresolved issues and time running short, pressure is building for compromise. Ministers will soon enter the negotiations, and observers hope their involvement can break the deadlock.

As one youth activist remarked:

“People outside these rooms cannot wait. We need action — not just words.”

▪ A Reality Check on Funding

Beginning in December, countries can apply for the first \$250 million grant window under the new fund — part of \$788 million in voluntary pledges so far.

But this remains tiny compared with what is needed: climate change caused **\$2.8 trillion** in loss and damage from 2000–2019 — about **\$16 million every hour**.

Belém Talks Heat Up as Countries Weigh a Roadmap to Move Beyond Fossil Fuels

Momentum is quietly building in Belém as more governments signal openness to developing a global roadmap for transitioning away from fossil fuels — and some believe COP30 could be the place where that journey officially begins.

At a high-level session on Friday, Alice Amorim, COP30’s programme director, urged patience but emphasized the importance of laying solid foundations.

“Not all outcomes will be visible this year,” she said. “But it’s important to have a process.”

Others echoed the call.

Germany's State Secretary for Climate Action Jochen Flasbarth said there is real "potential to start a process." From the Pacific, Fiji's climate secretary added that any roadmap must include a finance component to support vulnerable nations.

But momentum is uneven.

The African Group of Negotiators cautioned that African countries do not yet have a unified stance — and should not be pressured to sacrifice their development needs.

Meanwhile, negotiators are opening new conversations inside the COP. For the first time, diplomats are formally discussing what a fair and sustainable system for producing energy-transition minerals should look like. This recognition appears in a new draft text released Friday, though it remains unclear whether the issue will survive into the final decision under the Just Transition Work Programme.

As the talks progress, one thing is clear: the world is inching closer to defining how — and how fast — it will move beyond fossil fuels.

A Trillion-Dollar Vision for Forest Protection Takes Shape at COP30

Forests — especially the Amazon — are commanding major attention at COP30 as Brazil promotes its flagship initiative, the Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF). Unlike traditional aid, this new fund seeks to pay countries to protect rainforests through investment, tapping into the growing push to mobilize private capital for climate action.

Launched just before the summit, the TFFF surprised many by securing over \$5.5 billion in pledges on its first day — still far below its \$25 billion target, but seen as a strong early signal of investor interest. While the United Kingdom declined to join for now, momentum is building elsewhere: the EBRD, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and the European Investment Bank are all considering contributions.

60th Anniversary Celebration of CIDSE in Belém

CIDSE — **Coopération Internationale pour le Développement et la Solidarité** (International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity) — is a global network of Catholic social justice organizations committed to defending human dignity, promoting ecological sustainability, and working for a more just world.

For six decades, it has brought together Church-based agencies from Europe and beyond to confront poverty, challenge unjust structures, and advocate for the rights of vulnerable communities — always rooted in faith, solidarity, and systemic change.

As part of its 60th anniversary, CIDSE held a special celebration titled **“The River of Solidarity: A Call to Action”** on 14 November at the Auditorium Amazonia in the CNBB building in Belém.

The imagery of a river captured the spirit of the event — symbolizing sixty years of collective strength, flowing unity, and the shared journey toward justice.

Bringing together members, partners, and faith communities participating in COP30, the evening featured heartfelt reflections, testimonies, and symbolic gestures such as the launching of paper boats carrying participants’ hopes for the decade ahead.

The celebration concluded with a powerful collective call urging governments and global leaders to protect the Amazon, advance climate justice and reparations, and stand firmly with communities on the frontlines of environmental and social crises.



A Short Reflection: The Church's Mission After Day 5 of COP30

Day 5 of COP30 reminded us that the climate crisis is fundamentally a crisis of justice. The peaceful sit-in by the Mundurucu people — facing armed guards just to be heard — revealed the human face of climate change. Behind the negotiations lie the same urgent questions: **Who is protected? Who pays the price? Who is left out?**

For the Church, the path ahead is clear:

- Stand with vulnerable communities — especially Indigenous peoples, women, and workers seeking a just transition.
- Form consciences so people understand that climate change is about dignity, survival, and rights.
- Demand climate justice as a matter of faith, not politics.
- Live what we preach by choosing sustainable practices and supporting those most affected.

Like the “river of solidarity” invoked at CIDSE’s 60th anniversary, the Church is called to help widen the flow of hope, justice, and protection for our common home.

