



BIG NEWS:

Turkey Secures COP31 Hosting Rights as Australia Shifts Strategy

Turkey will host the COP31 climate conference in Antalya in November 2026 after Australia stepped back from its long-running bid to stage the event in Adelaide. The decision follows intensive negotiations at COP30 in Belém and ends a prolonged standoff between the two countries.

Under the agreement, Turkey will take on full hosting responsibilities, while Australia will lead the climate negotiations — an uncommon division of roles intended to prevent the summit from defaulting to Bonn, Germany, due to the deadlock. The arrangement is also expected to include a pre-COP meeting in the Pacific focused on mobilising resilience funding for island nations.

The outcome has generated disappointment among climate advocates, Pacific leaders, and Australian clean-industry groups that had supported bringing the conference to the Pacific region for the first time. Within Australia, the shift prompted frustration from South Australian officials who had strongly backed Adelaide as the venue.

Despite broad international support for Australia's bid, Turkey maintained its candidacy, leaving few options other than a compromise. The deal allows preparations for COP31 to proceed while avoiding a leadership gap in the UN climate process.

Australia will now hold a central role in shaping the negotiations, while Turkey manages event logistics and the associated global green-technology trade fair. The agreement brings closure to a complex and contentious selection process and clears the path for planning the 2026 summit.









What Is Happening in the Climate **Negotiations?**

COP30 Intensifies as Belém Hosts High-Stakes, Roundthe-Clock Negotiations and Major Action Announcements

COP30 entered a decisive stage this week as political negotiations, multilateral decisions, and concrete action-agenda initiatives converged in a fast-moving and often tense environment. While major breakthroughs were announced in climate action and international cooperation, several core negotiating tracks remained stuck amid longstanding differences on fossil-fuel language, adaptation finance, and gender inclusion.

Mutirão Pact Delayed as Fossil Fuel **Transition Roadmap Remains Divisive**

Efforts by the COP30 Presidency to advance the Mutirão political package stalled as countries were unable to reach convergence on the fossil-fuel transition roadmap. Delegates worked late into the night — often past midnight — to narrow gaps on ambition levels, timelines, and whether commitments should centre on "phaseout," "phasedown," or broader energy-transition language.

Support for the roadmap has grown to 83 countries, but divisions persist. China signaled potential flexibility if transition language incorporates strong references to renewable energy, while the European Union presented a more ambitious proposal after resolving internal differences. Despite growing international backing — now from 83 countries — the fossil-fuel roadmap text remained incomplete.









Talks Led by the COP Presidency

Cooperation with Other International Organizations

Countries discussed how the UN climate process should work with other bodies, including the biodiversity and desertification conventions.

- Many countries including Canada, the EU, Mauritius, Liberia, The Gambia, and others — felt the current draft text does not reflect everything discussed. They want stronger references to transparency, cooperation between environmental agreements, gender, and human rights.
- Others including Saudi Arabia, Russia, China, and some Latin American countries were willing to move forward with the document as it is.

The Presidency plans to send this document for adoption despite the divisions.

Participation of Local Communities

Countries discussed how to better include local communities (especially those directly affected by climate change) in climate decision-making.

- Small island states and several developed countries warned that adding seats to the existing working group could disturb the balance between governments and Indigenous Peoples. They prefer taking this up during the planned 2027 review.
- Benin and others stressed that local communities hold vital knowledge and should be more involved, with more resources and training provided.

The Presidency will revise the text.

Technical Negotiations

What to Do With Money Left in Old Climate Funds

Several talks focused on what to do with leftover money from older mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol.

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM):

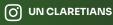
There is USD 26.8 million available.

- The UK, EU, and others want all the money to go to the new carbon-market mechanism under the Paris Agreement (Article 6.4).
- African countries and least developed countries prefer splitting the money among three areas: the new mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, and capacity-building for poorer countries.
- Negotiators were unable to reach an agreement.











International Transaction Log Fund:

Another pot of leftover money.

- Most countries want the funds to support the new registry system for carbon trading.
- Some want half directed toward helping countries deal with negative impacts of climate policies.

Again, no agreement.



Paris Agreement Article 6 (Carbon Markets and Cooperation)

Several groups worked on different parts of Article 6, which deals with cooperation to reduce emissions.

- Article 6.2 (country-to-country cooperation): Some progress was made, but disagreements remain about reporting requirements. Talks continued late into the night.
- Article 6.4 (crediting mechanism): Countries discussed how to fund the mechanism and transition old CDM projects into the new system. Progress was made on transparency and public participation. Some issues remain unresolved, including long-standing debates on technical definitions.
- Article 6.8 (non-market approaches): Countries reached agreement and are ready to send the text to the Presidency for adoption.

Other Negotiation Tracks

- Climate Technology Centre: Much of the text is cleared, but funding disagreements persist.
- Consultative Group of Experts: Good progress, though key issues remain open.









New Climate Action Initiatives Launched Under the COP30 Agenda

Outside the negotiation rooms, COP30 delivered major new initiatives under the Action Agenda, marking tangible steps toward implementation:

RAIZ Accelerator

A new coalition was launched to mobilize private investment for restoring degraded farmland and scaling nature-positive production. It includes Brazil, Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Uruguay, and the UK.

117 Plans to Accelerate Solutions (PAS) Finalized

The COP30 Action Agenda reached a milestone with the completion of 117 PAS, establishing a large-scale global framework aligned with the First Global Stocktake. The initiative reinforces COP30 as a multi-sector platform for real-world climate delivery.

Food, Agriculture, and Land Systems

Three major announcements strengthened climate action in food systems:

- The TERRA initiative to accelerate inclusive, community-based family farming.
- A new program for resilient aquatic food systems.
- The Belém Declaration on Fertilizers, launched by Brazil and the UK, aiming to cut emissions from global fertilizer production and improve nutrient efficiency by 2035 through new standards, research, and financing mechanisms.

These announcements signal a major shift toward integrating food systems as a core climate-action priority.













Adaptation Finance and the Global Goal on Adaptation: Key Sticking **Points**

While progress was made on technical components — including decisions on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), national adaptation plans, and climate-finance guidance political divides persisted. Latin American ministers jointly pushed for significantly increased adaptation finance, arguing that measurable progress on resilience is impossible without substantial, predictable contributions from wealthier nations. One unresolved issue is whether adaptation metrics should be tied to financial obligations — a link favored by developing countries but opposed by developed countries wary of binding commitments.

Just Transition Negotiations Blocked by Minerals and Supply Chains

Talks on the Just Transition Work Programme faced new hurdles. China opposed introducing language on critical minerals — an emerging issue in the energy transition while Russia resisted linking mineral supply chains to human-rights considerations. These objections prevented consolidation of the text and slowed progress toward a broader just-transition framework.

Gender Action Plan Stalled Amid **Definition Disputes**

Negotiations on a new Gender Action Plan were similarly blocked. A group of countries pushed for a binary definition of gender, which many others opposed. This dispute added to existing tensions and overshadowed several gender-focused events, including major platforms promoting women-led climate innovation and intersectional approaches to climate policy.











Progress on Other Negotiation Tracks Despite Heavy Workload

Round-the-clock consultations yielded progress on several elements expected to anchor the Belém outcome package, including:

- climate-finance guidance for the Loss and Damage Fund
- elements of the Mitigation Work Programme
- national adaptation-plan processes
- transparency and NDC-enhancement efforts through planned biannual reporting

Negotiators were instructed to prepare for intensified work through 20-21 November, with the Presidency emphasizing mutirão — collective mobilization — to overcome political bottlenecks.

Negotiation Atmosphere Intensifies Ahead of the Final Plenary

As heavy rain swept Belém, negotiators braced for extended working hours through 20-21 November, with the COP30 Presidency emphasizing mutirão to encourage compromise across politically sensitive files. With progress on technical decisions and action initiatives, the final political package now hinges on agreement around fossil fuels, adaptation finance, just-transition principles, and gender inclusion. COP30 enters its concluding phase with momentum building in some areas and critical divisions still unresolved, setting the stage for intense final negotiations before the closing plenary.

Belém Climate Deal Enters Final Stretch as COP30 Races to Bridge **Key Divides**

The Belém political package at COP30 has entered a critical final phase, with negotiators working to secure agreement on climate finance, adaptation, just transition, and mitigation ambition. By 19 November, the Brazilian Presidency had advanced several components for plenary consideration, backed by expanding country coalitions and Action Agenda partners.











Despite progress, major gaps remain on fossil-fuel phaseout language, financial commitments, and transparency mechanisms. These unresolved issues have triggered extended work hours, late-night ministerial meetings, and the Presidency's mutirão approach to drive collective compromise.

With time running out, the Presidency is emphasizing real-world implementation, gender inclusion, and the need to rebuild trust in multilateral climate cooperation. Final outcomes remain uncertain, as delegations face mounting pressure to deliver consensus on ambition, equity, and funding before COP30 closes.

Claretian Participation at COP30



Representing Proclade International, the Claretian Team continues its mission of faith-based advocacy for ecological justice and solidarity.

On-site Participants:

- Fr. Rohan Dominic, CMF Coordinator, Claretian Team at the UN (New York)
- Fr. Joel Gaspar Beltrami, CMF Province of Brazil
- Prof. Deusdedith Ferreira Araújo Province of Brazil











COP30 Day 11: Final Push as Negotiations Intensify in Belém

On 20 November, COP30 enters a critical final push, with ministers and negotiators engaging in intensive, late-stage talks to secure agreement on the Belém political package. Delegates face a heavy workload as they work to close remaining gaps on climate finance, adaptation metrics, and the contested fossil-fuel language. Extended meetings and high-level plenaries are expected as Brazil's Presidency seeks to finalize decision texts and drive collective mobilization under its mutirão approach. Side events will spotlight gender equality, Indigenous rights, and food-system innovation. With time running short, observers are watching closely for breakthroughs — or signs that key divides may persist as COP30 approaches its conclusion.







Voices Rise in Belém: Inside-**Venue Protests** Demand **Ambitious** COP30 Deal









