

Letter from Latin American Civil Society to the COP30 Presidency

78 civil society organizations from Latin America and the Caribbean, representing the Latin American node of the Climate Action Network, the Latin America network of the International Climate Politics Hub, Redes Chaco from the Gran Chaco Americano, the ecumenical networks of Christian Aid and ACT Alliance, and the Brazilian civil society network Observatório do Clima, present their suggestions and requests to the COP30 Presidency ahead of the subsidiary bodies' negotiations in Bonn, in support of the Presidency's efforts to articulate concrete implementation outcomes towards COP30 in Belém do Pará, Brazil.

Mr. President of COP30, Ambassador André Corrêa do Lago;

Ms. Executive Director of COP30 and National Secretary for Climate Change, Ana Toni;

We write from a future that was almost impossible.

A future where, at last, our voices resonated loud and clear.

Where commitments were no longer postponed.

Where NDCs were no longer just promises, but living plans, aligned with science and the 1.5°C goal.

A future where fossil fuels were left behind,

dismantled with justice,

making way for distributed energy communities

and renewables that flourish from the territories.

A future where nature is not threatened, but safeguarded

by the momentum of a global governance that respects and protects.

For everyone, by everyone.

In this possible future – still fragile, still urgent –

financial flows no longer fuel the crisis,

but instead build resilience.

Instruments are debt-free,

adaptation financing is no longer a pending debt,

and the international financial architecture finally aligns with life.

Here, governments assumed their historical responsibility.

Not with speeches,

but with carbon taxes,

*transformative laws,
and regulatory frameworks that shield the rights
of those who defend the planet with their bodies and their voices.*

*Here, the Amazon is still alive.
Because we listened to its guardian peoples,
and defended their right to exist.
Because we know that a secure humanity is a standing Amazon.*

*From this future we can still build,
we call on States to act with the urgency that the triple crisis demands,
and to seize the COP30 process to advance with vision
and clarity into the phase of implementation
and transformation that the climate and life agenda requires.*

From this vision of a possible future, and fully aware that we still have time to make it a reality, climate civil society organizations in Latin America enthusiastically welcome the leadership of the COP30 Presidency and recognize the historic opportunity this moment represents for the future of humanity and our planet. We join your efforts to strengthen multilateralism, collective action, and to elevate the voice of our region and the Global South within the framework of the international regime derived from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). We acknowledge that this is not a perfect process. Still, we wish to collaborate with you in this new stage of accelerated implementation of the Paris Agreement, committed to keeping alive the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C and to building a new climate governance capable of responding to the crisis we face with equity, urgency, and ambition.

We firmly believe that the Global *Mutirão* proposed by you represents a valuable opportunity to align efforts around a common purpose, articulating local initiatives with international governance processes. In this spirit, we join this call with the commitment to contribute from our experience and capabilities. We dream of a *Mutirão* nourished and informed by our Latin American approaches and ways, and that the actions that are underway in the territories and communities of the Global South, which have demonstrated capacity and commitment to the climate action agenda, have strong leadership.

We appreciate the openness demonstrated by the COP30 Presidency and fully agree with your vision that the success of COP30 will depend on our collective capacity to mobilize concrete, ambitious, and structural actions that accelerate the systemic transformation the planet demands. In line with this objective, and in support of the Chair's efforts to articulate concrete implementation outcomes towards COP30, including the negotiations of the subsidiary bodies in Bonn, we share our suggestions and requests below to ensure results commensurate with the planetary crisis affecting us:

Climate Ambition

1. **Urge Heads of State from developed countries and G20 nations that have not yet done so to submit their respective Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0) before September**, with ambitious commitments aligned with science, the Global Stocktake (GST) guidelines, and clear implementation plans that guarantee the participation of civil society and local actors in their formulation. Timely submission will enable the Secretariat's synthesis report, before COP30, to assess its compatibility with the 1.5°C target and verify its fair and effective contribution to the required global emission reductions of at least 43% by 2030 and 60% by 2035.
2. **Promote participatory national and regional processes that strengthen environmental governance in the design and implementation of NDCs**, focusing on effective participation, transparency, and justice, and integrating mitigation, adaptation, just transition, biodiversity protection, and inequality reduction, while emphasizing their intrinsic link to national development plans. For Latin America and the Caribbean, the Escazú Agreement provides a key framework to ensure such inclusivity and transparency.
3. **Acknowledge that key issues for the success of COP30—such as the ambition and course correction of NDC 3.0 and the implementation of the GST—are not sufficiently reflected in the formal agenda**. Therefore, promote from now on the participatory and transparent construction of a *Cover Decision* that centrally incorporates these issues into the negotiation package. This decision should reflect the current state of climate action in relation to the global 1.5°C goal, encourage the definition of concrete actions for implementing the Paris Agreement and the first Global Stocktake, and strengthen existing accountability and transparency structures.
4. **Advocate for the adoption of a clear decision under the UAE Dialogue for the implementation of the GST that explicitly addresses mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation**, including matters related to an equitable energy transition, the achievement of targets to halt and reverse deforestation, and sectoral adaptation goals. The outcome of this decision should establish an annual agenda item to enable follow-up and ensure accountability for its implementation.
5. **Promote transparent and open dialogue among Heads of State, negotiators, non-state actors, and civil society on the bottlenecks to implementation under the Global Ethical Stocktake**, aiming to shed light on the structural, ethical, and principled causes behind the climate crisis. This should help promote transformative solutions that involve coordination and cooperation across diverse sectors.

Adaptation and Loss and Damage

1. **Ensure a robust and transformative adaptation agenda at COP30 that grants it the status of a political and strategic priority**. This agenda must articulate political action at all levels (regional, national, and local) and position adaptation as a guarantee for human rights and the rights of nature, within a climate justice framework. This includes the adoption of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) indicator framework, advancing concrete commitments toward the universalization of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs 3.0) by 2025, increasing and securing the provision of resources in line with the needs of developing countries, and agreeing on the Baku Adaptation Roadmap (BAR) to

continue the work post-Belém.

2. **Facilitate the adoption of a set of indicators that will enable the operationalization of the GGA.** This set of indicators, which will allow monitoring progress toward the 11 sub-goals of the GGA with particular attention to the means of implementation, must be manageable and inclusive, globally applicable, sensitive to national contexts, and incorporate the knowledge and perspectives of local communities and Indigenous peoples.
3. **Urge Heads of State and negotiators of developed countries to commit to ensuring the sustainability and financial certainty of new flows of adaptation finance.** These flows must ensure direct access for developing countries, guarantee adequate replenishments—particularly ensuring the replenishment of USD 300 million for the Adaptation Fund—and improve effective access to other relevant funds such as the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility, in line with the decision to triple climate finance resources for the new climate finance goal. Likewise, there must be a call for the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism to support the implementation of the GGA targets.
4. **Secure a new adaptation finance commitment post-2025 that at least triples 2019 levels, reaching USD 120 billion per year by 2030¹.** This must align with the new climate finance goal, the Baku-Belém Roadmap, and the 11 GGA targets. The commitment should: (i) mobilize resources quickly and at scale, creating opportunities for Indigenous peoples, local, and subnational communities; (ii) be quantitative, verifiable, multi-annual, and provided as grants or highly concessional, non-debt-generating funds; and (iii) include an institutional space for follow-up and incorporate this issue as an agenda item in the GGA decision.
5. **Draw political attention from Heads of State and negotiators of developed countries to recognize loss and damage as a pillar of climate action, supported by financial commitments.** It is urgent that mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage are recognized as the three pillars of climate action in the roadmap toward USD 1.3 trillion, and that financing provisions are differentiated for adaptation and loss and damage. Additionally, COP30 decisions must include accessible and fair mechanisms for the region that address the increasing extreme events in Latin America and align with the existing finance gaps in this area.
6. **Furthermore, urge developed countries to guarantee adequate capitalization and effective operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund,** ensuring that the resources are new, additional, predictable, and enable agile implementation with direct access and a focus on the most affected communities.

Climate finance

1. **Agree on and implement a Roadmap for mobilizing USD 1.3 trillion annually by 2035** to drive a transformation of the global financial system, ensuring adequate and sustained financial flows to the developing world. This roadmap should include intermediate targets, periodic reviews, and a robust institutional architecture that

¹ This target responds to the doubling goal agreed in 2021 and should contribute to closing the adaptation finance gap (USD 215–387 billion annually), in addition to being supported by an action plan that includes reforms to international financial institutions (IFIs) and innovative mechanisms.

guarantees transparency, monitoring, and accountability. It should also emphasize public financing that does not increase debt burdens, expands the fiscal space of developing countries for climate action, and ensures effective access for local communities and subnational governments. Additionally, it should address the potential of fiscal policies, such as imposing taxes on polluting activities and the wealth generated from the exploitation of natural resources and GHG emissions, particularly from multinational companies headquartered in developed countries, in line with the "polluter pays" principle. It is also essential to promote alignment with decisions made in other forums, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation and the Regional Platform for Tax Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean (PTLAC), chaired by Brazil this year.

2. **Ensure institutional follow-up on the implementation of the decision regarding the new climate finance goal.** In particular, developed countries must be urged to fulfill their commitment to triple annual financial flows to the Financial Mechanism funds², which are designated for the implementation of climate commitments in developing countries. This must emphasize the importance of public and highly concessional financing, and, in the case of private resources, that they are mobilized within a framework of sustainability and respect for human rights.
3. **Foster a dedicated space for discussion focused on adopting a substantive decision to operationalize Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement.** This must begin by recognizing that the climate regime should actively contribute to the call for structural reforms in national and international financial systems, including discussions on the elimination of subsidies to polluting and GHG-emitting industries, all within a climate justice framework.
4. **Within the framework of the Action Agenda, promote the effective participation of Indigenous peoples, local communities, youth, women, and other historically excluded groups in climate finance governance, ensuring transparency, traceability, and direct access to resources.** This requires focusing discussions on improving public information regarding financial flows and establishing participatory mechanisms for monitoring the fulfillment of financial commitments.

Just Transition

1. **Urge the recognition that a just transition is a structural pillar for implementing the Paris Agreement and its national instruments³,** by agreeing on principles and safeguards for its implementation and promoting the development of national just transition plans integrated with NDCs, NAPs, and long-term strategies. Additionally, promote the creation of an international cooperation mechanism for the Just Transition that links processes both within and outside the UNFCCC.
2. **Facilitate consensus around the Just Transition Work Programme** to support the shift from an extractive, fossil fuel-intensive economic model to one that is inclusive, sustainable, and based on climate and social justice, as well as respect for human and labor rights. This must incorporate economic diversification, the creation of quality jobs,

² Fondo Verde del Clima, Fondo de Adaptación, Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial, Fondo para los Países Menos Desarrollados, Fondo para Pérdidas y Daños y Fondo Especial de Cambio Climático.

³ NDCs, NAPs, Long-term strategies, etc.

fair financing without over-indebtedness, effective international cooperation, and the full and equitable participation of Indigenous peoples, local and Afro-descendant communities, workers, women, and youth.

3. **Urge Heads of State, particularly from developed countries and major producers and consumers of fossil fuels, to present a roadmap for the phase-out of fossil fuels with a clear exit date.** Based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and calling on all actors—especially from the private and energy sectors—this would demonstrate concrete actions to implement the Global Stocktake's commitment to transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems, and would also help to put an end to the persistence of extractivism in the Global South.
4. **Call on Heads of State to increase efforts to achieve the global target of tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency by 2030, starting from the circumstances and national capacities of developing countries.** This must be implemented in partnership with the private sector, Indigenous peoples, and local communities, under an eco-social, justice-centered approach that ensures the protection of territories and the eradication of energy poverty.
5. **Collaborate with climate action stakeholders to implement inclusive financing mechanisms for a just energy transition.** These mechanisms must ensure the mobilization of resources without increasing debt burdens, the eradication of energy poverty, and the scaling up of finance and capacities. They should also integrate participatory instruments tailored to local realities and priorities, which may include national just transition and investment platforms, and align with NDC implementation.

Synergies climate-biodiversity

1. **Promote the political leadership of key countries to strengthen synergies among the three Rio Conventions, enabling the development of integrated governance at the national level.** COP30 should serve as an opportunity to demonstrate concrete political will in connecting climate commitments with biodiversity targets and the fight against desertification, thereby guiding public policies, investments, and regulatory frameworks toward more efficient action with greater co-benefits.
2. **Urge the creation, under the UNFCCC, of a dedicated discussion space to strengthen collaboration among the three Rio Conventions.** To this end, we suggest proposing an agenda item to initiate conversations in Bonn and continue through COP30, fostering negotiations and consensus toward a decision on synergies.
3. **In coordination with the Action Agenda and through the Global *Mutirão*, we call for the establishment of spaces to highlight the role of local communities and Indigenous peoples in implementing integrated climate and biodiversity solutions.**

Our recommendations aim to contribute to the success of COP30 by strengthening multilateralism—not only as a negotiation framework between governments but as a space for collective building among peoples, sectors, and generations. We recognize that the climate process under the UNFCCC has been a significant achievement of environmental multilateralism. We therefore call for its revitalization through decisions that respond to the scientific urgency and the ethical mandate to protect life and the dignity of all people, especially the most vulnerable. Our region is ready to contribute leadership, innovation, and cooperation in advancing toward a climate governance that is

just, ambitious, and effective.

By connecting the climate regime with the real lives of people, the voices represented here convey the challenges, solutions, and opportunities encountered in these territories. We are convinced that accelerating the implementation of the Paris Agreement is not only possible but essential, and that this requires structural adjustments at all levels. We join the Global *Mutirão* with the hope that COP30 will be remembered as the turning point that transformed commitments into real changes. We remain at your disposal to continue walking together toward a more just, resilient, and sustainable future.

Signatory organizations:

1. ACT Alliance
2. Agrupación Comité Medio Ambiental Valle de Colliguay
3. AIDA
4. Alianza por un mejor Darién
5. Argentina 1.5
6. Asamblea de Vecinos autoconvocados de Loncopue
7. Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad
8. Asociación Centroamericana Centro Humboldt
9. Asociación Municipal de Mujeres Campesinas, Negras e Indígenas de la Jagua de Ibirico Cesar
10. Centro de Estudios de derecho, justicia y sociedad - Dejusticia
11. Centro de Incidencia Ambiental de Panamá
12. Centro Ecoceanos
13. Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental A.C. (CEMDA)
14. Centro Transdisciplinario de Estudios Ambientales y Desarrollo Humano Sostenible
15. Christian Aid
16. Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios sobre Desarrollo (CIEDUR)
17. Climalab
18. Climate Action Network América Latina
19. Colibri Asociación Ecologista de Panamá
20. Colombia Aris Mining
21. Comisión de Acción Social Menonita (CASM)
22. Comité de DD.HH. y ecológicos de Quilpué
23. Comunicación y Educación Ambiental SC
24. EcoZoolidarios Colombia
25. Enda Colombia
26. Engenera AC
27. Foro Región Central
28. Fundación Alivio del Sufrimiento (FAS)
29. Fundación Ambiental Mohan
30. Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN)
31. Fundación Avina
32. Fundación Barranquilla+20

33. Fundación Chile Sin Ecocidio
34. Fundacion Chile Sustentable
35. Fundación Pachamama
36. Fundación Pronorte
37. Fundación Quantum
38. Fundar
39. Grupo de Financiamiento Climático para Latinoamérica y el Caribe (GFLAC)
40. Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (GI-ESCR)
41. Greenpeace Andino
42. Greenpeace Brasil
43. Greenpeace México A.C.
44. InfoSostenible
45. Iniciativa Climática de México (ICM)
46. Institución Agropecuaria La Loma Bojayá
47. Instituto de Derecho Ambiental de Honduras (IDAMHO)
48. Instituto de Estudios Socioeconómicos (INESC)
49. Instituto Talanoa
50. Jóvenes guardianes de la naturaleza
51. LACLIMA
52. Memoria Indígena
53. Mesa Afrodescendiente de Justicia Climática en Centroamérica y el Caribe (AfroClimaCC)
54. Movimiento Cesar sin fracking y sin gas
55. Natural Resource Governance Institute
56. Naturaleza para la Vida
57. Observatorio Ciudadano
58. Observatório do Clima
59. ONG FIMA
60. Organismo Cristiano de Desarrollo Integral de Honduras (OCDIH)
61. Plataforma Boiviana de Acción Frente al cambio climático (PBAACC)
62. Plataforma Boliviana Frente al Cambio Climático
63. Plataforma CIPÓ
64. Plataforma Internacional contra la Impunidad
65. Polen Transiciones Justas
66. Reacción Climática
67. Red de Mujeres de Valdivia
68. Red Dominicana de Estudios y Empoderamiento Afrodescendiente
69. Red Sudamericana para las Migraciones Ambientales RESAMA
70. Redes Chaco
71. Soluciones Estrategicas Sustentables
72. Sustenta Honduras
73. The Climate Reality Project América Latina
74. Transforma
75. Veredas AC
76. World's Youth for Climate Justice
77. WWF América Latina y el Caribe
78. 350.org América Latina e Caribe