

Letter from Latin American Civil Society to the COP30 Presidency

82 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, 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;

The 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 articulating substantive results around the four pillars you proposed: the high-level segment, the negotiations, the Action Agenda, and the Mobilization Agenda. Our proposals are framed within this vision and aim to make this structure functional for implementation, rather than merely declarative. We consider it essential to ensure coherence between the formal negotiation agenda, the spaces for action and mobilization, and the circles and special envoys, so that they operate as an integrated framework with clear responsibilities and effective accountability mechanisms. Only in this way can they reinforce each other and prevent implementation from becoming fragmented.

We also consider it essential that the outcomes of COP30 be guided by and reflect the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, which is unequivocal about the clear responsibility of States and other actors to act urgently in the face of the climate crisis and to comply with the Paris Agreement fully.

In line with these objectives and with a view to supporting your efforts to articulate concrete implementation results in this final stretch towards COP30, we share below our suggestions and requests to ensure results that are commensurate with the planetary crisis affecting us:

Climate Ambition

1. **Urge the Heads of State of China, India, the European Union, Indonesia, South Korea, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey, Ukraine, Argentina, and Saudi Arabia, which belong to the group of developed countries and/or the G20, to submit their respective Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0) before COP30**, 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. Likewise, encourage the Secretariat's synthesis report before COP30 to include the most up-to-date information possible on the NDCs submitted and assess their compatibility with the 1.5°C target and verify their fair and effective contribution to the required global emission reductions of at least 43% by 2030 and 60% by 2035.
2. **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**, and therefore, during the Leaders' Summit, political support must be promoted for the construction of a *Cover Decision* that responds to the ambition level of the NDCs 3.0 and defines the actions that address the huge gaps in ambition and implementation of the Paris Agreement for the next five years, with a direct link to the second Global Stocktake and that attests to how to strengthen existing accountability and transparency structures.
3. **Move forward with the landing of GST-related issues that explicitly address 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, on the one hand, establish an annual agenda item to enable follow-up and ensure accountability for its implementation; and, on the other, report on the process of the second Global Stocktake (GST-2) with a decision indicating how to continue the implementation actions agreed in Belém and serving as a guide for the new cycle of ambition of the Paris Agreement and the updating of its respective instruments.

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 adopting the Global Resilience Framework indicators, not just as a technical list, but as

part of a comprehensive policy framework that connects with financing, methodologies, implementation tools, the Baku Adaptation Roadmap (BAR), and the process of universalizing National Adaptation Plans (NAPs 3.0 in 2025), ensuring that all of this feeds into the second Global Stocktake (GST-2) and provides a basis for continuing the work post-Belém.

2. **Facilitate the adoption and operationalization of a set of indicators that enable the Global Resilience Framework implementation.** This set of indicators, which will allow monitoring progress toward the 11 sub-goals of the Global Goal on Adaptation (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. But it must also translate into political commitments and clearly assigned steps for implementation. This includes the adequacy of funding, strengthening technical and institutional capacities, developing common methodologies, establishing reporting and monitoring mechanisms, and creating incentives and tools to facilitate implementation at the national and local levels.
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 of the new climate finance goal. Likewise, there must be a call for the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism to support the implementation of the Global Resilience Framework targets.
4. **Secure a new adaptation finance commitment post-2025 that at least triples 2022 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. **Likewise, urge developed countries to commit during the Leaders' Summit to ensuring adequate capitalization and effective operation of the Loss and Damage**

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.

Response Fund, ensuring that the resources are new, additional, predictable, and enable agile implementation with direct access and a focus on the most affected communities and that they endorse this commitment in the Cover Decision.

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 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.** There must be a framework that positions how 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. **The Action Agenda must be closely linked to the mobilization agenda, presenting new implementation initiatives that have not yet been captured in existing mechanisms but have the potential to scale up regionally and globally and amplify the voices of grassroots initiatives. Within this framework, the effective participation of Indigenous peoples, local communities, youth, women, and other historically excluded groups in climate finance governance should be promoted, 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.

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.

Just Transition

1. **Urge the recognition that a multidimensional just transition is a structural pillar for implementing the Paris Agreement and its national instruments³, as it offers a promising path for cross-cutting, integrated, and multilevel policy solutions that integrate adaptation, mitigation, and finance, among others.** This recognition should result in agreement on principles and safeguards for implementation and drive the creation of national just transition plans integrated with NDCs, NAPs, and long-term strategies.
2. **Promote the creation of an institutional mechanism for Just Transition that links processes within and outside the UNFCCC.** The Just Transition Work Program (JTWP) at COP30 must move from fragmented dialogues to a stable, practical, and multidimensional institutional framework, with clarity on its renewal in 2026.
3. **Facilitate consensus around the JTWP 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, 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. We also urge countries to recognize that the issue of unilateral measures requires further study and that, although it is part of the discussions on transitional justice, it should not be an issue that paralyzes progress on this agenda item.
4. **Urge Heads of State, particularly from developed countries and major producers and consumers of fossil fuels, to present a roadmap at the Leaders' Summit, under the leadership of the COP30 Presidency, for an orderly, fair, and equitable phase-out of fossil fuels with a precise phase-out 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.
5. **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, considering the needs and involving indigenous peoples and local communities, under an eco-social, justice-centered approach that ensures the protection of territories and the eradication of energy poverty.
6. **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.

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

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 at COP30 to foster 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.**
4. **Urge developed countries and other potential donors to announce their contributions to the Tropical Forest Forever Fund (TFFF) at the Leaders Summit to ensure its initial capitalization,** as an innovative financial mechanism to halt and reverse deforestation by 2030, support efforts to limit global warming to 1.5°C, strengthen adaptation, and conserve 30% of the planet's land area by 2030. Likewise, urge recognition that the success of this fund can help fulfill the mandates of GST-1, the NCQG, and the Baku-Belém Roadmap, while reinforcing synergies among the Rio Conventions.

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. Alianza Juvenil por la Sostenibilidad AC
6. Argentina 1.5
7. Asamblea de Vecinos autoconvocados de Loncopue
8. Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad
9. Asociación Centroamericana Centro Humboldt
10. Asociación Municipal de Mujeres Campesinas, Negras e Indígenas de la Jagua de Ibirico Cesar
11. Centro de Estudios de derecho, justicia y sociedad - Dejusticia
12. Centro de Incidencia Ambiental de Panamá
13. Centro Ecoceanos
14. Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental A.C. (CEMDA)
15. Centro Transdisciplinario de Estudios Ambientales y Desarrollo Humano Sostenible
16. Christian Aid
17. Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios sobre Desarrollo (CIEDUR)
18. Climalab
19. Climate Action Network América Latina
20. Colibri Asociacion Ecologista de Panama
21. Colombia Aris Mining
22. Comisión de Accion Social Menonita (CASM)
23. Comité de DD.HH. y ecologicos de Quilpué
24. Comunicación y Educación Ambiental SC
25. EcoZoolidarios Colombia
26. Enda Colombia
27. Engenera AC
28. Foro Región Central
29. Fundación Alivio del Sufrimiento (FAS)
30. Fundación Ambiental Mohan
31. Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN)
32. Fundacion Avina
33. Fundación Barranquilla+20
34. Fundación Chile Sin Ecocidio
35. Fundacion Chile Sustentable
36. Fundación Corredor cultural Andino CORCURAN
37. Fundación Pachamama
38. Fundación Pronorte
39. Fundación Quantum
40. Fundar
41. Grupo de Financiamiento Climático para Latinoamérica y el Caribe (GFLAC)
42. Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (GI-ESCR)
43. Greenpeace Andino
44. Greenpeace Brasil
45. Greenpeace México A.C.
46. InfoSostenible
47. Iniciativa Climática de México (ICM)
48. Institución Agropecuaria La Loma Bojayá

49. Instituto de Derecho Ambiental de Honduras (IDAMHO)
50. Instituto de Estudios Socioeconómicos (INESC)
51. Instituto Talanoa
52. Jóvenes guardianes de la naturaleza
53. LACLIMA
54. Memoria Indígena
55. Mesa Afrodescendiente de Justicia Climática en Centroamérica y el Caribe (AfroClimaCC)
56. Movimiento Cesar sin fracking y sin gas
57. Natural Resource Governance Institute
58. Naturaleza para la Vida
59. Observatorio Ciudadano
60. Observatório do Clima
61. ONG FIMA
62. Organismo Cristiano de Desarrollo Integral de Honduras (OCDIH)
63. Organización de la nacionalidad indígena Siona del Ecuador
64. Organización Waorani de Pastaza
65. Plataforma Boiviana de Acción Frente al cambio climático (PBAACC)
66. Plataforma Boliviana Frente al Cambio Climático
67. Plataforma CIPÓ
68. Plataforma Internacional contra la Impunidad
69. Polen Transiciones Justas
70. Reacción Climática
71. Red de Mujeres de Valdivia
72. Red Dominicana de Estudios y Empoderamiento Afrodescendiente
73. Red Sudamericana para las Migraciones Ambientales RESAMA
74. Redes Chaco
75. Soluciones Estrategicas Sustentables
76. Sustenta Honduras
77. The Climate Reality Project América Latina
78. Transforma
79. Veredas AC
80. World's Youth for Climate Justice
81. WWF América Latina y el Caribe
82. 350.org América Latina y el Caribe