



COP29 CIVIL SOCIETY REPORT



An overview of activities and engagements of Philippine civil society representatives at the 29th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC



COP29 Civil Society Report

This report is published on 22 April 2025 by **Aksyon Klima Pilipinas**, as an overview of the activities and engagements of Philippine civil society representatives at the 29th Conference of Parties (COP28) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It is part of a series of annual reports documenting the role of Philippine civil society in climate governance at the global climate negotiations.

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All photos used in this report are owned by **Living Laudato Si' Philippines** (taken by **John Leo Algo, JR Cajilig, and Arjun Roca**), unless specified otherwise.

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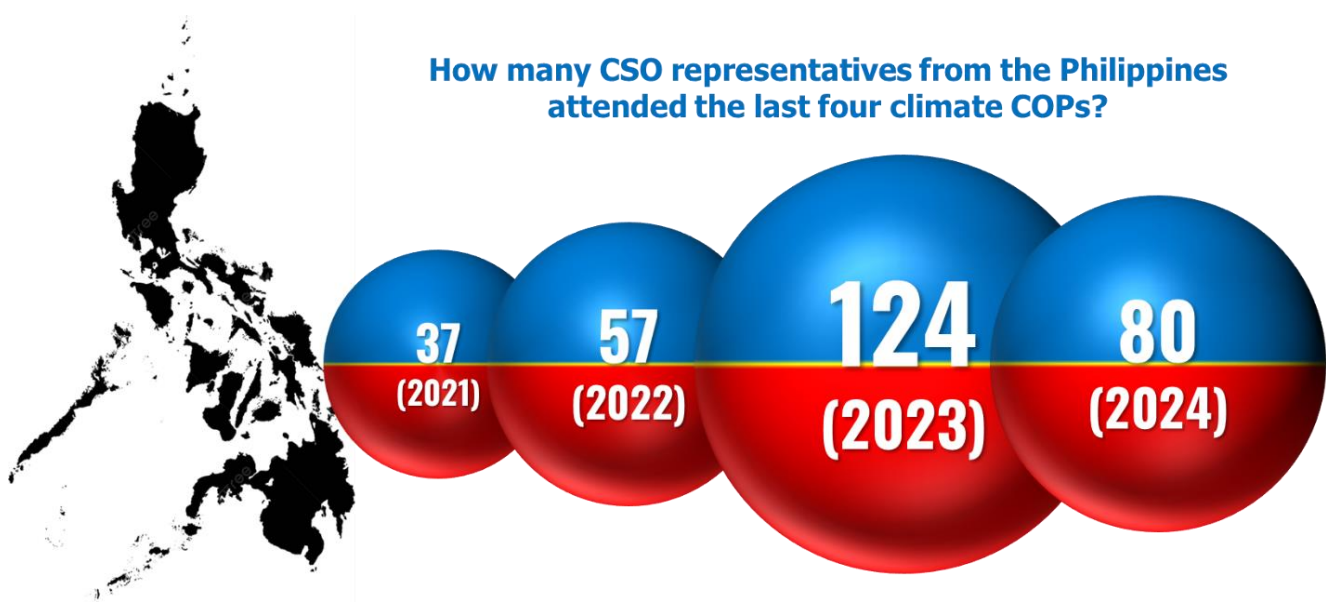
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THE CSO PROFILE AT COP29

A total of 81 known non-government persons from the Philippines representing 46 civil society and people’s organizations and networks attended the Baku climate negotiations¹. This is fewer than the number of attendees in COP28, but higher than the figure for either the 2022 or 2023 climate conference; this follows the trend observed in recent years regarding COP attendance.

As with the previous year, the majority of these groups are CSOs with known work at the national level, including Philippine branches of global non-government networks (**Table 1**). The nature of these groups includes faith-based groups, academic institutions, farmers’ associations, legal firms, labor groups, youth networks, think-tanks, indigenous peoples’ organizations, advocacy/campaign groups, and foundations. There was a notable increase in attendance of representatives of labor groups from the Philippines, likely due to the emphasis given to workstreams such as just transition and climate finance at COP29.

Around half of the individuals and CSOs at COP29 were also present at COP28, although their delegations are generally smaller in Baku than in Dubai. This is largely influenced by the difficulties in traveling and staying in Baku compared to Dubai, such as higher flight and accommodation costs.



¹ The data used for this analysis was sourced from the list of participants for COP26, COP27, COP28, and COP29 as listed in the UNFCCC website.

Table 1. List of civil society sectoral delegates from the Philippines at COP29.

Name of organization/affiliation	Number of attendees
ACFAT	1
Advocates of Science and Technology for the People (AGHAM)	1
Asia Peoples Movement on Debt and Development (APMDD)	9
Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development, Inc. (AFA)	1
Bayay Sibuyanon, Inc. (BSI)	1
Bukluran ng Manggagawang Pilipino	1
Caritas Philippines*	1
Catholic Relief Services Philippines (CRS)	1
Center for Development Programs in the Cordillera	1
Center for Energy, Ecology, and Development (CEED)*	5
Center for Environmental Concerns (CEC) Philippines*	1
Center for Renewable Energy and Sustainable Technology (CREST)*	1
CHIRO Philippines	1
Climate Change Network for Community-based Initiatives, Inc. (CCNCI)	1
Climate Vulnerable Forum	1
Cordillera People's Alliance	1
Employers Confederation of the Philippines	1
Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC)	1
Federation of Free Workers Philippines (FFW)	1
Forest Foundation Philippines (FFP)*	1
Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives (GAIA) Asia-Pacific*	2
GALANG Philippines	1
Greenpeace Southeast Asia*	1
ICCA Consortium Southeast Asia	1
Indigenous Peoples Rights International	1
Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (ICSC)*	5
Institute for Youth in Climate Diplomacy	1
KALIKASAN People's Network for the Environment	1
Living Laudato Si' Philippines (LLS) ^{2*}	3
Makati Medical Center	1
<i>Manila Observatory (MO)</i> *	4
Masipag	2
National Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) People's Organization Philippines	1
National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP)	1
Negros Workers Development Center	1
Non-Timber Forest Products - Exchange Program (NTFP-EP) Asia*	2
Oxfam Pilipinas*	1
Pagtambayayong - A Foundation for Mutual Aid Inc.	1
Parabukas*	7
Pesticide Action Network Asia BHD	2
Philippine Movement for Climate Justice (PMCJ)	1
Reboot Philippines Renewable Energy Transition Institute (RebootPH)*	3
Tebtebba Foundation*	3
<i>World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Philippines*</i>	1
Youth Advocates for Climate Action Philippines (YACAP)	1

² Current leader of Aksyon Klima Pilipinas

Italicized means with delegate/s that is/are part of the Philippine government delegation

Asterisk (*) means means active member of Aksyon Klima Pilipinas



CSO COORDINATION MEETINGS

Aksyon Klima Pilipinas (AKP) continued leading the coordination of all CSOs leading up to and at COP29. It organized a total of three sector-wide coordination meetings to update the delegates on the progress of the negotiations in various workstreams, engagements with the PhilDel, developing positions to be communicated to policymakers, and addressing urgent matters that emerged within the duration of the event. These meetings all took place within the conference venue of the Baku Stadium on the following dates with corresponding agenda:

Table 2. List of civil society sectoral delegates from the Philippines at COP29.

Date of meeting	Agenda discussed
12 November 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Options for the planned CSO media briefings • Engagements related to the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD), including preliminary discussions for those attending the 4th Board meeting • Issues to be raised with the PhilDel during the planned coordination meeting; and • Updates on the Article 6 decisions and other related developments
16 November 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning the media briefing on CSO calls on just transition • Outcomes of formal meeting with PhilDel • Reflections from the 13 November 2024 side events on just transition and Article 6 at the Philippine Pavilion • Discussions on engagements with on-site members of the House of Representatives Committee on Climate Change (HORCCC)
21 November 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflections on the outcomes of the bilateral meeting with HORCCC members • Planning the post-COP29 activities • Discussions on the state-of-play on the remaining days of the Baku climate negotiations

CSO POSITIONING IN BAKU



MEETINGS WITH THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

At COP29, there were only two formal meetings between Philippine CSO representatives and members of the PhilDel, in contrast to the previous year.

First meeting: on Philippine positioning

The first meeting took place on **15 November 2024** just outside the Philippine Pavilion, a meeting set-up through a process first established last year. The Philippine CSO contingent was represented by Rodne Galicha, AKP National Convenor, and Naderev Saño, Executive Director of Greenpeace Philippines. However, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Sec. Antonio Yulo-Loyzaga, Head of the PhilDel, was unavailable as she flew back to the Philippines to attend the deliberations in the Senate on the national budget.

Instead, she designated Amb. Leila Lora-Santos, who became the on-site Head of Delegation, to represent her in this meeting. She was joined by the following: Usec. Felix Fuentebella and Ms. Hershey dela Cruz of the Department of Energy (DOE); Comm. Albert dela Cruz and Mr. Arnold Belver of the Climate Change Commission (CCC); and Dr. Rosa Perez, technical adviser to the PhilDel.

During the meeting, the following were discussed:

- On inclusivity, Galicha and Saño lobbied to the Philippine government delegation to meet more CSOs instead of only a few representatives, although CSOs are familiar with the current protocol as instituted by Loyzaga. Given the small size of the Philippine Pavilion at COP29, a second meeting can take place in a meeting room within the conference venue.
- On loss and damage (L&D), they asked about the government's position, as it was not presented during the 6 November 2024 consultation; the response was that the delegation would push for an L&D sub-goal in the NCOG, with an emphasis on finance as an obligation to developing countries. On the Fund for Responding to L&D, Lora-Santos said they are open to collaboration with CSOs; Fuentebella asked CSOs to come up with anecdotes to strengthen the Philippine position.

- On Article 6, they called for Article 6 to not be part of the NCQG, which turned out to be aligned with the government's position; there was also an alignment of positions against double-counting.
- On just transition, they made it clear that the CSOs had issues with the government's stance on fossil fuel phaseout. The PhilDel representatives replied that at the negotiating table, the call is for fossil fuel phaseout to be the burden of developed countries, although there is a need to qualify the CSOs' positions on this matter. In the Philippine context, fossil fuel phasedown would be pursued through just transition and climate justice. It must be acknowledged that the context of fossil fuel phasedown differs in the context of CSOs, specifically on issues such as natural gas, nuclear power, and labor. They communicated to the government that CSOs have started coming up with positions on just transition, which could be presented during a planned press conference during COP29. They also opened up the discussion on critical minerals; while CSOs are familiar with the government's position on this matter, they expressed hope to see the roadmap on just energy transition and critical minerals.

Second meeting: on Loss and Damage

The second meeting took place on **18 November 2024** inside the Philippine Pavilion. More CSO representatives were present in this meeting, given the more informal nature; John Leo Algo, AKP National Coordinator, facilitated the meeting. PhilDel members present were from the HORCCC, specifically by Rep. Jose Manuel Alba, Rep. Anna Veloso Tuazon, Rep. Jocelyn Limkaichong, and Committee Sec. Rommel Reyes; Dr. Rosa Perez was also present.

This session focused on the latest developments on loss and damage in the global and Philippine context, informing the HORCCC and the CSO representatives about updates on attribution science and issues to be discussed during the 4th FRLD Board meeting, the first to be held in the Philippines, and the next Technical Working Group meeting by HORCCC on the "Climate Accountability (CLIMA) Bill" after COP29. The links between potential COP29 outcomes, the FRLD Board meeting, and the CLIMA Bill were highlighted to emphasize multistakeholder coordination and coherence in addressing L&D in the Philippines.





Photo by Climate Change Commission

BROAD POSITIONS AND STATEMENTS ON COP29 WORKSTREAMS

The Philippine CSO community remained active in presenting its positions and statements on key COP29 workstream through several engagements. Several groups participated in the Multistakeholder Consultation of Non-Government Stakeholders at COP29, held by the CCC on 6 November 2024 in Makati; as in previous years, the discourse was conducted through the following workstreams: mitigation and Article 6, adaptation, L&D, climate finance, and the Global Stocktake (GST).

AKP submitted its COP29 positions to the CCC and the rest of the PhilDel Secretariat on 30 October 2024 by electronic mail. An additional joint CSO statement was also issued by 18 non-government groups and networks in Baku on 21 November 2024 to the PhilDel, as a response to an additional call for inputs. It contained broad recommendations, including on specific options in the draft decision texts, on arguably the two remaining critical issues to be decided during the closing stages of COP29, namely the new collective quantified goal on climate finance (NCQG) and the just transition work programme (JTWP).

Unlike the previous year, the PhilDel's draft positions for COP29 were shared ahead of the actual negotiations, a notable indicator of improvement in transparency in these engagements. During the COP29 consultation, representatives from key agencies such as DA, DOLE, and DOE presented positions on their respective workstreams. However, participants noticed the absence of the DENR during this session.

On the other hand, the inputs of CSOs were not discussed during the consultation, although the CCC asked attending groups to submit their positions and calls for the consideration of PhilDel.

Like in the previous year, the positions and calls of the Philippine government mostly aligned with that of Aksyon Klima's, especially on adaptation and loss and damage. The biggest difference remained on mitigation, as the PhilDel did not present any known strong call for fossil fuel phaseout.

Nonetheless, there remains no current way of showing how calls from the CSOs were integrated into the government's positions. This needs to be addressed by the PhilDel in future engagements.

Table 3. Summary of positions of Aksyon Klima Pilipinas on COP29 workstreams.

Workstream	Positions
<p>Mitigation and Article 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MWP must identify comprehensive decarbonization pathways, including on enhancing the Parties’ Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), investments, and other means of implementation to be aligned with the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C. • Emission reductions should be prioritized by the Philippine government in transactions involving internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs). • All transactions resulting in cooperative approaches under Article 6 must feature the necessary safeguards upholding transparency and accountability by involved Parties and other stakeholders. • Environmental integrity and avoiding double-counting must be paramount in considerations for developing clear guidance on methodologies and consequences of ITMOs. • Ensuring the more urgent delivery of sufficient means of implementation for developing countries to implement their NDCs must be prioritized under Article 6.8. • The next generation of NDCs from both the historical and current highest emitters of GHGs must reflect higher ambition through alignment with long-term low emissions development strategies (LT-LEDS). • The Philippine government should commit to an unconditional target higher than 2.71% for its next NDC at COP29.
<p>Adaptation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discourse on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) must focus on setting its institutional arrangements, indicators, means of implementation, actions, and targets, anchored on the following: locally-driven and context-specific through a “bottom-up” approach; accounting for the needs and concerns of the most vulnerable peoples; direct-access funding and support for adaptation and resilience-building from developed nations, multilateral development banks, and other private funding institutions; alignment with global frameworks such as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the UN Sustainable Development Goals; and spaces for facilitative and inclusive dialogues.
<p>Loss and damage (L&D)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A long-term synergistic approach encompassing the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM), Santiago Network (SNLD), and the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) should be included in the COP29 decision. • The Philippine government delegation should adopt the “Climate Damages Tax” framework as a key part of its positions for mobilizing funding to the FRLD. • At least one non-Party stakeholder must be part of the FRLD Board to ensure a more inclusive and transparent decision-making process aligned with addressing L&D, following the example set under the SNLD.
<p>Climate finance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NCQG must be set at USD5 trillion per year, with a minimum public finance provision target of \$1 trillion per year in predominantly grants-based funding, to respond to the needs of developing countries, such as the Philippines, for implementing their respective adaptation and mitigation strategies and avert or minimize loss and damage. It must also contain the following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It should have a timeframe of five years, with biennial review cycles and revision process in sync with the NDC cycle and with other global development frameworks.

Workstream	Positions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It must account for the needs of developing countries on mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage, each having a sub-goal and ensuring an even allocation between adaptation and mitigation. • The provision of climate finance under the NCQG must be received by developing countries in the form of grants, investments, and/or subsidies that are aligned with low-carbon, climate-resilient development pathways. • There must be a multilayer approach with international public sources at the core of the NCQG and private and innovative sources as the outer layers, with arrangements for tracking finance flows.
Just transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scope of the JTWP must be further defined to focus on ensuring people-centered transition pathways that address the impacts of the climate crisis while also alleviating poverty, reducing socioeconomic inequalities, and enhancing how Parties achieve other climate and development-related goals as stated in other multilateral frameworks. • The G-77 and China bloc must institute a workplan to enhance the implementation of the JTWP and strengthen how it informs the decisions made at the climate negotiations. • The Philippines needs to launch a just transition roadmap at COP29 that is not mitigation-centric and accounts for the advancement of all socioeconomic sectors towards the formulation of its national framework.
Global stocktake (GST)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UAE Dialogue at COP29 should focus on enabling the provision of the necessary means of implementation (MOI) for developing countries to implement their respective climate action plans, and for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.
On other workstreams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Philippine government must champion the institutionalization of a process that would facilitate all outcomes from the LCIPP to directly feed into the formulation of the annual UNFCCC COP decisions. • Developed countries must provide finance and technical support for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan. • Parties should agree on a mechanism to ensure children would be properly included in the work of UNFCCC constituted bodies. • Parties should establish a constituency for persons with disabilities under the UNFCCC. • Parties must recognize waste workers' rights in the formal and informal economies and create mechanisms to ensure their representation at the UNFCCC.

Table 4. Known positions of the Philippine government delegation heading into COP29.

Workstream	Positions
Mitigation and Article 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of strategic regulatory frameworks through standardized reporting, transparent verification processes, and well-defined operational procedures under Article 6 • Strengthen links between carbon markets and adaptation funds to adequately support vulnerable communities • Timely and sufficient provision of means of implementation for developing countries • Emphasizes importance of Article 6 investments in clean energy that also address socioeconomic impacts on fossil fuel-dependent communities

Workstream	Positions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocates for high-integrity transition credits to reduce emissions and or emissions intensity through voluntary early retirement of coal plants and replacing them with clean energy
Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 6-based adaptation financing Call for timely and adequate support for implementation, increased access through streamlined and simplified process, with transparency in finance flows, and enhanced technology transfer and capacity-building Scaling up of work under the Nairobi Work Program, through capacity-building on adaptation based on best available science, and indigenous and local knowledge; regional assessments on national adaptive capacities (linked to GST and GGA); development of a knowledge management platform; and regional workshops in a hybrid format to ensure stakeholder participation Call for the development of the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal, featuring support received for all means of implementation, innovations and technology deployed, capacity-building of stakeholders within the value chain, climate-resilient, low-emission, and other breakthrough technologies available, and agriculture adaptation gap
Loss and damage (L&D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment and operationalization of L&D funding arrangements, as aligned with G77+China Predictable system for financial (L&D Fund) and technical support (operationalized Santiago Network) to address L&D is imperative
Climate finance	<p>An NCQG with the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USD1.3 trillion a year in public finance for a five-year period, covering mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage Based on the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, climate justice, and equity (Article 3, 4, 9, and 11 of UNFCCC; Article 2 and 9 of the Paris Agreement) Based on being evidence-based (i.e., UN adaptation and mitigation gap reports) and needs-based (i.e., Standing Committee on Finance's Second Needs Determination Report) Public finance (grants-based, highly concessional), delivered through developed countries mobilizing innovative sources of finance, categorized through mechanisms addressing debt burden concerns of developing nations No renegotiations on contributor or recipient basis; language of Paris Agreement must be followed Incentivization of the private sector to contribute to mobilization of finance Streamlined and simplified access through multilateral development banks, multilateral funds, and bilateral channels Qualitative elements with transparency, accessibility, predictability, and efficiency Disenablers of climate finance (i.e., cost of capital, high transaction of access, unilateral measures) Clear framework for transparency and accountability arrangements (i.e., amount contributed; how finance was used) Party-driven review and revision of all elements of NCQG for a needs-based approach, with standalone review process
Just transition	<p>The JTWP must have the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A pragmatic, inclusive, and sustainable JTWP as a powerful mechanism for driving job creation, eradicating poverty, advancing social justice, and greening economies

Workstream	Positions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calls for creation of opportunities under JTWP for technical cooperation supportive of subnational governments’ implementation of tailor-fit, co-developed, and co-managed climate change adaptation and mitigation actions • Urgency of translating JTWP into tangible practices complemented by means of implementation, with international cooperation, is critical in addressing needs of workers, vulnerable groups, and other impacted communities • Just transition pathways must be people-centric, providing mechanisms for an effective and meaningful social dialogue of different stakeholders (i.e., civil society, private sector, academia, labor unions, youth, women, indigenous peoples), which is acknowledged as “bedrock” for equitable climate action • Right skilling of human capital, greener technologies, and greening industries is essential, a lifeline that offers crucial support through training and education, and the creation of more decent, blue, and green job opportunities • Calls for a holistic, multi-dimensional approach to restructuring our energy supply sector towards renewable energy efficiency – benefitting various economic sectors and regions worldwide • Introduction of any language that could result in negative from impacts from unilateral trade measures and imposition of conditionalities to access means of implementation must be avoided
<p style="text-align: center;">Global stocktake (GST)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform the enhancement of existing database and dashboards to monitor progress on climate action (potential area of support for the Philippines through means of implementation; to state existing dashboards and database (with input from all agencies; knowledge management) • Translate GST outcomes to inform local climate actions (i.e., local communities, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable communities) • Sources of inputs: include traditional and indigenous local knowledge • Inclusive participation by Parties and non-Party stakeholders: all GST-related events or workshops should be held in formats that will ensure broad participation of Parties • Addressing data gaps: developing countries must be supported to address gaps and challenges in climate data collection, and impact, vulnerability, and risk assessments, which are the building blocks of GST • Usability of GST outcomes: GST outcomes must be easily translatable into knowledge and information systems that are accessible, user-friendly, and gender-responsive to further engage local communities in its process, especially the most vulnerable communities (Philippines)
<p style="text-align: center;">On other workstreams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure transformative climate action for all vulnerable populations: indigenous peoples, local communities, women and girls, children and youth, elderly and differently-abled³ • Urgent and efficient delivery of all means of implementation⁴ • Key roles of subnational and local governments and communities to advance climate actions; hence, need for capacity enhancement • Technology development and transfer and capacity-building as centerpiece of cooperation between developing and developed countries • Supported inclusion of “indigenous peoples” in Gender Action Plan • Introduced “best available science” in data disaggregation, discussed at SB58

³ Based on a PhilDel statement delivered during UNFCCC SB60

⁴ For this and subsequent bullet points: known omnibus positions of PhilDel, dating back to UNFCCC COP28

CSO ACTIVITIES IN BAKU

Similar to the previous year, Philippine CSOs collectively were one of the most active non-government delegations during the Baku climate negotiations. For the duration of the conference, these groups led or participated in different activities such as side events, exhibits, dialogues, and actions. This section features notable activities by Philippine CSOs at COP29.

Aksyon Klima Pilipinas

In continuation of a best practice started at COP28, the AKP Secretariat hosted the COP29 CSO Calendar as part of its role of overall coordination of Philippine CSO delegates. The calendar, which was posted on its website, included all the known side events and exhibits that were hosted, co-organized, or participated in by CSOs (see **Table 4**, **Table 5**, and **Table 6** for more details). This was also communicated to the PhilDel Secretariat and media personnel covering COP29.

The AKP Secretariat, through National Coordinator John Leo Algo, participated in seven side events during COP29, the same as the previous year. These side events showcase the range of issues that are part of the network's activities, and the depth of multilateral engagements necessary for addressing them. The following presents details about some of these engagements and way/s forward from each of them:

- AKP participated in a side event “Methane in Focus: Strengthening Energy Methane Policies and Civil Society Action in Asia and Beyond”, organized by the South Korea-based NGO Solutions for Our Climate. During this session, CSO delegates from the Philippines, Mexico, and China presented their insights on addressing methane emissions at the national level. This knowledge-sharing and network-building event may influence AKP's position-building during the NDC updating process.
- Algo was also a panelist during the side event “Ensuring a just transition in circular economy and waste management”, organized by the Yunus Environment Hub. It is a continuation of the engagements between the organizations, related to emphasizing the links between just transition, circular economy, and waste management. He highlighted the current and emerging challenges faced by the youth in the Asia-Pacific about getting the proper support in implementing projects related to these themes.
- Another side event was on “Financing & Accelerating Youth-led Climate Breakthroughs”, organized by the UNDP Rome Center and the Government of Italy. In this session, he discussed strategies on how to finance and accelerate youth-led projects and actions on addressing climate and environmental issues.





- The network also provided support to its member-organizations during their respective side events, aligned with their mandates. For example, during the side event “Community-led responses to loss and damage”, which was co-organized by MO, Algo moderated the event where speakers, including MO’s Joy Reyes, NTFP-EP’s Dazzle Labapis, and world-renowned activist Marinel Ubaldo, showcased the different issues and best practices for community-led responses in averting, minimizing, and addressing L&D. This side event provided inputs into AKP’s subsequent advocacy on the L&D issue.
- Another example was the side event “How Asia’s IPs, LCs, and CSOs strengthened voices and capacity support effective local to global climate & biodiversity solutions”, co-organized by network members NTFP-EP and Tebtebba. This side event aimed to highlight the voices of indigenous peoples and local communities in implementing locally-led climate and biodiversity-related actions. During this event, Algo emphasized the importance of synergizing the climate and biodiversity agenda from the global to the local level, aligned with AKP’s call to PhilDel for COP29. Other speakers from the Philippines include Dazzle Labapis of NTFP-EP, Irish Baguilat of AFA, and Nida Collado of the National CBFM People’s Organization.
- As a member of the regional network Asia Climate Change Consortium (ACCC), which has influenced some of the climate policies in previous UNFCCC COPs, Algo represented AKP in moderating the UNFCCC side event “Innovations on loss and damage finance and action from the global to national contexts”. This session highlighted the challenges and solutions implemented by ACCC members and partners across the Asia-Pacific on adaptation and addressing L&D. This session provided inputs into both ACCC’s and AKP’s L&D-related activities in the following months, including their engagements with the FRLD. Notable panelists during this session include Grace Balawag of AKP member Tebtebba, Tetet Nera-Lauron, an Advisory Board member of the SNLD, and Maheshwar Dhakal, an FRLD Board member.

These examples provide a preview of the diversity of activities, issues, and expertise provided by Philippine CSOs during COP29. The following pages present more details regarding the activities of the country’s non-government sector for the duration of the Baku climate negotiations.



Living Laudato Si' Philippines

LLS continued its participation among global Catholic climate actors under the UNFCCC, which has been named the Network of Catholic Climate & Environment Actors. In Baku, it continued to directly lobby with the Holy See delegation in its position-building, through meetings in the COP29 venue and submission of position papers. It also continued its tradition of hosting an annual mass within the host city in commemoration of super-typhoon Haiyan's landfall in the Philippines. The mass was held on 17 November 2024 at St. Mary's Catholic Church; it served as a safe space for PhilDel members, CSO delegates, and members of the Filipino community in Baku for dialogues on the progress of the negotiations and current developments in the Philippines.



National Council of Churches of the Philippines

Represented by Patricia Mungcal, NCCP joined the ecumenical delegation of the global faith-based coalition ACT Alliance, advocating for human rights, protection of environmental defenders, accountability on L&D, and climate finance. She participated in two side events during COP29, highlighting lessons and experiences of faith-based advocates providing humanitarian response to vulnerable communities and encouraging States to fulfill their obligations to protect human rights. She also joined two actions organized by ACT Alliance, calling for gender equality in the negotiating spaces and for the NCQG to truly respond to the needs of the most vulnerable communities.



Caritas Philippines

Bp. Gerardo Alminaza attended his second UNFCCC COP as part of the commitment of Caritas Philippines, which is the advocacy arm of the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines, to champion climate action and ecological justice. Through his participation in side events, actions, and media engagements, he provided a faith-based voice to the group's advocacies on promoting a just energy transition that meets the needs of vulnerable communities, calling for debt cancellations to enable developing countries to respond to climate impacts, and supporting the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty Initiative.



Photo by CEED

Center for Energy, Ecology, and Development

CEED's COP29 advocacy focused on three themes: just energy transition, biodiversity and ecosystems protection, and climate finance. Among its major accomplishments is the launch of its report "Southeast Asia at a Crossroads", examining challenges and opportunities to shape the region's energy future. Through its multiple side events and actions, it also called for diverting energy plans in the Philippines and Southeast Asia away from natural gas, in the context of harming natural environments ranging from the Verde Island Passage to the Mekong Delta. These activities are poised to define its positions and strategies on upcoming energy and climate policy developments in the Philippines, especially pertaining to RE development.



Photo by ICSC

Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities

ICSC continued to exhibit leadership at the global level in providing non-State actors' support to UNFCCC processes in COP29. With COP29 dubbed as the Finance COP, ICSC called for climate finance transparency and accountability from both donor and recipient countries through its side events and speaking engagements, along with partners from The Climate Reality Project, Climate Vulnerable Forum, and Vulnerable 20 Group of Finance Ministers. Led by Executive Director Angelo Kairos dela Cruz, the group also emphasized the importance of enabling policies, local leadership, and community empowerment in advancing climate action and the energy transition.



Greenpeace Southeast Asia

Executive Director Naderev Saño brought with him to Baku the messages of fossil fuel phaseout and accountability and reparations from the fossil fuel industry. He called on the Philippine government, as the Board host for the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, to ensure that polluters will pay. This includes the enactment of the "Climate Accountability Bill" in the national legislature, which is more relevant in the aftermath of the country being hit by six storms within one month, including during COP29 itself. On the global front, he also joined other Greenpeace colleagues in calling for negotiators to ensure strong safeguards and environmental integrity in Article 6-related discussions and an NCQG that truly meets the needs of the developing world.



Photo by Parabukas

Parabukas

As it has in previous years, Parabukas monitored progress of multiple workstreams, to provide updates to project partners and civil society stakeholders. With support from the Forest Foundation Philippines, it also organized sessions for pre-COP capacity building and preparations for relevant national government agencies. At COP29, it provided technical assistance to negotiators, and conducted a side event at the Philippine Pavilion, which presented best practices and challenges from different countries in Southeast Asia on addressing L&D.



Photo by MO

Manila Observatory

L&D was the primary thematic focus of MO's delegation in Baku. Its KLIMA Center members, most notably Joy Reyes and Jayvy Gamboa, spoke in several side events addressing this workstream, highlighting the importance of community-led actions responding to the impacts of slow onset events and non-economic L&D. Another focus was on climate finance, specifically pertaining to the NCQG, L&D, and mobilizing finance for supporting National Adaptation Plans. Its research fellow, Dr. Rosa Perez, continued to serve as Technical Adviser to the PhilDel throughout COP29.



Center for Environmental Concerns Philippines

CEC continued to champion the protection of human rights and environmental defenders at COP29, especially with its prominent role in the Asia-Pacific Network of Environmental Defenders. Like last year, it organized a Philippine-based exhibit booth in Baku together with AKP, featuring the struggles, triumphs, and solutions of environmental defenders. Aside from participating in several actions during the conference, its Executive Director Lia Mai Torres also spoke in a side event that tackled ways in ensuring recognition, protection, and participation of environmental defenders in climate action.



Photo by CPF



Tebtebba Foundation

Tebtebba continued to be among the leading voices of Indigenous Peoples at the global level. In several side events, its representatives, including Helen Magata, presented their best practices for empowering more local communities and Indigenous Peoples (LCIPs) in climate action, such as documenting more community-led practices and calls for ensuring direct financial flows to said communities in aid of their adaptation and mitigation practices. Tebtebba also worked with other Indigenous Peoples representatives and state representatives under the LCIP Platform to influence the adoption by Parties of the Baku Workplan to elevate voices of Indigenous Peoples, along with the renewal of the FWG’s mandate.

Non-Timber Forest Products – Exchange Programme

NTFP-EP Asia provided another Philippine-based voice for LCIPs throughout COP29, utilizing different platforms for its advocacy. Aside from side events with Philippine CSOs, its activities included hosting an exhibition booth showcasing its programs related to forest conservation, securing tenure rights for LCIPs, and enabling community-led initiatives in addressing climate impacts, together with regional climate CSOs and IP networks. It also supported several community leaders in Baku, such as Nida Collado, National President of the Community-based Forest Management Peoples Organization to ensure an inclusive, strengthening self-representation of LCIPs in position-building during the conference.

Asian Farmers Association

AFA carried to Baku its calls for decisions to enhance climate resilience of the agricultural sector, especially in the context of food security and farmers’ livelihoods. Its calls were mostly directed towards funding mechanisms, such as the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, in recognition of the NCQG being the most critical issue at COP29 and its impacts on the sector. Its delegation, including Esther Penunia, called for the protection of the rights and well-being of family farmers, improving their access to available finance, placing agroecology at the heart of adaptation with mitigation benefits for the farming sector, and strengthening partnerships among farmers’ organizations and cooperatives.



Photo by Cheng Pagulayan

Oxfam Pilipinas

Cheng Pagulayan joined the global Oxfam team in campaigning for meaningful outcomes in Baku, with an emphasis on the negotiations concerning just transition, the NCQG, and ensuring gender-responsiveness of decisions. He closely monitored the progress of the Just Transition Work Programme throughout the conference, including during the final days in coordinating with other global CSO delegates. He also helped set up opportunities within the conference venue for CSO delegates and media personnel to discuss the progress of the negotiations and inform as broad of audiences as possible, aligned with Oxfam’s stance on inclusivity, fairness, and justice.



Photo by Alen Espinoza

Reboot Philippines Renewable Energy Transition Institute

As a representative of the national network Youth for Just Transition that led the conduct of the 2024 Local Conference of Youth, Reboot PH handed the Philippine Youth Statement to the PhilDel in the Philippine Pavilion. Its delegation, including Alen Espinoza, also presented its work on just energy transition and youth empowerment during three side events, showcasing concrete examples of how the Philippine youth is already making a difference in climate actions at the community and sectoral levels.



Center for Renewable Energy and Sustainable Technology

CREST was on-site in Baku through its President, Riedo Panaligan, who is also a member of the Board of Directors of Climate Action Network – International (CAN-I). He was a speaker in a side event addressing energy efficiency and a few media engagements, highlighting the significance of just transition in the energy sector. He also provided guidance in the coordination of CAN-I’s and AKP’s activities throughout the conference.



Photo by PM CJ

Philippine Movement for Climate Justice

PM CJ continued its advocacy for accelerated climate action during the Baku climate negotiations, led by its National Coordinator Ian Rivera. He joined side events, media briefings, protests within the COP29 venue, and CSO coordination meetings in calling for a coal phaseout and for developed nations to pay their climate debt for the benefit of climate actions in developing countries, especially the most vulnerable communities, to be reflected in the NCQG.

In the Philippines, PM CJ was also a leading force during the annual Global Day of Action for Climate Justice, in solidarity with other Philippine CSOs and non-government networks worldwide. Held between 15 and 17 November 2024, more than 5000 climate and environmental advocates participated in simultaneous demonstrations in 16 provinces across the country, demanding the declaration of a climate emergency in the Philippines, more decisive and transformative decisions at COP29, and the adoption of a global plastics treaty.

Other groups that supported these actions include 350 Pilipinas, Caritas Philippines, Conference of Major Superiors in the Philippines, National Congress of Labor, Bukluran ng Manggagawang Pilipino, Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives, Philippine Misereor Partnerships, Inc., Alyansa Tigil Mina, Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center, NGO Forum on ADB, Freedom from Debt Coalition, and the Asia Peoples' Movement on Debt and Development.



Photo by PM CJ



Media engagements

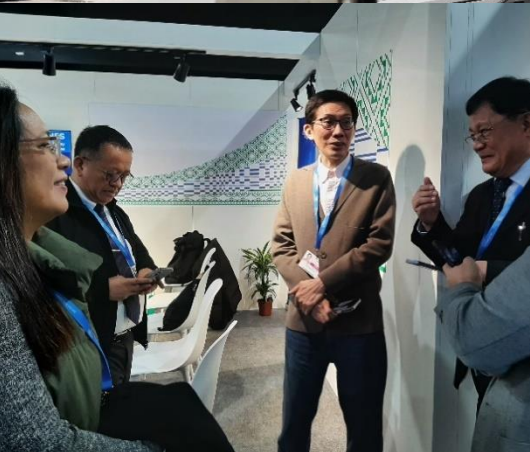
One of the biggest lessons learned for Philippine CSOs since COP28 is the importance of communicating with the media. While the annual event is the single most influential driver of global climate action and despite the allotted spaces for public participation, its processes and outcomes have remained unfamiliar to most Philippine communities in the past decade.

To address this, AKP strengthened its engagements with Philippine media personnel covering the Baku climate negotiations. It held four media briefings during the entirety of the event, giving an opportunity for CSO representatives to express their insights about what has been happening in the negotiations and how it impacts climate and development work at the national and local levels. Stakeholder groups such as labor unions and indigenous peoples were given slots in these platforms, given how workstreams such as just transition and climate finance would directly affect different parts of their livelihoods. Other CSOs such as Oxfam Pilipinas and CEED also used similar strategies on media engagements in Baku.

Collectively, this has resulted in a significant increase in media engagements (i.e., articles, op-eds, video interviews) for Philippine CSOs at COP29 compared to previous years. It is a notable step towards popularizing the climate negotiations in the long-term.



PHILIPPINES IN ACTION



PHILIPPINES IN ACTION



Photo by Vince Cinches



Photo by UNFCCC Flickr



Photo by Vince Cinches



VOICES OF FIRST-TIME DELEGATES



PATRICIA MUNGCAL

*Asst. Program Secretary (Faith, Witness, & Service)
National Council of Churches of the Philippines*

I am dismayed to come home to the aftermath of six typhoons that have struck the Philippines in the space of just four weeks with basically zero gains from COP29. I will be telling thousands of Filipino families who were devastated by these strong typhoons that world leaders have left us to suffer the heaviest impacts of the climate crisis and disregarded our demands for finance and reparations. This failure to address loss and damage is a grave disregard of our human dignity and rights. We charge this failure of COP29 to the moral bankruptcy of the rich, polluting nations.

It is hard not to get caught up with the grave disappointments and frustrations. But we must look beyond COP, and focus on where it really matters: in local communities, peoples, and global solidarity networks working for real solutions and transformative development.

Beyond COP29 in Baku, we shall remain steadfast in our role as faithful stewards through accompanying those most vulnerable and affected by wars and climate crisis as they stand up for their rights. We shall commit to living harmoniously with and among the Creation, safeguarding its integrity against all threats, and fulfilling our task to protect both people and the planet.



JULIUS CAINGLET

*Vice President
Federation of Free Workers*

The COP29 outcome was a disappointment with rich countries eluding accountability for decades of environmental destruction by refusing to commit trillions of dollars for climate finance. Just transition seemed to have taken a step back and workers' rights tending to get diluted.

On the brighter side, the coordination and solidarity of civil society at the national and global levels in Baku were highly commendable. Thematic and general actions were well planned and adapted effectively to the controlled and secluded conference site. Joint statements were developed in a democratic manner and reflected the consensus most of, if not all the time.

Hopefully, the close coordination continues as government submits its NDCs and we press for an effective Loss and Damage Fund mechanism that we could benefit from. PH government negotiators were accessible and gave room--though limited and a bit pressed for time--for dialogue with workers and civil society throughout the process. We hope the national level social dialogue process around COP is institutionalized, sustained and improved.

VOICES OF FIRST-TIME DELEGATES



FE ESPERANZA TRAMPE

Legal Officer

Environmental Legal Assistance Center



LYRA PUNO

Programme Officer

Non-Timber Forest Products – Exchange

Programme Asia

I took part in COP29 as a youth fellow for the Climate Vulnerable Forum & Vulnerable Twenty Group (CVF-V20) from the Philippines. Prior to flying to Baku, my co-fellows and I took part in a rigorous online negotiations training course, which included a background of the COP from its inception. As such, my expectations were not high.

Having arrived in the middle of the first week of COP29, it was a struggle to grasp what was going on at first. Once I understood what was happening, it was frustrating to watch things unfold. COP29 was happening at a time when the Philippines was being battered by multiple consecutive storms, and yet it was as though climate change and the need to address it was still not real to many in the closed-door negotiation rooms.

My work every day teaches me the importance of civil society in our local communities. The two weeks of COP29 showed me how important civil society members are as well in global platforms and conferences. Although COP29 did not conclude as developing nations and civil society members across the world hoped that it would, it taught me how much more work needs to be done. I was taught to stand tall and stand my ground, join forces with all those who are in this fight with me. Combating climate change is a global fight, one that is not just of a few.

Throughout the summit, I participated in various actions and side-events with our community partner, advocating for the phase-out of fossil fuels, a just transition, and increased climate finance. These experiences were transformative, highlighting the resilience and determination of frontline communities. However, the final outcomes of COP29 were deeply disappointing. The agreed finance goal was criticized as inadequate, and the operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund remained underfunded, with only \$700 million pledged, far below the estimated \$100 billion needed annually.

Reflecting on these experiences, I recognize the importance of aligning our work at NTFP-EP with the realities of climate negotiations. While international agreements set the framework, the true impact is felt at the community level. The lessons learned from COP29 underscore the need for continued advocacy, transparency, and accountability in climate finance to ensure that vulnerable communities receive the support they need to adapt and thrive in the face of climate change.



In acknowledgment of the growing urgency of accelerating global climate action, Philippine CSO representatives also attended UNFCCC SB60 in Bonn, Germany. A total of 35 non-government delegates representing 16 CSOs and networks participated throughout the two-week conference, with almost all of them ending up also attending COP29.

The CSO delegates closely monitored the negotiations under the different workstreams, with the most focus placed on the progress of talks on the NCQG. One of the newer dialogues initiated in the intersessionals, focusing on oceans and mountains, was focused on by groups such as AFA, PAKISAMA, and Tebtebba; representatives from Bukidnon State University and AKP were active in ACE-related activities such as the ACE Youth Hub and the ACE Dialogues.

A few of the participants observed the negotiations to provide technical assistance to the PhilDel, either as part of said delegation (i.e., Angela Ibay of WWF Philippines) or as part of engagements with specific agencies (i.e., Parabukas and FFP).

Only one PhilDel-CSO bilateral meeting took place during SB60 on 12 June 2024. The CSOs were represented by John Leo Algo of AKP, Joy Reyes of MO, Grace Balawag of Tebtebba, and Jon Sarmiento of PAKISAMA. Representing the PhilDel were Usec. Alvin Balagbag of DA, Asec. Noralene Uy and Ms. Sandee Recabar of DENR, and technical adviser Dr. Rosa Perez. Ibay and Alaya de Leon of FFP observed the proceedings.

Key takeaways from the 30-minute dialogue involved enhancing national L&D accounting awareness and policies and clarifications about the NCQG positions; on the latter, PhilDel members clarified there was no set quantum for its position, and that they were awaiting the positions of the other members of the G77+China negotiating bloc.



AT SB60



Photo by IISD/ENB | Kiara Worth

SB60 is notable for having a prominent Philippine CSO voice during the high-level plenaries, championing calls for urgent, fair, inclusive, and effective decision-making and outcomes spurring global climate action. These representatives included the following, with corresponding UNFCCC constituencies represented:

- **John Leo Algo** of AKP (Youth NGOs during the opening plenary), who called on Parties to recognize the differentiated needs of children, enhance accessibility and transparency in the UNFCCC processes, and address fair burden-sharing in the NCQG;
- **Jainno Bongon** of IBON International (Environmental NGOs during the opening plenary), who emphasized the interlinkages between the struggles for human rights and for climate justice; and
- **Jon Sarmiento** of PAKISAMA (Farmers during the closing plenary), who welcomed the SB60 decision on the joint work on agriculture and food security while emphasizing the need for an ambitious NCQG and called for timely and proper climate finance for small-scale farmers as solution providers to the climate crisis, specifically on food security.



Photo by IISD/ENB | Kiara Worth



Photo by IISD/ENB | Kiara Worth

ANNEXES

Table 5. List of side events hosted by or involving Philippine civil society groups at COP29.

Date	Time	Name of event	PH CSOs involved	Venue
2024-11-11	15:20-16:30	New Indigenous Navigator Climate Change Module	Tebtebba	Indigenous Peoples Pavilion
2024-11-12	16:45-18:15	Towards real, people-led, gender just solutions	IBON International	Side Event 9
2024-11-13	09:30-11:30	Methane in Focus: Strengthening Energy Methane Policies and Civil Society Action in Asia and Beyond	AKP	Asia Climate Solutions Pavilion
2024-11-13	11:15-12:15	Reflecting Fair, Affordable, and Just Clean Energy Transition Policies in NDCs in Southeast Asia	Reboot PH	Regional Climate Foundations Pavilion
2024-11-13	14:00-15:00	Community-led responses to loss and damage	MO, NTFP-EP, AKP	Saleemul Huq Action Research Exchange Hub
2024-11-13	14:00-15:00	From Switch to Savings: Doubling Energy Efficiency with Appliance Solutions	CREST	Malaysia Pavilion
2024-11-13	16:45-18:15	Supporting Indigenous Peoples-led solutions to climate change and loss and damage	NTFP-EP, Tebtebba	Side Event Room 6
2024-11-14	09:00-10:00	Climate Finance Playbook: Climate, Nature, and Community at the Core	FFP	Philippine Pavilion
2024-11-14	11:30-13:00	Climate Finance for Fast Action on Methane Reduction and Just Transition in the Waste Sector	Zero Waste Cities Network, GAIA	Side Event 9
2024-11-14	16:15-17:15	Making Southeast Asia NDC Ambitious	ICSC	Regional Climate Foundations Pavilion
2024-11-14	17:30-19:00	Accelerating tripling renewable energy	ICSC	Regional Climate Foundations Pavilion

Date	Time	Name of event	PH CSOs involved	Venue
2024-11-15	09:00-10:00	Building climate resilience: the role of enabling policies, and subnational and non-State actors in accelerating the energy transition in the Philippines	ICSC	Philippine Pavilion
2024-11-15	11:30-13:00	Save Mekong Delta from Fossil Fuel Expansion	CEED	Asia Climate Solutions Pavilion
2024-11-15	13:15-14:45	Innovations on loss and damage finance and action from the global to national contexts	AKP	Side Event 2
2024-11-15	14:00-15:00	The Philippines' multisectoral approach to achieving a just energy transition	ICSC	Philippine Pavilion
2024-11-15	15:00-16:30	International Loss and Damage Architecture a Year Out: Learning from the Experiences on the Ground	MO	Side Event 5
2024-11-15	18:30-20:00	From millions to trillions: the transformations needed to finance climate justice	APMDD	Side Event 4
2024-11-15	18:30-20:00	Financing loss and damage: way forward for grassroots action	MO	Side Event 7
2024-11-16	10:00-11:00	Ensuring a just transition in circular economy and waste management	AKP	Just Transition Pavilion
2024-11-16	10:00-11:00	Feeding false alternatives: climate, biodiversity and health risks of upscaling pig and poultry production	AFA	Action on Food Hub
2024-11-16	13:15-14:45	Unlocking access to climate finance: evidence from research and family farmers' experience	AFA	Side Event Room 3
2024-11-16	16:45-18:15	Unveiling the Money Trail: Climate Finance Accountability Through Local Tracking and Validation	ICSC	Side Event 5
2024-11-18	09:00-10:30	Climate finance: Accessing Funds and Ensuring Accountability	Tebtebba	Climate Funds Pavilion
2024-11-18	10:00-11:00	Confronting fossil fuel expansion, protecting people and biodiversity in Southeast Asia	CEED, Caritas PH	Regional Climate Foundations

Date	Time	Name of event	PH CSOs involved	Venue
2024-11-18	11:00-12:00	Panel on Outcomes of Local & Regional Conference of Youth (LCOY/RCOY) in ASEAN	Reboot PH/Y4JT	Thai Pavilion
2024-11-18	11:30-13:00	Mobilizing finance for National Adaptation Plans in vulnerable countries in Asia	MO	Side Event 7
2024-11-18	13:00-14:30	Financing & Accelerating Youth-led Climate Breakthroughs	AKP	UNDP Pavilion
2024-11-18	14:00-15:00	Loss and Damage in Southeast Asia: Updates, Success Stories, and Further Opportunities	Parabukas, MO	Philippine Pavilion
2024-11-18	15:00-16:30	People-led agroecology as a climate solution	PAN AP	Side Event 6
2024-11-18	16:15-17:15	Empowering indigenous and local leadership: the strategic role of subnational and non-State actors in advancing climate resilience and accelerating the just energy transition	ICSC	Regional Climate Foundations Pavilion
2024-11-18	16:45-18:15	High level policy dialogue on “Water Transversality for Climate Adaptation and Resilience via Multi-	Earth Savers	Side Event 6
2024-11-18	17:00-18:00	Manifesting faith climate action: Sharing 10 spiritual principles for climate repentance	Caritas PH	Faith Pavilion
2024-11-19	11:30-13:00	ASEAN Youth Leadership in Just Transitions: A Call for Action at COP	Reboot PH	Asia Climate Solutions Pavilion
2024-11-19	14:30-16:00	Shaping a Renewable Energy Future panel discussion	CEED, Caritas PH	Asia Climate Solutions Pavilion
2024-11-19	16:00-17:00	Intergenerational Dialogue: Faith in Action	NCCP	Faith Pavilion
2024-11-19	16:45-18:15	Arts and Culture in Climate Action: Launching the SDGs Peace and Climate ResiliArt Olympics	Earth Savers	Side Event 1
2024-11-20	09:30-11:00	From Land to Shipping: Cross-Continental Efforts to Transition Beyond LNG	CEED	Regional Climate Foundations Pavilion

Date	Time	Name of event	PH CSOs involved	Venue
2024-11-20	13:15-14:45	Ensuring Recognition, Protection, and Participation of Environmental Defenders in Climate Action	CEC, NCCP	Side Event 5
2024-11-20	10:00-11:00	How Asia's IPs, LCs, and CSOs strengthened voices and capacity support effective local to global climate & biodiversity solutions	NTFP-EP, AFA, AKP	Indigenous Peoples Pavilion
2024-11-20	13:15-14:45	Beyond big banks: financing decentralised climate solutions for the Global South	ICSC	Side Event Room 1
2024-11-20	14:00-14:55	National movement-building to address loss and damage	AKP	Meeting Room 29
2024-11-20	16:45-18:15	Supporting Indigenous-Peoples led solutions to climate change and loss and damage	Tebtebba, NTFP-EP	Side Event 5
2024-11-21	09:30-11:30	Powering Asia's future: unlocking energy finance for a just transition	ICSC	Asia Climate Solutions Pavilion

Table 6. List of known exhibits hosted by Philippine civil society organizations at COP29.

Start date	End date	Nature of exhibit	Venue	CSOs involved
2024-11-11	2024-11-16	This exhibit features cases and stories of the most vulnerable communities in the Philippines respond to the impacts of loss and damage through best practices on reducing climate risks, enhanced adaptation and resilience, upholding human rights, just transition, and other multisectoral engagements.	AKP, CEC	Exhibit Booth 43
2024-11-18	2024-11-21	This exhibit features cases and stories of the most vulnerable communities in the Philippines respond to the impacts of loss and damage through best practices on reducing climate risks, enhanced adaptation and resilience, upholding human rights, just transition, and other multisectoral engagements.	NTFP-EP, R1	Exhibit Booth 49
2024-11-18	2024-11-19	The adverse effects of corporate-led distractions underscore the need for Real Solutions anchored on equity, gender justice, and Indigenous Peoples' rights. The exhibit will feature a number of case stories of Real Solutions developed and owned by grassroots communities in the global South.	IBON International	Exhibit Booth 35

Table 7. List of other events hosted by or involving Philippine civil society groups at COP29.

Start date	End date	Nature of event	PH CSOs involved	Venue
2024-11-11	13:30-14:00	COP29 Expectations and Demands - Southeast Asia Perspectives	CEED	Press Conference Natavan
2024-11-14	10:00-10:55	The Philippine civil society delegation at COP29: expectations and calls	AKP	Meeting Room 15
2024-11-17	11:00-13:00	Commemoration mass and lunch with the Filipino community in Baku	LLS	The Church of the Virgin Mary's Immaculate Conception
2024-11-18	10:00-10:55	The NGO lens on the road for just transition in the Philippines	AKP	Meeting Room 15
2024-11-20	13:00-13:55	NGOs on the road to just transition at global and Philippine level	AKP	Meeting Room 13
2024-11-20	09:00-09:30	Launch of the 2024 Climate Change Performance Index Report	AKP, MO, ICSC (as contributors to report)	Press Conference Natavan
2024-11-21	16:30-17:00	Protecting Biodiversity, Stopping Fossil Fuels, and Confronting the Climate Crisis - Voices from Southeast Asia	CEED	Press Conference Natavan



***Aksyon Klima Pilipinas** is the Philippines's leading civil society network for climate action, advocating for urgent, inclusive, just, and effective policies and solutions at from the local to the global level through science-based, inclusive, and equitable decision-making processes anchored on upholding human rights and ecological and social justice.*

