



COP30 CIVIL SOCIETY REPORT



An overview of activities and engagements of Philippine civil society representatives during the 30th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC



**AKSYON KLIMA
PILIPINAS**

COP30 Civil Society Report

This report is published on 20 April 2026 by **Aksyon Klima Pilipinas**, as an overview of the activities and engagements of Philippine civil society representatives at the 30th Conference of Parties (COP30) 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 Arjan Roca**), unless specified otherwise.

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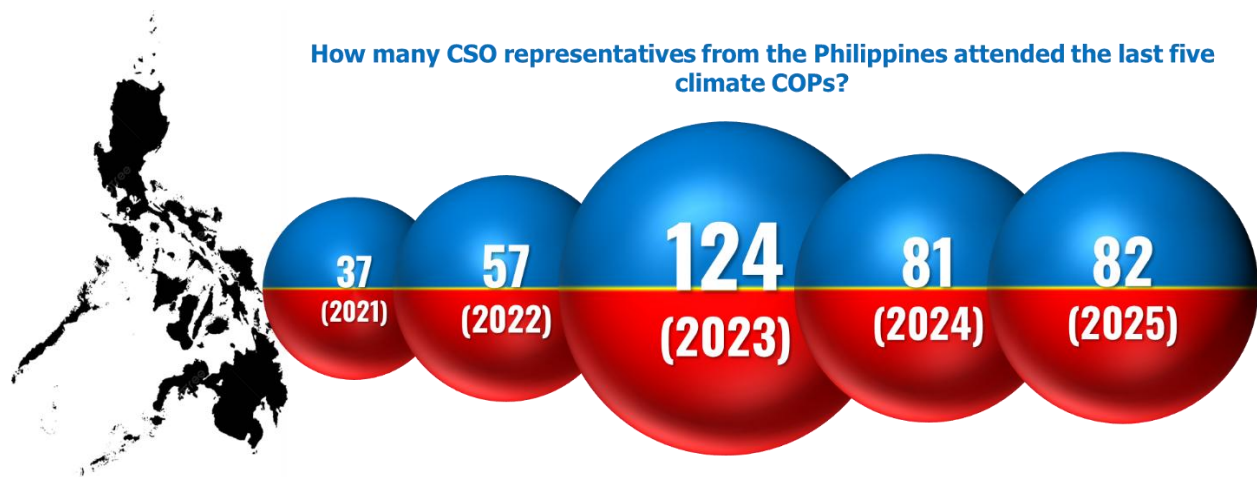
THE CSO PROFILE AT COP30

A total of 82 known non-government persons from the Philippines [hereafter referred to as “CSO delegates”] representing 51 civil society and people’s organizations and networks attended the Belem climate negotiations¹. This is higher than the number of individual attendees in the previous year, with the higher number of affiliations represented reflection a smaller delegation size for some groups.

Consistent with the previous years, the majority of these groups are those with climate advocacy work at the national level (**Table 1**). The nature of these groups remains diverse – faith-based groups, academic institutions, farmers’ associations, legal firms, labor groups, youth networks, think-tanks, Indigenous Peoples’ organizations, advocacy groups, and foundations.

The difficulties in traveling and accommodations in Belem were similar to what was experienced last year in Baku, although reports leading up to the conference indicate these logistical issues were even worse than in 2024. For instance, several delegates reported experiencing difficulties such as lost luggage along connecting flights and missing flights to Belem due to the lack of capacity of airports in Brazil to handle increased traffic.

However, unlike the significant decrease in the aforementioned number of COP29 delegates compared to the figure in Dubai in 2023, no such trend was seen for the Belem climate talks. This possibly reflects how highly the Philippine civil society regarded the significance of the COP30 as a potential turning point to accelerate global climate action. Most of these attendees were also on-site in Baku and/or have attended other climate negotiations.



¹ The data used for this analysis was sourced from the list of participants for UNFCCC COPs, as listed under the UNFCCC.

Table 1. List of on-site civil society sectoral delegates from the Philippines at COP30.

Name of organization/affiliation	No. of attendees
Advocates of Science and Technology for the People (AGHAM)	1
Alyansa Tigil Mina*	1
Apu Palamguwan Cultural Education Center	1
ARCORES International	1
Asia Indigenous Youth Platform	1
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development	1
Asia Peoples Movement on Debt and Development (APMDD)	8
Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development, Inc. (AFA)	1
Ateneo de Naga University	1
Bantay Kita, Inc.	1
Bayay Sibuyan, Inc. (BSI)	1
Bukluran ng Manggagawang Pilipino	1
Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines	1
Center for Energy, Ecology, and Development (CEED)* ²	3
Center for Environmental Concerns (CEC) Philippines*	1
Center for Renewable Energy and Sustainable Technology (CREST)*	1
Climate Tracker Southeast Asia***	1
Cordillera People's Alliance	1
Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC)	1
Environmental Science for Social Change (ESSC)*	2
Federation of Free Workers Philippines (FFW)	1
Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives (GAIA) Asia-Pacific*	1
Greenpeace Southeast Asia**	1
IBON International Foundation Inc.	2
Indigenous Peoples Rights International	1
Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (ICSC)*	3
KALIKASAN People's Network for the Environment	1
Laudato Si' Movement* ³	1
Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center (LRC)*	1
Life Haven Center for Independent Living*	1
Living Laudato Si' Philippines (LLS)* ⁴	3
<i>Manila Observatory (MO)</i> *	5
MASIPAG	2
Mother Earth Foundation	1
National Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) People's Organization Philippines	1
National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP)	1
Non-Timber Forest Products - Exchange Program (NTFP-EP) Asia	2
Oxfam Pilipinas*	1
PAKISAMA	1
<i>Parabukas</i> * ⁵	5
Peoples Rising for Climate Justice	1
Pesticide Action Network Asia BHD	2
Philippine Misereor Partnership, Inc.	1
Philippine Movement for Climate Justice (PMCJ)	2
Reboot Philippines Renewable Energy Transition Institute (RebootPH)*	1
Rice Watch Action Network, Inc.*	1
Samdhana Foundation	2
Samahang Operasyong Sagip, Inc.	1
Tebtebba Foundation*	4
World Youth for Climate Justice	1

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

Asterisk (*) means active member of Aksyon Klima Pilipinas

Double asterisk (**) means attendee was only nominated by listed organization, but not formally affiliated

Triple asterisk (***) means member of Its Board, but not a media practitioner

² Indicates representative who used other affiliations in other engagements, such as Youth Strike for Climate Philippines

³ Representative is also associated with AKP member-organization SIKAT, Inc.

⁴ Current leader of Aksyon Klima Pilipinas

⁵ Includes representatives who also represented AKP member-organization Manawari SEA



CSO POSITIONING IN BELEM

CSO COORDINATION MEETINGS

Aksyon Klima Pilipinas (AKP) remained the lead in coordinating all Philippine CSOs before and during COP30, consistent with its mandate. It organized two sector-wide coordination meetings to inform the delegates on the progress of the climate negotiations in various workstreams, engagements with the Philippine government delegation (PhilDel), developing positions to be communicated to national policymakers, and responding to urgent matters at the global and national level that emerged during of the event. These meetings took place on the following dates and venues within Belem, Brazil, with the corresponding agenda⁶:

Table 2. List of civil society sectoral delegates from the Philippines at COP30.

Date and venue of meeting	Agenda discussed
12 November 2025 (Hangar Convention Center)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent policy updates in the Philippine context • Topics to discuss with PhilDel for upcoming bilateral meeting • Presentation of the “Too Good To Be True?” AKP paper analyzing the national climate budget • Hosting a coordination meeting outside of the Blue Zone to accommodate those without badges
17 November 2025 (Casa de Crianca Santa Ines)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes of the bilateral meeting with PhilDel • Ways forward from the debriefing with Philippine lawmakers on Loss and Damage updates • Addressing ongoing national developments in the Philippines relevant to climate governance • Viewing of ESSC’s documentary of sea level rise

⁶ A third meeting was intended to take place on 19 November 2025; however, scheduling issues forced a postponement. Another attempt for a meeting was scheduled for 20 November 2025; however, a fire inside the COP30 Blue Zone caused this to be cancelled.



MEETINGS WITH THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

At COP30, there were three formal meetings between Philippine CSO delegates and members of the PhilDel, in contrast to the previous year.

With executive branch: on Philippine positioning

The first meeting took place on **14 November 2025** inside the COP30 Blue Zone, consistent with the process first established from COP28. The Philippine CSO contingent was larger than in the previous year, this time led by Rodne Galicha, AKP National Convenor, Joel Pagulayan of Oxfam Pilipinas, Jefferson Estela of CEED, Toni Madulid of Reboot PH, and Shiela May Aggarao of Life Haven CIL.

However, Climate Change Commission (CCC) Sec. Robert Borje, Head of the PhilDel, was unavailable to travel to Belem. Instead, on-site Delegation Head, DENR Asec. Noralene Uy, led the government contingent. She was joined by the following: Mr. Arnold Belver and Ms. Kristine Valin of the Climate Change Commission and PhilDel Secretariat, and Technical Advisers Atty. Cecilia Guiao of Parabukas and Atty. Jayvy Gamboa of the Manila Observatory – KLIMA Center. The meeting was facilitated by John Leo Aglo, AKP National Coordinator.

During the meeting, the following were discussed:

- On updating the Philippine Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), an upcoming multi-stakeholder consultation was confirmed for December 2025. Uy and Belver emphasized the need to ensure high quality of the substance to be featured in the next NDC, aiming for its launch to be a part of the Philippines' Chairship of the ASEAN for 2026. Galicha pitched for the NDC draft text to be shared to stakeholders in advance before the consultation proper.
- On just transition, the timeline for finalizing the country's national just transition framework remains not as clear as the NDC updating timeline.
- On loss and damage (L&D), the CSOs sought clarification about the government's plans after the launch of the first call for proposals under the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD). Uy stated that work on this would commence soon, given the six-month window for preparing the country's proposal. Factors to be considered include the bankability of the proposal and leveraging ongoing work on disaster risk reduction and anticipatory action.



- On PhilDel priorities in the negotiations, among the workstreams highlighted are on the government’s position on adaptation, which was not presented during the pre-COP30 multi-stakeholder consultation. Uy confirmed the Philippines supports tripling adaptation finance and the inclusion of indicators on means of implementation under the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). Belver acknowledged the challenges faced by PhilDel at COP30 due to a much smaller delegation size and the absence of negotiators for certain workstreams (i.e., agriculture, capacity-building). Uy added that the government does not have a lot of “extreme” positions, as it intends to be aligned with the G77+China negotiating bloc positions.

With legislative branch: on Loss and Damage and enhancing NDC implementation

Building on the debriefing that took place at COP29, Philippine CSOs sought to strengthen their engagements with on-site members of the House of Representatives. This was done by setting up two debriefing sessions on two critical climate issues shared by both groups: on Loss and Damage (L&D) and enhancing NDC implementation.

For both sessions, Algo led the CSOs in presenting their collective calls to the following lawmakers: Rep. Aniela Tolentino of Cavite, Chairperson of the Committee on Climate Change (HORCCC); Rep. Jose Manuel Alba of Bukidnon, Chairperson of the Committee on the Sustainable Development Goals; Rep. Rufus Rodriguez of Cagayan de Oro, co-author of the Climate Accountability (CLIMA) Bill; and Rep. Anna Veloso Tuazon of Leyte, Deputy Majority Leader and co-author of the CLIMA Bill.

- The first debriefing took place on **17 November 2025** inside the Blue Zone. Algo informed the lawmakers on the outcomes of the 7th FRLD Board meeting, potential steps on the formulation of the Philippines’ proposal to the FRLD, and the implications of these on efforts to enact the CLIMA Bill. This debriefing influenced the lawmakers to convene a HORCCC meeting on said bill after COP30. Copies of AKP’s policy paper based on community perspectives from Visayas and Mindanao on addressing L&D were handed to the lawmakers at the end of the meeting.
- The second debriefing occurred on **18 November 2025**, also inside the Blue Zone. Algo once more led the orientation to the lawmakers on the latest-known NDC updates from the CSO perspective, recommendations for enhancing the unconditional component of the NDC vis-à-vis allocations in the national budget, and suggestions for enhancing the current monitoring and evaluation system on the National Climate Change Action Plan and the NDC.



Photo by Climate Change Commission

BROAD POSITIONS AND STATEMENTS ON COP30 WORKSTREAMS

The Philippine CSO sector brought forward its positions and statements on key COP30 workstreams, maximizing all available avenues for engagement. Several groups participated in the 2nd Multistakeholder Consultation for 2025 under the CCC, which was dedicated for concerns related to COP30, on 20 October 2025 in Quezon City; 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 COP30 positions by e-mail to the PhilDel Secretariat on 17 October 2025. An additional position paper was also communicated on 20 November 2025 to the PhilDel, as a response to an additional call for inputs regarding the draft Global Mutirão decision text. It contained broad recommendations, including on specific options in the draft decision text, on trade, finance, transparency, inadequacy of response to national climate plans, and agriculture and food security.

As signs of incremental improvements in transparency, the PhilDel’s draft positions for COP29 were shared at an earlier time than in the previous year. Representatives from key agencies presented positions on their respective workstreams online (i.e., Department of Energy on mitigation; DENR on Article 6; Department of Economy, Planning, and Development on the Global Stocktake or GST). Interestingly, the positions on adaptation were not presented during this consultation, like how L&D positions were absent from last year’s session.

However, like the COP29 multistakeholder consultation, CSO inputs were not discussed during the consultation; the CCC instead requested attending organizations to submit their positions and calls for the consideration of PhilDel.

While the PhilDel positions and calls remained mostly aligned with that of AKP’s, such as on adaptation and loss and damage (**Table 3**), there was still no current way of showing how calls from the CSOs were integrated into its positioning, despite repeated calls from said sector.

The biggest contrast between the PhilDel and CSO positions remained most evident on mitigation as it has in previous years, although this difference was highlighted even more during the Belem climate negotiations.

The push for a global roadmap on transition away from fossil fuels (TAF), which builds on the supposed landmark decision from COP28, gained momentum during the second week of the conference, with over 80 countries openly endorsing it. While CSOs actively called for PhilDel to support it as consistent with the call for climate justice, renewable energy (RE) development, worsening losses and damages, and the 1.5°C limit being more consistently breached, the PhilDel opted not to support it due to factors such as lack of sufficient means of implementation (MOI) to support such transition.

Furthermore, the PhilDel did not provide more detailed positions concerning other workstreams, such as concerns related to Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, and enabling Action for Climate Empowerment.

Table 3. Summary of positions of the Philippine government delegation and Aksyon Klima Pilipinas on COP30 workstreams.

Workstream	PhilDel positions	AKP positions
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable, flexible, nationally-determined mitigation pathways • Access to bankable mitigation solutions and visibility of Philippine initiatives through the Mitigation Work Programme (MWP) platform • Natural gas as a transition fuel and reinforce regional cooperation for clean energy technologies and investments • Continue to link MWP outcomes with GST and national energy transition priorities • Did not support fossil fuel transition roadmap or inclusion in COP30 decision text 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippines must support transitioning away from fossil fuels at COP30, aligned with its own calls for climate justice and the outcomes from COP28 • MWP must identify comprehensive decarbonization pathways, including on enhancing the Parties' NDCs, investments, and other MOI to be aligned with 1.5°C • Next batch of NDCs from both the historical and current highest emitters should reflect higher ambition, through alignment with long-term low emissions development strategies
Article 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority for capacity-building, in aid of national implementation and readiness • Challenges in applying Article 6.4 guidance due to complexity of reporting requirements and difficulties in accessing markets • Multistakeholder engagement effective in ensuring alignment with national development and just transition principles • Collaboration with regional partners facilitated knowledge-sharing and capacity-building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippines must champion for parity in the progress for market and non-market approaches under Article 6 • Philippine government must address missing policy components before implementing market-based approaches (i.e., 1.5°C-aligned decarbonization pathway as basis for any emissions trading system, strong environmental and social safeguards, emphasizing the role of nature beyond its financial value)

Workstream	PhilDel positions	AKP positions
Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports tripling of adaptation finance for developing countries • Supports a Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefers indicators already in UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, anchored in SDGs • Supports indicators related to enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing climate vulnerability • Supports indicators grounded on best available science, traditional knowledge, IP knowledge, and local knowledge systems • Indicators must be aggregated across levels, disaggregated by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics (depending on national circumstances) • 100 indicators based on data availability and ease of interpretation of indicators deployed, capacity-building of stakeholders within the value chain, climate-resilient, low-emission, and other breakthrough technologies available, and agriculture adaptation gap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports tripling of adaptation finance for developing countries • Supports GGA with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators already in UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, anchored into the UN Sustainable Development Goals; • Indicators related to enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing climate vulnerability; • Indicators grounded on best available science, traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples’ knowledge, and local knowledge systems; • Indicators that can be aggregated across levels and disaggregated by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics; • Indicators based on data availability and ease of their interpretation • Stronger integration of calls for oceans protection across all workstreams, including support for moratorium on deep-sea mining • Philippines should support the formulation of a climate-nature workstream
Loss and damage (L&D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Santiago Network (SNLD) Secretariat’s primary focus must be on delivering timely, high-quality technical assistance that enables developing countries to have MOI • Supports preparation of L&D Report to strengthen WIM and improve support to developing countries, accessible, user-friendly, and comprehensive • Addressing L&D requires predictable, accessible, scaled-up resources, aligned with urgency and magnitude of impacts being faced by the Philippines and other developing countries • SNLD to focus on turning remaining pledges into actual contributions and securing new and additional pledges throughout 2025 and beyond 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasizes complementarity and coherence across the three L&D mechanisms under the UNFCCC: FRLD, SNLD, and Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) Executive Committee • Supports preparation of L&D Report to strengthen WIM and improve support to developing countries, accessible, user-friendly, and comprehensive • Calls for predictable, accessible, scaled-up finance and other MOI, aligned with the urgency and magnitude of impacts being faced by the Philippines and other developing countries • Affirmation to actively participate in the development of the Philippines’ proposal to the FRLD

Workstream	PhilDel positions	AKP positions
Climate finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports full implementation of Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement on the obligation of developed countries to provide finance to developing countries • Supports a Baku to Belem Roadmap to 1.3T with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusiveness and transparency, equity, and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities (CBDR-RC) as key principles • Scale up and implement the new collective quantified goal on climate finance (NCQG) • Evolving needs and priorities of developing countries must be addressed, providing possible pathways for sufficient and accessible finance on mitigation, adaptation, and L&D, accounting for just transition • Address disenablers of climate finance • Define "climate finance" and highlight how different sources can contribute to NDC/NAP implementation, avoiding shifting burden to developing countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports full implementation of Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement on the obligation of developed countries to provide finance to developing countries • Supports a Baku to Belem Roadmap to 1.3T with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusiveness, transparency, accountability, equity, and CBDR-RC as key principles • Scale up and implement the NCQG, with finance flows as grants and, with qualifiers, investments and subsidies • Evolving needs and priorities of developing countries must be addressed, providing possible pathways for sufficient and accessible finance on mitigation, adaptation, and L&D, accounting for just transition • Address disenablers of climate finance • Direct financial flows to the most vulnerable communities, with enhanced direct access • Monitoring, review, and validation system for tracking NCQG progress
Just transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the creation of a just transition mechanism • Just transition not a one-size-fits-all approach – must be nationally-determined, people-centered, rooted in decent work and social justice • Implementation must be country-led and internationally-supported • Just transition must involve employers, workers, local governments, Indigenous Peoples, and communities as core stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the creation of a just transition mechanism • Just transition not a one-size-fits-all approach – must be nationally-determined, people-centered, rooted in decent work and social justice • Implementation must be country-led and internationally-supported • Just transition must involve employers, workers, local governments, Indigenous Peoples, and communities as core stakeholders
Global stocktake (GST)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longer timeframe for political consideration of GST outcomes • Balancing sources from IPCC and non-IPCC sources (i.e., Indigenous and traditional knowledge) • Elevate emerging climate concerns (i.e., L&D, just transition) must be standalone pillars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the framework and procedures for implementing the first GST outcomes through the UAE Dialogue should focus on enabling the provision of the necessary MOI for developing countries to implement their climate plans, and for developed countries to reduce their emissions

CSO ACTIVITIES IN BELEM

Despite being halfway across the world from home, Philippine CSOs actively brought the needs and concerns of the most vulnerable communities to COP30 and other parallel events in Belem. During the two-week conference, they effectively communicated their respective and collective advocacies in various platforms, from the halls of the negotiating venue to the hot streets of Belem, from traditional platforms to creative campaigning. This section features notable activities by Philippine CSOs at COP30.

Aksyon Klima Pilipinas/Living Laudato Si' Philippines

Given the location of COP30 within the world's largest Catholic nation, LLS, as the leader of AKP, opted to further emphasize the moral and ethical aspects of its advocacy by organizing more side events directly under it. Otherwise, the AKP Secretariat continued the implementation of its best practices for coordination, such as hosting the COP30 CSO Calendar that includes all the known side events and exhibits that were hosted, co-organized, or participated in by CSOs (see **Table 4**, **Table 6**, and **Table 7** for more details). This was also communicated to the PhilDel Secretariat and media personnel covering COP30.

The AKP Secretariat, through Algo and Galicha, participated in or organized a total of seven side events during COP30, the same as the past two years. These side events showcase the range of issues that are part of the team's activities, and the depth of multilateral engagements necessary for addressing them.

L&D was one of the network's focused workstreams, with its main side event at COP30 a discussion on developing and enabling "bottom-up" strategies to address loss and damage in the ASEAN. It also participated in two L&D-themed sessions: one on determining national pathways to responding to this workstream through the science-policy lens; and one on bridging finance and knowledge to enhance locally-led L&D actions. These events would collectively influence the network's upcoming engagements on translating the global gains on L&D into national and subnational actions.

AKP's other side events featured its best practices on inclusive climate action, citing experiences from its 2025 advocacy campaigns on the Philippine NDC updating and national just transition framework development. These are aligned with its longstanding championing of a "whole-of-society" approach to climate action, especially the participation of the most vulnerable sectors and communities, such as Indigenous Peoples and youth.

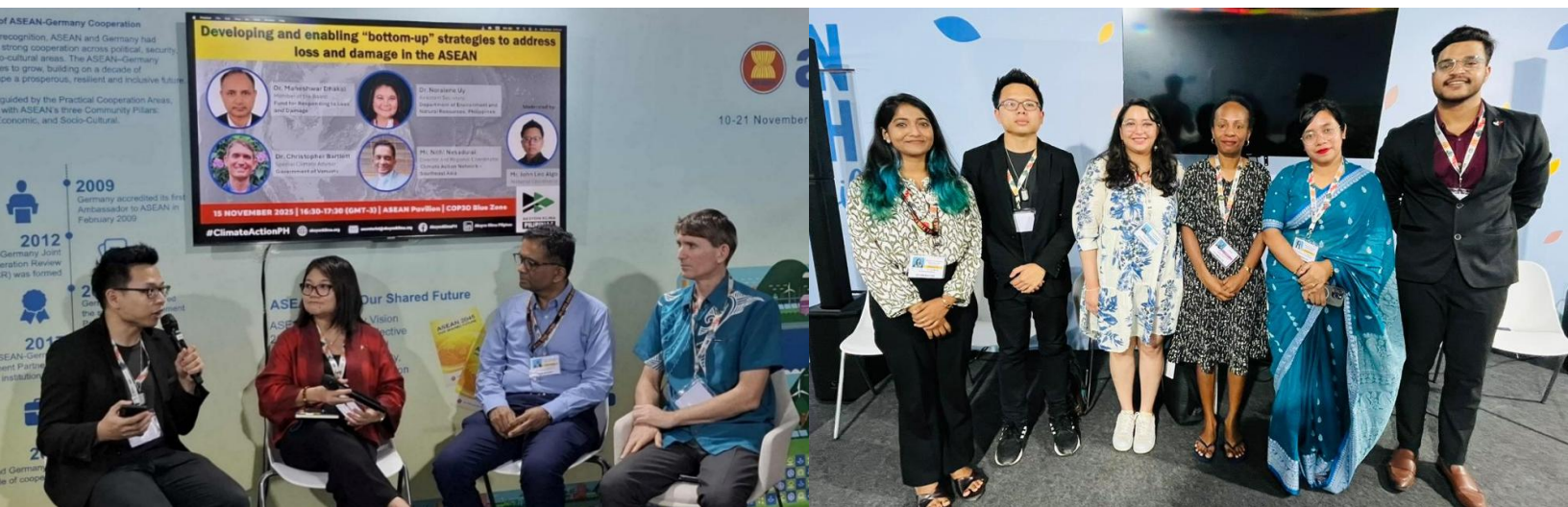




Photo by CEED

Center for Energy, Ecology, and Development

At COP30, CEED echoed the voices of frontline communities and, with climate justice advocates, called for an urgent global TAFF roadmap and towards a RE-powered future. Through panel discussions, press conferences, and side events, it helped advance critical conversations on the urgent action needed from historical polluters, accelerating coal phase-out and expanding RE in Asia, and surfacing the growing threats of fossil fuel expansion to key biodiversity areas. It also elevated ASEAN perspectives on keeping 1.5°C alive especially for climate-vulnerable nations, the pitfalls of coal retirement mechanisms, strengthening corporate accountability, reforming power sector governance for grid decarbonization, and the need to build just food systems.



Photo by ICSC

Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities

For most of its side events, ICSC tackled different issues and actions related to enabling energy transition in the Philippines and the ASEAN – from leveraging data science to advancing storage and grid advancements to ensuring clean energy supply chains. It also highlighted the strategic role of early warning systems, in support of effective disaster preparedness and response to extreme climate impacts. It also hosted a session emphasizing the significance of enhanced access to climate finance in catalyzing climate resilience and early action.



Rice Watch Action Network, Inc.

As the Secretariat of the regional grassroots network Asia Climate Change Consortium (ACCC), R1 provided support to the activities of its members, including the hosting of two exhibits during the first week of COP30. It continued its unique campaign of distributing shirts that contain its calls to negotiators and other stakeholders, focusing its messages on agrifood systems, oceans, and gender. It also participated in a side event under ACCC, where it joined other civil society representatives on connecting locally-led adaptation efforts to enabling access to climate finance mechanisms.



Parabukas/Manawari SEA

The group’s delegation was led by Niner Guiao and Nicole Torres, both of whom provided support to PhilDel on tracking negotiating workstreams such as on agriculture and finance. Among its key engagements were the following: the launch of a report analyzing the importance of social accountability on just energy transition, through a multisectoral side event at the ASEAN Pavilion; the translation of climate ambition into concrete actions through visualized storytelling, in the context of the first Global Stocktake and effective communications; and exploring the implications of the International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion on addressing the climate crisis.



Manila Observatory

MO representatives fulfilled different tasks during the Belem climate talks, including Jayvy Gamboa serving as PhilDel Technical Advisor on topics such as just transition, and Joy Reyes being a speaker in side events and press conferences. They also covered other workstreams for its advocacy work, most notably on loss and damage, social accountability on just energy transition, climate science education, and addressing ecological debt. It also participated in a few ASEAN-level engagements in support of regional efforts to address the climate crisis; this includes entities such as representatives from the ASEAN Secretariat, UK government, and the private sector in launching an initiative to enhance climate policy and institutional capacity.



Oxfam Pilipinas

Philippine representative Cheng Pagulayan joined the Oxfam confederation’s delegation at COP30, who followed the negotiations on just transition and loss & damage. In the first contact group of the Just Transition Work Programme, Oxfam Pilipinas with Climate Action Network (CAN) Southeast Asia turned over the Belém Action Mechanism (BAM) discussion paper to lead Philippine negotiators. It also co-organized a side event with Manawari SEA and the Asia Network for People’s Energy on social accountability around ASEAN-level just energy transition. He represented Oxfam in CAN’s Just Transition working group, whose calls formed part of the basis for the COP30 decision on just transition, especially on BAM.

Photo by Oxfam Pilipinas



Tebtebba Foundation

The Tebtebba delegation actively participated in the 14th meeting of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples (IP) Platform (LCIPP), and the pre-COP30 IP Caucus. It also supported the demonstrations done by IPs during the two-week event, calling for protection of their lands, rights, and cultures from ecologically-destructive actions. For its side events, Tebtebba representatives spotlighted aspects of IP-led climate action, such as community-based data collection, championing IP rights, enhancing direct access to climate finance, and synergies with land protection and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.



Non-Timber Forest Products – Exchange Programme Asia

NTFP-EP hosted an exhibit during the first week of COP30, featuring its work with women and youth in protecting forests and territories, promoting agroecology, and strengthening capacities for leadership, rooted in feminist and gender-just economics. It also engaged in multiple side events at COP30 and in parallel events, such as the Global South House, a platform for political articulation, mobilization, knowledge production, and philanthropic collaboration from the Global South. Among climate topics covered by NTFP-EP’s engagements include on Indigenous Peoples-led solutions, locally-led actions, and advancing technologies and finance, remaining anchored in its forestry advocacy.



Asian Farmers Association/PAKISAMA

Represented by Esther Penunia and Roberto Ballon, respectively, these groups advocated for the well-being of family farmer organizations in strengthening climate resilience of agrifood systems. Through dialogues and side events, they explored ASEAN-level solutions on enabling transformation of the agricultural sector and food systems and how carbon markets can become more accessible and understandable for farmers in scaling agrifood solutions, ensuring environmental and social safeguards. AFA also looked into forest protection through social programs, specifically the role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in attaining relevant objectives.



Reboot Philippines Renewable Energy Transition Institute

Through, Executive Director Toni Madulid, RebootPH presented "SEAL the Future: Intergenerational Justice & Climate Change in the Philippines", an integrated paper on intergenerational justice, to PhilDel during their bilateral meeting with COs in the Blue Zone. This not only aligns with the group's advocacy on enhancing the role of youth in climate solutions by mapping local landscapes and adopting recommendations by young Filipinos; it also draws from the outcomes of previous Local Conferences of Youth in the Philippines. Another focus of RebootPH was at enabling locally-led just transition, as seen through co-organizing a side event in the Just Transition Pavilion during the first week of COP30.



Center for Environmental Concerns Philippines

CEC-PH carried campaigns for climate justice and the recognition and protection of environmental human rights defenders (EHRDs) at COP30, through its capacity as the Secretariat of the Asia Pacific Network of Environmental Defenders and as co-convenor of the Peoples Rising for Climate Justice. It engaged in side events inside and outside COP30 to raise awareness on domestic climate issues and build support from EHRDs and other stakeholders, such as launching the Leaders Network for Environmental Activists and Defenders Initiative, a platform for leaders to push for stronger protections for EHRDs. For the third straight year, it co-hosted an exhibit with AKP in the Blue Zone, showcasing community-led views and best practices in their struggle for climate justice.

Photo by CEC-PH



Philippine Movement for Climate Justice

Led by National Coordinator Ian Rivera, PMCJ participated in several side events and actions inside and outside the COP30 venue. Among their main calls include reforms to the global finance architecture, such as addressing debt and taxation related to fossil fuels, and enabling genuine just transition for the benefit of communities in the Global South. They also joined numerous civil society groups in organizing actions and events during the Global Day of Action on Climate Justice in both the Philippines and Brazil, with workstreams of focus including scaled-up adaptation finance, peoples-centric just transition, and moving away from fossil fuels and towards renewable energy development.

Photo by Jason Valenzuela/APMDD

END GREENWASHING IN GOVERNANCE!

Press conference on the 2026 national climate budget in the Philippines

Media engagements

Building on its practices from the previous year, Philippine CSOs actively engaged with Philippine media personnel covering COP30. With only a handful of Philippine media representatives on-site in Belem due to logistical constraints, the groups utilized all available on-site and online platforms to communicate the progress of the climate negotiations and other important issues to media outlets. As a result, they collectively maintained the same degree of media engagements as was from last year's climate talks.

As critical as the happenings at COP30 were, Philippine CSOs did not forget the developments on the domestic front. For example, many of the engagements directly addressed the impacts of back-to-back strong storms Tino and Uwan and their implications on the L&D negotiations. Another key issue covered in a press conference by AKP, joined by Oxfam and CEC, was on the deliberations on the 2026 national budget that appeared to be not aligned with the country's self-determined climate priorities and targets. Another group, CEED, highlighted the interlinkages between key biodiversity spots such as the Verde Island Passage and pollution from ongoing fossil fuel expansion within these areas.

Furthermore, AKP and CEED also participated in a pre-COP30 capacity-building session for national and local media personnel on 30 October 2025 in Quezon City, organized by Earth Journalism Network and the CCC, in aid of further popularizing the links between the annual climate negotiations and domestic climate and development stories for reporting.





THE CATHOLIC LENS

Among its many monikers, COP30 was also known as the “Catholic COP”. Although the Holy See is a relatively new Party to the climate negotiations, factors such as the location of the summit in the largely-Catholic nation of Brazil, the 10th anniversary of the Laudato Si’ that still guides the Church positions on the climate crisis, and the willful participation of faith-based and civil society organizations resulted in the strongest Catholic presence in any climate COP.

Responding to this call are several faith-based representatives with ongoing work in the Philippines, including the following:

- Laudato Si’ Movement;
- Living Laudato Si’ Philippines;
- Manila Observatory;
- Environmental Science for Social Change
- River Above Asia and Oceania Ecclesial Network;
- Philippine Misereor Partnerships, Inc.; and
- Catholic Bishops’ Conference of the Philippines.





COP30 also marks the first time a CBCP President attended: Bp. Pablo Virgilio Cardinal David. In his discourse with the Holy See representatives, other bishops' conference delegates, and other stakeholders, together with other Philippine delegates, he championed to the Holy See delegation more ambitious positions not only aligned with the urgency of limiting global warming, but also based on the *Laudato Si'* and other Catholic social teachings on ecological care.

Among these are supporting a rapid and equitable transition away from fossil fuels, needs-based financing and support for adaptation and L&D actions, advancing more ecologically-sustainable agri-food systems, and protection of ecosystems and biodiversity, and ensuring polluters pay their ecological debt to the most vulnerable countries and communities, such as the Philippines.

Collectively, Philippine faith-based delegates communicated these messages through different platforms – from position papers to verbal discourse, from documentaries showcasing communities affected by sea level rise to a *Laudato Si'* mural painted along the streets of Belem led by environmental artist AG Saño and Br. Jaazeal Jakosalem of ARCORES International.

Cardinal David was also joined by Fr. Pedro Walpole of ESSC and other clergymen in conducting a fellowship mass on 15 November 2025 at Paróquia São José de Queluz in Belem, with support from LLS. Afterwards, they were joined by Jakosalem and Yeb Saño of *Laudato Si'* Movement in hosting a fellowship dinner, where they shared their reflections on the progress of COP30, the Paris Agreement a decade after its implementation, and collective actions of civil society and faith-based groups in the country.

Regardless of the outcomes of COP30, these actions strengthened the global and Philippine networks of faith-based climate advocates to ensure that the human dimension of addressing what is ultimately a crisis of humanity will never be forgotten in finding the right way forward.





Photo by ATM

PEOPLE'S SUMMIT

After three decades of slow, inefficient negotiations and decisions that have remained inadequate in responding to the impacts of the climate crisis, widespread criticisms and frustration have been expressed by many observers of this process. Thus, alternative platforms gained traction among the non-government sectors heading into the Belem climate talks, with the ultimate aim of advancing peoples-centric solutions.

The most prominent of these parallel events to COP30 was the *Cúpula dos Povos*, or the **People's Summit**. It was an independent gathering of over 30000 representatives from social movements, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, environmental groups to advocate for climate and ecological justice, taking place during the first week of COP30.

Having been planned as early as 2023 by a group led by civil society leaders from Brazil, it provided a welcoming space for different groups, especially those from the most vulnerable communities and sectors, to unite and develop collective demands against false solutions, corporate lobbying, modern colonialism, and other factors hindering global climate action.

For six days, the Summit hosted not only meetings and forums that are more typical of what goes on inside the COP venue. It featured cultural performances, processions, film screenings, and spiritual and religious gatherings, among other activities that highlighted sectoral concerns that are not as highlighted by negotiators, while also celebrating initiatives and accomplishments of grassroots work, especially those from the Amazon. It also criticized corporate-led strategies and emphasized grassroots-based, "real zero" solutions, from agroecology and community-led nature-based solutions to rapid fossil fuel phaseout.

The Summit produced a People's Letter that was delivered directly to the COP30 Presidency on 16 November 2025. This contained a series of demands, such as the end of fossil fuel extraction, more direct, equal, and meaningful participation of Indigenous and local leaders in high-level processes, public, grants-based, and debt-free finance for adaptation in developing nations, and the end to deforestation and biodiversity loss, especially in the Amazon.



Several Philippine CSOs actively participated throughout the People’s Summit, the most notable of which is Alyansa Tigil Mina (ATM). They were a key part of the Global Thematic Social Forum on Mining and the Extractive Economy (TSF-Mining), which aimed to consolidate a broader, multi-sectoral movement against mining and extractivism.

During the People’s Summit, ATM helped facilitate discussions and actions promoting the “Right to Say No” – or for local communities to decline mining projects and promote their right to self-determination and sovereignty over their lands and resources. These calls are amplified in the face of growing pressures brought on by the demand for minerals deemed as critical to enable a global energy transition, which could result in social and environmental injustices.

The group assessed that the People’s Summit ultimately succeeded in achieving its objectives, with one of these the expression of vibrancy and dynamism from the CSOs’ frustrations with the climate COP process. It also provides an example that can be followed for organizing parallel conferences in future host-cities of the climate negotiations, with consistent communications with the COP30 Presidency identified as key for ensuring these events happened in a peaceful and organized manner. More importantly, it reflected just how important the role of non-State actors is in influencing global climate decision-making and solutions implementation, inside or outside the COP venue, from the multilateral to the local levels.





GLOBAL DAY OF ACTION

On 15 November 2025, between 40 and 70 thousand people marched on the streets of Belem, the first mass protest for climate justice in a climate COP host-city since COP26 in Glasgow, United Kingdom.

For many, this is a return to form after restrictions imposed for such actions in recent host-cities. With negotiators failing to deliver in recent summits, these peaceful protests could aid in increasing public awareness and pressuring policymakers to adopt more ambitious decisions. These signified the united call for ending the end of the fossil fuel era, inequalities, environmental racism, and ecological destruction, which has been growing stronger than ever.

This page depicts Philippine civil society and faith-based climate advocates joining thousands in attendance and millions worldwide during the 2025 Global Day of Action for Climate Justice.





PHILIPPINES IN ACTION





AT SB62

Consistent with their cumulative efforts in previous intersessional sessions, Philippine CSO representatives actively participated in UNFCCC SB62 in Bonn, Germany. A total of 30 non-government delegates representing 15 CSOs and networks are known to have participated during the two-week conference, a slight decrease from the previous year. Most of the organizations were represented on-site at COP30.

The CSO delegates continued to closely monitor the negotiations under the different workstreams. While three COP30 Presidency letters have been listed prior to the start of SB62 that listed three workstreams as potential priorities, the lack of a headline priority workstream like in previous years influenced the on-site participants to focus instead on their organization's preferred negotiating issues to follow. A few of the delegates remained as providers of technical assistance to the PhilDel (i.e., Angela Ibay of WWF Philippines and Jayvy Gamboa of MO).

However, no PhilDel-CSO meeting took place during this conference. While an informal dinner was hosted by the government delegation on 21 June 2025 in Bonn, the lack of a formal space for discussing formal positions and exploring opportunities for more effective coordination was a noticeable regression from the previous year, especially in terms of transparency and inclusivity.





As examples of the diversity of roles and responsibilities for Philippine CSOs during UNFCCC SBs, aside from coordinating on-site sectoral representatives, the following are the activities undertaken by AKP and LLS, through Algo, during the two-week intersessionals:

- Bilateral meetings with representatives of the FRLD and the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage, with other civil society delegates also representing UNFCCC Observer constituencies, in aid of enhancing inclusivity vis-à-vis complementarity and coherence of the global L&D landscape;
- Attendance in the Global Partners' Meeting of the Joint Crediting Mechanism to inform relevant stakeholders on proceedings regarding the development of policies and mechanisms relevant to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in the Philippine context;
- Presentation at the poster exhibit of the Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) Gallery, sharing the network's best practices incorporating said workstream's six elements into its advocacy for the Philippine NDC updating process, in the context of embodying a "whole-of-society" approach;
- Meetings with regional CSO partners on defining common positions on agriculture, gender, and L&D, in preparation for upcoming engagements with corresponding policymakers on these issues; and
- Participation under the Network of Catholic Climate and Environmental Actors (NCCEA), with LLS as the de facto lead in defining the group's positions on the ACE workstream aligned with the Holy See's prioritization of ecological education in the negotiations.



PARIS AGREEMENT: 10 YEARS LATER



"The adoption of a just transition mechanism is a significant piece of the puzzle to help achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. There is now formal acknowledgment that we need to have coordinated actions as part of this transition. But it is sad that the language on transition away from fossil fuels and on critical minerals was not part of the decision text. It is also disappointing that other pieces, such as on adaptation financing and ambition, did not have good outcomes at COP30, which would have formed part of the big picture that we want."

Cheng Pagulayan, Oxfam Pilipinas (3rd COP)



*"The greatest win out of Belem comes from outside the negotiation halls – from the communities and indigenous peoples who stood up for their homes and the survival of their people, and from Global Southern leaders who called for a roadmap to a fossil-free future even beyond official texts. Initiatives such as those led by Colombia give us hope that **an era of real action and accountability is underway outside of the COPs**. We simply cannot wait while our peoples drown and the world burns."*

Avril de Torres, Center for Energy, Ecology, and Development (5th COP)



*"Measuring our current alignment to the Paris Agreement as of COP30, I would say it is a failure. I don't see any concrete financing commitment for developing countries. While we are happy that some text on the just transition mechanism was recognized in the text, we are doing it too slowly. I hope I'm wrong, but **I don't think the promise of the Paris Agreement will be realized in the next three to five years, and I think we will breach the 1.5°C target**. Maybe in the Philippines, we can make some headway on national policies, local actions, and international solidarity."*

Jaybee Garganera, Alyansa Tigil Mina (1st COP)

IS IT A SUCCESS OR A FAILURE?

*"The Paris Agreement formally acknowledges indigenous knowledge and our need to participate in climate action, to create a platform for visibility and engagement. But **there is still a lack of legally-binding safeguards for Indigenous Peoples, especially in terms of our lands and resources.** Politically, it underscores the tension between the global climate goals and the right to self-determination of Indigenous Peoples. But **a lot of Indigenous Peoples remain vulnerable to exclusion and social and environmental injustices.**"*

Kalea Aquino, Tebtebba Foundation (1st COP)



*"While the Paris Agreement successfully set goals at the international level, **it failed to guarantee their delivery or accomplishment.** The problem, however, primarily lies in the voluntary nature of substantive actions. While COP30 can be said to have incrementally improved mechanisms to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the enhancement of national actions, the previous COP also made apparent how **the lack of trust between developed and developing countries continues to constrain further action and cooperation.**"*

Niner Guiao, Parabukas (14th COP)



*"I was very critical of the Paris Agreement because it is a regression from the Kyoto Protocol and the UNFCCC. But then again, it was a step in the right direction; it is what the political compromise can come up with. The world is better off with the Paris Agreement than without it. Yet **ten years later, the Paris Agreement has become what we've feared it would become: a document that is not taken seriously, an agreement that is not implemented properly and whose objectives are not being fulfilled.**"*

Yeb Saño, Laudato Si' Movement (22nd COP)



WHAT'S NEXT?

When the first climate COP was held, half of the current global population were not even born yet. Three decades, several multilateral climate agreements, one pandemic, and countless impacts and disasters later, it is clear that climate action has not been accelerated enough to slow down the rate with which our climate is changing due to anthropogenic influence.

While the Paris Agreement is able to mitigate close to a full degree of global warming, this is still nowhere near enough. The world is still projected to surpass either of the mitigation targets of 1.5°C or 2°C by the end of this century. Neither the cumulative impact of the latest batch of NDCs or the finance going to developing countries and climate-vulnerable communities are not enough.

This brings up the question: three decades after the first climate COP, what kind of climate justice are we aiming for? When will we know if we have achieved it?

Once developing countries succeed to have the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage be filled up at hundreds of billions or even trillions, have they achieved climate justice? When a nation fulfills its targets under the NDC or some other national climate plan, has it achieved climate justice? If communities win a litigation case seeking compensation from a carbon major, have they attained climate justice?

It is vital for everyone – from policymakers to advocates – to reflect on these questions. For instance, limiting warming to 1.5°C can be viewed as a success, especially with the degree of difficulty in bringing hundreds of nations and billions of people to work together for the rest of the century. Yet 1.5°C of long-term warming still means more destructive typhoons, higher sea levels, drier droughts, and higher losses and damages than we have experienced in the past decade.

It is important to ponder on our perception of what climate justice truly is because it will guide our respective and collective work for decades to come. The climate crisis will continue to be the defining challenge of our lifetime and those of generations after us.

This means as we resolve existing issues, new ones will emerge to confront us. This then means how we view climate justice, even through its long-accepted elements – how it disproportionately affects the marginalized and protect them from further impacts, how we demand accountability from polluters and offenders, how we ensure fair distribution of benefits and burdens, among others – will also evolve over time.

As dynamic as perceptions will be, this does not mean climate justice itself as a concept has to change. It remains our ultimate goal. Until we achieve it, our work continues, now more than ever.

ANNEXES

Table 4. List of side events hosted by or involving Philippine civil society and faith-based groups at COP30.

Date	Time	Name of side event	Groups involved	Venue
2025-11-10	18:30-20:00	From Principles to Policy: National Pathways for Addressing Loss & Damage	MO, AKP	Side Event 9
2025-11-11	11:30-13:00	The Moral Imperative of Climate Finance: Addressing Ecological Debt in a Jubilee Year	LLS, MO, CBCP	Side Event 5
2025-11-11	11:30-13:00	Environmental Defenders & Communities: A Cross-cutting priority in climate negotiations & decisions	CEC	Side Event 8
2025-11-11	14:55-16:10	Indigenous Navigator: The Climate Change Module for Community Based Data Collection and HR Analysis	Tebtebba	Indigenous Peoples Pavilion
2025-11-11	16:20-17:35	Upholding Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Environmental/Climate Justice: Community Voices in Advancing Climate Actions and Addressing Climate Impacts	Tebtebba	Indigenous Peoples Pavilion
2025-11-11	16:45-18:15	Communities in the driving seat: Carbon market safeguards and regulations	MO	Side Event 7
2025-11-11	17:15-18:15	Leveraging Data Science to Accelerate Energy Transition	ICSC, CEED	Asia Climate Solutions Pavilion
2025-11-12	13:15-14:45	Disaster Risk Management Through Anticipatory Action and Risk Insurance	ICSC	Side Event 5
2025-11-12	15:00-16:30	Enhancing Indigenous Peoples' direct access to Climate Finance	Tebtebba	Side Event 7
2025-11-12	16:45-18:15	LLA frameworks for global finance mechanism	R1, NTFP-EP	Side Event 1
2025-11-12	17:30-18:30	Unlocking Climate Finance: Indigenous-led Pathways to the Green Climate Fund	Tebtebba	Indigenous Peoples Pavilion
2025-11-13	11:30-13:00	LOW-Methane Partnership in Action: caling Equitable, Community-Led Waste Methane Solutions	MEF	Side Event 4
2025-11-13	13:45-14:45	Roundtable on Advancing the ESS Pledge	ICSC	Regional Climate Foundations
2025-11-13	15:00-16:30	Another round of NDCs- But Where's the Money?	PMCJ	Side Event 1
2025-11-13	16:30-17:30	ASEAN + 3 – Towards Building a Regional Clean Energy	ICSC, CEED	Asia Climate Solutions Pavilion
2025-11-14	10:15-11:15	Debt, Dependency, and Climate Justice – Unpacking the Fossil Fuel Financing Trap in the Global South	PMCJ	Asia Climate Solutions Pavilion
2025-11-14	11:30-12:30	Locally-Embedded Just Transition: Why a Just Transition Will be Won or Lost at a Local Level	RebootPH	Just Transition Pavilion
2025-11-14	13:05-14:05	From local to regional: Story from ASEAN Youth	YS4C	Children and Youth Pavilion

Date	Time	Name of side event	Groups involved	Venue
2025-11-14	13:45-14:45	Financing coal retirement through carbon crediting	CEED	Regional Climate Foundations
2025-11-14	15:30-16:30	Resilience through Literacy: Strengthening Climate Science Education in ASEAN	MO	ASEAN Pavilion
2025-11-14	15:45-16:45	Accelerating Coal Phase-Out Part II: Stories and Lessons from the Frontlines of Financing the Energy Shift	CEED	Asia Climate Solutions Pavilion
2025-11-14	16:00-17:00	Inclusive and Resilient Critical Minerals Supply Chains: Local Value, Global Impact	Bantay Kita	Australia Pavilion
2025-11-14	17:00-18:00	Advancing Renewable Energy in Southeast Asia	CEED	Asia Climate Solutions Pavilion
2025-11-14	18:30-20:00	Integral Ecology & Climate Justice: Voices in the Struggle for Change	ESSC	Side Event 3
2025-11-14	18:30-20:00	Prospects and Challenges for Real, Gender Just, People-Led Climate Solutions	IBON International	Side Event 4
2025-11-15	11:15-12:30	Building farmer friendly finance for nature-based and agroecological approaches: sharing experiences and accelerating action	AFA	Nature Hub
2025-11-15	12:30-13:30	Visualizing Ambition: From commitments to climate action	Parabukas	Regional Climate Foundations
2025-11-15	14:00-15:30	The ICJ Advisory Opinion on Climate Change: Issue Briefer and Implications for National Obligations	Parabukas, LSM	Asia Climate Solutions Pavilion
2025-11-15	15:00-16:00	From Land to Global Goals: People-Led Collective Action for Climate and Development	Tebtebba, AKP	SDG Pavilion
2025-11-15	16:30-17:30	Developing and enabling “bottom-up” strategies to address loss and damage in the ASEAN	AKP	ASEAN Pavilion
2025-11-17	11:30-13:00	Strengthening Inclusion of Family Farmers’ Organizations in Climate Finance Facilities	AFA, PAKISAMA	Side Event 7
2025-11-17	16:45-18:15	Critical Minerals and the Energy Transition: Centering Rights, Justice, and Equity	PMCJ	Side Event 6
2025-11-18	08:15-09:05	Regional Youth Leaders Pave the way for Net Zero Transmission	AKP	Korea Pavilion
2025-11-18	09:30-11:00	From Negotiations to Fields: ASEAN Negotiating Group on Agriculture and ASEAN Climate Resilience Network Powering Agrifood Transformation	AFA	ASEAN Pavilion
2025-11-18	10:30-11:30	Governance for Grid Decarbonization: Structural Reforms for a Net-Zero Power System	CEED	Global Renewables Hub
2025-11-18	11:30-12:30	Unlocking Carbon Markets for Farmers: Scaling Agrifood Solutions	AFA	ASEAN Pavilion
2025-11-18	11:30-13:00	Psychology of Mutirao - Collective Intelligence for Ambitious and Just Climate Governance	LDYC	Side Event 2
2025-11-18	12:50-14:10	Adat Forest Living Cultures: The Role of Indigenous People and Local Communities in Climate Change,	AFA, NTFP-EP	Indonesia Pavilion

Date	Time	Name of side event	Groups involved	Venue
		Environmental and Forest Protection through Social Forestry Programme		
2025-11-18	14:00-15:00	Corporate Accountability For Climate Action: From Pledges Into Practice	CEED	Asia Climate Solutions Pavilion
2025-11-18	14:30-16:00	Evento de Alto Nível Global Ethical Stocktake: an Ethical Mutirão for Climate Action	LLS	Sala Special Events Room 3 – Parnaíba
2025-11-18	15:10-16:10	Leading from the back: Climate justice and just transition through the lens of youth	MEF	Children and Youth Pavilion
2025-11-19	09:30-10:30	Community and Indigenous-Led Climate Action: New Measures from the Global South	NTFP-EP	Resilience Hub
2025-11-19	14:30-15:15	Leaving No One Behind: Justice and Accountability in the Southeast Asian Energy Transition	Manawari SEA, Oxfam, MO	ASEAN Pavilion
2025-11-19	15:00-16:30	Crafting Strategic Climate Narratives: The Art of Framing Facts and Figures	CEED	Asia Climate Solutions Pavilion
2025-11-19	16:00-17:00	From Climate Crisis to Climate Resilience: Local climate solutions in fragile states	MBCBFCMA, NTFP-EP Asia	WWF Pavilion
2025-11-20	10:00-11:00	Beyond Belém: Insights & Implications for Malaysia's and ASEAN's Climate Pathways	CEED	Malaysia Pavilion
2025-11-20	12:55-13:30	Bridging finance and knowledge: Youth and Indigenous strategies for strengthening loss and damage actions	AKP	Children and Youth Pavilion

Table 6. List of known events involving Philippine civil society and faith-based groups at parallel events to COP30 in Belem.

Date	Time	Name of event	CSOs involved	Venue
2025-11-10	14:00-16:00	TSF-Mining Dialogue	ATM	Colégio Santo Antônio Av. Assis de Vasconcelos, S/N
2025-11-11	14:45-16:15	Protecting Land, Indigenous, and Environmental Defenders for Climate Justice	CEC	People's COP [Travessa Piedade, 426, Reduto]
2025-11-12	10:15-12:00	Global South Speakout: Defending Communities from Militarism and Climate Injustice	CEC	People's COP
2025-11-12	10:15-12:45	Building a Post Extractive Future	ATM	People's COP
2025-11-12	12:30-13:30	Tax Justice for a Just Transition	PMCJ	Universidade Federal do Pará
2025-11-14	14:30-16:30	Agroecology and Action Research: Grassroots Climate Solutions in Brazil and Asia	PANAP, Peoples Rising Climate Justice	Universidade Federal do Pará
2025-11-15	14:30-16:30	Towards a Socioecological and Systemic Transformation in Response to 'Green Transition' Narratives	ATM	Universidade Federal do Pará

Table 7. List of exhibits hosted by or involving Philippine civil society groups at COP30.

Start	End	Type of exhibit	CSOs involved	Venue
2025-11-10	2025-11-15	The exhibit intends to showcase peoples' struggles against dangerous distractions, and for real people-powered climate solutions.	IBON	Booth 14, Blue Zone
2025-11-10	2025-11-15	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	Booth 19, Blue Zone
2025-11-10	2025-11-15	This exhibit features the organizations' work with women and youth protecting forests and territories, promoting agroecology, and strengthening their leadership, rooted in feminist and gender-just economics, the calls for care-centered climate action and scaled finance for gender, climate, and biodiversity justice are highlighted.	NTFP-EP	Booth 37, Blue Zone

Table 8. List of other events hosted by or involving Philippine civil society groups at COP30.

Date	Time	Title	CSOs involved	Venue
2025-11-10	10:00-15:00	Global Alliance on the Rights of Nature's Indigenous Council Gathering	PMPI	Embaixada dos Povos
2025-11-11	09:00-12:00	6th International Rights of Nature Tribunal Final Session	PMPI	Universidade Federal do Pará
2025-11-11	16:00-18:00	Integral Ecology & Climate Justice: Voices in the Struggle for Change	CBCP	1° Andar Centro Santo Inacio Capela Nossa Senhora de Lourdes
2025-11-11	22:00-23:00	Press conference: End greenwashing in governance!	AKP, CEC, Oxfam, LLS	Online
2025-11-15	12:00-12:30	Press conference: Road to ASEAN 2026 and COP31: ASEAN and Southeast Asia's energy transition	CEED, BMP	Press Conference 2 Area D
2025-11-15	18:30-20:00	Commemorative mass and fellowship lunch	LLS, CBCP, ARCORES, ESSC	Paróquia São José de Queluz, Belem
2025-11-17	14:00-14:30	Protecting the Amazons from Fossil Fuel Threats	CEED	Press Conference 2 Area D
2025-11-18	09:00-09:30	Press conference: Launch of the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) Report 2026	AKP	Press Conference 2 Area D
2025-11-18	10:00-11:30	Popular Education and Climate Finance: Methodologies and Technologies for Socio-environmental and Climate Justice	NTFP-EP	Av. Serzedelo Corrêa, 15 – Nazaré, Belém
2025-11-18	16:00-17:30	Feminist funding for climate, economic justice and resilience: Successful approaches from the ground	NTFP-EP	Av. Serzedelo Corrêa, 15 – Nazaré, Belém
2025-11-19	16:30-17:00	Press conference: Super Typhoon Fung Wong: Philippine losses and damages	AKP	Press Conference 2 Area D



Aksyon Klima Pilipinas is the Philippines's leading civil society coordination 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.

