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Recommendations to the Philippine government delegation on the draft Global Mutirão decision proposed to the 30th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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As part of our initiative to ensure and protect the active and equitable participation of Philippine civil society in global and national climate-related decision-making processes, we make the following statements on what Parties, including the Philippine government, must include in its positions on the remaining days of UNFCCC COP30 in Belem, Brazil.

<u>On finance</u>

- Aligned with Article 9.1c of the Paris Agreement, developed countries must commit to scaling up their provision of public finance to developing countries to aid them in the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions. We encourage the Philippine delegation, and the G77+China bloc, to challenge the COP30 Presidency statement that developing countries do not need more public finance from developed countries and to simply "need to leverage more dollars from each dollar that we have"[1]. Furthermore, in relation to the new collective quantified goal on climate finance (par. 57), to address Article 9.1 and ensure accountability, we propose merging Options 1, 2, and 3 into a comprehensive CMA Work Programme. This programme must include mandates for progressive environmental polluter taxation. We propose the following language for the merged options:

  "*Decides to establish a work programme under the CMA to advance the implementation of the NCQG, focused on the different elements related to provision of finance, taking into account the process on the NCQG implementation commencing in 2028. The work programme will address five distinct workstreams:*

  (a) Workstream on pathways for the provision of public finance by developed to developing countries, as part of the at least US$300 billion goal of the NCQG, including at least tripling of outflows to the MCFs. This workstream would produce a delivery plan for developed country parties' provision of climate finance, focused on grants and highly concessional

[1] Harvey, F. & Watts, J. (2025, November 19. Divide over fossil fuels phaseout can be bridged, COP30 president says". *The Guardian*. https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2025/nov/19/divide-over-fossil-fuels-phaseout-can-be-bridged-cop30-president-says?utm_source=dlvr.it&utm_medium=bluesky&CMP=bsky_gu

finance and adaptation and loss and damage allocations, under the NCQG, by 2026 (COP31/CMA8), and annually thereafter.

(b) Workstream on pathways to explore and progress equitable sources for the provision of climate finance to developing countries, particularly advancing progressive environmental polluter taxation in line with the polluter pays principle and CBDR-RC.

(c) Workstream on disenablers of climate action, including high costs of capital, limited fiscal space, unsustainable debt levels, high transaction costs and conditionalities for accessing climate finance, and the need to reform the multilateral financial architecture.

(d) Workstream on transparency and predictability of climate finance provided by developed countries, including Standardised Accounting methodology: the adoption of a common climate finance reporting and accounting methodology that tracks the delivery of Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement in grant-equivalent terms while ensuring additionality with official development assistance and other official flows.

(e) Workstream on scaling up direct, predictable, multi-year grant finance accessible to Indigenous Peoples and local communities through dedicated direct-access mechanisms with simplified procedures and robust safeguards across operating entities and funds, ensuring their free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) at all stages across operating entities and funds."

- On adaptation finance, we *mostly* support Option 1, specifically wherein the COP decides that a goal of tripling adaptation finance from public sources must be established by 2030 compared to 2025 levels, as an extension of the current goal of developed countries to at least double their collective provision of adaptation finance to developing countries. However, we add the following recommendations for consideration:
    - The call for tripling adaptation finance must be legally binding, with time-bound commitments with clear access mechanisms for vulnerable countries.

- On Loss and Damage (L&D) finance, the text only "highlights with concern" insufficient capitalization of the Loss and Damage Fund (par. 26). This is grossly inadequate for developing countries; the Philippines must demand for assured, scaled up, and automatic funding for loss and damage, especially from developed countries, that go beyond mere expressions of concern.

<u>On transparency</u>

- Processes under the Enhanced Transparency Report, including on Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), must uphold the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDRRC) and equity.

- Developed countries must provide the necessary and sufficient financial, technical, and capacity-building support for developing countries to submit high-quality communications (i.e., BTRs), including the necessary data collection, management, and monitoring systems.
- The COP must enact a decision to fully disclose affiliations of all members of Party delegations and ensure that fossil fuel lobbyists, whose interests clearly and directly conflict with the aims of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, will be prevented from slowing down the progress of the climate negotiations.

<u>On trade</u>

- Unilateral trade mechanisms, such as those imposed by the European Union through the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, the USA in securing liquefied natural gas deals in Asia, and Japan through the Asia Zero Emission Community, must be discussed under the COP, as they are unjust trade practices that put undue financial and compliance burden on developing countries and directly contradicts Article 3.5 of the UNFCCC that states Parties must “cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties”.
    - We note that for Option 3 (par. 58), the establishment of a Platform on Unilateral Trade-Restrictive Measures is critical for the Philippines, which faces carbon border measures that could unfairly penalize its exports. That said, the eventual decision text must explicitly condemn green protectionism and uphold CBDRRC.

<u>On response to the inadequacy of the national climate plans</u>

- Developed countries, especially historical polluters, must support the Mutirao Call for Fossil Fuel Roadmap to initiate the necessary just transition from fossil fuels globally and nationally, and commit concrete and actionable targets for said transition accordingly, in aid of keeping the 1.5°C warming goal alive in the long-term. Developing nations such as the Philippines, however, must also strongly back this call and ensure a roadmap that outlines enabling conditions and mechanisms to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to transition, through country-tailored roadmaps.
    - We do note that the current text only “urges” phasing out *inefficient* fossil fuel subsidies (par. 36), which is regarded as weak and prone to loopholes. The Philippines, despite not being a major emitter of greenhouse gases, is and will be impacted by global inaction. It is evident that a clear, funded, and just transition pathway is missing.
    - Among the current options, we consider Option 3, which proposes a "Belém Roadmap to 1.5", offers the strongest basis for a decision but remains critically weak in its current form. It must be emphasized that governments must move not just through national roadmaps but also through collective global roadmaps to address collective targets, including halting deforestation by 2030 and enabling the transition from fossil fuel transition as decided at UNFCCC COP28. This must include public finance needed for equitable transitions, reflecting CBDRR, and be addressed through a Work Programme under the CMA.

- With this context, we forward to you the following recommended text to address the inadequacy of national climate plans, aligned with the initiative of civil society organizations to engage in meeting the ambition gap to keep the 1.5°C goal alive:

"35. Decides to establish under the guidance of the Presidency of the seventh, eighth, and ninth Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement the [Belém Action Roadmap] as a dedicated space to advance the just, orderly, and equitable transition away from fossil fuels, halting and reversing deforestation, and enable renewable energy access for all. This shall include:

(a) annual high-level, Presidency-led dialogues at CMA.8 and CMA.9 respectively to address barriers, enabling conditions, and international support necessary to accelerate the just, orderly, and equitable transition away from fossil fuels and enabling renewable energy access for all, taking place in a party-driven manner, drawing on the best available science, and involving non-Party actors but excluding non-Party stakeholders with financial interests in fossil fuel production to ensure independent and science-based outcomes;

(b) an annual report prepared summarizing the work of the annual high-level, Presidency- led dialogues, reflecting in a comprehensive manner the discussions held during the annual dialogues and identifying best practices, recommended solutions and guidance on the implementation of paragraph 28(d) of decision 1/CMA.5 as well as towards halting and reversing deforestation and biodiversity loss by 2030 so as to accelerate near-term greenhouse gas emissions reductions and achieve net zero by 2050 in a nationally determined manner and in keeping with CBDR-RC and the best available science;

(c) a collective roadmap launched at CMA.9 under the guidance of the Presidency based on the findings of the annual dialogues, reports, and involving non-party actors. The roadmap is to define clear benchmarks and milestones, as well as plans, policies, pathways, and regulatory measures for a just, orderly, and equitable transition away from fossil fuels in line with CBDR-RC, drawing on the best available science and aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5°C, enabling renewable energy access for all, and linking to enabling measures including Means of Implementation, adequate finance, and country platforms and other partnerships in support of transitioning away from fossil fuels, tripling global renewable energy capacity by 2030 and doubling energy efficiency progress by 2030. The Parties invite a report by credible actors such as IEA and IRENA to support the tracking of progress towards the implementation of the roadmap, producing a report each year starting from CMA.9."

"44. *Decides to launch, under the guidance of the CMA serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, the "Belém Roadmap to 1.5" three-year work programme, aiming at addressing the ambition and implementation gap of nationally determined contributions as*

set out in annual NDC Synthesis Reports, to identify barriers, enablers, opportunities and actions to accelerate the implementation of, and international MOI support, cooperation and investments in NDCs, towards the goals of the first Global Stocktake including on halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation and the just, orderly and equitable transition away from fossils fuels (contained in paragraphs 28 and 33), and requests parties to agree actions to accelerate implementation and address the gap in line with CBDR at COP30 and by the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting to the Parties to the Paris Agreement (November 2026), and the ninth and tenth sessions thereafter."

<u>On agriculture and food security</u>

The current Global Mutirão decision text does not include any reference to agriculture, food systems, food security, or agroecology. Given the Philippines' vulnerability to climate impacts and its wide agriculture sector, the delegation should urge the inclusion of these sectors as core components of the Mutirão framework. Food systems are responsible for roughly 30% of global greenhouse gas emissions and are the primary driver of deforestation. For the Philippines where rural communities, upland ecosystems, and coastal and marine food systems are already under climate stress, recognizing the need to decarbonize food systems and making relevant corporations accountable for their contributions to the climate crisis in the Mutirão is essential for keeping the 1.5°C goal within reach and for ensuring the long-term resilience of food-producing communities.

Throughout COP30, various texts, including the Action Agenda and the Sharm el-Sheikh Joint Work on Implementation, highlight the need to transform agriculture and food systems. However, these documents also reveal tensions between corporate techno-fix approaches and people-led, rights-based solutions. The Philippine delegation should strongly advocate for agroecology to be explicitly named and prioritized as a transformative pathway for mitigation, adaptation, food security, and sustainable development - toward a just transition to equitable, humane, and sustainable food systems.

Furthermore, we recommend that the Philippine government delegation should:

- Be cautious against language in COP30 negotiations that promotes unregulated "innovation," carbon markets, offsets, and large-scale technological interventions without environmental and social safeguards, including inclusive participation. These approaches risk deepening inequalities, undermining farmers' rights, and exposing rural communities to land dispossession, maldevelopment, and environmental destruction;
- Build or strengthen alliances with Global South countries, social movements, and civil society actors who are calling for the protection of small-scale farmers, Indigenous Peoples and their systems, and farmer-centered agroecological territories within COP30 decision texts. Such

alliances will strengthen calls for climate finance that actually reaches frontline food producers and supports community-led adaptation; and

- Push for the next iteration of the Global Mutirão decision to clearly recognize sustainable agriculture, agroecology, and food systems as central pillars for closing the global “ambition and implementation” gap. Embedding these elements will not only reflect scientific evidence and global expert consensus—it will also align with the Philippines’ own commitments to food sovereignty, climate justice, and farmer-led agroecological transformation.