
**Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T – second invitation for submissions
September 2025, LDC Group**

The Group of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) welcome the invitation by the Presidencies of the sixth and seventh sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for a second submission on the “Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T”.

The LDC group here provides its views on the guiding questions proposed by the CMA 6 and CMA 7 Presidencies.

What are priority short-term (by the end of 2028) and medium-to-long-term (beyond 2028) actions necessary to enable the scaling up of financing for climate action to developing countries? Based on experience to date and evidence, what can those actions contribute to in terms of progress in enabling the scaling up of financing?

- On the Baku to Belem Roadmap: (1) The roadmap should be finalized and adopted at COP30, structured around annual short-term (up to 2030), and medium-term action plans (2030-2035), and (2) COP Presidencies should *report on the implementation* of the roadmap every year.
- Funding must be adequate and readily available for the implementation of the next NDCs, to urgently accelerate the much needed 1.5°C aligned investments in developing countries. Among the possible actions to facilitate this outcome are:
 - (1) scale up contributions from public actors to implement paragraph 16 of the NCQG decision to triple finance outflows through the UNFCCC climate funds by 2030, (2) establishing additional/ complementary and dedicated medium-term targets that serves as guidance to drive efforts to scale up grant-based finance, (3) scale up concessional lending to rates below countries’ medium-term GDP growth rates and (4) ensure expedited and speedier access to finance.
- While urgent mitigation action is fundamental, support for adaptation cannot fall behind, and the financial gap needs to be closed. A key short to medium-term (2030) priority is to increase the provision of grant-based finance for developing countries, in particular for adaptation and implementation of NAP in the LDCs and SIDS.
- Target-setting has so far helped to generate political momentum and accelerate action on finance. A dedicated, intermediate target for adaptation would signal urgency, enhance predictability and help to address the adaptation finance gap, the unbalance between adaptation and mitigation (paragraph 17 of the NCQG decision) as well as minimise additional fiscal burden. The LDCs have called for tripling the provision of finance for adaptation by 2030.
- Support through concessional finance must be long-term, at least for 30 years and more, for economic benefits particularly in the LDCs and SIDS

What strategies can be implemented to enhance and scale up public and private financing mechanisms for climate adaptation, especially in vulnerable regions?

- Enhance operations and scale up support through existing channels currently serving vulnerable countries, such as the Adaptation Fund and for lower-income and vulnerable countries, such as the LDC Fund and FRLD (paragraph 14 of the NCQG decision)
- Overall, approaches should be informed and respond to the needs and priorities of developing countries, especially those presented in their NAPs.
- Strengthening and co-funding of national adaptation funds to channel resources effectively, especially at the sub-national level.
- Adaptation targets for multilateral development funds (MDBs) and renewed adaptation finance commitments from developed countries.

What other experiences, proposals or approaches could help inform and accelerate efforts to mobilize USD 1.3 trillion in financing, including through grants, non-debt creating instruments, new sources of finance, and strategies to create fiscal space?

- Debt suspension approaches shall be considered, to create fiscal space and reallocation of resources to climate action, as most of the LDCs are in, or at risk of, debt distress.
- Blended finance, where concessional capital de-risks private investment should help accelerate mobilisation of resources. International support for blended finance must be highly concessional, so that it does not reinforce the climate debt in the LDCs and SIDS.
- In medium to longer term, new global levies or taxation schemes such as international air aviation passenger adaptation levy (IAPAL) and levy on international financial transaction might be useful instruments, however they need a careful design to be efficient, providing meaningful revenues, avoiding distortions and incidence in the LDCs and SIDS.
- LDCs welcome the initiatives of the Global Solidarity Levy Task Force, and expect that at COP30, the Task Force present options for implementing economically and politically feasible levies, to generate political momentum for adoption at COP31.
- It is critical to consider that certain approaches will suit better certain regions or countries. A one size fits all approach will not be adequate. The eventual set of instruments/ approaches/ initiatives must prioritise supporting the most vulnerable and leave no one behind.

What key actors and existing multilateral initiatives should be considered or involved, as appropriate, to support the delivery of the USD 1.3 trillion target?

- For the LDCs, it is essential to prioritise achieving the \$300 billion goal. In this context, key actors are developed countries as providers of climate finance, in line with article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement.
- Multilateral development banks (MDBs) and international financial institutions (IFIs) are also key actors. International initiatives aiming at reforming these institutions should consider LDC context and needs based on the article 9.4 of PA

- The UNFCCC financial mechanism and its climate funds should be given special consideration, as in the context of the delivery of the \$300 billion, they should play a critical role to deliver simplified access to scaled-up support, in particular those funds and funding windows established to provide dedicated support to LDCs.
- Funding for FRLD is significantly inadequate compared to the needs of the developing countries, least developed and climate vulnerable countries. Action based decision shall be taken to scale up L & D funding from the \$300 billion goal based the paragraph 19 of the NCQG decision.
- Actors and initiatives supporting capacity building in developing countries must be part of the design and implementation of solutions. For example, *“The Mutirão and Burkindi Coalition Capacity Building Initiative”*, under the umbrella of the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) implemented in collaboration with the UNFCCC Regional Cooperation Centres (RCC’s).