

Submission on the Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T

This submission was jointly developed by Climate Action Network Latin America and the following signatory organizations: Instituto Talanoa (Brazil), Plataforma Boliviana Frente al Cambio Climático (Bolivia), Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra (Brazil), Argentina 1.5 (Argentina), Instituto Decodifica (Brazil), Plataforma CIPÓ (Brazil), Instituto Alana (Brazil), Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Argentina), Climalab (Colombia), Fundación Avina, Fundación de Iniciativas de Cambio Climático (Honduras), Instituto Socioambiental (Brazil).

(a) What are your overall expectations for the Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T?

The Baku to Belém Roadmap should close the adaptation finance gap and ensure the implementation of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA).

- The Baku to Belém Roadmap must deliver a path for adaptation finance that goes beyond symbolic commitments and ensures effective implementation, particularly on adaptation.
- Adaptation finance should be made more transparent, accessible, and aligned with local needs.
- Private sector engagement should be encouraged while maintaining a strong emphasis on public finance.
- A structured, needs-based finance approach should be embedded in the Roadmap to support the GGA and create real-world impact.

(b) Which topics and thematic issues should be explored to inform the Roadmap, within the scope of the mandate?

1. Elevate adaptation as a priority: The roadmap should define an ambitious finance package aligned with the USD 187-359 billion annual adaptation finance gap identified by UNEP (2024), in order to replace the Glasgow Pact's existing pledge to double adaptation finance by 2025.
2. Prioritization of public finance for adaptation: At least USD 300 billion should be directed annually to adaptation, ensuring predictable and grant-based resources.
3. Leveraging private sector engagement: Given the rising fiduciary responsibility of private actors to manage climate risks, adaptation should be recognized as an investment priority within the Roadmap.
4. Enhanced quality and accessibility of finance: Structural solutions to improve finance accessibility for vulnerable communities should be embedded in the Roadmap, ensuring transparency and equity, particularly for Indigenous peoples, people of African descent communities, women, youth and children.
5. Bridging developing country efforts: The Roadmap should foster unity among developing nations to negotiate collectively, avoiding divisions that weaken adaptation financing outcomes.

6. Clear linkages between finance and adaptation progress: The quantum of adaptation finance must be directly tied to the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience's 11 objectives.

(c) What country experiences, best practices, and lessons learned can be shared related to barriers and enabling environments; innovative sources of finance; grants, concessional and non-debt creating instruments, and measures to create fiscal space?

To enhance adaptation finance, the Roadmap must incorporate successful approaches such as:

- Latin American and Caribbean experiences with direct access finance mechanisms, such as the Adaptation Fund's projects that empower local institutions to manage funds effectively.
- Latin American and Caribbean's adaptation experiences, including on forest-related initiatives, including locally-led adaptation solutions that integrate traditional and Indigenous knowledge.
- Non-debt financial mechanisms, including grant-based finance, and fiscal policy innovations to create space for adaptation investments.
- Monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) systems for adaptation, ensuring transparent tracking of finance flows and adaptation outcomes.

(d) Which multilateral initiatives do you see as most relevant to take into account in the Roadmap and why?

1. Adaptation Fund – a well-established institution that has demonstrated effectiveness in funding local adaptation initiatives, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean.
2. UNEP Adaptation Gap Reports – Providing key insights into the financing gap and necessary interventions.
3. Bridgetown Agenda – Advocating for systemic financial reforms to improve access to concessional financing for climate-vulnerable nations, which aligns with the need for increased adaptation finance and resilience-building efforts.