



## CLIMATE HUB Forum - 'Creating a Sustainable World'

### Climate Hub Forum's Submission to the Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T

**Subject:** Submission by the Climate Hub Forum on the Development of the “Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T”

**To:** 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

**From:** Climate Hub Forum

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#### Introduction

The **Climate Hub Forum (CHF)**, as a leading advocate for the **Global South** and a dedicated voice for climate resilience, welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the **Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T**. We operate actively in **Pakistan**, one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, where devastating floods in 2022 affected over **33 million people** and caused damages exceeding **\$30 billion**. As a platform that engages with the **private sector, civil society, and local communities**, we bring on-the-ground insights and innovative solutions for equitable and transparent climate finance.

We believe the Roadmap offers a historic opportunity to drive **inclusive, transparent, and impactful** climate finance that directly benefits those on the frontlines of the climate crisis. Our recommendations focus on ensuring direct access to funds, anti-corruption mechanisms, capacity building, and community-led adaptation.

#### 1. Overall Expectations for the Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T

**Our primary expectations are as follows:**

- **Direct Financing for Non-State Actors:**
  - Prioritize social sector organizations, private enterprises, and community-led initiatives to ensure funds reach those most in need.
  - Implement decentralized financing platforms to minimize government bureaucracy and corruption.
- **Transparency and Anti-Corruption Measures:**
  - Establish real-time monitoring systems using blockchain technology for fund tracking.
  - Introduce third-party independent audits and an international transparency oversight body.



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- **Expedited Access to Loss and Damage Funds:**
  - Develop a fast-track mechanism to ensure immediate disbursement of loss and damage funds to affected communities.
  - Ensure financing is non-debt-based, focusing on grants and concessional finance for vulnerable regions.
- **Capacity Building and Technical Support:**
  - Establish regional Climate Finance Hubs to provide technical assistance in accessing funds, proposal development, and implementation.
  - Promote knowledge-sharing networks to build local expertise and cross-border collaboration.
- **Private Sector and Innovation Engagement:**
  - Incentivize private sector participation through blended finance models and risk-sharing mechanisms.
  - Support green startups and innovative adaptation technologies through dedicated funds.
- **Community-Led Adaptation**
  - Ensure a **people-centered approach** by supporting projects designed and implemented by **local communities and grassroots organizations**.
  - Establish mechanisms to **amplify indigenous knowledge** and integrate nature-based solutions (NbS).

## 2. Topics and Thematic Issues to Explore

We recommend that the Roadmap prioritizes the following areas:

- **Simplified and Inclusive Finance Access:**
  - Develop **fast-track approval systems** for climate adaptation projects led by CSOs, startups, and private companies.
  - Create a **country-level finance facilitation platform** to provide technical assistance in navigating application processes.
- **Transparency and Monitoring Systems:**
  - Implement **AI-powered dashboards** for real-time data sharing on fund utilization.



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- Form regional partnerships with **credible monitoring agencies** and **civil society watchdogs** for enhanced accountability.
- **Innovative Financing Mechanisms:**
  - Establish **blended finance structures** that combine public and private capital for de-risking projects.
  - Promote **sovereign climate resilience bonds** and support insurance mechanisms through **climate risk pools**.
- **Addressing Capacity Gaps:**
  - Develop targeted programs for **skills enhancement** in sectors like renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and waste management.
  - Provide dedicated grants for **climate policy research** and the establishment of **climate data repositories**.

### 3. Country Experiences, Best Practices, and Lessons Learned

#### Pakistan's Climate Experience

- Pakistan has faced **unprecedented climate disasters** including the devastating **2022 floods**, affecting over **33 million people** and resulting in damages exceeding **\$30 billion**.
- **Glacial melt, droughts, and heatwaves** continue to threaten food security, water resources, and livelihoods.
- Despite limited resources, local communities and organizations have demonstrated resilience through **nature-based restoration projects** and **early warning systems**.

#### Best Practices and Recommendations

Pakistan, as one of the most climate-vulnerable countries, has made significant strides in both adaptation and mitigation. The following initiatives represent best practices and lessons that can be instrumental in shaping the Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T:

##### 3.1 Adaptation Best Practices

- **Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Program:** A large-scale afforestation project restoring over 350,000 hectares of degraded land, promoting biodiversity, and creating green jobs.
- **National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2023:** Pakistan's NAP integrates climate resilience into national planning, focusing on community-led adaptation.



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- **Recharge Pakistan Initiative:** A collaborative ecosystem-based adaptation program that restores wetlands to reduce flood risks and enhance water recharge.
- **Coastal Zone Management and Mangrove Restoration:** Extensive mangrove plantations protect coastal communities, enhance biodiversity, and sequester carbon.
- **Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Management:** Implemented with GCF support, the GLOF-II project has established early warning systems and protective infrastructure.
- **Urban Flood Management and Sponge Cities:** Karachi has adopted sponge city principles, using nature-based solutions to reduce urban flooding risks.

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### 3.2 Mitigation Best Practices

- **Solar Energy Expansion:** Pakistan's solar energy adoption has accelerated, contributing to over 50% of the country's power supply growth.
- **Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty:** Pakistan is part of the global coalition advocating for a fair fossil fuel phase-out and promoting just transition financing.
- **Energy Efficiency and Clean Mobility:** Pakistan has introduced electric mobility incentives, reducing emissions and creating green jobs.

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### 3.3 Financial Innovation and Climate Finance Access

- **Green Climate Fund (GCF) Partnership:** Pakistan has secured GCF funding for clean energy projects, including a \$15 million allocation for startups.
- **Community-Led Climate Finance:** CHF advocates for direct financial access for local governments and social enterprises. Transparent monitoring and third-party verifications remain critical.

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### 3.4 Lessons Learned

- **Localized and Inclusive Approaches:** Pakistan's experience has shown that climate adaptation and mitigation projects are most effective when driven by local knowledge and community participation. National adaptation plans must prioritize indigenous and marginalized communities, ensuring their voices shape project design and implementation.



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- **Institutional Capacity Building:**

Despite significant progress, Pakistan faces challenges in climate policy implementation due to limited technical expertise. Strengthening institutional capacity through training programs, knowledge-sharing platforms, and South-South cooperation is critical.

- **Transparency and Accountability:**

Establishing robust monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems is crucial to ensure effective utilization of climate finance. Third-party assessments and participatory monitoring approaches have proven beneficial in maintaining accountability.

- **Leveraging Public-Private Partnerships:**

Pakistan's clean energy and climate finance projects demonstrate how public-private partnerships can accelerate innovation and mobilize resources. Replicating such collaboration through blended finance mechanisms can maximize impact.

- **Addressing Systemic Barriers:**

Persistent challenges such as limited fiscal space, debt burdens, and governance constraints hinder climate action. Multilateral financial institutions should provide concessional financing, debt relief, and grants to help vulnerable countries like Pakistan implement their adaptation and mitigation plans.

These experiences position Pakistan as a leading voice in the Global South. The Climate Hub Forum urges the inclusion of these insights in the Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T to ensure that climate finance reaches those most in need, promoting equitable and sustainable climate action globally.

### 4. Relevant Multilateral Initiatives to Consider

The following initiatives should be leveraged to enhance the Roadmap's implementation:

- **Santiago Network for Loss and Damage:** Provide targeted technical support to ensure vulnerable communities receive timely assistance.
- **Global Shield Against Climate Risks:** Scale up sovereign risk insurance schemes to protect vulnerable countries from climate shocks.
- **Green Climate Fund (GCF):** Simplify the application process for local organizations and ensure equitable fund distribution.
- **Loss and Damage Fund:** Establish transparent mechanisms for fund disbursement, with clear accountability systems.



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### 5. Addressing Challenges and Solutions

#### Challenge 1: Corruption and Mismanagement

- **Solution:** Implement **blockchain-based transparent fund tracking** and involve independent auditors for accountability.

#### Challenge 2: Limited Local Expertise

- **Solution:** Develop regional **Climate Resilience Learning Hubs** to enhance technical skills. Offer South-South learning exchanges.

#### Challenge 3: Lack of Direct Access to Finance

- **Solution:** Create **direct funding pathways** for CSOs, SMEs, and social enterprises. Provide **micro-grants** for small-scale adaptation projects.

#### Challenge 4: Limited Private Sector Engagement

- **Solution:** Provide **tax incentives and guarantees** to attract private sector investments in renewable energy, waste management, and sustainable agriculture.

### Call to Action

The Climate Hub Forum urges the Presidencies to ensure the **Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T**:

- **Ensures equitable access to finance** by removing barriers for non-state actors.
- **Implements transparent and accountable mechanisms** to minimize corruption.
- **Supports community-led adaptation efforts** through grants and concessional finance.
- **Accelerates the disbursement of loss and damage funds** to countries like Pakistan.
- **Promotes innovation and private sector engagement** through blended finance.
- **Climate Justice:** Special priority for countries like Pakistan that face severe climate-induced losses.

We stand ready to collaborate with international stakeholders to provide on-ground insights, share best practices, and contribute to effective implementation of the Roadmap.

**Sincerely,**

**Erum Khan**

**Chairperson, Climate Hub Forum**

**UNSSC Climate Change Maker | Climate Diploma**