



First Meeting of the Veredas Dialogue

9–10 June 2026

Co-chairs Informal Background Note and Guiding Questions

Session 2.1: Nationally determined approaches to implement Article 2, paragraph 1(c) and its complementarity with Article 9 (Policies and instruments)

Context

In Belém, Parties came together to decisively transition to an era focused on accelerated implementation.¹ Following three years of conversations under the [Sharm el-Sheikh Dialogue](#), Parties decided, as part of the Belem Political Package, to hold deliberations under the Veredas Dialogue on the implementation of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, taking into account the agreed concerns and safeguards in a cross cutting manner².

Implementation is critical to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. More than ten years after its adoption, there is broad acknowledgement that investment and financing must be accelerated to keep in sight the achievement of the long-term goals of the Agreement. As the IPCC 6th Assessment Report concluded, there is sufficient global capital and liquidity to close global investment gaps, but there are barriers to redirect capital to climate action.

The Sharm el-Sheikh Dialogue heard that Parties, as well as public and private financial sector participants, are already undertaking efforts in their own way to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate resilient development.³ These approaches are often context-specific, concern public and private finance flows and stocks, and domestic and international finance flows, as well as finance flows for both mitigation, adaptation and resilience objectives. However, while existing opportunities in areas such as capacity building, policy coherence through whole-of-government approaches, inclusive and just transition pathways, and making private sector investments complementary with national climate and development priorities, many challenges and areas for further work were also highlighted, warranting collective attention and action.

The aim of this session is to bring out concrete examples of country-led implementation of the long-term goal outlined in Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement with a particular focus on nationally implemented policies, financial instruments and tools that aim to foster a sustainable finance ecosystem and channel financing towards climate-resilient development, including the development of financing and investment strategies to support implementation of NDCs. As part of these implementation efforts, maximizing synergies between poverty eradication, sustainable development and consistency with low GHG emission and climate resilient development pathways remains an important priority. Policy design and

¹ Decision 1/CMA.7, para 15.

² Decision 11/CMA.7, para 3.

³ FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/10, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/651079>.



methodological questions relate to how social considerations – including welfare, employment and education at the regional, local and community level – can be assessed and responded to, in order to foster just and equitable transition pathways. In addition, reflecting concerns by governments and stakeholders, an emerging area of work in the public and private financial sector seeks to strengthen understanding of the real economy impacts of financial and sectoral policies.

Available evidence suggests that investment and finance flows in support of climate action remain far below the scale required globally – and where finance is flowing, it is often highly concentrated in a subset of world regions and economic sectors. In this context this session will also reflect on the complementarity between Article 2.1(c) and Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, including by exploring the role that grant-based and concessional finance can play in supporting domestic financial sector development, strengthening capacity building efforts, reducing investment barriers and mobilizing private sector at scale.

Guiding Questions

- 1. What concrete policies, instruments, tools, financial strategies and/or enabling conditions can be deployed in different contexts to scale up finance flows consistent with low GHG emissions and climate resilient development pathways? What are lessons from implementation to date, what has been successful in your country context, and what barriers remain to effective implementation?*
- 2. What are successful approaches and innovative instruments in different country contexts for mobilizing private capital towards country-led climate and development goals, including through effectively leveraging grants and concessional finance?*
- 3. What methods, engagement, inclusion and consultation strategies can be deployed to address socio-economic, local and real economy impacts of policy measures?*