

Mauritius inputs on the implementation of the climate finance work programme

1. What are your overall expectations for the climate finance work programme? What concrete outputs and outcomes should the climate finance work programme deliver?

Mauritius advocates for the climate finance work programme to:

- Prioritize action-oriented outcomes, ensuring that the global financial commitments translate directly into tangible, on-the-ground implementation;
- Ensure equitable access to climate finance through simplified application procedures, and the creation of dedicated funding windows specifically tailored to Small Island Developing States (SIDS);
- Prioritize grant-based and highly concessional finance, particularly for adaptation;
- Establish formal linkages with the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance, Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FLRD), Belem Gender Action Plan, Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) amongst others for streamlining processes under the UNFCCC, and thus alleviate the bureaucratic hurdles faced by developing nations;
- Consider the development of a harmonized application framework across the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Adaptation Fund to fast-track the application process, particularly for small island nations which have limited administrative capacity;
- Provide technical support and capacity building to developing nations to formulate robust project proposals and scale up their sustainable finance reporting requirements;
- Develop standardised metrics for tracking financial flows and impact; and
- Provide clear guidance on leveraging blended finance and other innovative instruments to bridge the existing finance gap.

2. What are the thematic pillars of the climate finance work programme and the related subtopics that we should address within each pillar?

The work programme should be structured around these thematic pillars:

- Low-carbon energy transition including funding for renewable energy projects, and decarbonization of the industrial sector;
- Adaptation and resilience, particularly climate-resilient infrastructure, coastal zone management, water security, flood management, and early warning systems;
- Loss and damage;
- Sustainable ocean economy; and
- Private sector mobilization and innovative finance.

3. How should the climate finance work programme be organized to ensure that the format is inclusive, balanced and technically robust, while addressing climate finance comprehensively and delivering outcomes that are actionable and meaningful?

To ensure inclusivity, balance, and technical robustness, the climate finance work programme should:

- Feature a balanced representation of developed and developing Parties together with representatives from the private sector, civil society, women, and youth organisations;
- Establish key thematic pillars including mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage combined with cross-cutting issues such as capacity building, and technology transfer;
- Focus on hosting technical expert meetings or dialogues and workshops through the Regional Collaboration Centres (RCCs) to ensure outcomes are tailored to the local contexts and at the same time helping to alleviate the burden on small delegations;
- Integrate a hybrid format to maximize global engagement;
- Appoint co-chairs from both developed and developing countries to oversee the work programme, ensuring a balanced, and transparent leadership structure;
- Set clear timelines and measurable indicators to monitor progress, ensuring accountability and the timely delivery of climate finance objectives; and
- Focus on actionable outputs such as policies, toolkits, financing roadmaps, and clear investment frameworks.