



Inputs to the Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T

This submission was prepared by Plataforma CIPÓ, a Brazil-based NGO that holds observer status with the UNFCCC.

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

We expect the Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T to establish concrete pathways that enhance synergies and ensure the effective implementation of both Article 9 and Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement. Advancing these provisions in a complementary and integrated manner is essential to achieving the Agreement’s overarching objective of limiting the global average temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, while striving to cap it at 1.5°C. This must be pursued in a manner that upholds and reinforces the UNFCCC’s core principles of equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC).

More specifically, we anticipate that the Roadmap will outline a credible and actionable strategy for accelerating and scaling up climate finance to developing country Parties. This includes facilitating the mobilization of at least USD 1.3 trillion annually by 2035 from a diverse range of sources, including public and private, as well as bilateral and multilateral channels. While leveraging multiple funding streams is essential, the Roadmap should prioritize pathways for the provision of grants, long-term concessional financing, and non-debt-creating instruments from developed to developing country Parties, taking into account the structural barriers that currently hinder the flow of international finance toward climate action in developing countries. These barriers include high capital costs, limited fiscal space, unsustainable debt burdens, and restrictive conditions for accessing climate finance and green technologies—challenges that have been widely recognized in multiple multilateral forums, including the UNFCCC.

Clear mechanisms to ensure the provision of new, additional, affordable and long-term climate finance must be complemented by concrete pathways for phasing out fossil fuel subsidies that do not contribute to addressing energy poverty or supporting just transitions. This includes providing clarity to distinguish subsidies that are essential for ensuring universal access to energy and supporting transition efforts from those that sustain fossil fuel dependency.

The fossil fuel subsidies phase-out must follow a clear, time-bound trajectory, ideally reaching completion by the end of this critical decade, as a necessary prerequisite for the effective and timely implementation of Article 2.1(c).

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

In Paragraph 28(d) of the First Global Stocktake (GST) of the Paris Agreement, adopted at COP28, Parties agreed to “*transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science.*”

Consistent with the GST, the Baku to Belém Roadmap should incorporate dedicated measures to ensure robust and sustained financing for just transitions. In alignment with the [Grupo SUR submission to the Just Transition Work Programme \(JTWP\)](#) of the UNFCCC, we recognize that just transition involves realizing “feasible pathways for achieving sustainable development and eradicating poverty while fighting climate change”, as well as policies for addressing climate change that also aim at “promoting justice, ending poverty and eradicating hunger, as well as at reducing inequalities, within and among countries.”¹

Accordingly, financing to support countries' just transitions to low-greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient economic models must be additional and complementary to funds for mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage. **The Roadmap should explicitly recognize the need for separate, dedicated funding to support just transitions.**

Measures such as voluntary commitments or, ideally, requirements to allocate a common minimum share of fossil fuel-related royalties and profits to projects and initiatives that support just transitions should also be considered as a means of advancing both Paragraph 28(d) of the GST and aligning financial flows with pathways toward low-greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development (Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement).

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

In 2024, under Brazil's G20 presidency, the G20 members launched the [Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty](#), an initiative designed to provide a comprehensive policy framework featuring proven public policies to combat hunger and poverty, allowing countries to select those most suited to their specific contexts. The initiative is structured around three key pillars: a national pillar, a financial support pillar, and a knowledge pillar. Through these pillars, the Alliance aims to facilitate the implementation of tailored policy instruments and

¹ In the view of Plataforma CIPÓ, just transitions should also incorporate: A whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach; Ending energy poverty; Social dialogue and stakeholder participation; Social protection; Policy inclusiveness and intersectionality; Respect for human, environmental, and customary rights; Affordable and reliable finance mechanisms; Secure and sustainable solutions; Sustainable and inclusive economic growth and technological access for all; Facilitating workforce transformation; Reduction of inequalities within and between countries and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC) as a transversal principle. For more information on criteria for just transitions, see Plataforma CIPÓ's submission to the UNFCCC's JTWP, available at: https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/202502171549---Plataforma%20CIP%C3%93_JTWP%20Submission.pdf

programs, utilizing a matchmaking mechanism to connect countries with financial, technical, and knowledge-based resources.

Although it is a recent initiative with long-term results yet to be observed, the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty has gained the adherence of over 148 stakeholders, including more than 80 states, as well as dozens of international organizations, international financial institutions and philanthropic organizations.

While we emphasize the importance of prioritizing public finance from developed to developing country Parties, the Roadmap should also explore new and additional innovative approaches to financing just transitions.

Therefore, we recommend that the Roadmap consider pathways to establish a **Matchmaking Platform to Facilitate the Implementation of Just Energy Transitions**, modeled after the [Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty](#). The matchmaking platform should pursue the following high-level objectives:

1. **Secure Sustained High-Level Political Support** to drive collective action in operationalizing the paragraph 28(d) of the First Global Stocktake, supporting countries in: “Transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science;”
2. **Facilitate the mobilization of international support**, including public and private financial and technological resources, to enable the large-scale, country-owned, and country-led implementation of evidence-based transition programs and policy instruments, with a particular focus on developing countries and prioritizing persons in vulnerable situations and those most at risk of being left behind by transition policies.

This matchmaking platform should be structured around three key pillars:

- **Policy Basket:** a menu of rigorously evaluated policy instruments and programs to promote just transitions, which can be adapted to specific national or subnational contexts.
- **Sources of finance and technology:** designed to attract supporting entities, including global and regional funds, vertical climate funds, development banks, and public and private donors, committed to providing financial and technological support to Parties in fulfilling their national commitments to implement just transition programs and policy instruments within the Platform’s Policy Basket
- **Knowledge-sharing and capacity-building hub:** bringing together national, regional, and international institutions, including academic institutions, to foster knowledge generation, technical assistance and voluntary knowledge exchange. For instance, this hub could support the development of technical capacity required to assess the costs of policy interventions and build the technical expertise necessary for effective implementation of just transition policies.