

COP UNFCCC Feedback:

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

Delivery in parallel with the finance debate.

Whilst the debate on UN Climate Finance continues, there must be an urgent push for the delivery of projects which will have a tangible impact on countries. £1.3 trillion is the target today, but while the final figure is being negotiated, financial contributions to the fund so far should be counted towards it. Meanwhile, activity should begin immediately to deploy and deliver technologies that start mitigating emissions. We can't waste time delivering climate solutions.

To succeed, the roadmap needs to:

- Prioritise delivery over debate.
- Establish a clear, reportable framework.
- Focus on technology transfer rather than cash injections.

There needs to be increased flexibility – a one size fits all approach will not work. What will work in some areas will be less successful in other areas. This must be recognised and understood. For example, community energy projects are successful in some areas but in areas without community buy-in for new energy systems investment can be misspent.

The focus should be on delivering tangible outcomes, not just debating financial figures. While the 1.3T target is being negotiated, real-world technology deployment and project execution must begin.

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

- Three themes are fundamental to new low carbon technology deployment.
 - **Remote Energy Solutions:** Develop decentralised, renewable energy projects tailored to local needs.
 - **Clean Water Access:** Promote innovative water purification and distribution technologies.
 - **STEM Education:** Invest in science, technology, engineering, and maths education to foster long-term capacity building.
- **Shared Knowledge and Experience:** Use COP sessions as a hub for exchanging practical solutions. Create cohorts of experts who can share best practices across regions.

- **Technology Transfer over Cash:** Prioritise knowledge and technology sharing rather than financial handouts. Transferring skills, training, and technology is less susceptible to corruption and creates lasting economic benefits

(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?

Barriers and enabling environments:

Local projects:

- The lack of local capacity and infrastructure often hinders project success. Global supply chains for example, for small energy generating projects leading to long lead times for replacement parts. Tailoring projects to local supply chains and ensuring community buy-in increases effectiveness.
- Often, large-scale infrastructure projects often attract corruption and inefficiencies. Smaller, locally managed projects are more sustainable, practical and

Innovative Sources of Finance:

- Green tech equity: Green tech equity could enable funding to pay businesses for sharing their intellectual property (IP). This could facilitate the establishment of manufacturing plants across the Global South, promoting local ownership and management. Enabling local stakeholders to have a share in the business increases buy-in and long-term sustainability.
- Establish manufacturing plants across developing regions, enabling technology transfer and creating local jobs.

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

- **Knowledge Transfer: Education initiatives:**
 - Fund cohorts of UK educators to train trainers in the Global South.
 - With a single educator, several £100,000s of benefit could be introduced. The commercial value of this training could be the metric the UN uses to quantify its impact.

- Graduates are often more inclined towards socially responsible work. This should be leveraged by engaging them in climate-related initiatives for one or two years in the global south.
- **Technology Deployment Networks:**
 - The UN Framework of programmes, agreed at COP30, should outline how to allocate the 1.3T. For example, specifying that X amount goes to specific regions or projects. The UN should also consider changing its standard procurement rules to include SMEs and innovative products. For discreet, pilot projects, the rules could be adapted. RedCAT could potentially act as a business validator, verifying and promoting various technologies.
- **International Debt:**
 - Green tech equity should be linked much more closely to international debt. Supporting economic development in partnership with low-carbon technologies could help rebalance the dependency between the Global North and South. A just transition doesn't mean handouts—it should be part of a broader economic redevelopment strategy powered by low-carbon technologies.
 - Governments often push for loss and damage reparations, but they are rarely satisfied with what is agreed at the UN. The debate over the 1.3T will continue. In parallel with the financing discussions, action must be taken. Technologies need to be deployed where they will be used—not just to avoid discarded materials but to prevent the continuation of gas pipelines.