

Input to the Belém Mission to 1.5 – Submission on Ambition, Implementation, and International Cooperation

1. High-impact action areas and solutions for strengthening NDCs and NAPs

To significantly enhance the ambition and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), priority should be placed on integrated, high-impact action areas that directly address both mitigation and adaptation while responding to the lived realities of vulnerable countries, particularly in Africa and fragile ecosystems such as the Congo Basin.

a) Nature-based and ecosystem-centered solutions

- Scaling up ecosystem restoration (forests, wetlands, degraded agricultural lands) as a central pillar of both NDCs and NAPs.
- Strengthening protection of carbon-rich ecosystems such as the Congo Basin through results-based finance.
- Integrating agroecological approaches (e.g., intercropping, climate-smart agriculture, soil restoration) into national adaptation strategies to enhance resilience and food security.

b) Climate-resilient agriculture and food systems transformation

- Expanding climate-smart and regenerative agriculture practices, including drought-resistant crops, intercropping systems, and soil fertility restoration.
- Supporting smallholder farmers through access to climate information services, early warning systems, and adaptive extension services.
- Embedding food security and nutrition outcomes into NAPs as core adaptation indicators.

c) Loss and Damage integration into planning frameworks

- Mainstreaming Loss and Damage assessment into NDCs and NAPs to capture residual impacts beyond adaptation limits.
- Developing national-level loss and damage data systems to quantify non-economic and economic losses.
- Strengthening social protection systems to address climate-induced displacement, livelihood loss, and cultural heritage erosion.

d) Climate finance, technology, and capacity building

- Increasing predictable, grant-based climate finance aligned with country-owned priorities rather than donor-driven agendas.
- Enhancing access to adaptation technologies such as climate-resilient seeds, water harvesting systems, and digital climate advisory tools.
- Strengthening institutional capacity for project preparation, negotiation, and implementation, especially for Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

e) Locally led adaptation and governance reform

- Prioritizing locally led adaptation approaches that empower communities, youth, and Indigenous knowledge systems.
- Decentralizing climate finance decision-making to ensure direct access at subnational level.
- Strengthening transparency, accountability, and monitoring systems for NDC/NAP implementation.

2. Strengthening international cooperation to enable ambition and implementation

To achieve the objectives of the Belém Mission to 1.5, international cooperation must move beyond fragmented initiatives toward a coherent, equity-driven implementation architecture.

a) Reform of climate finance architecture

- Reforming global climate finance to ensure fairness, accessibility, and adequacy for vulnerable countries.
- Scaling up contributions to the Loss and Damage Fund with simplified access modalities.
- Aligning MDBs (Multilateral Development Banks) with the Paris Agreement to increase concessional finance and reduce debt burdens linked to climate action.

b) Technology transfer and innovation partnerships

- Establishing structured technology transfer mechanisms under UNFCCC to support adaptation and mitigation deployment in developing countries.
- Promoting South–South cooperation platforms for sharing agricultural, water, and resilience technologies.
- Supporting open-access climate data systems for decision-making at national and local levels.

c) Capacity building and institutional strengthening



- Expanding long-term capacity building programmes for negotiators, policymakers, and technical institutions in developing countries.
- Supporting national climate institutions to integrate science-policy-practice interfaces.
- Enhancing youth participation in climate governance processes at all levels.

d) Strengthening multilateral coordination

- Ensuring coherence between UNFCCC processes, SDGs, biodiversity frameworks, and land degradation neutrality agendas.
- Improving coordination between COP Presidencies and implementation bodies to avoid duplication and implementation gaps.
- Establishing an accountability framework to track collective progress toward 1.5°C-aligned pathways.

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