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Submission to the Belém Mission to 1.5

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Question 1

What action areas and solutions have the highest impact potential to support the ambition and implementation of NDCs and NAPs?

The Belém Mission to 1.5 should focus on a limited number of transformative action areas capable of simultaneously accelerating mitigation, strengthening resilience, supporting sustainable development, and increasing political feasibility.

1. Accelerating Electrification and Renewable Energy Deployment

The highest-impact mitigation opportunity remains the rapid expansion of renewable energy and electrification across energy, transport, industry and buildings. Electrification improves energy security, reduces dependence on imported fossil fuels, lowers long-term energy costs and delivers immediate air quality and health benefits.

Priority actions include:

- Scaling renewable energy generation and storage systems;
- Modernizing transmission and distribution grids;
- Supporting decentralized renewable energy systems and energy communities;
- Promoting industrial electrification and energy efficiency.

2. Implementing a Just, Orderly and Equitable Transition Away from Fossil Fuels

The implementation of the Global Stocktake commitment to transition away from fossil fuels should become a central pillar of NDC implementation.

Priority solutions include:

- National transition roadmaps;
- Social protection mechanisms for affected workers and communities;
- Reskilling and workforce transition programmes;
- Participatory governance mechanisms ensuring inclusion of local communities, Indigenous Peoples, youth and workers.



The experience of the Santa Marta Conference demonstrated the growing political momentum behind implementation-focused approaches to fossil fuel transition.

3. Adaptation and Climate Resilience

Climate impacts are already affecting societies and economies worldwide. Strengthening adaptation must receive equal political attention and resources as mitigation.

Priority areas include:

- National Adaptation Plans implementation;
- Climate-resilient agriculture and food systems;
- Water security and ecosystem-based adaptation;
- Urban resilience and climate-proof infrastructure;
- Early warning systems and climate services.

4. Nature, Forests and Ecosystem Restoration

Protecting and restoring ecosystems remains among the most cost-effective climate actions available.

Priority actions include:

- Halting deforestation and forest degradation by 2030;
- Large-scale ecosystem restoration;
- Protection of biodiversity-rich areas;
- Support for Indigenous and community-led conservation initiatives.

5. Methane Reduction

Rapid methane reductions offer one of the fastest opportunities to slow warming in the near term.

Priority measures include:

- Reducing methane emissions from fossil fuel systems;
- Improving agricultural practices;
- Enhancing waste management systems;
- Strengthening monitoring and accountability frameworks.

Finance, Technology, Capacity Building and Institutional Opportunities

The most significant barrier identified across many countries is not the absence of solutions, but the absence of adequate means of implementation.

Key priorities include:

Finance



- Simplified access to climate finance;
- Increased grant-based finance for adaptation;
- Enhanced support for Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States;
- Stronger capitalization of climate funds, including the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage;
- Greater alignment of public and private finance with NDC and NAP priorities.

Technology

- Technology cooperation and co-development;
- Open access climate technologies;
- Digital public infrastructure for climate action;
- AI and data-driven climate services.

Capacity Building

- Strengthening institutional capacities for implementation;
- Technical support for NDC and NAP delivery;
- Local government and community-level climate planning;
- Capacity building for transparency and reporting systems.

Most Significant Barriers

The principal barriers to implementation include:

- Insufficient and inaccessible climate finance;
- High cost of capital in developing countries;
- Institutional and governance constraints;
- Fragmentation between climate, development and biodiversity policies;
- Limited technical capacities;
- Lack of long-term policy certainty;
- Geopolitical instability and competing development priorities.

A growing challenge is the widening gap between global climate ambition and implementation capacity. Addressing this gap should become the core objective of the Belém Mission.

Question 2

What is required to further strengthen international cooperation to enhance ambition and enable the effective implementation of NDCs and NAPs?

The implementation challenge cannot be solved through national efforts alone. Stronger international cooperation is essential.



1. Rebuild Trust Through Delivery

The most important condition for enhanced ambition is confidence that existing commitments will be delivered.

This requires:

- Fulfilment of climate finance commitments;
- Greater predictability of support;
- Transparent reporting on delivery;
- Stronger accountability mechanisms.

2. Strengthen International Cooperation Platforms

The Belém Mission should serve as a platform for identifying implementation barriers and matching countries with appropriate solutions, expertise, technology and financing opportunities.

Priority areas include:

- Renewable energy deployment;
- Adaptation implementation;
- Resilient food systems;
- Sustainable urban development;
- Nature-based solutions.

3. Promote South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Many developing countries possess valuable implementation experience that remains underutilized.

The Mission should encourage:

- Peer learning;
- Regional implementation platforms;
- Technical cooperation networks;
- Exchange of best practices among countries facing similar challenges.

4. Enhance Multi-Level and Multi-Stakeholder Governance

Implementation increasingly takes place at local and regional levels.

Cities, regions, Indigenous Peoples, civil society organizations, youth, academia and the private sector should be systematically integrated into implementation frameworks.

5. Strengthen Science-Policy Interfaces

The Mission should continue to rely on the best available science and evidence.

Particular attention should be given to:



- Limiting the magnitude and duration of any overshoot above 1.5°C;
- Accelerating implementation of Global Stocktake outcomes;
- Supporting evidence-based adaptation planning;
- Strengthening climate risk assessment and resilience planning.

6. Foster Coherence Across International Agendas

Climate action should be better aligned with:

- Biodiversity protection;
- Desertification and land restoration;
- Sustainable development objectives;
- Food security;
- One Health approaches.

Greater coherence across international frameworks can increase efficiency, reduce duplication and generate multiple benefits.

Final Reflection

The Belém Mission to 1.5 should focus on a simple but critical objective: transforming implementation from a technical exercise into a shared global project. The success of the Paris Agreement will depend less on the adoption of new commitments and more on the capacity of the international community to deliver existing ones through cooperation, solidarity, innovation and adequate support.