

Submission by Panama on behalf of the Independent Association of Latin America and the Caribbean on the Belém Mission to 1.5

30 June 2026

1. Context and vision

AILAC welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the Belém Mission to 1.5.

The best available science, as reflected in IPCC AR6, indicates that limiting warming to 1.5°C with limited or no overshoot requires deep, rapid and sustained emission reductions this decade. The first Global Stocktake (GST) confirmed a persistent gap with 1.5°C-aligned pathways and also provided a mitigation outcome against which the Mission's success can be measured. The Mission should help translate the outcomes of the first GST into accelerated implementation while informing future ambition cycles.

In a period marked by turbulence, in which climate finance is under pressure and some international financial actors are gradually reorienting their cooperation priorities, the Mission must serve as a signal of hope for multilateralism, demonstrating that cooperation, equity and best available science can converge to deliver a meaningful increase in ambition and implementation before COP31.

2. Purpose: a minister-level ambition platform anchored in the Global Stocktake

AILAC proposes that the Belém Mission to 1.5 be shaped as a minister-level political platform through which Parties, in particular developed country Parties and other Parties in a position to do so (while recognising that all Parties can contribute, consistent with their national circumstances and capabilities), publicly announce, at the highest level and throughout a coordinated calendar of moments in 2026, two categories of commitments that together translate the GST into implementation:

- **Track 1.** Ambitious 1.5°C-aligned national transition plans that go significantly beyond the ambition contained in current NDCs, demonstrating the leadership these Parties are called to exercise and reflecting the extreme urgency communicated by the best available science.
- **Track 2.** Concrete announcements of support to developing countries that come forward with ambitious plans to raise their ambition and implementation beyond the trajectory of their current NDCs, including finance, technology and capacity-building, so that such plans are credible and deliverable.

This proposal responds to two structuring premises. First, States with the greatest economic, technological and institutional capacities, in particular developed country Parties and other Parties in a position to do so, must lead by example in both domestic action and support to other countries. Second, enhanced ambition in developing countries must be sustained by adequate means of implementation and rewarded through recognition and matched support. Under this second premise, support should be ambition-responsive, prioritising developing countries that have already put forward ambitious NDCs.

The Mission should culminate in a report ahead of COP31 that consolidates the transition plans announced and the support commitments made, identifies remaining gaps against 1.5°C-aligned pathways, and proposes actionable next steps. To preserve visibility and political traction, the Mission should be delivered through a sequence of high-level convenings across 2026, including at the June SB sessions, the UNGA High-Level Week, a pre-COP ministerial and COP31 itself, at which announcements are made and progress is tracked.

3. Response to Question 1: highest-impact action areas and solutions

Priority solutions across policies, technologies and practices. For developed countries and other Parties in a position to do so, the highest-impact action areas are the design and public announcement of whole-of-economy 1.5°C-aligned transition plans that operationalize the GST mitigation outcomes, including the GST energy package.

Finance, technology, capacity-building and institutional opportunities. The most impactful contribution of the Mission on the means of implementation is to provide a high-visibility political space in which support commitments are announced against ambitious developing country plans. This includes the predictable and accessible, mobilization and provision of climate finance, with adequate non-debt concessional and grant-based components, technology cooperation under the Technology Framework and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, and capacity-building anchored in national priorities. Institutional opportunities include strengthened national NDC and NAP implementation architectures, and stronger coordination among providers of support to avoid fragmentation.

Most significant barriers. Key barriers to raising ambition and implementation include the high cost of capital and fiscal space constraints in developing countries, insufficient predictability and adequacy of concessional support, gaps in technology access and domestic capacities, and the risk that ambition signals remain political rather than translating into implementable plans backed by resources. In the case of Latin America and the Caribbean, the share of international climate finance reaching the region has remained persistently low and stagnant, and official development assistance as a share of national income is the lowest of any developing region and continues to decline (OECD, 2024; OECD, 2026). This risks penalising precisely those countries that have led on NDC ambition and are best positioned to deliver enhanced transition plans under the Mission.

4. Response to Question 2: strengthening international cooperation

Strengthening international cooperation under the Mission requires, first, keeping the initiative anchored in the GST outcomes; second, it requires a structured high-level political calendar throughout 2026 at which ministers from Parties, including from developed countries and other Parties in a position to do so, publicly announce their enhanced national transition plans and jointly announce their support commitments to ambitious developing countries, providing the visibility and accountability necessary to translate political will into deliverables.

Third, cooperation should be responsive to ambition and operationally structured to match support to the plans of developing countries that come forward with credible, ambitious transitions, ensuring that announcements at high-level moments are followed by concrete implementation arrangements.

The Mission should also strengthen collaboration among governments, scientific institutions, financial institutions and the private sector to facilitate evidence-based decision-making, mobilize investment, accelerate technology deployment and support the effective implementation of ambitious transition pathways.

Finally, the Mission's final report ahead of COP31 should consolidate the announcements made, assess their aggregate contribution to closing the 1.5°C gap, and identify concrete next steps, reflecting the extreme urgency of climate action underscored by the best available science.

5. Closing

The Belém Mission to 1.5 represents an opportunity to demonstrate that multilateralism can deliver on the Paris Agreement's temperature goal. AILAC stands ready to engage constructively with the Presidencies to ensure that the Mission delivers a credible, equitable and science-based increase in ambition and implementation.