



SUBMISSION OF THE PHILIPPINES

Belém Mission to 1.5 - Party and Observer Perspectives

The Philippines welcomes the ***Belém Mission to 1.5*** as a timely opportunity to translate climate ambition into tangible outcomes for people, our ecosystems and communities. For highly climate-vulnerable developing countries such as the Philippines, keeping 1.5°C within reach goes beyond mitigation objectives but is a matter of survival.

The Philippines emphasizes that ambition and implementation are mutually reinforcing. The Philippines further emphasizes that global ambition must be matched by immediate, scaled-up, and predictable means of implementation. The highest-impact climate actions simultaneously enhance the protection, restoration, and sustainable management of ecosystems and biodiversity, strengthen resilience, reduce emissions, and advance sustainable development while supporting poverty eradication and inclusive economic growth. Such actions should be nationally determined, responsive to national circumstances and development priorities, and supportive of a just transition that leaves no one behind.

Adaptation remains the foundation of the Philippines' climate response. Efforts to advance the 1.5°C goal must therefore be pursued alongside strengthened adaptation action and support. Developing countries cannot be expected to raise ambition without commensurate progress in the provision and mobilization of finance, technology deployment transfer, and capacity-building, consistent with equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC).

In this regard, the Belém Mission should recognize that enhanced ambition under Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) is inseparable from the delivery of climate finance that is new and additional, publicly provided, grant-based, highly concessional, and non-debt-creating. The architecture of access is as important as the scale of finance mobilized. Developing countries, particularly those most vulnerable to climate impacts, should not be expected to bear the costs of implementation through instruments that increase debt burdens or divert resources away from sustainable development priorities.

Strengthened international cooperation should move from dialogue to implementation. Beyond mobilizing finance at scale, support must reach developing countries through modalities that facilitate the development of investment-ready NDC and NAP implementation pipelines, and address persistent implementation barriers, including high costs of capital, technology gaps, capacity constraints, and infrastructure needs. The Philippines underscores the importance of integrating climate action into national and subnational development planning, public investment programming, and budgeting

processes. Stronger alignment between NDCs, NAPs, and development investments is essential to translating climate ambition into implementation.

The Philippines views the Belém Mission as a platform for bridging ambition and implementation. It should mobilize the partnerships, investments, and solutions that enable countries to deliver on their NDCs and NAPs, and demonstrate that climate action yields co-benefits across poverty reduction, food, water and energy security, job creation, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem protection and restoration, health, and resilience.

To support this objective, the Philippines encourages implementation-oriented engagements throughout 2026 that reflect the needs of those most vulnerable to climate change, including women, girls, children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, smallholder farmers, fisherfolk, micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), natural resource-dependent communities, and displaced communities.

In particular, the Philippines encourages convenings and activities in 2026 that:

1. **Facilitate the sharing of practical experiences and lessons learned** in implementing NDCs and NAPs, South-South, triangular, and peer-to-peer cooperation, integrated adaptation and mitigation solutions, with particular attention to developing country experiences in translating national plans into on-the-ground action;
2. **Advance locally led adaptation and anticipatory action** consistent with country-driven approaches for reducing climate risks and empowering vulnerable communities, including through dedicated support for subnational and community-based actors;
3. **Promote technical exchanges** on climate risk information, early warning systems, adaptation metrics, and the practical operationalization of the Belém Adaptation Indicators;
4. **Promote dedicated dialogues on climate finance access** for NDC and NAP implementation, including approaches for operationalizing the commitment to at least triple adaptation finance by 2035 in a manner that is timely, measurable, and capable of reaching the most vulnerable through simplified and direct access modalities; and
5. **Support policy and investment dialogues** that strengthen coherence among NDCs, NAPs, national development plans, public investment programs, and long-term resilience strategies, and strengthen subnational planning and investment capacities, recognizing that climate action is ultimately delivered in regions, provinces, cities, municipalities, and communities.
6. **Promote technical exchanges and peer-learning on ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions**, including forest, watershed, coastal, and marine ecosystem protection and restoration, as high-impact measures that

strengthen resilience, conserve biodiversity, support sustainable livelihoods, and deliver adaptation and mitigation co-benefits.

7. **Accelerate Readiness for Integrity-Driven Carbon Markets (Article 6):** Establish dedicated workshops to assist developing countries in building transparent, state-led carbon accounting frameworks under Article 6. Technical exchanges should draw on frameworks focusing on how blue carbon (mangroves and seagrass) and terrestrial forest projects can generate results-based finance while strictly enforcing legally binding community safeguards and equitable benefit-sharing.
8. **Operationalize Adaptation Indicators Without Added Burdens:** International cooperation on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) must provide practical tools, methodologies, and data standards that enable countries to apply the *Belém Adaptation Indicators* according to national circumstances **without creating additional reporting burdens** for developing nations.
9. **Support Policy, Investment, and Trade Coherence:** Champion dialogues that align national NDCs and NAPs with broader economic blueprints and long-term low-emission development strategies (LT-LEDS). These sessions must ensure that international trade policies and Just Transition frameworks actively support, rather than constrain, the development aspirations of resource-rich, climate-vulnerable states—particularly regarding sustainable agriculture and responsible critical mineral extraction.

The Philippines underscores that transformational adaptation and nature-based solutions hold the highest impact potential to protect communities while simultaneously yielding mitigation co-benefits .

The Philippines reaffirms its commitment to working with all Parties and stakeholders to work together in translating the Belém Mission into actionable results, and stands as a constructive partner in advancing ambitious, equitable, and implementation-oriented climate action.