

10/07/2026

Dear COP31, COP30 and COP29 Presidencies,

Subject: Contribution to the Belém Mission to 1.5

Ipieca welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the Belém Mission to 1.5 initiative. We recognise the importance of this effort in identifying practical pathways to accelerate implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and in strengthening international cooperation to support delivery of the Paris Agreement.

As the global oil and gas association dedicated to advancing environmental and social performance across the energy transition, Ipieca brings together members and stakeholders to share practical experience and develop good practice guidance in areas such as emissions reduction, lower carbon technologies, biodiversity and ecosystems services management, water management and social performance. Through our technical work and our role as a non-lobby, collaborative platform, we aim to support informed and evidence-based dialogue across the climate community.

This submission draws on Ipieca's work and on recent examples of implementation across our membership to highlight high-impact solutions, enabling conditions, barriers and lessons relevant to scaling climate action in line with 1.5°C pathways.

We stand ready to continue engaging with the Presidencies and broader stakeholders to support the work of the Belém Mission.

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,



Brian Sullivan
CEO
Ipieca
E: brian.sullivan@ipieca.org
T: +44 (0) 20 7633 2370

IPIECA CONTRIBUTION TO THE BELEM MISSION TO 1.5

Ipieca was founded at the request of the United Nations Environment Programme in 1974. Through its non-lobby and collaborative approach Ipieca remains the industry's principal channel of engagement with the UN. Ipieca membership comprises National Oil Companies, international oil companies, independents, service companies and national and regional associations, representing around 60% of global oil and gas production. Ipieca convenes its members and stakeholders around climate, nature, people and sustainability, providing a collaborative platform to work on these interconnected issues in a holistic way, maximising impact.

As a framework for this, the Ipieca Principles outline a shared ambition of our members, in support of Ipieca's vision. They reinforce Ipieca's role to inspire action and lead the global oil, gas and alternative energy industry through a sustainable energy transition. The first principle under each theme provides support for a United Nations convention or initiative, strengthening Ipieca's longstanding [relationship and collaboration with the UN](#). The second principle under each theme aims to advance the environmental and social performance of members' operations. For climate, this includes supporting the Paris Agreement and its aims, and advancing emissions reduction and innovation whilst enabling adoption of lower carbon products and solutions across oil, gas and alternative energy.

As an UNFCCC accredited organization, Ipieca has attended every COP event since the first one was held in Berlin in 1995. As a non-lobby organisation, Ipieca's role is to increase understanding and provide timely information to members and key stakeholders on the issues under discussion as well as contribute technical expertise when required in support of the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

This document is offered in response to the Belém Mission to 1.5 call for submissions, which seeks views on the highest-impact action areas and solutions to support the ambition and implementation of NDCs and NAPs, as well as views on what is required to strengthen international cooperation to enhance ambition and implementation.

FROM AMBITION TO IMPLEMENTATION

Many of the solutions needed to accelerate delivery of the Paris Agreement are already being implemented, but their pace and scale remain uneven. The examples range from methane and flaring reduction and improving energy efficiency to lower carbon fuels, carbon capture and storage (CCS), nature-based approaches, water stewardship, workforce development and community resilience. This suggests that the most effective response to the Belém Mission is not to identify a single technology or policy lever, but to recognise the value of integrated implementation pathways that combine immediate emissions reductions, longer-term system transformation, enabling finance and regulation, and attention to social and environmental outcomes in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Ipieca supports the Paris Agreement:

- In the run up to COP21, Ipieca created the [Paris Puzzle](#), a series of papers intended to address what we see as key components of efforts to address climate change and demonstrate our commitment to meeting the challenge. Collectively, these papers highlight the fundamental role and contribution of the oil and gas industry in addressing the challenge of a transition to a low-emissions future
- In 2016 Ipieca published its [Exploring low-emissions pathways paper](#). The briefing discusses that there is no single pathway to a low-emissions future and identifies three common elements that

recur across most scenarios: improving efficiency and saving energy, reducing emissions from power generation, and deploying alternative low-emission options in end-use sectors

- The 2023 Ipieca [*net-zero emissions awareness brief*](#) similarly states that all technologies have to be supported and matured, including electrification, hydrogen, biofuels, synthetic fuels, oil and gas with CCS, direct air CCS, bioenergy with CCS and natural climate solutions

Taken together, these publications point to three insights that could be useful for the Belém Mission to 1.5 initiative:

First, pathways to a lower emissions future aligned with the aims of the Paris Agreement, including 1.5°C pathways assessed by the IPCC, are diverse and not uniform. They do not depend on a single scenario or technology mix and reflect different regional circumstances, energy needs, technology assumptions and deployment rates. Therefore, implementation should consider a broad portfolio of solutions and recognise the role of the different energy sources and technologies, including oil and gas.

Second, as the Global Stocktake makes clear, the world is not yet on course for 1.5°C. While renewables are growing rapidly, they are not yet replacing incumbent energy systems at the pace or scale required in part due to the scale of the energy demand growth; in the meantime, access to reliable, affordable energy remains essential to support economic and social development to support the implementation of the SDGs.

Third, even where future fossil fuel demand declines significantly, this decline is unlikely to occur uniformly across fuels, regions or companies. Higher-emitting and less efficient sources could be prioritised for displacement, while lower-emission production and measures such as methane and flaring reduction, deployment of CCS, and the substitution of coal with lower-carbon alternatives can contribute to emissions reductions.

Consideration should therefore be given not only to the pace of the transition, but also to its sequencing and quality: which fuels and assets are phased down first, which emissions-reduction characteristics are incentivised, and how policy can recognise material differences in emissions outcomes across fossil fuel uses.

Ipieca has been an observer of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) since 1995 and of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) since 2021. In this capacity, Ipieca actively supports the IMO's GHG strategy to decarbonise the maritime sector, which accounts for approximately 3% of global GHG emissions and delivers over 80% of international trade, as well as ICAO's efforts to decarbonise the aviation sector, which accounts for approximately 2.5% of global energy-related CO₂ emissions. Ipieca works with its members to contribute technical expertise across multiple areas, providing a forum to share and develop industry good practice on downstream environmental and social issues, and to promote technological and management solutions that reduce GHG emissions across the life cycle of fuels and products, from feedstock acquisition to end use.

This broader framing is important for the Belém Mission because it links practical implementation with scientific realism. It recognises that current NDCs are essential first steps but remain insufficient on their own to achieve the long-term aims of the Paris Agreement; that regional development, access to safe, clean and affordable energy matter; and that an effective implementation agenda have to therefore support a portfolio of solutions rather than assume a single, universal pathway. In addition, it also important to recognise that delivering the aims of the Paris Agreement also needs to take into consideration the achievement of the SDGs.

HIGH-IMPACT ACTION AREAS AND SOLUTIONS TO SUPPORT NDCS AND NAPS

Reducing operational emissions

Conserving the energy and greenhouse gases (GHGs) used to produce oil and gas can make a major contribution to moving the world onto a more sustainable energy path. The extraction and transformation of hydrocarbons is a significant energy consumer. Reducing energy losses in refining, processing, transmission and distribution provides financial incentives for efficiency to companies, and reduces costs for consumers. The industry is investing heavily in new technologies and research, including energy efficient design of plants, advanced computer controls, advanced modelling of reservoirs to increase production efficiencies, new extraction and processing methods, and improved technologies for monitoring the efficiency of equipment in the field.

In 2025 Ipieca, in collaboration with the International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP), completed the update of the [*Compendium of energy and GHG efficient technologies and practices*](#), which acts as a centralised resource providing information on technologies and good practices to improve energy performance and reduce GHG emissions across the industry.

Methane and flaring measures remain among the most immediate and scalable mitigation opportunities available to the sector, particularly where they are linked to productive use of gas and better operational performance. Ipieca has been holding knowledge sharing activities around addressing methane emissions from regional perspectives, and in 2025, we held a [*regional webinar series looking at Latin America*](#), providing operator experiences in terms of source abatement, advanced technologies, and inventory development.

Ipieca supports the aims of the World Bank's Global Gas Flaring and Methane Reduction partnership's (GFMR) 'Zero routine flaring by 2030' initiative, which brings together governments, oil companies and development institutions who recognize the flaring situation is unsustainable from a resource management and environmental perspective, and who agree to cooperate to eliminate routine flaring no later than 2030.

In February 2022, Ipieca, in collaboration with IOGP and the World Bank GFMR, released an updated [*Flaring management guidance*](#), which outlines new developments in flaring management and reduction, and examines industry experiences with eliminating flaring, new technologies, business models, operational improvements and regulatory policy. It explores how governments, regulators and oil and gas companies can work together to eliminate flaring and instead use the gas as an additional energy resource to drive sustainable development. The guidance also features case studies and examples of positive change.

There are several implementation examples reinforcing why these areas continue to matter. One is presented below:

In the Middle East an Ipieca member company has partnered with a local gas company to develop a flare gas recovery system that aims to capture up to 300 million standard cubic feet per day of flared gas and convert it into treated gas, liquefied petroleum gas and condensate; this could provide enough energy to power around two million homes annually.

There is wider progress across the sector on emissions reduction, and continued momentum on energy efficiency and lower carbon operational improvements.

Ipieca's net-zero emissions awareness brief identifies efficiency improvements in operations, elimination of routine flaring, minimisation of methane emissions, CCS and deployment of renewable power as readily available measures already being used by the industry to decarbonise the production

of oil and gas and to help consumers reduce emissions. Reducing operational emissions remains one of the most implementable contributions to near-term climate action and one of the areas where experience is already relatively mature.

Scaling lower carbon technologies and infrastructure

A second high-impact area is the scale-up of lower carbon technologies and infrastructure, including CCS, hydrogen and biofuels.

Oil and gas industry companies have the experience and proven record of partnering with governments and many stakeholders to develop world-scale energy projects. Ipieca member companies develop, manage, deploy and construct large scale lower carbon energy projects, including renewable energy and CCS projects towards an energy transition in the context of sustainable development. For example, the oil and gas industry is currently working to develop CCS technologies and projects and, of the 77 projects in operation in 2025, the majority are related to oil and gas activities. It is relevant for this process to recognize the important data and experiences that industry can share.

- In the United States, a group of Ipieca member companies is developing a Gulf Coast CO₂ transportation and storage initiative, intended to support regional industry in reducing carbon intensity
- In Europe, a few Ipieca member companies are investing in and developing a project to transport and store up to 900,000 tonnes of biogenic CO₂ annually for 15 years
- In the UK, a member company's injection test in a depleted gas reservoir in the North Sea aims to demonstrate that carbon storage can be realised in depleted fields and that existing petroleum infrastructure can be reused

These examples indicate that CCS is evolving from concept to delivery through hubs, shared infrastructure and asset repurposing, which is especially relevant for hard-to-abate sectors and industrial decarbonisation.

CCS hubs and industrial clusters can support large-scale deployment of CCS by enabling multiple emitters to share CO₂ transport and storage infrastructure. This can help reduce costs, manage risks, improve economies of scale, and support development of regional decarbonisation networks. Effective deployment typically requires coordination across the full CCS value chain, together with enabling regulatory and commercial frameworks.

The 2023 Ipieca net-zero emissions awareness brief underscores the significance of CCS in the transition to net zero, emphasising that CCS plays an important role in enabling lower carbon energy systems, including supporting lower carbon electricity. Additional publications also note that large-scale deployment faces a range of challenges, including high costs, regulatory uncertainty, public acceptance and the availability of suitable storage sites. They also emphasise that supportive policy frameworks and clear legal structures are critical to enabling investment and scaling up CCS. According to the Working Group III of the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report, "CO₂ capture and subsurface injection is a mature technology for gas processing and enhanced oil recovery. In contrast to the oil and gas sector, CCS is less mature in the power sector, as well as in cement and chemicals production, where it is a critical mitigation option (...). Implementation of CCS currently faces technological, economic, institutional, ecological-environmental and socio-cultural barriers. Currently, global rates of CCS deployment are far below those in modelled pathways limiting global warming to 1.5°C or 2°C. Enabling conditions such as policy instruments, greater public support and technological innovation could reduce these barriers".

As highlighted by both the IPCC and Ipieca publications, the role of CCS extends beyond the oil and gas sector. It is widely recognised as one of the technology options available to address process emissions

from hard-to-abate industries such as cement, steel, chemicals and refining, where emissions can arise from industrial processes and high-temperature heat requirements that are difficult to eliminate through electrification alone. CCS is also expected to play an important role in some pathways for carbon dioxide removal, including bioenergy with CCS (BECCS) and other engineered removals approaches, which many assessments identify as necessary to balance residual emissions and support the achievement of net-zero emissions.

The same pattern is visible in lower carbon fuels and hydrogen-related innovation. Aviation and shipping struggle with the energy density and weight of current lower carbon alternatives, while industrial processes often require high-grade heat and specific chemical reactions that currently lack viable substitutes and still rely heavily on hydrocarbons. Decarbonisation solutions for these hard-to-abate sectors are being actively explored by industry and academia with some beginning to be produced at a small scale, such as lower carbon and sustainable aviation fuels for the aviation industry. In this context, Ipieca works with the IMO and the ICAO, to provide technical input for the implementation of the GHG emission reduction strategies. Additionally, CCS can also support the scale-up of lower carbon hydrogen by capturing emissions from conventional hydrogen production, enabling its use as a cleaner fuel for transport and industry. CCS may also support the production of some lower carbon fuels and energy carriers, particularly in sectors where direct electrification remains challenging and where emissions reductions are needed across the full life cycle.

Ipieca was also a key partner in the UNEP Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles, providing industry expertise which led to the eradication of lead in gasoline worldwide.

The following examples illustrate that, beyond electrification, liquid fuels, hydrogen, carbon, capture and storage, carbon dioxide removal, and circular carbon approaches continue to be relevant for sectors such as shipping, heavy industry and existing vehicle fleets, particularly where solutions can link to existing infrastructure or industrial systems.

- In 2025, the European Investment Bank agreed to provide financial support to convert an Ipieca member's European refinery into a biorefinery producing hydrogenated biofuels from renewable raw materials such as cooking oil and agrifood waste
- Another member example is the successful testing of hydrogenated vegetable oil diesel in maritime transport, which confirmed the technical feasibility of using the biofuel in pure form for cruise ship engines
- A member's industrial-scale production of 100 per cent renewable gasoline compatible with existing gasoline vehicles can cut net CO₂ emissions by more than 70 per cent compared with conventional gasoline
- Another member has piloted methane splitting to convert methane into hydrogen and solid carbon, with the hydrogen intended for use in heavy industry and the carbon refined into materials including graphene.

Customers in sectors that are more challenging to electrify, including long-haul transport, petrochemicals, cement, steel, mining, marine transport and aviation, are expected to drive increased demand for lower carbon molecules such as hydrogen or biofuels. Lower carbon hydrogen can help carry and store energy across electricity, industry, transport and buildings, and existing gas infrastructure may in some places support more cost-effective scaling.

Decarbonising value chains and end-use sectors

A third high-impact area lies in decarbonising value chains and strengthening the connection between energy producers and end-use sectors. The Belém Mission invites consideration not only of technologies, but also of practices, investments and institutional opportunities.

Partnership-based approaches aimed at helping customers and value-chain partners reduce emissions.

One example from Ipieca membership is a member company partnering with a professional services company to strengthen emissions reduction solutions for industrial customers through digital tools combined with energy solutions, with the aim of helping heavy industry define and execute decarbonisation plans. Another Ipieca member signed an agreement with a multinational technology company to supply certified renewable electricity to its data centre operations, linking renewable generation directly to the decarbonisation of digital infrastructure in an emerging market. These examples show that implementation increasingly depends on linking energy supply, industrial demand and enabling services such as digital optimisation, long-term power agreements and logistics.

In May 2022, Ipieca was the first global oil and gas association to become a supporter of the *Aiming for Zero Methane Emissions Initiative*. Our role as a supporter is to raise awareness of the initiative and provide good practice guidance and tools to support the industry to reduce operational methane emissions.

The Oil & Gas Decarbonization Charter (OGDC), one of the initiatives launched at COP28, is a global industry effort dedicated to speeding up climate action and achieving high-scale impact across the oil and gas sector. Ipieca actively supports the goals of the OGDC and its efforts to expand signatories, promote adoption of guidance, standards and frameworks, and access technical support to achieve commitments.

Since its launch at the COP28 World Climate Action Summit, Ipieca is part of the Leadership Council of the Industrial Transition Accelerator, a global multistakeholder initiative focusing on accelerating decarbonisation across sectors in heavy industry and heavy-duty transport.

In addition to that, Ipieca supports various UNEP-led initiatives including the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0) that sets a broad methane reporting framework and promotes the delivery of a 60-75% reduction in methane emissions by 2030.

Nature climate solutions and adaptation

Investment in scalable nature-based solutions (like soil carbon storage, reforestation, and mangrove restoration), complement efforts to reduce GHG emissions in addition to providing co-benefits for people. Natural climate solutions (NCS) are complementary solutions in the energy sector decarbonisation pathways. NCS do not substitute the need to reduce emissions, but can contribute to greater ambition, as the world's energy systems are transformed, with IPCC assessments indicating that land-based mitigation, delivers a significant share of the emissions reductions needed to achieve 1.5–2°C pathways by 2030, with an estimated potential of around ~8–14 GtCO₂e per year.

In 2022, Ipieca, in collaboration with the Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI), developed the [*Natural climate solutions: high carbon stock ecosystems management guidance*](#), which supports the Paris Agreement goals by setting out the key principles to help energy companies conserve, enhance and restore the high carbon stock ecosystems where they operate.

In addition, Ipieca works on Nature-based Solutions (NbS) knowledge sharing series, leveraging good practices and standards on NbS, working with other stakeholders, e.g. IUCN and other industry partners.

Recent examples show a broadening of this agenda.

- This year, a member company signed a memorandum of understanding with a state government to explore nature-based carbon projects that meet internationally recognised certification standards

- In 2025, another member company launched a reforestation initiative with a development bank. The initiative aims to acquire five million carbon credits from reforestation and native restoration projects as a way to simulate carbon markets, promote biodiversity and support climate goals through large-scale nature-based solutions

These examples suggest that nature-focused work is increasingly linked to climate objectives, certification systems, disclosure frameworks and public-private finance.

Resilience and adaptation are also visible through water management, ecosystem restoration and community resilience.

- A member's example of low carbon technology is the pilot use of solar-powered water treatment technology that uses sunlight-activated floating photocatalyst beads to break down contaminants in wastewater with minimal energy
- Another member's wastewater and sewage project is expected to benefit more than 1,300 local inhabitants in a country of South America by improving water quality, health conditions and ecosystem conservation

Ipieca is developing a framework to help companies design and implement climate adaptation and resilience plans that assess and respond to physical climate risks, including their interconnections with nature and social considerations.

Together, these examples offer practical lessons for NAPs and NDCs: adaptation, resilience and environmental management are stronger when data, technology and local benefits are connected rather than addressed separately.

Just transition and energy access

A further strand running through the examples is the importance of people-centred implementation and a just transition. Ipieca's aspiration is to support the oil, gas and alternative energy industry's participation in international collaboration to transition to a lower-carbon world in a way that is just and fair for workforces, communities and consumers. A just energy transition will require significant economic, environmental, technical, social, infrastructure and mindset transformations. The world needs holistic, proactive and long-term approaches, with shared agendas, clear policy direction and active participation by key stakeholders.

This dimension is increasingly being addressed through education, health, social protection and local capacity building. For example, at the beginning of 2026, a member company expanded its partnership with the International Labour Organization to enhance occupational safety and health systems and improve access to social health protection in agribusiness supply chains in a west African country. Another example is a company's 20 year malaria elimination project that reduced malaria prevalence in the country by 75 per cent and under-five mortality by 78 per cent.

Transitions should support regional needs for economic development, energy access and decarbonisation of energy consumption, whilst ensuring an inclusive, orderly and equitable transition to a lower emissions future. Each region will choose a path suited to its own circumstances, depending on levels of economic development, availability of energy sources and population energy needs.

These insights underline that implementation will only be durable if it is socially realistic and regionally grounded. Energy transition pathways need to not only reduce emissions, but also to support sustainable livelihoods, inclusive growth, public health, energy access and a people centered approach. This is particularly relevant to emerging and developing economies, where the pace and sequencing of

decarbonisation may differ from advanced economies and where the links between energy policy and development outcomes are especially strong.

ENABLING CONDITIONS, BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The examples above also point to the enabling conditions needed to translate ambition into delivery. Finance is one of them. Several cases show that large-scale implementation has depended on long-term financing agreements or investment commitments. In other cases, finance is linked not only to technology deployment but also to market creation, long-term offtake and the scaling of nature-based or renewable solutions. The transition from pilot to scale depends not only on good ideas and technical feasibility, but on durable financing structures that reduce risk and enable replication.

Changes to the energy system in line with low-emissions pathways and growing demand will require massive shifts in investment flows. The oil and gas industry's infrastructure, expertise, capacity for innovation and ability to attract investment in large-scale projects mean that it has an important role to play in the transition.

Technology and knowledge sharing are a second enabling condition. Ipieca's core model is built around developing and disseminating good practice.

One of our members has set up a partnership to make free multimedia training courses on topics such as green hydrogen, sustainable fuels and renewable energy accessible to broader audiences. Capacity building is not an optional add-on to implementation, but one of its central conditions, particularly where countries and companies are seeking to adapt labour markets and institutions to new technologies and business models.

Achieving the long-term aims of the Paris Agreement will require worldwide action among governments, business and civil society. It will also require the private sector to apply its creativity and innovation to address the world's most urgent societal challenges. Policy, technology and capacity-building need to advance together.

Finance, as well as an enabler can be a barrier. Others are regulatory, some are infrastructural, because large-scale deployment depends on transport, storage, power, grid or logistics systems that take time to build. Others relate to capacity and social acceptance, especially where implementation touches local employment, land use, water, biodiversity or community priorities. These barriers are well understood, but they cannot be overcome by technology alone.

Each region will move at its own pace and will use a mix of technologies and resources that suit its circumstances. This is relevant to implementation as barriers may not be conceived only as technical or financial. They are also institutional and contextual, relating to the maturity of markets, the strength of public policy, social priorities and the practical conditions needed to deploy technologies at scale in very different national settings.

STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Meeting the challenge of climate change in the context of sustainable development requires actions from all parts of society. Governments alone cannot provide all of the solutions. Collaborative efforts among stakeholders, including government, civil society and industry are essential to navigate these challenges and create solutions in line with the aims of the Paris Agreement. Public and private entities at the national, subnational, regional, local and city levels will all need to engage with each other, academia, civil society and private sector.

International collaboration appears particularly important in three respects. First, it is necessary to support technical and regulatory frameworks, whether for methane management, lower-carbon marine fuels, biodiversity standards or cross-border CCS. Second, it can help mobilise finance and investment by providing confidence, comparability, predictability and longer-term direction. Third, it can strengthen implementation by broadening access to knowledge, training and good practice, especially in emerging and developing markets where many of the most pressing energy access, adaptation and development needs are located.

The examples of the IMO 2023 Strategy on Reduction of GHG Emissions from Ships, ICAO's Long term global aspirational goal (LTAG), UNEP Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles, all point to the value of continued multilateral and multi-stakeholder collaboration in these areas.

In this context, Ipieca's convening power and non-lobby status enables us to develop partnerships in support of UN Conventions and initiatives across all our workstreams, as highlighted in the section *Scaling lower carbon technologies and infrastructure* above.

Where climate action depends on regional infrastructure, different rates of transition, cross-border value chains or differentiated national circumstances, international cooperation becomes not only desirable but necessary for effective implementation.

LESSONS EMERGING FROM THE EXAMPLES

There are a number of lessons learned from companies' examples, which can inform how to scale up actions.

- The first is the importance of methane abatement, flare reduction and energy efficiency to deliver immediate gains. Additionally, CCS is one of the key technologies that could enable a lower carbon energy transition where barriers are addressed
- The second is that lower carbon hydrogen, lower carbon fuels and lower carbon power systems can help provide alternative energy options and support broader pathways to a lower emissions future
- The third is that successful climate action need to integrate mitigation and adaptation, with the protection of nature and the needs of communities
- The fourth is that existing infrastructure and industrial capabilities could be repurposed or upgraded, reducing costs and shortening timelines
- The fifth is that partnerships are not peripheral; they are often the mechanism through which finance, technical expertise, policy alignment and social legitimacy come together
- Additionally, transparency, guidance and capacity building matter greatly in closing the gap between isolated success stories and broader implementation

Implementation efforts need to prioritise practical measures that can reduce emissions today, while also enabling the technologies, infrastructure and social conditions needed to support long-term decarbonisation while ensuring access to energy.

Another lesson concerns realism in implementation. Ambition alone does not move projects from plans to operation. Progress depends on the surrounding enabling environment: predictable policy, investment confidence, institutional coordination, technical capability and stakeholder trust. It also depends on being attentive to the different needs of sectors and regions, especially where energy access, development, adaptation and industrial competitiveness remain live priorities. In that sense, the implementation agenda implied by the Belém Mission is not only about choosing solutions, but about building the conditions under which those solutions can be deployed at speed and scale.

CONCLUSION

There is growing evidence that high-impact action areas already exist across operational emissions, lower carbon fuels, CCS, renewable energy, nature-based approaches, water stewardship and social investment. But this is not enough. The principal challenge is less the absence of solutions than the need to scale them faster, more evenly and with stronger enabling frameworks. For that reason, the most relevant contribution to NDC and NAP implementation may be one that combines immediate measures with system-building, supports innovation while strengthening institutions, and keeps climate action connected to nature, resilience and people.

Multiple pathways and technologies will be needed; policy, finance and collaboration are essential enablers; and implementation should remain attentive to regional differences and social outcomes. Ipieca stands ready to continue contributing through technical guidance, good practice, stakeholder dialogue and cooperation across the UN system and the wider climate ecosystem.