Submission to the Climate Finance Work Programme

Vision, Modalities and Elements of the Work Programme

The Climate Finance Work Programme should be **Party-driven, focused on the effective implementation of Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement**, and linked to the relevant provisions of the Convention and Paris Agreement.

The Work Programme should focus on identifying **concrete pathways to scale up the provision of new, additional, predictable, accessible and grant-based climate finance from developed countries to developing countries**, in line with their obligations under Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement and the principle of continued progress.

The Work Programme should respond to the growing gap between **developing countries' climate finance needs and current levels of finance**, while ensuring that increased climate finance does not create additional debt burdens for developing countries.

In particular, the Work Programme should address:

- The scaling up of **public, grant-based and highly concessional climate finance**, particularly for vulnerable and debt-constrained developing countries;
- The **availability, accessibility and predictability** of climate finance, including in the context of Article 9.5;
- Access to finance for **local communities, children and youth, Indigenous Peoples and frontline communities**;
- The relationship between climate finance and the **growing debt crisis**;
- The role of National Adaptation Plans and the goal of tripling adaptation finance by 2035;
- The role of climate finance in enabling other means of implementation, including **technology transfer, capacity building, gender-responsive action and Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE)**;
- **Innovative sources of climate finance**, including sources based on the polluter pays principle;
- Appropriate **burden-sharing arrangements among developed countries**, consistent with Article 4.3 of the Convention;
- Recognition of the role of **South-South cooperation** and contributions from high-income and high-emission countries according to their capabilities.

Provision and Mobilization of Climate Finance

The starting point for scaling up climate finance must be the **fulfilment of developed countries' obligations under Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement**.

This is particularly important given the current decline in development assistance and reductions in contributions to multilateral climate funds. Climate finance should therefore be scaled up in a manner that is:

- **New and additional**;
- **Predictable and accessible**;
- Primarily **grant-based**, particularly for adaptation, loss and damage and vulnerable communities;
- Consistent with developing countries' evolving needs and priorities; and
- Provided without creating additional debt burdens.

Developed countries should not substitute climate finance obligations with loans or other instruments that increase the debt burden of developing countries. The Work Programme should examine **additional and innovative sources of climate finance**, including taxes or levies on polluting industries and high-emission activities, consistent with the polluter pays principle.

At the same time, the Work Programme should recognise the existing role of **South-South cooperation** and encourage high-income and high-emission countries outside the traditional developed-country donor base to contribute according to their capabilities.

Access to Climate Finance

Improving the **availability, accessibility and predictability** of climate finance should be a central objective of the Work Programme.

The Work Programme should therefore identify practical measures to **simplify, accelerate and improve access**, particularly for countries and communities with limited institutional capacity.

Particular attention should be given to direct and simplified access for:

- Local communities;
- Youth-led organisations and projects;
- Indigenous Peoples;
- Frontline and climate-vulnerable communities; and
- Communities seeking finance for loss and damage.

Transparency of Climate Finance

The Work Programme should strengthen transparency and accountability in climate finance, including through **clear and consistent accounting and reporting rules** that prevent double-counting and improve the credibility of reported finance.

Transparency should cover not only the volume of finance provided but also its **availability, accessibility, predictability and actual results and outcomes**.

The measurement of climate finance should therefore consider whether finance is reaching intended beneficiaries and producing meaningful outcomes.

Additional Issues

We need independent, immediate Loss and Damage finance that goes directly to local youth initiatives in regions facing climate induced disasters, water scarcity, droughts, and other consequences of the climate crisis, safeguarding the livelihoods of future generations.