

Peace@COP30 Message to the Presidencies on the Baku to Belém Roadmap to USD 1.3 Trillion

I. Introduction / Opening Expression

We appreciate the opportunity to provide input to the Presidencies on the Baku to Belém Roadmap. Peace@COP30 affirms its strong support for the Presidencies' leadership in shaping this critical agenda, and underscores that **finance, peace, and resilience are inseparable pillars for enabling effective climate action.**

At present, climate adaptation finance remains especially scarce in fragile and conflict-affected settings — the very contexts where vulnerability is most acute and where stability depends on building resilience. Without targeted financial support, these regions risk being left behind, exacerbating both climate and security risks.

The contrast with global spending priorities is stark. In 2024, governments collectively spent a record **USD 2.7 trillion on their militaries** — a 9.4 percent increase from 2023. This demonstrates that when political will exists, the international community is capable of mobilising funds at speed and scale. A comparable sense of urgency and determination must now be applied to climate finance.

Peace@COP30 therefore reiterates the urgency of **delivering the USD 1.3 trillion target in ways that strengthen stability, equity, and justice.** This is not only a financial imperative but a commitment to ensuring that climate action supports peace, prevents conflict, and enables societies everywhere to thrive in the face of accelerating risks.

2. Priority Actions (Short- and Medium-to-Long-Term) and what can those actions contribute to in terms of the scaling up of financing?

By 2028, the international community must act decisively to operationalize the new collective quantified goal (NCQG), **scale up concessional and grant-based finance, strengthen systems for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV), address unsustainable debt burdens, and advance meaningful reform of multilateral development banks.** These immediate steps are essential to restore trust and ensure that climate finance reaches the countries and communities that need it most.

Beyond 2028, a deeper transformation will be required. This includes embedding resilience into sovereign debt architecture so that vulnerable economies are not penalised for climate risks, expanding the use of blended finance mechanisms to attract large-scale investment, and strengthening regional financing compacts to ensure cross-border solutions are adequately supported. Such long-term measures will provide the structural foundation needed for sustained and predictable climate action.

Importantly, these reforms and commitments carry a peace dividend. Predictable and equitable finance reduces fragility, supports just transitions, and builds trust between governments and societies. By linking climate finance to resilience and stability, the Roadmap to USD 1.3 trillion can serve not only as a pathway to meeting climate goals, but also as a driver of peace and security in an increasingly uncertain world.

(What are priority short-term (by the end of 2028) and medium-to-long-term (beyond 2028) actions necessary to enable the scaling up of financing for climate action to developing countries? Based on experience to date and evidence, what can those actions contribute to in terms of progress in enabling the scaling up of financing?)

3. Scaling Adaptation Finance in Vulnerable Regions

Adaptation must be financed on an equal footing with mitigation. Without robust investment in resilience, communities on the frontlines of climate change will continue to bear disproportionate costs, undermining both human security and sustainable development.

Scaling up risk-pooling mechanisms and insurance facilities, alongside the deployment of de-risking instruments and the expansion of direct access funds, will be critical to ensuring that vulnerable regions can withstand the shocks of climate impacts. These mechanisms not only protect against immediate losses but also create the confidence needed for longer-term investments in adaptation.

Fragile and conflict-affected contexts require particular prioritization. In these settings, adaptation and peacebuilding are mutually reinforcing: well-designed adaptation projects can reduce competition over scarce resources, strengthen governance, and build the foundations of stability. Neglecting these regions risks deepening fragility and perpetuating cycles of conflict.

To be effective, adaptation finance must be locally led. This means channelling resources in ways that empower communities directly, especially those in conflict-affected areas and Indigenous peoples whose knowledge and stewardship are vital. **Locally led adaptation** ensures that solutions are context-appropriate, inclusive, and durable — turning finance into an enabler of resilience, dignity, and peace.

(What strategies can be implemented to enhance and scale up public and private financing mechanisms for climate adaptation, especially in vulnerable regions?)

4. Innovative and Non-Debt Creating Approaches, sources of finance and strategies to create fiscal space.

The Presidencies are encouraged to champion the development and scaling of innovative sources of climate finance. These could include **targeted levies on international aviation, shipping, and the arms trade, alongside fossil fuel windfall taxes and revenues from carbon**

markets designed and governed with strong integrity safeguards. Such approaches can both diversify the sources of finance and ensure that those most responsible for emissions contribute more equitably to solutions.

Alongside these measures, the expanded use of grants, the recycling of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), and the structuring of debt-for-climate swaps will be critical in creating fiscal space for developing countries. These instruments can help relieve unsustainable debt burdens while channeling resources directly into climate resilience and low-carbon transitions.

There are also significant opportunities in leveraging blended finance platforms that bring together public and private capital, as well as tapping into emerging financial innovations. Fintech solutions can enable micro-investments and improve transparency, while diaspora contributions represent an underutilized but powerful channel for mobilising resources at scale. Together, these approaches broaden the financial base for climate action, enhance equity, and unlock new pathways toward the USD 1.3 trillion target.

(What other experiences, proposals or approaches could help inform and accelerate efforts to mobilize USD 1.3 trillion in financing, including through grants, non-debt creating instruments, new sources of finance, and strategies to create fiscal space?)

5. Key actors and Multilateral Partnerships

To ensure that solutions are responsive to the realities of communities, it is vital to strengthen engagement with multilateral development banks, the International Monetary Fund, UNFCCC funds, regional development banks, and private sector alliances. These actors are central to scaling finance and tailoring instruments in ways that reach those most affected by climate impacts.

At the same time, reforming international financial institutions is essential to guarantee both accessibility and equity. Too often, financing flows are constrained by rigid eligibility criteria, high transaction costs, or imbalanced governance structures. Reform must therefore ensure that climate finance is predictable, inclusive, and aligned with the needs of vulnerable economies.

Finally, the climate–peace–security nexus must be placed at the heart of the Baku to Belém Roadmap. This means active engagement not only with the African Union, the European Union, and the UN Climate Security Mechanism, but also with regional peace councils — bodies such as the African Union Peace and Security Council, ECOWAS Mediation and Security Council, or similar regional mechanisms in Asia and Latin America. These institutions provide political platforms for conflict prevention and peacebuilding, and are well positioned to ensure that climate finance delivery reinforces stability rather than exacerbating fragility.

(What key actors and existing multilateral initiatives should be considered or involved, as appropriate, to support the delivery of the USD 1.3 trillion target?)

6. Closing Message

Peace@COP30 reaffirms its commitment to supporting the Presidencies through evidence, dialogue, and convening power. By bringing together diverse voices and practical insights, we stand ready to strengthen the Roadmap with grounded knowledge and collaborative momentum. Delivering on the USD 1.3 trillion climate finance target is more than a matter of meeting commitments. It is an investment in peace, resilience, and shared security — ensuring that climate action contributes to stability rather than exacerbating fragility, and that no community is left behind in the transition.

We therefore call for a united effort. From Baku to Belém, let us finance not just climate action, but a safer, more peaceful future.

Submitted by members of Peace@COP30 and the Community of Practice on Environment, Climate, Conflict, and Peace <https://www.ecosystemforpeace.org/>