# Submission by Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal on inputs to the Belém Mission on 1.5°C, in response to the invitation given by the COP 29, COP 30 and COP 31 Presidencies

**July 2026**

## Background

Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal (BBN) express appreciation to the COP31, COP30 and COP29 Presidencies in advancing the work on the Belem Mission to 1.5°C, as agreed in paragraph 42 of the Global Mutirão decision 1/CMA7. The three countries welcome the focus on enhancing ambition and accelerating implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and the focus on keeping 1.5°C within reach.

The three countries share strong geographic ties and face interconnected climate risk and vulnerabilities connected through a regional ecological corridor where upstream impacts, such as glacial melt and changing hydrology in Nepal and Bhutan, can cascade into downstream impacts, with Bangladesh bearing the brunt from flooding and sea-level rise.

As Parties to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, the three countries emphasized the urgent need for more ambitious climate action to limit global temperature rise. The BBN underscored that any further delay in climate action increases the risk of temperature overshoot, leading to irreversible impacts, higher adaptation costs, and growing loss and damage, particularly for the most vulnerable countries. Against this backdrop, the three countries reaffirmed that keeping 1.5°C within reach must remain the overarching political message and the highest priority for international climate cooperation.

For the three nations, the difference between the 1.5°C limit and higher levels of warming will decide whether climate risk can remain manageable or escalate into systemic disruptions beyond adaptation limits. Extreme and humid heat events are already becoming more frequent, particularly in Bangladesh where high humidity magnifies the impacts of heat stress, with similar heat-health risk emerging in the lowland and valley region of Nepal and Bhutan. Global warming of 2°C instead of 1.5°C could lead to 30-50% more glacial outburst floods, causing devastating impacts downstream to communities, livelihoods and economy.

As highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, the three countries welcome the inputs to the Belem Mission to 1.5°C and view this process as an opportunity to accelerate implementation and enhance ambition through strengthened international cooperation and investment. Keeping 1.5°C is a matter of survival for the three countries.

The BBN take the opportunity to provide following perspectives in response to the guiding questions:

**Action areas and solution with the highest impact potential to support the submissions, ambition, and implementation of NDCs and NAPs:**

- Despite their vulnerabilities, and low contribution to the global greenhouse gas emission, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal have consistently demonstrated climate ambition. Each of the three countries have submitted progressively ambitious NDCs in line with the provisions of the Paris Agreement and taken steps towards aligning them to the 1.5°C pathways. The three countries have consistently produced detailed ambitious plans that often go beyond the minimum requirements and their fair share.

- In their third NDCs (NDC 3.0) submitted in 2025 with targets up to 2035, the three countries have expanded sectoral coverage, provided clearer quantification of targets, and focused on scaling up and increasing access to renewables. All three countries have incorporated important guidelines from the outcome of the first Global Stocktake (GST-1) into their NDC 3.0, including a focus on renewables (including hydropower), energy efficiency, and other important targets such as green hydrogen, cattle feed and manure management, forest management, and cleaner industries. All three countries have also added information on just transition and addressing loss and damage.

- Adaptation is a priority for the three countries. In their NAPs, the three countries lay strong foundation in building resilience and reducing vulnerabilities with clear adaptation priorities across several key sectors such as food and agriculture, water, forest and biodiversity, energy, health, human settlements, infrastructure, supported by disaster risk reduction, early warning system, data, finance, technology, capacity building, research and innovations. The three countries are committed to building climate resilience and integrating adaptation priorities in policies and plans across sectors and levels of governments.

- The acceleration of the implementation of NDCs and NAPs depend on scale up international finance, technology transfer and capacity building support. Operating entities of the financial mechanisms including Adaptation Fund, Least Developed Countries Fund, Special Climate Change Fund should set ambitious replenishment, simplify access procedures, and enhance direct access to urgently accelerate investment on the ground.

For the BBN, the high impact action areas should include the following:

## Just Transition

- Accelerating just, orderly, and equitable energy transition, which includes: renewable energy development including hydropower, integrated grid system, energy efficiency, upgradation of transmission and distribution systems, energy storage, sustainable cooking, heating and cooling, sustainable transport, and industrial decarbonization, while also maintaining energy security, affordability, reliability and universal access.

- Strengthening forest, biodiversity, agriculture and nature-based solutions, which includes conservation and sustainable management of forest, wetland and biodiversity, mangrove and coastal ecosystem restoration, climate smart agriculture practices, and nature-based solutions that deliver mitigation, adaptation, ecosystem services and livelihoods benefits.

- Advancing circular economy and waste management which includes methane reduction, improved solid waste management, landfill management, waste-to-energy where appropriate, community-based waste reduction approaches, community-based SMEs to generate employment, support livelihoods and improve resource efficiency.

- Ensuring a just transition that promotes employment and economic opportunities, a low carbon and climate resilient economy, whole of society approaches and eradication of poverty.

## Regional Resilience

- Building on the UAE-Belem framework and the Belem-Addis Vision on Adaptation, the priority should now shift from planning to implementation.

- Accelerate implementation of adaptation priorities across key sectors such as water, food, energy, forest, fisheries, health, human settlement supported through enhanced access to finance, technology, and capacity building.

- Addressing transboundary water risk and vulnerabilities through timely sharing of information, and multi-hazard early warning system

- Strengthening integrated planning and management of transboundary forests, mountain ecosystems and biodiversity to reduce risks from forest fires, pests, diseases and ecosystem degradation, while enhancing ecosystem resilience and safeguarding the ecosystem services upon which downstream communities depend.

**Climate Finance**

- Access to finance, technology transfer and capacity building are key enablers of enhancing ambition and accelerating implementation.
- Long-term predictable, sustainable and significantly increased grant-based and highly concessional finance is critical to unlock the potential for expanding renewable energy, grid system, energy storage, energy efficiency, clean technologies, sustainable transport and resilient infrastructure for resilience and sustainable development.
- A clear climate finance delivery plan of the finance goals of USD 300 billion per year by 2035 and tripling of adaptation finance by 2035 is needed to ensure predictable, transparent and accountable climate finance for developing countries, especially for those in need the most.
- The operating entities of the financial mechanisms must set ambitious replenishment to triple outflows, enhance direct access, simplify approval process, project preparation facilities, support green infrastructure investment, and adaptation investment, essential for resilience, economic development and poverty eradication.
- Access to affordable and appropriate technologies, along with technical capacity is critical for accelerating just transition.
- Strengthening assistance for integrated energy and development planning will help align mitigation, adaptation and development objectives
- Enabling framework to attract private investment in clean energy, including risk mitigation instruments are needed
- Simplify access to international climate finance by strengthening country ownership, streamlining accreditation and project approval processes, enhancing readiness support, and improving access for countries with limited institutional capacities.
- Ensuring that international climate finance and support does not exacerbate existing national debt burdens

**Carbon Markets and International Cooperation**

- Promote high-integrity carbon markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement as an additional means of mobilizing climate finance and supporting the implementation of NDCs. Cooperative approaches should uphold environmental integrity, transparency, robust accounting, sustainable development benefits, and avoid double counting, while respecting national priorities and circumstances.

- Strengthen technical and institutional capacities for developing countries to participate effectively in carbon markets, including support for policy and regulatory frameworks, project preparation, measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems, national carbon registries, benefit-sharing arrangements, and corresponding adjustment requirements where applicable.
- Recognize that high-integrity carbon markets can complement, but should not replace, developed countries' obligations to provide public climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building support under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

## Conclusion

The growing risk of global temperature overshoot calls for rapid global emissions reductions more urgently than ever. Keeping 1.5°C is no longer a choice but a matter of survival for the most vulnerable countries such as BBN. Every additional fraction of warming increases the risks of extreme rainfall, heat, glacier loss and mounting adaptation pressures.

Any further delay in climate action would mean increasing the risk of temperature overshoot, leading to irreversible impacts, higher adaptation cost, growing loss and damage, and increasing burden to the most vulnerable. Countries must pursue every effort to limit the temperature increase to well below 1.5°C, to limit the magnitude and duration of any temperature overshoot, and to close adaptation gaps.

The BBN is ready for climate action on the ground, however, achieving our NDCs and NAPs will require an adequate level of international climate finance and support. It will also be important to ensure that the process is informed by the best available science. Timely mobilization of international support will be important to ensure timely progress on our climate targets, and adequate level of adaptation capacity. 1.5°C is a lifeline for the three countries and international cooperation must ensure that global targets and finance commitments lead us towards that pathway.