

The Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T

(a) **Overall Expectations for the Roadmap:** ECRA expects the "Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T" to provide a structured and transparent framework for scaling up climate finance for developing countries. This roadmap should ensure equitable access to financial resources, prioritize climate resilience and adaptation, and leverage innovative financial mechanisms to reduce barriers for vulnerable nations. The roadmap should also establish accountability mechanisms to track progress and align financial flows with the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

(b) **Key Topics and Thematic Issues to Inform the Roadmap:**

- **Equitable Distribution of Climate Finance:** Ensuring that funding reaches the most vulnerable communities, including marginalized groups and women disproportionately affected by climate change.
- **Adaptation and Resilience Financing:** Strengthening funding mechanisms for adaptation projects, particularly in small island developing states (SIDS) and least developed countries (LDCs).
- **Innovative Financing Mechanisms:** Exploring blended finance, green bonds, carbon markets, and other mechanisms to mobilize additional resources.
- **Capacity Building for Climate Finance Access:** Simplifying the process for developing countries to access funds from multilateral institutions.
- **Transparency and Accountability:** Strengthening monitoring frameworks to ensure effective use of climate finance and impact assessment.

(c) **Country Experiences, Best Practices, and Lessons Learned:**

- **Barriers and Enabling Environments:** Many developing countries face challenges related to limited institutional capacity, complex application procedures for climate finance, and lack of coordination between national and international funding mechanisms.
- **Innovative Sources of Finance:** The use of sovereign green bonds, debt-for-nature swaps, and public-private partnerships (PPPs) has proven effective in several countries. For example, Fiji's issuance of sovereign green bonds has successfully mobilized funds for adaptation projects.
- **Non-Debt Creating Instruments:** Grant-based financing, results-based payments (as seen in REDD+ programs), and concessional finance instruments have helped reduce financial burdens on developing countries.
- **Fiscal Space Measures:** Countries such as Colombia have introduced climate-responsive budgeting and tax incentives for low-carbon technologies to create fiscal space for climate investments.

(d) **Relevant Multilateral Initiatives to Consider:**

- **Green Climate Fund (GCF):** As the largest multilateral climate fund, GCF plays a critical role in financing mitigation and adaptation projects.
- **Global Environment Facility (GEF):** Supports biodiversity, climate adaptation, and land degradation projects.
- **Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs):** A financing model that has been piloted in South Africa, Indonesia, and Vietnam, integrating climate finance with national just transition strategies. (Or Just Transition Fund- EU)
- **Loss and Damage Fund:** Established at COP27, it is crucial for financing climate-related loss and damage in vulnerable countries.

ECRA welcomes the opportunity to contribute further to discussions on climate finance and looks forward to engaging with the CMA 6 and CMA 7 Presidencies in shaping a robust and impactful "Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T."