

## ARA Regional Advocacy Lead - Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) & New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG)

### Final narrative report

#### Introduction

GFLAC participated in several meetings with ARA’s Secretariat, SouthSouthNorth (SSN), throughout the project's duration to discuss its progress. This included a meeting on February 4 with the African and Asian leads, ACTS and Integrated Design, respectively, to foster the exchange of ideas. Additionally, GFLAC took part in a session of ARA’s members Plenary, where a presentation was delivered on the outcomes of the NCQG discussions at the 29<sup>o</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP29), as well as key messages linking the NCQG with the GGA in 2025. GFLAC officially joined the ARA community as a member in February 2025 and participated in ARA’s and Transitions Research’s TLS regional Symposium in Lima, Peru, on March 6-7. GFLAC actively contributed to the Symposium, including in a session focused on the synergies between the NCQG and GGA in preparation for COP30.

GFLAC has collaborated with two Latin American members of ARA, Argentina 1.5 and Avina Foundation, on various activities of the project. It has also actively engaged the [Latin American and Caribbean Network for a Sustainable Financial System \(REDFIS, for its acronym in Spanish\)](#) in multiple activities.

Launched in 2024 and coordinated by GFLAC, REDFIS is a coalition of 29 organizations committed to transforming the financial sector into a more sustainable, transparent, equitable and participatory system. The network fosters regional coordination and collaboration by strengthening capacities, promoting opportunities for advocacy and joint action, and facilitating information exchange to deepen the understanding of financial transformation processes. Lastly, GFLAC coordinates the “Friends of the NCQG,” an informal group of 94 experts and representatives from various organizations (as of March 2025). This group serves as a platform for regular exchanges on key aspects of the NCQG.

#### Activities and outputs

##### **1. Facilitate multi-stakeholder engagement to strengthen regional positions and the available evidence based on the NCQG and the two-year Dubai-Belen Work Program on the GGA.**

Multi-stakeholder map to strengthen regional positions around the NCQG and its interconnection with the GGA. This includes:

- **At least 3 workshops / meetings** with key stakeholders who are either members or whose mission and vision align with ARA’s goals, around the NCQG and the importance of elements such as closing the adaptation finance gaps.
  - a) “Towards a new collective quantified goal (NCQG) on climate finance that is fair, inclusive and effective” (August 1). Organized by GFLAC, REDFIS, Avina

Foundation and Climate Action Network Latin America (CANLA, for its acronym in Spanish). 56 live participants. [Recording and GFLAC's presentation](#). This media workshop aimed to promote greater understanding of the NCQG, ongoing discussions and the regional vision, facilitating the construction of a shared narrative and its informed dissemination.

- b) "COP29: the urgency of adopting a new collective quantified goal (NCQG) on climate finance" (November 5). Organized by GFLAC, Talanoa Institute, ECCO Climate and Germanwatch. 189 live participants. [Recording \(with simultaneous interpretation, including in Portuguese\)](#). This workshop analyzed the importance of the NCQG just days before the start of COP29, as well as the views of different regions and negotiating groups and recommendations from civil society.
  - c) "Intersections between the NCQG and GGA: views from LAC at COP29" (November 19). Organized by GFLAC, Argentina 1.5 and Avina Foundation. Over 40 in-person participants<sup>1</sup>. This working lunch aimed to develop recommendations from civil society organizations in the region on how to improve the link between the NCQG and the GGA towards COP30 in Brazil.
- **At least 2 workshops / meetings** with key negotiators and civil society to position critical elements about the NCQG.
    - a) "COP29 results: Advances and setbacks?" (November 26). Organized by GFLAC, CANLA and REDFIS. 187 live participants. [Recording](#). This webinar explored the political context of COP29, as well as the outcomes of the NCQG; on just transition; loss and damage; and human rights.
    - b) "Recap of NCQG Outcomes and Prospects for 2025" (1st Meeting of 2025 of the "Friends of the NCQG", January 16). Organized by GFLAC<sup>2</sup>. This meeting aimed to evaluate the outcomes of the NCQG at COP29 and to assess opportunities and challenges ahead of COP30.

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<sup>1</sup> Annex 1. Report in English.

<sup>2</sup> Annex 2. Notes **Friends of the NCQG**



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**2. Coordinate and prepare a regional submission on key adaptation issues to be considered by national or regional policymakers relevant to the NCQG and the two-year Dubai-Belem Work Program.**

Coordinate and prepare a regional submission on key adaptation issues:

- To prepare **at least 3 technical inputs** (submissions to the NCQG process with emphasis in adaptation matters) that shape the process or the outcomes of these processes.
  - a) Brief on the GGA (focus on regional positions). The design of this brief is being finalized and will be shared shortly.
  - b) Brief on the synergies of the GGA and NCQG. By GFLAC and Argentina 1.5. The design of this brief is being finalized and will be shared shortly. The delay was produced given the late publication of the GGA indicators expert's report at the end of May 2025.
  - c) Submission to the United Nations Framework Convention (UNFCCC) on the “Bakú to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T” of the NCQG (March 21). Coordinated by GFLAC and submitted on behalf of REDFIS. [Link](#). This submission presents views on the overall expectations, thematic issues and relevant multilateral initiatives related to the Roadmap, and features adaptation finance and the GGA strongly.

**3. Design evidence-based communication and advocacy outputs that feed into the NCQG and/or two-year Dubai- Belem Work program.**

- Design of **at least 3 audiovisual materials** about the importance of the NCQG and the critical elements that need to be part of the discussion, including adaptation inputs.
  - a) “No Goal No World” Campaign. [Website](#). It aimed to mobilize key stakeholders around the need to establish the NCQG at COP29. More than 270 individuals and organizations signed the petitions, with numerous organizations from the region participating, particularly in the videos. Additionally, various organizations and individuals shared the campaign's content on their social media channels, allowing for greater dissemination and visibility of its key messages. The campaign's strategic objectives were as follows:
    - Generate advocacy with ministers and international negotiators: promote the urgent need for an ambitious NCQG to secure climate finance.
    - Broaden the support of organizations and individuals for the campaign: increase the visibility and support of both international organizations and individuals committed to sustainable climate finance.

- Democratize knowledge about the NCQG: raise awareness about the importance of establishing a clear and fair target for global climate finance.

The communications strategy focused on generating graphic and audiovisual content on social media and other digital platforms, reaching an estimated total of 127,991 people.

- b) Presentation on the NCQG. [Link \(in Spanish and English\)](#).
- c) Daily videos at COP29. [Playlist](#). During the two weeks of negotiations, a series of daily videos were filmed. In these, the GFLAC team addressed key topics related to the NCQG negotiations. These daily interventions also offered a critical and strategic overview of the international climate landscape, fostering dialogue and cooperation among global actors.
- Develop of **at least 3 blogs** around the different elements of the NCQG, including the positioning of crucial adaptation matters.
  - a) Brief "The new collective quantified goal on climate finance: an urgency for the Global South". By GFLAC and REDFIS. [In Spanish](#) and [English](#).
  - b) Press release "COP29 must ensure a just, inclusive and effective new climate finance goal". By GFLAC and REDFIS. [Link](#).
  - c) Brief "COP29 results: Analysis of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance". In [Spanish](#) and [English](#). Table of results in [Spanish](#) and [English](#).
  - d) Blog: "Strengthening the Monitoring of Adaptation Finance in Latin America and the Caribbean". [Link](#).
- Develop **at least 3 key op-eds** on media that position the importance of the NCGQ.
  - a) Title: *As climate-vulnerable countries, we know what kind of finance we need: COP29 negotiators must agree a new climate finance goal that genuinely works for debt-strapped developing nations.*  
Date: November 19, 2024.  
[Link](#).
  - b) Title: A 34-page complex climate finance draft sparks concern in COP29 summit  
Date: November 14, 2024.  
[Link](#).



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- c) Title: *As climate-vulnerable countries, we know what kind of finance we need: COP29 negotiators must agree a new climate finance goal that genuinely works for debt-strapped developing nations* (text available in Spanish). Date: November 17, 2024.

[Link.](#)

- Organize **at least 3 media workshops / meetings** around the NCQG and the importance of adaptation before, during and after COP29.
  - a) Preparation course for journalists: “COP29 and climate finance” (November 5). Organized by GFLAC, Avina Foundation, *Periodistas por el Planeta* (PxP) and LatinClima.
  - b) During COP29: close links with regional and international media, CANLA press conference.
  - c) “Monitoring Adaptation Finance in Latin America and the Caribbean” (February 26). Organized by GFLAC, ARA, Avina Foundation, Argentina 1.5 and REDFIS. [Recording and additional material.](#)

#### 4. Organize founder engagement to secure funding for continued activities up to the UNFCCC COP30 in Belem, Brazil.

- Develop a strategic fundraising action plan, identifying regional and global opportunities to design an effective NCQG before and after COP29.
  - a) **Map funders** that are working or are interested in working on the NCQG, including organizations that are working with these funders, to identify gaps and future opportunities. The design of this mapping is being finalized and will be shared shortly.
  - b) Facilitate **at least 2 meetings** among funders and key organizations around the NCQG and the actions that need to happen before, during and after COP29. In addition to convening the “**Friends of the NCQG**” group, GFLAC has been facilitating informal exchanges with key organizations working on climate finance and the reform of the international financial system, with a focus on identifying concrete actions needed in the post-COP29 context. These exchanges have aimed to align priorities, share intelligence, and build momentum for an ambitious NCQG Roadmap and GGA outcome. They have also contributed to mapping emerging opportunities for collaboration and joint advocacy. At the regional level, the main platform for these efforts has been **REDFIS**. Notably, a Coordination Council was established at the beginning of 2025, which

includes a dedicated Working Group on Adaptation and Loss and Damage, co-led by GFLAC. In parallel, GFLAC is also co-leading a new **temporary task force on adaptation within CANLA**. This space seeks not only to strengthen coordination among regional organizations but also to democratize access to information on adaptation in a transparent and inclusive manner.

- c) **Identify actions** that will support the NCQG process before and after COP29. One of GFLAC’s key priorities for 2025 is advancing the “Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T” under the NCQG decision, with a strong emphasis on placing adaptation finance at its core. GFLAC’s efforts seek to reflect the priorities and realities of the Global South, particularly by promoting a climate finance architecture that is responsive to the adaptation needs of developing countries. To this end, GFLAC has been convening a **series of workshops** exploring various dimensions of the Roadmap, including its synergies and divergences with Article 2.1.c of the Paris Agreement, as well as specific challenges related to adaptation finance – with a particular focus on the GGA. The next session will delve into the interlinkages between external debt and the quality of climate finance. These workshops, alongside other webinars organized by GFLAC, serve as platforms to engage civil society, academia, and policymakers – including UNFCCC negotiators, helping foster a more inclusive and participatory approach to the NCQG Roadmap in the lead-up to COP30 and beyond. In parallel, GFLAC has been actively participating – both individually and through various networks, in **formal and informal dialogues at the international and regional levels** to strengthen the narrative around adaptation finance. We have also maintained ongoing engagement with the **incoming Brazilian COP30 Presidency Team**, including the Ministry of Finance, providing technical inputs and policy recommendations to support a just, ambitious, and implementable NCQG. Our aim is to ensure it reflects the urgency of the climate crisis and anchors a robust connection with a potential adaptation package in Belém.



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## Annex 1

### Report – Event "Intersections between the NCQG and GGA: Views from LAC"

On November 19, 2024, the Climate Finance Group for Latin America and the Caribbean (GFLAC), Argentina 1.5, and Avina Foundation, within the framework of the initiative “Powered by the People (PxP)”, organized a working lunch in the context of the 29<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP29) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The purpose of the lunch was to develop recommendations from civil society organizations in the region on how to improve the link between the new collective quantified goal (NCQG) on climate finance and the global adaptation goal (GGA) towards COP30 in Brazil.

This report compiles the main discussions during the lunch, which was attended by more than 40 participants, and identifies potential areas for synergies between the NCQG and GGA in 2025.

#### Exchanges

Regarding the status of the NCQG negotiations, Sandra Guzmán (GFLAC) emphasized that it is difficult to calculate how much adaptation costs us because they are generally local costs. Adaptation does not generate profit, but rather survival, which is why finance from the NCQG must be public. Mitigation will occur with or without the NCQG, but adaptation will not. That is why it is very important to address adaptation in the new global goal. Furthermore, the NCQG is not just about the amount, but about the quality, and finance must be accessible and not generate debt. Finance in the region today is based on loans, which has generated more debt in the region.

Regarding the negotiations on the GGA, Pilar Bueno (Argentina 1.5) noted that the objective is to generate indicators, not to duplicate efforts, but to collectively assess how this is being done. With the doubling of adaptation finance, we only cover 5% of the needs identified by developing countries. We need a text that mandates the identification of means of implementation, both individual and cross-cutting with the other targets; we must anchor the GGA in the NCQG and vice versa. We must take away from this COP clearer criteria: comprehensive in themselves and monitorable, and we must have the means of implementation to make the framework viable. The means of implementation must be clear, with specific indicators for each target or with the means of implementation appearing throughout the cycle.

Natalie Unterstell (Talanoa Institute) mentioned that it is crucial that adaptation is included in the NCQG. Doubling the finance by 2030 compared to what will be achieved by 2025 is insufficient; this is a very low threshold. It is important that the region's civil society contributes to promoting something more ambitious.

Diosmar (Iyaleta Research Association) expressed concern about the GGA indicators, noting that the methodology says a lot about how we will mobilize resources. One of the topics they are investigating is how adaptation is addressing urban issues and problems, and how the indicators identify this situation; how to work with variables that allow for this quantification in infrastructure, sanitation, housing, services, health and water. He also emphasized that national adaptation plans (NAPs) must be differentiated from the GGA in order to secure funding for both. They are closely linked, but if we mix everything, we won't have funding for the NAPs or for the indicator system proposed by the GGA.

For Leticia (Instituto de la Mujer Negra), this is a strategic moment to include the Afro population in the discussions. Greater coordination is needed in the region for the agenda to move forward. Countries

are going alone on this; greater coordination across the region is necessary for the agenda to move forward.

According to Taina (Red por la Adaptación Antirracista), the criteria for defining maladaptation is important; it must be articulated with the indicators, especially maladaptation in urban settings. For the indicators, it is necessary to consider the distinction between traditional and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and consider both. There also needs to be more discussion about finance for early adaptation, rather than post-event reconstruction. There is a need to talk more about transformational adaptation, which is not just an emergency issue.

María José Lubertino (Mujeres para el Buen Vivir y Red Ecofeminista de América Latina y el Caribe) commented that gender indicators are insufficient; they only reflect the number of women and men. More qualitative aspects are needed, as well as the inclusion of knowledge and insights that are built from the ground up. Cities are key; it's a discussion that has been displaced and is fundamental. It 's also important to define indicators of what "is not right" to prevent governments from obtaining funding for things that aren't positive. Unity in demanding the Global North is a fundamental pillar of policy.

Sebastián Carranza (United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office) emphasized that NAPs are often given many indicators and then never implemented; they are not extended to other sectors and do not reach governments. Regarding the link between NAPs and the NCQG, he noted that some of these plans reach the Ministries of Finance and lack support there because States cannot finance what was identified. He also highlighted the role of green or adaptation fiscal rules as innovative tools that can be used to implement NAPs.

Nicolás Avellaneda (Fundación Plurales) commented that it is important to seek finance that does not generate debt and that, although it may be difficult, it is necessary to demonstrate how much is needed in monetary terms.

In closing, Sandra Guzmán emphasized that, regarding the NCQG, society wants to see the political message, and it is necessary to send input to ministers and political actors; otherwise, they will go with what they hear at the table, and that is not necessarily what is needed; there is a need to change the tone of the political communication.

Furthermore, Pilar Bueno emphasized that the adaptation sub-target in the NCQG should be around 400 billion (a science-based figure, Adaptation Gap Report 2024) in terms of provision, and that it should be clear that this is for the compliance with the 11 indicators established within the GGA framework.

### Areas of synergies

In **paragraph 18, the decision on the NCQG** "*Recognizes the need to dramatically scale up adaptation finance, including taking into account the global goal on adaptation and the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5*".

Despite being the only mention of GGA in the NCQG decision—which could undoubtedly have been stronger—and not having an adaptation sub-target in terms of provision as requested by developing countries, the following **references to adaptation** in the text stand out:

**3.** "*... adaptation finance needs are estimated at USD 215–387 billion annually for up until 2030 [according to Adaptation Gap Report 2023] and notes with concern the gap between climate finance flows and needs, particularly for adaptation in developing country Parties*".



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5. *“Decides that the new collective quantified goal on climate finance will support the implementation of developing country Parties’, inter alia, nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications...”*.

8. (b) [Decides to set the goal of 300 billion] *“In the context of meaningful and ambitious mitigation and adaptation action, and transparency in implementation”*.

14. *“Acknowledges the fiscal constraints and increasing costs to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and, in this context, also acknowledges the need for public and grant-based resources and highly concessional finance, particularly for adaptation and responding to loss and damage in developing country Parties...”*.

16. *“Decides that a significant increase of public resources should be provided through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund and also decides to pursue efforts to at least triple annual outflows from those Funds from 2022 levels by 2030 at the latest...”*. It’s worth clarifying that tripling climate funds implies increasing finance from 3.4 billion dollars (OECD, 2024) to 10.2 billion per year, which represents only 3.4% of the 300 billion annual goal. Furthermore, there is no mention of the need or obligation to channel more resources through these funds, without which increasing their expenditures will be extremely difficult. This is particularly evident in the case of the Adaptation Fund, which only managed to raise about 133 million dollars during COP29 of the 300 million goal for 2024.

17. *“Affirms that the provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation...”*.

The NCQG decision also mentions issues related to **improving access** to climate funds, including the Adaptation Fund, in paragraphs 13 and 24, and bilateral financing in paragraph 22.

**Paragraph 27** also establishes the **“Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3 trillion”**, namely: the outgoing presidencies of Azerbaijan and the incoming presidency of Brazil shall, in consultation with the countries, operationalize this roadmap to achieve the annual mobilization of 1.3 trillion dollars. Proposed by the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia, Susana Muhamad, it aims to increase finance to close the gap between the 300 billion dollars and 1.3 trillion to support developing countries with the aim to *“...implement nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans, including through grants, concessional and non-debt-creating instruments, and measures to create fiscal space, taking into account relevant multilateral initiatives as appropriate...”*.

The reference to NAPs in this paragraph opens the door to a deeper discussion on issues related to adaptation finance, including the 2025 target for doubling the provision of adaptation finance from developed to developing countries, as well as the GGA. While the plans of Baku and Brasilia regarding the operationalization of the Roadmap are still unknown, it will be important to closely monitor the process to ensure that this plan is implemented by COP30—when the presidencies submit their report—and is implemented by 2026 to ensure its effectiveness.

In relation to the **United Arab Emirates (UAE) Framework for Global Climate Resilience**, effective implementation of the NCQG also requires explicit reference to the framework and its targets for 2030 and beyond. Incorporating this connection will allow global goals to be aligned with the national needs of developing countries. This makes it imperative for the NCQG to include language that prioritizes the



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implementation of this Framework, including a focus on finance for transformational adaptation that does not displace incremental adaptation efforts.

Another key aspect is the importance of directly funding locally led adaptation initiatives, with special emphasis on the active participation of local communities and Indigenous Peoples. Evidence shows that this approach significantly improves the impact of invested resources. Likewise, clear indicators should be considered to monitor progress towards the UAE Framework targets in the context of the NCQG, ensuring that adaptation needs are adequately represented in Parties' biennial transparency reports. Furthermore, the GGA indicators to be agreed upon at COP30 should be considered in the design and monitoring of the NCQG, ensuring a comprehensive and results-oriented framework.

## Annex 2 Friends of the NCQG

### Executive Summary

**Meeting Title:** Recap of NCQG Outcomes and Prospects for 2025

**Date:** January 16, 2025

**Time:** 2:00 pm – 3:30 PM GMT

### Objective

The meeting aimed to evaluate the outcomes of the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) discussions from COP29 and to assess opportunities and challenges ahead of COP30. Participants explored the implications of the Baku-to-Belem Roadmap, the role of multilateral development banks, and the critical need for transparency and accountability in climate finance. They also shared plans and strategies for the upcoming year, highlighting the importance of collaboration and coordination across various networks and processes. Discussions further addressed related global platforms and processes, such as the G20 and the UN Tax Convention, and their implications for climate finance, adaptation and loss and damage mechanisms.

### Key Takeaways

#### 1. COP29 Outcomes and Reflections

- a. **NCQG progress:** Participants expressed disappointment with the limited ambition of COP29 outcomes. While the agreed \$300 billion target marked some progress, it fell short of addressing the urgent needs of developing countries.
- b. **Adaptation finance:** Weak language and vague commitments underscored the lack of a clear sub-goal for adaptation finance, leaving significant gaps for COP30 to address.
- c. **Qualitative elements:** The inclusion of elements like debt treatment and cost of capital was seen as a step forward, but participants voiced concerns about the mechanisms for their implementation.
- d. **Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs):** The role of MDBs in tracking and increasing concessional finance for adaptation and mitigation was emphasized.

#### 2. Baku to Belem Roadmap

- a. **Accountability concerns:** Participants identified the Roadmap as a last-minute effort with unclear leadership and accountability mechanisms.
- b. **Implementation strategy:** There is an urgent need for clear guidance, mapping of stakeholders and integration with global adaptation finance frameworks.

#### 3. South Africa's G20 Presidency and BRICS Engagement

- a. **G20 priorities:** South Africa's collaboration with the African Union introduced a focus on debt finance and fiscal space, but participants noted insufficient emphasis on climate finance within the broader G20 agenda.



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b. **BRICS role:** BRICS' increasing influence in shaping climate negotiations was discussed, alongside concerns about its focus on fossil fuels and hydrogen investments. Civil society engagement with BRICS was identified as a gap needing attention.

### 3. Adaptation Finance and Loss and Damage Mechanisms

a. **Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA):** COP30 presents a crucial opportunity to integrate adaptation finance into global frameworks and align it with National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

b. **Loss and Damage financing:** Participants stressed the importance of actionable financing strategies to support vulnerable communities, with particular focus on the intersection of climate justice and financial innovation.

### 4. Upcoming Opportunities and Challenges

a. **Key events:** Major platforms such as the Finance in Common Summit (FiCS), G20 meetings, and the 4th International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4), were identified as critical opportunities to advance the climate finance agenda.

b. **Developing countries' role:** Strengthening the leadership of developing nations in these processes is crucial for shaping equitable and sustainable outcomes.

### 5. Brazil's COP30 Presidency

a. **Strategic priorities:** Brazil's leadership offers a chance to center the Amazon and indigenous communities within the climate dialogue. However, internal challenges, including an undefined action agenda, remain significant barriers.

b. **Focus areas:** Participants highlighted the need for Brazil to prioritize adaptation, loss and damage financing, and a cohesive strategy to address these issues within the COP30 framework.

#### *Links shared during the meeting by both GFLAC and the participants*

- [NCQG bibliography, shared by GFLAC.](#)
- [COP29 Results. Analysis of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, shared by GFLAC.](#)
- [Convention consequences: analyzing the critical issues from UNTC negotiations, shared by Maria Ron Balsera.](#)
- [FAQs: International Taxation, Human Rights and the United Nations Tax Convention \(UNTC\), shared by Maria Ron Balsera.](#)
- [Will the "Finance COP" live up to the expectations? A critical analysis of the stakes at COP29, shared by Maria Ron Balsera.](#)
- [The UN Tax Convention Terms of Reference have been approved. What's next?, Shared by Maria Ron Balsera.](#)
- [Key Concepts: Climate Finance, Reparations, and Human Rights, shared by Maria Ron Balsera.](#)
- [Elements paper for the outcome document of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, shared by Rebecca.](#)



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### ***Member's plans***

- **ICPH Africa Working Group** is working on a briefing focused on climate finance and opportunities post-NCQG. If there is anyone who would like to contribute, please write to Gillian at: [gill@twigconsulting.co.za](mailto:gill@twigconsulting.co.za)
- **UNCTAD** will be releasing an analysis of the NCQG. Towards the middle of the year, more work related to the Roadmap. They will also be conducting an NCQG 2.0 modelling exercise, with more granular work on adaptation.
- **CSE** will continue with their work on Article 2.1.c (workshops/webinars), as well as on the issue of debt.
- **Greenpeace** will focus more on campaigning regarding the Roadmap.
- **ODI** will be releasing a report on the NCQG in the next two months. They will also have some formal and informal discussions on the complementarities between the NCQG and Article 2.1.c.
- **WRI** will probably do some work on the implications of the reference to country platforms in the NCQG decision (more related to the G20 discussions), as well as some analysis on adaptation finance, what should be on the agenda in COP30.
- **Talanoa Institute** is having a meeting with the Brazilian diplomatic team responsible for Roadmap in the next couple of weeks. They will also be hosting an international event targeting adaptation finance in Brasilia, Brazil, on February 25. If you want more information, please contact their Adaptation Team through +55 27 99724-7442 (WhatsApp) or [daniel.porcel@institutotalanoa.org](mailto:daniel.porcel@institutotalanoa.org).
- **GFLAC** will be working on the role of the MDBs within the NCQG, the Roadmap and an Observatory on the NCQG to monitor its activities and progress.

### ***Next Steps***

The meeting concluded with a shared commitment to address the structural and systemic challenges in climate finance. By leveraging upcoming opportunities and fostering cross-sector collaboration, participants aim to strengthen adaptation finance mechanisms and ensure equitable climate action ahead of COP30. The next steps are as follows:

- **Regular meetings:** Establish bi-monthly check-ins to maintain momentum and share updates on climate finance developments.
- **Resource sharing:** Create a repository of resources and research outputs to support collective advocacy and decision-making.
- **Strengthening advocacy:** Mobilize civil society and private sector actors to amplify the call for stronger commitments.
- **Transparency mechanisms:** Advocate for improved tracking systems to ensure accountability and equitable distribution of climate finance.