

YOUNGO TED 7 Submission for the NCQG

Background / Words of Introduction

The message was clear in the previous TEDs, we need to continue to incorporate the lessons learned from the last unaccomplished goal. This requires that the new goal is set not to be only as a political statement, but includes credible targets in a needs and best available science based approach, with quantitative, qualitative and transparency aspects to be incorporated in the framework, that should include targets that seeks to deliver and mobilize an amount of quality finance that is coherent with the targets for Adaptation, Loss & Damages and Mitigation and other key global goals like the SDGs and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework of the CBD, while ensuring progress on the alignment of financial flows to low carbon and climate resilient development (2.1c).

We want to highlight and offer our full support to the [joint submission](#) on debt and climate finance. In the Children and Youth Constituency, we evaluate the quality of climate finance according to two main characteristics. First, the type of climate finance is crucial. Climate finance should **not increase the debt stress of developing countries** for example through non-concessional loans. The pre-2025 target needs an exponential increase in grants-based and grant-equivalent finance that ensures the integrity of the Paris Agreement in the light of common but differentiated responsibilities. Second, we assess what the money declared as climate finance is used for. The [Reuters report](#) of 2023 revealed that some money pledged under the current 100 billion climate finance goal was spent on “chocolate stores” and “hotels”. We were horrified that even a coal plant was financed under the framework of the 100 billion goal.

During the 7th TED the world experts need to discuss qualitative aspects and rules on what is to be financed under the NCQG. Afterwards, each party could develop and adhere to more ambitious rules, but under no circumstances should more generic ones be adopted, leaving room to greenwashing practices.

Setting the Qualitative aspects for the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG)	
Aspect	Demands
Impact Indicators	<p>1. Standardized Indicators that assure that climate finance has quality impacts.</p> <p>It is crucial that funds either from private or public sources are used effectively in projects that have a real impact in the fight against the climate and ecological crisis. Indicators are necessary to exclude financing that is irrelevant and harmful to the climate. This requires clear rules on possible financing, including validated ESG indicators that can prevent greenwashing in the private sector and bonds.</p>

<p>Final Beneficiaries Accessibility</p>	<p>2. Accessibility and dedicated finance as part of qualitative, effective climate finance.</p> <p>It is harder for vulnerable or small local communities to apply for climate finance due to a lack of human and technical resources, so it is necessary that financing comes with technical assistance to empower these communities, without imposing an external agenda but by letting communities develop their proposal.</p> <p>3. Finance to create the conditions needed to implement our common goals. Qualitative targets for local enabling environments.</p> <p>Organizations and communities that are on the frontlines, working on projects that contribute to for example mitigation efforts, need resources to be able to do their work. This requires direct finance and the creation of a safe environment to do this work (e.g. investing in the security of climate defenders such as indigenous leaders).</p>
<p>Adaptation/ Resilience Financing</p>	<p>4. Quality of Adaptation Finance must include assessments based on the equal accomplishment of the targets of the Global Goal on Adaptation.</p> <p>Climate finance needs to address different sectors for adaptation, such as health. There is already development assistance for health channeled to developing countries (although it is not enough). New funds need to add up to the already existing development assistance for health to focus on the link between climate change and health by making them more resilient to climate events. The same idea should apply to all the sectors involved in climate adaptation. Also, funding should not be changed from one sector to another, but it should add up to the already existing financing and not undermine funding for other sectors such as agriculture or water infrastructure. There needs to be alignment the development assistance for other sectors with climate finance objective</p> <p>5. Quality of Adaptation Finance should consider metrics to assess the progress of improving adaptation capacities of developing countries.</p> <p>Finance for adaptation should provide resources to progressively increase the capacity of the global South to assess future climate risks, such as funding for climate research facilities ,formulation & implementation of NAPs, training of local or regional expert personnel to run and maintain such facilities and training programmes.</p>

<p>Financing Loss and Damage and Just Transition</p>	<p>6. Qualitative targets under loss and damages financing should be included considering the technical work under the Santiago Network.</p> <p>7. Qualitative metrics should be included to show the degree of reversion of stranded assets while considering just transition principles; as well as the degree of L&D finance flows on climate resilient development from new investments (with high ambition)</p> <p>Economic L&D should consider incentives to align flow taking care of the burden of stranded assets, financing should also be directed at social insurance for workers and communities, linking to just transition.</p> <p>Financing for damages also needs to be in line with adaptation for future climate events. Example: in Perú, floods caused by El Niño destroyed roadways that were rebuilt afterwards, but might not be resilient enough for future floods caused by future El Niño. The rebuilt of this roadway can be considered financing for damages but should make sure the new infrastructure is more resilient to future extreme weather events.</p>
<p>Climate Justice</p>	<p>8. Quality finance should include indication of progress towards empowering and protecting local stakeholders through climate finance.</p> <p>Climate finance should help developing countries' economies from stop relying on commodities exportation that can have detrimental impacts on their critical ecosystems for the global tipping points (e.g. mining in the Amazon rainforest)</p> <p>Local workers and businesses should be the primary beneficiaries of climate finance. The funding should support the local and circular economy, with a particular focus on non-profit enterprises pursuing social goals. It should align with the objectives of the CBD and support human rights as well as the rights of nature. It's crucial to abstain from supporting foreign businesses operating in developing countries, as these entities might lack the necessary technical expertise for project implementation.</p> <p>To raise funds, it's essential to consider reforming international tax governance through a United Nations-led tax convention. This could ensure equitable representation for all countries. Moreover, it's vital</p>

	<p>to establish fair conditions for the financial support provided to beneficiaries. For example, financing provided to farmers must avoid that in case of not accomplishing the objectives due to causes related to climate change, their land won't be taken from them.</p> <p>Indigenous people play a vital role in safeguarding our environment, preserving 80% of the planet's biodiversity. However, their role as Nature guardians exposes them to major risks. Tragically, a number of them are being killed, and indigenous communities account for 15% of the world's extreme poverty. It is vital to ensure their protection, security and economic stability, by granting them funds so that they can continue to play an essential role in the fight against the climate crisis.</p>
<p>Risks</p>	<p>9. Reconsidering risk perception and measurement</p> <p>Rethinking the perception and measurement of risk: Vulnerable communities and countries are perceived as riskier, which means they will face higher interest rates. Therefore, it is more challenging to secure climate financing for the areas that need it the most. While the funding will target only developing countries, they are not equal among themselves. To anticipate an unequal distribution of funds, especially from the private sector, it is necessary to establish a regional and global objective.</p>

Setting the Transparency aspects for the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG)	
Aspect	Demands
<p>Biennial reports</p>	<p>1.Detailed biennial reports on fund usage.</p> <p>Parties are required to produce comprehensive reports every two years, outlining the allocation of funds in depth. These reports must specify the destinations of the funds, the rationale behind these allocations, and whether external contributions from non-party stakeholders have supplemented the financing. Data like the percentage of funds allocated to L&D, mitigation and adaptation needs to be highlighted. A clear and transparent methodology must be employed to estimate the impact of the funded projects, and this must be communicated within the report.</p> <p>2.Simplified public-facing reports.</p>

	<p>In addition to detailed reports, concise and accessible reports must be developed for the general public. They must be translated into various languages. These documents should summarise undertaken actions, achieved results, and broader implications for combating climate change, as well as project costs.</p>
<p>Periodic analyses</p>	<p>3. Independent evaluation of project impact.</p> <p>To ensure an impartial assessment, devoid of conflicts of interest, of the impact of funded projects, independent entities must be tasked with conducting periodic analyses. These evaluations should encompass both the overall efficiency of project management and the projects themselves, highlighting successes and areas requiring improvements.</p>
<p>Strategic planning</p>	<p>4. Sanctions and remediation mechanisms.</p> <p>Qualitative aspects should include measurable targets for improvement, considering assessments for planning and progress on MEL processes. They should also assess compliance and address non compliance.</p> <p>Strategic planning should take place to establish concrete and measurable outcomes that lead to improvement cycles in a timely manner, MEL is suggested. In the event of non-compliance with transparency obligations or inappropriate use of funds, penalties or redress procedures should be established. The concept of an independent oversight entity could also be considered.</p>
<p>Transparency to the civil society</p>	<p>5. Open data access.</p> <p>To ensure transparency and enable collaboration among parties and non-party stakeholders, all data related to the NCQG should be made publicly available. Scientists, NGOs, and other stakeholders should have the ability to access comprehensive data for conducting their own analyses. The format of the data (e.g. labelling) should allow for external analyses.</p> <p>6. Transparency and consultation with local communities and indigenous peoples.</p> <p>Funded projects must involve complete transparency towards local communities and indigenous peoples. Regular consultations should be organised to engage communities in the decision-making process and provide them with the opportunity to voice their concerns and needs.</p>

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Setting the Format of the Technical Expert Dialogue 7th	
Aspect	Demands
Accessibility	<p>1. Facilitate the participation of observers for TED.</p> <p>The issues concerning observer participation discussed during SB58 should be taken into consideration for TED7. It would be advisable to issue the call for participation well in advance, allowing for the arrangement of travel at a more affordable cost, visa applications, funding requests, and other necessary preparations. Furthermore, it is crucial for the host government to facilitate visa access for observers.</p>
Inclusivity	<p>2. Creating an inclusive and accessible environment for people with disabilities.</p> <p>The location plays a fundamental role in facilitating the participation of individuals with mental or physical disabilities. It is necessary to allow everyone to move freely by ensuring accessibility to certain facilities such as ramps, elevators, adapted restrooms, and open spaces. An inclusive place should also consider specific needs, such as clear signage, appropriate lighting, and adapted workspaces.</p> <p>It is essential to avoid spaces where parallel communications take place to limit noise disturbances and prioritise small spaces where possible.</p>
Sustainability	<p>3. Concrete implementation of sustainable practices in UNFCCC financial meetings</p> <p>Within the financial meetings of the UNFCCC, vegan meals or options must be consistently incorporated. Indeed, the endeavour to mitigate environmental impacts by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and preserving biodiversity needs to be systematically embraced within the UNFCCC.</p>