

YOUNGO Submission for the Tenth Technical Expert Dialogue and Second Meeting under the Ad Hoc Work Programme on the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance

YOUNGO views on the NCQG:

The NCQG must respect human rights, the principle of CBDR-RC, and the obligation of developed countries under the Paris Agreement to provide public finance as the core of the NCQG, in the context of historical responsibilities and following the polluters pay principle. The NCQG must be determined by the best available science, including Indigenous People's knowledge and the evolving needs and priorities of developing countries and affected communities.

We recognise that the NCQG does not exist in a vacuum, achieving Article 2.1 can only be delivered within the context of a reformed international financial architecture, and the alignment of financial flows. The financing delivered within the NCQG shall avoid strategies that deepen the debt burdens of recipient countries, prioritising grants and highly concessional finance, especially for the adaptation and L&D thematic sub-goals. .

The NCQG must adopt a beneficiary-centric approach, including prominently the just transition principles and pathways outlined in the JTWP, while ensuring consultation, responsiveness, and rights, of Indigenous Peoples, women and gender diverse groups, persons with disabilities, local and most affected communities, children and youth as well as other procedural commitments under the Paris Agreement with respect to the needs and priorities of other groups to ensure protection, equity and effectiveness of climate finance flows. These must be highlighted as core principles with specific operationalisation mandates throughout the text.

Financing L&D is essential to ensure human rights and gender and intergenerational responsiveness in the NCQG, as climate change and financial decision-making have highly disproportionate impacts on women and diverse gender groups, with long-term implications for future generations and the resulting debt unfairly burdens the youngest generations, all of whom who bear no responsibility for climate change.

Ultimately, transparency needs to be highly enhanced for the accountability not only of the quantum, but also of the other qualitative issues mentioned above, including through improving the understanding of what counts and what needs to be excluded from counting as climate finance. New transparency arrangements must include new and improved reporting on L&D, as well as on gender and intergenerational responsiveness, grant equivalence and

debt sustainability, and other additional rules to the ETF as necessitated by the NCQG decision.

YOUNGO views on the organisation of TED 10 and MAHWP 2:

Making the difference between political disagreement and technical uncertainty is now crucial in these discussions. Positions on the elements such as the structure, the contributor base, and the quantum are already on the table, and should not be discussed in the TED 10, but only during the MAHWP 2. We want to stress that the contributor base cannot be the only topic discussed.

In this regard, we would like to highlight the importance of discussing how to facilitate disbursement procedures for developing countries, limit the conditionalities for mobilising climate finance, and ensure the reasonableness of these conditions.

Most importantly, as representatives of the Children and Youth Constituency of the UNFCCC, we would like to stress the importance of discussing consultation mechanisms to enable local youth movements and CSOs in developing countries to participate in setting the priorities for NCQG, including for disbursements in their respective regions.

The implementation of human rights and the responsiveness, consultation and rights of Indigenous Peoples, women and gender diverse groups, persons with disabilities, local communities, children and youth, alongside marginalised and most affected communities, need dedicated attention. These crucial matters need to have a dedicated TED, as they encompass typical political disagreements and involve many parties who need to think about the matter in detail. The innovative sources, the access modalities, the accountability, and the transparency arrangements need more technical discussion too, before further negotiation on these topics.

We want to highlight that ensuring access for all is imperative, with adequate space in the room. If access must be restricted due to a shortage of seats, which would be highly concerning given the importance of the item, at least three representatives per constituency should be able to be in the room, and an overflow room shall be provided for the other observers.

To ensure accessibility for all populations, including non-English speakers, appropriate arrangements must be made to provide translation of the discussions or, at the very least, to facilitate the work of translators external to the UNFCCC, considering current budgetary concerns.