



Global Youth Demands for the 62nd Session of **THE UNFCCC'S SUBSIDIARY BODIES**

Prepared by
The Loss and Damage Youth Coalition

Background

The outcomes of COP29 in Baku confirmed a stark reality: high-level pledges fell far short of what's needed for climate justice, finance and youth inclusion. Developing countries called for at least USD 1.3 trillion in climate finance from developed countries. However, the final agreement set a significantly lower target of USD 300 billion a year by 2035—which calls on all actors including the private sector, with little public finance and no sub-goal on loss and damage to make it even worse. Even as the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage is preparing to disburse the funds to the most vulnerable communities, its success is already undermined by the alarmingly low pledges it has received so far (USD 768.40 million as of April 2025) compared to its actual need (USD 400 billion to 1.3 trillion/year)—a mere 0.04-0.1% of finance needs per year.

In 2024, many regions around the globe experienced severe loss and damage induced by climate change. The cascading impacts of multiple disasters are now part of our daily reality. 2024 was another hottest year on record. Already, the first three months of the year in 2025 were the second-warmest Q1 period in the historical record. These events underscore a core reality: the growing gap between the urgency of climate action and the scale of our current efforts, which continue to fall short in supporting those least responsible for the climate crisis as they face the losses and damages it causes. These dramatic failures make our SB62 demands all the more crucial for global policymakers to deliver ambitious climate action in line with global solidarity and intergenerational justice. The Loss and Damage Youth Coalition is a global network of young activists, negotiators, researchers, and working

professionals from the Global South and North, aiming to hold leaders accountable for taking concrete action to address loss and damage, which represents the greatest intergenerational injustice of our time. In addition to our five working groups — covering storytelling, training, research, advocacy, and communications — we established, with the support of our partners, a Loss and Damage Youth Grant-making Council composed of eleven young people from different regions. The aim is to catalyze finance from funders to support youth-led initiatives that take concrete actions to address loss and damage. So far, we have mobilized over USD 400,000 and funded more than 20 projects in 18 countries. This Council is the first participatory grant-making body designed by youth, for youth, in an active and engaging manner to drive meaningful action on loss and damage.

SB62 is an opportunity to course correct and undo the harms done in Baku and beyond. We call on governments and leaders to recognize loss and damage as a standalone pillar of climate action, conclude the review of WIM, establish a common definition of climate finance, the Baku to Belem Roadmap to 1.3 trillion explicitly include predictable and adequate resource mobilization for the FRLD, include means of implementation as an indicator to measure adaptation and enable the shift from planning to implementation of national adaptation plans. As per the SB 62 agenda here are our key demands shared per thematic points of negotiation which will take place from the 16th to 26th June 2025. Our key focus areas include: **Loss and damage, Climate finance, Adaptation, Global stocktake (GST), Mitigation, Transparency, Gender and Just equitable transition.**

Item Specific Demands For SB62

LOSS AND DAMAGE

One

The third review of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage (WIM) must allow developing countries to communicate their needs, concerns and priorities such as the need for a loss and damage gap report, loss and damage inclusion in their national plans including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Biannual Transparency Reports (BTRs) to ensure the Fund for Responding to Loss & Damage (FRLD) and its arrangements be fit-for-purpose.

Two

The role of the national loss and damage contact points for developing countries must be reinforced so they can lead the country-driven process for accessing technical guidance from the WIM Executive Committee (ExCom) and catalyse technical assistance from the Santiago Network on Loss & Damage (SNLD), thereby advancing a nationally tailored and demand-driven programmatic response to loss and damage

Three

Loss and Damage should be recognised as a separate item under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), i.e. not as a sub-item of the WIM or of the FRLD. This will deliver a full representation of the needs and concerns of developing countries facing adverse impacts while offering an adequate space for accountability, transparency, and reporting on the progress made in reflecting the evolving Loss and Damage landscape within and beyond the UNFCCC

CLIMATE FINANCE

Four

We reject climate finance models built on debt, delay, and donor control. We call instead for a justice-driven, reparative approach. A common definition of climate finance must be established—one that ensures climate finance is new, additional, accessible and grant-based in line with the needs and priorities of developing countries

Five

The Baku to Belem Roadmap to 1.3 Trillion should explicitly include predictable and adequate resource mobilization for the FRLD. The roadmap should be anchored in the principles of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC)

ADAPTATION

Six

The set of indicators for adaptation under the UAE-Belem Work Programme should be comprehensive, gender-responsive, track means of implementation, reflective of local priorities and address the challenges developing countries face in accessing finance for adaptation action

Seven

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) assessments should enable the shift from planning to implementation of adaptation plans, while tracking progress, good practices, challenges and needs of developing countries. It must embed gender mainstreaming and just transition commitments, backed by clear targets and accountability mechanisms

GLOBAL STOCKTAKE

Eight

The scope and modalities of the UAE dialogue on implementing the GST outcomes referred to in para 97 of decision 1/CMA.5 must focus on implementing all aspects of GST1 outcome, particularly the means of implementation (finance, capacity building and technology transfer) and loss and damage as a standalone topic.

MITIGATION (ARTICLE 6)

Nine

A clear distinction must be made between carbon finance and climate finance. Under the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (PACM), Parties must provide 5% share of proceeds to the Adaptation Fund. This should not be seen as developed countries contributing to climate finance, as it is carbon finance coming from carbon market activities from developing countries (i.e developing countries are paying for this)

TRANSPARENCY

Ten

Parties should mandatorily include information on averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage in their Biennial Transparency Reports, which should also include a dedicated mechanism for reporting on loss and damage finance

Eleven

Developing countries have made progress in reporting, but gaps remain. SB62 must empower developing countries with access to both the technical and financial support needed to continue their obligations in reporting.

GENDER

Twelve

SB62 must call for a transformative Gender Action Plan (GAP) that confronts gendered power relations and structural barriers that exclude gender groups in all their diversity - especially from the Global South and/or marginalized communities. This calls for an inclusive, gender-responsive governance and embedding gender considerations throughout climate finance, adaptation and loss and damage mechanisms.

JUST & EQUITABLE TRANSITIONS

Thirteen

SB62 should ensure that just transition frameworks ensure meaningful youth engagement—especially from frontline and marginalized communities—throughout the design, implementation, and monitoring of transition policies. These frameworks must be holistic, connecting climate, energy, economic, and social policies and supported by dedicated resources, training and capacity-building to empower youth with the skills and knowledge necessary to participate effectively in the green economy