



# Global Youth Demands for the 64th Session of the UNFCCC's Subsidiary Bodies

**Prepared by**  
The Loss and Damage Youth Coalition

## Background

Established after COP25, the Loss and Damage Youth Coalition unites over 1,500 young activists, negotiators, researchers, and professionals from the Global South and North to hold leaders accountable for tackling climate-induced Loss and Damage. We amplify the voices and lived experiences of frontline and marginalized communities in international negotiations, and produce evidence-based research while mobilizing finance for youth-led action at both community and national levels. From 8 to 18 June, Parties will convene in Bonn to advance technical negotiations. With COP31 Presidency prioritising implementation,

SB64 must ensure that commitments are translated into concrete, measurable and equitable action. This is in the backdrop of deep global contradictions: escalating climate crisis, shrinking ODA, constrained climate finance, and rising debt burdens that limit the fiscal space of developing countries. At the same time, ongoing reforms of the international financial architecture raise critical questions of equity, access, and justice. Recent developments at the International Court of Justice further reaffirm the global momentum toward accountability for States' obligations in addressing climate change and its impacts, including Loss and Damage.

## 11 Point Demands For SB64

### One

Loss and Damage must be institutionalised as a standing agenda item building on GST-1 outcomes at COP28 and the WIM review at COP30, while ensuring coherence among the WIM ExCom, Santiago Network, and FRLD.

### Two

Parties must adopt a universal definition of climate finance that clearly distinguishes mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, grounded in the CBDR-RC and climate justice. It should also recognise that “loss and damage finance” must be public, predictable, grant-based, with direct access, and not a debt burden for developing countries-at a scale that meets the needs of developing countries, while ensuring it remains distinct from adaptation, humanitarian, and development finance.

### Three

The provision of finance to respond to loss and damage must be anchored within the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG) as a distinct financing pillar with scaled-up contributions from developed countries that match the real needs and fiscal realities of developing countries.

### Four

The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) must ensure direct access modalities for developing countries and a dedicated funding window for community-based, youth-led, women-led, Indigenous Peoples-led and local community organisations.

**Five**

A clear, defined baseline for tripling adaptation finance by 2035 must be set, tracked through locally driven, gender-responsive indicators, with recognition that unmet adaptation needs and maladaptation significantly increase loss and damage costs.

**Six**

The means of implementation (capacity building, finance, technology) need to be defined under the “Belém - Addis Vision” and “Adaptation Roadmap” in a manner that reflects local priorities and addresses the barriers that developing countries face in accessing adaptation finance for concrete adaptation action at the local, national, and regional levels.

**Seven**

The voluntary guidelines to support developing countries to include “loss and damage” within their Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) as a dedicated chapter must be finalized, especially within the second round of the BTR due in 2026, as well to strengthen the input on “loss and damage” within the GST2 commencing from SB64.

**Eight**

The secretariat should prepare a consolidated synthesis report on how loss and damage is included across NDCs, BTRs, and NAPs to identify implementation and finance gaps to address loss and damage at all levels.

**Nine**

Gender-responsive approaches must be embedded across all climate policies, financial mechanisms and implementation processes, with measurable accountability mechanisms for women and girls meaningful participation at all levels.

**Ten**

Just transition mechanisms must explicitly integrate loss and damage, including support for climate-displaced communities, social protection systems, reskilling programmes and to drive locally led transition pathways in developing countries.

**Eleven**

Children, youth, Indigenous peoples and marginalised communities must have institutionalised and meaningful engagement in climate action across all levels. Predictable finance and technical support under the Glasgow Work Programme on ACE are equally crucial.