

GLOBAL YOUTH STATEMENT

Declaration for Climate Justice



YOUNGO

20/15
Sustainable Development Goals
2015-2030

2025 Global Youth Statement Thematic Demands

First Version

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Preamble

Amid accelerating climate disruption, the voices of younger generations rise louder than ever, speaking from 100+ Countries and thousands of children and youth. The 2025 Global Youth Statement represents a collective call for justice, resilience, and peace. This call is ever more resounding in a moment marked by escalating climate urgency, as climate-fuelled disasters are displacing communities, destroying livelihoods, and eroding the foundations of human security across regions.

Scientists and international agencies warn that by 2050, more than 1.3¹ billion people will live in countries facing severe ecological threats, and 1.2 billion people could be forced to leave their homes as climate refugees - a scale of displacement that will reshape societies and challenge any hope of an inclusive and fair peace². As recent studies show, the generational divide is large and growing. Children born more recently are significantly more likely to face extremes of climate change. Even for the 1.5 degree target scenario, 52% of those who are born in 2020 would still experience unprecedented heatwave exposure, compared to only 16% of those born in 1960³.

The international response faces mounting challenges. Political headwinds, wavering commitments, and the persistence of climate denial continue to stall significant progress. Misinformation undermines public trust and weakens both the momentum needed to achieve the Paris Agreement goals and to move towards meaningful child and youth engagement. The extent of retaliation against ambition and the steps in COP29 have taken us backwards in several climate action agendas, and we have witnessed a shrinking space for formal discussion and engagement for children and youth.

The Global Youth Statement is a collective answer to these obstacles. It reflects the vision and determination of children and young people worldwide, who remain committed to climate justice, resilience, and equity. In the spirit of “Harvesting Hope” (the cover image), and the call for collective mobilisation of the *Mutirão* we hope for COP30 to be a turning point towards accelerated climate action, strengthened multilateralism, and climate justice.

By voicing clear priorities and demands, children and youth at COY20 and COP30 call upon governments, institutions, and businesses to rise above short-term politics, confront denialism, and act in alignment with science and intergenerational responsibility. We already inherited a world in crisis and we refuse to keep it the same way; we must create one in balance.

¹ [Ecological Threat Report COP29 Edition by Economics & Peace](#)

² [Zurich Insurance Group](#)

³ [European Research Council](#)



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5 Key Priorities

1. Deliver **clear NDCs** with strengthened commitments and actions to **limit global warming to 1.5 degrees and to realize a full, fast and fair fossil fuel phase-out**, in line with the best available science and legal obligations (including the ICJ AO⁴). These should be implemented through clear emission reductions across all sectors and actions to accelerate clean energy uptake rooted in human rights, intergenerational equity (adopting the NDC Youth Clause⁵), gender justice and the protection of the rights of nature, while ensuring a just transition.
2. **Recognise and institutionalise** Intergenerational Equity **as a foundational principle** across climate governance by explicitly acknowledging it as a **legal and ethical obligation** in all climate-related decisions. This should be embedded systematically into the structures, processes, and mandates of climate governance from design and implementation to monitoring and evaluation, in alignment with the July 2025 ICJ Advisory Opinion on the Obligations of States in respect of Climate Change, and the rights of future generations. Ensure that the meaningful participation of children and youth throughout all decision-making processes is enabled with respective associated financial, logistical, and safeguarding support mechanisms.
3. Affirm that **wars, genocides and conflicts cause environmental degradation, exacerbate climate change through unchecked, boundless emissions**, and deepen pre-existing vulnerabilities of children, youth, women, gender-diverse individuals, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, displaced persons and others in vulnerable situations⁶. **Call for an immediate global ceasefire and halt to all armed conflicts**, asserting that all civilians, especially children, youth and other vulnerable communities, **must always be protected** from the impacts of conflict and crisis.
4. **Commit** to the provision of **accessible, equitable, transparent, grant-based, substantial, and public Climate Finance across all work streams**, including Adaptation, Mitigation, Loss & Damage, ACE, and Just Transition, ensuring it is accessible to initiatives led by grassroots and indigenous organizations, children, youth, women, gender-diverse people and other marginalised groups. Further, reform the international financial architecture to remove existing debt burdens and align finance with people-centric climate justice.
5. **Elevate the political priority of adaptation in line with mitigation and climate finance**, including adopting a strong plan for monitoring and course-correcting outcomes related to the GGA. Provide financial support, technology transfer and capacity building to enable all countries to formulate, implement, and effectively monitor their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), which should include approaches on health, food security, biodiversity, ecosystem, and cultural heritage protection, nature-based solutions, conservation and restoration, early warning systems, and community-led resilience efforts.

⁴ <https://www.icj-cij.org/sites/default/files/case-related/187/187-20250723-adv-01-00-en.pdf>

⁵ <https://universalyouthclause.org/the-clause>

⁶ https://ceobs.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/021025-Briefing_-The-contribution-of-militaries-and-conflicts-to-the-climate-crisis_-entry-points-for-the-IUCN-.pdf



Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE)

Preamble

We, as children and youth, reaffirm that Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) is crucial for promoting just and inclusive climate action. Despite the encouraging adoption of the [Glasgow Work Programme \(2021\)](#) and the [ACE Action Plan \(2022\)](#), progress remains severely stalled. Persistent underfunding, fragmented governance, and limited integration into climate policies at both national and global levels have weakened implementation, particularly among developing and marginalized populations. Urgent action on ACE remains a priority to bridge these gaps.

1. Bridging the Financial Divide

Recalling [Decision 23/CP.27](#) and [Decision 22/CMA.4](#) adopting the [Glasgow Work Programme](#) and [the ACE Action Plan](#), and **noting with concern** the chronic underfunding for ACE implementation, particularly in developing countries, **we urge Parties to:**

- Deliver **a tangible proposal within the Baku to Belém Roadmap to establish dedicated funding instruments for ACE**, integrating it into the broader UNFCCC financial architecture and the NCQG, while ensuring direct access for children and youth, women and gender-diverse people, LGBTQIA+ identities, Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, and frontline vulnerable communities, enabling them to lead and implement national ACE strategies and grassroots-led initiatives.
- Commit to **binding and debt-free finance targets** for ACE, consistent with [Articles 4.3 and 4.5 of the UNFCCC](#), and ensure measurable, sustainable funding.

2. Policy Coherence

Considering [Article 12 of the UNFCCC](#), [Article 6 of the Paris Agreement](#), and the [Doha Work Programme mid-term review \(FCCC/SBI/2016/L.15\)](#), **we emphasize the need for Parties to:**

- Mandate **full integration of ACE across all climate instruments** (NDCs, NAPs, LT-LEDS, Biennial Transparency Reports, and others), with **measurable indicators** across the [six ACE elements](#).
- Mainstream ACE into **all UNFCCC workstreams** (Global Goal on Adaptation, Just Transition Working Programme, The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD), Mitigation Work Programme, Finance, Gender, and others); ensuring cross-cutting relevance.
- Establish **national cross-ministerial ACE coordination mechanisms** to ensure policy coherence among the environment, education, labor, culture, finance, and other relevant ministries.
- Establish and promote **regional ACE framework mechanisms** to ensure harmonization with and standardization of progress tracking, capacity building, and knowledge exchange in climate empowerment.

3. Just, Inclusive, and Rights-Based Empowerment for All

Recalling [UN General Comment No. 26 \(2023\)](#) on children's rights and the environment, [OHCHR Youth Rights in Climate Action \(2020\)](#), and [Human Rights Council Resolution 49/21](#) on environmental defenders, **we call on Parties to:**



- Guarantee **formal, inclusive, and safe children and youth participation** in ACE processes by establishing National **ACE Children and Youth Focal Points**, with quotas ensuring representation of girls and young women, LGBTQIA+ identities, Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, and persons with disabilities.
- Ensure all ACE policies are **gender-transformative and intersectional**, embedding links between ACE and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), and the prevention of gender-based violence and harmful practices.
- Support the integration of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and science, allowing for inclusive and free **access to reliable, citable climate information for all**, thereby counteracting misinformation.
- Mandate the protection and enabling of **civic space and environmental human rights defenders** through legal safeguards, transparent reporting, and access to justice mechanisms.
- Embed **human rights in all six ACE elements**, supported by relevant resources and infrastructure (digital and otherwise), and with access in the most underserved areas.

4. Intergenerational Dialogue, Governance, and ACE Platform

Recalling the priority on coordinated action within the Glasgow ACE Action Plan, we urge Parties to:

- Mandate the establishment of a **centralised ACE Platform under the UNFCCC** to facilitate knowledge exchange, capacity-building, and accountability amongst Parties, as well as to enable ACE finance.
- Establish a **formal Children and Youth Advisory Group on ACE** as a component of the aforementioned ACE Platform, with equitable representation from the Global South.
- Where applicable, institutionalise **intergenerational dialogue(s) and citizens' assemblies** at all levels, resourced and linked to the official ACE processes.

5. Monitoring and Accountability

Recalling [Decision 15/CP.18](#), [Decision 23/CP.27](#), and noting the persistent gaps identified in UNFCCC ACE Summary Reports (2023–2024), we urge Parties to:

- Mandate the UNFCCC Secretariat, in coordination with other relevant UN agencies and children and youth co-leadership, to develop a **global ACE monitoring and evaluation framework with measurable quantitative and qualitative indicators along** all six ACE elements.
- Require **national ACE reports, as part of the biennial transparency reports**, with disaggregated data **including ACE-related finance**. These are to be made accessible to all citizens, including children and youth, in accessible formats and language.
- Establish an **Independent Expert Review Panel on ACE**, co-led by children and youth, to advise the SBI on Party compliance.
- **Ensure biennial ACE reviews** under a dedicated agenda item aligned with the GST cycle.



Arts, Culture, and Heritage

Preamble

Arts, Culture, and Heritage (ACH) reflect humanity's living memory - the vessel of identities, knowledge, and resilience. Despite this, ACH is being damaged and dismantled by the effects of climate change, particularly in communities across developing countries. As children and youth, we call for strengthened support, recognition and amplification of ACH in efforts to deliver and inspire climate justice.

1. Protection of Culture under Climate Impacts

Recalling Decision 1/CMA.5 para 63(g) under the **First Global Stocktake, Decision 2/CMA.5 para 9(g)** under the **Global Goal on Adaptation**, and their mandate in protecting cultural heritage from the impacts of climate-related risks. **We urge Parties to:**

- Acknowledge cultural and heritage as essential actors in climate resilience, given their role in mental health, community cohesion, and peacebuilding.
- Integrate both tangible (sites, artifacts) and intangible (languages, rituals, practices) heritage and cultural protection, as well as creative resilience, throughout all NAPs, NDCs, and adaptation planning.
- Digitalise, document and archive vulnerable cultural assets to ensure access for future generations.
- Safeguard sacred sites and other practices that result in ecological stewardship without exploitation or misappropriation.
- Advocate for culture and creativity as cross-cutting enablers of adaptation and resilience, not as peripherals.
- Ensure the issues of culture are clearly identified in climate finance initiatives, including the NCQG, the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) , and frameworks for resilience.

2. Recognition of traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' Knowledge and local knowledge systems

Recalling Decision 1/CMA.5 para 55 in encouraging the **Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems** in the **implementation of solutions, para 63(g)** to consider and include traditional, Indigenous, and local knowledge as part of adaptation, **we urge Parties to:**

- Ensure the culture sector is resilient, low-carbon, equitable and that the infrastructure of creative sectors is co-created with knowledge holders.
- Support the use of arts and culture as a mechanism of education, climate awareness and community resilience.

3. Meaningful Engagement

We urge Parties to:

- Ensure equitable access for children, youth, women, gender-diverse individuals, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, as well as artists and cultural practitioners to decision-making on climate adaptation efforts related to culture.



- Provide dedicated funding sources to support child- and youth-led climate cultural initiatives.
- Recognise child and youth artists, cultural practitioners, and innovators as key stakeholders who should be actively engaged and consulted throughout the UNFCCC processes.
- Support creative tools, including but not limited to poetry, theatre, music, film and digital platforms, to amplify the communication and education of climate-related messages and actions as a means to support the implementation of the Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE).
- Ensure the representation of children and youth in cultural resilience planning, reporting, and monitoring processes at national and international levels.

4. Monitoring, Reporting, and Accountability

Recalling Decision 18/CMA.1 under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), to ensure inclusive reporting, as well as Article 6 of the UNFCCC, Articles 12 and 13 of the Paris Agreement, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. We call on Parties to:

- Incorporate cultural heritage indicators into the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) to monitor climate action resilience and cultural loss.
- Establish reporting mechanisms in collaboration with UNESCO to monitor the impacts of climate change on cultural heritage.



Adaptation

Preamble

Recognising the urgent need to accelerate progress towards the **Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) in line with [Article 7 of the Paris Agreement](#)**, and mindful of the mandate provided by **[Decisions 2/CMA.5](#) and [3/CMA.6](#) on the UAE-Belém Work Programme**, we, as children and youth, reaffirm that Parties must ensure that local, national and international adaptation efforts are measurable, participatory, and responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups, upholding climate justice principles in adaptation actions.

1. Global Goal on Adaptation - UAE-Belém Work Programme on Indicators

Recalling [Decision 2/CMA.5](#), [Decision 3/CMA.6](#) and [FCCC/SB/2025/L.4](#) on the UAE-Belém Work Programme and Noting the [Technical report on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of \[Decision 2/CMA.5\]\(#\)](#) and the [final proposed list of indicators](#) prepared by the expert group, we urge Parties to:

- Affirm that the outcome of the UAE-Belém Work Programme on indicators shall incorporate disaggregated indicators that reflect the vulnerabilities and adaptive capacities of children, youth, and other vulnerable populations across all thematic targets.
- Recognise that children and youth-sensitive, disaggregated indicators, modified from existing indicators, must be developed for all thematic targets; ensuring that progress is measured not only in infrastructural terms but also in participation, equity, and intergenerational justice.
- Stress that the inclusion of children and youth should be reflected in all targets of the iterative adaptation cycle.
- Affirm that Indicators must be fit for purpose, and characterised by accessibility, measurability, comprehensiveness, and integration; and co-constructed with territories and civil society, with a public contribution and review process throughout their application.
- Recognise that insufficient data readiness should not be the sole criterion for rejecting the inclusion of an indicator.
- Emphasize that Means of Implementation (MoI) indicators are part of improving adaptive capacity, a key goal of the GGA, and therefore should be included in indicators across all thematic targets. These indicators must extend beyond technical results to encompass social justice, vulnerability reduction, equitable access to resources, respect for planetary boundaries, and the recognition of both human and Earth rights.
- Explicitly include soil health and agroecological approaches as priority actions.
- Develop expert work to define the basis on which traditional, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge are considered and integrated into indicators for all thematic targets, supported by robust monitoring, reporting, and verification ('MRV') systems.
- Incorporate gender-sensitive indicators within the GGA framework. These indicators should explicitly include children alongside youth, such as the



percentage of women impacted by climate change and the proportion of adaptation efforts led by women-led organizations.

- Integrate health-related indicators into the GGA framework, emphasizing the critical importance of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health (MNCAH), as well as mental health concerns, such as eco-anxiety. Highlight the differentiated impacts on girls, women, and gender-diverse people in all their diversities, including those in Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and rural communities.
- Acknowledge the scientific consensus of the IPCC AR6 WGII Report, which identifies climate-induced mobility as a critical human response to climate risks.
 - Formally recognize migration, displacement, and planned relocation as legitimate, and integrate specific mobility and displacement indicators into the framework.
- Adopt marine-relevant indicators in the GGA (e.g., coral cover, salinity intrusion, shoreline retreat, early warning reach) and integrate them into NAPs and BTRs.

2. Global Goal on Adaptation - UAE-Belém Work Programme (Transformational adaptation and other adaptation approaches)

Recalling para 40 of Decision 3/CMA.6; noting para 81 of FCCC/TP/2024/8 on the complexity and content-specificness of transformational adaptation and the suggested way forward, we urge Parties to:

- Invite the IPCC, IPBES, Adaptation Committee, or Secretariat to gather examples of transformational adaptation across the 7 UAE FGCR thematic targets in developing countries. These bodies should welcome submissions from non-party stakeholders, UN agencies and other relevant organizations.
- Stress the importance of incorporating just transition principles under transformational adaptation.
- Call for the creation of international principles that ensure targeted support for marginalised groups in climate adaptation. The principles should mitigate the negative impacts of adaptation projects, including forced displacement and eviction.
- Operationalise an instrumental framework under the GGA under Article 7(1) of the Paris Agreement with clear modalities for adaptation finance and capacity-building support.
- Integrate the protection of Indigenous Peoples, with their unique rights, and stateless communities, as well as cultural heritage, into National Adaptation Plans and the GGA framework.

3. Implementation of the GGA/Baku Adaptation Roadmap

Recalling para 29 of Decision 3/CMA.6, para 32-33 of Decision 2 /CMA.5 and para 6-7 of FCCC/SB/2025/L.4 regarding follow-up work on adaptation indicators, we urge Parties to:

- Call for the development of guidelines detailing methodologies for each indicator and summarising the associated technological requirements, with particular attention to the priorities of developing countries, to be published alongside the indicator list.



- Ensure that developed countries lead technology transfer and capacity building, and provide adequate finance to support universal data readiness and reporting capacities.
- Recognise Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and locally-led adaptation (LLA) as established approaches under the GGA, and request that relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies strengthen capacity-building efforts, drawing upon Indigenous Peoples', local and traditional knowledge.
- Include mental health considerations in the Baku Adaptation Roadmap to address climate impacts holistically and build resilience.

4. National Adaptation Plans

Recalling Decision 9/CP.27, we urge Parties to:

- Call upon developed countries and international institutions to provide financial support, technology transfer and capacity building to enable all countries, particularly those most vulnerable to climate change, to formulate, implement, and effectively monitor their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).
- Prioritise vulnerable countries, especially LDCs and SIDS, in accessing technical assistance for NAPs formulation and implementation.
- Prioritize the meaningful inclusion of children and youth in all their diversities in Parties' NAPs by building their technical capacities, especially for monitoring, evaluation and learning.
- Ensure transparency, accountability and downward reporting through participatory monitoring, public disclosure of budgets and results, and accessible grievance and redress mechanisms.
- Simplify access to adaptation funding directly for local communities and institutions, particularly for children and youth, as well as other marginalized communities.
- Consider the UAE FGCR, particularly the targets outlined in paragraphs 9–10 of Decision 2/CMA.5.
- Affirm that local-oriented and inclusive community-based NAPs are needed, taking into account the specific needs and knowledge from children and youth, and other marginalised communities.
- Request national governments to strengthen technical and financial support for municipalities to develop locally tailored adaptation strategies in alignment with NAPs.
- Scale community-led adaptation (nature-based coastal protection, salt-tolerant food systems, locally governed EWS), by resourcing children, youth and grassroots initiatives that promote water conservation, reuse and sustainable consumption patterns
- Develop community-based health and resilience initiatives, including public cooling centres, localised early warning systems, and covering SRHR, menstrual health and awareness campaigns.
- Integrate arts and storytelling into education, mental health, and displacement responses, particularly for children, youth, and marginalised communities.
- Encourage the creation and implementation of a mechanism to track the prevalence of climate-induced mental health issues among children and youth, as well as the provision of responsive services.



- Linking national adaptation planning with specific mobility and displacement indicators on human movement.

5. Adaptation Finance, including the Adaptation Fund

Noting the Adaptation Gap Report 2024 of which the adaptation costs and financing needs at US\$215 billion/year to US\$387 billion/year for developing countries this year and the large adaptation finance gap; **Recalling also para 27 of Decision 3/CMA.6** on the “**Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T**”, to call upon linkages on ongoing negotiations to scale up climate finance in supporting developing country Parties adaptation action, **we urge Parties to:**

- Decide on a new Adaptation Finance goal following the Glasgow Doubling Pledge. The new pledge should **at least** triple the Glasgow Pledge of doubling the provision of adaptation finance by 2030. This new Adaptation Finance goal should, however, not come at the expense of an adequate process for a needs assessment for adequate Adaptation Finance going forward. A space should be provided at future sessions (e.g. under the Baku Adaptation Roadmap).
- Invite existing international funds to provide accessible, predictable and direct financing to support child- and youth-led adaptation measures.
- Ensure that public, grant-based finance remains the backbone of adaptation finance.
- Propose the creation of a public support system for regional financial institutions to offer low-interest loans to local SMEs and farmers for their adaptation measures.
- Urge the expansion of incentives, such as support for green bond issuance and tax benefits, to promote investment in the research, development and demonstration of adaptation-related technologies, thereby achieving the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience (UAE FCGR) thematic target.
- Call for the creation of inclusive insurance schemes to manage climate risk better and increase resilience against climate-related extreme weather events, providing compensation and support to vulnerable populations.
- Ensure that a dedicated and traceable share of international funding is allocated to marginalized territories and managed in accordance with locally led adaptation (LLA) principles.



Children and Youth Participation

Preamble

Recalling Decision 16/CP.28, Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan, para's 55 and 56, the Glasgow Climate Pact, para's 63 and 64, and Decisions 23/CP.27 and 22/CMA.4; and reiterating the importance of meaningful children and youth inclusion within UNFCCC processes, national climate plans and other forms of climate governance at the regional and local levels; **we call on Parties, stakeholders, the COP Presidency and the UNFCCC Secretariat to:**

1. **Institutionalize intergenerational equity** as a cross-cutting principle within UNFCCC negotiations and establish a formal monitoring and accountability mechanism with annual review processes, in cooperation with children and youth, to track progress on meaningful engagement and climate outcomes.
2. **Acknowledge the Global Youth Statement (GYS)** of the 20th Global Conference of Children and Youth (COY20), organised by the Constituency, in the COP30 outcome, and use the GYS as a source to inform future decisions and **fulfil the demands** of children and youth.
3. **Acknowledge the outcomes** of the Local Conferences of (Children and) Youth in the COP30 outcome and at the national level, and support the meaningful participation of children and young people in these conferences through formal recognition and financial support.
4. **Amplify national children and youth inclusion efforts** and acknowledge and support child- & youth-led initiatives, such as the adoption of the [Universal NDC Youth Clause](#).
5. Effectively **collaborate** with the Children and Youth Constituency to organize Youth-led Climate Forums and **participate** in these events.
6. Support the involvement of children and youth in SBs and COPs by ensuring sufficient access to **accreditation** (by increasing the speed of accreditation and number of accreditations) and, where feasible, providing **financial assistance** to enhance their ability to contribute to negotiations and policymaking.
7. Continue to collaborate and provide increased **support for the visa applications** of (young) delegates, especially from the Global South and conflict-affected areas, to facilitate their participation in the UNFCCC conferences with a special focus on establishing agreements for SBs.
8. Develop a robust framework that ensures the utmost **safety and wellbeing** of children and youth in all UNFCCC-coordinated conferences, updating the child safeguarding policy, and incorporating a **housing strategy** for children and youth participating in such conferences, if not free, then well subsidised.



9. Deliver on the actionable recommendations identified by the Expert Dialogue on Children and Climate Change including mainstreaming child-focused measures, increasing research and evidence, addressing critical data gaps, scaling up investment and ensuring safe, inclusive and meaningful engagement of children in decision-making as detailed in the [UNICEF COP30 Policy Brief](#).
10. Formalise and **strengthen the coordination between the Presidency Youth Climate Champion (PYCC) and YOUNGO**, ensuring that PYCC activities and the broader children and youth constituency's priorities are in alignment and that YOUNGO's expertise and networks are effectively leveraged. Crucially, ensure that the PYCC's efforts prioritise authentic engagement with grassroots children and youth, supporting the sharing of resources including financial where reasonable, whilst avoiding tokenisation, suppression, or instrumentalisation of the role.
11. Require each PYCC to provide regular, publicly accessible reports on their activities, finances, outcomes, and recommendations, to ensure adequate accountability and transparency in their role of facilitating children and youth engagement in the Presidencies' agenda and fostering a culture of continuous improvement and collaboration.
12. Mandatory inclusion of children & youth representatives in all policy advisory committees, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and related processes. This inclusion must formally reflect in policy texts to ensure meaningful participation in decision-making, monitoring, and evaluation.



Cities

Preamble

Urbanisation is increasing faster than cities develop infrastructure and improve service delivery, leaving millions vulnerable to flooding, heatwaves, energy poverty, and water stress. Although cities are centers of economic development, they are also centers of inequality and poor environmental health, demanding urgent, localised climate responses.

Achieving climate adaptation and mitigation requires integrating climate considerations into urban planning, utilizing nature-based solutions, and promoting health and well-being. We affirm the critical role of local governments, civil society, particularly children and youth in all their diversities, in shaping, implementing, and monitoring effective climate policies. We further acknowledge the importance of multi-stakeholder initiatives such as [CHAMP](#), [GCoM](#), [U20](#), [Town Hall COPs](#), [COYs](#), and the [Multisectoral Action Pathways \(MAP\)](#) Declaration to Resilient and Healthy Cities in achieving the 1.5°C pathway, guided by the principles of intergenerational justice and CBDR-DC.

1. Supporting the Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships (CHAMP) for Climate Action

Recalling [Decision 1/CMA.3](#), which recognises the role of non-Party stakeholders, including local and subnational actors, in addressing and responding to climate change, **we recommend Parties to:**

- Provide finance, technology transfer, and capacity building to subnational authorities, enabling local climate action, with special consideration for Global South cities and their 40% poorest populations.
- Ensure inclusive and multi-level governance approaches in the development of NDC 3.0s, with the participation of subnational governments, civil society, children and youth, gender-diverse people, Indigenous Peoples, and migrants.
- Formally integrate the outcomes of Town Hall COPs and other multi-stakeholder dialogues, such as the Local Conferences of Youth, into the formulation of NDCs.
- Integrate subnational transition and adaptation plans into NDCs and NAPs.

Recalling [Decision 1/CMA.5, para 161](#), which welcomed the establishment of the [Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships \(CHAMP\)](#) and recognizing its role in enhancing cooperation with subnational authorities, **we encourage Parties to:**

- Endorse and implement the [CHAMP](#) initiative after COP30 to ensure subnational authorities are enabled in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of [NDCs](#), [NAPs](#), and Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies ([LT-LEDS](#)).
- Establish a formal annual reporting mechanism on CHAMP implementation progress with civil society engagement in monitoring and accountability.
- Establish initiatives, such as Town Hall [COPs](#), to ensure the inclusion of children and youth in local decision-making.



2. Implementing the Multisectoral Action Pathways (MAP) for Resilient and Healthy Cities

Referencing the Multisectoral Action Pathways (MAP) Declaration for Resilient and Healthy Cities launched at COP29, we urge Parties to:

- Commit to integrating the MAP framework into NDCs, NAPs, and development strategies, ensuring coherent urban-climate-health planning across governance levels.
- Encourage the UNFCCC Secretariat and future COP Presidencies to institutionalize MAP within the Global Stocktake follow-up processes.
- Encourage direct grant-based financing for local authorities in developing countries to implement MAP-related urban issues.
- Establish awareness sessions and projects to engage communities with their surrounding environments, as well as related climate risks and opportunities.
- Ensure health equity by providing uninterrupted access to essential supplies and healthcare services in disaster-prone areas and during climate hazards to the most affected populations.
- Ensure the MAP framework explicitly prevents displacement and eviction, while prioritising the needs of the poorest 40% of urban residents.
- Encourage subnational and local governments to integrate Just Urban Transition and Loss and Damage considerations into NAPs, NDCs, and the MAP framework.



Climate Finance

Preamble

Climate finance is the foundation for implementing climate action. **Recalling [Decision 1/CMA.6 para 27](#), [Decision 9/CMA.5](#), [Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement](#), [Decisions 2/CMA.3](#) and [3/CMA.3](#)**. We, the children and youth, call for Parties to ensure that climate finance is public, predictable, equitable, and grant-based, with clear accountability and transparency. Finances should be aligned with agreed decisions in order to mobilize finance for transformative mitigation and adaptation, further ensuring to safeguard social and environmental integrity with a sustainable financial architecture.

1. General demands:

We urge Parties to:

- Ensure that public funding remains the foundation of climate finance, especially for adaptation and loss and damage, recalling the obligation under Article 9.1, clarifying how the responsibility of provision is new and additional to other financial flows such as Official Development Assistance (ODA).
- Avoid an undesirable mix of Article 2.1(c) and Article 9 by setting clear definitions on climate finance, transparency, and accountability. For example, true cost accounting can be particularly beneficial for mitigation purposes.
- Strengthen consistency and transparency in climate finance reporting by enforcing clear methodologies and aligning with internationally recognised standards (i.e., Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and OECD Development Assistant Committee (OECD-DAC) Rio Markers) while taking into account local context considerations.
- Mandate Parties to track and report progress toward Paris Agreement-aligned financial flows, and establish a body overseen by the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF)-to provide advisory reports.
- Establish mechanisms of direct and equitable climate finance for grassroots communities, local and municipal governments, accessible at different levels of scale.
- Demand the swift replenishment of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) with pathways for direct access by sub-national entities and local communities, and ensure it is capitalized with new, additional, predictable, and adequate grant-based public finance.

2. New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG)

Recalling Paragraph 26, we urge Parties to:

- Ensure that the inclusion of vulnerable communities, including children and youth, is clearly measured and reported in NCQG progress, with specific attention to how funding addresses their vulnerabilities.
- Reform international financial institutions to prioritize grants over loans, aligning all financial flows with the Paris Agreement's mandate for a climate-resilient future.
- **Further recalling Paragraph 17, note** the balance between adaptation and mitigation, loss and damage must be explicitly recognized within the NCQG and implemented in principle.



3. Sharm el-Sheikh Dialogue on Article 2.1(c) and its complementarity to Article 9, We urge Parties to:

- Operationalize Article 2.1(c) as a complement to, rather than a dilution of, developed countries' obligations under the New Collective Quantified Goal adopted at COP29 and as a key lever to reaching the \$1.3 trillion target.
- Re-align financial incentives for decarbonisation globally, stressing the need to remove fossil fuel subsidies and shift finance flows towards low-carbon development pathways in support of a just and equitable transition, especially in the Global South.
- Establish a clear framework for monitoring, reporting, and verifying private sector finance mobilized through public interventions to ensure that it aligns with the Paris Agreement's goals and contributes to a just transition, avoiding double counting and ensuring genuine climate impact.
- Recognise the historical responsibility of Global North countries and recall the increasingly unsustainable debt burdens faced by developing countries, and;
 - Call for sufficient grant-based and concessional climate finance flows, particularly for adaptation, given the high costs associated with climate-related risks.
 - Further push for reforms to the International Financial Architecture, in collaboration with MBDs, central banks and other actors, to align global finance flows with the goals of the Paris Agreement, shifting financing away from the fossil fuel industry to climate mitigation and adaptation-focused development.

4. Baku to Belém Roadmap

We urge Parties to:

- Ensure that the Baku to Belém Roadmap mandates equitable, transparent, and gender-transformative finance with minimal barriers, the direct participation of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women and gender-diverse communities, children and youth, and robust human rights safeguards across all mechanisms.
- Ensure that all sources of finance, types of instruments, and allocations for Mitigation, Adaptation, and Loss and Damage are clear. Sources should not shift the responsibility to the developing economies and should not be debt-inducing finance.
- Clearly specify the types of flows through MDBs that will be counted towards this target.

5. Implementation of Article 6

We urge Parties to:

- Prioritise domestic emissions cuts and use Article 6 only to increase ambition in line with Article 6(1), ensuring environmental and social integrity, and only to use Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) for residual emissions, which are emissions that are technically or economically infeasible to abate, based on the best available science, such as IPCC and IPBES assessments.
- Ensure that ITMOs used toward achieving NDCs originate from transformative, high-integrity mitigation activities that go beyond the host country's unconditional NDC.



- Set ambitious carbon pricing levels of at least USD 100 per tonne of CO₂e by 2030, in line with [IPCC recommendations](#) to meet the 1.5 °C target.

6. Standing Committee on Finance

We urge Parties to:

- Provide supportive guidance for accessing the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environmental Facility (GEF), Adaptation Fund, Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD).
- Request the funds to report on the progress made in implementing the direct access mechanism, particularly for vulnerable communities.
- Request the funds to implement inclusion measures to facilitate simplified access procedures or increase readiness for child- and youth-led, women's, and Indigenous Peoples' organizations to become accredited organizations.
- Request that the SCF develop a straightforward methodology to track the alignment of all financial flows with Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement, including differentiating between public and private flows and ensuring additionality.

Global Climate Action Agenda (GCAA)⁷

- We demand that Parties ensure that foreign climate investments reach the people and communities they are intended to assist, including child- and youth-led and community-based initiatives, through transparent and accessible mechanisms. Funding must be directed toward generating meaningful, long-term impact on the ground.
- Simplifying and adapting child and youth access to climate finance, providing advisory and methodological support at all stages of the project cycle. Develop participation mechanisms for unregistered initiative groups and underage activists, providing mentorship support. Guarantee equal participation conditions for all child and youth projects regardless of age, gender, registration status, or geographic location.
- Ensure carbon pricing schemes are well-designed and adapted to national and regional contexts, taking into account local economic, social, and environmental conditions.
- Integrate carbon pricing into a comprehensive policy package that simultaneously drives research, development, and deployment of low-carbon technologies, removes non-economic barriers to emissions mitigation, and targets emission reductions with very high abatement costs.
- Promote literacy and financial access for youth-led climate small enterprises, including by supporting cooperative approaches and accelerator programs.

⁷ [YOUNGO Submission on the Next Five Years of the GCAA](#)



Climate Justice and Human Rights

Preamble

A decade ago, the [Preamble of the Paris Agreement](#) stated that Parties should promote and consider their obligations in relation to human rights and intergenerational equity, with limited mentions on how these should be addressed within the UNFCCC. Now, the ICJ Advisory Opinion on the Obligations of States in respect of Climate Change provides unequivocal clarity on what those obligations are, providing the impetus for Parties to address their obligations within the UNFCCC and beyond. In the context of political headwinds and growing instability, we call on Parties, the COP Presidencies and the UNFCCC Secretariat to commit to a vision of justice and solidarity across time and space, and stand to protect the rights of children, youth, future generations, Indigenous Peoples, women, gender-diverse people, local communities, and all those who are most vulnerable to the compound impacts of climate change, political instability and violence.

1. Intergenerational Equity

Affirming Article 3, paragraph 1, of the UNFCCC that stipulates that Parties should preserve the climate system for present and future generations; the Preamble of the Paris Agreement and the Glasgow Climate Pact (1/26), calling Parties to respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on intergenerational equity; and Decision 1/CP.27, Para 59 that recognises the role children and youth play in climate action; and building on Resolution A/HRC/53/6, which calls upon States to consider human rights within the framework of the UNFCCC, the Pact for the Future and Declaration on Future Generations (A/RES/79/1), as well as the ICJ Advisory Opinion of 23 July 2025 on the Obligations of States in respect of Climate Change, A/HRC/59/42, **we urge Parties to:**

- Commit to limiting warming to 1.5°C and acknowledge that surpassing the 1.5 °C guardrail amounts to the violation of the rights of children, youth and future generations.
- Commit to a fast and equitable fossil fuel phase-out as underpinned by several international human rights law obligations including rights to life, health, water, food, housing and development.
- Take adequate mitigation action to immediately reduce the emissions of carbon dioxide, as well as super pollutants like methane, and other greenhouse gases.
- Adopt intergenerational equity as a foundational principle of climate governance in the COP30 outcome.
- Support the creation of a Future Generations Ombudsman to provide representation for future generations.
- Ensure meaningful engagement of children and youth in climate policy processes at local, national, regional and global levels, as detailed in the Children and Youth Participation chapter.

2. International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion

Recalling the ICJ Advisory Opinion from 23rd of July 2025 on the Obligations of States in respect of Climate Change (Par. 203, 240, 247, 427, 447). We urge Parties to:

- Ensure that texts adopted at COP30 reflect the legal obligations of States under international human rights law, across mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage,



and climate finance, and adequately demonstrates the stringency of international treaties, and customs: Affirming the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the obligations of States in respect to climate change.

- Acknowledge that inadequate NDCs may constitute an internationally wrongful act and submit NDCs that are aligned with the 1.5 limit.
- Act upon the clear legal reasoning by the court for addressing loss and damage under the UNFCCC at COP30.
- Center the UNFCCC regime around international obligations to prevent dangerous climate change and remedy related harm.
- Establish an appeals and grievance mechanism for human rights violations resulting from carbon market mechanisms, particularly in the voluntary carbon market, similar to the appeal and grievance mechanism under the UNFCCC for the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (PACM). We further urge the GoSL to take stringent measures against such human rights violations, particularly those involving land rights.

3. Political Instability and Human Rights

Affirming the UN Human Rights Council resolutions 48/13 (2021) and 58/16 (2025, Recalling [Decision 1/CP. 16](#), Para 14; We urge Parties to:

- Acknowledge the interconnectedness between human rights and climate justice, and peace and political stability.
- Commit to a global ceasefire that would prevent the continuation of human rights violations in conflict areas and the aggravation of the climate crisis.
- Engage in all possible forms to prevent the deterioration of human rights conditions in crisis areas around the world, acknowledging that there can be no climate justice without peace and human rights.
- Cooperate to distribute aid and humanitarian support to countries experiencing conflict due to climate-related issues, such as food and water insecurity and extreme weather and heat.
- Develop a research and action mechanism to monitor climate disinformation and mitigate its impacts on public opinion and political stability.
- Implement the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Climate Change in the decisions of COP30 and at the national level of the Parties.
- Ensure that all UNFCCC mechanisms, including but not limited to NDCs, NAPs, Programs and working groups, integrate indicators to evaluate civil and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights in their implementation, while including remediation plans (i.e., financial and material remedies) when human rights violations are not correctly prevented; or when violations have occurred.
- Establish international frameworks and policies to protect the rights of populations displaced as a consequence of climate change impacts (climate migrants), and especially children, youth, women, gender-diverse people, and those living with disabilities to support them during migration and displacement from harms such as trafficking, labour exploitation, GBV, SRHR, HP and hate crime.



4. Climate Change Laws and Litigation

Affirming the We urge Parties to:

- Act on their obligations to provide access to justice in climate litigation and translate their international commitments into law by adopting framework climate legislation.
- Establish an independent environmental ombudsman council tasked with protecting the environment, as well as monitoring compliance with environmental legislation, addressing violations, raising public environmental awareness, contributing to policy development, and facilitating cooperation among government bodies, civil society, and international partners.
- Acknowledge legal liability as a core element of international climate governance within the UNFCCC.
- Enact regulatory measures, such as human rights due diligence across supply chains, to prevent corporate-related human rights violations. This will ensure effective investigation and accountability, as well as prompt corporations to pay compensation to the affected groups.
- Ensure access to justice for children, youth, Indigenous Peoples, women, gender-diverse individuals, and marginalised communities and remove any barriers that may hinder the materialisation of their rights.
- Establish binding mechanisms to hold corporations and states accountable for environmental destruction and human rights violations including by adopting ecocide laws and providing loss & damage reparations for affected communities.

5. Environmental and Human Rights Defenders

Affirming the Declaration on human rights defenders (A/RES/53/144), UN Human Rights Council resolution 48/13 (2021), the General Assembly resolution 76/300 (2022), the Aarhus Convention, and the Escazú Agreement; We urge Parties to:

- Protect environmental and human rights defenders, children and youth activists, Women Environmental Human Rights Defenders (WEHRDs), and Indigenous activists by ensuring their civil rights and legal protection;
- Penalise the censorship and repression of climate activists, children and youth activists, EHRDs, including in militarised or authoritarian contexts, and by corporations, legally and financially.
- Ensure that human rights are respected, protected and fulfilled, while respecting international law, and ratify legislation that ensures this protection at the national level with similar stringency.

6. Global Ethical Stocktake

We call on the COP30 Presidency and Parties to:

- Acknowledge the outcomes of the Global Ethical Stocktake and implement its recommendations;
- Reaffirm the principles underpinning the global governance of climate change, including CBDR, precaution, equity, intergenerational justice and gender equality, as well as human rights and the right to sustainable development.

7. Human Rights vs Corporate Interests



Recalling the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights which underscore the responsibility of all business enterprises to respect human rights, including the rights to life, liberty and security of human rights defenders working in environmental matters, referred to as environmental human rights defenders; **Affirming the UN Human Rights Council resolutions 48/13 (2021), 53/6 (2023) and 58/16 (2025), the General Assembly resolution 76/300 (2022), and Par. 226, 229,230, 345 of ICJ AO from 23rd of July 2025, we urge Parties to:**

- Establish binding regulations for international companies to adhere to standards in their working practices, thereby ensuring the protection of human rights.
- Demand a shift to renewable energy that prioritises workers' rights, equitable access, and addresses systemic inequalities in supply chains and mineral mining.
- Acknowledge that states are obliged to investigate violations made by private entities and punish them, to guarantee redress for their consequences and prevent future harm.
- Enforce accountability for businesses whose operations have polluted and barred the access of local communities to clean air, clean water, and sanitation, and the right to a healthy and sustainable environment and planet; and
- Demand that businesses non-compliant with emission reduction efforts must finance and compensate for children and youth, as well as for those whose enjoyment of human rights is fundamentally jeopardized due to corporate activities. These funds could be directed towards child- and youth-led projects, climate and human-rights education for children and youth, as well as health services.

8. General Demands on Education

Referring to the Fifth Phase of the World Programme for Human Rights Education (2025–2029) planned by OHCHR, we urge Parties to:

- Create a Global Public Education Initiative for Climate Justice and Decolonisation.
- Integrate the concepts of climate justice and human rights within national and sub-national educational curricula and government training programs through policies at both the national and sub-national levels, and capacity-building programs which promote scientific and indigenous, traditional and local knowledge.
- Develop and support capacity-building programs for government and public officials in environmental, health, and justice sectors, with a focus on human rights education and protection.
- Ensure that education about climate justice and human rights is accessible to both urban and rural communities.

9. Persons with Disabilities

Recalling the [Glasgow Climate Pact \(1/CP.26\)](#); We urge Parties to:

- Ensure persons with disabilities, including neurodivergent and chronically ill individuals, are included in climate discussions and policy through national, subnational, and local councils, while considering the impacts on disabled persons in climate strategies such as adaptation plans for heatwaves, floods, and displacement.



- Ensure that all climate consultations, disaster preparedness initiatives, and COP events are inclusive with sign language interpretation, easy-to-read documents, quiet rooms, and physically accessible venues.

10. Women, Gender, and LGBTQIA+

Affirming [Decision 1/CP.27](#), Paras 57-58. We urge Parties to:

- Ensure feminist and queer perspectives are included in climate policy to challenge oppression and colonial legacies, ensuring that marginalised women, children, youth and gender-diverse people are centered in decision-making.
- Recognise the rights of LGBTQIA+ people and prevent discrimination and oppression with respect to their communities.

11. Climate Finance

We urge Parties to:

- Establish national funds and grants specifically directed at individuals and child- and youth-led climate justice organisations, with subcategories for marginalised children and youth, immigrants and refugees, girls and gender minorities, and children and youth with disabilities.
- Establish Debt for Climate Swaps mechanism to redirect the money Parties would otherwise pay in debt to a fund for climate projects, with a focus on repairing damage to vulnerable communities.
- Financially support civil society organisations working on the promotion and protection of human rights and climate justice within their territory.
- Provide loss and damage financial resources as grants, not loans, preventing MAPA from unjust debt.
- Ensure the adoption of national legislation that holds accountable those responsible for climate loss and damage, establishing mechanisms to provide remedies for affected communities in accordance with international laws.



Conflict of Interest

Preamble

Reflecting the shared call made by Climate Action Network (CAN), the Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice (DCJ), the Children and Youth Constituency (YOUNGO), the Women and Gender Constituency (WGC), and +200 organizations for comprehensive change within the UNFCCC, **we call on Parties, the COP Presidencies, and the UNFCCC Secretariat** to respond to the proposals and build a renewed and strengthened climate regime that delivers the action urgently needed and protects the lives of people and communities on the frontlines of the crisis: an urgent, just, and full phase-out of fossil fuels, massively scaled up public finance for just climate solutions, and redress for those already harmed by devastating climate impacts.

Demands:

Restoring the balance of power and reforming decision-making. A climate regime that favors action instead of allowing major polluters, in particular wealthy nations with historic responsibility, to hold the world hostage, answering to the needs of climate-vulnerable countries and their communities:

- Majority-based decision-making when consensus fails: End the ability of a few to block progress and move towards more ambitious, fair, and democratic outcomes. The climate process must no longer be held hostage by the narrow interests of a few.
- Ensure integrity of host countries and COP Presidencies: Guarantee that future COP Presidencies demonstrate tangible progress on climate action, and commit to binding safeguards in publicly available and accessible host country agreements. Provide guidance for Presidencies on organising open, inclusive, and transparent negotiations.
- UNFCCC visas: Establish a unified, simple, equitable, digital visa system with guaranteed approval within one week for all accredited participants to UNFCCC meetings, to ensure equitable participation and avoid visa discrimination.

Protect the climate talks from undue influence and ending the stranglehold that polluting industries – most responsible for the climate crisis – currently have on climate action.

- Put in place a Conflict of Interest Policy: Establish a strong accountability framework to protect against corporate interference and those with vested interests, especially from fossil fuel and high-emitting industries. Ensure full disclosure of funding and potential conflicts of interest of COP participants.
- Kick Big Polluters out and rightsize COPs: End undue influence of polluting industry representatives from official spaces, including observer organizations, party delegations, and Presidency teams. End commercial partnerships and ensure that COPs, including their size, are fit for purpose while ensuring equitable and predictable observer access.



Make negotiations open and transparent, and advance implementation by ensuring that States and other actors are accountable for their actions.

- Strengthen the UNFCCC compliance mechanism: Compel effective implementation of national commitments and obligations through effective incentives and address failure to comply.
- Improve transparency of the negotiations: Guarantee access to documents and negotiation rooms for observers, and end the practice of negotiations behind closed doors.
- Closely monitor declarations and the Action Agenda: Improve transparency and accountability of initiatives, pledges, and declarations; ensure that they do not undermine progress within the negotiations.

Guarantee the bare minimum for effective negotiations: respect for and the protection of the human rights of all, including the rights to freedom of speech, peaceful assembly, and meaningful participation.

- Respect for the rights to assembly, freedom of speech, and participation: Ensure that COP hosts uphold international human rights standards, particularly the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful protest. Guarantee accessibility for all, including persons with disabilities.
- Establish an independent focal point for human rights issues: Establish an impartial mechanism to address threats, harassment, and other human rights violations faced by observers and delegates, ensuring accountability and swift redress.

Deliver climate action by taking all necessary steps to ensure that international cooperation in all forums is coherent and comprehensive, and leads to an urgent, full, and fair fossil fuel phase-out as part of a just transition.

- Strengthening the existing framework: Strengthen synergies with the Rio Conventions and build a climate regime centralised around international obligations by guaranteeing alignment with international courts' rulings.
- Building additional pathways: Scale up climate action beyond the UNFCCC by strengthening complementary efforts such as the Plastics Treaty and the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty.



Climate Peace and Security

Preamble

Climate change is a well-known ‘threat multiplier’ as it intensifies resource scarcity, displacement, and public health challenges. It also increases conflict risks ranging from illicit resource extraction to youth recruitment into armed groups. Prevention reduces global instability, while protection safeguards communities and ecosystems essential for social cohesion. Together, these efforts support lasting peace.

Demands:

Recalling the [Secretary-General's Report on Women and Peace and Security \(S/2021/827\)](#), [UNSC Resolution 2250 \(2015\)](#) and [2419 \(2018\)](#) and [UNGA Resolution 76/300 \(2022\)](#) [General Assembly Resolution A/RES/75/262](#), Parties should integrate climate-sensitive approaches into peace and security planning, strengthen protection frameworks for vulnerable groups, and reallocate resources from militarization toward sustainable development, **we call on Parties to:**

- Officially recognize the interdependence of peace, security, and environment, ensuring the integration of climate security into peacebuilding, national security, and humanitarian frameworks.
- Mainstream climate security risk assessments across the spectrums of national security, peacekeeping, humanitarian, and development planning.
- Shift away from militarised responses and gravitate towards preventive diplomacy, climate-sensitive mediation, and conflict-sensitive development strategies.
- Establish legal and operational safeguards for communities, ecosystems, and environmental defenders in climate-vulnerable regions. Special attention must be given to all marginalised and disproportionately affected groups, including children, youth, women, gender-diverse individuals, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, displaced communities, and those in vulnerable situations.
- Reduce military expenditures and redirect the savings to anticipatory action, early warning systems, adaptation, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and peacebuilding efforts. Resource governance should be demilitarized, with oversight entrusted to transparent, civilian institutions.
- Finance anticipatory action and provide youth with sustainable economic alternatives to prevent recruitment into armed groups and reduce vulnerability to instability.

Recalling the [Escazú Agreement \(2018\)](#), [Human Rights Council Resolution 48/13 \(2021\)](#) and [Human Rights Council Resolution 48/13](#), Parties should ensure participatory and transparent environmental governance, strengthen accountability for ecological harm, and uphold the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. **We call on Parties to:**

- Strengthen resource governance and protections for environmental defenders in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.
- Appoint a UN Children and Youth Focal Point on Climate, Peace & Security and embed CPS advisers with youth liaisons in missions.



- Suspend extractive activity in ecologically and socially sensitive areas until participatory environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs) and community consent are secured. An independent oversight body with civil society participation should be created to monitor.
- Adopt binding standards, independent audits, and enforceable sanctions for extractive harms. Environmental crimes, including illegal mining, timber, and wildlife trafficking, must be treated as major drivers of insecurity.

Recalling the [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction \(2015-2030\)](#), [A/74/976-S/2020/773](#) and [Decision 2/CP.27 \(para. 9\)](#), Parties should integrate health into peacebuilding efforts and provide anticipatory, flexible finance to address climate impacts.

We call on Parties to:

- Recognize climate shocks as public-health emergencies and scale climate-resilient health systems, WASH services, surveillance, emergency support systems for SRHR and GBV, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) in peacebuilding and recovery contexts.
- Create contingency and anticipatory finance (with crisis modifiers) for livelihoods, education protection, displacement response, and food security, prioritizing IPC 3-5 zones. Funding must be predictable, flexible, and directly accessible to local actors.

General Demands

1. **Demanding Global Ceasefire: CEASEFIRE NOW, DEFUND GENOCIDE.**
2. Create a dedicated Climate Peace and Security Fund with earmarked windows for youth- and women-led projects, and embed youth advisory groups in the finance mechanisms.
3. Reform international finance (including through the UN Tax Convention and extractive taxation) to mobilize just-transition revenues. Guarantee direct access for frontline groups and earmark resources for women-led solutions.
4. Integrate climate-security risk into NDCs, NAPs, and COP outcomes.
5. Establish regional compacts for shared resource management, joint early warning systems, and the protection of humanitarian/pastoral corridors.

Demanding Global Ceasefire

THE OCCUPATION MUST END. THERE CAN BE NO PEACE WITHOUT JUSTICE: THERE CAN BE NO CLIMATE JUSTICE WITHOUT HUMAN RIGHTS.
CEASEFIRE NOW, DEFUND GENOCIDE.



Energy

Preamble

Energy systems remain the single largest driver of human-induced climate change. In 2024, global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from energy use are projected to reach 41.2 billion metric tons, the highest in recorded history. Methane emissions continue to rise despite targeted pledges to reduce them. As of 2025, nearly 600 million people still lack access to electricity, and 1.18 billion people lack access to clean cooking solutions, resulting in a harmful reliance on polluting fuels that perpetuate health risks, poverty, and environmental degradation. The latest ICJ Advisory Opinion dated 23rd July, 2025; states that countries must protect the climate system. We call for the implementation of the Belém Action Mechanism as set out by Just Transition Work Program (JTWP) to ensure 'justice' is effectively incorporated into the Just Energy Transition as one of our calls (not limited to), including the following, we advise Parties to:

1. A Just, Equitable, and Secure Transition to a Fossil Fuel Phase-out:

Synthesizing upon **decision 1/CMA.5, Para 27 and Para 28**, under the Outcome of the first Global Stocktake; Parties shall commit to a global just and equitable phase-out of fossil fuels, adopt an emissions reduction strategy for all energy systems, at a minimum reducing absolute global emissions 50% by 2030 and 90% by 2050, and reaching Net Zero in global GHG emissions in 2050 and beyond compared to 2019 levels. **We call for:**

- Science-driven common but differentiated pathways to phase out fossil fuel production while ensuring equity and security in each Party's energy system.
- The phase out of all unabated coal power plants and oil power plants by 2040.
- A fully decarbonised power sector by 2040 globally and by 2035, while reducing GHG emissions by 43% before 2030 compared to 2019 levels, as per IPCC.

Calling upon **Decision 1/CMA.5, Para 28 and the Glasgow Climate Pact Decision CMA.3 and Decision 24/CP.19 (reporting guidelines for greenhouse gas inventories)**, we urge Parties to:

- **Implement** an immediate global moratorium on the financing, permitting, and operationalization of fossil fuel production infrastructure, notably coal, oil, and gas projects approved beyond 2021; and commit to an immediate end to all fossil fuel, coal and heavy oil exploration, expansion and proliferation.

Recalling **Decision 1/CMA.5, Para 28 (e) & (h)**, under the Outcome of the First Global Stocktake, we:

- Urge the explicit exclusion of categorising bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS).
- Call for a global phase-out of all fossil fuel supply-side subsidies by 2030.
- Call for Parties not to acknowledge CCUS as an alternative to an equitable fossil fuel phase-out or decarbonization plans.

Emphasising **decision 1/CP.27 and 1/CMA.4, paragraphs 51**, we:

- Encourage Parties, as part of the Just Transition Work Programme, to engage in capacity building for skills development in areas such as renewable energy, clean cooking, and mainstream energy education, while ensuring accessibility. Parties to recall **decision 1/CMA.3**, paragraph 85, and shall particularly focus on supporting those in energy poverty, for example, as defined by SEforAll.



Reaffirming and emphasizing the outcomes of all previous decisions COPs/CMA/CMPs, including most recently the Glasgow Climate Pact (Decision 1/CP.26, 1/CMP.17 and 1/CMA.3), We urge Parties to:

- Implement national and sub-national educational campaigns to improve energy literacy.
- Recognise the decision established in Article 6, paragraph 2, 4 & 8, covered under 2/CMA.3, 3/CMA.3 and 4/CMA.3, respectively, to prioritise mitigation while using a “like-for-like” principle to mitigate residual fossil fuel emissions with permanent, durable, safe, and accredited carbon removal and sequestration techniques to reach Net-Zero.
- Integrate, within Article 6, recognition of the need for both nature-based and technology-based carbon credits to complement each other for different purposes, ensuring ecosystem integrity and preventing biodiversity loss.
- Decide to triple global energy transition investment to more than \$4.5 trillion USD annually between 2024 and 2050 to meet the targets of the Paris Agreement, prioritising vulnerable and marginalised areas.
- Address financial system flaws highlighted at FFD4 by aligning UN Tax Convention negotiations in COP30 to remove systemic barriers and ensure equitable support for the Global South.

Urging Parties to recall, emphasize, and implement the decision 8/CMA.5 and noting the progress made in 2024 under Decision 1/CMA.6, New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), including:

- Develop policies that support children & youth-led enterprises and community energy projects, leveraging national and international resources to provide incentives and promote sustainable development.

Reiterating the GCF/B.22/17 (GCF Board's 22nd meeting), GCF/B.02-12/09 and decision -/CP.29 under the Green Climate Fund (GCF), **we call for Parties to:**

- Establish pilot funding windows within the GCF and NCQG to support children & youth-led renewable energy enterprises.
- Expand funding and financial support mechanisms to de-risk investment for small-scale decentralized energy systems in energy-poor regions, **Promoting Equitable, Secure, and Sustainable Energy Supply.**

Recalling decision Decision -/CP.26 paragraph 20 and noting decisions 1/CMP.16 and 1/CMA.3, **we call upon Parties to:**

- Monitor and report, at both local and regional levels, to ensure that human rights are not violated, ensuring the participation of directly impacted communities in decision-making processes.

Recognise the pivotal need for diversification, underlined by key outcomes of decision 1/CMA.5, and recognizing para 28 (e) of Global Stocktake decision 1/CMA.5, by acknowledging the need for advanced research and technological transfer to ensure safe and peaceful application, whilst upholding environmental safeguards and human rights, **we call on Parties to:**

- Implement cross-border interconnections, smart-grid technologies, and utility-scale storage systems to improve grid resilience, enabling robust Distributed Energy Resources (DERs).
- Accelerate the expansion of High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) systems.



- Set goals of piloting DC microgrids in energy-poor regions by 2030, and long-term goals of scaling HVDC interconnections globally by 2050.

Promoting global cooperation and trade-interconnectivity, emphasising Parties to recall the decision **3/CMA.5 paragraph 1 and 2(g), as well as Article 2.2** of the Paris Agreement and **Article 3.1** of the UNFCCC and to:

- Recognising & establishing a global framework under the UNFCCC to ensure that the extraction and recycling of these materials adhere to the highest corporate social and global responsibility, including:
 - Urge Parties to implement mandatory human rights due diligence and supply chain traceability in energy projects, ensuring FPIC of Indigenous Peoples and local communities by 2030 to end labor exploitation. By 2050, to build fully rights-based global energy systems, noting that over 60% of critical minerals for renewables come from Indigenous Peoples' lands.
 - Urge Parties to take steps to eradicate market monopolies related to intellectual property (IP) on low-carbon emerging technologies.

2. Energy Demand and Promoting Sufficiency

Aligned with **decision 1/CMA.5 Para 28(a), and** recalling **Decision 3/CMA.3 under the Glasgow Climate Pact, We call for Parties to:**

- Establish national energy sufficiency targets, driven by energy efficiency and behavioral changes in advanced economies, to mitigate demand increases while allowing LMICs to increase essential energy consumption.
- Optimize demand-side subsidies to serve as price signals, thereby reducing demand in the long term and mitigating the effects of monopolistic price setting.
- Emphasise the **decision 4/CMA.3** Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in **Article 6.8**.
- Initiate a multilateral agreement on carbon border adjustments to reduce the risk of industrial carbon leakage to emissions-intensive energy sources that are fostered through cross-national collaboration.
- Agree to sub-national plans that account for the increased load from end-use electrification, guaranteeing grid resilience and providing necessary ancillary services to address market demand.

3. Building Better Energy Governance Mechanisms

To meet the targets of Decision 1/CMA.5, We urge Parties to:

- Establish a **dedicated energy negotiations track** within the framework of UNFCCC negotiations, via an inclusive multi-stakeholder consultation process to reform multilateral energy governance.
- Use Article 6 of the Parties Agreement to generate concessional investment for a green energy system and industry.
- Emphasise the importance of mitigation negotiations, transparent, and Inclusive UAE Dialogue.
- Establish clear modalities, including the frequency of agendas and reporting mechanisms, for the UAE Dialogue **Decision 2/CMA.6 (Mandate for the Mitigation Work Programme, including digital platform discussions) and related SB62 informal notes.**



- Recommend implementing a green technology licensing facility through the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism to facilitate a joint public/private initiative to address licensing and IP restrictions in the technology sector.
- Establish a Global Energy Transition Observatory under a dedicated energy negotiation track to Monitor, Assess, and Report on the progress of energy transitions across countries.
- Fossil fuel-dependent corporations and financial enablers to be held liable by legally binding mechanisms, including Enforcing Full Lifecycle Emissions, Waste Reporting and taxation on windfall profits to fund renewable transitions.

4. Implement Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF):

Parties to embed robust MRV (Monitoring, Reviewing and Verification) frameworks within the Enhanced Transparency Framework established under **Decision 18/CMA.1 and reiterated in the outcomes of SB62 (FCCC/SB/2025/L.1)**, and comparable data on energy-related emissions, and finance flows, including:

- Mandate the tracking of submission of timely, quality-assured Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and National Inventory Reports (NIRs) by all Parties, covering energy-related emissions aligned with ETF common modalities, procedures, and guidelines.
- Embed robust social protections and Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs) for vulnerable workers and communities by implementing the Biennial Transparency Reporting as one of the indicators.
- Develop a standardized reporting template for energy-related mitigation, building on the Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs) adopted at the 24th Conference of the Parties (COP24).

5. Ethical Intelligence Technology governance

Emphasising **Decision 1/CP.21**, we urge Parties to:

- Structure Demand-Side Management (DSM) and demand flexibility schemes to support system operations for demand management.
- Align energy supply zones with high-load demand, including digital infrastructure such as data centres, and dedicate global funds focused on grid infrastructure and storage projects, with a priority on supporting developing and vulnerable countries.
- Recognise the **Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, under Decision 15/CMA.**
- Further to **decision 1/CMA.5**, enhance and operationalise technology transfer frameworks under the UNFCCC to accelerate access to climate technologies for developing countries.
- Integrate AI and Digital Technologies with accountability measures as called for to Mandate AI-enabled digital platforms for the Transparent Monitoring and Reporting of NDC implementation, into the **Mitigation Work Programme digital platform discussions under Decision 2/CMA.6 and SB62 modalities.**



Food and Agriculture

Preamble

We call on Parties to place food and agriculture at the center of climate action. Agriculture is vital to adaptation, mitigation, and resilience; smallholders, children, youth, women, gender-diverse individuals and Indigenous Peoples remain underrepresented in decision-making and underfunded in climate finance. At COP30, Parties must achieve a just and sustainable food systems transition, ensuring that children & youth, women, gender-diverse individuals, Indigenous Peoples, and smallholders are not left behind.

1. Sharm el-Sheikh Joint Work on Agriculture (SSJW-Agriculture)

Recalling [Decision 3/CP.27](#), paras. 14-15, which established the SSJWA work programme to promote holistic approaches, enhance coordination, provide synthesis reports, workshops, and an online portal; **noting** SB62 outcomes from the first in-session *workshop on systemic and holistic approaches*; **recalling** provisions on Means of Implementation in paras. 6 and 13 of Decision 3/CP.27: We urge Parties to:

- Translate SSJWA outcomes into **NDCs, NAPs, and national food systems pathways and policies, aiming to establish a Global Framework. Establish** coordination mechanisms between constituted bodies and financing entities to ensure coherent implementation. Parties should **mandate national focal points to report on SSJWA integration annually**, ensuring accountability.
- Publish action logs on the SSJWA portal and **fully operationalize the online portal to address identified funding gaps** for practical implementation.
- Establish an **intergenerational agroecological transition funding stream to enable** youth access to land, training, and finance, and connect it to existing funding mechanisms, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF).
- Ensure interactive, solutions-oriented SSJWA workshops, including children & **youth as speakers and facilitators of roundtable discussions.**
- Expand SSJWA scope to include **sustainable and equitable trade** aligned with climate goals, and work towards facilitating a UNFCCC-FAO-WTO policy dialogue on climate-aligned trade and agricultural subsidies.

2. Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)

Recalling [Decision 2/CP.27](#), para. 13, which calls for scaled-up adaptation finance, **noting** the need for agriculture-specific guidance and inclusive resilience indicators. We call on Parties to:

- Adopt more indicators to track **equity-based resilience** disaggregated by age, gender, income, and geography, to ensure their ability to differentiate children & youth.
- Recognize **agroecology, soil health, and water resilience** as core adaptation pathways by explicitly mentioning them.
- **Nutrition indicators** should **not** focus solely on energy intake, **but rather** on nutritional **quality**, which is crucial for **children & youth, and on gender-sensitive nutrition**, aligning with SRHN guidance.
- At a minimum, maintain tracking of finance in the proposed Indicators.



- Develop national adaptation monitoring frameworks to track children & youth-specific resilience outcomes
- Set the new Adaptation Finance Target, committing to **binding, predictable, debt-free, gender-responsive adaptation finance** beyond 2025, with quotas for children & youth- and women-led initiatives.

3. Climate Finance

Recalling the [UAE Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action at COP28](#); **noting** that less than 2% of global climate finance reaches smallholder farmers. We demand Parties to:

- Guarantee **direct, simplified, youth-friendly access** to finance via local intermediaries, cooperatives, and youth finance windows. New climate finance architecture (post-2025 goal) should earmark at least 10% for smallholder and youth-led agriculture and food initiatives.
- **Scale up** public, private, and blended finance, prioritizing **agroecology** and youth-led innovation.
- Promote **de-risking mechanisms** such as insurance, guarantees, and technical support to unlock agroecological investments.
- Develop **transparent finance flow tracking** with disaggregated reporting by age, gender, and community.
- Ensure finance flows prioritize healthy, equitable, and sustainable food systems, avoiding false solutions such as biofuels, high-input monocultures, and harmful soil carbon markets.
- Establish a **reinvestment mechanism** to channel returns into community and youth-led projects.

4. Just Transition

Recalling the [UAE Just Transition Work Programme](#) and relevant ILO standards, **noting** the urgent need for equitable land rights, decent work, and intergenerational renewal in agriculture, we urge Parties to:

- Establish a **global just transition mechanism that** explicitly includes agriculture.
- Secure **land rights** for youth, women, and Indigenous Peoples; promote intergenerational farm transfer and restorative justice for degraded lands.
- Promote healthy and sustainable diets, food sovereignty, and ensure access to diverse nutritious foods as part of just transition pathways.
- Ensure **decent work, social protection, and diversified livelihoods**, particularly for young people and women.
- Expand **capacity-building programs**, safeguarding Indigenous knowledge and ensuring affordable digital access for rural youth.

5. Article 6

Recalling [Paris Agreement Article 6](#) provisions on cooperative approaches and mechanisms; **noting** risks of inequity, land grabbing, and double counting. We call on Parties to:

- Guarantee **equitable participation** of children & youth, smallholders, and Indigenous Peoples by removing procedural and financial barriers.
- Embed **binding safeguards**: FPIC, biodiversity protection, and human rights.



- Institutionalize **transparent governance and reporting** accessible to grassroots actors.
- Provide **capacity-building and technical support** for youth and smallholder engagement in Article 6 activities.
- Prevent double-counting and ensure Article 6 projects align with **NDCs, NAPs, and national food system strategies, while upholding food security.**



Health

Preamble

Recognising fossil fuels as a core driver of climate change, exacerbating existing health threats and damaging healthcare infrastructure, we call for the whole, fast, fair, and feminist funded phase-out of fossil fuels and for countries to abide by the recent Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and sign the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty. We cannot achieve climate justice without attaining universal health coverage (UHC), as both are deeply rooted in socio-political inequities, historical injustices and human rights violations. Therefore, health must be mainstreamed across UNFCCC negotiations. Parties must promote multisectoral and intergovernmental coordination and collaboration to enable the health sector to convene more ambitious climate action for the health of the people and the planet.

1. Intergenerational approaches to protect present and future generations from Climate-related health impacts

We urge Parties to:

- Prioritise climate-resilient health, including a resilient workforce.
- Expand and implement Universal Health Coverage (UHC), including climate-sensitive risks - for vaccines, essential medicines, Antenatal Care (ANC) and Postnatal Care (PNC).
- Ensure school-based climate programs enable just and equitable green transitions with inclusion of health related education.
- Implementation of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and SRHR services to combat changing climate impacts.
- Formally recognize menstrual health and hygiene (MHH) as a human rights issue, intrinsically linked to the right to water and sanitation (as affirmed by Resolution 64/292 of the UN General Assembly and CESCR General Comment No. 15). Climate change exacerbates water insecurity and sanitation challenges, disproportionately impacting menstruating individuals especially adolescent girls, women, transgender, and non-binary people in vulnerable contexts. Menstrual dignity must be protected in climate adaptation and loss-and-damage responses.
- Integrate maternal, neonatal, child, and adolescent health (MNCHA), mental health, and psychosocial support as core components of climate resilience and adaptation strategies.
- Ensure access to safe, climate-resilient water, sanitation and hygiene services and integrate MHH and gender-responsive WASH services into all policies
- Prioritise resilient water and sanitation infrastructure, integrate WASH into health adaptation strategies, and safeguard access for frontline communities, schools, and healthcare facilities to prevent climate-sensitive diseases and promote overall well-being.
- Track MHH and WASH inequities by including disaggregated data on menstrual health and gendered WASH access in national climate reports, adaptation communications, and Gender Action Plan monitoring. Climate impacts on menstruating individuals remain invisible without robust, intersectional data.



Monitoring frameworks must reflect the lived realities of girls, women, and gender-diverse children and youth, particularly in water-stressed MAPA regions.

- Improve mechanisms to monitor health impacts of the changing climate and use them to inform the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD).
- Prioritise planetary health and nature-based solutions by integrating into climate adaptation and mitigation strategies, ensuring co-benefits for human health, biodiversity, and ecosystem resilience.

2. Strengthening early warning & response systems (EWS) for Extreme Weather Events

We urge Parties to:

- Expand and invest in Climate-informed surveillance and rapid response, leveraging meaningful child, Youth, women, gender-diverse individuals, Indigenous Peoples, and community participation.
- Support intersectoral and multisectoral coordination using climate-health-related data in national and local EWS response and protocols.
- Build the capacity of community leaders to respond effectively during climate-related shocks.
- Establish a dedicated policy framework or task force under the UNFCCC or a relevant body to specifically address the climate-related impacts on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), e.g. as a deliverable under Priority Area A of the GAP under SBI18. This framework should monitor and assess the SRHR impacts of climate crisis and develop regional and national strategies to strengthen healthcare systems and protection mechanisms for vulnerable groups. It should also include collaborative initiatives with organizations that focus on SRHR, gender-based violence (GBV), and climate resilience to ensure coordinated responses to the compounding effects of climate crisis on women, girls, and gender-diverse communities.

3. Cross-Cutting Demands

Health is not a siloed issue; it is a core driver of climate action. To avoid fragmentation, the following table consolidates our demands across UNFCCC negotiation tracks. This ensures that physical and mental health, equity, and justice are mainstreamed throughout adaptation, mitigation, finance, L&D, and other thematic areas, rather than being treated as a separate add-on.

Topic / Negotiation	Key Demands & Position
Action for Climate Empowerment	Demand: Embed health education including data and essential knowledge on SRHR, impacts on health and gender-based violence in capacity-building on climate-health linkages in ACE strategies Position: Empower children, youth, and health professionals with climate-health knowledge to strengthen community resilience and intergenerational equity.
Adaptation &	Demand: Integrate Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) into NAPs and GGA frameworks (in particular, retain indicator 9c04 on “Extent of implementation



Resilience	of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) preparedness and response for climate change-sensitive events"). Plus, integrate health-related indicators into the GGA framework, emphasizing the critical importance of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health (MNCHA). Highlight the differentiated impacts on girls, women, and gender-diverse people in all their diversities, including those in Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and rural communities. Position: Adaptation is incomplete without resilient health systems. Parties must ensure the collection of disaggregated health data (age, gender, disability, Indigeneity, race and geography) to guide equitable action, and finance climate-resilient, low-carbon healthcare infrastructure in vulnerable regions.
Animal Rights	Demand: Integrate animal welfare and Planetary Health principles into climate action. Position: Climate justice must respect the intrinsic rights of animals. Parties must phase out cruel and exploitative practices, ensure humane treatment in food and agricultural systems, and uphold animal welfare standards in adaptation and mitigation policies. Protecting animals is both a moral imperative and a crucial step towards healthier, more just societies.
Child Rights	Demand: Guarantee children's right to health and protection in all climate policies. Scale up equitable investment in climate-resilient essential services and infrastructure, and ensure that means of implementation promote the inclusion and extension of benefits as well as the minimization of risks (health, GBV etc.) to girls, children, youth and other vulnerable communities and groups. Position: Children are disproportionately impacted by climate-related health risks, from malnutrition and air pollution to displacement and mental health implications, as well as enhanced risks of gender-based violence and harmful practices, such as child marriage. Parties must uphold the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) by ensuring access to healthcare, safe environments, education, and the meaningful participation of children in decision-making processes related to climate and health.
Cities	Demand: Ensure urban climate policies address air quality, heat stress, sanitation, and healthcare access. Position: Healthy cities are climate-resilient cities. Parties must co-design urban adaptation with frontline residents to reduce health inequities.
Climate Finance	Demand: Deliver grant-based, accessible and scaled-up finance for health. Identify gender-responsive indicators for funding applications and consultations related to funded projects to ensure all projects do not perpetuate the gender gap. Further, Include support within climate finance mechanisms for research on disproportionate impact of climate change on marginalized demographics. These researches should reveal how the well-being of women, young people and children are affected to formulate equitable health protection measures. Position: Health remains severely underfunded within climate finance flows. Parties



	must allocate new, additional, predictable, and accessible funds to strengthen climate-resilient health systems, with particular attention to SRHR, MHPSS, and frontline community health. This includes anchoring health into the Baku-to-Belem Roadmap, aiming for USD 1.3 trillion annually, ensuring transparency and accountability in financial delivery.
Climate Peace & Security	Demand: Recognize health as central to climate security by protecting health services and workers in climate-exacerbated conflicts. In addition to children and youth being already disproportionately affected by the conflict, especially those already marginalized by gender, geography, and socioeconomic status. From increased exposure to malnutrition, loss of education, and a higher burden of disease to displacement and increasing risk of early and child marriages and gender-based violence. Position: Climate action must safeguard civilian health infrastructure and promote peace, as conflict deepens vulnerability to health crises.
Conflict of Interest	Demand: Exclude fossil fuel and health-harming industries from influencing UNFCCC negotiations. Position: Protecting public health requires eliminating vested interests that undermine climate ambition and delay the phase-out of fossil fuels.
Energy	Demand: Clean, reliable and renewable energy systems for healthcare systems and supply chains, especially ICUs and operating theatres. Position: Decarbonizing healthcare saves lives and strengthens resilience during extreme weather events and emergencies.
Food and Agriculture	Demand: Secure healthy, sustainable, nutritious, locally sourced diets as part of just transition pathways while recognising the special needs of especially women, children, youth, (pregnant) women and marginalised communities. Position: Climate-resilient food systems are critical for planetary health. Parties must guarantee land rights and access for children, youth, women, Indigenous Peoples, and gender-diverse communities, while reducing subsidies from industrial agriculture toward agroecological systems that deliver co-benefits of nutrition, equity, and planetary health.
Gender	Demand: Mainstream gender-transformative health services, including SRHR, MHPSS, and RMNCH+A across climate policies and finance. Position: Climate justice requires gender equity in health. Parties must embed gender-responsive approaches in health system strengthening, ensuring SRHR, maternal and adolescent health, and frontline services remain resilient, accessible, and rights-based for women, girls, and gender-diverse individuals.
Human Rights and Climate Justice	Demand: Ensure an uninterrupted supply of essential healthcare services as a fundamental right in the face of climate impacts. Position: Climate justice requires upholding the right to health for all, especially marginalized communities. Parties must safeguard continuous, affordable, and equitable healthcare, including SRHR, MHPSS, and care for climate-sensitive



	diseases, within all adaptation, mitigation, and loss & damage measures. Policies must center frontline communities and ensure that climate responses do not exacerbate existing health inequities.
Just Transition	Demand: Integrate health safeguards and co-benefits into just transition pathways. Additionally, strengthen protections and support for informal health and care workers; especially those exposed to extreme weather conditions due to climate change. Position: A truly just transition must protect workers, communities, and vulnerable groups from climate-health risks while advancing equitable access to decent jobs, clean energy, and sustainable livelihoods. Health co-benefits, such as reduced air pollution, safer working conditions, and access to nutritious food, should be at the core of transition policies, with children, youth and frontline workers meaningfully involved in shaping decisions.
Loss & Damage	Demand: Recognize and comprehensively address non-economic Loss & Damage - including health impacts, cultural loss, displacement, loss of education, psychological impacts, and loss of livelihoods - which disproportionately affect female and non-binary children and youth, women, Indigenous Peoples, and marginalized groups. Position: The Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) must address the full spectrum of climate-related health harms, including MHPSS, climate-sensitive diseases, and the health of displaced populations. Finance must prioritize community-based recovery and resilient healthcare infrastructure, ensuring dignity, justice, and continuity of care in the aftermath of disasters.
Migration	Demand: Protect the health rights of climate migrants and displaced populations. Position: Climate-induced migration is a health issue; adaptation and humanitarian response must guarantee continuity of healthcare, response services to GBV, and SRHR for all.
Mitigation	Demand: Embed health co-benefits (e.g., air quality, reduced respiratory illness, improved mental health) in all mitigation targets and NDCs. Further, recognise the gender dimension of mitigation, including but not limited to a rapid fossil fuel phase out improving health and well-being especially of vulnerable groups such as children, youth and (pregnant) women. Position: Mitigation is a public health intervention; reducing emissions directly saves lives today while preventing future climate-related health harms.
NDCs and GST	Demand: Mandate health indicators and impact assessments within all NDCs. Position: Health must be the metric of ambition. Measuring climate action by improved physical and mental health outcomes ensures accountability and equity.
Nature and Biodiversity	Demand: Safeguard health by protecting ecosystems and integrating Indigenous and traditional medicine into climate and health policies. Position: Healthy ecosystems are the foundation of human health. Protecting biodiversity reduces climate-sensitive disease risks, ensures food and water security,



	and sustains mental health/psycho-social well-being. Parties must recognize and integrate Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and traditional medicine systems in health adaptation strategies, while preventing biodiversity loss that undermines essential health services and medicines derived from nature.
Reporting, Monitoring & Capacity Building	Demand: Standardize health indicators in UNFCCC reporting frameworks and build capacity for data collection and encourage training for gender-responsive climate action for government officials. Position: Transparent, disaggregated climate-health data, on both age and gender, enables stronger policies, ensures accountability, and empowers frontline communities.
Technology and Innovation	Demand: Prioritize digital health-first systems in climate adaptation and response. Position: Innovation must advance equitable, climate-resilient healthcare. Parties should invest in digital health tools, such as early warning systems, telemedicine, and the integration of climate-health data, to strengthen frontline health delivery. Technology transfer and capacity building must ensure accessibility for children, youth, marginalized groups, and low-resource settings, so no one is left behind in the digital health transition.



Indigenous Peoples

Preamble

Indigenous Peoples are among the most affected by the climate crisis, facing disproportionate threats to their lands, cultures, ways of life as well as their lives as such. At the same time, they are essential knowledge holders and frontline defenders of ecosystems, contributing sustainable practices that benefit the global community. Yet, systemic inequalities, barriers to participation, and violations of Indigenous Peoples' rights persist across international, national, and local levels. To achieve climate justice, Parties must guarantee complete protection of Indigenous Peoples' rights, ensure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), and recognize Indigenous children and youth as critical actors in shaping climate policy.

1. Protection of Indigenous People's Rights and Inclusive Participation

Recalling Decision 2/CP.23, which adopted the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) and its Facilitative Working Group to strengthen Indigenous Peoples' participation, **we urge Parties to:**

- Recognise and involve Indigenous Peoples as key environmental stewards.
- Protect environmental and human rights defenders, supporting Indigenous Peoples' land defenders from human rights violations by corporations, as well as state-sanctioned land destruction.
- Protect the rights of environmental activists, ensuring that Indigenous Peoples are systematically consulted and included in discussions about projects that could impact their ecosystems, their traditions, and ways of life in any way, ensuring Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC).
- Promote equity, equality, freedom and justice for all to achieve a sustainable and equitable world by including all vulnerable groups in climate discussions, such as Indigenous Peoples, women and gender-diverse individuals, children and youth, local communities, individuals with disabilities and disadvantages, and migrants and refugees.
- Protect and ensure rights for climate-induced migrants and displaced Indigenous Peoples forced out from their ancestral lands because of climate change, sea-level rise, and extractive industries, to resettle with dignity to preserve cultural continuity.
- Ensure that climate finance prioritises allocation towards Indigenous Peoples-led groups and organizations through simplified microgrant mechanisms.

2. Indigenous People's Knowledge Sharing

Recalling Decision 2/CP.23, para. 6, which mandates knowledge-sharing through the LCIPP, **we recommend Parties to:**

- Ensure Indigenous Peoples are included at all levels of negotiations and play a central role in developing adaptation strategies.
- Support Indigenous Peoples-led exchange programs that allow the sharing of climate adaptation practices and cultural heritage across regions, strengthening intergenerational learning.



- Establish formal mechanisms for country-to-country sharing of Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS) to enhance the effectiveness of the Nairobi Work Programme in facilitating the exchange of valuable traditional practices and insights among nations.
- Integrate and recognise Indigenous Peoples' local, traditional, and ancestral knowledge as equal to scientific knowledge in all UNFCCC processes.

3. Monitoring and Accountability

Recalling Decision 19/CMA.1. Katowice Rulebook on transparency and inclusive reporting, **we recommend Parties to:**

- Support the National and local governments in creating open monitoring with grievance mechanisms that track the implementation of Indigenous Peoples' rights pledges, while providing access to Indigenous Peoples, children, youth, and communities.
- Implement Indigenous Peoples' data sovereignty to promote digital inclusion and empower Indigenous Peoples' youth, thereby fostering investment in digital access.
- Ensure corporations and states are held accountable for large-scale environmental destruction that impacts Indigenous Peoples.
- Implement a rapid-response mechanism to protect Indigenous Peoples' land defenders, forest fire management strategies to reduce air pollution, and preserve and protect local ecosystems.

4. Call for Action

Recalling the Paris Agreement preamble, which calls for Parties to respect, promote, and consider Indigenous rights, climate justice, and intergenerational equity, **we urge Parties to:**

- Recognise that current carbon offset schemes are affecting communities, resulting in climate migration of ancestral lands, violating Indigenous Peoples' rights, and poisoning ecosystems.
- Recognise that the production and consumption of fossil fuels leads to gender-based violence and human rights violations against Indigenous Peoples, children and youth, future generations, and may constitute an internationally wrongful act.
- Implement policies that include formal mechanisms for knowledge-sharing across countries, ensuring that Indigenous Peoples, children, youth, women, and gender-diverse individuals are active participants in climate governance.
- Implement and establish transparent monitoring systems and indicators for social and ecological impacts, disaggregated by indigeneity, and ensure institutional cooperation in decision-making.



Just Transition

Preamble

Welcoming Decision 1/CP.27, Para 55, which encourages the inclusion of young representatives and negotiators in national delegations, mechanisms must be established to empower youth participation in decision-making processes relating to the Just Transition at national and international levels. Acknowledging Decision 18/CMA.1, Para 106, which sets the framework for transparency under the Paris Agreement, negotiators are encouraged to develop robust MRV systems to track progress on just transition pathways. This should include indicators on social equity, job creation, and protection of vulnerable groups.

1. General demands:

Recalling [Decision 3/CMA.5](#) on the [UAE Just Transition Work Programme and Article 2, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Paris Agreement](#), **we urge Parties to:**

- Establish a Global Just Transition Mechanism, to catalyse, coordinate, and support people-centered, inclusive, and equitable just transition pathways in both developing and developed country Parties, with a focus on developing countries that are particularly in need of support, in accordance with the Paris Agreement and the principles of equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC);
- Decide that the Global Just Transition Mechanism shall:
 - Facilitate knowledge exchange, gap-bridging, and access to tools and practices;
 - Provide, upon request, technical support for sectoral pathways, integration into NDCs/NAPs/LT-LEDS, inclusive participation, education and skills development, and financing of national strategies;
 - Enhance coherence across UNFCCC bodies and programmes;
 - Strengthen international cooperation, partnerships, and mobilisation of means of implementation in line with equity and CBDR-RC.
- Furthermore, it decides that the mechanism will include a joint party-observer advisory body, ensuring the meaningful participation of non-party stakeholders throughout every stage of the process.
Ensure that the mechanism shall build on and complement existing UNFCCC bodies and programmes to avoid duplication and maximise synergies

2. Just Transition Guardrails

Recalling [Decision 3/CMA.5 paragraph 2](#), **we urge Parties to:**

- Decide to adopt a shared set of Just Transition principles under the UNFCCC to provide Parties and non-Party stakeholders with a common framework for operationalizing Just Transition pathways.

3. Just Transition in NDCs, NAPs, and LT-LEDS:

Recalling the summary report of the second dialogue under the UAE just transition work programme ([UNFCCC, 2024](#)), Recalling Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, **we urge Parties to:**



- Integrate Just Transition principles into national climate plans such as NDCs, NAPs, and LT-LEDS and report on progress through existing reporting mechanisms.
- Establish inclusive national participatory mechanisms that ensure transparency and the participation of workers, local communities, children, youth, women, gender-diverse individuals, frontline communities, Indigenous Peoples, and other affected groups in the design, implementation, and monitoring of Just Transition policies and measures.

4. International Cooperation:

Recalling [Decision 3/CMA.5 paragraph 1 and 2\(g\)](#), as well as [Article 2.2 of the Paris Agreement](#) and [Article 3.1 of the UNFCCC](#); Also recalling the ICJ Advisory Opinion on the states' obligation to act on climate change, reaffirming the obligation of states to cooperate in good faith, **we urge Parties to:**

- Enable, and facilitate access to recurring non-debt-inducing climate finance, especially in countries with limited fiscal space. Further ensure that public funding, such as grants and highly concessional loans, are the basis of just transition project financing.
- Facilitate broad access to renewable energy and other climate-related technology and resources for the Global South, including facilitating the establishment of domestic manufacturing capacity for renewable energy.
- Recognise that the design and implementation of Just Transition policies, plans, and programmes - including social protection, education and skills development, and economic diversification - contribute directly to climate action and must thus be eligible to receive climate finance.

5. Rights and Participation:

Emphasising the ILO Guidelines for just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all ([ILO, 2015](#)), **we urge Parties to:**

- Recognise and incorporate the diverse forms of justice, including but not limited to procedural, distributive, restorative, intergenerational, and climate justice, as key principles of the Just Transition Work Programme.
- Integrate diverse forms of justice into the implementation of policies and plans at all levels in a holistic manner, with a focus on human rights.
- Emphasise that the just transition must serve the public and based on the principles of decent work, labour rights, dignified lives for all, ensuring job security, fair wages and social protection for all workers, with the active participation of all workers and communities, including formal and informal, feminised, care and domestic workers, in the creation and implementation of just transition plans.
- Uphold intergenerational equity and justice by ensuring that transition pathways are sustainable, do not transfer undue burdens or risks to future generations, and guarantee the meaningful, institutionalised, and adequately resourced participation of children and youth in all stages and levels of just transition decision-making, implementation, and monitoring.
- Consider intersectionality between diverse social realities, including but not limited to gender, race, class, and ethnicity, in all just transition strategies.



- Deliver tripartite social dialogue and stakeholder consultation, with a clear distinction between tripartite social dialogue involving government, employers, and workers to shape labour policies, and on the other hand, stakeholder engagement with all relevant affected groups.
- Ensure the upholding and promotion of the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples while developing and implementing just transition strategies, and ensuring meaningful, consent-based engagement with other locally affected communities.
- Prioritize livelihood protection, including through social protection measures, education, and skills development, particularly for children and youth, Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, women, gender-diverse individuals, and employees in the high-carbon sector.
- Adopt policies and allocate resources to enable local communities to lead consultations on local just transition policies and their implementation, thereby promoting co-ownership in decision-making processes and shared governance.
- Acknowledge the critical importance of secure land rights, particularly for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, as a foundation for equitable and effective just transitions.
- Emphasise that the sourcing and management of critical minerals for low-carbon transitions must uphold human rights, prevent new forms of labour and environmental exploitation, and ensure fair benefit-sharing in line with the principles of equity and sustainable development.
- Include human rights implications in policies and projects, including those related to AI and developing technology, that support the phase-out of fossil fuels.
- Uphold human rights standards for corporations and legally require corporations operating within their territory to conduct human rights and labor reviews annually to report them.

6. Addressing inequalities

Recalling Decision 3/CMA.5 paragraph 2, **we urge Parties to:**

- Guarantee a just transition that extends fundamental rights to those historically excluded by establishing universal, gender-responsive, and disability-responsive social protection systems.
- Centralise the care economy as an axis towards a just transition, including a systematic, institutional, and domestic recognition of the labour that enables social provisioning and reproduction, primarily undertaken by children, youth, women, gender non-conforming individuals, racialised people, and Indigenous Peoples.
- Guarantee the provision of accessible, high-quality, and well-funded education, training, and reskilling programs for workers and young people, particularly those entering the workforce, enabling them to enter or transition into sustainable industries, with special attention to those most affected by the shift away from fossil fuels.
- Include Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems in education curricula and training programs, taking into account locally rooted practices, and gender-transformative approaches, co-developed with affected communities.



- Develop policies to expand energy access and address energy poverty to ensure that the sustainable energy produced is reliable, equitably distributed, affordable, and accessible.

7. Economic System Transformation

We urge Parties to:

- Explore and collaborate on promoting diverse economic models that are supportive of sustainable development and poverty eradication, including circular economy approaches and alternative development models that incorporate sufficiency measures within environmental capacity.
- Implement a whole-of-economy approach for a just transition, addressing all economic sectors, including energy, agriculture, industry, tourism, transport, and other non-energy sectors. This approach should also consider the importance of the informal economy, care work, and the needs of small and micro-enterprises.
- Encourage local governments to strengthen their systemic approach to just transition in co-designing local climate-resilient housing, transportation, and basic services.
- Ensure fiscal measures, such as carbon taxes are aligned with the polluter-pays principle and designed with redistributive effects that protect low-income groups and ensure affordability in transition pathways.

8. Phasing out of fossil fuels

Recalling [Decision 1/CMA.4, paragraph 28\(d\)](#), **we urge Parties to:**

- Recognise the inherent connection between pursuing efforts to limit the global temperature increase to 1.5 °C, through a rapid and sustained phase-out of fossil fuels, and pursuing just transition pathways.
- Immediately phase out fossil fuel subsidies and redirect funds towards green technologies and social provisions within a clear timeline, while ensuring that the transition away from fossil fuels benefits vulnerable populations and promotes sustainable development.



Loss and Damage

Preamble

The impacts of Loss and Damage arising out of climate change immediately affected and threatened people who are highly vulnerable, such as children, youth, women and gender-diverse persons, Indigenous communities, and communities in the areas of highest exposure among others, groups at threat to life, livelihood, shelter, culture, and ecosystem. Yet in areas where these groups exist, adaptive knowledge is found to co-develop realistic and contextualized solutions to Loss and Damage. Existing inequalities with barriers to participation only increase their vulnerability. Climate justice would have these Parties actually putting up finance, technical assistance, and capacity development to highly impacted communities; explaining to us how they will meaningfully engage children, youth, and Most Affected Persons and Areas (MAPA); acting with human rights as their priority; and incorporating community knowledge in all actions undertaken. Really, we want to witness a life-backed movement with concrete, tangible, local-level joint-action on equity guarantees.

1. Santiago Network & Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM)

Recalling paragraph 3 of decision [1/CP.27](#), paragraph 3 of decision [2/CMA.4](#), paragraph 25 of decision [6/CMA.5](#), and decision [3/CP.18](#) establishing the WIM and Santiago Network mandates.; Recognizing paragraph 43 of decision [2/CMA.2](#) and decision [19/CMA.3](#) on WIM review cycles, including the third review concluding in 2025; Recalling the operationalization of the [Santiago Network](#) under UNDRR and UNOPS, including interim arrangements and budgetary allocations in 2024–2025; Recognizing [UNFCCC Article 8](#) of the Paris Agreement on loss and damage, including technical assistance, slow-onset events, and human mobility; **We urge Parties to:**

- Secure multi-year core funding for the Santiago Network, with a minimum of 10–15% of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage's admin envelope (initial years).
- Establish regional/national hubs with delegated authority to deploy assistance to subnational/local entities, prioritizing MAPA communities.
- Ensure permanent children and youth seats with full voting rights, co-chair eligibility and decision-making power in the Santiago Network Advisory Board & WIM ExCom: mandate child and youth focal points with budgets in each regional hub.
- Adopt a Global NEL Taxonomy; pilot methodologies in at least eight countries (one/UN region, prioritizing SIDS & LDCs) within 12 months, ensuring children and youth participation.
- Create a binding coordination protocol between WIM, Santiago Network, and the Fund to harmonize data, align priorities, and minimize duplication.
- Include human mobility frameworks in WIM guidance, such as rights-based relocation, livelihood restoration, education continuity, and child protection.
- Co-design technical assistance with local leaders, Indigenous Peoples, women's and gender groups, children and youth to ensure cultural appropriateness and community ownership.



- Establish a Rapid Response Technical Roster under the Santiago Network, with pre-trained children and youth/local experts deployable within 72 hours of events.
- Require all international technical assistance missions to include a Local Capacity Transfer Mandate for sustainable children and youth ownership.

2. Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage & Finance Architecture

Recalling decision [1/CP.27](#) and subsequent COP/CMA decisions establishing and operationalizing the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD); Recognizing decision [1/CP.28](#) and decision [5/CMA.5](#) on funding arrangements and governance modalities; Recalling [NCQG negotiation](#) mandates to integrate loss and damage as a distinct pillar; Recognizing global assessments and pledges made toward initial capitalization in 2024–2025; and drawing on comparative governance models from the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, and Climate Investment Funds, including observer participation rights, MEL integration, and inclusive access mechanisms, **we urge Parties to:**

- Ensure that all funding is provided as grants by default; loans may only be offered, upon request, as a supplementary instrument with clear safeguards to prevent unsustainable debt.
- Implement multi-year pledges recorded on publicly accessible ledgers, updated quarterly.
- Allocate at least 60% of first-tranche disbursements to Most Affected People and Areas (MAPA), as determined by a composite vulnerability index.
- Guarantee that children, youth, and grassroots communities have access to 5–10% of annual disbursements through the Small Grants Facility, with simplified applications and fast-track financing for successful proposals (≤ 2 -page applications; ≤ 60 -day disbursement).
- Enable direct access to funding through regional and national mechanisms, permitting subnational allocations without intermediaries.
- Ensure Parties **MUST** mandate that a non-negotiable minimum of 15% of total climate finance as defined under the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) and the broader financial architecture be explicitly allocated to Loss and Damage, funded through innovative and dedicated sources, including levies on fossil fuels, shipping/aviation, and financial transactions.
- Produce urgent assessments, scale pledges, and implement front-loaded disbursements in alignment with IPCC scenarios.
- Establish permanent child and youth observer seats with full rights, including the right to intervene and access documentation.
- Guarantee structured participation rights for civil society, children, youth, women, and Indigenous Peoples observers in all fund deliberations, including agenda-setting, interventions, and timely document access.
- Integrate stakeholder feedback into monitoring, evaluation, and learning processes and publish annual responses.
- Conduct multi-level consultation forums on Loss and Damage allocation at global, regional, and national levels, including budgets to support participation of marginalized groups such as children, youth, women, Indigenous Peoples, and DSA recipients.



- Implement comprehensive protection measures covering anti-harassment, digital safety, and grievance redress mechanisms.

3. Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) — Governance, NELs, Review & Coherence

Recalling paragraph 3 of decision 1/CP.27, paragraph 3 of decision 2/CMA.4, paragraph 25 of decision 6/CMA.5, and decision 3/CP.18 establishing the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) and Santiago Network; Recognizing paragraph 43 of decision 2/CMA.2 and decision 2/CP.19 establishing the WIM to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including both extreme weather and slow-onset events; Acknowledging that the **third review of the WIM** is to be concluded in 2025, presenting a critical opportunity to strengthen its mandate, resourcing, and linkages with the Fund and Santiago Network; Recognizing UNFCCC Article 8 of the Paris Agreement, particularly sub-paragraphs on non-economic losses, resilience building, and human mobility. **We urge Parties to:**

- Expand the WIM mandate to cover both economic and non-economic losses, including cultural, ecological, and psychosocial dimensions.
- Establish a global NEL registry with standardized indicators co-designed with children, youth, Indigenous peoples, and local communities & guarantee permanent children, youth & MAPA representation with decision-making power in all WIM expert groups, task forces, and ExCom workstreams.
- Ensure WIM outputs are available in multiple UN languages and simplified formats suitable for children, youth, officials, and civil society.
- Develop a country-level mapping system for economic and non-economic Loss and Damage, regularly updated with input from communities and academic institutions.
- Form a policy and legal advisory service within WIM to support vulnerable countries on legal claims and integration of Loss and Damage into national frameworks.
- Include child- and youth-led initiatives, traditional knowledge, and community coping practices in WIM knowledge platforms.
- Adopt a capacity-building framework to train experts annually, prioritizing children, youth, women and gender-diverse individuals, Indigenous Peoples, and local community experts in Loss and Damage assessment and response, with UNFCCC-recognized certification.
- Produce a joint annual WIM–Santiago Network–Fund report to COP/CMA, ensuring children and youth contribute to drafting and review.
- Institutionalize independent WIM reviews with mechanisms for children, youth, and MAPA to submit evidence.
- Establish a formal coordination mechanism between WIM, Santiago Network, and the Fund to align data, methodologies, planning, and monitoring, ensuring coherent and non-duplicative guidance.



Mitigation

Preamble

Current mitigation efforts are falling dangerously short of sustainable pathways outlined by the IPCCs AR7. Mitigation efforts must be accelerated, science-based, and effective in delivering real rapid emissions reductions. We urge Parties to centre intergenerational equity and the delivery on their mitigation climate commitments.

Recalling [Decision 4/CMA.4](#) on the Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme, which underscores the urgency of scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade, and Decision 4/CMA.5, which highlights the importance of dialogue-specific, focused dialogues and investment events to achieve these objectives, **we urge Parties to:**

- **Noting with concern** that current progress on mitigation, including the preparation and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), remains insufficient to limit global warming to 1.5 °C.
- **Recognizing** the findings of the IPCC Synthesis Report 2023 that, without deep, rapid and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, global warming will likely surpass 1.5 °C in the near term, intensifying multiple and compounding hazards.
- **Acknowledging** that the gap between projected emissions from current policies and NDCs, together with inadequate financial flows, is making it increasingly difficult to achieve global climate goals across all sectors and regions. **Further recalling** [Decision 1/CMA.3, paragraphs 20 and 27](#), and **emphasizing** that the Mitigation Work Programme has so far been inefficient in achieving its mandate.
- **Noting** that the Work Programme is not delivering on its mandate, and the urgent calls of Small Island Developing States for an **equitable phase-out of, and elimination of subsidies for, fossil fuels, and elimination of subsidies**, with emissions peaking by 2025 in developed countries and by 2030 overall, **we call upon Parties to:**
- **Emphasize** the importance of reflecting these reductions in fossil fuel production, as highlighted by the UNEP Production Gap Report 2023, and **underscore** the need for enhanced support to developing countries to raise ambition, in line with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC) under [Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement](#).
- **Underline** that the challenge for developing countries is not the absence of mitigation projects, but the **lack of investor interest** in financing such projects, and, **noting** multiple Parties' caution against duplicating efforts through a digital platform that may divert attention from the core purpose of the MWP, **call for** focusing the Work Programme on facilitating implementation, strengthening ambition, and enabling finance for developing country priorities.
- **Establish dedicated funding windows for children and youth**, with simplified application procedures that enable children and youth-led mitigation projects to transition from concept to large-scale implementation. Provide **technical support and capacity-building for children and youth** through partnerships with universities and research centres, ensuring training on renewable energy systems,



MRV processes, and emerging mitigation tools, thereby enhancing the overall ambition and quality of mitigation efforts.

- **Recognise** children and youth as **innovators and entrepreneurs**, delivering renewable energy solutions, advancing climate resilient agriculture, and creating low-cost, locally adapted technologies, and scale up these children and youth-driven innovations as integral contributions to NDC implementation.
- **Support** the **Baku-to-Belém Roadmap to \$1.3 trillion/year by 2035** for developing countries, tackling barriers (high capital costs, debt, transaction costs) and **mainstreaming climate into investments** so finance actually reaches 1.5 °C-consistent projects—especially in emerging economies. Presidency-led consultations on this Roadmap should prioritize the delivery of just transition and community-led projects involving children and youth.
- **Emphasise** a **people-centred, children and youth-inclusive** implementation model: embed the Presidency's **Global Mutirão** ("self-determined contributions") and **Circles of Leadership** to scale concrete, near-term delivery; ensure LCIPP participation and people-centred metrics across NDCs, NAPs and BTRs; and make children and youth co-designers and beneficiaries of mitigation policies.
- **Embed sector-specific just transition plans** in their 2035 NDCs and GST Implementation Packages, prioritizing energy, industry, and transport. These should include **managed phase-downs of fossil-intensive sectors**, retraining for workers, and social protection measures, ensuring that transitions are **equitable, inclusive of children and youth, and in line with IPCC AR6 1.5 °C pathways**.
- **Commit to net-zero urban systems and resilient land-use by 2035**, consistent with the Presidency's Global Climate Action Agenda axes on cities, infrastructure, water, forests, oceans, and biodiversity. The following is a non-exhaustive list of what this could include:
 - Scaling retrofitting of building stock;
 - Electrification of public transport;
 - Halting and reversing deforestation by 2030.
- **Accelerate deep reductions in non-CO₂ greenhouse gases**, particularly methane, HFCs and nitrous oxide, in line with IPCC AR6 pathways. Rapid action on these gases is indispensable to peaking emissions before 2030, limiting overshoot of 1.5 °C, and delivering immediate health and food security co-benefits.
- **Reaffirm** that all 2035 NDCs, GST Implementation Packages, and outcomes of the Mitigation Work Programme must be **guided by the best available science and remain accountable to the 1.5 °C pathway**. Stresses that short-term politics must not dilute that ambition, and that **safeguarding intergenerational equity requires transparent progress** tracking and delivery against the Global Stocktake compass.



Migration

Preamble

The IPCC AR6 projects that by 2050, hundreds of millions could be internally displaced by climate impacts if urgent action is not taken. We call on Parties to adopt a coordinated, rights-based, and well-financed approach to climate mobility, ensuring that movement is a choice, not a last resort, and that all displaced people are protected with dignity and agency, while simultaneously recognising the fact that children and young people are disproportionately affected by climate migration.

1. Dedicated, Accessible Finance for Climate Mobility

Recalling Decision 1/CP.16, Paragraph 14(f), we urge Parties to:

- Create a specific grant-based financing window for climate mobility within the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) that is open to community-led, youth-led, women-led, gender diverse and Indigenous Peoples-led projects in high-risk areas.
- Ensure that the fund addresses non-economic losses and damages, such as those involving cultural heritage, ancestral lands, traditional knowledge, and community cohesiveness, and that funds related to mobility be specifically monitored within the NCQG using quantifiable metrics.

2. Rights-Based Protection for All Climate-Affected Movers

Recalling the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998) and the Global Compact for Migration (2018), we urge Parties to:

- Adopt a COP decision that calls for a human rights-based framework for addressing climate displacement. This includes securing legal identity, access to basic services, and sustainable livelihood opportunities for displaced communities, in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the Global Compact for Migration.
- Promote bilateral, regional, multilateral, and private sector pathways for safe, voluntary cross-border climate migration. Furthermore, initiate a UN-led process to establish a dedicated legal status for displaced people and address existing protection gaps under the 1951 Refugee Convention.

3. Strengthened Governance and Institutional Mandates

Recalling Decision 1/CP.21 and the Strategic Workstream (d) of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage on human mobility, we urge Parties to:

- Develop the task force on displacement into a permanent, well-resourced UNFCCC body to coordinate climate mobility and support integration of relocation and adaptation into national strategies.
- Create pre-negotiated protocols for planned cross-border relocation, providing temporary protection and labour-mobility pathways to enable safe, legal movement and access to services between states.



4. Inclusive and Equitable Participation

Drawing on UNDRIP (Articles 5 & 18) and the Global Compact for Migration, we urge Parties to:

- Require direct funding and designate national focal points to facilitate the engagement of migrants, refugees, children, youth, Indigenous Peoples and marginalised communities in climate mobility governance. These FPs shall coordinate across ministries that represent these voices in the design, implementation, and monitoring of this engagement.

5. Data, Monitoring, and Accountability

Recalling the UNFCCC Technical Guide on Integrating Human Mobility (Nov 2024) and the Task Force on Displacement's Data & Assessment workstream under the Warsaw International Mechanism, we urge Parties to:

- Establish a UNFCCC-supported Global Climate Mobility Data Hub, co-managed with affected Parties, children and youth, to collect and share ethically sourced data on displacement, adaptation measures, planned relocations, and funding flows. This hub would also mandate biennial national reporting for transparency and action.

6. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

Recalling the WHO policy brief "Why mental health is a priority for action on climate change" (2022) and the IPCC AR6 WGII Chapter 7 on Health, Well-Being and Changing Communities, we urge Parties to:

- Fund community-led healing initiatives that acknowledge sorrow, cultural loss and isolation. Also, incorporate trauma-informed mental health and psychosocial support into climate mobility policy. Programs need to be accessible to children and youth, grounded in Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and better accountability systems.

7. Climate Mobility

We urge Parties to:

- **Incorporate Climate Mobility into** the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage, which have clear workstreams and reporting lines.
- Ensure that migration and displacement are included in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), with measurable targets and time-bound timelines that facilitate the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures.
- Incorporate mobility policies into the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the Platform on Disaster Displacement commitments to ensure those on the move have right-based legal protection for all affected populations.
- Commit to grant, direct-access and predictable funding flows to support climate mobility financing, with priority given to frontline regions and those facing displacement pressures, such as Pacific Island States and the Horn of Africa.



Nature and Biodiversity

Preamble

Anthropogenic climate change has shifted thriving habitats to ecosystems **at the forefront of climate disasters**. Nature and biodiversity are reaching global tipping points, with profound impacts for biodiversity, climate and people, thus making Belem a **pivotal moment to elevate nature from implicit consideration to concrete action**. We propose establishing a **Work Programme on Climate and Nature in a Cover Decision or similar prominent text at COP30**, serving as a dedicated negotiation track on nature and ecosystems, as well as their reciprocal relationship with climate. This formal track addresses the **triple planetary crisis**, protecting present and future generations by encompassing **all ecosystem types**. It should comprise **two** significant components: **strengthening the integration of climate change and nature discussions under the UNFCCC** and **operationalizing Article 5 of the Paris Agreement**, with a priority on ecological and social justice.

1. Overarching Demands

Recalling the UNEA 5/5 Resolution, we urge Parties and stakeholders to:

- **Establish** frameworks to initiate Nature-based Solutions (NbS) approaches for both mitigation and adaptation, while prominently adding NbS into the NDC framework. Parties must recognise that **without urgent and rapid action** to conserve ecosystems, they risk irreversible changes, the collapse of ecosystems, and, ultimately, **failing to meet the limiting 1.5°C temperature goal**.
- Recognize and address the direct and indirect impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystems, as well as the synergies between climate and biodiversity, to create safeguards and mandates **that exclude greenwashing and false solutions**, such as **Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS) and Geoengineering**.
- **Recalling as emphasised by Decision 2/CMA.5, Paragraph 15 and Paragraph 22**, uphold the rights and traditional knowledge, **ensuring the full inclusion of vulnerable groups, including Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, and all gender-diverse peoples, as well as the most affected communities, children, and youth**, through proper safeguards and consultations for all related decision-making processes, as a key priority, not a symbolic gesture.
- Recalling **Decision 1/CMA.5, Paragraph 33**, which emphasises the importance of conserving, protecting and restoring nature and ecosystems towards achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal, and **Paragraph 55** promoting integrated, multi-sectoral solutions such as nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, we urge Parties to **scale up ambition for the adequate protection and sustainable management of ecosystems** through increasing the capacity of relevant national-level ministries and protecting their national biocultural heritage.
- Recalling **CBD/COP/DEC/16/35**, initiate a **biennial joint dialogue** to enhance coherence and consistency in policies and actions across the Rio Conventions, **streamlining reporting mechanisms and establishing digital tools and platforms** to simplify reporting requirements, data interoperability, and foster inter-convention coordination to facilitate an efficient reporting process across different systems.



2. Integration of Other Decisions, and Science & Technology

We urge Parties to:

- Inform all decisions based upon best available science, referring to both **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)** scientific outcomes, taking into account the Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems, as well as promoting children and youth's participation, **ensuring equitable representation of the Global Majority in such mechanisms and scientific bodies.**
- Ensuring that strong collaborative efforts are made to **identify and promote synergistic solutions** that concurrently tackle climate change and biodiversity loss is vital for maximising the impact of interventions. These solutions should be designed to offer co-benefits for planetary health, contributing significantly to both climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation while minimizing trade-offs.
- Develop integrated frameworks and methodologies for **effectively embedding climate and nature considerations** into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)** to ensure that climate and nature are comprehensively addressed and aligned within these key policy documents.
- **Recognise the outcome of other relevant processes**, including the Oceans Dialogues, the Sharm-El-Sheikh Joint Work on Implementation of Climate Action on Agriculture and Food Security, the GST Implementation Dialogue, the Mitigation Work Programme 5th Global Dialogue on Forests and adopted items from the sister Rio Conventions.

3. Operationalising Article 5 of the Paris Agreement

Recalling **paragraph 1 of Article 5, Paris Agreement**, and the aligned establishment of the **Forest & Climate Leaders' Partnership (FCLP)** at COP27, with a shared objective of expediting global efforts to **halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030**, alongside advancing sustainable development and fostering inclusive rural transformation, **we urge all Parties and relevant stakeholders to commit to this goal.**

We further urge Parties to:

- **Decouple economic development from deforestation and forest degradation**, and lay a **roadmap to halt further conversion of forests, grasslands, wetlands and other remaining natural habitats** from the global food and land use system. We call for investments in and the scaling up of productive and regenerative techniques for food production, as well as the protection of forests, indigenous and medicinal plant species, and other critical ecosystems.
- **Mobilise and scale up public and donor finance to** support implementation, utilizing mechanisms that uphold safeguards, thereby amplifying the target of US\$12 billion for forest-related climate finance from 2021 to 2025.
- Ensure the Work Programme encourages **increased action and investment in non-forest landscapes and oceans while balancing forest protection with the conservation of other vital ecosystems**, including grasslands, wetlands, and coastal areas to prevent leakage and promote collaboration at all levels.



4. Matters related to the Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF)

In response to the **Concept Note 3.0**, the TFFF should:

- Include **human rights safeguards** as part of the eligibility criteria for a Tropical Forest Nation (TFN) with **at least two seats on the TFFF Board of Directors** for Indigenous Peoples' representatives.
- Ensure **at least 50%** of payments are allocated to Indigenous Peoples, and Local Communities, removing misleading and overly generic language. Any percentage of proceeds **should not be viewed as a ceiling** in terms of funds channelled.
- Establish a **credible, transparent, globally standardised, and reliable method** of measuring, safeguarding, and monitoring native forest cover **with a diverse set of clear, robust indicators** for biodiversity and forest quality, through integration with assessments and available science.
- **Ensure that the TFFF adopts exclusion clauses and prohibits funding** from fossil fuel industries or any exploitative entities. Provide a clear explanation of investment risk bearers, while ensuring it does not transfer to the TFNs, through a robust framework with checks and balances on the use of TFFF payments, **building on lessons from REDD+ payments**.
- Establish **guidance to prevent greenwashing by companies investing in TFFF**, by aligning investment safeguards with broader ESG standards, and prohibiting the manipulation of carbon capture, CO₂ reduction claims, or biodiversity protection for self-serving net-zero or nature credit goals.

5. Aligned with Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) Target 19 about nature as an innovative climate solution and nature finance

- We urgently call for a **massive scale-up of biodiversity finance aligned with COP30 priorities**. Governments and financial institutions must fulfil the new GBF Target 19 commitment to mobilise at least \$200 billion per year by 2030 from all sources.
- Significantly increasing grants and investment that align with biodiversity and climate change with innovative financing tools – **such as biodiversity credits and payment for ecosystem services with monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning (MEAL) framework** – only if they uphold IPLCs' rights and benefit sharing.
- **Wealthy nations and multilateral banks must rapidly increase grant-based support and accessible funds for biodiversity and climate finance**. All biodiversity finance must be transparent, rights-based, and inclusive, with strong accountability to ensure funds reach the frontline and avoid such things as planting non-native species, deforestation, degradation, and illegal mining. This dedicated financing is critical for plans and safeguards our planet's diversity and healthy future generations.
- **Finance instruments must include biodiversity or nature bonds** (green, blue, theme bonds), **performance-linked loans, debt-for-nature swaps, guarantees, blended finance, and ecosystem service payments**. Provided these mechanisms fully embed equitable safeguards. Credits are only acceptable when they reward positive restoration and protection, not as offsets to justify further destruction



NDCs and the GST

Preamble

We call on the Parties to deliver ambitious, inclusive, and equitable NDCs 3.0 that are fundamentally grounded in science and human rights, and climate justice, by intentionally recognizing youth as empowered partners in the NDC process at every step.

1. Governance & Meaningful Child and Youth Participation

Recalling [Decision 1/CMA.5](#) para. 158 in acknowledging the critical role and active engagement of non-Party stakeholders, and [Decision 2/CMA.5](#) para 23. In broadening climate education and to empower people, noting with appreciation the Regional Consultations on Meaningful Youth Engagement in NDCs (YOUNGO, UNDP and IIFYFCC), and recognizing the recommendations therein, **we urge Parties to:**

- **Integrate the universal NDC Youth Clause into all NDCs**, where Parties legally commit to recognising young people as agents of change while prioritizing the inclusion of young women, gender-diverse individuals, Indigenous Peoples, and marginalised children and youth.
- **Eliminate financial and logistical barriers for all affected groups**, including Indigenous Peoples and children and youth from climate-vulnerable regions, to participation in climate governance, and allocate dedicated funding to cover participation, capacity-building and related costs.
- **Create national and sub-national (provincial/municipal) children and youth advisory councils linked to NDC governance** within relevant ministries. Giving official mandates and resources to co-design, review, and monitor NDCs, ensuring their recommendations are formally addressed.
- Establish publicly supported, independent accountability mechanisms and ensure these bodies are resourced, legally protected and include guaranteed seats for youth, including Indigenous Peoples and frontline representatives.
- Enhance climate literacy by **integrating access to digital tools**, platforms, and education, especially for girls and rural communities, to facilitate meaningful participation in virtual UNFCCC processes and data access initiatives.
- Simplify access to NDC processes by producing youth-friendly, plain-language toolkits and translated materials, including in Indigenous Peoples languages, and by providing accessible formats and step-by-step guides for engagement.
- Ensure meaningful representation of children and **youth** in all **national climate delegations**.
- Stress that the inclusion of children and youth, Indigenous Peoples, as well as frontline communities, should be reflected in all NDC cycles, including implementation, data collection, interpretation, and monitoring.

2. Radical Ambition Grounded in Science and Equity

Recalling [Decision 1/CMA.5](#) para. 6 commits to accelerate actions based on best available science, reflecting equity and CBDR-RC, **we urge Parties to:**

- **Submit high-quality 2035 NDCs, in time for the UNFCCC synthesis**, explicitly aligning with 1.5 °C pathways and the GST's global calls: **tripling renewable energy**



capacity, doubling the annual rate of energy-efficiency improvement, and transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems in a just, orderly, and equitable manner.

- Revise **NDCs to include sector-specific, science-based targets that align with IPCC AR6 mitigation pathways to limit warming to 1.5°C**. This must involve a rapid, equitable, and just **phase-out of all fossil fuels**, acknowledging their co-benefits for planetary health.
- Include methane and other short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) within mitigation targets, prioritizing reductions from agriculture, waste, and energy sectors to deliver near-term 1.5 °C outcomes, consistent with [IPCC AR6 findings](#) and Decision [1/CMA.5 paragraph 28\(f\)](#) calling for accelerated reduction of non-CO₂ emissions, particularly methane, by 2030.
- Request all “net zero” commitments in NDCs to be mapped to 1.5°C-aligned emission trajectories, with interim 2030 and 2035 benchmarks.
- Ensure NDCs include transparent **backcasting methodologies and prohibit overreliance on speculative removals and offsets**, with an independent review mechanism that provides for the representation of children and youth to assess alignment with IPCC pathways.
- Include clear **timelines and targets for achieving gender equality and promoting the inclusion of children and youth** in NDCs.
- Establish child and youth-led Science Support Boards within national delegations to review NDC alignment with IPCC reports and GST outcomes.

3. Robust Accountability and Transparency

Recalling [Decision 1/CMA.5](#) para. 168 guidance on transparency, clarity, and understanding, and in accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to their NDCs, **we urge Parties to:**

- **Produce a GST Implementation Package (2026–2030)** that operationalizes the Presidency’s Action Agenda **six axis** with measurable domestic milestones for: halting and reversing deforestation by 2030; tripling renewables; doubling efficiency; and managed fossil transition. Progress should feed into the **UAE Dialogue on implementing GST outcomes** and the ETF.
- Adopt a “Science-Based NDC Accountability Framework” by COP30, requiring all Parties to submit a standardized scorecard that transparently maps their NDC targets against specific IPCC AR6 mitigation pathways.
- Provide formal, transparent **justifications when their NDCs deviate from IPCC recommendations**, subject to review by independent scientific bodies, and required to resubmit enhanced NDCs within the following year.
- Agree on **a standard definition for residual emissions**, grounded in equity at national and sectoral levels, which informs the integrity and scope of ITMO use under Article 6.2.
- Mandate that all Parties intending to use or authorise **ITMOs** must transparently communicate the expected volume and provide justification demonstrating consistency with their **residual emissions profile** in NDCs.
- Establish an **accountability framework** to evaluate whether **NDC implementation and finance are reaching the most at-risk regions**.



- Enhance support for **national data systems**, including funding for monitoring technologies, open-access data platforms, and local capacity-building initiatives.
- Mandate the **NDCs and Synthesis Report** to integrate **disaggregated data** (by age, gender, geography, indigeneity, etc.) to track progress **in line with the ETF framework**.

4. Cross-cutting Demands

Recalling [Decision 1/CMA.5 para. 178](#) in encouraging Parties to implement climate policy and action that is gender-responsive, fully respects human rights, and empowers children and youth, and reaffirm [Decision 1/CMA.5 para. 10](#) that just transitions can support more robust and equitable mitigation outcomes, **we urge Parties to:**

- Ensure all NDCs are **gender-transformative** and **address the differentiated vulnerabilities of women, girls, and gender-diverse people**.
- **Embed Just Transition principles in NDCs** to guarantee decent work, job security, and social protection for all workers. They must explicitly protect communities from land grabs and uphold the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples.
- **Ensure that children and youth are equipped with the necessary skills** for a green economy through adequately funded education, formal climate literacy curricula, and reskilling programs, which are outlined **as core components of NDC implementation**.
- Establish a **Just Transition Task Force under the NDCs** to integrate Just Transition principles with NDC implementation.

Recalling [Decision 1/CMA.5 para. 80 and para. 88](#) in mobilizing finance to address mitigation and loss and damage, **we urge Parties to:**

- **Provide, from developed countries, the finances, technologies, and capacity-building needed for developing countries to implement both conditional and unconditional NDCs.**
- Acknowledge the historical emissions responsibility of **developed countries Parties** and **declare, in their NDCs**, a commitment to spearhead a reparative, non-debt-inducing financial mechanism to address **Loss and Damage**, targeting SIDS and LDCs.
- Integrate national Loss and Damage priorities within NDCs to ensure coherence among mitigation, adaptation, and recovery efforts, supported by predictable, grant-based finance and technology cooperation, in line with Decision 1/CMA.5 paragraph 89.
- Disclose the amount of finance that is allocated directly to local, small-scale mitigation and adaptation projects in NDCs.

Recalling thematic targets in [Decision 1/CMA.5 para. 63](#), **we urge Parties to:**

- Ensure NDCs include strategies to protect the rights, provide mental health and well-being **support for climate-induced migrants**, and ensure access to education, healthcare, and legal protections.
- Request NDCs to explicitly integrate NbS, sustainable cities, and municipal climate action through National-Local Climate Compacts, ensuring that **urban climate targets are nested within national plans** and align with the principles of **climate justice**.



- Request NDCs to integrate **holistic food systems approaches** across both mitigation and adaptation targets. This includes setting specific, measurable targets for:
 - Agroecological transitions, restoring soil health, reducing food and biodiversity loss, and creating agricultural waste.
 - Integrating NbS as more than just offsets and as climate solutions.
 - Reducing industrial livestock emissions and promoting sustainable, plant-rich, and culturally appropriate diets.
 - Integrating blue food systems, such as sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, into national climate plans.
- Acknowledge that the survival of **coastal and marine ecosystems** is directly tied to food security, culture, and livelihoods.
- Ensure NDCs address critical, interconnected issues, including **biodiversity loss, desertification, and the protection of vulnerable ecosystems**.

Emphasising [Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 33 and 40](#), and recalling [Decision 15/4, Paragraph 12 and Paragraph 13 by CBD/COP15/KMGBF](#), which stressed the importance of conserving, protecting, and restoring nature and ecosystems towards achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal, **we urge Parties to:**

- **Recognise and operationalise the potential of nature-based solutions** and REDD+ in capturing existing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions, integrating NbS that protect, conserve, restore, and manage ecosystems in their NDCs, **not as offsets but as climate solutions**.
- Uphold the 30x30 target, with solutions to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030, as outlined in the Forest & Climate Leaders' Partnership (FCLP).
- **Ensure continued alignment between REDD+ and the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)** through harmonised standards, enabling comparability and trust in nature-climate data. Maintain annual assessments as a centralised process to ensure consistency, and conduct robust technical analysis to prevent duplication and promote the comparable nature of climate data.



Oceans and Water

Preamble

The ocean regulates the climate, supports food security and livelihoods, and protects coasts, yet it is collapsing under the combined effects of warming, acidification, biodiversity loss, pollution, and inequitable governance. Children and youth, especially from SIDS, coastal regions, and Indigenous Peoples' communities, are on the frontlines. We demand that Parties embed ocean justice across all UNFCCC tracks, grounded in the best available science, human rights, intergenerational equity, and the principle of precaution.

1. Cross-Cutting Ocean-Climate Justice

We urge Parties to:

- Mainstream ocean and water-climate linkages across SBI, SBSTA, COP, and CMA agenda items.
- Require ocean-sensitive language and deliverables across decisions and work programmes.
- Create formal roles with decision power in relevant bodies, ensure FPIC, and resource youth-led participation from SIDS/LDCs and coastal provinces.
- Apply the Precautionary Principle to all marine-related policies and technologies where risks to ecosystems or communities are serious or irreversible.
- Protect underrepresented ecosystems, including the Arctic, Antarctic, and deep sea, within UNFCCC decisions and national implementation instruments.
- Institutionalize meaningful inclusion of children and youth across all levels of ocean and freshwater bodies governance (UNFCCC, BBNJ, national blue economy plans) with decision-making power and resourced participation.
- Standardise climate risk assessments by tasking SBSTA to develop a forward-looking, anti-maladaptation risk and vulnerability assessment framework, with funding for high-resolution downscaling for coastal communities.
- Integrate climate mobility and water justice into ocean dialogue, recognising displacement from rising seas and water scarcity; children and youth must co-design relocation, adaptation, and resilience pathways.

2. Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP)

We urge Parties to:

- **Center ocean-dependent workers, children, and youth** (including those in small-scale fisheries, seaweed growers and coastal tourism) with retraining, legal protections, social safety nets, and decent work standards aligned with Labour Organisation guidance (ILO) guidance.
- **Embed JT in NDCs/NAPs/LT-LEDS** with people-centric metrics, MRV of equity and jobs, and participation of children and youth.
- Ensure NCQG and domestic JT packages fund blue livelihoods and youth green entrepreneurship in coastal regions.
- Recognise aquaponics as a low-carbon, water-saving food system that creates opportunities for children and youth in both urban and rural places, especially in coal mining areas.



3. Finance (NCQG, GCF, AF, FRLD)

We urge Parties to:

- **Create a Marine & Coastal Resilience Window** across climate funds with direct access for children and youth- and community-led projects (including unregistered grassroots groups via intermediaries); simplify access and reporting.
- **Fund scientific downscaling and open data** for coastal risk mapping and planning; require ocean-sector budget tagging in BTR finance reporting.
- **Operationalize Loss & Damage for ocean harms**, recognising non-economic losses (e.g., reef/cultural heritage collapse) and enabling direct access for SIDS and low-lying states.
- Increase financial and technical support for **SIDS, LDCs and coastal communities**, who are least responsible, yet most impacted by ocean degradation, enabling direct access to resilience, adaptation, and loss & damage funds.
- Invest in **ocean-based climate solutions**, including blue carbon restoration, MPAs, and resilient blue livelihoods.
- **A dedicated blue finance and economy** push—one that prioritises grants, concessional funding, and debt relief (e.g. blue bonds or debt-for-nature swaps) to support marine conservation without incurring new debt.
- We urge them to **deliver ambitious funding** for marine protected areas, climate-resilient water infrastructure, and coastal communities. All ocean finance must come with **accountability and “do no harm” principles**
- Innovations like One Ocean Finance—they **must be backed with concrete MDB commitments** and ensure accessibility, equity, and auditability across coastal and island states.

4. Mitigation & Ocean-Based Solutions

We urge Parties to:

- **Safeguard blue-carbon ecosystems** (mangroves, seagrasses, and salt marshes) with quantified protection and restoration targets inside NDCs; prohibit perverse offsets.
- Establish a global moratorium on deep-sea mining; exclude ocean-damaging geoengineering from mitigation accounting absent robust, independent science and FPIC.
- **Reduce maritime emissions** and co-pollutants from shipping and ports, thereby maximizing the co-benefits to ocean health.
- Safeguard **blue-carbon ecosystems**, such as mangroves, seagrasses, and salt marshes, with quantified protection and restoration targets inside NDCs.
- Strengthen **accountability for blue carbon projects**, ensuring safeguards against greenwashing and dispossession of Indigenous Peoples and coastal youth communities.
- Initiate an urgent response plan to **ocean acidification and rising sea levels**, recognising their combined threat to biodiversity, coastal communities, and climate resilience.
- Recognize fisheries, mariculture, and aquaculture as critical to resilient nutrition; protect the tenure rights of small-scale marine producers and provide them with climate-smart technologies and access to cold chains.



5. Agreement on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ), Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) & Ocean Governance

We urge Parties to:

- Call for the rapid ratification and implementation of the BBNJ Agreement, accompanied by strong stakeholder dialogue, technology transfer, and capacity building, while aligning UNFCCC deliverables with high seas protection.
- Scale ecologically representative, equitably governed MPAs and OECMs with youth and Indigenous Peoples' co-management. Enforce a **binding global commitment** to protect at least **30% of oceans by 2030**, scaling ecologically representative, equitably governed MPAs and OECMs with youth and Indigenous Peoples' co-management.
- **Implement regional ocean policy frameworks** with accountability mechanisms and peer learning for ocean-based climate action.
- Uphold **respect for territorial waters** under international law as a foundation of peaceful cooperation, equitable resource sharing, and sustainable ocean governance.

6. Data, Science, and Transparency

We urge Parties to:

- Ensure funding is enabled for children and youth-led research by mandating the open-access publication of publicly funded climate-ocean studies and the development of interoperable platforms for coastal risk and ocean health data.
- **Deploy independent satellite technology monitoring** for coastal change and blue-carbon integrity with public, accessible datasets.
- Support **early warning systems** for coastal flooding, cyclones, and droughts that are open-sourced, children and youth-accessible, and integrated into local adaptation planning.

7. ACE, Education & Communication

We urge Parties to:

- **Accelerate Marine** by investing in youth ocean/coastal and biodiversity science funds to make educational content more accessible, allowing younger people in society to be actively involved in conserving SDG14, particularly young women and girls.

8. Gender, Rights & Safeguards

We urge Parties to:

- **Collect** age/gender/disability/Indigeneity-disaggregated data, integrating SRHR, GBV risk reduction, and care work recognition into adaptation and disaster risk plans for coastal areas.
- **Uphold** the rights of coastal and Indigenous Peoples' communities, with FPIC and grievance mechanisms.
- Recognise **healthy oceans as a human right** and embed this across UNFCCC decisions, ensuring that biodiversity protection and community empowerment are treated as rights for present and future generations.



- Recognise the protection of marine biodiversity and ecosystems as not only an ecological but also a **spiritual calling, a justice issue, and a generational responsibility**, since in many cultures, the ocean is a **sacred space of identity, sustenance, and spiritual connection**.

9. NDCs, NAPs & Transparency (BTR)

We urge Parties to:

- **Implement** quantified ocean targets in NDCs, including indicative targets for Blue-carbon area and condition, coastal ecosystem restoration, marine biodiversity benchmarks, and shipping emissions measures.
- **Children and Youth-inclusive consultations** for marine provisions in NDC/NAP updates, prioritizing SIDS and coastal provinces.
- **Ocean-sector MRV in BTRs** aligned with IPCC guidance and national marine science institutions.
- Advance **climate-linked freshwater agreements** for transboundary river basins, embedding resilience into treaties to prevent climate shocks from intensifying geopolitical conflicts, with a focus on including children and youth in **peace-water diplomacy**.



Science

Preamble

Climate governance must be grounded in the best available science and safeguarded from false solutions. The IPCC AR6 has made clear that current trajectories jeopardize the 1.5°C limit and put frontline communities, particularly in the Global South, LDCs, and SIDS, to irreversible losses and damages. Yet, despite repeated commitments in the Paris Agreement (Articles 2 and 7.5) and the Glasgow Climate Pact (decision 1/CMA.3) to base action on science, Parties continue to delay transformative measures. As the AR7 cycle (2024–2029) begins, culminating in its 2029 Synthesis Report that will inform the Global Stocktake, we stress that children and youth are not only beneficiaries of scientific outcomes but active producers of knowledge.

1. Centering the Best Available Science in Decision-Making

Reaffirming the call from the above-adopted resolutions and agreements and the COP30 Presidency's emphasis on equity, and rejection of false solutions for Parties to integrate scientific outcomes into ambition and implementation, we underscore that these assessments must not only guide policy but also safeguard equity, protect communities, and advance transformative climate action. With these considerations, **we urge Parties to:**

- **Institutionalise** science-based negotiation across all UNFCCC processes, embedding findings of the IPCC and IPBES, including carbon budgets and adaptation limits, into negotiation tracks to ensure evidence-based decision-making.
- **Request** that any deviation from IPCC guidance provide transparent justifications, to be subject to review by independent scientific and UNFCCC technical bodies.
- **Establish** a mechanism under the UNFCCC for independent scientific bodies to review Party submissions, identify inconsistencies, and publish outcomes to enhance transparency and accountability.
- **Integrate** the outcomes of the IPCC's AR7 and the upcoming AR8 into national climate strategies, ensuring alignment with the principles of equity, justice, and the best available science.

2. Funding Youth-Led Research and Innovation

Recalling the IPCC AR6, which underscores disparities in climate research funding, particularly affecting children, youth and researchers in the Global South; Noting the Belo Horizonte Youth Declaration (2025), which calls for equitable financing of youth-led climate solutions, **we urge Parties to:**

- **Establish** accessible funding streams for child- and youth-led climate research, including flexible small-grant schemes with minimal bureaucracy, long-term commitments beyond project cycles, and support for interdisciplinary, citizen science, and community-based research.
- **Request** the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the NCQG create dedicated funding windows to ensure sustained institutional and core support for child and youth-led scientific organizations and networks.



- **Encourages** mentorship mechanisms whereby senior researchers provide guidance, capacity building, and periodic feedback to children and youth beneficiaries.

3. Combatting Climate Misinformation with Science Literacy and Capacity Building

Recalling [Article 12 of the Paris Agreement](#) and the [Action for Climate Empowerment \(ACE\) framework](#) on education for climate action; recognising [UNESCO's Education for Sustainable Development \(ESD\) framework](#) as a mandate for climate literacy; and acknowledging [IPCC AR6](#) findings on the role of fossil fuel lobbying in distorting public discourse, we identify scientific capacity gaps that limit the development of localized climate solutions and robust reporting. With this consideration, we urge Parties to:

- **Adopt** conflict of interest policies under the UNFCCC to exclude actors affiliated with fossil fuel industries from science advisory roles and related decision-making bodies.
- **Provide** financial support to global children and youth networks to disseminate IPCC and IPBES findings through community-driven education campaigns, leveraging the ACE framework.
- **Establish** dedicated capacity-building programs under the UNFCCC, coordinated with ACE, to support child and youth scientists from the Global South, LDCs, and SIDS, with full and predictable resourcing.
- Advance global investment in child-led, youth-led and community-based scientific research on climate mobility, particularly in the Global South, SIDS, and LDCs, and support the development of open-access, disaggregated data systems through the SBSTA.

4. Integrating Scientific and Traditional Knowledge for Climate Justice

Recalling [decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 135](#) and [decision 2/CP.24](#) establishing the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP); recognising the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples \(UNDRIP\)](#) on sovereignty over knowledge and free, prior, and informed consent; and acknowledging the equal value of Indigenous Peoples, traditional, and ancestral knowledge and scientific knowledge in addressing climate change, noting that Indigenous Peoples steward 80% of the world's biodiversity on their lands ([IPBES, 2019](#)), **we urge Parties to:**

- **Demand** formal institutional recognition of Indigenous Peoples', local, traditional, and ancestral knowledge as equal to scientific knowledge in all UNFCCC processes.
- **Request** that the LCIPP Facilitative Working Group adopt a policy framework within 12 months, integrating Indigenous Peoples' knowledge protocols into NDCs, adaptation planning, and reporting.
- **Create** a formal mechanism within LCIPP for continuous, equitable, and culturally respectful community-science knowledge exchange, including inclusive platforms and transdisciplinary observatories for co-producing climate knowledge.
- **Ensure** that Parties strengthen protections of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, consistent with UNDRIP.
- **Call for** biannual cross-national LCIPP capacity-building workshops, led by Indigenous People's knowledge holders:



- **Decide** that these mechanisms shall inform the Global Stocktake and all relevant UNFCCC processes, advancing equity, justice, and transparency under the Paris Agreement.
- **Provide** financial, technical, and institutional support, respecting the sovereignty and leadership of Indigenous Peoples.

5. Advancing Just Transitions with Science-Based Metrics

Recalling [decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 135](#), and [decision 1/CP.26, paragraph 64](#), which established the *Work programme on just transition pathways*; acknowledging that the IPCC AR6 WGIII stresses social equity as a core element of mitigation pathways; and concerned that current just transition frameworks lack specific metrics for youth employment, education, and rights, we urge Parties to:

- Integrate youth employment, skills development, and quality education indicators into the reporting guidelines of the Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP), ensuring alignment with IPCC's concept of "resilient development pathways."
- Require mandatory human rights, gender justice and intergenerational equity impact assessments for all large-scale energy transition and mitigation projects, to be co-designed with youth scientists and affected communities.

6. Adaptation: Strengthening Science-Based Planning and Finance

Recalling the mandate of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) to provide scientific and technological advice; and emphasizing the urgent need to prevent maladaptation through robust, forward-looking science, as underscored by the [IPCC AR6 WGII](#), we urge Parties to:

- Mandate the SBSTA to develop, within 24 months, a "Standardized Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Framework" based on forward-looking climate models to guide National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and project design.
- Require the application of this standardized framework in the formulation and implementation of NAPs and as a mandatory condition for accessing adaptation finance from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund.
- Create dedicated funding windows within the GCF and the Adaptation Fund specifically for the scientific "downscaling" of global climate models to provide granular, community-specific climate risk assessments.



Technology and Innovation

Preamble

Technology and innovation are essential enablers of rapid, equitable, and resilient climate action ([IPCC, 2022](#)). The Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism (TEC/CTCN) exist to facilitate the creation and transfer of climate technologies ([United Nations, 2015](#); [UNFCCC](#)). Barriers, including unequal access, under-resourced capacity, and inadequate financing, exclude children and youth, frontline communities, SIDS, LDCs, and other vulnerable groups from benefiting from climate technologies. The effectiveness of climate action will depend on whether the Parties can ensure the equitable diffusion, ethical governance, and integration of technologies into ambitious climate frameworks. We urge Parties at COP30 to reorient technology and innovation towards equity-based systems that dismantle barriers, optimise technology usage, and deliver on the 1.5°C goal.

1. International Collaboration and Partnerships

Considering the global scope of the issue and the urgent need for collaboration, in accordance with the [Paris Agreement, Article 7.7](#), **we call on Parties to:**

- Scale cooperation between MDCs and LDCs to aid the Global South with the co-development of resilient technologies.
- Strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation by establishing and supporting regional climate technology hubs in SIDS and LDCs, supported by knowledge-sharing and technical partnerships.
- Ensure that the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism integrates international youth-led innovation into its platform, informing NDCs, LT-LEDS, and the Global Stocktake.

2. Accessibility

Recalling [UNFCCC Article 4.5](#), and the need for an equitable distribution of climate technology, **we demand that Parties:**

- Ensure that publicly funded technology and research outputs remain open-source and widely available.
- Initiate fast-track regulatory pathways and customs facilitation for the development and import of climate-critical hardware and equipment.
- Support youth-led hubs and platforms that connect innovators, ensuring exchange in local languages and formats.

3. Funding

Noting the need for sustainable and equitable sources of funding for effective and accessible climate technologies, and recalling [Paris Agreement Article 9](#) and [Decision 1/CP.21 para. 53](#), **we demand that Parties:**

- Establish a dedicated funding programme, such as a fixed percentage of climate finance allocated to NDC implementation, for grant-based child-, youth-led, and grassroots innovation.



- Utilise targeted financial incentives for this program, such as customs exemptions for sustainable technologies, including all forms of renewable energy and low-carbon tech; tax credits; and subsidies for research and development.

4. Data

Considering the limited amount of credible and accessible data regarding climate change, and recalling Paris Agreement Article 13, **Parties should:**

- Develop and promote the introduction of climate literacy software, with climate data monitoring systems, to both public and private sectors.
- Encourage the ethical use of AI for both commercial and personal purposes by implementing robust guidelines that regulate its overuse and minimize resource consumption.
- Implement specialised climate tracking systems and software in school curricula and other education institutions to teach climate literacy through the use of real-time statistics.

5. Capacity-Building

Recognising that the digital divide and skill gaps are harmful to combating climate change, we urge that Parties, in accordance with the Paris Agreement, Article 11, 12, **we demand that Parties:**

- Establish national and global climate technology fellowships that promote solutions to the climate crisis while empowering children, youth, and other marginalized groups.
- Encourage and support reskilling and technical programs to develop skills applicable to climate technologies.
- Develop and mandate new curricula focusing upon a “digital and ecological transition” across levels of higher education.

6. Benchmarks for Progress

Seeing a need to transparently and efficiently track the progress of climate technological development as advocated for by the Global Stocktake, **we demand that Parties:**

- Monitor progress in bridging the digital divide and increasing equitable access to climate technology solutions through key metrics, including connectivity, literacy, affordability, and aggregate equity.
- Measure how Indigenous Peoples’ knowledge and modern tools are combined to assess their general contribution to global climate resilience.
- Assess any grants, fiscal incentives, and public-private partnerships to ensure continued transparency, participation, compliance, and sufficient overall funding, with a focus on avoiding greenwashing.

7. Section Interfaces

Recognising technology and innovation as cross-cutting enablers that interface with all pillars of the Global Youth Statement, and recalling the Paris Agreement Article 10.1–10.6, **Parties must:**

- Integrate technology requirements into NDCs, applying precautionary principles against false solutions such as fossil fuels and carbon capture.



- Institutionalize inclusivity by embedding children, youth, women, Indigenous Peoples, frontline communities, and other marginalized groups in technology roadmaps to guarantee equitable and context-specific deployment.
- Leverage sectoral climate technologies, such as renewables, digital MRV, AI monitoring and analysis, agricultural technology, and smart-city systems, to combat the climate crisis. This includes both mitigation (emissions reduction, efficiency, and decarbonization) and adaptation (resilience, food security, disaster preparedness, and health systems).



Women and Gender

Preamble

To tackle the disproportionate impacts of the climate crisis on women and girls, as well as on people of all genders with their diverse intersectional identities, and to tap into the power of women, girls, and gender-diverse persons as agents of change for spearheading climate action, **we demand that gender justice be mainstreamed across the work, policies, programs, agenda and priorities – starting with a strengthened Gender Mechanism under SBI18, and extending across all negotiation tracks, activities, and outcomes.**

1. Gender Action Plan (GAP)

The new Gender Action Plan (GAP) must:

- Prioritise a **gender transformative approach** by embedding comprehensive gender and age disaggregated data collection and reporting through integrating Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR).
- Develop gender-responsive indicators to measure progress across GAP thematic targets, strengthening mechanisms for meaningful participation and leadership, and ensuring that climate finance under the GAP effectively reaches and prioritizes grassroots organizations, with dedicated means of implementation and gender-responsive approaches integrated across all climate finance and policies.
- Promote intersectional and inclusive approaches in implementation of GAP that encourage collaboration and knowledge - sharing to elevate feminist and gender responsive climate strategies, adopting clear transparency and sustainability frameworks, scaling of transformative, adaptive solutions and ensuring reinforcement of human rights language.
- Embed comprehensive gender and age disaggregated data collection and reporting into annual party submissions on gender and climate action.
- Expand SRHR approaches to explicitly include funding women's empowerment and education programs, focus on designing interventions that challenge harmful norms, such as empowering women and girls through economic opportunities and comprehensive education that includes SRHR.

Priority Area A: Capacity-Building, Knowledge Management, and Communication

We urge Parties to:

- Strengthen **individual and institutional capacity** within governments and other relevant stakeholder organizations to **plan, implement, monitor, review, and report** on national gender and climate change policies across sectoral, cultural, and national contexts
- Enhance **capacity building** for governments, members of parliament, and other relevant stakeholders to collect, analyse, and apply age-, gender-, disability-, race-, and Indigeneity-disaggregated data, as well as other intersectional data reflecting multidimensional factors. This will strengthen understanding of the differentiated impacts of the climate crisis on marginalised groups.
- Promote **awareness building** through using media and other digitized tools **about sexual reproductive health and rights, gender based violence, and**



unpaid care work with vulnerable groups such as women, youth, children, Indigenous Peoples' groups, etc.,

- Support **community-led participation and research** aligned with UNFCCC GAP priority areas on inclusive participation and knowledge sharing.
- Integrate **gender and climate education** into national curricula.
- Request to the Secretariat to facilitate a technical dialogue on the impact of the triple crisis on climate change, SRHR, and GBV and children and youth by including relevant UN partners, e.g. UNFPA. Further, encourage Parties to develop **regional and national strategies to strengthen healthcare systems** for responding to the crisis..
- Create centralized knowledge spaces, to incorporate **impacts of the climate crisis** on children, girls, gender-diverse individuals by including essential knowledge on SRHR, creating a sharing platform to Parties, civil societies, and gender focal points, and providing education and digital access to girls, gender diverse children, and other vulnerable minorities.
- Enlarge capacity building within governments to account **intersectioning unique vulnerabilities such as age, gender, disability, Indigeneity** to create a **sharing platform for Parties, civil societies and gender focal points** for enhancing climate literacy and leadership by providing access to digital platforms and education to girls, gender diverse children and other minorities within the capacity building program.
- Produce a Toolkit for **incorporating unpaid care work** in National Climate Plans by collaborating with child and youth organisations, women's organisations, and UN agencies to build climate policies **including NDCs, NAPs** and other climate plans, by increasing child and youth participation within this toolkit by carrying out local outreach, launching a **children and youth-led webinar** to bring together young people from different regions to explore the intersectionality between care work and climate resilience.
- **Recognize** and **integrate** the care economy into climate policies, emphasizing the intersection of care work, gender, and climate resilience.
- Expand training for children, youth, girls, women and gender-diverse people in climate sectors, establish **national gender and climate convenings**.
- Integrate menstrual health and gender-transformative WASH services with dedicated climate finance to protect **menstrual dignity**.

Priority Area B: Gender Balance, Participation, and Women's Leadership:

We urge Parties to:

- Promote the **equal, safe and meaningful participation** of women, girls and gender-diverse people by hosting initiatives for **capacity building** to ensure **effective and equal participation** of all females, including young and Indigenous women, girls, local migrant women and, and other underrepresented groups, ensuring their participation and leadership in decision making processes related to gender and climate change at all levels.
- Enhance activities under Priority Area B to **include** gender diverse people, girls and women in **capacity building efforts**, and to give particular attention to inclusion of intersecting identities by hosting a Global Children and Youth Summit on



Gender-Just Transitions to co-create recommendations for integrating gender equality into **national just transition policies**.

- Protect Indigenous Peoples' knowledge through **inclusive participation** and **leadership** of women and girls in climate science, policy, and implementation.

Priority Area C: Coherence

We urge Parties to:

- Strengthen **coordination** of GAP and **integration** of gender perspectives across global frameworks and key UNFCCC workstreams, mandate an annual report to ensure the alignment with with global frameworks such as the CSW (Commission on the Status of Women), the Beijing Declaration, CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women), SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) .
- Embed Menstrual Health and WASH Across Climate-Gender Frameworks, including NDCs, NAPs, and other national climate instruments, to ensure coherence between climate action, gender equality commitments, and human rights obligations.
- Mandate gender-responsive elements in NDCs and NAPs, requiring **training, reporting** and **accountability mechanisms**, and enhance collaboration with UN gender mechanisms and grassroots organizations.
- Ensure that gender training for constituted bodies is mandatory and systematically integrated into their work, with tailored content reflecting their specific mandates. Gender Focal Points should be embedded within each body, with clear monitoring mechanisms to track progress and implementation;
- Strengthen the exchange of best practices by requiring constituted bodies to develop concrete gender action plans with clear objectives and timelines. Annual high-level dialogues should be institutionalized, and a tracking mechanism established to ensure accountability in integrating gender perspectives into their processes;

Priority Area D: Gender-responsive Implementation and Means of Implementation

We urge Parties to:

- Ensure developed countries provide **grant-based technical and financial support** to developing countries and grassroots organizations for capacity-building in **gender-responsive climate policies**, including budgeting and localized technological solutions.
- Strengthen coordination among gender and climate entities, facilitation of access to **climate finance** for vulnerable groups, and strategic allocation of **gender-responsive finance** for implementation of the enhanced Lima Work Programme and its Gender Action Plan to advance **gender equality in climate action**
- Mandate direct partnerships with **national children and youth-led, women-led organizations**, enhance **gender-responsive budgeting** across all UNFCCC processes, and significantly increase **grant-based financial and technical support** for grassroots and marginalized groups in the Global South.
- Ensure that all climate finance, whether for capacity-building, training, or infrastructure, is **gender-transformative by design**.



- Expand training for children, girls, women, and gender-diverse people in climate-related sectors to strengthen equitable access to green jobs and livelihoods.
- Integrate **menstrual health and gender-transformative WASH services** into climate finance streams to safeguard menstrual dignity, especially in water-stressed and crisis-affected regions.
- Frame a portion of **gender-transformative climate finance** explicitly as **reparations**, while ensuring all climate finance, whether for capacity-building, training, or infrastructure, is made gender-transformative.
- **Guarantee financial and administrative support** for meaningful participation and engagement of girls, women and gender diverse people.

Priority Area E: Monitoring and Reporting

We urge Parties to:

- Strengthen **monitoring, evaluation, and reporting** on the meaningful participation of girls, women, and gender-diverse people in leadership within the UNFCCC, track implementation of **gender-responsive climate policies** from Party reports, support capacity-building for monitoring, and promote synergies between key gender-related UNFCCC programs and data initiatives.
- Address gaps in disaggregated data collection by race, age, gender, disability, and Indigeneity, reinforcing the need for robust age- and gender-disaggregated data including developing a **Child- and Youth-Led Gender and Climate Data Index** supported by the UNFCCC Secretariat, and incorporate **disaggregated menstrual health and WASH data** in national climate reports, where capacity allows, to ensure climate impacts on menstruating individuals, especially in water-stressed regions, are visible and addressed

2. Gender Mainstreaming

Adaptation - We urge Parties to:

- Include gender- and age-specific indicators in the **Global Goal on Adaptation**, tracking, including the proportion of girls, women and at risk maternal population (including neonates) and ensure all indicators for the targets of the Global Goal on Adaptation framework, if applicable, are **age- and gender-sensitive, and intersectional and** capture the multiple dimensions of vulnerability faced by children, youth, women, gender-diverse individuals, LGBTQIA+ community members, and other marginalised populations across all thematic targets.
- Include health metrics in adaptation goals, focusing on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health (MNCHA), as well as mental health concerns, with attention to diverse gender groups.
- Require all data to be disaggregated by gender, age, disability, race, indigeneity, and other relevant factors.
- Direct the IPCC, **Adaptation Committee**, and Secretariat to collect and share proven, large-scale adaptation examples that highlight gender and age issues, especially in developing countries.
- Ensure that **National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)** are explicitly gender-transformative by including women, gender-diverse individuals, children,



and youth in planning, implementation, and evaluation, and monitor and report progress in adaptation.

- Require countries to update NDCs and NAPs with clear gender equality, children and youth inclusion, and minority representation goals, timelines, and accountability measures to address current gaps.



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Local Conferences of Youth (LCOY)

Local Conferences of Youth Liaisons

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List of Local conferences of Youth	
Afghanistan	<i>Madagascar</i>
Algeria	Malawi
Angola	Mali
Argentina	Mauritius
Armenia	Mexico
Australia	Mongolia
Austria	Morocco
Azerbaijan	Mozambique
Bangladesh	Namibia
<i>Barbados</i>	Nepal
Benin	Netherlands
Bhutan	Niger
<i>Bolivia</i>	Nigeria
<i>Botswana</i>	North Macedonia
Brazil	Oman
Bulgaria	Pakistan
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	Palestine
Burundi	Panama
Cambodia	Paraguay
Cameroon	Peru
Canada	Philippines
Chad	Portugal
Chile	Qatar
China	Republic of Korea
<i>Colombia</i>	Republic of the Congo



Democratic Republic of the Congo	Romania
Dominica	Samoa
Dominican Republic	<i>Senegal</i>
Ecuador	Sierra Leone
Egypt	Singapore
<i>El Salvador</i>	Somalia
Ethiopia	South Africa
France	Spain
Gabon	Sri Lanka
Germany	Sudan
Ghana	Syria
Guatemala	Tajikistan
<i>Guinea</i>	Tanzania
Guinea-Bissau	Thailand
Guyana	The Gambia
Honduras	<i>Timor-Leste</i>
Hong Kong	Togo
India	Türkiye
Indonesia	Turkmenistan
Iraq	Uganda
Ivory Coast	Ukraine
Japan	United States of America
Jordan	Uruguay
Kazakhstan	Uzbekistan
<i>Kenya</i>	Venezuela
Kyrgyzstan	Yemen
Liberia	<i>Zimbabwe</i>
Libya	

About COY20



Global Conference of Children and Youth Liaisons : Luciano Frontelle, Roaa Alobeid

COY20 Co-Host Organisations: Perifa Connection, COP das Baixadas, Águas Resilientes, Juventude para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável (JDS), OZIPA Criativa, and the Global Shapers Hub Campinas

COY

The Global Conference of Children and Youth (COY) is an annual event under the banner of YOUNGO, the children and youth constituency of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It is the largest, longest-running and most substantial children and youth conference related to the UN climate negotiations in the world, its outcomes recognised in past decisions of the COPs, and is uniquely organized and led by children and youth, co-organized by YOUNGO together with selected local child- and youth-led organisations from the host country.

COY brings together children and youth from around the world to connect and exchange ideas while also building their capacities and encouraging them to take action on climate. Most importantly, COY formally brings the voices of children and youth to the UNFCCC processes to shape the intergovernmental climate change policies through its championing of the Global Youth Statement, which consolidates children and youth voices worldwide into a unified policy document feeding directly into the COP negotiations, the Global Youth Statement (GYS).

COY20

In 2025, COY20 will take place in Belém, Brazil, just days before COP30, from the 6th-8th November at the Federal University of Pará (UFPA), placing the Amazon, the world's largest tropical rainforest and a critical climate regulator, at the center of children and youth-led climate action.

The COY20 outcome, known as the Global Youth Statement (GYS), will be formally presented to the COP30 Presidency, the UNFCCC Secretariat and Parties, ensuring that children's and youth's priorities directly inform negotiation spaces and thematic dialogues. Furthermore, the 20th edition of the conference will mark an important milestone for YOUNGO as we will include a dedicated program for children for the first time, with a participation target of at least 500 children and youth from around the globe.

The program will feature engaging sessions focusing on children and youth leadership, skill-building, promotion of local and global climate action, fostering of diversity and inclusion in climate spaces.

COY20 Co-Hosts



COY20 is being co-hosted by YOUNGO and six local youth-led organizations in Brazil (Perifa Connection, COP das Baixadas, Águas Resilientes, Juventude para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável (JDS), OZIPA Criativa, and the Global Shapers Hub Campinas).

Objectives

COY20 directly links to COP30 processes through children and youth inputs to negotiations, lobby trainings, and capacity building with an aim of delivering on our key objectives to:

- Empower and equip children to act on climate and create child-friendly spaces where they are safe to engage.
- Prepare children and youth for advocacy at COP, develop negotiation skills, and build knowledge around international climate policy.
- Develop and boost grassroots child- and youth-led climate projects and initiatives, mainly the Local Conferences of Youth, also endorsed by YOUNGO, from which we are aiming to have one representative per country.
- Facilitate cultural exchange, peer-to-peer learning, regional networking, exchange of best practices, sharing of opportunities, and partnership building among children and youth. Inspire children and young people through music, cinema, dance and all artistic and cultural expression.
- Provide an opportunity for children- and youth-driven proposals to feed directly into COP30 outcomes through advocating for the demands outlined within the Global Youth Statement, and inspire follow-up projects and advocacy beyond COP.

COY20 is not just a 3-day summit. The skills, networks, and advocacy tools developed here will carry into COP30 interventions, national and local climate actions, and child- and youth-driven engagement and action post-COP. This breadth of activities ensures that COY20's impact extends far beyond the event itself.

COY20 is not just a children and youth gathering, it's a summit of children and youth climate leaders, grassroots to global, children to youth, south to north, building momentum and pathways to implement real changes and hold the decision makers to account.

Methodology



The YOUNGO Policy Team adopted a novel approach to the Global Youth Statement drafting process in order to ensure Diversity and Inclusion, the approach taken was to draft a democratic and inclusive statement that leaves no one behind. Multiple streams of inputs were used for the collection of inputs in a process aspires to be the most ambitious and impactful youth-led endeavour that brings together child and youth voices for a common climate policy position.

Streams of input

- **Working Groups Submissions** - Each Working Group within YOUNGO developed thematic or multi-thematic (in coordination with one or more other working groups) inputs through year-round consultations. These were aligned with the latest COP outcomes, decisions of the Subsidiary Bodies, and other UNFCCC processes.
- **LCOYs** - Local Conferences of Youth (LCOYs), held in more than 90 (92 submitted, 107 LCOYs accredited) countries, totalling more than 30,000 participants, gathered national youth perspectives through dialogues, consultations, and workshops. Each LCOY produced a National Youth Statement that contributed directly to the Global Youth Statement.
- **Organisational Inputs** - More than 100 (139) NGOs, child- and youth-led groups and student networks submitted collective statements and recommendations based on their programmatic expertise and community engagement.
- **Individual Inputs** - Hundreds of youth (500+) worldwide shared their personal contributions through the individual input form, directly shaping the GYS demands.
- **Other inputs** - Additional contributions were collected through thematic working sessions, consultations during international climate events, and informal dialogues with UNFCCC constituencies and observers. These include the YECAP Asia-Pacific Indigenous Children and Youth Consultation, Brazilian National Consultations, NDC 3.0 Regional Youth Consultations, UNICEF COP30 Policy Brief.

Hackathons

More than 50 policy hackathons were held engaging hundreds of young people globally. Each hackathon focused on a specific thematic area, allowing participants to co-create innovative solutions, refine collective children and youth positions, and feed global perspectives into the overall YOUNGO Policy process.

During the drafting period, the data inputs were read carefully, analysed and synthesized according to frequency and urgency of youth demands. This process was followed by multiple rounds of revision and editing.





About YOUNGO

YOUNGO is the official Children and Youth Constituency of the UNFCCC. YOUNGO is not an organization, rather a platform and network of children and youth up to 35 years, as well as youth non-governmental organisations.

Formally recognized in 2009, YOUNGO serves as the official voice of children and young people from across the globe in the climate negotiations under the UN Climate Change. It aims to empower children and youths around the globe to take action and be drivers of meaningful, impactful and positive change by raising awareness, sharing knowledge, building capacity, enhancing collaboration and cooperation, advocating for pragmatic and ambitious climate and environmental policies and mobilizing for youth actions to achieve a livable and just future.

YOUNGO focuses on the following areas:

1. Awareness, Knowledge and Capacity Building
2. Collaboration, Cooperation and Network
3. Policy, Lobby and Advocacy
4. Youth Action

YOUNGO Working Groups are teams who come together within YOUNGO to work on and advocate for a particular thematic topic, such as Education, Intergenerational Equity, Agriculture, Mitigation, Finance, Adaptation, Ocean or Health. In the past, they have also lobbied for the inclusion of specific content in the negotiations and their outcomes. Overall, there are currently approximately 20 active WGs and the membership is based on individual interest expression, not on any selection process.

The YOUNGO Policy Team supports the Constituency mission of “Policy, Lobby and Advocacy”, working together with the different WGs and also actively collaborating in the draft of the annual Global Youth Statement in the lead up to COP.

Join YOUNGO to empower youth and tackle the climate crisis by visiting our website: www.youngoclimate.org



Index of Terms

Abbreviation	Meaning
ACE	Action for Climate Empowerment
ACH	Arts, Culture, and Heritage
CBDR	Common But Differentiated Responsibilities
CBDR-RC	Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities
CCUS	Carbon Capture, Utilisation, and Storage
CHAMP	Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships
COP	Conference of the Parties
COY	Conference of Youth
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSA	Daily Subsistence Allowance
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
FRLD	The Fund for responding to Loss and Damage
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCoM	Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy
GGA	Global Goal on Adaptation
GYS	Global Youth Statement
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICJ AO	International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion - here referring to the Advisory Opinion from 23 July 2025 on Obligations of States in respect of Climate Change
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change



ITMOs	Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes
JTWP	Just Transition Work Programme
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LLA	Locally-led Adaptation
LT-LEDS	Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies
MAP	Multisectoral Action Pathways
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
NAPs	National Adaptation Plans
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NCQG	New Collective Quantified Goal
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PACM	Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism
PYCC	Presidency Youth Climate Champion
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization