

Joint Statement by Women and Gender Constituency (WGC), Climate Action Network International (ENGO), Trade Unions (TUNGO), Indigenous Peoples (IPO) and Children and Youth Constituency (YOUNGO) during the first session of the 2nd Meeting of the Ad Hoc Work Programme (AHWP2) on the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) during Bonn SB 60

Statement as delivered by Juliana Melisa Asprilla from Colombia (YOUNGO)

Gracias por permitirnos este espacio, pero dado que este es aún excluyente con la barrera del idioma, daré este pronunciamiento en inglés, para que quede claro lo importante que es tener interpretación en todos los espacios y que permita la real inclusión para todos.

Thank you to the chairs for giving us the floor, given that this space continues to be exclusive I will give this statement in English, but hope that it will lay a foundation of the importance of having interpretation in all spaces, allowing real inclusion for all.

My name is Juliana Asprilla and I am speaking on behalf of the constituencies representing Women and Gender, Climate Action Network International, Trade Unions, Indigenous Peoples and Children and Youth. The NCQG is not designed to serve countries, but for people everywhere. Given the importance of the NCQG and climate finance for ambitious and essential climate action, we have come together to deliver this joint statement. We welcome the recognition of civil society inputs thus far, and we trust that our collective perspective will be properly reflected in the upcoming iteration of the draft text structure.

We would like to focus our intervention on the key priorities we want to see reflected in the different parts of the text structure:

1. Overarching section (preamble, context & principles)

Regarding the overarching section which we understand will comprise the preamble, context and principles, we call for the following:

- a. The NCQG should reiterate the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and the obligation of developed countries under the Paris Agreement to provide public finance as the substantive bulk of the NCQG, while ensuring clarity on additionality.
- b. The NCQG should operationalize a human and labour rights-based and beneficiary-centred approach. It should include just transition principles and practices outlined in the Just Transition and Mitigation Work Programme, including social dialogue with workers and stakeholder consultation with- and stakeholder rights for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and

gender diverse groups, people with disability, children and youth and other marginalised racial, ethnic, religious, LGBTIQ+ groups.

- c. We believe it is important to acknowledge linkages with other key parallel processes separately addressed outside of the NCQG, including explicit reference to the Just Transition and Mitigation Work Programmes, as well the Global Goal on Adaptation and associated agreements such as the ILO Resolution and Guidelines on Just Transition, as well as the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on Article 2.1c.

2. Quantitative and qualitative elements

Regarding the quantitative and qualitative elements, the following points are fundamental to the NCQG:

- a. The quantum has to reflect the evolving needs and priorities of developing countries, addressing foremost the needs of people across all sectors and communities including Indigenous Peoples, workers, women and gender diverse groups, people with disability, children, youth and other marginalised racial, ethnic, religious, LGBTIQ+ groups.
- b. We see the NCQG as including a grant-equivalent goal on substantial public provision within a wider mobilisation of climate finance for developing countries. It should be fundamentally public, grant-based, and highly concessional.
- c. We agree with the need to move ahead with specific text proposals on the quantum instead of delaying the concrete conversation by continuing to focus on other issues like the so-called “contributor base”.
- d. We strongly support an NCQG that is structured around clear thematic subgoals for adaptation, mitigation, and loss and damage.
 - i. With adaptation and loss and damage finance being fully grant-based finance
 - ii. Making sure that any climate finance does not increase the debt burden of developing countries.
- e. The inclusion of the following **qualitative elements** is critical:
 - i. **Gender-responsiveness of climate finance** is linked very much to ensuring accessibility of climate finance, participation of local groups and communities, including women in all their diversity and non-binary people, in devolved decision making on climate finance. This must be operationally linked to **upgraded transparency rules** – gender-responsiveness of finance provided and mobilised so far is not integrated in the ETF, but should be considered, including as a start through improved voluntary reporting. So far, there is little

- accountability in terms of whether and how much of climate finance is provided in support of climate and gender equality outcomes.
- ii. The NCQG must be aligned with the objectives of a **just transition** that respects and promotes labour rights and upholds human rights, including social dialogue with workers and stakeholder consultation, and rights for Indigenous Peoples, women and gender diverse groups, local communities, children and youth to ensure that finance supports sectors and communities at risk and impacted by climate change. This includes strengthening social protection, providing for sectoral finance platforms, prioritising decent work and safe conditions, and ensuring inclusive and effective climate resilience.
 - iii. The NCQG should acknowledge the need for changes in approaches and innovative sources, based on divesting from military spending and fossil fuel subsidies, recognising that this is work that should be taken forward separately under the Sharm el Sheikh 2.1c Dialogue.
- f. The NCQG should have targets on access, including in terms the scale of financing provided through simplified and enhanced direct access, with priority for accountability for progressively larger sums being channelled as grant financing for locally-led action - including sectoral platforms - to ensure effective delivery of climate finance.

3. Transparency

Regarding transparency:

- a. The operative section of the NCQG Decision must include strong provisions on transparency, with a view to improving accountability, learning lessons from the lack of transparency and accountability under the \$100bn goal
- b. We agree that the backbone of the transparency arrangements should be the ETF. However, the ETF should be revised to encompass the qualitative elements referred to above, with new and improved reporting on loss and damage, gender and intergenerational responsiveness, just transition, grant equivalence and debt sustainability.
- c. Transparency and accountability will only be achieved through clarifying the understanding of what counts and what needs to be excluded from the definition of climate finance. Climate finance should not include non-concessional loans, and should avoid double counting and the reallocation of existing development and other finance streams.

We thank the Parties co-chairs for running a generally transparent process thus far, and would call for this to continue, with increased space for observers particularly in the TED.

We will submit this statement also in writing.