Daily Policy Updates for the 64th Session of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies (SB 64)

8–18 June 2026

Bonn Germany

www.lossanddamagecollaboration.org

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The Loss & Damage Collaboration

Acknowledgements

This document has been prepared by the Loss and Damage Collaboration (L&DC), led by:

Hyacinthe Niyitegeka

Brenda Mwale

Malek Romdhane

We wish to thank the following for their valuable contributions:

Erin Roberts

Nicolas Gaulin

Tariq Jowahir

Cover Image: Modern high-rise buildings adorned with lush vertical greenery and plant-covered facades, connected by a skybridge — a vision of sustainable architecture blending eco-friendly urban design with nature in the heart of the city (© artem evdokimov / Shutterstock)

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Acronyms

ASEG	Action and Support Expert Group
BAR	Baku Adaptation Roadmap
B2B	Baku to Belem
BAU	Business As Usual
BTRs	Biennial Transparency Reports
CF	Climate Finance
CF(s)	Co-facilitator(s)
CMA	Conference of the Parties Serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
CP	Contact Point
CRM	Comprehensive Risk Management Approaches
EG	Expert Group
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
EWS	Early Warning Systems
ExCom	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism
FAs	Funding Arrangements
FRLD	Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage
GGA	Global Goal on Adaptation
GI	Governing Instrument
HLD	High Level Dialogue
HR	Human Rights

IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
L&DC	The Loss and Damage Collaboration
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LTS	Long-term Strategies
MOI	Means of Implementation
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCQG	New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NELD	Non-economic Loss and Damage
NELs	Non-economic Losses
NPS	Non-Party Stakeholders
NSA	Non-State Actors
NWP	The Nairobi Work Programme
OBNEs	Organizations, Bodies, Networks, and Experts
OE	Operating Entity(ies)
PA	Paris Agreement
PoA	Plan of Action
RM	Roadmap
RoP	Rules of Procedure
SB 64	64th Session of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SLR	Sea Level Rise

SN or SNLD	Santiago Network for Averting, Minimising, and Addressing Loss and Damage
SNAB	Advisory Board of the Santiago Network
SOEs	Slow Onset Events
TA	Technical Assistance
TC	Transitional Committee
TEG-CRM	Technical Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management
TFD	Task Force on Displacement
TORs	Terms of Reference
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollars
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism

Introduction

ℹ️ Loss and Damage at the 64th Session of Subsidiary Bodies (SB 64) ℹ️

SB 64 will take place in Bonn, Germany 🇩🇪, with the formal sessional period scheduled from 8 -18 June 2026, preceded by the pre-sessional period from 2 -7 June 2026. While there is no standalone agenda item on Loss and Damage at SB 64, discussions relevant to Loss and Damage are expected to take place across several agenda items and mandated events. Relevant agenda items and key messages can be found in our key messages document here.

❓Who we are ❓

We are a group of nearly 400 climate policy and art and cultural practitioners, negotiators, advisors and legal experts, researchers and academics and decision makers 🤓 from both the global North and South. 🤝

Our shared goal is to mobilise support—including finance, capacity and technology— at the scale of the needs for those on the frontline of the climate crisis in the Global South to address Loss and Damage. ✊

Our mission is to ensure that every human on planet Earth, every species and the ecosystems that sustain them (and us) are thriving, not just surviving. We believe that together we can create the kind of world we all want to live in and that SB 64 is the next step on our journey to doing just that.

☎️ Contact us ☎️

Seven members of our team will be in Bonn in person and we would love to hear from you during SB 64. 🗣️To reach members of our team directly: 👇

- Executive Director erin@lossanddamagecollaboration.org
- Engagement Lead: hyacinthe@lossanddamagecollaboration.org
- Director of Communications: tariq@lossanddamagecollaboration.org
- Outreach Lead: brenda@lossanddamagecollaboration.org
- Operations Manager: malek@lossanddamagecollaboration.org
- Advocacy Lead: nicolas@lossanddamagecollaboration.org
- Director of Strategic Partnerships: zeeshan@lossanddamagecollaboration.org
- Director of Storytelling: daniel@lossanddamagecollaboration.org

- Technical expert and Santiago Network Project Co-Lead: heidi@lossanddamagecollaboration.org

You can also reach out to us for comment, background information and support to link with spokespersons from across the world focused on Loss and Damage: 👇

- For media inquiries: media@lossanddamagecollaboration.org
- For general enquiries: info@lossanddamagecollaboration.org

⚡Breaking news and daily policy updates ⚡

In this section we will provide a Loss and Damage focused overview of what is scheduled for each day, daily policy updates and coverage of breaking news and relevant trends, as well as relevant links to information, session documents and webcasts. 📰

We aim to update this document by the end of each day (GMT+2, Bonn time). However, please keep in mind we are doing the best we can to keep on top of things and keep you updated while running around the venue ourselves. Therefore it is not always possible to update this document immediately after things happen.

For notifications of when the document has been updated, highlight and key take-aways from the negotiations, press conferences and events please follow us on LinkedIn, BlueSky, Twitter and Instagram . You can also find our films and webinar recordings on our Youtube channel. 📺

Day 11: Thursday, 18 June

⏰ *Today's schedule* ⏰

You can find the most up to date schedule through the UNFCCC's CCTV, which can be seen on screens throughout the venue. The UNFCCC's daily schedule can be found here. Daily updates and outputs from others: 👇

Find ECO newsletters from the Climate Action Network here.
Find Third World Network updates here.
Find the daily reports from Earth Negotiations Bulletin here.
Find the SB 64 dispatch from C2ES here.

🗣️Plenary meetings🗣️

Time	Session	Location/link
15:00 - 18:00	Joint closing plenaries of SBSTA 64 and SBI 64 to take up statements	Plenary New York. The webcast will be available here.
21:30 - 25:30	Closing plenaries of SBSTA 64 and SBI 64	Plenary New York. The webcast will be available here.

🗣️Negotiations and mandated, presidency, UN, and special events 🗣️

There are no negotiations related to adaptation, or any other negotiations where Loss and Damage may be discussed, scheduled today as of 10:00. We will continue to monitor developments and provide updates should any relevant meetings or discussions arise.

💬 Side events 💬

Time	Organiser	Event	Location/Link
10:30 - 11:45	APMDD, CAN International, GenderCC, Klimadelegation e.V.	BAM (BELEM-ANTALYA MECHANISM): views of rights-based constituencies on the Just Transition Mechanism	Bonn 1/2/3
10:30 - 11:45	CDRI, Antigua and Barbuda	Integrating disaster resilient infrastructure in national adaptation	Berlin 1/2

		strategies	
12:00 - 13:15	Refugees International, GNDR, Carleton University	What Makes Adaptation Transformational? Local Leadership, Global Evidence, and the GGA	Bonn 1/2/3
13:30 - 14:45	Asociación La Ruta del Clima, CESR, Global Focus, The Chisholm Legacy Project Inc.	Repairing Climate Harm through community empowerment and justice.	Berlin 1/2
15:00 -16:15	ACT Alliance, Church of Sweden, DCA and FKN	Delivering Scaled-up Adaptation finance in vulnerable countries-fragile and conflict contexts	Berlin 1/2

🗣️*Press conferences* 🗣️

Today's press conferences relevant to Loss and Damage include the following:

Time	**Panel**	**Location / Link**
11:00 - 11:30	Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice (DCJ) Press briefing	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
13:30 - 14:00	Climate Action Network International (CAN International)	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
15:00 - 15:30	Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO): WGC Reflections on the state of Negotiations	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.

📖*What we are reading*📖

Articles related to SB 64 and Loss and Damage released today include:

- At SB 64, Bangladesh seeks to capitalise climate action, The Business Standard

- Fiji fights for fair climate funding at Bonn talks, Fiji Sun
- The Roadmap to $1.3 Trillion in Climate Finance Will Rely on Building Coalitions, World Resources Institute
- Bridging international and regional climate mobility frameworks with local realities: an investigation of Ghana's governance of mobility as adaptation, Frontiers in Climate

If you have anything you'd like us to include here, please get in touch. We aren't able to find everything under the sun but weln try to be as inclusive as possible.

⚡23:50 Thank you for following our SB 64 updates⚡

As SB 64 comes to a close, we would like to thank you for following our updates throughout these two weeks of negotiations. We hope these summaries have helped you stay informed of the key developments across various agenda items and events.

We wish you safe travels and a well-deserved rest, and look forward to reconnecting with you at COP 31 in Antalya.

⚡ 23:40 SB 64 has just officially closed ⚡

The closing plenaries of SBSTA 64 and SBI 64 concluded with Parties adopting a number of agenda items, while several key issues remained unresolved and were deferred to future sessions under Rule 16. Matters related to adaptation communications, capacity-building, technology transfer, finance, Action for Climate Empowerment, and several organisational issues were adopted. However, Parties were unable to reach agreement on several substantive agenda items, including the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), the Mitigation Work Programme (MWP), research and systematic observation, and certain technology-related matters, which will continue at SB 65.

During closing statements, many Parties and negotiating groups expressed disappointment at the limited progress achieved on adaptation and mitigation. On the GGA, numerous interventions highlighted concerns over the inability to establish the Technical Task Force on adaptation indicators and the application of Rule 16, with several groups stressing the importance of adaptation for vulnerable countries and calling for renewed efforts before the next session. On the MWP, Parties underscored its importance for raising mitigation ambition and supporting implementation of the Global Stocktake outcomes, while expressing differing views on the future direction of the programme.

Discussions also reflected concerns regarding the lack of substantive outcomes on research and systematic observation, with several Parties emphasising the importance of maintaining science as a foundation for climate action and decision-making.

⚡ 22:00 The second part of the closing plenaries of SBI 64 and SBSTA 64 has just started ⚡

The closing plenaries of SBI 64 and SBSTA 64 are now underway in Plenary New York following earlier delays.

You can follow the proceedings live via the webcast here.

⚡ 21:30 The second part of the closing plenaries has been delayed ⚡

The closing plenaries of SBI 64 and SBSTA 64, originally scheduled for 19:30 and later postponed to 21:00, have not yet started.

We understand that Parties are still engaged in Heads of Delegation (HoD) consultations on matters related to the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA).

We will provide a further update once the closing plenaries begin or additional information becomes available.

⚡ 21:00 Meeting of the Heads of Delegations on matters related to Global Goal on Adaptation ⚡

Following the failure of the technical-level informal consultations to adopt the SB Chairs' compromise text, the issue was escalated to the Heads of Delegation (HoDs) for high-level political arbitration. However, the HoDs meeting exposed a deep, unbridgeable divide regarding the foundational nature and composition of the proposed Technical Task Force (TF) on adaptation indicators.

Some developing country blocks pushed to reopen and amend specific paragraphs of the text to secure greater Party oversight and balance. Conversely, some developed countries and certain coalitions strongly resisted reopening the text, warning that the proposed changes would fundamentally alter the independent nature of the task force. Due to these unyielding positions and a hard midnight venue deadline, the Co-Chairs declared that no decision could be reached, resulting in a procedural failure for this session.

The Co-Chairs indicated that both time constraints and procedural considerations limited the possibility of reopening the draft text for detailed textual negotiations. Several Parties expressed support for adopting the text as presented by the SB Chairs, noting the importance of preserving progress made during the session and enabling work on adaptation indicators to proceed.

Other Parties argued that further textual revisions were necessary and questioned whether the HoDs process could effectively address outstanding concerns without allowing engagement on specific provisions. Several developing country Parties and groups proposed amendments to selected paragraphs, arguing that these changes were needed to better reflect previous mandates and decisions, including those related to the establishment and functioning of the proposed Technical Task Force on adaptation indicators.

A key area of discussion concerned the composition of the Technical Task Force. Some Parties favoured a stronger role for Party representatives alongside technical experts, arguing that this would ensure appropriate oversight and alignment with existing mandates. Other Parties maintained that the Task Force should retain its technical and independent character and expressed concern that some proposed amendments could alter its nature and mandate.

Despite further consultations, Parties were unable to reach consensus on the proposed amendments or the way forward. With positions remaining divergent and no compromise emerging before the close of the session, the SB Chairs concluded that they were not in a position to present a decision for adoption. The SBSTA and SBI Chairs will conclude the matter by deferring the entire agenda item to SB 65 (November 2026).

⚡19:37 Negotiations on matters related to Global Goals on Adaptation are still ongoing⚡

Following two weeks of negotiations, including the Baku Adaptation Road Map (BAR) workshop and a series of informal consultations, Parties were unable to reach consensus on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) agenda item. Consequently, the matter was referred to Heads of Delegation (HoDs) for further consideration.

Progress of discussions

- The Subsidiary Body (SB) Chairs presented a revised text under their authority following consultations with Parties.
- The text aimed to facilitate progress on arrangements related to the Belém Adaptation Indicators, including the establishment of a technical task force.
- The Chairs noted the limited time remaining in the session and encouraged Parties to consider pathways towards agreement.

Issues raised by Parties

- Several Parties expressed concerns regarding elements of the revised text and its reflection of previous mandates and outcomes.
- Issues raised included references to the policy alignment process, the treatment of outcomes from previous decisions, and provisions related to the technical task force.
- Some Parties also sought further clarity regarding the selection and composition of technical experts.
- A number of Parties indicated that the remaining issues required consideration at a higher political level.

Views on the revised text

- Some Parties indicated a willingness to accept the revised text despite reservations, citing the importance of maintaining progress on the work programme related to adaptation indicators.
- Other Parties considered that additional discussions were needed before agreement could be reached.
- Several interventions highlighted the importance of advancing work on adaptation while ensuring that the concerns of Parties were adequately reflected.

The draft text has been officially moved out of the technical track and handed over to the Heads of Delegation (HoDs) for high-level political intervention. If the HoDs fail to find a political breakthrough before the hard midnight deadline, the agenda item risks falling into Rule 16, which would defer consideration to the next session and stall the operationalisation of the technical task force on adaptation indicators.

We will continue to monitor developments and provide updates as discussions progress.

⚡18:30 The first part of the closing plenary, during which Parties delivered their closing statements, has just concluded.⚡

Considering that other agenda items have not been finalised, the SB Chairs started the closing plenary with statements from Parties and party groups and non-party stakeholders.

Here are our key takeaways on the statements made:

G77 and China stressed adaptation as a central priority, expressing concern over limited progress on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). The group reaffirmed equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC) as guiding principles, called for stronger adaptation finance and inclusion of the Climate Finance Work Programme under Article 9.1 on the CMA agenda, welcomed progress on the Adaptation Fund and technology, and emphasised implementation-oriented outcomes in agriculture, technology, and capacity-building. They also voiced concerns over weak progress on transparency, response measures, and ACE.

The European Union emphasised implementation of the Paris Agreement and Global Stocktake (GST) outcomes to keep 1.5°C within reach. They called for ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), defended the integrity of science and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and supported scaling up adaptation and climate finance. The EU expressed strong disappointment with GGA negotiations and reaffirmed support for transparency and just transition processes.

Environmental Integrity Group's intervention focused on protecting the role of science in climate policymaking, strongly supporting the IPCC and timely delivery of its assessments. The group stressed that science should remain central to mitigation, adaptation, and future Global Stocktakes, while calling for more ambitious implementation and stronger support for vulnerable communities.

The Umbrella Group highlighted the urgency of accelerating climate action, defending science and the IPCC, strengthening the Mitigation Work Programme, submitting NDCs and BTRs, and advancing just transition implementation. They stressed delivery of the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), scaling adaptation finance, resolving Adaptation Fund issues, and maintaining transparency and integrity in UNFCCC processes.

The Mountain Group emphasised the vulnerability of mountain ecosystems and communities and welcomed the Dialogue on Mountains and Climate Change. They called for institutionalisation of mountain issues within the UNFCCC, strengthening adaptation and capacity-building, addressing mountain-specific knowledge gaps, and integrating mountain resilience into adaptation, finance, technology, agriculture, and Loss and Damage discussions.

Like-Minded Developing Countries reaffirmed equity and CBDR-RC as the foundation of climate action and highlighted the importance of means of implementation. The group stressed the need for a Party-driven and consensus-based process, warned against introducing external issues into negotiations, and argued that science must be considered alongside equity and development realities.

Alliance of Small Island States expressed disappointment with slow progress on finance, adaptation, and mitigation. The group defended the 1.5°C goal as essential for survival, called for stronger outcomes under the Mitigation Work Programme, faster progress on the Adaptation Fund and adaptation finance, and science-based decision-making across all negotiation streams

The African Group stressed urgency in delivering adaptation finance and implementation ahead of the second GST (GST2). They called for operationalising the Adaptation Fund, tripling adaptation finance, advancing the Climate Finance Work Programme, strengthening the Just Transition Mechanism, and ensuring delivery on previous agreements while safeguarding Africa's development priorities

Brazil, South Africa, India and China emphasised equity, CBDR-RC, and sustainable development. They called for the Adaptation Fund transition, support for mitigation implementation in developing countries, operationalisation of the Just Transition Mechanism, stronger adaptation outcomes, and improved transparency support. They also highlighted the need for a dedicated space for trade and climate discussions.

The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) Group called for urgent implementation-oriented action, stronger mitigation and adaptation outcomes, and delivery of climate finance. They advocated for Adaptation Fund transition, operationalisation of a Just Transition Mechanism responsive to LDCs realities, enhanced technology support, and greater financial and technical assistance for transparency and adaptation efforts.

The Independent Association of Latin America and the Caribbean criticised procedural delays and defended science as the foundation of climate action. The group called for increased climate finance, stronger adaptation outcomes, revitalisation of the Mitigation Work Programme, meaningful implementation of the Global Goal on Adaptation, and transparent, inclusive, and Party-driven negotiations.

The LLDC Group highlighted implementation challenges linked to structural vulnerabilities and called for predictable finance, technology transfer, capacity-building, and practical support. They welcomed progress on Article 6, technology, and just transition but stressed the need for stronger adaptation, climate finance, and implementation outcomes.

Grupo SUR focused on adaptation, agriculture, and means of implementation. They welcomed progress on adaptation-related issues, called for equitable negotiating processes, increased flexibility, and greater access to finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building, while insisting that agriculture discussions remain focused on food security and agriculture.

The Arab Group reaffirmed equity and CBDR-RC, opposed unilateral climate-related trade measures, and stressed adaptation as a key regional priority. Expressed concern over limited progress on adaptation finance, response measures, and transparency support, and called for stronger means of implementation and balanced consideration of science and development realities.

Brazil emphasised preserving and implementing the Belém package, strengthening climate multilateralism, and advancing implementation through dialogues on finance, trade, transparency, gender, and GST implementation. They encouraged focusing negotiations on substantive outcomes and maintaining momentum toward COP 31.

Türkiye (COP 31 Presidency) presented COP 31 as a "COP of implementation," focused on translating commitments into practical action. They highlighted the launch of the COP 31 Action Agenda, alignment with the Global Climate Action Agenda, and a commitment to dialogue, consensus, implementation, and an inclusive COP process.

Australia (COP 31 Presidency of Negotiations) stressed transparency, inclusiveness, predictability, and a Party-driven process. They highlighted progress on adaptation, finance, technology, and just transition, while emphasising the importance of science, 1.5°C, and continued intersessional engagement ahead of COP 31.

Azerbaijan emphasised implementation of agreed climate finance commitments, including the NCQG and adaptation finance targets. They warned against weakening existing commitments, highlighted its enhanced NDC ambition, and promoted continued engagement through the Belém Mission and Climate Week initiatives.

Nepal emphasised mountain resilience, adaptation, and climate justice. They welcomed progress on mountain issues, called for stronger outcomes on adaptation, mitigation, and just transition, and highlighted the severe impacts of climate change on mountain regions despite their low emissions contribution.

The Philippines highlighted climate finance, adaptation, and implementation mechanisms. They supported the Climate Finance Work Programme and called for predictable and scaled-up public finance, urged progress on the Adaptation Fund and GGA, and emphasised balanced, equitable negotiations across all agenda items.

India stressed equity, CBDR-RC, adaptation finance, and means of implementation. They argued that science should inform rather than dictate policy, called for stronger progress on adaptation and just transition, and emphasised that implementation gaps cannot be closed without adequate support for developing countries.

The Republic of Korea highlighted climate-trade discussions, technology cooperation, the Global Implementation Accelerator, and progress on just transition. They welcomed the CTCN host decision and called for continued constructive discussions on adaptation, mitigation, and finance.

Fiji (for Pacific SIDS) expressed concern over challenges to science and the 1.5°C goal, weak progress on finance, and procedural obstacles. The group emphasised climate justice, implementation, and support for vulnerable countries while looking toward ambitious outcomes at COP 31.

Ethiopia emphasised implementation, climate finance, adaptation, and technology. They welcomed progress on the Adaptation Fund, just transition, agriculture, and technology, while stressing the need to complete technical work and maintain multilateral cooperation ahead of COP 31.

The Russian Federation stressed balanced implementation across all elements of the Convention and Paris Agreement, including finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building. They criticized unilateral trade measures, called for stronger focus on response measures and adaptation, and emphasised national circumstances and consensus-based decision-making.

Iran emphasised consensus-based negotiations, adaptation, finance, technology transfer, and opposition to reinterpretation of agreed mandates. They stressed facilitation rather than new restrictions on developing countries and highlighted the importance of climate-trade discussions and means of implementation.

Japan emphasised maintaining the Paris Agreement ambition cycle, timely NDCs and BTRs, continuation of the Mitigation Work Programme, adaptation discussions, climate finance mobilization, and pragmatic discussions on just transition. It also stressed improving efficiency and credibility of the UNFCCC process.

Malawi focused on adaptation, finance, Loss and Damage, and implementation. They called for a pathway toward mobilizing 1.3 trillion USD annually by 2035, operationalisation of the GGA, accessible funding for Loss and Damage, and stronger support for transparency, technology, and capacity-building.

The UAE emphasised implementation, equity, national circumstances, and means of implementation. They argued that ambition must be matched by finance, technology, and practical support, while ensuring climate action advances alongside sustainable development, food security, water security, and economic diversification.

Pakistan highlighted climate vulnerability, mountain ecosystems, adaptation, loss and damage, and means of implementation. They stressed the need for scaled-up finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building, while calling for balanced progress on adaptation, just transition, agriculture, and GST implementation.

Vanuatu strongly defended the 1.5°C limit and science-based climate action. They criticised weak progress on adaptation, mitigation, and finance, highlighted the urgency of climate impacts on vulnerable countries, and stressed the need for equitable and inclusive implementation pathways.

Colombia called for reform of the UNFCCC process to improve transparency, inclusiveness, effectiveness, and legitimacy. It stressed stronger mitigation action, integrated progress on adaptation and finance, greater participation of non-state actors, and moving beyond procedural outcomes toward implementation.

Tanzania focused on adaptation finance, just transition, technology transfer, Article 6, and mountain and ocean resilience. They called for stronger adaptation support, operationalisation of the Just Transition Mechanism, and equitable participation of developing countries in carbon markets.

Kyrgyzstan emphasized mountain resilience, glacier loss, adaptation, and climate finance. They highlighted its NDC and National Adaptation Plan, called for greater support for mountainous developing countries, and promoted the proposed Global Mountain Resilience Center as a mechanism for finance, capacity-building, and knowledge-sharing.

The Dominican Republic speaking on behalf of Friends of Ocean and Climate stressed integrating ocean-climate action into NDCs, UNFCCC processes, and implementation efforts. They highlighted ocean-based mitigation and adaptation solutions, biodiversity synergies, international cooperation, and increased finance for ocean action.

LGMA emphasised implementation, resilient cities, just transition, and multilevel governance. They welcomed COP 31 targets on urban energy efficiency and called for an ambitious Just Transition Mechanism that draws on local experience and leadership.

RINGO focused on strengthening science-policy interfaces, ensuring evidence-based adaptation, mitigation, finance, and technology discussions, and improving transparency and stakeholder engagement. They stressed the continued importance of IPCC science for implementation.

TUNGO criticised weak progress on mitigation, adaptation finance, and just transition. They called for urgent establishment of the Just Transition Mechanism, stronger implementation, and climate policies centered on workers, equity, and social justice.

WGC highlighted climate justice, human rights, adaptation finance, gender-responsive implementation, and inclusive participation. They criticized procedural delays, weak progress on adaptation and Loss and Damage, and called for urgent, equitable action.

YOUNGO called for stronger mitigation, tripling adaptation finance, a robust Just Transition Mechanism, accelerated fossil fuel phase-out, enhanced ACE implementation, and meaningful inclusion of youth, children, and human rights considerations across negotiations.

BINGO stressed the importance of mitigation, climate finance, private sector investment, enabling environments in developing countries, and progress on adaptation, Article 6, trade, agriculture, and just transition. They called for stronger implementation signals to drive investment.

ENGO (CAN & DCJ) criticised excessive focus on process rather than implementation. They called for operationalising the Just Transition Mechanism, advancing the GGA and adaptation finance, placing Article 9.1 and the Climate Finance Work Programme on the agenda, and ensuring justice, participation, and accountability in climate governance.

The Farmers Constituency emphasised agriculture, food security, adaptation finance, and rural livelihoods. They called for accessible and predictable climate finance, stronger implementation of the agriculture work programme, and a just transition that benefits farming communities.

⚡11:00 Matters related to Global Goals on Adaptation - Informal Consultation ⚡

The GGA informal consultation on the late morning of June 18, 2026 (the final day of SB64), started 30 minutes beyond the scheduled time, due to some consultations with the SB Chairs on the way forward and the appropriate steps for Parties.

The Co-Facilitators adjourned the session almost immediately after a late start, informing Parties that the SB Chairs will issue a single, "balanced" draft conclusion text on their own authority.

⚡11:00 SB 64 close today⚡

The closing plenaries of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 64) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 64) are scheduled to take place today.

- 15:00 - 18:00: Joint closing plenaries of SBSTA 64 and SBI 64 to take up statements (Plenary New York). The webcast will be available here.
- 19:30 - 22:30: Closing plenaries of SBSTA 64 and SBI 64 (Plenary New York). The webcast will be available here.

Stay tuned for further updates.

Day 10: Wednesday, 17 June

⏰ ***Today's schedule*** ⏰

You can find the most up to date schedule through the UNFCCC's CCTV, which can be seen on screens throughout the venue. The UNFCCC's daily schedule can be found here.

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🗣️ ***Negotiations and mandated, presidency, UN, and special events*** 🗣️

Time	Session	Location/link
10:00 -12:00	Matters relating to the global goal on adaptation - Informal consultation	Nairobi 1/2/3
11:00 - 13:00	United Arab Emirates Just Transition Programme	Genf
11:00-12:00	Matters related to the Adaptation Fund	Chamber Hall

💬 ***Side events*** 💬

Time	Organiser	Event	Location/Link
12:00-13:15	UNFCCC	Dialogue on the work of the constituted bodies relating to Adaptation and Loss and Damage	Bonn1/2/3
13:30 - 14:45	UNFCCC	Showing of award-winning short film “An Amazon’s Night Dream” and dialogue with the creator	Berlin 1/2

🗣️Press conferences 🗣️

Today's press conferences relevant to Loss and Damage include the following:

Time	Panel	Location / Link
9:00 - 9:30	Plant for the Planet Foundation: Advancing Children's Rights in Climate Action	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
11:00 - 11:30	Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice (DCJ) Press briefing	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
11:30 - 12:00	WWF: From Bonn to Antalya: The road to results	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
13:30 - 14:00	Climate Action Network International (CAN International)	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
14:00 - 14:30	Greenpeace International	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
15:30 - 16:00	PUSH Sweden: From Bonn to COP 31: Children & Youth unite for climate justice	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
16:00 - 16:30	Climate Action Network Latin America (CANLA): Conferencia de Prensa de CANLA	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
17:30 - 18:00	Center for Climate and Sustainability Empowerment (CCSE): Youth Expectations from SB 64	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.

📖What we are reading📖

Articles related to SB 64 and Loss and Damage released today include:

- The environmental consequences of the declining Caspian Sea level discussed in Bonn with the participation of Leyla Aliyeva, Baku.ws
- From roadmap to resilience: EbA Knowledge Day charts the path from synergies to implementation - News, IUCN

- [SB64: Least Developed, Small Island nations call for action as progress falls short of realities](), Enviro News
- [Bonn Bulletin: Adaptation Fund stalemate puts people at risk, says head](), Climate Home News

If you have anything you'd like us to include here, please get in touch. We aren't able to find everything under the sun but weln try to be as inclusive as possible.

⚡20:05 The discussions on Adaptation Fund concluded today⚡

The session focused on reaching agreement on procedural conclusions. A major point of contention was whether these should be reflected as three separate mandates and how to capture progress achieved during the session. Developing countries argued that significant progress had been made on the arrangements and the Fifth Review, including agreement on clean draft texts, and that this should be reflected in the conclusions. While developed countries did not want to single out progress on certain mandates but to be treated as a package, and emphasised that outstanding disagreements remained, particularly regarding the Board membership issue and the relationship between the mandates.

Following extensive negotiations, multiple compromise proposals, and repeated calls for flexibility, Parties converged on language recognising the three separate mandates, acknowledging progress made during the session, and agreeing to continue consideration of all matters at SBI 65 based on the work and progress achieved and the draft texts available on the UNFCCC website.

The co-facilitators concluded the meeting by confirming that consensus had been reached in the room, and the agreed procedural conclusions will be forwarded to the SBI Chair for adoption and presentation at the SBI closing plenary.

⚡13:15 Dialogue between the Constituted Bodies related to Adaptation and Loss and Damage⚡

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) convened a side event to provide a platform for members of different constituted bodies to share updates on how they are advancing and supporting work on adaptation and loss and damage. Speakers included representatives from the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), the Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP), the Adaptation Fund, and the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM ExCom).

Here are our key takeaways from the session:

The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) highlighted its long-standing support to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in developing and implementing National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), noting that over half of LDCs have now submitted NAPs with support from GCF readiness funding. Its current focus is helping countries that have yet to submit NAPs and supporting implementation by translating adaptation priorities into bankable projects and concept notes. The LEG showcased new tools such as NAP Central and the AI-based NAP-X platform, which extracts information from NAPs to support project development, reporting, and planning. In contributing to the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience (GGA), the LEG is promoting systems-based approaches, resilience pathways, financing strategies, and locally grounded adaptation planning, while collaborating closely with bodies such as the Adaptation Committee and WIM ExCom to ensure no LDC is left behind.

The Adaptation Committee emphasised its role in strengthening the coherence and effectiveness of the global adaptation architecture through three core workstreams: technical support and capacity building, knowledge sharing, and coordination across adaptation-related processes. The AC highlighted ongoing efforts to improve adaptation monitoring, evaluation, learning, and reporting, including new toolkits for national adaptation planning, recommendations for improving adaptation metrics and reporting, and the launch of an Adaptation Action Newsletter. In supporting implementation of the UAE Framework, the AC stressed that many developing countries face persistent barriers including limited capacity, fragmented learning, and duplication of efforts. It is therefore focused on developing practical training products, enhancing technical assistance, particularly for LDCs and SIDS and helping countries align their national adaptation efforts with the goals and targets of the Global Goal on Adaptation.

Warsaw International Mechanism Executive Committee (WIM ExCom) described its role as the policy and knowledge arm of the loss and damage architecture, working alongside the Santiago Network, which provides technical assistance, and the FRLD, which provides financial support. The ExCom develops guidance, tools, and policy recommendations to help countries understand climate risks and respond to both economic and non-economic losses and damages, while the SNLD supports implementation on the ground. It highlighted recent outputs including guidance on sea-level rise, access to finance, reporting on loss and damage through BTRs, and non-economic losses such as cultural heritage. Looking ahead, the ExCom is increasingly focused on durable solutions, institutional strengthening, and ensuring that loss and damage considerations are translated into practical actions that contribute to resilience under the UAE Framework.

The Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (FWG-LCIPP) emphasised the critical role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in strengthening adaptation and resilience through traditional knowledge, lived experience, and community-led action. Acting as a bridge between policy, practice, and knowledge systems, the FWG supports climate action that is ethical, equitable, and grounded in both science and Indigenous knowledge, as recognized under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement. Through examples from Tanzania and Tuvalu, the FWG illustrated how Indigenous governance systems and intergenerational knowledge transfer contribute directly to adaptation and loss and damage responses. In supporting implementation of the UAE Framework, the FWG stressed that adaptation must remain inclusive and participatory, moving beyond consultation towards genuine co-design and decision-making power for Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Conclusion from the session

The moderator framed the discussion by highlighting the complementary roles of the UNFCCC's adaptation and loss and damage bodies within the broader adaptation architecture. The session aimed to provide updates on ongoing work and explore how these bodies contribute to implementation of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience. Throughout the discussion, a recurring theme was the need for stronger coordination among institutions, greater accessibility of technical support and finance, and enhanced engagement with Parties, observers, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities to accelerate adaptation and address loss and damage effectively.

⚡12:00 Informal consultation on matter related to Adaptation Fund⚡

During the informal consultation, the co-facilitators reported that a draft text reflecting progress made during the session had been circulated and posted on the UNFCCC website, with agreement reached on initiating the fifth review of the Adaptation Fund under the CMA following the Fund's transition to exclusively serving the Paris Agreement.

No substantive changes were requested on other mandates beyond editorial updates. While Parties had requested a Heads of Delegation consultation to address unresolved issues related to Adaptation Fund Board membership and potential pathways forward, the meeting did not result in agreement on forwarding draft decisions to CMP 21 and CMA 8. As a result, the focus shifted to agreeing on procedural conclusions that would preserve the work undertaken and enable discussions to continue at SBI 65 in November 2026.

The proposed conclusions would note that consideration of issues relating to Board membership, the Fund's exclusive service to the Paris Agreement, and the fifth review will continue on the basis of the draft text prepared at SBI 64, while clarifying that the text does not represent agreement among Parties, does not prejudice future discussions, and does not predetermine the number of future decisions.

Parties requested for more time to go through the text before deciding to make comments. The meeting was closed until further notice for the next session.

⚡10:30 Press conference- La Ruta del Clima: Repairing Climate Harm through community empowerment and justice⚡

Today La Ruta del Clima held a press conference on climate reparation with focus on repairing climate harm through community empowerment and justice.

The speakers made interesting interventions and here are our key takeaways:

Jessica Siviero from Action Aid

- Grounded the discussion in Brazil's escalating climate impacts, highlighting unprecedented floods, mass displacement, and disproportionate impacts on women, racialized communities, and small-scale farmers.
- Argued that these disasters are not caused by the lifestyles of affected communities but by the historical emissions and exploitation of Global North countries, which she said owe an estimated 1.93 trillion USD in climate reparations.
- Connected climate debt to broader historical injustices, including slavery and colonial extraction, criticising international financial architecture (IFA) and current energy transition models for perpetuating extractivism.

- For Jessica, genuine climate reparations require both financial compensation and systemic reforms, including debt cancellation and restructuring.

Mariana Paoli from Oxfam

- Reinforced the call for climate reparations, arguing that current climate finance discussions fall far short of what is needed to address developing countries' losses and damages.
- Criticised the reliance on private finance and highlighted the contrast between limited climate spending and vastly larger military expenditures by wealthy countries, arguing that the problem is political will rather than resource scarcity.
- Pointing to the inadequacy of recent climate finance targets and the likelihood that even those commitments will not be met, she emphasised that reparations must involve structural shifts in global financial flows from North to South and a deeper examination of the barriers preventing governments from adequately funding climate action.

Analyah Schlaeger do Santos from ShiftUs

- Spoke from the perspective of climate justice activism in the United States, arguing that the US has a clear historical responsibility as a major emitter and should stop causing harm while actively repairing the damage it has created.
- Condemned the US actions that undermine international climate cooperation and criticised the government for prioritising fossil fuel expansion and military spending over contributions to climate justice and Loss and Damage finance.
- Drawing on recent international legal developments, she stressed that reparations are not merely moral claims but legal obligations involving compensation and restitution. She framed climate, racial, and historical reparations as interconnected struggles and called for public mobilisation to hold powerful governments accountable for fulfilling their responsibilities.

Isatis Cintron from Climate Trace

- Emphasised that Loss and Damage is not an abstract policy category but the lived reality of communities experiencing climate harm, including the loss of homes, cultures, identities, ecosystems, and ways of life.

- Argued that affected communities do not distinguish between adaptation, mitigation, and Loss and Damage; they seek justice and meaningful responses to harm. Situating climate impacts within histories of colonialism and extraction, she called for climate repair to be central to loss and damage discussions.
- While acknowledging progress through legal developments and UNFCCC mechanisms such as the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD), she stressed that communities are not yet feeling the benefits.
- Argued that meaningful repair requires participation, inclusion, and power-sharing—not just funding—and called for significantly scaled-up finance, stronger integration of Loss and Damage into global climate processes, and a willingness to confront the structural drivers of inequality.

Adriana Martinez from La Ruta del Clima

- Focused on the legal implications of the ICJ Advisory Opinion, arguing that the core obligation of states under international law is the prevention of climate harm.
- Given the widespread and escalating impacts of climate change, he contended that climate agreements must be judged by their effectiveness in preventing harm—a standard they have failed to meet.
- Under general principles of law, he argued, harm creates obligations to repair, including restitution, compensation, apologies, cessation of harmful conduct, and guarantees of non-repetition.
- Criticised the disconnect between the legal clarity provided by the ICJ and the lack of substantive discussion or institutional follow-up within the UNFCCC process, particularly on loss and damage. "The current climate regime lacks the accountability mechanisms necessary to protect human rights, and addressing climate harm requires a shift from voluntary cooperation toward a justice-based framework grounded in the rule of law."

⚡10:00 - 12:00 Matters related to Global Goal on Adaptation ⚡

During today's Informal consultation session,, negotiations on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) reached a critical procedural impasse. While a solid draft text exists covering the Baseline, Indicators, and Targets (BAR), the Belém Adaptation Vision (BAV), and the Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the UAE Framework, deep divisions persist regarding text formatting (brackets), the Task Force (TF) structure, and the explicit inclusion of the Belem agreement to triple adaptation finance. The session adjourned with the Co-Facilitators (CFs) planning to issue a revised text to break the deadlock.

The SB Chairs' Proposed Compromise

- The Subsidiary Body (SB) Chairs intervened directly due to limited time on the final day, identifying six unresolved options concerning the Task Force (TF).
- The Proposal: The Chairs proposed a dual-track approach: the Chairs would conduct bilateral meetings with political blocks to resolve sensitive opening paragraphs, while Parties would spend two hours in the room narrowing down the technical options for the TF.
- The Chairs explicitly stated there is "absolutely no way forward from this session" without an outcome text that reflects the tripling of adaptation finance agreed upon in Belém.

G77 and China and Developing Country Blocs (AOSIS, LDCs, LMDCs, Arab Group, AGN, DRC, India)

Developing countries presented a highly unified front, prioritizing established UNFCCC procedures and finance.

- Procedural Cleanliness: The G77 (led by Sri Lanka) argued that internal brackets on Paragraphs 1 and 6 gave preferential treatment to certain issues, creating a bad precedent. They demanded a standard procedure: removing all internal brackets and placing a single set of brackets at the very beginning and end of the document.
- Core Principles: The Arab Group and India reinforced that under standard practice, "nothing is agreed until everything is agreed." They insisted that core elements, specifically Common Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR), equity, and the tripling of adaptation finance must be treated with equal weight. They refused to engage on substance until the text was republished cleanly.

Developed Country Blocs (EU, UK, Canada, Japan, Norway)

- Developed countries pushed to bypass procedural debates to focus strictly on technical components.

- Focus on the Task Force: The UK, Japan, and Norway strongly backed the SB Chairs' proposal to utilize the remaining hours to iron out the technical mandates and structure of the TF, where progress was deemed achievable.
- Reflecting Divergence: The EU expressed discomfort with removing internal brackets, noting that yesterday's text lacked options that accurately reflected their positions (such as a "no text" option on the BAR, a point echoed by the UK). The EU argued that removing internal brackets would create an unbalanced text and send a false signal of convergence.

The session devolved into what the UK and EU described as "going around in circles." Multiple huddles failed to yield a compromise.

The CFs attempted to offer a written assurance at the top of the text stating that the absence of internal brackets would not prevent a paragraph-by-paragraph negotiation. This was rejected by India, who questioned why "special assurances" were being invented for standard procedures.

The session was formally adjourned by the Co-Facilitators with the backing of the SBSTA Chair.

1. The SBI Chair is currently engaging with Heads of Delegations (HoDs) regarding the Adaptation Fund, while the SBSTA Chair remains embedded with the GGA team.
2. Under CF "privilege," the Co-Facilitators and the Secretariat will draft and officially issue a revised iteration of the text. This text will likely mirror the balanced framework previously proposed but will attempt to clean up the bracket placement to satisfy procedural demands.
3. Once the text is published, the room will reconvene for a brief IC session to determine a definitive path forward before the closing plenary. If Parties still refuse to engage, the CFs will have to look at fallback options for how the item is captured or deferred.

Day 9: Tuesday, 16 June

⏰ ***Today's schedule*** ⏰

You can find the most up to date schedule through the UNFCCC's CCTV, which can be seen on screens throughout the venue. The UNFCCC's daily schedule can be found here.

Daily updates and outputs from others: 👇

Find ECO newsletters from the Climate Action Network here.
Find Third World Network updates here.
Find the daily reports from Earth Negotiations Bulletin here.
Find the SB 64 dispatch from C2ES here.

🗣️ *Negotiations and mandated, presidency, UN, and special events* 🗣️

Time	Session	Location/link
10:00 -12:30	Annual Global Stocktake Dialogue	Plenary New York. Find a webcast here.
11:00 - 12:00	Matters relating to the global goal on adaptation	Genf
15:00 - 16:00	Annual Global Stocktake Dialogue	Plenary New York. Find a webcast here.
17:00 - 17:30	Guidance relating to adaptation communications	Genf

💬 *Side events* 💬

Time	Organiser	Event	Location/Link
10:30 - 11:45	ILO, IOE, ITUC	Social Dialogue: Its role for a just transition and reflections on its relevance for a Just Transition	Kaminzimmer

		Mechanism	
15:00 - 16:15	IAI, University of Geneva, AFN, CIPRED	Equitable Knowledge Partnerships with Indigenous Peoples for Climate Action within LCIPP and GST	Kaminzimmer
16:30 - 17:45	GI-ESCR, Global Witness, RLS, Stamp Out Poverty, HBF, OI	From Scarcity to Abundance: how tax justice measures can deliver public climate finance at scale	Kaminzimmer
16:30 - 17:45	Plan, PU, JVE	Making Education a Pillar of Climate Resilience	Berlin

🗣️*Press conferences* 🗣️

Today's press conferences relevant to Loss and Damage include the following:

Time	**Panel**	**Location / Link**
9:00 - 9:30	YOUNGO: Global Stock Take 2.0 : Building a Fast, Fair and Future-Ready Framework	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
9:00 - 10:00	Jubilee South Asia Pacific Movement Inc.: The state of play during week 2 of negotiations	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
10:00 - 10:30	Alliance of Small Island States & Least Developed Countries (AOSIS & LDCs): Final Push for Bonn Climate Ambition	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
10:30 - 11:00	Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University: Faith based voices to uphold Climate justice	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
11:00 - 11:30	Climate Generation: Introducing the Culture Global Stocktake for Climate Action	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
11:00 - 12:00	Alsisar Impact Social Ventures Foundation	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be

		available here.
12:00 - 12:30	Global Climate and Health Alliance (GCHA): No health without adaptation finance	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
13:00 - 13:30	U.S. Climate Action Network (USCAN): Press briefing	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
13:30 - 14:00	Climate Action Network International (CAN International)	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
14:00 - 14:30	Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
14:30 - 15:00	Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA): World's Smallholders Call for Finance Action Amid El Niño Threat	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
15:00 - 15:30	African Group of Negotiators Press Conference	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
15:30 - 16:00	PUSH Sweden: From Bonn to COP 31: Children & Youth unite for climate justice	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
16:00 - 16:30	Climate Analytics GmbH: Pathways and principles for fossil fuel phase-out	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
16:30 - 17:00	COP 30 Presidency Press Briefing	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
17:30 - 18:00	Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice (DCJ) Press briefing	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.

📖***What we are reading***📖

Articles related to SB 64 and Loss and Damage released today include:

- Why Climate Finance Is Measuring the Wrong Thing , The National Interest
- Ministry divisions complicate Brazil's fossil fuel roadmap, Climate Home News

- Almost all of world's children exposed to climate hazards, UN agency says I, Reuters
- Fight for the soul of public finance returns to SB 64, Power Shift Africa
- COP 30 presidency unveils key elements of Roadmap , Agência Brasil
- BoM forecasts strong El Niño and warns climate change could amplify any effects on Australia, The Guardian
- Azerbaijan advances COP 29 initiatives at UN climate talks in Bonn, Azernews

If you have anything you'd like us to include here, please get in touch. We aren't able to find everything under the sun but we try to be as inclusive as possible.

⚡18:00 Annual global stocktake dialogue concluded⚡

Today, Parties, observer organisations and other stakeholders participated in the third and final annual Global Stocktake (GST) Dialogue. The Dialogue was established under the outcomes of the first GST to facilitate the exchange of experiences, lessons learned and good practices on how GST outcomes inform the preparation, updating and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

The Dialogue focused on two themes:

Theme 1: Reflecting and translating GST outcomes into NDCs

Guiding questions:

- How did Parties take into account and reflect the technical assessment findings and the outcome of the first GST in the preparation and design of their NDCs?
- What practices and approaches can be shared on translating the global efforts in the GST outcome into actionable, context-specific measures at the national level, in line with national development priorities? What challenges have been encountered in this process?
- What were the experiences, lessons learned and challenges in national institutional processes for NDC preparation and implementation planning, including, but not limited to, target-setting, the assessment of enabling conditions and the development of investment plans?

Theme 2: Advancing and enabling NDC implementation

Guiding questions:

- What key finance, technology and capacity-building needs have been identified during NDC preparation and implementation planning, particularly in developing countries, and how could these needs be addressed to support NDC implementation?
- What are the challenges and opportunities in unlocking investment for NDC implementation, and how could synergies with economic diversification and broader national development plans be promoted?
- How can international cooperation and inclusive stakeholder engagement be enhanced to support the implementation of NDCs and global climate action?

We first heard presentations from Parties, groups and experts on how GST outcomes are informing NDC preparation and implementation.

Australia highlighted that GST1 informed its 2035 NDC, including a target of 62–70 per cent emissions reductions below 2005 levels by 2035. Australia highlighted its Climate Change Act, Net Zero Plan, NDC Investment Blueprint, sectoral plans, renewable energy deployment and just transition measures as examples of translating GST outcomes into national action.

Nigeria highlighted that GST outcomes and IPCC findings informed its NDC 3.0, including stronger mitigation ambition, adaptation, Loss and Damage and economy-wide targets. Nigeria highlighted challenges related to data, coordination and finance, and stressed the importance of stakeholder engagement, political commitment and implementation planning.

The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) Group highlighted efforts to translate GST outcomes into ambitious NDCs aligned with keeping 1.5°C within reach. The Group stressed that insufficient climate finance remains the biggest obstacle to implementation and highlighted challenges related to data, modelling, costing, adaptation planning and loss and damage assessments.

The Regional Pacific NDC Hub highlighted experiences from fourteen Pacific Island countries. The Hub noted that Pacific NDCs pursue adaptation and mitigation with equal force and urgency, increasingly include loss and damage, and face significant implementation and climate finance gaps.

The Arab Group highlighted how GST outcomes are being reflected in NDCs in line with national circumstances, development priorities and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC). The Group highlighted mitigation measures, adaptation priorities and the importance of finance, technology transfer and capacity-building.

Participants then engaged in breakout group discussions under the two themes.

During the report-back session, facilitators

- Highlighted that Parties repeatedly identified finance, technology and capacity-building as essential for both NDC preparation and implementation, particularly in developing countries. Participants highlighted challenges related to access, adequacy and delivery of finance and called for more predictable, accessible and grant-based support. Participants also highlighted the importance of affordable technologies, technology transfer, innovation, research, capacity-building and stronger international cooperation.
- Reported that participants highlighted barriers related to debt burdens, complex accreditation requirements and lack of accessible and equitable climate finance. Participants also highlighted opportunities associated with climate action, including job creation, economic benefits and stronger integration of climate action into broader development strategies. International cooperation, stakeholder engagement and inclusive governance were repeatedly identified as important enablers of implementation.

During the closing plenary discussion,

- **AOSIS** stressed that keeping 1.5°C within reach must remain the central priority. The Group highlighted that while 88 per cent of Parties indicated that GST1 informed their NDC preparation, current NDCs remain insufficient to close the ambition gap. AOSIS stressed that implementation remains the central challenge for SIDS and highlighted the need for adequate, predictable, grant-based and concessional support, including for adaptation and loss and damage.
- **AILAC** highlighted that GST1 served as a compass for translating energy transition, adaptation and nature-based solutions into national priorities. The Group stressed that ambition and means of implementation are inseparable and highlighted the importance of predictable and accessible finance, technology transfer and capacity-building.

- **The African Group** highlighted that NDCs remain nationally determined and stressed that successful implementation depends on means of implementation and support. The Group highlighted challenges related to finance, data, institutional capacity, technology access and implementation support.
- **LGMA** highlighted the importance of ensuring that local realities shape national climate frameworks and stressed the role of local and subnational governments in implementation.
- **BINGO** highlighted that GST1 sent a clear signal to accelerate the energy transition and that NDCs provide important policy frameworks and investment signals. The Group stressed the importance of private sector engagement, predictable policy environments and investment certainty.
- **The Women and Gender Constituency** highlighted that barriers to implementation are political rather than technical and called for adequate, accessible, predictable, grant-based and gender-responsive finance. The Constituency also highlighted the importance of adaptation, loss and damage, equitable means of implementation and the participation of women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, persons with disabilities and frontline communities.
- **Bolivia** highlighted forests and land use, adaptation and Article 6 as priorities for its NDC 3.0 and stressed that ambition in developing-country NDCs remains linked to delivery of means of implementation, including finance, technology transfer and capacity-building.

Moving forward, the co-facilitators will prepare a Dialogue report with the support of the Secretariat. The report will be made available ahead of CMA8 and will capture the key messages emerging from the discussions. Participants repeatedly highlighted that experiences and lessons from this first GST cycle can help inform future implementation efforts and preparations for GST2.

⚡15:00 Open consultation on COP 31 vision and priorities- Presidency Event⚡

The COP 31 Presidency and the President of negotiations hosted an open consultation to hear views from Parties and non-party stakeholders on what they would like the vision and priorities of COP 31 to look like.

Our Key takeaways from the meeting include:

EIG emphasised that COP 31 should focus on implementation of the Paris Agreement through ambitious NDCs, BTRs, and science-based action. It supported strengthening the Mitigation Work Programme, advancing electrification, clean energy investment, and voluntary fossil fuel transition roadmaps. The group called for alignment of financial flows with Paris goals, full operationalization of adaptation indicators, and continued support for the Adaptation Fund. EIG also stressed the importance of preserving the integrity of IPCC science and preparing effectively for GST2.

Azerbaijan welcomed the COP 31 Action Agenda and praised the Türkiye–Australia partnership for balancing negotiations and implementation. It supported priorities on zero waste, methane reduction, circular economy approaches, electrification, grid infrastructure, and enabling conditions such as finance and technology. Azerbaijan highlighted synergies between the Climate Implementation Bridge and the Baku-to-Belém Roadmap to mobilize climate finance. It also reaffirmed support for strengthening links between implementation initiatives and negotiated outcomes.

The Republic of Korea supported the Action Agenda's focus on electrification and clean energy while emphasizing timely submission of NDCs and BTRs. It called for science-based negotiations supported by timely IPCC reports and a strong Paris Agreement ambition cycle. Korea also raised concerns about unilateral climate-related trade measures and their impacts on developing countries. It encouraged further discussion through the Climate Trade Dialogue and other relevant forums.

Kyrgyzstan called for stronger recognition of mountain issues within the UNFCCC process, noting persistent underfunding and limited institutional visibility. It proposed mountain resilience as a cross-cutting priority within the COP 31 Action Agenda due to mountains' importance for water, food security, biodiversity, and livelihoods. The delegation highlighted outcomes from the SB64 Mountains Dialogue and urged their integration into future UNFCCC work. It emphasized the vulnerability of mountain regions to climate impacts such as glacier loss and ecosystem degradation.

Iran stressed the importance of consensus-building, inclusiveness, and ensuring that all Party views are reflected in the process. It sought updates on consultations related to the COP 31 Action Agenda and how feedback from Parties would be incorporated. Iran also raised logistical concerns regarding accommodation and transportation arrangements for COP 31 participants. It emphasized that no Party should be left behind in preparations for Antalya.

AOSIS called for COP 31 to reinforce multilateralism by delivering on Paris Agreement commitments, including ambitious NDCs, BTRs, and climate finance obligations. It highlighted growing concerns about declining climate finance and stressed the need to keep 1.5°C alive while limiting overshoot. The group called for stronger action on adaptation, implementation of the GGA, and advanced progress on the state of Loss and Damage report, showed concerns on the replenishment of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage and called for urgent need to turn pledges into contributions. AOSIS welcomed efforts on electrification, methane, and grids but emphasized justice and equity for SIDS.

LDCs emphasised that 1.5°C is a lifeline and called for stronger mitigation efforts consistent with science and IPCC guidance. It urged greater support for implementing NDCs and NAPs, enhanced access to finance, adaptation finance delivery, and replenishment of key climate funds. LDCs sought progress on adaptation indicators, the Belém–Addis Vision, and timely availability of the IPCC Seventh Assessment Report for GST2. They also called for continuation and operationalization of the Just Transition Work Programme and Mechanism.

The European Union reaffirmed its commitment to multilateralism, the Paris Agreement, and a just transition away from fossil fuels. It emphasized implementation of GST1 outcomes, submission of NDCs, scaling up finance, and strengthening adaptation and resilience. The EU supported reviews of the Mitigation and Just Transition Work Programmes, enhanced transparency, technology cooperation, and a new ACE Action Plan. It also welcomed the Action Agenda, Belém Mission 1.5, and Global Implementation Accelerator as tools to accelerate implementation.

LMDC stressed that COP 31 should focus on implementing existing commitments under the Convention, Kyoto Protocol, and Paris Agreement rather than creating new frameworks. The group emphasized that support, including finance and means of implementation, must accompany climate action across mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage. It called for a comprehensive approach to implementation, highlighting concerns about trade barriers, protectionism, and climate finance gaps. LMDC also underscored the importance of maintaining clear distinctions between negotiations, Presidency-led initiatives, and the Action Agenda.

The United Kingdom called for COP 31 to send a strong signal on keeping 1.5°C alive through electrification, the Belém Mission 1.5, and an improved Mitigation Work Programme. It emphasized implementation of GST1 outcomes, NCQG delivery, adaptation progress, and the transition of the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement exclusively. The UK highlighted the importance of adaptation indicators, the role of science and the IPCC, and strong procedural standards. It also supported progress on the Just Transition Mechanism and inclusive implementation.

AGN stressed the need for concrete outcomes at COP 31 and COP 32 rather than waiting for GST2. It called for a pathway to triple adaptation finance, operationalize the Adaptation Fund, and strengthen climate finance discussions, including on Article 9.1 and trade-related issues. The group highlighted the importance of institutional arrangements for the Just Transition Mechanism and progress on agriculture and food security. AGN also urged full operationalization of the Global Goal on Adaptation and stronger Party guidance on adaptation indicators.

New Zealand emphasised timely submission of NDCs and BTRs to support trust and accountability. It supported continuation of climate finance discussions, the Adaptation Fund transition, and alignment of financial flows with Paris Agreement objectives. The delegation welcomed the Action Agenda, GIA, and Belém Mission 1.5 while stressing the need for a meaningful successor to the Mitigation Work Programme. It also underscored the importance of IPCC science and a strong launch of GST2.

Ethiopia (Incoming COP 32 Presidency) congratulated the COP 31 Presidencies and highlighted the importance of close collaboration among COP 30, COP 31, and COP 32 Presidencies. It stressed continuity, preservation of past achievements, and acceleration of Paris Agreement implementation. Ethiopia pledged its support to Türkiye and Australia and emphasized the value of coordinated leadership across Presidencies. It expressed readiness to work closely with all partners throughout the road to COP 31 and beyond.

Japan identified three priorities for COP 31: accelerating implementation to keep 1.5°C within reach, advancing adaptation and climate finance, and ensuring transparency and legal integrity. It called for continued and strengthened mitigation discussions through the MWP and timely submission of NDCs and BTRs. Japan supported progress on the GGA and NCQG while opposing efforts to reopen agreed NCQG outcomes. It also emphasized the importance of high-quality decisions and transparent negotiations.

LGMA emphasised the critical role of local and subnational governments in closing the emissions gap and delivering climate action. It called for recognition of multilevel climate finance, stronger adaptation finance delivery to local levels, and inclusion of subnational governments in the Just Transition Mechanism. LGMA advocated for a formal Multilevel Cooperative Dialogue to address implementation barriers. It also highlighted the importance of the forthcoming IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Cities.

TUNGO called for COP 31 to firmly recognize workers and deliver meaningful progress on a just and equitable transition. It stressed the importance of social dialogue, stakeholder participation, labour rights, and grant-based public finance to support just transition pathways. The constituency highlighted adaptation and resilience measures that protect workers and create decent jobs. It also emphasized the needs of women, youth, informal workers, and marginalized groups affected by climate change.

Women and Gender Constituency emphasised implementation of the Belém Gender Action Plan through stronger national gender focal points, gender-responsive finance, and improved gender-disaggregated data. It called for establishment of the Belém–Antalya Just Transition Mechanism and additional intersessional work to build consensus. The constituency urged greater support for gender-responsive adaptation and increased adaptation finance. It also advocated for an inclusive and participatory GST2 process that integrates intersectional and rights-based approaches.

YOUNGO called for COP 31 to embed intergenerational equity and ensure meaningful, safe participation of children and youth. It supported the Presidency's electrification ambition while calling for renewable energy expansion and a rapid fossil fuel phase-out. The constituency urged creation of a dedicated Article 9.1 finance agenda item and operationalization of the Just Transition Mechanism. It also advocated for institutional reforms to improve participation, representation, transparency, and accountability.

RINGO stressed that science, research, and evidence-based decision-making must remain central to COP 31. It called for stronger science-policy interfaces, improved transparency, and greater recognition of knowledge as a means of implementation. The constituency highlighted opportunities to contribute to adaptation indicators and GST2 through scientific expertise. It also emphasized addressing climate finance inequities and strengthening research contributions across all stages of the Global Stocktake.

BINGO highlighted the need to accelerate the energy transition through clean technologies, investment, and implementation-focused initiatives. It stressed the importance of creating a strong business case for adaptation and mobilizing resilience investments in vulnerable regions. The constituency called for climate finance discussions to address barriers to private investment and improve enabling conditions. It also emphasized the importance of open trade and international cooperation in supporting climate action.

ENGO-CAN urged operationalization of the Just Transition Mechanism and delivery of commitments to triple adaptation finance. It called for continued implementation of COP 30 initiatives on fossil fuel transition and deforestation. CAN emphasized that climate finance is fundamental to mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and just transitions. The constituency encouraged the Presidencies to build on existing momentum and strengthen trust in the multilateral process.

ENGO-DCJ emphasised that implementation requires adequate means of implementation, particularly public, grant-based climate finance under Article 9.1. It called for a people-centred Just Transition Mechanism that supports finance, technology transfer, and capacity building and becomes fully operational by 2027. The constituency advocated for agroecology and food sovereignty in agriculture discussions. It stressed that accountability, finance, and climate justice must remain central to COP 31 outcomes.

Farmers Constituency highlighted the role of agriculture in adaptation and mitigation and called for stronger recognition and funding of agricultural solutions. They emphasized advancing the Sharm el-Sheikh Joint Work on Agriculture and ensuring adaptation indicators translate into practical benefits. The constituency urged climate finance to be accessible and predictable, with farmers' organizations recognized as implementation partners. It also called for a just transition that supports rural livelihoods, gender equity, and generational renewal.

Civil Society (on behalf of 100 CSOs in Australia and Turkey) called for COP 31 to place 1.5°C at the centre of all efforts and translate commitments on transitioning away from fossil fuels into concrete implementation. They urged the establishment of a landmark Just Transition Mechanism and a major increase in public, grant-based climate finance. The organisations also emphasized human rights, civic space, transparency, and meaningful participation free from undue fossil fuel influence. They encouraged strong leadership and close collaboration among COP 30, COP 31, and COP 32 Presidencies to ensure successful outcomes.

⚡11:00 - 12:00 Matters related to Global Goal on Adaptation ⚡

The informal consultations on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) held on June 16, 2026, highlighted deep, systemic divides between developed and developing country blocs. While discussions centered on the technical operationalization of the Belém Adaptation Vision (BAV) and the Baseline, Indicators, and Targets (BAR) framework, negotiations remain stalled across three major axes: governance of the Task Force (TF), the inclusion of Means of Implementation (MoI, especially Finance), and the procedural and budgetary implications of proposed technical outputs.

Developing Countries (AGN, India, Bhutan/LLDCs)

- Insist on an entirely Party-led process. The African Group of Negotiators (AGN) flatly rejected Options 1 and 2, which place UN agencies or the Adaptation Committee (AC) at the center of technical leadership, warning against "outsourcing" oversight. India backed Option 6 to maintain standard procedural balance, while the AGN expressed flexibility on Options 3, 4, and 5 (preferring Option 5), provided outside experts serve only an advisory role and do not hold full membership.

Developed Countries (Japan, Switzerland)

- Japan explicitly backed Option 1 (under the guidance of the Subsidiary Body Chairs) and rejected the inclusion of extensive advisory structures. Switzerland indicated general flexibility across all TF options but aligned with a lighter, non-micromanaged approach.

The mandate of the GGA room regarding finance continues to be the primary point of friction between negotiating blocs.

Developing countries blocks

- MoI is cross-cutting and inseparable from implementation
- Mandate: Explicitly include the Belém commitment to triple adaptation finance.

Developed countries blocks

- Finance belongs strictly in dedicated finance rooms
- Mandate: References to CBDR-RC and commitment to triple adaptation finance and Art. 9/MoI are inappropriate under BAR.

Developing Country Stance

- Kenya, UAE, and Bhutan demanded that the explicit commitment to triple adaptation finance be written directly into the text, emphasizing that support must be country-driven, affordable, accessible, and grant-based. India and the UAE insisted that Articles 9, 10, and 11 of the Paris Agreement must serve as cross-cutting elements under the BAR.

Developed Country Stance

- Japan and Norway strongly opposed referencing Article 9, Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR-RC), or warming/temperature scenarios within the BAR framework, arguing these elements replicate agendas being handled in parallel finance streams. Norway noted that current text formulations go beyond what was legally agreed upon in the Belém decision.

India and the AGN cautioned against "ballooning" the text with parallel knowledge products and multiple technical methods. The AGN requested the deletion of Paragraph 46 to keep the text manageable but strongly rejected a "no-text" option on the BAR, emphasizing that work is just beginning.

In a coordinated procedural move, Japan, Norway, and Mexico (for the Environmental Integrity Group - EIG) requested that the Secretariat provide a formal estimate of the budgetary and resource implications of the extensive list of activities, synthesis reports, and technical toolkits currently detailed in the Terms of Reference (ToRs).

Representing Environmental NGOs, Women & Gender, YOUNGO, and Indigenous Peoples, CAN delivered a sharp critique of the negotiation pace, presenting stark figures regarding the gap between current pledges and real-world adaptation needs:

- *"Just six months into 2026, we are witnessing extreme climate events globally, yet there remains no concrete plan to deliver adaptation to those on the frontlines. The current commitment to a tripling of adaptation finance is structurally too little and too late, especially when real-world needs are exponentially higher."*

The Co-Facilitators closed the session acknowledging that managing 6 conflicting structural options for the TF represents a massive undertaking. They pledged to issue a heavily streamlined, revised text as soon as possible.

The AGN (comprising 54 nations) issued a strict request for the timely release of the new text to prevent late-night delays, noting their regional coordination meetings begin sharp at 18:00.

The Co-Facilitators are securing the room for Informal-Informal (inf-inf) settings later in the evening to force direct Party-to-Party negotiations on the remaining text options.

Day 8: Monday, 15 June

⏰ *Today's schedule* ⏰

You can find the most up to date schedule through the UNFCCC's CCTV, which can be seen on screens throughout the venue. The UNFCCC's daily schedule can be found here.

Daily updates and outputs from others: 👇

Find ECO newsletters from the Climate Action Network here.
Find Third World Network updates here.
Find the daily reports from Earth Negotiations Bulletin here.
Find the SB 64 dispatch from C2ES here.

🗣️ *Negotiations and mandated, presidency, UN, and special events* 🗣️

Time	Session	Location/link
10:00 - 12:00	UAE Just Transition Work Programme - Contact group	Plenary New York
11:00 - 13:00	Guidance relating to adaptation communications - Informal consultation	Genf
15:00 - 17:00	Matters relating to the global goal on adaptation - Informal consultation	Bangkok
16:00 - 17:00	SB Chairs' informal meeting on preparations for GST2	Chamber Hall. The webcast is accessible here.
15:00 - 18:00	Dialogue on progress in the delivery of gender-responsive climate finance	AH Upper Conference room, UN Campus. The webcast is accessible here.

💬 Side events 💬

Time	Organiser	Event	Location/Link
10:30 - 11:45	Green and Better World (GBW) and Center for Participatory Research and Development (CPRD)	Linking Women’s Reproductive Health, One Health, Youth, Climate Arts Research with Community Basis	Kaminzimmer
12:00 - 13:15	International Disability Alliance (IDA), CBM UK, European Disability Forum (EDF), Handicap International - Humanity & Inclusion, International Disability and Development Consortium (IDDC), and Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU)	Effective climate action in forced displacement - the importance of data and disability inclusion	Bonn 1/2/3
15:00 - 16:15	Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University (BKWSU), Friends World Committee for Consultation, Quaker Earthcare Witness (QEW),	How can climate action advance peace, human well-being and safety?	Berlin 1/2

🗣️ Press conferences 🗣️

Today's press conferences relevant to Loss and Damage include the following:

Time	Panel	Location / Link
09:00 - 09:30	Association Club Amis de la Planète (ACP): Global Climate Action, To Youth, With Youth, For Youth	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.

10:00 - 10:30	Greenpeace International	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
10:30 - 11:00	Amnesty International: Human rights: a prerequisite for inclusive and effective participation	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
11:00 - 11:30	Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice (DCJ) Press briefing	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
11:30 - 12:00	Coordinating Body of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA): From Commitments to Direct Climate Finance Access for Amazon Indigenous People	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
12:00 - 12:30	Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL): Climate Accountability and Multilateralism	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
13:00 - 13:30	Climate Action Network International (CAN International)	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
14:30 - 15:00	Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO): WGC Reflections on the state of Negotiations	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
15:30 - 16:00	Environmental Protection and Development Association (EPDA): Implementing the Global Goal on Adaptation	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.

📖***What we are reading***📖

Articles related to SB 64 and Loss and Damage released today include:

- Bonn Climate Conference 2026: What happened on climate finance in week one, Down to Earth
- Pakistan allocates $8.6 million for climate resilience projects in Budget 2026-27, Arab News

- [Questions over climate responsibility are no longer political. They are legal](), Dialogue Earth
- [[JOINT MEDIA RELEASE] COP 31 Pacific Climate Envoys to Elevate Climate Change Impacts on Global Stage](), Pacific Island Forum
- [Global: Governments heading to Bonn must act on climate commitments to protect human rights](), Amnesty International
- [Bonn Climate Conference 2026: Developing countries push back against climate-linked trade measures at UNFCCC dialogue](), Down to Earth
- [Bonn week 2: E3G insights and expectations](), E3G
- [Bonn Bulletin: Ministry divisions complicate Brazil's roadmap away from fossil fuels](), Climate Home News
- [How can governments prepare for the rising costs of climate disasters?](), Bruegel
- [SADC Defines Regional Position on Loss and Damage to Strengthen Recovery Readiness and Access Climate Finance](), Southern Africa Development Community
- [Approaches, challenges and applications of climate change impact attribution](), Nature Reviews Earth and Environment

If you have anything you'd like us to include here, please get in touch. We aren't able to find everything under the sun but we try to be as inclusive as possible.

⚡18:00 Dialogue on progress in the delivery of gender-responsive climate finance⚡

The Dialogue on progress in the delivery of gender-responsive climate finance was convened pursuant to the enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its [Gender Action Plan](). The dialogue brought together Parties, climate funds, civil society organisations, experts, and practitioners to exchange views on progress, gaps, and opportunities related to the delivery of gender-responsive climate finance.

The dialogue opened with remarks highlighting the adoption of the Belém Gender Action Plan (GAP) at COP 30 and the importance of translating commitments into implementation and practical outcomes.

Our key takeaways from the dialogue include:

- Global climate finance has reached approximately 2 trillion USD, yet significant gaps remain in understanding how much climate finance reaches women and contributes to gender equality outcomes. Limited data, inconsistent methodologies, and weak tracking systems continue to constrain assessment of progress.
- Gender considerations are increasingly reflected in climate finance policies, project requirements, and institutional frameworks. However, questions remain regarding how effectively these commitments translate into outcomes on the ground.
- Indicators such as gender tagging, participation rates, training activities, Gender Action Plans, and the number of women beneficiaries do not necessarily demonstrate improvements in gender equality, resilience, empowerment, or decision-making power.
- Measuring activities and outputs alone is insufficient. Greater attention is needed to outcomes related to access to resources, livelihoods, income, assets, leadership, decision-making power, and broader gender equality objectives.
- A lack of common understanding and definitions of "gender-responsive" and "gender-transformative" climate finance continues to create challenges for implementation, reporting, monitoring, and evaluation.
- Women should not be treated as a homogenous group. Gender-responsive climate finance requires intersectional approaches that recognise the diverse experiences and needs of Indigenous Peoples, LGBTQI+ communities, youth, and other marginalised groups.
- Accessibility, transparency, accountability, language barriers, participation, and access to information remain important challenges affecting the ability of local communities and organisations to access climate finance and engage meaningfully in decision-making processes.
- Direct access and simplified access modalities remain important for women-led organisations, feminist groups, grassroots organisations, and local actors. Readiness support can play an important role in strengthening access and institutional capacity.
- Progress has been made in strengthening gender policies, Gender Action Plans, monitoring frameworks, accreditation requirements, and institutional

arrangements across climate funds. At the same time, challenges remain in measuring outcomes, aggregating portfolio-level results, and demonstrating transformational change.

- Monitoring, evaluation, and learning systems need to better capture long-term and transformational outcomes, including impacts on resilience, economic empowerment, access to resources, agency, and gender equality.
- Existing opportunities for engagement include governance processes, country focal points, implementing entities, readiness support programmes, accreditation processes, Gender Action Plans, and stakeholder consultations.
- Gender equality should be integrated across climate finance systems, institutions, funding modalities, and project cycles, rather than treated as a standalone issue or compliance requirement. Achieving sustainable climate outcomes requires addressing underlying social and structural inequalities and ensuring that climate finance reaches those most affected by climate change.

Revisit the dialogue's background, agenda and further details here.

Watch the recording here.

⚡17:00 Matters relating to the global goal on adaptation - Informal consultation⚡

During the informal consultations on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) on June 15, 2026, Parties reviewed a freshly issued draft iteration of the negotiating text. The session revealed deep political and structural fractures.

Developing country sub-groups criticized the text for omitting the explicit mandate to triple adaptation finance, threatening to withhold substantive engagement if it is not restored. Developed nations pushed back, arguing against text inflation and advocating for a highly streamlined, technocratic Task Force (TF). The session exposed key disagreements regarding the Belém–Addis Vision (BAV) policy alignment process and the Baseline, Indicators, and Targets (BAR) implementation.

G77 Sub-Groups & Developing Countries (AGN, LMDCs, SUR, LDCs, AOSIS, AILAC, Arab Group)

Developing countries presented an aligned stance demanding that political, systemic principles and Means of Implementation (MoI) balance the technical elements.

- The African Group of Negotiators (AGN), LDCs, AILAC, and the Arab Group expressed deep frustration that the explicit call to triple adaptation finance had been stripped or diluted in Paragraph 8. They emphasized that any text lacking explicit tripling targets is fundamentally insufficient.
- Brazil and the Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs) demanded that climate justice, gender equality, human rights, and specific protection for vulnerable groups (Indigenous Peoples, people of African descent) be anchored as cross-cutting mandates.
- The LMDCs and the Arab Group insisted on removing the qualifier "relevant" from references to the UNFCCC principles, asserting that all foundational provisions (including Equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities—CBDR) must apply globally.
- Developing countries leaned heavily toward Family 2 Options (Options 3, 4, and 5), which strictly insulate the sovereign role of Parties from external technical expert groups.

Developed Countries (EU, UK)

Developed nations favored keeping the text light and technical, working to prevent what they viewed as a re-litigation of broader political mandates.

- The EU criticized the draft as excessively long, filled with repetitive mandates from Belém, and poorly structured. They noted that sections like Paragraph 23 effectively re-wrote existing rules.
- The EU and the UK strongly advocated for Option 2 (an expert-led, technical body under existing bodies like the Adaptation Committee). They emphasized a rigid separation between membership (which they argue should be restricted to experts and UN agencies to remain functional) and Party oversight (which should occur at designated checkpoints rather than directing active technical work).
- The UK and EU maintained that the BAV process falls strictly under the jurisdiction of the Paris Agreement (CMA) rather than the broader Framework Convention (UNFCCC).

The Arab Group formally requested an entirely new text option creating a "Policy Alignment Steering Committee" to separate high-level political decisions from technical work.

AOSIS proposed a two-track submission process to feed information cleanly into the policy alignment framework: the first window would close at the end of 2026, and a second window would open at SB66 to capture voluntary country experiences with testing metadata.

Brazil cautioned against allowing metadata disaggregation to turn into a system that ranks or scores sovereign states, requesting explicit guardrails to protect developing country data.

Group SUR and LDCs urged that deliverables be kept to 2–3 practical outputs so local practitioners on the ground can actually use them, noting that small delegations lack the capacity to digest hundreds of pages of technical methodology papers.

The session ran entirely out of time, leaving a long queue of speakers still on the Co-Facilitators' list.

1. The Co-Facilitators committed to processing the substantial edits and producing a revised text iteration overnight.
2. The Chairs announced plans to clear another daytime slot tomorrow before 12:00, along with a request to the Secretariat to extend informal consultations well into the evening hours (past 18:00) to resolve the impasse.
3. Recognizing the tension in the room and the exhaustion of the delegations, the Co-Facilitators closed the meeting by encouraging delegates to take a break and "enjoy the football."

⚡17:00 SB Chairs' informal meeting on preparations for second global stocktake⚡

The SB Chairs convened an informal consultation with Parties and observers on preparations for second global stocktake (GST2). The discussion focused on the organisation of work, timelines, guiding questions, technical dialogues, the Joint Contact Group (JCG), lessons learned from GST1, and the role of science in informing the process.

At the outset, the SB Chairs clarified that there is flexibility to adjust timelines and that the guiding questions for the information collection phase will be developed by the SBI and

SBSTA Chairs. The questions are expected to cover mitigation, adaptation, Loss and Damage, means of implementation (MOI), gender, youth and other issues. The Chairs also indicated that a call for submissions will be issued during the information collection phase.

The Philippines called for greater clarity on the overall thrust of GST2, including balance across mitigation, adaptation and MOI, and how equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC) will be reflected throughout the process. It also highlighted the importance of reflecting the challenges and needs of developing country Parties and stressed that mitigation must not place additional burdens on developing countries.

Africa Group of Negotiators (AGN) stressed that Parties must have the opportunity to drive the process and call for early calls for inputs and an early JCG, noting that the GST1 call for inputs was issued only shortly before CMA.The Group also stressed that questions should not be political, noting that GST1 questions on MOI focused heavily on Article 2.1(c) and mobilisation, while insufficiently addressing Article 9.1. AGN further highlighted the lack of quantitative information in adaptation-related questions.

Maldives on behalf of Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) stressed that Parties require sufficient time to engage throughout the process and called for a well-structured timeline with flexibility for additional technical dialogues where needed. They also stressed that Loss and Damage must be adequately reflected in GST2 and in the guiding questions, noting that GST1 addressed Loss and Damage only in a limited way. AOSIS and called for stronger reflection of oceans and just transition.

Norway highlighted that GST2 should be guided by best available science and equity, with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) playing a central role.They further stressed that Parties have already provided the mandate to the Chairs and that there is no need to micromanage the process.

South Africa supported issuing the call for inputs as soon as possible and supported a JCG at COP 31 focused on organisational matters rather than substance. They stressed that the technical phase should conclude before the political phase begins and called for discussions on adaptation finance.

Least Developed Countries (LDCs) questioned why a third technical dialogue was not reflected in the illustrative timeline, recalling that the progression from one dialogue to the next during GST1 helped build confidence and strengthen discussions. The Group supported the Philippines' proposal on the JCG and called for best available science, the IPCC and enhanced consideration of Loss and Damage to be reflected in GST2.

The European Union described GST as being at the heart of the Paris Agreement ambition cycle and thanked scientists contributing to the seventh assessment report (AR7) of the IPCC.

Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs) argued that one of the key challenges of GST1 was the excessive number of sessions and that breakout groups and World Cafés were difficult for many developing country delegations to follow. LMDCs called for a more streamlined process, timely publication of technical guide reports, and neutral, non-political guiding questions grounded in the Paris Agreement. T

The Group described GST1 questions on MOI and finance as weak, noted that international cooperation was insufficiently explored, and called for greater focus on Loss and Damage and response measures in line with the Belém decision. LMDCs also recalled that Parties did not agree in Belém to prioritise any particular scientific input, including the IPCC.

India stressed that assessment of implementation should not overrun implementation itself and argued that GST2 should remain within its agreed boundaries. They further recalled that GST1 received more than 170,000 pages of submissions and stressed that there should be no hierarchy of inputs.

China stressed that GST2 should focus on implementation and called for a balance between science and implementation experience, particularly in areas such as international cooperation where literature remains limited. China stressed that ambition without MOI is an illusion and that GST2 must be grounded in equity. The Group opposed rushing AR7 and argued that GST1 did not adequately reflect the efforts of developing countries.

Independent Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC) expressed concern regarding interventions seeking to narrow the mandate of the SB Chairs. On science, AILAC stressed that the best available science must be represented by the IPCC and argued that a political decision is needed to align GST2 timelines with AR7. Such alignment, according to AILAC, would send a powerful signal that science remains at the centre of the process.

Japan stressed that GST2 should build on lessons learned from GST1 and supported intersessional work and an additional technical dialogue in 2028, as appropriate. Japan described the GST1 guiding questions as useful, balanced and effective and supported a similar approach for GST2.

Environmental Integrity Group stressed that GST2 should be genuinely participatory and inclusive, grounded in human rights, gender equality and equity. The Group expressed concern regarding attempts to delay publication of IPCC reports and described IPCC assessments as the most inclusive and representative scientific inputs currently available.

The United Kingdom stressed that GST2 should largely follow the GST1 process, consistent with the GST refinements decision.
Canada stressed the importance of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and science and supported retaining innovative engagement formats used during GST1.

Iceland supported interventions highlighting the importance of best available science, inclusiveness, transparency, human rights and equity.

Kyrgyzstan stressed that GST2 should serve not only as an assessment exercise but also as a practical feedback loop for Parties moving from planning to implementation. The country called for stronger consideration of implementation barriers, enabling conditions, capacity-building needs, finance, technology transfer and the vulnerabilities of mountain countries. **Nepal** supported these views, highlighted the value of maintaining the GST1 approach to guiding questions and technical dialogues, and called for early nomination of technical dialogue co-facilitators.

The Women and Gender Constituency (WGC) stressed that GST2 should recognise the knowledge of women, girls, gender-diverse people, Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, youth, frontline communities and women environmental and human rights defenders as evidence. The constituency called for explicit consideration of gender-transformative adaptation, the care economy, bodily autonomy, social rights, health rights and community-driven approaches. WGC further highlighted MOI as a key constraint and stressed the importance of finance for women-led organisations.

In closing, the SB Chairs clarified that the illustrative timeline was not intended to predetermine the number of technical dialogues and that flexibility remains available for 2028. Parties were encouraged to submit written views, and the Chairs confirmed that an information note, including a call for nominations for technical dialogue co-facilitators, will be issued as early as possible.

Day 6: Saturday, 13 June

⏰ *Today's schedule* ⏰

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Find the SB 64 dispatch from C2ES here.

🗣 *Negotiations and mandated, presidency, UN, and special events* 🗣

Time	Session	Location/link
10:00 - 12:00	UAE Just Transition Work Programme - contact group	Plenary New York
10:00 - 13:15	Dialogue by the Subsidiary Bodies and other stakeholders on opportunities, challenges and barriers in relation to enhancing international cooperation related to the role of trade - Mandated event	Chamber Hall. The webcast is accessible here.
11:00 - 12:00	Matters relating to the global goal on adaptation - Informal consultation	Nairobi 1/2/3
12:00 - 13:00	Guidance relating to adaptation communications - Informal consultation	Nairobi 1/2/3
13:00 - 14:00	COP 31 Logistics briefing	Plenary New York
15:00 - 17:00	COP 30 Presidency's Open Dialogue with NGO Constituencies and Parties - Mandated event	Santiago de Chile. The webcast is accessible here.

15:00 - 18:00	Dialogue by the Subsidiary Bodies and other stakeholders on opportunities, challenges and barriers in relation to enhancing international cooperation related to the role of trade - Mandated event	Chamber Hall. The webcast is accessible here.

💬 *Side events* 💬

Time	Organiser	Event	Location/Link
10:30 - 11:45	CAN - Europe, CAN-LA, FOEI, Global Justice Now	Challenges and Opportunities towards COP 31: Addressing Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS)	Kaminzimmer
12:00 - 13:15	YIE foundation, JAI	From Data to Action: Addressing Climate-Induced Migration through Youth Leadership and Community Resilience	Berlin 1/2

🗣 *Press conferences* 🗣

Today's press conferences relevant to Loss and Damage include the following:

Time	Panel	Location / Link
13:00 - 13:30	Oxfam International: Just Solutions to Climate Financing	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
13:30 - 14:00	YOUNGO: SB 64 Children and Youth Policy Position and Global Youth Statement Launch	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
14:00 - 14:30	Climate Action Network International (CAN International)	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.

📖*What we are reading*📖

Articles related to SB 64 and Loss and Damage released today include:

- Turkiye and Australia civil society urge bold steps to transition away from fossil fuels, WWF
- Bonn Climate Conference 2026: First Veredas Dialogue focuses on increasing finance flows, adaptation finance, and international barriers, Down to Earth
- European, island states seek clear future for global roadmap to cut fossil fuels, Climate Home News
- Excluded from climate funds, a battered Afghanistan is suffering, Back Channel
- Climate change and biodiversity loss collide: landslides threaten world's rarest great ape, myScience
- Islands threatened by climate change 'need to be compensated' by CO2 emitters: Tuvalu PM, PINA
- Assessing livelihood vulnerability induced by climatic hazards: a case study on fishermen communities of Shyamnagar, Shatkhira , ScienceDirect
- Vermont prepares for summer as climate change continues to strengthen extreme weather events, Community News Service
- 'Fuel on the fire': Scientists confirm El Nino's return, predict extreme weather effects, France 24
- 2025 floods hit agriculture hardest with Rs430bn losses , Dawn
- Resilience built to last: countries turning adaptation into everyday practice, World Bank Blogs

If you have anything you'd like us to include here, please get in touch. We aren't able to find everything under the sun but we try to be as inclusive as possible.

⚡ **Tomorrow, 14 June, we will take a rest** ⚡

Dear reader,

Thank you for following our updates throughout the first week of SB 64.

As tomorrow is the official rest day, our team will be fully offline to rest and recharge ahead of the second week of negotiations. We will therefore pause our updates for the day and return on Monday with the latest developments from the negotiations.

We hope you also take the opportunity to rest, recharge and enjoy the break.

See you next week!

⚡18:00 Parties continued discussions on the global goal on adaptation⚡

Parties met in an informal consultation from 10:00 - 12:00 to discuss the co-facilitators' draft text on the Baku Adaptation Roadmap (BAR), the Baku Adaptation Vehicle (BAV), voluntary testing of the Baku Adaptation Indicators (BAI), and related institutional arrangements. As Parties tabled a large number of detailed comments and textual proposals, the co-facilitators convened a second informal consultation from 15:00 - 15:30 to continue discussions and gather further guidance before preparing a revised text.

The Arab Group, supported by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Kuwait, called for the negotiations to remain firmly anchored in Decision 12/CMA.7 and the principles of the Convention and Paris Agreement, including common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC). They pushed for stronger references to means of implementation (MOI), particularly adaptation finance, opposed any attempt to reopen the BAI, and stressed that the BAV should remain voluntary, Party-driven and separate from the BAR. They also argued that UNFCCC constituted bodies should lead the technical work rather than external experts.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), aligning with the G77 and China, African Group and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), argued that adaptation finance and other means of implementation should remain central throughout the process. The DRC also stressed that developing countries would require predictable and additional finance to undertake voluntary testing of the indicators.

South Africa, speaking on behalf of the African Group, called for stronger references to adaptation finance and supported a Party-led technical task force. South Africa argued that international organisations could provide inputs but should not direct the process.

A broad divide emerged between developing and developed countries. Developing countries consistently prioritised adaptation finance, technology transfer, capacity-building and preservation of existing mandates. They also resisted any attempt to create new reporting obligations or reopen agreed indicators. Developed countries focused more on streamlining the text, clarifying institutional arrangements and advancing the technical work needed to operationalise the framework. New Zealand, for example, supported a more focused outcome and encouraged Parties to narrow the number of options under consideration.

Parties found common ground on maintaining the voluntary nature of the BAI, keeping the BAV Party-driven, preserving a clear distinction between the BAV and BAR, and establishing some form of technical task force. However, they continued to differ on the composition and mandate of the task force, the role of external experts, the prominence of adaptation finance and other means of implementation throughout the work programme, and the scope of additional technical work before CMA 8.

The co-facilitators will prepare a revised negotiating text reflecting Parties' views. Parties will continue discussions next week with the aim of narrowing options and finding convergence on institutional arrangements, technical workstreams and support-related provisions.

⚡18:00 First dialogue on opportunities, challenges and barriers in relation to enhancing international cooperation related to the role of trade concluded ⚡

The first Dialogue on trade and climate change, mandated under Decision 1/CMA.7 (COP 30), took place at SB 64 and marked the first time the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) convened a dedicated dialogue on the relationship between trade and climate change. The dialogue forms part of a three-year process, with additional sessions scheduled for 2027 and 2028, culminating in a high-level event in 2028. The session aimed to exchange views on opportunities, challenges and barriers related to enhancing international cooperation on the role of trade in supporting climate action.

The dialogue was held in two parts: a morning session from 10:00 - 13:15 and an afternoon session from 15:00 - 18:00.

The dialogue opened with presentations from the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Trade Centre (ITC) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The organisations highlighted how trade and climate policies increasingly interact. They emphasised that trade can facilitate access to clean technologies, finance, services and sustainable value chains, while also supporting mitigation, adaptation and resilience-building. Presenters also outlined ongoing work on trade-related climate measures, interoperability, carbon accounting methodologies, sustainable value chains, support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and trade policy tools that can support climate objectives.

Our key takeaways from the dialogue include:

- Many Parties recognised that trade can be an important enabler of climate action, sustainable development and economic growth by supporting access to technologies, investment, finance, services and low-carbon value chains. Several Parties highlighted the role of trade in supporting implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and broader climate and development objectives.

- Developing country groups and Parties expressed concern regarding the increasing use of trade-related climate measures, including carbon border adjustment mechanisms, sustainability standards, reporting requirements and due diligence obligations. Many stressed that such measures should be consistent with equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC), national circumstances and Article 3.5 of the Convention, and should not constitute arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or disguised restrictions on international trade.

- Several Parties highlighted concerns that some trade-related climate measures could increase compliance costs, constrain industrialisation pathways, reduce policy space and impose disproportionate burdens on developing countries, SMEs, Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Many called for stronger support through finance, technology transfer and capacity-building to address these challenges.

- Many Parties emphasised the importance of international cooperation, transparency, consultation and interoperability. Discussions highlighted areas including carbon accounting methodologies, measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems, standards, sustainable supply chains, technology transfer and capacity-building as potential areas for future cooperation.

- Parties expressed differing views on the future focus of the dialogue. Some called for greater attention to the impacts of unilateral trade-related climate measures and operationalisation of Article 3.5 of the Convention, while others emphasised practical cooperation, trade facilitation, fossil fuel subsidy reform, clean technology deployment and sharing experiences from other international forums.

- Many Parties stressed that the dialogue should complement rather than duplicate work taking place in other organisations, including the WTO, ITC and UNCTAD, while maintaining the UNFCCC's unique role in examining trade and climate issues through the lens of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

- A significant discussion focused on process and institutional arrangements. Several Parties proposed annual Chair summaries, interim reporting, dedicated agenda space, co-facilitators or a longer-term work programme to ensure continuity across the three dialogues and to support consideration of outcomes at the 2028 high-level event. A number of Parties also called for clearer arrangements on how outcomes from each dialogue would be captured and carried forward between sessions.

As the next steps, Parties will continue consultations on how the outcomes of the dialogue should be captured and taken forward under paragraph 57 of Decision 1/CMA.7. The Co-Chairs indicated that they will consult further with Parties and return with proposals before the closing plenary of SB 64. The second Trade and Climate Change Dialogue is scheduled to take place in June 2027, with discussions expected to build on the issues, proposals and concerns raised during this inaugural session.

⚡17:00 COP 30 Presidency's open dialogue with Parties and NGO constituencies: Enhancing transparency of participation and integrity in the UNFCCC process ⚡

Today, the COP 30 Presidency hosted a dialogue with Parties and NGO constituencies and other stakeholders as a way to provide space to help express how to enhance transparency of participation and integrity in the UNFCCC process.

Three questions were provided to help parties and non-party stakeholders to engage and reflect on and here are our key takeaways from each of the questions:

Q1. Considering the existing arrangements under the UNFCCC, what measures can be undertaken to further enhance transparency regarding participation in the UNFCCC process and its sessions with a view to strengthen trust, cooperation and effective implementation of the UNFCCC process?

Colombia emphasised that transparency is fundamental to trust, legitimacy, and the effective functioning of the UNFCCC process. It called for greater transparency in the use of Party overflow arrangements, including clearer information on badge allocation and utilisation, as well as immediate public disclosure of Host Country Agreements after signature. Colombia also highlighted the need for a more predictable and equitable visa system for all UNFCCC meetings, stressing that transparency and inclusiveness are mutually reinforcing and should be strengthened together.

Research and Independent NGO welcomed the Secretariat's efforts to improve transparency through publication of participant data and the introduction of a mandatory home organisation field. It proposed extending observer-style organisational categorisation requirements to Party and Party overflow delegates and adding geographical information on home and nominating organisations. These measures, it argued, would improve understanding of participation patterns and enhance transparency across all delegation types.

Women and Gender Constituency welcomed the new disclosure requirements but stressed that they represent only an initial step toward greater accountability. It advocated strengthening conflict-of-interest disclosures and potentially extending alignment requirements with UNFCCC objectives to all participant categories. WGC also highlighted significant disparities in representation, noting the underrepresentation of women, frontline communities, Indigenous Peoples, and feminist activists, and called attention to the barriers and restrictions many face in participating meaningfully in the process.

The European Union underscored the importance of maintaining an inclusive, transparent, and predictable UNFCCC process while safeguarding its integrity. It welcomed the Secretariat's collection of affiliation and interest-disclosure information and emphasised that all participants should act consistently with the objectives of the Convention, Paris Agreement, and Code of Conduct. The EU also supported stronger observer engagement, broader use of stakeholder inputs, and Host Country Agreements that guarantee human rights, freedom of expression, and freedom of assembly.

BINGO supported greater transparency regarding who participates in the UNFCCC process and in what capacity, viewing this as essential for maintaining trust and integrity. It advocated mandatory disclosure of participants' affiliations, funding sources, and organisational relationships across all categories, including Party overflow delegates. BINGO also endorsed concerns raised by women's and Indigenous groups and stressed that transparency standards should be applied consistently to all stakeholders without exception.

UN Special Rapporteur on Climate Change and Human Rights emphasised that transparency, participation, access to information, and human rights are prerequisites for effective climate action. He highlighted climate disinformation as a major obstacle to informed decision-making and called for mandatory disclosure of affiliations and funding sources for all participants. He also stressed the importance of protecting and enabling the participation of scientists, researchers, environmental defenders, and human rights advocates, while offering support from UN human rights mechanisms to strengthen standards and practices within the UNFCCC process.

Switzerland welcomed the Secretariat's transparency efforts, particularly the publication of participant lists and progress on Host Country Agreements. They supported applying similar transparency standards across Parties, Party overflow participants, and observer organisations while cautioning against unintended consequences of new measures. Switzerland also stressed the importance of maintaining engagement with all actors relevant to the climate transition, including the fossil fuel industry, and suggested exploring practical approaches such as operationalising the polluter-pays principle, including contributions to the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage.

Indigenous Peoples Organisations focused on the issue of reprisals, intimidation, and criminalisation faced by Indigenous leaders participating in climate processes, highlighting the detention of Indigenous activist Daria as a prominent example. They called for stronger protections, safer participation mechanisms, and greater recognition of the conditions under which stakeholders participate, not only who participates. The constituency also advocated for increased accreditation of Indigenous organisations and measures to support Indigenous representatives who face risks because of their engagement in UNFCCC processes.

Farmers Constituency welcomed recent transparency improvements and recognised them as valuable first steps. It supported applying the same disclosure and transparency standards currently required of observer organisations to Party delegations and Party overflow participants. The constituency argued that consistent requirements across all participant categories would strengthen transparency, accountability, and the evidence base for future discussions on participation within the UNFCCC.

The United Kingdom stressed that transparency and process integrity are essential to maintaining the credibility of the UNFCCC as participation continues to expand. It welcomed progress on Host Country Agreements and increased information regarding badge allocations, while supporting greater transparency for Party and Party overflow badges. At the same time, the UK emphasised that transparency measures must be designed carefully to avoid unintended risks, ensuring that efforts to improve disclosure do not compromise participant safety, representation, or meaningful engagement.

Q2: What existing practises within or outside the UNFCCC could inform enhanced transparency and integrity in stakeholder participation in order to support effective and balanced engagement of all participants in future COPs

YOUNGO emphasised that transparency is essential for the legitimacy, inclusiveness, and effectiveness of the UNFCCC process. It highlighted the need to understand who participates and whose interests are represented to address imbalances and prevent undue influence, drawing on the WHO's Framework of Engagement with Non-State Actors (FENSA) as a useful model. YOUNGO welcomed recent disclosure measures but called for consistent transparency requirements across observer organisations, Party delegates, and Party overflow participants, particularly regarding badge allocation and participant selection.

Colombia shared lessons from the Santa Marta Conference on Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels, presenting it as an experiment in more inclusive and responsive multilateralism. The conference sought to create equal participation opportunities for Indigenous Peoples, people of African descent, workers, peasants, the private sector, and other stakeholders alongside governments. Colombia stressed that addressing the climate crisis requires broader participation beyond governments and called for a more inclusive, effective, and Global South-led multilateral system capable of delivering greater ambition and action.

LGMA highlighted challenges faced by local and regional government representatives in accessing COPs, noting that they often depend on NGO accreditation channels due to the lack of direct accreditation mechanisms. The constituency pointed to the Santa Marta process as an example of more equitable participation and supported calls for extending transparency and disclosure requirements to Party delegates and Party overflow participants. LGMA argued that greater consistency across participant categories would strengthen trust, transparency, and confidence in the UNFCCC process.

The European Union focused on existing mechanisms that could support transparency and participation. It highlighted the Bureau's potential role in addressing organisational, procedural, and participation-related issues through its emerging governance framework. The EU also stressed the importance of universal adherence to the UNFCCC Code of

Conduct and the zero-tolerance policy on harassment to ensure a safe, inclusive, and respectful environment for all participants while addressing power imbalances and dependencies within the process.

Panama aligned itself with calls for meaningful participation, freedom of expression, and protection from reprisals, citing obligations under the Escazú Agreement. Drawing lessons from other multilateral processes such as the CBD, BBNJ Agreement, and WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, Panama proposed three practical measures: publishing summaries of informal consultations, developing qualitative indicators to assess participation effectiveness, and establishing safeguards against undue influence from actors whose interests conflict with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. It stressed that transparency is essential to the legitimacy and effectiveness of the UNFCCC process.

Indigenous Peoples Organizations emphasised the need to recognise Indigenous Peoples as distinct rights holders and ensure their participation is not subsumed under broader stakeholder categories. The constituency called for safeguards against intimidation, reprisals, and other barriers to participation, while advocating for meaningful and equitable accreditation of Indigenous organisations. IPO also highlighted positive examples of Indigenous inclusion, such as the Indigenous-led Sentinmata space and engagement with the COP 30 Presidency, and stressed that transparency should encompass not only who participates but also whether participation is safe, equitable, and meaningful.

Chad welcomed the dialogue and urged that it become a regular feature of future COP processes rather than a one-off discussion. It emphasised that trust and transparency are built through continuous dialogue and engagement among stakeholders, citing examples such as the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP). Chad also supported greater disclosure of participant affiliations and interests, encouraged learning from transparency and participation practices under the CBD and UNCCD, and suggested that lessons from other international processes could help strengthen trust, inclusiveness, and transparency within the UNFCCC.

Q3: What governance principles and transparency measures can strengthen confidence in how potential conflicts of interests are identified and addressed in this context?

ENGO-CAN argued that addressing conflicts of interest is essential for the credibility and effectiveness of the UNFCCC process. It called for the development of an accountability framework, including a clear definition of conflicts of interest, disclosure requirements, rules of engagement, and mechanisms to monitor and address undue influence, particularly from fossil fuel interests. CAN stressed that transparency should be a starting point for broader reforms and supported formal consultations to advance discussions on conflict-of-interest safeguards.

The European Union reiterated its support for an open and inclusive accreditation system, emphasising that all stakeholders should continue to enjoy equal rights to participation and access to information. While it did not support changes to the current accreditation framework, it endorsed the inclusion of conflict-of-interest provisions within the rules and procedures of constituted bodies, tailored to their specific mandates and functions. The EU stressed that all participants should adhere to the objectives of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

Indigenous Peoples Organisations called for stronger recognition of Indigenous Peoples as rights holders and advocated for their direct participation and speaking opportunities in mandated UNFCCC events. It highlighted persistent barriers to participation, including lack of invitations, visa restrictions, and high financial costs associated with visa processes and travel. IPO stressed that meaningful participation requires accessible, affordable, and inclusive arrangements that enable Indigenous Peoples from all regions to engage effectively in climate negotiations.

RINGO emphasised the importance of developing a shared understanding of what constitutes a conflict of interest and distinguishing it from concepts such as bias. It pointed to existing governance frameworks under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the IPCC as useful examples, particularly regarding tailored conflict-of-interest provisions for experts and technical bodies. RINGO suggested that lessons from these institutions could inform future UNFCCC discussions.

Panama highlighted existing conflict-of-interest practices from institutions such as the IPCC as useful models for the UNFCCC. It proposed practical transparency measures, including mandatory disclosure of affiliations and funding sources for panelists, experts, facilitators, and individuals in key leadership roles. Panama argued that such measures would strengthen transparency, improve understanding of the perspectives presented, and serve as a practical starting point for broader discussions on conflicts of interest.

ENGO-DCJ stressed that the climate crisis has direct human consequences and argued that some actors participating in the process have interests fundamentally misaligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. It highlighted the growing presence of fossil fuel lobbyists and financial institutions supporting fossil fuel expansion, calling for safeguards to prevent conflicts of interest and undue influence. The constituency supported formal consultations and examination of precedents such as the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and FENSA to guide future action.

BINGO argued that observer participation does not inherently constitute a conflict of interest because the UNFCCC is a Party-driven process in which observers do not make decisions. It emphasised that responsibility for climate action rests primarily with States and cautioned against attributing negotiation outcomes to observer influence. At the same time, BINGO supported transparency measures, called for greater clarity around definitions such as “fossil fuel lobbyist,” and advocated for inclusive participation of all stakeholders affected by the transition, including businesses, workers, investors, and communities.

Global Climate and Health Alliance highlighted the severe health impacts associated with fossil fuels, including air pollution, climate-related diseases, and millions of premature deaths. Drawing lessons from WHO processes such as FENSA and the FCTC, it argued that governance responses should be proportionate to the scale of health and environmental risks posed by fossil fuels. The alliance supported continued discussion of safeguards and accountability measures to protect public health and the right to a healthy environment.

YOUNGO welcomed recent disclosure requirements but noted that different stakeholders hold differing interpretations of conflict of interest, necessitating further dialogue. It stressed that conflicts of interest extend beyond observer participation and may involve funding arrangements, speaking opportunities, governance structures, and Party overflow mechanisms. YOUNGO supported continued discussions and greater transparency around Party overflow badges as a means of strengthening trust and confidence in the process.

Chad highlighted the collaborative and co-constructed approach used to develop the agenda for the dialogue as a positive model for future discussions on conflicts of interest. It argued that while immediate agreement on definitions may not be possible, a participatory process involving constituencies, Parties, and the Secretariat could help establish a shared framework and common understanding. Chad viewed continued dialogue as essential for building consensus and advancing discussions constructively.

Transparency International welcomed the dialogue and called for greater transparency and integrity in the role of COP Presidencies. It highlighted positive voluntary measures introduced by previous Presidencies, including transparency platforms and public disclosure practices, and suggested additional measures such as ethics advisors, disclosure of meetings, and clearer guidelines on sponsorships, partnerships, and use of the COP brand. These steps, it argued, would strengthen accountability and confidence in the Presidency's role.

Women and Gender Constituency reiterated that all stakeholders have a role in the UNFCCC process while emphasising the distinct status of rights holders such as Indigenous Peoples, youth, and women. It called for greater examination of how different actors, interests, and levels of alignment with the objectives of the Convention and Paris Agreement should be understood. WGC argued that stronger transparency measures, consistent disclosure requirements, and further research into sources of influence are necessary to better understand participation dynamics and strengthen accountability.

ENGO-CAN clarified that it was not proposing a specific definition of conflict of interest but rather advocating for a formal consultative process to explore the issue comprehensively. It stressed that conflicts of interest can arise through sponsorships, partnerships, event organisation, speaking opportunities, and other forms of engagement. CAN emphasised that the objective is not to exclude actors but to better understand whose interests they represent and how those interests relate to the objectives of the Convention and Paris Agreement.

ENGO-DCJ highlighted a previously developed proposal for an accountability framework on conflicts of interest, prepared jointly by several constituencies including ENGO, CAN, WGC, YOUNGO, and TUNGO. It offered the proposal as a resource for future discussions and encouraged the Presidency and Secretariat to consider it as a basis for more structured engagement. The constituency emphasised that the proposal is intended as a starting point to inform future dialogue rather than a final solution.

The Centre for Environmental Injustice argued that the interests of fossil fuel companies and other high-emitting sectors are fundamentally incompatible with the objectives of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. It stressed that allowing undue influence by such actors threatens the effectiveness and credibility of climate policymaking and pointed to the ICJ Advisory Opinion and human rights obligations as supporting stronger safeguards. The Centre called for a dedicated process to continue examining conflicts of interest and developing approaches that strengthen transparency, accountability, participation, and institutional integrity.

Panama concluded by emphasising the value of the dialogue itself, noting that the diversity of views expressed demonstrates both the complexity and importance of the issues under discussion. It argued that many questions raised during the session require further clarification and sustained engagement and expressed readiness to participate in any future process established by the Presidency. Panama supported continuing the conversation through dedicated discussions and follow-up exchanges.

BINGO

In its final intervention, BINGO acknowledged its comparatively greater resources and expressed willingness to support confidence-building measures aimed at improving transparency and trust among constituencies. It proposed greater openness through participation in panels, observer exchanges, and opportunities for other constituencies to engage directly with BINGO activities. BINGO maintained that clearer definitions and transparency regarding classifications such as "fossil fuel lobbyist" would contribute to more informed and constructive discussions.

⚡16:00 Matters Related to the Global Goal on Adaptation - Informal Consultation ⚡

During the scheduled afternoon informal consultation on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), Co-Facilitator Ricardo Marshall (Barbados) officially introduced the first comprehensive iteration of the draft negotiating text. Due to the text's complexity and the late publication window, the Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs) and other regional blocs successfully forced an immediate adjournment to engage in internal group coordination. Immediately following the formal closure of the session, a critical point of friction emerged when Fiji intervened to protest that the text lacked explicit language regarding the tripling of adaptation finance.

Day 5: Friday, 12 June

⏰ *Today's schedule* ⏰

You can find the most up to date schedule through the UNFCCC's CCTV, which can be seen on screens throughout the venue. The UNFCCC's daily schedule can be found here.

Daily updates and outputs from others: 👇

Find ECO newsletters from the Climate Action Network here.
Find Third World Network updates here.
Find the daily reports from Earth Negotiations Bulletin here.

Find the SB 64 dispatch from C2ES here.

🗣️***Negotiations and mandated, presidency, UN, and special events*** 🗣️

Time	Session	Location/link
10:00 - 13:00	Dialogue on mountains and climate change - Mandated event	Chamber Hall. The webcast is accessible here.
13:00 - 14:00	Information Event on the financial impact of the withdrawal of the US from the UNFCCC	Santiago de Chile
13:00 - 14:30	From Global Consensus to Implementation: the COP 30 Presidency Roadmap on transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science	Nairobi 1/2/3. The webcast is accessible here.
13:00 - 15:00	Climate Finance Work Programme Engagement Workshop among non-Party stakeholders - Mandated event	Bangkok. The webcast is accessible here.
14:00 - 15:00	Advancing Community Engagement through Youth Led Climate Action	Tokio 1/2
15:00 - 17:00	Technical event on information to be provided on impacts of response measures for technical assessment component of the second GST - Mandated event	Addis Abeba 1/2/3. The webcast is accessible here.
15:00 - 18:00	Dialogue on mountains and climate change - Mandated event	Chamber Hall. The webcast is accessible here.
16:30 - 18:00	Belém Mission to 1.5: Consultation event with Parties and non-Party stakeholders	Plenary New York. The webcast is accessible here.

💬 ***Side events*** 💬

Time	Organiser	Event	Location/Link
10:30 - 11:45	ICLEI, UN-HABITAT	Implementing NDCs in cities: Showcasing local leadership for equitable and multilevel climate action	Berlin 1/2
10:30 - 11:45	Mercy Corps, IFRC, Concern Worldwide, SSN Africa	From principles to practice: scaling finance and implementation of Locally Led Adaptation	Bonn 1/2/3
12:00 - 13:15	CIEL, RAC-F, The Climate Reality Project, TI, IEN, EII	Effective multilateralism and upholding obligations in time of crises	Berlin 1/2
12:00 - 13:15	UNFCCC	Unlocking Finance for Industrial Transition and NDC Implementation	Bonn 1/2/3
15:00 - 16:15	Climate of Politics, CI, FAS	Strengthening the Latin American and Caribbean vision on the Global Goal on Adaptation	Berlin 1/2
15:00 - 16:15	UNOPS, Namibia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Accelerating NDC 3.0 Implementation through Sectoral Policy Assessments	Bonn 1/2/3

16:30 -17:45	INTLawyers, UPC	The Advisory Opinion of the ICJ and Equity	Berlin 1/2

🗣️*Press conferences* 🗣️

Today's press conferences relevant to Loss and Damage include the following:

Time	Panel	Location / Link
09:00 - 09:30	Launch of the COP 31 Climate High-Level Champions' Vision Statement	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
09:30 - 10:00	Red Mexicana de Organizaciones Campesinas Forestales (RED MOCAF)	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
10:00 - 10:30	Least Developed Countries (LDCs): LDC Group Priorities	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
10:30 - 11:00	Home of Sibuyan Island Peoples (BSI)	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
11:00 - 11:30	Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice (DCJ) Press briefing	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
12:00 - 12:30	WWF	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
16:00 - 16:30	YOUNGO: Institutionalising Energy in the Agenda: Joint Call for Action	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.

📖*What we are reading*📖

Articles related to SB 64 and Loss and Damage released today include:

- Effects of climate change and anthropogenic activities on vegetation coverage changes in the Taihang Mountains, China, Scientific Reports
- Fewer journalists register for Bonn talks, as cuts to climate reporting bite, Climate Home News

- Climate adaptation: This is on the table at the Bonn Climate Change Conference, Table.Briefings
- Who gets a seat at the table? UN climate conference accused of shrinking civic space and visa delays, Yahoo News Singapore
- How Climate Change is Making Your Life More Expensive, TIME
- El Niño has begun, scientists say, and could bring record heat, BBC
- Human-caused climate change set to reach 1.5°C around 2030, Le Monde
- Climate report shows 1.5C limit on global warming will be breached by 2030 , RFI
- The Human Rights Impacts of Climate Change and Related Measures, Danish Institute for Human Rights
- Explainer: What Does the New UN Climate Resolution Means for Fossil Fuel Expansion?, Oil Change International
- Climate change is causing fish to move to cooler water. But what if their escape route is blocked?, The Conversation
- 'Super El Niño' is officially here, scientists say. What can we expect? | Climate crisis, The Guardian
- The strongest El Nino in more than a century may be coming, DW

If you have anything you'd like us to include here, please get in touch. We aren't able to find everything under the sun but we try to be as inclusive as possible.

⚡18:00 Dialogue on mountains and climate change concluded⚡

Today, we participated in the dialogue on mountains and climate change, convened pursuant to the COP 30 mandate for the Chairs of the SBI and SBSTA to consider mountain-related issues, including the need for an annual dialogue under the UNFCCC.

The dialogue was held in two parts: part 1, from 10:00 to 13:00, and part 2, from 15:00 to 18:00. It was organised into five sessions:

- **Session 1:** Sharing lessons learned from practical experiences and identifying support needs related to advancing climate action in mountains across different regional and national contexts, including through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs).
- **Session 2:** Identifying entry points within relevant UNFCCC workstreams to address mountain-related risks, solutions, and support needs.
- **Session 3**: Breakout group discussions on adaptation and loss and damage; finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building; and research and systematic observation.
- **Session 4:** Reporting back from the breakout groups and sharing key messages emerging from the discussions.
- **Session 5:** Considering options for continued engagement on mountains and climate change under the UNFCCC, including the potential role, opportunities, and limitations of an annual dialogue.

Throughout the session, we heard from high-level representatives, experts, Parties, Indigenous Peoples, and other stakeholders.

Participants also engaged in breakout group discussions guided by questions. The guiding questions included how existing UNFCCC workstreams could better address mountain-related risks, solutions, and support needs; what opportunities exist to strengthen coherence and implementation within current mandates; and what options exist for continued engagement on mountains and climate change under the UNFCCC, including the potential role of an annual dialogue.

Recurring messages throughout the dialogue included:

- Mountain regions are warming faster than many other regions and already face significant climate impacts, including glacier retreat, glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs), permafrost thaw, changing hydrological cycles, biodiversity loss, droughts, floods, and landslides.
- Climate impacts in mountain regions have consequences far beyond mountain communities. Several speakers highlighted that mountains provide freshwater, food, energy, biodiversity, and ecosystem services to billions of people. Participants repeatedly noted that more than 2 billion people depend on water originating in mountain regions, while mountain ecosystems support both upstream and downstream communities.
- Participants repeatedly raised concerns about growing economic and non-economic loss and damage in mountain regions, including impacts on lives, livelihoods, infrastructure, ecosystems, cultures, identities, traditional knowledge systems, and ways of life.
- Many speakers highlighted major gaps in mountain-specific data, monitoring, and observations. Participants repeatedly called for stronger glacier monitoring, hydrological observations, early warning systems, risk assessments, climate modelling, forecasting tools, and systematic observation networks to better support adaptation, resilience-building, and loss and damage assessments.
- Many participants stressed that mountain regions remain underrepresented in climate finance flows despite growing adaptation and loss and damage needs. Several speakers called for improved access to finance, technology transfer, capacity-building, and dedicated support for mountain communities.

Specific messages from Parties, groups, and stakeholders included:

- **The Mountain Group** stressed that mountain regions remain among the most climate-vulnerable ecosystems globally, yet remain underfunded and neglected in many existing workstreams. The Group highlighted that mountains provide water, food, energy, biodiversity, ecosystem services, and livelihoods for more than one billion people living in mountain regions and two billion more living downstream.
- **The Least Developed Countries (LDC)** Group stressed that climate-induced loss and damage is already occurring in mountain regions through reduced snow cover, glacier retreat, permafrost melting, changing hydrological cycles, glacial lake outburst floods, floods, and landslides. The Group highlighted that glacier loss

already accounts for 27 per cent of observed global sea-level rise and called for urgent finance and technical support through the FRLD and the Santiago Network.

- **Pakistan** highlighted growing loss and damage associated with glacier-related hazards and noted that more than 75 per cent of glacial lake outburst flood events have been recorded during the last two decades, with increasing impacts on lives, livelihoods, and critical infrastructure. Pakistan called for dedicated adaptation and loss and damage finance, stronger regional cooperation, and enhanced science and data-sharing.
- **The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)** highlighted that mountains cover approximately 24–27 per cent of the Earth's land surface, while 24–25 per cent of global freshwater flows originate in mountain regions. ICIMOD also noted that approximately one million people live within 10 kilometres of potentially dangerous glacial lakes in High Mountain Asia, and warned that glacier melt contributes to sea-level rise affecting major population centres.
- **Kyrgyzstan** stressed that mountain climate action delivers benefits far beyond mountain regions and highlighted the importance of integrating mountain priorities across water resources, agriculture, disaster risk reduction, energy, forestry, biodiversity, resilient infrastructure, just transition, social inclusion, and gender equality. Kyrgyzstan also highlighted that adaptation measures in mountain regions are often significantly more expensive and technically complex than in lowland areas.
- **Andorra** stressed that effective mountain climate action must be grounded in science and data. It highlighted continuing data gaps, capacity constraints, and barriers to accessing climate finance, while noting a national target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 63 per cent by 2035 compared with 2005 levels. Andorra also cited estimates suggesting an adaptation finance gap of approximately 170 billion USD annually.
- **Nepal** highlighted that temperatures in mountain regions are increasing at two to three times the rate observed in lowland areas, creating cascading impacts on ecosystems, livelihoods, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities. Nepal stressed the need for finance, international cooperation, science-based decision-making, and stronger support for vulnerable mountain communities.
- **Lesotho** stressed that adaptation in mountain regions requires long-term investment, integrated landscape approaches, and stronger climate, hydrological,

environmental, and socioeconomic data systems. Lesotho highlighted that inadequate data often limits vulnerability assessments, investment planning, and access to finance.

- **The Mountain Partnership Secretariat** highlighted that mountains remain insufficiently recognised as global public goods and remain underrepresented in climate finance. It cited an estimated annual financing gap of approximately 173 billion USD to address infrastructure and other investment needs in mountain regions and noted that one in two people living in mountain areas faces food insecurity.

- **Indigenous Peoples** highlighted that the degradation of mountain ecosystems causes significant non-economic loss and damage, including impacts on cultures, identities, traditional knowledge systems, and spiritual connections to ancestral territories. They stressed that the loss of culture cannot be remedied through financial compensation alone.

During the breakout group on Loss and Damage, participants shared the following key highlights:

- The FRLD and the Santiago Network offer important opportunities for mountain countries and communities.
- Mountain countries could collaborate on technical assistance requests, capacity-building initiatives, and resource mobilisation efforts.
- Multi-country approaches and stronger coordination among mountain countries could improve access to support.
- Mountain ecosystems and mountain vulnerabilities should be explicitly recognised within climate finance and loss and damage funding priorities.
- Greater attention should be given to non-economic loss and damage, including impacts on mountain cultures, identities, traditions, and ways of life.
- The forthcoming Country Support System under the FRLD could provide mountain-specific support for proposal development, institutional strengthening, and capacity-building.
- Methodologies are needed to assess non-economic loss and damage in mountain contexts.
- Community-level funding opportunities under the Santiago Network could help support mountain communities directly.
- Mountain stakeholders should engage in upcoming regular Loss and Damage report and processes to ensure mountain-specific concerns are reflected.

- Improved data and evidence are needed to quantify both economic and non-economic loss and damage in mountain regions.
- Better data systems would strengthen assessments, support access to finance, and improve implementation of mountain-related climate action.

Moving forward, the co-facilitators will prepare a summary report, including on the outcomes of the discussions on the need to hold an annual dialogue. The Chairs will present the summary report orally in their reports to COP 31.

⚡16:00 Informal consultations on matters related to the global goal on adaptation ⚡

Earlier today, Parties engaged in an informal setting to continue discussions on the global goal on adaptation (GGA). The co-facilitators opened the floor to address some outstanding procedural and substantive issues.

China, speaking on behalf of the Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDC), raised a formal intervention stating that the latest text, available here, was received late (after 13:00) and that previous group sessions had been dedicated entirely to Least Developed Countries (LDC) matters. Consequently, the LMDC requested a one-hour recess to coordinate internally and evaluate the proposed text options.

Acknowledging no other immediate requests for the floor, the co-facilitators granted the recess to allow groups to utilise the time for internal consultations. Attendees were advised to monitor the schedule board for updates regarding tomorrow's meeting time and location before the session was officially adjourned.

Following the adjournment, Fiji presented a late intervention to note that the current draft text failed to include provisions for tripling adaptation finance.

Parties will meet again tomorrow in an informal setting from 11:00 - 12:00 in room Nairobi.

⚡15:00 Climate finance work programme engagement workshop among non-party stakeholders concluded ⚡

The third and last session of the work programme was held today and it was focused on hearing views from non-party stakeholders. Three questions were provided to serve as basis for exchange as follows:

- What concrete actions, investments, or initiatives is your organisation currently undertaking and that contribute to the implementation of the climate finance landscape?
- In your experience, what conditions on the group- policy, regulatory, or institutional- have enabled the deployment of climate finance effectively, and what are the challenges
- What policy and regulatory frameworks and institutional coordination are needed to implement climate finance?

Here are our key takeaways from the session:

- Non-Party stakeholders consistently emphasised that the work programme should focus on Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement and the obligation of developed countries to provide climate finance to developing countries.
- Many participants expressed concern that discussions have become overly focused on mobilisation and private finance, while insufficient attention is being given to the provision of new, additional, public, grant-based finance.
- There were repeated calls for clearer definitions of climate finance, stronger transparency and accountability mechanisms, improved tracking of contributions, and predictable pathways for achieving the NCQG targets, including the 300 billion USD annual goal and the broader 1.3 trillion USD ambition.
- Stakeholders also highlighted the need to avoid increasing debt burdens, noting that a large share of current climate finance is provided through loans rather than grants.
- A strong theme across interventions was the importance of improving the quality, accessibility, and equity of climate finance.
- Many speakers stressed that finance must be accessible to vulnerable countries, local communities, Indigenous Peoples, women, youth, farmers, and other frontline groups that face significant barriers to accessing existing funding mechanisms.
- Several interventions called for direct access modalities, simplified application procedures, dedicated funding windows, stronger support for adaptation and loss and damage, and greater emphasis on gender-responsive and rights-based approaches.

- Participants raised concerns about the underfunding of climate funds, including the GCF, Adaptation Fund, GEF, and the FRLD, and called for predictable replenishment and clear delivery plans.
- They underscored the need for a more structured and action-oriented work programme, including dedicated agenda items and clearer implementation pathways. Many argued that discussions have been repetitive and have not sufficiently advanced solutions for operationalising climate finance commitments.
- There were calls for stronger links between climate finance discussions and broader issues such as debt, cost of capital, credit ratings, just transition, social protection, and sustainable development outcomes.
- Several interventions stressed that climate finance effectiveness should be measured not only by financial volumes but also by outcomes such as emissions reductions, resilience, decent work, and support for affected communities.
- While many stakeholders stressed the central role of public finance, several interventions also highlighted the importance of mobilising private investment. These interventions focused on creating enabling environments, improving investment frameworks, strengthening risk-sharing instruments, enhancing data and transparency, expanding blended finance approaches, and utilising tools such as guarantees, equity investments, sustainable supply chain finance, and high-integrity carbon markets. However, there was broad agreement that private finance should complement rather than replace developed countries' public finance obligations.
- Several stakeholders additionally proposed innovative sources of finance, including taxes and levies on fossil fuel profits and polluting industries, as potential means of generating new and predictable resources for climate action, adaptation, and Loss and Damage.

⚡13:30 Information event on the financial impact of the withdrawal of the United States from the UNFCCC ⚡

The information session facilitated by the SBI Chair, focused on the financial implications of the United States' withdrawal from the UNFCCC, which was formally notified on 27 February 2026 and will take effect on 27 February 2027. The session was convened to provide Parties with an early, transparent overview of the budgetary challenges this withdrawal creates and to begin consultations ahead of the development of the UNFCCC's 2028 - 2029 programme budget. Both the SBI Chair and UNFCCC Executive Secretary emphasised that the United States has historically been the largest contributor to the UNFCCC core budget and a major supporter of supplementary activities. While no immediate impacts are expected for the current 2026 - 2027 budget cycle, the withdrawal will significantly affect future budget planning and the Secretariat's ability to continue supporting implementation of the Convention, Kyoto Protocol, and Paris Agreement.

The Secretariat presented factual information on the current budget framework and the projected financial consequences of the United States withdrawal:

- There have been recent efforts to improve efficiency, including a 22% reduction in the overall Secretariat budget, cost savings through reduced travel, vacancies, consultancies, and operational efficiencies, as well as a rebalancing of core and supplementary funding. Despite these savings, new mandates adopted at COP 30 continue to generate additional costs.

- The withdrawal of the United States will create a 16.9 million EUR gap in the core budget (equivalent to the United States 21% contribution share), with an overall funding shortfall estimated at 60.9 million EUR across the budget framework.

- The Secretariat explained that this gap cannot simply remain unallocated and will require Parties to consider options such as redistributing contributions or adjusting expenditures.

- The session underscored the need for early engagement, transparency, and collective decision-making as Parties prepare for budget negotiations in 2027, while reaffirming the Secretariat's commitment to maintaining efficiency, inclusiveness, and effective support for the climate process.

No party provided intervention or feedback to the presentation made by the secretariat.

Day 4: Thursday, 11 June

⏰ ***Today's schedule*** ⏰

You can find the most up to date schedule through the UNFCCC's CCTV, which can be seen on screens throughout the venue. The UNFCCC's daily schedule can be found here.

Daily updates and outputs from others: 👇

Find ECO newsletters from the Climate Action Network here.
Find Third World Network updates here.
Find the daily reports from Earth Negotiations Bulletin here.
Find the SB 64 dispatch from C2ES here.

🗣 ***Negotiations and mandated, presidency, UN, and special events*** 🗣

Time	Session	Location/link
10:00 - 12:00	Matters relating to the global goal on adaptation - Informal consultation	Genf
10:00 - 12:00	United Arab Emirates just transition work programme - Contact group	Plenary New York
10:00 - 13:00	United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the global stocktake outcomes (Day 2) - Mandated event	Chamber Hall. The webcast is accessible here.
11:00 - 12:00	Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund - Informal consultation	Santiago de Chile
12:00 -13:00	Guidance relating to adaptation communications - Informal consultation	Genf
13:00 - 15:00	Implementation of the Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T	Chamber Hall. The webcast is accessible here.

13:00 - 15:00	Orchestrating Adaptation: Strengthening the Global Ecosystem for NAPs Implementation	Tokio 1/2. The webcast is accessible here.
15:00 - 18:00	2026 Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue - Part II - Mandated event	Plenary New York. Access the webcast here.

💬 *Side events* 💬

Time	Organiser	Event	Location/Link
10:30 - 11:45	International Education Institute of Brazil (IEB) and Instituto de Ecología y Antropología de Acción (INFOE)	Indigenous Adaptation Plans: Strategies for Addressing Climate Resilience in the Brazilian Amazon	Berlin 1/2
10:30 - 11:45	International Organization for Migration (IOM), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Panama, UNEP-CCC and UNDRR.	Assessing losses and damages associated with human mobility: Insights, tools, and practices	Bonn 1/2/3
10:30 - 11:45	ACF, UV Society, Asociación para el Desarrollo Foro Rural Mundial, AFSA, ActionAid International Foundation	Agriculture moving forward: Financing and just transitions across the Rio Conventions	Kaminzimmer
12:00 - 13:15	Cyprus, GREENPEACE, GAYO	Plastics and Climate: Strengthening synergies for	Berlin 1/2

		a Just Transition	
13:30 - 14:45	AFB	Adaptation Fund: Scaling Financing to Deliver Impact	Berlin 1/2
16:30 - 17:45	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (ICSC), Munich Climate Insurance Initiative (MCII), and World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Coherent risk-informed climate action for adaptation and managing loss and damage	Bonn 1/2/3

🗣 *Press conferences* 🗣

Today's press conferences relevant to Loss and Damage include the following:

Time	Panel	Location / Link
09:30 - 10:00	Red Mexicana de Organizaciones Campesinas Forestales (RED MOCAF)	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
10:00 - 10:30	University of Leeds: Indicators of Global Climate Change	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
10:30 - 11:00	Instituto Regenera: How to Feed a COP and Other Global Events - Report Launch	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
11:00 - 11:30	Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO): WGC Reflections on the state of Negotiations	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.

11:30 - 12:00	Connected Advocacy	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
12:30 - 13:00	U.S. Climate Action Network (USCAN): Press briefing	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
16:00 - 16:30	YOUNGO: AI for Energy negotiations at SBs and Call for 3F for GST (Fast Fair and Furthering)?	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
16:30 - 17:00	Plant for the Planet Foundation: Advancing Children's Rights in Climate Action	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
17:00 - 17:30	Environmental Protection and Development Association (EPDA): Implementing the Global Goal on Adaptation	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.

📖***What we are reading***📖

Articles related to SB 64 and Loss and Damage released today include:

- Human-driven sea-level rise has quadrupled the frequency of coastal sea-level extremes since 1900, Nature Climate Change
- Brazil jostles for rare earths share as US-China rivalry heats up, Climate Home News
- Bangladesh seeks climate finance as crucial Bonn talks begin, Dhaka Tribune
- Human-caused sea level rise drives 21st-century worldwide water level extremes, Science Advances
- Who gets a seat at the table? UN climate talks slammed over visa delays and shrinking civic space, Euronews
- At Bonn Climate Conference 2026, India draws a line on new climate obligations as fossil fuel politics intensify, Down To Earth
- How does the rise of climate change litigation impact insurers?, Global School of Sustainability

- PM warns climate crisis is already disrupting lives in Eswatini, Times of Eswatini
- UK Court Recognizes Climate Migration as a Human Right: FA v. the Secretary of State for the Home Department (2025), Sabin Center for Climate Change Law
- Bonn climate talks face pressure to advance fossil fuel phase-out , Oil&Gas
- Bonn Climate Conference 2026: Global electrification target of 35% by 2035 announced, Down to Earth
- Electrification: The challenges Europe faces , Table.Briefings
- Türkiye signs COP 31 host country agreement in Bonn, AnewZ
- African Security and a Financial Architecture in Retreat, African Arguments

If you have anything you'd like us to include here, please get in touch. We aren't able to find everything under the sun but we try to be as inclusive as possible.

⚡18:00 Climate Finance Work Programme Multi-Stakeholder Consultation⚡

The second session of the climate finance work programme was held today and the discussion focused on provision and mobilisation, access, and transparency of climate finance, including discussions on Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement .

Key outcomes of the discussion include:

Strong divergence on scope and focus

- Developing country groups stressed that the work programme should focus primarily on Article 9.1 obligations of developed countries to provide climate finance and improve delivery, predictability, and accessibility.
- Developed countries emphasised that the programme should address climate finance as a whole, including mobilisation from public and private sources and implementation of the NCQG.

Broad convergence on finance delivery challenges

- Climate finance needs to be scaled up urgently to support implementation in developing countries.

- Access barriers remain significant, particularly for LDCs and SIDS.
- Finance should be more predictable, accessible, and responsive to country needs.
- Public finance remains critical, especially for adaptation, resilience, and loss and damage.

Access remains a major constraint

Key barriers identified included:

- Eligibility criteria that do not reflect vulnerability and country circumstances.
- Technical challenges in meeting funding requirements.
- Lengthy accreditation and approval processes.
- Insufficient and unpredictable funding flows.
  Suggestions included streamlining procedures, strengthening direct access modalities, supporting proposal development, and enabling local-language access.

Transparency Discussions Highlighted Data Gaps

- Lack of common definitions and methodologies for climate finance.
- Insufficient information on predictability and delivery of finance.
- Need for improved reporting, interoperability of data systems, and stronger visibility of impacts and results.
- Different views on whether transparency discussions should focus on tracking finance or assessing delivery of developed-country obligations.

Process Concerns

Several developing country groups questioned the status of the consultation, noting that the work programme was not yet on the CMA agenda and reiterating that decisions on scope and modalities should be negotiated by Parties.

Suggested Way Forward

- Clarify and agree the scope and modalities of the Climate Finance Work Programme at CMA8, ensuring a Party-driven process.
- Maintain focus on implementation, particularly improving access, predictability, transparency, and delivery of finance to developing countries.
- Address both provision and mobilisation perspectives, while recognising differing views on the role of Article 9.1 and private finance.

- Develop practical recommendations to streamline access to climate funds, strengthen direct access, and improve support for adaptation and loss and damage.
- Enhance transparency systems and reporting coherence, while ensuring discussions contribute to improved delivery and accountability.
- Continue intersessional engagement, with co-chairs synthesising inputs from submissions and workshop discussions to inform future sessions.

⚡15:00 Presidency event on implementation of the Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T⚡

Today, we also participated in an event on the implementation of the Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3 trillion USD, organised by the COP 29 and COP 30 Presidencies. The event aimed to support efforts to mobilise 1.3 trillion USD annually in climate finance for developing countries by 2035 and advance implementation of the commitments agreed in Baku and Belém.

The event commenced with opening remarks, followed by expert presentations, and concluded with interventions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders.

The following are our key takeaways on Loss and Damage:

HE André Aranha Corrêa do Lago, COP 30 president:

- The Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3 trillion was launched in November 2025, fulfilling a mandate that we received in Baku from the Parties. It sets a path to mobilise 1.3 trillion USD a year in climate finance for developing countries by 2035.
- COP 29 and COP 30 together marked the beginning of this journey: first by establishing the goal, then by building the road towards it.
- Noted that the event provided an opportunity to listen, exchange views, and build a stronger understanding of the Roadmap's implementation as Parties and stakeholders continue their work towards Antalya, Belém, and future COPs.

HE Yalchin Rafiyev, COP 29 lead negotiator:

- The goal of mobilising at least 300 billion USD annually by 2035, with developed country Parties taking the lead, Parties agreed on a pathway towards mobilising

1.3 trillion USD annually for developing countries by 2035, recognising that this will require action from all actors.

- The COP 29 Presidency remains convinced that mobilising 1.3 trillion USD is not merely a financial target. It is a test of our collective ability to translate political commitments into tangible action. It is an opportunity to demonstrate that international cooperation can respond to the urgency of climate change while supporting sustainable development and shared prosperity.

Simon Stiell, UNFCCC Secretary:

- Underscored the need to translate the Baku to Belém Roadmap into action, highlighting the importance of improving access to finance, lowering the cost of capital, strengthening coordination, addressing debt challenges, and mobilising finance at scale.

Dr. Amar Bhattacharya, Independent High-Level Expert Group:

- The Roadmap is anchored in delivering investment outcomes across adaptation and resilience, loss and damage, accelerating the energy transition, protecting nature, land and sustainable agriculture, and just transitions. D

- Achieving these outcomes will require total investments of 3.2 trillion USD annually by 2035, of which 1.3 trillion USD represents the external capital stack identified under the Roadmap.

Liane Schalatek, Women and Gender Constituency:

- The FRLD has received only 822 million USD in pledges after three years. Of that amount, 614 million USD has been confirmed as contributions. Only 450 million USD has been deposited in the trust fund. The Fund cannot expand beyond its current 250 million USD envelope under the Barbados Implementation Modalities because it lacks sufficient commitment authority.

Panama on behalf of AILAC.

- For AILAC, public finance provided by developed countries must remain at the center of climate finance discussions and implementation efforts.

- Any discussions on pathways toward 1.3 trillion USD cannot obscure the need for clear commitments, accountability, and delivery of public finance from developed countries to developing countries.

- We need clarity on several elements. For example:
    - How much public finance will be provided by developed countries to developing countries?
    - How will public finance contribute to achieving both the 300 billion USD target and the broader 1.3 trillion USD objective?
    - How will the climate finance mechanism and the Adaptation Fund become more accessible to developing countries?
    - How will balance be ensured among adaptation, mitigation, and loss and damage? What is the central role of public finance?
    - How is it going to be safeguarded, and how is it going to be strengthened?
    - How can increasing debt burdens associated with climate finance be avoided? How can we ensure a transparent process as well as a clear reporting mechanism that really serves Parties?
    - What is going to be the role of Article 9.1 in the delivery of tripled adaptation finance by 2035?
    - What is going to be the role of Article 9.1 in the replenishment of the Financial Mechanism and the Adaptation Fund, including in the effort to triple annual outflows in line with paragraph 16 of the NCQG decision?

United Arab Emirates:

- The Roadmap must now focus on delivery, including scaling up finance for developing country Parties to at least 1.3 trillion USD per year by 2035 to support NDCs, NAPs, adaptation, loss and damage, and climate-resilient development.

Colombia:

- We need to rebuild trust and support implementation capacity in developing countries. This includes scaling up predictable and concessional public finance, improving direct and simplified access to climate funds, reducing the cost of capital faced by developing countries, and ensuring a better balance among mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage.

Environmental NGOs:

- The Baku to Belém Roadmap should help fulfill implementation of specific measures to generate additional predictable, high-quality, and accessible resources for mitigation, adaptation, just transition, and addressing loss and damage, while also ensuring transparency and accountability.

- Called for a clear action plan to deliver the 300 billion USD and scale up to 1.3 trillion USD.

⚡13:00 Parties continue discussions on Adaptation Fund in an informal setting⚡

Today, Parties continued discussions on matters relating to the Adaptation Fund, focusing on the Fund's transition to exclusively serve the Paris Agreement and on how to advance the existing draft text. The co-facilitators confirmed that the session would remain open to observers and that discussions would follow a sequential approach across the different mandates under the agenda item.

A large number of developing country groups and Parties, including the Group of 77 and China (G77 and China), Arab Group, Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), Association of Independent Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC), Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs), African Group of Negotiators (AGN), as well as Bangladesh, Uganda, Bhutan, Malawi, and Cuba, supported advancing the existing text on arrangements and called for progress on the Fund's transition. These interventions highlighted the importance of the Adaptation Fund for developing countries, the need to ensure that the Fund can continue to receive resources, and concerns about declining climate finance. Several Parties noted that the existing text on arrangements was already clean and could move forward while discussions on governance and rules of procedure continue.

Several developed country Parties, including the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Canada, as well as the European Union, also expressed support for the Adaptation Fund while raising questions related to the structure of the decisions, the transition process, and Paris Agreement terminology. Several interventions noted that they were comfortable with the existing text and sought clarification on the process for forwarding a clean text to the SB Chairs.

⚡13:00 The United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the Global Stocktake outcomes has concluded⚡

11 June, 2026
10:00 – 13:00

Information note of the co-facilitators is available here.
The webcast is available here.

Today we saw day 2 and the final day of the first UAE Dialogue on implementing the outcomes of the Global Stocktake (GST1). The session began with interventions from non-Party stakeholders, including constituencies that had not spoken during yesterday's (day 1) discussions.

Discussions then moved to **Theme 3 of the dialogue, "Strengthening international cooperation and identifying key enablers for implementing GST outcomes"**. Guiding questions focused on:

- What key enablers require additional action to support implementation of GST outcomes?
- What efforts are needed to operationalise these enablers, and to what extent are they already covered under existing processes and work programmes?
- How can enhanced international cooperation help operationalise these enablers, and what role can non-Party stakeholders play?

Our key takeaways related to Loss and Damage include:

Trade union NGOs (TUNGO):

- Across the world, workers are already facing extreme heat, floods, storms, and wildfires, with unsafe conditions, loss of livelihood, and in some cases death or serious injury on the job. Informal, migrant, and precarious workers are often the most exposed and least protected.

Environmental NGOs (ENGO):

- It is difficult to expect ambitious action, especially in developing countries, if the available tools that enable implementation do not contribute to the provision of the means of implementation. A huge dimension of this equation is the structural changes that are needed to unlock these means of implementation.

- It is common knowledge now that addressing adaptation and loss and damage needs requires grant-based public finance that is adequate, accessible, and provided in a timely fashion. Parties must stop delaying this further and make sure that the quality and quantity of adaptation finance and finance for loss and damage are commensurate with the needs.

Women and Gender (WGC):

- The obstacles to implementation of GST1 are political, not technical. Naming them most honestly is itself a means of implementation.
- The New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance (NCQG) did not deliver. Military spending hit 2 trillion USD in 2025. The dilemma is allocation, not scarcity.
- Means of implementation must reach all vulnerable groups: grant-based, accessible, and predictable, balanced across mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage, with dedicated finance for women-led, feminist, and gender-diverse organisations. Finance is a precondition for rights

Indigenous peoples organizations (IPO):

- For Indigenous Peoples, there are known barriers and problems, as follows:
    - Lack of institutionalised participation in designing and implementing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), including GST outcomes.
    - Lack of binding legal frameworks to ensure the recognition, legal security, and effective protection of Indigenous Peoples' collective rights to their lands, territories, and resources, including terrestrial, coastal, and marine territories, as well as their governance systems, self-determination, and customary stewardship responsibilities.
    - Lack of direct and equitable access to climate finance and funding for all constituencies.
    - Lack of engagement with Indigenous Peoples and their knowledge systems.
    - Lack of legal recognition of Indigenous Peoples, and in particular those Indigenous Peoples facing involuntary isolation.
    - Lack of effective frameworks to ensure protection for Indigenous environmental human rights defenders.
- To address these barriers, the Indigenous Peoples require, among other things, climate finance, including loss and damage funding, must prioritise the needs of Indigenous Peoples, including secure land rights in all civil regions, and give special emphasis to the experiences of Indigenous women, Indigenous youth, persons with disabilities, and our gender-diverse relatives.

Youth NGOs (YOUNGO):

- The FRLD urgently needs additional pledges to avoid insolvency, including a dedicated grant-based window for climate governance.
- The GST outcome must directly inform the next round of NDCs. NDC 3.0 must close implementation gaps, align with 1.5°C pathways, and include clear sectoral plans for energy, adaptation finance, just transition, food systems, and loss and damage.

Philippines on behalf of G77 and China:

- The first GST delivered a clear message: progress towards achievement of the purpose and goals of the Paris Agreement, including holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees above preindustrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre industrial levels, is taking place but not yet sufficient.
- For developing countries, this is reflected in intensifying climate impacts, rising adaptation costs, growing loss and damage, fiscal pressures, and continuing challenges in eradicating poverty and achieving sustainable development, while international cooperation is under strain.
- A key challenge, however, is the persistent gap between the scale of action required to implement these and international cooperation informed by GST1 outcomes, and the scale, quality, accessibility and predictability of support provided.
- Finance is consistently identified as the key enabling condition. It must be adequate, predictable, accessible, new and additional, concessional and grant-based, particularly for adaptation and loss and damage. Fragmentation needs to be reduced, access simplified, project preparation supported, and debt burdens not deepened.

Maldives on behalf of Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS):

- For SIDS, predictable, accessible, grant-based, and highly concessional finance is essential for implementing NDCs, NAPs, and other means through which we implement adaptation priorities, resilience-building measures, and loss and damage responses.
- The BTR synthesis report highlighted the need for greater clarity and consistency between climate finance reports and finance actually delivered against agreed commitments, including the 100 billion USD goal. Recent OECD reporting indicates

that the 100 billion USD goal was only met for the first time in 2022, two years after the original deadline.

- Capitalisation of funds also remains a concern. The FRLD remains under-resourced, with cumulative pledges still below 1 billion USD.

Malawi on behalf of the LDC group:

- For LDCs, critical obstacles to implementing GST outcomes and climate action include difficult access to finance, high costs of capital, limited fiscal space, and high debt levels.
- We must urgently enhance efforts to deliver agreed obligations and commitments, including the NCQG and its 300 billion USD core target, as well as the goals for doubling and tripling finance levels by 2025 and 2035 respectively.
- We must continue strengthening the funds specifically created for supporting climate action by Parties, particularly the Adaptation Fund, the GCF, and the LDCF, considering their importance for the LDCs.
- The upcoming replenishment processes, including those of the multilateral climate funds, are a concrete opportunity to bring forward ambitious pledges to support developing countries, especially the most vulnerable, including the LDCs.

United Arab Emirates (UAE):

- UAE's practical enablers for implementing GST outcomes include finance, access and accountability; technology development and capacity-building through country-driven approaches; and policy coherence across mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and means of implementation.
- UAE’s priority for this Dialogue should be a focused set of high-impact enablers with measurable follow-up, so that GST outcomes translate into real impact for developing countries.

The co-facilitators concluded the dialogue by presenting informal reflections on the discussions held over the two days. A long list of Parties and groups, including China, Colombia, Saudi Arabia on behalf of the Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs) and the Arab Group, the UK, Switzerland, Canada, the Philippines, Africa Group of Negotiators (AGN), Grenada, Chile, and the EU, took the floor to comment on both the reflections and the future format of the Dialogue.

While Parties expressed different views on specific issues, they broadly agreed that the summary report should remain factual, balanced, non-prescriptive, and fully aligned with the agreed mandate of the UAE Dialogue. Many Parties also called for future dialogues to provide more opportunities for interactive exchanges, clearer guiding questions, and deeper discussions on implementation challenges and solutions. Looking ahead, the Co-Facilitators will prepare a factual summary report and consult Parties on the format and focus of the second UAE Dialogue in 2027.

⚡12:00 Side event on assessing losses and damages associated with human mobility: Insights, tools, and practices⚡

Today, we attended the side event co-organised by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), the Government of Panama, the United Nations Environment Programme Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEPCCC) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). The event explored how climate change is driving human mobility and how countries and institutions can better assess, understand, and respond to the associated economic and non-economic loss and damage. The event featured speakers from international organisations, governments, civil society, and youth networks

Our key takeaways include:

- **Mirey Attal (UNEPCCC)** noted that mitigation action remains insufficient and that current trajectories point towards overshoot. Mirey emphasised that discussions on Loss and Damage and human mobility should be viewed in this context, referring to the growing recognition of mobility and immobility in national planning. She further noted that some climate impacts will be irreversible and some geographies may be lost.
- **Alice Baillat (IDMC)** presented findings from the Global Report on Internal Displacement 2026, reporting that disasters triggered around 30 million internal displacements in 2025. Alice further noted that displacement is a manifestation of loss and damage, that current estimates are likely conservative, and that existing assessments often fail to capture long-term and non-economic impacts.
- **Katherine Martinez (Ministry of Environment, Panama)** shared Panama's experience developing tools to assess economic and non-economic losses and damages and a planned relocation protocol. Katherine noted that planned relocation is considered a last resort when adaptation is no longer possible and described the process as community-led and rights-based.

- **Odette Ferrer (onepoint5)** noted that discussions on climate-related mobility often focus on infrastructure and economic impacts while overlooking cultural and social dimensions. She referred to Mexico's climate legislation, which recognises climate-induced displacement, and noted that Mexico's latest NDC includes loss and damage.

- **Animesh Kumar (UNDRR)** reflected on recent work on non-economic loss and damage (NELD), including the Bonn Technical Forum and the NELD Symposium. Animesh noted growing recognition that multiple valuation approaches are needed, described increasing integration of NELD into national plans and loss and damage processes, and emphasised the importance of involving affected communities in assessments.

- **Alpha Djalon (Alfavert)** spoke about the impacts of displacement on communities, including the loss of homes, culture, history, and identity. Alpha also referred to challenges in accessing finance, the need for direct access mechanisms, and opportunities to link ecosystem restoration and nature-based solutions with responses to climate-related mobility.

During the discussion and Q&A, participants highlighted challenges related to data integration, data disaggregation, cross-border displacement data, and tracking recovery outcomes. Participants also emphasised the need to ensure that the experiences and needs of persons with disabilities are adequately reflected in assessments, data collection efforts, and policy responses.

Tessa Kelly (Department of Climate Change, Australia) concluded by reflecting on the importance of improving data and evidence, supporting policy coherence, and strengthening nationally driven approaches. Tessa also noted ongoing developments within the loss and damage architecture, including the FRLD, the Santiago Network, and the Task Force on Displacement.

⚡11:00 Matters related to Global Goals on Adaptation - Informal Consultation ⚡

⚡10:00 Discussions continued today across multiple agenda items and events ⚡

Today, Parties and non-Party stakeholders are engaging in different negotiations, press conferences, side events, and other discussions taking place across today's session. As always, our team is actively following a number of them.

We will be adding summaries and key takeaways here throughout the day as sessions progress and our team finds moments between meetings.

In the meantime, feel free to explore real time notes available here to catch up on ongoing discussions and developments.

You can also follow our social media channels for additional updates and highlights from different discussions.

Stay tuned for further updates.

Day 3: Wednesday, 10 June

⏰ *Today's schedule* ⏰

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🗣️ *Negotiations and mandated, presidency, UN, and special events* 🗣️

Time	**Session**	**Location/link**
10:00 - 13:00	Meeting of the Veredas Dialogue on the implementation of Article 2.1(c) and its complementarity with Article 9 - Mandated event	Genf. The webcast is accessible here.
10:00 - 13:00	United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the global stocktake outcomes (Day 1) - Mandated event	Chamber Hall. Access webcast here.
11:00 - 13:00	United Arab Emirates just transition work programme - Contact group	Plenary New York. There is no webcast
12:00 -13:00	Guidance relating to adaptation communications - Informal consultation	Addis Abeba 1/2/3. No webcast
13:00 - 15:00	LCIPP Annual Dialogue among Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Parties and other Stakeholders to promote the ethical and equitable engagement of values and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and	AH Upper Conference room. Access webcast here.

	local knowledge systems in national transparency reports - Mandated Event	
15:00 - 18:00	Meeting of the Veredas Dialogue on the implementation of Article 2.1(c) and its complementarity with Article 9 - Mandated event	Genf. Access webcast here.
15:00 - 18:00	2026 Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue - Part I - Mandated event	Plenary New York. Access webcast here.
16:00 - 18:00	Matters relating to the global goal on adaptation - Informal consultation	Nairobi 1/2/3. There is no webcast

💬 *Side events* 💬

Time	Organiser	Event	Location/Link
10:30 - 11:45	Andorra, Asociación Civil Oikos (OIKOS), Bhutan, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Kyrgyzstan and Nepal	Advancing mountain and climate change: SBSTA 64 dialogue, COP 31 and beyond	Berlin 1/2, Plenary Building
12:00 - 13:15	Talanoa Institute, Climate Action Network Australia (CANA), and Climate Action Network South-East Asia (CANSEA)	From St. Marta to a Fossil-Free World: Translating Regional Efforts into Multilateral Climate Action	Berlin 1/2, Plenary Building
12:00 - 13:15	IPCC: IPCC: 3 years into the 7th cycle – progress &	IPCC: Update on the seventh assessment cycle	Bonn 1/2/3, Plenary Building

	cross-cutting topics of Expert Meetings & Workshops		
13:00 - 14:30	Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and German Institute of Development and Sustainability (IDOS)	Social protection and the limits to climate adaptation: Recognising the risks, rising to the challenge (Hybrid)	Bonn
15:00 - 16:15	YUVA, DBI, MISEREOR	Advancing inclusive action on Adaptation and Loss and Damage in informal urban settlements	Bonn 1/2/3, Plenary Building
16:30 - 17:45	Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD)	Loss and Damage Finance: Accessing the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage	Bonn 1/2/3, Plenary Building

🗣 ***Press conferences*** 🗣

Today's press conferences relevant to Loss and Damage include the following:

Time	**Panel**	**Location / Link**
10:30 - 11:00	Greenpeace International	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
11:00 - 11:30	Global Campaign to Demand Climate	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available

	Justice (DCJ) Press briefing	here.
11:30 - 12:00	Connected Advocacy	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
12:00 - 12:30	Coordinating Body of Indigenous Organisations of the Amazon Basin (COICA): Climate scenarios in the Amazon and impacts on Indigenous territories	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
14:00 - 14:30	Climate Action Network International (CAN International)	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
16:00 - 16:30	Climate Action Network Latin America (CANLA): Conferencia de Prensa de CANLA	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.

📖***What we are reading***📖

Articles related to SB 64 and Loss and Damage released today include:

- Bonn climate meetings: Concerned by declining levels of climate finance, says India, The Economic Times
- COP 31 leaders unveil global targets, with spotlight on electrification, Climate Home News
- Bonn Climate Conference 2026: Geopolitics may overshadow climate priorities in COP 31 agenda, Down to Earth
- Climate change has already made Australians in one state much poorer, and more's to come, The Conversation
- Climate Policy in a New Era: The Road to Antalya, UNU-EHS
- Breaking the Deadlock: Why and How Voting Can Advance Climate Negotiations Thirty Years On, Center for International Environmental Law
- Energy crisis shows need to speed up transition: climate envoys, Business Recorder

- COP 31 Presidency announces '35% by 2035' electrification target as part of Action Agenda launch, EnviroNews
- Kenya Makes Climate Finance Breakthrough as It Secures Rare Santiago Network Technical Support on Loss and Damage, Capital News
- At Bonn, Climate Commitments Face Test as Energy Security Takes Priority, Carbon Print
- Kenya becomes first African country to receive crucial climate funding, Daily Nation
- Women still left out of climate decisions, The Daily Star
- Climate change is changing how and why people move, CU Boulder Today
- Understanding the Climate Debt of Extreme Wealth , Greenpeace Africa
- The Climate Blind Spot in Europe's New Migration Pact, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

If you have anything you'd like us to include here, please get in touch. We aren't able to find everything under the sun but we try to be as inclusive as possible.

⚡18:40 Afternoon session of the Veredas Dialogue on the implementation of Article 2.1 (c) and its complementarity with Article 9⚡

The final session of the first meeting of the Veredas Dialogue focused on the international dimensions of implementing Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9, including preparations for the inaugural Xingu Finance Talks under the COP 30 Presidency. Discussions emphasised practical approaches to addressing systemic barriers to climate finance, improving access to affordable capital, and strengthening the alignment of international financial systems with climate-resilient and low-emission development pathways.

The COP 30 Presidency presented the objectives and proposed structure of the Xingu Finance Talks as a high-level, solution-oriented platform intended to advance implementation and strengthen complementarity between Articles 2.1(c) and 9. The process will focus initially on two areas:

- Expanding fiscal space for climate action in the context of debt and fiscal constraints; and

- Reducing the cost of capital through instruments such as guarantees and other risk-sharing mechanisms.

The Presidency emphasised that the initiative is intended to support implementation efforts and facilitate engagement between Parties, financial institutions, investors, academia and civil society, while remaining complementary to and not substituting obligations under Article 9. Outcomes from the Xingu process will be reported back to the Veredas Dialogue and inform its annual reporting.

The session also examined international barriers and enabling conditions affecting climate finance flows. Expert presentations highlighted challenges associated with sovereign risk assessments, prudential regulations, credit ratings, foreign exchange risks and the high cost of capital faced by developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS. Presenters stressed the importance of financial system reforms, guarantees, blended finance, climate risk integration, strengthened disclosure frameworks and greater recognition of climate-related risks within financial regulation. Case studies further demonstrated the role of innovative financing mechanisms, including debt-for-climate and debt-for-nature swaps, national climate investment platforms and partnerships between governments, multilateral development banks and private investors.

Our key takeaways from the session are:

- A central message emerging from the discussions was that the primary challenge is not the availability of global capital, but rather its insufficient flow to climate-resilient and low-emission investments at the scale, speed and affordability required. Participants highlighted persistent structural barriers, including high borrowing costs, sovereign risk perceptions, debt burdens, foreign exchange risks and regulatory frameworks that often fail to adequately account for climate-related risks and vulnerabilities. Particular attention was drawn to the paradox whereby countries most vulnerable to climate change frequently face the highest financing costs despite having contributed least to global emissions.

- Participants stressed the importance of nationally determined approaches and the need to avoid one-size-fits-all solutions. Discussions underscored that effective implementation requires tailored responses reflecting national circumstances, institutional capacities and development priorities. There was broad recognition of the need for stronger policy coherence, integrated planning and closer collaboration among climate ministries, finance ministries, development banks, regulators and private investors. National and regional development banks were highlighted as important actors capable of bridging gaps between international finance and country-level implementation.

- The role of public and concessional finance was repeatedly emphasised as essential for leveraging private investment and reducing perceived risks. Participants highlighted guarantees, blended finance structures and risk-sharing instruments as promising tools for mobilising institutional capital. At the same time, discussions recognised the need to improve the availability of data, strengthen risk assessments, and address persistent biases in credit rating methodologies and investment decision-making that disadvantage developing countries.

- Several interventions reaffirmed the importance of maintaining a clear distinction between efforts to improve financial system alignment under Article 2.1(c) and the obligations of developed countries under Article 9. Participants stressed that discussions on debt, fiscal space and innovative financial instruments should complement rather than replace the provision and mobilisation of climate finance, particularly concessional finance for developing countries.

As next steps:

The COP 30 Presidency outlined a series of engagements leading to the first Xingu Finance Talks, including consultations with Parties and stakeholders, discussions during Climate Action Week in Bangkok, and high-level engagement during the IMF and World Bank Annual Meetings. Outcomes from these discussions will be communicated back to the Veredas Dialogue and contribute to its reporting to CMA 8. Parties welcomed continued exchanges on practical solutions, peer learning and enhanced engagement of financial actors, with a view to advancing implementation of Article 2.1(c) while reinforcing support under Article 9.

⚡18:00 The Secretariat of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage held an information session on how countries can access the Fund⚡

Today, we participated in the side event organised by the Secretariat of the Fund for Responding Loss and Damage (FRLD) on accessing the FRLD through its start-up phase, Barbados Implementation Modalities (BIM). The discussion focused on updates on operationalising the FRLD since COP 30, operationalising the BIM, direct budget support, the Country Support System (CSS), resource mobilisation, observer participation, and access modalities.

Our key takeaways include:

Camila Minerva, Co Chair, FRLD Board

- The Fund is entering an important phase with the operationalisation of the pilot phase of the BIM. The 9th meeting of the FRLD Board (B9) is expected to consider the first projects submitted under the BIM and will mark an important milestone in moving the Fund from operational set up towards delivery on the ground.
- The 15 June deadline for funding request submissions is a key milestone for countries seeking access to resources under the BIM. Countries were encouraged to engage closely with the Secretariat and continue developing funding requests ahead of the deadline.
- Experiences from countries preparing funding requests will provide important lessons for the Fund as it moves into implementation. These experiences will help inform how the Fund supports countries and operationalises its access modalities going forward.

Michai Robertson, Governance Specialist, FRLD Secretariat

- The Fund is the only dedicated multilateral climate fund focused exclusively on responding to loss and damage. The Fund supports bottom up, country led, and country owned approaches, promotes direct access and direct budget support, and responds to both economic and non economic loss and damage.
- The Fund seeks to provide simplified and streamlined approaches that allow countries to access support more effectively. It also places strong emphasis on country ownership and nationally determined responses to loss and damage.
- Since COP 30, the Fund has launched the call for funding requests under the BIM, published funding request templates and guidelines, developed the assessment methodology, adopted modalities and risk management frameworks for direct budget support, established the country support system, and progressed work on resource mobilisation.

Jihyea Kim, Programming and Country Engagement, FRLD Secretariat

- The BIM has allocated 250 million USD for 2025–2026, with funding requests ranging from 5 million USD to 20 million USD. A minimum allocation floor of 50% has been established for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

- The BIM supports activities responding to both economic and non economic loss and damage through bottom up, country led, and country owned approaches. The approach is intended to allow countries to identify and prioritise responses based on their own circumstances and needs.
- Access modalities include direct budget support through national governments and access through eligible partner institutions. These modalities are intended to provide countries with multiple pathways for accessing support from the Fund.
- The Country Support System is expected to become fully operational and launch at B9. The system will support countries in developing funding requests, strengthening institutional capacity, and navigating access processes.
- Funding requests undergo a completeness check, eligibility screening, conformity review, and technical review. Countries may submit funding requests before the 15 June deadline and continue working with the Secretariat afterwards to address outstanding requirements

John Leo, YOUNGO

- Raised concerns regarding the heavy agenda expected at B9, including observer participation policies and resource mobilisation. He questioned whether some decisions could be adopted between Board meetings to avoid delays.

- In response, Michai explained that the Secretariat is prioritising matters necessary for the BIM and undertaking extensive consultations ahead of B9, but does not currently foresee decisions being taken between Board meetings.

Liane Schalatek, Women and Gender Constituency

- Raised questions regarding community access and noted that community access was recognised in the Governing Instrument. She asked how community access considerations would be reflected in the review of funding requests.

- The Secretariat responded that community access remains part of the Governing Instrument and will be developed as part of future innovations. The Secretariat also noted that communities should be involved in project design and implementation and that this is reflected in the BIM guidelines.

Ibrahim, Maldives

- Asked whether the Secretariat could provide information on the number of funding requests already received ahead of the submission deadline.

- Jihyea responded that the Secretariat could not yet disclose those figures but confirmed that the number of submissions had increased since B8 and that information would be published ahead of B9.

Isatou F. Camara, Gambia

- Isatou sought clarification on the direct budget support modality and whether countries would need to submit additional documentation to access this channel.

- Jihyea explained that countries can rely on previous assessments conducted by multilateral development banks where available. For countries that have not undergone such assessments in recent years, the FRLD may undertake ad hoc assessments to support access.

Representative from Jamaica

- Highlighted concerns regarding changes introduced through the direct budget support framework after its funding request had already been submitted and stressed that early applicants should not be disadvantaged.

- Jihyea acknowledged these concerns and emphasised that all funding requests will be treated equally regardless of when they are submitted, and that the Secretariat is working closely with countries to support completion of submissions before the deadline.

Teo Ormond-Skeaping

- Asked to what extent funding requests would be made publicly available.
- Jihyea noted that the Fund has not yet adopted a formal information disclosure policy.

Harjeet Singh

- Raised concerns regarding the scale of available resources, delays in resource mobilisation, the status of replenishment discussions, and access for communities.

- Michai thanked contributors that have fully monetised their pledges and explained that the Secretariat has recruited staff to support resource mobilisation efforts. He further noted that B9 will discuss the process for launching a replenishment process.

Other questions included:

On observer participation and accreditation.

- Participants asked whether observer participation and accreditation arrangements would be expanded beyond current interim arrangements.

- Michai explained that the current approach provides interim access for UNFCCC-accredited observers and key multilateral funds, while a more permanent system is expected to be developed in the future.

On project review and feedback

- Participants also sought clarification on how funding requests will be assessed and when applicants can expect feedback.

- Jihyea explained that funding requests undergo a completeness check, eligibility screening, conformity review, and technical review. She also clarified that countries can submit initial requests before the 15 June deadline and continue working with the Secretariat afterwards to address any remaining requirements.

⚡18:00 Matters relating to the global goal on adaptation - Informal consultation ⚡

Today, Parties met for informal consultations on matters relating to the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). The co-facilitators briefly outlined the mandate, including the Belém–Addis Vision on Adaptation, the refinement of the Belém indicators, the Baku Adaptation Roadmap (BAR) process, and ongoing technical work on metadata and methodologies.

Sri Lanka, speaking on behalf of the G77 and China, requested that the session be postponed to allow time for internal coordination. Saudi Arabia raised a point regarding the mandate readout. The European Union supported resuming discussions during a morning session, while Japan suggested allocating a dedicated two-hour slot.

The co-facilitators subsequently announced that discussions will resume tomorrow from 10:00 - 12:00.

⚡13:00 Morning session of the Veredas Dialogue on the implementation of Article 2.1(c) and its complementarity with Article 9⚡

The Veredas Dialogue continued today with discussions on the national implementation dimension of Article 2.1(c), focusing on financial systems, climate resilience, and transparency. Building on yesterday's discussions on policies, instruments, and enabling conditions for aligning financial flows with low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways, participants explored practical approaches for strengthening the business case for adaptation, integrating climate resilience into fiscal and financial systems, and mobilising public and private finance for adaptation and resilience.

Participants heard presentations from Rwanda, the Bank of Greece, and the Centre for Impact Investing and Practices (CIIP), followed by breakout group discussions on adaptation finance, climate resilience, and inclusive finance. Participants also examined approaches for monitoring and evaluating finance flows to support the implementation of Article 2.1(c).

During the session, participants discussed the following guiding questions:

- What are available approaches to strengthen the business case for adaptation investment, covering both public infrastructure and services, and real economy activities?
- What are methodological or financial challenges to mainstream and recognise the true value of climate resilience in public and private finance, and what are practical solutions to overcome them?
- Are there best practices in your country's context to enable inclusive climate-resilient finance, such as for MSMEs, smallholder farmers and populations most vulnerable to climate impacts?

Key takeaways from the session include:

Rwanda presented its experience integrating climate resilience into fiscal policy, budgeting processes and financial sector regulation. In the presentation, Rwanda:

- Highlighted climate budget tagging, climate-sensitive public investment screening, sustainable public procurement policies, tax incentives for green investments, and

disaster risk financing strategies designed to strengthen preparedness for climate shocks.
- Emphasised the importance of coordination between ministries, the central bank and statistical institutions to improve climate data, climate-risk assessment and evidence-based policymaking.
- Highlighted growing uptake of electric vehicles and increased green investment as examples of the impact of these policy measures.

The Bank of Greece:

- Shared its experience integrating climate change into financial sector policies, risk assessments, and adaptation planning.
- Emphasised climate risk analysis, adaptation planning, and collaboration across institutions.
- Also highlighted work on adaptation finance and insurance, noting the role insurance can play in reducing protection gaps, supporting resilience investments, and strengthening adaptation outcomes.

The Centre for Impact Investing and Practices (CIIP):

- Presented findings showing that climate risks remain significantly underpriced despite growing physical climate impacts.
- Highlighted that many companies still lack adaptation plans, while existing financial systems often struggle to value resilience benefits and long-term climate risks.
- Stressed that adaptation investments can generate significant returns through avoided losses and increased productivity but highlighted barriers including data gaps, short investment horizons, limited valuation frameworks and insufficient catalytic capital.
- Called for blended finance approaches, improved data and stronger incentives for private sector participation.

Breakout group discussions

- Participants in the breakout groups, including representatives from Rwanda, Switzerland, Türkiye, Colombia, Uganda, the Bank of Greece, and CIIP, among others, highlighted continuing challenges in attracting private investment for adaptation despite increasing climate risks. Several groups noted that adaptation often generates public benefits and broader societal value that conventional investment metrics do not adequately capture.

- Participants across the breakout groups identified public finance, concessional finance, blended finance, guarantees, insurance mechanisms, and development finance institutions as essential tools for supporting climate-resilient investments, particularly in developing countries. Several groups stressed that adaptation cannot rely solely on private finance.
- Participants also identified significant barriers related to climate-risk data, methodologies, definitions, and valuation frameworks. Discussions highlighted difficulties in measuring resilience outcomes, assessing the costs of inaction, and integrating adaptation benefits into financial decision-making.
- Several breakout groups highlighted the importance of locally led adaptation, stakeholder engagement, traditional knowledge, and inclusive approaches that respond to the needs of vulnerable communities, smallholder farmers, MSMEs, and informal sector workers.
- Several participants and breakout groups highlighted the importance of complementarity between Article 2.1(c) and Article 9. Discussions underscored that efforts to align financial flows with climate-resilient development pathways require adequate climate finance, capacity-building, technology transfer, and enabling policy frameworks.

Switzerland, Türkiye, Colombia, and Uganda concluded the session with presentations on monitoring and tracking finance flows. The presenters highlighted climate finance tracking systems, green budgeting, taxonomies, climate-alignment methodologies, and approaches for assessing the consistency of financial flows with climate and development objectives.

⚡13:00 Day 1 of UAE Dialogue on implementing the Global Stocktake outcomes concluded⚡

10 June, 2026
10:00 – 13:00
Information note of the co-facilitators is available here.
The webcast is available here.

The first day of the first United Arab Emirates (UAE) Dialogue on Implementing the Global Stocktake (GST) outcomes took place today. The Dialogue was established under the outcomes of the first GST to provide a facilitative space for Parties to exchange experiences, identify barriers and opportunities, and discuss support needed to accelerate implementation of GST outcomes.

Today's discussions focused on **Theme 1: Means of Implementation and Support and Theme 2: Adaptation and Loss and Damage.**

The co-facilitators originally designed the session as an interactive exchange, with Parties working in breakout groups to discuss the guiding questions and exchange experiences and perspectives. However, logistical and room constraints made breakout discussions difficult to facilitate. As a result, Parties used the session to deliver interventions in plenary and share national and group perspectives on the implementation of GST outcomes. The co-facilitators also encouraged Parties to provide written inputs to complement the discussions.

During the session, Parties exchanged views on the following guiding questions:

- What are the main barriers preventing or delaying the implementation of the GST outcomes at the required scale and speed?
- What global opportunities and transformative action are needed to overcome those barriers?
- What financial support, technology development and transfer, and capacity building are needed to enable developing countries to implement the GST outcomes?

Our key takeaways on Loss and Damage from the session include:

Rwanda, on behalf of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN)

- Stressed that for Africa adaptation and Loss and Damage are matters of survival. AGN highlighted limited, inadequate and unpredictable Loss and Damage finance, insufficient institutional capacity, data systems and methodologies, and the lack of methodologies for quantifying economic and non-economic Loss and Damage.

- Called for a significant increase in concessional and grant-based finance, stronger complementarity across existing arrangements and continued support for the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage beyond 2028. The Group further stressed that Loss and Damage should not be folded into adaptation.

Ethiopia:

- Stressed that adaptation and Loss and Damage must remain distinct but complementary agendas. Ethiopia highlighted the need for practical guidance to assess economic and non-economic Loss and Damage and called for stronger coherence across the evolving Loss and Damage architecture.

- Further emphasised that successful implementation requires access to support and means of implementation. It also stressed the importance of moving from negotiated outcomes towards practical support and implementation.

Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)

- Recalled that GST1 recognised that climate change has already caused, and will increasingly cause, Loss and Damage, while also acknowledging significant gaps in responding to increasing climate impacts.

- Stressed that Small Island Developing States are already experiencing worsening economic and non-economic losses from both extreme weather events and slow-onset events, affecting lives, livelihoods, cultures and sovereign territories.

- Highlighted the importance of coherence across the Warsaw International Mechanism, the Santiago Network and the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD). It further stressed that dedicated finance has not followed at the scale needed and called for the FRLD to be capitalised with new, additional, scaled-up and predictable resources.

Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs):

- Stressed that there remains a growing gap between the scale of Loss and Damage impacts experienced by developing countries and the support, information and tools available to address them.

- The Group emphasised that this gap continues to widen as climate impacts intensify and called for enhanced support and implementation.

Marshall Islands

- Stressed that Loss and Damage is already irreversibly affecting the lives and livelihoods of communities across its atolls and islands.

- Noted that the scale and speed of growing impacts continue to outpace available support and called for the urgent capitalisation of the FRLD with new, additional, predictable and accessible resources

- Further called for Loss and Damage to receive its own dedicated consideration under the second Global Stocktake process.

Egypt:

- Highlighted the significant gap between the scale of observed loss and damage impacts and the assessments, information and data available to address them appropriately and adequately.
- Stressed that both economic and non-economic losses continue to increase, particularly in developing countries.
- Also emphasised the close interlinkages between adaptation and Loss and Damage, noting that failure to adequately adapt to current impacts contributes to continued and increasing loss and damage.

Vanuatu:

- Stressed that GST1 outcomes demonstrated that significant finance, capacity and coordination gaps persist in the global response to Loss and Damage.
- Noted that the FRLD has yet to exceed 1 billion USD in cumulative pledges and stressed that this remains inadequate in light of the scale of needs facing vulnerable countries.
- Called for stronger support for the Santiago Network, improved coherence across related frameworks and greater political and technical attention to Loss and Damage.
- Emphasised that full implementation of GST1 outcomes on Loss and Damage is critical for the future of vulnerable island nations.

Bangladesh, on behalf of the Least Developed Countries (LDC) Group:

- Recalled that GST1 called for urgent and enhanced action and support under the Warsaw International Mechanism, the Santiago Network and the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage.
- Highlighted estimates showing Loss and Damage needs in developing countries reaching between 290 billion USD and 580 billion USD annually by 2030 and between 1 trillion and 1.7 trillion USD annually by 2050

- Called for rapid capitalisation of the Fund, stronger cooperation between the Santiago Network and the FRLD, and greater integration of Loss and Damage into national planning processes. The Group further stressed that Loss and Damage finance must be new, additional and grant-based.

Fiji:

- Highlighted that intensifying climate impacts, decreasing access to finance, increasing fiscal burdens and growing exposure to Loss and Damage are placing mounting pressure on vulnerable countries.
- Warned that adaptation potential could increasingly be eroded and replaced by escalating Loss and Damage response needs if current trends continue.

The co-facilitators invited Parties to continue sharing written inputs and reflections to support the Dialogue process. They also acknowledged that time constraints prevented non-Party stakeholders from contributing during today's discussions and confirmed that they will be invited to make interventions tomorrow before discussions on Theme 3 begin.

Discussions under the UAE Dialogue will continue tomorrow, 11 June, from 10:00 -13:00. The session will focus on Theme 3: Opportunities, challenges, barriers and needs related to implementing the outcomes of the GST, including with respect to finance, technology development and transfer, capacity-building and international cooperation.

The co-facilitators noted that they are working with the Secretariat to identify an additional room to allow the breakout group format originally envisioned for Theme 3. If an additional room cannot be secured, discussions will proceed in a plenary format similar to today's session. The Secretariat will share a revised agenda ahead of tomorrow's meeting.

Day 2: Tuesday, 9 June

⏰ *Today's schedule* ⏰

You can find the most up to date schedule through the UNFCCC's CCTV, which can be seen on screens throughout the venue. The UNFCCC's daily schedule can be found here.

Daily updates and outputs from others: 👇

Find ECO newsletters from the Climate Action Network here.
Find Third World Network updates here.
Find the daily reports from Earth Negotiations Bulletin here.
Find the SB 64 dispatch from C2ES here.

🗣️*Negotiations and mandated, presidency, UN, and special events* 🗣️

Time	**Session**	**Location/link**
10:00 - 13:00	GGA Workshop under the Baku Adaptation Road Map - Mandated event	Chamber Hall. Access a webcast here.
12:00 - 13:00	SBI 13(a) Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund - Informal consultation	Addis Abeba 1/2/3. There is no webcast.
13:00 - 15:00	Presidency event: COP 31 Action Agenda: From Dialogue to Delivery	Plenary New York. Access webcast here.
15:00 - 17:00	SBSTA 6/SBI 7 United Arab Emirates just transition work programme - Contact group	Plenary New York. There is no webcast.
15:00 - 18:00	GGA Workshop under the Baku Adaptation Road Map - Mandated event	Chamber Hall. Access a webcast here.

💬 ***Side events*** 💬

Time	Organiser	Event	Location/Link
10:30 - 11:45	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), CBM Global Disability Inclusion Association, and University of Cambridge	Loss and Damage for Children: Advancing Recognition, Evidence & Inclusive Cross-Sectoral Solutions	Bonn
12:00 - 13:15	Vanuatu and National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the United States (Baha'i International Community)	National Loss and Damage Funding Mechanisms; Pacific Innovations and Localisation Pathways	Berlin
13:00 - 13:45	UNEP Women + member of WGC	Toxic Pathways: Chemicals, Gender, and Climate-Induced Displacement	Tent 1 at the Bonn Climate Camp.
13:30 - 14:45	Secretariat of the UNFCCC	The power of culture and film in climate storytelling	Berlin
15:00 - 16:15	IWGIA, CSIPN, NEFIN	Indigenous Peoples' visions for a space in UNFCCC decision-making: Reflections for the FWG review	Berlin
16:30 - 17:45	Transforma, YCL	Rethinking the COPs: Implementation and evolution of the	Bonn

		international climate regime	

🗣️*Press conferences* 🗣️

Today's press conferences relevant to Loss and Damage include the following:

Time	**Panel**	**Location / Link**
09:00 - 09:30	Red Mexicana de Organizaciones Campesinas Forestales (RED MOCAF): Global Forum of Local Communities on Climate Change: Towards the Recognition of Their Rights	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
10:00 - 10:30	Third Generation Environmentalism (E3G): Media Briefing	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
10:30 - 11:00	Peace Boat Disaster Relief Volunteer Centre: Militarised Landscapes: Environmental Destruction and the Gendered Cost of War	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
11:30 - 12:00	Connected Advocacy	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
12:00 - 12:30	Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO): WGC Reflections on the state of Negotiations	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
12:30 - 13:00	Cultural Survival: Making the Transition Mechanism Work: Indigenous Rights and Paragraph 12(i) — The Brazil Case	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.

13:00 - 13:30	Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
14:15 -14:50	COP 31 Presidency conference on Global Climate Action Agenda	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
15:30 - 16:00	Press Club Brussels Europe: No Visa, No Voice: Diplomatic Barriers to Climate Representation	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.

📖***What we are reading***📖

Articles related to SB 64 and Loss and Damage released today include:

- Bonn Climate Change Conference: A smooth start, but tensions remain, Table.Briefings
- Bonn Bulletin: Tackling climate crisis is "hardest" challenge ever, Stiell says, Climate Home News
- Bonn Climate Conference 2026: Mid-year climate talks to see adaptation, fossil fuels and delivery in focus, Down To Earth
- Bonn Climate Meetings Set Course for COP 31 in Türkiye, UN News
- Who gets a seat at the table? Bonn's climate talks have a visa problem, IDOS
- Bonn climate talks a chance to sustain just transition, forest protection momentum, Greenpeace International
- Countries urged to 'go further, faster' and deliver on climate commitments, UN News
- At SB 64, Bangladesh seeks to capitalise climate action, The Business Standard
- Health Community Calls On Bonn Climate Meeting To Triple Adaptation Finance, Scoop News

If you have anything you'd like us to include here, please get in touch. We aren't able to find everything under the sun but we try to be as inclusive as possible.

⚡18:00 Parties engaged in the GGA workshop under the Baku Adaptation roadmap⚡

The first part of the workshop took place from 10:00 to 13:00. It commenced with an opening presentation by Dr. Youssef Nassef, Director of the Adaptation Division, tracing the evolution of the global adaptation architecture. This was followed by a panel discussion featuring key constituted bodies, including the Adaptation Committee (AC), the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), and the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE). Following the panel, Parties reflected on how the existing architecture can best support the implementation of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). Additionally, significant concerns were raised regarding the late publication of the revised concept note of the Workshop. The African Group of Negotiators (AGN) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) called for enhanced transparency in the process, while the UK, Canada, Japan, Norway, and Switzerland explicitly requested that such short-notice releases not become standard practice for future workshops.

The workshop resumed from 15:00 - 18:00. During the second segment of the workshop, discussions turned to the means of implementation (MOI) under paragraph 28(d) of Decision 12/CMA.7, specifically highlighting the structural, institutional, and procedural barriers that developing countries encounter regarding finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building. Parties broadly emphasized that the primary challenge has shifted from adaptation planning to actual execution. A wide coalition of developing country groups, including the G77 and China, AGN, LDCs, AOSIS, Grupo SUR, Arab Group, LMDCs, and AILAC, stressed that available adaptation finance remains critically insufficient, fragmented, unpredictable, and overly burdensome to access.

⚡15:00-18:00 First meeting of the Veredas dialogue (Implementation of article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with article 9 of the Paris Agreement⚡

The inaugural meeting of the Veredas Dialogue today marked the launch of the process established to facilitate practical and inclusive exchanges on the implementation of Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9. Co-Chairs underscored that the Dialogue builds on the outcomes of the Sharm el-Sheikh Dialogue and is guided by agreed safeguards, including that implementation should be nationally determined, non-prescriptive, facilitative, respectful of national circumstances, and complementary to — not a substitute for — the provision and mobilisation of climate finance under Article 9. The Dialogue is intended to focus on implementation challenges, practical experiences, case studies and solutions, while avoiding additional reporting burdens on Parties.

The 2026 work plan will focus on practical implementation through exchanges on national and international dimensions of Article 2.1(c). The first meeting centred on three thematic areas:

- Policies and instruments to align financial flows with low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways;
- Financial systems and climate resilience, including approaches to mobilising public and private finance; and
- International dimensions of implementation.

Discussions drew on country experiences and institutional case studies highlighting the role of policy frameworks, carbon pricing, concessional finance, guarantees, development banks, investment platforms and blended finance approaches in supporting climate action.

There was a breakout group session in which the following questions were discussed:

- *What concrete policies, instruments, tools, financial strategies and/or enabling conditions can be deployed in different contexts to scale up finance flows consistent with low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development pathways? What are the lessons from implementation to date? What has been successful in your country's context, and what barriers remain to effective implementation?*

- *What are successful approaches and innovative instruments in different country contexts for mobilising private capital towards country-led climate and development goals, including through effectively leveraging grants and concessional finance?*

- *What methods, engagement, inclusion and consultation strategies can be deployed to address socio-economic, local and real economy impacts of policy measures?*

The following were the main key takeaways from the group discussions:

- A recurring theme across interventions was the need to operationalise Article 2.1(c) in a manner that reflects national circumstances and development priorities. Participants emphasised that there is no single model for implementation and that country-led approaches, supported by enabling policy environments and institutional capacity, are essential. The importance of long-term policy certainty, coherent regulatory frameworks, investment planning and project preparation was repeatedly highlighted as critical for mobilising finance and attracting private sector participation.

- Discussions underscored the central role of public and concessional finance in leveraging private investment, particularly in developing countries where high costs of capital, limited project pipelines and perceptions of risk remain major barriers. Participants stressed the need for a portfolio of financial instruments, including guarantees, blended finance, risk-sharing mechanisms and support from multilateral, national and regional development banks. Several exchanges highlighted the importance of addressing affordability and debt sustainability concerns alongside efforts to increase overall investment flows.

- A strong emphasis was placed on adaptation and resilience. Participants noted that many existing financial taxonomies, investment frameworks and market instruments remain heavily focused on mitigation, while adaptation finance continues to face challenges related to bankability, access and private sector participation. Many highlighted the need to intentionally strengthen adaptation-related financial flows and ensure that resilience is treated as a core component of implementation rather than a co-benefit.

- Participants also stressed the importance of inclusive and participatory approaches to implementation. Discussions highlighted the value of stakeholder engagement, co-design of policies, consideration of distributional and socio-economic impacts, and the need for just transition approaches. Effective communication, transparency, consultation with affected communities, and involvement of local and subnational actors were identified as important factors for building public support and ensuring equitable outcomes.

- There was broad recognition that the implementation of Article 2.1(c) and delivery of Article 9 commitments are complementary and mutually reinforcing. Participants repeatedly emphasised that progress in aligning financial flows with climate objectives cannot be achieved in isolation from the provision and mobilisation of climate finance, particularly for developing countries. Concerns were also raised regarding policy conditionalities, investment barriers, high financing costs, and broader systemic factors affecting access to finance.

The dialogue will continue tomorrow from 10:00 - 13:00 and 15:00 - 18:00. The dialogue will continue to serve as a facilitative space for sharing experiences, lessons learned and practical solutions. Inputs from the discussions, breakout groups and future activities will inform the annual report of the Co-Chairs and contribute to the High-Level Xingu Dialogue. Future sessions are expected to deepen discussions on implementation pathways, financial instruments, enabling environments and approaches to strengthening complementarity between Article 2.1(c) and Article 9 while maintaining a focus on practical, country-driven solutions.

⚡12:00 - 13:15 Side event: National Loss and Damage funding mechanisms - Pacific innovations and localisation pathways⚡

We also engaged in a side event hosted by the Government of Vanuatu on Loss and Damage Finance Mechanisms.

We heard from representatives of governments, the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD), civil society organisations, development partners, and climate finance institutions. Speakers shared experiences from Vanuatu, Fiji, and Bangladesh on developing national systems and financing arrangements to respond to loss and damage.

Across the discussion, speakers stressed that countries are not waiting for global systems to be fully operationalised. They highlighted efforts to strengthen national ownership, improve coordination across funding channels, support community-led responses, and ensure that finance reaches affected communities more effectively.

Our key takeaways include:

David Gibson, Director General, Ministry of Climate Change, Vanuatu:

- Climate finance available to island communities facing loss and damage remains unacceptably insufficient. As cyclones and sea-level rise continue to affect our 83 islands, providing support is not an act of charity, but a legal obligation under the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, and customary international law, as affirmed by the International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion on Climate Change.
- Vanuatu and other vulnerable nations cannot wait for polluters to pay. We're actively building the infrastructure required to respond to loss and damage to support our vulnerable communities and households.
- We are doing this in partnership with a wide range of technical and political partners in Vanuatu, across the region, and internationally. Cases like Vanuatu,

Bangladesh and Fiji, are taking in their national finance architecture to match and operationalise the progress being made at the global level.
- Our NGO and CSO partners have played an integral role in our domestic approaches and must be supported to continue.
- We are encouraged to reflect and think about what we share today, to ensure the SIDS and LDCs can respond to this crisis and save lives, uphold human rights, and ensure a livable planet for future generations.

Christopher Bartlett, Special Climate Change Advisor, Vanuatu

- Every year, 50 to 60 per cent of Vanuatu's gross domestic product is erased due to climate change. These impacts include mental health impacts, loss of culture, loss of language, and loss of biodiversity experienced by island communities.
- Vanuatu has declared a climate emergency as a threat to development. He also referred to Vanuatu's role in bringing the climate change case to the International Court of Justice, which resulted in the Advisory Opinion on Climate Change, as well as the United Nations General Assembly resolution adopted last month.
- Vanuatu's national Loss and Damage fund originated from commitments in its Paris Agreement Nationally Determined Contribution. The country has identified 52 communities as priorities by 2035.
- Because climate finance was scarce and fragmented, Vanuatu established a Climate Finance Country Platform. The Platform was designed to address fragmented, project-based, and externally delivered finance.
- Grassroots communities, the private sector, households, schools, and clinics are at the foundation of the Platform as the beneficiaries of climate finance. Finance is intended to reach them through grants, cash transfers, technical assistance, relief, and aid in kind.
- The Ministry of Finance, accredited to the Green Climate Fund, is also part of the system. Regardless of the source of finance, resources should flow to impacted communities through nationally owned systems and processes.
- Vanuatu's national loss and damage policy identifies finance as a thematic priority area. This led to the establishment of a national fund to attract additional resources and disburse support to affected communities.
- New Zealand has contributed 4 million USD to the fund. Vanuatu also requested support from the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage in preparing a request to the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage.

- The request was submitted three weeks ago and includes three components: community-led planning, direct support through cash transfers and micro-grants, and the establishment of national tracking systems to monitor results in real time.

- He expressed hope that the Board will support Vanuatu's request and emphasised the importance of continued partnerships with civil society organisations to ensure that the people and islands of Vanuatu do not shoulder these impacts alone.

Genevieve Jiva, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Fiji

- Fiji's experience with loss and damage includes financing responses through the Climate Relocation of Communities Trust Fund. Relocation is considered a last resort, but is sometimes unavoidable and must be undertaken in a just and equitable manner.
- In Fiji, climate change is not theoretical. Sea-level rise, measured in centimetres, is causing coastal damage and forcing communities to make difficult decisions, in addition to the impacts of cyclones.
- The Climate Relocation of Communities Trust Fund was established in 2019. It was designed to support relocation processes and coordinate finance for risk assessments, planning, restoration, and livelihood support.
- The Trust Fund is grounded in the legal framework of the 2019 Trust Fund Act. It is a national process established by law, operates under Fiji's accountability framework, and is subject to audit.
- While the Trust Fund currently functions as a sinking fund, it was designed to respond quickly. It draws on multiple sources of finance, including the Environmental and Climate Adaptation Levy (ECAL), a 3 per cent tax designed to provide predictable climate finance.
- Communities also contribute through in-kind support, including labour, fundraising, and traditional knowledge. These contributions help strengthen community ownership of the relocation process.
- Fiji recognises that communities are stewards of resources that are fundamental to relocation efforts. Planning is coordinated across ministries through the Fiji Relocation Taskforce.
- Fiji is developing an insurance scheme for communities and has identified 43 communities for vulnerability assessments. The aim is to ensure timely payouts, reduce vulnerability, and support long-term resilience.
- Fiji is also working to create an enabling financial environment for blended finance, including resources from the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage.

Saqib Huq, International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)

- Many national loss and damage actions remain top-down and are not always grounded in local realities. Community experiences and priorities should shape loss and damage responses.
- Bangladesh is developing local loss and damage hubs using a Multi-Actor Partnership approach. These hubs aim to connect community-level evidence and priorities with national and global decision-making processes.
- Data collection should be co-created with communities and reflect local realities. Stronger national evidence systems and dedicated loss and damage finance windows are needed.

Ana Mulio Alvarez, E3G

- The Climate and Development Ministerial has been examining programmatic approaches to loss and damage and how they can be scaled. This work led to the development of an action toolkit on country platforms.
- Country platforms were identified by Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries as a way to reduce friction, align finance flows, and strengthen national ownership.
- The toolkit is country-led in perspective, based on systems thinking, informed by good practices and first movers, and designed as a modular resource.
- The toolkit is not one-size-fits-all, is not donor-led, is not a substitute for political leadership, and is not a way around reform.
- It includes guidance on mapping institutions and finance flows, identifying duplication, assessing governance arrangements, aligning and tracking loss and damage finance, pipeline development, monitoring and evaluation, and scaling.
- Case studies include Vanuatu, Madagascar, Colombia, and the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility–Adaptation Fund Resilience Accelerator (LIFE-AR) Uganda programme.

Camila Minerva Rodriguez, Chair of the FRLD

- Developing countries are not waiting and are already working on loss and damage frameworks adapted to their national circumstances. They are also grappling with how these tools can respond to the needs of communities on the ground.
- The leadership demonstrated by countries is what the FRLD was created to support.
- The Fund is currently in the initial phase of the Barbados Implementation Modalities. The Board is hoping to approve its first projects in July in Manila.

- The Fund was designed to respond to country needs while ensuring country ownership and alignment with national priorities. Strengthening national ownership is explicitly recognised in the Fund's Governing Instrument.
- Direct Budget Support was operationalised at Board meeting eight. This allows governments to define priorities and design their own loss and damage responses.
- Country Support Systems were also discussed at Board meeting eight. These are intended to strengthen country ownership, capacity, and coordination, particularly for countries that are still developing their loss and damage frameworks.
- Countries do not need to wait until every system is in place before engaging with the Fund. The Fund can also support the development of national loss and damage infrastructure.

Tessa Kelly, Australia

- The discussion demonstrated that attention is increasingly shifting towards action and implementation at the national level. Nationally developed mechanisms provide important examples of how support can reach people affected by climate change.
- The event highlighted some of the limitations associated with project-cycle and top-down funding approaches. Locally led approaches can help address these challenges.
- Australia has contributed 50 million USD to the FRLD. The Fund has the potential to serve as a proof of concept for new approaches to responding to loss and damage and simplifying access to finance.
- Unlocking finance for SIDS and LDCs remains a priority. Harmonisation between multilateral climate funds is also important.
- The Pacific Resilience Facility was also highlighted as an important initiative.

Kasja Natby, Sweden

- The experiences shared by Vanuatu, Fiji, and Bangladesh demonstrate the importance of accelerating action on loss and damage. These examples also show the value of country-led approaches.
- From a donor perspective, the focus should not only be on what funds are called or which channels are used, but also on how different funds work together and create synergies.
- Efficiency remains important to ensure that resources reach communities rather than becoming trapped in bureaucracy.
- Local ownership, national ownership, and nationally appropriate approaches remain critical.

Orla Kilcullen, Ireland

- The FRLD provides an opportunity to do things differently and to learn from the experiences of other climate funds. At the same time, other climate funds can also learn from the Fund.
- Ireland strongly supports country platforms and efforts to improve coherence across funding partners.
- Fragmentation remains a challenge across climate and development finance. Reducing silos could help improve effectiveness and coordination.

Laura Savorelli Reyes, Finance in Common / International Development Finance Club (IDFC)

- National development banks can play an important role in supporting countries' transition, transformation, adaptation, and resilience efforts. Their mandates are aligned with national development plans and priorities.
- Development finance institutions can help originate project pipelines and support country-led and country-owned approaches.
- Smaller-scale investments are particularly important for adaptation and resilience efforts.
- Reducing fragmentation remains important. The financial system should ultimately serve countries and their development priorities.

Jihyea Kim, FRLD Secretariat

- Country experiences show that loss and damage is not a theoretical issue but a lived reality for communities. These experiences help shape how the Secretariat approaches its work.
- The Secretariat is implementing its mandate under the guidance of the Board while responding to a broad and ambitious mandate.
- Many countries have already submitted requests under the Barbados Implementation Modalities, while others are preparing submissions. The Secretariat looks forward to learning from these experiences and hearing feedback from countries.

Silvia Mancini, Adaptation Fund

- The Adaptation Fund has supported vulnerable communities for approximately 20 years. It currently has an active portfolio of 1.6 billion USD across 220 projects in 119 countries.

- The active pipeline stands at approximately 1.9 billion USD. Additional resources are needed to match the Fund's ambition and growing demand.
- The Adaptation Fund can receive resources from public and private sources, as well as proceeds from Article 6. This provides a unique opportunity to channel different finance streams into country-driven adaptation action.
- The Fund has longstanding collaboration with other climate finance institutions. Continued cooperation across funds remains important.

⚡12:00 - 13:00 Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund - Informal consultation⚡

At 12:00-13:00 CEST today, the first informal consultations under the SBI agenda item on matters relating to the Adaptation Fund were convened by the co-facilitators to advance consideration of three outstanding mandates:

- The membership of the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB),
- Arrangements (transition) for the Adaptation Fund to exclusively serve the Paris Agreement (PA), and
- The initiation of the fifth review of the Adaptation Fund.

Parties were reminded that SBI 63 draft texts do not constitute agreed outcomes and that the SBI has been requested to continue consideration of these matters with a view to recommending draft decisions for adoption by CMP 21 and CMA 8.

The co-facilitators outlined an approach aimed at making substantive progress across all three mandates and moving towards draft decision text. Particular emphasis was placed on the urgency of resolving outstanding issues to avoid further delays that could affect the Adaptation Fund's ability to access resources from the Article 6.4 mechanism and strengthen its resource base. Discussions were initially proposed to begin with the fifth review of the Adaptation Fund, including consideration of options on whether to initiate the review immediately or after the Fund's full transition to exclusively serve the Paris Agreement.

A strong convergence emerged among developing country groups and Parties on prioritising consideration of Adaptation Fund arrangements. The Parties underscored the urgency of finalising the transition in light of the Fund's growing project pipeline, declining voluntary contributions, and the need to enable the monetisation of the share of proceeds under Article 6.4. Several Parties emphasised that significant progress had already been made on this matter and viewed the existing draft text as sufficient to serve as a basis for advancing recommendations. Many also expressed the view that the three mandates should be addressed as separate issues and potentially result in separate decisions.

A number of developed country Parties, notably Switzerland and the European Union, reiterated their strong support for the Adaptation Fund and their readiness to engage constructively. However, they emphasised that the transition arrangements and Adaptation Fund Board membership/governance issues are intrinsically linked and should be resolved together to ensure that the Fund can effectively and fully operate under the Paris Agreement framework. The Parties expressed flexibility regarding the sequencing of discussions, but did not support assumptions that there was already consensus on either a stand-alone transition decision or on separating the mandates into distinct outcomes. They encouraged efforts to streamline options and identify technical solutions capable of bridging remaining differences.

Parties agreed to commence discussions with the arrangements for the Adaptation Fund to exclusively serve the Paris Agreement. While differences remain regarding the relationship between transition arrangements and governance issues, interventions reflected a shared recognition of the urgency of reaching an outcome. The co-facilitators concluded the session noting the willingness expressed by Parties to demonstrate flexibility and announced that consultations would continue at a subsequent meeting with the objective of advancing draft decision text and moving closer to consensus across the three mandates.

⚡10:30 - 11:45 UNICEF side event: Loss and Damage for children – Advancing recognition, evidence, and inclusive cross-sectoral solutions ⚡

Today, we followed a side event organised by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on "Loss and Damage for Children: Advancing Recognition, Evidence and Inclusive Cross-Sectoral Solutions."

The discussion explored how climate change is already causing significant economic and non-economic loss and damage for children, including through displacement, disruptions to education, health impacts, psychosocial stress, and the loss of culture, identity, and livelihoods.

Throughout the event, we heard from speakers representing governments, civil society organisations, academia, youth groups, and affected communities, who shared experiences and perspectives from countries.

A few highlights from the discussion include:

Gernod Lagdana (Moderator):

- Nearly 1 billion children live in countries that are extremely vulnerable to climate change. Between 2016 and 2023, more than 62 million children were displaced, equivalent to around 21,000 displacements per day.
- Climate impacts have caused an estimated 1.3 billion USD in losses to education systems. These impacts have affected 130 million children and generated 120 billion USD in lost future earnings.
- Youth-led loss and damage initiatives in Kenya and Peru show how loss and damage for children can be operationalised. However, these challenges are often not distinguished from adaptation and other issues, making them difficult to distinguish for finance.
- There is a quantitative bias rather than a qualitative one. International mechanisms such as the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage, and the FRLD, are only in their starting stages.

Ruth Mchocho, E-lite Ability Foundation Africa:

- In Mombasa, Kenya, frequent flooding and sea-level rise are already affecting children and youth with disabilities. During flooding or extreme heat, children using wheelchairs, prosthetic limbs, or living with albinism face additional risks and challenges.
- Loss and damage is not a future risk. It is actively reshaping the education, health, and futures of children and youth with disabilities.
- Article 7 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child guarantees the participation of children and youth in decisions affecting their lives. Children and youth are not just vulnerable groups, they are also leaders.

- Meaningful participation by children and youth can help create better interventions and responses related to loss and damage.

Khlok Vichetratha, Ministry of Environment (Cambodia)

- For children, climate change impacts disrupt health and education, and create psychosocial stress. As families struggle to recover from crop failure and livelihood losses, children may leave school and take on additional responsibilities.
- Girls often assume unpaid care work, while boys become informal labourers at an early age. Persons with disabilities face additional challenges during emergencies due to limited access to early warning systems, evacuation support, and healthcare services.
- One of the areas most affected by loss and damage in Cambodia is the Tonlé Sap Basin, where millions depend on the lake for livelihoods and agriculture. Drought is weakening the system, while repeated climate shocks are leading to displacement, family separation, and increased psychosocial stress.
- Systems addressing non-economic loss and damage should be strengthened, including child protection services and psychosocial support services. Investment in data is also needed to better understand the scale and severity of loss and damage and inform policymaking.

Christine Özden, University of Cambridge

- Climate shocks and displacement reduce opportunities for protection and resilience. Loss and damage can disrupt educational progression and separate children from support services.
- If disruptions are not addressed quickly and inclusively, they can become lifelong losses. Education systems should be designed with built-in resilience and with children at the centre.
- Loss and damage in education includes more than missed school days. It can also involve the loss of education pathways, progression opportunities, and children's voice and agency.
- Education must be recognised as essential infrastructure within loss and damage responses. Children are not just beneficiaries of these systems, but active participants in building resilience.

Brenda Mwale (Malawi), Loss and Damage Collaboration

- Over the years, communities have experienced cyclones, droughts, and floods, and children are hardest hit, exacerbated by poor infrastructure in water and health. Crisis affects their health, development, and survival.

- A key lesson from Malawi is that an effective response to Loss and Damage must place local communities and children at the center, not neglect local knowledge. As we discuss Loss and Damage globally, we need to ensure the FRLD reaches communities directly.

- Children are not just victims of climate change, but also part of resilient solutions. Our responsibility is to ensure they have the resources and opportunities to thrive despite the changing climate.

Maman Zakara Oumarou, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Mali)

- When talking about desertification in Mali, often think of agricultural loss and revenue loss for homes, desertification affects land that communities depend on for their livelihoods, but also the cultural and social foundations.

- In many regions of Mali, the traditional knowledge on livestock and water management is passed down from generation to generation. When families are forced to migrate, this knowledge is interrupted. Gradually losing local history, language, practices, and knowledge.

- Mali shows desertification doesn’t just destroy land, but also erode communities and the future of children. Response must protect the ecosystems and the heritage linked to them.

Mathilde Angleviel, Save the Children

- Wrote a report last year that found that children born in 2020 are 6.8 times more exposed to heatwaves than their grandparents, 3 times more exposed to crop failures, and 2.8 to floods.

- The Committee on the Rights of the Child has recognised climate change as a systemic threat to children's rights. Children are particularly vulnerable to extreme weather due to their stage of development and physical characteristics.

- The International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion on climate change recognised intergenerational equity as an important legal principle. The rights of the child were also referenced as legal sources.

- Examples from the Himalayas show how climate impacts can affect cultural and religious beliefs. As snow disappears from mountain tops, some communities feel that part of their religion is disappearing with it.

- The Sámi Indigenous people have raised concerns that climate-related changes in their environment are affecting their ability to fish and herd reindeer. Temperature changes are particularly severe in the Arctic region, where a 2°C increase in global temperatures can translate into an 8°C increase in the Arctic.

- Health and education should be prioritised in long-term loss and damage responses. Children should also be meaningfully engaged in climate decision-making processes, including through participation in climate negotiations and COPs.

⚡11:00 Discussions underway across multiple agenda items ⚡

There are many negotiations, press conferences, side events, and other discussions taking place across today's session, and our team is actively following a number of them.

We will be adding summaries and key takeaways here throughout the day as sessions progress and our team finds moments between meetings.

In the meantime, feel free to explore real time notes available here to catch up on ongoing discussions and developments.

You can also follow our social media channels for additional updates and highlights from the conference floor.

Stay tuned for further updates.

Day 1: Monday, 8 June

⏰ *Today's schedule* ⏰

You can find the most up to date schedule through the UNFCCC's CCTV which can be seen on screens throughout the venue. The UNFCCC's daily schedule can be found here.

Daily updates and outputs from others:

Find ECO newsletters from the Climate Action Network here.
Find Third World Network updates here.
Find the daily reports from Earth Negotiations Bulletin here.
Find the SB 64 dispatch from C2ES here.

🗣️*Plenary meetings*🗣️

The opening plenaries of SBSTA 64 and SBI 64 will take place from 10:00 - 13:00 CEST (Bonn time), in Plenary New York. You can access the webcast here.

🗣️*Negotiations and mandated, presidency, UN, and special events* 🗣️

Time	Session	Location/link
15:00-18:00	Climate Finance Work Programme engagement workshop among parties	Room Genf webcast
17:00	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change - Informal consultation	Santiago de Chile

💬 *Side events* 💬

Time	Organiser	Event	Location/Link

12:00 - 13:15	Colectivo VientoSur, WAP, War on Want, JTA, HEDA	How can the Just Transition Mechanism support holistic transitions across sectors?	Berlin 1/2
15:00 - 16:15	Third World Network (TWN) and Cuba	An Assessment of the Belém outcomes and Challenges on the road to Antalya	Bonn

🗣️*Press conferences* 🗣️

Today's press conferences relevant to Loss and Damage include:

Time	**Panel**	**Location / Link**
11:00 - 11:30	Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice (DCJ) Press briefing	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
11:30 - 12:00	WWF	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
12:00 - 12:30	Home of Sibuyan Island Peoples (BSI)	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
14:00 - 14:30	Climate Action Network International (CAN International)	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.
14:30 - 15:00	International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD): Santa Marta to Bonn: Building Political Weight for the Fossil Fuel Transition	Nairobi 4. The webcast will be available here.

📖***What we are reading***📖

Articles related to SB 64 and Loss and Damage released today include:

- Africa demands shift from climate promises to delivery ahead of Bonn talks, Ghana News Agency
- What to expect from the Bonn climate talks, Climate Home News
- Climate Action is Moving. Can the UNFCCC Keep Up?, Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)
- Recommendations to parties to the UNFCCC on human rights-consistent climate action in 2026, Amnesty International
- Bonn climate talks can turn Just Transition promises into real shared prosperity, CAN International
- Halfway to COP 31: Why the Bonn Climate Meeting Matters, Center for Climate and Energy Solutions
- Climate negotiations in Bonn: New multilateralism and concrete progress are needed, Germanwatch e.V.
- Bonn marks key moment of concerted delivery amid a world in crisis, E3G
- Adaptation and Loss and Damage narratives, ICPH

If you have anything you'd like us to include here, please get in touch. We aren't able to find everything under the sun but we try to be as inclusive as possible.

Today's updates:

⚡18:00 Today, Parties engaged in a workshop on climate finance⚡

The workshop was designed as a Party-to-Party exchange to facilitate engagement among Parties, with the core objective of providing a platform to discuss the scope and modalities of the Climate Finance Work Programme.

The workshop was facilitated by the co-chairs of the work programme, Ms Apollonia Miola (European Union) and Mr Yolando Velasco (Philippines).

Parties were invited to exchange views on the following guiding questions:

- What is the scope of the work programme?
- What are the modalities of the work programme?

Key takeaways from the session include:

There are divergent views between developed and developing countries in which:

Developing countries:

- Want the work programme primarily focused on Article 9.1 and developed-country obligations to provide finance, particularly amid concerns about declining climate finance and fund replenishments.
- Pushing for a strongly party-driven process, greater political oversight through CMA 8, and revisions to the current workplan before substantive discussions begin.

While

Developed countries:

- Argue the programme should cover climate finance more broadly, including private finance, contributor base issues, NCQG implementation, and Articles 9.2 and 9.3, while generally resisting a narrow focus on obligations under Article 9.1.
- Generally view the work programme as already launched, favour moving quickly into substantive discussions, and support more interactive formats while avoiding additional procedural delays.

For a summary of interventions by Parties and Party Groupings, see below:

G77 and China

- Insists the work programme must focus on the implementation of Article 9.1 and developed-country finance obligations. Climate finance under 9.1 is essential for developing countries to implement climate action and should be discussed in the context of broader UNFCCC obligations.

Japan

- Rejects claims that developed countries are not meeting finance obligations, stressing that finance is already being provided and reported. Wants the work programme to cover Article 9 broadly, focus on NCQG implementation, and improve understanding between donors and recipients.
- Believes the process is already party-driven through submissions and consultations. Wants discussions to focus on access to finance, especially for SIDS and LDCs, while recognising budget constraints and the need to use the remaining time efficiently.

Switzerland

- Supports discussing Article 9.1 but insists Articles 9.2, 9.3, private finance, and contributor base discussions must also be included. Sees transparency and broader climate finance discussions as essential.
- Wants more interactive and substantive discussions, including engagement with observers. Sees disagreement over the work plan but is focused on finding practical ways to move discussions forward rather than debating procedural questions.

European Union

- Wants a broad climate finance work programme covering Article 9.1, contributor base, private finance, and NCQG implementation. Emphasises that the scope has already been clearly defined by previous decisions.
- Supports the modalities proposed by the co-chairs and believes discussions are currently repeating established positions. Wants to move forward pragmatically, including through smaller discussion formats, and sees it as premature to define any CMA 8 outcome

Canada

- Supports discussion of Article 9.1 only within a broader climate finance framework. Calls for inclusion of private finance, Articles 9.2 and 9.3, and implementation-focused discussions on access and qualitative finance issues.

- Considers the programme already launched in Belém and emphasises the need to move quickly into substantive discussions. Supports informal small-group discussions and stronger engagement with non-party stakeholders to address climate finance challenges and opportunities.

Norway

- Supports a broad climate finance approach, including Article 9.1, private-sector mobilisation, alignment of financial flows, and streamlined finance processes. Wants concrete recommendations from the work programme.
- Views the work programme as already launched and underway. Cautions against creating additional budgetary burdens for the UNFCCC and argues the programme should operate within existing resources.

LDC Group

- Aligns with G77 and wants the programme centred on Article 9.1 and support obligations. Prioritises adaptation finance, access, grants, the balance between mitigation and adaptation, Loss and Damage, and the special needs of LDCs.
- Called for balanced participation and a party-driven process that informs CMA discussions. Wants the work programme to deliver concrete outcomes and remain flexible enough to add sessions if needed.

AGN

- Argues the programme should remain narrowly focused on Article 9.1 and developed-country obligations, not broader climate finance topics. Raises alarm over declining climate funds and calls for stronger accountability and implementation of finance commitments.
- Warns that the delicate balance achieved in Belém must be preserved and expresses serious concerns with the current work plan. Expects the issue to return to CMA 8 and seeks guidance from the co-chairs on how party concerns will be addressed.

LMDCs

- Support a 9.1-centred mandate and reject reinterpretation of the COP decision establishing the work programme. Want examination of implementation gaps, accounting practices, and an action plan supported by technical work from the SCF.

- Reiterated that the COP 30 decision should not prejudge NCQG discussions and leaves room for parties to decide how the programme proceeds. Urges all parties to take climate finance concerns seriously and maintain a party-led approach.

AOSIS

- Views the programme as a test of whether finance reaches vulnerable countries, especially SIDS. Calls for grant-based, highly concessional finance, easier access, and reaffirmation that wider finance sources cannot replace developed-country obligations under Article 9.1.

New Zealand

- Sees the work programme as a trust-building mechanism linked to NCQG implementation. Supports discussions on access, quality, concessionality, innovative finance, and contributions from a broader range of actors.

Barbados

- Warns that climate finance institutions are shrinking when needs are growing. Calls on developed countries to honour and scale up their leadership role under Article 9.1.

Fiji

- Wants discussions centred on the implementation of existing Article 9.1 obligations, especially access and delivery. Success should be measured by tangible outcomes for SIDS and LDCs, including grant-based finance for adaptation and Loss and Damage.

Iceland

- Supports a broad climate finance discussion, including Article 9.1, NCQG implementation, and access issues. Urges parties to move quickly into substantive discussions.

AILAC

- Calls for concrete outcomes focused on Article 9.1 implementation, predictable grant-based finance, improved tracking methodologies, and better support for adaptation, Loss and Damage, and NAPs

- Stressed that the work programme was established under the CMA and should remain linked to CMA oversight. Wants a synthesis of party views and a dedicated CMA 8 space to guide the programme's future direction.

Panama

- Wants the work programme to clarify how developed countries will deliver finance under Article 9.1 and address the balance across mitigation, adaptation, and Loss and Damage. Sees delivery as critical to maintaining confidence in the multilateral process

Kenya

- Argues that the work programme is fundamentally political and should focus squarely on Article 9.1 and the corresponding UNFCCC obligations. Wants clarity on how pledges become actual finance and how support will meet developing-country needs.
- Expects the work programme to return to CMA 8 for political guidance and decisions. Supports a party-driven process and wants the co-chairs to develop a revised work plan reflecting parties' views.

United Kingdom

- Supports a broad climate finance agenda linked to NCQG implementation, including access, qualitative finance issues, and private finance. Acknowledges that developed countries must lead and scale up the implementation of Article 9.1.

Philippines

- Wants the work programme to produce concrete decisions on the implementation of Article 9.1. Calls for quantified contributions from developed countries and safeguards against debt-creating finance, with grants prioritised.

China

- Emphasises growing adaptation and Loss and Damage needs amid declining public finance and increasing loans. Maintains that developed-country obligations under Article 9.1 cannot be substituted by other sources and supports a party-driven process

- Strongly emphasises that the programme must be party-driven rather than stakeholder-driven. Calls for dedicated treatment of Article 9.1, agreement on scope and modalities before proceeding, and outcomes that clearly address how 9.1 implementation will be advanced.

Gambia

- Wants the work programme centred on delivering Article 9.1 commitments with a focus on predictability, accessibility, and public finance. Argues that private finance cannot meet the needs of many vulnerable countries and communities

Egypt

- Calls for an honest political discussion on what compliance with Article 9.1 means in practice. Sees implementation of finance obligations as central to enabling mitigation and adaptation and restoring confidence among developing countries.

Algeria

- Supports a party-driven process with Article 9.1 at its core. Prioritises predictability and transparency in climate finance delivery.

Oman

- Reaffirmed that developed countries must provide climate finance in line with equity and CBDR-RC. Climate finance should support developing countries in achieving Paris Agreement goals while ensuring transparency.

Arab Group

- Insists the process must remain party-driven and be considered at CMA 8. Calls for at least two informal exchanges among parties before CMA 8 to help build consensus and clarify the programme’s structure.

Brazil

- Wants the programme to remain facilitative, cooperative, and politically relevant, with a focus on concrete outcomes. Supports hybrid participation, a party-driven process, and learning from previous work programmes to maximise impact before the GST.

UAE

- Emphasised that public finance remains irreplaceable, although other finance sources can play a complementary role.

Lebanon

- Supports a practical, engagement-based and party-driven process rather than repetitive statements. Wants a clear roadmap to COP 31 and outputs that identify financing gaps and options to address them, particularly around access and country priorities.

⚡18:00 SB 64 Opening plenaries concluded today in Bonn⚡

The opening plenaries of the 64th sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 64) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 64) officially launched the Bonn Climate Change Conference.

The session was held in two parts. The morning session featured opening remarks from the UNFCCC Executive Secretary and the COP 31 Presidencies of Türkiye and Australia, followed by statements from negotiating groups and coalitions of Parties.

The afternoon session resumed with statements from individual Parties, intergovernmental organisations, observer constituencies, and civil society groups.

Across both parts of the SB 64 opening plenaries, Parties repeatedly emphasised that climate impacts are already causing severe losses and damages in vulnerable countries and communities. Many interventions highlighted growing adaptation needs, widening climate finance gaps, and concerns that support is failing to keep pace with escalating impacts on the ground.

Our key takeaways include:

Uruguay, speaking for the G77 and China:

- Highlighted the importance of upholding the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances, as enshrined in the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

- The group expressed expectations regarding the full operationalisation of article 9.1 through the climate finance work programme, in complementarity with article 4 of the convention. The need for the work programme to remain central to all discussions and deliberations and the importance of discussing the scope and modalities of the work programme during the in-session event taking place on 8 June, and ensuring that they are developed in a party-driven and inclusive manner.
- Called on the need for adequate, predictable, and accessible support, including adaptation finance, technology transfer, and capacity building from developed country parties to developing country parties across all adaptation discussions.
- Reiterated the call to at least triple adaptation finance by 2035.
- The need for means of implementation to anchor the work under the BAR and clear guidance ahead of COP 31 through a party-driven process to be transparent and inclusive.

The intervention was cut short due to time constraints.

Cyprus, speaking on behalf of the European Union expressed commitment to the following:

- Implementing climate action domestically while continuing to engage with partners to accelerate the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and NAPs.
- Working towards the Just Transition mechanism that enables implementation of 1.5°C-aligned domestic climate policies by addressing the social and economic dimensions of the transition and ensuring that no one is left behind.
- Implementation of the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), and recognise the urgent need to scale up finance from all sources, particularly for adaptation and for the most vulnerable countries, while improving access to climate finance.
    - Took note that climate finance provided and mobilised by developed countries reached 132.8 billion USD in 2023 and 136.7 billion USD in 2024, exceeding the 100 billion USD goal for the third consecutive year.
    - At the same time, achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement requires broader efforts to align all financial flows with low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways and to strengthen enabling environments that can mobilise public and private investment at scale.

Switzerland, **speaking on behalf of EIG**,

- Emphasised the need for NDCs to reflect each party's highest ambition, quoting the International Court of Justice affirmation to have every party's capability to achieve the 1.5°C goal. And called on Parties who have not submitted their NDCs to do so before COP 31.

UK, speaking on behalf of the Umbrella Group

- Made a call on the work under the Belém–Addis Vision to advance under a party-led piloting and through the technical task force.
- The group is ready to engage constructively in the work, support work under BAR, and achieve the GGA.
- Emphasised the need to maintain momentum in implementing the outcomes of the first Global stocktake (GST).
- Emphasised commitment to the delivery of the NCQG in this first year of implementation.
    - Re-affirmed the role of developed countries in taking the lead towards achieving the goal of at least 300 billion USD annually by 2035, while working with all actors to help scale climate finance to at least 1.3 trillion USD and contribute to efforts to at least triple adaptation finance by 2035.
    - Highlighted that access to finance remains a priority, as does resolving the transition of the Adaptation Fund.
    - Welcomed the launch of the Veredas dialogue with a focus on building a stronger collective understanding to support the implementation of Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement at the national level.
    - Looking forward to constructive discussions under the climate finance work programme, with a focus on practical outcomes.

Ghana, speaking on behalf of AGN

- Highlighted that Africa is already experiencing severe climate impacts and warned that worsening climate conditions continue to threaten vulnerable communities across the continent.

- The Group expressed concern that SB 64 does not include a dedicated agenda item on Loss and Damage or National Adaptation Plans despite the urgency of impacts the continent is already experiencing.

- The Group stressed that adaptation and means of implementation must remain central to negotiations and highlighted the importance of Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement and adequate adaptation finance.

China, speaking on behalf of the LMDCs:

- Re-affirmed their unwavering commitment to work together with partners to uphold multilateralism, implement the Convention and the Paris Agreement and strengthen international cooperation in accordance with the principle of CBDR-RC in light of different national circumstances

- The group is looking forward to the meaningful engagement discussion under Climate and Trade dialogue, the adaptation workshop, the Just Transition work programme and mechanism and climate finance work programme.

- Emphasis was on the need for the climate finance work programme, and the climate and trade dialogue must be intentionally designed to support meaningful engagement and concrete outcomes.

South Africa, on behalf of the BASIC Group

- Highlighted their expectation for a productive discussion on Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement, and are concerned that the article is not receiving the attention it deserves

- Welcomed the work of operationalising the FRLD and emphasised the urgency of converting all pledges into actual contributions and of commencing disbursement to support developing countries in responding to Loss and Damage.

Saudi Arabia, speaking on behalf of the Arab Group:

The group made emphasis on the following:

- The importance of operationalising the climate finance work programme related to Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement, with a focus on the obligations of developed countries to provide financial support to developing countries

- The need for an adequate adaptation response in the context of the Paris Agreement temperature goal.
- The importance of achieving balanced and comprehensive progress under the BAR and the Belem-Addis vision.
- The Global Stocktake should not become a new negotiating track for reopening decisions or a tool for imposing actions or pathways that do not reflect different national circumstances.

Palau, speaking on behalf of AOSIS

- Highlighted increasingly severe storms, coastal erosion, sea-level rise, biodiversity loss, and climate extremes affecting Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
- The group stressed that for SIDS, the 1.5°C temperature limit remains a matter of survival and not merely an aspirational target.
- Warned that climate finance commitments are facing unprecedented pressure while climate impacts continue to accelerate across island states.

Timor-Leste, speaking on behalf of the Least Developed Countries (LDC) Group

- Stressed that LDCs contribute the least to global emissions but remain among the countries most exposed to climate impacts.
- Warned that intensifying climate shocks are eroding development gains, pushing countries toward adaptation limits and increasing loss and damage.
- Called for enhanced support to enable implementation of climate plans and emphasised the need for meaningful progress on climate finance and adaptation support.

South Africa on behalf of BASIC group::

- Stressed that the adaptation finance gap is widening, and we must take effective action to close it, including implementation of the commitment to tripling adaptation finance in the Global Mitirao Decision.

- Welcomes the work of operationalising the FRLD, and emphasises the urgency of converting all pledges into actual contributions and of commencing disbursement to support developing countries in responding to loss and damage.

Panama on behalf of AILAC:

- Highlighted that climate impacts continue to intensify across Latin America and the Caribbean, despite the region's relatively small contribution to the climate crisis. The Group stressed that the region remains chronically underfunded while facing increasingly severe climate impacts.

- expressed concern over procedural shortcomings during the closing plenary of COP 30, stating that standards of trust, inclusiveness, and transparency were not adequately upheld. The Group emphasised that consensus was not properly verified and that points of order were not adequately addressed.

- Warned that finance for developing countries is moving in the wrong direction, Emphasised that climate finance for developing countries is a matter of survival and called for adequate, predictable, and accessible support.

- AILAC also highlighted the importance of the Just Transition Mechanism, describing it as a concrete opportunity to support countries and communities undergoing transition.

Nepal

- warned that rising temperatures in mountain regions are accelerating glacier retreat and increasing the risks of glacier lake outburst floods, landslides, and extreme weather events. highlighted that these impacts are already resulting in significant loss and damage downstream.

- Nepal stressed that "1.5 degrees is not a number to the mountainous countries, rather it is a lifeline for us," and called for scaled-up grant-based finance, technology transfer, and capacity building to support adaptation and address loss and damage.

Kenya

- Stated that climate change is "not a projection, it is a lived emergency."

- Highlighted that Kenya loses approximately three to five percent of GDP annually due to climate variability and extreme weather events.

- Noted that African countries are losing between two and five percent of GDP on average and that many are diverting up to nine percent of national budgets to respond to climate extremes. Also highlighted projected loss and damage costs across Africa of between 290 billion USD and 440 billion USD depending on warming levels.

Malawi

- Highlighted that while the New Collective Quantified Goal represents an important step forward, its effectiveness will depend on delivery.
- Further urged developed countries to honour their commitments and ensure that climate finance is accessible, predictable, and responsive to the needs of developing countries, particularly for adaptation and resilience-building.
- Emphasised that the FRLD must become fully operational, adequately resourced, and accessible to countries already experiencing irreversible climate impacts.
- Noted that NDC 3.0 must be well supported by means of implementation, enabling developing countries to raise ambition and deliver meaningful climate action.

Kyrgyzstan on behalf of mountain Group

- Highlighted the growing risks facing mountain communities from climate change.
- Stressed the need to recognise and address the specific losses and damages experienced by mountain regions.
- Called for improved access to finance, glacier monitoring systems, climate observation networks, early warning systems, climate-resilient infrastructure, and community-based adaptation initiatives.

Farmers Constituency

- Highlighted that agriculture is on the front line of climate impacts, yet it holds significant potential for adaptation and mitigation that remains largely unrecognised and underfunded.
- Called for aligning adaptation policy with farmers' realities, piloting the Global Goal on Adaptation indicators to achieve improved outcomes on the ground, and addressing the adaptation finance gap.

- Stressed the need for shifting how climate finance is designed and delivered, making it available, accessible, and predictable for all farmers, leveraging farmer organiSations as direct and trusted channels and intermediaries.
- Warned that climate impacts are being compounded by disruptions linked to conflict in the Middle East, placing farmers and food security under considerable strain.

YOUNGO

- Highlighted that children and young people are already experiencing droughts, floods, food insecurity, displacement, disrupted education, and growing threats to physical and mental health.
- Stressed that current levels of ambition, implementation, and support remain insufficient to keep 1.5°C within reach.
- Called for stronger implementation, support, and intergenerationally equitable climate action.

Climate Action Network (CAN)

- Emphasised that climate change is worsening existing crises and increasing suffering across vulnerable communities.
- The network highlighted the need for progress on adaptation finance, climate finance, and just transition.
- CAN also stressed that implementation delayed and diluted is justice denied and called for stronger action to support vulnerable countries and communities.

⚡10:30 The opening plenaries of SBSTA 64 and SBI 64 have been delayed⚡

The opening plenaries of SBSTA 64 and SBI 64 were rescheduled for 10:30 - 13:00 CEST, but as of now, they still have not started.

You can continue to follow the webcast here.

We will keep monitoring the situation and will let you know as soon as the sessions are rescheduled or begin.

⚡9:40 The opening plenaries of SBSTA 64 and SBI 64 will start shortly⚡

The opening plenaries of SBSTA 64 and SBI 64 are scheduled to take place from 10:00 - 13:00 CEST in Plenary New York.

You can follow the webcast here

Stay tuned for further updates.