



5 December, 2019

COY15 Chile - Madrid Outcomes

Executive Summary

Over the course of three days, 400 youth from 85 countries came together to demonstrate their leadership, specific knowledge, and policy platforms, in order to build the capacity of youth and prepare the constituency for COP25. Throughout the event, youth shared best practices on nature-based solutions, responsible consumption, sustainable transportation, and the latest research by student activists.

Our slogan, “We Are Action”, goes a step further than the COP25 slogan, by recognizing that youth are so often the boots-on-the-ground efforts, acting as the implementation mechanism for public awareness & climate education, conducting waste management campaigns, and restoring their ecosystems.

Overall, YOUNGO members who attended called for increased ambition and implementation by parties. We need our national governments to recognize the leadership of youth, include them in decision making on local, national and international governance, and support them in carrying out their implementation activities. Public policies should align with ecological best practices. We urge stakeholder involvement, knowledge sharing, capacity-building, and meaningful participation of youth, women, and Indigenous peoples. We also urge that adequate financial mechanisms take into account ecological science-based approaches, integration of technical expertise, and inclusion of these practices in local planning and infrastructure design. We urge parties to make finance flows consistent with pathways towards lowering greenhouse gas emissions, and to urgently update or revise their NDCs for 2020 reflecting the best available science, to enhance their ambition, provide support and means of implementation for those in frontline impacts of climate change.



**YOUTH
CLIMATE**

Workshop Summary

The workshops that took place during the three days of the youth conference (COY) have had great approval and participation from the young people who attended the event. For the enjoyment of the listeners, different themes of different types were offered with which they could be points of interest for the young people.

- Youth Action for Renewable Energies
- Youth Action for Public Policy & COP25
- Youth Action for Action!
- Youth Action for Oceans & Antarctica
- Youth Action for Circular Economy & Responsible Consumption
- Youth Action for Nature Based Solutions & Conservation of Life on Land
- Youth Action for Science
- Youth Action for Indigenous & Rural Populations

One of these issues consisted of ways of carrying out activism with which it is expected that the message will reach the points of interest and, likewise, that it will last over the years to serve as an example for future generations of activism.

In the same way, topics related to different ecosystems around the world were exposed, one of these are tropical glaciers, which do not have much appointment due to their low publicity, causing many people not to know about their existence. These glaciers house the type of wetland called moorland which are of vital importance to maintain a balance in the environment and thus mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.

Working Group Outcomes

ACE

- We recognize and appreciate that Parties agreed on the Terms of Reference of the final review of the Doha Work Program on ACE, which will be conducted at SB52;
- We call on the COP25 Presidency and trust their leadership to support the effort to design and agree upon a new framework for ACE to follow the Doha Work Program;
- With the conclusion of the Doha Work Program, YOUNGO will consider the future of ACE implementation through our formal submission by 15 February 2020; and we invite all Parties to make their own submissions and to work closely with YOUNGO during the process at SB52.
- In the context of enhancing ACE, we also offer the following suggestions for Parties:



- To ensure they have appointed a National Focal Point for ACE and that this position is properly supported with time and resources for their mandate.
- We urge Parties to update formal educational curricula to include capacity building for critical thinking, digital literacy, and climate education for students.
- In addition to formal education, Parties should support non-formal and informal educational structures and stimulate the creation of novel ones by, among other things, allocating enough funding.

Adaptation

We think that in order to adapt to climate change and improve the resilience of the most affected communities, attention should be put to local aspects. Participatory, bottom-up approaches should be applied, considering local, indigenous knowledge. Climate solutions should have checks and balances, not focus solely on one action as the one-size-fit-all solutions. When adapting solutions that have already been applied in other context, the local reality must be considered.

Our outlined recommendations are as follows:

- Ensuring local communities are given the tools and financing to adapt to climate impacts using participatory, bottom-up approaches, while centring those that are most impacted (minority, women, children, indigenous peoples, etc).
- The Adaptation Fund and other adaptation funding mechanisms should scale up finance for young people's ideas and initiatives as well as actively encourage youth to apply. Additionally, national governments should allocate adaptation funding through a youth lens into their national budgets.
- Education is one of the most important ways of capacity building in the adaptation field. Governments should develop an environmental solution-focused program (with a focus on adaptation) that can be integrated into a formal and informal educational system.
- Partnerships will be critical for adaptation to be successful, governments should directly engage children and youth NGOs in their official meetings to ensure flexible decision making processes will integrate their interests and needs. Governments should support establishment of intergenerational dialogue on issues and formal processes for open engagement of the public on such matters.
- Environmental impact assessment should be considered in national and international infrastructure that is resilient to climate impacts for all. Formulating encouragement incentives and punishment policies regarding adaptation considerations in new construction.
- Protection of nature and ecosystems for the adaptation and mitigation services they inherently provide for the planet.



- Governments should integrate human rights, gender equity, economic inequality, rural need, conflict [peace] needs, demographic factors (migration), and indigenous rights in adaptation plans and policies (NAPs). International community can support community resilience initiatives e.g. community centres that have gardening, can provide supplies to communities (seed, water, governments).
- Governments should encourage the practice of climate-smart agriculture and other alternatives, as well as provide safety net food provisions to climate impacted areas.

Agriculture

It is essential for countries to embed agriculture and its facets in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Agroecology must be at the core of agricultural production and national and international policy. Local communities must be empowered to act with appropriate support from national and international bodies. Based on this, below are our recommendations for agricultural policy and projects:

- All countries should align their national agricultural policies with agroecological principles.
- All countries should incorporate agroecology, agroforestry, and reducing food waste in their Nationally Determined Contributions.
- All countries should promote the participation of community groups in creating and maintaining native breeds (for example, seed banks of indigenous crops).
- All countries must transition towards a reduced use of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers while protecting food security for all.
- Agricultural production should preserve and enhance natural habitats and biodiversity.
- Public policies should promote surfaces of ecological interests, such as hedgerows, trees and diversified grasslands, which create ecological corridors and biodiversity sanctuaries.
- All improvements in productivity must be focused on existing farmland, and serve food sovereignty rather than pure profit of agri-business. They must use land in a sustainable way, in order to preserve the farmers activity, and people relying on the food produced. Conversion of natural habitat must be strongly avoided in all nations.
- Enhanced exchange of technology, data-sharing, and capacity-building between developing and developed countries using communication/sharing tools that are easily accessible to
- Funding should be allocated to field research, traditional knowledge projects, and alternative agrosystems such as agro-ecological or organic systems.



COY

The COY Working Group worked diligently over the entire year to prepare for an event in Chile, and then had just three weeks to reset all the plans to move to Spain.

Some of the realizations included a stronger need for leadership amongst working groups (they need to have a coordinator, facilitator, FP, or other way of coordination), and have more preparation, as setting up an agenda and interest points before hand, than need to be open to new additions during COY, also we need to include training webinars in the lead up to COY, and adding their emails to YOUNGO list prior to the event. This would also give YOUNGO people and new youth a chance to learn more about YOUNGO working groups, projects, and structure, and be able to participate in elections as well in a more informed way.

COY15 received over 400 participants from 85 different countries, in the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, but most of the people there was new to YOUNGO.

During COY15 a good variety of workshops were running during the weekend on a wide variety of topics, that was useful and meaningful for the capacity building of a large amount of youth, with a variety of presenters from different parts of the world and from UNFCCC.

At the closing ceremony, we received the UN Secretary General, UNFCCC Executive Secretary, COP25 President, Minister of Ecological Transition of Spain, and the Spanish High Commissioner in Agenda 2030.

Eco-Conservation

Introduction

Ecosystem conservation and restoration is an issue that has system-wide implications. Young people see a strong connection between the state of the ecosystems in their community and their economic situation, future work and health. We call upon the Parties to include the consideration of the ecosystem, not only in their policy decisions but also in infrastructure, education, and economy-wide targets. The following considerations should be incorporated in all decision-making, including the 2020 'Super Year' and the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration.



Key issues and suggested policies

As youth, we recommend that the Parties:

- Increase investment and implementation of nature-based solutions to climate change and ensure that they are grounded in biodiversity/ecological science and Indigenous/Traditional Ecological Knowledge:
 - Adaptation:
- Increase the resilience of ecosystems to minimize the effects of disasters through protection, restoration and management of ecosystems.
- Create new nature-based projects in order to adapt to the effects of climate change.
 - Mitigation:
 - Invest in carbon sinks and natural climate solutions as one third of the climate solution (Griscom et al., 2017).
 - Create new nature-based projects in order to help mitigate the effects of climate change.
- Conserve and protect natural resources including wetlands, forests, oceans, mangroves, etc.
 - Guarantee the protection by law of frontline defenders by avoiding corruption, impunity, and conflict of interest within communities.
 - Maintain native biodiversity and remove invasive species when implementing climate solutions.
 - Put measures into place to enforce regulations on fishing practices to counter overfishing and harm of the species and seabed.
 - Ensure the protection of biodiversity.
 - Protect and preserve existing natural resources and ecosystems.
 - Restore & maintain Indigenous rights to traditional territory in the development of conservation areas.
- Promote education and advocacy
 - Engage local communities in a collaborative approach to reciprocal knowledge-sharing and capacity-building.
 - Develop awareness programs on eco-conservation targeting all levels of decision-makers.



- Mainstream biodiversity and nature-based education across all levels of education, as official education programs and regionally appropriate.
- Support the establishment of intergenerational dialogue on issues and formal processes for open engagement of the public on such matters.
- Promote local and Indigenous community participation within conservation efforts
 - Bridge Indigenous knowledge, natural climate solutions, and modern technologies.
 - Ensure Indigenous consent and, if received, meaningfully collaborate with Indigenous communities on all decisions.
 - Guarantee the protection by law of Indigenous communities protecting their land
- Promote participation of the agriculture sector in ecosystem conservation efforts
 - Recognize the familiarity and knowledge of farmers and those who work the land as practitioners of soil and water conservation.
 - Collaborate with farmers in their transition to sustainable and regenerative practices.
 - Ensure engagement of farmers to meaningfully collaborate with them on all decisions.
 - Consider methods of payment for ecosystem services to incentivize farmers in conservation activities.
- Support (financially, legally and technically) nature-based solutions to climate change (as the most cost-effective solution (Bastin et al., 2019)):
 - Finance and support on-the-ground youth efforts collaborating on nature-based solutions.
 - Finance and support research on nature-based solutions and their effective implementation.
 - Compensate community initiatives through microgrants.
 - Finance the development and continuation of an overarching youth organization that oversees and supports on-the-ground youth initiatives.
 - Include nature-based solutions in policymaking and local planning for conservation design in infrastructure.
 - Streamline funding opportunities and remove bureaucratic bottlenecks.
 - Provide technical expertise, financing and capacity building to local community members to re-integrate conservation best management into local practices that utilize natural resources, such as subsistence farming practices.



Conclusion

Ecosystem conservation and restoration is one of the most important components of climate change mitigation and adaptation. It also addresses biodiversity loss. To address this issue, the YOUNGO Eco-Conservation working group urges stakeholder involvement, knowledge sharing, capacity-building, and meaningful participation of Indigenous peoples. We demand that all engagement includes free, prior, and informed consent. We also urge that adequate financial mechanisms take into account biodiversity and ecological science-based approaches, integration of technical expertise, and inclusion of these practices in local planning and infrastructure design.

We stress that nature-based solutions are not and cannot be an alternative to rapid decarbonization and elimination of fossil fuel extraction and consumption. We cannot understate the urgency these solutions require. We are losing 200 species per day, 1 million species are at risk of extinction ([IPBES 2019](#)) and we have already cut down half of the world's forest ([Crowther et al., 2015](#)). The longer we delay action, the more ecosystems, species and cultures we will lose.

We invite policy makers to join youth, farmers, and civil society in the field, as they put ecosystem conservation best practices into action. Policy makers must see the holistic benefits it offers, and better understand the urgency for political measures to match the grassroots efforts being made. We demand that parties protect, restore, and fund nature-based solutions.

References:

1. Bastin, et al. (2019), "The global tree restoration potential", *Science*. Retrieved from <https://science.sciencemag.org/content/365/6448/76>
2. Griscom, et al. (2017). "Natural Climate Solutions," P. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320536154_Natural_climate_solutions
3. IPBES Report (2019), Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/GlobalAssessmentReport>
4. Crowther, et al. (2015), "Mapping tree density at a global scale", *Nature*. Retrieved from <https://www.nature.com/articles/nature14967>



Finance & Markets

The finance and markets working group would like to address key concerns and call to action towards the enhancing climate ambition.

In matters related to Article 6 of the PA, we call on all stakeholders to abstain from double counting practices in order to ensure the accurate reporting of carbon emissions and set clear guidelines on share of carbon credits. We also call upon a proper transparency framework on proceeds from carbon tax to be able to fund means of implementation for country level National Determined Contributions especially in countries most affected by Climate Change. A robust guidance and rules under article 6 Paris Agreement will foster ambition and ensures environmental integrity and just transition

Under Article 2.1c, we urge parties to make finance flows consistent with pathways towards lowering greenhouse gas emissions. We also encourage member states and all stakeholders to engage in multilateral and innovative financing in order to close the climate finance gap including the private sector under an impact investment framework.

We call upon the Green Climate Fund to increase the 100 billion dollar pledge as a way of stepping climate ambitions in mitigation and adaptation efforts. We call upon the GCF to establish a youth-readiness program, youth-inclusive financing and representation of young leaders on the board which will enhance intergenerational equity and scale ambition. In short we want to be heard!

We encourage south and south cooperation and sharing of best practices within Least Development Countries (LDCs) to help bridge the financing and technological gap in order to enable them to implement their Nationally Determined Contributions.

We take note that there are member states that have submitted intentions to pull out from the Paris Agreement. For us it is clear that every state, every social entity and every corporation has to take its responsibilities. There is no justification for backing out. There is no justification for ignoring our future.

Mitigation

We call upon the Parties:

- To urgently update or revise their NDCs for 2020 reflecting the best available science, to enhance their ambition, provide support and means of implementation for those in frontline impacts of climate change.



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- To include young people and youth movements into NDCs design and implementation, so as to host more inclusive process for NDC design
- To reflect youth priorities in their NDCs and economy-wide emission reduction targets, including but not limited to:
- Mainstreaming environmental education,
- “Green jobs” – employment opportunities, regulating industries to have youth employment
- Equitable access to climate finance for small scale youth initiatives
- Youth organisations have also developed a publication titled - *Mainstreaming youth empowerment and inclusion in NDC design* - which captures further recommendations from youth on how they can incorporate youth priorities in their NDC design.

Oceans

The Oceans Working Group calls upon the parties to the following:

- Recognize Oceans are highly impacted by climate change and should be written into parties NDCs.
- Ensure that ocean activities are prioritized in climate financing via the Green Climate Fund and Global Environmental Facility.
- Recognizing the importance of the ocean ecosystem services, to the global carbon cycle.
- Recognize that Marine Protected Areas serve as essential tools to build resilience in coastal communities. Furthermore the importance of engaging local communities through a collaborative approach method in order to establish successfully managed marine parks.
- Recognize the outcomes of the Ramsar International Convention on wetlands and realize the role that our wetlands play in climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Recognizing the importance of blue carbon and developing mechanisms for related financial incentives.
- Recognize the importance of species such as corals role as a carbon sink, and
- Address the importance of the blue economy to Small Islands Nations



LCOY (Local COY)

The local conferences of youth, a formal process which has been set up in 2017 within YOUNGO, works to endorse and empower youth and youth organisations to organise regional and local COYs. The LCOYs events have been successful in empowering many children and young people and involving them in the movement. LCOYs are mainly working on capacity building, education, on-ground activities, and art to make youth and children aware of the climate crisis and the UNFCCC processes and the youth involvement mechanism YOUNGO.

In 2019, 27 local COYs have been organised around the world with more than 1000+ participants across 5 continents (only considering the ones officially reported). The number of and quality of LCOYs has been rising over the past years and the predictions for 2020 are supporting that development.

Policy Outcomes from LCOYs have been listed [here](#).

We call for parties to support youth hosts of LCOYs in their national or regional context, in order to facilitate youth participation. LCOYs are facing funding issues, a lack of hosting locations and sometimes even barriers from the side of the government. In order to assure the quantity of young people reached and the quality of education programmes support is needed.

Below, please see the the Local COYS outcomes, a work that was happening during all this year in 27 countries, and shows their particular vision of the problem, from the national level, but also ask for concrete efforts to achieve the solution.

LCOY Outcomes	
Country	Major Outcomes
<i>Argentina</i>	The LCOY Argentina participants are committed to increase the climate ambition, from the intergenerational dialogue, participation in decision-making spaces and the generation of proposals that can be implemented from civil society.
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	LCOY Burkina Faso focused on three themes: Contribution of youth to climate change adaptation in the Chad basin, Immigration and Climate, Technology and Green entrepreneurships.



	<p>The youth made various commitments linked to awareness raising and capacity building around climate change to fellow youths and their communities, promote and carry out nature-based activities, spread the understanding and knowledge of green technology and renewable energy.</p> <p>They made recommendations to governments and ngos: to provide more financing for solar energy, restoration and developing educational material, especially for youths but also communities. They also highlighted the importance of the inclusion of youth in climate decision making process.</p> <p>It brought together 200 young people from 13 regions of Burkina Faso and 5 countries of West Africa</p>
<p><i>Cameroon</i></p>	<p>LCOY Cameroon had a focus on the theme: Youth and tools for sustainable development in the face of climate change.</p> <p>Through a number of workshops and roundtable group work, the youths developed a number of recommendations. We highlight in particular the following points: the importance to create strong partnerships across Africa to combat climate change, the importance of nature-based solutions and renewable energy, and stronger environmental legislation for the business sector.</p> <p>Additionally, they planted trees with schools students at the beginning of their LCOY.</p>
<p><i>Canada</i></p>	<p>LCOY Canada received 170 Canadians, with a focus on the sustainable future on the Canadian province Prince Edward Island.</p> <p>Experts presented learning sessions covering topics including system change, climate activism, renewable energy, sustainable economics and sustainable agriculture.</p> <p>After the experts' sessions, ACTION was taken in the format of a Youth Climate Policy Hackathon. More than 50 youth delegates worked in sustainability challenges that will become a problem in the near future and drafted policies to prepare to adapt to climate change, including housing, food security, plastic waste, oceans and public transportation.</p> <p>The objective of this conference was to encourage action towards achieving a sustainable future by empowering university students from diverse disciplines, and youth in general with sustainability expert training and a policy activity focused on tackling real-world sustainability problems. This served as a preparation to the Global Conference Of Youth from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Madrid.</p>
<p><i>Costa Rica</i></p>	<p>LCOY Costa Rica hosted 85 youth for a one day event in the lead up to the Pre-COP. They</p>



	<p>called for the right of youth to participate in climate related actions and decision making, considerations for youth and adolescents, as well as the most vulnerable members of our community. They called on their national government to implement science-based goals, and take measurable steps to obtain them. Finally, they called for public-private partnerships for climate action.</p>
<p><i>India</i></p>	<p>The LCOY 15 India participants worked into four thematic areas Biodiversity, Lifestyle, Water and Policies. The Indian biodiversity is at risk of habitat loss and disturbance, and the LCOY attendees recommend adopting conservation agriculture practices, and supporting native plant restoration and replanting. Participants discussed WASH standards, and environmental justice. The religious affiliations of many Indians with their environment clashes with the waste and pollution. Finally, they discussed public policies to improve the quality of life and environmental health. This includes a re-prioritization of financing regarding agriculture, public transportation, renewable energy and urban development. They recommended increased education and awareness raising regarding hygiene and WASH standards, family planning resources, stakeholder engagement, permaculture and soil & water management.</p>
<p><i>Kenya</i></p>	<p>The second Kenya Local Conference of Youth was convened on the 13th and 14th of November 2019 at the African Nazarene University with the theme, “The role of youth in transforming climate policies to local actions”. Over a 150 youth selected across the country and a few representatives from Tanzania and Uganda converged at Africa Nazarene University, Kajiado, Kenya to share ideas on how the youth could translate climate change policies to local actions. Strategically positioned as a pre-event to the COY 15, LCOY Kenya provided a platform for youth consultation in the run up to UNFCCC COP25; giving Kenyan youth an opportunity to interact, share best practices and produce a common position paper as a group with the hopes of using it to influence negotiations through to UNFCCC COP25 by speaking with one voice. Kofi Annan aptly stated that “the effects of climate change are being felt all over the world, but not equally”. Africa has been greatly disadvantaged and its population highly vulnerable to Climate Change. A high projected population growth has and is expected accompanied by social economic challenges such as increased rates of resource scarcity and unemployment among young people, exasperated by climatic and environmental limits and challenges. Therefore, it is up to us to decide whether the destructive effects of climate change in the midst of a growing young population will stand as a “ticking time</p>



bomb” or an opportunity to harness the power of youth to transform our climate change policies to local climate action.

While there have been great efforts by both national and international communities to address climate change and its effects through various initiatives, there remains a strong urgent need for an effective work plan that seeks to link these efforts, goals and ambitions in order to strengthen the innovative capabilities of young people to be the drivers of change. Thus, young people must be equipped with the appropriate skills and information, empowering them to effectively engage in climate policy decision making process and climate actions. The young people have a role to play and are key to realizing the nations developments plans and their input will be crucial in the transition from the 2015 NDCs to the 2020 NDCs and associated climate commitments.

The Local Conference of Youth in Kenya sought the engagement of youth organization representatives, young green campaigners, innovators and entrepreneurs and students who actively engage in climate action and activities from all private and public universities, colleges and other tertiary institutions in Kenya; to exchange project ideas, ongoing youth-led initiatives, best practices and information towards achieving environmental sustainability in Kenya. LCOY Kenya 2019 further sought the support, presence and engagement of government representatives, especially the National Focal Points to the UNFCCC, to share with youth delegates Kenya’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in the form of a keynote presentation. This session was key in reaffirming key roles youth can play in helping to transform climate change policies into local climate action at the grassroots level. Equally critical to this LCOY was the support and engagement of key experts from civil society and the private sector working towards enriching the environment to make expert presentations and conduct topical trainings. These sessions acted as educational and empowerment forums for youth delegates and platforms for interactive exchanges on the various topics that were featured.

Youth in Kenya have been actively involved in the Global Climate Strikes that were spurred by the Fridays for Future Movement pioneered by Greta Thunberg. The voice of the youth has been activated on the streets as we continue to demand for immediate climate action from national and world leaders.

The time has also come to move our climate action beyond the street and actively engage in climate governance and policy implementation. Indeed, we need to tone down the



	<p>politics and hit the ground running.</p> <p>LCOY Kenya 2019 complemented and synergized with activities already planned by both national and county governments as well as civil society in the lead up to UNFCCC COP-25.</p>
<p><i>Malaysia</i></p>	<p>There are more interest in climate change in the media - a great time to be more involved in it.</p> <p>When reporting you need to be balanced - not too optimistic and not too pessimistic5 - we don't want more people with eco anxiety or depression. We want to drive action. Think of yourself as someone who speaks as an advocate for climate change but realize there are challenges as well in spreading the message to the public as well as within your own circle - accept that there are limitations to solutions and help people identify what they can do in their place. Be wary of fake news. Managing stakeholders in granular way. E.g. keeping those who strongly oppose and are influential satisfied whilst moving them towards being supporters, actively engaging influential supporters, and using influential supporters to amplifying the voices of those who have the least influence and are most affected. Coalitions and status to the small islands in order to give them more influence.</p> <p>Adaptation is also a solution for countries severely affected by climate change. It's important for youth to be at COP to make sure that our voices are heard and represented. Engagement with government officials and UN officials is a usual scene during COP season.It's MYD's responsibility to keep the government accountable.Engagement with CSOs.When it comes to mitigation, we're talking about how to reduce the impacts of climate change, but when we're talking about adaptation, we're talking about how to best adapt to the disasters that climate change will bring.</p> <p>COP25 is going to be focused on cooperative mechanisms, transparency and nature-based solutions. Such obvious solutions have not been incorporated in the language that is used in international negotiations. The Malaysian government wants to push nature-based solutions going into the negotiations in Madrid.Young people have the power of voice and the power of phone. We want leaders who want to push economic development but it is also important to note that we want leaders who will push for environmental improvements.The idea behind the climate change act is so that climate change becomes legally binding among the private sector and the government. Among the ministries there is still a lack of coordination on the issue of climate change. That is the area which should be worked on. Malaysian Greentech was repurposed to Climate Change Centre and now</p>



	<p>is working with Shell which is the kind of internal problems that need to be addressed by climate movements in our country. Shell is a problematic company with regards to the issue of climate change. Decisions in COP has already been made by countries 2 or 3 months before coming to the table.</p>
<p><i>Nicaragua</i></p>	<p>LCOY Nicaragua received 176 attendees, who worked on themes including water scarcity, renewable energy, biodiversity, inclusion of women and youth, protection of indigenous rights and land, and methods for adaptation and mitigation in the face of climate change. At the close of the event, the youth committed themselves to contribute to the sustainable development of their country, through ethical and pro-active means, to implement clean technology mechanisms. Their LCOY helped to increase knowledge and understanding about climate change, and increase participation from Nicaraguan youth in YOUNGO processes.</p>
<p><i>Netherlands</i></p>	<p>Our mission as we designed our programme was to bring young people together not only to learn about climate change but also to find their place in the climate movement based on their unique talents and interests. Specifically, we wanted the LCOY to be a space that empowers its attendees to take action in their own communities through the skills taught in our sessions and the networks made along the way. We attempted to achieve this through a diverse programme featuring sessions in line with 5 different themes within the climate movement: Activism, Climate Justice, Culture, Lifestyle, Law & Politics, Economy, and Science & Agriculture.</p> <p>A full overview of the LCOY's sessions can be seen here: https://www.lcoy.nl/program2019</p> <p>Sessions on Saturday took the form of one-hour, informative presentations about new and innovative ideas within the climate movement. Notable sessions on Saturday include Raki Ap's session on the political situation in West Papua and its connection to the climate crisis as well as Shirleen Chin's session on Stop Ecocide, both of which attendees found especially motivating and eye-opening. Saturday ended with a plenary brainstorm, which also facilitated critical thinking and networking among attendees.</p> <p>Sunday's sessions took the form of two-hour, hands-on workshops where attendees could learn tangible skills to become more involved and capable climate</p>



	<p>activists. Notable workshops on this date include Code Rood’s “Design your own Action” workshop and Claudine Haefele’s “Adopt a Member of European Parliament” workshop, both of which involved concrete steps to taking action. Claudine’s session, in particular, had an active working group emerge from it, which continues to make progress on the theory of change presented in the workshop. Finally, Network and Output’s Rail to the COP and Project Development workshops also provided an opportunity for our own team to pass their own knowledge and skills on to attendees, several of whom will accompany us to the COP in Madrid from December 4-10 following the workshop.</p>
<p><i>Palestine</i></p>	<p>The Palestinian LCOY gathered 140 attendees and their principle outcomes were related to public awareness and engagement in not just learning opportunities, but also stakeholder consultation on decision making. They called for Palestine to consider the role of Women and Youth when developing policy, and to include them in public processes. They called for youth to unite to form a student coalition that could use their strength in numbers to impact policy-makers, and community engagement to mobilize projects on the ground.</p>
<p><i>Poland</i></p>	<p>In the conclusion of the Poland LCOY, Youth and the UN participants of the session highlighted that “we are not heroes”, as one of the attendees said and we should not perceive climate activism as a means to change the world in a day. We should bear in mind the long duration of the process but our priority should be to impact politicians as soon as possible as consequences of climate change are already affecting people all over the world. Workshop participants stated that the session was highly beneficial for them as they realized that even though there are several challenges, there are also solutions and ideas how to make sure to minimize them and achieve certain goals. Workshop organizers at the end of the session informed participants on the ways to engage further in climate action which can be done via being a part of various platform and constituencies such as YOUNGO, UNMGCY or cooperating with the Office of the UN Secretary General’s Envoy on Youth on this matter. Katarzyna Lelonek and Katarzyna Smętek at the end of the workshop highlighted again the role of national and international youth engagement in decision-making and negotiating processes that allows young people to be a part of the discussion.</p>
<p><i>United Kingdom</i></p>	<p>The UK LCOY in Manchester received 100 youth, and called for “just, inclusive and intersectional climate action, recognizing and tackling all forms of oppression simultaneously. They reinforced the need to divest from fossil fuels from all public funds, acknowledged the respiratory and mental health impacts. They recognized the need to</p>



	<p>shift funding in order to support the work, including funding for Loss & Damage, adaptation & mitigation, as well as job retraining in the energy sector, climate education, public transport, and research investment for creating a circular economy. On the other hand, a disincentivization of consumption of animal products and carbon emissions should be introduced using a tax</p>
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