

THE CLIMATE IS
CHANGING 
SO SHOULD WE!
#ACTNOW

GLOBAL YOUTH STATEMENT

Dubai, December 2023

Declaration for Climate Justice

Preamble

As this preamble is being written, climate change is set to inflict planetary-scale ecosystem destruction. With disproportionate impacts on the most vulnerable frontline communities, the unprecedented magnitude of the climate crisis undermines the human rights to life, food, water, equal protection, and a clean and healthy environment, for present and future generations. Despite notable progress made in recent years, it is clear that existing commitments and actions remain insufficient to meet the climate emergency, and we are dangerously off track towards achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

Confronted with this existential threat, children and youth from across the globe have united their voices and perspectives through the COP28 Global Youth Statement: Declaration for Climate Justice. This declaration synthesises the demands and aspirations of a generation that acknowledges its unique role and potential for transformative change both within and beyond the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Through rigorous consultations at the Local and Regional Conferences of Youth, as well as more than 50 policy hackathons, the Global Youth Statement is the result of an extensive and representative process bringing together the voices of children and youth from 150 countries. Our qualitative methodology is also complemented by UNICEF's statistical findings in the U-Report, a global consultation on young people's opinions on climate change involving more than 700,000 respondents. As we launch our Global Youth Statement, we extend our sincere gratitude to our community of young advocates, partners, and supporters, who have played an invaluable role in advancing this vital cause of youth empowerment and climate justice.

In the following pages, we invite policymakers, international organisations, civil society, and other interested stakeholders to read the concrete policy demands of children and youth, structured across 18 thematic sections. This year, for the very first time, we are proud to present the condensed UN language-aligned Global Youth Statement at Pre-COP, and the full version of the Global Youth Statement at COY18 and COP28. Ultimately, this statement is more than a document – it is a powerful advocacy tool, an inspiration, and a resounding call to action.

COP28 is a moment of historic significance, and the Global Youth Statement represents young people's landmark call to action for world leaders to step up to the existential challenge. We are the last generation that can take decisive action to keep 1.5C within reach and keep the planet in a safe and just operating space for current and future generations. Young people around the world are poised to lead, and we are ready to stand together to combat the climate crisis. With the fate of our planet hanging in the balance, we urge world leaders to join us: together, let us take immediate, systematic, and radical action for climate justice.

YOUNGO Global Focal Points

YOUNGO Policy Team

30 October 2023

Condensed Demands

The following are the demands of children and youth, represented by YOUNGO on COP28 negotiation thematic and beyond.

Children and Youth Constituency

Recalling the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan, Paras 55 and 56, the Glasgow Climate Pact, Paras 63 and 64, and Decisions 23/CP.27 and 22/CMA.4:

- Expresses appreciation to the children and youth Constituency for co-organizing the youth climate dialogue with the Presidency of the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties and **notes the outcomes of the Eighteenth Conference of Youth**, organised by the constituency and held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, in November 2023
- Expresses appreciation to the children and youth Constituency and Presidency of the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties for its **International Youth Climate Delegate Program**.
- Encourages parties to **take note of the outcomes of the Local and Regional Conferences of Youth** and meaningfully engage with children and the youth at these conferences;

Action for Climate Empowerment

- **Close the finance gap for ACE**; Recalling Decision 23/CP.27, Para 4, under the Action plan for the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment”;
 - Parties have for many years acknowledged the ACE finance gap, evident in past ACE decisions and ACE dialogue (SB56). Parties must urgently increase public funding for ACE activities, while mobilising new public-private and public-nonprofit partnerships with civil society for activities across all six ACE elements.
- **Increase the diversity and representation of youth within national delegations**; Appreciating Decision 1/CP.27, Para 59, that encourages parties to include young representatives and negotiators into their national delegations;
 - Parties must establish effective mechanisms to include young people, people with disabilities, indigenous people, and women in their negotiating teams as negotiators with full access to create position statements and in the consultative processes for climate policy making and implementation.

Adaptation and Resilience

- **Find common landing zones regarding the Global Goal on Adaptation**; Emphasising Decision 3/CMA.4, which recalls Decision 7/CMA.3, Para 7, that includes the objectives of the work programme of the GGA;
 - Parties must find agreement on the thematic targets proposed by AOSIS and compromise if possible, include Means of Implementation and mainstream finance either through specific mentioning or targets, establish the GGA as a permanent agenda item and consider linkages with other negotiated items especially the NCQG, Article 2.1c, and the GST.
- **Develop National Adaptation Plans with a focus on interconnection and inclusivity**; Recalling Decision 9/CP.27, Paras 6–9, that encourages collaboration between the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group for National Adaptation Plans;
 - Parties must ensure NAPs are interlinked with local and global development agendas to enable international cooperation and policy coherence that maximises co-benefits, centres diverse knowledge types and participative processes that include youth-led advocacy groups.
- **Adopt a just and equitable approach to adaptation financing**; Recognizing Decision 13/CP.27, Para 8, reiterating that grant-based resources, particularly for adaptation, are needed in developing countries, particularly least developed countries and small island developing States;
 - Parties must define clear financial and strategic plans for adaptation initiatives, backed by robust MEL systems, that include a blend of grants and concessional finance for the Global South, maintain transparent, accountable local fund allocation, and enhance financial structures to support Low & Middle Income Countries and SIDS, aligned with principles of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities.

Condensed Demands

Continue (Adaptation and Resilience)

- **Utilise the best available science to guide ambitious climate action;** Adding to Decision 9/CP.27, Para 12, that emphasises the importance of the best available science and traditional, Indigenous, and local knowledge;
 - Parties must incorporate the findings and recommendations of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's 6th Assessment Report as the best available science, enhance collaboration and information sharing through partnerships, individual-driven reporting mechanisms, reference to scientific reports, development of data repositories, and international sharing of diverse knowledge bases, including indigenous and youth knowledge.

Children

- **Ensure that all children receive an accessible, high quality education;** Emphasising Annex/CMA.3, Para 26, encouraging Parties to improve education and climate change training;
 - Parties must ensure that this includes climate change education that incorporates the best available science and principles of climate justice.
- **Foster children's participation in key decision-making events, including UNFCCC events;** Appreciating Decision 1/CP.27, Paras 55 and 59, which recognizes the important role of children and youth as agents of change;
 - Parties must prioritise the process of child funding, make opportunities and funding more available and accessible for children, and ensure their meaningful involvement in decision-making processes.
- **Recognise the particular vulnerability of children by protecting their right to health;**
 - Parties must recognise that exposure to the effects of climate change can have a lifelong impact on children, as their health outcomes, well-being and development are compromised from an early age, and prioritise the right to health.
- **Uphold the rights of children;**

Further, we request the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to convene an expert dialogue at its sixtieth session, to explore and assess relevant evidence and guidance for the design, planning, and implementation of climate action that respects, promotes and considers the rights of children; and reinforces the commitment to upholding children's rights in the broader context of the UNFCCC process.

Climate Finance and Markets

- **Ensure that climate finance negotiations, particularly dialogues under Article 2.1c, do not get stuck in the "UNFCCC Silo."**
 - Parties must prioritise a holistic international financial architecture transformation, offer debt cancellation for developing countries to enable sustainable and climate-resilient development, and disincentivize polluting activities, including providing equitable pathways to phase out fossil fuels.
- **Meet the USD 600 Billion goal climate finance total provisions before 2025;** Building upon Decision 2/CP.15 paragraph 8 and 4/CP.26 paragraph 9
 - Parties must annually and cumulatively meet the USD 100 billion goal, which means that developed countries should transfer USD 600 billion in total as a base for mitigation and adaptation finance by 2025. The USD 100 billion should be delivered as public, grants-equivalent, new and additional finance. Parties must also fulfill their commitments made at COP26 towards transfer-balanced adaptation finance, with the minimum of doubling adaptation finance;
- **Update the New Collective Quantified Goal;** Recalling Decision 1/CP.21, Para 53, and adding to Decision 9/CMA.3;
 - Finance under the NCQG must be predictable based on an operational climate finance definition of the SCF. It should be needs-based, flexible according to the best available data and science and easy accessible by developing countries and vulnerable communities. Grants-based and highly concessional public finance is crucial to address the needs.
 - Innovative sources of finance (e.g., maritime, aviation, wealth and progressive pollution levies), need to be considered. The NCQG must include subgoals for Adaptation, L&D and Mitigation. The quality of these finance flows should be new and additional, transparent to avoid misallocation.
 - Parties must finalise ambitious climate finance objectives by COP29. Therefore some groundbreaking decisions under the CMA5 need to guide a way forward alongside TED 8-12 to produce clear decision text options

Condensed Demands

Continue (Climate Finance and Markets)

- **Incorporate the principles of intergenerational equity in climate finance;** Appreciating Decision 1/CP.27, Para 59, which recognizes the important role of children and youth and the importance of intergenerational equity;
 - Parties must ensure that climate finance amplifies youth engagement in the acceleration of climate action by substantially increasing provision and enhancing access to finance, ensuring their measurable contributions can be integrated in NDCs, NAPs and NBSAPs, and foster inclusive policies and targeted capacity-building.

Climate Justice and Human Rights

- **Recognise that ensuring intergenerational climate justice requires meeting the 1.5°C guardrail;** Emphasising Decision 1/CP.27, Para 7 and Decision 21/CP.27, Para 7, that recognises the critical differences between the 1.5°C and 2°C targets;
 - Parties must explicitly recognise that further State inaction or insufficient action to preserve the planet for current and future generations by failing to meet the 1.5°C guardrail violates human rights and the principles of intergenerational climate justice.
- **Work collaboratively and equitably with children and youth in decision making processes;** Affirming Decision 1/CP.27, Para 59 that explicitly recognises the role of children and youth as agents of change;
 - Parties must create Youth Advisory Boards at the local and national level and implement Youth Climate Delegate programmes for their national delegations. Parties must also recognise and amplify children and youth as key mobilisers of climate action by allocating dedicated funds to youth-led climate justice projects and climate litigation involving youth.
- **Condemn the impunity of crimes against Indigenous people, human rights and environmental defenders, as well as the silencing of climate activists through state-led and state-sanctioned actions;** Building upon Decision 23/CP.27 and the preamble Paris Agreement, which acknowledge the need for Parties to consider their respective obligations on human rights;
 - Parties must fulfil their legal obligations to respect, protect, and promote all human rights for all persons without discrimination, hold perpetrators accountable, and stop unilateral actions that jeopardise common environmental interests.
- **Safeguard the wellbeing of mobile populations, promote solutions for people to stay and to move in response to disasters and extreme events induced by climate change;** Building upon Decision 1/CP.16, Para 14, that recognises migration and planned relocation as action on adaptation, Decision 1/CP.27 Paras 25-28, that recognises the devastating economic and non-economic losses caused by climate change, including forced displacement, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction;
 - In the absence of international legal protection, recognise that people being forced or triggered to move due to climate change impacts especially children, youth and women are in dire need for local, national and international support and protection from human rights violations and trafficking. Parties should recognise and harness migration and planned relocation as adaptation and risk reduction solutions, and include climate mobility in NAPs and NDCs.
 - Allocate dedicated provisions within the Loss and Damage and Adaptation funds to address human mobility, encompassing enabling strategies such as early warning systems, disaster risk reduction measures, the safeguarding of the right to move, and the preservation of the right to stay.
- **Recognise and rectify historical injustices;** Recalling the Common But Differentiated Responsibilities principle;
 - Global North countries must acknowledge their disproportionate role in perpetuating the climate crisis and unjust burdens on frontline communities and provide adequate compensation. Parties must also promote the diverse voices and perspectives of affected communities at all level of climate governance, in local and national governments and international bodies.

Condensed Demands

Climate Peace and Security

- **Recognise and alleviate the disproportionate impacts of climate change on vulnerable communities;** Stressing Decision 1/CP.27, Para 25, which highlights the loss and damage associated with adverse climate impacts;
 - Parties must make climate action conflict-sensitive and prioritise support for conflict-affected regions through mainstreaming conflict sensitivity in climate policies and projects;
 - Parties must also protect the rights of climate migrants and displaced persons, who are especially vulnerable as conflicts are exacerbated by climate impacts;
- **Promote cooperation on transboundary climate challenges pertaining to peace and security;** Recalling Decision 1/CP.27, which reaffirms the critical role of multilateralism to address global issues;
 - Parties must provide political and financial support for environmental and climate peacebuilding;
 - Parties must create economic opportunities and training for youth to reduce drivers of conflict;

Conflict of interest

- **Immediately implement a robust “Conflict of Interests Policy” within the UNFCCC;** Building upon Decision 10/CP.27, Annex - Rules of procedure of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group regarding conflict of interest and confidentiality;
 - A conflict of interest policy is critical to prevent filibustering, delay, and distraction from further undermining critical climate action. Parties must maintain a clear separation from any state or private corporate entities connected to the host country and end the corporate sponsorships of COPs by polluting entities.

Energy

- **Establish a dedicated energy negotiations track within the framework of UNFCCC negotiations;**
 - Parties must achieve this through a multi-stakeholder consultation process to reform multilateral energy governance, with the aim to discuss technology research, transfer and financing, strategic energy connectivity planning (including through Article 6), and to create a global consensus on “green” energy sources definition.
- **A Just, Equitable, and Secure Transition to a Fossil Fuel Phase-out,** building upon decision 1/CP.26 para 20 regarding the phase-down of fossil fuels and phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, we request Parties to commit to;
 - Commit to a global just and equitable phase-out of fossil fuels, and adopt an emissions reduction strategy for all energy systems, at a minimum reducing absolute emissions by 45% by 2030 and 90% by 2050, and reach Net Zero by 2050. More concretely, we call for:
 - Science-driven common but differentiated pathways to phase out fossil fuel production while ensuring equity and security in each Party’s energy system;
 - A fully decarbonised power sector by 2040 globally, and well ahead in Global North countries, as well as a complete phase-out of fossil fuels from the power sector well ahead of 2050;
 - A peak in global greenhouse gas emissions before 2025, as recommended by the IPCC.
 - Implement an immediate global moratorium on the financing, permitting, and operationalization of fossil fuel production infrastructure, notably of coal, oil, and gas projects approved beyond 2021 (as aligned with the IEA); and commit to an immediate end to fossil fuel expansion and proliferation.
 - At a minimum, we call for a global agreement at COP28 to implement an immediate moratorium on the financing, permitting, construction, and operationalization of; Prospecting, expansion, and exploration of new coal resources; Heavy-polluting oil; and Fossil fuel activities within recognized conservation area
 - A global phase-out of all fossil fuel supply-side subsidies by 2025, with Parties redirecting funds towards the subsidisation of renewable energy, efficient infrastructure, and solutions - with particular focus on vulnerable groups - in a manner that ensures a just, equitable, and secure transition;
 - Prioritise mitigation while using a “like-for-like” principle to mitigate residual fossil fuel emissions with permanent carbon removal and sequestration to reach Net Zero.
- **Establish national energy sufficiency targets,** driven by energy efficiency and behavioural changes in advanced economies to avoid demand increases, while allowing LMICs to increase essential energy consumption.

Condensed Demands

Continue (Energy)

- **Building Better Energy Governance Mechanisms**, Recalling Decision 1/CP.27, Paras 36 and 37, that request parties and development banks to provide enhanced financial support, including technology transfer and capacity-building;
 - Generate concessional investment for green energy in emerging markets through Article 6.2 mechanisms;
 - Assist developing country Parties to achieve a global goal to triple renewables and double energy efficiency by 2030 and beyond

Food and Agriculture

- **Promote holistic food system transformations**; Appreciating Decision 3/CP.27, Para 14(a) that promotes a holistic approach to agriculture and food security;
 - Parties must promote and invest in circular bioeconomies, resilient and localised supply chains, food that is priced by its true cost, and diversified protein sources.
- **Improve access to affordable, sustainable, and healthy foods**; Emphasising Decision 3/CP.27, Para 10, that urges Parties to promote sustainable agriculture while ensuring food security;
 - Parties must ensure national food-based dietary guidelines, incorporate health and sustainability in food systems in NDCs, and promote the need for healthy diets, especially in public procurement and school meal programs.
- **Compensate food producers using agroecological practices**; Appreciating Decision 3/CP.27, Para 14(a) and (e) that promotes a holistic and equitable approach on utilising and sharing practices;
 - Parties must develop direct payment schemes by redirecting finances from agri-food corporations to small- and medium-scale and vulnerable producers, particularly in the Global South.
- **Support people in vulnerable situations**; Emphasising Decision 3/CP.27, Para 10, that urges Parties to promote sustainable agriculture while ensuring food security;
 - Parties must ensure equitable access to resources, education, and decent livelihoods and actively seek out and include indigenous-, women-, and youth-led knowledge in agricultural policy.

Governance Climate Action Plans & Global Stocktake

Building on the Synthesis Report on the Technical Dialogue of the first Global Stocktake (FCCC/SB/2023/9) that:

- Finds that global emissions are not in line with modelled global mitigation pathways consistent with the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement (Para 9) and more ambitious mitigation targets in NDCs are needed to reduce emissions more rapidly (Para 105);
 - **Parties must commit to reduce GHG emissions by 45% by 2030, 60% by 2035 (compared to 2019 levels) and reach net zero CO2 by 2050 and update NDCs to reflect this commitment.** This should also include restrictions on the exploration and extraction of new fossil fuels and instead opt for economic diversification.
- Recognises that contribution of civil society and recommends that marginalised groups, including youth, must be included and supported (Para 5, 40, 85, 160);
 - **Parties should unleash the latent force of children and youth** (comprising the largest generation in history) at both subnational and national levels, from NDC development to implementation, and support children and youth at the national level through capacity-building, funding support for youth-led projects, investing in education and entrepreneurship, and creating green and decent jobs for youth;
- Acknowledges that debt and the costs of servicing debt sometimes take up a large share of national budgets in some countries, limiting fiscal space for investments in climate action and other sustainable development priorities (Para 191) and calls for improved debt sustainability (Paras 50, 180, 191);
 - **Parties must cancel debt** as the colonial-caused burden of debt prevents necessary climate investments and explore debt-for-climate swaps to enable enhanced climate ambition and action.

Furthermore, we:

- **Encourage Parties to create National Stocktakes** that integrate Non-State Actors and different stakeholders to achieve ambitious climate targets;
- **Recommend the coordination between the outgoing and incoming COP Presidencies** to ensure a robust, transparent, and inclusive follow-up on the GST1 decision, and recommend further progress;

Condensed Demands

Health

- **Address and alleviate global health issues relating to climate change;** Noting with appreciation Decision 1/CP.27, which acknowledges the right to health;
 - Parties and UNFCCC must take immediate action to implement urgent interventions to address global health issues related to climate change through good governance, strong policies and regulations, and adequate funding and financial mechanisms to support climate-resilient healthcare infrastructure, technology, and training.
- **Consider the serious impacts of climate change on mental health and well-being.**
 - Parties must invest financially in their national health systems to build rehabilitation centres for climate affected communities;
 - Parties must ensure the training of healthcare providers on the impacts of climate change on mental health and encourage further research on this issue;
- **Support robust, climate-resilient healthcare systems that provide everyone with access to high-quality treatment.**
 - Parties shall incorporate health systems' climate resilience into the National Determined Contribution and National Adaptation Plans;
 - Parties must commit to conduct climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments at population level by a stated target date;

Loss & Damage

- **Honour the mandate of the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan and accelerate ambitious action on Loss and Damage through the immediate and effective operationalization of the Loss and Damage Financing Facility;** Recalling Decision 1/CP.27, Paras 25–28, and Decision 2/CP.27, Paras 1–4, regarding the funding arrangements on loss and damage;
 - Parties must ensure that this includes compensation for economic and non-economic losses and damages, as well as slow onset and extreme weather events;
- **Prioritise grant-based funding in order to alleviate, rather than exacerbate, the disproportionate vulnerability of small island developing States and least developed countries;** Recognising Decision 2/CP.27, Paras 1–2, and Annex/CP.27, Para 37(b), which encourages climate finance flows to LDCs and SIDS;
 - Parties should consider a range of L&D financial instruments in accordance with the principles of equity, 'polluter pays', and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities;
- **Transcend tokenism and meaningfully consult and collaborate with youth in the operationalization of any loss and damage mechanisms;** Noting with appreciation Decision 1/CP.27, Para 59 on the role of children and youth as agents of change;
 - This shall be bolstered by multilevel action, including the integration of loss and damage in national-level systems such as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) as well as enhanced intergovernmental coordination.

Mitigation

- **Agree to an ambitious Mitigation Work Programme at COP28;** Conscious of Decision 1/CP.27, Paras 9 and 16, which calls for Parties to implement ambitious transitions to low emission development;
 - Parties should expand the MWP to track not only commitments and emission reductions, as in the NDC process, but also track and assess the progress regarding the implementation of mitigation solutions (e.g. policy or technology) as well as their success (e.g. in the form of more frequent sectoral, continental or country-group based stocktakes with best practices and relevant case studies).
- **Agree to immediately cut 40–45% of anthropogenic methane emissions this decade;** Urging further ambition on Decision 1/CP.27, Para 17, and the Global Methane Pledge, that recognises the need to reduce methane emissions by 2030;
 - Parties should create a mandatory global methane agreement that recognises methane mitigation as the single biggest and fastest way to slow warming in the critical near-term period, guided by the 2021 Global Methane Assessment;

Condensed Demands

Continue (Mitigation)

- **Increase mitigation ambition across all emitting sectors in response to the urgency the climate emergency requires;** Recalling Decision 1/CP.27, Para 9, which calls for Parties to implement ambitious transitions to low emission development;
 - Social aspects of mitigation are crucial for fulfilling the Paris Agreement and achieving a just and equitable transition, which needs to be driven by the needs of marginalised and frontline communities. Parties must develop coherent climate policy packages informed by principles of intergenerational climate justice to support immediate emissions reductions and increase access to low carbon infrastructure and technologies to enable sustainable behaviour change at scale.

Nature and Biodiversity

- **Ensure equitable community participation and sustainable local resource extraction;** Affirming Decision 1/CP.27, Para 31, which encourages meaningful and effective dialogue and participation of all stakeholders;
 - Parties must improve monitoring and support mechanisms, and grant land/tenure rights to indigenous and local communities managing these resources for current and future generations.
- **Create more spaces that involve youth and local communities directly in the formulation and implementation of biodiversity and ecosystem policies and programmes;** Noting with appreciation Decision 1/CP.27, Paras 55 and 59 on the role of Indigenous peoples, local communities, cities, and children and youth as agents of change;
 - Parties must integrate implementation across all levels of governance and respect the livelihoods supported by ecosystems.
- **Recognise the need for deeper understanding of ecosystems and human interactions to ensure mutual wellbeing;** Building upon Decision 1/CP.27, Para 52, which encourages Parties to consider nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches;
 - Parties must promote the importance of community ownership and common pool governance of such wildlife hotspots to prevent Human-wildlife conflict.
- **Drive urgent transformative change by supporting micro and small actors on the ground;** Recalling Decision 16/CP.27, Para 17, which invites actors to engage with local private sector actors;
 - Micro and small actors are invariably the implementers of conservation, protection and restoration and therefore Parties must support them through capacity, support, and the provision of adequate and appropriate technology, resources and financial instruments.

Oceans & Water

- **Refine Corporate Social Responsibility plans and provide tangible actions to the private sector working and benefiting from the water and oceans;** Noting Decision 1/CP.27, Paras 24 and 50, which emphasises the importance of water and ocean action;
 - Parties must make 'impact assessment reports' mandatory on corporations benefiting from the ocean.
- **Adopt cross-cutting and integrated approaches and policy frameworks,** such as integrated water resource management (IWRM), water system resilience thinking, and the water-food-energy nexus approach.
- **Increase facilitation of socially inclusive transboundary water agreements.**
 - Parties must recognise that these agreements are crucial for the planning and implementation of transboundary water projects and the maintenance of global peace.
- **Improve stakeholder engagement by involving youth, civil society, and the private sector.**
 - Parties must implement transformative actions such as integrated water and climate policy, global water information systems, and early warnings for all.
 - Parties must also facilitate an enabling environment for youth-led projects to deliver innovative solutions for water conservation, equity and sustainability.
 - Parties should institutionalise youth participation and involvement in water management institutions, river basin councils, and water and climate councils.

Condensed Demands

Reimagining and Transforming Economies

- Commit to a common vision of a transformation where economies thrive in harmony with nature and humanity.
- **Establish education and training, as well as the needs of youth, children and future generations, as key themes under the scope of the Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP) to guide further work, keeping the spirit of Decisions 1/CP.27, Para 31, and 1/CMA.4, Para 51;**
 - Parties should set the scope beyond the energy sector and include socioeconomic, workforce and other dimensions.
- **Create an Advisory Board to the JTWP, inclusive of observer constituencies and IGOs/experts;**
 - Parties must incorporate **social dialogue** in the institutional arrangements of the JTWP, enhanced by participation of all stakeholders, based on the principles of public participation and procedural justice, as mandated by Decision 1/CMA.4, Para 50, as well as article 6 of the Convention and article 12 of the Paris Agreement.
- **Incorporate labour rights** into the overarching considerations of the JTWP, in addition to strong references to **decent work and human rights**; taking into consideration the ILO guidelines on just transition.
- Ensure that JTWP includes **policy driven outputs**;
 - Parties should commit to delivering on the outputs of the JTWP in the design of their own national policies by adopting guidelines for national just transition strategies and indicators to measure progress.
 - Parties must ensure that the JTWP includes as an outcome frameworks for financing just transition pathways across the global climate finance architecture; noting Decision 16/CMA.4 Para 7's emphasis on transforming current economies into resilient ones.

Technology and Innovation

- **Enhance collaboration between the CTCN and Green Climate Fund to align technology deployment and financing;** Recalling Decision 16/CP.27, Para 3(k), which welcomes this continued collaboration;
- **Strengthen technology cooperation between countries to enable rapid diffusion of climate solutions through equitable partnerships and reverse innovation flows;** Emphasising Decision 1/CP.27, Paras 22 and 45, on the need to strengthen partnerships and promote cooperation;
- **Implement participatory technology foresight processes to develop localised technology strategies aligned with community needs;** Endorsing Decision 9/CP.27, Para 12 and Decision 16/CP.27, Para 20, which recognises the need to incorporate Indigenous peoples and local communities in the solutions process;
- **Conduct holistic assessments of technologies that account for sustainability dimensions beyond just emissions reductions;** Noting Decision 18/CP.27 in general, which discusses enhancing climate technology development;
- **Commit to strengthening intellectual property rights and technical assistance to developing countries to enable greater access and deployment of patented climate technologies;** Noting Decision 18/CP.27 in general, which discusses enhancing climate technology development;

Women and Gender

- **Promote the meaningful participation of marginalised genders at all levels of climate decision-making while increasing their political representation in government bodies;** Endorsing Decision 24/CP.27, Para 9, which provides initial suggestions to ensure gender balance;
- **Invest in gender-responsive mitigation, adaptation, and climate finance projects, policies, and organisations that prioritise women and other genders, especially underrepresented and marginalised groups;** Emphasising Decision 1/CP.27, Paras 57–58, which encourages equal participation;
- **Ensure universal access to quality and affordable comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information.**
 - Parties must also promote laws and policies that enhance social protections and provide key services such as health, including SRHR during disasters.

First Release, 30th of October 2023.

Second Release, 11th of November 2023.