

Empowering Youth for Climate Action: Navigating COP and COY in the UAE



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Outline

In collaboration with YOUNGO and the Youth Climate Champion Team, the Arab Youth Centre is pleased to share the official COY18 and COP28 Youth Handbook, as part of the ongoing Arab Youth Toolkit Series, in partnership with HSBC and Posterity Institute. The aim of this document is to provide you with information regarding the role of youth in the upcoming COP28, in addition to the myriad of opportunities that youth may have access to on the Road to COP28 including the local and regional COYs and volunteering engagements.

INTRODUCTION

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE UNFCCC AND COP

Since its inception in 1992, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has served as the basis for international climate negotiations. The primary objective of the UNFCCC is to address global climate change and its inevitable impacts. Whilst the convention itself has not established any concrete targets, nor was it created with the intention of doing so, it has provided a solid framework for future agreements and policies.

COP, that is the "Conference of the Parties," functions as the supreme decision-making body within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.



It is responsible for overseeing and monitoring the implementation of climate change policy¹. Several COPs are held each year, including events such as the UN Biodiversity COP as the governing body of the CBD, organised by the United Nations Environment Programme, and the Escazu Agreement COP, the inaugural meeting of which took place in 2022, facilitated by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean².

In the world of climate change, COPs serve as annual forums attended by member countries of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), serving as the apex decision-making entity³. In recent years, participation has grown exponentially.



As of 2023, the count of participating parties has grown to **198**—a substantial increase from the original **118** that participated in the first COP.

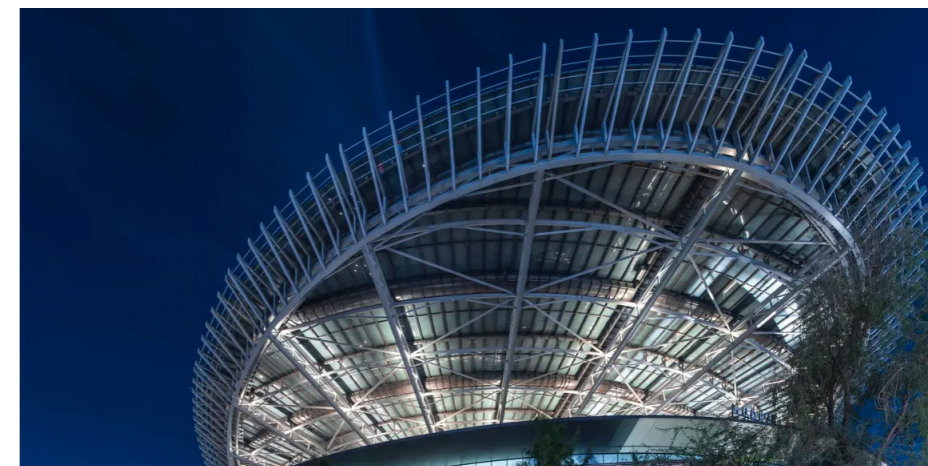
This growth is indicative of the urgency of the climate change crisis as well as the growing and increasingly global dedication to combatting the challenges that climate change poses to wider society⁴.



The first COP took place in **1995** and was held in **Berlin**.



Since COP1, climate change COP sessions have been held annually, culminating in the most recent COP27 hosted in **Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt**⁵.



Looking to the coming months, COP28 is scheduled to start on **November 30 2023** and conclude on **December 12 2023** and is set to take place in **Dubai, United Arab Emirates**⁶.

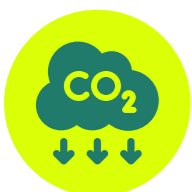
The primary purpose of the UNFCCC's COP forums is to provide the global community with a platform to engage in positive and meaningful dialogue to discuss, negotiate and advance strategies, policies and actions that aim to mitigate climate change, adapt to its impacts, and promote sustainable development on a global scale⁷.

As nations come together in a joint effort to combat the challenges presented by climate change Heads of State and other high-profile dignitaries make keynote appearances, but far more work goes on behind the scenes. The event hosts numerous panel discussions, workshops, and other policymaking activities – with each COP culminating in the development of an agreement or a treaty meant to catalyse climate action. Perhaps most notably, these conferences negotiated two key global climate treaties: first the **Kyoto Protocol in 1997**, and later the **Paris Agreement in 2015**.

INTRODUCTION

THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

The first major breakthrough outcome of COPs was the Kyoto Protocol. Adopted in 1997 in Kyoto, Japan, during the third COP, the Kyoto Protocol was the first formal international treaty that established legally binding goals to address climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Kyoto Protocol had four major components:



Emission Reduction Targets

The Kyoto Protocol set legally binding emission reduction targets for a group of developed countries known as "Annex I" countries. These included member states of the EU, Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom but excluded the United States. These countries committed to reducing their combined greenhouse gas emissions to levels below those of 1990 during the first commitment period, which ran from 2008 to 2012.



Flexibility Mechanisms

To assist Annex I countries in meeting their emission reduction targets cost-effectively, the Kyoto Protocol introduced three market-based mechanisms:



Emissions Trading

Annex I countries could buy and sell emission allowances among themselves. In other words, if country A's maximum allowed threshold for emissions is 10 tons of greenhouse gases, and it only emits 7 tons, country B could purchase the remaining 3-ton allowance from country A and emit 13 tons. This created a market for greenhouse gas emissions, allowing countries to meet their targets by trading emission allowances with others.



Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

This mechanism allowed Annex I countries to invest in emission reduction projects in emerging countries. This included projects such as the construction of renewable energy parks in developing countries or supporting reforestation efforts that maximize green coverage to absorb excess greenhouse gases from the atmosphere. By financing projects that reduced emissions in emerging countries, Annex I countries could earn certified emission reduction (CER) credits, which could be used to meet their targets.



Joint Implementation (JI)

Similar to the CDM, JI allowed Annex I countries to invest in emission reduction projects in other Annex I countries. The emission reductions achieved through these projects could be counted towards a country's target.



Compliance and Reporting

The Kyoto Protocol established rigorous rules and guidelines for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and the progress made in meeting emission reduction targets. Not only was this component used to assess progress towards the Kyoto goals, but also to highlight potential non-compliance and inability to achieve the necessary targets, which would warrant consequences in the form of financial penalties or loss of certain privileges. An enforcement branch known as the Compliance Committee was created to ensure countries' compliance with their obligations.



Adaptation Fund

The Kyoto Protocol established the Adaptation Fund to help emerging countries adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. Vulnerable communities are often minor contributors to climate change but bear the brunt of its impacts at the expense of developed regions. Thus, funding for this mechanism primarily came from a share of proceeds generated through the CDM.

The Kyoto Protocol allowed for subsequent commitment periods with updated targets. The Doha Amendment, adopted in 2012, established a second commitment period from 2013 to 2020. However, not all Annex I countries ratified this amendment, and it had limited global impact. While the Kyoto Protocol was largely phased out, it laid out the blueprint for the next major breakthrough: the Paris Agreement.

INTRODUCTION

THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The Paris Agreement provides a durable framework guiding the global effort for decades to come. The Paris Agreement was adopted at COP21 in Paris, France, in 2015. The Paris Agreement approached climate change with a completely different lens: the understanding that all countries—whether developed or emerging—have a role to play in addressing this global challenge and materializing a low-carbon, sustainable future. Similar to the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement had major components of its own, including:



Limiting Temperature Increase

The Paris Agreement sets out two long-term temperature goals: to limit global warming to **well below 2 degrees Celsius** above pre-industrial levels, while pursuing efforts to **limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius** above pre-industrial levels. These temperature levels were decided to avoid catastrophic impacts and irreversible damage caused by climate change—predominantly exacerbated by heat waves, storms, and sea-level rise.



Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Each participating country, known as a Party to the agreement, is required to submit its NDC—a voluntary commitment outlining its climate action plans and goals. These plans include emission reduction targets, adaptation efforts, and other measures to combat climate



change. Unlike the Kyoto Protocol, these plans and targets are not legally binding; however, Parties are expected to meet these goals within a 5 to 10-year timeframe and continually raise their ambition based on their capacity to achieve more impactful targets.

Mitigation and Adaptation

Mitigation refers to the Parties' commitment to reducing their domestic carbon footprint—in other words, slashing their greenhouse gas emissions. This also includes the preservation and enhancement of greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs, including forests, wetlands, mangrove sites, and even the world's oceans. Adaptation to the impacts of climate change is a central component of the agreement. Parties are encouraged to enhance their adaptive capacity and resilience, especially in vulnerable regions.



Transparency, Implementation, and Compliance

The Paris Agreement emphasizes transparency and accountability in reporting and verifying countries' progress in implementing their NDCs. To ensure that information on climate actions is made available and that progress can be monitored, a common transparency framework was established. Relying on a robust transparency mechanism, the Paris Agreement requires Parties to report on their progress, after which their reports are reviewed by international technical experts.



Finance and Technology

Developed countries committed to providing financial support to emerging countries to assist them in mitigating and adapting to climate change. The goal is to mobilize at least \$100 billion annually by 2020, with increased support beyond that date. The Paris Agreement also formalized the financial mechanism of the Green Climate Fund to meet the same goals. Not only does the Agreement call for financial support and resources, but also for technology transfer. The Agreement supports the deployment, development, and transfer of climate-friendly technologies to support mitigation and adaptation efforts in emerging countries.



Loss and Damage

The Paris Agreement recognizes the concept of "loss and damage" associated with the impacts of climate change, particularly for vulnerable and emerging markets. These losses could be economic—especially in the context of infrastructure or agriculture—or non-economic, such as ecosystems and cultural heritage sites. Even worse, many of these impacts are permanent, and this irreversible damage will only be exacerbated as climate change worsens. To address loss and damage, and under the Paris Agreement, the Warsaw International Mechanism was established in COP19; later, the Loss and Damage Fund for vulnerable nations was established in COP27 in Sharm El Sheikh.

INTRODUCTION

THE PARIS AGREEMENT



Non-Party Stakeholders

While the Kyoto Protocol was reserved for Parties, the Paris Agreement acknowledges the important role of non-state actors, including businesses, cities, and civil society, in addressing climate change. Thus, it calls to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices, and efforts of local communities through education, training, public awareness, participation, and access to information.



Global Stocktake

The agreement calls for a global stocktake to be conducted every five years. During this process, Parties assess collective progress toward the agreement's goals and enhance their efforts as needed. This will be discussed further in a later section.

The COP has long been regarded as a landmark event in the realm of climate change. In recent years, COPs have served as a crucial platform for nations to unveil their long-term carbon neutrality commitments. For instance, during the 2019 COP25 in Spain, 73 parties of the UNFCCC collectively committed to achieving net zero emissions by 2050. A similar pledge was made by the UAE in 2021 ahead of COP26 held in the United Kingdom.



As a result, COPs have become the main platform for nations to highlight their climate ambitions and simultaneously significant for assessing the progress that these nations have made towards their goals.



INTRODUCTION

KEY ACTORS AND STAKEHOLDERS AT COP

The key stakeholders and actors at COP are individuals, groups, organizations, and entities that play influential roles in the negotiations and activities related to addressing climate change and implementing the UNFCCC's Agenda.

I. The UNFCCC Secretariat

The UNFCCC serves as the main administrative body for the proceedings, overseeing and managing the negotiation process, as an impartial entity.



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

II. Parties to the Convention

Parties to the convention are the primary stakeholders in the context of the COP meetings. Each COP meeting consists of delegations sent by member states, who are known as 'Parties to the Convention'. All member states that are Parties to the Convention are represented at the COP. Their primary responsibility is to review the implementation of the Convention and promote the effective implementation of the Convention, which includes both institutional and administrative arrangements.

III. Civil Society Organisations

In recent years, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), environmental groups, and advocacy organizations have been known to participate in COP meetings, influencing the negotiations and raising awareness for their respective causes. As it stands, there are nine constituencies under the UNFCCC including:

- Business and Industry Groups (BINGO)
- Environmental NGOs (ENGO)
- Local Government and Municipal Authorities (LGMA)
- Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPO)
- Research and Independent NGOs (RINGO)
- Trade Union NGOs (TUNGO)
- Women and Gender
- Youth NGOs (YOUNGO)
- Farmers

IV. International Organisations

Organizations such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Global Environment Facility, and the Green Climate Fund participate and provide support for climate-related initiatives.



V. Advisory and Technical Bodies

Various advisory and technical bodies, such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), provide reports and recommendations to inform negotiations. This also includes academics and scientists, whose input has been proven to be invaluable in its ability to guide and inform effective decision-making. Moreover, some individuals and groups may attend as observers or experts in specific areas, such as forestry, agriculture, or renewable energy.



VI. Informal NGO Groups

In addition to the 'Civil Society Organizations' the UNFCCC recognises faith-based organisations, parliamentarians, and education and communication NGOs as observers to the UNFCCC process.

INTRODUCTION

COP BADGES

All representatives who will be engaging with and participating at COP will require a badge to enter the premises. The badges are colour-coded, with the colours representing the capacity in which the badgeholder is present:



Badges provide badgeholders with access to the negotiation hall, given that the Parties (and badge-providers) consent to having observers within the halls.

INTRODUCTION

THE COP PROCESS

The main objective of COP is to host a series of complex negotiations that eventually lead to the decision-making processes that underscore the action to be taken by a party over a certain period of time to address its role in overcoming the climate crisis. The COP processes usually follow a series steps including:



Preparation

COP negotiations are preceded by months or even years of preparation. This includes scientific assessments, technical reports, and consultations among countries and stakeholders to set the agenda and expectations for the conference.



Agenda Setting

The COP presidency, typically held by the host country, plays a crucial role in setting the agenda for the conference. This agenda may include discussions on mitigation efforts, adaptation strategies, financial support, technology transfer, capacity building, transparency and reporting, and other climate-related topics.



Negotiation Tracks and Governing Bodies

COP negotiations are organized into various "tracks" or working groups, each focusing on specific aspects of climate change. To govern and oversee the progress of the treaties, the UNFCCC has established governing and subsidiary bodies to address certain issues as well. The most prominent bodies include:

- Conference of the Parties (COP)
- Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) - The CMA serves as the meeting for the Parties of the Paris Agreement to discuss progress and implementation. Parties that are signed to the Convention but not the Paris Agreement attend as observers.
- Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) - Similar to the CMA, the CMP is the meeting of Parties signed to the Kyoto Protocol.
- Bureau of COP, CMA, and CMP - The Bureau provides counsel and direction to the COP, CMP, and CMA by offering guidance on the continuous engagements within the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement.
- Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) - The SBSTA supports the work of the governing bodies by providing relevant information and support on scientific and technological matters, especially in the context of the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol.
- Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) - Similar to the SBSTA, the SBI's agenda focuses on enhancing the key aspects of implementation including transparency, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, and capacity building.



Negotiation Process and Decision-making

Negotiators from various countries engage in discussions, often in closed-door sessions, to reach agreements on key issues. The negotiations often revolve around four main pillars:

Mitigation

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and upscaling decarbonisation across various sectors.

Adaptation

Protecting the most vulnerable communities and most critical systems from climate impacts, such as extreme weather and biodiversity loss.

Finance

Making climate finance more affordable and accessible.

Loss and Damage

Helping the most vulnerable to rebuild after climate-related disasters

These negotiations involved drafting and revising text proposals, seeking common ground, and addressing differences. Agreements reached during COP negotiations are typically adopted through consensus. However, in cases where consensus cannot be reached, decisions may be made through a formal voting process, though this is relatively rare.

To deepen your understanding of the negotiations process, check out the ' toolkit by Janna Tenzing.

INTRODUCTION

THE COP PROCESS



Outcome

The outcome of COP negotiations is documented in official documents, including COP decisions and reports. These outcomes guide countries in their climate actions and set the direction for global climate efforts.



Follow-Up

COP meetings are held annually, and the implementation of agreements and decisions is monitored and assessed in subsequent meetings. This iterative process allows for adjustments and improvements in global climate action over time.

Some youth are invited to join "Party" delegations, as official negotiators on behalf of their country's government. Other youth can receive "Observer" civil society badges, which means being able to join many negotiation sessions and make interventions via the YOUNGO observer seat for children and youth NGOs. Youth could approach accredited NGOs, found in this or accredit their own NGOs through the



INTRODUCING COP28

From November 30 to December 12, 2023, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) will host the 28th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Dubai. COP28 will be a milestone moment for global climate action, and its significance for both the region, and the international community, cannot be understated. Through COP28, the UAE will be actively reaffirming both the national and regional commitment towards climate action and international cooperation.

Undoubtedly, COP28 is the single most important event taking place in the UAE in 2023. In honour of the event, and what it signifies to the region, the UAE government has officially declared 2023 to be the "Year of Sustainability". In recent years, the United Arab Emirates has actively demonstrated a growing dedication to addressing the issue of climate change, as evidenced by our strong focus on progressing towards a more sustainable future. Being the second COP to be held in Western Asia and the fifth COP hosted by an Arab country, COP28 holds monumental importance for the MENA region. It signifies increased inclusion in the broader climate change dialogue and a heightened and more inclusive global commitment to pursuing a sustainable future.

AN OVERVIEW OF COP28'S AGENDA AND KEY TOPICS

GLOBAL STOCKTAKE



Perhaps the most widely anticipated research to be presented at COP28 is the first Global Stocktake. Each stocktake is a two-year process that happens every five years, with the aim of assessing the world's collective progress towards achieving its climate goals. Crucially, the first Global Stocktake simultaneously takes place at the mid-point in the implementation of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its myriad of goals, including ending extreme poverty and hunger, building sustainable cities, and preserving marine and terrestrial ecosystems.

YOUTH STOCKTAKE



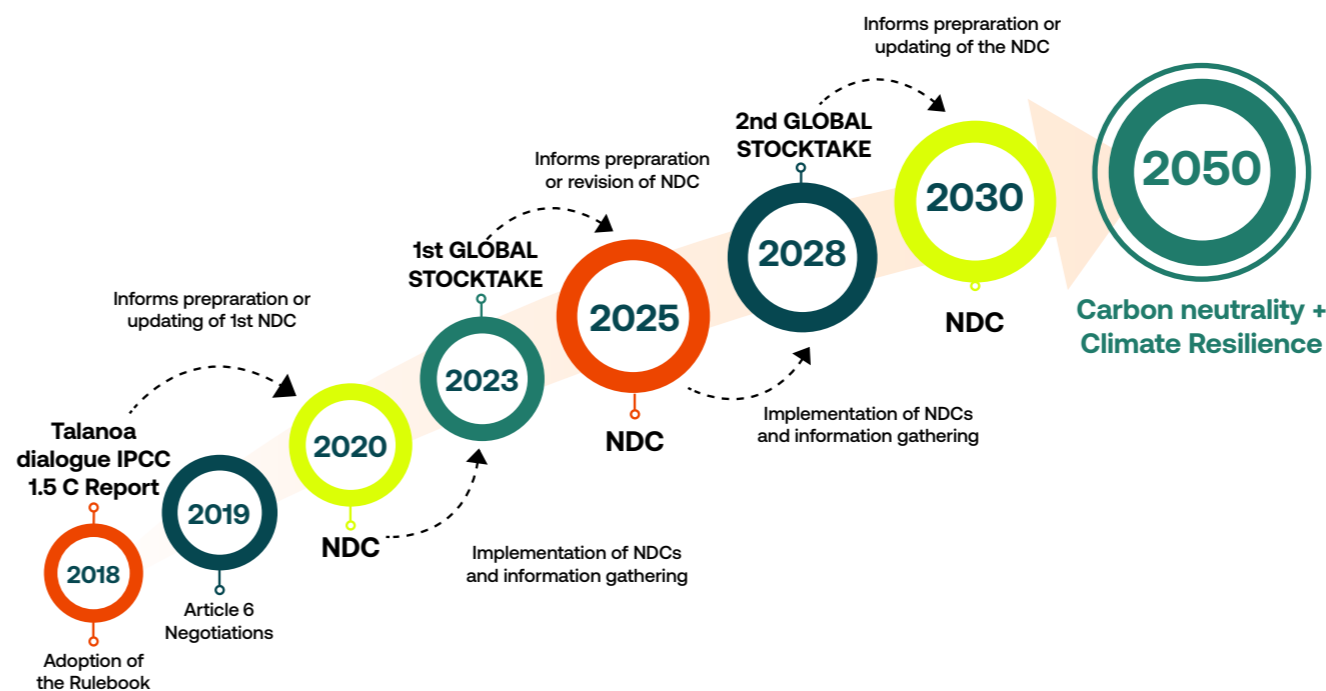
Complementing the First Global Stocktake, set to take place during COP28, the first Youth Stocktake was announced, led by YOUNGO and supported by the Youth Climate Champion Team of the COP28 Presidency. Announced during the Bonn Climate Change Conference (SB58), the youth stocktake focused on assessing youth engagement, opportunities, and challenges in the climate negotiations landscape. The youth stocktake highlighted several persistent gaps that youth face such as lack of resources for youth volunteers, education and training gaps that limit effective understanding and engagement with complex negotiations, and a general disconnect between youth needs and formal negotiations.

JUST TRANSITION



At the Sharm El-Sheikh Climate Conference (COP27), governments agreed to establish a new Work Programme on Just Transition Pathways. This programme is rooted in sustainable development and extends beyond the energy sector, aiming to foster a whole of society approach and facilitate multilateral support for nationally determined just transition pathways.

The multilateral climate negotiations are what the COP was originally founded for and still make up the heart and most important elements of the conference. COP28 will continue negotiations on various negotiation thematic tracks (known as Work Programmes), with the official agenda being confirmed in the first few days and the aim to produce a set of decisions agreed by all countries by the conclusion. The agenda and negotiations calendar will be updated on the



INTRODUCING COP28

MEET THE COP28 PRESIDENCY

The COP Presidency plays a critical role in leading COPs, ensuring that the COP agenda is met and continuously advancing, representing COP and acting as the spokesperson for the COP’s decisions and actions, and facilitating dialogue and consensus between the Parties to drive climate action and promote a sustainable future.

H.E. Dr. Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber, President-designate for COP28



Dr. Al Jaber is the first CEO to ever serve as COP President and brings with him sound business acumen, a deep understanding of economics and leverages his decades-long experience in the energy sector, encompassing both renewable and traditional energies. During his double tenure as Special Envoy for Climate Change (2010- 2016, 2020-present), Dr. Al Jaber has played a seminal role in shaping the country’s clean energy path, including as founding CEO and currently the Chairman of Masdar, Abu Dhabi’s pioneering renewable energy initiative, that has since become a leading global clean energy player. Dr. Al Jaber has also been an outcomes-focused participant at over 11 COPs, including the historic Paris COP21 in 2015. Upon joining Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) as its CEO, Dr. Al Jaber has spearheaded a \$15 billion decarbonization strategy and new low-carbon solutions business.

H.E. Shamma Al Mazrui, Youth Climate Champion for COP28



The Youth Climate Champion role is designed to amplify the work of youth-led and youth-focused organizations within the COP process. H.E. Shamma Al Mazrui, Minister of Community Development, will be the first-ever Youth Climate Champion with a Ministerial role. She will be responsible for engaging with youth globally in the lead-up to, and during, COP28 UAE. This will include working with local and global stakeholders to provide capacity-building opportunities for youth, as well as mechanisms to fund youth innovations in the field. H.E. Al Mazrui is also the Vice Chair of the Arab Youth Center, the Secretary General of the Education and Human Resources Council, Chairperson for Special Olympics UAE, and President of the National Center for Education Quality.

H.E. Razan Al Mubarak, UN Climate Change High-level Champion for COP28



As UN Climate Change High-Level Champion, H.E. Razan Al Mubarak will mobilize the private sector and civil society, along with driving efforts to address the climate and nature crises together. The role of the UN Climate Change High-Level Champion is focused on engaging state and non-state actors, including cities and sub-regional governments, indigenous peoples, civil society, and private sector partners.

Al Mubarak will draw upon her experience as President of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Managing Director of the Environment Agency Abu Dhabi (EAD) and Managing Director of Emirates Nature-WWF to ensure progress on biodiversity, conservation, and nature-based solutions.

The COP28 Presidency will aim to achieve the **four** main aims of COP28, which are:



Fast tracking the energy transition and slashing emissions before 2030



Deliver old promises and set the framework for a new deal on finance



Put nature, people, lives and livelihoods at the heart of climate action



Mobilize for the most inclusive COP

In developing the thematic program for this year’s COP, the COP28 Presidency has taken an inclusive approach, holding open consultations on thematic areas and sequencing, inviting inputs from a broad mix of stakeholders across government, business, civil society, children and youth, and Indigenous Peoples, among others. These consultations have helped to highlight the most pressing action areas for COP28 to progress, and the importance of their interconnectedness.

INTRODUCING COP28

COP28 THEMATIC DAYS

As with all COPs, the two week agenda will be divided into thematic days, each addressing various topics. Through delving deeper into these themes, the COP28 Presidency aims to fast-track the energy transition and cut emissions before 2030, transform climate finance and set the framework for a new finance deal, put nature, people, and livelihoods at the heart of climate action, and mobilising the most inclusive COP. In addition to the thematic days, COP28's Presidency announced that each day within the agenda will integrate four cross-cutting themes including:



Technology & Innovation



Inclusion



Frontline Communities



Finance

As for the thematic days and the breakdown of COP28's agenda, topics such as health, finance, energy and industry, youth, nature and food are addressed:

The World Climate Action Summit will spearhead dialogue and negotiations between heads of state and government alongside leaders from civil society, business, youth, Indigenous Peoples' organisations and more to drive the pillars of the Paris Agreement. The rest of the thematic days will address challenges, gaps, solutions, and progress relevant to the topic of the day. The first of the thematic days - Health/Relief, Recovery and Peace - addresses two themes that are new for COPs, highlighting the impacts of the climate crisis on health and relief, and underscoring the need for investment and policy to protect lives and livelihoods and boost resilience and stability.

TWO WEEK SCHEDULE

NOV 30		Opening	DEC 6		Multilevel Action, Urbanization and Built Environment/Transport
DEC 1		World Climate Action Summit	DEC 7		Rest
DEC 2		World Climate Action Summit	DEC 8		Youth, Children, Education and Skills
DEC 3		Health / Relief, Recovery and Peace	DEC 9		Nature, Land Use, and Oceans
DEC 4		Finance/Trade / Gender Equity / Accountability	DEC 10		Food, Agriculture and Water
DEC 5		Energy, Industry, and Just Transition	DEC 11-12		Final Negotiations



INTRODUCING COP28

COP28 ZONE

As with all COPs, the venue at EXPO City Dubai will be divided into the Blue Zone and the Green Zone.

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THE GREEN ZONE:

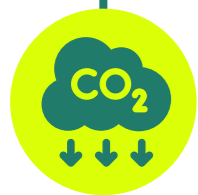
The Green Zone is the more accessible zone of the two spaces, open to delegates and guests of the Blue Zone, the Public and Private Sector, NGOs and the General Public. In the Green Zone, you'll find exhibition booths and pavilions hosted by different organizations and stakeholders. These exhibits showcase innovative climate solutions, research, and initiatives. Additionally, numerous side events, panel discussions, and presentations on a wide range of climate topics are held here. It serves as a hub for networking, knowledge exchange, and engagement with a diverse range of actors interested in climate action. Attendees can learn about projects, campaigns, and activities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Additionally, the COP28 Presidency has announced unique plans and spaces in the Green Zone including:



Technology and Innovation Hub:

The Technology and Innovation Hub represents the convergence of cutting-edge technologies and progressive thinking to deliver innovative solutions and tackle climate change. This Hub acts as a catalyst for enabling government, businesses, and civil society to collaborate and leverage technologies to address the most pressing sustainability challenges of our time.



Decarbonization Hub:

The Decarbonization Hub represents an exclusive space where COP28 UAE's top-tier sponsors who are leaders in green transformation can connect, collaborate, and share insights, strategies, and solutions to combat climate change. This opportunity allows leaders and innovators to showcase their blueprints for sustainable development and forge strategic partnerships that accelerate progress towards net-zero emissions.



Knowledge Hub:

This Hub will feature thematic experiences tackling urgent climate challenges and potential solutions.



Youth Hub:

Youth will have a designated physical space in the COP28 Green Zone at the Youth Hub.

Registrations for the Green Zone have not been opened yet, but keep an eye out on the official for more information.



2

THE BLUE ZONE:

The Blue Zone is a more conservative space, managed directly by the UNFCCC. The zone is only open to accredited party and observer delegates as it hosts the formal negotiations across the two weeks of the conference, as well as the World Climate Action Summit, the country pavilions, presidency events and hundreds of side events including panel discussions, round tables, and cultural events. Blue Zone access is only open to accredited parties and observers.

YOUTH AND COP

The climate crisis is one of universal importance, encompassing far-reaching implications for the environment, economies, social structures, and the overall well-being of current and future generations. Driven by a mounting concern for the planet's future, young activists have emerged, proving themselves to be a powerful force in raising awareness, advocating for policy changes and demanding urgent action to address the increasingly severe environmental crisis. Youth-driven initiatives have spurred conversations among policymakers, sparked international dialogues, and played a significant role in influencing climate policies, corporate sustainability practices, and public consciousness surrounding the need to combat climate change.



YOUNGO

Any discussion surrounding youth and COP, especially when addressing COY, is incomplete without the mention of YOUNGO.



In 2009, the UNFCCC secretariat extended constituency status to admitted youth NGOs through an entity called YOUNGO, or the Official Children and Youth Constituency of the UNFCCC. Their vision is to empower children and youth to act and work to enhance their skills and capacity to drive the necessary and ambitious climate actions and policies at all levels towards a liveable climate-just future.

The presence of a youth constituency ensures that young people are not only adequately represented, but their inputs and contributions to the discourse surrounding climate change, as well as the strategies and commitments set in place to address its challenges, are taken seriously and effectively integrated into global ambitions. It is vital to recognize the importance of youth participation as an essential element in the functioning and success of previous and future COPs. In fact, YOUNGO has Working Groups to match the different negotiation tracks, which any youth at COP will be welcome to join and hear updates from in the daily YOUNGO coordination meeting (Spokes meeting). You can also seek to influence the negotiations by meeting with your country's delegation bilaterally, taking actions (UNFCCC-approved demonstrations), or coordinating with other advocacy stakeholders. YOUNGO will set up communication groups to share such opportunities. You can find more information about the YOUNGO Working Groups or by reaching out to the

To further amplify youth voices, YOUNGO also organises COY or Conference of Youth, which is widely recognised as a crucial part of the proceedings. The COYs offer youth a unique opportunity to contribute to climate change policy as the official, globally recognised youth conference on climate change. It is first and foremost an opportunity for young individuals to project their voices in a formal setting to ultimately shape international climate change policies. COY – more specifically Global COY – is typically held a few days before COP, with YOUNGO having hosted 17 total COYs to date.

The Conference of Youth consists of **four major components**:



Global Youth Statement



Capacity Building



Skill-Building Workshops



Cultural Exchange

Since the creation and operation of YOUNGO, COY has been presenting the youth in the climate policy space under the UNFCCC. The outcomes from COYs have also been elevated and integrated into dialogues and actions led by COP. In Glasgow COP26, the Global Youth Statement was acknowledged, and the same happened in COP27.

Also, in COP27 in Egypt in 2022, **youth engagement as main stakeholders in climate policy for the implementation of the Paris Agreement was extended under the new "ACE Action Plan"** signed at the conference. ACE stands for "Action for Climate Empowerment" and is further outlined in the Paris Agreement. ACE was adopted by UNFCCC to empower and engage all members of society through the six ACE elements including education, training, and awareness. In addition, a climate youth negotiator programme was launched that aims to empower young climate activists.

YOUTH AND COP

YOUNGO

In addition to the GCOY, more localized COYs exist which address more local and regional issues. These conferences exist to increase inclusivity and diversity, taking place before the final GCOY. The outcomes from these conferences are integrated into the final policy document that is submitted on behalf of all youth each year.

COYs are divided into three levels:

LOCAL COY 1

LOCAL

A more localised COY that takes place within a particular country (E.g. UAE COY, Saudi COY)

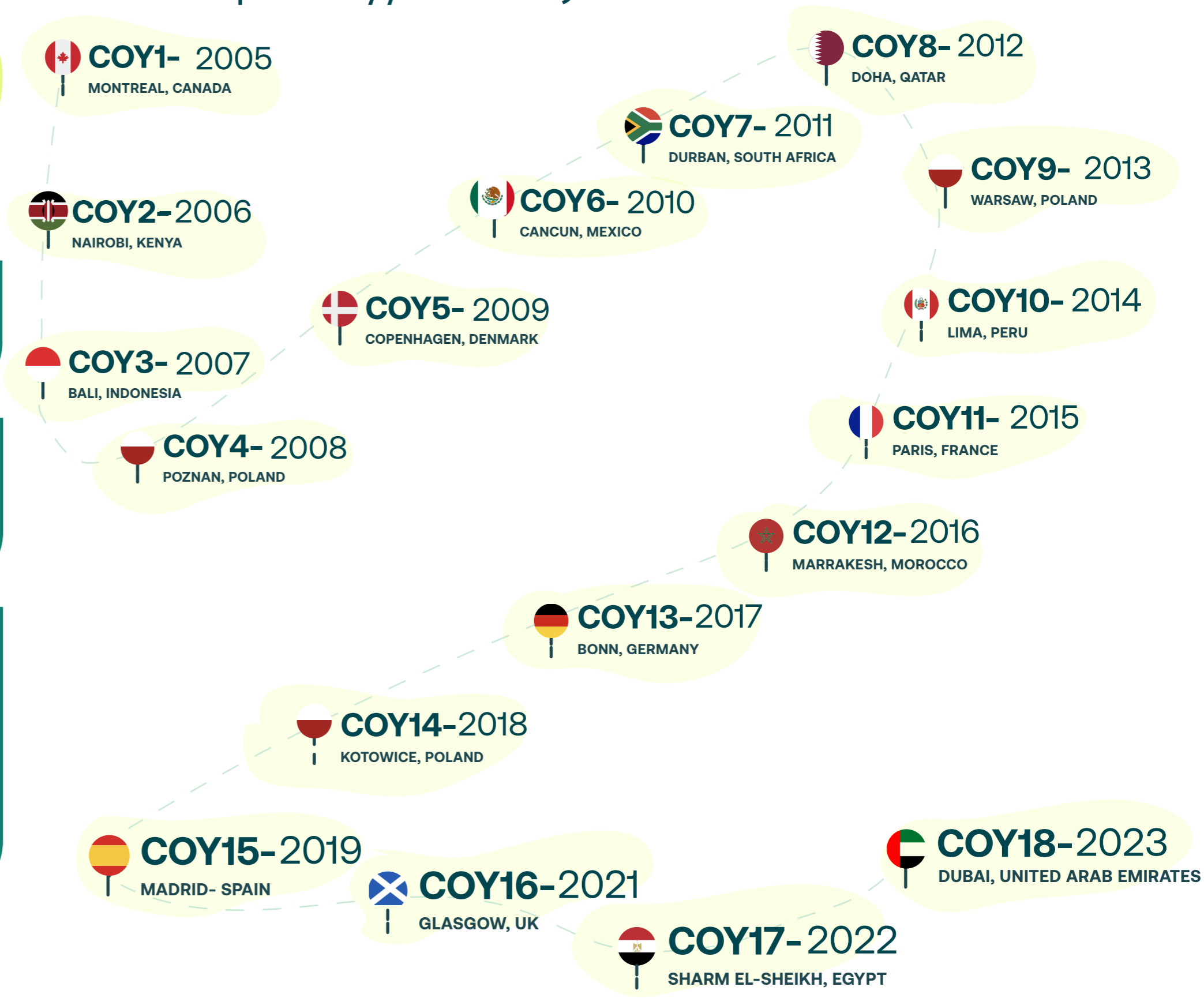
REGIONAL COY 2

The Regional COY expands on local COY and covers an entire region (E.g. MENA COY, Eastern Europe COY).

GLOBAL COY 3

The Global COY takes place a few days preceding COP, and within the context of GCOY, the Global Youth Statement (GYS) is developed throughout the year. This statement underscores global youth perspectives on climate change and sustainability matters, culminating in the upcoming iteration known as GCOY18.

The following table outlines the different COY iterations that have taken place every year since 2005:



YOUTH AND COP

YOUNGO

You can make effective use of the two online resources provided below to stay informed about all the regional and local COYS (Conference of Youth) events happening this year in preparation for COP28. If applicable, it would be highly beneficial to consider attending the COY event taking place in your country or region. Notably, the last event on the list, GCOY18, is scheduled to occur in the United Arab Emirates at the close of November, just prior to COP28. This year, COY18 is jointly hosted by the Arab Youth Centre, the American University of Sharjah, and Green House under the New York University in Abu Dhabi. These listings include crucial information such as event venues, dates, organizers, and contact details, including email addresses, for each of the upcoming events:



REGISTERING FOR COY18

Registration for COY18 has already closed, but be sure to stay updated on social media for the latest updates and outcomes of COY18 and the 2023 Global Youth Statement.

THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUTH PARTICIPATION



Youth involvement is a crucial aspect of sustainability. This is further highlighted in the principle of Intergenerational Equity which states that just development must meet the demands of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to develop - particularly in the context of resource consumption and environmental preservation.

Historically, members of the youth have played a significant role in driving change in the realm of climate change. Young people have been at the forefront of change in terms of global awareness and advocacy, community engagement, innovation and technology, and have had an undeniable impact on policy formation. Youth have a vested interest in making Earth a healthier place to live, and while they may not yet possess career experience for now, they are nevertheless important stakeholders in the global community, and including them as such in policy or strategy discussions is necessary. **Ultimately, decisions that impact their daily lives should not be made without them.**

Youth often have fresh and genuine perspectives to bring to the table, given their different life experiences and native understanding of newer technologies. These fresh perspectives can translate into innovative or profitable breakthroughs in climate technology and regulations. Youth can also have unique input pertaining to policy development and could advocate for certain policies that address areas of their concerns. Youth engagement is critical to creating an inclusive policy landscape that positively influences the lives of young people around the world. One of the platforms where youth - like yourself and your peers - can engage in these discussions and make their voices heard is COP.

That said, representation has improved over the years, and this momentum should be maintained - a commitment made by the COP28 Presidency. Not only does COP focus and amplify discourse around the topics of climate change and sustainability, but their delocalisation and presence in various host countries around the world give youth the ability to leverage an international platform to highlight local issues. For instance, having the unprecedented opportunity of two consecutive COPs in the Arab World ensures that the climate concerns of Arab youth are brought forward.

While young people might have previously encountered limited access and opportunities to actively participate in COP, this situation has significantly changed in recent years. A powerful testament to the enhanced role of youth lies in the appointment of **Dr. Omnia El Omrani** as the inaugural Youth Envoy for the President of COP27, along with the designation of **Her Excellency Shamma Al Mazrui**, the UAE's Minister of Community Development, as the pioneering Youth Climate Champion for COP28. Moreover, the COP28 Presidency has initiated the International Youth Climate Delegate Programme, aimed at integrating 100 youth delegates - with a special focus on those from Least Developed Nations, Small Island Developing States, Indigenous Peoples, and other marginalized groups - into the COP process. This endeavour seeks to facilitate their involvement and contributions across climate policy negotiations¹³.

YOUTH AND COP

THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUTH PARTICIPATION

The COP28 Presidency is dedicated to increasing youth engagement. Following the addition of the first-ever Children and Youth pavilion at COP27, COP28 hopes to nurture the role of youth even further by creating three designated spaces at this year's conference, the Children and Youth Pavilion and the Youth Climate Champion Pavilion in the Blue Zone, as well as the Youth Hub in the Green Zone. Another popular pavilion amongst youth is the UNICEF pavillion. Youth Participation in COP28 and COY18:

There are many ways in which young people are able to engage and participate in meaningful ways at COP:

Attending COPs especially in the Green Zone

This toolkit will support in providing you with the necessary information for preparing for your attendance in the next section

Participating in side events

There are many panels, events, and activities that take place alongside the negotiations, including in the Green Zone, that youth can join and actively engage with (ask questions during panels, discover new trends or updates in climate and sustainability, explore what various stakeholders are doing to address issues).

Engaging in COP Negotiations

Some delegations include youth negotiators as part of their official representation. Be sure to check the list of accredited NGOs, , build strong relationships and staya proactive young person in the climate and sustainability space to potentially gainaccess to being a youth delegate at the actual leader negotiations that take place. You could also reach out to your country's delegation to seek potential opportunities.

Participating in YOUNGO's COYs (Conference of Youth)

This is perhaps the most important and relevant means of participating at COP, or rather, on the road to COP. COYs are divided into **three** levels:



The Global Youth Statement

Youth policy inputs at COPs always take shape in the form of the UNFCCC Official Youth Constituencies (YOUNGO) as a mandated Youth constituency of the UNFCCC in its flagship publication the Global Youth Statement. The Global Youth Statement synthesizes the collective demands of children and youth across the world, as represented by YOUNGO, into a comprehensive message directed at global leaders who possess the power to instigate transformative change during annual COP sessions. This statement is formulated through intensive consultations involving young individuals from over 150 countries and is announced annually within the context of the Global COY. The Statement comprises key policy demands across many themes, ranging from climate finance and energy to loss and damage and climate justice. It calls for an inclusive approach to climate governance that acknowledges the disproportionate impact of the climate crisis on communities and the need for systemic and radical action.



YOUTH AND COP

THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUTH PARTICIPATION

Networking

Senior sustainability professionals, venture capital investors, high-net-worth individuals, academics, and even celebrities are no strangers to COPs, so whether you have an idea for a green-tech start-up that needs investment, or want to broaden your network and make your voice heard, networking at COP is a great platform to do so.

Social Media

Social media has proven to be a powerful tool for communication, and has in the past proven to be a valuable asset used by climate change advocates. Listed below are a few examples of key accounts to follow:

- 1 [@COP28_UAE](#)
- 2 [@COY18UAE](#)
- 3 [@shamma](#)
- 4 [@Youngo.UNFCCC](#)
- 5
- 6 [@UNDP4Youth](#)
- 7 [@Y4Cofficial](#)
- 8 [@aym4cop](#)
- 9 [@Connect4Climate](#)

Be sure to stay connected on social media, and tune into live sessions held these accounts on the Road to and during COP28. You could also check out UNFCCC TV for livestreams at COP28.

Note: If you are looking to get involved with COP28, be sure to regularly check out the official COP28 page on the dedicated , and don't forget to follow the official social media channels.



Tell us in the comments below!
We have so much planned for you: learn about climate change, connect with other activists, and take action!

YOUTH AND COP

MAKING THE MOST OUT OF YOUR COP28 PARTICIPATION

While youth may have previously had limited access and engagement at COP, there are many new horizons that encourage young people to have a more prominent role. To make the most out of your COP journey, and to maximize the impact of your visit, we recommend that you prepare beforehand and seize any opportunities to be active. Here are some steps that you can take:



Engage in research to enhance your familiarity with COP

Examine the conference agenda, review pertinent documents, and delve into the key topics slated for discussion. Grasp the conference's aims and purposes, and evaluate which issues resonate with you the strongest, considering how you can actively contribute to these conversations.



There are several opportunities for you to engage with COP28:

Join Youth Delegations: Stay updated with YOUNGO and other climate-focused NGOs, or your country's delegation if possible. Being part of a delegation can provide access and opportunities for engagement.



Participate in Side Events: Attend relevant side events, workshops, and seminars. Many youth-focused events take place alongside the official negotiations. Keep your eye out on the official YOUNGO, COP28 and COY18 platforms and social media accounts to learn more about the upcoming youth-focused side events.



Network: Connect with other youth delegates, activists, and climate experts. Build a network can lead to valuable partnerships and opportunities - don't forget to bring your best networking skills to COP! COP convenes the most influential and significant drivers of climate action and it would be an excellent opportunity to engage with some of them.



Leverage social media platforms to share insights, updates, and messages related to climate action. You could even engage in online conversations using event-specific hashtags.



COP is an excellent learning opportunity, and its best to be perceptive to the information that will come your way:



Be open to learning and changing your perceptions on pressing issues. COP meetings can be complex, and negotiations can be slow. Be patient and open to learning about the diplomatic process.



Participate in training sessions on topics like climate science, policy, or advocacy to deepen your knowledge. More information on these sessions in the Green Zone will be available soon.



Don't forget to document your experience!

Keep notes, take photos, and maintain a diary of your experiences. This can be valuable for reporting back and sharing your journey. Being active on social media also provides your network with updates on the progress that is happening on ground.



Finally, stay informed and active

Your climate journey should not end with COP, but rather COP should be a launchpad for your continued climate advocacy and engagement. The real work for climate action happens throughout the year and be sure to stay updated to maintain this momentum. You can also continue to follow up on progress made and implemented, and broaden your knowledge and skills in the climate action and sustainability spaces. You can also use your climate action journey to inspire other young people and encourage them to get involved in future events and COPs.



A quick reminder to take care of yourself!

COP meetings can be intense and emotionally charged. Take care of your physical and mental well-being. Pace yourself, make sure you are eating and sleeping sufficiently, and seek support when needed.

GETTING TO THE UAE

GUIDANCE ON SECURING NECESSARY TRAVEL REQUIREMENTS



Visas

If you are traveling to the UAE to attend the Green Zone or other COP28 UAE events and activities (and are not a UNFCCC registered delegate), you can apply for a standard visit visa or receive a tourist visa on arrival if applicable. For more information please visit www.icp.gov.ae



Traveling to the UAE

The UAE is strategically located at the crossroads of Asia, Africa and Europe, made up of seven emirates: Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Fujairah, Ras Al Khaimah, Umm Al Quwain, and Ajman. Together, the Emirates have been a meeting place of diverse cultures for thousands of years.

The UAE is connected by direct flights to over 300 destinations worldwide, with an extensive network of regional and international flights. Additionally, most of the major global airlines fly to and from the UAE.

Abu Dhabi: [Etihad Airways](#), [Wizz Air](#), [Air Arabia Abu Dhabi](#)

Dubai: [Emirates](#), [FlyDubai](#)

Sharjah: [Air Arabia](#)

For more information about traveling to the UAE, and all requirements to travel from your point of origin to the UAE, please refer to:

[Entry Requirements - Ministry of Economy - UAE](#)

[Travel Requirements by Destination - Etihad Airways](#)



Accommodation

A wide choice of accommodation options to suit any budget are available across the United Arab Emirates. COP28 UAE will take place in Dubai, offering a wide selection of accommodation options to suit every budget. Currently, there are over 800 properties operating in Dubai, ranging from 1-star to 5-star hotels and serviced apartments. Additionally, the UAE's capital Abu Dhabi, located one hour away from the event venue, features a wide range of accommodation options, with over 230 hotels and resorts plus serviced apartments available, ranging from 1-star to 5-star.

To facilitate the booking process, COP28 has developed a booking portal for accommodation arrangements that will enable all registered delegates to book their accommodation for the event.

You can find more information on accommodation and the booking portal



Traveling within the UAE

There are transportation options available to reach points of interest close to the COP28 Venue:

Abu Dhabi Airport: [To & From AUH Airport](#)

Dubai Airport: [To & From DXB Airport](#)

Sharjah Airport: [To & From SHJ Airport](#)

Additionally, journey planners are a great way to assess transportation options prior to arriving into the UAE.

Abu Dhabi Journey Planner: [DARBI AUH](#)

Dubai Journey Planner: [RTA DXB](#)



GETTING TO THE UAE

EXPLORING THE EMIRATES: CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND ADVENTURES IN THE UAE

The UAE is blessed with a rich heritage encompassing architecture, sports, occupations, traditions, arts, crafts, food, places of historical and archaeological importance, and lifestyles and values reflecting traditional Arab and Islamic values. A few features of Emirati culture include:

Hospitality

The UAE is renowned for its warm hospitality. It's customary to accept invitations for tea or coffee as a sign of respect.

Dress Code

It's essential to dress modestly when visiting public places, especially religious sites. When visiting mosques or more conservative areas, women should cover their heads with a scarf, and men should avoid wearing sleeveless shirts.

Greeting Etiquette

The official language of the UAE is Arabic, and you will often be greeted in Arabic upon entering a public space. A common greeting in the UAE is the "Salam Alaikum" (peace be upon you). Respond with "Wa Alaikum Salam" (and peace be upon you too).

Weather

The UAE experiences a desert climate, with November and December marking a transition to milder and more pleasant weather. Daytime temperatures during these months range from 25°C to 30°C (77°F to 86°F), making it an ideal time for outdoor activities and exploration. While rainfall is infrequent, occasional showers may occur, so it's advisable to carry a light jacket and stay updated on the weather forecast.

Currency

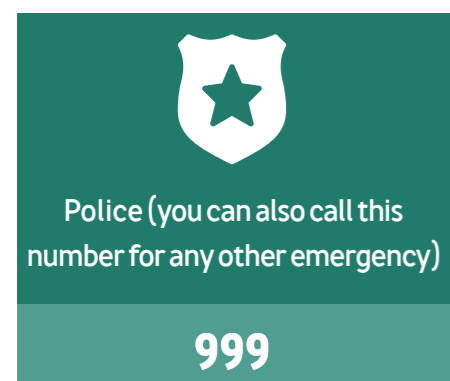
The UAE's currency is the UAE dirham. You can exchange your currency at exchange counters available at the airport, at hotels, or at exchange bureaus located in public places across the UAE (you will typically find these bureaus at malls and shopping centres).



GETTING TO THE UAE

SAFETY, EMERGENCY NUMBERS, AND ACCESSIBILITY

Safety is a top priority for the UAE. Should you face any emergency, please familiarize yourself with the following emergency numbers:



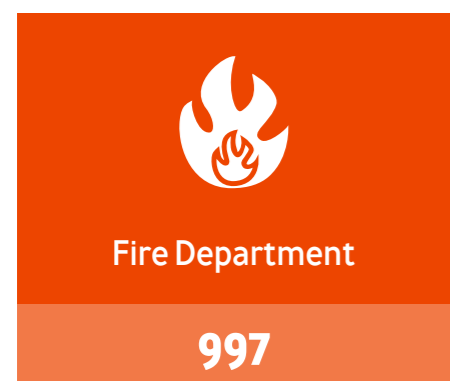
Police (you can also call this number for any other emergency)

999



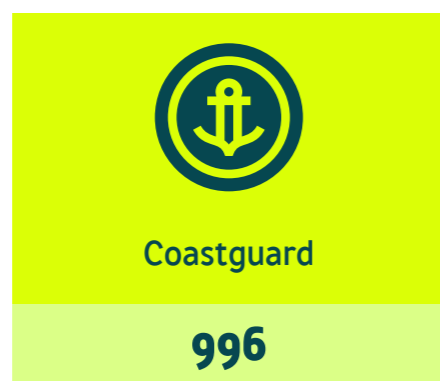
Medical Emergency

998



Fire Department

997



Coastguard

996

You can also download the **police app** for any emergencies and e-services (should you wish to file a report or complaint).



A few safety guidelines also include:



Always keep a cool water bottle with you



Be sure to purchase a local SIM card from one of the UAE's carriers:

- Etisalat by e&, find more information about the tourist SIM
- du, find more information about the tourist SIM
- Virgin Mobile, find more information about the tourist SIM

For **extra precautions**, all guests entering the COP28 venue will **pass through security screening** at the entrance of the venue. The COP28 venue - Expo City - will also provide accessibility services. Be sure to stop by the two accessibility help desks located at the registration area and the Service Hub.

The UAE is an extremely diverse global hub, and millions of people from around the world are proud to call the UAE their home. Thus the UAE has also appointed a Minister of State for Tolerance, and promotes and drives many initiatives to ensure a safe and welcoming place to call home. All individuals also need to abide by the country's laws and regulations, and you can read more about them

The UAE is composed of **seven emirates**, and each emirate provides its visitors with exquisite adventures and experiences including museum and park visits, camping, beach and desert trips, world-class shopping experiences and architectural marvels, and unique entertainment events.

Check out the dedicated website of each emirate below:



Some of the **stellar experiences** that the UAE offers include:

- Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque, Abu Dhabi
- Louvre Museum, Saadiyat Island, Abu Dhabi
- Burj Khalifa and Dubai Mall, Downtown Dubai, Dubai
- Old Souk and Al Shindagha Historic District, Deira and Old Dubai, Dubai
- Sharjah Museum of Islamic Civilisation, Al Majarraah, Sharjah
- The Jebel Jais Mountain Ranges, Ras al Khaimah
- Jebel Hafeet and the Al Ain Oasis, Al Ain Region, Abu Dhabi



CONCLUSION

The Official COP28 and COY18 Youth Guidebook is a testament to the power of young voices in shaping the future of our planet. As youth, you are inheritors of both the challenges and opportunities presented by climate change. Through your engagement, advocacy, and determination, you hold the key to innovative solutions, transformative policies, and a sustainable tomorrow.

In the face of climate adversity, let this guidebook serve as a compass, guiding you toward informed and impactful participation. Use your voices to amplify climate awareness and action, collaborate across borders, and demand climate justice for all. Embrace the challenges as opportunities for growth. To all young readers, this is your moment to be the shapers of a sustainable future. Seize it with confidence, courage, and conviction.

Don't end your learning journey with this toolkit, here are a few other resources you could use to learn more:

- 1 There are 3 other toolkits as part of the Arab Youth Toolkits
- 2 The COP27 YouthKit championed by Dr. Omnia El Omrani, the official Youth Envoy for the COP27 President
- 3 The official COP27 Observer Handbook developed by the COP27 Presidency
- 4 The YOUNGO COP For Newbies Toolkit
- 5 Toolkit for Youth on Adaptation & Leadership from the Global Center on Adaptation and Care Climate & Resilience Academy
- 6 UNICEF Toolkit Series for Young Climate Activists

We wish you all the best on your climate journey!



RESOURCES AND TOOLS

Links to online climate databases and research sources

UNFCCC Official Website: [<https://unfccc.int/>]

The official website of the UNFCCC provides access to a wealth of climate-related information, documents, and reports.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): [<https://www.ipcc.ch/>]

The IPCC is a key source for authoritative climate science assessments and reports.

Climate Data and Tools (NASA): [<https://climate.nasa.gov/>]

NASA's climate website offers valuable data, visualizations, and educational resources related to climate change.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO): [<https://public.wmo.int/en>]

The WMO provides climate data, reports, and publications, including the annual Greenhouse Gas Bulletin.

Climate Policy Observer: [<http://climateobserver.org/>]

A resource for tracking international climate negotiations and policies.

Climate Action Tracker: [<https://climateactiontracker.org/>]

Provides assessments of countries' climate actions and progress toward global climate goals.

Climate Policy Info Hub (UNEP): [<https://www.climate-l.iisd.org/>]

Offers news, analysis, and information on climate policy and negotiations.

Climate Data Portal (NOAA): [<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/>]

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) provides climate data and information.

Carbon Brief: [<https://www.carbonbrief.org/>]

A climate journalism website with in-depth analysis and coverage of climate-related topics.

Climate Watch: [<https://www.climatewatchdata.org/>]

Provides data, visualizations, and tools to track countries' progress on climate action and emissions.

International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD): [<https://www.iisd.org/>]

Publishes research and analysis on climate change policy and sustainable development.

Yale Center for Environmental Communication (Yale Climate Connections): [<https://www.yaleclimateconnections.org/>]

Offers informative articles and resources on climate change and solutions.

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HSBC in the MENAT region

HSBC is the largest and most widely represented international banking organisation in the Middle East, North Africa and Turkey (MENAT), with a presence in nine countries across the region: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. In Saudi Arabia, HSBC is a 31% shareholder of Saudi British Bank (SABB), and a 51% shareholder of HSBC Saudi Arabia for investment banking in the Kingdom. Across MENAT, HSBC had assets of US\$71bn as at 31 December 2021.



The Arab Youth Center (AYC)

The Arab Youth Center (AYC), aims to empower young Arabs and address their needs. The Center offers a unique platform to develop youth capabilities and support innovation and creativity among youth. AYC implements purposeful initiatives across diverse sectors, in addition, it conducts research on young Arabs to help decision-makers shape policies that enable their progress.

<https://arabyouthcenter.org/en>



COP28

COP28 UAE is a milestone opportunity for the world to come together, course correct, and drive progress. As the 28th Conference of Parties under the UNFCCC, COP28 will emphasise a 'leave no one behind' approach to climate action. COP28 UAE will take place from 30 November to 12 December 2023 at Expo City, Dubai in the United Arab Emirates. By hosting COP28, the UAE is focusing on practical and positive solutions that drive progress for the climate and the economy, as well as provide relief and support to vulnerable communities. The UAE intends to make COP28 highly inclusive, reflecting the views of all geographies, sectors, and constituencies.



YOUNGO

YOUNGO is the official children and youth constituency of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). YOUNGO is a vibrant, global network of children and youth activists (up to 35 years) as well as youth NGOs, who contribute to shaping the intergovernmental climate change policies and strive to empower youth to formally bring their voices to the UNFCCC processes.

In 2009, the UNFCCC secretariat extended constituency status to admitted youth NGOs. YOUNGO's vision is to empower children and youth to take action and works to enhance their skills and capacity to drive the necessary and ambitious climate actions and policies at all levels towards a livable climate just future. YOUNGO representatives make official statements, provide technical and policy inputs to negotiations and engage with decision-makers at the UN climate change conferences, and promote youth participation in climate change projects at local and national levels.

Become a member of YOUNGO



Posterity Institute

Posterity Institute is a think tank based in the United Kingdom and the United Arab Emirates that focuses on fostering partnerships between the public and private sectors through designing initiatives that drive sustainability, enabling the regional climate-tech ecosystem, and creating a hub for ground-breaking research in economic inclusion, climate change, and leveraging technology for intergenerational wellbeing, the Institute's three core pillars.

info@theposterityinstitute.org



The Arab Youth Council for Climate Change (AYCCC)

The Arab Youth Council for Climate Change (AYCCC) is an initiative by the Arab Youth Center. The Council aims to achieve a qualitative leap in the interaction of Arab youth with environmental issues, support youth climate action, and engage young Arabs in developing innovative and sustainable solutions to the climate change challenge.

Check out more resources from the Council

Disclaimer

This toolkit is part of the ongoing Arab Youth Toolkit series developed by the Arab Youth Council for Climate Change. As a knowledge partner to the council, Posterity Institute, a UK and UAE-based think tank that facilitates partnerships between the public and private sectors to drive sustainability, developed the project with support from HSBC. Given the global nature of this document highlighting YOUNGO's efforts, it also saw voluntary contributions from YOUNGO youth, the COP28 Youth Climate Champions team, and COY18 organizers.



FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE LED BY YOUTH



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