

Informal Summary Report

LCIPP Annual Youth Round Table

Strengthening the contributions from the Indigenous youth and youth from local communities in climate policies and actions

I. Background

On 13 November 2024 and 15 November 2024, Indigenous youth and knowledge holders from all seven UN Indigenous sociocultural regions gathered during the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 29) in Baku, Azerbaijan, under Activity 8 of the second, three-year workplan of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP), for the LCIPP Annual Youth Round Table at COP 29. Activity 8 of the workplan relates to hosting an annual round table, in collaboration with Indigenous youth and youth from local communities, as well as with broad and gender-balanced youth representation from each of the United Nations Indigenous sociocultural regions, to explore gender-responsive ways and means to strengthen the engagement of youth, and participation in intergenerational knowledge-sharing and continuing/strengthening practices on the ground, as well to contribute to climate policies and actions at the national and international level.¹ The outcomes focus on the development of concrete ways to strengthen the contributions from youth in designing and implementing climate policies and actions at all levels, including the UNFCCC process.

The design of the annual youth round table was based on input gathered during Informal Virtual Youth Consultations. To enable wider participation from different time zones, two sessions with interpretation in different languages were organized at different times: the first session was conducted in English and Spanish, and the second session was conducted in English, French, and Russian. The session began with an overview of the LCIPP and Activity 8 and transitioned into an open discussion focused on the format of the annual round table at COP 29, ways for the Facilitative Working Group (FWG) to disseminate recommendations and key messages from the roundtable, and prospective topics to be discussed during the round table. A full summary of the informal consultations can be found on the LCIPP Resource Hub².

¹ Second three-year workplan of the LCIPP (2022 – 2024), see <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2022-05/LCIPP%20second%20three%20year%20workplan.pdf>

² https://lcipp.unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2024-09/Report_Informal%20Virtual%20Youth%20Consultation_Act%208_2024_0.pdf

II. Overview

During the roundtable at COP 29, Indigenous youth and youth from local communities shared and exchanged their knowledge, teachings, understandings, and solutions to the causes and impacts of climate change that they are confronting in their homelands. The theme of the Annual Youth Round Table was strengthening the contributions of Indigenous youth and youth from local communities in climate policies and actions. The event facilitated the exchange of exemplary youth-led climate solutions, discussions on strategies to enhance youth participation under the new LCIPP workplan, sharing of opportunities to strengthen youth involvement at COP 29, and proposals for the design of the next annual youth roundtable. It also included interventions from youth on advancing the integration of youth-led solutions at the national level, as well as insights from Parties and other stakeholders on enhancing pathways for meaningful youth engagement within the UNFCCC framework and national climate policies.

The detailed agenda of the annual youth round table can be found in Annex I.

The round table was divided into two sessions:

- **Part I: Exchange amongst Indigenous youth and youth from local communities:** This segment was attended by more than 100 Indigenous youth and youth from local communities, which served as a coordination meeting. Its main theme was the cross-regional knowledge-sharing between Indigenous youth and youth from local communities. Through the small group discussions, the participants shared youth-led climate initiatives related to mental health and wellbeing of youth as well as in areas of agriculture, food security, and sustainable development. Moreover, they underscored the significant role of youth-led initiatives in the climate change context while providing recommendations for the FWG/UNFCCC in terms of empowering Indigenous youth and youth from local communities to enhance their engagement in the climate policy development and implementation. Participants also shared their thoughts on the enhancement of youth engagement through the new LCIPP workplan, and suggestions for the design of the annual round table guided by the seventh-generation principle at COP 30.
- **Part II: Dialogue with Parties and other stakeholders:** The second part of the round table featured more than 100 participants, including Indigenous youth from each of the UN Indigenous sociocultural regions, local communities, Party representatives, international organizations, constituted bodies under the Convention, and scientific bodies. In this segment, the Indigenous youth presented observations and recommendations, and proposals for integrating their knowledge into climate action and policies. The session was co-moderated by Asami Segundo, Faith Nataya, and Samuel Womisor, selected by Indigenous youth from all seven UN Indigenous sociocultural regions.

The interventions by the representatives of Parties, including Australia, Thailand,

Canada, and Mexico, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) emphasized the need for greater representation and inclusion of Indigenous youth as right holders and nature stewards in different events, grounded in the principles of ethical and equitable engagement. Moreover, they highlighted the importance of involving Indigenous youth in implementing the LCIPP workplan and preparing for the upcoming sessions of COP. They advocated for a stronger coordination between youth and FWG to ensure activities are complementary and aligned with shared goals. The recommendations included offering capacity building initiatives for the Indigenous youth and involving a broad range of stakeholders to foster more comprehensive and inclusive outcomes. They called for more active engagement of Indigenous youth in both national and international policymaking processes.

This summary report focuses on the outcomes of Part I, and the interventions from Parties and other stakeholders in Part II.

III. Key Reflections from Part I of the Annual Youth Round Table

The small groups engaged in discussions centered on three primary aspects. The topics addressed were as follows:

1. Youth-Led Solutions to Climate Change focusing on Health and Mental Wellbeing: Informed by Spiritual Knowledge, Practices, and Traditional Wisdom

Indigenous youth and youth from local communities are drawing on generations of spiritual and traditional knowledge to address the negative impacts of climate change through solutions related to mental and emotional well-being. These efforts reflect the unique and innovative ways youth are balancing intergenerational knowledge and environmental stewardship.

- In the **Pacific** region, Indigenous youth are reclaiming their traditional voyaging practices through initiatives like the Pacific Voyaging Society. These efforts revive their ties to ancestral knowledge and strengthen their commitment to ocean conservation and climate action. The act of voyaging itself reinforces a sense of interconnectedness with nature, empowering youth to view themselves as stewards of the world's largest ocean. The mindset of seeing themselves as part of a vast oceanic community helps them lead solutions to ocean-related climate challenges.
- The **Arctic** region, youth face profound mental health challenges due to climate change, compounded by limited funding and the enduring effects of colonialism. To address these issues, many communities have adopted "nature therapy" practices, which blend outdoor activities with traditional healing approaches. By spending time in nature and connecting with their cultural identity, Arctic youth have found ways to alleviate mental health strains

while fostering resilience to environmental changes. Support from community networks further reinforces these undertakings.

- In **Asia**, the Karbi People in India have rituals aimed at protecting the land from environmental threats. These spiritual practices serve as a powerful example of reinforcing cultural resilience, fostering a deep connection to the land. They empower the youth to protect it, creating a spiritual framework for climate action.
- In **Central and South America and the Caribbean**, both the physical and emotional health of Indigenous youth are affected by the impact of climate change and environmental degradation. Migrating to urban areas for better opportunities disconnects them from their communities, but initiatives to conserve traditional knowledge and cultural customs have offered a vital starting point for tackling this issue.

Case Story: Latin American Indigenous Youth Rising to Climate Challenges

Indigenous youth in Latin America are on the front line fighting against climate change, including violence, environmental damage, and loss of traditional knowledge. Many are migrating to cities in search of opportunities, highlighting the marginalization of their communities. To counter this, youth are returning to their roots, using education gained in urban settings to empower their communities and preserve traditional practices, particularly in early childhood education where elders play a vital role.

Participation in climate forums is essential, and youth call for simultaneous translations and more opportunities to engage globally. They emphasize the importance of food sovereignty and sustainable practices rooted in Indigenous traditions as key tools for climate mitigation. By strengthening outreach and fostering collaboration, Latin American Indigenous youth are ensuring their voices contribute to the global fight against climate change.

- **North American** Indigenous youth are embracing a philosophy of "walking in balance," which emphasizes maintaining harmony with the nature. Through the integration of traditional knowledge and scientific methods, they have developed strategies for sustainable land management. Initiatives like outdoor education programs reconnect youth with nature and traditional practices, fostering mental well-being and a stronger commitment to environmental conservation. Restorative projects and advocacy for Indigenous Protected Areas further demonstrate their dedication to preserving both biodiversity and cultural identity.

Case Story: "Walking in balance" for Climate Actions in North America & LAC

The Indigenous youth from North America are taking the lead by integrating their knowledge with the modern approaches that serve the connection between land and culture. They are following the philosophy of "Walking in Balance" that maintains a relationship connection between people, nature and cultural practices.

The youth-led initiatives held includes restoring ecosystems, advocating for Indigenous Protected Areas, and revitalizing traditional practices. All besides the outdoor education that reconnects the youth with nature, fostering mental well-being. Other initiatives included the preservation of Indigenous food systems via the sustainable farming techniques in cooperation with community programs such as community garden, ecologically sustainable farming and the local farmers' markets. Whilst the Indigenous youth stressed the importance of more support for them toward connecting with and expanding their Indigenous knowledge worldwide, they have managed to hold many workshops in preserving their traditional practices, including hunting, fishing, and wild rice harvesting as a hands-on experience. They are working to ensure that the traditional practices of the Indigenous Peoples in North America not only endure but continue to evolve and expand.

These examples underscore how Indigenous youth are tackling climate change by integrating spiritual and traditional knowledge with innovative approaches. By maintaining a deep connection to their cultural roots, they are addressing both environmental and mental health challenges in holistic and impactful ways.

2. Youth-led Solutions from the Indigenous Sociocultural Regions: Focus on Agriculture, Food Security, and Sustainable Development

Indigenous youth and youth from local communities are leading in developing innovative, sustainable solutions that combine Indigenous knowledge with modern approaches. Some of the key initiatives that showcase the potential of youth to drive efforts in the field of agriculture, food security, and sustainable development are as follows:

- In **Malaysia**, Indigenous youth are engaging in community-based renewable energy projects. These initiatives empower local communities by providing sustainable energy solutions that enhance their socioeconomic conditions.
- In **Bangladesh**, the Indigenous youth are preserving their cultural heritage by using the modern technology like the audio-visual media to document and share the Indigenous practices and rituals.
- In **North America**, Indigenous youth are restoring traditional agricultural practices and ecologically scientific farming techniques. These initiatives promote food sovereignty and ensure the preservation of Indigenous food systems. Additionally, workshops on hunting, fishing, and wild rice harvesting are providing Indigenous youth with experiences that strengthen their cultural connections with the land.
- In **Central and South America and the Caribbean**, Indigenous youth are tackling food security challenges through initiatives like seed banks, which preserve diverse plant varieties and support local agriculture. By combining traditional farming techniques, such as shifting cultivation, with modern practices, resilience, and sustainable productivity in the face of climate change impact are ensured.

- **Pacific** youth are conserving marine ecosystems through initiatives like the "Reefs of Hope" project, where they actively restore coral reefs by planting resilient corals. This effort not only combats coral bleaching but also sustains vital ecosystems that support fishing and food security. Another youth-led initiative, The Pacific Climate Warriors, fosters climate resilience and advocates for environmental justice on a global stage, showcasing the interconnectedness of community and ecological health.

Case Story: The Pacific Youth Leading Climate Action

As Epeli Hau'ofa profoundly said, **"We sweat and cry salt water, so we know that the ocean is really in our blood."** For the Pacific youth, this quote embodies the deep relationship to the ocean and their role as the protectors. Far from seeing them as isolated islands, the Indigenous youth of the Pacific adopt their identity as part of the world's largest ocean forming an interconnected community.

To preserve their knowledge and cultural heritage, Pacific youth are reviving voyaging traditions through initiatives like the **Pacific Voyaging Society** in Samoa, reconnecting with the ocean and reinforcing Indigenous values. They are also recovering traditional knowledge, such as Indigenous calendars, to enhance agricultural and environmental stewardship. Youth-led solutions are thriving. Groups like **Pacific Climate Warriors** foster climate resilience, while initiatives like **Reefs of Hope** actively restore coral reefs to combat bleaching. However, Pacific youth call for greater inclusion in global climate discussions, alongside increased funding, and support to ensure their perspectives and solutions are fully represented.

- In **Russia**, the wide regional diversity presents difficulties in implementing universal solutions. However, youth-led efforts in local food processing have achieved success in addressing food security issues. These methods demonstrate how Indigenous farming traditions can be expanded to benefit larger groups, even in the face of governmental obstacles. Indigenous youth have found social media to be an effective tool for educating their peers on topics such as food security specific to their regions, sustainable development, and the impacts of climate change.

These examples of youth-led initiatives focus on the importance of recognizing the value of Indigenous knowledge in advancing collective climate solutions. By combining their traditional knowledge with innovative approaches, Indigenous youth are driving progress in agriculture, food security, and climate resilience, setting an example for others to follow.

3. **Recommendations for the FWG / UNFCCC to uplift the leadership of the Indigenous youth and the youth of the local communities in climate policy development and implementation**

The Indigenous youth and youth from local communities who engaged in the small group discussions reflected on the role of the FWG/UNFCCC to uplift the leadership role of Indigenous youth and youth from local communities in climate policy development and implementation. Participants recommended the FWG and UNFCCC to focus on creating accessible and inclusive platforms that amplify the voices of the Indigenous youth and the youth from local communities. This involves ensuring that youth discussions and roundtables are scheduled at times when participants have high energy and attention, such as prior to the COP sessions, to foster meaningful engagement.

Additionally, the participants emphasized the need of dedicated effort at the national level to increase transparency and awareness of opportunities for Indigenous youth to participate in climate initiatives by offering preparatory meetings and training on navigating technical processes like in COP sessions. One key suggestion was on tailoring efforts to address barriers such as language access, with key materials translated into relevant languages, including Portuguese for COP30 in Brazil, to ensure inclusivity. Moreover, it was suggested that virtual submission (written or video contributions) processes should be introduced to overcome financial and logistical challenges, enabling broader participation from remote or underrepresented regions like Africa and the Pacific.

Opportunities for Indigenous youth, funded by the UN, were shared by the representative from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). The two opportunities included the UN Indigenous Fellowship Program and the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples. The two initiatives, available in English, French, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish, provide essential training and financial support for Indigenous youth to participate in key UN forums, such as COP sessions. Participants also receive training on UN standards and mechanisms and an opportunity to attend the UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) sessions held annually in Geneva.

Promoting a strengths-based approach that emphasizes the contributions and resilience of Indigenous youth, while fostering collaboration and cultural exchange, is essential for empowering youth leadership. Expanding forums like the International Forum on Indigenous Youth and Climate Change was suggested as a way to create safe spaces for dialogue and training, where youth leaders can develop technical knowledge and advocate for their communities' needs without fear of marginalization.

Moreover, the participants expressed a strong recommendation on the integration of Indigenous knowledge in climate discussions and policymaking to ensure that their contributions are recognized and valued. They called on national governments to prioritize the engagement of Indigenous youth in preparatory climate meetings, and building their capacity through educational initiatives, mentorship programs, and collaboration with technical experts, so that Indigenous perspectives shape climate policies from local to international levels.

Suggestions for the design of the annual round table guided by the seventh-generation principle at COP 30

Participants put forward several recommendations for the annual round table guided by the seventh-generation principle at COP 30, starting with the inclusion of Indigenous youth and the youth from the local communities in preparatory meetings prior to COP 30. This would provide them with a good opportunity to familiarize themselves with the mechanisms, understand the technical language, and identify ways to engage in the discussions. Such involvement would encourage greater participation of Indigenous youth and youth from local communities.

As the language barrier has been identified as a significant challenge for meaningful youth engagement and given that the next COP will be in Brazil, the participants emphasized that translating resources and materials into relevant languages, along with providing interpretation in Portuguese, is essential to ensure accessibility and inclusivity. This ensures the full participation of the Brazilian Indigenous youth and better accessibility for non-English speakers.

Additionally, it was proposed that a virtual submission process be created, allowing youth to share their ideas and contributions through written submissions or videos. This would help them overcome the financial and logistical barriers and enable regions to access the outcomes of these discussions. There was also a recognition of the underrepresentation of certain regions, such as the Pacific and Africa, and a call for continued efforts to promote greater inclusivity and participation across all regions. The goal is to strengthen Indigenous youth engagement at COP 30 in Brazil and ensure that their voices are heard on a global stage.

4. Challenges and Recommendations from Indigenous Youth and Youth from Local Communities

The second part of the roundtable discussions provided a platform for Indigenous and local youth to engage with stakeholders on climate action. Key themes included the connection between land, culture, and mental well-being, the importance of language preservation, and the role of traditional practices like rotational grazing and beekeeping in ecosystem health. Youth shared innovative solutions blending traditional knowledge with modern approaches, such as renewable energy projects and sustainable food systems.

Participants emphasized the need for better accessibility in climate forums, suggesting improved translation services, virtual participation options, and funding support. They also highlighted land rights, self-determination, and the role of youth as climate leaders using social media and eco-tourism. The discussions concluded with a call for governments and organizations to recognize and support Indigenous youth in leading climate action through continued dialogue and collaboration.

Challenges	Recommendation/Suggestions
<p>Mental Health and Wellbeing Challenges:</p> <p>The Indigenous youth and the youth from the local communities are facing significant health issues like in the region of the Arctic. This is aggravating due to colonialism in addition to the limited funding for the mental health services. In Latin America, the youth are experiencing the damage caused by climate change which affects their mental and spiritual health. As a result, the Indigenous youth are migrating to the cities searching for better life and opportunities which is taking place in the region of Russia.</p>	<p>After the small group discussions in the Annual Roundtable Part I, the participants reported many recommendations related to the enhancement of mental health and overall wellbeing of Indigenous youth, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Arctic: Participants recommended the implementation of the “nature therapy”, originally coming from Sami culture, to combine the outdoors activities with therapeutic practices, in addition to the development of more accessible mental health services such as text and call support lines. • Asia: Participants emphasized on creating safe spaces for youth to share thoughts and anxieties about climate change, as seen in Nepal, the Philippines, and Indonesia. • Africa: Representatives of the African group conveyed the message of the need for mental health initiatives, including peer support and recreational activities. • Pacific region: Participants emphasized the deep interconnection between mental and environmental health, viewing the land and ocean as integral parts of the people. They highlighted that striving for a healthier environment is essential for improving mental health and overall well-being. • Latin America: Participants stressed for safe spaces for Indigenous youth to discuss the climate change and its impacts in their communities. • Russia: Participants mentioned that some regions are providing financial support for housing and education, to help young people stay in their own territories and avoid migrating to large cities. This support is crucial for improving health and well-being and serves as one example of how this challenge can be dealt with.
<p>Challenges Related to the Preservation of the Indigenous Knowledge</p> <p>One of the key challenges lies in increasing decline of the</p>	<p>The participants, through rich discussions, provided specific recommendations regarding the preservation of the Indigenous knowledge as follows:</p> <p>As the Indigenous youth are learning from the elders about the land management and conservation, the participants emphasized the significance of intergenerational knowledge sharing through storytelling, including information on medicinal plant use and religious</p>

<p>transmission of the Indigenous knowledge due to various factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing migration of youth to cities for better opportunities is leading to a disconnect from the cultural roots. • Local laws sometimes restrict traditional practices, affecting knowledge transfer and Indigenous self-determination. • Challenges like fishing tourism encroach on traditional hunting and fishing areas. 	<p>practices. Furthermore, they called for respect and understanding of Indigenous values to sustain these traditions for future generations. They also advocated for the preservation of languages as a key aspect of their culture.</p> <p>Regarding the role of the UNFCCC, the participants requested the facilitation of the youth-elder dialogues with support to countries with limited Indigenous rights. On the national level, they called for the recognition of Indigenous organizations to enhance their influence in policymaking.</p> <p>One of the youth-led initiatives in the Pacific region is the Pacific Climate Warriors that is well-known for providing accessible climate activism and fostering open dialogues for youth on climate resilience and identity. In this region, they encourage the voyaging through the initiative Voyaging Revival that aims to preserve and rejuvenate important traditional practices.</p> <p>Recommendations from the participants include leveraging audio-visual tools, social media platforms, and applications to share Indigenous stories, resilience strategies, and promote language preservation. Additionally, they suggested that the traditional ecological knowledge should be elevated and recognized alongside established scientific methods to enrich global understanding and climate solutions. Strengthening international support networks is also essential, enabling Indigenous communities worldwide to share and uplift their traditional knowledge and practices.</p>
<p>Limited representation in the policy making</p> <p>Indigenous youth faces poor representation in the climate policy making process at both</p>	<p>The participants agreed on the following recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The integration of the Indigenous youth initiatives and the recognition as a unique group within climate leadership. • The engagement of the youth in the FWG workplans and the national policy discussions especially in the decision -making roles.

<p>national and international levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More youth participation in the FWG meetings, with annual gatherings for the next four years. • Strong need for educational programs at both national and international levels to help nurture Indigenous youth leaders who can advocate for and carry forward the climate agenda. • Increase in the outreach and dialogue between Indigenous youth and the LCIPP, ensuring there is more socialization and interaction with programs at the local and regional levels.
<p>Economic and Resource Constraints</p> <p>Economic challenges for the Indigenous youth and youth from local communities are leading to youth migration due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited job opportunities • Lack of recognition and access to traditional resources in some regions 	<p>To tackle the economic difficulties, the participants highlighted the need for the youth-led initiatives to be supported like the community-based renewable energy projects in Malaysia and the vegetable gardens and seed banks for community food security in some regions in Africa. In addition, they suggested the use of the modern technology such as the social media for resource monitoring and sharing Indigenous stories.</p> <p>The participants from the Arctic stressed the need for financial funding for the youth to represent them in the decision-making bodies, both nationally and internationally.</p> <p>The participants from the Pacific further recommended access to the funding and logistical supports to facilitate youth participation at international forums to ensure their unique perspectives and solutions are heard and implemented.</p>

Annex I: Agenda

Part I: Exchange amongst Indigenous youth and youth from local communities

November 13, 2024, 15:00-18:00, MR 07, Area C, Blue Zone

15:00-15:10	<p>Opening Indigenous Invocation <i>by Pepyaká Krikati</i> (Krikati Indigenous People)</p> <p>Opening</p> <p>Brief presentation on LCIPP and FWG, including upcoming opportunities by Activity 8 Co-Leads, Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP</p>
15:10-16:10	<p>Small Group Discussions</p> <p>To emphasize actionable solutions, Indigenous youth and youth from local communities are invited to engage in a dynamic discussion on the following topics in regional breakout sessions. These discussions, and their recommendations, will be summarized, contributing to climate policies and actions at the national and international levels.</p> <p>Discussion questions: What insights and recommendations do you have for the following questions?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Drawing upon the spiritual knowledge, practices and traditional knowledge of your Peoples and communities, could you share examples or stories of how Indigenous youth and youth from local communities are addressing climate change impacts? Are there examples of solutions related to health and mental well-being that you'd like to highlight?2. Could you share some youth led solutions from your region or communities? Are there any examples in the areas of agriculture, food security, and sustainable development that you could share?3. What should the FWG/UNFCCC do to uplift the leadership of Indigenous youth and youth from local communities in climate policy development and implementation? Is there specific guidance needed at the national level? If so, what?

	<p>Indigenous youth from each region contributes to and moderates the regional breakout group discussions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daisy Chepkopus (Africa) 2. Janne Kalervo Hirvasvuopio (The Arctic) 3. Joe Baxter Bernard (Asia) 4. Samuel Womsiwor (The Pacific) 5. Skw'akw'as (Sunshine) Dunstan-Moore (North America) 6. Maria Jose Andrade Cerda (Central and South America, and the Caribbean) 7. Maria Michurova (Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia)
16:10-17:00	<p>Report back from the small group discussions</p> <p>Presented by respective moderators of the regional breakout groups as mentioned above</p>
17:00-17:45	<p>Contributing to the next workplan of the LCIPP</p> <p>The report of the FWG of the LCIPP also contains a draft workplan of the Platform, for 2025–2027 (see Annex I of the report here). If COP 29 adopts the decisions recommended by SBSTA 60, the FWG will implement a new workplan for 2025.</p> <p>Under the new workplan, Collective Approach 3 refers to the organization of an annual round table guided by the seventh-generation principle. This roundtable will promote intergenerational dialogue and highlight the role of Indigenous youth and youth from local communities in the collective well-being of future generations</p> <p>Under this segment, Indigenous youth and youth from local communities are invited to provide</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recommendations on how the FWG could enhance youth engagement through the new workplan of the LCIPP <p>Suggestions for the design of the annual round table guided by the seventh-generation principle at COP 30</p>
17:45-17:55	<p>Youth engagement opportunities at COP 29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief by UNFCCC Secretariat <p>Brief by Indigenous Peoples Constituency (also known as the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change)</p>
17:55-18:00	<p>Closing</p> <p>Summary of next steps and Part II (Open Dialogue) of the LCIPP Youth Round Table by Activity 8 co-leads</p>

Part II: Dialogue with Parties and other stakeholders

15 November 2024, 13:00-15:00, MR 07, Area A, Blue Zone

13:00-13:10	Opening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remarks by Ms. Leyla Hasanova (<i>COP 29 Presidency Youth Climate Champion</i>) Brief overview of part I of the dialogue <i>by Activity 8 Co-Leads, Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP</i>
13:10-13:45	Perspectives of Indigenous youth and youth from local communities Summary of recommendations to engage youth in climate policy development and implementation and to improve the inclusion of solutions from Indigenous youth and youth from local communities in areas of work under the UNFCCC including the FWG Intervention from the regions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Skw'akw'as (Sunshine) Dunstan-Moore (North America) 2. Joe Baxter Bernard (Asia) 3. Daisy Chepkopus (Africa) 4. Samuel Womsiwor (The Pacific) 5. Maria Michurova (Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia) 6. Janne Kalervo Hirvasvuopio (The Arctic) 7. Maria Jose Andrade Cerda (Central and South America, and the Caribbean)
13:45 – 14:45	Questions and Responses from Parties and Constituted Bodies How can Parties and Constituted Bodies engage ethically and equitably with inputs from Indigenous youth and youth from local communities within UNFCCC processes and national climate policy? Contributors: <i>Parties are particularly encouraged to contribute to the discussions after the first round of reflections from contributors</i>
14:45-15:00	Closing Closing invocation <i>by Per Olof Nutti (The Arctic)</i>