

# COP31: A COP FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Independent submission  
created by:

Australian and  
Pacific young  
people

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If you have any questions, please contact us through [tegan.clark@anu.edu.au](mailto:tegan.clark@anu.edu.au)

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Australia and the Pacific have an opportunity to set a new global benchmark for youth engagement and intergenerational climate leadership at COP31.**

Children and young people around the world are on the frontlines of the climate crisis. Climate change is affecting their health, education, food security, and safety—and these impacts are set to intensify. As the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child has warned, “climate change is the most significant intergenerational injustice of our time.”

Young people are disproportionately impacted by climate change, yet are too often sidelined from international climate decision making. Despite this, from the School Strikes 4 Climate to the campaign for an International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion on Climate Change, young people have demonstrated leadership in global climate action. However, structural barriers continue to restrict meaningful engagement.

Australia’s bid to co-host COP31 is an opportunity to demonstrate leadership in children and youth engagement through intentional approaches and investment to reduce and remove these barriers.

Meaningful engagement goes beyond token representation, it requires redistributing power, resources, and decision-making authority so that young people can actively shape climate policy and outcomes.

Meaningful engagement of children and young people is a strategic investment that will enable Australia to deliver on its obligations under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, strengthen people-to-people partnerships with First Nations and Pacific communities, enhance Australia’s soft power and climate diplomacy, and build the next generation of climate leaders. Meaningful youth engagement would also support the development of strong social licence in Australia for a just transition.

This submission outlines a proposed roadmap for the **Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)**, the **Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)**, and the **Office for Youth** to embed children and young people meaningfully in the lead-up to COP31 and beyond. It has been developed by a coalition of young Australians and informed by youth consultations across Australia and the Pacific.





# METHODOLOGY

Earlier this year, youth leaders partnered with DCCEEW to shape the **key questions** that guided these discussions. DCCEEW asked us to address the following questions:

1. What barriers prevent Australian and Pasifika youth from engaging in UNFCCC processes?
2. How can the Australian Government support communities that typically do not participate in COPs to engage in COP31?
3. How can Australian and Pacific youth groups—including DCCEEW's Youth Advisory Council and the Presidency's Youth Climate Champion —collaborate more effectively?
4. What do young people want the legacy of COP31 to be?
5. What should the Youth Climate Champion role focus on for COP31?

The submission and recommendations are structured around the questions identified with DCCEEW. The submission is based on **targeted consultations with 14 organisations**, including youth-led organisations, and a **survey of 50 young people aged 18 to 35 across the region**. Stakeholders shared their vision for youth participation in COP31, the legacy they want to see, and the barriers that must be addressed.



# DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS

These insights have shaped a set of draft recommendations, which may be further developed through ongoing youth engagement over the coming months. While each recommendation responds to the specific questions identified, they are closely interlinked. **At a high level, the recommendations can be summarised as follows:**

**1. Co-create a Children and Youth Engagement Strategy** with children and young people. The strategy should include a strong thematic pillar on First Nations and Pasifika youth leadership. It should also include multi-year funding to support meaningful youth engagement. While co-created, we recommend that key activities in the strategy include:

- a) An Oceania Children and Youth COP31 Fund
- b) A public education and social media campaign
- c) Structured pathways to support youth engagement in climate negotiations

**2. Appoint the Presidency's Youth Climate Champion (PYCC)** through a transparent process, with a clear mandate, dedicated team and budget, and a work plan that is youth-led.

We welcome the opportunity to meet with you to discuss these proposals and explore how we can work together to set a new global benchmark for children and youth engagement at COP31. **These recommendations are expanded upon below.**



## RECOMMENDATION 1

The Australian Government should **co-create a Child and Youth Engagement Strategy** with children and young people. This strategy should outline a multi-year approach to children and youth engagement, anchored in COP31, and extending beyond it.

The strategy should be guided by the following key principles:

- **Co-design** with children and young people from Australia and the Pacific, including First Nations and Pasifika diaspora youth, involving them at every stage—from planning to implementation and evaluation.
- Ensure **meaningful engagement** by removing structural barriers, sharing decision-making power with young people, providing sustainable funding, and being accountable to youth priorities.
- **Value lived experience alongside technical expertise** by creating culturally inclusive art and storytelling spaces, offering flexible event formats, elevating youth voices across all forums—not only youth-specific events—and building capacity for Pasifika diaspora youth to lead Australia-Pacific dialogues.
- Embed a strong focus on **First Nations and Pasifika youth leadership**—including youth from diaspora communities, as a cross-cutting theme throughout the strategy.

Key activities within the strategy should include:

- a. Establishing an **Oceania Children and Youth COP31 Fund**
- b. Launching a **public education and social media campaign**
- c. Developing **structured pathways** to support youth engagement in climate negotiations
- d. Elevating the leadership of **First Nations and Pasifika youth**, including from diaspora communities.

**Further details on these activities are provided below.**

**Recommendation 1A:** The Australian Government should establish an **Oceania Youth COP31 Fund** to support the participation of Australian and Pasifika youth, build youth capacity in UNFCCC processes, and scale up engagement in the lead-up to COP31. The fund should be housed within the PYCC's budget and provide multi-year support for youth-led organisations, national youth coordination bodies, and bursaries for children and young people from underrepresented communities.

**Recommendation 1B:** The Australian Government should invest in a **public education and social media campaign** aimed at engaging diverse and underrepresented children and young people. The campaign should raise awareness of COP31 and climate action more broadly, while also helping children and young people understand how they can get involved. This could include:

- Integrating **climate education** at all levels—from schools and community programs to universities—and should include a basic introduction to COP. This could involve activities such as green innovation challenges in the lead-up to COP 31. The campaign should also leverage existing youth networks, such as sporting clubs, cultural groups, and local community organisations.
- Convening an **Oceania Youth Summer Camp** in 2025 and a **Children and Youth COP** in 2026 to build people-to-people connections, advance shared priorities, and generate momentum for COP31.



**Recommendation 1C:** The Australian Government should create **structured pathways to support youth engagement in climate negotiations**. This includes:

- Establishing an **Australian Youth Delegate Program** that includes young Australians of Pasifika heritage, enabling them to negotiate in Australia's national delegation.
- Launch a **Youth Mentoring Program** to support a broad group of young people—beyond the official delegation—by connecting them with climate experts and negotiators. The program would build skills through mock COPs, provide practical resources, support knowledge-sharing, and provide guidance on preparing negotiation submissions.
- Establishing a fully-funded **International Delegate Program** to upskill and provide opportunities for young people from around the world to attend COP31.
- Developing a **Youth Engagement Handbook** to guide young people in navigating COP processes and preparing for key milestones—such as six and three months before COP—to maximise their impact.
- Establishing a paid **High-Level Champions Fellowship program** for young people to collaborate with the Australian COP31 High-Level Champions, modelled on fellowships from the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action.
- Increasing funding for the **Women Delegates' Fund** to enable greater participation of women negotiators in climate negotiations.
- Producing **child- and youth-friendly COP summaries** that translate outcomes into accessible formats for younger audiences.

**Recommendation 1D:** The Children and Youth Engagement Strategy should **elevate the leadership of First Nations and Pasifika youth**, including from diaspora communities, by:

- Increasing First Nations and Pasifika diaspora youth representation within Australia's national delegation. This includes ensuring their cultural identities, lived experiences, and knowledge systems are recognised, and valued in negotiation spaces.
- Funding and supporting an Indigenous Pavilion led by First Nations peoples, providing a culturally safe and inclusive space for Indigenous communities at COP31.



## RECOMMENDATION 2

The COP31 Presidency should appoint a **PYCC supported by a team that reflects regional diversity**, including representatives from Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia, and First Nations communities.

The **recruitment process for the PYCC should be inclusive and publicly advertised**.

- The advertisement should state that the PYCC represents the Presidency and is open to any young person from Australia and the Pacific.
- The selection criteria should be transparent and designed to avoid creating unnecessary barriers to participation. We recommend that the criteria include:
  - A commitment to climate action
  - Experience working with diverse groups of young people, both domestically and internationally
  - Some demonstrated engagement with UNFCCC processes
- Recruitment should begin early, with the successful candidate and their team announced no later than February 2026, subject to confirmation of the COP31 bid.

The **PYCC and their team should be fairly remunerated** for their work, with all project and travel expenses covered by the Presidency.

**Recommendation 2A:** The PYCC's engagement should be led by children and young people. Specifically, the Australian Government should:

- Co-create the PYCC work plan on an ongoing basis with diverse groups of children and young people—including those from the Pacific, First Nations communities, YOUNGO, and other youth networks.
- Allocate at least 80% of PYCC funds to initiatives that directly benefit children and young people.
- Facilitate meaningful opportunities for children and youth engagement at COP31.
- Deliver a strong focus on climate education for children and young people.
- Embed climate justice and innovation as core priorities within the PYCC's work plan.





# 1. BARRIERS TO YOUTH ENGAGEMENT

Youth engagement at COPs has grown significantly in recent years, driven by strong youth advocacy. Milestones like the Presidency's Youth Climate Champion at COP28 reflect growing institutional recognition. However, there is still a long way to go—not just to get a seat at the table, but to ensure youth engagement is meaningful.

## Funding

Funding remains one of the biggest barriers to youth engagement in UNFCCC spaces. Many young people attend COP as unpaid volunteers, and are usually self-funded. This means young people have to juggle work, study and life commitments to pay for travel, leaving them with limited time to build their UNFCCC negotiation skills and knowledge.

High accommodation and travel costs create significant barriers to participation, particularly for young people from low-socioeconomic communities. Accommodation near COP venues is often expensive, forcing some youth delegates to stay in less safe accommodation or travel long distances each day.

Youth stakeholders raised concerns about how funding is distributed. A Pasifika youth noted that financial support often flows through large institutions like the EU or the Pacific Community (SPC), whose nominated representatives are more likely to attend COP. This limits access for others and narrows the diversity of youth representation. Participation is even more challenging for children, particularly those who need a chaperone or who are unaffiliated with formal organisations and therefore ineligible for many grants.

Sustainability of youth-led work was another key issue with funding often being one off and event based. One youth-led organisation shared that a single grant enabled them to deliver climate workshops, but they could not continue the program the following year without further support. Without reliable, multi-year funding, youth-led organisations struggle to scale their work or sustain impact. While many donors acknowledge the value of youth-led climate action, few are willing to fund it through long-term, flexible funding that would support a greater level of meaningful youth engagement in UNFCCC processes.



### What does success look like?

- Strong Oceania youth participation at COP31
- Increased Oceanic youth engagement and impact in climate negotiations at national, regional and international levels
- Strengthened regional diplomacy
- Establishment of Australia's leadership and legacy in setting a new standard for meaningful youth engagement

## Capacity building

Despite a vibrant youth climate movement in Australia, youth engagement with the UNFCCC is low. This reflects global trends. A Plan International survey of over 1,800 young people across 37 countries, including 12 countries in the Indo-Pacific, found that nearly half were unaware of the Paris Agreement, and only 5% knew how to engage with negotiations.<sup>1</sup>

There are limited formal opportunities to build knowledge about the UNFCCC in our region. While constituencies and several youth-led organisations provide negotiation training, most are based in the Northern Hemisphere, which creates significant logistical barriers for Oceania youth to participate in their programs.

Another significant challenge is the heavy reliance on volunteerism, which restricts the development of expertise. A youth stakeholder said that they rely mainly on other young people to build their understanding of COPs. In addition, youth-led organisations often rely on volunteers and have varying levels of experience with UNFCCC processes, which impacts their ability to engage in negotiations.

Despite challenges, many young people are eager to learn how to participate in climate negotiation processes and to engage in COP31. This is particularly the case for young people and youth movements across the Pacific. A Pacific stakeholder, described COP31 as “an everyday conversation, about bringing COP to the Pacific.” Similarly, PICAN observed a strong mobilisation of civil society around the negotiations. As WWF noted, COP31 is a chance to “bring communities along with climate action, making it more accessible for the whole of society—not just for the two weeks, but for the future.”

Investing in capacity building for children and young people is essential for strengthening Australia’s social licence for a just transition. Public understanding of the energy transition remains low, but young Australians are emerging as potential champions. 42% of those under 35 are willing to pay more for electricity to support the transition—almost twice the rate of Australians over 55 (22%).<sup>2</sup> They also show strong interest in new job opportunities linked to the transition.

However, despite their willingness, young people under 35 also have the lowest awareness of the energy transition (23%).<sup>3</sup> Once informed, support rises dramatically to 71%, underscoring the value of education and engagement.<sup>4</sup> With young Australians now forming the country’s largest bloc of voters, investing in their education and capacity will be vital to securing long-term public support for a just transition.

### What does success look like?

- Widespread COP31 awareness among children and young people
- Legacy of improved climate literacy
- Strengthened social licence for a just transition
- Improved youth negotiation capacity
- Stronger representation of women and Pasifika negotiators

<sup>1</sup> Plan International, Reimagining Climate Education and Youth Leadership: Survey Report (2021)

<https://www.plan.org.au/publications/survey-report-reimagining-climate-education-and-youth-leadership/>

<sup>2</sup> KPMG, Human side of the energy transition: Putting people at the centre of Australia’s energy transformation (2022) <https://assets.kpmg.com/content/dam/kpmg/au/pdf/2024/human-side-of-energy-transition.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> As above.

<sup>4</sup> As above.



## Meaningful engagement

Young people were clear in consultations: inclusion of children and young people must be meaningful, not tokenistic. This means participation in negotiations, high-level meetings, and decision-making—not just side events—and extending beyond roles like the Youth Climate Champion or DCCEEW's youth advisory councils.

COP31 presents an opportunity to embed meaningful youth engagement, to uplift a new generation of climate leaders. As one youth-led organisation reflected, “The climate space often celebrates individuals... but it’s also important to uplift communities of young people to participate in this space.”

Youth also stressed that meaningful engagement values lived experience—not just technical expertise or donor-driven agendas. The ‘Seat At The Table’ installation at COP26 by Earthrise Studio, demonstrated how art and storytelling can engage communities who are often left out.<sup>5</sup>

A key theme from consultations is the vital role Pasifika diaspora youth play in linking the region. Given Australia’s large Pasifika population, engagement strategies should prioritise their leadership and deep community ties.

Youth from remote and disadvantaged communities—including the Torres Strait—face barriers such as poor internet access and language challenges. Without targeted support, they risk being left out.

### What success looks like?

- Meaningful, culturally safe participation in COP31
- Delivering on Australia’s obligations under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Strengthened regional relationships through centring First Nations and Pacific youth
- Consolidated intergenerational legacy of COP31

See Draft Recommendations 1A-1D.



<sup>5</sup> Seat At the Table, <https://www.earthrise.studio/earthrise-originals/seat-at-the-table>

## 2. WHAT DO YOUNG PEOPLE WANT THE LEGACY OF COP31 TO BE?

*"We hope it becomes the summit where the world finally listened, truly listened, to those most affected. Where finance flowed not to the powerful, but to the people. Where fossil fuels were not just named, but phased out. Where climate justice was not a slogan, but a standard. Where youth voices moved from the margins to the center. And where hope became not a distant dream, but a daily commitment. COP31 could be our generation, our legacy or our greatest regret."*

- Youth stakeholder

*"[The UNFCCC] system is too western for the Pacific to engage in effectively, and that needs to change throughout the UN system, and COP31 has the opportunity to begin that precedence of Pacific cultural nuanced approaches, where communities feel comfortable engaging from a cultural perspective."*

- Civil society organisation

Young people we spoke to said they want the legacy of COP31 to focus on three key objectives:

1. Australia being a bold and ambitious climate leader
2. A COP for children, girls and young people
3. Meaningful collaboration with Pacific, First Nations peoples and frontline communities

### A COP of hope, ambition and implementation

Young people are increasingly frustrated with the COP process, citing weak outcomes and slow progress. As a WWF participant at Sydney Climate Action Week put it, "the time for empty promises is over—we're almost out of time." The message was clear: the world needs urgent action, not more talk. COP31 must work to restore hope in multilateralism by delivering locally led, and people-powered action.

Radical hope offers a powerful guiding narrative for COP31. It is not passive optimism, but a belief in transformative change, even amid deep uncertainty. As PICAN stated "The last two COPs have been captured by the fossil fuel industry. This is an opportunity to reset the agenda by bringing it back to a heavily impacted region, placing climate impacts and resilience firmly at its core."

Repositioning COP in this way represents a values-driven step toward recalibrating multilateral climate processes to centre communities on the frontlines of the climate crisis. Radical hope also means centering intersectional and decolonial voices and movements - Pacific feminists, Indigenous peoples, child rights, and LGBTIQ+ communities, amidst a global rollback on human rights. As a Pasifika youth stakeholder put it: "Let's use the same language. In COP negotiations, they talk about statistics, money, and what benefits donors—but for us, these issues are personal. They affect us as human beings".



Young people call for COP31 to be the conference of action. In light of recent global developments, Australia—an influential middle power—is well placed to provide renewed momentum for multilateral climate processes. In the words of a youth stakeholder “We want an outcome. A legacy that brings so much change. A year of action for young people in Australia and the Pacific.” Similarly, a civil society organisation said “We want to see not only targets but action plans, how it is being implemented.” Falling short of this ambition could risk weakening diplomatic cooperation across our region.

In prioritising our collective survival and regional security, young people call for clear and concrete commitments. For Pacific communities, action means Australia must contribute its fair share to climate finance including loss and damage. It also includes placing adaptation and loss and damage at the centre of COP discussions. Stakeholders also stress the importance of a just transition, with human rights protections in the supply chains of critical minerals needed for renewable energy. Young people also call for an end to new fossil fuel approvals and subsidies, as absolutely essential to keep the 1.5°C target within reach. They are concerned that fossil fuel lobbyists currently outnumber delegates from the ten most climate-vulnerable nations and Indigenous communities. Finally, young people urge the Australian Government to support new ideas, such as formally including the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty in COP negotiations, while recognising that any changes to the COP agenda must be agreed to by all parties.

## A COP for children, girls and young people

COP31 presents an opportunity for the Australian Government to broaden public understanding of COP processes. A climate organisation observed that COP spaces are highly technical, with little effort made to translate outcomes in accessible ways for children and young people, people of colour, and Pasifika and Indigenous communities.

Building public understanding through climate education is essential to strengthening the social licence needed for a just transition in Australia. Reflecting on COP26 in Glasgow, a prominent youth organisation said, “Everyone knew that something was happening in Glasgow, [COPs are] an exciting opportunity to build awareness in the wider community”.

Young people know that their generation, and future generations, will inherit the worst impacts of the climate crisis. They demand not just to be heard, but to have their voices embedded in the decision-making structures that will shape their long-term future, beyond short-term political cycles.

COP31 is an opportunity to institutionalise meaningful engagement with children and young people—setting a lasting standard that extends beyond COP31. As one participant noted, meaningful engagement means “not being limited solely to youth-specific panels and side-events.” Youth voices must carry weight across all stages of the process—including behind-the-scenes planning, negotiations, and post-COP follow-up. As a climate organisation emphasised, it is not just about having a seat at the table, but ensuring young people are “nourished and empowered—because being at the table is step one.”





## Meaningful collaboration with First Nations, Pacific, and frontline communities

A key theme from the consultations was the need to recognise the Pacific as equal partners in the COP process. This includes the idea of framing COP31 as an "Oceania COP" to reflect this partnership. As one Pasifika youth put it, "It's always Australia and the Pacific, but not Australia as part of the Pacific." Another said, "We don't need a big brother... we need a partner."

Young people believe COP31 must deliver a strong political commitment from Australia to co-create a clear roadmap for a climate-just future in our region—one that supports frontline communities most impacted by the crisis—as a key outcome of the conference. As one participant said, "Communities in the Global South suffer disproportionately, and funding must reach them directly, without bureaucracy or delay." For many young Australians, this is justice, not charity.

The first step is for Australia to acknowledge its responsibility as a high-emitting nation, in line with common but differentiated responsibilities. Pasifika stakeholders call for honest, constructive dialogue, on key issues like a just transition and fossil fuel phase-out. As one stakeholder noted, "The Pacific provides the social licence to host this event. We don't want it to be used to greenwash the process." Another emphasized, "Leaders need to focus on dignified survival."

Youth stakeholders also highlighted the vital role Pasifika diaspora youth play in strengthening regional connections. A stakeholder recommended that an Oceania youth roadmap be aligned with key regional events, such as the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting, to secure support from the highest political levels. A Pasifika youth highlighted the importance of establishing clear engagement protocols and identifying appropriate youth focal points across Australia and the Pacific. This approach will help avoid over-consultation within Pacific communities and promote diverse participation across the region.

Finally, a representative from PICAN raised concerns about the "romanticisation of Pacific people" instead of meaningful engagement with the most affected communities across the region, including Australian First Nations communities. The stakeholder underscored that Pacific civil society is united in its position: "Whenever we're approached by Australia, we won't come to the conversation if they skip First Nations people. This is a stance the Pacific has collectively taken."

### What success looks like?

- Trust deepened with First Nations and Pacific partners
- Development and launch of a youth-led Oceania roadmap
- First Nations and Pacific youth leadership embedded beyond COP31



### **3. WHAT SHOULD THE YOUTH CLIMATE CHAMPION ROLE FOCUS ON FOR COP31?**

#### **Purpose of the role and geographic focus**

Youth stakeholders recommend that the PYCC serve primarily as a liaison, facilitating youth participation rather than representing youth voices. The recruitment process should make this clear: the PYCC is there to enable and support youth participation, not to speak on their behalf.

Stakeholders also emphasised the need for the PYCC to prioritise international engagement, noting that past roles have focused too narrowly on regional contexts, despite COPs being global events.

#### **Transparent and inclusive recruitment**

Stakeholders highlighted issues in previous recruitment processes, including unclear remuneration, unrealistic experience requirements (e.g., five years at COPs), and ambiguity around the PYCC's independence.

Regional diversity is also critical. A Pacific youth stakeholder stressed that the PYCC's team should include voices from Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia. We recognise that the PYCC decision specifically mandates the appointment of only one PYCC, and previous attempts to establish multiple positions were discouraged by the UNFCCC Secretariat. Therefore, it is essential that the PYCC is supported by a team that reflects the region's diversity—including representation from Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia.

One stakeholder proposed creating a liaison mechanism or "Alliance of Youth Organisations" to support the PYCC through feedback, coordination, and solutions.

#### **Resourcing and work plan**

The PYCC should lead an ambitious, youth-led work plan. To deliver effectively, the role must be supported by adequate resourcing and fair remuneration for the PYCC and their team.

Stakeholders said the PYCC's priorities should be:

- Securing funding to enable children and youth participation at COP31
- Expanding opportunities for meaningful children and youth engagement.
- Promoting climate education and awareness in the lead-up to COP31.

Youth stakeholders' detailed suggestions for the PYCC's work on climate education are outlined in **Recommendations 1B and 1C**.

## 4. WHAT STEPS ARE PACIFIC GOVERNMENTS CURRENTLY TAKING TO SUPPORT YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN THEIR COP DELEGATIONS?

We did not engage directly with Pacific governments on this issue, so available information is limited. However, stakeholders indicated that, while some Pacific national delegations include youth negotiators, the size of these delegations and the influence granted to youth negotiators vary significantly.

Palau, as current Chair of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), and the Republic of the Marshall Islands have shown strong commitment to youth inclusion. In both cases, youth negotiators are assigned to specific thematic areas, paired with experienced negotiators, and offered structured mentorship. Fiji's delegation also includes young people who receive mentoring to build their negotiation skills.

Stakeholders also highlighted the AOSIS Fellowship, funded by the Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security, as a key pathway for Pasifika youth. This program places young people from Small Island Developing States (SIDS) within national delegations. Many alumni have gone on to serve as AOSIS coordinators within UNFCCC processes. Additionally, the Youth Negotiators Academy supports Pacific youth participation by training young negotiators embedded in national delegations.



## APPENDIX 1: CONSULTATIONS

350 Australia  
 Alliance for Future Generations - Fiji  
 Australian Youth Climate Coalition  
 Australian Youth for International Climate Engagement  
 Climate Action Network Australia  
 Climate Writers  
 Greenpeace Australia Pacific  
 Monash Climate Change Communication Research Hub  
 Oaktree  
 Pacific Islands Climate Action Network  
 Save the Children Australia  
 Tomorrow Movement  
 Youth Negotiators Academy  
 WWF-Australia

## APPENDIX 2: SUBMISSION CONTRIBUTORS

**Submission authors:** Tegan Clark, Kupakwashe Matangira, Georgia Shakeshaft, Iremide Ayonrinde, Si Qi Wen, James Palmer and Lucy Wang.

Research Working Group	Outreach Working Group	Art Working Group
Iremide Ayonrinde	Eden Rigo	Chelsea McNamara
Anoop Gill	Iremide Ayonrinde	Isabelle Zhu-Maguire
Natasha Lutz	Rhea Lincoln	
Samuel Crowley	Kupakwashe Matangira	
Sejal Sharma	Eezu Tan	
Joshna Baskar	Cassandra Ma	
Muheera Imran	Lucy Wang	
James Palmer	Isaac Nasedra	
Georgia Shakeshaft	Dharshna Baskar	
Marlene Baquiran	Si Qi Wen	
	Shailee Gupta	
	Bening Althaf	
	Amelia Turk	

If you have any questions, please contact us through [tegan.clark@anu.edu.au](mailto:tegan.clark@anu.edu.au)