



# **REPORT**

## **WHAT WE HAVE BROUGHT FROM COP24 KATOWICE 2018 EXPLORING YOUNG-LED CLIMATE PARTNERSHIP TOWARDS COP25**

**Hosted by: The Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia to  
the Kingdom of the Netherlands, The Hague, 27 February 2019**

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## ACRONYMS

COP	Conference of the Parties
ECADIN	Energy Academy Indonesia
ECOSOC	UN Economic and Social Council
H.E.	His Excellency
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNISDR	UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
WRI	World Resources Institute
YOUNGO	Youth constituency at the UNFCCC

## PREFACE

This report presents the proceedings of the Event “*What We have Brought from COP24 Katowice 2018. Exploring young-led climate partnership towards COP25*”, hosted on 27 February 2019 by the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia to the Kingdom of the Netherlands in The Hague. The event was initiated and coordinated by Yanti Kusumanto of TYK research and action consulting, the Netherlands and was implemented in collaboration with the Indonesian Embassy and the Energy Academy Indonesia (ECADIN).

Besides this written report, an [On-line Reporting-back](#) was delivered on 27 March.

Already in 2008 then UN Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon emphasised that: “*They (youth) are adaptable and can quickly make low-carbon lifestyles and career choices a part of their daily lives. Youth should therefore be given a chance to take an active part in the decision-making of local, national and global levels. They can actively support initiatives that will lead to the passage of far-reaching legislation.*”<sup>1</sup> Under Ban Ki Moon’s leadership efforts were initiated to create opportunities for the young to assume key roles in decision-making and action about their own future, that of humanity and of planet Earth as global warming continues.

Nonetheless even as of now, over more than one decade further down the road, the global community still finds itself at a cross-road at which it has to confront dominant trends in globalisation that are unsustainable and exclude many in society, including the young.

This writing reports on an event —further referred to in the below as the Event— that was intended to voice the views of young people in connection to climate change and to the structures and processes that have been put in place by the global community for its mitigation. The Event zoomed in at the experience of a group of participants of the recent UN Climate Conference COP24 in Katowice, Poland, of which most are youngsters.

The Event should be seen as the start of an exploratory process to develop or improve North-South relationships between the young in connection to climate change. The exploration has been however focused first at building collaboration between Indonesian and Dutch young in the light of the UN Climate Conference COP25 that has been planned for December this year in Chile, to then reach out as necessary to young people of other countries.

It is noted that the Event made part of a trajectory initiated in June 2017 known as *Indonesian-Dutch Youth Dialogue for a Sustainable Future. Exploring youth development and engagement towards the Sustainable Development Goals.*<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> This quote is part of Ban Ki Moon’s address on International Youth Day 2008

<sup>2</sup> Relevant documents can be requested by sending an email to: [info@tykusumanto.nl](mailto:info@tykusumanto.nl)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Authors wish to express their sincere gratitude to the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia to the Kingdom of the Netherlands in The Hague, headed by H.E. Ambassador I Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja, for generously hosting the Event on 27 February 2019. Much gratefulness should be also furthered to Mr. Noorman Effendi (Minister Counsellor Economic Affairs), Dr. Din Wahid (Attaché Educational and Cultural Affairs), Ms. Monica Ari Wijayanti and Ms. Agnes N. for their kind support in the preparation and conduct of the Event.

Furthermore, much appreciation should be conveyed to the Event's Speakers for their great input and engagement prior and during the Event. They are in alphabetical order: Annisa Triyanti (Young Scientists Representative of the Global Science and Technology Advisory Group of UNISDR), Bas Tuentler (Master Student Molecular Sciences Radboud University), Eefke van de Wouw (Dutch Youth Representative to the UN on Sustainable Development 2018-2020; Dutch Youth Council NJR), Kamia Handayani (Ph.D. Candidate Department of Governance and Technology for Sustainability, University of Twente), Nila Kamil (Ph.D. Candidate Environmental Policy Group Wageningen University and Research) and Nila Patty (Master of Science Medical Biology Radboud University and Founder of Sampah2Use).

Gratitude should be forwarded as well to Mary Kachavos (Dutch Youth Representative to the UNESCO 2015-2017) for being a marvellous Co-host of the Event. Max van Deursen (Dutch Youth Representative to the UN on Sustainable Development 2015-2017) should definitely be mentioned here too, to whom the Authors owe much gratefulness for his great input during the content development of the Event.

At this point much appreciation should be reached out to Desti Alkano (Co-founder of ECADIN) for the efficient collaboration during preparation and conduct of the Event, as well for having developed eye-catching multi-media on the Event for public outreach. Many thanks as well to Yosiayu Aulia and Grace Triana Perangin Angin (both affiliated to ECADIN) for their assistance prior to and during the event.

Finally, yet crucially, deep appreciation is furthered to the Participants of "*What We have Brought from COP24 Katowice 2018. Exploring young-led climate partnership towards COP25*" for their active engagement in the Event!

Yanti Kusumanto and Annita Triyanti, Authors  
*What We have Brought from COP24 Katowice 2018. Exploring young-led climate partnership towards COP25*

# INTRODUCTION

## Background

The 24<sup>th</sup> United Nations Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) —popularly known as COP24— took place on 2-14 December 2018 in Katowice, Poland. World leaders discussed what steps the global community should take to effectively confront the climate problem whilst referring to the 2015 Paris Agreement. Despite some disappointment with given governments, environmentalists, some young people and others who felt that the conference could not deliver the outcomes they had expected, COP24 proved to be one of the most important meetings for global action on climate, just like most climate conferences were.

Climate change is an immensely important issue for every individual on the planet. It is now widely accepted that the young should play an important role in confronting climate change, for the very reason that that they inherit the responsibility to solve complex scientific problems and social dilemmas brought about by a changing climate.

At COP24 country delegates and conference participants witnessed the active presence of the young, partaking as key speakers and panellists, participating in side-events, other events and activism, as well as triggering debates.<sup>3</sup> The present Event was a follow-up of COP24 in that it provided space for young conference participants to share their observations and views in connection to the conference.



Photo: Yanti Kusumanto

Nonetheless, limited interaction and collaboration between young people from the Global North and Global South could be observed. The present Event was intended to explore such a partnership in light of COP25 by first looking at the case of a young-led Netherlands-Indonesia climate partnership. As necessary, however, discussions during the event was kept open to also cover issues in connection to the young and climate change in other countries.

At the core of above exploration was for young people to obtain a more prominent role in processes of climate decision-making and climate action. The event had as premise that the annual COP remains *the place to be* where the global community convenes to confront climate change.

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<sup>3</sup> Among these COP24 activities is a Talk Show conducted at the Indonesia Pavilion on 14 Dec. 2018 titled *Young Professionalism for Climate Resilience. Enhancing professional capabilities of the young for climate resilience*, hosted by TYK research & action consulting and ECADIN (please see [Report](#) and [Behind-the-Scenes video](#)).

## Venue, date and time

The Event took place at the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia to the Kingdom of the Netherlands in The Hague on Wednesday, 27<sup>th</sup> February 2019 from 17:30 to 21:15 CET.

## Objective

The deliberations and discussion during the Event considered the recent COP24 as a starting point while COP25 —planned for 2-13 December 2019 in Santiago, Chile— is regarded as a target momentum. As such, activities, processes and plans resulting from the event were directed at the next climate conference. Focusing on COP25, the Objective of the event is two-fold:

1. Provide space for young conference participants to share their observations and views on COP24. These conference participants are Dutch and Indonesian nationals residing in the Netherlands at the time of the event.
2. Explore young-led climate partnership for young people to assume a more prominent role in climate decision-making and climate action. As noted above, the event looked at the case of a young-led Netherlands-Indonesia climate partnership. Nevertheless, as necessary the event kept discussions open to also reach out to the young from other countries, as well as to existing organisations and networks with a similar mission.

## Expected outcomes

The planned event was expected to deliver the below outcomes:

1. **Pathways** along which participants of the young-led climate partnership could:
  - Develop understanding of the core issues around climate change (e.g. intersection with health, energy, disaster risk reduction, forestry, etc.) and of the most important UNFCCC climate agreements and their implications at individual, local, country, regional and global level.
  - Map out possible ways or gateways for outreach and for showcasing the evolving young-led climate partnership while it moves closer to COP25. Gateways are provided by, for instance, UN ECOSOC Youth Forum<sup>4</sup>, YOUNGO<sup>5</sup> or the UN HLPF<sup>6</sup>. However, the added value of participating in these and similar forums should be carefully examined (e.g. is the aim of participating in these forums for partnership members to advocate for climate action, for a learning experience, or for showcasing). It is noted that showcasing might relate to the *process of the evolving partnership*, rather than, for instance, concrete partnership models, forms of partnership cooperation, and so forth.
2. **A roadmap** that guides the evolving young-led partnership to move towards COP25:

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en/node/13774560>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.youngoadaptforourfuture.org/>

<sup>6</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?menu=4444>

- Identify and explore structures/organisations, processes and resources that could facilitate a young-led climate partnership to evolve and significantly contribute to the Paris Agreement
- Draw a roadmap by making explicit the **who, when, how** and **where** of the trajectory towards COP25.

## Programme\*

17:00 – 17:05	Welcoming words by Hosts: Yanti Kusumanto and Mary Kachavos
17:05 – 17:10	Opening address by: H.E. Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to the Kingdom of the Netherlands
17:10 – 17:20	Introduction by Hosts
17:20 – 18:10	“ <i>What we have brought from COP24 Katowice 2018</i> ” by Young COP24 participants, incl. Q&A
18:10 – 18:40	Dinner & prayer
18:45 – 19:40	Break out: Group discussion
19:40 – 19:55	Plenary: Presentation of group results
19:55 – 20:00	Closing by Hosts

\*Planned time schedule

## Guiding questions for group discussion

1. While you were not at COP24 yourselves, you may have concerns or spot-on messages on COP24 either related to what speakers have shared earlier or you may have heard elsewhere?
2. What would be your recommendations for these concerns in light of COP25?  
[I think, you as facilitators should be quite clear here by giving examples, as recommendations could relate to ‘pathways’ but also to ‘organisations’]
3. How could the discussion or recommendations be translated into action or *pathways*? (Concrete or process-based)
4. For carrying out these actions, do you know any interesting organisations/events that you could share so they could help in facilitating collaboration or in exchanging expertise related to COP25?

Examples of answers are given in the table on the next page.

## Speakers\*

The below speakers participated at COP24 and shared their views and observations on the climate conference at the present event:

Annisa Triyanti, Young Scientists Representative of the Global Science & Technology Advisory Group (GSTAG) of UNISDR

Bas Tuenter, Master Student Molecular Life Science, Radboud University

Eefke van de Wouw, Dutch Youth Representative to the UN on Sustainable Development, Dutch Youth Council (NJR)

Kamia Handayani, Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Governance & Technology for Sustainability, University of Twente

Nila Kamil, Ph.D. Candidate, Environmental Policy Group, Wageningen University and Research

Nila Patty, Master of Science Medical Biology, Radboud University, Founder Sampah 2 Use

\*Due to illness, Peter Akkerman, Policy Advisor to the Dutch Climate Envoy, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy was not available to speak.

### Examples of outcomes from each question

Q1. Concerns/ spot-on messages	Q2. Recommendations	Q3. Actions/ pathways	Q4. Organisations/ events	Notes
Example: Need to develop knowledge on climate issues, UNFCCC policies, Paris Agreement.	Knowledge development on UNFCCC policies, Paris Agreement.	Organise learning or knowledge development activities (cross-visit; webinars, etc.) Make database of resource persons/ Organisations		

## **Attendees**

A number of 58 persons attended the event, including H.E. Indonesian Ambassador, Officials and Staff of the Indonesian Embassy, Speakers and Organisers of the event. Participants were representatives of youth organisations, youth-focused civil-society organisations, business sector, the Indonesian Diaspora Network in Nederland, besides students of diverse academic and applied sciences universities.

Attachment B shows a list of Attendees.

## **Organisation and content development**

The event was initiated and coordinated by Yanti Kusumanto (TYK research & action consulting, the Netherlands) and implemented in collaboration with the Indonesian Embassy and ECADIN. Multi-media and live-streaming were in the hands of ECADIN.

The venue facilities including dinner and drinks were kindly supported by the Indonesian Embassy.

Content development associated with the event was the responsibility of the Speakers, coordinated by Yanti Kusumanto with conceptual support from Max van Deursen, Former Dutch Youth Representative to the UN on Sustainable Development and present board member of the Global Youth Development Institute<sup>7</sup>.

The event was hosted by Yanti Kusumanto and Mary Kachavos, Former Dutch Youth Representative to the UNESCO. Group discussions during break-out session were facilitated by the Speakers.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/GlobalYouthDev/>

## OPENING REMARKS

By: H.E. I Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja, Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to the Kingdom of the Netherlands

H.E. Ambassador expressed his appreciation to Yanti Kusumanto and Mary Kachavos for organising and hosting the Event and welcomed Attendees for joining the Event to discuss climate change related to the young and their roles in confronting it.

His Excellency noted that climate change is not a mere political debate yet a real phenomenon. Despite the technology and tools which humanity has at its disposal at present in tackling climate change, leadership to more effectively dealing with this problem is largely lacking. For such a complex reality, he asserted, truly engaged leaders are needed who understand what climate change is, continuously nurture the environment and are close to their people or communities. The young of today could be among such leaders by 2030.

Furthermore, the Ambassador noted that Indonesia is a good example of a country that is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Eighty percent of the disasters that occurred over the last decades are due to climate change. Many of these are water-related due to the fact that two-thirds of the country's territory is covered with water.



Photo: Indonesian Embassy The Hague

In realising this, the Indonesian Government has pledged to reduce the country's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 29% unconditionally and 41% with international support by 2030. For meeting this commitment, Indonesia's climate action plan includes the transition to a nation-wide use of renewable energy and the creation of conditions to encourage innovation and creativity for sustainable practices to flourish, especially among young people. Creative young Indonesians are for example Melati and Isabel Wijsen, the Indonesian sisters who successfully campaigned against plastic bags use in Bali.

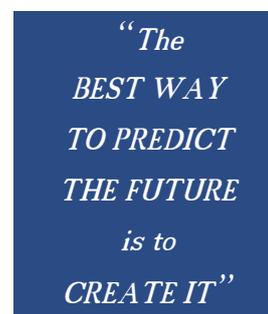
H.E. Ambassador also shared for being honoured to have accompanied in 2016 Her Excellency Sharon Dijksma, then Minister for Agriculture of the Netherlands, when she visited the Bali Green Schools. Besides, he conveyed to highly value the efforts of the young inventor Boyan Slat for helping clean up the oceans surrounding Indonesia that are badly polluted with plastics.

His Excellency noted there is obviously no lack of engaged, creative and assertive young people who could lead processes of change in tackling climate change. H.E. Ambassador wished the Attendees a successful and enjoyable gathering.

## INTRODUCTION

By: Yanti Kusumanto (please see Attachment C for presentation slides)

Yanti's short introduction gave flavour of what UN climate conferences, as the recent COP24 was, are about. She first quoted Abraham Lincoln, the 16<sup>th</sup> President of the United States (1809-1865), who once said that for humans it is hard to predict the future and that therefore the best way is to create one oneself. She encouraged Participants to be guided by Lincoln's philosophical thought, create a future themselves and get inspired by the views brought from COP24 Katowice last December by young COP24 participants.



- Abraham Lincoln -

The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted in 1992 by the UN General Assembly and was opened for signature at the 1992 UN Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, Brasil —better known as the Rio Earth Summit. The UNFCCC's objective is to: "stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system". It outlines how Parties should negotiate international agreements while targeting at this objective. COPs are the annual meetings where Parties negotiate action for attaining it.

Nonetheless, it was not until 2015 that an agreement was reached at COP21 in Paris that translates UNFCCC's objective into global action. This agreement, known as the Paris Agreement or Paris Accord, aims to keep the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to limit the increase to 1.5 °C as this would substantially reduce the risks and effects of climate change. Under the Paris Agreement each country must determine, plan and regularly report on the contribution that it undertakes to mitigate global warming.

The Paris COP21 mandated Parties to negotiate an implementable "rulebook" and to finalise it at COP24: it should become a detailed operating manual for guiding countries in implementing the Paris Agreement starting in 2020.

A video titled [COP24: What needs to happen](#) (WRI, Nov. 2018) was then screened.

The ultimate rulebook covers guiding rules on how countries could articulate and keep track of national pledges, step up their ambitions, finance climate action, help other countries in reducing emissions and communicate efforts of climate change adaptation.

# VIEWS AND OBSERVATIONS BROUGHT FROM COP24 KATOWICE 2018

## Pitches

Below views and observations were pitched and shared with the audience, respectively by:

**Annisa Triyanti** attended COP24 to speak at a talk show held at the Indonesia Pavilion titled Young Professionalism for Climate Resilience mentioned earlier (page 1). She spoke as Young Scientists Representative of the Global Science and Technology Advisory Group (GSTAG) of the UN International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).

### KEY MESSAGES

- ✓ **Scientific coherence is a MUST: scientists should therefore collaborate with those close to local communities, such as civil society, young people & activists**
- ✓ **COP events should not end on the spot and governments should translate political will conveyed into policy and action**

At COP24, and as at the Event as well, she emphasized that a huge challenge for scientists is the extremely vast area encompassed by climate change and which therefore covers many scientific disciplines and research topics. Scientific coherence is thereby crucial where silo-thinking should be avoided and trans-disciplinary and multi-disciplinary approaches to climate change research are necessary. Annisa believes therefore that scientists need to collaborate with those who are close to local realities and communities, such as activists and young people. Thereby is flexibility in building partnership a necessity.



Photo: Indonesian Embassy The Hague

COP24 side events and events such as the ones held at country pavilions for show-casing climate action, should not end on the spot. As regards the event where Annisa talked, both the Indonesian and Dutch Governments showed interests in encouraging young people to partake in climate action and decision-making. However, expressing interests may not be sufficient and the young should not only be considered for the ticking of check-boxes. It is key is to provide the young with relevant information on possible avenues with which they could more concretely partake in processes.

Political will should be translated into policy instruments for bringing young people on-board in processes of validation and monitoring of climate action and mitigation. Equally important is that the young should build their capabilities to collate and bring evidence onto climate decision-making levels. Bilateral partnership between the two countries on climate and youth could be built on existing bilateral cooperation, Annisa asserted.

**Bas Tuenter** is a Master Student Molecular Sciences at Radboud University and participated in COP24 as a student observer. Besides being observer, Bas partook in COP24 as part of YOUNGO, the youth constituency at UNFCCC. While playing these roles he had the opportunity to attend whatever events and meetings he wished to be engaged with. Bas actively participated in formal and less formal meetings, side events and other conference activities as well witnessed some of the COP24 negotiation processes.

#### **KEY MESSAGES**

- ✓ **Being at COP24 is experiencing that climate high-level decision-makers and negotiators are humans being just like everybody else including you and me**
- ✓ **Education is key for raising awareness and building understanding about climate change with young people, eventually empowering them for gaining prominent roles in climate decision-making**

All in all, COP24 processes offered crucial learning to Bas. As an observer he was particularly interested in the role of education for building understanding and awareness about such a complex phenomenon which climate change actually is. He also believed that education is particularly important to build capacities of young people which by the end of the day would lead to their empowerment to play more important roles in climate decision-making and action.

Bas shared a COP24 anecdote that triggered and to some extent empowered him in the process. He observed this incidence while recalling the time when he was a little boy and wanted to do good for nature and animals yet at the same time felt tiny, weak and incapable to do so. At the climate conference, Bas observed how an elderly negotiator during his lunch got jelly on his nose. Despite his seemingly important role, the negotiator appeared to simply be a human being just like any other conference participant and just like a 23-year-old student named Bas. Everyone walking on the planet could, or in fact should, contribute on his or her own way to safeguarding the planet, no matter his/her position or status in society.

**Eefke van de Wouw** is Dutch Youth Representative to the UN on Sustainable Development. In that capacity she makes part of the Dutch National Youth Council (Nationale Jeugdraad –NJR). Dutch National Youth Representatives are elected for a period of two years. Besides Eefke who is mandated to represent youth on sustainable development, there are youth representatives on human rights, education and the UN system. When COP24 was held, Eefke was a brand-new youth representative after being elected in November 2018. COP24 was the first UN conference she attended for which she of course had to do the necessary preparation.

#### KEY MESSAGES

- ✓ **Climate change is about *human* behaviour and interactions: we learn from and influence each other, give examples or be role models (think of the Swedish Greta Thunberg).**
- ✓ **For young people to be more listened to and obtain roles in climate decision-making, *support systems* are necessary.**

As youth representative, Eefke's role at COP24 was a mix of being a representative, communicator on her constituents' views, resource person or adviser, advocate and activist. She participated in a diversity of conference activities.

Among these activities the one which provided her with much learning is the day-to-day interaction with the Dutch Climate Delegation. This opportunity offered Eefke a close watch on the processes and activities the delegation was engaged with. She was then nonetheless not only a watcher or observer, but was often asked for her views on things. For example, upon quiring by Marcel Beukeboom, the Dutch Climate Envoy, she asserted that there is no single solution to climate change. Rather, this problem should be the responsibility of each of us to contribute with some part of the solution.

Climate change is about humans, their behaviour and interactions. Bas already nicely illustrated the human side of climate negotiations at COP24. Human interaction is important and could increase awareness which in turn may lead to behavioural change. Role models are important all along, particularly for disrupting old and dominant views which may rule the world, as the Swedish Greta Thunberg has amazingly done.

In addition, as asserted by Eefke, for young people to be listened to in dealing with climate change, support systems are necessary. A good example is the recent climate school strikes in the Netherlands and in many other countries that were only made possible because the young strikers got support from different angles, such as their schools, parents and groups in civil society.

Another observation Eefke have brought from COP24 is the immense waste and greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) which the UN conference produced in two weeks' time. She recommended the UN to seriously think how to organise conferences with minimal waste and emission.

**Kamia Handayani**, Ph.D. Candidate at the University of Twente (UT) as well as staff of Indonesia's State Electricity Company PLN, represented the university as an observer at COP24. Furthermore, she spoke at the Talk Show which was held at the Indonesia Pavilion where Annisa and Eefke also spoke on the topic of *Young professionalism for*

*climate resilience*. Her research has been focused on climate mitigation and adaptation in the country's power sector in a context whereby Indonesia should comply to the Paris Accord and at the same time should meet the country's electrification needs.

#### KEY MESSAGES

- ✓ **As observer and speaker at COP24, Kamia benefitted from the information obtained by participating in diverse events, networking and the sharing of information about her research.**
- ✓ **The overall positive atmosphere at COP24 and her interactions with conference participants and young people made her realise that she makes part of a global climate action, in turn motivating her to remain being engaged in her area of expertise.**

Her research brought her to COP24 where she got ample opportunity to obtain the newest information on energy associated with climate change and to also share progress of her research with the international community. Kamia was particularly interested to observe what responses emerged as reaction to the recent Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). She much benefitted from the many events she attended and from the information she acquired at the conference. Especially the energetic presence of young people encouraged her to continue pursue her research and to maintain be engaged in the Indonesian power sector.

The overall positive atmosphere which Kamia felt at COP24 gave her a feeling that the global community is seriously dealing with the climate problem and that she is part of this global action.

However, it is ironic that COP24 —a UN conference which is supposed to tackle global warming— appeared to be a big source of emission itself. This is due to the air traffic of the large number of participants, the heating of hotels and conference venue, food preparation and so forth. A possible way out, Kamia asserted, is that in future conferences, participants should be obliged to be part of carbon off-set schemes. The UN should aim at organising future COPs in carbon neutral ways.



Photo: Indonesian Embassy The Hague

**Nila Kamil** is a Ph.D. Candidate at Wageningen University and Research (WUR) and participated in COP24 to speak at a side event organised by ICLEI World Secretariat — Local Governments for Sustainability<sup>8</sup>, titled “Multilevel Climate Action by National Government”. She then talked about her research about transparency and accountability of action and support undertaken by the government of developing countries in reducing

<sup>8</sup> [https://iclei.org/en/About\\_ICLEI\\_2.html](https://iclei.org/en/About_ICLEI_2.html)

greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions.<sup>9</sup> Before attending COP24 in Katowice, Nila had joined UN Climate Conferences since COP21 in Paris for reason that she regards the climate conferences to be “field work”.

#### KEY MESSAGES

- ✓ **At COP24 Parties agreed to apply ONE reduction emission transparency & accountability system wherein no distinction is made between developed and developing countries.**
- ✓ **A main challenge in enabling participation of young people to partake in this system is to develop their capacity to partake by bringing evidence for validation.**

At COP24 Nila interviewed representatives of various developing countries —i.e. where her research is focused on— for obtaining insights how they plan to implement transparency in their emission reduction efforts. Transparency and accountability are the backbone of the Paris Agreement for tracking and reporting progress of emission reduction that are carried out by countries.

Among the COP24 outcomes which was of particular interest to Nila was an agreement among Parties to apply one single transparency and accountability system wherein no distinction (or in UNFCCC jargon “bifurcation”) is made between developed and developing countries. Within this system all countries are obliged to comply with one and the same transparency and accountability regime and report their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) progress bi-annually.

Nilā asserted that youth participation in the NDC monitoring is largely lacking. There are different think tanks which provide monitoring platforms through the web wherein all are encouraged to participate. However, the challenge is to develop capacities of young people to be part of the monitoring by bringing evidence for validation.

**Nilā Patty** just graduated from Radboud University as a Master of Science in Medical Biology. She is also Founder of Sampah2Use, a non-profit organisation that focuses on waste management and waste reduction in particularly the Moluccas, Indonesia. She attended COP24 as student observer on behalf of Radboud just as Bas was. In that capacity she actively participated in many, diverse conference activities.

#### KEY MESSAGES

- ✓ **Young people should not wait for opportunities to come their way but proactively seek them. They are adaptative and can therefore importantly accelerate decision processes related to climate change**
- ✓ **The waste problem is a *system problem* embracing culture, human behaviour and habits; similarly, climate change is a system problem too for which only holistic solutions would help.**

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<sup>9</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/105897209490926/posts/1990298461050782?sfns=mo>

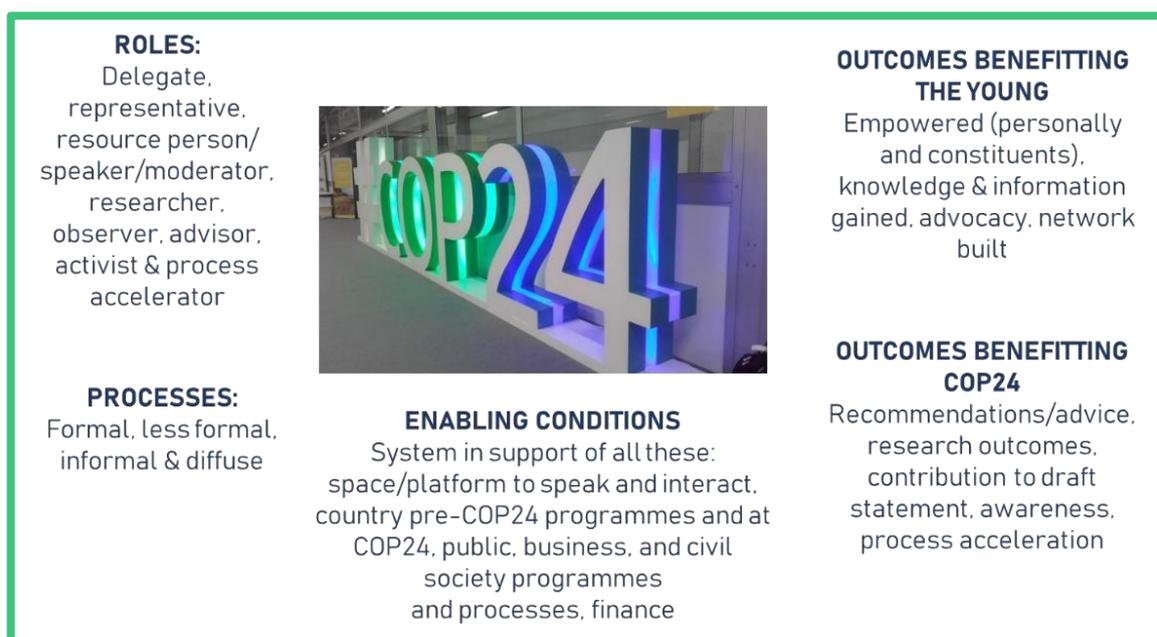
Life is full of surprises and many people may not have become the person whom they wanted to be as child. Nila came to the Netherlands to follow her dream to becoming a scientist and began her study medical biology. Along the way, however, and particularly due to her field research in the Moluccas, she became more and more concerned with sustainability issues and began activities, besides her study, which could contribute to tackling the waste problem. Nila believed that the waste problem can only be solved by looking at it as a system-wide problem to also covering culture, human habits and behaviour. Given her experience she advised young people to proactively and creatively seek opportunities, rather than waiting for these to come their way. New and sometimes even unpaved path ways should be sought.

In times of climate change, Nila’s experience is mostly relevant: the young could play crucial roles because they are adaptive and can accelerate processes either for real action or at policy and decision-making levels. This was proven at COP24, where Nila and Bas became part of formal processes supported by YOUNGO. While they intended to attend the climate conference as “mere” student observers, they ended up with actively helping YOUNGO in drafting its policy statement, normally only done by delegates.

## Conclusions

From the views and observations which were shared by the Speakers, the below five types of conclusions can be noted (see also below Figure):

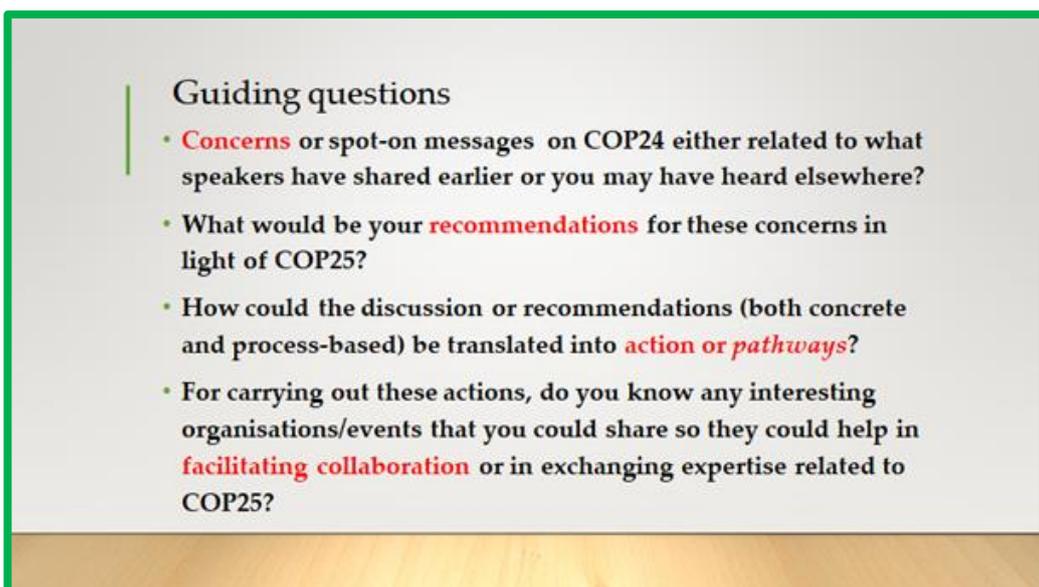
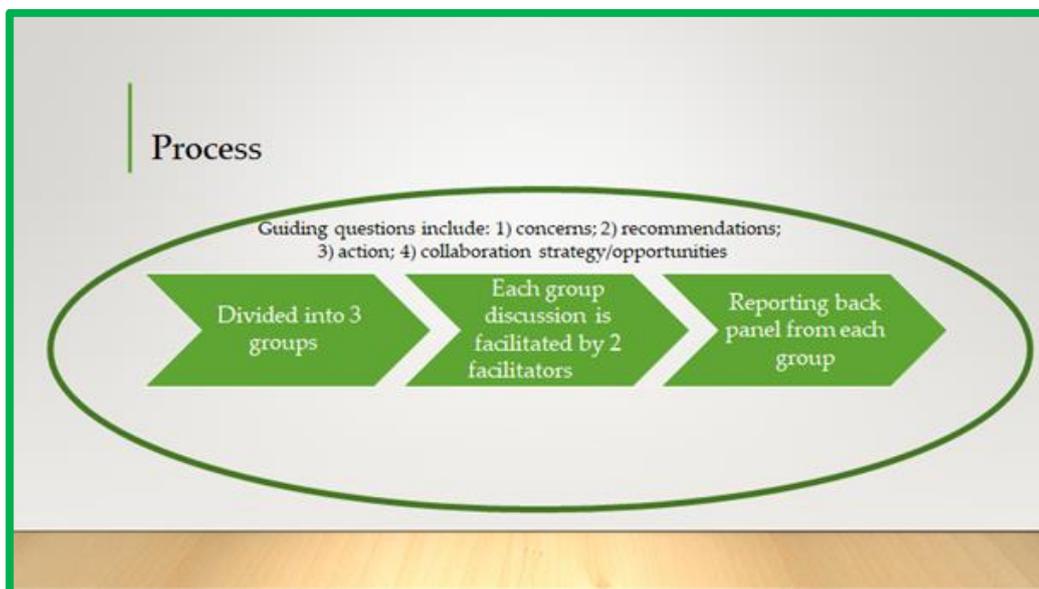
1. **Roles:** The kinds of participation in COP24 covered a rich variety of roles. These roles vary from that of being official country delegates and representatives, resource persons and speakers, observers, activists to those who facilitate or accelerate conference processes (see Nila Patty’s pitch).



2. **Processes:** While playing above roles, young conference participants made part of either formal, informal and diffuse conference processes. For instance, some were invited speakers at side events and were part of formal processes. Others participated in less formal or diffuse process outside the official conference meetings.
3. **Outcomes benefitting the young:** Young COP24 participants benefitted from being part of a variety of conference processes. They and the constituents they represented may in some way or the other be empowered; obtained information and developed knowledge; conducted advocacy; and built alliances with other young people and other conference participants.
4. **Outcomes benefitting COP24:** Participation of young people in COP24 was clearly beneficial to the conference itself. Those who spoke at the Event gave examples as follows: they provided recommendations or advice (e.g. to delegates); shared research information (e.g. IPCC secretariat); contributed to drafting policy statements; and accelerated conference processes.
5. **Enabling conditions:** Above outcomes were made possible due to particular conditions created by a variety of factors. Some governments, organisations or individuals shaped platforms or space for young people to be active parts of conference events (e.g. country pavilions; side events organised by civil society and others).

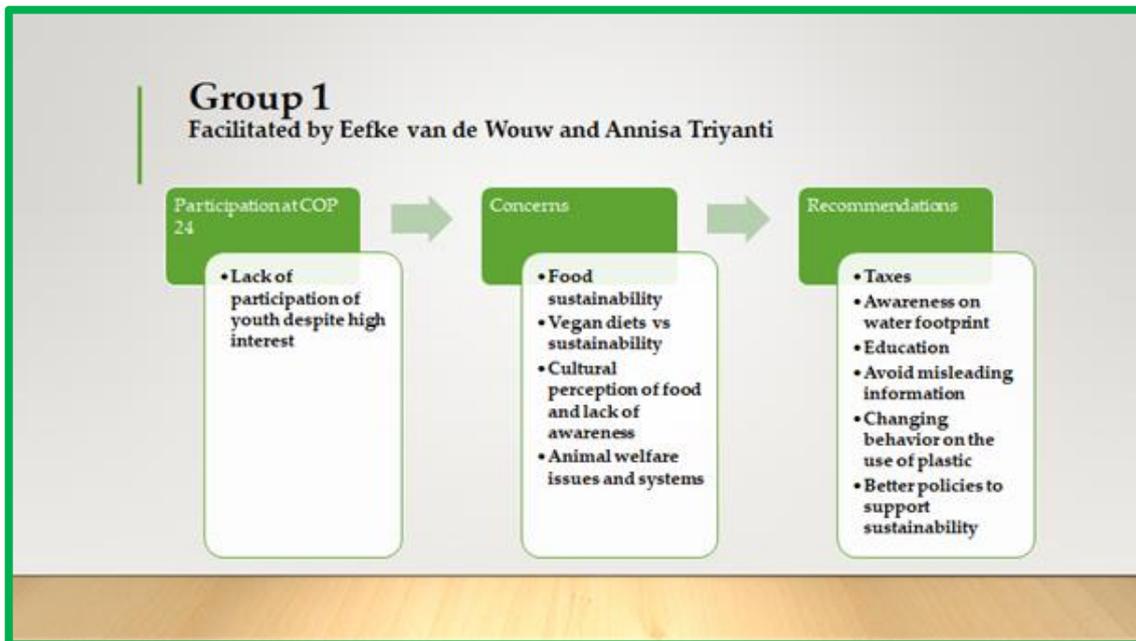
## FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION: RESULTS AND PLENARY FEEDBACK<sup>10</sup>

After a one-hour dinner break, Participants organised themselves in three discussion groups, each of around fifteen members. Speakers played a facilitating role in couples and facilitated a discussion of about 50 minutes. Despite the limited time, the group work resulted in some key outcomes. The below first diagram shows the group discussion process which eventually resulted in recommendations on possible strategies and opportunities for collaboration. After the group work, the discussion results were presented in plenary. The second diagram below presents questions that guided the group discussion. All three discussion groups handled the same questions.



<sup>10</sup> Drawn from Annisa Triyanti's presentation in the [On-line Reporting-back](#) on 27 March

The group work in **Discussion Group 1** resulted in the below key observation, concerns and recommendations:



There was much interest with the group in getting actively involved in global processes associated with climate change, such as those taking place at COP24. Eefke and Annisa asserted that the most probable way to becoming part of such processes is allying with or becoming part of a youth organisation which is active at the global level, e.g. the Dutch Youth Council NJR or the UNFCCC youth constituency YOUNGO.<sup>11</sup> Many believed that despite enthusiasm of young people to becoming engaged at global or multilevel level, a lack of their participation is obvious.



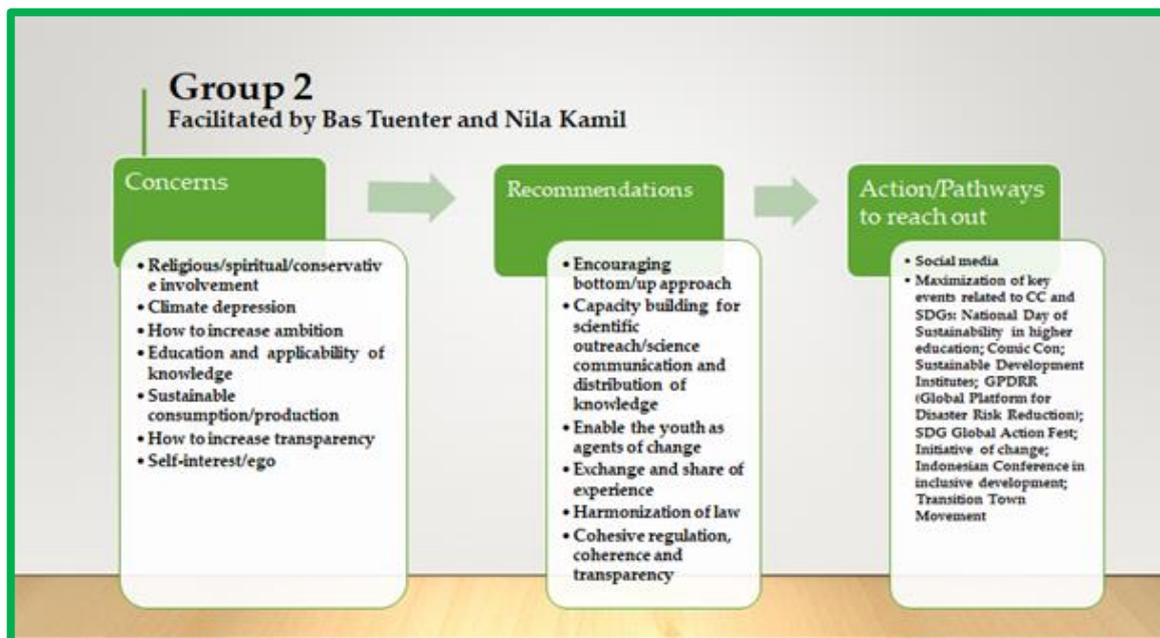
Photo: Yosiyau Aulia ECADIN

<sup>11</sup> An Indonesian example of such an organisation is [SDSN Youth](#).

A main part of the group discussion revolved around sustainability related to food production and consumption and what this may imply for climate change. More concretely, the group tried to find answers to the question how food can be produced and consumed without harming the environment and the climate. Interestingly, the process led to yet another issue: the question whether vegan diets —often perceived to be sustainable and environment-friendly diets—are truly sustainable and harmless to the environment and climate. Health and cultural aspects in relation to veganism should be paid careful attention to as well, as well as concerns regarding animal welfare in food production and consumption.

For tackling above concerns, the group delivered various recommendations: an effective tax system for food production, consumption and marketing (e.g. taxing the use of plastic packaging); advancing knowledge and awareness of consumers related to the water footprint of food products in order to influence consumer behaviour; to this end education systems and information delivery should be improved; and a final recommendation yet perhaps a most challenging one is the development of food policies which would effectively incorporate sustainability.

**Discussion Group 2** came up with concerns, recommendation and action points or pathways, shown in below diagram:



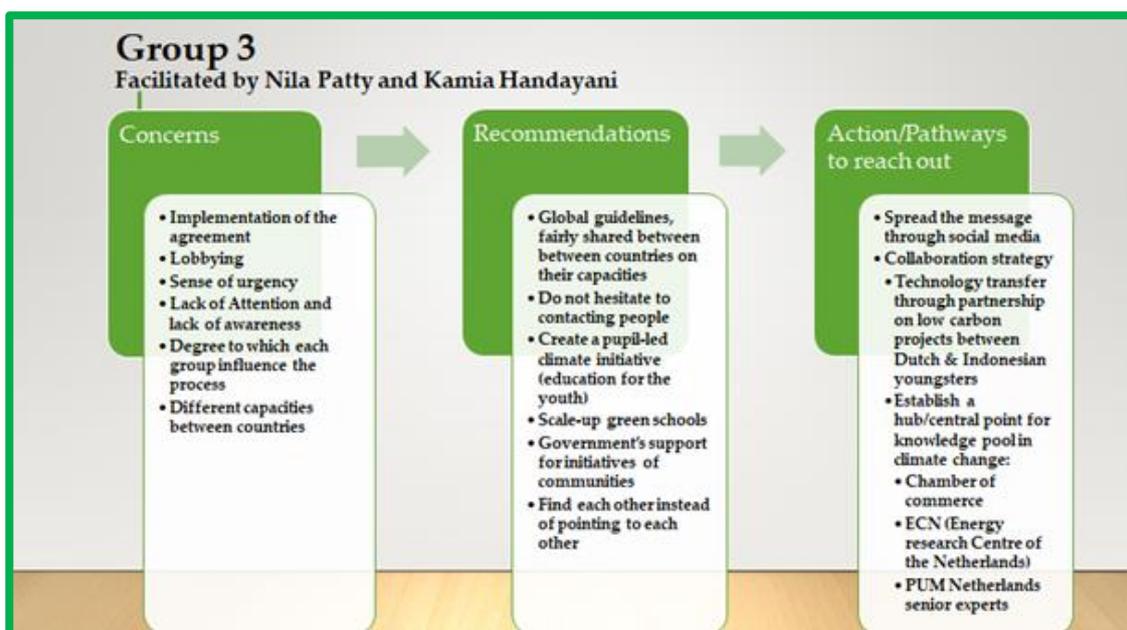
A diversity of concerns was raised by this group. Understanding and tackling climate change should engaged a wide range of stakeholders, including religious/spiritual groups. Furthermore, people may experience climate depression, for instance, when confronting climate sceptics. Among the concerns is also the question how ambition to climate mitigation could be stepped-up, next to the issue of education and the issue of applying (scientific) knowledge. Another core concern is that current consumption and production need to be made more sustainable, next to the need of transparency in climate change mitigation efforts. Lastly, blame games that tend to dominate global climate change decision-making and negotiations, must as much as possible be minimised.

For handling these concerns, the group's recommended integrative action encompassing a bottom-up approach of climate action; capacity building to obtain a wider and equal scientific outreach on climate change by enhancing and improving effectiveness of science distribution and communication; encourage young people to be agents of change; develop the architecture for sharing and exchanging experience related to climate change; harmonise laws to cover the many and diverse disciplines and sectors that connect to climate change so as to make regulations more cohesive and transparent. The group saw social media and existing events related to climate change as powerful allies to implement these recommendations.



Photo: Yosiyau Aulia. ECADIN

Group processes in **Discussion Group 3** led to below concerns, recommendations and action points or pathways:



Among the concerns raised by this group was the question of how the Paris Agreement should be implemented. Furthermore, there is a need for effective lobbying to reach out to decision-makers particularly for reason that a common lack of sense of awareness and urgency is evident. The group was also concerned to which degree different groups or actors are able to influence negotiations and decision-making on climate, as well as the seemingly persistent differences in capacities of countries in confronting climate change.

The group recommended that some global guidelines should be developed to implement the Paris Agreement which take account of the different capacities between countries. Different parties must do the utmost to bring closer different views rather than pointing to each other. As regards climate action, the creation of a pupil-led movement is recommended which focuses on climate education of youth besides the scaling-up of green schools at various educational levels. A key recommendation is for governments to provide concrete support to climate action initiated by local groups and communities.

Group 3 identified social media as a powerful avenue to widely communicate these recommendations as well as trigger real action. In order to encourage collaboration, potential pathways are the set-up of low-carbon youth partnership projects; create a knowledge pool or hub on climate change easily accessible by young people and others. Various agencies could provide the relevant knowledge needed, of which some are noted in above diagram.



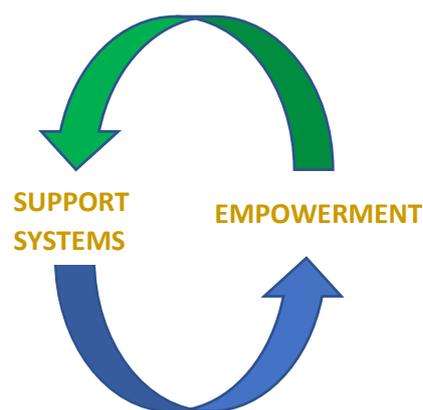
Photo: Yosiyu Aulia, ECADIN

## A WAY FORWARD

The present Event was intended to create space for all those interested to see and listen what six Indonesian and Dutch COP24 participants, most of them youngsters, “have brought from COP24”; i.e. their views and observations about their engagement in this UN Climate Conference. Their background and the roles they played in the conference were diverse with each person uniquely contributing to the conference processes that took place in Katowice.

The stories told by these COP24 participants clearly sparked eagerness with many Event participants to learn to know ways for partaking in global processes of climate decision-making and action. Apparently, many felt that there is limited access of young people to climate decision-making at various levels. Interestingly, the Event’s group work resulted in a variety of suggestions of possible pathways which young people could make use of to engage themselves in such processes, be it at the local, national or global level.

The Event’s deliberations made clear that for young people to obtain greater prominence in climate decision-making and action their *empowerment* and *support systems* that enable such an empowerment are necessary. Support systems could either be formal ones —delivered by, for instance, schools, sports associations, government or multilateral organisations— or informal systems —shaped by, for example, parents, individuals, social networks, movements or platforms. Such support systems are crucial in light of obtaining recognition for young people’s ultimate contributions to the Paris Agreement. These two elements are interconnected with the one boosting the other, illustrated by below drawing. Importantly, empowered young people may become support systems themselves for other youngsters; or they may become advocates seeking or demanding support in the formal arena.



A *way forward* resulting from the Event is to focus on these two elements while directing activities at COP25, this year’s UN Climate Conference to be held in December in Chile. A Young-led Climate Partnership towards COP25 is envisioned to gradually take shape, visualised on the following page.



As visualised here, the envisioned Young-led Climate Partnership puts **knowledge development** at the centre of the empowerment process of the young in obtaining a more prominent presence at global climate talks and at COP25. Importantly, knowledge development should specifically focus on building understanding of the *root causes* and *impacts* of climate change, on the *solutions* of confronting it and on monitoring attainment of the Paris Agreement. This Partnership considers that there are three key stepping-stones in the knowledge development process:

- ✓ development of a knowledge hub
- ✓ set-up of on-line webinars for young people to obtain and share information and new insights on climate change; and
- ✓ development of a Partnership website where relevant information, news and links on climate change are provided etc.

The Event recommended that knowledge development pay sufficient attention to the themes which emerged from the Event:

- ✓ Energy for a low-carbon society
- ✓ Nationally Determined Contribution, transparency and bilateral partnership Indonesia-Netherlands/South-North
- ✓ Climate change and science communication
- ✓ SDGs and climate change
- ✓ Science & policy interface and climate uncertainty
- ✓ Climate resilient food systems
- ✓ Climate change and waste.

## Attachment A: Event flyer

**OPENING BY**



**H.E. I GUSTI AGUNG WESAKA PUJA**  
 Indonesian Ambassador  
 to the Kingdom of the Netherlands

**ANNISA TRIYANTI**  
 Young Scientist Representative of the UNISDR Global Science & Technology Advisory Group on Disaster Risk Reduction

**BAS TUENTER**  
 Master Student Molecular Life Science  
 Radboud University, the Netherlands

**EEFKE VAN DE WOUW**  
 Dutch Youth Representative to the United Nations on Sustainable Development, Dutch Youth Council (NJR)

**KAMIA HANDAYANI**  
 Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Governance & Technology for Sustainability, University of Twente, the Netherlands

**NILA KAMIL**  
 PhD Candidate, Environmental Policy Group,  
 Wageningen University & Research, Staff Ministry of the Environment and Forestry - Directorate General of Climate Change Control

**NILA PATTY**  
 Founder Sampah 2 Use

**PETER AKKERMAN**  
 Policy Advisor to the Dutch Climate Envoy  
 Ministry of Economic Affairs & Climate Policy

# WHAT WE HAVE BROUGHT FROM COP24 KATOWICE 2018

EXPLORING YOUNG-LED CLIMATE PARTNERSHIP TOWARDS COP25

**HOSTED BY**



Yanti Kusumanto  
 International Consultant Sustainable Development & Governance, TYK research & action consulting



Mary Kachavos  
 Former Dutch Youth Representative to the UNESCO

INDONESIAN EMBASSY  
 TOBIAS ASSERLAAN 8  
 2517 KC THE HAGUE  
 THE NETHERLANDS

WEDNESDAY  
 FEBRUARY 27, 2019  
 17.00-19.00 CET

**Join us in The Hague or on live stream!**

RSVP:  
 Kindly send your confirmation of attendance to [info@tykusumanto.nl](mailto:info@tykusumanto.nl) by 21 Feb. 2019

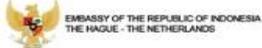
KATOWICE 2018  
 Live-streamed on Energy Academy Indonesia YouTube Channel













## Attachment B: List of Attendees

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Role</b>
1	Abbie Yunita	Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development, Utrecht University	Participant
2	Agnes S.	Indonesian Embassy	Organiser
3	Amira Al Zakka	Rotterdam University of Applied Sciences	Participant
4	Andi Dian Roosahandita	Van Hall Larenstein University of Applied Sciences	Participant
5	Andik Zuhri	IHE Delft Institute for Water Education	Participant
6	Anne-Sophie van Oosterom	Rotterdam University of Applied Sciences/Aquatical	Participant
7	Annika Weigele	Oxfam Novib	Participant
8	Annisa Triyanti	University of Amsterdam/UNISDR Global Science and Technology Advisory Group on Disaster Risk Reduction	Speaker
9	Arnaud Lherm	AGreen	Participant
10	Atika Almira	Indonesian Students Association (PPI) Nederland	Participant
11	Bas Tuenter	Radboud University	Speaker
12	Bella Roosen	AGreen & TEDx	Participant
13	Charlotte Schmidt	Rotterdam University of Applied Sciences	Participant
14	Dayenne Bijsterbosch	Oxfam Novib	Participant
15	Dian Monik	Indonesian Embassy	Organiser
16	Diaz Alichsan	Institute for Social Studies, Erasmus University	Participant
17	Din Wahid	Indonesian Embassy	Organiser
18	Edwin Oesman	Indonesian Embassy	Participant
19	Eefke van de Wouw	Dutch Youth Council (NJR)	Speaker
20	Fitri Yulia	Indonesian Embassy	Participant
21	Grace Triana Perangin Angin	Technical University Delft/Energy Academy Indonesia (ECADIN)	Organiser
22	I Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja	Indonesian Embassy	Speaker
23	I.G.A. Trisna Kepakisan	Indonesian Embassy	Participant
24	Ika Satyasari	Van Hall Larenstein University of Applied Sciences	Participant
25	Ivar van Dorst	HAS University of Applied Sciences	Participant
26	Joris van Schie	Dutch Youth Council (NJR)	Participant
27	Jorrit Kiewik	Slow Food Youth Network (SFYN)	Participant
28	Juliska van Doren	Utrecht University Master Sustainable Business and Innovation	Participant
29	Julius Pattiapon	Beachhead Indonesia Foundation	Participant
30	Kamia Handayani	University of Twente	Speaker

31	Lanny Pradjarahardja	Indonesian Diaspora Network in Nederland (IDN-NL)	Participant
32	Maaïke Spiekerman	Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)	Participant
33	Marco van der Vorst	Beachhead Indonesia Foundation	Participant
34	Mary Kachavos	Former Dutch Youth Representative to UNESCO	Host
35	Monica Bouman	Independent	Participant
36	Monica Ari Wijayanti	Indonesian Embassy	Organiser
37	Nur Evi Rachmawati	Indonesian Embassy	Organiser
38	Nila Kamil	Wageningen University & Research	Speaker
39	Nila Patty	Radboud University/Sampah 2 Use Foundation	Speaker
40	Noorman Effendi	Indonesian Embassy	Organiser
41	Paulo Rosario	Van Hall Larenstein University of Applied Sciences	Participant
42	Rein Smeets	Rotterdam University of Applied Sciences	Participant
43	Reinier Heikoop		Participant
44	Renata Siagian	Indonesian Embassy	Participant
45	Ria Triany	IHE Delft Institute for Water Education	Participant
46	Richard de Fretes	IDN-NL	Participant
47	Rick Heikoop	Rotterdam University of Applied Sciences	Participant
48	Ruben Burger	HAS University of Applied Sciences	Participant
49	Sannah Peters	Utrecht University	Participant
50	Sefton Lo	Nextra Energy Solutions	Participant
51	Serferaz Elahi	The Hague Municipality /Slow Food Youth Network The Hague/Local Conference Youth Network	Participant
52	Tom Daman	Youth for Climate	Participant
53	Utami Handyaningsih	Utrecht University	Participant
54	Wati Chaeron	Emic Research VOF/Belindomagazine	Participant
55	Wiwi Tjiok	IDN-NL, Task Force Liveable Cities	Participant
56	Yanti Kusumanto	TYK research & action consulting	Coordinator & Host
57	Yati Kruyt	Indonesia Nederland Youth Society (INYS)	Participant
58	Yosiayu Aulia	ECADIN	Organiser

## Attachment C: Slides - Introduction

**Introduction**

**What we have brought from  
COP24 Katowice 2018**

**Exploring young-led  
climate partnership towards COP25**

Indonesian Embassy, The Hague  
27 February 2019

Yanti Kusumanto



*“The  
BEST WAY  
TO PREDICT  
THE FUTURE  
is to  
CREATE IT”*

- Abraham Lincoln -

Get inspired!



UN Framework  
Convention  
on Climate Change  
(UNFCCC)

Conference  
of the Parties (COP)

## COP21 Paris 2015: Paris Agreement

Aims to keep the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius

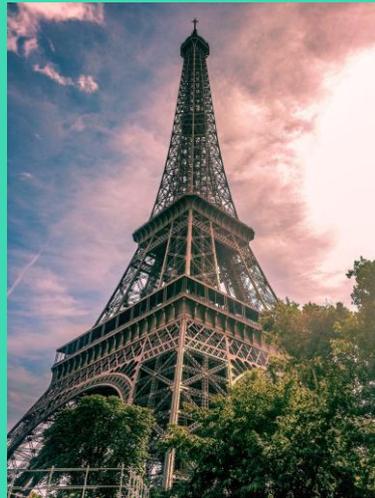
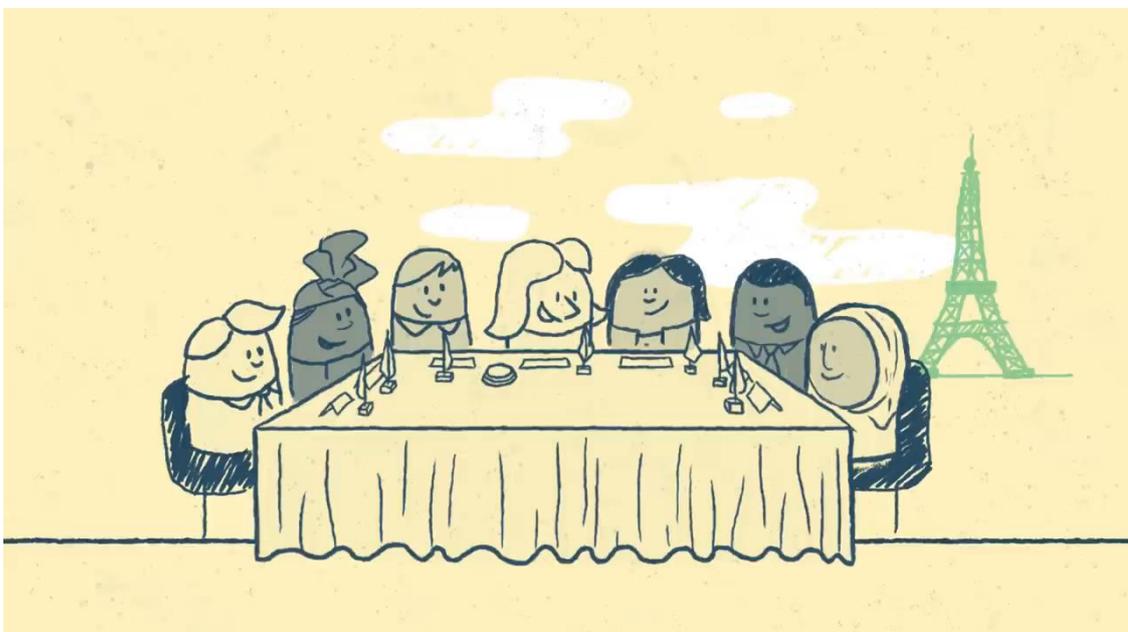


Photo by Mexvoyage from Pixels



COP24: What needs to happen (WRI, Nov. 2018)

**Tell your own story ...  
&  
Enjoy!**



Photo by Joris Maas Visuals