



COP30

Thematic Debrief

Youth delegates' post-COP
reflections

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YAS



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Preamble

The thematic debrief compiles the work of the Young Ambassadors Society (YAS) delegation that followed COP30 - onsite and online - through four dedicated Working Groups: Just Transition and Local Knowledge, Climate Finance and Implementation, Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions, and Energy and Industry Transformation. Each group conducted continuous monitoring of COP30 events, including negotiation sessions, high-level announcements, side events, and press releases, using these inputs as the basis for their reflections and analyses. The resulting debrief aims to capture not only the technical and political outcomes of the conference but also the implications for youth, foregrounding young people's perspectives, concerns, and expectations throughout. By documenting key developments and situating them within broader debates on climate justice, finance, adaptation, and system transformation, this document seeks to serve as a structured ex post analysis of what unfolded during the two weeks of COP30. Ultimately, it is intended as both a record and a tool: a resource that consolidates insights from the YAS delegation and supports ongoing understanding, evaluation, and advocacy following the conclusion of the conference.

Key Takeaways

Just Transition and Local Knowledge

Belying its titles as the "COP of Implementation" and the "COP of the Indigenous People," the delivered results raise concern. The final Mutirão Decision reflects stark compromises. At the national level, many NDCs remain underachieving, with the final draft also omitting any reference to a fossil fuel transition. This was further compounded by the political absence of the US, the biggest historical polluter, following its withdrawal from the Paris Agreement. Taken together, these elements justify the concerns among youth and Indigenous activists that the Summit fell short of providing a sufficiently robust roadmap to keep the 1.5° goal within reach.

Climate Finance and Implementation

COP30 showed limited progress on climate finance. Developing countries pressed for increased climate finance beyond the Baku to Belém Roadmap targets — USD 1.3 trillion per year in mixed financing — but faced strong resistance from developed countries, seeking to shift expectations toward private finance. The result was the launch of a two-year work programme on Article 9 finance: a procedural gain, but without the scale of resources or clarity on responsibilities that youth expected.

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions

Political divides persisted on adaptation finance, Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) indicators, and implementation mechanisms. Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) received strong political visibility, together with forests, oceans, agroecology, and urban resilience, but without corresponding commitments to funding or safeguards. Youth emphasised the inaccessibility of donor-driven finance, and the extremely urgent need for inclusive, rights-based and locally-led implementation.

Energy and Industry Transformation

COP30 delivered major real-economy steps on grids, storage, efficiency, green industry and sustainable fuels, but failed to anchor a clear, time-bound fossil fuel phase-out in the negotiated outcome. This gap was particularly striking given the broad coalition of countries calling for a fossil fuel roadmap. From a youth perspective, progress on sectoral transitions moved partly in the right direction but fell short of the ambition and justice they demanded.

Contributors

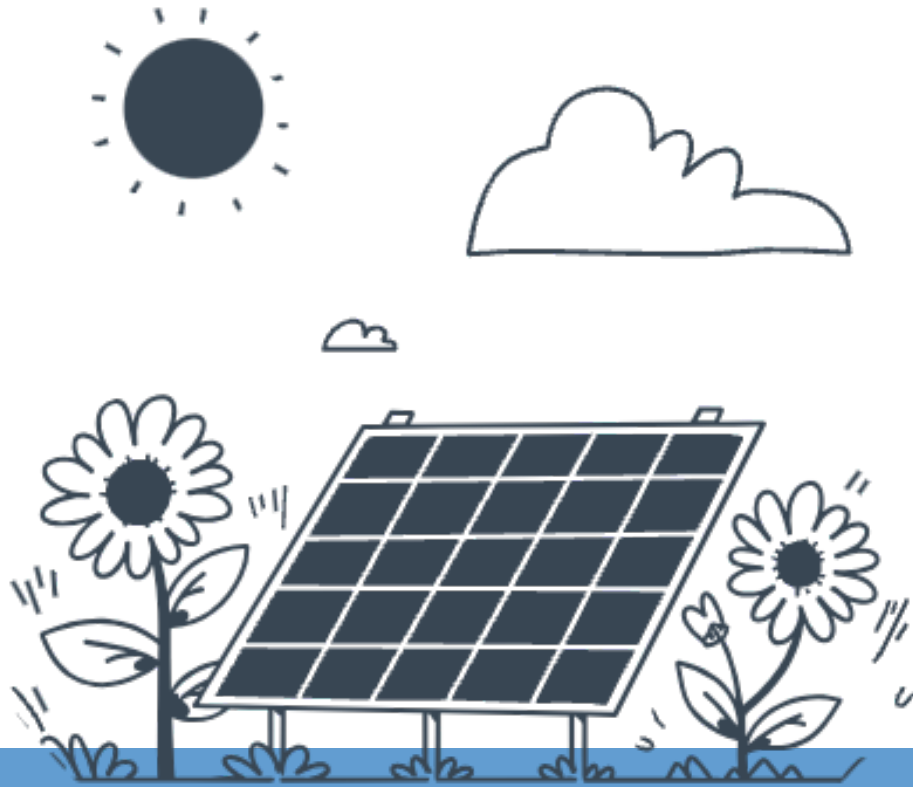
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The insights and analyses contained in this debrief reflect the exclusive work, judgement, and interpretation of the individual contributors, derived from their direct involvement in the COP30 proceedings. This document reflects their perspectives and selected focus areas, and is not intended as an exhaustive overview of all developments. Findings are presented based on current understanding and may be subject to future revision as new information emerges.



Just Transition And Local Knowledge

I. Context and Relevance

Hosted in the heart of the Amazon, COP30, hailed as the conference of people and implementation, brought together a record of 5000 Indigenous representatives [1]. Yet, only 360 (14%) [2] were granted access to the Blue Zone, for the official negotiations, in opposition to the attending 1,600 fossil fuel lobbyists [3]. With Indigenous managing over a third of the world's irrecoverable carbon and nearly 40% of intact biomes [4], the expectation towards the “COP of Truth” and the “Indigenous COP” to see them as negotiators and not merely observers [5] were frustrated, leading to major mobilisations by Indigenous activists, from river flotillas to demonstrations that breached the venue during the first week.

II. Key Developments/Negotiation Outcomes/Insights

Presented below is a selective, non-exhaustive summary of key developments, insights, and negotiation highlights relevant to the thematic area, as observed by the close of COP30.

► Just Transition Work Programme

After two weeks of technical and political negotiations, on Friday, the Presidency of COP30 submitted a proposal regarding the United Arab Emirates Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP) [6]. The text highlighted the need for Countries to remain focused on the goal of the Paris Agreement, while recognising that the priorities regarding climate change may differ for each country. The funding for the programme remains uncertain, with a general call for Developed Countries to help their Developing counterparts. As for the structure of the programme, the proposal takes a huge step forward with the decision to establish a Just Transition Mechanism to be operationalised at COP31. Lastly, all mentions of fossil fuels and unilateral trade measures were removed from the text of the JTWP. The proposal, although balanced, has received many criticisms, particularly from the EU, the UK and Norway, which continue to push for the creation of a Just Transition Action Plan to be developed using already existing tools, rather than a whole new mechanism that, in their opinion, would only lead to a dispersion of funds.

Youth perspective: Although contested by Developed Countries, the proposal is a win for Developing Countries and Civil Constituencies, among them YOUNGO, that have been pushing for the implementation of a Just Transition Mechanism since the beginning of COP30. The text mentions the importance of education and skills development, as well as the need to have civil society representatives at high-level tables. Moreover, the proposal mentions the need for Countries to always use a bottom-up, multi-level and whole-of-society approach.

► Healthy, Clean, and Sustainable Environment as a Human Right

The overarching complaint that formed the common thread throughout the COP was the mismatch between the urgency and magnitude of the crisis and the response of the international community, particularly the major polluters. As remembered by MEP Lena Schilling and Elisa Morgera, UN Special Rapporteur on Climate Change and Human Rights, a healthy, clean, and sustainable environment has been recognised as a human right and legal imperative on multiple occasions (see the Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 8 October 2021 [7] and the 2022 UNGA Resolution (A/76/L.75) [8]), last but not least by the Court of Justice (ICJ) Advisory Opinion [9]. The latter clarified that climate inaction constitutes a violation of international obligations. Yet commitment is severely lacking, both in terms of financing global adaptation and mitigation strategies and in fundamentally changing our economic systems. Youth delegate Samira Ben Ali (EESC) suggested degrowth as the necessary way forward, in direct opposition to the EU's position expressed by Wopke Hoekstra, EU Commissioner responsible for climate, net zero and clean growth, and Lidia Pereira, Head

of the European Parliament Delegation for COP30 in their press conference just half an hour prior, insisting on "sustainable" growth and rejecting the fossil fuel transition roadmap. This inaction is exacerbated by the interference of fossil fuel companies, massively present at COP, with campaigns of lobbying, disinformation and misinformation. The necessary mechanisms for a just transition are clear: both the European Youth Forum (YFJ) (demanding a global fossil fuel profit tax) and Morgera urgently called for targeting the "richest and the biggest polluters" through taxation to redirect wealth toward climate action.

Youth perspective: Youth representatives demand recognition as rights-holders and advocate for systemic reforms. The Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) Annual Intergenerational Dialogue of the first week of COP was anchored in the Seventh Generation Principle, an ethical mandate deeply rooted in Indigenous knowledge systems. Concurrently, YJF demanded the implementation of a Youth Test for all policies, moving towards a "Beyond Growth" economic vision, prioritising well-being and sustainability, to secure an enforceable, healthy environment for present and future generations. As articulated by Samira Ben Ali, a "complete solution" requires law, science, policy, and economics, demanding a change in our current way of life "to secure a future for ourselves and those who are yet to come."

► Representation of Local Communities and Indigenous People

During the final draft's discussion of the Presidency Consultation on the Enhanced Engagement of Local Communities in LCIPP, the Presidency admitted that full recognition of local communities and indigenous people has not been achieved. As the EU commented during the Bonn negotiations [10], while meaningful participation depends on communities' ability to define themselves, organise independently, and choose their own representatives, Countries have the responsibility of supporting the capacity of local communities in understanding national and international climate processes and allowing them to engage on equal footing when entering negotiations. The Presidency and Parties discussed the need to strengthen the LCIPP by including indigenous women and youth and rendering observers active partners in decision-making. The Presidency, committed to continuing dialogues and developing workshops, welcomed observers to send their inputs ahead of the 2027 review of the Facilitative Working Group, the LCIPP operative body.

Youth perspective: In presenting the Belém Gender Action Plan (2026-2034) [11], the Presidency discussed the integration of gender and youth perspectives across climate processes. In response to a lack of young women's participation in delegations, parties were encouraged to adopt good practices to integrate such perspectives in their processes and provide safer spaces for youth environmental activists. To strengthen youth's participation in climate negotiations, their input will be needed ahead of the 2029 review, along with communication strategies to make climate information more accessible to youth.

III. Working Group Views and Commentary

COP30 has concluded with a text on Just Transition that highlights the importance of nationally determined structures to address the different key issues of each Country. The text recognises the importance to give to civic society a place at the table, to include bottom-up and whole of society approaches and ensure the rights of indigenous people, migrants, women, children and youth. Generally speaking, the decision to implement a Just Transition Mechanism is a win for this Presidency; however, the lack of consent and funds is a real threat to its implementation. Negotiations on Just Transition were made difficult due to grave discrepancies among Countries. On one hand, petrostates like Saudi Arabia and Russia [12] stonewalled all dialogue around an effective transition roadmap; on the other the Global North, which keeps financing fossil fuel expansion [13] in the South while blocking necessary transition finance [14], is contributing to the systematic oppression and often deathly repression of indigenous land and environmental defenders [15]. Amidst this final deadlock, a hopeful path was carved by the

initiative launched by Colombia and the Netherlands to co-host the First International Conference on the Just Transition Away from Fossil Fuels, with 24 countries joining them [16].

However, the overwhelming fear remains, that the financial and political limitations witnessed at COP30 could leave the world for youth and future generations exactly as the Blue Zone pavilion during the last day of negotiations: on fire.



Climate Finance and Implementation

I. Context and Relevance

COP30 concluded with ongoing divergences on climate finance. Developing countries called for increased public climate finance and standardised reporting on the financial flows through the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the termination of the European Union (EU)'s Carbon Border Adjustment Program (CBAM). Developed countries resisted efforts to introduce more binding or prescriptive elements on NDC trajectories and finance obligations. The EU maintained that CBAM is not a discriminatory policy, but one intended to support European climate goals. Although not central to the political agenda, Article 6.2 (i.e., country-to-country cooperation allowing transfer of emission reductions) and 6.4 (i.e., the UN-governed global carbon market mechanism) remain structurally important for NDC implementation credibility, mitigation outcomes, and de facto climate-finance channels.

II. Key Developments/Negotiation Outcomes/Insights

Presented below is a selective, non-exhaustive summary of key developments, insights, and negotiation highlights relevant to the thematic area, as observed by the close of COP30.

► Climate Finance Targets

Despite developing countries' requests for increased financial support, paragraph 47 of the Mutirão Decision [17] reiterates the call on "all actors" to mobilise at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035, from "all public and private sources." Paragraph 48 further specifies that developed countries should "take the lead" in mobilizing at least USD 300 billion per year by 2035. However, the phrasing is unclear, as "take the lead" suggests a focus on public, grant-based finance, while "mobilising" refers to public-private partnerships. Additionally, paragraph 52 convenes a ministerial round table to reflect on the implementation of the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG).

Youth perspective: YOUNGO calls for increased public finance and standardised reporting of financial contributions remain unanswered [18].

► Unilateral Trade Measures

Paragraph 57 of the Mutirão Decision [17] establishes dialogues (2026-2028) between subsidiary bodies, Parties, and stakeholders—including the International Trade Centre, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the World Trade Organisation—on Unilateral Trade Measures (UTMs), in line with UNFCCC Article 3.5 on avoiding arbitrary discrimination.

Youth perspective: Sustainable and equitable trade is a vital concern for youth organisations. The CBAM cannot be considered inherently good or bad and removing it entirely would weaken EU firms' decarbonization efforts. Nevertheless, dialogue on how such measures can be made fairer for countries trading with the EU is a welcomed outcome.

► Article 6 (6.2 and 6.4)

Article 6 exposed a core tension between integrity and political flexibility. Under Article 6.2, Parties rejected freezing inconsistent Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs), leaving transparency to technical reviews while strengthening signals on capacity-building and long-term support demanded by developing countries. Article 6.4 similarly avoided stricter rules on permanence and reversal risk, deferring methodological choices to closed expert panels and preserving only high-level integrity safeguards, including for Indigenous Peoples. Article 6's role as a de facto climate-finance channel was reinforced as COP30 confirmed the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)'s 2027 closure and redirected part of its trust-fund resources to launch the new mechanism.

Youth perspective: YOUNGO [18] called for a high-integrity Article 6 architecture centred on limiting ITMO use to residual emissions, ensuring mitigation beyond host countries' unconditional NDCs, strengthening transparency, linking carbon market activity to robust science, and using Article 6 to mobilise concessional investment for just and transformative mitigation in developing countries. Most of these positions were not adopted. The final Article 6.2 text recognises reporting inconsistencies but includes no restrictions on ITMO use, no requirements to justify volumes, and no linkage to residual emissions or NDC scope. Transparency improved only marginally, with reviewers mandated to "clearly explain" inconsistencies. In Article 6.4, detailed rules on permanence and removals were largely deleted, though stakeholder safeguards were preserved. Capacity building and funding mandates were strengthened, partially reflecting YOUNGO's equity concerns, but Article 6 remains far from the transformative and science-aligned mechanism YOUNGO advocated.

III. Working Group Views and Commentary

WG2 expresses concern over the limited progress on climate finance and climate reporting. While private finance can drive climate action, it also poses risks when initiatives in least developed countries depend heavily on returns on investment and strict conditionalities, which can worsen already heavy debt burdens. The slow developments on Article 6 are unfortunate, albeit WG2 acknowledges the complexity of this first implementation period. WG2 supports limiting ITMOs to residual emissions and requiring mitigation beyond unconditional NDCs, using science-based methodologies to ensure permanence and credible NDC delivery while preventing Article 6 from shifting burdens onto host countries.



Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions

I. Context and Relevance

The central message of COP30 was putting nature at the heart of climate action, with adaptation framed as an ecosystem-anchored and community-driven priority. Negotiations emphasised protecting forests and the ocean, strengthening National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) implementation, and applying Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) to enhance resilience across food systems, cities, health, and rural livelihoods. However, progress was hampered by unresolved political disagreements over finance and the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA).

II. Key Developments/Negotiation Outcomes/Insights

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► Launch the NAP Implementation Alliance

Although *consensus* has been praised as the strength of the COPs' decision-making system [19], discussions around finance only found an agreement at the very end of COP30. Delegations clashed over commitments, delivery timelines, and modalities. Multiple groups (African Group, LDCs, AOSIS) pressed for greater emphasis on adaptation, arguing that the Presidency's Global Mutirão proposal (GMP) lacked required ambition [17]. Some noted that the goal of USD120 bn/year proposed by developing countries was already a compromise. Calls emerged for taxing major polluters and extreme wealth [20]. Eventually, the adopted version of the Global Mutirão called for efforts to triple adaptation finance compared to 2025 by 2030 (para. 53). Decision FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.10 reallocated the resources of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Trust Fund (USD26.8m) to the Art. 6.4 Trust Fund, with the aim of maximising the long-term benefit for the Adaptation Fund. Discussions on Locally-Led Adaptation revealed donor rigidity as the primary obstacle. NAP discussions highlighted the launch of the NAP Implementation Alliance to accelerate action on adaptation plans and speed-up implementation [21]. Noting objections from multiple countries, delegations agreed to refine the voluntary GGA Package contained in Decision FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.25 in June 2026.

Youth perspective: Youth emphasised that donor criteria systematically exclude them, demanding direct and flexible access to finance [22]. Decision FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.25 explicitly recognised the importance of contributions from children and youth, intergenerational equity, and participatory and fully transparent approaches (para. 10). The same participatory approach was highlighted in Decision FCCC/CP/2025/L.19 (para. 7).

► Land Solutions: Agroecology, Forest and Soil Health

To reverse global deforestation by 2030, a NBS strategy was discussed, and the Earth Investment Engine was launched to mobilise forest-conservation finance [23]. The Tropical Forests Forever Facility (TFFF) gained visibility, supported by Germany's €1 bn contribution. However, it remained under intense scrutiny, as the proposed GMP was considered non-actionable by the civil society. Soil health and sustainable working lands were central discussions for climate resilience [24], with Resolution 007 filling a critical governance gap. Agroecology was presented as a proven technique to enhance adaptive capacity, while the importance of Art 6.8 non-market approaches in NBS and food systems adaptation was reiterated [25]. Noting the role of private capital, some stressed that farmers need direct access to funds to guarantee food security. Many called for synergies across climate adaptation, land, and biodiversity frameworks [26].

Youth perspective: Youth emphasised that land-based adaptation must be grounded in rights and equity. They called for rights-based forest governance, with substantial fund allocation directly to Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and youth-led initiatives.

► **Ocean / Marine Solutions**

Ocean-based adaptation was recognised as essential for food security, biodiversity, and emissions reduction (up to 35% by 2050). The Presidency announced the Blue NDC Challenge, and a 27-action Blue Package for the marine environment and connected communities, aiming to mobilise USD170 bn by 2030. However, the concern was raised that, although speaking about conservation, the Blue Package does not mention deep-sea mining. Joining the Blue Challenge, several countries included blue-carbon initiatives and ocean-based solutions in their NDCs. Some proposed a rights-based approach to nature's rights, drawing from Indigenous interpretations [27].

Youth perspective: Youth called for ocean-specific GGA indicators, and rigorous monitoring of blue finance. However, this was not reflected in the adopted Decision FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.25, which generally referred to 'marine and coastal ecosystems' in para.6 of the Annex. Youth also called for safeguards for coastal communities, which was partly met through the Blue Challenge (see above).

► **Local Leadership for Global Adaptation: Connecting Ambition, Action and Resilience**

Reflecting the COP's growing recognition of the role of cities, regions, and local governance, urban actors amplified their presence at COP30 [28] and emphasised that adaptation must reflect local realities under Art 7(2) of the Paris Agreement. Some expressed the need to "adapt adaptation" and funding requirements to local needs. Discussions stressed adopting a coordinated approach in integrating NBS such as green corridors, urban forests, and heat-resilient design.

Youth perspective: Youth demanded multilevel and participatory governance, reiterating that urban resilience cannot advance without meaningful youth participation in planning and monitoring.

III. Working Group Views and Commentary

Adaptation depends upon resilient food systems, healthy forests, soils, and oceans. Although setting new goals for adaptation, we consider that COP30 failed to adequately reflect the relevance of local, rights-based governance, tenure security, and accessible finance for youth. In conclusion, we believe that Parties shall commit to grant-based direct access to finance, implement inclusive GGA indicators, and ensure meaningful youth participation in all governance structures.



Energy and Industry Transformation

I. Context and Relevance

For the Energy & Industry Transformation track, COP30 was about turning high-level “transition away from fossil fuels” language into concrete shifts in power systems, industry and transport. It focused on three levers: rapidly electrifying with clean power, modernising grids and storage, and decarbonising energy-intensive industries and fuels. Investment pipelines and coalitions around these levers clearly grew, especially in emerging economies. However, the absence of a strong, shared fossil fuel phase-out decision, persistent gaps in implementation capacity, and weak guarantees for just transitions and workers mean the energy and industry outcomes only partially close the emissions and justice gap.

II. Key Developments/Negotiation Outcomes/Insights

Presented below is a selective, non-exhaustive summary of key developments, insights, and negotiation highlights relevant to the thematic area, as observed by the close of COP30.

► **Modernisation of Energy Infrastructure: Smart Grids, Power Systems and Clean Cooking**

COP30 saw utilities for net zero alliances commit nearly USD 150 billion annually toward clean energy grids and storage expansion, up from USD 117 billion, aiming for a USD 1 trillion project pipeline to 2030 [29]. This includes spending USD 1.24 on grids and storage per dollar of renewables, reflecting grid modernisation as key to unlocking renewable integration [30]. Digital technologies and advanced controls could raise network capacity by 20–25%, reducing curtailments [31]. The Global Grids and Storage Coordination Council and Climate Finance Principles for Grids were launched to steer these investments, focusing on emerging market financing. The Global Platform for Clean Cooking in Schools was launched to scale energy access linked with health and education by 2030. Energy efficiency was emphasised, with a plan to double efficiency rates supporting demand reduction [32].

Youth perspective: Youth welcomed grid and storage investments and clean cooking initiatives, but they call for these investments to prioritise marginalised communities and uphold human rights within access plans was only partially addressed. Further, YOUNGO demanded a mandatory Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for Indigenous Peoples, capacity-building, skills development, and dedicated youth-led funding points were weakly reflected in COP30 outcomes. Briefly said, youth emphasised energy system investments must equitably reach and empower the most vulnerable, not just industrial hubs.

► **Green Industrialisation and the Belem4X Agenda**

The Belém Declaration established a framework for green industrialisation that links climate goals with job creation and resilient development in emerging markets and developing economies [33]. The Belem4X sustainable fuels pledge rapidly grew to 23 countries, aiming to quadruple sustainable fuel use by 2035 across aviation, shipping, steel, and cement sectors [34], [35]. Steel sector interoperability agreements cover 70% of global production, setting the stage for a global near-zero steel market [36]. About USD 140 billion of clean industrial projects are near investment decision, signalling a multitrillion-dollar industrial decarbonisation opportunity this decade [36]. Significant concerns remain about infrastructure gaps and the potential for the repeat of extractive injustices.

Youth perspective: While welcoming green industrialisation, youth warned against “green colonialism” and demanded human-rights-based supply chains with full traceability, FPIC, and binding corporate accountability. They also insisted on open access to climate technologies via green licensing and dedicated finance windows for youth-led SMEs and innovation, beyond consultative roles. They also pressed social protections and labour rights for workers and affected communities to be integral to any just industrial transition, leaving no one behind.

► **Fossil Fuel Phase-out, Energy Diversification and Nuclear Debates**

Despite support from more than 80 countries supporting a global fossil fuel transition roadmap, COP30 ended without explicit roadmap language in the negotiated text due to producer opposition, provoking strong reproach from the EU and vulnerable states [37]. In fact, Italy and Poland opposed EU-led initiatives [37]. Coal phase-out commitments accelerated in countries like South Korea and Bahrain, signalling their intent to stop building new unabated coal power plants and to phase out existing ones [38]. In the meantime, during a press conference, it has been affirmed that the nuclear energy triple capacity by 2050 pledge grew to 33 countries, but concerns about cost, waste, and governance still remain [39]. Furthermore, transport decarbonization took a step forward with a 2035 target to reduce energy demand and scale sustainable fuels. Despite not being a COP30 decision but a voluntary initiative, Ministers from Chile and nine other countries introduced a declaration to align the transport sector, currently the second-largest emitter, with the 1.5°C climate goal [23]. The plan calls for a 25% drop in energy demand from transport by 2035 and a shift of one-third to sustainable biofuels and renewable sources, with pathways tailored to each country's circumstances. Endorsing countries include Chile, Brazil, Honduras, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Spain, Portugal, Norway, Slovenia, and Costa Rica.

Youth perspective: The perception among youth is that COP30's fossil fuel outcome has been a major shortfall. The youth had demanded science-based, just fossil fuel phase-out pathways with unambiguous moratoriums and subsidy elimination by 2030. However, the final agreement omitted these crucial aspects that could have turned this COP into a striking landmark. Youth associations acknowledged practical coal and oil/gas transition initiatives, and saw nuclear as possibly part of diversification, but insisted all energy choices prioritise human rights, environmental justice, and meaningful participation. They warned that failing to hold fossil fuel companies accountable risks outsourcing harm under a green label. For this reason, it is important to remark on the decisive role of the judiciary in climate justice. Moreover, financing must support community and worker-centred just transitions aligned with Article 2.1(c).

III. Working Group Views and Commentary

YAS youth observers view COP30 as an advancement on infrastructure and industry implementation, but a setback on fossil fuel phase-out ambition and justice. They appreciated the growing investment pipelines and new coalitions, but cautioned that tardy fossil phase-out and weak finance transparency risk deepening inequality. Youth stress that they are not considered as future leaders but present agents demanding a seat in decision-making processes. Meaningful youth participation, coupled with accessible finance and strong social safeguards, is a linchpin for any credible energy and industry transformation.

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