



4TH CLIMATES INTERNATIONAL SUMMIT

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Outline

Page 3: Feedback from participants and international fans

Page 4-5: We are the climate and SDGs generation - think global, act local!

Page 6: CliMates is working on all SDGs in connection with climate action

Pages 7-8: Program of the conference and visual impressions

Page 9-10: Pedagogic approaches to raise awareness, educate and motivate

Page 11-12: Youth involvement to enhance participation in climate policy

Page 13-14: From vulnerable to empowered groups: raising the voices of young migrants, indigenous people and women for climate action

Page 15-16: How to protect the forces of nature: oceans and its resources

Page 17-18: How to nurture the forces of nature: land and agriculture

Page 19-20: Decentralised energy, innovation and systemic changes: overcoming the carbon lock-in with blockchain

Page 21 - 23: Summary of the sessions

Page 24: Acknowledgments and contact details



An unforgettable experience to learn, to share and to be empowered: I came back home more determined than ever to take action on climate issues!
Nadege, Mauritius

A vibrant and empowering event for climate lovers from everywhere
Alex, France

Inspiring moments that enable us to understand our present and shape our common future
Sofia, Morocco

Meetings like the CIS remind us that we are not alone in the fight against climate change. We are here for each other.
Laura, Dubai

The solutions are out there - one just needs to grasp them
A world citizen

Life without adaptation is extinction. The CIS is a global bridge between intentions and reasoning to solve global issues.
Ivan, Colombia

Building a strong youth network through motivating debates
Pauline, Austria

We are the climate generation - think global, act local!

Authors: Safiatou Traoré, CliMates Mali; Putri Maharani Riza, CliMates Indonesia; Krishna Neupane, CliMates Nepal; Solène Dengler, CliMates Austria; Alexandra Lutz, CliMates International

Climate change and sustainable development at large is a daunting challenge. It often feels overwhelming and naturally people will be less motivated to act. The scope now is therefore how to ensure we can make climate action tangible, support especially young people to become changemakers and give hope that we can manage together to achieve a 1.5° world.

In the current state of insufficient political measures for the challenges at hand that feel like a drop in the desert, we need to develop smart solutions. CliMates is a think and do tank led by young people from all across the world. We think in our research programs about how to tackle challenges related to societies, environment and the climate. We develop tools to train young people about climate policy and solving climate crisis as well as enhance their participation in decision making. We encourage everyone to take action - as small as it may be, like a seed that can grow or the butterfly sparking a positive future pathway.

We realize all this in partnership with a number of actors and organisations, as we did for our 4th CliMates International Summit (CIS). We had speakers from different fields, generations, backgrounds and organisations who debated with us over six days with ecological drinks and food. It was an immersion in many topics related to the Sustainable Development Goals presenting the connections with climate action and therefore the need for a holistic approach. There was an agreement on the need to create incentives, to drive at the same time local action for societal change while holding governments accountable. Young people are considered drivers of this change also as consumers encouraging sustainable business.



We had some follow-ups with the Local Conference of Youth (LCOY) being organised in November 2018 in Vienna by attendees of the CIS who then became mates. We have continuously new members joining CliMates and the branches as they were motivated to become engaged. We have great plans for the future on how to gather the global community together, work on common projects and meet as often as possible virtually and in person. To this end, we work tirelessly with enablers such as Miroslav Polzer with the multistakeholder partnership GloCha, combining our efforts to promote fast implementation of the SDGs.

These are all big words and you'll hear more about it in our fantastic summary report and the few sessions we highlighted in our feature articles. But the main takeaway for anyone who is reading this and beyond: never give up, stand up and support the positive change in any way you can. You can only gain from it, for yourself and the ones to come. And it can turn out to be fun as a community of mates.

Or let's just say ...



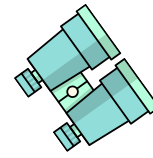
Joel Pett, 2009

CliMates is working on all SDGs in connection with climate action:



Program and locations of the CIS

Monday 04.06.2018 at Euro Plaza



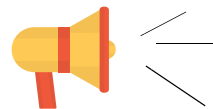
[Global Challenges on Climate Action, Oceans and Migration](#) - CliMates International - Opening ceremony

Tuesday 05.06.2018 at University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna

[Agriculture and Biodiversity](#) - CliMates Nepal - Alternative World Cafe



Wednesday 06.06.2018 at Euro Plaza



[Citizen-led lobbying and political influence](#) - CliMates International - Strategy meeting

Thursday 07.06.2018 at Nordbahnhof

[Climate Justice, Human Rights and Gender](#) - CliMates Indonesia - Heatwave in MyCity



Friday 08.06.2018 at University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna

[Empowering and educating the next climate generation](#) - CliMates Mali - COP in MyCity



Saturday 09.06.2018 at Afroasiatisches Institut



[Circular Economy, Waste and Energy](#) - CliMates Austria - Innov' Waste

Sunday 10.06.2018 at Türkenschanzpark



[Strengthening the CliMates community](#) - Talanoa Dialogue - Closing Ceremony



Pedagogic approaches to raise awareness, educate and motivate

Authors: Clara Porak and Maximilian Bruch, CliMates Austria; Viktor Josa and Martial Breton, CliMates International

“Education is interactive knowledge transfer plus empowerment”. A food for thought that we elaborated further in our panel discussion on Wednesday. It featured a number of speakers with new and progressive ideas about how to educate and mobilize today’s young people about the climate and the need for action. Miriam described education as a two way process in which the educators share information with their students, but also learn from them. Without empowerment, education is not complete. Students should leave class wanting to become active and have a desire to change the world. So it is up to educators to bring that passion when teaching their students.

A few more features were described to effectively educate on climate change. Josephine emphasised the importance of sharing emotions and culture to spread climate information. Sybille, Gerhard and Christoph shared their views on how to integrate climate science into curricula and discussed the importance to diversify climate activist groups (usually women of 20-30 years) through tailored communication. Christoph and Natalia showcased how technology can support modern pedagogy as a tool.

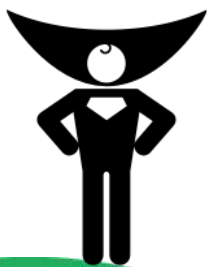
During the Summit the CliMates team was able also to demonstrate another empowering approach, namely simulation projects that have been developed and spread worldwide by the network in the past years. These two simulations are called COP in My City, and Heat Wave in My City.



The goal of COP in My City is to bridge the gap between climate negotiations and youth in order to inspire local climate actions in all cities of the world. The goals are threefold: i) mobilize and increase knowledge about climate change and international climate negotiations during the COPs by realistically playing the roles of negotiators, ii) deepen the local to global interconnections and encourage follow-up actions and iii) create a strong international and multicultural community of committed young people to enhance dialogue and common actions.

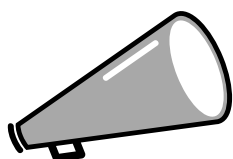
More than 2000 simulations have been organised since 2013 worldwide and mainly in universities. Given this success, CliMates is currently adapting the tool for schools so as to start as early as possible to educate and empower young people. The goal is to provide a hands on learning experience that students have with younger educators who are from different backgrounds and all passionate about protecting the earth and climate issues. In November 2018 the School Task Force is already organising workshops in partnership with Global 2000 during the Climate Action Week and many more will come in the future.

Heat Wave in My City puts participants in the shoes of decision makers from key sectors in a city in the face of a catastrophic heat wave and makes them work to reach a common ground. The simulation encourages stakeholders to reach a common ground during the crisis occurring in a city in 2045 and develop concrete action plans under pressure. The challenge is great for participants as they face budgetary, water and energy constraints. Finally, the simulation is ended with a reflection on how to now create resilient cities based on the suggested solutions, so that the participants can leave the simulation with a goal in mind.



We have organised it in universities and have raised awareness for people from all disciplines and backgrounds about the consequences of a heat wave and co-developed short term and long term policy options. We have also organised it with real actors who are not usually communicating with each other given respective priorities in their departments. In addition to raising awareness this also enables to formulate innovative practical solutions and to think proactively about long term preventive investments. We are planning to develop this further in the next months in partnership with institutes and city stakeholders.

Youth involvement to enhance participation in climate policy



Authors: Pauline Trepczyk and Nadja Polzer, CliMates Austria; Rachel Wu and Sofia Kabbej, CliMates International

The question of youth involvement in global politics is of crucial importance. Why is the opinion of youth different, and why does it matter? There is a general clash of perceptions between generations that is central to the climate change dilemma of acting and investing now for future benefits. Young people are full of energy, generally convinced of the benefits of immediate action as they know they will feel the impacts harder and see action as insufficient and slow. The more mature generation feels partly the guilt of having caused the problems but also sees the impatience of youth often as naive given extensive knowledge of the complexity of policy and technical matters.

Youth delegates programmes and conversations with experts within CliMates and other organisations seek to enhance understanding and collaboration. The training of young people on technical matters and details of international negotiations helps for them to have a founded discussions with experts. On the other hand, experts and state actors can see the benefit of involving young people for their grounded local knowledge, skills in modern communication that can enhance interest for negotiations in the public and therefore political support as well as innovative ideas in how to approach problems and seek common solutions.

CliMates has partnered with other organizations to develop the youth delegate program in the UN, which promotes the integration of youth within UNFCCC climate negotiations and have an established program in France.





The idea of the youth delegates program is for it to be an opportunity for young people to be in direct contact with negotiators and get a chance to connect with the world-wide network as well as proving the legitimacy of representation. It represents a hands-on training of the next generation who will continue their work in the years to come. The youth delegates are entrusted by delegates and given real work, integrated into the delegations to follow the negotiations and represent the interests of young people, explaining their priorities and expectations.

Lisa and Sarah shared with us the Climate Justice Platform's three pillars for proceeding as a youth delegate: local action, peer learning, and UNFCCC. Local action means working with local NGOs and other initiative groups to do your part as a young member of society, and see the change you want enacted in your town. For example, working directly with your local municipalities and businesses to reduce the usage of plastic bags to reduce plastic waste. The next pillar is peer learning. So much is learned from going to the COP that we want to utilize this information and bring it back to our communities. So this is an excellent opportunity for citizens and students to learn about the topics they are interested in related to climate science and how that plays a role in global climate politics. Finally, the third pillar is preparation for the UNFCCC. Going to the COP is an overwhelming experience and we want our delegates to be able to get the most out of the experience by being as prepared as possible. Preparation for the UNFCCC begins well in advance so that delegates can get right to work on what needs to be done.

Iris, Okan, Come and Philippe all brought their own ideas and experiences about the representation of young people on the global political scale. Citizen assemblies were mentioned as a great way to involve people and youth in formulating solutions. Climate activism and environmental lobbying were seen as great complements to the work of young delegates as systemic changes needed more radical solutions while incremental innovations and political measures needed continuous dialogue and negotiations to reach compromises.

From vulnerable to empowered groups: raising the voices of young migrants, indigenous people and women for climate action



An unfortunate consequence of climate change is that it is those that contribute the least to the warmth of the planet that are affected the most. While the industrialized world, where the main emitters of greenhouse gases are located, will certainly see the effect of climate change in the future, it is the marginalized groups in underdeveloped areas that are seeing the immediate effects becoming more and more devastating as time goes on. For a panel on the topic of vulnerable groups, we were joined by several speakers who brought their unique experiences as well as research and projects they are working on to bring representation to vulnerable groups.

Christoph and Johannes began the panel by bringing the attention to indigenous peoples, who are greatly affected by climate change. These people often live in extreme areas (areas with extreme weather, living conditions, etc.), and depend on and are in a close relationship with the land in which they live. The effect of climate change on these areas may force these people to abandon their traditional lands and relocate to new areas. Flooding in Malaysia due to rising sea levels, loss of ice in the arctic destroying the hunting area for Inuits, and increased risk of diseases in tropical climates, are just a few of the many examples of ways indigenous groups are affected by climate change.

These are problems we are already noticing that are affecting these areas today, and indigenous people are forced to react to this. This means generally altering their traditional lifestyles, abandoning their ancestral lands and facing problems in new areas both as indigenous people and as migrants. This is troubling because an indigenous community's way of life contributes so little to greenhouse gas emissions, yet they are often the most affected by climate change.



Not only this, regular practices from industrialized nations and large corporations displace indigenous peoples from their homes and since they have virtually no influence in national politics, their voice and their struggles are completely ignored. Julio outlined how we can use blockchain technology to amplify their voices and Fabian how to work with indigenous communities to raise awareness and promote entrepreneurial activities.



CliMates is working on this issue with the project Youth on the Move that uses visual content to showcase the interplay between youth and climate migration. While many factors of vulnerability detailed above push towards migration, migration itself can increase vulnerability of concerned populations. Because of youth's specific position in communities, they are often pushed to migrate by their families and therefore undergo increasing risks, notably linked to environmental pressure in cities they migrate to. Disentangling the different linkages between push and pull migration factors and showcasing solutions are the focus of Youth on the Move.

Mathilde brought up that an often overlooked topic is the connection between gender and climate change, and how women are more affected by climate change than men. Based on gender norms, we are given certain opportunities that dictate our roles in a societal structure such as fetching water, taking care of the community and agriculture.

The interrelations between these tasks are disrupted when migration of men occurs. Like other vulnerable groups, women do not have adequate representation in global politics and cannot represent their own interest in climate change negotiations.



The question now is, how do we represent the vulnerable groups so that their voice is heard? This begins with a shift in our definition of these underrepresented people, from vulnerable groups to empowered groups. What does this mean? The climate change dilemma is an issue of human rights; we need to take action in our own communities and bring attention to the injustices that these groups face in the heat of climate change. This is an opportunity to empower these groups, so that their struggles can be seen by the rest of the world and become a focus point in not only climate politics, but global politics in general.

How to protect the forces of nature: oceans and its resources

Authors: Timothy Horan, CliMates Austria; Marie Harbott, CliMates International

The world's oceans are quite possibly the most important driver of the Earth's climate. As a carbon sink, oceans absorb CO₂ and thus the ocean indirectly controls the level of CO₂ in the atmosphere. It plays a major role in controlling the climate. For this reason, it is imperative for the oceans to be a top priority in discussions of conservation efforts. To cover the topic of oceans, CliMates welcomed Robert Mach of Sea Shepherd to discuss the work he is doing at Sea Shepherd, as well as hosted a general discussion about the conservation and protection of oceans as an ecosystem. Robert is an experienced diver and ocean conservationist and currently the designated director of Sea Shepherd Austria.



As Robert said, “When the ocean dies, we die,” a depressing but true statement. The increased concentration of CO₂, which occurs due to burning of fossil fuels, poses a major problem to the ocean ecosystem through acidification that destroys ecosystems and imperils our survival. This is in addition of course to the sea-level rise caused by climate change that will make islands and lands disappear and cause ravaging disasters, particularly when reaching some climatic tipping points. Robert also emphasized that at the current rates fish will no longer be a resource for humans in the near future.

The major goal of Sea Shepherd and other organisations is to protect the ocean as an ecosystem through anti-poaching campaigns but also spreading awareness on the role of oceans for our ecosystem including in schools. Sea Shepherd use particularly visuals and videos. They have the power to conjure up an emotional response in its viewers that otherwise is not achieved by statistics, as it puts the issue in a more tangible perspective. One can very easily track the changes in coral reefs as they die due to bleaching and increased acidity of the water, and this can be captured using photographs.

This discussion led to the conversation of what CliMates is doing to raise ocean protection awareness. CliMates currently has a research project called 4Sea, whose main goal is - through doing research and publishing articles and videos about the link between the ocean and climate - to educate the public on the necessity for efforts to be taken towards ocean conservation and climate action.

The goal of 4Sea is to be both a researching project and an educating tool; while on one hand it features scholars doing climate research on the ocean, its next step is to get this information to the public. One example of this is 4Sea's current major project, which is the creation of a global map that features ocean issues and their locations throughout the world.



The map will be interactive and will showcase the areas of the ocean already affected by climate change. The project is an opportunity to spread awareness to the public, as it allows the audience to better visualize the scale and the locations of the problems at hand. It is also seen as an opportunity to reach younger people due to its interactive interface, which helps with clarifying and can better demonstrate what cannot be shown on a report.

How to nurture the forces of nature: land and agriculture



Authors: Timothy Horan, CliMates Austria; Asmita Dristi and Bhuwan Giri, CliMates Nepal

A crucial question in the sustainable use of our resources, the protection of ecosystems and resilience to climate change is whether we are ready to change our agricultural systems. This question can be answered with a number of technological, philosophical, sociological, economic perspectives and it is sometimes a challenge to match these visions to find action-oriented solutions. The discussion was very constructive and productive in outlining prospects of modifying the current agricultural systems. It showed just a handful of potential solutions that organizations are working on to fix the current agricultural problem.

In line with high-level, philosophical/sociological approaches, Franz highlighted that we needed to expand our concept of agriculture and bring about a new type of farming matching methods and the philosophy from subsistence farming close to nature with modern technological innovations. Melanie brought a political and human rights based perspective to the conversation. She and David emphasized the importance of coming up with “Global Solutions” to the agriculture problem - those that are beneficial to the entire earth, not just the ones who create them.



Colleagues from CliMates Nepal explained how in their country people and farmers are associating climate change with pollution, temperatures and natural calamities rather than lost harvests. Despite a major part of the country’s economy being dependent on agriculture, farmers are totally unaware of how climate change is affecting their profession and livelihoods and what actions are needed to ensure future food security. Local mates are not only hiking for days to raise awareness and discuss climate change with the most remote communities in the mountains but are working on research on farming methods that could help local agriculture to adapt to climate change.

One of the methods is mulching that supports the microclimate for a crop enhancing production while reducing the need to use fertilisers and pesticides and saving water. A simple solution linked to discussions in farmer groups at the grassroots level. Convincing farmers has proven very hard but colleagues are persevering given the substantial positive benefits. As our colleague Asmita said: “It is very difficult to achieve the goal of sustainable agriculture where no stomach goes hungry and no piece of land left barren”.

Technical innovations in fact often come from the global north and it is therefore questionable whether these are tailored towards solving the problems locally for the benefit of communities and in a sustainable manner. In line with this, panelists like Waltraud described the necessity to promote pesticide use reduction particularly by working with conventional farmers and grocery stores. As conventional farming still dominates agricultural markets, this approach represents in her view the most realistic approach to quickly reduce environmental impacts while having as an ultimate ideal goal the promotion of fully sustainable use of land.

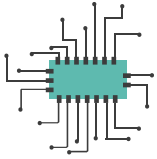
The conversation ultimately turned to how individuals can get involved for solving the agriculture problem in their lives. This is a key idea in the CliMates discourse and the discussion was eagerly received by the participants. Buying seasonal, local and fair trade products were outlined as some solutions. The import of products from different countries significantly contributes to yearly CO₂ emissions and food security is highly reliant on transport routes

Although it is up to the consumers to make responsible food choices, it is also the responsibility of governments to educate the public of these ideas. We should no longer identify ourselves only as consumers but active citizens.

This means actively considering what you buy on a daily basis that considers the consequences and plans for the future. But also supporting political representations that put the issue higher on the table, signing petitions, writing to representatives or supporting NGOs were all presented as ways to influence the positive change.



Decentralised energy, innovation and systemic changes: overcoming the carbon lock-in with blockchain



Authors: Solène Dengler and Timothy Horan, CliMates Austria; Alexandra Lutz, CliMates International

In a world of fast change driving smart systems, we have a great opportunity to encourage the growth of sustainable energy throughout the world. Technological advancements are on the side of renewable energy, which are in reality the cheapest forms of energy possible.

Moreover, the recent development of blockchain may hold promising development for decentralized energy. Blockchain is a technology that allows to share data and make transactions in a decentralized, transparent and secure manner. Alexey showed several energy transition projects around the world that rely on this new technology to redistribute energy and money between users who do not necessarily know each other.



The problem we face with modern technology is that it is very difficult to change a system which is already established and currently still in full control of the energy market with strong lobbying power. This is sometimes called the carbon lock-in as economies and societies have been developing based on fossil fuel use with matching production and consumption patterns. Peter and Stefan described some solutions or approaches from private sector and political perspectives.

Jude outlined the benefits and challenges of the energy transition to renewable energy based mini-grids. Benefits are for example the affordability of renewable energy, income generation and job creation that is associated with implementing new energy frameworks, and of course the environmental and social benefits that are gained from moving away from fossil fuels. Crucial challenges, which all the panelists agreed on, include technology choices and technical capacity.



Sometimes technological choices, as Bertrand highlighted, particularly for lower income areas such as Africa and China, favor the energy resources that are not good for the environment. In addition to this, the challenges are policy and regulation framework, and system financing and risk management. The greatest obstacle to large scale deployment of clean energy is access to finance.

The best way to solve this is to mobilize private financing to bridge the gap between the investors and the project developers. CliMates is working on research projects and activities on how to mobilize climate finance for projects, including those brainstormed after simulations. Blockchain could enable to reduce transaction costs and enhance trust in the verification of project worthiness and implementation, therefore enhancing mobilisation for them. Linked with crowdfunding and remittances, this could substantially increase decentralised investment for small projects.

Involving local communities has proven very successful to enhance buy-in and political support of renewable energy projects. With this approach and a large mobilisation of finance, the transition is within our reach.

Summary of the sessions

Monday: Global Challenges for Climate Action, Oceans, and Migration

Panel on Collaborative Action and SDGs

This featured a number of speakers, including Fritz Hinterberger of SERI, Johanna Schäfer of SDGs Bonn Fidji, Irmis Salzer of the Austrian Green Party, Johannes Wahlmüller of Global 2000, Josef Mantl of the Al Gore Foundation, Miroslav Polzer of IAAI, Martine Crowe of CliMates International, and Johannes Pfister of Think Camp/Univision, and was moderated by Rachel Wu of CliMates International. The panelists discussed the need to approach the sustainable development goals holistically, as the goals are dependant on each other.

Debate on Oceans

We were joined by guest speaker Robert Mach of Sea Shepherd Austria to let us know the work he is doing with Sea Shepherd. While Sea Shepherd is known for its famous campaign in the Southern Ocean to confront Japanese whalers, it also is in charge of a number of campaigns with the ultimate goal of conserving the biodiversity of the ocean.

Tuesday: Agriculture and Biodiversity

Panel on Agriculture


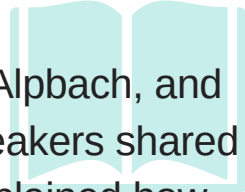
The panel on agriculture was led by speakers Waltraud Nowak of Global 2000, Melanie Ossberger of FIAN Österreich, Franz Nahrada of GIVE Labor für Globale Dörfer, and David Steinwender of Transition Movement. Topics discussed included conventional vs. organic agriculture - including pesticide reduction - and the importance of supporting local and seasonal farming for combatting agriculture's impact on the climate.

Panel on Biodiversity


The Panel on Biodiversity featured speakers Janin Salzger of the Jane Goodall Institute, Vera Enzi of Grün statt Grau, and Jürgen Preis of MA22. This panel tackled the challenge of protecting biodiversity in rural and urban settings, which is a pressing issue because of the alarming rate at which biodiversity is decreasing. The speakers presented their organizations' efforts and projects in maintaining biodiversity, which included green city initiatives and educating young people through workshops.

Wednesday: Effective Citizen Environmental Lobbying

Panel on Youth Lobbying and Representation

Participating were speakers Lisa Plattner of the  WWF, Iris Frey of System Change not Climate Change, Okan McAllister of Students' Impact Initiative, Come Girschig of CliMates International, Sarah Zauner of Bundesjugendvertretung and Philippe Narval of European Forum Alpbach, and was moderated by Jason Dozier of CliMates International. The speakers shared their experiences as leading youth environmental lobbyists and explained how they got empowered and are doing so now with youth. 

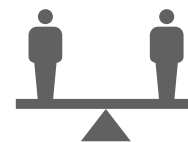
Workshop for Effective Lobbying for Climate Action

 The Workshop for Effective Lobbying for Climate Action featured guest speaker Adam Pawloff from Greenpeace. He described best practices on climate lobbying and discussed the benefits and threats of climate action.

Panel on International Law

The panel on International Law featured guest speakers Martha Bißmann from Liste Pilz, Erwin Mayer from Erneuerbare Energie Österreich and Jacobs Edo of OPIF and was moderated by Miriam Schönbrunn of CliMates Austria. They discussed the CO2 tax and the conclusion was drawn and supported from different angles, that CO2 tax is completely feasible and desired by most stakeholders and that we are literally on the corner of starting to implement it on national levels.

Thursday: Climate Justice, Human Rights and Gender



Panel on Food Security and Climate Change

The panel on food security and climate change featured speakers Daniel Podmirseg of VFI, Hartwig Kirner of Fairtrade Austria, Helene Glatter-Götz of WWF, and Jesse Ojobor of UNIDO and was moderated by Josephine Moz of CliMates International. Topics covered by the speakers included food security, responsible consumption and sustainable cities.

Panel on Climate Change and Human Rights:

The panel featured speakers Mathilde Thonon of CliMates International, Fabian Vaca of Startup Grind, Julio Alejandro of Jada, Christoph Wiedmer of Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker, Johannes Gutmann of Sonnentor and Sigrid Stagl of WU and was moderated by Alexandra Lutz of CliMates International. This discussion focused around the vulnerable groups that are most affected by climate change, who unfortunately are also those who have contributed the least to it. This included indigenous peoples and women, whose knowledge and outlook are exactly what we need to combat climate change

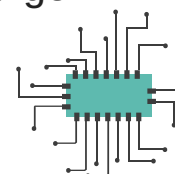
Friday: Empowering and Educating the Next Climate Generation



Panel on Climate Change Education:

The panel had as speakers Miriam Bahn of Global 2000, Joséphine Moz of CliMates International, Sybille Chiari of BOKU, Gerhard Bisovsky, the Secretary General of the Association of Austrian Adult Education Centres, Christoph Richter of Chay-Ya, and Natalia Lever of the Climate Reality Project, and was moderated by Clara Porak of CliMates Austria. The discussion emphasized the importance of educating both youth and adults about climate change.

Saturday: Circular Economy, Waste and Energy



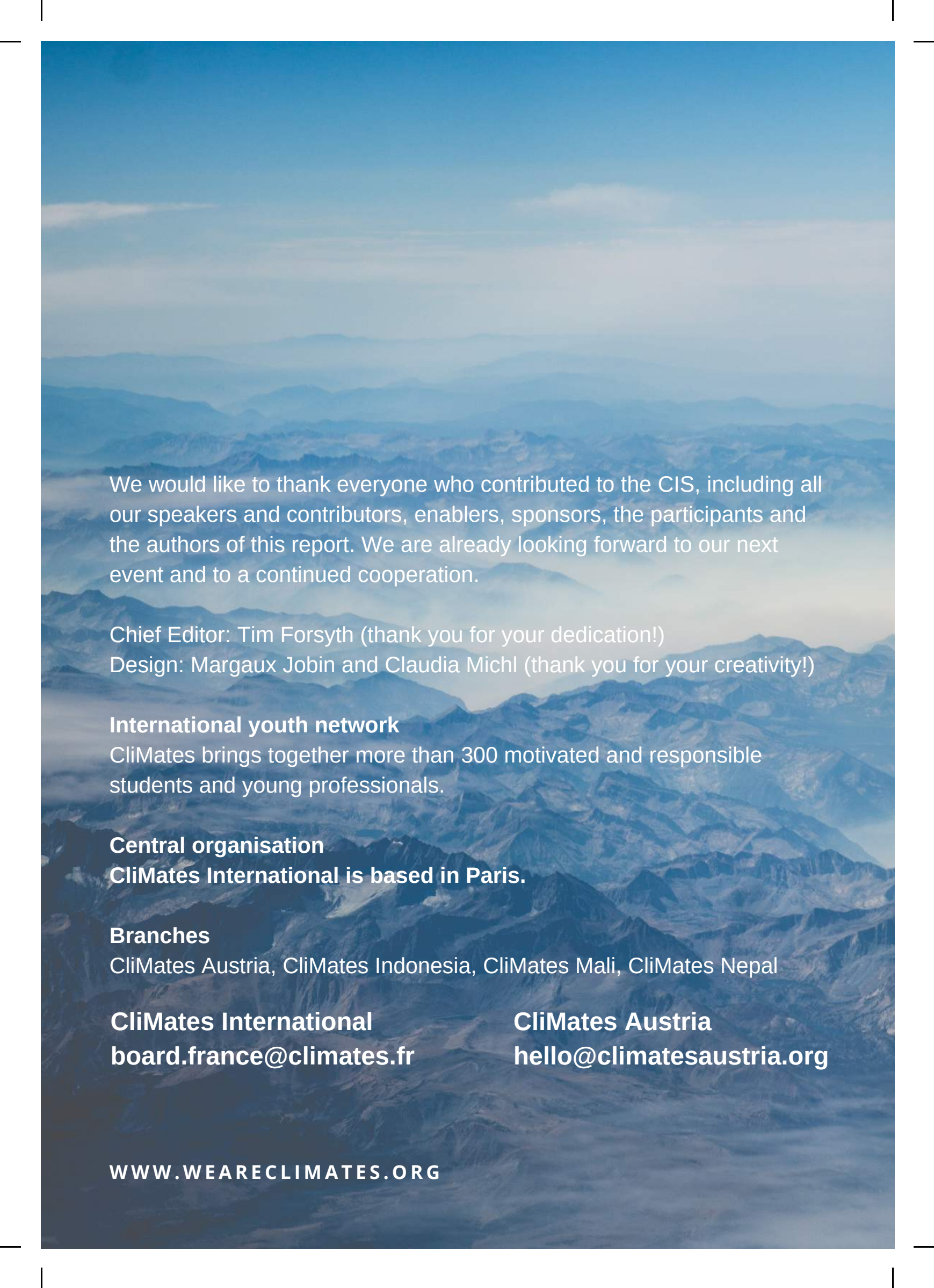
Panel on Energy, Technology, and Blockchain:

The panel featured speakers Peter Püspök of Dachverband Erneuerbare Energien, Bertrand Magne of SE4All, Alexey Shadrin of the Russian Carbon Fund, Stefan Gara of NEOS and Jude Kafeero of UNIDO and was moderated by Alexandra Lutz of CliMates International. The speakers discussed the challenges associated with renewable energy and investments in this sector.

Debate on Waste Management and Upcycling:

The debate and Innov'Waste were led by speakers Ferdinand Koch of Denkstatt and Nadine Papai of Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker and was moderated by Viktor Josa of CliMates International. The discussion covered the topics of food waste through air cleaning plants and proposed potential solutions towards ultimately having no waste and 100% renewable energy.





We would like to thank everyone who contributed to the CIS, including all our speakers and contributors, enablers, sponsors, the participants and the authors of this report. We are already looking forward to our next event and to a continued cooperation.

Chief Editor: Tim Forsyth (thank you for your dedication!)

Design: Margaux Jobin and Claudia Michl (thank you for your creativity!)

International youth network

CliMates brings together more than 300 motivated and responsible students and young professionals.

Central organisation

CliMates International is based in Paris.

Branches

CliMates Austria, CliMates Indonesia, CliMates Mali, CliMates Nepal

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