

# re po rts

OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL  
YOUTH EXCHANGE  
ON CLIMATE  
CHANGE  
EXPERIENCES

MAY TO SEPTEMBER 2024



PERÚ

Ministerio  
del Ambiente



Gobierno de  
Colombia

With the support of



Implementada por  
**giz**  
Deutsche Gesellschaft  
für Internationale  
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH





*WE YOUNG PEOPLE*  
**HAVE NOTHING  
TO SAY...**

*...WE YOUNG PEOPLE*  
**ARE TAKING  
ACTION**



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# I.

## INTRODUCTION

Climate change and biodiversity loss are global challenges that affect every community on the planet. However, it is young people in particular who have the responsibility to shape responses for both the present and the future. This document is the result of a collective effort within the framework of the Climate Partnership and an Energy Transition, and the Climate Partnership between the government of Colombia and the government of Germany, and between the government of Peru and the government of Germany, respectively, which has also included valuable experiences from Brazil and Pakistan.

The growing interconnectedness of climate, social and economic phenomena requires new forms of dialogue and action. In this context, the German development cooperation implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, develops the regional project “Impacting the global from the local (GloCal) Colombia-Peru”, commissioned by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, BMZ), seeks to enhance the dialogue capacities of key stakeholders in international negotiations on climate and biodiversity.

The international youth exchange takes place in an unprecedented climate emergency. The effects of climate change, deforestation, ecosystem loss, and the depletion of natural resources are disproportionately impacting the most vulnerable communities, many of which

are youth and indigenous populations.

In this context, each country faces its own challenges. Germany is focusing its efforts on the energy transition and on achieving a coherent climate policy that addresses both climate justice and sustainable development. Brazil is prioritizing the conservation of the Amazon and the fight against deforestation, while seeking to incorporate the ancestral knowledge of indigenous communities into climate policies. Pakistan is working to adapt to climate change and conserve biodiversity amidst crises such as climate-driven migration, with significant participation by women. Colombia and Peru, for their part, have mobilized their young people to protect unique ecosystems such as the paramos and the Amazon, integrating social, territorial and gender justice approaches into discussions on climate action.

“  
**The effects of climate change, deforestation, ecosystem loss, and the depletion of natural resources are disproportionately impacting**  
 ”

# II.

## OBJECTIVE OF THE DOCUMENT

**This document aims to capture and amplify the learnings, experiences and proposals that have emerged from the exchange. Our goal is to add our voices to global solutions, strengthening climate action and biodiversity conservation with a youth-centered approach for COP 16, COP 29, and beyond.**





# III. SUMMARY OF KEY MEETINGS



A. IN-PERSON MEETINGS

Summary Table of the In-Person Meetings of the International Youth Exchange

WORKSHOP WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF  
CLIMATE ALLIANCES AND JUST ENERGY TRANSITION  
MAY 17, 2024 | COLOMBIA

| OBJECTIVES                                    | MAIN TOPICS                                                                    | RESULTS AND LEARNINGS                                                 | NEXT STEPS                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Strengthen regional dialogue                  | Biodiversity: Restoration, nature-based solutions, urban-rural interconnection | Preliminary positions for COP 29 and COP 16                           | Select the delegation to attend in person in Peru    |
| Train on COPs and progress of the Alliances   | Climate Change: Community resilience, climate justice and gender approach      | Active participation of young people in conservation and biodiversity | Ensure youth participation in COP negotiation spaces |
| Prepare youth positions for COP 29 and COP 16 | Funding: Transparency in resource Flow                                         | Preparation of spokespersons for youth events                         | Promote ecosystem restoration in Colombia            |
|                                               | Negotiations: Strategies for youth participation                               |                                                                       |                                                      |

IN-PERSON MEETING OF YOUTH LEADERS FROM COLOMBIA AND PERU,  
WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES  
JULY 13-19, 2024 | PERU

| OBJECTIVES                                   | MAIN TOPICS                                     | RESULTS AND LEARNINGS                                   | NEXT STEPS                                                |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Strengthen youth participation in dialogues  | Synergy between biodiversity and climate change | Creation of a regional platform for sharing experiences | Develop proposals for youth participation in COPs         |
| Promote nature-based solutions               | Challenges in youth representation              | Strengthening youth networks                            | Plan future exchanges between Peru and Colombia           |
| Integrate ancestral and scientific knowledge | Coordination between academy and institutions   | Incorporate ancestral knowledge into climate policies   | Strengthen the influence of young people on public policy |
|                                              | Urban-rural gaps                                | Include a gender approach in climate actions            |                                                           |
|                                              | Communication strategies and climate action     |                                                         |                                                           |

IN-PERSON MEETING OF YOUTH LEADERS FROM LATIN AMERICA  
AND THE CARIBBEAN IN BELÉM DO PARÁ, BRAZIL  
SEPTEMBER 2024 | RCOY (BRAZIL)

| OBJECTIVES                                                                                   | MAIN TOPICS                                                                                                | RESULTS AND LEARNINGS                                                                        | NEXT STEPS                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Create a space for youth participation and impact in the region                              | Socio-biodiversity                                                                                         | Understanding the climate emergency and biodiversity loss in Latin America and the Caribbean | Continue with the advocacy efforts of the Convention on Biological Diversity at COP 16 |
| Develop proposals on key issues to present to local, national and international governments. | Climate education                                                                                          | Recognition of the connection between social and environmental justice                       | Present proposals in dialogue spaces and side events                                   |
|                                                                                              | Participation and climate governance                                                                       | Advocacy for a rights-based approach among the region's youth                                | Seek consideration of proposals in regional and global biodiversity discussions        |
|                                                                                              | Cross-cutting issues: race, gender, territoriality, climate funding, defense of defenders, loss and damage |                                                                                              |                                                                                        |



B. VIRTUAL MEETINGS

Summary Table of Virtual Meetings of the International Youth Exchange on Climate Change

INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF YOUTH FROM GERMANY, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, PAKISTAN AND PERU. YOUNG PEOPLE SPEAK OUT  
JUNE 1, 2024

| OBJECTIVES                                                                                                                                       | METHODOLOGY                                               | KEY DISCUSSION POINTS                                                                                        | IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES                                                                                                  | NEXT STEPS                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Strengthen youth and young women's initiatives in science for climate action and biodiversity at sub-national, national and international levels | Country presentations, followed by questions and comments | In Germany, the focus was placed on climate policy coherence and tokenism                                    | Need to integrate climate change and biodiversity agendas                                                              | Develop a joint youth document for COP 16 and COP 29/30 |
|                                                                                                                                                  |                                                           | In Brazil, the integration of culture and ancestral knowledge in climate action                              | Lack of equitable access for young people to decision-making spaces in international processes                         | Establish focal points in each country for follow-up    |
|                                                                                                                                                  |                                                           | In Colombia, the conservation of biodiversity and the involvement of indigenous communities                  | Insufficient funding and support for initiatives led by young people, especially by women                              |                                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                  |                                                           | In Pakistan, the inclusion of young people in official COP delegations and mental health in climate activism | Challenges in including and highlighting traditional knowledge and experiences of indigenous peoples in climate action |                                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                  |                                                           | In Peru, young women’s work on climate change research                                                       |                                                                                                                        |                                                         |



Strengthen youth and young women's initiatives in science for climate action and biodiversity



<sup>1</sup> Refers to practices aimed at offering superficial concessions to discriminated or underprivileged groups.

YOUTH MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE 5 COUNTRIES, WITH PARTICIPATION FROM GERMANY, PAKISTAN, COLOMBIA, PERU AND BRAZIL  
JULY 1, 2024

| OBJECTIVES                                                                                                       | METHODOLOGY                                              | KEY DISCUSSION POINTS                                                                                                              | IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES                                                                                                                   | NEXT STEPS                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Continue dialogue for COP 16 and COP 29/30, and make progress on the project's book and systematization document | Icebreaker activities, discussion panel and Q&A sessions | Colombia and Peru presented progress on their joint strategy                                                                       | Connect participants from previous meetings                                                                                             | In-person meeting in Peru in August                |
|                                                                                                                  |                                                          | Germany announced a new coordination for the project                                                                               | Difficulties in ensuring effective coordination and participation of all countries                                                      | First version of the YUNGO document by September 1 |
|                                                                                                                  |                                                          | Pakistan shared recent activities and highlighted the need to address topics such as youth inclusion in international negotiations | Need to establish a clear process for contributing to the systematization document and ensure equitable representation of all countries | Meeting report document by September 28            |
|                                                                                                                  |                                                          | Discussion of the systematization document, inviting all countries to contribute                                                   | Challenge of ensuring the continuity of youth participation and ensuring that their voices are included in official COP documents       |                                                    |

YOUTH MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE 5 COUNTRIES, WITH PARTICIPATION FROM GERMANY, PAKISTAN, COLOMBIA, PERU AND BRAZIL  
AUGUST 9, 2024

| OBJECTIVES                                                                                                                                                 | METHODOLOGY                                               | KEY DISCUSSION POINTS                                                            | IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES                                                                                                             | NEXT STEPS                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Continue dialogue for COP 16 and COP 29/30, and make progress on the document that captures the key ideas and reflections from young people in the Project | Country presentations, followed by questions and comments | Colombia and Peru shared their experiences from the first in-person exchange     | Challenge of ensuring the continuity of youth participation and ensuring that their voices are included in official COP documents | Meeting report document by September 28 |
|                                                                                                                                                            |                                                           | Discussion of the systematization document, inviting all countries to contribute |                                                                                                                                   |                                         |



YOUTH MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE 5 COUNTRIES,  
WITH PARTICIPATION FROM GERMANY, PAKISTAN, COLOMBIA AND PERU.  
BRAZIL WAS ABSENT  
SEPTEMBER 2, 2024

| OBJECTIVES                                                                                                                                                 | METHODOLOGY                                               | KEY DISCUSSION POINTS                                                             | IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES                                                                                                             | NEXT STEPS                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Continue dialogue for COP 16 and COP 29/30, and make progress on the document that captures the key ideas and reflections from young people in the project | Country presentations, followed by questions and comments | Summary presentation of the progress, achievements and challenges in each country | Challenge of ensuring the continuity of youth participation and ensuring that their voices are included in official COP documents | Meeting report document by September 28 |
|                                                                                                                                                            |                                                           | Definition of the name of the final document: Reports                             |                                                                                                                                   |                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                            |                                                           | Launch of calls for COP 16                                                        |                                                                                                                                   |                                         |



# IV. KEY DISCUSSION POINTS

As young activists from Germany, Brazil, Pakistan, Colombia and Peru, we have come together to share our experiences and perspectives on the climate crisis and biodiversity loss. Despite our diverse backgrounds, we have found significant points of convergence, which we will address after our first table A. Summary of Key Points by Country, as well as unique approaches that reflect the realities of our respective countries that we will take up in B. Other Key Discussion Points by Country.

## A. SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS BY COUNTRY

### GERMANY



#### BIODIVERSITY

- One in eight animal and plant species is threatened with extinction.
- An urgent need for a profound transformation that addresses both the immediate drivers of biodiversity loss and the underlying social causes.
- Importance of raising public awareness about biodiversity, pollution and the climate crisis.
- Demand to integrate these topics more firmly into educational efforts (schools, adult education, etc.).
- Call for updating national biodiversity strategies, securing funding and implementing adopted measures.



#### CLIMATE CHANGE

- Recognition of the climate crisis as an ecological, social and economic crisis.
- Emphasis on the need to connect local and national solutions with international cooperation.
- Importance of not viewing the climate crisis in isolation from the biodiversity and pollution crises.
- Recognition of the climate crisis as a health crisis and a threat to human well-being. The need to stay within 1,5 °C as the only way
- to minimize the destruction of livelihoods of present and future generations. A call for countries, especially the major historical emitters, to submit Nationally
- Determined Contributions (NDCs) that promote a complete, fair and equitable phase-out of all fossil fuels.
- Criticism of the myth of “green growth” and increased efficiency as the most promoted strategies.



- Importance of addressing the link between economic growth and ecological destruction, and redefining the concept of prosperity to include ecological and socio-economic resilience, quality of life and human rights.
  - Emphasis on climate justice to ensure that climate action is inclusive, fair and responsive to the rights and needs of the most vulnerable populations.
  - Protection of the rights of environmental activists, especially those fighting on the frontlines of climate justice, as emphasized in the Escazú Agreement ratified by Colombia.
- 



## FUNDING

- Estimate that countries in the so-called Global South will need around 6 trillion dollars by 2030 to implement the Paris Agreement.
- The “New Collective Quantified Goal” (NCQG) must reflect the realistic financing needs of climate action.
- The NCQG must be consistent with the UNFCCC principles of equity and historical responsibility and defend the CBDR-RC principle. It should not lead to a higher level of indebtedness.
- Call for reflection and proposals to improve the global financial architecture.
- Generation of proposals for disincentivizing the development of fossil fuel and arms industries.



## INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS

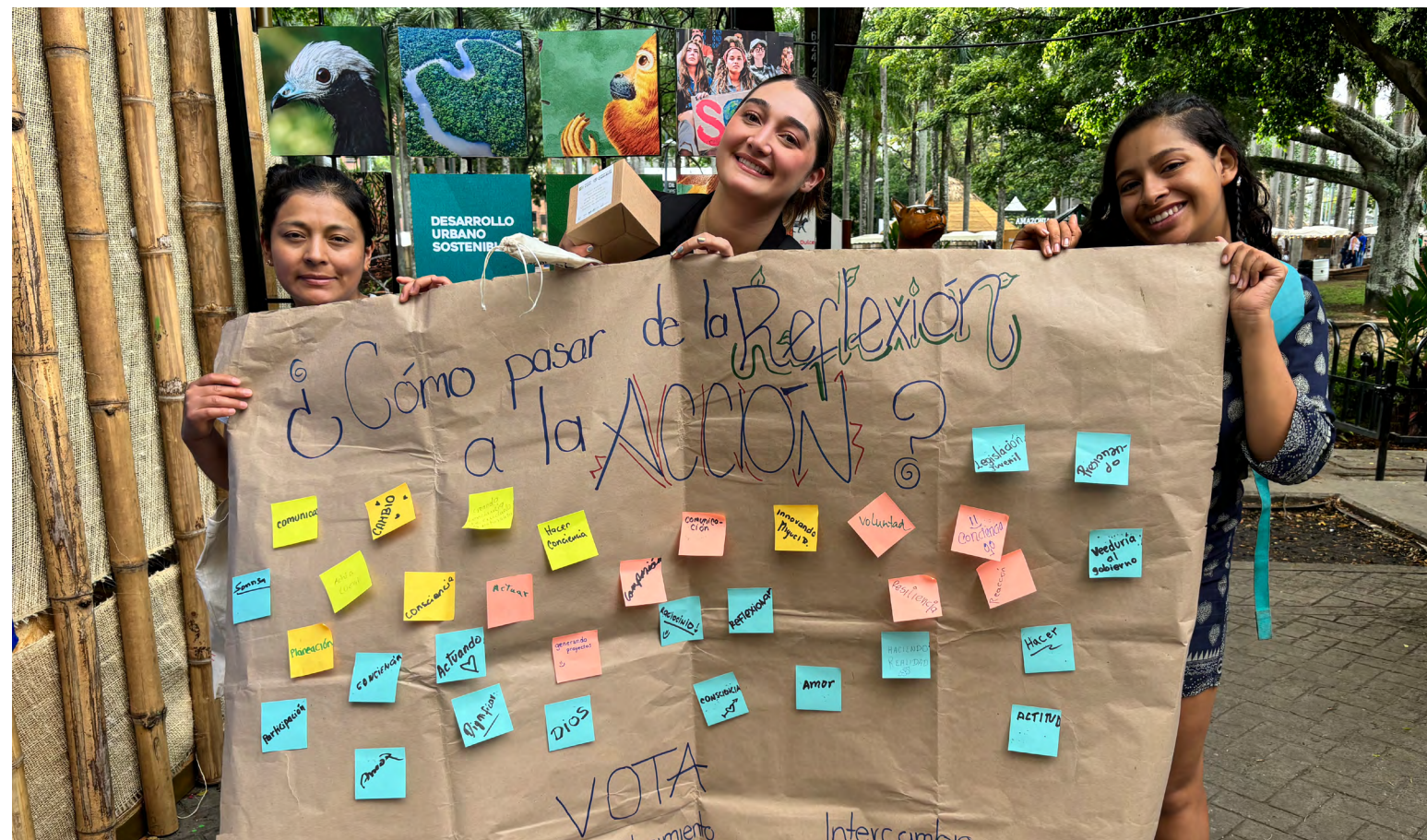
- COP 29 negotiations must be closely aligned with the principles of the Paris Agreement, particularly the goal of limiting global warming to 1,5 °C.
- Priority is given to significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions, transitioning to renewable energies, building resilience to climate change, and repairing and compensating for losses and damages.
- Human rights and gender equality must be at the core of climate policy and international negotiations.
- Need to strongly integrate the perspectives of civil society actors, especially the Most Affected People and Areas (MAPA), in decision-making processes.

**BRAZIL** 



## BIODIVERSITY

- Latin America is one of the most biodiverse regions in the world, but this wealth is in danger.
- Annual decline in the diversity of life in ecosystems.
- Urgent need to change land management, land use and human activities.
- Eliminate extractive activities and agribusiness in indigenous territories.
- Ensure the establishment of protected areas in at least 30% of terrestrial and marine



- territories.
- Develop a regional network of national observatories for protected areas.
- Establish specific and legally binding targets to protect the biodiversity of all ecosystems and biomes.



## CLIMATE CHANGE

- Focus on climate education as a driving force for change.
- Develop formal, non-formal and informal climate education methodologies.
- Create participatory climate education plans to guide national policies in each country.
- Incorporate ancestral, spiritual and local knowledge into climate education projects and policies.
- Expand the concept of climate education to include the sciences of indigenous peoples and traditional communities.
- Strengthen the work of young indigenous and traditional community educators.



## FUNDING

- Address common but differentiated financial responsibilities in the global North-South asymmetry.
- Follow up on the Loss and Damage Fund established at COP 27.
- Create an observatory for the regulation and management of the Loss and Damage Fund.
- Support indigenous youth and traditional community initiatives with technical and financial assistance.
- Ensure financial resources for educational programs for children, adolescents, indigenous youth and traditional communities.



## INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS

- Ensure commitment to strong mechanisms and legislation for the defense of defenders in Latin America.
- Ratify the Escazú Agreement in those countries that do not yet have it.
- Create a specific agency for socio-environmental conflicts.
- Establish an emergency plan for the protection of environmental defenders.
- Guarantee the demarcation and recognition of indigenous territories and traditional communities.
- Uphold and defend the agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.
- Demand that governments develop and implement plans and policies on race, gender and class approach, incorporating climate justice principles.



## PAKISTAN



### BIODIVERSITY

- Integration of biodiversity as a main topic in the Local Conferences of Youth (LCOY).
- Training sessions on national biodiversity strategies (NBSAPs).
- Youth participation in the formulation of national biodiversity policies.
- Promotion of the protection of endemic species (mangroves, snow leopards, Indus dolphins, markhor, ibex and musk deer).
- Focus on capacity building for biodiversity management at the local and national levels.



### CLIMATE CHANGE

- Organization of events such as Pre-LCOYs that involve more than 3,000 people directly.
- Creation of a new generation of leaders in climate governance.
- Foster collaboration and mutual empowerment among young activists.
- Emphasis on adaptation and mitigation, including methane emissions reduction.
- Prioritization of national inclusive adaptation plans.
- Mental health care for children, adolescents and young adults in the context of climate activism.
- Focus on climate migration and the need for adaptation policies.



### FUNDING

- Need to increase funding for biodiversity-rich countries.
- Objective to close the biodiversity finance gap, estimated at \$ 700 billion per year.
- Call for a transformation of international finance to support sustainable development.
- Goal to reach \$ 600 billion in climate finance.
- Need to update the New Collective Quantified Goal.
- Emphasis on transparency in the funding of resettlement of populations affected by climate change.



### INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS

- Pakistan's participation in international climate change negotiations.
- Inclusion of children and youth in the national delegation for COP 29 in Azerbaijan.
- Need for young people training in sustainability issues and international negotiations.
- Development of simulations to improve negotiation skills.
- Proposal to involve young people in meaningful contributions to conservation efforts.
- Emphasis on the participation of young voices in international platforms.
- Call for recognition of climate change impact on human rights.
- Promotion of marginalized gender participation in climate negotiations.

## COLOMBIA



### BIODIVERSITY

- High biological richness (10% of global biodiversity) threatened by deforestation, climate change and urbanization.
- Youth lead conservation efforts, including paramo protection and reforestation.
- Indigenous communities contributing ancestral knowledge to conservation.
- Students create research groups focused on biodiversity.
- Prioritization of the budget for biodiverse countries.
- Integration of environmental and biodiversity topics into educational curricula.



### CLIMATE CHANGE

- Severe impacts: floods, droughts, landslides affecting agriculture and access to water. Youth involved in adaptation and mitigation projects (e.g., resilient agriculture).
- Environmental awareness and education campaigns led by youth.
- Advocate for the inclusion of public policies that prioritize climate action.
- Reforestation initiatives and conservation of critical ecosystems.
- Emphasis on limiting temperature rise to less than 1,5 °C.
- Support for the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty.
- Strengthening the participation of women and youth by promoting open science.



### FUNDING

- Request for greater inclusion of youth in the definition of new climate finance targets.

- Need for open dialogue and follow-up mechanisms to ensure fair resource allocation.
- Demand for financial support for youth environmental organizations.
- Proposal for decentralization of climate action to address specific regional needs.
- Inclusion of youth in the New Collective Quantified Goal for climate finance.
- Creation of strategic alliances with different stakeholders to achieve greater impact in the climate action.
- Amortization of Colombia's foreign debt for actions that address the climate emergency in the Amazon.



### INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS

- Active participation in agreements such as the Escazú Agreement and conferences such as COP, LCOY and RCOY.
- Alignment with other developing countries to strengthen youth voices.
- Challenges: lack of spaces for institutionalized youth participation for collective advocacy and limited training.
- Proposal for the formal recognition of youth mechanisms such as LCOY/RCOY in pre-/post-COP processes.
- Emphasis on human rights, intersectionality and intergenerational approaches to adaptation plans and NDCs.
- Principle of environmental non-regression and progressivity in climate policies.
- Guarantee of effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making processes.
- Emphasis on the implementation of the Escazú Agreement and the protection of environmental defenders.
- Implementation of legal indicators in the Colombian legal framework according to Article 6, Paragraph 8 of the Escazú Agreement to improve efficiency and promote environmental justice in climate policies.



## PERU



### BIODIVERSITY

- Megadiverse country with Amazonian, Andean and coastal ecosystems.
- Importance of biodiversity for the well-being of indigenous and rural communities.
- Threats: deforestation, climate change, illegal mining and water pollution.
- Youth initiatives: community projects for water saving, waste management, bio-gardens, etc.
- Proposals: massive reforestation, environmental education, restoration of specific areas.
- Emphasis on the recovery of ancestral agricultural knowledge.



### CLIMATE CHANGE

- Impacts on high Andean communities: food security and access to water.
- Health problems due to extreme low and high temperatures.
- Glacier retreats affect water sources.
- Forest fires in the Amazon, coastal and Andean regions.
- Youth initiatives: public criminal complaint, river cleanup campaigns, reforestation.
- Strengthen the monitoring of atmospheric observations at the local level.



### FUNDING

- Challenge: Lack of access to funding for youth projects related to environmental action.
- Use of crowdfunding platforms.
- Creation of specific funds for youth projects related to environmental action.
- Training workshops on proposal writing and financial management.
- Importance of financing to implement climate change adaptation and mitigation plans.



### INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS

- Active participation in conferences such as COPs.
- Need to improve the knowledge and training of young people in negotiations.
- Youth interest in learning and contributing, limited by lack of training.
- Proposal for education and awareness programs on climate diplomacy.
- Emphasis on integrating traditional knowledge into negotiations.
- Seeking to strengthen alliances with other developing countries in order to promote the implementation of environmental actions.



The urgency of action is the common thread that unites our voices. In each of our countries, we see firsthand the tangible impacts of climate change and environmental degradation. This shared reality drives us to demand immediate and effective measures, from our spheres of action as protagonists of change.

Youth participation in decision-making is another shared priority. We recognize that, as a generation that will inherit the consequences of today's decisions, we have the right and responsibility to be an active part of environmental policy formulation. We seek real spaces for participation, from the local level to international negotiations.

We believe in the transformative power of knowledge and advocate for the integration of climate and biodiversity education at all levels of education, as well as in informal spaces and media.

Adequate funding for climate and conservation initiatives is a common concern. We recognize the need to significantly increase resources for these efforts, with a particular focus on making these funds accessible to youth-led projects and local communities.

The incorporation of ancestral knowledge, especially in Brazil, Colombia and Peru, stands out as a crucial element. We deeply value the knowledge of indigenous and traditional

communities and recognize their fundamental role in protecting critical ecosystems and developing nature-based solutions.

Our active participation in international forums, such as the Conferences of the Parties (COP), is considered essential. Prioritizing the representation of young people in a decentralized manner and representing a collective voice of youth in each country.



**Drives us to demand immediate and effective measures, from our spheres of action as protagonists of change**





## B. OTHER KEY DISCUSSION POINTS BY COUNTRY

Although we have shared some key ideas about our countries, we want to delve deeper into our specific approaches and the actions we are taking. Each nation faces its own challenges, but we all share the same desire for a healthy planet and a prosperous future for generations to come.



### GERMANY

1. Policy coherence: The need to align national and international climate, energy and trade policies, balancing geopolitical, economic and environmental interests while promoting a true and fair global energy transition.
2. Experience in climate activism: It is crucial to be aware of different social, ecological and political contexts, conflicts and especially the unequal power dynamics between countries and stakeholders. Cooperation between networks and organizations is necessary to create synergies and share information and skills. Sometimes, ongoing collaboration can be challenging due to limited capacity or frequent staff turnover. Young climate activists are often organized in youth organizations, initiatives or social movements characterized by horizontal structures, voluntary cooperation and knowledge sharing. They are part of a larger network that has access to more institutional spaces where decision-makers meet.
3. Tokenism: A challenge young people face when they are included in seemingly inclusive spaces that in reality do not ensure real participation or the ability to influence important decisions.



### BRAZIL

1. Culture and ancestral knowledge: The importance of culture, traditions and ancestral knowledge as a basis for climate action.
2. Women in Science: Refers to a study indicating that 0.76% of available resources go to youth initiatives and only 25% of these remain in Latin America, highlighting the need for greater investment in youth-led initiatives, especially those led by women.
3. National level initiatives: It highlights the importance of data production and the defense of the right to freedom of scientific research, as a basis for raising awareness and promoting action on climate change.



### COLOMBIA

1. Local level initiatives: Presents COP 16 as a space to promote citizen participation and social mobilization around climate action and biodiversity.
2. Conservation of natural resources: Emphasizes the importance of implementing practices that promote the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.
3. Action against climate change: A global challenge that requires collective action to reduce emissions and adapt to its effects.
4. Environmental and socio-emotional education: Proposes to develop educational programs in schools and communities to raise awareness about sustainability and eco-anxiety.
5. Participation of vulnerable groups: Seeks to increase the participation of youth, indigenous women and children in international scenarios.
6. Disaster risk management: Proposes to use disaster risk management as a community training strategy for sustainable development.
7. Territorial planning around water: Promote the inclusion of climate change adaptation criteria in territorial water planning.
8. Circular economy: Through systems that promote sustainability through innovation, regenerative agriculture, water efficiency, research and activism.
9. Just energy transition: Colombia is expanding its horizons in renewable energy, with energy communities and the promotion of green hydrogen. However, challenges remain, including the backlog of pending prior consultations and growing concerns about the demand for critical minerals needed for these technologies.





## PAKISTAN

1. Youth inclusion: Refers to the country's role in including the participation of children and youth in the national delegation at COP 29.
2. Mental Health Care: Highlights the importance of addressing the mental health of children, adolescents and youth in the context of climate activism.
3. Women and youth empowerment: Focus on empowering women and youth through climate advocacy, highlighting the gender-climate nexus as an important topic in its LCOY.
4. Mentoring programs: Works to create programs that connect experienced leaders with young people to foster growth and guidance.



## PERU

1. Empowerment of Women in Science: Highlights the research work carried out by young women on climate change. Emphasizes the importance of breaking with the stereotypes that still exist about the role of women in science.
2. Interaction with the National Climate Change Commission (Comisión Nacional sobre el Cambio Climático, CNCC): Emphasizes the importance of the CNCC as a space for dialogue between the public sector and civil society in the monitoring of climate policies and compliance with international commitments.
3. Interaction in the Youth Empowerment Group (Grupo Impulsor de Jóvenes, GIJ): Representation of youth from different organizations at the national level and independent youth before the National Climate Change Commission.
4. Dissemination of environmental laws: Suggests greater dissemination of international treaties as national regulations that protect biodiversity.
5. Alternative Fuels: Proposes the development of biofuels from crops to mitigate the energy crisis and achieve positive environmental impacts.
6. Tree-planting event: Plan to organize a massive planting event of different types of trees, according to the bioclimatic zone, and manage the use of waste treatment plants.
7. LCOY and virtual meetings: Proposes that LCOY virtual meetings be recorded and shared for those who cannot attend in real time, and also proposes that the process be decentralized to departmental and provincial levels for greater youth participation.
8. Socio-environmental projects: Plan projects related to entrepreneurship skills and emotional health in contact with forests, with a gender approach, starting with women in vulnerable situations.
9. Climate research: Aims to promote atmospheric climate research among young people and technological development for monitoring climate variables. Requests international financial support for internships at national research centers.



In **Germany**, we are driving a profound societal transformation. We question the “green growth” paradigm and propose bold measures, such as the implementation of a global tax on extreme wealth and highly polluting industries. Our approach seeks to redefine prosperity in terms of sustainability and collective well-being.

We recognize the crucial need for coherence in our climate policies. We aim to align our national and international actions, balancing geopolitical, economic and environmental interests to drive a just energy transition on a global scale. Our activism networks are characterized by being horizontal, voluntary and based on knowledge sharing, which allows us to access institutional decision-making spaces.

In **Brazil**, we focus on protecting the Amazon and other critical ecosystems. We advocate for the elimination of extractive activities in indigenous territories and propose the creation of a robust network of protected area observatories. Our approach strongly integrates environmental education with traditional knowledge.

We place special emphasis on culture and ancestral knowledge as a fundamental basis for climate action. We highlight the need for greater investment in youth-led initiatives, especially those led by women. We are concerned that only 0.76% of available resources are allocated to youth initiatives and that only 25 % of these resources remain in Latin America. We emphasize the importance of scientific data production and defend the right to freedom of research.

In **Pakistan**, we address the mental health of young activists and the urgent need for adaptation policies in response to climate migration. We also focus on the protection of emblematic endemic species, recognizing their ecological and cultural importance.

We celebrate our inclusion in the national delegation at COP 28, which marks a

milestone in the participation of children and youth in these crucial spaces. Our focus is on empowering women and youth through climate advocacy. We organize skill and leadership development workshops, focusing on communication, problem solving and digital literacy. In addition, we are working on mentoring programs to connect experienced leaders with young people to foster growth and guidance in climate activism.

In **Colombia**, we work to ensure the effective implementation of the Escazú Agreement, with a particular focus on the protecting environmental defenders. We propose to innovate with mechanisms such as the conversion of foreign debt into concrete conservation actions in the Amazon, using both nature-based solutions and the ancestral knowledge of local communities. Decentralization of climate action is essential to adapt strategies to the realities of each region, allowing for a more effective and fair response.

COP 16 is a crucial opportunity to promote broader citizen participation, of which the intergenerational approach is a pillar. We want young people to take the lead in promoting



“  
**Each nation faces its own challenges, but we all share the same desire for a healthy planet and a prosperous future for generations to come.**

”

scientific diplomacy in their communities and creating synergies with traditional knowledge. We aim to develop educational programs that integrate sustainability at all levels, both in schools and in communities, with a gender approach that guarantees the inclusion of women and indigenous peoples in these processes. In addition, we see disaster risk management as an important educational tool for achieving sustainable and resilient development.

In the field of energy transition, Colombia is

expanding its efforts in renewable energy, promoting the development of energy communities and green hydrogen. We want to ensure that this transition is made in an inclusive manner, ensuring that the social, economic and environmental benefits reach all people, especially the most vulnerable.

In **Peru**, we propose to create a network of “atmospheric observers” for local climate monitoring. We pay special attention to the impact of glacial retreat on our water sources and advocate for the recovery and application of ancestral agricultural knowledge as part of our adaptation strategies.

We highlight the research work done by young women on climate change, seeking to break stereotypes about the role of women in science. We value the importance of the National Climate Change Commission (CNCC) as a space for dialogue between the public sector and civil society. Through the Youth Empowerment Group (GIJ), we represent young people from different organizations at the national level before the CNCC. We are developing socio-environmental projects that combine entrepreneurship skills and emotional health in contact with forests, with a gender approach.



# V. CONCLUSIONS

## A. INITIATIVES DEVELOPED BY YOUNG WOMEN



**GERMANY**

- Empower youth, especially FLINTA<sup>2</sup>, to become politically active by offering them training workshops, awareness raising, knowledge sharing and access to decision-making processes. Create inclusive spaces for exchange and
- cooperation, providing financial resources and different opportunities for participation. Encourage the creation of communities to inspire a long-term commitment.



**BRAZIL**

- Integrating traditional knowledge into climate action.
- Defend the rights of environmental defenders.



**COLOMBIA**

- “El Frailejón” Collective: Indigenous women lead climate education in their community.
- Research: Interest in contributing to knowledge about climate change and biodiversity conservation.
- Challenges: Implement mentoring programs and leadership opportunities to empower young women.

<sup>2</sup> It is an acronym: F for Frauen (women), L for Lesben (lesbians), I for Intersex, N for Non-binary, T for Transgender and A for Agender.



**PAKISTAN**

- Science Fuse: Improving early childhood science education through STEM methodology.
- Baithak: Promoting rights and gender justice in rural areas.
- Skillistan: Empowering youth through vocational training.
- Intersection of climate change and biodiversity.



**PERU**

- GIJ: Climate change research is led by a high percentage of young women.
- National Committee of Women and Climate Change (Comité Nacional de Mujeres y Cambio Climático, CONAMUCC): Organization of events and spaces for women’s participation.
- Federation of Native Communities of the Middle Napo, Curaray and Arabela (Federación de Comunidades Nativas del Medio Napo, Curaray y Arabela, FECONAMNCUA): Territorial monitoring and collaboration in biodiversity conservation.
- LCOY: Over 65 % female leadership in youth climate events.
- Emphasize the importance of complementing theoretical learning with strategic alliances to obtain funds and shared resources for women’s spaces in climate change.





B. INTERACTION AND INFLUENCE AT THE NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL LEVELS



**GERMANY**

- Include youth voices in climate policies.
- Encourage collaboration between organizations.



**BRAZIL**

- Create dialogue spaces with governments.
- Mobilize citizen participation.



**COLOMBIA**

- Promote decentralization of climate actions.
- Integrating indigenous knowledge into climate policies.



**PAKISTAN**

- Working with local communities to create tailored solutions.



**PERU**

- Strengthen youth participation in government institutions.
- Encourage the implementation of policies that prioritize objectives in the Amazon.
- Enhance the potential to influence public policy creation at local and national levels.
- Create strategic alliances with regional institutions to create collaborative networks and facilitate access to resources at both the national and local levels.

C. INTERACTION IN INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE AND INFLUENCE SPACES



**GERMANY**

- Encourage horizontal collaboration among young activists.
- Preparation prior to COPs through training sessions.



**BRAZIL**

- Integrating traditional knowledge into climate action.
- Defend the rights of environmental defenders.



**COLOMBIA**

- Create strategic alliances for advocacy and negotiation training.
- Promoting open science and better environmental policies.
- Encourage the creation of effective spaces for youth participation in decision-making.



**PAKISTAN**

- Include youth in official COP delegations.
- Create safe spaces for activists’ mental health.



**PERU**

- Break gender stereotypes in science.
- Incorporate traditional knowledge into climate action.
- Create international alliances to support initiatives and expand their impact on global issues such as Climate Change and Biodiversity.
- Strengthen intercultural dialogue to enrich the exchange of approaches and experiences in international forums.
- Participate in international platforms that respect the representativeness and territoriality of Peruvian youth.



It highlights the importance of the active participation of young women in climate action, the need to strengthen their capacities and the urgency of integrating intersectional and human rights approaches into climate policies. Collaboration and dialogue are essential to achieve a meaningful impact at local, national and international levels, and to ensure that the voices of youth and local communities are heard and that their priorities are included in climate change decision-making.

#### **YOUTH CLIMATE ACTION AS A PRIORITY:**

Strengthening youth climate action should be considered a priority in climate change management.

It is essential to create and sustain meaningful participatory spaces that foster the coordination of initiatives, network-building and collaboration at local, regional and international levels.

#### **INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND BIODIVERSITY AGENDAS:**

The integration of climate change and biodiversity agendas will empower key stakeholders, such as youth.

The interconnection between the needs of vulnerable communities and the perspectives of women and indigenous communities must be recognized, addressing these issues through a climate justice approach.

#### **YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING:**

Effective youth participation must be promoted by institutions at the national, regional and global levels.

Specific support is needed for the most vulnerable communities, recognizing their crucial role in climate policies.

#### **BUILDING ALLIANCES FOR CLIMATE ACTION:**

It is crucial to build alliances between governments, international organizations, civil society and local communities to facilitate knowledge transfer, funding and the implementation of joint actions.

Networks of young climate activists were strengthened, consolidating the climate movement at regional and global levels.

#### **COMMITMENT TO DEVELOP A YOUTH DOCUMENT:**

The participating youth committed to work together to develop a document that reflects youth contributions to international events such as the COP 16 on biodiversity and COP 29 and COP 30 on climate change.

#### **FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM:**

A follow-up mechanism will be established with focal points in Brazil, Peru, Germany, Pakistan and Colombia for the presentation of reports at COP 16 and COP 29 with a view to COP 30 and subsequent meetings.

Interest from other countries to participate in the experience will be monitored.

## **VI. RECOMMENDATIONS**

“  
**Facilitate youth organizations to develop new proposals for effective participation mechanisms to ensure that youth have a voice and vote**  
”

In light of these experiences, and considering the efforts of youth organizations at the national level that are making to face the climate challenge in their territories, the following final recommendations can be made:

#### **A. EXPAND YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING SPACES**

- Integrate youth voices into official delegations at COPs and other international negotiation spaces, prioritizing the inclusion of children, women and indigenous peoples.
- Strengthen the capacity of young people by providing resources and opportunities to develop skills in negotiation, diplomacy, communication and political action.
- Facilitate youth organizations to develop new proposals for effective participation mechanisms to ensure that youth have a voice and vote in climate policy-making, including participation in the definition of climate finance targets and the implementation of adaptation and mitigation actions.
- Improve coordination with focal points from participating countries by facilitating dialogue mechanisms to develop follow-up meetings, organize the second in-person international exchange, and contribute to building a regional youth position for international negotiations.





## B. RECOGNIZE AND VALUE KNOWLEDGE DIVERSITY

- Integrating traditional knowledge by promoting traditional and ancestral knowledge in modern science and climate policies, recognizing its value for biodiversity management and climate change adaptation.
- Strengthen nature-based research by funding scientific projects focused on ecosystem restoration, sustainable agriculture and water resource management.
- Urgent measures are recommended to protect key ecosystems such as the paramos and the Amazon, given their importance for water supply and biodiversity, as highlighted by Colombia and Peru. This can include establishing protected areas, regulating extractive activities and promoting sustainable practices in these regions.

## C. ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES OF YOUTH PARTICIPATION

- Combat tokenism and ensure that youth participation is not superficial but based on real and meaningful representation.
- Remove access barriers and ensure that youth participation is accessible and effective, regardless of origin, gender, language barriers, socio-economic status, geographic location, or limitations in accessing international negotiations.
- Promote transparency in climate finance by creating tracking and monitoring mechanisms to ensure its effective and transparent use.

- Facilitate the creation of youth communities through activities such as these, and ensure their sustainability through regular follow-ups and governance mechanisms that connect youth communities with institutionalized spaces, such as the Youth Empowerment Group (Grupo Impulsor de Jóvenes, GIJ) of the Peruvian National Climate Change Commission (CNCC).
- Incorporate environmental and climate education into educational curricula or educational programs of the countries from early stages of training and learning in formal and informal education, so as to promote awareness, understanding and citizen participation with a stronger connection to the protection of the planet from an early age

## D. CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

- Conduct evaluation and feedback processes to collect suggestions and contributions for improvement from attendees through surveys to assess satisfaction, value of the event, and identify areas for improvement.
- Use social media to share participants' exchanges and actions.



**Incorporate environmental and climate education into educational curricula [...] from early stages of training and learning**



# VII. FUTURE SYNERGIES



Build an Amazon Youth Climate Action Network with a focus on intercultural environmental education, with actions related to the development and implementation of educational campaigns focused on the importance of the Amazon and its role in mitigating climate change, taking into account native communities and indigenous peoples, according to the technical guidelines and geographical location of the youth involved in the GloCal project exchanges.

Establish an **International Youth Network for the Environment** to connect young people from different disciplines and countries, and facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experiences on an international level. This network could organize regular meetings and virtual forums where members discuss relevant issues related to climate change and biodiversity conservation, and strengthen collaboration between different regions.

We propose the creation of a **National Youth Synergies Network**, bringing together diverse

youth organizations and initiatives focused on the implementation of the Escazú Agreement and other projects related to climate change adaptation and mitigation, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration. This network will be based on a territorial diagnosis that identifies the specific needs and potential of each region, facilitating collaboration between young people and local communities to generate effective, progressive and sustainable solutions.

Promote and improve the organization of **regional youth summits** to share experiences, strengthen connections between organizations and develop joint proposals for climate action and biodiversity protection. These summits will serve as a platform to make visible the concerns and ideas of young people with a focus on the Amazon and to promote collaboration in the defense of their rights and the preservation of this natural ecosystem of global importance.

In addition, a **Youth Scientist Diplomat Network** can be implemented, bringing



together young people interested in diplomacy and science to promote the development of skills in negotiation and environmental policies. This could be complemented by an **Informal School of Diplomacy and Negotiation**, offering practical workshops on these topics, taught by experts and leaders in the field.

It is also crucial **to create a Regional Amazonian Youth Network** that includes Colombia, Peru and Brazil, focusing on collaboration and knowledge exchange among the Amazonian communities of these countries. This network would allow youth to share experiences on conservation, climate adaptation and ancestral knowledge, promoting a comprehensive and collaborative vision of the Amazon. Through forums and joint activities, projects could be developed that reflect the commitment of Amazonian youth to the conservation of their environment, while strengthening cultural identity and promoting shared responsibility for the sustainability of the region.

Synergy with the different youth organizations at the national level, under the territorial approach, to support the implementation of projects and/or initiatives that are transcendental to climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation and valuation. For this, we will have a baseline by macro-regions to know the potential, results and future projects, which will help us to define the youth organizations in the implementation of projects and/or initiatives.

Develop initiatives that enable the creation of a traditional knowledge bank on climate adaptation and ensure its proper use. This knowledge could inform climate adaptation strategies.

Change of perspective and action by the youth, from “reforestation” to “ecosystem restoration” with native species. The planting areas should be geo-referenced in order to know the areas recovered within the framework of this international exchange and to present them as tangible experiences at a global level from our local sphere of action. In this sense,

not only tree species are considered, but also medicinal, ornamental and cultural species, as well as those that influence the creation of habitats for endangered wildlife, due to the loss and fragmentation of their habitat.

Collaborate with universities and research centers to develop a **continuous training program**, including practical workshops on comprehensive climate change management. This program will seek to empower young leaders by providing them with the tools and knowledge necessary to implement projects in their communities and become agents of change.

It is also essential to establish alliances with civil society organizations, local governments and companies to create a **Youth Innovation Fund** to finance community initiatives focused on sustainability and the environment. This fund will enable young people to access resources to develop projects that promote environmental education, the recovery of natural areas and the promotion of sustainable practices in agriculture and production.

Coordinate with institutions with actions in environmental law, environmental journalism and leaders of natural protected areas of different management modalities, to create spaces for exchange of experiences, training (continuous workshops) and research methodologies on mitigation and adaptation measures that allow us to generate and have primary and statistical information to influence public policies, legislation and expand the possibilities of applying for competitive funds, financing and/or grants that enable us in logistics for education projects, conservation and recovery of areas at the local level.

# AnnEXes

- ANNEX 1. YOUTH FOCAL POINTS FOR PROJECT
- ANNEX 2. YOUTH PARTICIPANTS IN PRESENTIAL EXCHANGES
- ANNEX 3. REFLECTIONS FROM ART



ANNEX 1. YOUTH FOCAL POINTS FOR PROJECT

GERMANY

- Carla Kienel NAJU (Youth Asociation for Nature Protection) Mahmoud Haji - WISA (Wir sind angekommen e.V)

BRAZIL

- Paloma Costa - Engajamundo

COLOMBIA

- Ada Gaviria - LCOY Colombia

PAKISTAN

- Sher Sha - Sikillistan Ventures Pvt Ltd

PERU

- Astry Chávez - Grupo Impulsor de Jóvenes

ANNEX 2. YOUTH PARTICIPANTS IN PRESENTIAL EXCHANGES

GERMANY

- Johana Reichel - NAJU

BRAZIL

- Paloma Costa - Engajamundo

COLOMBIA

- Jonathan Camilo Porras Acevedo Network of Young Environmentalists
- Isbelia Milena Cuaical Chuquizan Network Frailejón
- Angela María Ocampo Carvajal ClimaLab
- Ada Valentina Gaviria LCOY Colombia
- Vidalejandra Araujo Rojo LCOY Colombia
- Duván Vera Mayorga - Asojeter (Youth Asociation for Earth)
- Daniel Sáenz - Network of Young Environmentalists
- Xamara Torrijano - Network of Young Environmentalists

PERU

- Stefani Anchante - Youth Driving Group (Ucayali)
- Víctor Bradález Youth Driving Group (San Martín)
- Alejandra Condori Youth Driving Group (Lima)
- Astry Chávez Youth Driving Group (La Libertad)
- Stephanie Gavilán Youth Driving Group (Puno)
- Jean Pierre Orozco Youth Driving Group (Loreto)
- Mónica Taipe - Youth Network for Agrobiodiversity
- Ebelin Vilca Youth Driving Group (Puno)

ANNEX 3. REFLECTIONS FROM ART

AKUASATAR KER

(Love for the Territory)

This land is my mother,  
Grandfather Fire,  
Grandfather Wind  
And Mother Water,  
Are part of my life,  
They fuel my existence, they heal me,  
And reprimand me with their natural law.

Following the footsteps of our ancestors,  
We walk in spirals,  
Recreating the thought,  
Defending the territory,  
Sacred sites, and identity,  
Facing climate change,  
As an intergenerational task.

Climate Change and Biodiversity,  
Are matters that demand action,  
From local authorities,  
To the international level,  
Integrating knowledge  
And expertise, based on diversity,  
Taking into account the feelings and thoughts.

Youth, walking together, we go,  
Reborn from seeds,  
That, as we move forward, will bear fruit,  
Voicing our words in every space,  
Sharing experiences,  
For life, respect and legitimacy.

We demand climate justice now!

MILENA CHUQUIZAN | COLOMBIA





CLIMATE  
REFUGE

Local actions impact the world,  
In every corner, hope is infused.  
Learning about initiatives that bloom,  
Creates a butterfly effect that ignites.  
In spaces of unity,  
Motivation is reborn,  
We overcome obstacles,  
And the voice never disappears.  
I am acting in my community,  
Joining forces in unity.  
Mobilizations that apply pressure,  
Laws that no longer inspire.  
With our declaration in hand,  
Ordinances that protect humanity.  
Every effort adds to the defense,  
And life finds its presence.  
The challenges are global,  
But our answers are local.  
Together, we influence policies,  
Our voices, echoes of criticism.  
Change is born in connection,  
Among youth, a single mission.  
I learned that the key is to act,  
Justice and nature, together, in the fighting.

LOBEÑO | PERÚ

EL MUNDO QUE  
COMPARTIMOS

(original en inglés)

En manos de la juventud está el futuro,  
Con esperanza y valentía, nos levantamos,  
En cuanto a la acción climática, somos uno solo,  
Bajo el mismo sol cálido.  
A través de intercambios cercanos y lejanos,  
Encontramos nuestra fuerza, subimos el listón,  
En los bosques profundos y en los océanos,  
La biodiversidad es nuestra guía.  
De los pueblos populares a las calles de las ciudades,  
Nuestro trabajo se fortalece con cada latido,  
Género y clima, uno al lado del otro,  
El empoderamiento crece donde la esperanza no puede esconderse.  
Con el conocimiento compartido y las lecciones aprendidas,  
En las reuniones virtuales, los corazones se giran,  
A través de las fronteras, a través de la pantalla,  
Ciudadanos del mundo, brillantes y entusiastas.  
Juntos luchamos, juntos enseñamos,  
Un futuro para todos a nuestro alcance,  
Por la naturaleza, por la justicia, por un día mejor,  
La Tierra sanará, pase lo que pase.

SHER SHAH KHAN BANGASH | PAKISTÁN

THE WORLD  
WE SHARE

In the hands of youth, the future lies,  
With hope and courage, we rise,  
For climate action, we stand as one,  
Beneath the same warming sun.  
Through exchanges near and far,  
We find our strength, we raise the bar,  
In forests deep and oceans wide,  
Biodiversity is our guide.  
From grassroots towns to city streets,  
Our work grows stronger with every beat,  
Gender and climate, side by side,  
Empowerment grows where hope can't hide.  
With knowledge shared and lessons learned,  
In virtual meetings, hearts are turned,  
Across borders, through the screen,  
Global citizens, bright and keen.  
Together we fight, together we teach,  
A future for all within our reach,  
For nature, for justice, for a better day,  
The Earth will heal, come what may.

SHER SHAH KHAN BANGASH | PAKISTAN



### ***MAGMA AND TIME: AN ALLEGORY OF EARTH AND HUMANITY***

Once upon a time, there was a Magma that contained everything we now know as the universe. Within it, all creatures lived in harmony, eternal love and peace.

And every day, if you could call it a day, since time did not exist in Magma, life flowed in perfect synchronicity.

Until one day, from outside Magma, a wanderer named Time appeared. Magma, compassionate, decided to open a place for him in her vast community.

Magma fell in love with Time and, apparently, the feeling was mutual. From their union, a being called Human was born.

Time, which was finite, saw in his Human son the opportunity to reach eternity. In his ambition, he stole the space spheres to escape from Magma, taking Human with him.

Magma fractured with sorrow, and from that fracture Tiempópolis was born. It was a place that retained the beauty of Magma, but where everything was aging. Human, trapped there, began working for his father Time, collecting space gems that allowed him to survive and, hopefully, one day be reunited with his mother Magma.

What neither Human nor Time knew was that Magma still held them both within herself. Magma suffered for her son, but she knew that destroying Tiempópolis would mean his death. So she endured the pain, watching as humans multiplied.

As time passed, the struggles for space and gems began. In desperation, Magma sent gems of love to her children, hoping that they would break the barriers of time and space. These gems fell into different communities, dividing humanity:

Some, protecting the gems of love, turned away from the work of Time. They were not afraid to die, because their legacy was love, justice and peace. They refused to kill or exploit others for space gems.

Others, without gems and desperate to survive, began to commit atrocities to obtain the gems from space.

Time, believing that he controlled everything, jealously kept the love gem that Magma had given him, unaware that others existed.

As Tiempópolis grew larger and heavier, Magma suffered more and more. Her pain manifested itself in Tiempópolis as devastating natural disasters:

Sweeping floods arose as Magma wept for the betrayal of Time and longed to be reunited with her children and grandchildren. Earthquakes shook Tiempópolis when the “kidneys” of Magma, where the most precious rocks are found, penetrated the layers of Tiempópolis. Volcanic eruptions erupted like Magma’s screams of agony.

These disasters wreaked havoc in Tiempópolis, destroying the jobs of many humans and depriving them of their precious space gems.

Although Magma was trying hard to contain Tiempópolis, her own deterioration was evident. Civilization in Tiempópolis was dying, but Magma, in its vastness, was deteriorating more slowly. However, both Magma and the inhabitants of Tiempópolis were on a path to destruction.

The communities that held the gems of love began to understand the truth. They realized that they had to return them to Magma to save everyone and bring justice. These guardians of the gems of love lived without fear of death, knowing that their legacy of love, justice and peace would endure beyond their individual lives. Meanwhile, Time’s love gem was weakening, and he knew he had to return

to Magma to recover, even at the cost of destroying Tiempópolis. In an act of bravery, the communities decided to throw the gems out of space-time, hoping that Magma would reclaim them. They chose their wisest members for this mission, who returned decades later with a device containing two of the three gems of love.

A battle ensued between those who believed in Magma and fought for the truth, and those who, blinded by ambition and fear of death, followed Time.

The defenders of Magma, bearers of the gems of love, refused to use violence. Their resistance was peaceful but powerful, based on love and compassion. They were not afraid to die, because they knew they would

return to Magma. Their unwavering courage and refusal to cause harm were their greatest strengths.

In an unexpected twist, one of Time’s followers, on the verge of death, revealed to Human the location of the last love gem. When Human took it, the gem glowed with a glare never seen before, for selfless love had conquered fear.

Human returned to Magma and Time died, inhabiting a space filled with love, unbound by Time and ambition. The disasters ceased, and Magma began to heal and live in harmony, love, justice and peace.

### ***MORAL***

Magma represents our Earth and all the creatures that inhabit it. Time symbolizes ambition and the system that pushes us to destruction. Humans are us, faced with the choice of continuing the damage or seeking redemption. The natural disasters in the story reflect the real consequences of climate change and the excessive exploitation of our planet. Just as Magma suffered to contain Tiempópolis, our Earth suffers to sustain our unsustainable civilizations. This story is a tribute to human rights and environmental defenders, especially in Colombia, where 767 leaders have lost their lives in the last 5 years, making the country the most dangerous in the world for these brave souls. It is a tribute to the victims of natural disasters, increasingly frequent and devastating due to climate change. To the Pachamama that sustains us, to the indigenous communities that protect 80% of the planet’s biodiversity, and to all the generations that fight against climate change, risking their lives and families for a better

future. Our challenge is to recognize the “gems of love” in our world: compassion, solidarity and respect for nature. Like the guardians of the gems in the story, we must act without fear, knowing that our legacy of love and peace will endure beyond our individual lives. True power does not lie in the accumulation of wealth or in dominating time, but in selfless love and the courage to defend what is just, even in the face of the greatest adversity. Each of us has the potential to be that “Human” who completes the device, reconnecting humanity with nature once again. As in the story, our salvation lies in recognizing our unity with Earth and with each other. Only in this way can we stop the destruction, heal our planet, and create a future where humanity and nature coexist in harmony.





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