## Session 4: Preparing and communicating positions effectively

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13:45−14:05</td>
<td>Introduction to the session</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:05−14:10</td>
<td>Group discussion on what makes interventions/engagement effective in moving an ‘agenda‘ forward</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:10−14:20</td>
<td>Sharing of top 3 points from the groups</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:20−14:25</td>
<td>Background on the national youth focal points – key ‘ask’ by the YOUNGO, and explanation of the group exercise</td>
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<td>14:25−14:45</td>
<td>Group work to develop a one-minute ‘pitch’ to move the shakers and prepare for foreseeable Qs/reactions from Parties</td>
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<td>14:45−15:20</td>
<td>Selling ‘pitch’ – one group sells the ‘pitch’, the other groups play Parties</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:20−15:30</td>
<td>Lessons learned – What would you do differently in your next advocacy statement to inspire actions by others?</td>
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Factors affecting national politics of climate change

- Science
- Observed impacts
- Economic factors
- International consensus
- Regional motivation
- Domestic activism & media
- Other legal obligations and institutional setups
- Partisan politics
What are the factors that affect international climate change negotiations?
Factors affecting international climate politics

- Retention of status quo of geopolitical and trade balances
- Balance and reciprocity
- The need for consensus
- Supremacy of national sovereignty (Party drivenness)
- Costs of transition – and need for just transition arrangements
- Operationalizing the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances
The international context - tradeoffs triangle

Enforcement/compliance

Stringency/ambition

Comprehensiveness and coverage