

# European Youth and Climate Change

A Community Baseline

PEOPLE  
& PLANET  
A COMMON FUTURE



GLOBAL

# PEOPLE & PLANET

A COMMON DESTINY

## Mapa das Ideias

[www.mapadasideias.pt](http://www.mapadasideias.pt)

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## People and Planet: A Common Destiny

Pan-European campaign to mobilise youth citizens and *glocal* (global + local) authorities in the fight against climate change

### Our project

With the existing Climate Change scenario, by 2030, water scarcity in some arid and semi-arid places will displace up to 700 million people worldwide. Even though these are speculative numbers, the following years will be dramatic for our planet.

It is a global problem that will affect every part of the world and its inhabitants. Therefore, we call on every citizen to understand their place in this process, to recognise how impactful their actions are, and to realise their power to make a change in our common destiny.

To raise awareness, empower and mobilise Young European Citizens and decision-makers, our project will implement activities in 8 EU Member States in Germany, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, and Cape Verde between 2020 and 2024.

It aims to contribute positively to the sustainability of development policies at the *glocal* level and promote the participation of youth citizens as change-makers.

### Our goals

Our project intends to raise awareness among Young European Citizens about the challenges and consequences arising from climate change and, in this way, encourage them to take the lead in adopting more sustainable lifestyles.

Simultaneously to the mobilisation of Young European Citizens, it also focuses on strengthening local decision-makers capacities to build more sustainable development policies while deepening their abilities to understand the intertwined relations established at the *glocal* level.



### **Our activities**

A widespread pan-European awareness campaign named #WaterOfTheFuture focusing on the challenges and behaviours related to climate change that plans to influence 59 million European youngsters and will be implemented in 8 EU Member States and Cape Verde. From this general campaign, several other activities will emerge, namely street actions, advisory councils, activism labs, surveys, and exchange programmes, focusing on the full spectrum of the SDGs.

A structured and sustainable coalition of Local Authorities and Civil Society Organisations will work together towards informing and mobilising its citizens regarding climate change and sustainable lifestyles.

Using innovative communication tools, dynamic methodologies for non-formal education, training and experience-sharing between partners, the project aims to contribute to:

- i. The enhancement of Local Authorities' potential in building and leading successful actions concerning the SDGs;
- ii. The promotion of Local Authorities' visibility as key actors in the implementation of national development strategies;
- iii. The support of initiatives aiming to establish stronger relations and links between Local Authorities and Non-State Organisations.

### **Our path**

Our strategy, through participatory methodologies, directs its attention to the mobilisation of European youngsters, and calls on them to become key actors in the development and dissemination of campaigns about sustainability. This mobilisation strategy also considers the role of local decision-makers as key actors in disseminating sustainable values among their citizens.

The project will benefit multimedia tools and social media for the contact with the youth and will use methodological techniques suitable for training with Local Authorities personnel. Building the widespread campaign will consider all the information gathered and conclusions taken from previous projects on these topics and the contributions of the partners' experience.

### **Our impact**

With the creation of a European Local Authorities coalition aware and capable of promoting development policies coherent and aligned with the SDGs and the mobilisation of a large group of Young European Citizens capable of promoting and encouraging sustainable lifestyles and behaviours, this project aspires to mitigate or even halt the ongoing environmental degradation of the Planet Earth.

The European Commission's Development Education and Awareness Raising Programme (DEAR) supports projects that engage the European Union public in worldwide social, economic, and environmental development issues.

### **Our campaign**

Water scarcity is one of the great challenges we must face now and in the years to come. "We are not camels" is the motto of the #WaterOfTheFuture campaign, launched on March 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2022.

It aims to address issues in the public agendas, helping to change consciences and, above all, each person's behaviour.



## Brief description of the national contexts summary

### How are Germany, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, and The Netherlands doing in terms of GHG emissions?

The 8 EU Member States (Germany, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, and Spain) involved in our project have different contexts in terms of GHG emissions.

For instance, between 2009 and 2017, emissions in **Germany** barely fell. In recent years, Germany further reduced its greenhouse gas emissions by 8.7% in 2020 compared to 2019 and 40% compared to 1990. Currently, Germany is responsible for almost 2% of global greenhouse gas emissions and is thus among the top 10 countries with the highest greenhouse gas emissions.

In **Ireland**, the greenhouse gas emissions have increased a net 6.1% from 1990 to 2020, although the last few years (including the pandemic) have decreased. Ireland's GHG emissions are the second highest in Europe due primarily to the large agricultural sector, accounting for 37.1% (EPA 2020) of Irish emissions and its low population.

**Romania** generates 3 % of the EU-27's total greenhouse gas emissions, reducing emissions faster than the EU average. With several energy-intensive industries in Romania, the country's carbon intensity is much higher than the EU average but decreasing rapidly. GHG emissions fell by 6.2 % between 2010 and 2019.

Between 2008 and 2011, Poland's greenhouse gas emissions were stable. It decreased in the following years, 2012-2014, then increased slightly, determined by economic growth. Another significant increase in emissions was registered in 2016-2017. This was associated with changes in the fuel market in **Poland** and an increase in the number of vehicles.

According to 32 Global Carbon Atlas data, in 2017, Poland was in 20th place in the world ranking of CO2 emitters. Among the European Union countries, it was in 5th place, behind Germany, Great Britain (which was still in the EU), France, and Italy, regarding the amount of CO2 emitted.

Greenhouse gas emissions have been steadily decreasing in **Italy** until 2019. In the last decade, the GHG emission in Italy has fallen from more than 395 million tonnes annually in 2011 to just almost 323 million tonnes annually by 2019 (Eurostat, 2021). This roughly accounts for just over an 18% reduction in eight years. However, if we compare these data with the European targets of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, it is a fact that on this current trajectory, the Italian state is not on track to achieve its emissions reduction goals, defined within the framework of the UN 2030 Agenda and the European Green Deal.

**Portugal's** greenhouse gas emissions decreased between 2010 and 2019 by 7,1%. Progress was overall steady, except for 2015 and 2017, with the latest year representing a peak in emissions. This rise was observed mainly in the energy, water, and sanitation sectors: 2017 was classified as extremely hot and dry, impacting hydropower production.

Portugal's total GHG emissions accounted for 1.8 % of the EU, at 63.6 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent, making it the Member State with the seventh-lowest per capita emissions. Forecasts indicate that Portugal will reach its target of reducing GHG emissions by between 18% - 23% by 2020 (compared to 2005 levels). Despite this positive climate performance, the country still relies heavily on high-carbon transport, energy, and agriculture.

In 2020, greenhouse gas emissions in **The Netherlands** were 164 megatons of CO2 equivalent. This is 9% lower than in 2019 and 25.5% lower than in 1990. CO2 emissions in 2020 were 15% lower than in 1990. In 2010, it was still 12% cent higher.

According to Eurostat data, **Spain's** greenhouse gas emissions decreased from 370,589 thousand tonnes in 2010 to 333,669 in 2019, that is to say, a 10% reduction. The decline was constant, except for 2011 when figures raised slightly. Considering GHG emissions per capita, Spain ranks 22nd among 32 European countries evaluated, starting with the most polluting ones.

### Current governments' actions to tackle climate change and water scarcity

Regarding governments' strategies to tackle climate change and water scarcity, key policies and action plans should be highlighted in the different countries.

In 2019, the **German government** adopted the Climate Protection Programme 2030. Among its core elements, the first Federal Climate Protection Act stands out. It defines how measures to combat global warming must be implemented and monitored. With this law, Germany's climate protection targets for 2030 are legally binding for the first time at the federal level.

In May 2021, the Federal Government submitted an amendment to the Climate Protection Act: previously, 55% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were to be saved by 2030; now, it is 65%. By 2040, 88% of greenhouse gas emissions are to be saved. Germany is to be climate-neutral by 2045 (previously 2050).

Climate change is also a considerable challenge for water management. According to an analysis of official data by the WWF, more than one-third of German groundwater is in poor chemical condition. The analysis also states that Germany is failing to meet the targets of the EU Water Framework Directive. To master these challenges, the Federal Ministry for the Environment presented a draft of the "National Water Strategy" in 2021, based on the results of a two-year National Water Dialogue, where multiple stakeholders compiled the most significant challenges and goals for the development of water management.

**Ireland** is now operating under the 2021 Climate Action Plan, which promises to halve the greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and reach net zero carbon by 2050 in line with EU Directives. One of its key actions is working closely with farmers for a just transition in the agricultural and peat sectors. Ireland's GHG emissions are the second highest in Europe due primarily to the large agricultural sector.

This country also operates under the Water Services Policy Statement, 2018-2025, which has three broad aims: conservation, quality, and futureproofing. Regarding water conservation, over 80% of Ireland's water comes from surface water, which is not anticipated to change. However, Ireland's water infrastructure is ageing and not fit for purpose, so Ireland experiences shortages and contamination due to inadequate pipes and population concentrations. Also, Ireland continues to experience seasonal flooding due to climate change, and mitigation of the damage caused by floods must be part of any plan to combat climate change.

In **Italy**, the Alliance for Sustainable Development (ASviS) publishes different reports and documents annually to monitor the country's achievement of the SDGs, as well as the legislative interventions linked to the topics of the 2030 Agenda. In 2021, ASviS analysed the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP). However, in ASviS's view, this plan does not cover the current and future environmental challenges. It reports the frequent absence of quantitative or qualitative targets concerning social and environmental aspects as a critical issue.

Italy is in an area identified as particularly vulnerable to climate change: the Mediterranean region is considered a hotspot of climate change impacts. Therefore, adaptation is a cross-cutting issue that needs synergistic actions that consider the effects of climate change in different sectors.

In this sense, the interests of the Ministry for the Ecological Transition are directed to define the National Adaptation Plan for climate change to demand the integration of adaptation into sectoral and local planning, support local administrations through information and training activities, disseminate and share data and knowledge on the subject through easily accessible interactive tools, and develop studies, models and tools concerning specific relevant hazards to which the Italian territory is subject.

Italy is also currently engaged in gearing the SDGs to economic, social and environmental planning. When analysing the indicators used to measure the country's progress for the UN SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation, it becomes quite clear that Italy has fallen short despite some positive results. This inefficiency is related to the losses or leakages of water from pipelines in Italy

which have only increased in frequency each year. So, it is improbable that Italy will reach the objectives set out in the UN 2030 Agenda as critical interventions surrounding the addressing of water losses, the improvement of purification systems and the reduction of fertilisers, pesticides, and water for agricultural purposes have not materialised.

In 2009 the "Decreto Ronchi" (Ronchi Decree) saw the complete privatisation of water management and services in Italy. This decision made water no longer a publicly accessible good for Italian citizens. In response to this, a vast social coalition, led by the Italian Forum for Water Movements, was formed to reinstate water as a public good through a national referendum. In June 2011, 95% of the 27 million Italian citizens that turned out to vote expressed their desire for the return of water being a public good.

However, numerous attempts have materialised to dismiss the results and delay the republication process. To this day, water management in Italy remains in the hands of private and public investors and entities, resulting in a fragmented water management system. After 2011, in continuity with the referendum, the Forum and other CSOs are campaigning to introduce the law *Acquapubblica*, which proposes a more democratically inclusive and participatory model where citizens can contribute to the decision-making process. This process toward more coherent and fair water governance at the national level resonated at the European level through the constitution of the European Association of Public Water Operators for universal access to water and sanitation.

As regards public participation, it is worth mentioning the so-called "river contracts", negotiated between institutions and the general public – a practice initiated in 2003 and based on the principle of horizontal subsidiarity and the identity value of rivers and lakes for riparian populations as well as on increased accountability on the users' side. The creation of a National Table of River Contracts (*Tavolo Nazionale dei Contratti di Fiume - TNCdF*) in 2007 responded to the need for introducing new forms of governance, as well as forms of voluntary cooperation that are requested by EU directives and guidelines to implement integrated management of water, land and landscape in a shared and subsidiary manner.

**Poland** is facing several challenges connected with the reduction of GHG emissions. According to analyses contained in the EEA (European Environment Agency) report, this country is among the ten member states (next to countries such as Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, and Malta) that will not be able to achieve the targets assumed for 2020. During the COP24 summit in Katowice in 2018, many initiatives and actions for climate protection were presented, which Poland can promote in connection with taking the lead during the

climate summit. Among the demanded climate actions, air quality improvement, development of electromobility and clean technologies, sustainable forest management, the gradual abandonment of carbon, support for post-carbon regions and former miners seeking new forms of employment were mentioned. Also, the Polish government has declared to stop carbon mining by 2049.

In Poland, the national legal act regulating water management is the Act of 20 July 2017 - Water Law. Activities focus on addressing two major challenges: reducing emissions and removing pollution and its effects.

**Portugal** was among the first countries to set 2050 carbon neutrality goals in 2016. The Roadmap for Carbon Neutrality 2050 (RNC2050) focuses on how all sectors should contribute to reducing emissions and increasing efficiency and innovation. In this context, Portugal has been promoting the role of hydrogen from renewables for hard-to-decarbonise sectors.

The flagship policy supporting these efforts is the National Energy and Climate Plan for 2021-2030, also aligned with the 2030 targets set up at the EU level. The plan aims to reduce total GHG emissions: -45% to -55% in 2030 (compared to 2005), incorporate 47% of renewables in the gross final energy consumption and improve energy efficiency by 35% by 2030.

The current Portuguese Water Law (2005) derives from an EU directive. It aims to prevent further degradation and pollution while protecting aquatic ecosystems, promoting sustainable water use, and ensuring compliance with the objectives of relevant international agreements. Given the centrality of this resource, water and wastewater management are also targeted for improvement by the RNC2050 through a continued focus on urban rehabilitation.

In **Romania**, the 2020 National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) propose tapping into new natural gas reserves in the Black Sea to transition away from coal-based electricity production and reduce energy imports. Several climate associations criticised the Romanian transition plans, including not being ambitious enough, considering the timeframe for phasing out coal and the decision to continue reliance on fossil fuels rather than leaping to renewables.

Using the Recovery and Resilience Facility opportunity, Romania submitted a concept paper in May 2021, including projects that enable the country to complete the coal phase-out by 2032. According to the reform, the projects also include raising Romania's target for a renewable energy share of gross final energy consumption from 30.7 to 34 %. The Commission assessment of the NECP also suggested a 34 % target for renewables in 2030.

In **Spain**, the Water Office and the Climate Change Office are part of the Ministry for the Ecological Transition, which manages systemic monitoring and mitigation actions. The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2021-2030 contributes to the fulfilment of various international commitments made by Spain over the last decade, such as the Paris Agreement, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification or The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as the 2030 Agenda. This document identifies the main climate change risks for Spain. It supports the definition and implementation of the corresponding adaptation measures to reduce damage from climate change and build a more resilient economy and society. It also includes an action line about water resources since an approximately 24% reduction in average river flow is forecast for the end of the century. The prediction is similar in the case of the aquifer recharge. Indeed, the Hydrological Planning Regulation and Instruction have been recently adapted to the European Green Deal.

In **The Netherlands**, based on the final 2020 data (164.3 megatons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent), the Urgenda target has been met. This means greenhouse gas emissions in 2020 are 25.5% lower than in 1990.

As stated in the Coalition Agreement of October 10, 2017, the second goal aims for a 49% reduction in emissions by 2030 compared to 1990. This was established in the Climate Act on July 2, 2019. To achieve this 49% reduction target, the Dutch government, businesses and civil society organisations entered a Climate Agreement. After implementing the Climate Agreement, emissions should reach a maximum of 112.5 megatons CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent in 2030.

Initially, the European Union aimed for a 40% reduction in emissions by 2030 compared to 1990. In December 2020, the European Green Deal ambitions ensured that the EU 2030 reduction target was tightened to 55%. The government has also tightened the 2030 reduction target. Dutch policy focuses on about 60% reduction to be on the safe side.



## Role of youth in this context

In **Germany**, protecting the environment and climate is a top issue for young people. They expect politicians to do more for the climate and the environment and see potential in every individual to behave more environmentally friendly. These are some of the representative youth study "Future? Ask Youth" results, published on behalf of the Federal Environment Ministry and the Federal Environment Agency in January 2020.

Germany's most significant climate action group is Fridays for Future (FfF). Inspired by Greta Thunberg, the movement consists mainly of pupils and university students. FfF has inspired some spin-offs, such as Scientists for Future and Parents for Future. Aside from the school strikers, active climate groups in Germany include the direct-action group Extinction Rebellion and the anti-fossil fuel activists of Ende Gelände, known for blocking coal mines.

In April 2021, the Federal Constitutional Court declared the Federal Government's Climate Protection Act unconstitutional in parts, thus strengthening climate protection. The law must now be amended by the end of 2022 at the latest. The lawsuit was filed mainly by young people, who several environmental associations supported. Climate activists from FfF have also presented a list of demands for the first 100 days of a new German government.

**Ireland's** Climate Assembly Eire (for young people) has recently convened. It has issued a set of demands of the Irish Government, including youth engagement, education for political representatives, stopping pollution, just transition, and biodiversity protection. These demands were issued coming up to their Earth Day 2022 Climate Townhall.

The Italian Youth Association for UNESCO, at their third Youth Forum, held in a virtual mode in Parma, Italian Capital of Culture, in 2021, launched the "Next Generation You" Manifesto. This Manifesto contained 12 proposals as accelerators of Agenda 2030 to give younger generations a perspective for the future.

Also, the Dipartimento della Presidenza del Consiglio per le politiche giovanili e il Servizio Civile (Department of the Council Presidency for Youth Policies and the Civil Service) launched in 2021 the GIOVANI2030, a platform aiming to create a community able to provide ideas and content, but also to welcome proposals, ideas and suggestions in the co-planning and co-management of projects, where youth can themselves become protagonists of their future. This platform has also been promoted by ANCI Giovani - the Youth Section of the National Union of Municipalities, to empower youth engagement and the development of new civic spaces and opportunities.

As for climate action, and based on a survey conducted by WeWorld in 2021 in 23 EU countries, Italian youth display higher levels than the European average regarding awareness concerning climate change and urgency in addressing climate-related issues.

What has become evident is that **Italy's** youth and youth organisations have a significant role to play in achieving sustainability goals. Young people are highly conscientious and informed about climate issues and know that intergenerational equity needs to be guaranteed, or they will inherit a planet considerably different and more at risk than previous generations did.

The youth climate movements have become extremely popular among youth organisations, groups, and individuals in Italy in recent years. Like in Germany, Fridays for Future (FfF) actively involves cities and citizens across the Italian peninsula, from Milan to Catania, Palermo to Rome: on March 25, 2022, over 679 cities have protested not only against climate change but also the war in Ukraine. The Extinction Rebellion movement is also rapidly growing, with more than 30 local groups formed in different Italian municipalities.

The many shining examples of youth-led initiatives in Italy bode well for the future. Below is a non-exhaustive list of good experiences: from the Green Dream, a web series co-curated and co-conducted by the Italian green influencer Nicola Lamberti and promoted by Utilitalia, the Federation that brings together companies operating in public service utilities, to Worldrise co-funded by marine biologist Mariasole Bianco to webzine Duegradi funded by Federico Mascolo of Climate Action Network Europe, and Youtuber Klaus (pseudonym of Tudor Laurin) ambassador of the Queen of the Dolomites, to cite just a few.

In **Poland**, the Youth Climate Strike is very active. They are a group of people who speak out on important issues and participate in events and consultations with those in local and national authorities. Like the Polish division of Extinction Rebellion - they organise demonstrations, speeches, and protests. They are the voice of young citizens who care about environmental and social issues.

The first National Youth Plan in **Portugal** was created in 2018 through a participative process and commits to 'the involvement and participation of young people in achieving the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda'. Two years after its implementation, the Plan had contributed to advancing SDG 13, Climate, through one initiative, but none towards SDG 6, Water. Despite several youth consultation mechanisms at the local and national levels, none of them targets youth engagement with the 2030 Agenda. In fact, there was no structured dialogue with the broader civil society ahead of the UN voluntary national review. Overall, youth participation in Portugal has been encouraged for decades through the National Youth Council (1985), the Youth Parliament (1995) and the Youth Participatory Budget (2017).

Like in Poland, the Youth Climate Strike has been relatively active in Portugal. Since its surge in 2019, several politicians have been eagerly consulting with young people on climate-related issues, although often in a non-structured way. In 2020, six young Portuguese people, together with the Global Legal Action Network (GLAN), took the unprecedented initiative of filing a complaint at the European Court of Human Rights against 33 countries.

**Romania's** VNR presents the country's policies and trends for developing an inclusive and sustainable society focusing on social aspects of sustainable development. FOND, a prominent Romanian NGO coalition established in 2006, was part of the working group drafting the VNR in 2018. FOND brings together some of the most active Romanian CSOs working in development and actively contributing to all 17 SDGs. It provides a voice for those most vulnerable and affected by the global challenges targeted by the SDGs, especially the youth. The six SDGs reviewed in 2018 were 6, 7, 11, 12, 15 and 17, considered the engine that tackles the transformation to sustainable societies.

New Horizons established partnerships in Romania with the Ministry of Education, private companies that support quality education and other NGOs working in the educational area. The partnerships prepare pupils (12-18) and young adults (18-26) to become global citizens, actively participants in their communities, and solve global issues. Also, they open up new channels of communication between schools, communities, and teachers, on one side and between NGOs working in education, schools and the private sector on the other hand.

At the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Madrid in 2019, the Spanish government signed a declaration that reflects the priorities identified by children and young people worldwide. In this document, **Spain** made, among others, the following commitments: consider the rights of children and young people in the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including recognition of their specific vulnerabilities, as well as their status as key actors and implementers; strengthen the capacity of children and young people in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts by establishing and investing in environmental and climate change education; explore mechanisms at both international and national levels to guarantee the effective participation of children and young people in decision-making on climate change.

On the other hand, according to the INJUVE report Youth In Spain 2020, climate emergency concerns young people more than the average of the other matters asked for, especially youngsters between 14 and 19 years old. In addition, 15% of respondents claim that they have been involved in demonstrations, strikes or protests against climate change. In general, they also agree on policies favouring recycling, banning plastic packaging and supporting renewable energies.

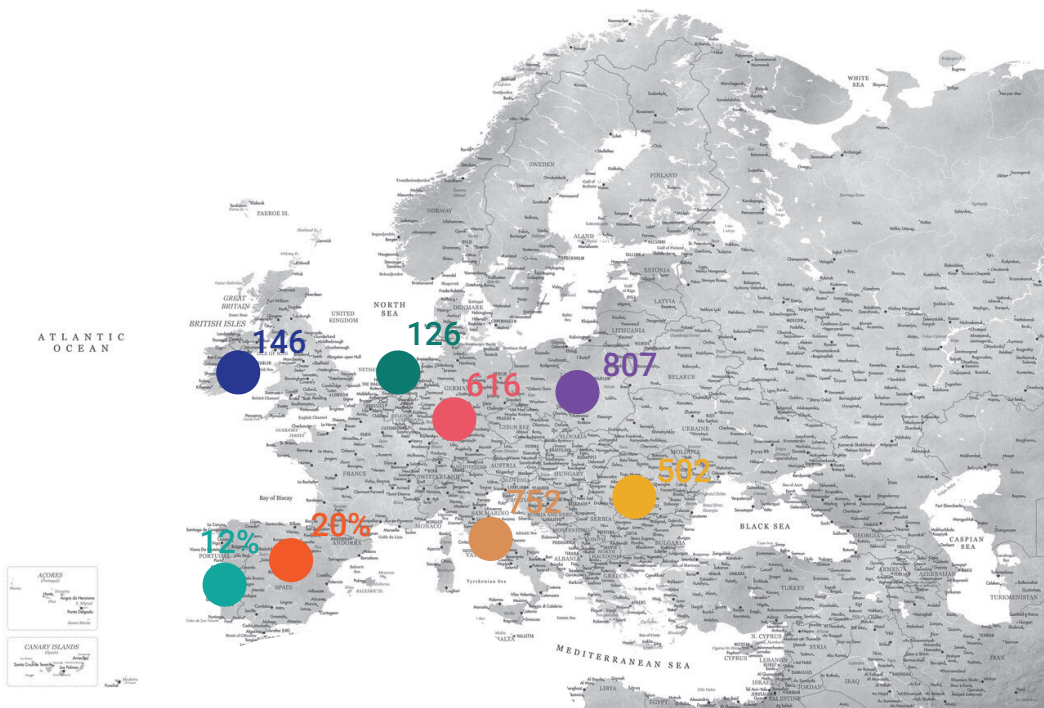


In **The Netherlands**, youth organisations have been set up and are organised in the "Jongeren Klimaat Beweging/JKB". Global agreements had to be made to limit climate change to 1.5 degrees of warming. Before the historic Paris Climate Summit in 2015, three youth organisations decided it was time to act together. Jongeren Milieu Actief, Studenten voor Morgen and the Youth Representatives for Sustainable Development to the UN (of NJR) organised the very first Young Climate Summit and wrote a manifesto under the joint name of the 'Young Climate Movement'. More than 30 youth organisations rapidly signed this manifesto, not only by youth organisations active in the field of sustainability and environment but also by trade unions, political youth organisations, educational parties and student clubs. Young people expressed their concerns about the future en masse. It was clear that the initiative had to continue. On October 31, 2016, the Young Climate Movement Foundation was born. In 2022 in total, 67 youth organisations will participate in JKB.

On a local level in municipalities, there are all kinds of youth participation as "Youth mayor", "Youth Advisory Council" as well as in school there are "Green Teams of students" (set up by LBSNN in Zoetermeer on secondary and now also primary schools). Also, in several municipalities, there are regular "Climate Marches".



**Demographic  
characteristics  
of survey participants**



Total of participants: 3671

Chart 1.1. Baseline survey results. Number of participants per country

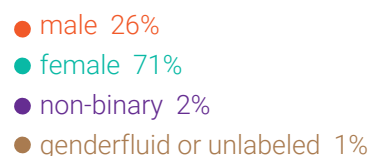
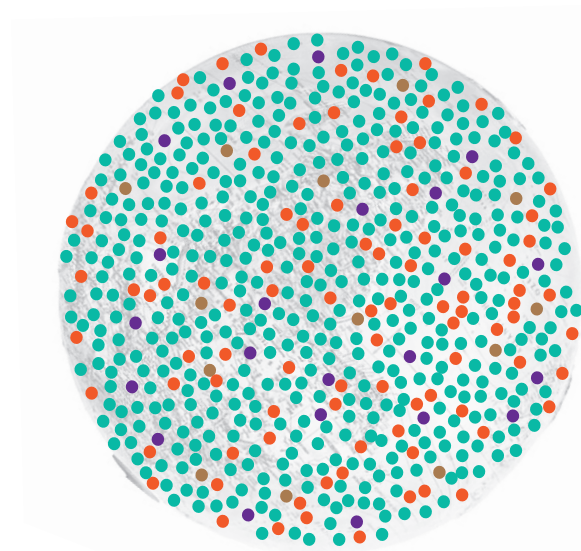
The vast majority of the survey participants are female (71%). 26% are male, and 3% are non-binary, genderfluid or unlabeled. Interesting insights from different sources also address gender equity. The Women's Forum for Economy and Society barometer on gender equity (AAVV, 2021) found that women – more often than men – have changed their behaviour to decrease their carbon dioxide emissions by recycling, buying local, and reducing water and meat consumption.

On average, women are slightly more likely than men to be concerned about the environment and have stronger pro-climate opinions and beliefs. Scholars have proposed several explanations for this gender gap, including differences in gender socialisation and resulting value systems (e.g., altruism, compassion), perceptions of general risk and vulnerability, and feminist beliefs, including a commitment to egalitarian values of fairness and social justice (Ballew, Marlon, Leiserowitz and Maibach, 2018).

Women's Forum proposes that we examine different stages to properly understand the degree of gender equality in the decision process. These should include research, technical and development of policy recommendations.

### Having equal male and female decision-makers will include:

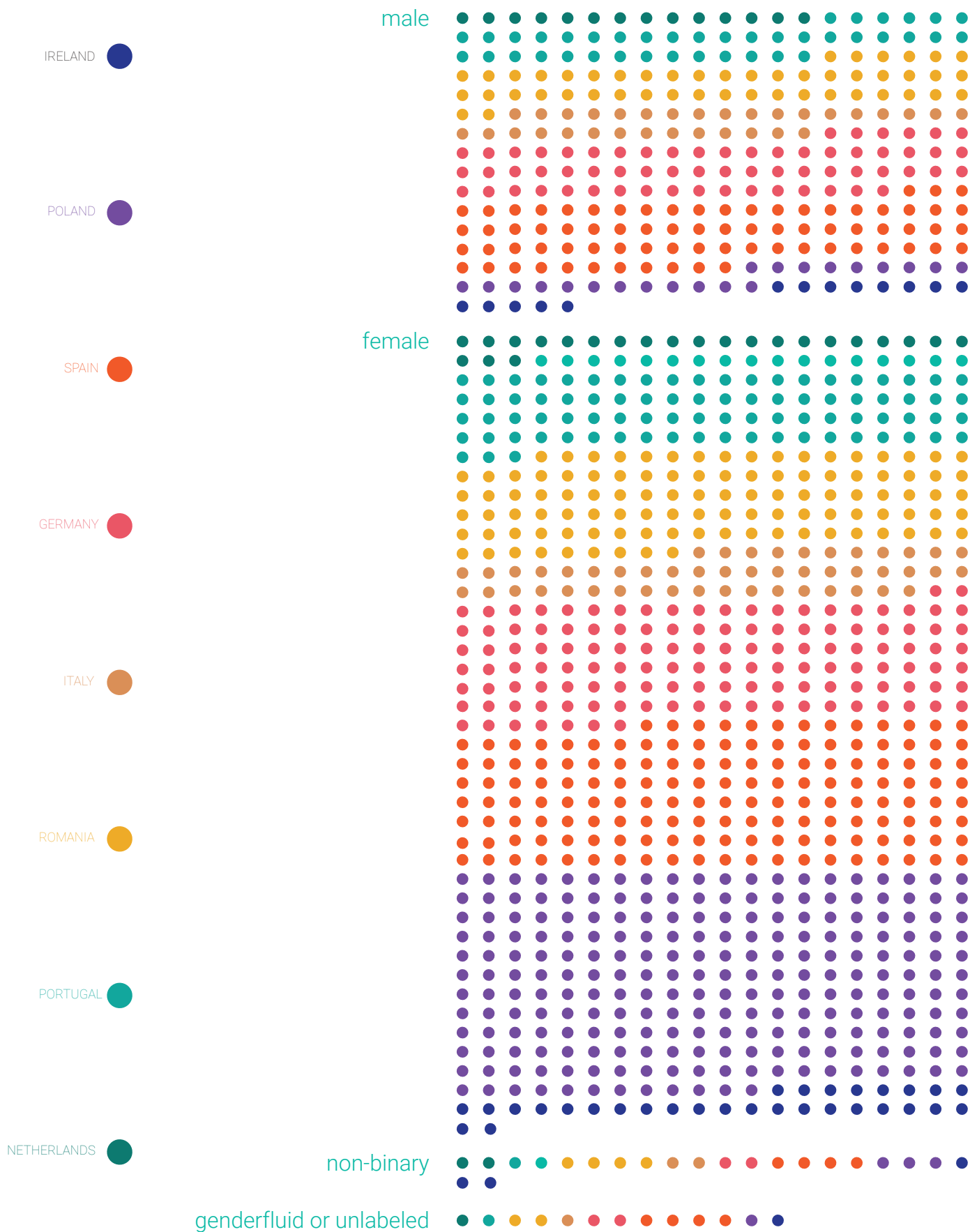
- The high value and richness of diversity.
- The different perceptions and attitudes in front of the same problem.
- Therefore valuing different sensitivities in the development of solutions.



Base: All respondents (N= 3671)

Chart 1.2.  
Baseline survey results.  
**Demographic characteristics  
of survey participants.**  
**Gender**





Base: All respondents (N= 3671)

Chart 1.2.1. Baseline survey results.  
**Demographic characteristics of survey participants.**  
**Gender per country**



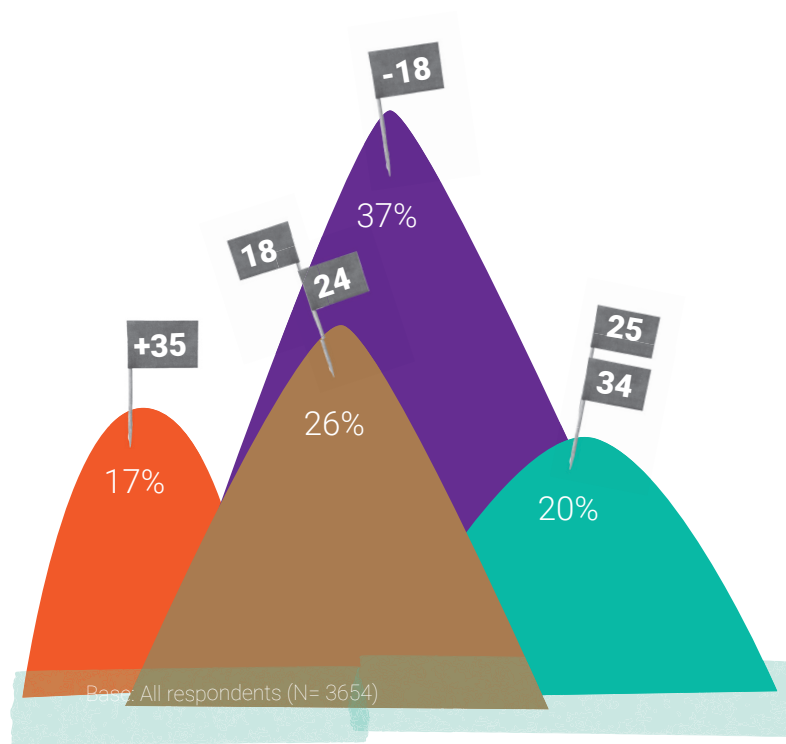


Chart 1.3. Baseline survey results.  
**Demographic characteristics of survey participants.**  
**Age**

The sample reaches 83% of young European citizens (YEC) under 35 years. By this result, it accomplishes the project's goal.

According to the UN's Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change Outcome Report (AAVV, 2020), working together has multiple facets for the youth:

- First, it is about sharing ideas and practices in climate education.
- Secondly, it gives no actor a free pass on not delivering on their climate commitments.
- Thirdly, working together requires ample intergenerational dialogue, a racially diverse discussion, inclusion of LGBTQ+, indigenous and traditional people, people with special needs, refugees and IDP (internally displaced people).

The Netherlands, Ireland, and Romania have the younger samples, with most respondents under 18. On the other hand, Poland has the highest rate of older respondents.

According to the Youth Study by TUI Stiftung (2019), most young people are quite optimistic about their expectations for the future. Young people perceive the issues of Climate protection and environmental policy (55%) and Digitisation (45%) rather as opportunities than as a threat (AAVV, 2019: 6).

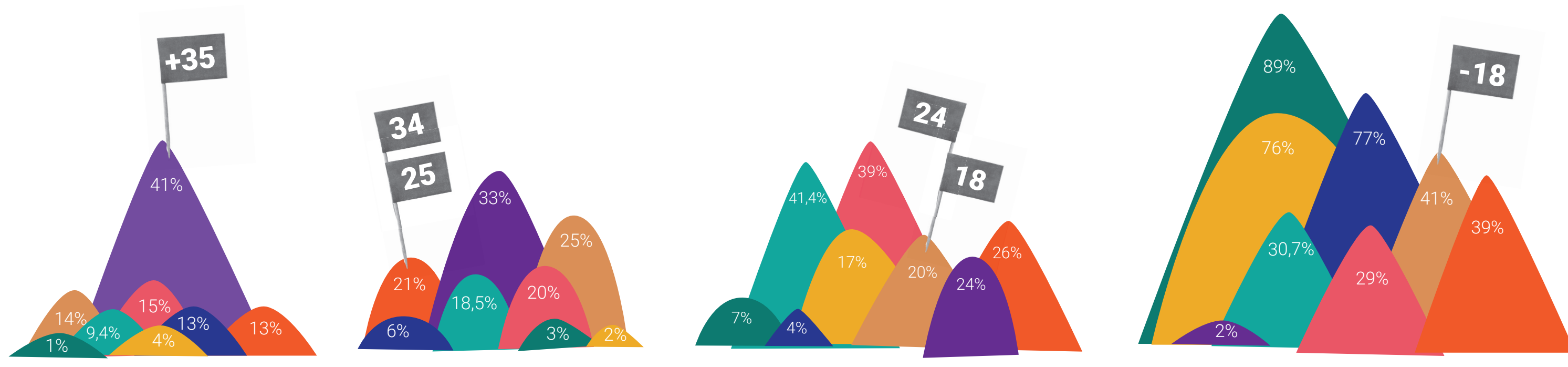
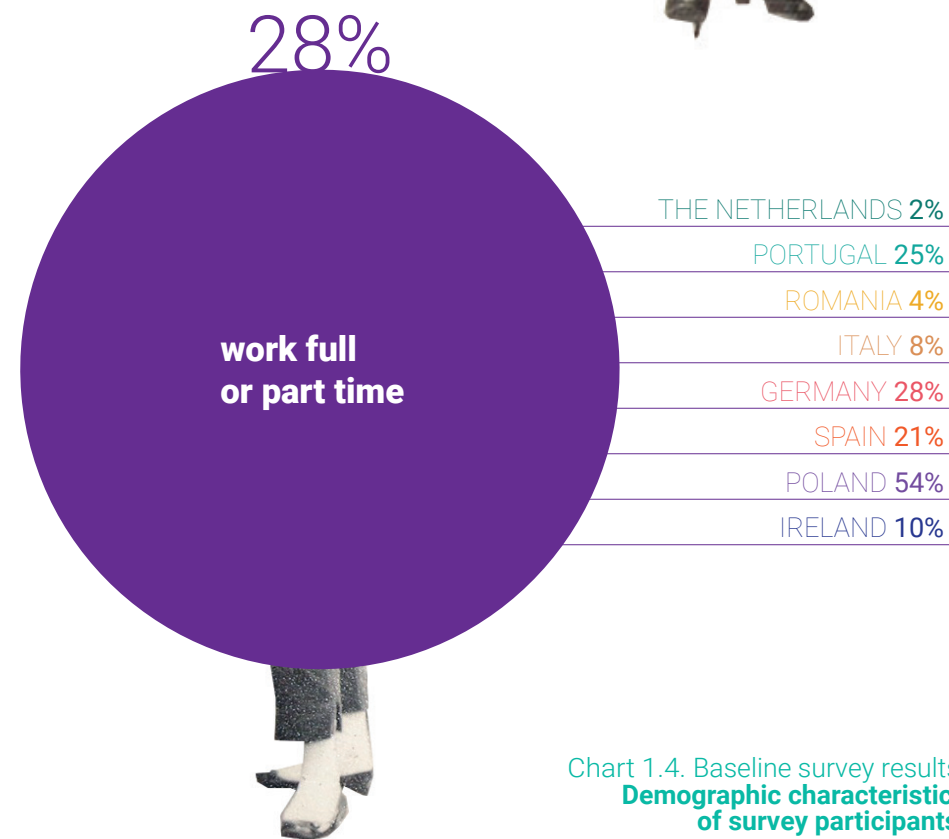
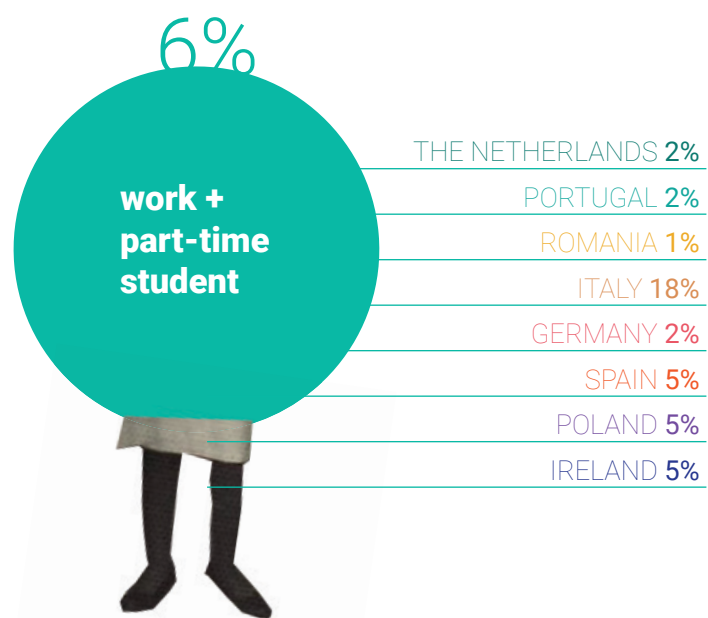
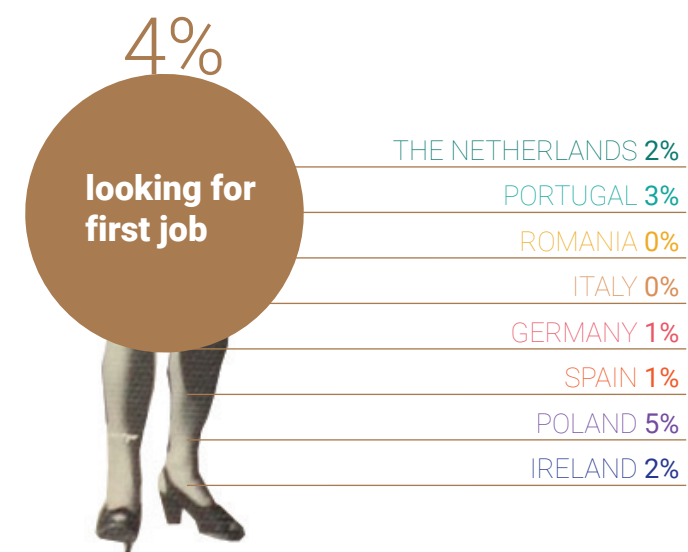
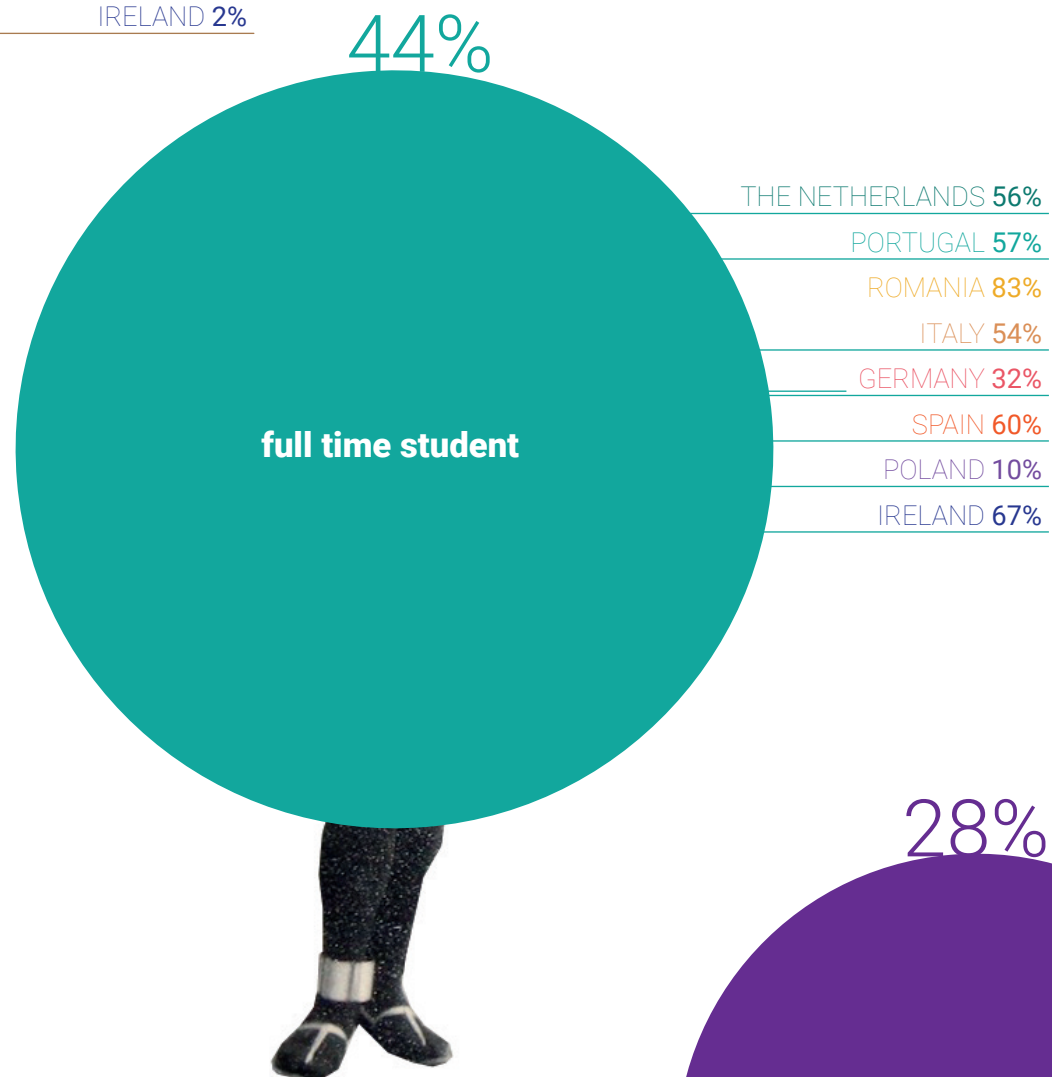
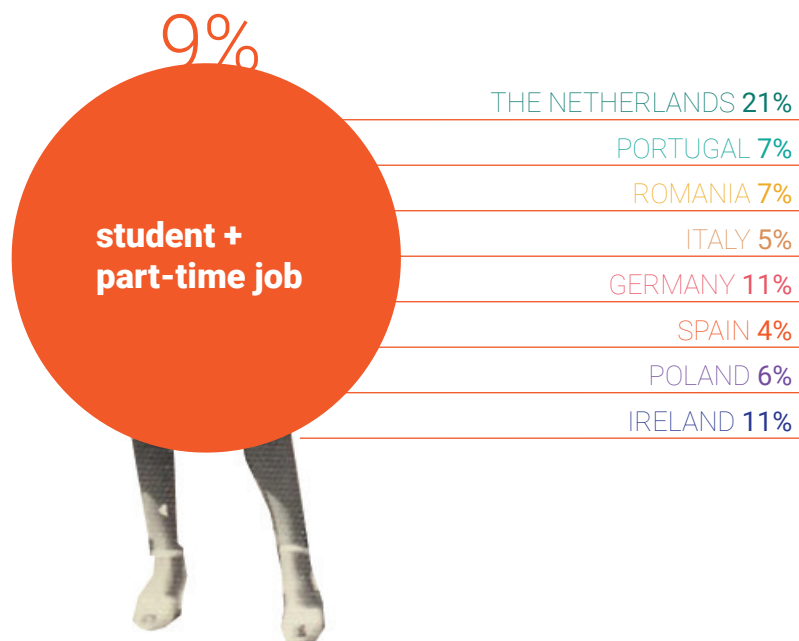
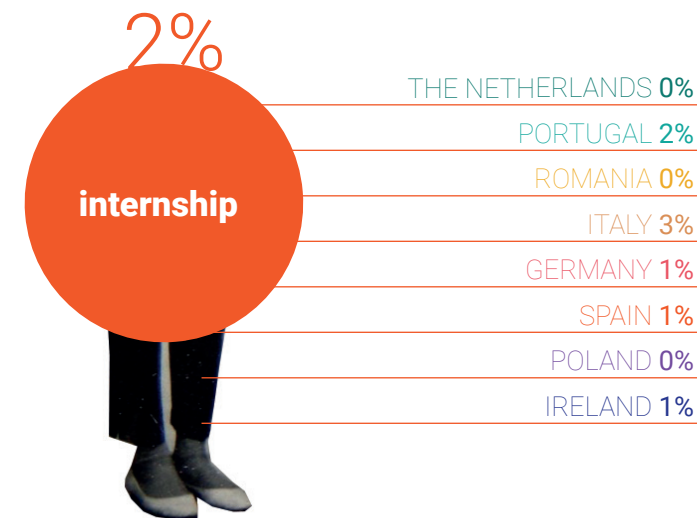
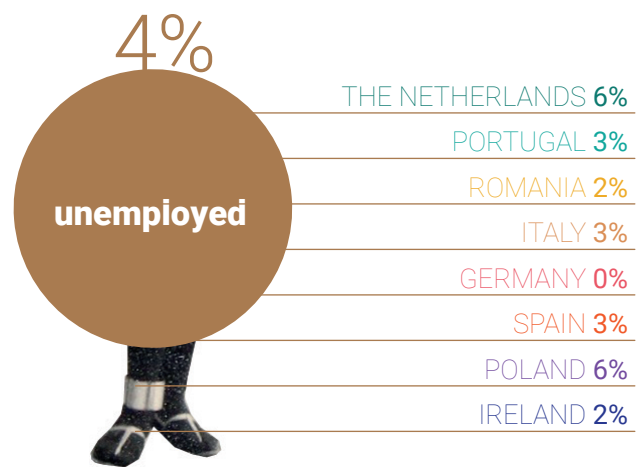


Chart 1.3.1. Baseline survey results.  
**Demographic characteristics of survey participants.**  
**Age by country**

- NETHERLANDS ●
- PORTUGAL ●
- ROMANIA ●
- ITALY ●
- GERMANY ●
- SPAIN ●
- POLAND ●
- IRELAND ●

Most of the survey participants are students (a total of 44%), full or part-time. As for the other respondents, 28% are working, and 9% have an occupation between doing an internship, volunteering or actively looking for a job.

Like the Netherlands, Ireland, and Romania have the younger samples, these countries also have the higher percentage of full-time students. The different countries have a diverse occupational setting, with mainly active people.



Base: All respondents (N= 3226)

Chart 1.4. Baseline survey results. **Demographic characteristics of survey participants. Main occupation**

Chart 1.4.1. Baseline survey results. **Demographic characteristics of survey participants. Main occupation per country**







**Individual  
action**

Geiger et al. (2018) define sustainable consumption as a behaviour associated with a long-term understanding of the consequences of individual consumption. It is a deeply personal and complex decision-making process associated with changes in consumer behaviour - such as purchasing certain products (Chen et al., 2018) and reducing consumption (Balderjahn et al., 2013).

Capiene et al. (2021) state that pro-environmental and pro-social consumer engagement starts with changes to personal behaviour expressed through consumption. This substantiates in three distinct dimensions:

- participation (e.g., in events related to pro-environmental and pro-social issues);
- social connections (by interacting and engaging others);
- and the conscious focusing of attention (interest in pro-environmental and pro-social issues).

**Organise Climate Change Festival annually on a fixed day in all cities in Germany**  
 - invite people from various fields to present their work at a booth, e.g. local politicians, farmers, mobility representatives, representatives of an energy cooperative, teachers, students....  
 - think together: What do we want/can we do/change locally? How would we like to live?  
 - different actions, e.g. put up a climate tree: Hang cards onto it  
 - What do I do for the climate? What would I like to see from politicians and companies in terms of action against climate change?  
 Germany, 18-24 yo, student

The most common pro-environmental activities among the participants seem to be related to water saving since 78% assume taking showers instead of baths, and 85% say that they always turn off the tap while brushing their teeth. Our results suggest that recycling is also an important activity, with 68% of participants stating that they do it always and 26% sometimes. The less common activities are the active participation in environmental campaigns (42%, never; 10%, always) and the consumption of local (23%, always) or fair trade products (16%, always).



Chart 2.1. Baseline survey results. **Individual action. Daily activities. Average**

Reducing water usage and recycling are our sample's more popular daily actions. Participation in environmental campaigns is also an important activity. Kola-Olusanga (2018) refers to educational campaigns' importance in contextualising environmentally conscious young people. According to this researcher, it is essential to provide theoretical knowledge and environmental experiences to have a behavioural impact.

Global agendas and policies seem to have a more lasting impact on the survey participants. These findings concur with Kola-Olusanga's research, describing how young adults generally agree that the term "climate change" refers to an increase in temperature resulting from the trapping of carbon dioxide and atmospheric pollution that poses a great danger to the continuation of life and the survival of planetary functions.

In September 2019, the Global Youth Climate Action Declaration called for urgent action to achieve the long-term goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement through ambitious nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to efficiently reduce carbon emissions and reach the net-zero target by 2050.

Young activists recognise their key role in mobilising governments and decision-makers to deliver on the NDC targets at the national level and to ensure accountability for climate action across all the SDGs (AAVV, 2021).

**Ireland has 137000 functional farm enterprises, so that is 137000 creative opportunities to place 137000 essential solar panels around our innovative little nation for much-needed green energy. Easy peasy!**

Ireland, 35 yo or older, employed and part-time student

**Promoting the consumption of local, organic and seasonal food. Raising awareness of the environmental risks of excessive consumption of animal proteins.**

Italy, 25-34 yo, student

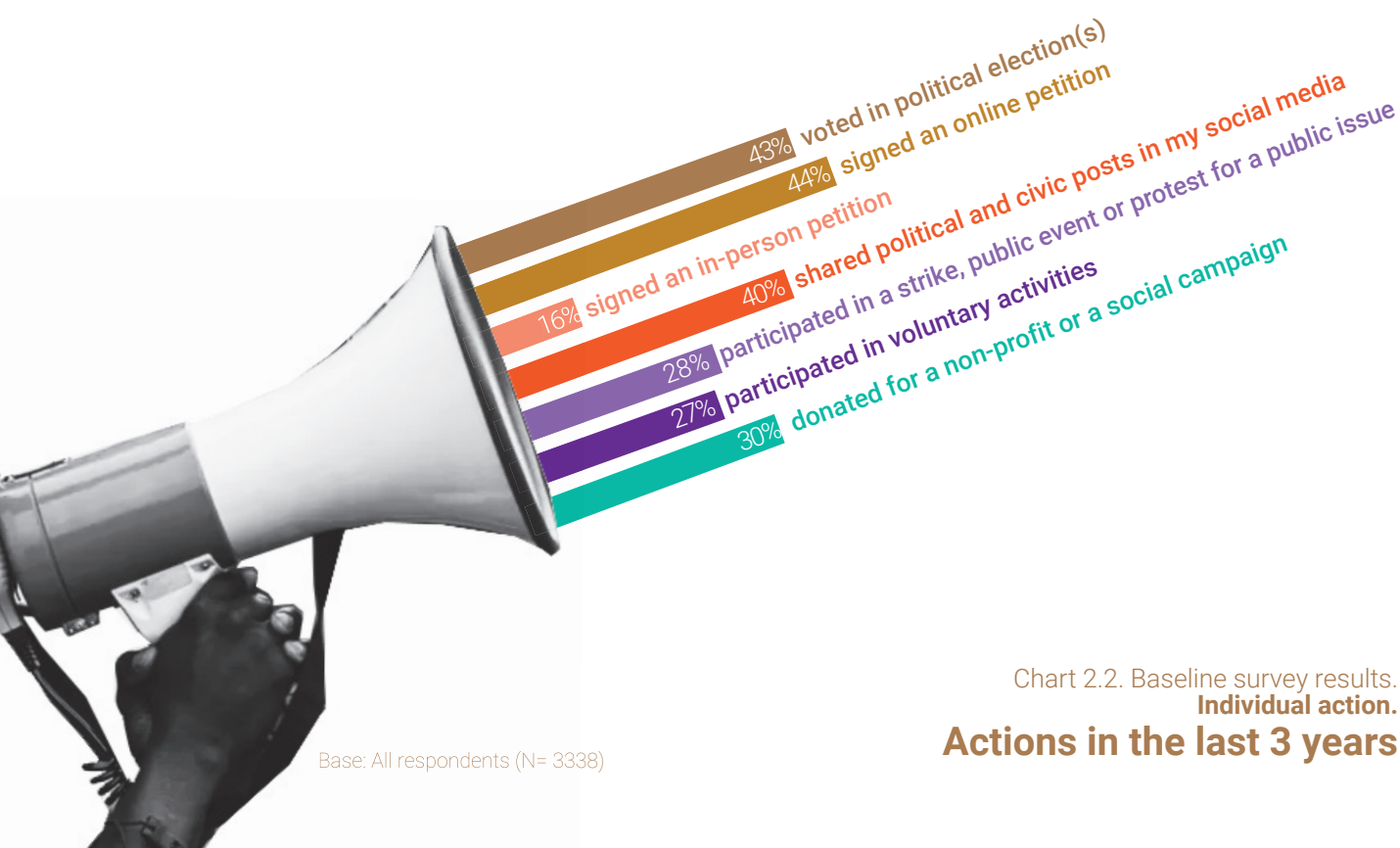
**I stimulate my family and friends into environmental actions, e.g. waste sorting, reducing plastic use, and collecting rainwater. Plates, spoons and forks at picnics must be biodegradable.**

Poland, 35 yo or more, full-time employed

**The solution is not individual; a complete structural change in production and exploitation methods is required.**

Portugal, 25-34 yo, student

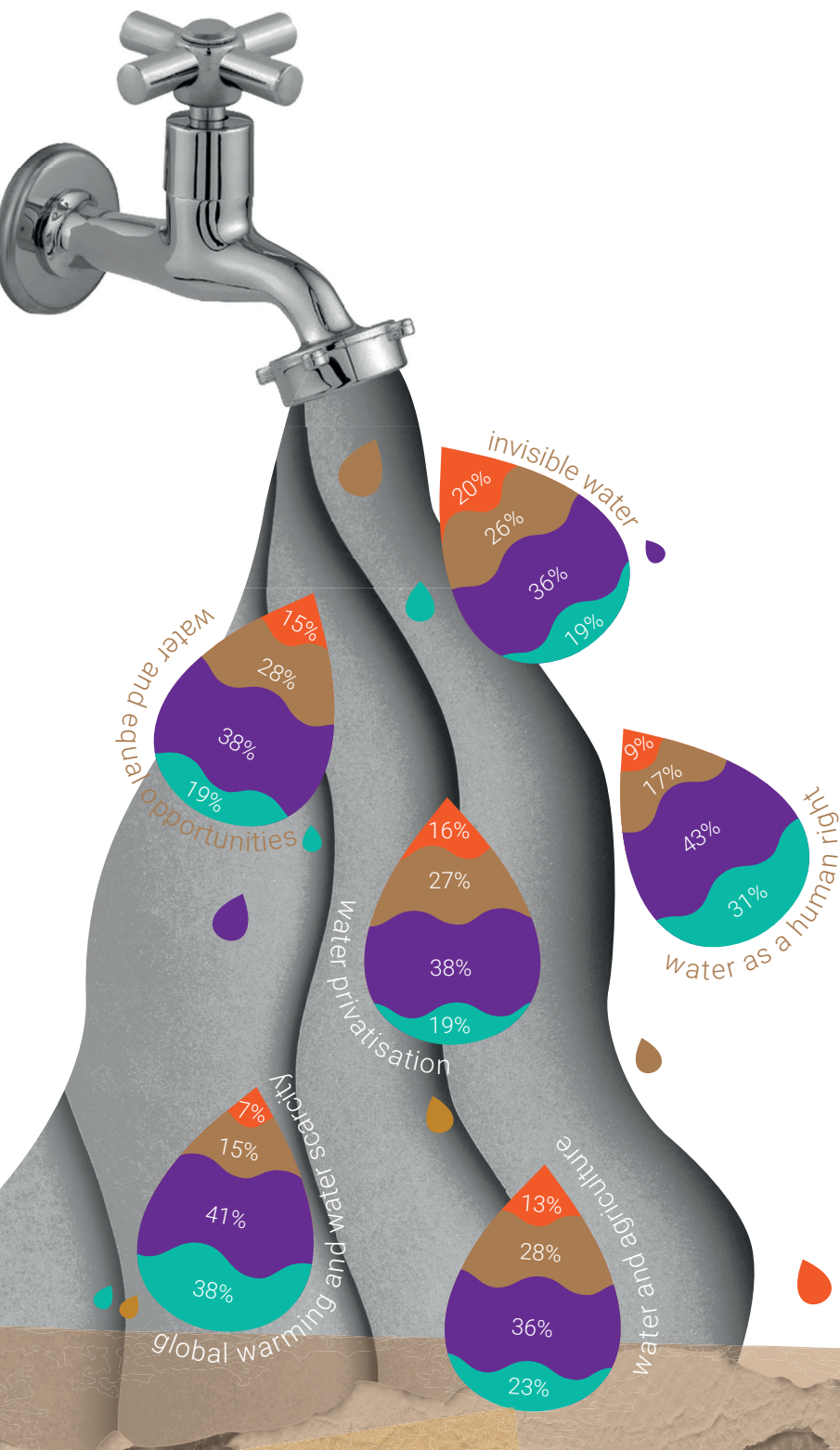
Regarding public actions related to climate issues, we can report significant levels of participation, namely by joining online petitions at the local, regional, national, or EU level (44%), voting in political election(s) at the local, regional, national, or EU level (43%), or, to a lesser extent, by collaborating in voluntary activities (27%). On the other hand, in the activities that the respondents assume to have joined less in the last three years, we can find non-profit or a social campaign donation (30%), as well as in-person petitions (16%)



Base: All respondents (N= 3338)

Chart 2.2. Baseline survey results.  
**Individual action.**

**Actions in the last 3 years**



We can also evaluate how active people are regarding environmental issues, analysing their openness to discuss topics with family, friends, and colleagues. When asking the participants to rate how likely it could be for them to discuss some topics, we found that global warming, water scarcity (79%), and water as a human right (74%) are the most likely to be debated. On the other side, invisible water is the only appointed by an average of 55% as debatable issues.

Chart 2.3. Baseline survey results.  
**Individual action.**  
**Discussing climate change with those closest to you**

- Very unlikely
- Unlikely
- Likely
- Very Likely

The active profile of the survey participants is also translated in their openness to discuss these topics with family, friends and colleagues.

The young people in this study have an above-average understanding and advocacy of climate change. It is a consequence of the sampling method that skewed the profile towards young activists. It is, of course, also aligned with the People & Planet project goals, giving leeway to developing youth engagement campaigns.

**Certain types of people, regardless of the information and actions they are faced with, will have their own views about what is currently going on, and these views may be often wrong and indirectly affect other people. Regardless of the way in which information is circulated, it may very well have no effect whatsoever; the less aggressive approach could have a pretty good effect; however, the same persons who are reluctant to change may feel instinctively that they are in danger, and this can lead to various outcomes. All are good possible solutions, but the most important thing is who is promoting them. The governments and those in power could have a major contribution to the current situation, not just through promotion activities but also by passing laws and enforcing penalties.**

Romania, under 18, student





Base: All respondents (N= 2373)

Chart 2.4. Baseline survey results.  
**Individual action.**  
**Advocacy interests**

Climate change is a transversal axis as many variables, such as discrimination and pollution, have deep effects.

**Periodical publications about the changes in biodiversity and the climate in the last 30 years in our country so that people can see that what is going on is real.**  
 Spain, 25-34 yo, unemployed



All the survey respondents have advocacy interests, stating participation or interest in campaigns concerning Chart 2.4. themes. Climate change is a transversal axis as many variables, such as discrimination and pollution, have deep effects.

In fact, Climate change is the topic that joins more consensus among the survey participants. Again, this can also be the consequence of the sampling method, as the project partners are focal points in this sector and, as such, communicate with people alike.

After this topic, Discrimination of any type (racial, gender, etc.) is the main topic of choice with 1132 answers. Pollution is the second topic with 1121, identical to Access to education. As these topics are deeply connected, it is quite relevant to map these interests and relate them with youth engagement.

These findings are consistent with Kaiser and Byrka (2011) and Kadic-Maglajlic et al. (2019) research, distinguishing two symbiotic types in sustainable consumption: pro-environmental and pro-social engagement.

Yet, children and young people have been excluded from decision-making processes in all parts of the world. A paradigm shift is occurring, as society is starting to recognise them as social actors and citizens. The importance of hearing their voices individually and collectively is to be felt within policy and practice, local governance, and education systems (O'Kane, 2003).

**There are probably enough campaigns or campaign ideas that are currently under consideration or something that would prevent me from repeating them. It is important that these campaigns exist and that there are people involved because they want a better and healthier future (I guess) or they have a discourse that might suggest something positive.**

Romania, under 18, student

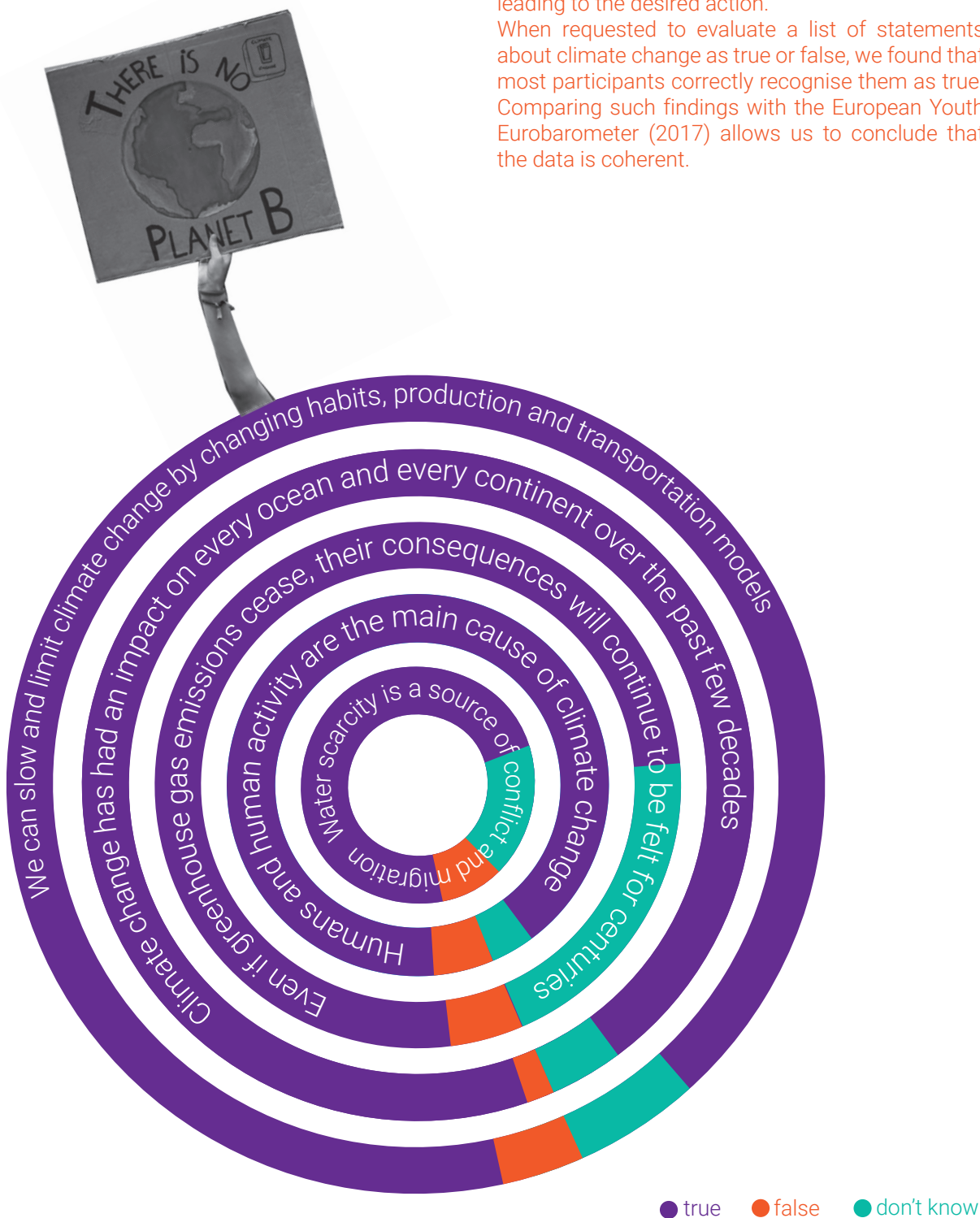




## **Perceptions about climate change**

According to Handoyo et al. (2019), environmental awareness results from a combination of motivation, knowledge and skills. Knowledge refers to the information that shapes attitudes and beliefs, leading to the desired action.

When requested to evaluate a list of statements about climate change as true or false, we found that most participants correctly recognise them as true. Comparing such findings with the European Youth Eurobarometer (2017) allows us to conclude that the data is coherent.



Base: All respondents (N= 2946)

Chart 3.1. Baseline survey results. **Perceptions about Climate Change. Statements concerning climate change. Average**

According to the Eurobarometer, we can outline three ideas for the future of Europe that are central for young people:

- The promotion of critical thinking and the ability to search for information to combat fake news and extremism;
- Easy access to information for young people who want to move and work abroad to encourage youth employment;
- Promoting behaviour change through environmentally friendly projects such as sustainable transport or recycling systems across Europe.

The survey participants recognise the impact of climate change in all aspects of global life. However, as described in other research, they are also quite optimistic, as 92% believe that **“We can slow and limit climate change by changing habits, production and transportation models.”**

Besides the perception based on climate change phenomena, it is also very important to assess how everyone understands its impact on their lives.

**Make a list of important readings for people to be aware of the latest insights from experts in climate change. Or summarise the latest literature on a web page. Encourage people to engage in open debate about what it means for our community**

Ireland, 35 yo or older, intern

**Giving political clout to the parties that include environmental action in their programs.**

Spain, 25-34 yo, unemployed

**Intersections between social justice and climate change. Climate change impacts social injustices. Climate change impacts racial injustice. Climate change impacts gender equality, etc.**

Ireland, 35 yo or older, volunteer

**The EU should not allow imports that are not produced in a climate-neutral way!**

Germany, 35 yo or older, pensioner

**Through the example of important governments, nations, and institutions, showing that it is possible to change!**

Portugal, 25-34 yo, student

Air pollution is seen – in the global sample – as the factor with the highest impact on everybody's lives. This phenomenon is closely followed by Rising temperatures (89%), Forest fires (87%) and Drought (87%).

It is important to outline that all the phenomena described are highly impactful in people's local lives, as at least 50% of the respondents acknowledge.

The same trends are maintained when bringing the discussion to a national level. However, Forest fires, Floods and Soil degradation are seen as highly impactful.

When bringing the discussion to a global level, the vast majority of the survey participants recognise the major impact of all the phenomena described in the chart.

The next step is to discuss the perception of whom is best equipped to fight climate change.

Chart 3.2.1. Baseline survey results. Perceptions about climate change. Climate change impact in your own life and the people closest to you

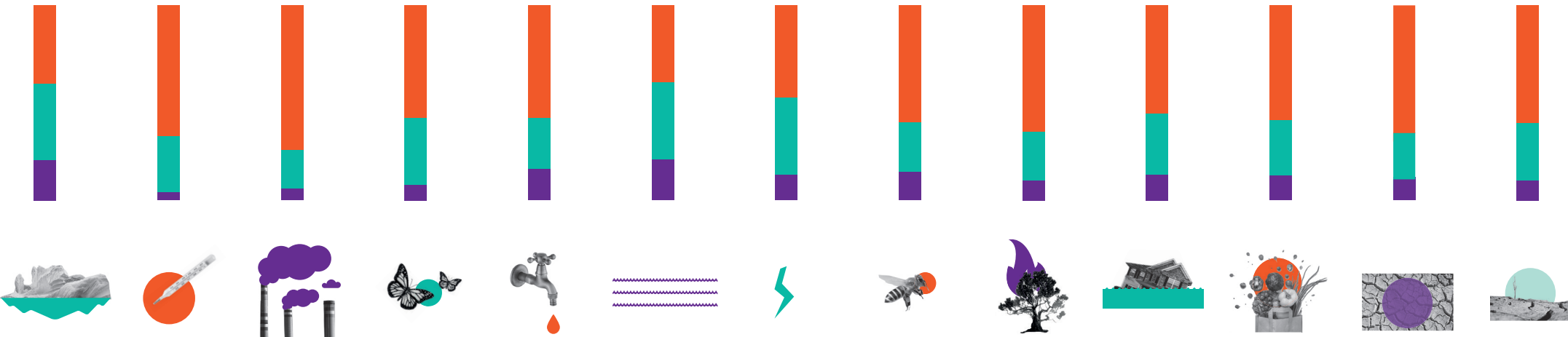


Chart 3.2.2. Baseline survey results. Perceptions about climate change. Climate change impact in your country

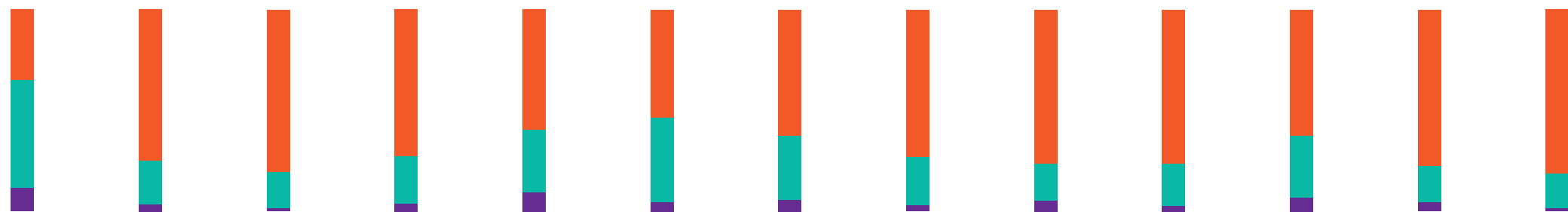
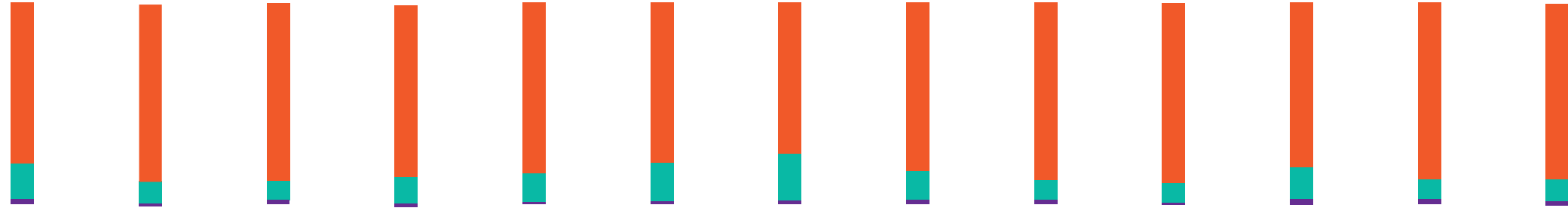


Chart 3.2.3. Baseline survey results. Perceptions about climate change. Global climate change impact



yes, a major impact    yes, a minor impact    no, no impact

Base: All respondents (N= 2886)





**Policy  
awareness  
and action**

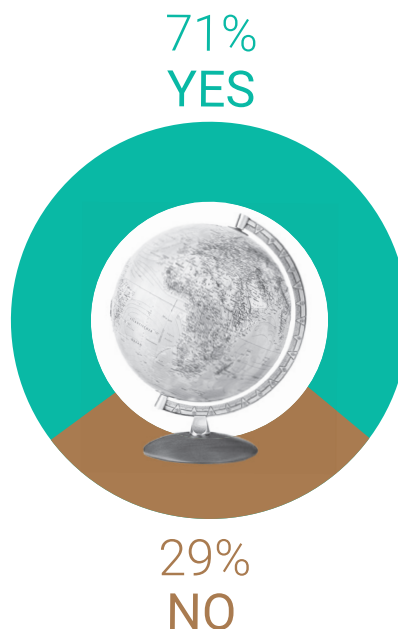


Since policy awareness is crucial for social advocacy to exist, we investigated participants' knowledge at this policymaking level. To some extent, each participant's level of knowledge may limit or enhance their potential as a young activist with individual advocacy priorities and action capabilities.

The survey participants believe in having policy awareness, with a vast majority stating that they know global policies or activities to reduce climate change. Almost 90% of the German participants say that they are informed, in contrast with Romanian participants with 55% of positive answers.

**Governments, instead of individuals, should introduce effective regulations. During the covid emergency, we saw how individual choices do not significantly affect climate change indices.**

Italy, 25-34 yo, employed



Base: All respondents (N= 2637)

Chart 4.1. Baseline survey results.  
**Policy Awareness and Action.**

**Participants' knowledge about global policies or initiatives to reduce climate change**

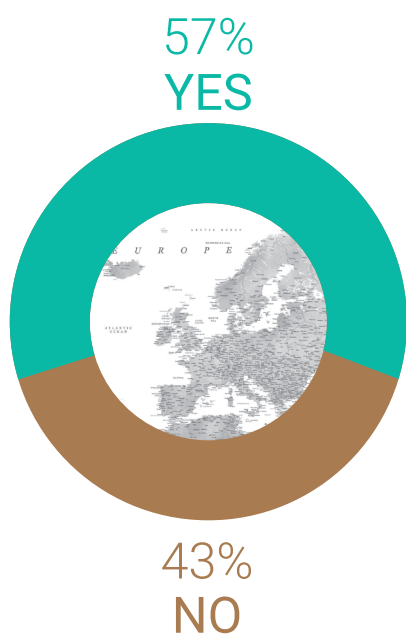
The survey participants are more aware of the global policies regarding climate change than national environmental policies with a lower acknowledgement.

**Governments, instead of individuals, should introduce effective regulations. During the covid emergency, we saw how individual choices do not significantly affect climate change indices.**  
Italy, 25-34 yo, employed

Such a level of awareness decreases when the question is framed at a national level.

**In my opinion, waste separation must be mandatory in all public institutions, especially schools, universities, train stations etc. Educational institutions, in particular, should set a good example.**  
Germany, 25-34 yo, student and part-time employed

**In the Netherlands, we do not make enough use of energy storage on batteries. We could reduce gas usage much faster if we would store the surpluses of sun and wind energy and use them at times there's less sun or wind. Additionally, the Netherlands should take action in its CO2 pricing policy, just like Sweden or the UK, and stop placing blame on other countries in the world who are running behind.**  
The Netherlands, 25-34 yo, employed



Base: All respondents (N= 2637)

Chart 4.2. Baseline survey results.  
**Policy Awareness and Action.**

**Participants' knowledge about environmental policies in your country**

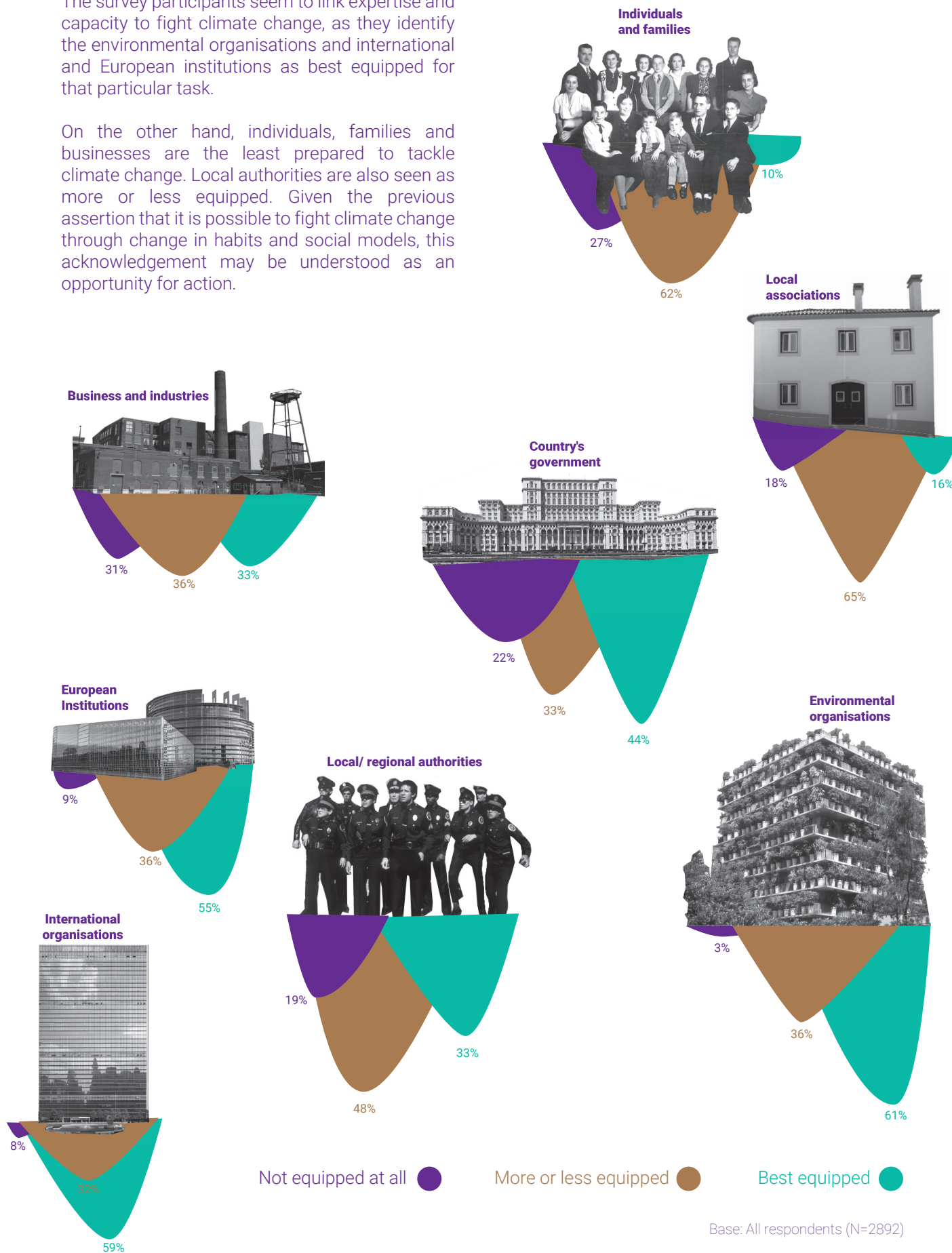
It is possibly one consequence of the focus on children and younger people of the UN Sustainable Development Goals campaign, fully recognised in the official statement of 2015:

**"The future of humanity and of our planet lies in our hands. It also lies in the hands of today's younger generation who will pass the torch to future generations. We have mapped the road to sustainable development; it will be for all of us to ensure that the journey is successful and its gains irreversible."**

**I have found, through showing my students the impact climate change and pollution is having on the world for them to see with their own eyes, really helps. Also, raising more awareness on who the main culprits of pollution/environmental damage help too!**  
Ireland, 25-34 yo, full-time employed

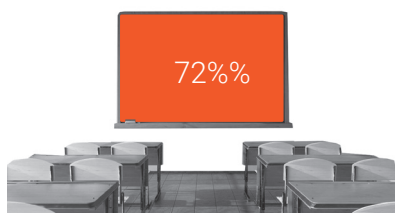
The survey participants seem to link expertise and capacity to fight climate change, as they identify the environmental organisations and international and European institutions as best equipped for that particular task.

On the other hand, individuals, families and businesses are the least prepared to tackle climate change. Local authorities are also seen as more or less equipped. Given the previous assertion that it is possible to fight climate change through change in habits and social models, this acknowledgement may be understood as an opportunity for action.



Base: All respondents (N=2892)

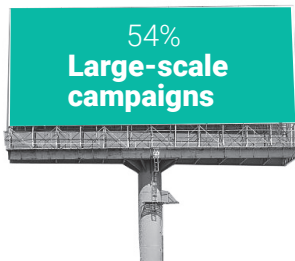
Chart 4.3. Baseline survey results. **Policy Awareness and Action.**  
**Who is best equipped for fighting climate change**



**Through education and school curricula**



**61%  
Fines and penalties**



**54%  
Large-scale campaigns**

**More scientific information sources**



**43%**



**Street actions such as strikes and Fridays for Future**

**31%**

**Other  
15%**

As the problem with access to water is hard to imagine in Poland, since most people do have such access, it's worth raising awareness with humour to make people catch on. E.g., "Instead of a soak in your bathtub, a shared shower: you'll save water and strengthen your relationship". Or signs on trees: "Save me, give me some potato water (no salt, please!)". It must be funny. Or a drawing with an iceberg and a caption: "If ice could speak..." and in a speech bubble: "Please ban the production of plastic packaging".  
**Something like that.**  
Poland, 35 yo or older, employed full-time

According to the UN's Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change Outcome Report (AAVV, 2020), investments in green jobs are prioritised on the youth agenda, as climate anxiety is currently intertwined with uncertainty about the future of jobs, and these can be enhancers of both sustainability and competitiveness credentials of their countries.

Most survey participants believe that Education and scholar curricula could motivate people to become more active about climate change, 54% believe that large-scale campaigns could be effective and 43% highlight the need for scientific information sources to provide more information. In a more punitive manner, more than 61% believe that this change in behavioural patterns could be triggered by an increase in fines and other penalties.

**I will not specify anything else; I am just providing my point of view.**  
This is not a generalising statement, but I tend to believe that the level of education opens people's minds. If they don't think about the Planet, at least they should think about their close ones and the future generations.  
Unfortunately, it is human nature to ask oneself, "what's in it for me?" But losing what you already have, isn't that motivation enough?  
Romania, under 18, student

Base: All respondents (N= 2899)

Chart 4.4. Baseline survey results.  
**Policy Awareness and Action.**

**What would motivate people to act on climate change**

Multiple answers possible

In the global sample, the most significant learning can be seen in rejecting the preconception that young people are not interested in the local authorities' support. The balance between the different activities underlines the participants' interests in this support.

**Photo contest about climate change and its impact on our daily lives (not droughts in Africa or melting poles). If you don't show floods, desertification... More than a campaign, I think it would be key to raise awareness about the importance and the current situation from the schools and the street, while proposing guidelines to boost the improvement and showing the way to the change. Schools can work on the importance of changes in our way of life and the reduction of the use of some materials.**  
Spain, 18-24 yo, employed

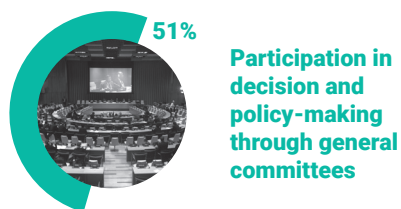
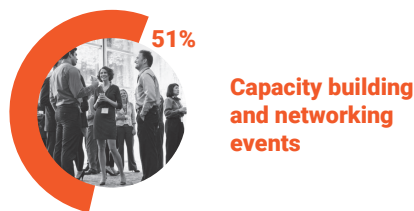
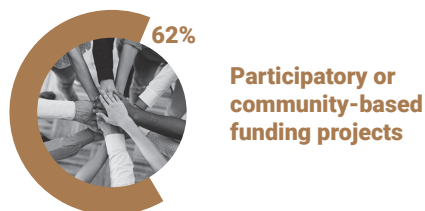


Chart 4.5. Baseline survey results.  
**Policy Awareness and Action.**

**How can local authorities support young people's sustainability campaigns and other sustainable activities**

Multiple answers possible

Base: All respondents (N=2566)



Also, to enhance population mobilisation and action, participants were requested to state how local authorities can support sustainability campaigns and other related initiatives by youngsters. The most referred measures relate to financial support and resources (such as facilities), the need to engage this group in community-based funded projects and special youth committees. **Importantly, less than 10% of the participants believe that youngsters are not interested in any support.**

With this in mind, survey respondents were asked about **advocacy suggestions**.

**All countries, without exception, referred to the need for effective communication**, for example, the clear, simple and relatable transmission of information in which anyone, regardless of their experience, understands it.

The second most mentioned suggestion was the **need for proper schools and adequate education**, meaning that besides having access to information, people need the ability to grasp such information, with role models and content adapted to their age. The school curriculum would be involved again so that the 4 R's and other care for our planet activities are inserted in daycare and school programs to raise awareness of parents and other adults.

A Portuguese survey participant suggestion described a pilot project with a high school, with a super awareness campaign, in which each month would have a climate change theme (both causes and consequences). During this month, in addition to information (e.g., drought, water, waste, migrations, clothing...), an action plan would be shared, giving practice and inspirational examples. Many survey respondents also suggest events and activities at the local level, focusing on a more active approach.

This also involves **awareness-raising activities at school with children and adolescents, producing some tangible support that they can take home and share with parents** as small daily actions they can take to avoid wasting water.

An Italian survey participant proposes a **campaign to improve the full recycling of products**, from production to recycling or reuse and a campaign to reduce water consumption for farming.

Germany, the Netherlands and Portugal also focused on **conservation or forest-related themes** for advocacy or campaign. The most referred themes relate to areas where the individuals and the households can intervene directly, such as water, food and waste management, transportation and sustainable mobility and the 4 Rs.

More concrete suggestions also emerge, such as the availability of information at the local and community level as a differentiating factor: events, workshops of participatory experiences, etc. Because unconscious behaviour often comes from misinformation, other participants focus on the lack of basic resources (employment, absence of indispensable goods), which leads us to prioritise other social concerns.

In Italy, the majority of respondents highlight the **need for promoting youth networks**, for example, funding, calls for proposals, and projects that enable young people to have the opportunity to disseminate, in the forms most common and popular to them, through online or social platforms, all the material information they have.

In the context of the aforementioned digital era, a different online awareness campaign is also suggested by a Portuguese survey participant: **"the water I use for a day"** – to create a common hashtag and perceive other water uses in different people, contexts, and places. Another participant proposes to dedicate a **national-level day to planting endemic trees**, as Ethiopia does.

Not only are the survey respondents alert to the responsibility of the corporations, but they also highlight the global dimension. **The need for better legislation and regulations, for example, by increasing fines and incentives was also referred to. Economy is also an essential topic of discussion.**

The relationship between decisions and policymakers is also a point to tackle in Romania. For example: **"Sharing a short documentary on how drinking water gets to your home: I am under the impression that there is so much ignorance about the fact that having running water at home should not be taken for granted"**.





**Useful resources**





## Useful resources for individual action

### IRELAND

**Comhairle na nÓg:  
Youth Councils for Leadership**  
<https://www.comhairlenanog.ie/>

**STAND:  
Organisation for University  
and College Students  
to take action on climate**  
<https://stand.ie/>

**Eco-UNESCO:  
Ireland's Environmental Education  
and Youth Organisation**  
<https://ecounesco.ie/>

### GERMANY

**77 climate protection tips  
for individuals in the German language**  
<https://www.nabu.de/umwelt-und-ressourcen/klima-und-luft/klimawandel/06740.html>

**The Voluntary Ecological Year is a voluntary  
service in nature and environmental protection in  
Germany.**  
**Young people between 16 and 27 years old can  
complete it**  
<https://foej.de/foej-2/>

**Background information  
on climate change  
and migration from finep**  
<https://finep.org/finep-macht-projekte/hochschule-und-globale-nachhaltigkeit/linkliste-klima-und-migration/>

**Signing petitions that can have an impact on  
regional, national or European policies**

**Participate in local or regional youth (climate)  
councils**

**Youth participation service unit Germany**  
<https://www.servicestelle-jugendbeteiligung.de/>

**Voting in local, regional, national and European  
elections**

### SPAIN

**Instituto de la Juventud**  
[www.injuve.es](http://www.injuve.es)

**Dirección Xeral de Xuventude,  
Participación e Voluntariado**  
<http://xuventude.xunta.es>

**Centro de Extensión Universitaria  
e Divulgación Ambiental de Galicia**  
[www.ceida.org](http://www.ceida.org)

**ADEGA - Enerxía e cambio climático**  
<https://adega.gal/info.php?sec=30&idioma=gl>

**Cómo ahorrar agua en casa**  
<https://www.ocu.org/alimentacion/agua/consejos/a-horro-de-agua-como-lograrlo>

**Climate tips (CE)**  
[https://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/climate-tips\\_es](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/climate-tips_es)

## ROMANIA

<http://www.mmediu.ro/articol/tipuri-de-masuri/1402>

<https://foodwastecombat.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Ghidul-anti-risipa-Food-Waste-Combat-2020-Web.pdf>

<https://www.lovefoodhatewaste.com/recipes>

<https://foodstory.ro/eveniment/totul-despre-depozi-tarea-corecta-a-fructelor-si-legumelor-cum-rezista-si-cat-timp>

<http://foodwaste.ro/tips-and-tricks-pentru-produse-alimentare/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WpOGmcUH9Us&list=PL7516851DD70EFF7F&index=406>

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC6E-wuf8aj2DD7uAulnzttg/featured>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rLge\\_CZ0Tvs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rLge_CZ0Tvs)

## PORTUGAL

## Youth Participatory Budgeting Portugal

<https://ipdj.gov.pt/orcamento-participativo-jovem>

<https://www.edp.pt/particulares/planeta-zero/artigo-s-dicas-de-sustentabilidade/desperdicio-zero/como-poupar-e-reutilizar-agua-em-casa/>

<https://ipdj.gov.pt/70-j%C3%A11>

<https://www.wilder.pt/naturalistas/cinco-medidas-que-pode-tomar-em-portugal-para-combater-as-alteracoes-climaticas/>

## Climate tips (europa.eu)

<https://jovens.parlamento.pt/Paginas/default.aspx>

## ITALY

## WeWorld Petition on Climate Change

<https://climateofchange.info/participate/petition/>

## Extinction Rebellion Petition on Citizens Assemblies

<https://extinctionrebellion.it/assemblee-cittadine/>  
&  
<https://www.politicipercaso.it/>

## SPAIN

Consejo de la Juventud de España  
[www.cje.org](http://www.cje.org)

Alianza por la Juventud  
<https://alianzaporlajuventud.es>

Parlamento Joven de Navarra  
<https://parlamentojoven.com>

Evento Europeo de la Juventud  
<https://european-youth-event.europarl.europa.eu/es>

Proxecto Ríos  
<https://proxectorios.org>

Pacto das Alcaldías para o Clima e a Enerxía  
<https://pactodosalcaldes.gal>

Cambio Climático en Galicia  
<https://cambioclimatico.xunta.gal>

Contributions of Participatory Budgeting to  
 Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation  
[www.oidp.net/docs/repo/doc792.pdf](http://www.oidp.net/docs/repo/doc792.pdf)

## IRELAND

National Youth Assembly on Climate  
<https://www.gov.ie/en/organisation/department-of-children-equality-disability-integration-and-youth/>

Citizen's Assembly Support  
 the recommendations made by  
 the Assembly to the Government  
 on Climate Change  
<https://citizensassembly.ie/en/>

Public Participation Network,  
 Environmental Pillar work to address  
 climate issues at the local level  
<https://www.gov.ie/en/organisation-information/a58b8-community-groups-public-participation-networks/>

Climate Action Plan, Annex of Actions 2021  
[file:///C:/Users/jen/Downloads/207876\\_ab5e4b34-e381-4ee7-acf3-1e59e1a1b57d.pdf](file:///C:/Users/jen/Downloads/207876_ab5e4b34-e381-4ee7-acf3-1e59e1a1b57d.pdf)

## Useful resources for community action



## ROMANIA

<http://mmediu.ro/categorie/strategia-nationala-privind-schimbarile-climatice-rezumat/171>

[http://www.mmediu.ro/app/webroot/uploads/files/2015-12-04\\_Planul\\_national\\_de\\_actiune\\_2016-2020%282%29.pdf](http://www.mmediu.ro/app/webroot/uploads/files/2015-12-04_Planul_national_de_actiune_2016-2020%282%29.pdf)

<http://www.mmediu.ro/articol/riscurile-schimbarelor-climatice-si-beneficiile-masurilor-de-combatare-a-acestora/1404>

<http://www.mmediu.ro/articol/adaptarea-asc/1403>

<http://www.mmediu.ro/articol/tipuri-de-masuri/1402>

<http://www.mmediu.ro/categorie/pachet-energie-schimbari-climatice/88>

<https://www.worldbank.org/ro/country/romania/brief/romania-climate-change-and-low-carbon-green-growth-program>

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/296921468298795648/pdf/955960ROMANIAN0391419B0A110romanian.pdf>

<https://www.meteoromania.ro/clima/adaptarea-la-schimbarile-climatice/>

<https://www.climatechange.org/romania/>

<https://www.presidency.ro/ro/media/comunicate-de-presa/lansarea-in-dezbatere-publica-a-raportului-educatia-privind-schimbarile-climatice-si-mediul-in-scoli-sustenabile-elaborat-de-grupul-de-lucru-pe-tema-educatiei-cu-privire-la-schimbari-climatice-si-mediul-infiintat-la-nivelul-administratiei-prezidentiale>

<http://madr.ro/docs/dezvoltare-rurala/rndr/buletine-tematice/PT40.pdf>

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/ro/policies/food-losses-waste/>

[http://dezvoltaredurabila.gov.ro/web/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Livrabil\\_compressed.pdf](http://dezvoltaredurabila.gov.ro/web/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Livrabil_compressed.pdf)

<https://green-report.ro/romania-pune-in-aplicare-strategia-de-reducere-a-risipei-alimentare-din-acest-an/>

<https://www.madr.ro/docs/ind-alimentara/2019/Legea-217-2016.pdf>

<http://www.madr.ro/docs/ind-alimentara/risipa-alimentara/trebuie-sa-spunem-STOP-risipei-de-alimente.pdf>

<https://wwf.ro/ce-facem/educatie/climate-heroes/>

<https://greencommunity.ro/>

<https://alaturidevoi.ro/proiecte/page/2/>

<https://www.ecovisio.org/ro/cine-suntem>

<https://terramileniultrei.ro/proiecte/>

<https://www.greenpeace.org/romania/>

<https://wwf.ro/ce-facem/panda-labs/>

<https://www.atelierefarafrontiere.ro/>

<https://fondulpentruunviitormaibun.ro/>

<https://cuapelecurate.ro/>

<https://maimultverde.ro/>

<https://recolamp.ro/>

<https://entr.net/ro/>

<https://foodwaste.ro/>

<http://caleaverde.ro/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Ghid-pentru-elaborarea-strategiilor-municipale-privind-schimbarile-climatice.pdf>

## ITALY

<https://www.acquabenecomune.org/chi-siamo/storia>

<https://extinctionrebellion.it/unisciti-a-noi/>

<https://fridaysforfutureitaly.it/>

<https://youth4climate.live/>

## PORTUGAL

**Youth Participatory Budgeting Portugal**

<https://ipdj.gov.pt/orcamento-participativo-jovem>

<https://jovens.parlamento.pt/Paginas/default.aspx>

<https://ipdj.gov.pt/apoio-e-financiamento-jovem>

<https://salvaroclima.pt/dia-global-de-acao-climatica-25-de-setembro-de-2020/manifesto-dia-global-de-acao-climatica/>

<https://www.facebook.com/climaterealityportugal/>

<https://www.climaximo.pt/>

<https://ipdj.gov.pt/>

**Ação Climática  
Fundação Calouste  
Gulbenkian**

**Ação climática  
CASA DO IMPACTO (scml.pt)  
ODSlocal**

## GERMANY

**Activist groups**

Fridays for Future, Parents for Future,  
Scientists for Future.

**Only Germany**

Extinction Rebellion, Ende Gelände,  
RobinWood, German Zero, Transition Town

**Environmental NGO's**

Greenpeace, Germany Friends of the Earth  
Germany (BUND) and the Nature and  
Biodiversity Conservation Union Germany  
(NABU)

**Join NGOs that engage in water topics,  
such as Viva con Agua**

<https://www.vivaconagua.org/>

**Fight climate change by drinking tap water**

The German non-profit association a tip: tap  
advises organisations, companies or  
municipalities on switching from bottled to tap  
water

<https://atiptap.org/projekte/wasserwende/>

**Participate in the movement of Blue  
Communities**

<https://canadians.org/bluecommunities>

**Participate in Community Supported  
Agriculture**



## Useful resources and information about climate change

### POLAND

#### The River Sisters

<https://www.facebook.com/Siostry-Rzeki-1772150046238916>

#### and the Save the Rivers Coalition

<https://www.facebook.com/RatujmyRzeki>

are a community of women and men activists who call attention to the social value of clean and natural rivers.

Members of these groups organize demonstrations, defend water from degradation, take the names of Polish rivers and loudly manifest their independence and wildness.

They demonstrate against building artificial barriers and regulating or fencing rivers. Additionally, they educate and conduct workshops on environmental issues.

### THE NETHERLANDS

#### Urgenda reduction target for GHG emissions achieved in 2020

<https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/news/2022/06/urgenda-reduction-target-for-ghg-emissions-achieved-in-2020>

#### Environmental Data Compendium

<https://www.clo.nl/en>

#### National Inventory Submissions 2021

<https://unfccc.int/ghg-inventories-annex-i-parties/2021>

#### Klimaataakkoord

<https://www.klimaataakkoord.nl/>

#### PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency

<https://www.pbl.nl/en>

#### Monitor Klimaatbeleid 2021

<https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/publicaties/2021/10/28/monitor-klimaatbeleid-2021>

### RENOWNED POLISH SPECIALISTS

#### Prof. Szymon Malinowski

Founder and editor of the website "Nauka o klimacie"  
<https://naukaoklimacie.pl/>.

One of the most prominent figures in the Polish discourse on climate change. An expert and authority in this field.

#### Marcin Popkiewicz

Co-founder of the website "Nauka o klimacie" and co-author of the same name book. Polish science journalist and science popularizer specializing in climate science and energy.

#### Szymon Bujalski

Polish journalist for climate who talks about the climate crisis, ecology, environmental protection, and veganism  
<https://www.facebook.com/SzymonBujalskiDziennikarz/>.

