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“Youth Agenda”

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INTRODUCTION

Youth Agenda is one of the most important deliverables of the @CTJUST project (“Youth @cting for climate justice: building a paradigm of online and offline engagement in the covid era”), a project that aims to engage, empower and connect youth, both online and offline, through European action-led initiatives and digital youth mobilities related to climate justice.

Specifically, the Youth Agenda is a report that will summarize the agreed common climate justice challenges and priorities identified by young people involved in the online structured discussions implemented in the context of the project. The Youth Agenda will guide the thematic focus of a pan-European project and action-led initiatives at the national level to be implemented by youth in partners countries. Indicative areas of youth interest related to climate justice include the ethical issues posed by climate justice, in conjunction with inequalities created, such as poverty, migration, natural resources ownership, and action towards reducing the impact of food waste, energy consumption, carbon and greenhouse gas emissions. The Youth Agenda will be also translated by the youth involved into all partner languages to facilitate discussions with other youth that would be involved in the small-scale projects/action-led initiatives at the national level.

Young people from Greece, Lithuania, Denmark, Spain, Serbia, Austria and Italy participated in a National online discussion in which they had the chance to discuss climate change and climate justice. In the next stage, representatives from each country participated in an EU online discussion where all the common challenges and issues were put forward to enable further debate and provide a basis for the design of the youth-led initiatives.

Contents

INTRODUCTION	ii
SUMMARY	1
CLIMATE JUSTICE AND YOUTH ORGANIZATION	4
LINKS WITH NATIONAL AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES.....	5
THE SUMMARY OF NATIONAL LEVEL RESULTS	6
ActionAid Hellas (AAH), Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) - Greece.....	6
ActionAid Italy (AAIT) - Italy	7
ActionAid Denmark (AADK) - Denmark	8
Alianza por la solidaridad - Spain.....	9
NGDO Platform - Lithuania	10
Sudwind - Austria	12
Youth Network – MANIFEST - Serbia	12
EU LEVEL DISCUSSION	14
ELEMENTS OF YOUTH AGENDA FOR CLIMATE JUSTICE.....	17
Linking with social struggle.....	17
Linking with gender justice	18
Solidarity.....	18
Food and Agriculture	19
Industry	19
Migration.....	19
Energy.....	20
Air quality	20
GREEN Economy.....	20
Youth Leadership.....	20
CONCLUSION.....	22

SUMMARY

Digital and smart technology, smart specialization of youth work and mobility became a new trend and inevitable practice in the ordinary life of youth. On the other hand, using innovative digital forms of participation increasingly motivates youth to engage in action-led initiatives and policymaking. All trends clearly show that this is a critical moment to shape the future of online youth engagement in democratic and civic life at the EU level. Today, young people need social mobilization more than ever before. Numerous studies have shown that a significant number of youths between the ages of 15 and 30 are not engaged in organized movements or associations because they do not think these activities could change anything or they do not have the time. However, this does not mean that young people do not have strong opinions on citizenship in the EU or that they are not motivated to engage in volunteering, civic and democratic initiatives when these activities are action led and are linked to a cause they are interested in. New age and new digital technologies introduce new methodologies and provide new and different opportunities for youth to actively participate, on the one hand, and behave more responsibly in all aspects of their own lives, on the other. Special importance is given to two very sensitive areas: civic and democratic life i.e., participation in action-led initiatives, policymaking and volunteering.

Digital technology has changed everything around us. The changes are rapid and profound. As such, they have a great impact on youth mobilities while, at the same time, digital and smart youth work is assuming a new shape. In this context, youth mobility is also affected by the impact of digital means. Global trends, COVID 19 migration crisis, and the new energy crisis demand that young people become more resilient and adaptable.

This is a critical moment to act, to test the potential and shape the future of online/remote youth engagement in democratic and civic life at the EU level, including digital youth mobility so that young people acquire the necessary skills, and become motivated to contribute to prosperous, democratic and cohesive societies in Europe and beyond.

The defined general problems could be overcome by enhancing civic and democratic engagement of youth at the EU level. This approach calls for a well-designed methodology supported by digital means adapted to youth needs and contemporary reality. The methodology has to engage, empower and connect youth online through European action-led initiatives and digital youth mobility related to climate justice. Moreover, the methodology has to enable building online and offline structured cooperation among youth NGOs, policymakers and institutional stakeholders in order to bring young people across the EU together, while enhancing their European identity.

WHY YOUTH????



Project ACTJUST (“Youth @cting for climate justice: building a paradigm of online and offline engagement in the covid era”) connects youth from 7 EU countries, empowering and engaging them in taking action regarding climate justice while testing the impact of Internet communication technologies and external risks. The action promotes EU values through digital and physical mobilities, joint projects and mingled training with participants and trainers from across the EU. The project will provide a much-needed tested methodology and structured cooperation processes about the right mix of online and offline activities that enhance young people’s engagement in civic and democratic life, volunteering and action-led initiatives. The developed methodology and recommendations will support the work of youth organizations and National Agencies in the field of youth across Europe.

Through structured discussions with youth on climate justice, provision of diversified opportunities including online training, digital and physical mobilities, joint action-led initiatives and policy dialogue, the Action’s expected results involve:

- Increased online participation of youth in democratic and civic life,
- Enhanced relevant civic competencies of youth,
- Increased opportunities for European action-led initiatives and digital youth mobility,
- Enhanced sense of European identity,
- Enhanced cooperation among youth NGOs and policymakers,
- Increased youth participation in policy dialogue related to climate justice.

This project will build online and offline structured cooperation among youth NGOs and institutional stakeholders to bring young people across the EU together, enhancing their competencies and EU identity, through a mix of online and face-to-face opportunities, namely

digital and physical youth mobilities, mingled training (offered by trainers from different EU countries) and joint national and pan-European projects.

Project objectives are to:

- Engage, empower and connect youth online, through European action-led initiatives and digital youth mobility related to climate justice.
- Build online and offline structured cooperation among youth NGOs, policymakers and institutional stakeholders to bring young people across the EU together, while enhancing their European identity.

Target groups are:

- Young people aged between 15 and 30, including youth facing social and economic exclusion, living in rural areas and/or coming from a migrant background in partner countries;
- Youth organizations, NGOs and foundations active in the field of civic participation, climate justice and non-discrimination;
- Public authorities responsible for the youth agenda and climate justice in EU countries;
- The wider public.

Young people from partner countries will be supported and motivated to share their ideas about facing common climate justice challenges at the EU level, and take action to co-shape future policies, while creating an EU youth team to monitor the adoption of their recommendations. A Memorandum of Cooperation among youth NGOs and relevant actors involved in the @CTJUST Network will ensure the sustainability of project results.

Young people are aware of the mutually supportive roles of the new Agenda, youth development efforts and climate justice. The Agenda also provides insight into the role of young people in climate justice in the context of the implementation of the Agenda and related frameworks.

CLIMATE JUSTICE AND YOUTH ORGANIZATION

...Essentially, climate justice tries to ensure that people and the planet are treated fairly in the ways in which we:

a) try to reduce further climate changes, for example by cutting down the amount of fossil fuels we burn to produce energy (known as mitigation);

b) adapt to the changes we have brought about...

In general, the goal of climate justice is to reduce climate change in the future and look for solutions while finding ways for people to adapt to climate changes and their potential consequences.

Young people are ready and motivated to contribute to the resilience of their communities, proposing innovative solutions, driving social progress and inspiring political change, in urban as well as rural contexts. They constitute a tremendous and essential asset worth investing in, opening the door to an unparalleled multiplier effect. At the same time, young people are also facing incredible challenges and even life-threatening risks, disproportionately faced by girls and young women in many parts of the world. These arise when accessing their rights, including quality education, healthcare or decent work. Young people are also affected by the slow onsets of climate change or frontline impacts of disasters. They experience intersecting forms of marginalization, and struggle with the brunt of a global erosion of human rights and impeded access to justice. Despite their differences, all European youth organizations face common challenges. While it will always be necessary to consider the specific context, situation and strategy of different organizations, the following broad recommendations will support youth organizations, as well as public institutions and decision-makers in further EU aims.

The way in which the shifting demographics in Europe are leveraged, and how young people navigate their transition into adulthood, are critical for the progress of the EU and the health of the planet. With this large and increasing number of young people across the globe, it is abundantly clear that it is only by engaging and working with them, supporting them in standing up for their rights and creating the conditions allowing them to progress and play an active role, that the international community will be able to achieve peace, security, justice, climate resilience and sustainable development for all.

LINKS WITH NATIONAL AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

The development of this Agenda is built on partner countries' experience in environmental prevention and climate changes results of our work, and in particular, its conceptual framework, which have in turn influenced similar activities by several countries and international organizations. The goals of the Youth Agenda are in accordance with national strategies of youth in each country, the general strategy of climate change, the strategy of development on local, regional, national and international levels.

1. The Agenda ensures that all its policies and actions work towards increasing Europe's resilience to the impacts of climate change and climate justice;
2. The Agenda provides support to national, regional and local authorities as well as partners in the private sector to adapt to climate change and climate justice.

Globally, the Agenda supports international climate resilience and preparedness and encourages stronger global engagement and exchanges on adaptation.

The agenda fits EU Youth Strategy 2019-2027, connecting youth from 7 EU countries, empowering and engaging them in taking action regarding climate justice, while testing the impact of internet communication technologies and external risks (COVID-19 outbreak) on the "ENGAGE, CONNECT and EMPOWER" actions. The agenda is in line with EC's Communication on Strengthening the sense of European identity, the action promotes EU values through digital and physical mobilities, joint projects and mingled training with participants and trainers from across the EU. It contributes to the adoption of the new European Digital Competence Framework 2.0, developing modules on digital communication and collaboration competence. Thematically, it contributes to the implementation of the EU Green Deal, the New Narrative project, and the EU Youth Goal 10 about Sustainable Green Europe.

National documents and strategies in @CTJUST partner countries are intended for developing policies by providing a comprehensive and well-articulated set of goals and targets. All this is to result in the creation and implementation of policies and actions that would reduce poverty, achieve peace, and promote equality, leaving no one behind. It emphasizes the importance of integration and synergy across policies, frameworks and actions, and in doing so, emphasizes the vital role all stakeholders play in its implementation. Targets are defined as aspirational and global.

THE SUMMARY OF NATIONAL LEVEL RESULTS

Partners from seven countries that take part in the project shared a questionnaire about climate justice to young people, summarized its results and selected a minimum of 10 young participants to join in the national discussion.

During the discussion at the national level, participants expressed their beliefs on the essence of climate change as well as the issue of inequality between different social and national groups also causing global challenges seen everywhere around us.

In total: 70 participants (ten from each country) have actively participated and clearly showed that there are countless challenges when it comes to climate change.

ActionAid Hellas (AAH), Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) - Greece

Generally, participants from Greece declared that the biggest challenges that young people face with regard to climate change are difficulties with problem identification, the fast pace of life, alienation from nature - life in the city, lack of infrastructure and non-utilization of existing ones. Also, due to the belief that youth cannot change anything and because young people have no say in the matter, they are discouraged to take action. Another inequality related to climate change young people from Greece have found is the difference between environmental educational systems in developed and underdeveloped countries in the world (in terms of the level of living).



Participants in the national-level discussion from Greece pointed out the differences between countries in terms of standard of living as the most important inequality. Finally, they also proposed two actions to stop climate change: the cultural and educational approach, in an effort to raise awareness of people about climate change and climate justice.



ActionAid Italy (AAIT) - Italy

From a climate change perspective, the main challenges are: new inhabitable areas, erosion of soil and land, difficult access to food, new mass migrations, scarcity of clean water, soil impoverishment, higher risk of exposure to diseases caused by food insecurity, new pandemics, loss of biodiversity and extinction of animal species, lack of awareness of the problem and uncertainty about the future, which does not allow us to fully understand the urgency and seriousness of the long-term objectives. The need to identify strategies for a happy and responsible de-growth calls for: cultural changes, new global cooperation and reduction of energy consumption.



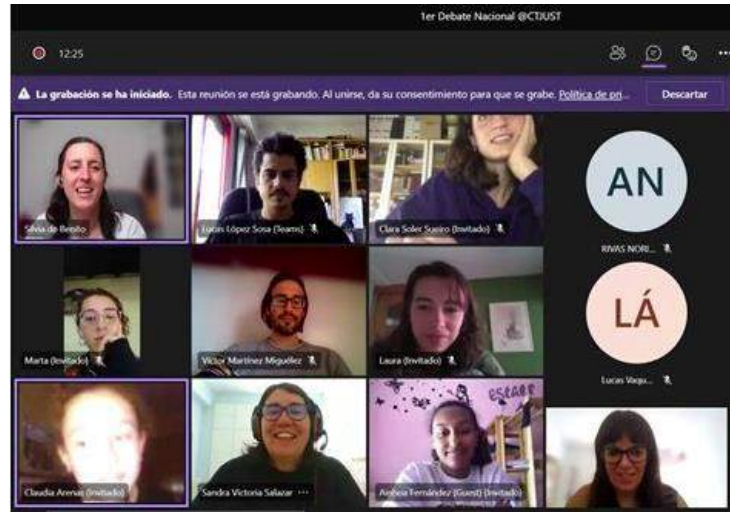
These challenges are interwoven with the following inequalities: increase in inequalities between the Global North and the Global South, further causing the increase in people living in poverty; marginalized communities; the gap between rich and poor and between different social classes;

Their view on the influence of climate changes on inequality can be summarized through the increase in food prices, which affects people with low income, and the fact that some parts of the world suffer more frequent natural disasters. Poor citizens without insurance cannot pay to rebuild their homes whereas local exposure to climate change can result in the decline of property values. The impact of climate change is higher in poorer/less developed countries, there are fewer resources in poorer areas for reconstruction following climate-related natural disasters and climate-friendly choices are more expensive. The most powerful and resourceful nations are nowhere near as impacted as the Global South.

Alianza por la solidaridad - Spain

Participants in the national-level discussion from Spain had a pretty unique position on understanding climate change. They analyzed climate changes as increases of temperatures and climate at the global level, changes in natural processes due to human action, as a consequence of our production and consumption system and the unlimited growth regardless of planetary limits.

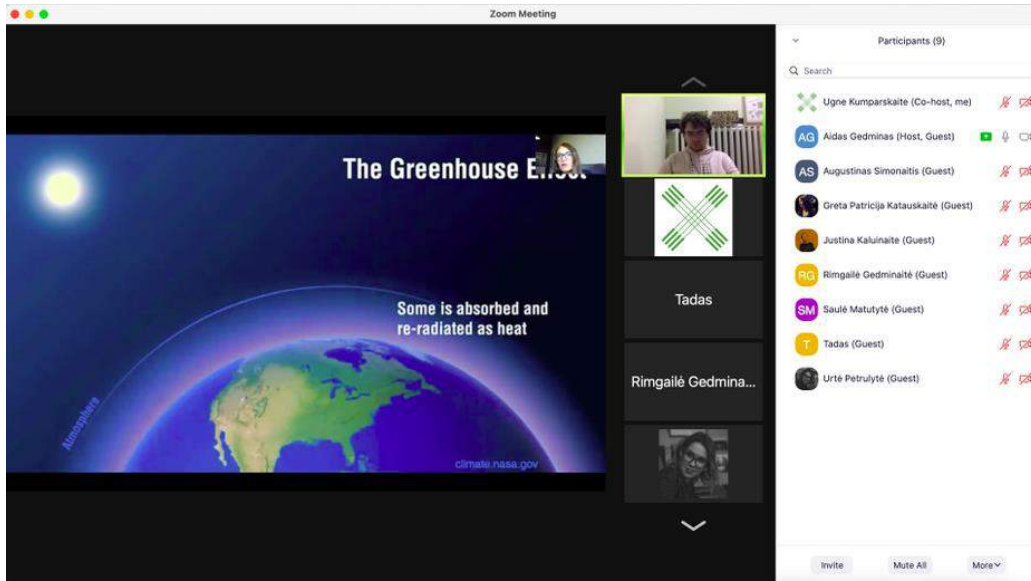
Moreover, from this point of view, climate changes are there to warn us, make us react and change things. As the main causes of climate change, they have identified systems based on fossil fuels, destruction of natural resources, ecosystems and natural spaces, use of toxic and polluting materials, intensive agriculture/farming and unsustainable consumerism (disposal goods) and lack of environmental knowledge and commitments. The main effects of climate changes on inequality they have singled out are seen in the fact that the richest countries take advantage of the poorest countries, that the consequences of climate changes affect the countries and people on the Global South more and that the richest countries could adapt better to climate changes, but they do not do that. Furthermore, countries that pollute more and are largely responsible for climate change are not the ones that are most affected by it. Climate changes do not affect both women and men the same way nor does the power dynamics, be it based on exploitation (big companies and countries exploiting materials and resources in the global south), big energy companies grabbing and monopolizing renewable energies or residues management (exporting residues and trash to third countries).



Finally, they expect that climate justice has to enable the new system, new production and consumption model, collective transition opposite to individualism and capitalism and put people and the planet at the center. It should create laws and legislation that protects the environment, promote and facilitate food and energy sovereignty, compensation mechanisms for people, communities and countries that are affected more by climate changes and bring environmental and social justice.

NGDO Platform - Lithuania

Participants from Lithuania associate climate change with migration from the South to the North, more hot summers, Christmas without snow, inevitability, bigger production of plastic, extinction of different animals and insects because of climate zone changes, glaciers melting and the rise in water level, prospects of the end of the world because of the rising temperature, a big challenge that affects all of us, an extreme danger for the future of youth. It is linked to the bigger suffering of the poorest people in the world, drought, floods, the disappearance of islands and a crisis which, if not dealt with immediately, might lead to not having another “tomorrow” to postpone it for.



Participants from Lithuania analyzed these problems at the local and national levels. They presented their view that they do not see the problem on the local level. Not sure enough about the impact of climate change, they are tired of the debate on climate change on the national level and seem to be experiencing a rejection. They are often stacked with bureaucracy making it is difficult to make a change, they are afraid of the effect of the rising water level impact on Lithuania in the near future whereas the society feels that young people are more active in this topic.

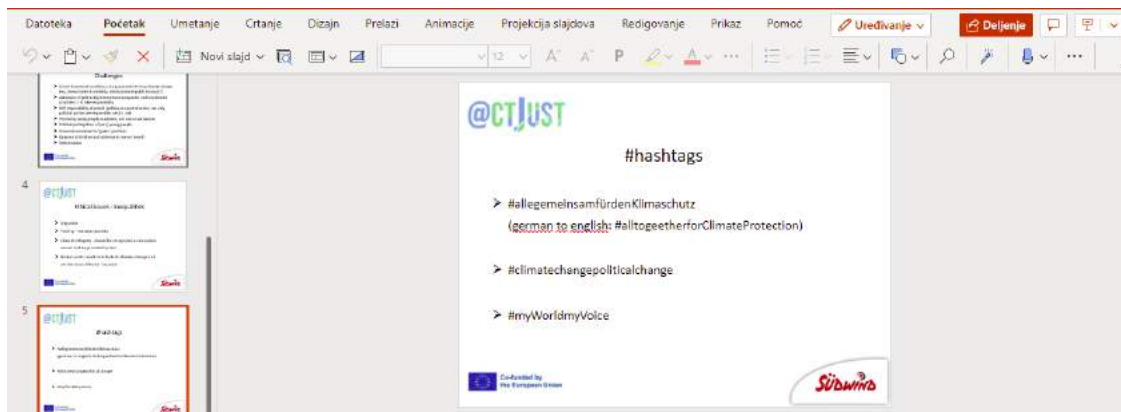


From their point of view, young people must try to improve the situation, need to think about the decisions not only as something that has to change now but that there is also a sense of imprisonment in thinking and doing right away, feeling that we cannot always do “something” and that young people do not have the power to make decisions and change the habits.

Sudwind - Austria

Participants in the national-level discussion from Austria summarized basic knowledge on climate change, challenges and options for action – especially for youth. They showed examples of youth in action against climate change. Their discussion focused on political responsibility as opposed to self-responsibility as a “consumer”, a responsibility that does not lie with governments and political parties, but with all of us, in political actions. A very beautiful phrase was voiced by one participant, and all agreed: **“We, young people, are not only consumers, but we are also citizens”**. This statement summarizes the discussion very well.

From their viewpoint, climate changes are a crisis triggered by the global north, and they include Injustice, the greatest ecological, social and economic crisis, world crisis, the dangers for mankind and the extinction of animals. The greatest challenges they put forward are the creation of the framework, creation of law parameters to stop climate change (e.g. cheap tickets to mobility, which promote public transport), admission of guilt by big international companies and industrial countries accepting responsibility, the rising level of people responsibility (politics as a part of the action, not only political parties are responsible, we ALL are), perceiving young people as citizens, not only as consumers, active political participation of (very) young people, economic incentives to “green” practices and deforestation.



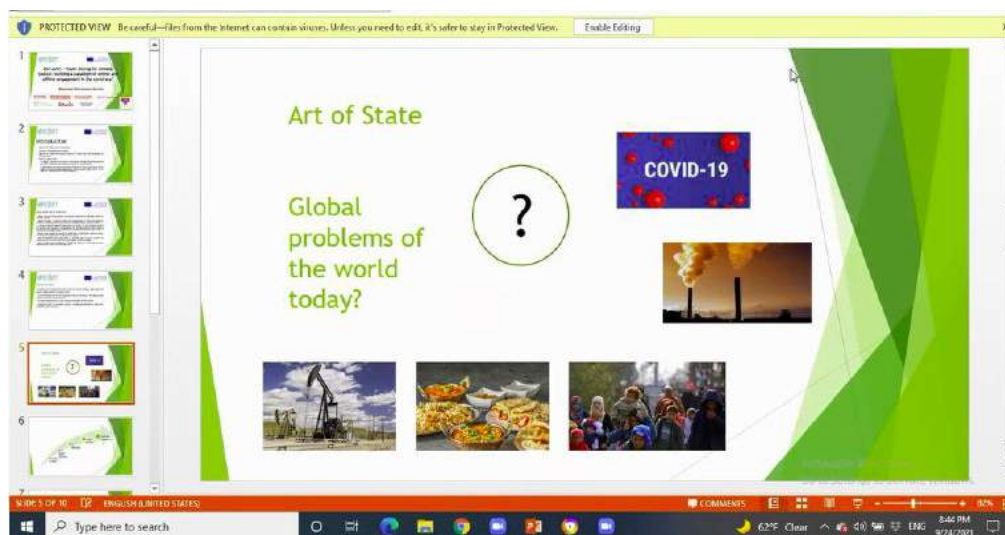
Finally, participants from Austria expressed their beliefs about inequality, where the main topics for them are migration, poverty – extreme poverty, climate-refugees, who should be recognized as such and for whom asylum should be provided by law, global south: small contribution to climate change and yet the most affected – injustice.

Youth Network – MANIFEST - Serbia

The participants in the national-level discussions from Serbia pointed out that the biggest problems in Serbia today, besides Covid-19, are migrants, low standard of living and pollution of land, water

and air. The participants agreed that some of these problems also exist on a global level. Directly connected to climate justice is nature preservation. Therefore, the youth said there is a need for urgent measures and the implementation of serious laws for the protection of rivers and land because, otherwise, our food will soon become polluted and poisonous.

For many years, Serbia has had a problem with air pollution. It has started to develop, and a lot of investors have come to Serbia because of cheap labor. The problem is that many of these investors do not take care of the nature in our country but deplete resources and pollute the air. It is necessary to introduce controls for the release of gases and other particles into the air. In addition, the standard has started to rise gradually, the presence of vehicles is large, and the vast majority of these vehicles are 10 to 20 years old, some even older, which further destroy the fresh air. Serbia has recently started to encourage purchases of electric vehicles by giving certain grants and subsidies, but this is not enough considering the price of electric cars and the standard in the country. We need to motivate people to use cars only when they need to, to ride bicycles and walk a lot more, which will improve their health not only the climate. Also, heating is another complicated problem. In Serbia, many people use wood-burning heating systems, not only in rural areas but in the cities as well. People living in rural areas do not have other options, but in the city, the youth need to motivate people to use a different source.

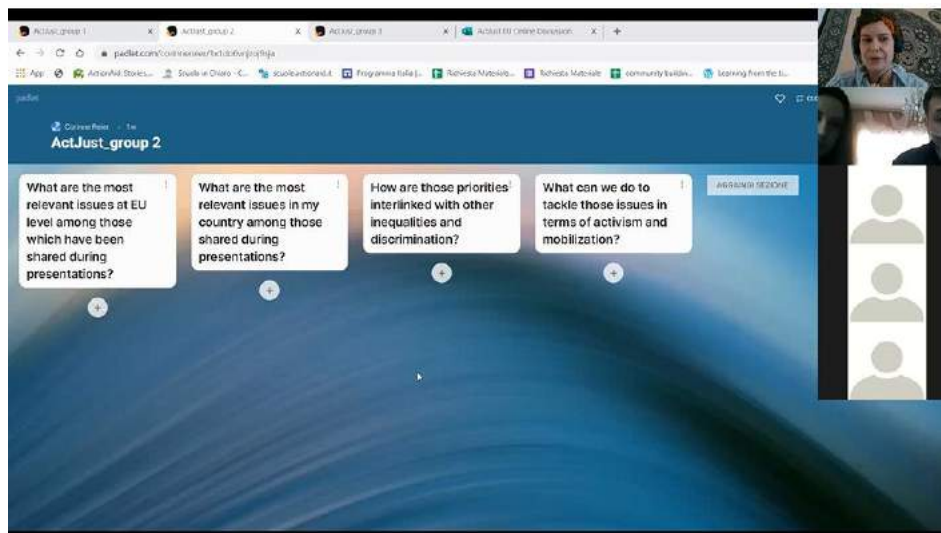


The youth need to motivate people more through different forms of marketing on television, newspapers and other ways and call for an increase in financial resources for helping citizens to keep up with European countries and save the planet. They ran out of ideas on how to solve these critical issues, so we moved on to general problems related to the project.

The EU discussion proceeded according to a defined plan. In the beginning, a delegate from each country presented the outputs of the national discussion in each country, so that everyone had an overview of the National situation.

After the presentations of the results and problems at the national level, participants were divided into three breakout rooms. Young people were able to share their opinions with each other by adding suggestions and answers to various questions such as:

- What are the most relevant issues at the EU level among those which have been shared during the presentation?
- What are the most relevant issues in my country among those shared during the presentation?
- How are those priorities interlinked with other inequalities and discrimination?
- What can we do to tackle those issues in terms of activism and mobilization?



The most relevant issues at the EU level among those presented by participants based on national discussions are: climate-induced migration not only at national or EU but at the global level, the connection between gender equality and climate justice, pollution and waste, systemic change and economic justice, need for investment in renewable energy, lack of climate education, unsustainable economic and educational systems, lack of awareness among the wider population, need for changes in the production and consumption model and difficulty in the adoption of the necessary laws aimed at tackling climate change.

With respect to how those challenges are interlinked with other forms of inequality and/or discrimination, the following has come up from group work: most vulnerable groups need to be included in the fight against climate change since poverty and economic injustice limit people's

access to sustainable products, also that the industry needs to be engaged in finding solutions to tackle climate change. Moreover, “climate change responsibility and climate change effects are not equally ‘distributed’ around the globe: countries that historically polluted less, are poorer and will suffer heavily from the changes, while rich, industrial countries that have used coal, for example, for the past 200 years, are richer and more protected against them.” Climate disasters also increase inequalities among states and, within them, the poor people get even poorer.

Regarding the most relevant of the presented issues also in other countries of implementation, the following feedback has been obtained: climate laws are more than urgent and governments are waiting too long to take concrete action, the need for tax reform, accessibility to climate-friendly and sustainable goods and products, pollution, overconsumption and production, the link between economic and climate justice, extreme weather and loss of biodiversity.

Last but not least, youth has also reflected on what can be done to tackle those issues in terms of mobilization and activism. The following has come up: involve local communities and develop awareness-raising campaigns, hold governments accountable and remind them of the urgency of laws and legislation protecting the climate and the environment, think globally and act locally through a strong community engagement, encourage people to take action and raise their awareness through events and workshops and produce energy with renewable resources.

When it comes to inequality and other social problems, the youth expressed their belief that the richest countries take advantage of the poorest countries, that the consequences of climate changes affect countries and people on the Global South more, that the richest countries could adapt better to climate changes, that the countries that pollute more and have a bigger responsibility for climate changes are not the ones that are more affected by them. Also, their position is that climate change does not affect women and men the same way. Power dynamics is also problematic, be it when based on exploitation (big companies and countries exploiting materials and resources in the global south) or big energy companies grabbing and monopolizing renewable energies and residues management (exporting residues and trash to third countries).

The youth deem that the main challenge on the way to solving the problems and giving an adequate response is to enable the community to support the most vulnerable to adapt and be resilient to the effects of climate change. Furthermore, society has to guarantee adequate protection for people who are forced to move due to extreme environmental events (Climate-Induced Migration). The community has to work on promoting resilient and agro-ecological agriculture as adaptation strategies. Also, the community has to promote the “right transition” starting from the agricultural sector and oppose “false solutions” (as climate-smart agriculture). People, both men and women, need to ask for responsibility, accountability and involvement in decision and policymaking regarding climate change. The community has to ask the governments of the richest countries to engage in issues of climate change more (mitigation and adaptation) and support community engagement, especially, engagement of the young.

In addition, the Youth face questions such as “what would their responsibilities be, how often would they be active in the future, what is expected of them and the like”, so that they can balance their private obligations in terms of studies and work.

The main issue pointed out in the online structured discussion as common for all eight national discussions is the *problem with waste management, clean technologies, green energy, green transport*, environmental *pollution*, and *ethical issues of climate justice* in terms of migration, poverty and the asymmetrical development between the global north and global south.

ELEMENTS OF YOUTH AGENDA FOR CLIMATE JUSTICE

Connected to each other like never before, young people from the EU want to and already contribute to the resilience of their communities, proposing innovative solutions, driving social progress and inspiring political change, in urban as well as rural contexts. Young people constitute a tremendous and essential asset worth investing in, opening the door to an unparalleled multiplier effect. At the same time, they are also facing incredible challenges and even life-threatening risks, disproportionately faced by girls and young women in many parts of the EU. This agenda presents the results of our discussions, our brainstorm session and our view on the youth organization power in the climate justice area.

Linking with social struggle

Climate justice means linking all struggles together that reject liberal and neoliberal markets and working towards a world that puts autonomous decision-making power in the hands of the communities. Today as never before, social struggle and social impact of climate justice entered the main stage and is in the spotlight. The greatest ecological, social and economic crises need active social struggle, with the youth in the main role. Social inequality, right to life, admission of guilt by big international companies and industrial countries taking responsibility and people’s self-responsibility, all constitute parts of the action we need to start to implement. We need to create framework conditions and law parameters to stop climate change in partnership with policymakers on all levels.

Linking with gender justice

Gender equality, climate justice and education go hand in hand. Climate change is a gender issue and must be seen through a feminist lens. Therefore, we must try to tackle the injustice between climate change and gender inequality. One of the root causes of this multifaceted problem has to do with the poor environmental education in communities and in the school system where education in climate action is far from a priority. Consequently, citizens do not connect with the environment as they should and remain unaware of the environmental problems that surround them. As they are often invisible, too many people deny the major problems and abuses to marginalized communities, damaged by a system that constantly leaves them behind and without the tools to defend themselves from environmental conflict. This is not only an environmental crisis but a human rights crisis as well. Girls from migrant communities, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, rural communities, marginalized and invisible communities who do not have access to education end up prisoners of an uncertain future, without economic prosperity, and facing violence, discrimination and sexism. We must close the inequality gap and give space to women leaders connected to their environment, we must listen to women who know how to fight and stand up for their rights and encourage ambitious women that will not lose sight of what is important!

Solidarity

Solidarity is the realization of the common struggle. The result of the project panel clearly pointed out the reasonability of young people toward the trends of solidarity between the countries, between communities and between people. Globally, some parts of the world are more frequently impacted by natural disasters. Local exposure to climate change can result in a decline in property values. Evidently, the negative impact of climate changes is higher in poorer/less developed countries, which leads to fewer resources in poorer areas for reconstruction following climate-related natural disasters because climate-friendly choices are more expensive. The action has to be directed to support the most vulnerable communities to adapt and be resilient to the effects of climate change.

Never before has the world faced such a need for sound scientific knowledge and expertise, to better understand and tackle rising global challenges. What is more, the impacts of climate change are experienced differently by women and men; women are more vulnerable and face higher risks and burdens for various reasons, ranging from unequal access to resources, education, job opportunities and land rights, to social and cultural norms and their diverse intersectional experiences; women are particularly vulnerable to climate change and experience its effects disproportionately because of their social roles, such as providing water, food and combustible materials to the family and caring for others; women are responsible for more than 70% of water

chores and management worldwide; whereas in regions most affected by climate change, 70% of all women work in the agricultural sector, yet seldom participate in developing climate policies. The goal is to provide access to information and education through appropriate communication channels vital for ensuring women’s autonomy, especially during disasters. The action has to be directed to support the most vulnerable communities to adapt and be resilient to the effects of climate change.

Food and Agriculture

Climate justice is closely linked to breaking the circle of industrialized agricultural production perpetuated through the World Trading Organization (WTO) and European policies. Climate changes lead to the potential break in the food chain, to social inequality and social disbalance. The community has to work on the promotion of resilient and agro-ecological agriculture as adaptation strategies and to promote the “right transition” starting from the agricultural sector and oppose “false solutions” (as climate-smart agriculture). Dying nature and wildlife (corals, fish) and relocation of wildlife need a prompt response.

Industry

In Europe, as everywhere else, the industrial complex is one of the key actors in maintaining business as usual in the current dominant economic-political system, military industry included. Climate changes are consequences of an increase in temperatures at the global level and on natural processes because of human action. It is a result of our production and consumption system which directed the industry. Climate changes are a consequence of the unlimited growth of industry regardless of planetary limits. Also, “industry in our service” in this way leads to lack and depletion of natural resources and materials. The industry is chiefly responsible for the CO2 levels rise and the effect of greenhouse gasses. Mankind needs an additional change in the production and consumption model.

Migration

Climate change is an exacerbating factor that forces people to migrate due to the lack of access to land or livelihood, failing agriculture, conflict and lack of access to water. There is a need to take action which will guarantee adequate protection to people who are forced to move due to extreme environmental events. Climate refugees should be officially recognized as such, and asylum should be provided to them by law! The historical development of capital accumulation, colonialism and

carbon emissions means that Europe has a unique responsibility to act in solidarity with those who are displaced.

Energy

The need for constant economic growth also means an ever-increasing thirst for energy. Power dynamics based on exploitation (big companies and countries exploiting materials and resources in the global south) use an enormous quantity of energy, with the chip being the dominant user in this part of the world. There are also big energy companies grabbing and monopolizing renewable energies and dealing with residues management (exporting residues and trash to third countries).

Air quality

The main concerns refer to the effects of air pollution on human health, ecosystems, and buildings, and to their economic and social consequences. The problem with air pollution comes from rapid industrial development, it is in direct connection with applied technologies, and is, also, a problem of inequality and climate justice. Old and dirty technologies have been moved from North to South, from the richest part of the world to the poorest countries. Air pollution is not only a technological but an ethical issue as well.

GREEN Economy

“Green economy” has to be one of the final results of all actions. A combination of solidarity, social struggle, agriculture and food, new clean technologies in the industry, climate migration, air pollution, and responsible control and government of energy resources will create space for a responsible green economy.

Youth Leadership

Climate changes pointed out levels of uncertainty about the future of the youth and all of us. Digital and smart youth work and mobility have emerged as a new trend and practice in the youth field, as the use of innovative digital forms of participation increasingly motivates youth to engage in action-led initiatives and policymaking. COVID-19 and its impact on the youth sector have further emphasized this trend, as a considerable part of activities related to “connecting, engaging and empowering” youth has been transferred online. We have the need for enhanced civic and democratic youth engagement at local, national and EU levels, through action-led initiatives,

digital and physical mobility; enhanced civic competencies of youth with a focus on critical thinking, digital skills, online platform, climate justice; and increased youth participation in policy dialogue; enhanced cooperation among youth NGOs promoting online youth engagement and digital youth mobility at EU level. Participants in discussions, on national and EU levels, are increasingly speaking against environmental and social injustices that are ruining people's lives worldwide. Leaders of youth movements are now trying to pin down the actions, beyond protests and lawsuits, they can take to end the harmful practices.

These results can be achieved by defining rights, obligations and responsibilities of all youth included in the project and wider; Establishing institutional Mechanisms for the participation of young people; Applying data-based youth observation as the resources of society and recognizing their potentials; and Creating system solutions for long-term financing of the work of the cultural community for youth and implementation and for young people through the formation of special budget items; Networking of local actors in order to identify and more efficiently use existing resources for the implementation of youth activities.

This will include:

1. specific activities and diversified opportunities which will be provided to youth in the context of the project, defining a mix of online and face-to-face activities; online activities will be followed by physical activities/mobilities in Italy, Lithuania and Serbia. Trainers and youth mentors from each partner country will play, together with Youth Committee members, the main role in decision making.
2. specifications of a training program according to identified needs of the youth and the application of action-led initiatives.
3. challenges and risks associated with the online shifting of activities related to engaging, connecting and empowering youth.
4. engagement strategies and processes for the whole recruitment cycle (identification, recruitment, engagement, motivation, mentorship, training, evaluation).
5. the role of various stakeholders involved in the promotion of policy dialogue between young people and policymakers.

CONCLUSION

Young people are the present and the future of society, a resource innovation and the driving force of society development. Therefore, continuous and systematic investment in youth development is necessary and establishing a partnership between youth and the state in order to increase active participation in society, encourage social integration and ensure the involvement of young people in the development of youth policy. This is declarative attitudes, cover by law and many strategies.

The way in which the shifting climate changes and the way of how affects on our future is pretty upsetting. How young people navigate their transition into adulthood, are critical for the progress of humankind and the health of the planet is one way to prevent catastrophic scenarios.

On the base of seven different presentation about art of states about climate changes climate justices and activism of youth, there is a unique conclusion about the common problems and needing about common action all fields.

Despite their differences, European youth organizations face common challenges. While it will always be necessary to consider the specific context, situation and strategy of different organizations, the following broad recommendations will support youth organizations, as well as public institutions and decision-makers, in further working, National presentation form Greece, Spain, Italy, Austria, Denmark, Lithuania and Serbia, showed that all states and youth form all countries face with same problems and same challenges. Problems with clean energies, problem of clean technologies, biodiversity, pollution, waste management are the most relevant issues at EU and national level without any excuse. All this are interlinked with wide pallet of inequalities and discrimination among the states among the parts of countries and among the people. fast way of life - alienation from nature - life in the city, lack of infrastructure and non-utilization of existing ones, radical changes in production and consumption mode, green transport. young people have no say in the matter, discouragement for action due to the belief that youth cannot do anything are some of reasons why the youth have to take action in all areas in all Europe. This some of general conclusion from mapping the common problems in our future.

Youth Agenda covers all the challenges, concerns and ideas related to climate change, defined by young people from the 7 partner countries! This was the first important step of mapping the existing obstacles and work on the methodology and strategy that will support all the stakeholders of the project to achieve the common goal, to motivate, raise awareness, engage, connect and empower youth... to save the Earth for now and for the next generations!