

European Youth and Climate Change

A Community Baseline

PEOPLE
& PLANET
A COMMON HISTORY



ROMANIA



Mapa das Ideias

www.mapadasideias.pt

Research and project supervision

Inês Bettencourt da Câmara

Editor Maria João Nunes

Content Inês Bettencourt da Câmara,
Sara Nasi Pereira e Maria João Nunes

Editorial support Michele Soares

Design Joana Cavadas

Financed by



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Braşov County
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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 (Germany, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, and 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 European youth 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 European youth 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. 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 the informing and mobilising of 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 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

Implementation of a pan-European awareness campaign named #WaterOfTheFuture focusing on the challenges and behaviours related to climate change, that plans to influence 59 million European youth citizens and will be implemented in 8 EU member states and a structured and sustainable coalition of Local Authorities and Civil Society Organisations from 8 EU member states and Cape Verde that will work together towards the information and mobilisation of its citizens regarding climate change and sustainable lifestyles.

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 European youth 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 22nd 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 context

How is my country doing:

GHG emissions 2010-2019

Romania generates 3 % of the EU-27's total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and reduced emissions faster than the EU average. With several energy-intensive industries present 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. CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars decreased by 17 % over the same period.

Under EU effort-sharing legislation, Romania was allowed to increase emissions until 2020 and must reduce these emissions by 2 % relative to 2005 by 2030. Romania relies to a great extent on fossil fuels. Renewables, nuclear energy, and gas as primary energy sources are essential to the transition process.

Romania achieved a 24.3 % share of renewable energy sources in 2019. The country ranked third lowest in terms of per capita emissions in 2019.

Current government action

To transition away from coal-based electricity production and reduce energy imports, 2020 Romania's National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) propose tapping into new natural gas reserves in the Black Sea. 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 the current 30.7 to 34 %. The Commission assessment of the NECP also suggested a 34 % target for renewables in 2030.

Role of youth in this context

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. FOND 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. Romania's VNR presents the country's policies and trends for developing an inclusive and sustainable society focusing on social aspects of sustainable development. Romania managed to achieve 25% of energy from renewable sources achieved since 2014; the target was initially assigned for 2020. The country dedicated effort to preserving ecosystems and tackling air pollution by lowering the emission from energy-intensive industries, air pollution that otherwise would impact biodiversity. Romania plays a vital role in exporting democracy in the region, offering experience to its neighbours and promoting a strong community in Eastern Europe for a stable Europe. Romanian culture represents an essential base for sustainable development.

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 participant 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.



Demographic characteristics of survey participants

By opting to use an online survey, there is always some level of sample skewness, as it is a convenience sampling method. The dissemination process partially explains the gender imbalance of the sample. The majority of the survey participants are female (66%).

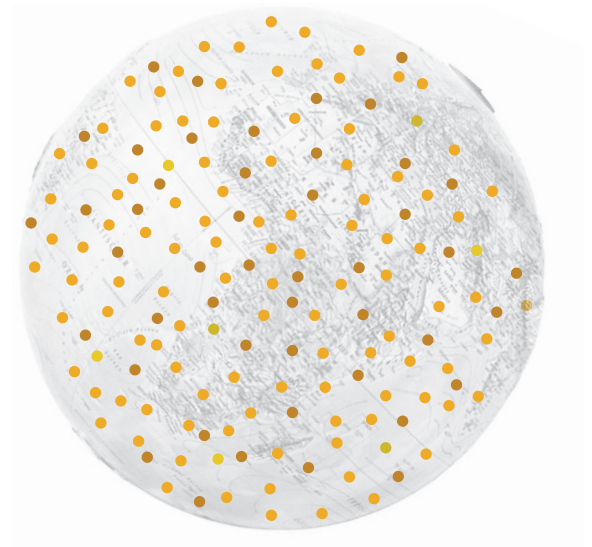
However, interesting insights from different sources also address gender equity. The Women's Forum for Economy and Society barometer on gender equity (AAVV, 2021) found that women — more often than men — have changed their behaviour to decrease their carbon dioxide emissions by recycling, buying local, 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 socialization 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 policy recommendations.

Having equal male and female decision-makers will include:

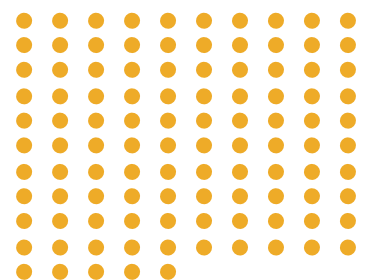
- The high value and richness of diversity.
- The different perceptions and attitudes in front of the same problem.
- Therefore valuing different sensitivities in the development of solutions.



male



female



non-binary



self-describe



Base: All respondents (N= 501)

Chart 1.1.
Baseline survey results.
**Demographic characteristics
of survey participants.**
Gender

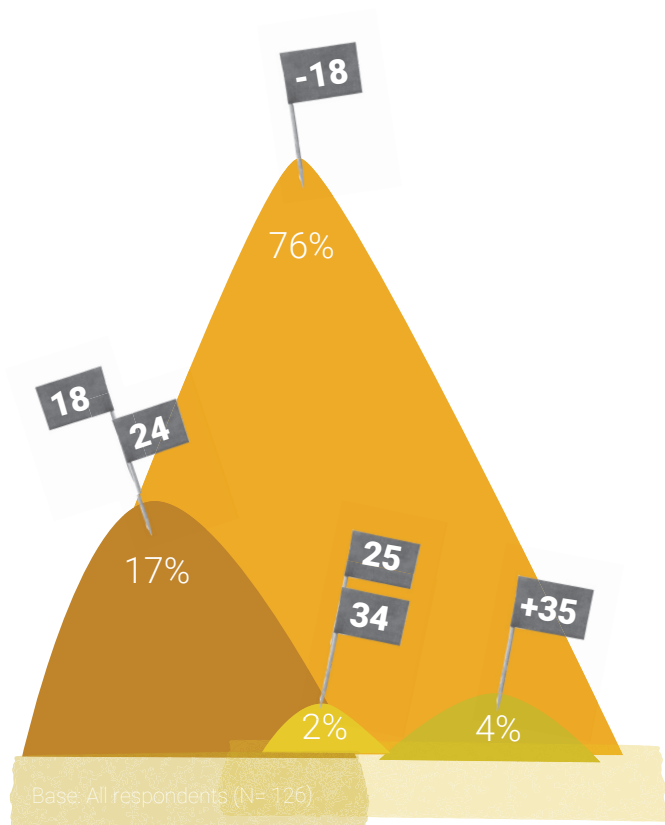


Chart 1.2. Baseline survey results.
Demographic characteristics of survey participants.
Age

According to the project's goals, our sample includes 96% of young European citizens (YEC - under 35 years), being the larger group age is from the population aged under 18 years old (76.4%).

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).

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).

Most of the participants are students (91%) either working non-working (83%) a full-time job (1%) or a part-time (7%). There is also an amount of participants that work full or part-time without any other secondary occupation (4%). The remaining participants are unemployed (2%). Situations such as playing sports, being a teacher or a business owner are specified by 3% of the sample.

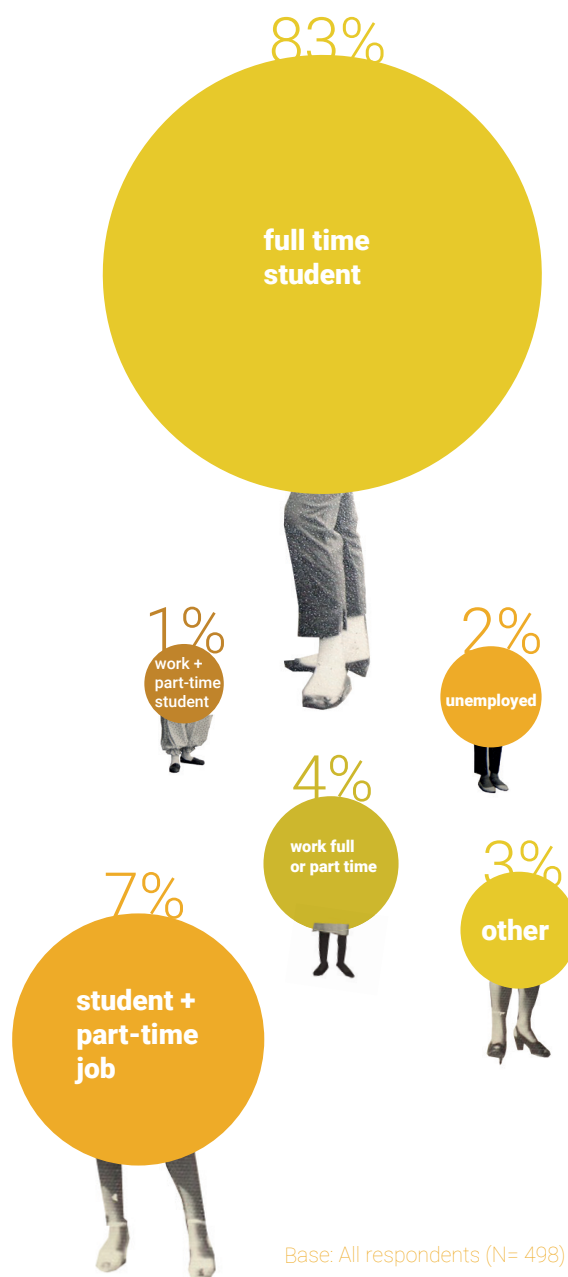


Chart 1.3. Baseline survey results.
Demographic characteristics of survey participants.
Main occupation



**Individual
action**

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

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

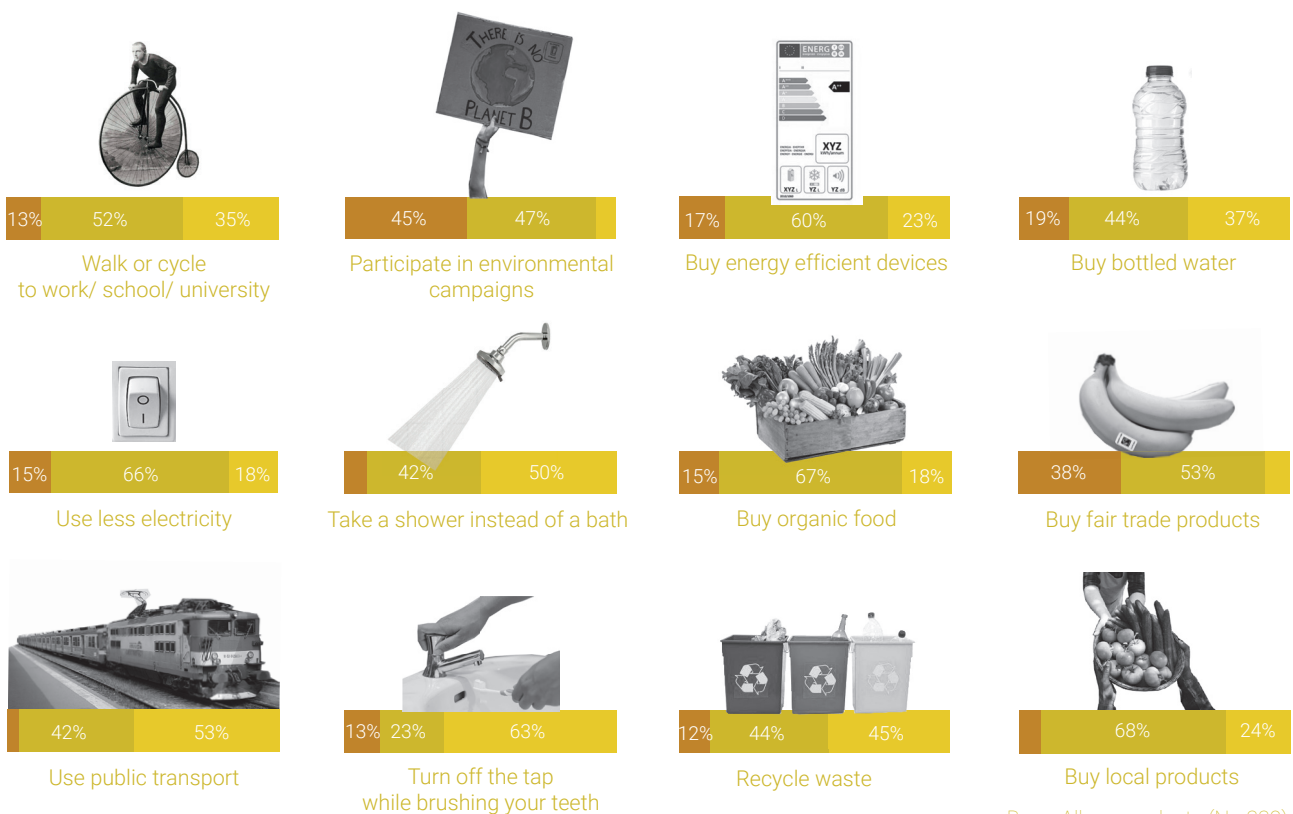
- Participation (e.g., in events related to pro-environmental and pro-social issues);
- Social connections (by interacting and engaging others);
- And the conscious focusing of attention (interest in pro-environmental and pro-social issues).

The most common pro-environmental activities among the participants seem to be related to water saving, since 63% of the participants say that they always turn off the tap while brushing their teeth and 50% assume taking showers instead of baths.

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.
Survey participant, under 18, student

Our results suggest that using public transportation is also an important activity, with 53% of participants stating that they do it always and 42% sometimes.

The less common activities are the active participation in environmental campaigns (7%, always) and the consumption of fair trade products (9%, always).



■ never ■ sometimes ■ always

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

Kola-Olusanga (2018) refers to the importance of educational campaigns to contextualise 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 (22) called for urgent action to achieve the long-term goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement (23) through ambitious nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to efficiently reduce carbon emissions and reach the net zero target by 2050. (24) Young activists recognise their key role in mobilizing 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).

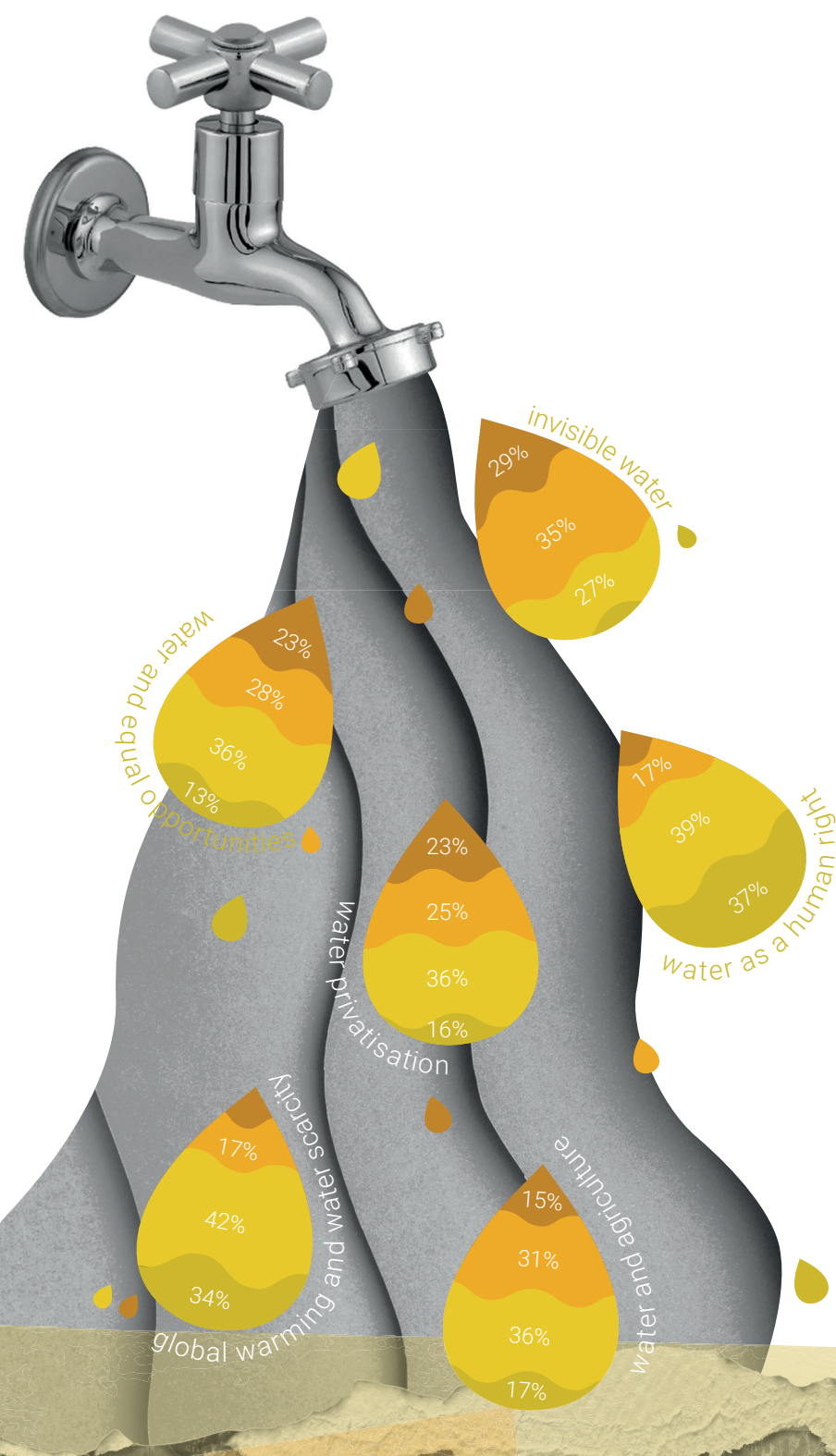
Regarding public actions related to climate issues, the Romanian sample reports significant levels of participation, namely by collaborating in voluntary activities (57%), joining online petitions at the local, regional, national or EU level (48%) or, to a lesser extent, sharing political and civic post in their social media (39%). On the other hand, the activities that the respondents assume to have joined less in the last three years we can find the in-person petitions (9%) as well as participating in strikes, public events or protesting for a public issue (13%) or protesting for a public issue (13%).



Base: All respondents (N= 326)

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 particular topics with family, friends, and colleagues. When asking Romanian participants to rate how likely it could be for them to discuss some topics, we found that global warming and water scarcity (75%) and water as a human right (76%) are the most likely to be debated. Invisible water is, on the other side, only appointed by 36% 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



Base: All respondents (N= 337)

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

Accounting for the age distribution of our sample, it is particularly interesting to find that access to education is mentioned as a topic worthwhile joining an advocacy campaign for 66%. The other topics gathering high referral are climate change (58%) and pollution (57%). Topics related to human rights, LGBT rights or bullying are also identified as triggers for individual action by 2% of the sample.

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.

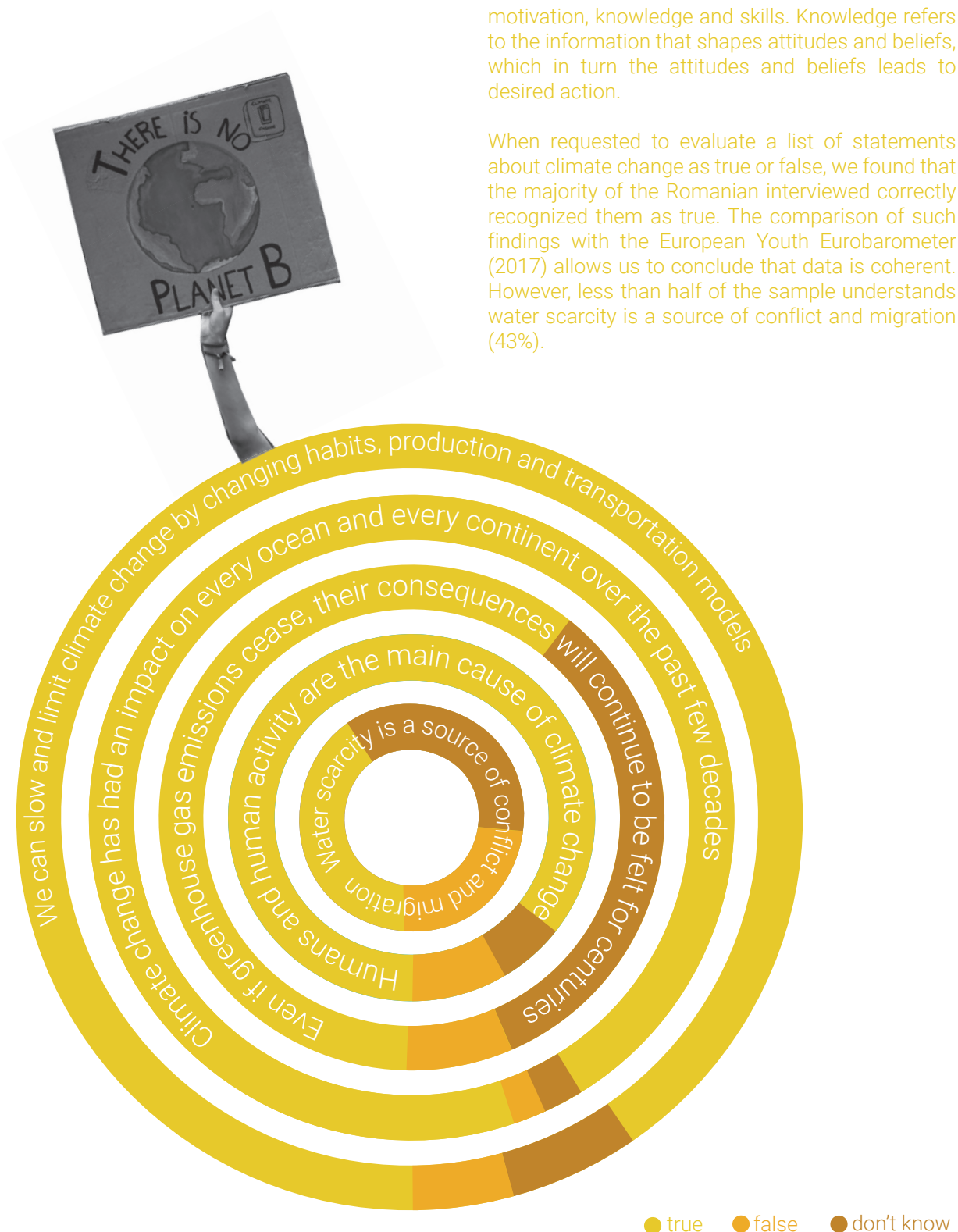
Survey participant, under 18, student

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

Yet, children and young people have traditionally 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 beginning to be felt within development policy and practice, local governance, education systems (O'Kane, 2003).



Knowledge and perception about climate change



Base: All respondents (N= 400)

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.

Our participants from Romania are aware of the impact of climate change in all aspects of global life. The items more believed more to be true refer to the knowledge that Climate change has had an impact on every ocean and every continent over the last few decades (96%) and those relative to human role either as the origin of climate change (87%) but also as able to deliver change (91%). It is also relevant to understand how these perceptions about the climate change phenomena are affecting the participants personal lives and experiences. To address such conceptions the survey included questions that specifically request the participants to evaluate the perceived impact in a number of dimensions. The results are insightful about the participants' concerns, revealing that, on average, 76% of the participants recognize some kind of impact of the listed climate change phenomena.

The items selected as more impactful, meaning that they are classified as having a major impact more often, are the Air pollution (89%), water scarcity (76%) and fewer food resources (75%). Probably related to the geographical position of Romania, with a short coastline, a fifth part of the sample does not recognize the rising sea levels as affecting them personally. In the same manner, the Melting of the glaciers and the Declining bee population are only classified as active stressors by "only" 80% of the sample.

When requested to rate how worrisome the same phenomena related to climate change are from a national perspective, the participants from Romania believe that the Air pollution (87%), Soil degradation (82%) and Fewer food resources (79%) are the most impactful phenomena for their country.

Overall, the Romanian participants recognise the major impact of climate change both at a personal and at a national level. Acknowledging the environmental issues that we are facing may be seen as a very important step, since it may ground future climate advocacy and action. In the following we will present results related to these shared perceptions about who is best equipped to fight climate change.

Actively involving as many townspeople as possible in the meetings of the local council and going out on the field to perform various garbage cleaning or town planning activities.

Survey participant, 25-34 yo, part-time student

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

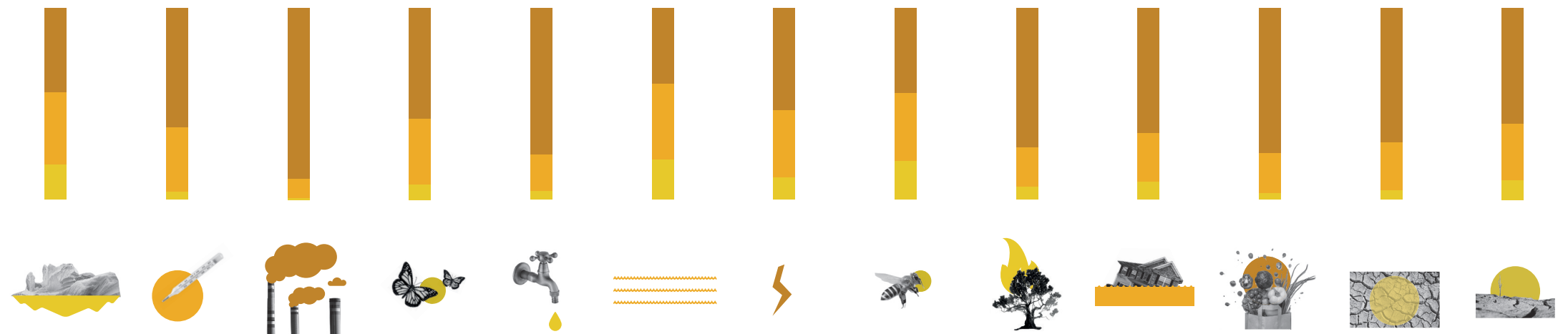


Chart 3.2.2. Baseline survey results.
Perceptions about climate change.
**Climate change impact in your
country**

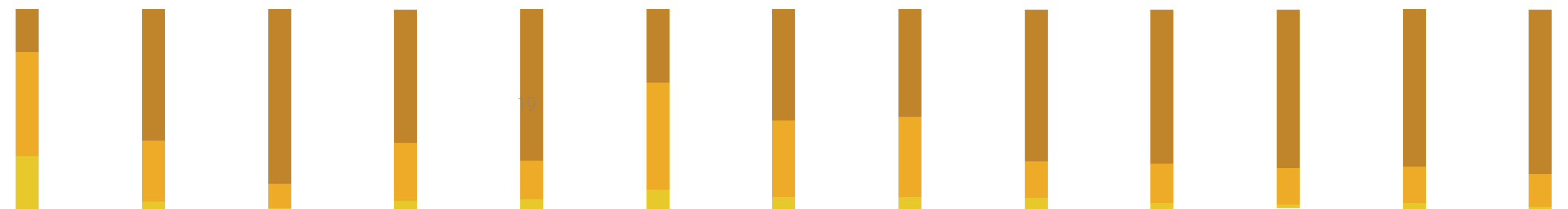
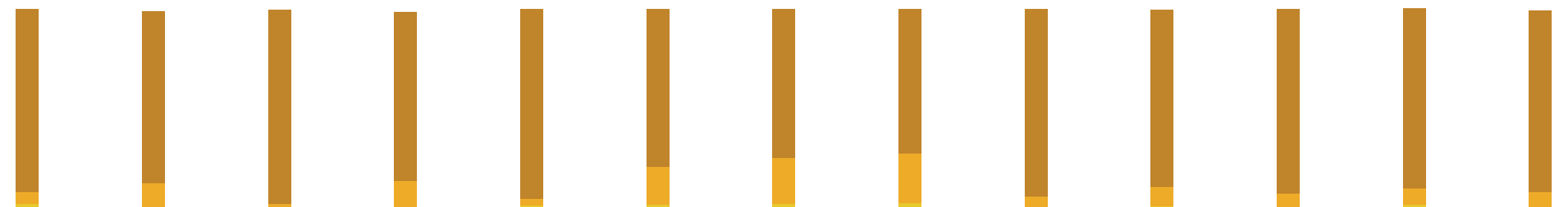


Chart 3.2.3. Baseline survey results.
Perceptions about climate change.
Global climate change impact



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

Base: All respondents (N= 389)



**Policy
awareness
and action**

Base: All respondents (N= 338)



Chart 4.1. Baseline survey results.

Policy Awareness and Action.**Participants' knowledge about global policies or initiatives to reduce climate change**

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

Romanian participants believe to have policy awareness, with 54% stating that they know global policies or activities to reduce climate change.

Such level of awareness significantly decreases when the question is framed at a national level, with only 35% recalling policies of actions implemented by Romania to address climate change.

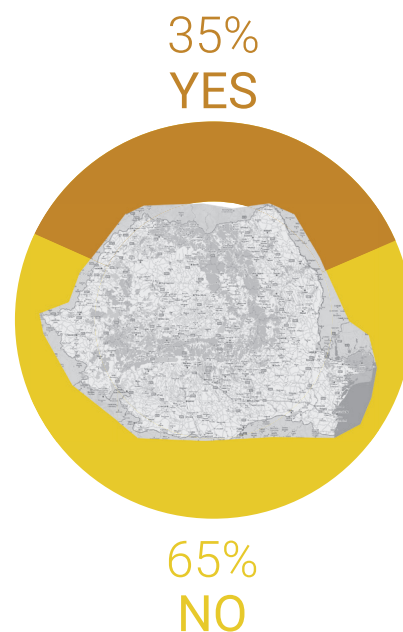


Chart 4.2. Baseline survey results.

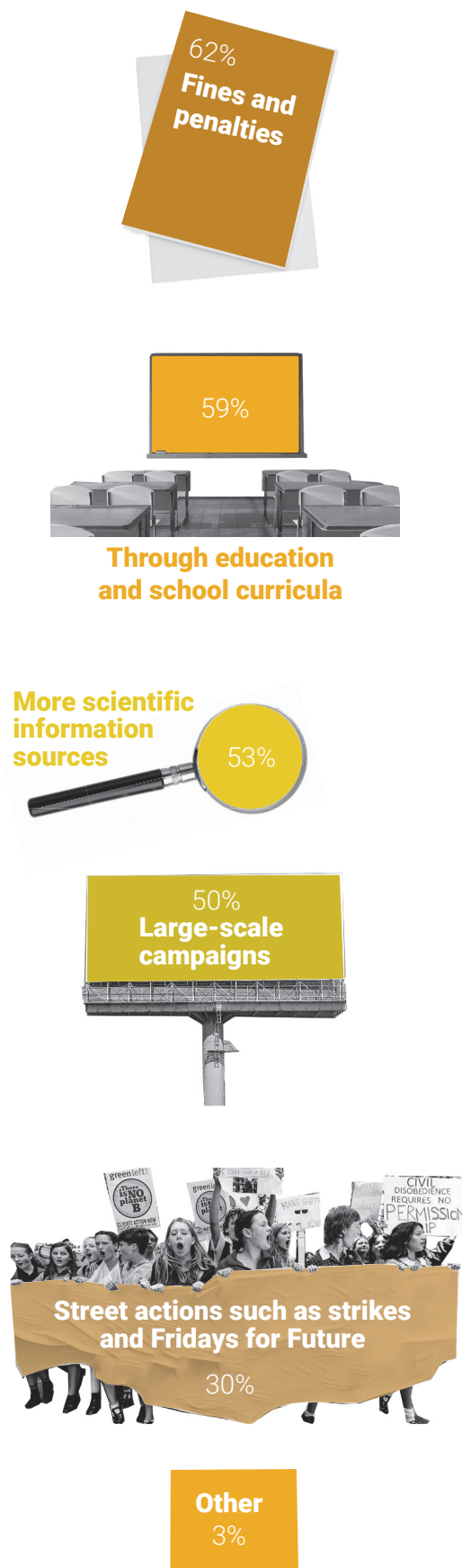
Policy Awareness and Action.**Participants' knowledge about environmental policies in your country**

The survey participants seem to link expertise and capacity to fight climate change, as 68% identify the environmental organisations, and 57% international and European institutions as best equipped for that specific task. On the other hand, 34% of those interviewed do not recognize the country's government or its businesses and industries as capable of facing climate change. Given the previous assertion that it is possible to fight climate change through change in habits and social models (Chart 3.1.), maybe this acknowledgement can be understood as an opportunity for action.



Base: All respondents (N=395)

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



Base: All respondents (N= 391)

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

What would motivate people to act on climate change

Multiple answers possible

According to the UN's Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change Outcome Report (AAVV, 2020), investments in green jobs are prioritized 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.

59% of the Romanian participants believe that Education and scholar curricula could motivate people to become more active about climate change, 53% that there exists the need for scientific information sources to provide more information and 50% highlight that large scale campaigns could be effective. A more punitive form stands out, in which 62% believe that this change in behaviour patterns could be triggered by the increase in fines and other penalties. 3% of respondents chose to make comments or other suggestions.

The punishment narrative is reinforced in the comment "100 companies are responsible for 70% of their carbon emissions, therefore, they must first be taxed and punished severely for the negative impact they cause because of their practices". However, the education perspective is also mentioned: "I don't generalise, 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 will think about the next and future generations. Unfortunately, it's human nature to ask, "What do I stand to gain?" But does losing what you have motivate you? People won't realise it until they see the effects with their own eyes."

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?

Survey participant, under 18, student

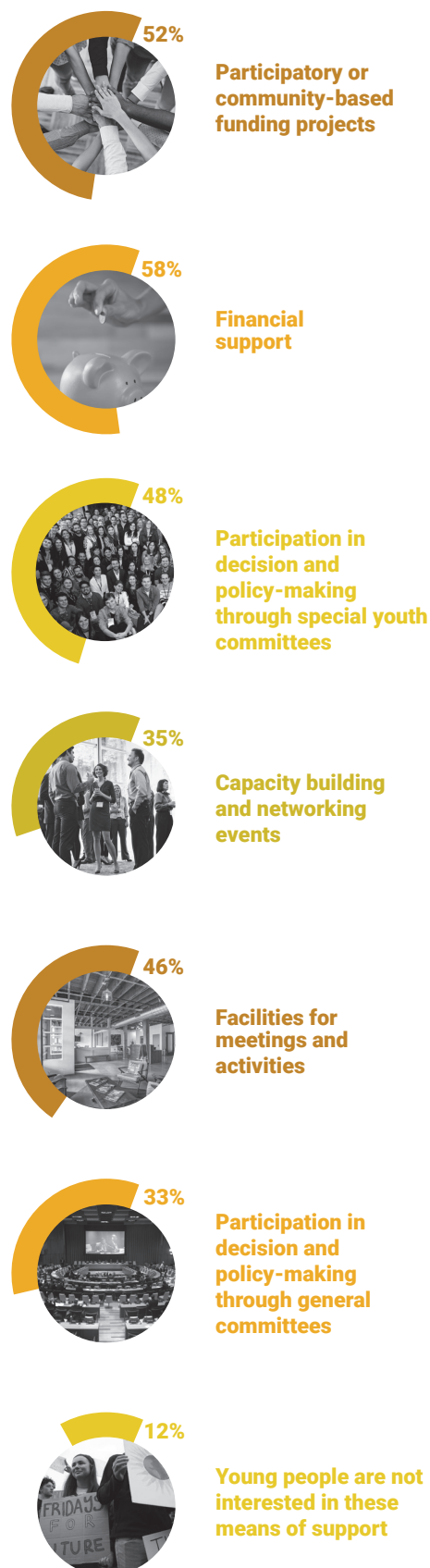
Also, to enhance population mobilisation and action, participants were requested to state how local authorities can support sustainability campaigns and other related initiatives by youngsters. The most referred measures relate to the need to engage this group with financial support (58%) and in community-based funded projects (52%). Importantly, only 12% of the participants believe that youngsters are not interested in any kind of support.

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=348)

According to Handoyo et al (2021), intent, necessity and possibility are the indicators of pro-environmental behaviour. Intent refers to an anticipated outcome that is intended or that guides your planned actions. Necessity is the greater sense of personal responsibility. Meanwhile, responsibility refers to the responsibility to improve the world and also the responsibility for the environmental impact caused by one's own behaviour. Individuals with high necessity regarding behaviour are more likely to adopt a particular behaviour. Thus, individuals with a greater sense of personal responsibility are more likely to have the intention to engage in pro-environmental behaviour.

With this in mind, survey respondents were inquired about advocacy suggestions. Most respondents highlight the need for effective communication, for example, a clear, simple and relatable transmission of information, in which anyone, regardless of their experience, understands it.

Showing the consequences of climate change in the future through short films or theatre plays.

Survey participant, 18-24 yo, student

We could create more short films and online campaigns regarding pollution awareness and we could distribute them with the #peopleandplanet hashtag. The social media are really powerful, and I am sure we can manage to change something.

Survey participant, under 18 yo, student

Most probably, the best option can be well-created awareness campaigns (in terms of graphic design), that would attract people. People are attracted to nice appearances, and they discover the inner meaning only later.

Survey participant, under 18 yo, student

Also, importantly, the need for proper schools and adequate education was the second most mentioned suggestion, meaning that besides having access to information, people need the ability to grasp such information.

Educating young people through activities specifically linked to climate changes, where they can learn about the causes, the effects and the impact of such changes on humankind.

Survey participant, under 18, student

A course where the students can learn more about this topic, thus stirring up their curiosity regarding this issue.

Survey participant, under 18, student

Events and activities at the local level are also suggested by many survey respondents, 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”.

Together, we can do it! The activity that is currently the most accessible, both for children and adults, is to help cleaning the environment and reducing pollution. A specific activity in this area could be implementing local and/or national projects, aimed at encouraging each person to ensure that the area where they live is maintained clean and, of course, stimulating other people to join in, by providing them with information on the framework of the activities and presenting them with the reasons why they should be part in these projects and activities.

Survey participant, under 18, student

Green Friday - a campaign promoting the use of alternative transportation to get to and from work.

Survey participant, 35 yo or older, employed

An initiative that I would like to promote: at the end of secondary school / high school / university, there should be a stage preceding the graduation festivities, during which every student should provide proof that they have cleaned an area / planted a tree / supported an environmental campaign etc.

Survey participant, 35 yo or older, employed

An initiative called "2 wheels, instead of 4", which supports riding the bicycle in town, instead of driving a car; Tree planting campaign - a greener world, a world that breathes better.

Survey participant, under 18, student

A workshop in which the objects collected over the week should be reused for creating new objects, e.g. ornamental objects, etc., which could be kept by the participants, presented during an exhibition or sold.

Survey participant, under 18 yo, student

Several advocacy suggestions emerged when asked about a Climate activity or Change campaign. Most of the suggestions for advocacy or a campaign are related to water consumption as a challenge for those who consume less water, or a monitoring app - in the context of the aforementioned digital era.

Organise a campaign to raise awareness on the large water consumption.

Survey participant, under 18, student

Cleaning the litter from the ground areas and water environment.

Survey participant, under 18, student

Some respondents also focused on food consumption, by suggesting local level activity or campaigns. They suggest fighting against climate change by promoting the consumption of local, organic and seasonal food. Raising awareness of the environmental risks of excessive consumption of animal proteins is also an important dimension.

The relation with decision and policy makers is also a point to tackle. Some thoughts took place, such as: "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. It would be nice if some activists could attend some meetings with national/EU institutions and also with local 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".



Useful resources



Useful resources for individual action

<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-depozitarea-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

Useful resources for community action



<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/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-dezbatare-publica-a-raportului-educatie-privind-schimbarile-climatice-si-mediul-in-scoli-sustenabile-elaborat-de-grupul-de-lucru-pe-tema-educatiei-cu-privire-la-schimbarea-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

<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://fondulpentruunviitormaiabun.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>

