European Youth and Climate Change
A Community Baseline
People and Planet: A Common Destiny
Pan-European campaign to mobilise youth citizens and glocal (global + local) authorities in the fight against climate change

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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 Portugal doing in terms of GHG emissions between 2010 and 2019?**

Portugal’s greenhouse gas (GHG) 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. This situation increased the need for electricity production from fossil fuels, notably coal and natural gas.

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 seem to indicate that Portugal reached its target of reducing GHG emissions 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.

**Current government action to tackle climate change and water scarcity (key policies and action plans, national and within EU)**

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. The roadmap focuses on reducing energy import dependency and maintaining affordable access to energy. 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 by 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. This last target has been pointed out as modest by stakeholders, including the European Commission. This vision has also been incorporated into the national Recovery and Resilience Plan.

The current Portuguese Water Law (2005), which derives from an EU directive, 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.

**Role of youth in this context (e.g. organisation of youth consultation for VNRs or other government-led initiatives)**

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 the existence of 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).

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.
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 vast majority of the survey participants are female (69%).

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 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-making 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.
According to the project’s goals, our sample includes 91% of young European citizens (YEC - under 35 years), and the most significant group age is from the population aged between 18-24 yo (41.4%).

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%) as opportunities instead of a threat (AAVV, 2019: 6).

Most of the participants are students (66%) either working and non-working (57%), with a full-time job (2%) or a part-time (7%). A significant number of participants work full or part-time without any other secondary occupation (25%). The remaining participants are unemployed (3%) or actively looking for a job (3%), or are doing an internship (2%).
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 related to changes in consumer behaviour—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 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).

The most common pro-environmental activities among the participants seem to be related to water saving since 89% of the participants say that they always turn off the tap while brushing their teeth and assume taking showers instead of baths. Our results suggest that recycling is also an important activity, with 65% of participants stating that they do it always and 29%, sometimes. The less common activities are the active participation in environmental campaigns (9%, always) and walking or cycling to work/school or university (16%, always).
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\(^1\) 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 crucial 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).

Regarding public actions related to climate issues, the Portuguese sample reports significant levels of participation, namely by voting in a political election(s) at the local, regional, national or EU level (70%), joining online petitions at the local, regional, national or EU level (67%) or, to a lesser extent, by sharing political and civic posts in social media (64%). 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 (13%) and participation in strikes, public events or protesting for a public issue (21%).

\(^1\) https://www.unmgcy.org/global-youth-climate-action-declaration-preamble
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 Portuguese participants to rate how likely it could be to discuss some topics, we found that global warming and water scarcity (88%) and water as a human right (85%) are the most likely to be debated. Invisible water and water and agriculture are, on the other side, only appointed by an average of 60% 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
Climate change is the topic that joins more consensus amongst the survey participants as a topic worth joining advocacy campaigns (76%). The other high referral topics are discrimination (67%) and pollution (66%).

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 (64%). 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
According to Handoyo et al. (2019), environmental awareness results from motivation, knowledge and skills. Knowledge refers to the information that shapes attitudes and beliefs, which in turn, the attitudes and beliefs lead to the desired action.

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

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 Portugal are aware of the impact of climate change in all aspects of global life. The items more believed 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 (98%) and those relative to the human role either as the origin of climate change (95%) but also as able to deliver change (92%).

The items selected as more impactful, meaning that they are classified as having a significant impact more often, are More forest fires (80%), Air pollution (78%) and Drought (74%). Almost a fifth of the sample does not recognise the Declining bee population as affecting them personally, classified as active stressors by “only” 81%.

When requested to rate how problematic the same phenomena related to climate change are from a national perspective, the participants from Portugal believe that More forest fires (95%), Drought and Soil degradation (85%) are the most impactful phenomena for their country. Overall, the Portuguese participants recognise the major impact of climate change both at a personal and a national level.

Acknowledging the environmental issues we face may be seen as a very important step since it may ground future climate advocacy and action. We will present results related to these shared perceptions about who is best equipped to fight climate change in the following section.

Understanding how these perceptions about climate change affect the participants’ personal lives and experiences is also relevant. The survey included questions that specifically requested the participants to evaluate the perceived impact in a number of dimensions to address such conceptions. The results are insightful about the participants’ concerns, revealing that, on average, 86% of the participants recognise some impact of the listed climate change phenomena.

Action in the present, in the short term, with projects in partnership with financial literacy, creating mutual savings and achieving sustainable grants. In other words, through general work or civic services (such as picking up garbage on your own initiative or with environmental institutions), saving conditions and part of that saving create sustainable grants for plantations, projects that the person decides to support or even create until its own sustainable project, the state must also create direct financing for all taxpayers, without any kind of tax, which could provide incentives for ecological savings.

Survey participant, 25-34 yo, 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

Base: All respondents (N= 332)
Policy awareness and action
Since policy awareness is crucial for social advocacy, we investigated participants’ knowledge at their policymaking level. To some extent, each participant’s level of expertise may limit or enhance their potential as a young activist with individual advocacy priorities and action capabilities.

Portuguese participants believe in having policy awareness, with almost 80% stating that they know global policies or activities to reduce climate change.

Such level of awareness decreases when the question is framed at a national level, with only 62% recalling policies of actions implemented by Portugal to address climate change.

Such a result may be due to the active targeting of children and younger citizens by the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Indeed, such positioning regarding the youngsters is clearly present in the following statement from 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.”
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, businesses, industries, and the country’s government are the least enabled to tackle climate change. Individuals and families are also seen as more or less prepared. 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.
According to the UN’s Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change Outcome Report (AAVV, 2020), investments in green jobs are high on the youth agenda, as climate anxiety is currently intertwined with uncertainty about the future of employment, and these can be enhancers of both sustainability and competitiveness credentials of their countries.

74% of the Portuguese participants believe that Education and scholar curricula could motivate people to become more active about climate change, 51% that large scale campaigns could be effective and 47% highlight the need for scientific information sources to provide more information. In a more punitive manner, 68% believe that increased fines and other penalties could trigger this change in behavioural patterns.

Also, to enhance population mobilisation and action, participants were requested to state how local authorities support youngsters’ sustainability campaigns and other related initiatives. The most referred measures relate to the need to engage this group in community-based funded projects (70%) and financial support (67%). Notably, only 10% of the participants believe that youngsters are not interested in any kind of support.

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 one’s planned actions. Necessity is the greater sense of personal responsibility. Meanwhile, responsibility refers to the commitment to improve the world and the responsibility for the environmental impact caused by one’s 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. The majority of respondents highlighted the need for better legislation and regulations by, for example, increasing fines and incentives.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70%</td>
<td>Participatory or community-based funding projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67%</td>
<td>Financial support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59%</td>
<td>Participation in decision and policy-making through special youth committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56%</td>
<td>Capacity building and networking events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Facilities for meetings and activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Participation in decision and policy-making through general committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Young people are not interested in these means of support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The economy is also an essential topic of discussion. Not only are the survey respondents alert for the responsibility of the corporations, but they also highlight the global dimension.

Stop focusing only on actions of individual responsibility and blaming the common citizen for not taking action x or y, instead attacking the big capital, the large cooperatives responsible for the bulk of pollution, the depletion of resources, the economic use of green fashions, exploitation of vulnerable populations, etc. Put pressure on European governments and institutions to act on these cooperatives and economic interests, force measures, tax, limit and legislate the constant dirty tricks with which they mercilessly exploit our planet’s plant, animal and fossil resources, the capitalise and use, and they and the populations involved, for mere profit and benefit.

Survey participant, 25-34 yo, student

Survey participant, 25-34 yo, employed

Survey participant, 25-34 yo, freelancer
But as this is a global challenge, the answers will also have to be global. It is necessary to stimulate cooperation and here, once again, the economy is misaligned in promoting competition in the first instance. At the same time, the economy has to be redesigned so that wealth can be better distributed globally to increase the quality of life of the global population. People will only be concerned about the environment and ecosystems if their basic needs and dignity are guaranteed. We are facing a complex and global set of problems, and changing the economy is one of them in such a way that it seems utopian. And maybe it is, but so is thinking that it is possible to change the rest without changing the economy. Let’s start by admitting that it’s a problem.

Survey participant, 25-34 yo, employed

Also, the need for effective communication, for example, clear, relatable and straightforward transmission of information, in which anyone, regardless of their experience, understands it, was the second most mentioned suggestion.

“Customised Communication”, i.e., transmitting information in a clear, simple and relatable way so that anyone, regardless of experience, understands it.

Survey participant, 18-24 yo, student

The schools of each parish to promote, from the first to the twelfth year, the promotion of cleaning of the city, gardens and bushes and the division of waste for recycling. A great one-day campaign is visible to all parish inhabitants, who may join in cleaning and waste management. Currently, not only plastic cigarette butts are scattered everywhere, masks and gloves are also discarded. If the elders see the action of the younger ones for the maintenance of the parish and its environment, the elders join.

Survey participant, 18-24 yo, student

What’s next?

Conservation or Forest-related themes are also preferred for advocacy or campaign theme about climate change. 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 and, of course, the other percentage comes from lack of basic needs (employment, absence of indispensable goods), which leads us to prioritise other social concerns.

In the context of the aforementioned digital era, a different online awareness campaign is also suggested: the water I use for a day – to create a common hashtag and perceive other uses of water in different people, contexts, places.

In this sense, another participant proposes to dedicate a national-level day to planting endemic trees, as Ethiopia does. This national campaign may have videos suitable for babies and children, using closely followed figures adapted to their age (Panda, Xana Toc Toc, etc.). The school curriculum would be involved again so that the 3Rs – Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle, and other care for our planet are inserted in daycare and school programs to raise awareness of parents and other adults.

Or 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) associated. During this month, in addition to information about the problem (e.g. drought, water, waste, migrations, clothing...), sharing actions and habits that are easy to change and giving examples of people who already do it and how to do it. Also, to create an internal competition to see which classes are the most sustainable, involving the school community (staff, teachers, and families).
Useful resources
Useful resources for individual action

Youth Participatory Budgeting Portugal
https://ipdj.gov.pt/orcamento-participativo-jovem


https://ipdj.gov.pt/70-j%C3%A1


Climate tips (europa.eu)
https://jovens.parlamento.pt/Paginas/default.aspx

Useful resources for community action

Youth Participatory Budgeting Portugal
https://ipdj.gov.pt/orcamento-participativo-jovem

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


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