

EUROPEAN STUDENTS' CLIMATE REPORT

2016 - 2019



ERASMUS+
european students' climate report





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INTRODUCTION. WHY WRITE A STUDENTS' CLIMATE REPORT?

We all see the signs, something is happening with our climate. The message to us who are young is that it will continue and probably get worse for decades. It is our generation that will have to experience this, a change of climate that should take thousands of years in a single lifetime. Instead of just presenting or rewriting an existing climate report (made by experts), the goal of the students' climate report is for the students to present our own knowledge and experiences from the locations we live in. However the report doesn't stop with a des-

cription of the changing climate, it's effects and how to adapt to it. Further the report presents suggestions for how to take action (knowledge itself doesn't change the situation) and how to influence the society and the decision makers. The participating cities and countries are Piteå, (Sweden), Zilina (Slovakia), Paris (France), Parma (Italy) Cambrils (Spain) and Kos (Greece). We were chosen not only because of our interest but also because we represent a variety of Europe, from North to south, from east to west and from coast to the inland.

1	What is happening with the climate?	BUILDING KNOWLEDGE
2	What are the consequences for the place where I live, what have we seen and what can we expect in the future?	
	How can we adapt to climate change?	ANALYZING
3	What are the differences, similarities and how can we help each other?	TAKE ACTION AND PROPOSE
	What active choices can we make?	
4	Which are the democratic ways through which we can create a sustainable development locally?	AFFECT DECISION MAKING

Chapter 1-2 is a compilation of each country's work on climate change and adaptation. The complete reports for each country can be found at <https://www.studentsclimatereport.eu/index.php?lang=en>.

Chapter 4 and 5 exists only in this report and contains a summary from presentations, workshops and discussions done during the project.

WHAT'S HAPPENING WITH THE CLIMATE? A SHORT OVERVIEW

There is a difference between weather and climate. While weather is something you experience from day to day, week to week, month to month and even from year to year, climate is measured for longer periods, usually about 30 years. The most important factors both in weather and climate is precipitation, temperature and wind. While weather often fluctuate between days, weeks, months and years, climate is more stable and it's in the climate data analysis you find the long term trends.

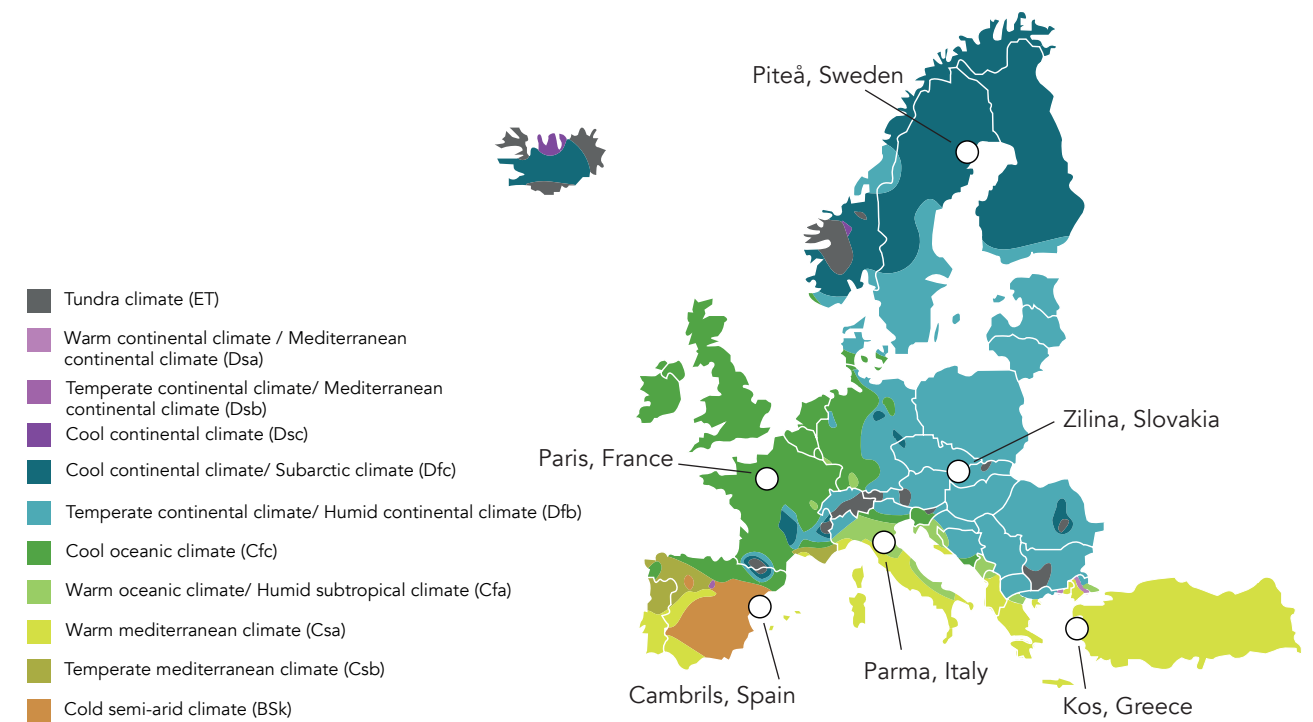
The climate is changing- all over Europe, foremost by rising temperatures in almost all locations throughout

Europe but also through changing patterns of precipitation and wind.

In this chapter we want to give you a short overview using two maps.

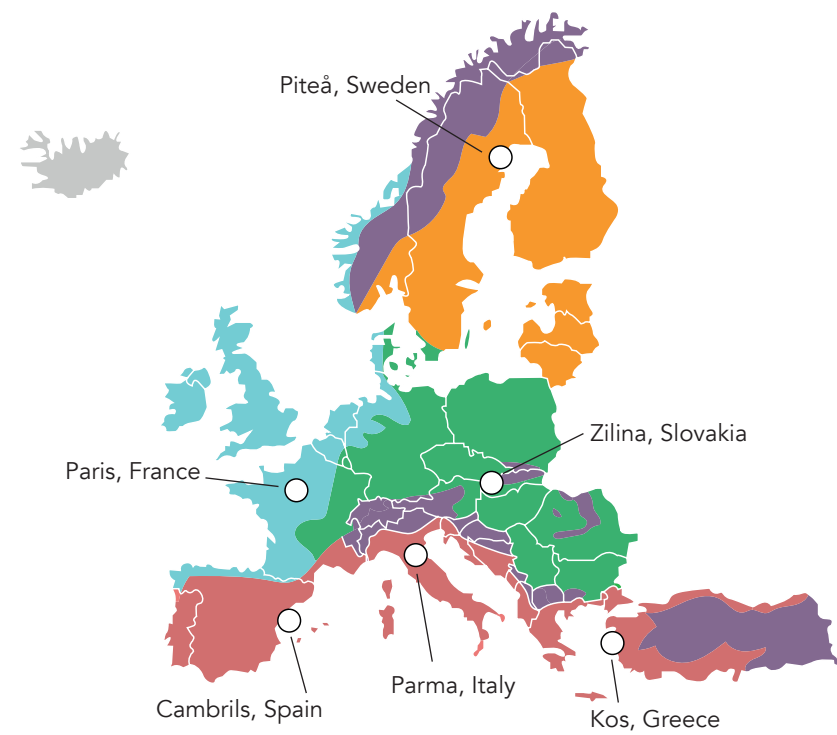
The first map describes different climate types in Europe according to Köppen classification. Köppen is one of the most widely used systems and the one used throughout the project.

The second map describes the consequences of climate change already appearing in different areas of Europe.



OVERVIEW, CLIMATE CHANGE IN DIFFERENT REGIONS OF EUROPE

The map gives a general description of the effects of climate change in Europe. The participating cities is marked with a yellow dot. A closer description of the effects of climate change made by the students from each region is found at <https://www.studentsclimatereport.eu/index.php?lang=en>.



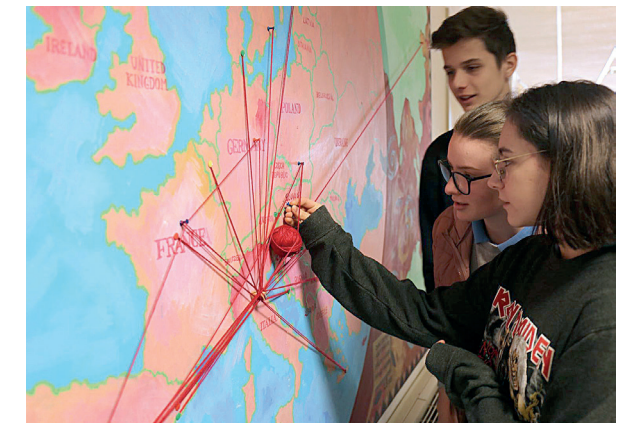
- North-western Europe
Increase in winter precipitation
Increase in river flow
- Northern Europe
Temperature rise much larger than global average
Decrease in snow, lake and river ice cover
Increase in river flows
- Mountain areas
Temperature rise larger than European average
Decrease in glacier extent and volume
Decrease in mountain permafrost areas
- Central and eastern Europe
Increase in warm temperature extremes
Decrease in summer precipitation
Increase in water temperature
- Mediterranean region
Temperature rise larger than European average
Decrease in annual precipitation
Decrease in annual river flow

HOW HAS CLIMATE CHANGE AFFECTED DIFFERENT SECTORS OF SOCIETY WHERE WE LIVE?

In this chapter we describe how the changing climate already affects our society. The description will be in the following categories:

- Communications
- Buildings
- Supply systems
- Tourism
- Agriculture and forestry
- Eco systems
- Health

After each category you will also find a short section of about what we can expect in the future. Finally we give some advice on how society can adapt to handle the effects climate change causes in each of the categories.



SUPPLY SYSTEM

Sweden, Piteå	Because of under dimensioned sewage for storm water combined with a shortage of green spaces in many cities, it's not possible for the sewage to absorb intense showers with the consequence that streets and buildings are+ flooded
Slovakia, Zilina	Periods of extreme heat and drought has been more common leading to a shortage of water for hydroelectricity. Flood waters may impact drinking water system infrastructure (wells, intakes, and treatment plants) with contaminants carried by surface waters or saturated soil. The whole energy supply system is vulnerable to extreme weather and has seen disturbances
France, Paris	With a warmer climate the snow cover in the Alps will shrink and ultimately disappear. This will lead to less water in the dams and less renewable electricity can be produces. The sewage system and river banks in Paris was not dimensioned to handle the intense rain of 2010 which led to the flooding of large areas in Paris
Spain, Cambrils	When the average temperature rises, cities and areas risk being out of water. To tackle the challenge Spain has created an advanced system to measure and report water supply to the citizens.
Italy, Parma	There is an imbalance in water supply between the North and South of Italy. Groundwater shortage is common in the south and with increasing temperatures and droughts the problems will probably increase. An example is that certain areas has days without tap water almost every week. Water is scarce on the Greek islands and some of them occasionally need to be supplied by tankers. Droughts are quite common and are expected to increase causing more problems
Greece, Kos	Water is scarce on the Greek islands and some of them occasionally need to be supplied by tankers. Droughts are quite common and are expected to increase causing more problems

What can we expect in the future?

We can expect that both the trend with floods, droughts and rising temperatures will continue to have an impact on the supply systems. The supply systems will be vulnerable if not investments is done. Sparsely populated areas could be the biggest losers when governments have to prioritize.

How can we adapt supply systems to a changing climate?

Investment in pipes for rainwater dimensioned to handle intense precipitation. Save water by using water of a lower quality where it's not needed to be drinkable. Create systems to secure water rationing during droughts and heat waves. Protect freshwater sources by analysing risks and install protection. Focus on new sources of renewable energy in areas that's threatened to loose water as an energy source.



COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS

- Sweden, Piteå**

Extreme weather (both temperature and precipitation) has been more common in northern Sweden. Flooding has led to damage on buildings and roads. Record amounts of snow during winter 2018 also led to collapsed buildings, stranded busses, kindergarten kids escaping over fences etc.. The more frequent melt-freeze cycles has increased the risk for structures and building falling apart. More humidity demands more maintenance of the buildings especially houses built in wood.
- Slovakia, Zilina**

There has been less snow in the mountain areas which will have a positive effect on communications on roads and rail. In the same time humidity have increased causing fog and icing which is negative for roads and buildings. Areas with increased precipitation has also seen landslides and overload of drainage systems.
- France, Paris**

Communications and buildings are affected both by floods and by a drought-rehydration cycle that caused cracks on more than 100.000 buildings in 2003. Nearly 25% of Frances coastline has problems with erosion and with rising sea levels which threatens buildings and roads
- Spain, Cambrils**

Since Cambrils is situated along the shoreline of the Mediterranean coastline, rising sea levels is a threat to both buildings and communications. Perhaps not in the immediate future but certainly at the end of the century.
- Italy, Parma**

Many regions of Italy were affected by extreme weather events related to climate change. Several of these occurred in Emilia Romagna. The most significant impacts were registered during heavy rainfalls when almost the average yearly amount of water fell in a few minutes. Among the main damage we include floods, landslides with the consequent closure of railway lines, problems with infrastructures with days of subway stops and damage to the historical heritage.
- Greece, Kos**

The heat waves have led to both rail buckling and pavement deterioration. During July and August there there has been an increase in energy consumption because of cooling. The supply of the Greek islands by boat has been interrupted more often in the last decades due to extreme weather.

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TOURISM

Sweden, Piteå	A warmer climate will be both positive and negative for tourism in the north of Sweden. Compared to the Alps, Swedish winter tourism, at list in a short term, is less affected by rising temperature in the nearest decades. There is speculation that ski tourists from Europe will turn to Sweden to have winters with a stable snow cover. Rising temperatures in summer will probably also lead to more tourism.
Slovakia, Zilina	Rising temperatures is positive for summer tourism and threats like heat waves aren't very common -yet. In the same time some tourist destinations has seen big changes. One example is the mountain lake in Skalnaté pleso which has almost dried out. Winter tourism have encountered problems due to higher temperatures and because of large variations in precipitation between winters. For example ski resorts under the height of 800 m are expected to have a hard time to survive financially.
France, Paris	With warmer temperatures and a more irregular precipitation. Ski resorts under the height of 1800 m would be in danger. Coastal erosion because of rising sea levels already threatens tourism and the problems will escalate. Paris, worlds no 1 tourist destination, has been affected by record floods and heat waves in the last decades.
Spain, Cambrils	Wind gusts has increased causing trees to fall and light material to fly around possibly hurting people. Heat waves and rising temperatures could also affect summer tourism in a negative way.
Italy, Parma	The warmer winters has affected ski tourism negatively and the problem is expected to increase. Heat waves and rising temperatures could also affect summer tourism in a negative way.
Greece, Kos	Tourism in one of the most important economic activities in Greece and warmer temperatures are expected to prolong the season to almost an extra month by 2050. In the same time many tourists finds the summers too hot. It's an open question if a longer season can cover for fewer tourists in July and august.

What can we expect in the future?

Tourism will continue to be affected by climate change and without adaptation some regions will suffer greatly from loss of tourists while other will see an increase, at least in a short time span.

How can we adapt tourism to a changing climate?

In southern Europe is possible that spring and autumn will be more attractive seasons for tourists when temperatures become too hot during summer. Tourism in northern and central Europe might initially benefit from a warmer climate. Some areas experiences melting glaciers and less snow which is very hard to compensate for. Initially it might be possible to move skiing to higher elevations but in the long run winter tourism is threatened. Big cities and historical places also has problems with urban heat waves. Some of it can be handled by air condition but to be sustainable, it must be supplied by renewable energy.



AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Sweden, Piteå	A warmer climate is mostly positive for the agriculture and forestry in Sweden. In both cases the growing season is expanding in a fast pace leading to bigger harvests and more timber. There's also some negative aspects: the roads used for logging loses their stability because the frozen ground is melting earlier in the spring. New insects damage the trees and we have seen an increase of the number of storms with big areas of damaged forest. An interesting thing is that the summer of 2018 Sweden saw the biggest wildfire in a centuries.
Slovakia, Zilina	Climate change is both positive and negative for the Slovakian forestry and agriculture. While warmer temperatures means longer growing season, the floods and the heatwaves and drought means danger for harvest yields and forest ecosystem.
France, Paris	With warmer temperatures comes longer periods of droughts This will affect agriculture and increase the demand for irrigation. Where increased irrigation is impossible it could be necessary to move plantations, like vineyards, to north facing slopes or higher elevation
Spain, Cambrils	Spain has already been hit by droughts and with a worst case scenario with a temperature increase of five degrees desert spreading will be a problem and the farming of crops like olives and lemons are threatened.
Italy, Parma	Long periods of dry and hot weather have led to forest wildfires The last years have also seen extreme weather, especially droughts, affecting harvests. New crops is harvested, for example tropical plants like bananas and avocado are farmed in south Italy while the north nowadays can farm olives and durum wheat.
Greece, Kos	The resilience of the Mediterranean forest eco systems are being critically reduced by the combines the impact of climate change and human activity. Forest wildfires are the most direct and dramatic consequence of climate change in Greece which the whole world saw during the summer of 2018.

What can we expect in the future?

With rising temperatures forestry and agriculture will continue to be affected the coming decades with droughts and wildfires as the most serious consequences. On the upside we will probably see bigger harvests in the north.

How can we adapt agriculture and forestry to a changing climate?

Finding new crops more suited for the climate. Better preparedness for wildfires. Increased irrigation in dry areas. Moving some of the agricultural production further north. In some places with especially bad conditions, production might need to be ended so that our resources are concentrated in places with good conditions.



ECO SYSTEM

Sweden, Piteå	With warmer weather comes new species and diseases. Some species like the arctic fox will ultimately disappear when the climate gets warmer.
Slovakia, Zilina	Žilina region is one of the richest regions for ecosystems and variability of species in Slovakia some of them are disappearing right before our eyes very fast because of the climate change. Some of animals are used to be in cold weather. But the climate changes affects them and their lives. The temperature rises and snow disappears right before their eyes quickly.
France, Paris	Increase in intensity of the summer droughts causes forest deteriorations and weaken durably certain trees parasitic attacks., some benefitting from the rise of the temperatures to find refuge on the territory, when others move gradually towards north, until disappearing soon from the country – or disappearing
Spain, Cambrils	As a result, nowadays, every summer that passes is a new one in which we found less amount of small animals of those lovely ecosystems in our hometown beach.
Italy, Parma	Emilia Romagna, for its position, has a very important biodiversity: 2.700 plant species, 350 animal species and numerous habitat. However, our ecosystem is slowly mutating because of climate changes. In the last years, new species are adapting to our climate, for example tiger mosquito that arrived in Italy in 2007.
Greece, Kos	Without ambitious mitigation policies climate change will likely alter ecosystems in Greece this century in a way that is without precedent during the past 10,000 years. Climate change is projected to exacerbate many forms of water pollution, including sediments, nutrients, organic carbon, pathogens, pesticides, salt and thermal pollution causing imbalances both in wetlands and marine ecosystems in Greece

What can we expect in the future?

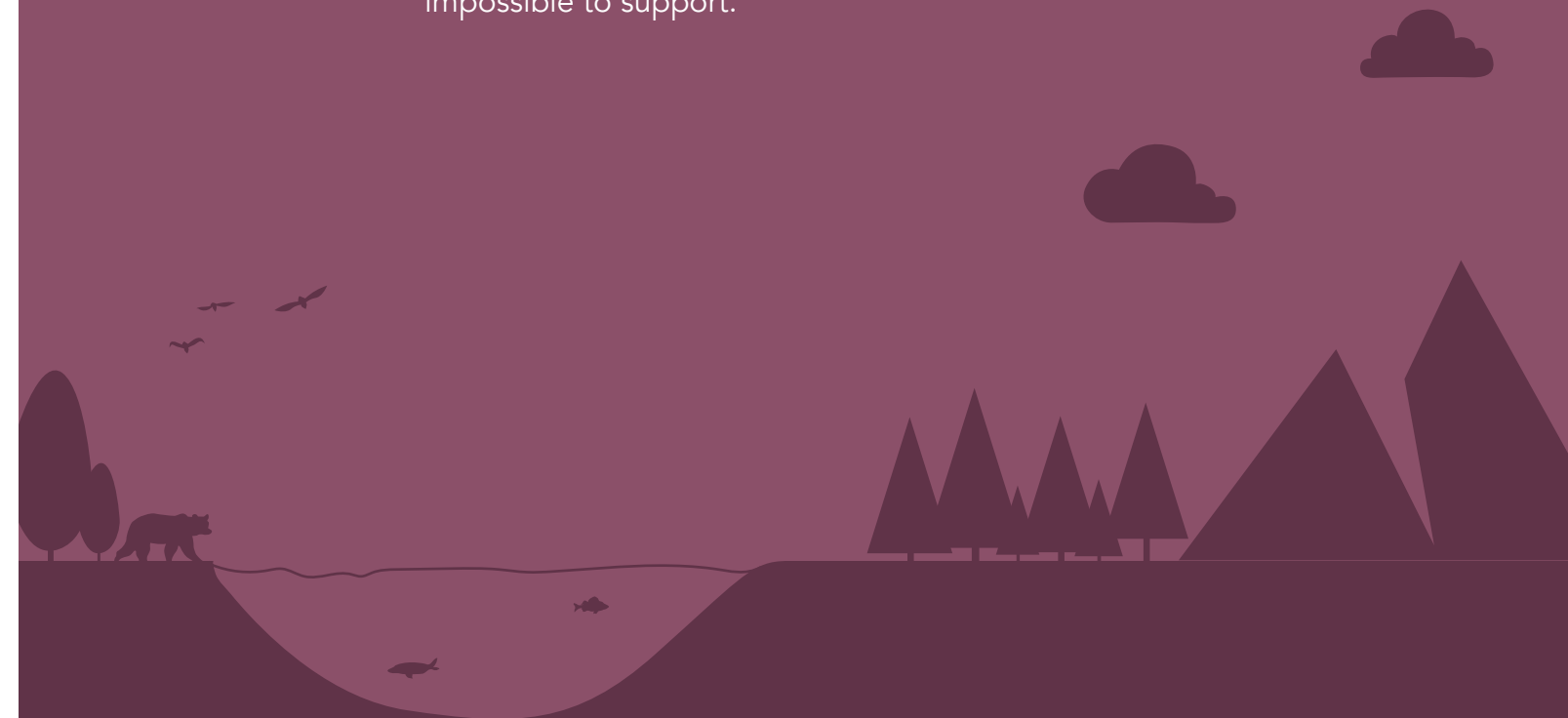
Eco systems will continue to change. Many species live under the threat of extinction so Europe's future eco systems will probably be less diverse. Since eco systems are very sensitive, it will be a major challenge to preserve different species and uphold eco systems.

How can we adapt eco systems to a changing climate?

Man cannot adapt ecosystems, that is only possible for the system itself. That's why it's very serious when ecosystems collapse.

What is possible though, is to support eco systems for example by breeding the endangered polar fox and release them back in their natural habitat.

This is only possible to a certain degree, when the change in environment becomes big enough it will be impossible to support.



HEALTH



Sweden, Piteå

Milder winters have a positive effect on people with asthma, heart diseases and rheumatic disorders. Even damage caused by frostbite are expected to decrease due to warmer temperatures. Longer summers combined with earlier springs and new plants, can lead to longer pollen seasons which could come with longer troubles for the ones with allergies. With a warmer climate comes new species and diseases. Some of them are dangerous to health like ticks, which spreads very quickly and is now common in all coastal regions of Sweden..

Slovakia, Zilina

Let's demonstrate it on tick-borne encephalitis (TBE) – a very dangerous health affection. This disease was not familiar in our country before the last years. But because of Slovakia's climate changes, it's becoming more and more common. Another problem is the strong heat waves that's struck Slovakia. The massive heat wave of 2004 It caused a lot of deaths and people with permanent health problems got very ill.

France, Paris

Extended heat waves has caused many casualties among the sick and elderly people but Pollution is the single biggest threat to health in the Paris region. Combined with the "wrong" weather, air pollution can put a "lid" on the city capturing it in.

Spain, Cambrils

The increase of temperatures has changed the balance in our climate. The winters are much shorter than they used to be only 10 or 15 years ago. The summers have also gotten much warmer. Which impact has these higher temperatures on our health? The danger of getting a sunburn or dehydrate has highly increased and the air pollution in our biggest cities makes it even harder for asthmatics.

Italy, Parma

There are some areas, in Lombardia, Veneto and Emilia Romagna, with adverse weather conditions due to humidity and lack of wind. A consequence of the increase of temperature is the spread of insects causing diseases. This muggy weather it makes feel real temperature higher. The stuffiness is dangerous because unhealthy people can cause hyperthermia especially on old people, kids or ill people.

Greece, Kos

The effects that the island of Kos has from the climate change are already noticeable. Because of the sea level rise, sea water has penetrated into the land and seawater has been mixed with sweet water. Drinking water is decreased. The quality of drinking water has an impact in humans and animals. Problems related to kidney malfunction or even failure occur more often. The prolonging of spring and autumn have led to an increase of people suffering of allergies and asthma. Heat waves has been more frequent and more severe causing respiratory problems, hydration, even heart attacks and in some cases even deaths. In addition, there have been a lot of animals (mosquitoes and birds) migrating to Greek islands (and Kos in particular) from Africa and Asia. These animals have brought contagious diseases, such as West Nile Virus and Avian Influenza that never existed before in the region.

What can we expect in the future?

With rising temperatures the health issues will continue and broaden to more groups other than the most vulnerable. Diseases once common in the south will move north.

How can adapt to handle health issues in a changing climate?

There's a lot to learn from each other. In many cases the health problems are moving northwards, As an example, it should be possible for the countries in central and northern Europe to learn from the Mediterranean countries how to handle heat waves.





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We know about climate change,
but we have to act.

HOW CLIMATE CHANGE IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD WILL AFFECT OUR COUNTRY AND REGION

Common for all our regions is that climate changes in other parts of the world leads people to flee their countries and try to enter Europe. Today the countries in southern Europe are the "entry" countries and in EU there's an ongoing discussion about shared responsibility. Even if most of the refugees are fleeing war and persecution a substantial part of them flees areas where it's no longer possible to live on what the land gives them. A changing climate in other parts of the

world will also lead to changing tourist destination and new transportation routes like the Northeast passage above Russia. We are perhaps in the beginning of a new era where fewer people wants to fly a long way on vacations and besides bringing less CO2 emissions, could lead to more tourism in areas close to the place you live in. This is a behaviour that's already been seen among many environmental conscious people.



THE STUDENTS' RANKING OF THE MOST SERIOUS THREATS TO THEIR COUNTRIES

One task for the students of each country was to rank the biggest threats in each region based on their knowledge from chapter 1 and 2. We would give 3 points to the largest threat followed by 2 points and 1 point. In the chart below you can see the results.

THREAT	RANK
Floods/extreme weather	1
Urban heat effect	2
Lack of water/drought	3
Rising sea levels	4
Change in seasons	5

Afterwards we talked about the ranking in smaller groups. It was clear that all students had personal experience from the effects of climate change. Most had experience from floods but many, especially from the south and from Paris, could also relate to urban heat waves.

Generally the students did not see the rising sea level as a big threat, at least for now. The reason could be that the increase has hardly been noticed yet or that the most affected areas lays outside Europe.

We could see that some the challenges we face differed a bit depending on where we are situated in Europe, but we all had in common that we were experiencing a changing climate. So when we feel the effects of a heat wave one year, we should know that it's part of a trend with steadily increasing temperatures that we share with people all around the world.

We need to be positive and constructive and not resign or be paralyzed. The scientists agree that we can slow down and ultimately stop climate change if we take action so let's do it.

WHAT DO PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE?

We have interviewed politicians, officials, teachers and other students to hear what they have to say about climate change and to see if there are any similarities or differences between the groups.

The survey had restrictions and the sample was not so wide, it showed that the teachers interviewed did have good knowledge about climate change and most of them said that they took action to fight climate change in different ways. For the politicians the result was

our project, many are hardly aware of solutions or ways to eliminate the problem itself. Some of the students said they knew about climate change but were indifferent about it, while others were more concerned. In some of the other countries the students seems to be aware of the problems but it's has not led all of them to take actions. In the Swedish interviews some of the students put the responsibility entirely on society and the politicians. The students' knowledge about ways to contribute in

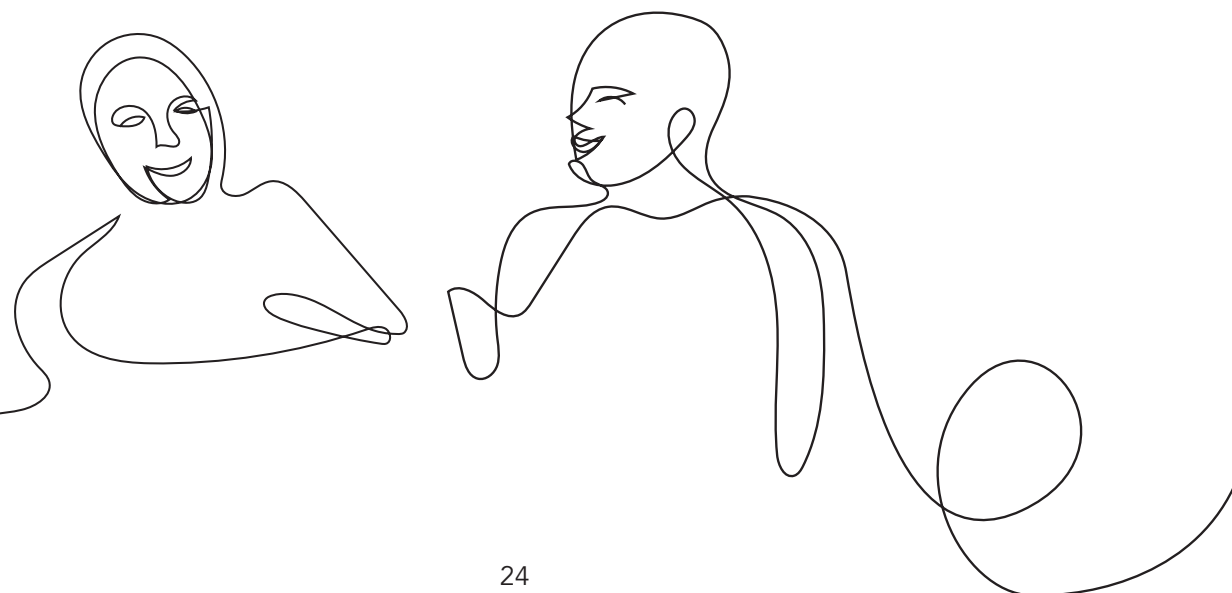
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From a scientific perspective, only some of the participants in the survey held a more developed or scientific understanding of the greenhouse effect. Differences in conceptions mostly depend on age, education and social status of people who answered. However, everyone, who participated in this survey, believes that the climate change is a real, serious issue for the whole planet and as such affects the global community.

- Commentary from the Kos students

much the same, some expressed the urgency. Among the students from all countries there were mixed results both in knowledge and willingness to take action. It stresses the necessity for more learning activities and workshops about environmental issues for students' and more informative campaigns for adults. When it comes to students' who don't participate to

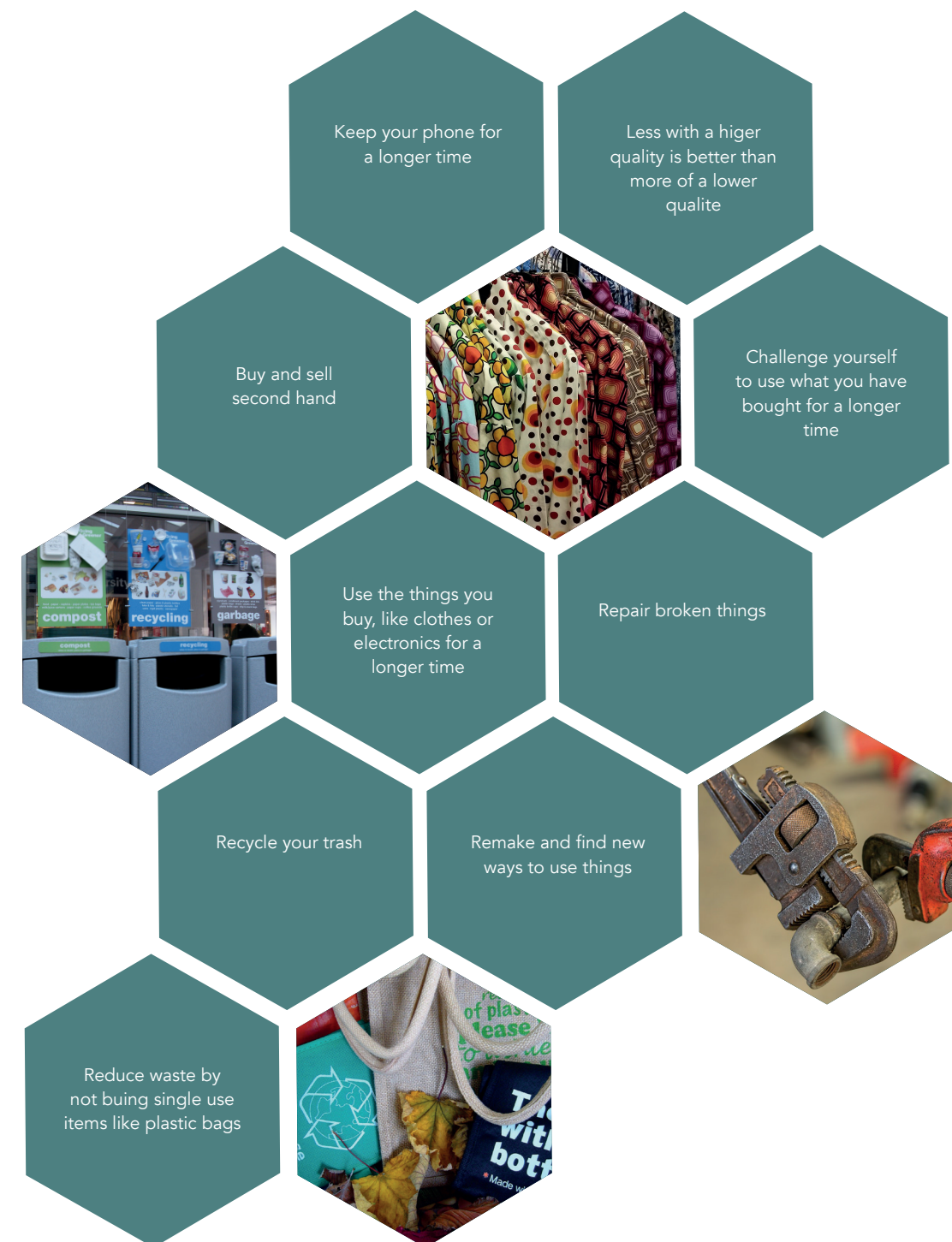
their everyday life varies a lot. Some do not connect specific actions such as recycling, saving water, saving energy etc. with the problem of climate change. Adults are aware of ways to contribute to the solution of the problem and focus mostly on using renewable sources of energy, consuming less water and recycling.



VALUES AND LIFESTYLE

Another thing we have discussed throughout the project is simple things we can do in our everyday life to be more sustainable. The suggestions are many and

for each visit new ones has been added. It's impossible to mention them all therefore we have made a selection among our favourites.



HOW CAN WE HELP EACH OTHER IN THE EUROPEAN UNION?

We have compared and discussed climate change and adaptation during all of our meetings and we have always tried to have a European perspective on different issues. One question has been what the EU countries can do to support each other and what the European Union can do to support its members when it comes to adaptation and to changing our behaviour?

Below you see the results of our discussions, as suggestions to the EU.

We have seen that the climate is “moving” northwards. As a consequence we see new weather patterns as well as new plants and new animals. We think it’s important that we learn from each other, especially from those that already have experience from one type of climate. One thing that the EU can do is to provide platforms for countries to share knowledge.

Since climate scepticism is widespread it’s important to educate our children, but also to increase the awareness among ordinary citizens. Some countries may have been more successful than others, which we have seen in our project. One idea is to work on a common information platform that could be used by teachers, students, citizens, organisations, companies and municipalities in all the EU countries

Another part to focus on is innovation. The European Union must stimulate and support new innovations that could be spread and help countries handle the climate threat. Research and development costs money so the EU has to give the highest priority to these questions.

Decision making, both on an EU level and locally, must support a circular economy where we don’t overuse our nature’s resources. Some countries have come a long way in this area and could assist others that have just begun. The countries need to exchange ideas, inspire each other and there has to be economic incitements for the member countries to be sustainable.

Finally we, the young people from different parts of Europe, must be listened to. With increasing life expectancy, many of us will live until the next century, and experience the biggest change in climate ever happened in a human lifespan. We will experience more severe consequences of climate change, but hopefully we also see the day when things turn to the better.



THE GREEN CAMPAIGN

One of our tasks was to make a campaign/challenge in our local context (school, municipality). The aim was to create different initiatives about sustainability, built on active citizenship and democratic ways. Below are a very brief description about the different campaigns.



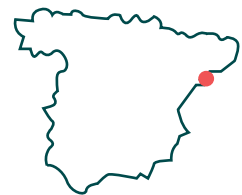
Zero waste school: A project about changing behaviour and what happens when you exchange students plastic bags with more sustainable ones made of fabric?



Zilina, Slovakia



Welcome to La Mar de la Frau: A Video about how a school can work sustainable and be a model for other schools. And what politicians think about it.



Cambrils, Spain



Cleaning up a river, a project about taking action "...doing something together is important...you feel that you make a difference".



Parma, Italy

SOME REFLECTIONS WE HAD ABOUT OUR GREEN CAMPAIGNS:

"It felt good to do something with your hands"

"I was surprised that they listened to us"

"The best thing with a campaign is that it changes our own mindset"

"I wonder how did the students felt who didn't carried a bag of fabric?"

"The video was scary – you could feel that the situation is really serious"



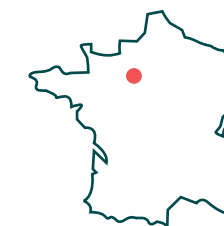
Climate change is real! The students made a video that shows the horrible impact climate change has had on Greece. "Be part of the solution - not the problem!"



Kos, Greece



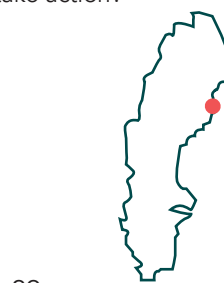
Message from the youth to the members of the European parliament. A video with messages to influence the decision makers in Brussels.



Paris, France



A petition to sell more locally produced food, and what happens when consumers demands the market to take action?



Piteå, Sweden

THE ROADMAP TO THE PETITION

Throughout the project there has been a process which started with accumulating knowledge about climate change and its effects. Thus the initial focus was on climate change in general.

First step

The first step was to answer the simple question: What's happening with the climate?

Second step

The second step was to present how climate change affects the cities and regions involved in the project.

Third step

The third step was to study ways to adapt to the changing climate. What measures could be taken? What has been done in the participating cities?

Fourth step

For each part, our knowledge has deepened, and when we came to step four it was possible to discuss ethical questions based on the deeper knowledge

accumulated earlier.

Some of the most important tasks/questions were: Identify and rank the largest threats to your city/area. What do the participating countries have in common and how can the countries in the project (and in the European Union) help each other to adapt and take action?

What types of actions could young Europeans take to slow down climate change?

What knowledge does people around us have, for example politicians in our cities?

Fifth step

The fifth, and last step was to plan and execute a campaign in each area/ city. The campaign and the discussions following the campaign;

Did it affect society?

In that case how and could it be used in other places?

With the work and knowledge accumulated throughout the project the last question to answer was;

What major challenges exist for our societies in dealing with climate change and other issues concerning our environment?

We want to make a difference. We have learnt a lot, we have discussed questions of immense importance for our future. We have taken action and carried out campaigns, we have spoken with experts, politicians, friends and ordinary people. All of this have led us to our final goal, to present the project and our suggestions to parliamentarians and experts in Brussels.

We want to instil change so that the European Union takes decisions that it will be proud of fifty years from now. Therefore, we won't bring the usual polite questions many schools ask when they meet the parliamentarians, instead we will bring our urgent suggestions formed as petitions.



Slovakia

"We care who cares here"

A call upon our politicians to fulfil their promises.



Sweden

"Establish a co2 label"

Our proposal is a grocery-label clarifying the total CO2-release of the product, from the production line to the store



France

"Education for the environment and eco citizenship of our youth"

The European countries must impose a specific school curriculum on environmental issues.



Spain

"A sustainable future is possible!! Reduce the aluminum packaging"

The title says it all...



Italy

"Air quality and climate change are closely related."

We ask for strong and long lasting measures to address domestic heating and urban mobility to create better air quality in the cities.



Greece

"Refugees-immigrants and climate change – Europe on fire"

A call to all European countries to share the burden of refugees both the ones fleeing war and the ones who has to abandon their homes because of climate change

You will find the complete petitions at <https://www.change.org>. Just use the search function and the headline of each petition.



