

*Terms of Reference*

## **ATLANTIS XII**

### **“Time to Engage: Youth Action in Crisis response and Peace-building”**

**Orahovica (Croatia), 20-28 July 2016**



**Centre for the Cooperation  
in the Mediterranean**

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**Mediterranean Youth Camp of the Red Cross and Red Crescent**

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**INTRODUCTION**

The Centre for the Cooperation in the Mediterranean (CCM) together with the Croatian Red Cross will organize the **12<sup>th</sup> edition of the Atlantis Youth Camp**. The event will take place in Orahovica, Croatia, from the 20<sup>th</sup> to the 28<sup>th</sup> July 2016 and it will be hosted by the Croatian Red Cross.

Since its first edition in 2005, Atlantis has gathered hundreds of youths from across the Mediterranean region and now stands as a referential meeting and a platform for intercultural exchange among youth -seen as the real agents of behavioural change both for the present and the future of our communities. Aiming to be a meeting point for cross cultural exchange and dialogue and a valuable opportunity to share experiences beyond borders, the overall objective of the Camp is to use intercultural dialogue as a tool to **build young volunteers’ capacities as agents for positive change within multicultural societies**, counteracting stereotypes and discrimination.

Various issues are addressed in each edition, through the displaying of practical activities and dynamic workshops in which participants are sensitized and trained on current challenges that the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is facing in our region.

Building on the experience of the previous editions of the Camp mentioned above (See annex 1), in 2016 Atlantis aims to follow the priorities highlighted during the 12<sup>th</sup> Mediterranean Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies held in the Republic of San Marino in May 2015. On that occasion ***Crisis Response and Preparedness*** was underlined as an area of concern to tackle jointly, as reflected in the San Marino Declaration in which the 26 National Societies of the Conference recommended, amongst others, that:

- Particular efforts should be made in crisis preparedness, contingency planning and development, by involving all relevant stakeholders in times of conflict and in times of peace
- Partnerships within the Movement and outside the Movement should be reinforced, without jeopardizing the credibility of the NS and its capacity to act according to its Fundamental Principles
- Movement partners need to invest in the capacities of NS in times of peace in order to be prepared.



Likewise, in the very San Marino Declaration, Youth, being deeply concerned with protracted crises in our region, committed to become role models by abiding to and promoting the Fundamental Principles, and requested all NS:

- To pay a greater attention to the needs of the volunteers
- To engage youth volunteers to be better prepared for the new humanitarian challenges we are facing in the Mediterranean region such as migration, health and the promotion of a culture of non-violence and peace.

Moreover, in the Youth Statement, the final document issued during the **First RC/RC Mediterranean Youth Meeting**, and integrated in the San Marino Declaration, Mediterranean RC/RC Youth delegates reaffirmed that “being deeply concerned by the protracted crises in our region, as youth leaders we commit ourselves and our peers to become the role models for living the Fundamental Principles and the resource for addressing the root causes of violence. We pledge to foster peace-building while encouraging individual and personal transformations. Furthermore, we commit ourselves to and ask:

- To include Peace & Non-Violence in the agenda of National Societies’ mandate in time of peace and conflict;
- To invest in Youth trainings and actions in order to count on more young agents of Peace & Non-Violence;
- To support the development of new tools and facilitate the fact that we can share between National Societies;
- To support in spreading our messages & actions through mass media”.

More specifically, this edition of the Atlantis Youth Camp will focus on the crucial and growing role that Youth Engagement provides, especially in times of crisis, both in terms of their contribution to the ‘response’ and in being agents and role models for positive change towards a culture of peace, intended as an intrinsic part of such response.

The Camp will therefore gather Mediterranean Red Cross and Red Crescent Youth around a common theme: **“Time to Engage: Youth Action in Crisis response and Peace-building”**

The Youth Camp will be displayed under the umbrella of **Strategy 2020** of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), as it is specifically tied to its **strategic aims 1 and 3 (1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises; 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace<sup>1</sup>).**

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ifrc.org/who-we-are/vision-and-mission/strategy-2020/>



Accordingly, the Atlantis Youth Camp is also set to fulfil the overall vision of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, as defined by its Constitution (Article 4, General Object, 2007): *To inspire, encourage, facilitate, and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.*

The event aims to be dynamic, participative, practical and useful so as to allow participants to hand over their knowledge to their peers. The workshops will be based on a learning process which stimulates creativity, active participation and initiative, and will be facilitated by RC/RC peer educators and international experts.

## ACTION FRAME

When we talk about crises in the Mediterranean region, we need to consider multifaceted and often interrelated phenomena that affect communities with a number of growing humanitarian challenges, which threaten their wellbeing, their livelihoods and ultimately their lives and that are commonly referred to as complex emergencies.

**Climate change and the environmental degradation** are among the most serious challenges for the present and future generations. Warming of the climate system is unequivocal and adverse impacts have already been observed on natural resources, ecosystems, food security, human health and socio-economic sectors, as well as in terms of societies' increased exposure to natural catastrophes. During the past few years, many unexpected extreme weather events have struck the Mediterranean basin with more and more people becoming vulnerable to disasters and, in the longer term, the region is also expected to experience a significant decline in yields, especially for cereals, given the sharp reduction in groundwater resources, resulting in growing livelihood uncertainty. Furthermore, a phenomenon observed over the last few years is the now-recognised potential for climate change to uproot large numbers of people. *“Changes in the environment (whether sudden or gradual onset), directly and indirectly influence the propensity to migrate; these changes and the resulting displacement are likely to increase in the coming years and will particularly impact youth”*. Actually, *“climate change-displaced migrants tend to be young people who are responsible for supporting their families in the face of environmental disaster, via financial or in-kind remittances”*<sup>2</sup>. Existing laws, policies and institutional arrangements are inadequate to deal with this complex phenomenon and

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<sup>2</sup> [“Migration and Youth. Challenges and Opportunities”, Global Migration Group - Acting together in a world on the move, United Nations Children's Fund, 2014](#)



the protection of those displaced as a result of environmental or climate change has been an emerging issue in recent years.

In this complex picture of interlinked issues in the region, it is also relevant mentioning **the social impact of the economic and financial crisis**, which started in 2008. It is still being felt and the humanitarian consequences in the Mediterranean region will affect people for decades to come. Almost seven years after the beginning of the crisis, the number of people queuing for food has increased; many people are without a job and even those who still have it face difficulties to sustain their families due to insufficient wages and skyrocketing prices. One of the groups most severely affected by the current crisis, and its associated uncertainty to what the future may hold, is youth. Throughout Europe and the entire Mediterranean region, communities are experiencing similar vulnerabilities. In this context, the economic crisis is creating the conditions for a widespread social crisis, whereby a growing gap in the distribution of resources (the rich becoming richer and the poor becoming poorer) and the competition for shrinking resources could bring about growing xenophobia, discrimination, and social exclusion.

Furthermore, people and communities are increasingly forced to cope with the **crisis derived by the conflicts** that are currently affecting the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). In recent years, several countries in the MENA zone have suffered from an upsurge in violence related to sectarian strife and civil conflicts, resulting in the region being ranked as the least peaceful in the world, according to the Global Peace Index (GPI)<sup>3</sup>, published in 2015. The major MENA conflicts occurred in Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Libya, Israel, Occupied Palestinian Territory and Lebanon. Libya experienced the largest deterioration during last year. We could observe in the region a multiplication of conflict scenarios that meet two criteria: prolonged and widespread.

Within this area of extensive turbulence and instability, we can probably identify Syria as the worst scenario. The continued destruction and degradation of coping mechanisms for people caught within the current crisis provide a strong push factor for many people from the southern Mediterranean countries to undertake hazardous journeys to the relative safety of northern countries.

Our region is actually challenged not only by **prolonged conflicts** but also by unprecedented and interrelated levels of **populations' movement**. Since 2011, the geopolitical instability in the Middle East and North Africa has been contributing to exceptional flows of migrants to South European countries. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has been recording consistent increases in the number of people seeking refugee status in Europe, and has linked this

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<sup>3</sup> ["Global Peace Index \(GPI\) 2015: Measuring peace, its causes and its economic value", Institute for Economics & Peace, IEP Report 34, June 2015](#). The GPI ranks the nations of the world according to their level of peacefulness using three broad themes: the level of safety and security in society, the extent of domestic and international conflicts and the degree of militarization.



mainly to conflict and instability affecting Syria from 2012, and more recently Iraq, Afghanistan and Eritrea.

According to the estimates of UNHCR, IOM, the European Commission and the European Union<sup>4</sup>, 1.031.401 refugees and migrants crossed the Mediterranean Sea to reach European countries in 2015; furthermore, 375 arrived through Cyprus and Malta, while 34.215 arrived by overland route through Greece and Bulgaria. In 2015, 3.771 migrants lost their lives in their travel by sea. In the first forty days of 2016, 64.352 migrants arrived in Europe, while 344 went missing. Two main sea routes are reportedly now being used, from Libya to Italy and from Turkey to Greece, and one overland route, the Balkan route. The authorities transfer people arriving on Greek islands, such as Lesbos and Kos, to the mainland, from where most of them continue their journey through the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia on their route to the western European countries.

According to EUROSTAT *“The number of first time asylum applicants increased by more than 150 % in the third quarter of 2015 compared with the same quarter of 2014 and almost doubled compared with the second quarter of 2015. Overall, the number of persons seeking asylum from non-EU countries in the EU-28 during the third quarter of 2015 reached 413.800. This was 250.400 more than in the same quarter of 2014. Out of the 430.600 total asylum applicants (i.e. including repeat applicants), 413.800 (96 %) were first time applicants”*<sup>5</sup>.

*“The latest UNHCR estimates indicate that more than 50 million people are now either refugees or internally displaced because of conflict and violence, which is the highest number since the end of the Second World War. A third of people displaced by conflict inside their own countries in 2014 are in Iraq and Syria alone”*.<sup>6</sup>

**Migration**<sup>7</sup> is a constantly growing phenomenon concerning all the Mediterranean countries, as a mix of origin, transit and/or destination of migrants. Many migrants move voluntarily, seeking better economic opportunities; others, such as refugees, asylum seekers and trafficked persons, are forced to leave their home due to conflict, repression, persecution and exploitation; many others are displaced from their countries as a result of disasters and environmental degradation. The transnational crime associated with migration flow, such as trafficking in persons and human smuggling, raise a number of shared concerns for all States along the migration route.

<sup>4</sup> Reported by Datatellers, the online Data Journalism Agency, February 2016.

<sup>5</sup> EUROSTAT, Main statistical findings. Increase in asylum applicants.

<sup>6</sup> *“Global Peace Index (GPI) 2015: Measuring peace, its causes and its economic value”*, Institute for Economics & Peace, IEP Report 34, June 2015.

<sup>7</sup> IFRC Policy on Migration: ‘In order to capture the full extent of humanitarian concerns related to migration, our description of migrants is deliberately broad: Migrants are persons who leave or flee their habitual residence to go to new places – usually abroad – to seek opportunities or safer and better prospects. Migration can be voluntary or involuntary, but most of the time a combination of choices and constraints are involved. Thus, this policy includes, among others, labour migrants, stateless migrants, and migrants deemed irregular by public authorities. It also concerns refugees and asylum seekers, notwithstanding the fact that they constitute a special category under international law’.



The unprecedented levels of migration flows result in a number of rising challenges also related to widespread feelings of stigma and discrimination, especially in times of extensive economic crisis and tightening border legislations that jeopardize respectively migrants' inclusion in host communities and increase their vulnerability along migratory trails.

The intense pressures from flows of refugees and migrants have created a huge challenge for EU migration management. The President of the European Commission, Mr Jean-Claude Juncker, recalling EU member States' shared values and responsibilities, underlined that *“Europe needs to manage migration better, in all aspects. It is first of all a humanitarian imperative. We must work closely together in a spirit of solidarity”* (Political Guidelines, 15 July 2014)<sup>8</sup>. Furthermore, *“When we talk about migration we are talking about people (...) we are talking about people who need to flee from war in Syria, the ISIS terror in Libya and dictatorship in Eritrea. And what worries me is to see the resentment, the rejection, the fear directed against these people by some part of the population (...). What worries me is to hear politicians from left to right nourishing a populism that brings only anger and not solutions. Hate speech and rash statements that threaten one of our greatest achievements – the Schengen area and the absence of internal borders: that is not Europe”* (Jean-Claude Juncker, opinion article, 24 August 2015)<sup>9</sup>.

Particular emphasis should be placed on **migration and youth**. Young migrants - escaping from regions affected by war, persecution, poverty, humanitarian crisis or natural disaster - are one of the most vulnerable groups, especially those under 18 and particularly where they are in irregular situations and face threats of exploitation, trafficking, exclusion, detection, detention and deportation. At the same time, young migrants and youth in countries of destination are the hope for more inclusive and peaceful societies in the near future, building on their joint potentials in terms of behavioural change and intercultural dialogue. A peer-to-peer perspective and approach in this sense can be a powerful tool towards integration, stimulating innovative and creative initiatives led by youth and role models to be promoted at community level, so as to enrich the social and cultural fabric. It is clear that youth have a growing role and responsibility in the development of policies and programmes that can facilitate the integration of migrants, also through the creation of tools that may support advocacy and awareness raising programmes on this theme.

The 2013 United Nations World Youth Report focused on the importance of youth engagement on the theme of migration, stating that *“Young migrants face many challenges, but their meaningful awareness of and engagement in migration-centred initiative such as policy and programme*

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<sup>8</sup> “European Agenda on Migration: one year on”, 30 October 2015

<sup>9</sup> “European Agenda on Migration: one year on”, 30 October 2015



*development allows them to facilitate their integration and assume ownership to their contribution to development”.*

A positive migration experience can set young migrants on a successful path toward capitalising on their accomplishments and developing economic and social assets for their future. However, if the circumstances are negative, migration can have particularly dire and traumatic consequences for young peoples’ future. Not only they lose a valuable opportunity for full human development, but also their countries of birth and destination stand to lose an enormous potential contribution to social, economic and cultural development. Young migrants need to be able to realise their rights without discrimination, including their right to education, health, work, family life, and participation in decision-making and community life.

Young migrants are generally resourceful, resilient, adaptable to new environments, and able to learn and speak new languages. In countries of destination, equality of treatment and opportunity allows migrants, including young migrants, to contribute as productive members of their communities. If migration becomes a productive and empowering experience and opens up new opportunities, young migrants can gain more skills through education and/or work experience and earn higher wages, allowing them to support their families and contribute to the development of their communities of origin, as well as the societies in which they live and work.

## **SPECIFIC FRAMEWORK**

### 1. RC/RC framework

National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the Mediterranean, together with the rest of the Movement components, are committed to enhance their role in response and preparedness to the disasters and crises affecting the region in order to alleviate suffering, reduce vulnerability and strengthen community resilience, while advocating for human rights, more inclusive societies and the promotion of a culture of non-violence and peace.

The RC/RC Movement’s components perform this role according to the **Fundamental Principles**, the **Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief** and within the framework of the priorities set out by the **IFRC Strategy 2020**, with particular reference to the **Strategic Aim 1** “Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises” and **Strategic Aim 3** “Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace”.





To be effective in an increasingly complex environment, the International Federation has tailored its policies<sup>10</sup> and approach to disaster management and crisis response not only by meeting basic needs in the aftermath of an emergency but also building on and developing the affected population's capacities, skills and resources so that they are less vulnerable to and are more able to meet future crises. Methodologies applied aim at ensuring programme beneficiaries, men and women, be meaningfully involved in the planning and implementation of emergency response and relief operations, as well as in disaster preparedness and risk reduction plans, also inspired by the **"Sphere Standards"** and its people-centred approach. This requires strengthening the capacities of the local Red Cross or Red Crescent Society, as well as of individuals and the community. The IFRC policy and framework for action also include facilitating durable and sustainable recovery that goes hand in hand with development, coherently with the **Linking Relief and Rehabilitation to Development (LRRD)** approach acknowledged at international level.

The **IFRC Strategy 2020** describes the Movement's plans to incorporate its work to reduce disaster risk, promote better health and tackle climate change into global efforts to build community safety and resilience. Meanwhile, the **Framework for Community Safety and Resilience in the Face of Disaster Risk (IFRC, 2009)** sets out key elements for implementing risk-informed humanitarian response; country-specific mitigation, prevention and adaptation activities, and sector-based programming.

Disaster risk reduction is explicitly an important part of the Movement's mandate. The global context for disaster risk reduction is shaped by the **Hyogo Framework of Action**, which was adopted by 168 nation states in 2005. Priority 3 of this five-point framework is to *"use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels"*. As a partner in the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, the Movement intends for its efforts to support the broader community of humanitarian and development organizations, as well as public, private and civic-sector actors working to achieve these goals.<sup>11</sup>

During the **8<sup>th</sup> Middle East and North Africa Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent** celebrated in Teheran in 2013 under the theme **'Enhancing Disaster Management and Risk Reduction'**, National Societies: (a) recognized their specific role as auxiliaries to the public authorities in the humanitarian field in engaging and participating within national disaster management systems; (b) welcomed efforts to strengthen the role and capacities of MENA National Societies in reducing risk and increasing community resilience and enhancing community capacity and individual's skills and practices so as to help restoring and maintaining sustainable livelihoods and economically-secure

<sup>10</sup> IFRC Emergency Response Policy, adopted by the 11<sup>th</sup> session of the General Assembly of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies on 25.11.97.

<sup>11</sup> *"Public awareness and public education for disaster risk reduction: a guide"* (IFRC, 2011)



living conditions; (c) encouraged the IFRC to support National Societies to raise awareness and persuade decision-makers to develop measures such as disaster laws to effectively facilitate international humanitarian relief in times of crises.

Strengthening communities' resilience and coping strategies in order to reduce vulnerabilities are fundamental objectives for our Movement. For the International Federation at large, resilience is nowadays a major pillar in our collective actions. This approach was developed during the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai (Japan), representing an unique opportunity for the National Societies and its Secretariat to articulate and commit to '**One Billion Coalition for Resilience**'<sup>12</sup> with the goal of taking *active steps towards enhancing community resilience, together with one billion people, by 2025*.

Strengthening livelihood assets and the achievement of livelihood outcomes contribute significantly to resilience building and broader vulnerability reduction. As stated in the **Programming Through a Livelihoods Lens: A Livelihoods Approach for the IFRC**, vulnerability and resilience are highly influenced by the asset base that people have prior to a crisis and their ability to engage in various coping strategies. Indeed, it has been stated that 'the risk of livelihood failure determines the level of vulnerability of food, health and nutritional insecurity'. Thus, resilience, as the ability to withstand shocks without compromising longer term objectives, also correlates to assets and coping strategies.

The need to address and limit the negative humanitarian consequences of climate change is an important part of the work of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC): environmental threats such as climate change are inseparable from IFRC's mission of building safer and resilient communities and addressing climate change is clearly stated as a priority under the **Strategic Aim 1 of the IFRC Strategy 2020** "*Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises*". The impact of climate change on those most vulnerable is - and will continue - rising and there is an urgent need to scale up the International RC/RC Movement work to both reduce the causes of climate change and address its consequences.

According to the **IFRC Plan of Action Climate Change 2013-2016**, there are three strategic objectives to be achieved by the International Federation:

1. Strengthening organizational capacity on climate change.
2. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation into policies, sectorial programmes and interventions across the contexts.
3. Promoting advocacy, public awareness and partnership.

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<sup>12</sup><https://fednet.ifrc.org/en/resources/community-preparedness-and-risk-reduction/key-events-and-forums/global-community-resilience-forum/declaration-the-cali-one-billion-coalition-for-resilience/>

The IFRC work on climate change is actually guided by five key guidelines: (a) adopt a holistic approach, by addressing climate change in the context of existing IFRC's programmes, policies and operations and within a wider humanitarian-development context; (b) build on activities that the Red Cross and Red Crescent already works on, taking into account the IFRC approach based on strengthening communities' resilience and disaster risk reduction interventions; (c) focus on partnerships; (d) adopt participatory approaches to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are involved; (e) recognize the relevance of traditional and indigenous knowledge in addressing issues such as climate variability and in supporting the development of innovative solutions.

The collaboration between RC/RC Mediterranean National Societies and States aimed at supporting the Movement's programmes on preventing and reducing the impact of climate change, is among the priorities recommended in the **San Marino Declaration**, issued by the **12<sup>th</sup> Mediterranean Conference of RC/RC** held in the Republic of San Marino in 2015. Recommendations also include the need to support communities' resilience by raising awareness, promoting change of habits, strengthening early warning systems and exchange data. The importance of promoting partnerships, assessing hazard risks, integrating programmes and activities, setting priorities, planning and follow-up, was also underlined by National Societies in the San Marino Declaration.

Furthermore, RC/RC Youth commitment on climate change challenges, as well as on disaster response and preparedness, was clearly stated in the **Solferino Youth Declaration** (2009):

*We the youth of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement commit ourselves to:*

- 1. Involve ourselves in disaster preparedness, response and recovery, including innovative solutions such as psychosocial support;*
- 2. Live up to our commitments on climate change and make little moves every day, using youth peer education to change communities;*
- 3. Advocate strongly on climate change adaptation, including the protection of climate migrants;*
- 4. "Safe food for safe life", by advocating on food security; and*
- 5. Advocate for access to clean and safe water, and contribute to sustainable solutions.*

*We call on our National Societies to:*

- 1. Follow through on existing commitments on climate change.*

*We call on the governments of the world and on the international community to:*

- 1. Create active and dynamic partnerships at all levels, to address climate change migration and adaptation.*
- 2. Preparing for and responding to the emerging humanitarian effects of climate change, such as the protection of climate migrants; and*
- 3. Renew your commitment to finding sustainable water security for all.*



Among the challenges faced by National Societies within multiple crises contexts and the constant efforts put in place through their humanitarian response, the attention to migrants is one of both growing concern for the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and renewed commitment in finding common strategies and sustainable solutions to problems that threaten human well-being and dignity. The IFRC commits itself, through the **Strategic Aim 3 of the Strategy 2020**, to *“Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace”* and *“tackle migrants’ vulnerabilities by addressing the underlying causes of forced migration, providing help to vulnerable migrants who are in need of assistance and protection, reducing the risks that they face along the migratory routes, empowering them in their search for long-lasting and appropriate solutions, and promoting wider understanding of migrants’ rights and their social inclusion within the host communities”*.

The commitment of the RC/RC Movement to act collectively to protect and respond to the needs of migrants has been reaffirmed in several resolutions adopted by the International Conference of RC/RC and by the Council of Delegates over the last years. Also during the **32<sup>nd</sup> International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent**, held in Geneva in December 2015, a special session called *Focus on Migration* was dedicated to the theme, putting a spotlight on the shared humanitarian concern for the situation of vulnerable migrants throughout migration routes<sup>13</sup>.

The **2015 Council of Delegates**, in the final resolution on migration, *“expressing its deep concern about the increased vulnerability of migrants mainly due to armed conflict and other emergencies, but also triggered by poverty, climate change and the increasingly dangerous journeys they are forced to take”*, committed *“to increase and sustain our RC/RC Movement response aimed at saving lives and improving the protection, health and dignity of migrants without discrimination and irrespective of their legal status, and, where possible, to restoring contact and reunification between separated family members, recording and promoting the search and identification of the missing and dead, and advocating to ensure that protection and humanitarian needs are met”*.<sup>14</sup> Moreover, the 2015 Council of Delegates also called for *“sustained cooperation between States, at all levels, and the components of the RC/RC Movement to provide services, within their respective mandates, to address the humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities of migrants, and to promote respect for diversity, non-violence, and social inclusion regardless of their legal status along of the migratory routes”*.

The humanitarian consequences of migration on young people, the opportunities and the challenges that youth may face by migrating need the special attention of RC/RC National Societies. On occasion of the **12<sup>th</sup> Mediterranean Conference in San Marino**, National Societies renewed their commitment

<sup>13</sup> [32<sup>nd</sup> International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, December 2015 – Report of the Conference](#)

<sup>14</sup> [“Movement statement on migration: ensuring collective action to protect and respond to the needs and vulnerabilities of migrants”](#), Resolution of the Council of Delegates of the International RC/RC Movement, December 2015, CD/155/R7



to further promote, harmonise and coordinate their humanitarian action in assisting and protecting vulnerable migrants, irrespective of their nationality, administrative or legal status. In the San Marino Declaration, National Societies also recommended to find common strategies to assist, protect and empower young migrants and cooperate to advocate in favour of their rights.

Moreover, in the **Youth Statement**, the final document issued during the **First RC/RC Mediterranean Youth Meeting**, and integrated in the San Marino Declaration, Mediterranean RC/RC Youth delegates reaffirmed that *“Our activities should not only be linked with providing basic support for migrants, but have also to be comprehensive, in all fields, by involving them actively in their own process of adaptation and inclusion in the new community, and by creating the healthy, facilitating and supportive environment this process needs.”* Furthermore, RC/RC Youth delegates committed themselves *“to consider migrant people as part of the community, not just as a category, by promoting the added value of diversity. We engage ourselves in a work against communities’ prejudices and fears, using our Principles and Values as tools. Considering National Societies as the mirror of our communities, we have to be representative of the population, making migrant people not just beneficiaries, but also actors of our action and themselves agents of behavioural change”*.

The role of Mediterranean RC/RC Youth, within communities facing such challenges, is then particularly relevant not only in terms of humanitarian assistance and operational relief provided to migrants and refugees but also in addressing the risks of xenophobia, discrimination, marginalisation and violence towards them, by promoting and being positive models in society.

The **IFRC Principles and Values Department**, created in 2008 the Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (**YABC**) toolkit, a programme aiming at empowering individuals to take up an ethical leadership role in their community. It does so by triggering a process of self-transformation amongst users that results in positive and lasting changes of mind sets, attitudes and behaviours, to generate change in others in harmony with the Fundamental Principles.

Many Mediterranean RC/RC National Societies use this toolkit also to face the issues related also to the social inclusion of young migrants. The IFRC Europe and MENA Zones office, as well as the IFRC Migration Unit, have also actively supported the RC/RC Youth and Migration initiatives in the Mediterranean region, participating and facilitating sessions in the trainings organized by the CCM and RC/RC National Societies.

Moreover, youth as catalysts for change can play a major role in mobilizing communities towards common achievements in terms of enhanced commitment in environment care and rehabilitation, attitudes’ modification in daily life towards shared responsibility in the sustainable use of natural



resources and preservation of biodiversity. In the event of disasters, they can, and often do, play a key role in the survival of their families and communities, and the actions they take can go a long way in helping communities recover and in mitigating the consequences of climate change and impacts of natural disasters.

To address the growing needs of people affected, often multiple times, by the current situation in the Mediterranean region, National Societies have to draw from their preparedness plans to scale up to meet the influx of needs for added capacity in multiple ways: from operational relief and lifesaving interventions to the need for added skills in disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction.

Within these complex contexts of multiple crises affecting communities and people in the Mediterranean region, the tireless work of **Red Cross and Red Crescent volunteers**, being at the heart of the Movement's humanitarian action, deserves specific attention. We need to place emphasis not only on the increased recognition of the value young volunteers contribute to community development, and the benefits accruing to youth themselves from strengthened community connections; we have also to consider the various aspects related to the management of volunteers in facing crises and in preparedness plans, as well as in terms of safety and security measures put in place in order for them to be better protected and supported when operating in risky environments and very demanding contexts.

As reported by **IFRC** in the **Background Paper “The safety and security of humanitarian volunteers”**<sup>15</sup>, prepared for the **32<sup>nd</sup> International Conference of RC/RC**, an increasing number of RC/RC and other humanitarian volunteers are operating within highly fragile situations, complex emergencies or protracted conflicts. While international attention to the dangers faced by humanitarian personnel has grown in recent years, there has been little focus on the particular risks facing local volunteers, even though they are sometimes delivering the majority of the aid and facing the greatest dangers. There is an immediate humanitarian and moral imperative to address this issue.

A recent research conducted by the **IFRC**, **“Global Review on Volunteering Report”**<sup>16</sup>, published in 2015, has shed the light on some of the particular risks faced by humanitarian volunteers including facing stigma and danger from the communities they are operating within, lacking access to all of the equipment and training they need for their roles, facing challenges in accessing affected populations, psychological distress and overall low insurance and other ‘safety net’ coverage rates.

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<sup>15</sup> [“The safety and security of humanitarian volunteers”](#), IFRC Background Report to the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, IFRC Geneva, October 2015, 32IC/15/19.5

<sup>16</sup> [http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Documents/Secretariat/1301100-Global%20Review%20on%20Volunteering%20Report\\_EN-LR.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Documents/Secretariat/1301100-Global%20Review%20on%20Volunteering%20Report_EN-LR.pdf)





The IFRC report also highlights how the role of local volunteers within complex environments - such as protracted conflicts and crises - has been steadily increasing in recent years. Local volunteers groups, particularly those from RC/RC can often number in the tens of thousands and are generally spread out across most part of the country, maintaining a large infrastructure and network where most others have eroded. The increased reliance on local volunteer groups means they are often being asked to perform much larger and more complex and technically skilled roles than in the past. A significant amount of training and support is then required to help prepare and support these volunteers in complex contexts – above all within tight and extremely complex security-management frameworks.

Volunteers, especially in some critical contexts, may be exposed to the effects of physically and psychologically exhausting tasks, for which measures to promote a supportive an enabling environment are needed. It is clear that volunteers should benefit from substantial psychological support within these contexts, including a well-developed plan for after-care once the crisis has abated. The IFRC mentioned research indicates there is much that can be achieved through strategies including greater investment in volunteer support structures, better provision of equipment and training, legislation, and raising awareness of the role of humanitarian volunteers.

The **Resolution on “The safety and security of humanitarian volunteers”**, adopted during the **32<sup>nd</sup> International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent**, *“reaffirming that the work of volunteers will be critical to success in meeting international goals related to community resilience, as set out in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (...)* *“calls on National Societies, and all other actors deploying humanitarian volunteers, to make every effort to provide their volunteers in a timely manner with the best safety-related information, guidance, training, protective equipment, psychological support and insurance within their means”<sup>17</sup>.*

In the Red Cross and Red Crescent, volunteer management is mainly tied to the overall management and development of volunteers, without distinctions for specific age groups. The IFRC involves young people in all activities, taking into account relevant age-specific requirements of needed skills and experiences, safety and well-being. The IFRC **Youth Engagement Strategy (Y.E.S.)** calls for the creation of a cycle in which youth become meaningfully engaged with the Red Cross and Red Crescent. In the **Youth Statement** within the **San Marino Declaration**, youth recalled that National Societies committed to adopt the Y.E.S. in Sidney’s General Assembly (2013) and expressed a need for common and concrete guidelines to help our NSs develop and implement the Y.E.S. Furthermore, they expressed *“the need to pay closer attention to the way we are managing our volunteers, including*

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<sup>17</sup> Resolution on *“The safety and security of humanitarian volunteers”*, adopted during the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, IFRC Geneva, December 2015, 32IC/15/R5





youth. *This aspect acquires a special meaning we want to highlight. In the effort to create a better world and build resilience of our communities, we as youth invite you to pay greater attention to our volunteers' needs and engage young volunteers to be better prepared for the new humanitarian challenges we are facing in the Mediterranean region such as migration, health and promotion of a culture of non-violence and peace*<sup>18</sup>.

The mission of the **Centre for the Cooperation in the Mediterranean** is to facilitate the follow-up on the resolutions of the Mediterranean Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, specifically as regards the San Marino Declaration stemming from the last Conference, held in the Republic of San Marino in May 2015, which tackles the role of youth, crisis response and preparedness, including climate change and environmental degradation related issues, assistance and protection to migrants, the promotion of a culture of non-violence and peace; all interrelated areas in which youth play a fundamental role.

While the RC/RC mission of preventing and alleviating human suffering guides our daily action, our extension and reach as a global Movement also requires strong efforts in volunteers management, development and protection, as well as investing in youth and building on their civic engagement and commitment. *"This is not only to ensure they can continue their work, but because we have a moral obligation as a humanitarian community to do so"*<sup>19</sup>, so as to tackle the multifaceted challenges we face in the region by tailoring our humanitarian action to changing realities, high quality standards and continuous improvement.

## 2. International framework

In the Mediterranean region youth are witnessing complex and unexpected situations where growing vulnerabilities and needs are made patent by conflict, migrations, the economic crisis and environmental hazards.

At the same time, youth are amongst the vulnerable groups most directly affected by such complex crises, whereas in contexts of conflict and the lack of access to basic services, education and employment opportunities - leading to growing social exclusion, and as young migrants and refugees, being exposed to all sorts of risks along their routes to safer havens<sup>20</sup>. And yet, while assessing these vulnerabilities, the International RC/RC Movement and National Societies' Youth play a crucial part in peace-building and crises response processes in their role of agents of positive change within

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<sup>18</sup> Youth Statement of the "1st RC/RC Mediterranean Youth Meeting (San Marino, 23-25 May 2016)", integral part of the San Marino Declaration.

<sup>19</sup> "The safety and security of humanitarian volunteers", IFRC Background Paper to the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, IFRC Geneva, October 2015, 32IC/15/19.5

<sup>20</sup> According to Europol, over 10.000 young migrants have gone missing after arriving to Europe over the past 2 years: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-35453589>

communities. Moreover due to their peer support and the multiplier effects that their behaviour may have in society, RC/RC Youth are best placed to raise awareness and sensitize their peers, based on the expertise acquired as first line responders.

And yet, a multi-agency approach in crisis response and peace-building is necessary to better address the vulnerabilities raised in the frame of the worst crises affecting the Mediterranean region since World War II, as in the case of the current migration and refugee crisis.

At international level, the **United Nations** has long recognized that young people are a major human resource for development and key agents for social change, economic growth and technological innovation. Their participation in decision-making is a key priority area of the UN agenda on youth.

Half of the world's population is under 25 years old and the achievement of the new Sustainable Development Goals<sup>21</sup> will only be possible with the full and complete participation of today's generation of young people: 1.8 billion strong, the largest in history. Development will not be sustainable without the youth engagement. In Arab Mediterranean Countries alone, 30% of the population is between the ages of 15 and 30, and another 30% is between 0 and 14 years<sup>22</sup>.

As underlined by the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Youth Strategy 2014-2017: Empowered Youth, Sustainable Future**<sup>23</sup> *'It is a challenging task to foster social cohesion and trust through an inclusive and participatory peace-building process during and after a transition or conflict, or a recovery process after a crisis. Many stakeholders remain on the margins or excluded from the processes. In particular, the potential contribution of young people to effective peace-building and reconstruction has received little attention and support. Yet, young people's contributions and leadership in preventing and resolving conflict, violence and extremism, or in the recovery process after crisis, is a rich resource essential to building sustainable peace and stability. Young people can play valuable roles as innovators and agents of change, and their contribution should be actively supported and seen as part of building peaceful communities and supporting democratic governance in crisis and post-conflict settings. Young people have demonstrated the potential to build bridges across communities, working together, helping to manage conflict and promote Peace'*<sup>24</sup>. Hence youth engagement in disaster preparedness, crisis response and resilience building in crisis and /or conflict contexts is crucial and should be strengthened.

In its **'Strategic entry points for mobilizing and empowering youth as positive agents of change in their communities, particularly in post-crises and natural disaster contexts'**, UNDP Youth Strategy

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<sup>21</sup> <http://youthgateway.org/>

<sup>22</sup> According to UNDP by 2020 in Arab Mediterranean Countries there will be more than 60 million young people between the ages of 0 and 14. Source: [http://www.etf.europa.eu/webatt.nsf/0/4C4059A5BA350653C1257E5200453377/\\$file/Youth%20Employability%20AMCs.pdf](http://www.etf.europa.eu/webatt.nsf/0/4C4059A5BA350653C1257E5200453377/$file/Youth%20Employability%20AMCs.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/youthstrategy.html>

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.sfcg.org/launch-of-the-guiding-principles-on-young-peoples-participation-in-peacebuilding/>



also underlines the need to '*Mobilize youth in disaster preparedness, education and post-disaster efforts*' and to '*Mobilize youth to engage in peace-building, lead non-violent transitions, and use new technologies to mobilize communities and society to bring about change*' (pages 32-33).

In order to highlight the potential of Youth and the resources available to address growing vulnerabilities through the inter-agency approach mentioned above, noteworthy is the Memorandum of Understanding recently signed by the IFRC and UNDP which concerns a number of common thematic areas, such as:

- Disaster risk management (including disaster risk reduction, preparedness, early warning and early action, response, recovery, and risk assessment);
- Climate change adaptation and mitigation, including fostering integrated approaches with disaster risk reduction as well as both bottom-up and top-down approaches;
- Building inclusive societies and promoting a culture of non-violence and peace, including through increased civic engagement and gender equity and through the reduction of vulnerabilities of people and communities.

As a main point amongst the areas of cooperation the MoU mentions 'promoting the engagement of civil society (including National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies), youth and communities.

The **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030** - adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, on March 18, 2015 - underlines how, at times of disaster, impacts and losses can be substantially reduced if authorities, individuals and communities in hazard-prone areas are well prepared, ready to act and equipped with the knowledge and capacities to reduce their vulnerability and protect themselves against the adverse impact of disasters. It is crucial for communities and nations to be prepared to meet these needs and have adequate response capacity. With good information, strategic thinking as well as careful and joint planning, the international community, governments, donors and local communities can contribute to saving lives and protecting livelihoods. In the framework, the role of Youth and Migrants is also underlined:

- *“Children and youth are agents of change and should be given the space and modalities to contribute to disaster risk reduction, in accordance with legislation, national practice and educational curricula.*
- *Migrants contribute to the resilience of communities and societies, and their knowledge, skills and capacities can be useful in the design and implementation of disaster risk reduction”.*<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, page 23



Another UN agency active in the field at issue is **UNESCO** which assists countries to build their capacities in managing disaster and climate risk and with their ability to cope with disasters. It provides a forum for governments to work together, as well as essential scientific and practical advice in disaster risk reduction.

The work of the Organization is being developed and implemented with Member States through its different Sectors, Intergovernmental bodies, Field Offices, Designated and Affiliated Sites, Category I and II Centers and UNESCO Chairs and Networks.

UNESCO is committed to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and operates in accordance with its four Priorities for Action. Specifically, UNESCO's mandate and mission in the field of disaster risk reduction is implemented through the following core pillars, amongst others:

- **Establishing and Strengthening a Platform for Knowledge Exchange and Scientific Cooperation** through international scientific collaboration and its different academic networks and programmes.
- **School Safety** by empowering schools and their communities in the identification of the hazards and risks they are exposed to and their vulnerabilities by enhancing their capacity to manage them, and by implementing activities and setting standards for school safety.
- **Improving Risk Information and Early Warning Systems** by promoting scientific exchange and collaborative efforts in order to establish effective early warning systems for different hazards earthquakes, floods and droughts.
- **Strengthening Scientific Capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction** by facilitating and implementing technical training workshops and research activities in disaster risk reduction to improve the capacities of countries to cope with natural hazards.
- **Community Resilience** by strengthening the resilience of communities to withstand natural hazards and climate change impacts. By identifying and documenting local and indigenous knowledge related to hazards and climate change adaptation, UNESCO helps in community preparedness and hazard mitigation.
- **Post-Conflict and Post-Disaster Situations**, by supporting countries in post-conflict and post-disaster situations by ensuring strategic responses, including through efficient and timely provision of field support, adequate staffing and administrative support mechanisms in its areas of competence. UNESCO actively participates in the United Nations post-crisis coordination mechanisms, including joint needs assessments and formulation of multi-donor appeals. UNESCO trains teachers and parents to interactive learning and the complex aspects of emergency education, including psychological support for children and youth.

## GENERAL OBJECTIVE

The general objective of Atlantis XII is to build and consolidate the capacities of RC/RC Youth as active and engaged volunteers and people, in order to develop skills that will not only be useful in the RC/RC context, but in society as a whole. This will allow creating citizens that are both active and aware of the situation of their community, and will therefore be able to tailor their actions for the benefit of the most vulnerable by providing innovative and creative solutions to existing problems.

## SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- 1 Provide Mediterranean RC/RC Youth volunteers with knowledge and trainings on the topic of crisis response and preparedness, and peace-building;
- 2 Train volunteers to act as agents of change within their communities in order to combat discrimination and build a culture of peace, understanding and tolerance;
- 3 Develop skills such as organisation, problem solving, time management, team work and communication through interactive sessions, role plays and other activities;
- 4 Promote intercultural interaction, partnerships and networking between young volunteers of the Red Cross/Red Crescent of the Mediterranean region;
- 5 Acquire new tools to replicate the lessons learnt regarding the specific areas of concern;
- 6 Provide cross cutting tools and skills that can be useful in the implementation of all activities and programmes.

## CONTENTS OF THE CAMP

In order to achieve its objectives, Atlantis XII will deploy a number of workshops and sessions so as to provide the youth participants with specific knowledge and trainings. Amongst others:

1. Introduction to Crisis response and preparedness  
This plenary session will serve as an introduction on the main topics of the 12<sup>th</sup> edition of the Camp while focusing on the multi-agency approach in the response.
2. Volunteer Management in crisis response and preparedness  
This workshop will focus on the importance of volunteer management during a crisis and it will also provide a practical approach to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) as related to mitigation and preparedness, recovery and support to livelihoods: all processes in which a specific role is played by volunteers, underlining the importance of disaster related training and emergency skills that NS programmes concerning risk management provide volunteers with.



3. Protection of Volunteers during crises

This workshop is aimed at introducing volunteers to the importance of Volunteers' protection in all the phases of a crisis (before, during and after a disaster or a crisis), paying specific attention to their psychosocial support.

4. Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC)

YABC is an IFRC tool that empowers youth to play a leading role in transforming mind-sets and behaviours in their local community. It integrates peer-education and non-cognitive learning and uses role-plays and artistic platforms to promote behavioural change within communities.

5. Leadership skills

This session will tackle leadership from a holistic point of view exploring it both from an individual perspective and a group approach. The session aims at discussing the different ways of being a leader within the group and being target oriented, as well as being able to value the efforts and potential of the group.

6. Case studies: Migration and Environmental hazards

In two parallel workshops participants will assess their capacities as active youth volunteers in the response and preparedness to situations addressing specific and real case studies, regarding two specific crises: the current population movement linked to the migration and refugee crisis, and crises linked to environmental hazards.

7. Special Session:

The Croatian Red Cross shall organize a one-day special sessions and activities focused on the ongoing migration crisis.

## METHODOLOGY AND FORMAT

Atlantis XII will be based on an interactive and participative approach. The methodology, thanks to the long experience of facilitators on international youth trainings and the use of an open approach, facilitating dialogue and sharing of experiences, will be geared to interaction and active participation (role plays, exercises, real-life situations, discussions, sharing personal experiences about the participants' countries and also about their Red Cross/Red Crescent Youth structures and volunteers management). The group's philosophy will be open mindedness. At the same time, participants will profit from practical evaluation activities that will allow them to use the knowledge acquired during the camp to measure the level of achievement of the objectives.



The team of facilitators will consist of RC/RC peer educators and field expert of other international organizations. In previous editions the CCM counted, among others, on the collaboration of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNESCO; the European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed); the RC/RC Climate Centre; the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (Zone Offices, Migration Unit, Principles and Values Department, Youth Action and Volunteering Development Department).

## **PARTICIPANTS**

Approximately 50 to 60 young volunteers coming from RC/RC Mediterranean National Societies, selected between those who are actively involved in the development of programmes and activities of their Youth Branch.

The requested profile of participants is RC/RC Youth volunteers aged 18-30. The volunteers appointed must be able to understand and express themselves in English or French. Participants must be able to show a flexible attitude in an environment of intercultural dialogue and mutual understanding.

We would like to remind National Societies that gender balance in the selection of participants is highly appreciated.

**WHERE:** Croatia

**WHEN:** 20 – 28 July 2016

**WORKING LANGUAGE:** English and French

Centre for the Cooperation in the Mediterranean  
Barcelona, March 2016





## Annex 1

### *RC/RC Mediterranean Youth camp 'Atlantis': 2005 - 2015*

- **Atlantis I**, Sicily (Italy) organized by the Italian Red Cross, 2005. Workshops on: Human rights; Addictions; Prevention of Pandemics; Migrations; Disasters.
- **Atlantis II**, Istanbul (Turkey), organized by the Turkish Red Crescent in 2006. Workshops on: Refugees and Migrants; Partnership; Millennium Development Goals.
- **Atlantis III**, Tartous (Syria), co-organized by the CCM and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in 2007. It focused on the Principle of Humanity. Workshops on: Leadership, Addiction, Road Safety, Migrants and Disaster Management.
- **Atlantis IV**, Mitrovo Polje (Serbia), co-organized by the CCM and the Red Cross of Serbia in 2008. Workshops on: Leadership, Climate Change, Principles and Values, First Aid.
- **Atlantis V**, Mehdia (Morocco), co-organized by the CCM and the Moroccan Red Crescent in 2009. It focused on Environment and Climate Change. Workshops on: Sustainable Consumption; How to make a dissemination video on climate change; Disaster Risk Reduction; How to carry out an awareness campaign, and YABC.
- **Atlantis VI**, Grans (France), co-organized by the CCM and the French Red Cross in 2010. It focused on Social Inclusion. Workshops on: Youth and Employment; Sustainable Development; Principles and Values; Migrants; YABC and Leadership skills.
- **Atlantis VII**, Hammamet (Tunisia), co-organized by the CCM and the Tunisian Red Crescent in 2011. It focused on Volunteer Management, under the title "Young Volunteers in Action". Workshops on: Disaster risk reduction and volunteering; Environmental education; Leadership skills; Principles and Values; Volunteers Management; YABC.
- **Atlantis VIII**, La Massana (Andorra), co-organized by the CCM and the Andorran Red Cross in 2012, under the title "Youth across the borders: Principles and Values for stronger communities". Workshops on: Gender and sustainable development; International Humanitarian Law and Principles and Values; Migration and Intercultural Dialogue; Human rights and Environment; Leadership Skills; YABC).
- **Atlantis IX**, Jahorina (Bosnia and Herzegovina), co-organized by the CCM and the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Under the title "Saving water, saving lives". Its workshops focused on: Sustainable consumption and gender; Human Rights and Environment; Youth employment and green economy; Water sanitation and Health: actions at RC/RC youth level; Leadership skills; YABC.
- **Atlantis X**, Jesolo (Italy), co-organized by the CCM and the Italian Red Cross, under the title 'Engaged Youth for Stronger National Societies'. Its workshops focused on: Youth leading a culture of Non-Violence and Peace; Humanitarian Diplomacy and Social Media; Project Cycle Management; Youth Engagement in the RC/RC Movement; Communication Skills for Leaders; Leadership Skills; YABC.
- **Atlantis XI**, Guimarães (Portugal), co-organized by the CCM and the Portuguese Red Cross under the slogan "Youth Volunteering: Challenges and Opportunities to Make a Change", focusing on Youth and Social Entrepreneurship; Strategic Thinking & Planning; Volunteer Management and Youth; Volunteering Sustainability and Resource Management; Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC); Leadership skills; Special Session: Youth Volunteering as a means to promote Peace.



**CENTRE FOR THE COOPERATION  
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN  
PERMANENT OFFICE OF THE RED CROSS  
AND RED CRESCENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN**

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