**Abstract**

We present the case of JOCA (Líneas por el Clima Argentina/Youth for Climate Argentina) as an argentine social movement on climate action and part of the climate youth movement expanded in the last years at a global scale. JOCA is considered a case of SDGs (13th climate action) growing initiative at the country that shares the youth climate action arena with other environmentalists groups (linked with NGOs, political parties, and grassroots organizations). It has had intense links with the local scientific community and participated in various instances of political dialogues and incidences. One particular note is the early inclusion of the concept of intersectionality at its institutional narratives, in order to bring together the protection of the planet and the construction of resilience from climate change action with the gender approach and socio-economic and cultural inequalities. This feature is clearly relevant for more effective and sustainable social interventions.

**Relevance**

The inclusion of gender focus on environmental action is an outgoing feature of the young climate movements. But even so, the way in which this convergence is expressed and its results, may vary according to cultural, political and economic contexts, in the different countries and regions where they occur. A better understanding of the kind of actions in high social inequality contexts, can help strengthen the innovative citizen initiatives that aim to influence gender agendas.

**Methods**

This case is worked from a double perspective: first, a descriptive retrospective approach based on a one-case study (as a part of an ongoing social investigation about science, citizen movements and public interest problems); second, a participatory action research approach. The addition of JOCA members as a part of the process of co-construction of the analysis.

**Where we come from : Argentina**

Hub: 44 494 502  
GOP U44 445 469  
Inflation 45%  
HOI 0,830 en baja  
HOI + 0,714 en baja  
ODI 0,358  
Argentina at HD Index  
Population under Poverty 40.5%

Pandemic context: quarantine since 1st of march 2020 - 240.000 infected people  - 4500 dead - Estimaciones del impacto económico: caída del producto interno bruto -5,6%  
Una pérdida 558 mll empleos

**What is JOCA?**

JOCA emerged early 2019 as a movement to be Fridays for Future FFM Movement in Argentina. At international level, most well known FFM action were of the students strikes. At Argentina rallies has been the most frequent way to protest. During 2019 JOCA takes part of the organization of the following rallies:

- February 21st - March 15

- September 27 (the most important, also in LAC region) 10.150.000 people in Capital City

**Actions and Ideas**

**CLIMATE POLITICAL INCIDENCE**

Participating in the following political activities:

- Drafting the National Declaration of climate and ecological emergency by the Senate as a bill
- Debate about Mitigation and Adaptation in Climate Change Law
- Debate an Agenda and local change and climate
- Debate about waste incineration

**GENDER ACTIONS**

- Workshop about public protests claiming gender equity (women’s right and legal abortion strikes)
- Organizers of workshops with the Environment and Sustainable Development Ministry (Thematics: indigenous and rural communities, gender, science)

**IDEOLOGICAL FRAME - MANIFESTO**

1. We consider the socio-environmental crisis as an interventional problem. Our fight is against colonialism, racism, discrimination, misery and outrage. We raise the flags of native peoples, from a gender perspective. We denounce the environmental violence suffered by people, understanding that the subaltern classes are the sectors most vulnerable to the consequences of climate change. Source: Líneas por el Clima Manifesto.

2. JOCA is part of an international youth movement demanding international political commitment for climate change. We attempt to give an inclusive speech, popular e-communication, in addition of promoting consistent projects related to social as part of the climate struggle, from a Latin American perspective. We understand that oppressions drifted "upward" and that the subaltern classes are the sectors most vulnerable to the consequences of climate change.

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION**

JOCA has no legal status and does not have yet formal governing bodies. It was originally created with youth groups from the ANRBA Region (Federal Capital and several cities around it: 51 members/32 oh them women) Several groups around the country have been adhered and formed in at least 18 cities although not all equally active. There are not a certain information about global figures of militants. Ages: between 15-25.

Global communication and specific work agendas according to the environmental issues of each city/province. They have common communications spaces (WhatsApp Networks) and other specific spaces typical of each group on Twitter and Instagram. They have a PM Radio "Que Mundo Nos Dejan" (What’s going on)

JOCA has links with other NGOs around issues of socio-economic inclusion:

- Popular Economy Workers’ Union
- Urban Recovers’ Cartoners
- Volunteer Workers Movement
- Union of Earth Social Workers

JOCA has an internal commission dedicated to address gender issues and to develop intersection feminist line in socio-environmental militancy (bodies hegemonies, patriarchy, sexual education as some issues discussed). At Pandemic context, it functions virtually.

**SDGs and Climate Change**

The SDGs update the Millennium Goals towards the 2030 horizon, proposing new goals and sectoral policies. The SDGs are an articulated set of aims that are pursued in concert with each other and international agreements. Among them, Goal N°13 on climate change has a relevant relationship with gender, energy, biodiversity, among others, and所在的 complex of the Paris Agreements and the UNFCCC in general. Although the SDGs are integrated at the discursive level into the foundations of public policies in Argentina – and they are particularly visible in the case of gender - clearly, they are not included in the goals or in the concrete measures of climate policy.

**References**

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UNWOMEN (2017) Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects A practical manual to support the alignment of climate change interventions and green finance
G7 y UNWOMEN, Korea
KIM, B. (2011) Accessing Transnational Social Equity and Empowerment of Women and Girls
BPC (2014a) Queremos Revisar la Evaluación del PBC | ¿Qué impacto para Latinamérica?
Desencongestionar: zonas de trabajo cientifico de IPPC han been invited to JOCA public meetings: Carolina Vera (Vice Chair IPCC Group 1 and high position at National S&LMinistros – Luis Camiloto (lead author Working Group 2- Roque Pedace (review editor of IPCC working group 3))

**Gender /Youth /Scientist and Climate Action**

Some concluding remarks

1. “Intersectionality” is a key concept emerging from Third Wave Feminisms (Crenshaw 1989). It introduces a strong concern about diversity on what is considered a subject gender of action. At JOCA narratives this concept is present and associated to the idea of closing the gap among gender, social inclusion and indigenous people.

2. There is strong international evidence that gender focus improves climate action. Even though women and men contribute to climate action in similar terms, climate change have different impacts by gender, producing social inequalities that affect specially to women (labour, health, income, productive resources control and knowledge access) (UNWOMEN 2017; Gelmarch et al. 2016). Vulnerabilities are related to territories, environments, social classes, ethnicity, education and gender (CEPAL 2018). More over, “The degree to which people contribute to climate change, how they experience its impacts, and are able to cope with and adapt to these impacts is determined largely by variables such as gender, ethnicity, socio-economic status, age, and physical ability. These variables establish people’s access to and control over resources, power, and knowledge. In particular, socially constructed differences between men and women that determine responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, and decisions-making opportunities contribute to the different ways in which men and women experience and respond to climate change, which can exacerbate gender inequalities.”

3. Looking in JOCA activities, especially relevant is the presence of a strong gender focus. JOCA also introduce at their manifestes the aim of utilization of scientific evidences to base their arguments in climate action. And moreover, they take part in several education activities organized by science communicators or environmentalists.

4. Girls and young women climate activism, as part of an emerging global, phenomena, is a feature of JOCA and should be considered at policy level the best actions to strengthen their participation and preserve their rights.

5. To better understand these knowledge flows between climate scientist and JOCA actors is important to note some features of Argentina as country from “the South”

- A positive factor is a strong S&T system with relatively good gender balance
- A negative feature is that quality education is not equally accessible to all young people as educational disparities have high disparities around the country. Scholar capital shows a bad social distribution.

Contact details:

marina@ciycgt.org
magistramartinez.pedace@gmail.com
m Thông tin các địa chỉ liên hệ: marina@ciycgt.org
magistramartinez.pedace@gmail.com
m.mercepombo@gmail.com