



Funded by
the European Union

TITLE

DON'T CALL IT CHANGE

PROJECT 101081483 — DOCC

DATE:



Agenda

09:30 - 09:50	Introduction
09:50 - 10:15	Climate change
10:15 – 10:45	Climate migration
10:45 - 11:00	Coffee break
11:00 - 11:30	Case study of Bangladesh
11:30 - 12:30	World café
12:30 - 13:20	Oxford Debate
13:20 - 13:30	Conclusions - Feedback

Presentation of Organization Earth

Organization Earth is an international award-winning, non-profit - civil society organization founded in 2010. Our work focuses on offering active learning programmes to develop green skills, community based activities and on promoting nature based solutions for climate neutral and inclusive cities.

Our main purpose is to promote a sustainable way of living by reconnecting humans with nature, and fostering social inclusion.

Our work focuses on offering active learning programmes to develop green skills, community based activities and on promoting nature based solutions for climate neutral and inclusive cities.



Our beneficiaries so far:



50.000
CHILDREN



70.000
ADULTS

ORGANIZATION
EARTH





ORGANIZATION
EARTH



Presentation of the project

Don't call it change (DOCC) - is a project financed by the European Union, through the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values (CERV) program.

The project brings together the experiences and knowledge of the partners in:

- non-formal learning activities (local and transnational)
- climate and the consequences of the climate crisis on the social and environmental spheres.

The project partners are:

- YouNet APS (Italy);
- Organization Earth (Greece);
- European Association World-Our Home (Latvia);
- Dolnoslaska Federacja Organizacji Pozarzadowych (Poland).
- MARE NOSTRUM NGO (Roumania)



Presentation of the project

Within the project, 4 physical workshops and 2 trans-national online workshops will be held (with participants from all 5 partner countries).

The 4 themes of the workshops are:

- Climate emergency and the ocean;
- Climate emergency and migrations;
- Climate emergency and human rights;
- Climate emergency and gender equality.



Climate emergency and migrations”

Impact of the climate crisis on migrations



Introduction

What is the first word that comes to your mind when it comes to "Climate Migration"?



Go to www.menti.com

and use the code **2764 9536**

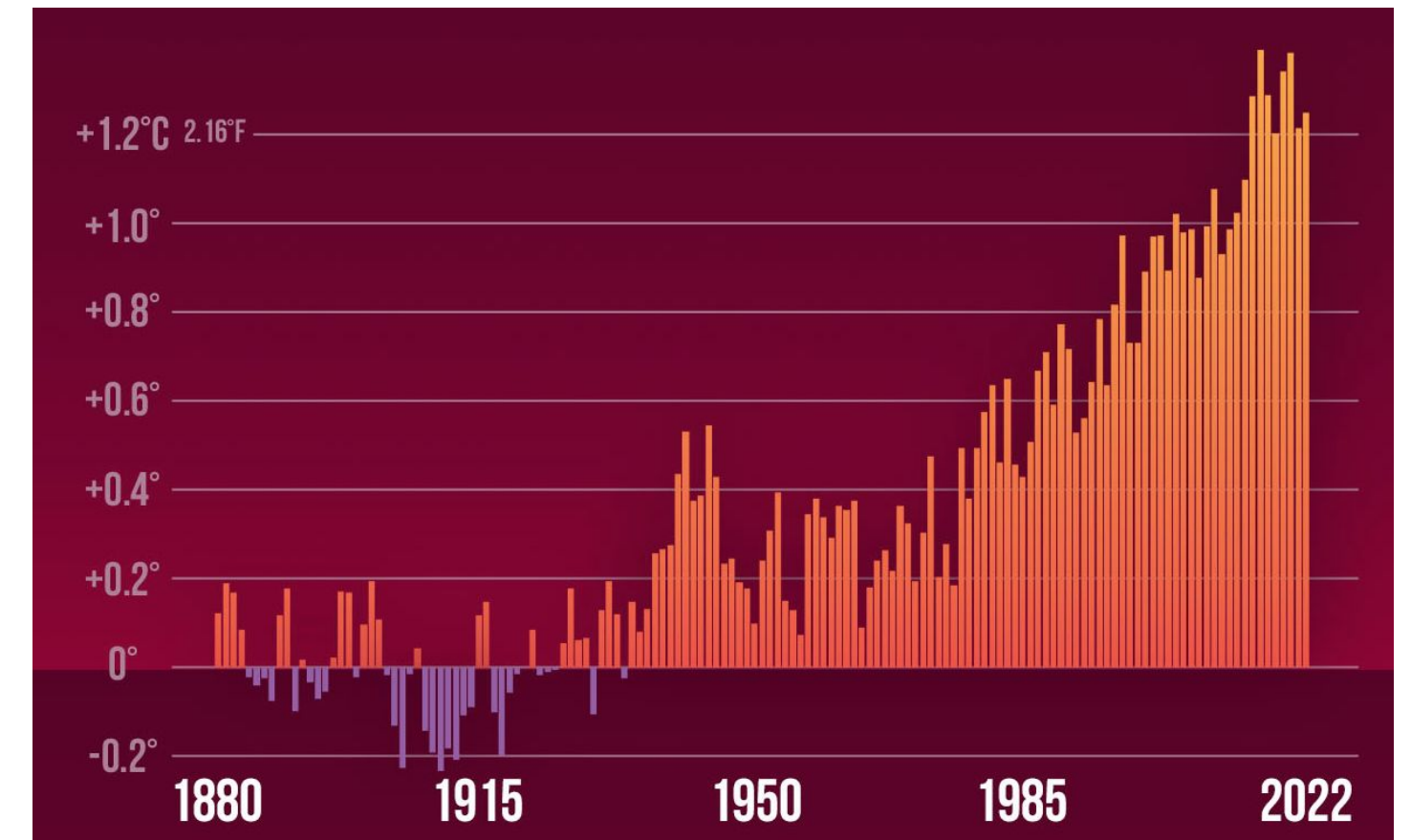
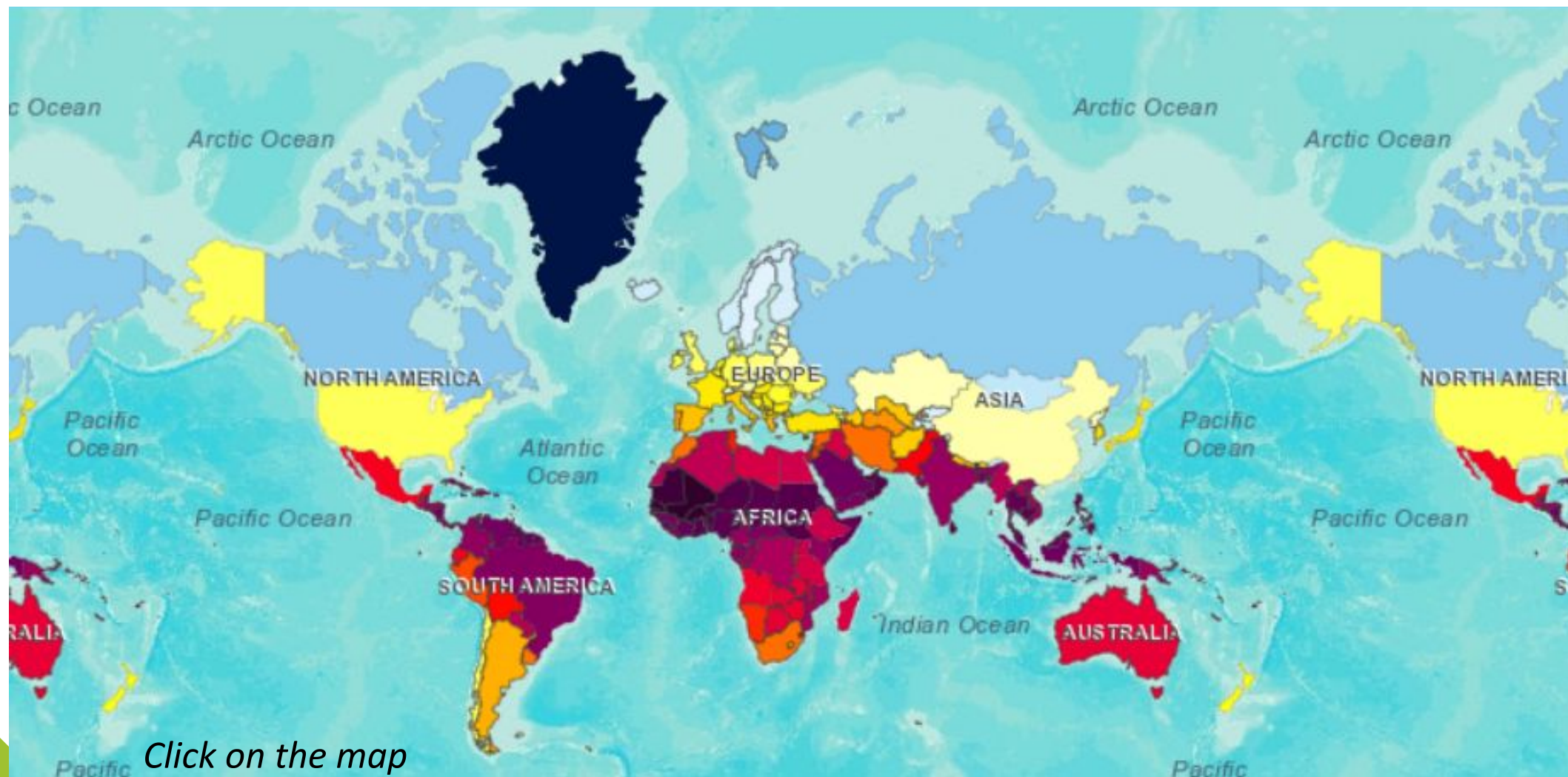


CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change

What is it?

Observed Annual Mean – Temperature 1991 – 2020 Global



The plot shows how much global annual average temperatures for the years 1880-2022 have been above or below the 1881-1910 average. Temperatures for years warmer than the early industrial baseline are shown in red; temperatures for years cooler than the baseline are shown in purple.

Climate change

What is it?

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. Such shifts can be natural, due to changes in the sun's activity or large volcanic eruptions.

But since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas.

The main greenhouse gases that are causing climate change include carbon dioxide and methane. These come from using gasoline for driving a car or coal for heating a building, for example. Clearing land and cutting down forests can also release carbon dioxide. Agriculture, oil and gas operations are major sources of methane emissions. Energy, industry, transport, buildings, agriculture and land use are among the main sectors causing greenhouse gases.

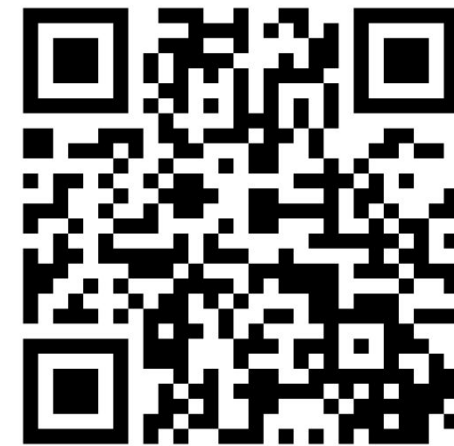
Are humans responsible for global warming?

Are humans responsible for global warming ???



Go to www.menti.com

and use the code **8856 8154**



Are humans responsible for global warming?

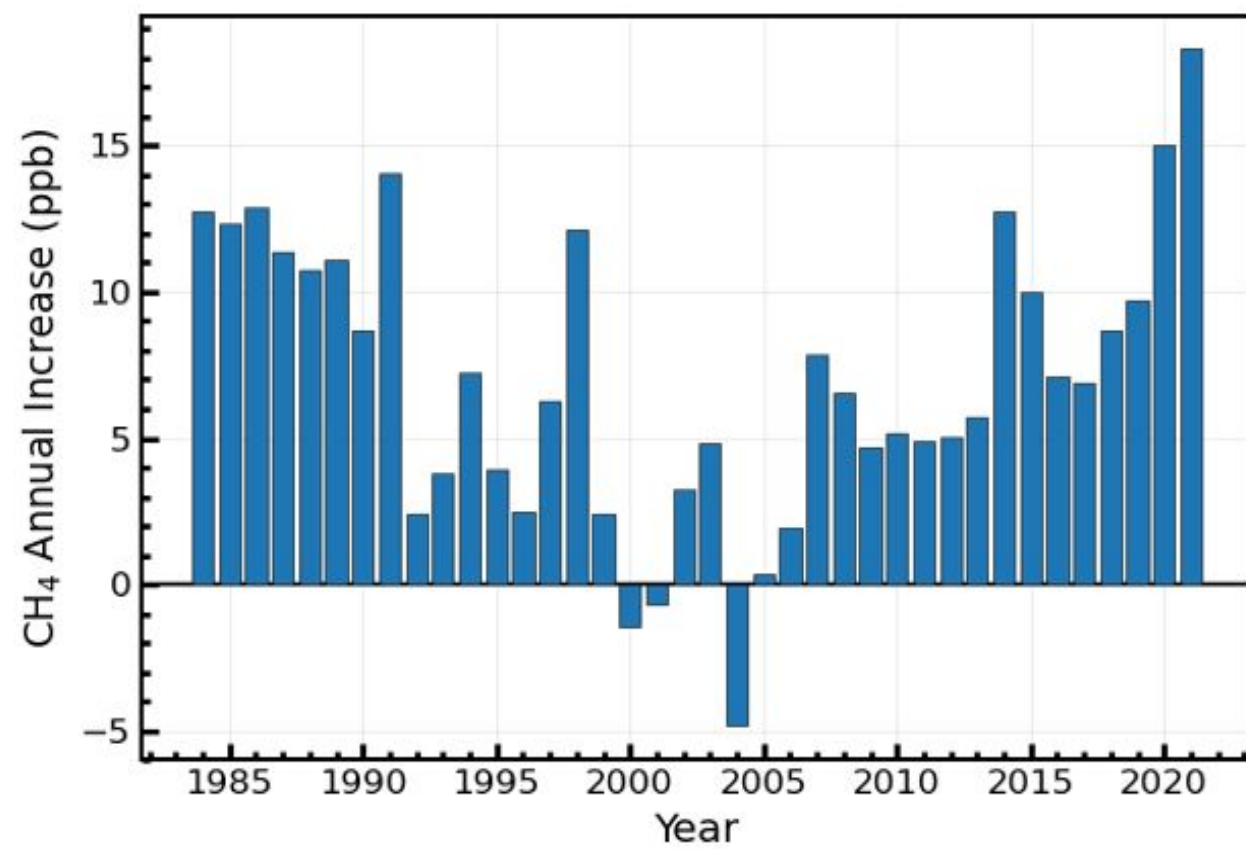
Climate scientists have showed that humans are responsible for virtually all global heating over the last 200 years. Human activities like the ones mentioned above are causing greenhouse gases that are warming the world faster than at any time in at least the last two thousand years.

The average temperature of the Earth's surface is now about 1.1°C warmer than it was in the late 1800s (before the industrial revolution) and warmer than at any time in the last 100,000 years. The last decade (2011-2020) was the warmest on record, and each of the last four decades has been warmer than any previous decade since 1850.

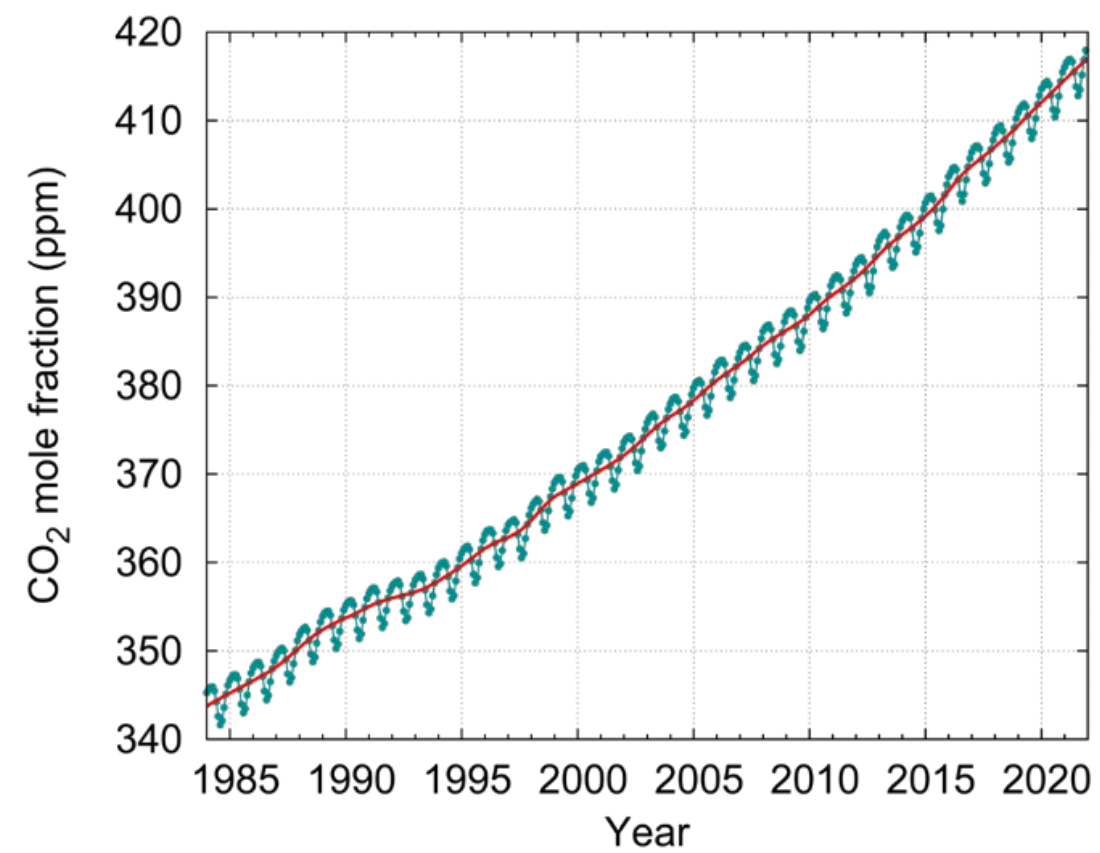
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change - Greenhouse gas concentrations 2021

Concentration levels of the three main greenhouse gases have all reached new record highs.

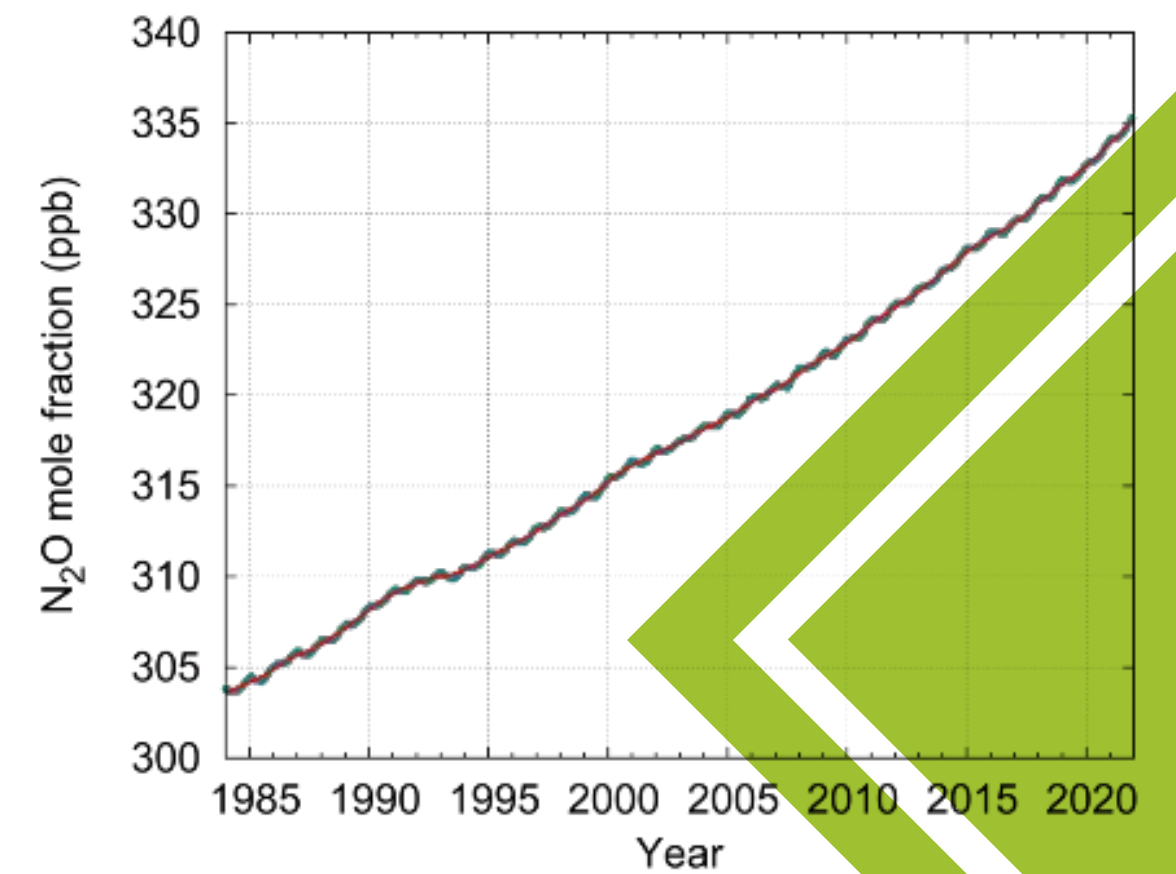
Methane CH₄



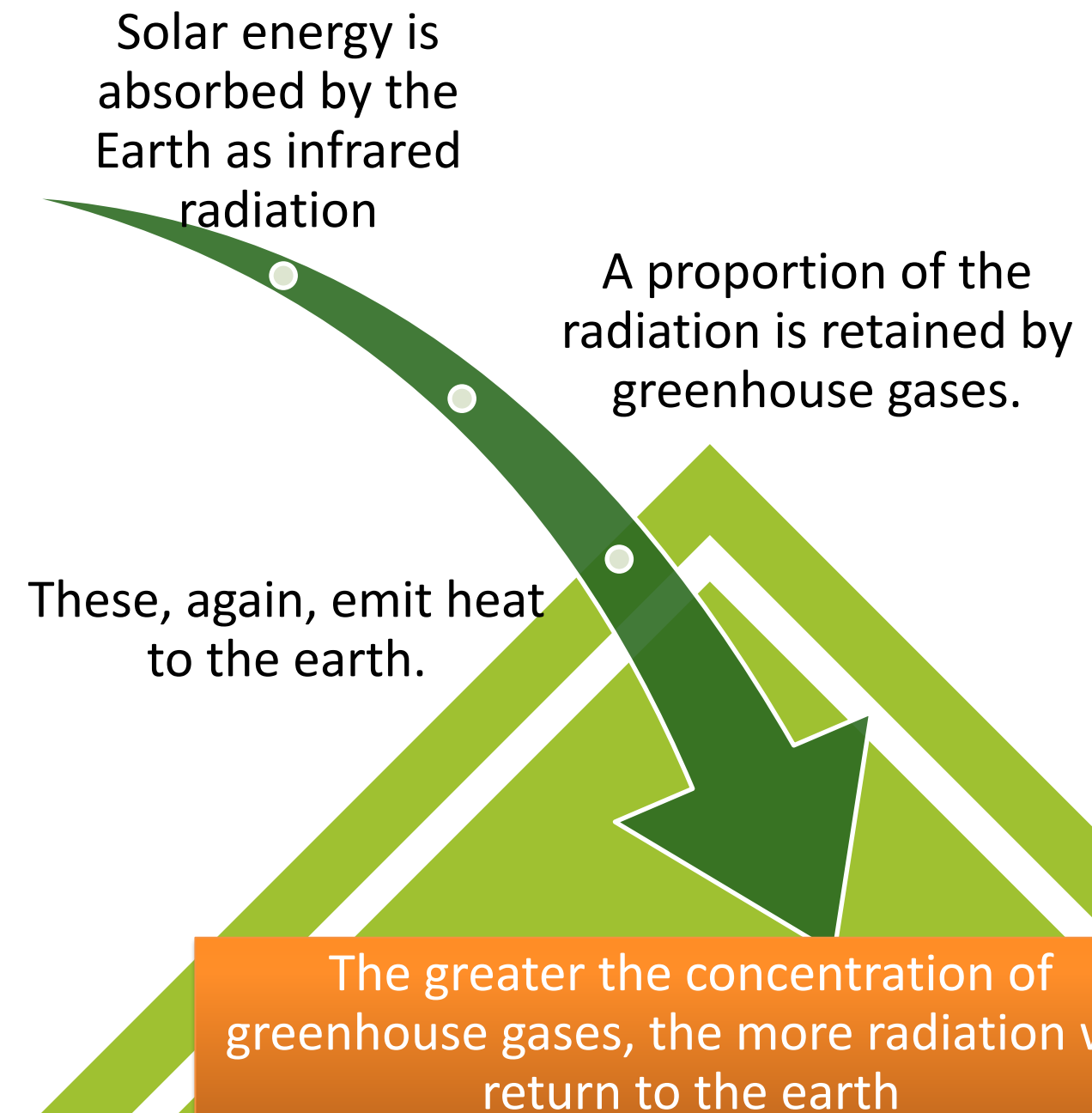
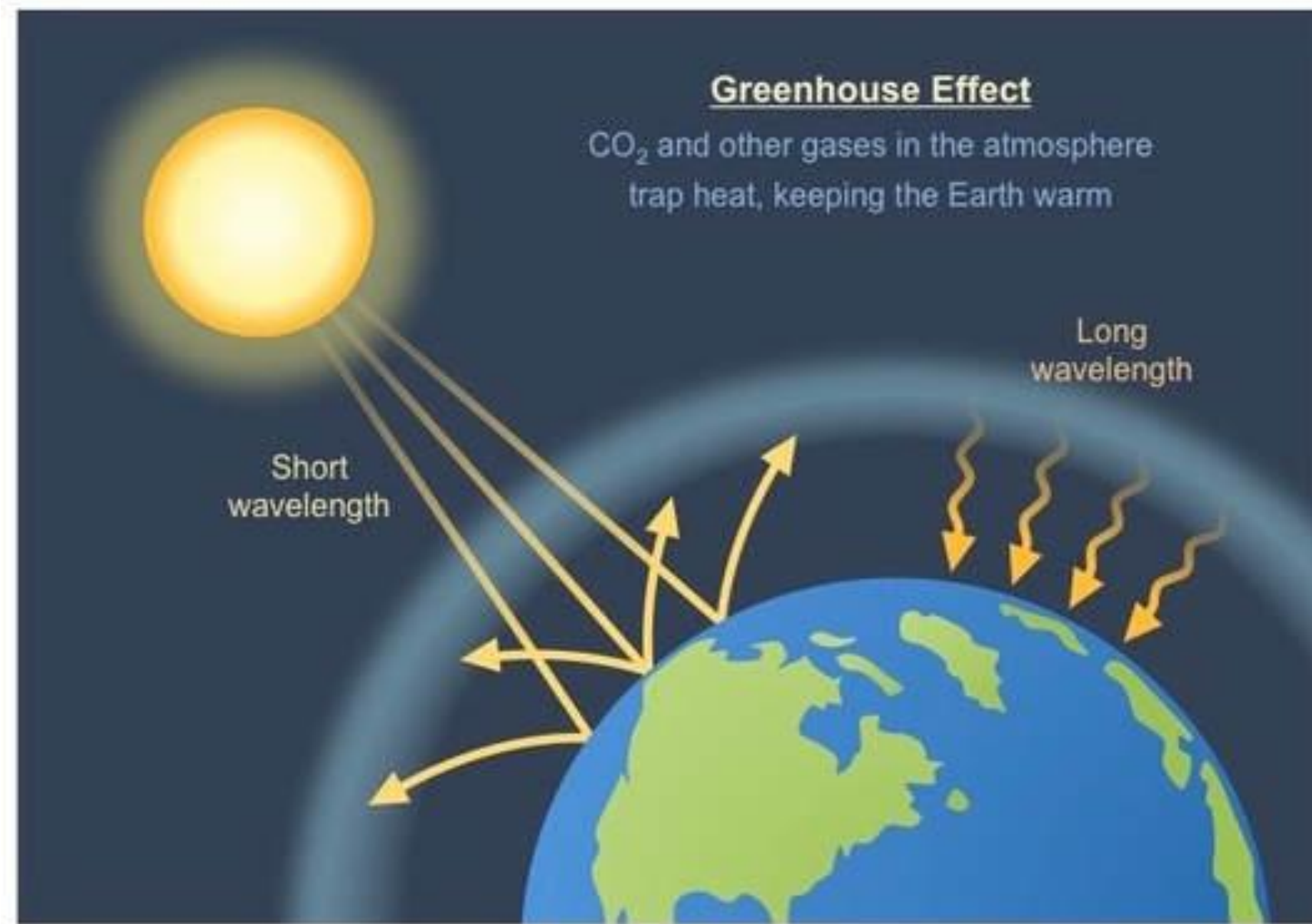
Carbon dioxide CO₂



Nitric oxide N₂O



Why are we concerned with increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases?



Consequences of global warming



The emissions that cause climate change come from every part of the world and affect everyone, but some countries produce much more than others.



People are experiencing climate change in diverse ways

Climate change can affect our health, ability to grow food, housing, safety and work.

Some of us are already more vulnerable to climate impacts, such as people living in small island nations and other developing countries.

Conditions like sea-level rise and saltwater intrusion have advanced to the point where whole communities have had to relocate, and protracted droughts are putting people at risk of famine.

In the future, the number of “climate refugees” is expected to rise.

We face a huge challenge but already know many solutions (1)

But we have to act now...

Many climate change solutions can deliver economic benefits while improving our lives and protecting the environment.

We also have global frameworks and agreements to guide progress, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement.

Three broad categories of action are: cutting emissions, adapting to climate impacts and financing required adjustments.



We face a huge challenge but already know many solutions (2)

But we have to act now...

Switching energy systems from fossil fuels to renewables like solar or wind will reduce the emissions driving climate change.

While a growing number of countries is committing to net zero emissions by 2050, emissions must be cut in half by 2030 to keep warming below 1.5°C.

Achieving this means huge declines in the use of coal, oil and gas: over two-thirds of today's proven reserves of fossil fuels need to be kept in the ground by 2050



CLIMATE MIGRATION

Impact of the environmental changes on migrations



Why is climate migration on the rise?

Climate migration occurs when people leave their homes due to extreme weather events, including floods, heat waves, droughts, and wildfires, as well as slower-moving climate challenges such as rising seas and intensifying water stress.

This form of migration is increasing because the world has not been able to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and halt global average temperature rise, which leads to more climate disasters.



Why is climate migration on the rise?

Most climate migration is projected to occur within a country's borders (internal), but cross-border migration will also rise.

In some instances, extremes combined with other factors, such as natural subsidence and oil and gas activities, are displacing entire communities, forcing them to find refugees in different parts of their country or journey across borders.

Some researchers project that drought-driven migration in particular could triple this century if international efforts fail to address the growing climate crisis.

What regions will be hit hardest?

Latin America, South Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa are among the regions most vulnerable to the effects of climate change and could see large increases in both internal and cross-border migration as a result.

More than half of the developing world's population lives in these three regions, and many live in vulnerable areas, some of which are already experiencing climate-driven migration crises.

The World Bank estimates that **these regions could altogether produce 143 million internal climate migrants by 2050.**



Climate migrants are not legally considered refugees according to international refugee law

The media and advocacy groups often refer to climate migrants, people on the move in relation to drought, floods, storms, as “climate refugees”.

However, these people are not legally considered refugees.

‘Refugee’ is a legal term which has a very specific meaning centering on a *“well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion”*

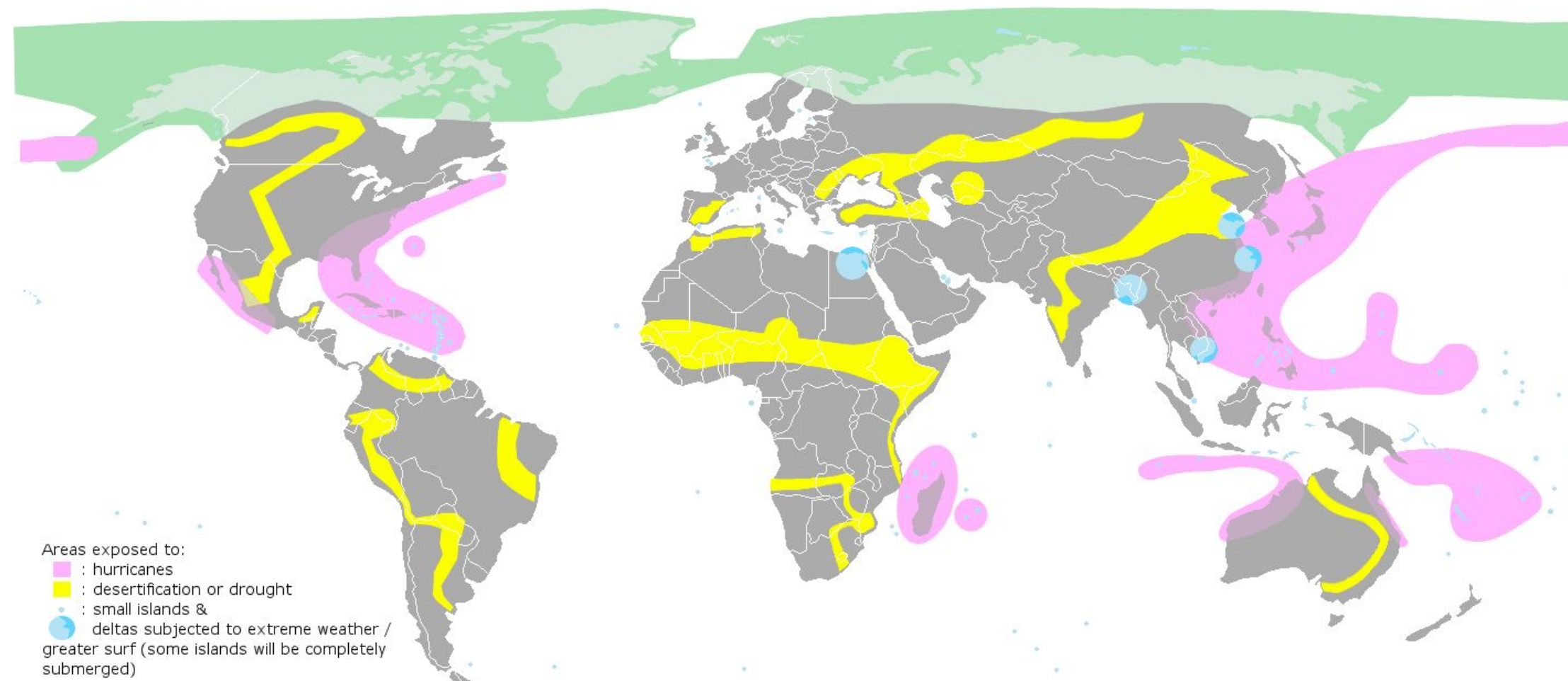
According to this convention, people leaving their countries for reasons related to climate stressors may not be considered refugees because the Convention does not recognize the environment as a persecuting agent.



Climate migrants are people who leave their homes because of climate stressors

Climate stressors, such as changing rainfall, heavy flooding, and sea level rise, put pressure on people to leave their homes and livelihoods behind. It makes their homes uninhabitable.

These people could live anywhere in the world ranging from the Pacific island states such as Kiribati and Tuvalu that are dealing with sea-level rise, to farmers in countries in West Africa who cannot cultivate their crops or raise livestock anymore because of drought and flooding.



The vulnerable are most likely to feel pressure to migrate

Countries with a combination of **low adaptive capacities, vulnerable geographies and fragile ecosystems** (such as small island states, the Sahel Belt and low-lying mega deltas) will face the question:

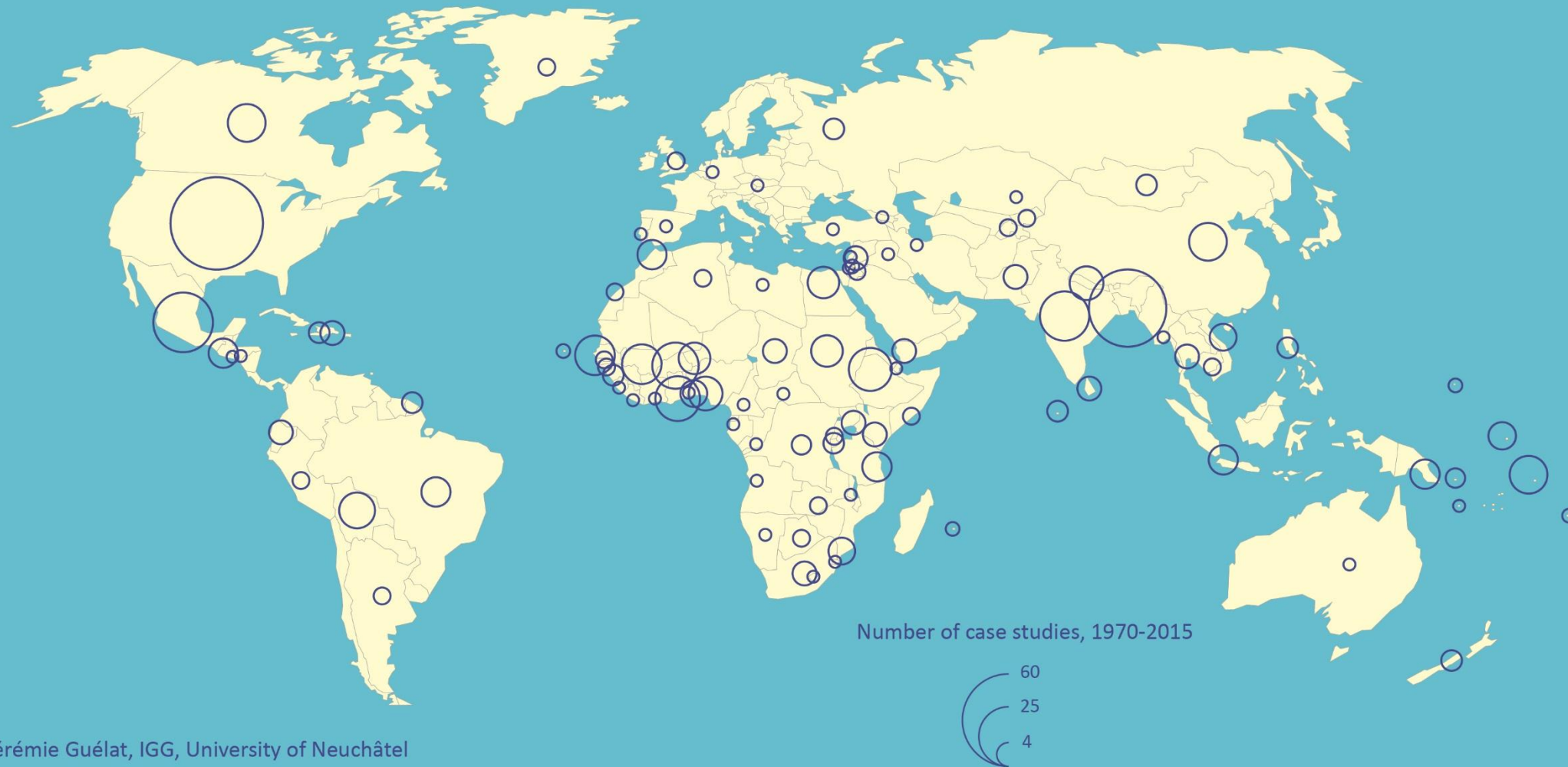
- **Do I stay or do I go?**

At the same time, it is often the poorest and most **vulnerable** who do not have the resources or capacity to leave their homes.

The majority of environmentally-induced migrants are likely to come from rural areas, as their livelihoods often depend on climate sensitive sectors, such as **agriculture and fishing.**

High disaster-related displacement risk

Migration, climate change and the environment: mapping the world's case studies



Jérémie Guélat, IGG, University of Neuchâtel
Source: CLIMIG Project
Philcarto <http://philcarto.free.fr>

An average of 25.3 million displacements have been brought on each year since 2008 by sudden-onset disasters alone.

In 2016, 24.2 million new disaster displacements were brought on by sudden-onset natural hazards in 118 countries disaster displacements - outnumbering new displacement associated with conflict and violence by three to one.

Relative to population size, small island states face disproportionately high disaster-related displacement risk. Their mostly low-lying coastal populations tend to be exposed to a range of hazards, particularly cyclones, floods, landslides, earthquakes and tsunamis.

Climate change is putting more communities at risk. Some places will adapt. But others will be rendered uninhabitable.

Whether salinity intrusion in Bangladesh is making it difficult for farmers to continue cultivating rice

Flooding in Kenya is killing livestock and destroying crops

Isle de Jean Charles is disappearing
In 1955, the island covered more than 9,000 hectares (22,400 acres).

Wildfires that wiped out a California town in 2018

Floods that killed hundreds in China

“If I stayed on the island, I would just be as poor as them,” Naquin noted. “Every so many years, you have to replace all your appliances and repair your home. You can’t get ahead.”

“This is not a celebration,” he said. To him, leaving the only home he has ever known is “not even an opportunity. It’s a decision...I really (didn’t) want to make.”

Today the island has been whittled down to a 130-hectare (320-acre) ridge, connected to the mainland by a single, 4.5-km ribbon of asphalt that frequently floods.



*Keep in
mind....*



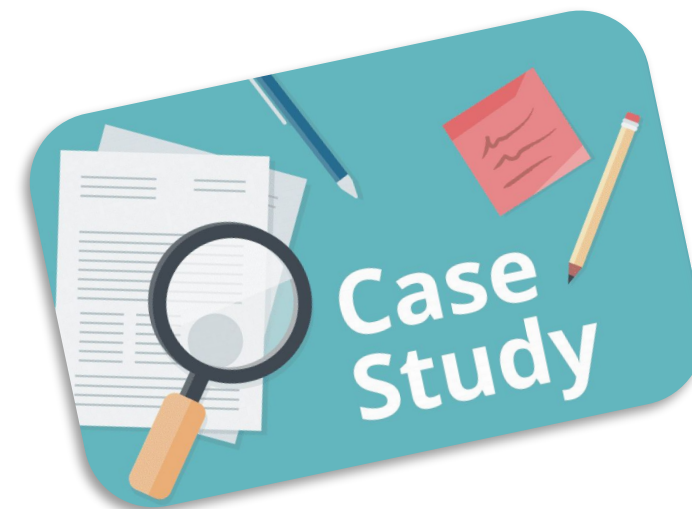
...The emissions that cause climate change come from every part of the world and affect everyone, but some countries produce much more than others. The seven biggest emitters alone (China, the United States of America, India, the European Union, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, and Brazil) accounted for about half of all global greenhouse gas emissions in 2020.

COFFEE BREAK





Climate-Induced Migration: A Case Study of Bangladesh



WORLD CAFÉ



WORLD CAFÈ

The World Cafe method is a conversational process that involves small group discussions around a central question or topic. Participants move from table to table in a cafe-style setting, discussing the topic at each table and leaving their thoughts and ideas behind. This method encourages diverse perspectives and collective learning, and can be used to explore complex issues in a collaborative way.



WORLD CAFÈ

1

Why do you think the amount of environmental migrants grow so quietly and fast?

2

How do climate-related events, such as hurricanes, droughts, or rising sea levels, influence people's decisions to migrate?

3

How can governments and international organizations better prepare for and respond to the challenges posed by climate migration?

4

How can local communities and organizations support climate migrants and create inclusive, welcoming environments for newcomers?



OXFORD DEBATE



OXFORD DEBATE

The Oxford Debate is a formal debate structure that involves two teams arguing for and against a proposition. The debate is structured into a series of speeches, with each team taking turns presenting their arguments and refuting their opponents' arguments. The debate typically ends with a final vote, in which the audience or judges decide which team presented the stronger argument.

This method is useful for exploring contrasting viewpoints and promoting critical thinking..

???

Should climate migrants have a legally recognized status, similar to refugees, and be entitled to international protection

???

THANK YOU!

