

## Workshop "Climate emergency and migrations"

The workshop is dedicated to the theme "Climate emergency and migrations", with the objective of involving young people in the debate on the "Impact of the climate crisis on migrations" - through non-formal and participatory methods. Before the workshop, the participants will receive a brochure with some relevant information to be aware of what is to take place.

Addressing a topic like climate change and migrations in an accessible and engaging way for young people requires adapting information to their level of understanding and using interactive methods. In this regard, the following things were taken into account:

1. Using concrete examples – presenting real and tangible examples of the effects of climate change, such as rising sea levels, extreme weather events or impacts on vulnerable people.
2. Use of images and graphics – these elements help clarify complex concepts.
3. Explanation of technical terms – in the created brochure scientific or technical terms have been explained in simple terms to ensure understanding of the content.
4. Encouraging questions – throughout the activity, young people will be encouraged to ask questions if they are curious about a certain aspect.

Talking about climate change and migrations in a way that is empathetic, interactive and relevant to young people's interests and experiences can help them better understand the importance of the topic and feel motivated to act on it.

Some useful information for trainers created to help them with the presentation, debates, materials and structure before the workshop:

### INTRODUCTION – ICEBREAKER (20 minutes)

A brief presentation of the organization, the project and the workshop. A short icebreaker in order to take time to get to know the participants. Here is a suggestion for icebreaking:

Group story: Start a story with a sentence and ask each participant to add a sentence in the order they are seated. This can become a funny and unexpected story.

### MENTIMETER

<https://www.mentimeter.com/>

With Mentimeter we can add simple slides, add instant polls, ask the opinion of the students. It is a virtually brainstorm of words and it can launch multiple choices or open answer quizzes.

Mentimeter can be used in education:

- To present subject in a more interactive way
- To engage the classroom during explanation
- To revise and recap
- To monitor student learning to provide ongoing feedback (formative assessment)

- To assess (through quizzing, collaboration and presentation of content)
- To challenge the students to create their own interactive Presentation

Questions during the presentation:

- ✓ **One word:** *What is the first word that comes to your mind when it comes to “Climate Migration”?*
- ✓ **Yes/No:** *Are humans responsible for global warming?*

### CASE STUDY (30 minutes)

- Print the case study bellow.
- 30 minutes for reading and discussing as the whole group
- Discuss the impact of the climate crisis on migrations.
- Participants should read the case study and answer questions of the trainer.

#### **Title: Climate-Induced Migration: A Case Study of Bangladesh**

Introduction: The impact of the climate crisis on migrations has become a pressing global issue. As climate change exacerbates extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and resource scarcity, it forces many communities to leave their homes in search of safer and more sustainable environments. One of the most affected regions is South Asia, with Bangladesh serving as a pertinent case study to explore the complex dynamics of climate-induced migration.

Background: Bangladesh is a densely populated country situated in the low-lying Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta, making it exceptionally vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Rising sea levels, increased flooding, and more frequent cyclones are among the challenges that threaten the livelihoods and safety of its citizens. Approximately 80% of the country's population resides in coastal regions, where agriculture and fishing are the primary sources of income.

#### Impact of Climate Change:

- **Sea-Level Rise:** The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicts that Bangladesh could lose up to 17% of its land by 2050 due to sea-level rise. This puts millions of people at risk of displacement, particularly those living in coastal regions like Khulna and Satkhira.
- **Cyclones and Flooding:** Bangladesh is prone to frequent cyclones and monsoon flooding. These events displace thousands of families every year, forcing them to seek refuge in temporary shelters or migrate to urban areas in search of safety and better living conditions.
- **Salinization of Farmland:** Rising sea levels and increased saltwater intrusion into agricultural land make it challenging for farmers to cultivate crops, leading to loss of livelihoods and, in some cases, migration to urban centers.

#### Climate-Induced Migration Patterns:

- **Rural-to-Urban Migration:** Many climate-induced migrants from rural areas in Bangladesh move to the capital city, Dhaka, and other urban centers. This results in rapid urbanization, strained infrastructure, and competition for jobs and resources in already densely populated areas.
- **Cross-Border Migration:** Some climate-displaced Bangladeshis seek refuge in neighboring countries like India and Myanmar. This often leads to complex issues related to immigration and border security.

- **Internal Displacement:** Internally, people often migrate from one part of the country to another, seeking areas less affected by climate change. This can strain local resources and social services in host communities.

**Government Response:** The government of Bangladesh has taken several measures to address climate-induced migration, including the development of climate-resilient infrastructure, disaster preparedness programs, and policies aimed at providing social safety nets for vulnerable populations. However, there is a need for further international collaboration and assistance to manage the scale of climate-induced migration.

**Challenges and Future Prospects:**

- **Resource Scarcity:** As more people move due to climate change, competition for resources like land, water, and food will intensify, potentially leading to conflicts and social unrest.
- **Human Rights:** Ensuring the rights and dignity of climate migrants, including access to education, healthcare, and livelihood opportunities, is a significant challenge.
- **Global Cooperation:** Addressing climate-induced migration requires international cooperation, as climate change is a global issue. Collaboration on climate mitigation and adaptation strategies is crucial.

**Conclusion:** The case of Bangladesh illustrates the complex interplay between climate change and migration. As climate change continues to exacerbate environmental challenges, understanding and addressing the impact on vulnerable communities, such as those in Bangladesh, becomes an urgent global imperative. Concerted efforts are needed to mitigate climate change, adapt to its consequences, and provide support to the growing population of climate-induced migrants worldwide.

Indicative questions:

- *What are the key findings regarding the patterns of climate-induced migration in Bangladesh? Are there specific regions or communities more affected than others?*
- *How does rising sea levels impact the livelihoods of people in coastal regions of Bangladesh, and what are the consequences in terms of migration?*
- *Can you discuss the government's response to climate-induced migration in Bangladesh, including policies and initiatives aimed at addressing the issue?*
- *What challenges do climate migrants in Bangladesh face in terms of accessing basic necessities like education, healthcare, and employment opportunities?*

**WORLD CAFÉ (60 minutes)**

Debates are a great way to explore different perspectives on a topic and engage participants in critical thinking and active listening.

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.

- 4 groups of 4-6 people
- 4 tables with questions to discuss. (indicative questions bellow)
- Join one of the tables for 10 minutes and then change for another one to discuss next topic!

Here's a general overview of how to run a World Cafe activity:

1. Set up the space: Arrange tables and chairs in small groups (4-6 people per table), with one large table at the front for the facilitator. Each table should have paper tablecloths or large sheets of paper and markers for taking notes.
2. Introduce the topic: Explain the theme of the World Cafe and the specific question or questions that participants will be discussing. Encourage participants to approach the discussion with an open mind and to listen actively to each other.
3. Start the first round: Assign participants to their initial tables and give them a set amount of time (e.g. 10 minutes) to discuss the question at their table. Participants should write down their ideas and key points on the tablecloths or paper.
4. Rotate the tables: After the first round, have participants move to a new table (either clockwise or randomly) and continue the discussion based on the notes left by the previous group. The facilitator should stay at the large table to provide continuity and summarize the ideas discussed at each table.
5. Repeat for additional rounds: Repeat the process for as many rounds as desired, with participants rotating to new tables and building on the ideas generated by previous groups.
6. Wrap up: Bring the group back together for a final discussion and reflection on the ideas generated during the World Cafe. Encourage participants to share their key takeaways and insights from the activity.

Some tips for facilitating a successful World Cafe activity include:

- Be clear and concise when introducing the topic and questions.
- Encourage participants to actively listen to each other and build on each other's ideas.
- Use a timer to keep the discussions on track and make sure participants have enough time to rotate to each table.
- Encourage participants to write down their ideas and key points on the paper tablecloths or sheets so that they can be easily referenced and built upon by the next group.
- Stay at the large table to provide continuity and help tie together the ideas generated by each group.

Here are some instructions you can give to participants before starting a World Café activity:

- Listen actively: World Cafe is all about sharing ideas and building on each other's insights. Make sure to actively listen to what others are saying and ask clarifying questions to deepen your understanding.
- Build on others' ideas: As you rotate to different tables, look for connections between your own ideas and those generated by previous groups. Try to build on these ideas and expand on them to create a more robust understanding of the topic.
- Be respectful: World Cafe is a collaborative activity, and it's important to treat others with Respect and courtesy. Avoid interrupting others, and try to create a positive and inclusive environment for everyone.
- Take notes: Each table will have paper tablecloths or large sheets of paper for taking notes. Write down your own ideas and the key points raised by others so that you can build on them in subsequent rounds.

- Stay open-minded: The goal of World Cafe is to generate a diversity of ideas and perspectives on a given topic. Stay open-minded and be willing to consider different viewpoints, even if they differ from your own.
- Have fun! World Cafe is a creative and engaging way to explore a topic and generate new ideas. Enjoy the process and the opportunity to connect with others who share your interests.

Indicative topics for the world café activity:

- ✓ *Why do you think the amount of environmental migrants grow so quietly and fast?*
- ✓ *How do climate-related events, such as hurricanes, droughts, or rising sea levels, influence people's decisions to migrate?*
- ✓ *How can governments and international organizations better prepare for and respond to the challenges posed by climate migration?*
- ✓ *How can local communities and organizations support climate migrants and create inclusive, welcoming environments for newcomers?*

### OXFORD DEBATE (1:20 h)

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.

Topic for the debate:

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

□ Indicative pro-arguments:

1. **Humanitarian Responsibility:** Providing legal recognition and international protection to climate migrants aligns with the principles of humanitarianism and compassion. These individuals often face life-threatening situations and should be afforded assistance and protection.
2. **Existing Legal Framework:** The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, which define the legal status and rights of refugees, do not explicitly address climate migrants. However, the principles of these agreements can be extended to cover climate migrants who face similar dangers and persecution.
3. **Preventing Statelessness:** Legal recognition and international protection can prevent statelessness, a situation where individuals have no nationality or citizenship, ensuring that climate migrants have access to basic rights and services.
4. **Climate Justice:** Recognizing climate migrants' status and providing protection acknowledges the role that historically high-emitting countries play in climate change. It reflects a sense of climate justice by acknowledging responsibility and providing assistance.

5. Global Response: Climate migration is a global issue, and a unified international response is necessary. A legally recognized status for climate migrants can facilitate coordination among nations and organizations to address this challenge effectively.

□ Indicative counter-arguments

1. Definition and Causality: Defining climate migrants and establishing causality between climate change and migration can be complex. Unlike refugees, whose persecution is more clearly defined, climate migration can be influenced by multiple factors, making it challenging to establish legal criteria.

2. Resource Constraints: Many countries already struggle to provide for their own citizens and refugees. Expanding legal recognition and international protection to climate migrants could strain resources and create a burden on host countries.

3. Moral Hazard: Critics argue that providing international protection for climate migrants may encourage more people to migrate due to economic or other non-climatic reasons, which could potentially overwhelm the system.

4. National Sovereignty: Countries have the right to determine their immigration policies and priorities. Imposing an international obligation to recognize climate migrants' status may infringe upon national sovereignty.

5. Alternative Solutions: Focusing on climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies might be more effective in addressing the root causes of climate migration, reducing the need for legal recognition and protection.

## LIST OF MATERIALS NEEDED

Participants list

4 tables and chairs

Pens – markers

A4 sheets

Paper tablecloths or large sheets of paper

Projector and laptop