



Funded by
the European Union

OCEAN EMERGENCY AND THE OCEAN

DON'T CALL IT CHANGE

PROJECT 101081483 - DOC

DATE:



Agenda

09:00 – 9:10

Introduction

9:10-9:20

Icebreaker

9:20-9:40

Presentation: Climate crisis

9:40-10:50

World Caffè

10:50-11:05

Coffee break

11:05-11:12

Energizer

11:12 - 12:50

Debate

12:50-13:00

Conclusions & Feedback

INTRODUCTION

- *PRESENTATION OF THE ORGANIZATION*
- *PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT*
- *WORKSHOP DETAILS*



PRESENTATION OF THE ORGANIZATION

PRESENTATION OF THE ORGANIZATION

- Mare Nostrum NGO is the ***most active environmental organization***.
- Since 1994, we have been increasing respect for the environment, annually developing projects to help Constanța become a truly European city.
- ***Our values*** are: courage, integrity, professionalism, efficiency, pro-active involvement, responsibility towards the environment.
- ***Mission***: To make the community responsible by changing mentalities, in order to increase respect for the environment and apply solutions that ensure the conservation of the Romanian coastal area and the resources of the Black Sea.
- ***Vision***: An environment of responsible communities that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of resources in order to increase the quality of life and preserve biological diversity.

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);
 - Org. Earth (Greece);
 - European Association World-Our Home (Latvia);
 - Dolnoślaska Federacja Organizacji Pozarządowych (Poland).



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.***



THE CLIMATE CRISIS

WHAT IS IT?

**WHAT ARE
THE CAUSES?**



The climate crisis

What you need to know about the climate crisis

- Climate change is **real** and **human activities** are the main cause. (IPCC)
- The concentration of greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere is directly related to the average global temperature on Earth. (IPCC)
- The concentration has risen steadily, and with it the global average temperature, since the Industrial Revolution. (IPCC)
- The most abundant greenhouse gas, accounting for about two-thirds of all greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide (CO₂), is largely the product of burning fossil fuels. (IPCC)

THE EFFECTS OF THE CLIMATE CRISIS

- **Rising temperatures**
- **Melting of glaciers and ice caps**
- **Sea level rise**
- **Ocean acidification**
- **Extreme weather phenomena**
- **Biodiversity loss**
- **Changes in ecosystems and species distribution**
- **Changes in precipitation patterns**
- **Threats to agriculture and food security**
- **Impact on health**



CAUSES

- Energy generation
- Production of goods
- Cutting down forests
- Use of means of transport
- Food production
- Supplying buildings
- Consumerism



CAUSES

- **Power generation by burning fossil fuels** drives a large share of global emissions, with most electricity still coming from burning coal, oil or gas, which generate powerful greenhouse gases. However, around 25% of electricity globally is produced from renewable sources, thus avoiding significant emissions of greenhouse gases and pollutants.
- **Industrial production** generates significant emissions, mostly by burning fossil fuels to provide the energy needed to manufacture cement, iron, steel, electronics, plastics, clothing and other products. Industrial processes, including mining and construction, release polluting gases, and vehicles used in production frequently run on coal, oil or gas. Some materials, such as plastic, are derived from chemicals derived from fossil fuels, and the manufacturing industry is among the leading emitters of greenhouse gases globally.
- **Deforestation**, whether for the creation of farms or pastures or for other reasons, generates emissions due to the release of carbon stored in trees; annually, around 12 million hectares of forest are destroyed, limiting the capacity to absorb carbon dioxide and contributing, together with agriculture and land changes, to about a quarter of global greenhouse gas emissions.

CAUSES

- **Transport**, the majority of vehicles using fossil fuels, is a major factor in the generation of greenhouse gas emissions, with an emphasis on carbon dioxide; although emissions from road vehicles are predominant due to the use of fuels such as petrol, ships and aircraft still contribute to the increase in emissions. Almost a quarter of the world's energy-related carbon dioxide emissions come from transport, and forecasts indicate a significant increase in transport energy consumption in the coming years.
- **Food production** generates significant emissions of greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide and methane, through various actions such as clearing for agriculture and grazing, animal digestion, use of fertilizers and manure, requiring energy for agricultural equipment and transport, often with fossil fuels; thus, food production contributes significantly to climate change, and greenhouse gases are also released in the process of food packaging and distribution.
- **Residential and commercial buildings** globally use over half of all electricity, but due to the continued use of fossil fuels for heating, cooling and other purposes, they generate significant greenhouse gas emissions; the increasing demand for energy for these purposes, together with the expansion of air conditioning equipment and the increase in the consumption of electricity for the devices, has led to an increase in carbon dioxide emissions from buildings in the recent period.
- **Choices related to housing, energy consumption, means of transport, diet, waste management**, as well as purchases of goods such as clothes, electronics and plastics, have a significant impact on greenhouse gas emissions, as a considerable part of emissions global come from private households; the major responsibility lies with the wealthiest, as the richest 1% of the population generate more greenhouse gas emissions than the poorest 50%.

WORLD CAFE

The "World Cafe" method is a technique where people gather in small groups at round tables to discuss an important topic. They change tables at regular intervals, bringing with them new ideas and thoughts to each table. This process fosters productive conversations and allows people to share diverse perspectives and create ideas together.



DISCUSSION TOPICS

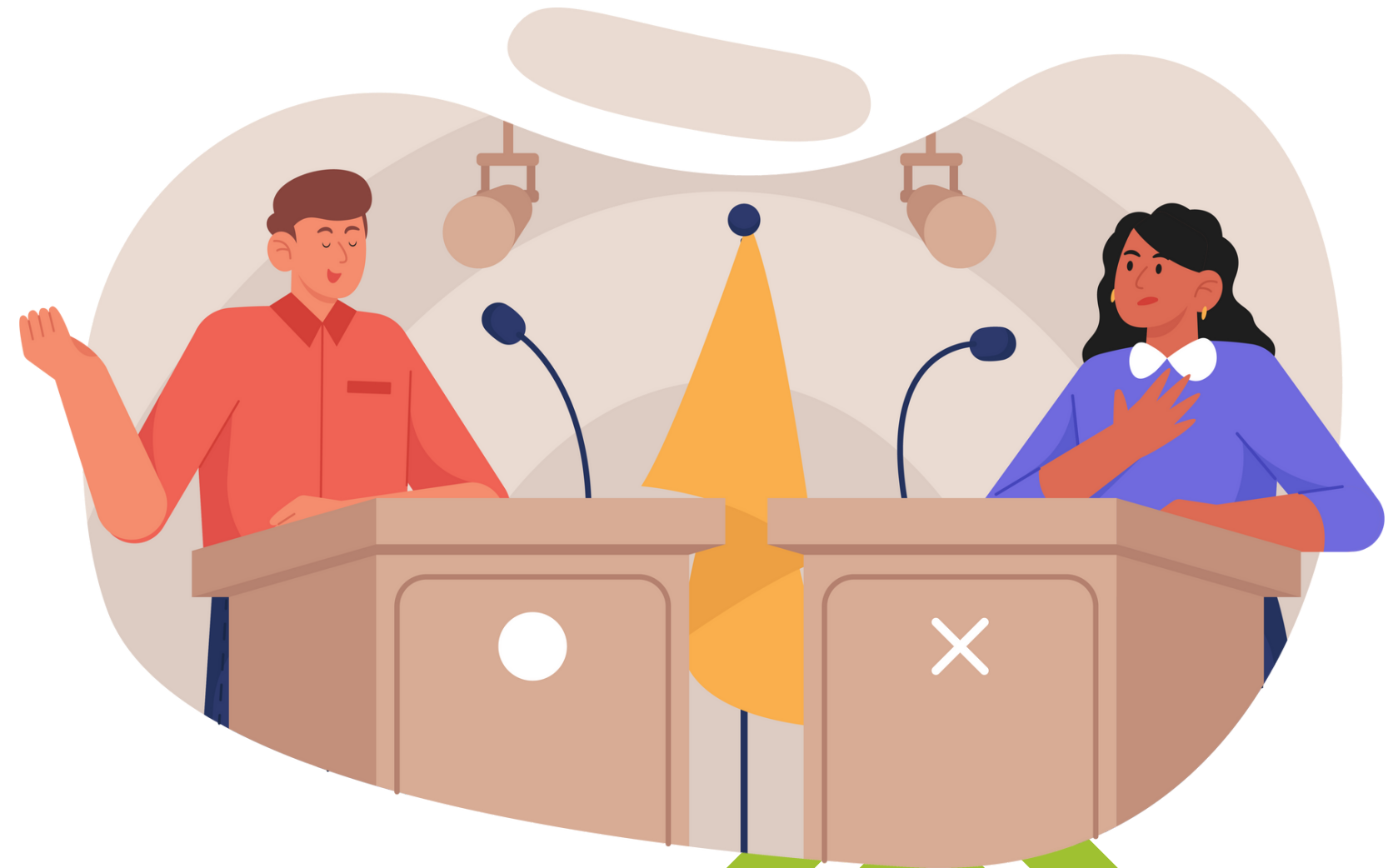
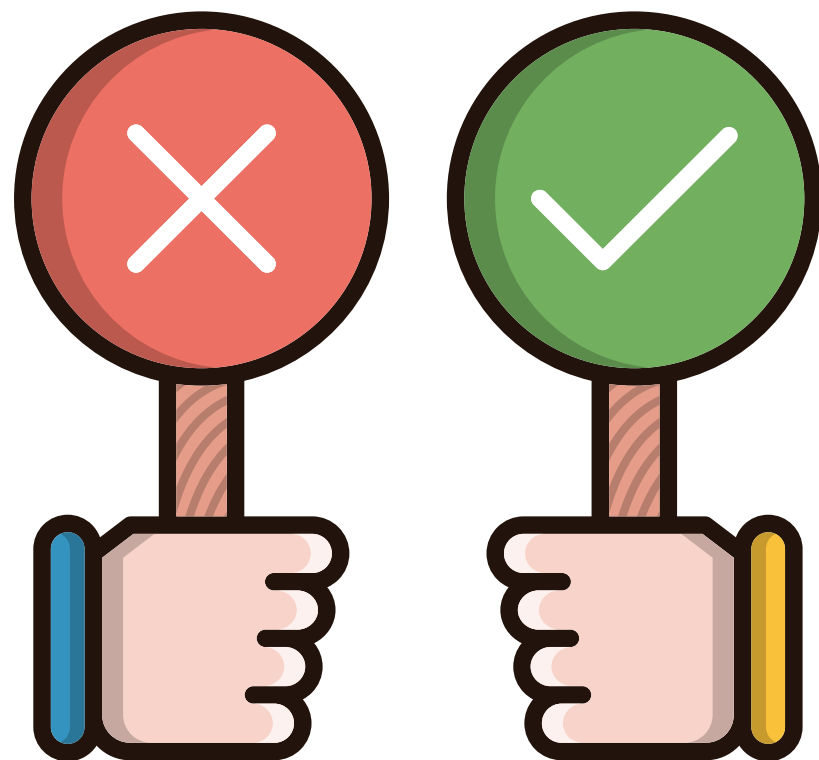
- **The impact of sea level rise on coastal communities**
- **How can we cultivate an attitude of respect and responsibility towards the ocean?**
- **Plastic pollution in the oceans and sustainable solutions**
- **Protecting marine biodiversity and conserving species at risk**
- **Engaging youth in climate action**
- **"Education for sustainability and environmental protection: How can we raise awareness among communities and young people?"**
- **"Influencing political decisions to combat the climate crisis"**

WORLD CAFE



DEBATE

- **IMPROVED DEBATE**
- **THE AUSTRALIAN METHOD**





DEBATE



RECOMMENDATION

Self-education is crucial when you want to start taking action on an issue like climate change. Some of the reasons being:

- 1. Understanding the problem*
- 2. Identifying effective solutions*
- 3. Awareness of personal actions*
- 4. Inspiring others*
- 5. Adaptation to climate change*

The process of self-education about climate change can be done through easy and accessible methods such as:

- 1. watching documentaries;*
- 2. reading scientific books and articles;*
- 3. participation in conferences and webinars (physical/online);*
- 4. tracking environmental organizations.*

DOCUMENTATION

1. **"An Inconvenient Truth"** (2006) - Directed by Davis Guggenheim, this documentary features former US Vice President Al Gore's efforts to bring global warming and the climate crisis to the public's attention.
2. **"Mission Blue"** (2014) - Produced by Netflix, this documentary explores oceanographer Sylvia Earle's efforts to protect the oceans and raise awareness of their importance in the context of climate change and marine biodiversity conservation.
3. **"The True Cost"** (2015) - Although not strictly a film about the climate crisis, this documentary tackles the subject of fast fashion and its impact on the environment and climate change.
4. **"A Plastic Ocean"** (2016) - This documentary investigates the problem of plastic pollution in the oceans and its devastating impact on marine life. The film highlights how plastic enters marine food chains and the harmful effects on marine species and ecosystems.
5. **"Before the Flood"** (2016) - This film, produced by Leonardo DiCaprio and directed by Fisher Stevens, follows the actor and activist's journey around the world, exploring the impact of climate change and possible solutions.
6. **"Our Planet"** (2019) - This Netflix documentary series explores the beauty of nature and the vulnerability of ecosystems to climate change. Each episode focuses on the impact of human activities on the environment.

CONCLUSIONS



FEEDBACK



Thank you!

