



CLIMATE MIGRATION AND IMPACTS ON HERITAGE AND IDENTITY



GENOA
GLOBAL
ECOVILLAGE
NETWORK
OCEANIA & ASIA



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"One feels instinctively that a new story is needed, for the old stories no longer speak to the current reality. And yet the old stories seem to rise again and again in fractal waves to give power and portent to the culture."

What is needed, then, is for the stories to be re-mythologized and rewoven in the light of today's necessities. This has always been the job of culture, to discover again and on a deeper level the meaning and relevancy of the once and future story, for without story, a culture becomes denatured and demoralized."

- Jean Houston, Social Artist, Philosopher, and Adviser to the United Nations





SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION

Jargon hurts the poor

The excessive use of technical language in international development can keep vital information away from the people who need it the most. - *Floyd Whaley*




From 2008-2018, about 265.3 million people were displaced internally as a response to disasters.

South and East Asia, and the Pacific were the most affected regions.

- Internal Displacement Monitoring Center




An aerial photograph of a coastal village in Kiribati. The image shows a sandy beach on the left, a turquoise lagoon in the center, and a cluster of buildings on the right. The water is very clear, revealing the sandy bottom and some submerged vegetation. The sky is a deep blue, and the overall scene is bright and sunny.

The relocation of communities in the context of environmental and climate change is also increasingly implemented by governments

Kiribati under water,
Photo by Matthieu Rytz



Some Frameworks, Studies, and Approaches on Environmental Migration Protocols and Policies

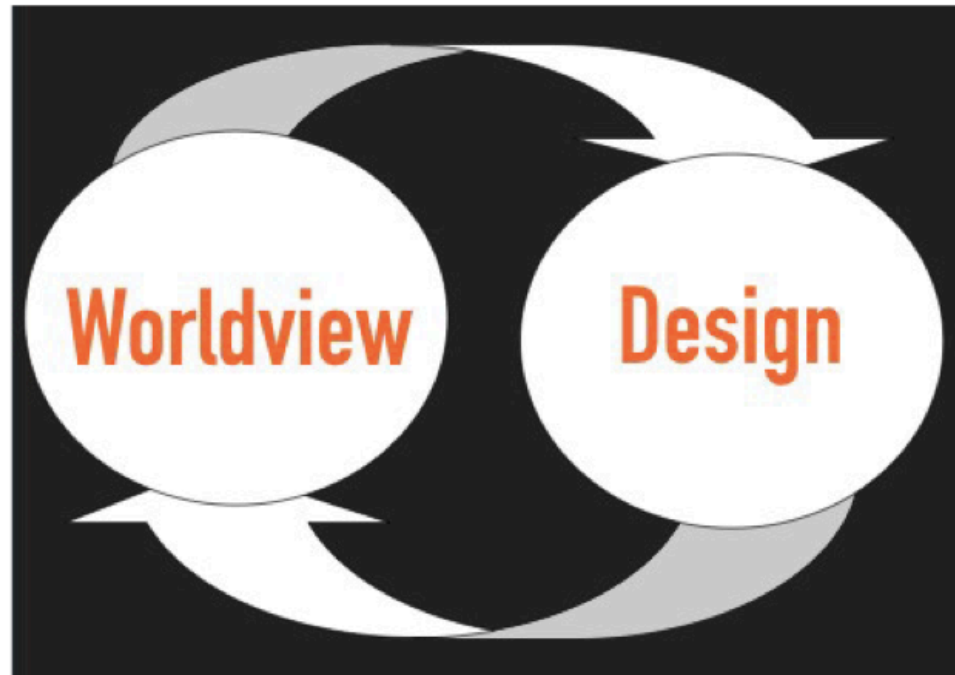
- Paris Agreement preamble acknowledges climate migrants.
 - Nansen Initiative on Disaster-Induced Cross- Border Displacement
 - Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP)
 - Global Compact on Migration
 - The UN Environment/OCHA Joint Unit (JEU)
- etc..
- 



*Counting the dead after Typhoon
Haiyan 2013, Philippines*

**"We cannot solve
our problems with
the same thinking
we used when we
created them."**

- Albert Einstein

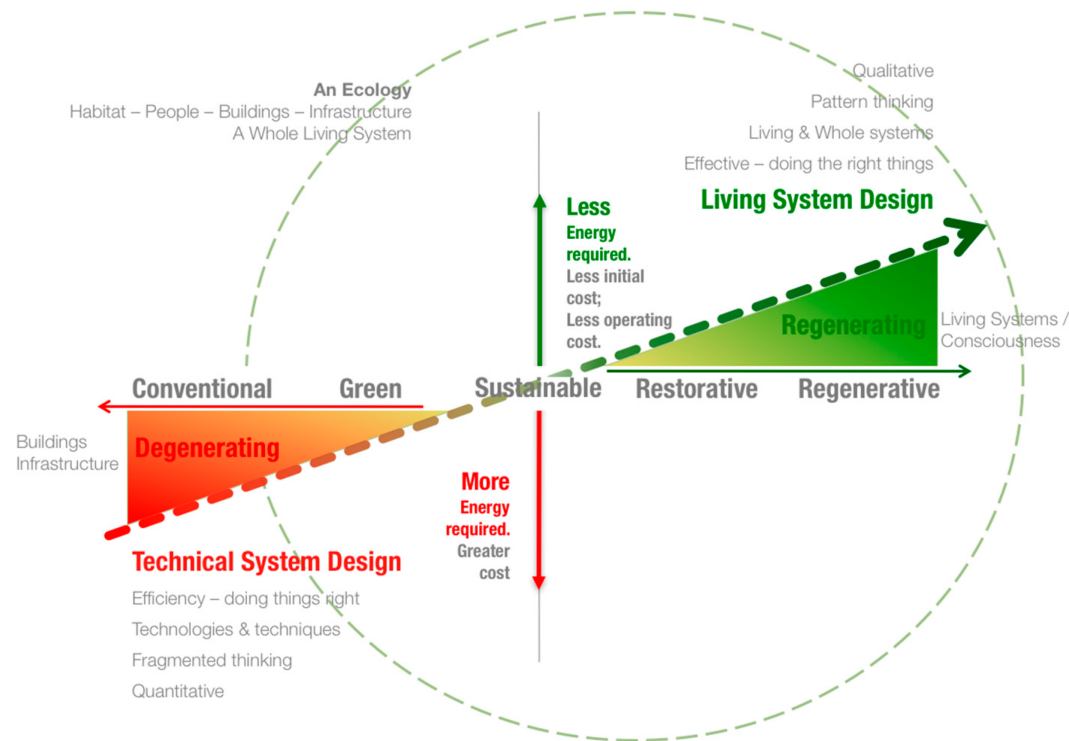


Our worldview influences how we design and — in turn — the world we have designed around us influences how we see the world and our role in it.

Design is at the nexus of theory and practice. Design is where art and science meet. Design is how we can acknowledge the influences of the past and give birth to visions of a different future.

- Daniel Christian Wahl

FROM SUSTAINABLE TO REGENERATIVE



Trajectory of Ecological Design

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Source: Global Ecovillage Network



Regenerative Resettlements



Ecosystem based Adaptation and DRR





ECOVILLAGE DESIGN




RESILIENCE MAPPING



COMMUNITY MUSEUM

Living Story Landscapes
(formerly Soil Soul Story) Project



A full-page underwater photograph showing a diver in the upper right quadrant, swimming over a vast expanse of coral reef. The coral in the foreground and middle ground is mostly white and skeletal, indicating bleaching. The water is clear blue, and sunlight filters down from the surface, creating a bright, hazy area at the top of the frame. Bubbles from the diver's breathing apparatus are visible trailing behind them.

"Natural World Heritage sites play a crucial role supporting local economies and livelihoods. "Their destruction can thus have devastating consequences that go beyond their exceptional beauty and natural value."

- Tim Badman, IUCN's World Heritage Programme.

“Where cultural resources exist, meanings and connections exist within the associated communities. Overlooking place meanings that are connected to cultural resources in planning and management can have detrimental effects on communities, including the loss of identity “

- Cultural Dimensions of Climate Impacts and Adaptations.



Asia and the Pacific Heritage Sites as World Heritage Tourist Destinations at Threat

- Rock Islands Southern Lagoon, Palau
- Hoi An Ancient Town, Vietnam
- Shiretoko, Japan
- Komodo National Park, Indonesia
- Sagarmatha National Park, Nepal
- Lagoons of New Caledonia: Reef Diversity and Associated Ecosystems (France)
- Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras, Philippines
- Golden Mountains of Altai, Russian Federation
- East Rennell, Solomon Islands

Source: UNESCO

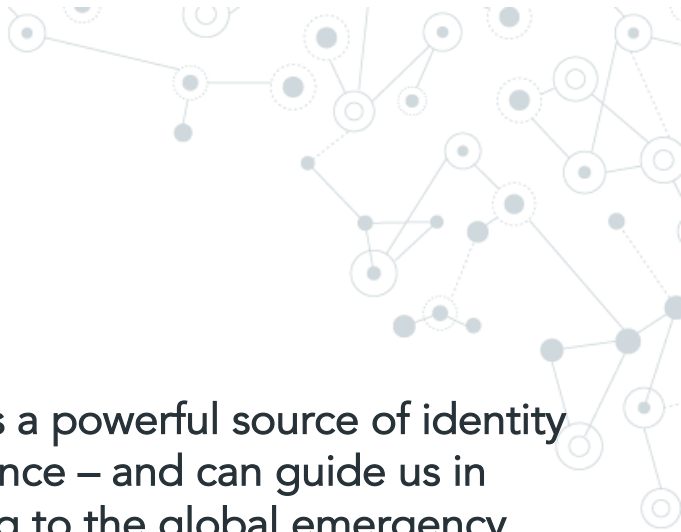


- Climate change is the fastest growing threat to World Heritage (IUCN)
- Significant impact is now visible in 62 sites in 2017, compared to 35 in 2014.
- Climate change is also by far the largest potential threat, with 55 natural World Heritage sites where it could have high or very high impacts in the future, according to the 2017 assessment.

(Source: IUCN)

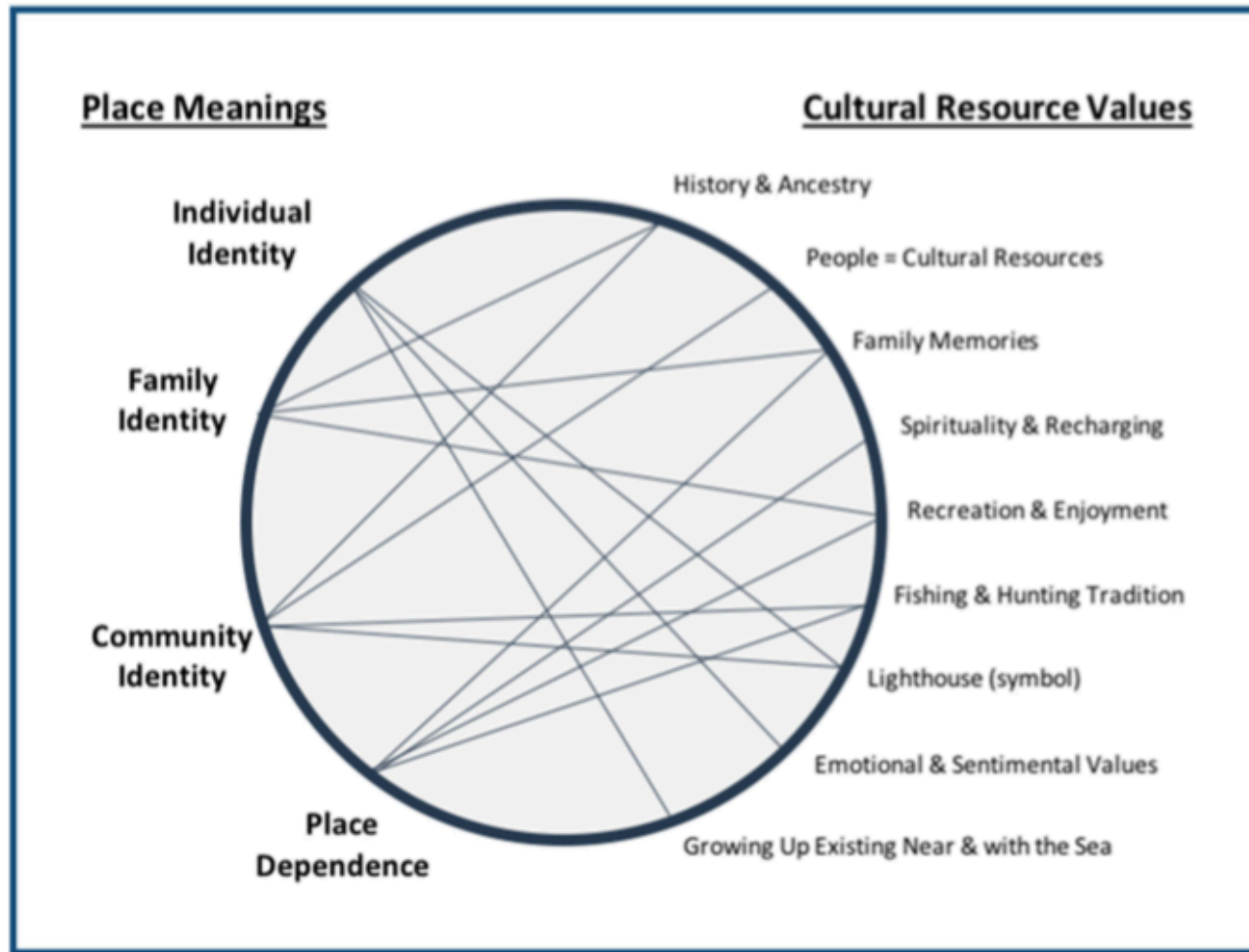


Disaster Preparedness,
IDEP Foundation
Bali, Indonesia



“Culture is a powerful source of identity and resilience – and can guide us in responding to the global emergency. Cultural heritage offers environment friendly building techniques and agricultural practices. Intangible cultural heritage also includes knowledge about the environment, weather, atmosphere, and biodiversity – all underpinning our capacity to adapt.”

– Antonio Guterres, UN Secretary General



Place meanings and corresponding cultural resource values identified by study participants.
 (Example from Cape Lookout National Seashore, *Battling the Tides of Climate Change: The Power of Intangible Cultural Resource Values to Bind Place Meanings in Vulnerable Historic Districts*, 2018)



*Bangladesh DRR programs with
Permaculture, Bangladesh
Association for Development*

NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS

- Natural World Heritage sites contribute to global climate stability by storing significant amounts of carbon. Forests found in World Heritage sites across the tropical regions store 5.7 billion tons of carbon.
- Two-thirds of natural sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List are crucial sources of water and about half help prevent natural disasters such as floods or landslides.
- In India and Bangladesh, the Sundarbans' 2,200km mangrove coastline offers flood protection, which would otherwise require an investment of US\$ 300 million in man-made infrastructure.



Nature Valley, Taiwan, INTO

PROTECTED AREAS

"A 'clearly' defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term **conservation** of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values."

- IUCN

'INDIGENOUS BIOCULTURAL TERRITORIES'

(IBCTS) aim to protect collective biocultural heritage of indigenous peoples through collective territorial rights.

(International Institute for Environment and Development)

- Japan's, Satoyama Initiative
- Northern India between Sikkim and Bhutan forest park that already sustains more than 60 food crops and 200 traditional crop varieties, including 20 varieties of bean.
- Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Sites (FAO)





BLENDED FINANCE, INSURING and INVESTING FOR ADAPTATION

To develop locally appropriate financial packages determined by the short-term, medium-term, and long-term plans

Some examples:

- The People's Survival Fund (PSF) (Philippines)
- The Refugee Investment Network



Permaculture for Refugees in Syria and Iraq

LAND RIGHTS, SECURITY, and GOVERNANCE

- Customary land tenure (native title) systems as safety nets
- Protecting environmental defenders
- Inclusive Multi-stakeholder Governance



*Permaculture in Pacific Islands;
Permaculture Research Institute*

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES RIGHTS AND LEADERSHIP

- Indigenous peoples have secure land tenure on 1.3 billion acres globally, though they live on and manage much more.
- If forestland under secure tenure grows by 909 million acres by 2050, reduced deforestation could result in 6.1 gigatons of carbon dioxide emissions avoided.
- This solution could bring the total forest under indigenous management to 2.2 billion acres, securing an estimated protected stock of 232 gigatons of carbon, roughly equivalent to over 850 gigatons of carbon dioxide if released into the atmosphere.

- Project Drawdown



*Regenerative Agriculture after Typhoon
Haima, Philippines Green Releaf*



*Permaculture Garden after Typhoon Haiyan,
Philippines led by Batug Women's Association*

CLOSING GENDER GAP

"Migration is linked to low agricultural productivity, natural disasters such as droughts and typhoons, failed deals to secure land rights, and conflicts...Increasingly, it is a coping strategy for young women to diversify family income and overcome poverty"

- University of Queensland

"If all women smallholders receive equal access to productive resources, their farm yields will rise by 20 to 30 percent; 100 to 150 million people will no longer be hungry. When agricultural plots produce well, there is less pressure to deforest for additional ground, avoiding emissions."

- Project Drawdown



MIGRATION WITH DIGNITY

“Maintain cultural integrity and ensure access to education, employment, and healthcare without losing the skills and knowledge migrants received in their parent country.”

- Former Kiribati President Anote Tong




*Ecovillage Design in Resettlements,
Philippines Green Relief Initiative
and Global Ecovillage Network*



RIGHTS of NATURE

- Recognizing nature as sacred
- Giving same rights as persons to protect it

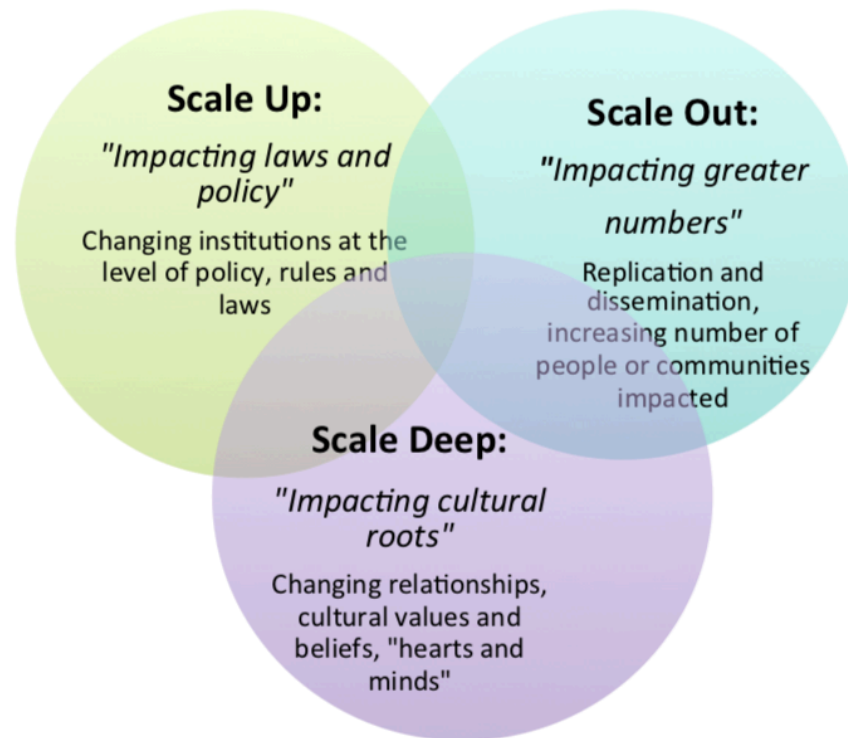


A photograph showing a group of indigenous people, likely from a rural area, sitting on the ground. They are surrounded by large piles of harvested rice stalks, which are bundled together. The people are dressed in traditional or simple clothing. In the foreground, a woman in a colorful floral shirt is visible. To her right, another person is wearing a light green shirt and blue pants. Further back, a man in a dark shirt and a cap is crouching. The ground is covered with rice stalks and some woven baskets. A large metal pot is visible in the background. The overall scene suggests a traditional rice harvesting or processing activity.

““The need, from the point of view of many indigenous, is not 'progress,' but remembering and returning.

----Dr. James Perkinson

SYSTEMIC LEADERSHIP



Source: J.W. McConnell Family Foundation and Tamarack Institute (2015)



“The real work to be done, if we are ever truly going to save our rainforest, is to change the dream of the modern world.”

— *Achuar Elders*

VINAKA
SALAMAT PO
THANK YOU

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