



# Live Reversed Climate Migration Bingo

*A race with no real winners...*

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# Description



- Migration Race ClimateChange Impacts
- Q&A
- New Ideas Loading...



# Why choosing the climate migration topic?



# Rules are for fools...



*Participants are divided into teams*

*Each team will choose a country and will represent it*

*To each team will be given a schedule with the impacts of climate change in the country they represent*

*Each time the workshop organisers will read or show an impact, the teams will move steps forward*

*Afterwards there will be a question related to the mentioned impact, open question or a quiz (who knows..)*

*2 min to brainstorm together with your teammates to end up with great ideas and why not learn from each other*

*Each team that will give a correct answer or a good solution on how to cope with the impact will make steps back near the start line*

*The team close to the start line will be the country best preserved from the climate change impacts*

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1. Which would be a really simple and low cost idea to deal with high temperatures in urban areas?







*Simply planting trees on city streets would  
give people a 1°C reprieve on hot days!*



2. Replacing traditional lawn vegetation with native, drought-tolerant plants reduces a home's outdoor water demand by:

- 50-70%
- 25-50%
- 70-90%
- Not at all





*50-70%*



3. Some 700 million people could be displaced by intense water scarcity by 2030.

What would be some solutions with a great impact in the future to prevent water scarcity?





- *Identifying new water resources*
- *Planning for urban scarcity*
- *Changing behaviours*
- *Improving the efficiency*



## *4. How do green roofs or rooftop gardens contribute to mitigating floods?*





- *for the building owner, it's a stormwater management tool*
- *for the community, it reduces stormwater runoff*
- *for the environment, it prevents combined sewer overflow, neutralizes the acid rain effect and removes nitrogen pollution from the rainwater*



5. List three cities/countries or islands that are in danger of disappearing from the rise of sea level.







- *Tokyo*
- *Kiribati*
- *Thailand*



## 6. What is biodiversity and which are some of the consequences of losing it?





*Biodiversity is all the different kinds of life you'll find in one area, by losing the biodiversity, the nutrition available will decrease.*

*It promotes healthier, maintained ecosystems that provide services to us, such as protected water resources and recovery from disasters.*



## 7. How soils are affected by climate change?

- A. Soil erosion
- B. Soil nutrients
- C. Soil pH
- D. All of them





*D. All of them*



## 8. How rainfall has a significant impact on river processes and landscapes?





*Rates of erosion increase with discharge as the river has more energy to erode the river bed and banks. In the upper course of the river, this leads to lateral erosion, forming v-shaped valleys. In the lower course, vertical erosion leads to the formation of flood plains.*

## 9. How to help in the protection of marine environment?







- *Conserve Water*
- *Reduce Pollutants*
- *Reduce Waste*
- *Shop Wisely*
- *Practice Safe Boating*
- *Respect Habitat*



10. How can the changing climate and weather affect human health?

- A. Increase frequency or severity of existing health risks
- B. Introduce health risks to geographic regions where they have not previously occurred
- C. Shift the timing of seasonal health risks
- D. All of the above



*D. All of the above*



11. How many people in the world are vulnerable to the effects of climate change?

- A. 4 million
- B. 40 million
- C. 4 billion



*C. 4 billion*





12. Which are some of most endangered jobs because of climate change?



- *Agriculture*
- *Tourism*
- *Aeronautics*



## 13. How does climate change impacts the education?





*The climate crisis will affect the most vulnerable children and adolescents, exacerbating current inequalities and undermining the progress achieved in promoting development over the last few decades. Particularly vulnerable populations, such as those under the poverty level in both urban and rural settlements, children or adolescents with disabilities*



## 14. Why is green infrastructure useful?

- A. It can improve water drainage
- B. It helps regulate outdoor temperatures
- C. People like living near green spaces
- D. It stops the spread of non-native wildlife



- A. It can improve water drainage*
- B. It helps regulate outdoor temperatures*
- C. People like living near green spaces*



15. What can farmers do to contrast the climate crisis?

- A. Improve soil health
- B. Use nature-based solutions, pesticides and biotech seeds
- C. Conserve water and other inputs with precision agriculture
- D. All of the above



*D. All of the above*



16. A person flying from London to New York produces about 0.78 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. That's the same as the amount of emissions generated by...\*

- A. Taking a boat from New York City to Miami
- B. The average person in Zimbabwe in a year
- C. Riding a train from Seattle to San Francisco
- D. Charging your phone 49,417 times



*B. The average person in Zimbabwe in a year*





## 17. List some pros and cons of renewable energy resources





Energy Resource	Advantages	Disadvantages
Fossil fuels	Reliable	Create pollution and will run out
Nuclear power	Reliable	Will run out and produce dangerous waste that is hard to dispose of
Wind turbines	Clean and cheap to run	Expensive to set up and wind does not always blow
Wave generators	Clean and cheap to run and Scotland has a lot of coastline	Expensive to set up
Tidal generators	Clean and cheap to run and produce a lot of electricity once running	Very expensive to set up and could be hazardous to local wildlife
Hydroelectric power stations	Clean and cheap to run	Expensive to set up and output could be affected by drought
Solar cells	Clean and cheap to run	Not always sunny and output does not always outweigh initial cost to set up



# Thank you!



