

HI RA

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MIGRATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE - NO. 3 - DEC 2024
IDEA & YOUTH FOUNDER: **YOUSSEF GRANT**

CLIMATE CHANGE

**CAIRO UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT
PLEDGES TO PUBLISH HIJRA
MAGAZINE ELECTRONICALLY
ON UNIVERSITY'S DIGITAL
PLATFORM**

**MEET
PROF. MOHAMED SAMI ABD
EL-SADEK
PRESIDENT OF CAIRO
UNIVERSITY**

**MEET
PROF. MAHMOUD MOHIELDIN
THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL
ENVOY ON FINANCING THE 2030
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
AGENDA**

**MIOM CLOSING
CONFERENCE IN ITS
THIRD SEASON**

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القائم بأعمال عميد كلية الاقتصاد والعلوم السياسية، جامعة القاهرة،
ووكيل الكلية لشؤون التعليم والطلاب

طيور تأتي وتروح.. تذهب وتغادر.. تنطلق وتحط..
منها من أعد العدة وحدد الوجهة واختار الصحبة..
فيروح بحثاً عن الدفء والرغد والأمان ثم يعود أدراجه..
ومنهما من يقرر الذهاب ولا يأخذ بالأسباب فيجابه الصعاب..
يضل الطريق أو يفقد الأصحاب أو يسقط في الشباك..
وهكذا هم البشر ارتبطوا بظاهرة الهجرة منذ الأزل، ومن هنا ظهرت الحاجة لدراساتها،
وتحليلها، واتخاذ القرارات بشأنها..
فهنيئاً لوحدة دراسات الهجرة بالكلية إصدار المجلة الغراء "هـ ج -رة".
مع أرق تحياتي - حنان محمد علي



أ.د. عادل رجب - نائب رئيس مجلس الإدارة

نائب وزير السياحة والآثار الأسبق، ومدير مركز بحوث ودراسات الهجرة

اليوم تولد أول مجلة طلابية شبابية بداية من الفكرة والاسم والتصميم والموضوع
تناقش قضايا الهجرة سلميياتها وإيجابياتها وتعكس آراء الشباب وطموحاتهم المستقبلية.
سعيدة بفريق العمل وأحييهم على جهدهم



MR. CARLOS OLIVER CRUZ

Cheif of Mission of the International Organization for Migration in Egypt

Congratulations to the students of the Faculty of Economics & Political Science for the launch of Hijra Magazine in partnership with Cairo University & the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Egypt. This milestone represents a significant step towards more impactful research and knowledge exchange in the field of migration. We look forward to a continued partnership and enhanced collaboration and initiatives to address migration challenges.



السفيرة. نائلة جبر

رئيس اللجنة الوطنية التنسيقية لمكافحة ومنع الهجرة غير الشرعية
واللاتجار بالبشر

سعيدة بالتواصل مع الشباب عن طريق مجلة "هجرة" التي تقدم نموذجاً مبتكراً للمحوار
الموضوعي... فكر جديد يطرح القضية بكافة أبعادها... يضع تصورات للحلول والبدائل.
ونحن في إطار اللجنة الوطنية التنسيقية لمكافحة ومنع الهجرة غير الشرعية والاتجار
بالبشر على أتم استعداد لنكون طرفاً في هذا الحوار البناء لرفع الوعي عن مخاطر الهجرة
غير الشرعية والتنويه عن الأنشطة المتاحة التي تمثل فرص عمل للشباب المصري.
فقضية الهجرة اليوم وغداً قضية الساعة في كثير من بلدان العالم النامي.. فلنبداً حوارنا.



أ.د. أماني مسعود



رئيس قسم العلوم السياسية، كلية الاقتصاد والعلوم السياسية بجامعة القاهرة
كشعاع الشمس في يوم ممطر، تجيء مجلة هجرة لتضيف أيقونة جديدة إلى إبداعات كلية الاقتصاد والعلوم السياسية/ جامعة القاهرة.
 فبدعم لانهاى من وحدة الهجرة، أساتذة كلية الاقتصاد وجامعة القاهرة، والمؤسسات المتخصصة، والشخصيات العامة، سعى الشباب لإصدار العدد الاول للمجلة فى يونيو 2024 والتي لاتسد فقط فجوة معرفية فى قضية الهجرة، بل تعكس رؤية شبابية متماسكة للمتعاظم مع أبعاد وقضايا الهجرة. لقد حان الوقت أن نفتخر بشبابنا الذين بمجلتهم صاروا كشعاع نور فى نهاية نفق المعرفة.

أ.د. ماجد عثمان



وزير الاتصالات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات الأسبق بجمهورية مصر العربية

سعيد جدا بظهور مجلة هجرة ليس فقط لأنها تتناول موضوع على قدر كبير من الأهمية لمصر وللمنطقة العربية والتي بها أكبر عدد من المهاجرين مقارنة بباقي مناطق العالم، ولكن سعادتي مضاعفة لأن أصحاب هذا المحتوى الفكري هم الشباب المعلق عليهم الآمال لصناعة مستقبل أفضل. تقديري لهم وشكر خاص للأستاذة الدكتورة عادلة رجب لتمكين الشباب من التأثير فى السياسات العامة وفى الشأن العام.

أ.د. ممدوح إسماعيل



وكيل الكلية لشئون خدمة المجتمع وتنمية البيئة، كلية الاقتصاد والعلوم السياسية، جامعة القاهرة

يشرفني المشاركة في أول مجلة طلابية متخصصة في الهجرة، وأثني على الجهد المبذول من كل القائمين على وحدة دراسات الهجرة بالكلية بتنسيق متفرد من الأستاذة الدكتورة/ عادلة رجب وفريق عملها المتميز، وشراكة واعية من المنظمة الدولية للهجرة. ويتبدى جلياً من رؤية ورسالة المجلة أنها تستهدف تسليط الضوء على مؤشرات رصد وقياس الهجرة في سياق أهداف التنمية المستدامة ورؤية مصر ٢٠٣٠، من خلال تحليل الموقف الخاص بالهجرة عمومًا، والهجرة غير النظامية خصوصًا على كافة المستويات دوليًا، ومحليًا، وتصميم البدائل وتقييمها، وتقديم التوصيات والمقترحات التشغيلية بما يدعم صناع القرار في تجويد سياسات الهجرة في مصر. وبهذا، تسهم المجلة بحق في صقل الشخصية المتكاملة للطالب، بدلاً من الانغماس في التعليم النظامي فقط، بما يعكس في تنمية معارفه، وبناء قدراته ومهاراته، وتغيير اتجاهاته. وتتضمن المجلة كذلك أبوابًا فريدة متضمنة في قضايا الهجرة من قبيل تمكين المرأة، وذوي الإعاقة، والفئات الأكثر احتياجًا عمومًا. وختامًا، أتقدم بالتهنئة للقائمين على المجلة بمناسبة صدور العدد الأول من هذه المجلة الواعدة، متمنيًا لهم كل توفيق وتقدم في خدمة كليتنا الأثيرة...كلية الاقتصاد والعلوم السياسية، وجامعتنا الرائدة...جامعة القاهرة، ووطننا الحبيب...مصر.

أ.د. كمال سليم



القائم بأعمال رئيس قسم الحوسبة الاجتماعية، كلية الاقتصاد والعلوم السياسية، جامعة القاهرة

هجرة الإنسان وانتقاله من بيئته الأصلية لبيئة أخرى سواء طوعية- سعيا للعيش في ظروف اجتماعية أو اقتصادية أفضل، أو قسرا- هربا من الحروب والكوارث والصراعات العرقية، هى ظاهرة متأصلة فى المجتمعات البشرية منذ نشأتها الأولى، وليس خافيا على المهتمين والباحثين كم التراكم المعلوماتي والمعرفي الهائل عن هذه الظاهرة ومسبباتها ونتائجها، فضلا عن كونها مجالاً خصبا وواعدة لدراسات مستقبلية تتبنى منهجيات النمذجة والمحاكاة والحوسبة الاجتماعية.
 وإنني وقد شرفت بعضوية مجلس التحرير أتمنى كل النجاح والتوفيق لمجلة هجرة ولكل القائمين عليها.

يوسف جرانت يونان



المؤسس الشبابي وصاحب فكرة ه. ج. رة - طالب علوم سياسية بكلية الاقتصاد والعلوم السياسية، جامعة القاهرة

إلى قرائنا الأعزاء،

يسرني ويسعدني أن أقدم لكم مجلة "ه. ج. رة"، أول مجلة إلكترونية شبابية متخصصة في قضايا الهجرة. "ه. ج. رة" ليست مجرد مجلة؛ إنها مشروع طموح بدأ بفكرة وسرعان ما تحول إلى منبر يهدف إلى تقديم فهم أعمق وشامل لأحد أهم القضايا العالمية التي تؤثر في حياتنا اليومية، إذ باتت قضية تتجاوز الحدود والثقافات والأديان وشمل تأثيرها الفرد والمجتمع على حد سواء. وفي ضوء تزايد التحديات والتغيرات العالمية، نجيب نحن لنسلط الضوء على هذه القضايا من منظور شبابي جديد ومبتكر، يجمع بين التحليل الأكاديمي والرؤية العملية.

لقد عملنا بجد مع فريق متميز من الشباب الطموح والمبدع، بالتعاون مع أساتذة مرموقين وخبراء في مجالات متعددة، لنقدم لكم محتوى ثريًا ومتعدد الجوانب. نشكر بشدة الرعاية والإشراف الكريمين من قبل الجهات العريقة التي دعمتنا وأتاحت لنا الفرصة لتحقيق هذا الحلم فلولاكم ما كنا هنا، وأخص بالذكر جميع أساتذتي أعضاء هيئة التحرير أولئك الذين أثروا المجلة وأضافوا لي الكثير على المستوى الشخصي والأكاديمي. أخيرًا، أود أن أشكر جميع من ساهم في إطلاق هذا المشروع، وأدعوكم جميعًا للانضمام إلينا في هذه الرحلة المثيرة... دعونا نبدأ عصرًا جديدًا للكتابة.

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Note

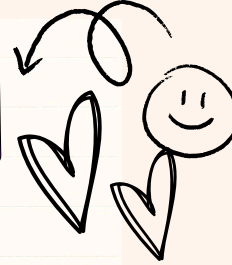
This magazine expresses the opinions of its editors and does not necessarily reflect the views of the editorial board or its founding members.

THE MAGAZINE DEFENDS THE OPINIONS OF ITS EDITORS.





MIGRATION CAPSULES



MUHAMMAD HISHAM - 4TH LEVEL - POLITICAL SCIENCE
MARWAN SHAABAN SHEBL- 4TH LEVEL - POLITICAL SCIENCE

01

Environmental Migrants/ Refugees:

People who are compelled to leave their homes and communities due to environmental changes, which can include both natural disasters and human-induced environmental degradation, such as deforestation or industrial pollution. This migration can be temporary or permanent, depending on the severity of the environmental impact.

In the context of disasters or environmental deterioration, it is a planned process in which persons move or are helped to move away from their residence or place of temporary residence, and settled in a new place, and provided with the conditions for rebuilding their lives. The term "planned relocation" is generally used to conceptualize relocations that are carried out within the state under its authorities and indicates a long process lasting until relocated persons are integrated into all aspects of life in the new place and no longer have vulnerabilities resulting from the Planned Relocation.

02

Planned relocation:

Environmental Displacement:

03

The involuntary movement of people caused by environmental factors, where individuals or communities can no longer sustain their livelihoods or inhabit their homes. This can result from both sudden disasters, like floods, and long-term processes, like desertification.

Asylum cases that last for more than five consecutive years and forced migrants often find themselves trapped in a state of limbo. While it is not safe for them to return home, they have also not been granted permanent residency to remain in another country despite the expiration of this period.

04

Protracted Displacement :

05

SDG 13: Climate Action

Aims to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters. It also emphasizes integrating climate change measures into national policies and raising awareness about climate issues.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE ON CLIMATE MOVEMENTS

PASSANT YASSER HUSSEIN - 4TH LEVEL - POLITICAL SCIENCE

The historical interest in climate movements:

The current era witnesses significant attention towards climate, leading individuals to believe that climate awareness is a recent phenomenon. However, in reality, climate awareness is not new; it has existed for a long time and has undergone various changes in methods and tools. Climate awareness has passed through several stages, starting from individual efforts by environmental activists who initiated initiatives and raised awareness about the dangers of neglecting climate issues, all the way to global efforts.

The historical interest in climate can be divided into six stages:

in the late 1950s, during the global environmental movement and the increasing awareness that environmental threats were not only local but also global, including atomic experiments and nuclear bombs. Some environmental activists, such as Ingrid Seegerstedt,

01.

Barry Commoner, and Taghi Farvar, played a role in expanding understanding of environmental issues and linking them to global justice and opposition to nuclear energy due to its negative impact on the world and humanity.

02.

The Carlist period, which paved the way for an ideological conflict between 1988 and 1994 between the supporters of civilizational criticism and the supporters of the Brundtland ideology - in reference to the Brundtland Report issued by the United Nations in 1987 AD on whether the climate issue is a result of the prevailing economic model or not.

The proponents of civilizational criticism were skeptical of the current development model at that time and that the climate issue was merely a result of capitalist development, while the proponents of Brundtlandism believed that this issue could be solved through green growth and solidarity and cooperation between civil society, companies and governments.

- Brundtlandism sees environmental solutions as part of the existing economic system, where conditions can be improved through adaptation and green growth.
- Cultural criticism believes that environmental solutions require a radical transformation in the lifestyle and economic system, given that capitalist growth is the main cause of environmental problems.

03.

The International climate conferences began in Berlin in 1995 (COP 1), and helped spread the environmental modernity ideology. This ideology is based on solving climate crises through technology and measures without changing the economic system.



04.

During this period, movements critical of the capitalist system faced repression that led to their focus shifting to issues such as climate. In response to the calls of developing countries affected by climate change, the concept of “climate justice” emerged, linking climate issues with social justice.



05.

This phase was characterised by a commitment to Brundtland ideology, with increased direct action for climate justice. Ideological alternatives such as ecofeminism, which links environmental justice to gender issues, emerged, along with the formation of new alliances with movements such as peasants, trade unions, and peace movements.



06.

As global awareness of the dangers of ignoring the climate crisis grows, international efforts are coming together to find just solutions to this crisis. Countries have continued to hold climate conferences such as COP 25, COP 26, COP 27, COP 28, and finally COP 29, which focused on the issue of financing.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT OF CAIRO UNIVERSITY

Interview with Prof. Mohamed Sami Abdel Sadek

PREPARED BY: **YOUSSEF GRANT - TREAZE HOSSAM- MAGY REMON**

Once you arrive at Cairo University, you have certainly seen this scene, or rather been part of it, a group of students taking a number of souvenir photos with the Cairo University campus behind them, that great edifice, so what if I told you that our guest - who is basically the spiritual father of the magazine - is the President of Cairo University, Prof. Dr. Mohamed Sami Abdel Sadek, that man who gave generously to Cairo University immediately after assuming the position of President of the University to complete a journey that has exceeded 100 years.

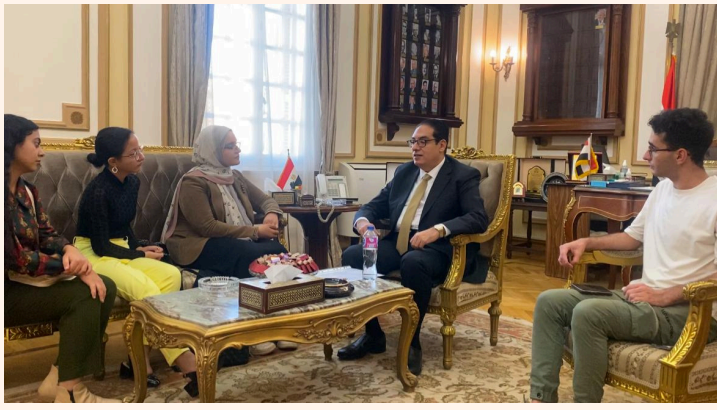
In a conversation full of passion and challenges, he revealed to us his vision for the future, and shared with us, as we did with him, the achievements of the university and how it contributes to building a better tomorrow for the sons of this country on the one hand, and for all the guests who have flocked to Egypt over the years.



To get closer to the thinking of the leader and official who stands behind one of the most important educational institutions in the Middle East, let us welcome our guest, Prof. Dr. Mohamed Sami Abdel Sadek, His Excellency was asked about his journey from university to university, that is, starting from being a student in the Faculty of Law, until he became the president of this university, and His Excellency stated that: There is a feeling towards Cairo University that has accompanied me throughout my life, and in fact it is an integral part of my personal formation, thanks to Cairo University.

Perhaps it started after I was a student of mathematics, as I preferred the Faculty of Law instead of the Faculty of Engineering, because of my desire for it on the one hand, and because I was the only son of my father who was a great lawyer and his father was also a great lawyer, and as soon as I entered the first lecture of Professor Dr. Ali Sayed Hassan, I wrote on the cover of the book: Prof. Dr. Mohamed Sami Abdel Sadek, Professor of Civil Law at the Faculty of Law, and from there I had a firm goal that I strive to achieve. I worked on this goal and alternated between studying and activities, especially simulation models, until I excelled in my first, second and third years. Then I was appointed as a teaching assistant, lecturer, and professor. The ambition, in addition to the activities, is still ongoing. I asked why I am not an official at the university so that I can help more and more, so I began to care more about teamwork. In fact, I never thought about a position, but rather the diligence that imposes a person's name at any moment. His Excellency gave this advice to all his students, as diligence and satisfaction are equal to a reward, stressing that the criteria for success are honest intention, sincerity in work, and honoring parents.

We moved on to ask His Excellency about incoming and immigrant students, and His Excellency stated that there are 24,630 incoming students at Cairo University! This is a huge number, as compared to five years ago, we had only 7,000. This number comes to us from 99 countries, most of them from the Arab region, Asia, Europe, and the Americas. Some of them came with limited capabilities and circumstances that imposed their presence, such as political and military problems in the region, such as those in Libya, Sudan, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, and others. Some of them came because of the importance and status of Cairo University among Arab and international universities as well. The first circumstance required that we deal with some of them in the same way we deal with Egyptians in paying the same fees, as their financial capabilities do not allow them to bear additional financial burdens, especially since the incoming student, under normal circumstances, pays a considerable amount. We also make sure, at Cairo University, to hold what is called the Peoples' Day, a beautiful day in which we gather our sons and daughters of all nationalities and hold a celebration on the Republican Street or even in some colleges, by presenting each country's own folklore, whether it be food, clothing, antiques, etc. This produces a great deal of integration among the students.



When asked if there were different models of education methods or programs dedicated to immigrants to integrate more into Egyptian society?

He answered that some times are allocated for expatriate students who wish to join distinguished programs in foreign languages and who only have Arabic, so we give them training courses that may reach a full year that qualify them to study the words and terminology of the science they wish to study, and on the contrary, some expatriates come with a foreign language and wish to study in Arabic, and for this reason we find many centers providing additional courses for the university so that they can integrate into the university community to study the Arabic language. In order not to burden His Excellency, His Excellency welcomed what Hijra magazine has accomplished, and stressed that this nucleus will grow and develop more and more until we can later consider it as an edition with

a deeper research field and a deeper community service field. Continue on this path and expand your activity and expand the base of participants with you in this event, and we as a university and university administration are very supportive of you, so that we can undertake to publish this issue on the university's various websites, and link it to the university's main website as it garners a lot of traffic.



We can only thank this decent father before he became our teacher and the good and true example of a professor who is keen to support his children. He presented an ideal image that rarely exists, except for those who follow in sound footsteps and a passion to present knowledge to his students in the best possible way like him.

INTERVIEW WITH THE UN SPECIAL ENVOY FOR FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Interview with Prof. Mahmoud Mohieldin

PREPARED BY: **YOUSSEF GRANT - TREAZE HOSSAM- MAGY REMON**

Once you start a dialogue with Prof. Mahmoud Mohieldin, you find yourself in front of a unique personality that combines deep knowledge with a futuristic vision, as his words carry a mixture of international experience and belief in the importance of positive change. In his capacity as the United Nations Special Envoy for Financing the Sustainable Development Agenda and in his experience as a climate leader for the Egyptian presidency of the COP27 conference, and of course in his great experience in financing and development issues at the international, regional and national levels, our dialogue with Prof. Mahmoud Mohieldin has many important international issues:

"Is there really a direct relationship between migration and climate change, or is climate change independent of migration? Are we, as human societies, the ones who create this problem, or is the relationship between migration and climate change already present and organically linked?"

With a smile that reflects his deep experience, Prof. Mohieldin answered by saying: "The question requires careful analysis. The relationship between migration and climate change is not only theoretical, but is documented and supported by numerous international reports, including the report issued by the World Bank, where I participated in establishing a research group more than 10 years ago known as KNOMAD, or the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development. This group works to study the determinants of migration, its opportunities, its returns, and its impact on both receiving and exporting countries. Among the most important findings we have reached is that there are two main types of climate-related migration: the first is forced migration,



Where residents are forced to flee as a result of natural disasters resulting from climate change, such as the sweeping floods that Pakistan has recently witnessed in 2022, the drowning of coastal areas, or even forest fires. This migration often begins internally, but may turn into external migration, some temporary and some permanent.

For example, the Development Report issued by the World Bank indicates that forced migration may have mixed impacts. In the case of Syria, there were migrants with skills, trades and money, which made them a positive addition to the receiving countries. In contrast, there are migrants who depend mainly on the assistance of international organizations to survive. The second type is proactive or early migration, which comes as a result of the population anticipating potential risks. For example, coastal residents who realize that they may be affected in the future by rising sea levels or increased severity of climate disasters may decide to migrate before the disaster occurs. This migration can be less harmful because it is subject to prior planning.”

Adds Prof. Mahmoud: “If we look to the future, we find that the continuation of

harmful emissions and limited adaptation to them will lead to an increase in these types of migration. But the most important thing here is to understand that dealing with climate change is an investment in avoiding major shocks. When we improve the management of our resources related to water, food, Agriculture, productivity, we can reduce the pressures that lead to migration, whether forced or proactive. Therefore, focusing on these issues can significantly reduce the population’s push towards migration, turning it into an option rather than a necessity.”



What does it mean for a region to belong to a world of accelerating conflicts and shifting priorities? In one of your articles, “Baku 29: Who doesn’t care?”, you argued that climate change is not in the spotlight as it should be, given the ongoing regional conflicts that have preoccupied the world in recent years. However, Baku 29 focused heavily on climate finance. What impact do the dilemmas related to finance have on climate action?

I have presented more than one article on this issue. The inadequacy is related to the gaps that are becoming wider. harmful emissions are on the rise, and the financing that is supposed to reduce them is far from what is required. Studies indicate that developing countries, with the exception of China needs \$1 trillion annually to achieve its climate goals, in addition to the domestic resources it will mobilize. This figure is ten times the \$100 billion agreed upon in Copenhagen Climate Conference in 2009.

But the importance of financing goes beyond numbers. Development, technological transformation, and behavioral transformation are all interconnected, but they come to a complete halt if financing is absent. Can a country adopt a behavioral transformation or attract technological expertise without sufficient financial resources? Of course not.

When developing countries need \$1 trillion annually for climate change, while pledges do not exceed \$300 billion annually, according to the results of the climate conference in Baku this year, which was demanding much larger sums to combat climate change.

it is clear that there is a huge gap. What is worse is that there is an exaggerated perception that every dollar invested will mobilize large resources. In fact, in some cases, the dollar may not bring more than 35 cents, not 3 or 4 dollars as is rumored.



The “leveraging” process that some rely on does not always work as required, and there is a clear absence of governance rules that ensure Efficient use of finance. If an international body gives a country 100 pounds, some countries may be able to use it to achieve financial gains, while others may lack this ability or even the will.

Developed countries, which have committed themselves to financial pledges, face major challenges. These countries are suffering from political changes, financial crises, and a lack of clear commitment to climate finance. Even countries that have traditionally supported these efforts are beginning to face problems in continuing.

Finally, finance is not just numbers negotiated in conference halls, but the main engine that supports all axes of transformation and development. No matter how complex the problems, focusing on increasing direct public support remains an absolute necessity, especially when the challenges are this great.



Your Excellency do you we think we could say that the world failed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and before them the Millennium Development Goals? Or is this an exaggerated generalization? The truth is that the answer is clear: this is an exaggerated generalization. The development goals have provided unprecedented initial successes, and we find that countries such as China have achieved huge successes in eliminating extreme poverty.

Returning to the Millennium Development Goals, we find that the world had a set of compatible and specific goals: eradicating extreme poverty and reducing the number of people suffering from it by half, and ensuring that children attend primary education, while dividing the world into major sections without focusing so much on raising the individual quality of each country as the goal was to reduce the general rates. In fact, success was achieved in these goals, thanks to countries such as China, India, and Indonesia. These countries achieved qualitative leaps that contributed to improving the general image of the groups they were part of without there being a real improvement in all countries, but the sustainable development goals came with a completely different horizon. We are now talking about 17 main goals and 169 sub-goals, with a new concept: "Leaving No One Behind". The matter here is not limited to improving global averages as happened in the Millennium Development Goals, where China alone was able to lift millions out of extreme poverty, raising the global numbers with it. The Sustainable Development Goals required a focus on several valuable issues, including: income equity (Goal 10), gender equality (Goal 5), and ensuring decent work (Goal 8), not just for specific countries like Scandinavia or China, but for everyone, everywhere.



Today, as we live in major economic transformations, power is shifting towards the East, with the rise of China, in the midst of a quasi-cold war with the United States. Could China become a superpower one day? Can China become a superpower one day?

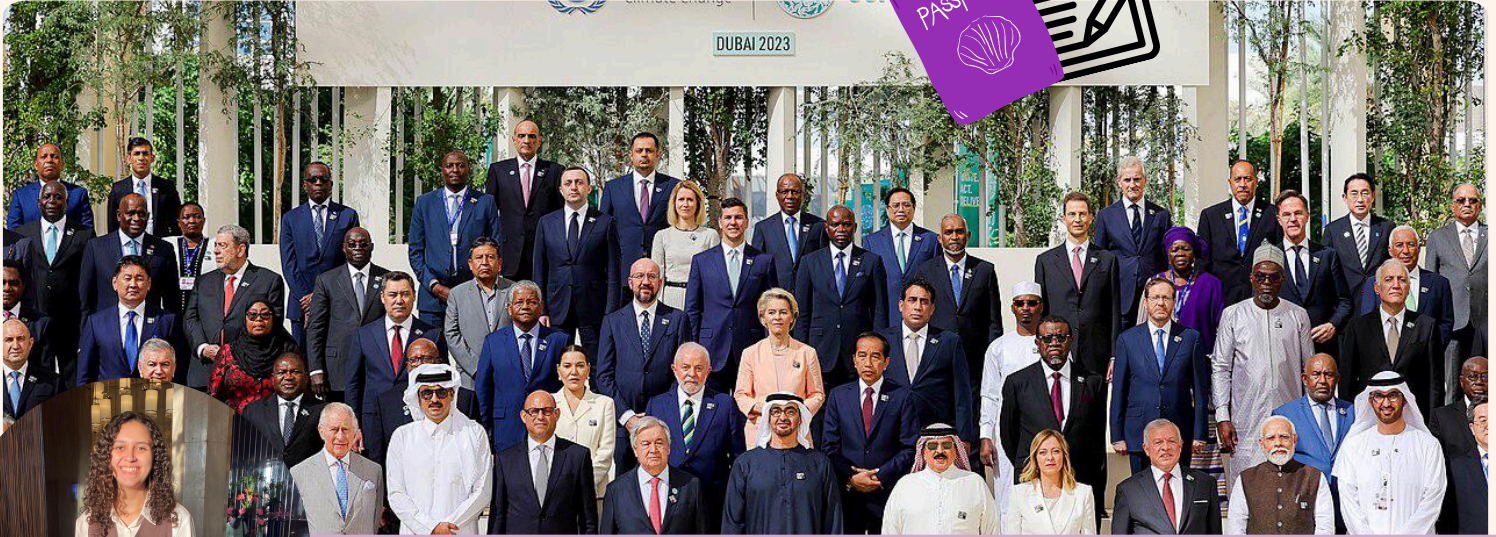
It is like a long-term race. Given the current indicators, it can be said that China's high growth rates, along with its increasing investments in technology and productivity, make it capable of achieving a qualitative leap. Perhaps in 20 or 30 years, it will become the world's number one economy, as it is now the number one commercially. But the race is still ongoing, and we cannot be certain of the final result. The most important question is not whether China will overtake the United States, but where are we in this race? Where do we stand in these transformations? Do we have national strategies that guarantee that we will benefit from this change? These questions are more important than celebrating the victory of one party or another.

These theories about the return of the East to the forefront are not theories as much as they are views and expectations. Some believe that the East is on its way to returning to the forefront. But if we look at history, we find that the East was advanced until about 1820, before it declined for two centuries or less, as a result of major economic and social transformations.

Today, with the qualitative measures taken by some countries such as China and India, we can observe clear leaps in the global scene. These leaps - which I spoke about earlier - reflect qualitative shifts in the fields of technology, investment, and productivity. But dominance is not inevitable or fixed, but rather the result of changing dynamics. The dominant countries now are not necessarily immune to change, just as the rise of the East is not guaranteed except through continuous efforts and sound strategies.



In conclusion, we can only say that we have benefited and enjoyed talking with this great scientific stature and value, and our professor in the Department of Economics at the Faculty of Economics and Political Science at Cairo University, Prof. Mahmoud Mohieldin.



Does Someone Fleeing Death Care About Air Purity?

RAZAN SALAH FATHY - 2ND LEVEL - POLITICAL SCIENCE

This question, which I voiced aloud for the first time, was never intended to seek a definitive answer. Rather, it reflected on priorities and the place of environmental concerns amid storms that directly threaten human lives. When I posed this question to a colleague, he responded: “Whether they care or not, climate change exists, and Gaza, which we defend today, may drown tomorrow.”

His words were logical, weren't they? Yet, they failed to stir anything within me. Why? Is it because I already know climate change is a scientific fact? Because I believe in the data and reports? Perhaps. His response was scientifically accurate, but it was devoid of any emotion. It resonated with nothing inside me, even though I've always been an environmental advocate. My friends sometimes described me as “extreme”

in my care for nature and my enthusiasm for defending the environment and animal rights. Yet, those words moved nothing within me.

Why? Does someone fleeing death care about where a bullet lands or about its carbon footprint? What is the value of discussing carbon footprints when shrapnel flies in all directions?

I do not promise definitive answers, nor do I seek to pass absolute judgments. This is merely a stream of thoughts that often cross my mind, particularly during climate conferences and international forums where attendees don imposing suits. At the same time, cities and lives drown under bombardments or climate disasters.

When Survival Becomes the Priority



In Gaza, does he care about the threat of their city drowning due to rising sea levels tomorrow, or are they preoccupied with removing the rubble of their home destroyed by war yesterday?

In the West Bank, where the uprooting of olive trees has become part of Palestinians' daily lives, do they worry about soil degradation and its impact on global warming? Statistics show that the occupation has destroyed over two million trees since its inception, including 13,000 in 2022 alone. For them, it's not merely a number. It's memories, heritage, and life being uprooted day after day. How can someone care about the recurring fires in the Amazon rainforest while witnessing the daily destruction of trees in their homeland?



Is War More Evident? Or Is This an Unfair Comparison?

The threat of climate change is real, and we all acknowledge its looming dangers. Environmental disasters, from wildfires to floods and hurricanes,

are escalating and demand global attention. But isn't the threat of war far more immediate? Far more brutal? War is not a scientific dilemma requiring evidence or debate. War does not need carbon emissions to prevail. War does not summon climate conferences in countries far removed from the zones of destruction. But it does demand cries of anguish.

The Environmental Toll of Israeli Aggression

In Gaza and the West Bank, war is not only about killing and displacement. It is also about the complete destruction of the environment. Infrastructure is crushed, trees are uprooted, lands are polluted, and the air fills with the stench of fires and explosives. This is not merely a war on people; it is a war on the land itself.

Take Gaza as an example. In the first three months of the latest war, Israel dropped 65,000 tons of bombs and explosives on Gaza three times the weight of the Hiroshima bomb. The Guardian later revealed that the occupation emitted 281,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalents during the first 60 days of the war alone. This figure, equivalent to burning 150,000 tons of coal, not only signifies environmental destruction but also adds to the burden of the global climate crisis.

Meanwhile, climate conferences are held, where policies and agreements

are debated far from the echoes of explosions. How can we deliberate on rising temperatures in one city while another city drowns under bombs? How do we plan to reduce industrial emissions while the fires of war rage unabated?

In the end, perhaps someone fleeing death may care about air purity, or perhaps they may not. Their concern, however, will neither halt a missile nor curb rising carbon emissions. But maybe, just maybe, it could save a turtle from choking.



Changement climatique et droits de l'homme des migrants



Benoît Mayer and François Crépeau

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS
BENOÎT MAYER, FRANÇOIS CRÉPEAU

MAHITAB EL HUSSINI - 4TH LEVEL - POLITICAL SCIENCE - FRENCH SECTION

FRENCH

Le monde peut s'attendre à de profonds bouleversements dans les prochaines décennies. Les rapports du Groupe d'experts intergouvernementaux sur l'évolution du climat (GIEC) reflètent un consensus scientifique sur l'existence d'un réchauffement climatique rapide et sur le fait que celui-ci est causé par l'activité humaine, principalement dans les pays industrialisés. Le changement climatique a de multiples et profondes conséquences sur les conditions de vie et sur les droits de l'homme. Des catastrophes naturelles devenues plus fréquentes sous l'effet du changement climatique causent d'importantes pertes humaines et économiques. Les populations les plus pauvres sont souvent les plus vulnérables. Les migrations sont l'un des principaux effets néfastes attribués au changement climatique. Les migrations sont l'un des principaux effets néfastes attribués au changement climatique. L'impact du changement climatique sur les migrations est de plus en plus manifeste, notamment dans nombre de pays en développement. Walter Kälin, ancien représentant du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies pour les droits de l'homme des personnes déplacées à l'intérieur de leur propre pays, a identifié cinq scénarios de déplacements causés par le changement climatique.

The world can expect profound upheavals in the coming decades. Reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reflect a scientific consensus on the existence of rapid global warming and the fact that it is caused by human activity, primarily in industrialized countries. Climate change has multiple and profound consequences on living conditions and human rights. Natural disasters, which have become more frequent due to climate change, result in significant human and economic losses. The poorest populations are often the most vulnerable. Migration is one of the main harmful effects attributed to climate change. The impact of climate change on migration is increasingly evident, particularly in many developing countries. Walter Kälin, former representative of the UN Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons,

identified five scenarios of displacement caused by climate change:

- 1) sudden-onset natural disasters
- 2) gradual environmental degradation
- 3) the risk of "submersion" of low-lying small island states
- 4) government decisions to evacuate areas deemed risky
- 5) public order disturbances (including armed conflicts)

From the perspective of protecting the human rights of migrants, this chapter focuses on the impacts of climate change on human mobility. We are going to focus mainly on the contribution of human rights as a response to this vulnerability.

Climate Migrants in International Human Rights Law

Although no specific instrument currently exists for environmental or climate migrants under international law, human rights provide a relevant and useful framework for analysis (A). However, the conceptual challenges call into question the categorization of migrants—between refugees and voluntary economic migrants—established by current international law (B).

A) The Directions of International Human Rights Law

International human rights law theoretically provides robust protection for migrants, regardless of their motives. Under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, states parties are generally required to respect and ensure the civil and political rights of "all individuals within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction... without any distinction." Similarly, the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights demands that states parties guarantee economic, social, and cultural rights for all "without any discrimination." These covenants require the protection of migrants' fundamental rights, including the right to life and to an adequate standard of living and health. Climate migrants have the same rights as any other person, but ensuring these rights sometimes requires the development of specific policies and programs that take into account their conditions and specific needs.

In this sense, complementary provisions have been adopted, particularly through the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (adopted in 1990 and entered into force in 2003) and several conventions negotiated under the auspices of the International Labour Organization.

The general principles set by international human rights law have been interpreted by the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998), the IASC Operational Guidelines on Human Rights and Natural Disasters (2011), and the Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (2010). Specifically regarding climate change, states have recognized their obligation to assist individuals, communities, and states affected by climate change, including migrants, on the basis of equity and according to their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. The aim of such assistance must be to ensure the basic rights of environmental migrants, based on human rights principles and rightly considering the fundamental principles of non-discrimination, participation, empowerment, and accountability. Recent years have witnessed increasing coordination between human rights and the climate governance regime.

B) The Relative Inadequacy of Existing Specific Categories

The challenges encountered in conceptualizing climate migration reveal the weakness of the current paradigm within which migration is generally understood. Political discourse typically distinguishes between the voluntary economic migrant—perceived

as someone moving by choice to gain economic benefits—and the asylum seeker or refugee—forced to move to escape persecution and deserving of international protection, including specific guarantees considered exceptions to the "normal" regime governed by state sovereignty. However, many environmental migrants fall between these two categories. Some will move voluntarily, anticipating the economic catastrophe caused by climate change, while others will only act when they are victims of catastrophic weather events. Others will be pushed to migrate by the necessity of ensuring food security or adequate access to basic services such as water and sanitation, possibly combined with a desire to reunite with family members abroad. Many of those who migrate will move to other disaster-prone areas, while many more may lack the capacity to migrate and remain in disaster-prone zones. States will need to recognize that forced migration can encompass a wide range of situations, and they may need to revise their rules to ensure protection and assistance for these individuals and provide viable migration options. When climate change triggers conflicts and persecution—for instance, by creating tensions over access to natural resources that exacerbate human rights violations—some climate migrants may easily fall within the scope of refugee law or complementary forms of protection.

However, the vast majority of environmental migrants will not be fleeing persecution and will not be protected under refugee law. Some have proposed extending or replicating refugee status to protect those labeled as "climate refugees." However, the analogy with refugees overlooks the fact that most climate migrants move within their own state and neglects the differences between temporary, circular, and permanent migrants. Moreover, expanding refugee protection could weaken the existing framework. The current international refugee protection regime may not be the most appropriate means to address the particular situation of the majority of environmental migrants. While international refugee law generally does not apply to climate migrants, the current paradigm of international migration management tends to categorize them within the residual group of "economic migrants."

As a result, climate migration—and awareness of the phenomenon—could pave the way for reconsidering the human rights protection of migrants and developing complementary protection mechanisms. However, it is not necessarily desirable for climate (or environmental) migrants to be treated as a separate category. Instead of creating specific instruments for climate migrants, coherent policies should be designed regarding the rights of all migrants, considering the myriad reasons for migration, particularly the need for fundamental rights protection.



REVERSE MIGRATION: CHALLENGES OF THE ISRAELI FUTURE

ROKAYA MOHAMED ALSISI - 4TH LEVEL - POLITICAL SCIENCE

HEBREW

ההגירה ההפוכה היא סוגיה שמעוררת דאגה גוברת בישראל, שכן תופעה זו משקפת אתגרים פוליטיים, כלכליים וחברתיים שמאיימים על היציבות הפנימית ועתיד המדינה. בדוח שפורסם בעיתון "ידיעות אחרונות" בהתבסס על נתונים שפורסמו על ידי הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה, הובלטה עלייה משמעותית במספר הישראלים שעזבו את המדינה בשנת 2023. נתונים אלו משקפים מגמות הגירה מדאיגות והשפעתן השלילית על היבטים שונים של החיים בישראל.

Reverse migration is an issue of growing concern in Israel, as this phenomenon reflects political, economic and social challenges that threaten internal stability and the future of the state. In a report published by

Yedioth Ahronoth based on data from the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics, a significant increase in the number of Israelis leaving the country in 2023 was highlighted. This data reflects worrying migration trends and their negative impact on various aspects of life in Israel.

According to the statistics, approximately 55,300 Israelis left the country in 2023, at a rate of 5.7 per 1,000 people, while only 27,800 returned, at a rate of 2.9 per 1,000 people. This difference led to a negative migration balance of approximately 27,500 people, reflecting a clear population drain. The data showed that the age group most likely to leave is between 25 and 44 years old,

the main segment of the labor market, which exacerbates concerns about the impact of immigration on the Israeli economy. A large percentage of those leaving are holders of academic degrees, especially in the fields of technology and economics, which reinforces the phenomenon of "brain drain" and threatens the future of innovation and scientific development in Israel. The reasons for reverse immigration are due to several factors. The most prominent of these is the state of internal political instability, which was exacerbated by the judicial amendments proposed by the right-wing government in 2023. These amendments sparked a wave of widespread public anger, manifested in massive demonstrations and protests between the conflicting political factions, as the left-wing opposition strongly rejected the amendments while the right-wing faction insisted on going ahead with them.

In addition, the war that broke out in Gaza later contributed to deepening the state of instability and increasing the feeling of insecurity for many Israelis, which prompted them to seek a more stable life outside the country.

These data indicate major challenges facing Israel, both internally and externally. Increased rates of reverse migration, especially from the young and academic groups, mean that Israel may face a shortage of human skills vital to the economy and scientific research.



COLONIALISM: IS IT TO BLAME?

SARA SAMEER - POLITICAL RESEARCHER

Introduction

Climate-induced migrations, which have been on the rise since the late 2000s, have been noticed to originate mainly from the Global South. For the first time, a recent report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) mentioned "colonisation" as a historical and ongoing reason for climate change.

The article "How Colonialism Spawned and Continues to Excacerbate the Climate Crisis" aimed to demonstrate how capitalist colonial policies contributed to current climate change and how these practices are continued today, impeding the resolution of this crisis.

Historical Impact

In North and West Africa, during the 19th century, the French colonisers demanded the chop down of forests to make way for cotton plantations. This led to the desertification of the lands and their loss of moisture, making them unsuitable for future farming.

The European settlers in New Zealand for over a century-spanning from 1840 to 1939, chopped down millions of trees with the aim of extracting timber.

This led to the loss of over 60% of the green landscapes and the extinction of many bird species.

The recent fires witnessed in Southern Australia, can too, be traced back to the British colonial period policies banning indigenous fire management practices. These involved the low-intensity burning of the layers of thick dried vegetation on the forest floor, witnessed at the end of the winter and fall seasons. These burning practices aimed to prevent summer wildfires given how inflammable these layers of vegetation proved to be. The effectiveness of these practices is detected in how these fires are not as evident in the North, where these practices were never banned.



The same has been witnessed in India's Western Himalayas, where the oak and deodar fire-resistant trees were replaced with pine trees by the British in the 1800s to produce resin for commercial use. This led to large-scale wildfires that are still being witnessed annually.

Continued Colonialism

In an article by Nature, these practices have been described as necropolitics. These are the politics underlying capitalist and colonial development, justifying who suffers ill-being and who enjoys prosperity. These practices led to **anthropocene**; defined as the negative human impact on Earth's natural ecosystems and climate. This is ill-defined as it associates such impact with the whole of humanity, not patriarchs and colonisers, specifically.

These politics continue in present-day conservation practices and institutions aiming to address climate change and find solutions for it. These modern solutions are characterised by employing modern science and models deduced from capitalism, rather than effectively engaging with the local communities. As such, failing to reach sustainable solutions, but instead caused further injustices and disempowerment of local communities.

This has been witnessed in South Africa, where to protect endangered animals protected areas were created, leading many to lose their source of livelihood and fall into starvation and poverty.

Another proposed solution was the recycling of plastic products. Yet, rather than each state recycling its waste products, European states export their plastic waste to Asian countries, such as Vietnam, Sri Lanka and the Philippines, leading to **waste colonialism**. This refers to how underdeveloped states are responsible for incinerating tonnes of plastic, thus suffering from increased pollution and increased risk of cancer resulting from exposure to toxic fumes, all the while the developed states continue with their plastic consumption.

Conclusion

The authors explain that although the IPCC is trying to diversify its panel to involve more people from traditional communities to implement more effective solutions, these solutions would remain a source of injustice unless the local communities were effectively engaged in every step of the process, from solution making to implementation and evaluation, creating effective narratives for the worse off.



FROM SUN TO SNOW - ADAPTING TO NEW WEATHERS

KENZY HASSAN MOSAAD -2ND LEVEL- POLITICAL SCIENCE

There's no doubt that Weather has a huge impact on people's lives. Of course, checking the weather before going out isn't all there is to it. Climate has a huge impact on the Earth in general, and on human life in particular, and this is what we will discuss in this article. When we start talking about the effects of climate, we must start with one of the most important things affected by it, which is health.

Health is one of the most important aspects of life affected by climate change. The simplest example is when the sun's temperature increases slightly above normal, some people can be severely affected to the point of needing medical intervention. To better understand the dimensions of the subject, we can divide the impact of climate on health into two sections: physical health and mental health. First, physical health, severe weather such as heat waves, floods, and droughts affect human health. For example, heat waves particularly affect vulnerable groups such as the

elderly due to cardiovascular disease, and people who already suffer from respiratory problems and respiratory diseases such as asthma. Floods and storms, as mentioned earlier, lead to psychological problems such as anxiety and depression.

Certainly, temperature change is a major factor that helps spread diseases such as malaria. In addition, it can lead to population displacement, the need to flee in order to survive, and the need to adapt to the new climate, which will be discussed later in this article.

As for the psychological effects, climate change can lead to what is called 'environmental anxiety', which is simply the constant fear of being exposed to an environmental disaster. In addition to the psychological trauma that may result from the experience. There is also post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, and depression.

Culture is the second element, which is greatly affected by climate and its

change but is not highlighted as much as the other elements. However, the effect of climate on culture has been studied for centuries. Ibn Khaldun put forward the idea in his book *Al-Muqaddimah*. Ibn Khaldun believes that climate directly affects the body and mind of the individual, and thus entire societies. He believes that people living in warm and hot climates have sedentary lifestyles, while people living in cold and harsh climates have more active and hardworking lifestyles.

He also believes that the nervous system is affected by climate. For example, people who live in tropical and very hot lands tend to be lazier because the body needs energy to cope with hot weather, unlike cold climates that push people to work and stimulate their motivation to survive to adapt and prepare for harsher climates. Ibn Khaldun claims that weather has an impact on political and social structure, and he also claims that harsh climates require strong political leadership. Accordingly, these societies operate collectively, leading to social partnerships and powerful empires. On the other hand, people in temperate regions tend to have more individualistic lives, with an emphasis on personal life rather than collective life. Climate shapes people's routines, traditions, food, and even their worldview. But what if someone is forced to change the climate in which they were born and lived? Moreover, what if this necessity is a result of a change

in that same climate? Of course, it is difficult to leave a place we know well, but if the impact of that place is negative rather than positive, then staying just because of the feelings we have for it is often not the most rational decision. There are many reasons why people migrate, they may be political, economic, or as we will see, climatic. As previously shown, harsh climates have a significant impact on people, especially if the climate is so harsh that it is no longer suitable for living. Hurricanes, floods, wildfires, Many other extreme weather conditions force people to leave their homes and even their homelands, whether temporarily or permanently. Looking more broadly, rising sea levels, desertification, and lack of resources are also reasons, and some people even leave their lands before these crises occur near them, just to be prepared for them. These factors have paved the way for a new type of migration and migrants, environmental migration and environmental migrants or refugees. When trying to define environmental refugees, we will notice the lack of a legal and international definition agreed upon. The International Organization for Migration has stated that environmental refugees are: "Persons or groups who, due to compelling factors resulting from sudden or gradual changes

in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are forced to leave their homes or leave of their own free will, either temporarily or permanently, and move within or outside their country." However, the United Nations and other international actors do not take this definition into account.

After discussing in detail the impact of climate on the health and culture of a people from a particular region, we will talk about its impact on migrants. While the impact on health is mostly the same for all people, the impact on culture will certainly vary from place to place. Leaving your home and country is a difficult decision, but trying to adapt to a completely new society is a huge challenge. Understanding the culture of a new society takes time, but what role does weather play in this? Climate plays a big role in forcing migrants to adapt to new societies, one of the simplest forms of which is clothing. Migrants from regions to colder climates are forced to rely on heavy clothing, which after a period of time .It affects their traditional way of dressing. Their eating habits are also affected by the weather, as they depend on the available and seasonal ingredients so that they eat food that is suitable for the weather. In addition, climate affects social structures as Ibn Khalidun mentioned,

because rainy and hurricane weather in one way or another forces people to deal internally and reduces external activities such as celebrations, which gradually makes immigrants adapt to the host country's way of life and adopt its customs. Moreover, it appears that second generation or younger immigrants have an easier time adapting to the climatic behaviors of the host country and even adopting customs that go beyond the climate.



MOVIE

RECOMMENDATION

BY: LIANDRA ROBEIR - 2ND LEVEL



While talking about the relationship between migrants and climate change, we must recommend the brilliant movie, "The Boy Who Harnessed the Wind". Produced in 2019, it is based on the true story of William Kamkwamba from Malawi, who uses ingenuity and determination to save his Malawian village from famine by building a windmill.

This movie addresses, through its narrative, themes of environmentalism and migration in an indirect but powerful way. It does so by exploring the challenges posed by climate change and environmental degradation, reflecting upon their impact on marginalized communities. It also subtly addresses the issue of migration, as it portrays how resource scarcity forces individuals to leave their homes in search of better opportunities.

It's the type of movie that's going to take you on a journey full of emotions. Nevertheless, it reminds us of the vital need for sustainable solutions to environmental crises and the resilience of those who face these challenges. It's a film that inspires and educates, urging viewers to consider their role in creating a more sustainable and equitable world.

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2024

DECEMBER

THIRD ISSUE

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The University President welcomes the publication of Hijra Magazine electronically on the university's digital platform and calls for expanding its distribution to benefit all.



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Hijra Y. Founder and the V. President of MIOM during his speech



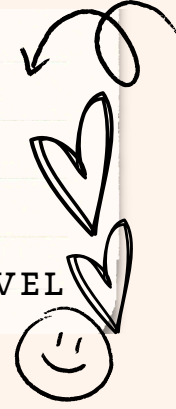
Hijra High Board during the ceremony





CARICATURE

BY: MAGY REMON KAMEL- 2ND LEVEL



Climate change not only results in forced environmental displacement, migration under pressure or permanent migration, but also exacerbates the situation, depriving migrants of the most important basic means of life such as water and food. A migrant may beg for a drop of water, which shows the human suffering he is exposed to, and he is considered a victim of sudden climate change operations or uncontrolled operations such as political conflicts in our Arab region, which led to an increase in asylum requests to other countries that may also suffer from the effects of climate change. We are in dire need of solutions... to ensure a more sustainable future.



POLICY PAPER

BY: MENNA MAHER ABD ELAZIZ - 3RD LEVEL - ECONOMICS

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THE MIGRANT: BETWEEN ECONOMIC BURDEN AND SUPPORTIVE ECONOMIC POWER

Executive summary:

As the effects of climate change worsen, forced migration has become one of the most significant humanitarian and environmental challenges requiring innovative solutions. This policy paper addresses the relationship between climate change and migration, with a focus on how migrants who are victims of these changes can become contributors to sustainable solutions.

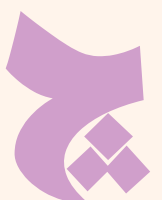
The paper aims to introduce policies that support this transformation and open the way for discussing successful international experiences that can be used to provide comprehensive solutions and recommendations.

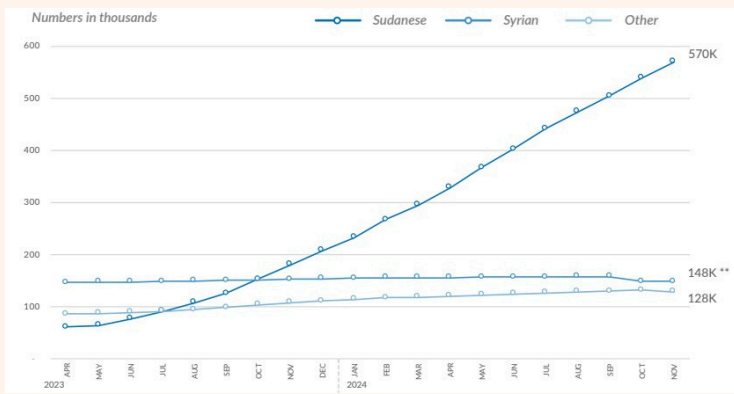
Problem Analysis:

As the Earth grapples with unprecedented climate volatility, millions stand on the threshold of forced migration in search of safety and stability as the continued degradation of agricultural land, disruption of fragile ecosystems and depletion of natural resources, such as freshwater, directly affect people's lives and habitats. These environmental changes threaten their future and prompt them to seek new sanctuaries. Thus, these phenomena pose two interrelated problems: the problem of

climate change, which is becoming more acute by the day, and the problem of forced migration, which has recently become an urgent issue. In that policy paper, these problems will be addressed through several recommendations aimed at addressing them jointly, thereby contributing to integrated solutions to the problem.

The problem of migrants and refugees is on the rise throughout the world, with Egypt as the most prominent example. According to UNHCR reports in June 2024, 846,431 refugees and asylum seekers were registered in Egypt, more than double the number recorded last year. Most of these refugees live in urban areas in major cities, and most of them come from Sudan. Since the beginning of the conflict in Sudan in April 2023, UNHCR has recorded a eight-fold increase 837% in the number of Sudanese refugees, mostly working age 18-59. This significant increase in numbers is a major challenge at the level of humanitarian response and resources in Egypt.





The climate problem is one of the pressing issues of our time, which has been and continues to be the focus of the world's attention given its significant impact in various areas, including its effects on migration.

According to the World Bank's 2023 report, climate change, conflicts, and demographic shifts play a significant role in shaping global migration trends. The report indicates that some 184 million people live outside their country of nationality, and climate change is one of the main factors driving people to move in search of better opportunities and more stable living conditions.

Instead of being considered a burden on receiving nations, migrants can be invested as an effective force in the face of climate change, leveraging their skills in areas such as **sustainable agriculture** which is farming in such a way to protect the environment, aid and expand natural resources and to make the best use of nonrenewable resources or renewable energy. As the 2021 White House report shows, migrants can play a vital role in promoting

environmental sustainability through their participation in climate change adaptation programs. The best example of States that have used migrants as a force for climate change.

There are some **international experiences** in using migrants as a force for climate change and establishing sustainable solutions:

The European Union participated in the establishment of "**climate markets**" with the Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), the EU ETS is based on the principle of "cap and trade". The maximum specified amount of greenhouse gases that can be emitted by industries is through emission permits, where each permit gives the right to emit carbon dioxide equivalent. The permits are sold at auctions and can be traded at a price stipulated by the carbon market, which encourages countries to sell and exchange their allowances at an auction, which encourages countries to contribute to the low-carbon economy and also the cost price. Completing the European Green Deal, work is being done to establish a new emissions trading system called ETS2 to cover emissions from buildings, road transport and additional sectors, and a Social Climate Fund (SCF) to address the social impact of carbon pricing in the sectors covered by ETS2, and to ensure that no one is left behind in the green transition.

In 2023, **Kenya** worked to encourage migrants to integrate into clean energy projects. It gave a Congolese refugee living in the Kakuma camp in Kenya, named Vasco, the opportunity to manage a small solar energy network with a capacity of 10 kilowatts, providing clean energy to 200 businesses inside and outside the camp, in addition to many refugee families, most of whom cannot afford to light their homes at night. This made him happy and it contributes to the green economy.

Under Kenya's Refugee Act 2021, opportunities have been created for refugees to participate in the local economy, helping migrants become self-reliant, with Kenya's interest in reforestation projects to combat desertification and provide food to restore ecological balance, alongside assistance from the World Food Programme (WFP), which, through integrating activities into the country's strategic plan, includes the establishment and maintenance of high-impact agricultural infrastructure for tree planting and climate-resilient crop and livestock production, with refugee participation, especially youth, in this, with the programme supporting markets in and around camps and settlements to ensure comprehensive food provision at an affordable price, and

strengthening economic links between refugees and host communities. By 2027, refugees and food-insecure populations in Kenya are expected to have access to sufficient and safe food.

In **Azraq camp in Jordan**, the solar energy project was established with the support of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The Azraq camp is fully operational for solar energy. In 2017, UNHCR installed a new 2 MW solar photovoltaic power plant in Azraq camp. The plant provided free clean energy to around 20,000 Syrian refugees living in shelters connected to the electricity grid at the time. The plant cost 8.75 million euros (\$9.6 million) to build and was fully funded by the IKEA Foundation's Brighter Lives for Refugees campaign. The solar plant will save \$1.5 million each year – which UNHCR can invest in other essential aid – and reduce CO2 emissions by 2,370 tons per year. By then, the construction of the solar power plant had also provided income and training for more than 50 refugees who were employed by the Jordanian Future Renewable Energy Company to help build the plant, solar panel frames, and install the plant's electrical circuits. As a result, they said they gained skills that helped them find work outside the camp.

The refugees helped install and maintain the solar panels. This project not only aims to provide renewable energy, but also to train refugees in the technological skills needed to work in the clean energy sector. This plant was the beginning of the transition to green energy in Jordan.

This camp became the first refugee camp in the world to operate on “clean energy.” This led to the achievement of an important goal of the Sustainable Development Goals, Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy.

In **Burundi’s Nyankanda camp**, there is one Congolese refugee named Kavugwa Chiboleke, who has since settled in the Nyankanda refugee camp in eastern Burundi, home to around 12,000 Congolese refugees in January 2023. A baker who used his previous profession as a baker to provide daily bread for his fellow refugees, he started his business in the camp with financial support from the Negotiation and Electricity Project, which connected Burundi’s refugee camps to the national electricity grid, and aims to provide refugees with greater access to economic opportunities outside the camps. “Being a refugee does not mean you have a disability. It’s not the end of the world,” says Kavugwa Chiboleke. “I am living proof that you can be a refugee and achieve great things. I don’t know any refugee who wants to stay in a precarious and dependent situation indefinitely.”

Proposed recommendations:

This paper recommends adopting an approach similar to the Burundian approach to integrate migrants into society and practice their skills by taking advantage of the opportunity of the presence of 1,200,000 Sudanese refugees. It also recommends providing the opportunity to those who use corn flour in baking bread instead of wheat flour, and accordingly, giving them the opportunity to expand in opening ovens and making them official ovens for the state will contribute to solving Egypt's economic crisis from importing wheat and fully saturating the local market to the extent that saving wheat imports may reach 20%, which exempts Egypt from exposure to global price fluctuations from the doubling of global wheat prices, and also contributes to climate solutions, as corn is grown in a different season than wheat because wheat is a winter crop and corn is a summer crop, which supports the crop rotation system that helps restore the nutritional balance of the soil.

The researchers of the policy paper support adopting the Jordanian approach of establishing a solar energy project and integrating and training migrants/refugees in the technological skills necessary to work in the renewable energy sector. This will help in Egypt’s renewable energy projects, which aim to reach 42% of the

total capacity of the national electricity grid by 2035, distributed as follows: 22% solar, 14% wind, 4% concentrated solar, and 2% hydropower.

It is also noteworthy the remarkable development through which the European Union has developed climate market projects to include transportation and buildings, and this can be used to complete what Egypt has started by providing the opportunity to establish carbon markets under Law No. (13) of 2022, which will contribute effectively to supporting the low-carbon economy and achieving some of the desired goals in the field of combating climate change.

BREAKING NEWS FILE

BY: MARIAM AHMED SHOUSHA - 4TH LEVEL - POLITICAL SCIENCE

“UNEXPLAINED HEAT-WAVE 'HOTSPOTS' ARE POPPING UP ACROSS THE GLOBE.”

So extreme, they cannot be explained by global warming models.

Although 2023 was marked as the world's hottest year with an increase of 2.12 degrees F from the 21st century's average record, 2024 has also experienced having the hottest single day and the hottest summer.

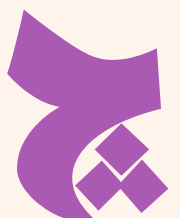
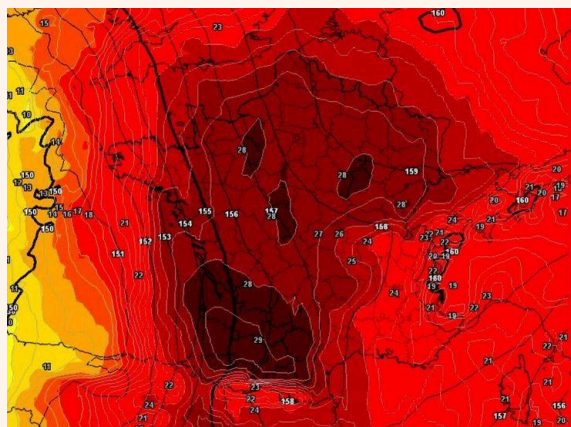
However, the real issue lies in the emergence of a new phenomenon related to experiencing repeated unexpected heat waves in distinct regions across the globe, where these waves fall beyond the prediction or explanation of any climate change model. A recent study shows these heat waves like angry giant skin blotches on almost every continent except Antarctica.

rates compared to 1999, with around 2,325 cases in 2023. Scientists like Kornhuber said "Due to their unprecedented nature, these heat waves are usually linked to very severe health impacts, and can be disastrous for agriculture, vegetation and infrastructure. We're not built for them, and we might not be able to adapt fast enough."

Up till now the reason behind such unexpected waves cannot be specified, but generally, the climbing overall temperature makes heat waves more likely. And the complexity of climate issues lies in its global effect, and the need for legal responsibility and collective international action. Despite this, international legal responsibility of states is still a matter of debate between states on who should bear it, which moves us to the second hot topic.



Scientifically, studies have proven that such heat waves doubled the heat-related death



“FURY AS US ARGUES AGAINST CLIMATE OBLIGATIONS AT TOP UN COURT”

In the dusk of 2024, the United States replies to its faced condemnations in the International Court of Justice for having a legal obligation to combat the climate crisis, on the premise of being the largest historic greenhouse gas emitter. As the United Nations has requested the ICJ's advisory opinion on . On Wednesday 4th of December 2024, the US speech in front of the ICJ advocated for the current UN climate change regime, as Margaret Taylor, the legal adviser at the state department, mentioned that it “embodies the clearest, most specific, and the most current expression of states’ consent to be bound by international law in respect of climate change”. She added that this treaty regime should be the reference for interpreting any climate change legal obligation determined by the court.



These proclamations were faced by major criticism from climate justice activists; as Vishal Prasad, the director of Pacific Islands Students Fighting Climate Change, who replied by accusing the United States for another trial to evade its responsibility as a major polluter and disregarding human rights. Also, Ashfaq Khalfan, Oxfam America’s climate justice director, raised another major concern saying that “It is absurd for the Biden administration to argue before the ICJ that countries do not have clear legal obligations to reduce carbon pollution, especially as it prepares to turn over the executive office to a proven climate denier like president-elect Trump, whose policies are likely to deeply harm US climate action.” This debate reflects the current international controversy whereas the most vulnerable to climate change are arguing for imposing legal accountability on major fossil fuel economies and the major greenhouse gas emitters mainly the US, China, Saudi Arabia.