



## CALL FOR BOOK CHAPTERS

### Climate Change: Cases of Effective Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies in the Global South

Editors: Debra. D. Joseph, PhD. & Roshnie A. Doon, PhD.

#### **About the Editors**

*Debra D. Joseph PhD. (Lecturer Social Work, The University of the West Indies, Cave Hill, Barbados)*

Dr D. Joseph, Honorary Consultant Researcher with the Ni3 Centre is developing a body of work on the social impacts of climate change for vulnerable populations. This includes, but is not confined to, the links between gender inequalities and climate change. Dr. Joseph has done work in the areas of Women Fisher Folk, environmental sustainability, disasters, and climate change. Research completed Tropical Storm Erika-Dominica; Hurricane Maria-Dominica -Family Case Study and impact of female-headed households post Hurricane Maia-Dominica. She received the “Jeremy Collymore Award for Research in Humanitarian Response and Disaster Risk Management”, 2019. Subsequently, the proposed research was completed in 2022 and results submitted for publication.

*Roshnie A. Doon PhD. (Affiliate, The Global Labor Organization, Essen, Germany)*

Dr. R. Doon holds a PhD. in Economic Development Policy, a MSc. in Economics and a BSc. in Economics and Management Studies (with honors) from the University of the West Indies St. Augustine campus. She has undertaken a PhD. Master Class in International Business at the Henley

School of Business from the University of Reading. Dr. Doon academic research interests have focused heavily on the intersection between Labor, Gender, and Education Economics, as well as Applied Econometrics. Here she investigates a wide range of topics which includes higher education instruction, economic implications of Covid-19, returns to schooling, educational mismatch, environmental justice, trade union militancy, climate change, wage inequality, gender wage gaps, economic development policy, education policy, and social policy.

## **Background**

Climate Change is one of the most problematic issues facing the world today. In the face of extreme climate related changes such as the growing intensity of extreme temperatures and metrological events, rising sea levels, and oceanic acidification, it is usually the poorer segments of populations within Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Developing countries, that tend to suffer the most from the actions of more wealthy countries who are major emitters of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) (Akinpar-Elci & Sealy 2014; Baptiste 2016a; Baptiste 2016b; Coker, Wilson, & Pratchett 2014). For more than a century, the industries which produce the most manmade GHG have traditionally been concentrated in the areas of energy (electricity & heat, manufacturing & construction, transportation, other fuel combustion), agriculture, industrial processes, as well as land-use change and forestry (WRI, 2022). Interestingly enough, about 60% of these emissions are produced by 10 countries in the world, namely China, the United States (US), the European Union (EU), India, Indonesia, Russia, Brazil, Japan, Iran, Canada, Japan, and Saudi Arabia, with the US, EU, China, and Russia leading the way as being the largest culprits (Climate Watch 2022).

As these large fossil fuel burning countries continue to grow their economies at the expense of smaller nations, it is unfortunately the poorer countries and regions around the world such as Bangladesh, Sub-Saharan Africa, Central America as well as the Caribbean, that will experience the grimmest of consequences through the frequent passage of tropical cyclones, heavier rainfall, intense flooding, greater incidence of water-borne diseases, droughts and poor harvests (Conner and Krogstad 2018; UNICEF 2019). As the climate crisis intensifies around the world, the most vulnerable in our society, women and children who will feel the disastrous aftereffects. This is indeed the case as the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to see a greater number of children and women, and the most vulnerable segments of the population, becoming displaced by the passage of tropical storms/hurricanes, flooding, and prolonged occurrence of droughts (UNICEF 2019).

In the light of such dislocation, climate change has also been found to be one of the factors driving global income inequality around the world. As a result, while some of the very same GHG emitting countries like the US, may be wealthy enough to fund the implementation of projects and

the setting up of taskforces to reduce their GHG emissions, other developing nations may not be able to do the same because they lack the technical expertise, financial resources, political power, and so on, to build the adaptive capacity to address climate change problems (Ravindranath & Sathaye, 2002; Lemos et al. 2013). Notwithstanding this, the intensification of climate change events is noted to have a significant impact on the livelihoods of the most vulnerable in our society. In particular, crime and violence which are known to become elevated on days which exhibit higher temperatures which may cause significant disruptions to communities (Behrer & Bolotnyy 2022).

Further to this, in developing countries, many Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) operating in coastal communities often lack the resources to adaption to climate related shocks that may negatively affect their business activities (Dale et al. 2022). As a result, many vibrant coastal business communities may ease to exist. In a similar manner, many of these coastal communities in the Caribbean, as well as those in the mountainous regions of the Himalayas are also home to indigenous peoples, and with the anticipated impact of climate change events on these communities, it is expected to influence not only adversely affect their traditional sources of food and food preparation customs, but also their dietary habits (Das & Mishra 2022). Such an erosion to the social and cultural traditions of indigenous tribes around the world through climate change events, is also known to widen gender inequalities, and disempower women and girls. One such example is the declining access to education, and the rise in child marriages, and the spread of female genital mutilation among the Maasai of Kajiado County in Kenya, as an adaptive measure to climate change (Esho et al. 2021).

### **Nature of the Book**

The Impacts of Climate Change (this edited book) explores the needs of particularly vulnerable populations to climate change and proffers solutions for the creation of safe spaces and the reduction of the worst effects of climate change. It is expected that this book will be used by academics, policy makers, social work students, lecturers, non-governmental and government agencies, and other stakeholders to promote advocacy for vulnerable client groups affected by climate change. It is anticipated that the book will not only highlight key issues for environmental sustainability, but in drawing on principles of inclusion and diversity, will celebrate and promote hope and resilience. To this end, we invite contributions from established and emerging scholars from the areas of:

- ❖ Social work
- ❖ Sociology and Psychology
- ❖ Economics

- ❖ Development Studies
- ❖ Law, government, and public policy
- ❖ Social anthropology, and urbanism
- ❖ Tourism
- ❖ Indigenous Peoples
- ❖ Gender
- ❖ Migration

### **Proposed Themes**

Submissions should be original material that has not previously been published. Both empirical and conceptual papers are welcome, and any methodology can be considered if the research meets best academic standards for rigor. Topics/themes of interest of this edited volume include, but are not limited to climate change events related to the following vulnerable populations, with particular emphasis on Case Studies of Mitigation and Adaptation.

1. Climate Change & Infectious Diseases: Persons with HIV/AIDS/ TB/Covid 19
2. Climate Change & Displaced Persons: Refugees/ Asylum Seekers
3. Climate Change & Correctional Institutions: Prisoners living within Different types of Correctional Facilities, i.e., prisons (state, private, federal, juvenile)
4. Climate Change & Human Security: Community members living in Criminal hot spots (Human Security)
5. Climate Change & Indigenous Communities: Indigenous Community members
6. Climate Change & Gender Diverse Populations: Sexual Orientation, LGBTQ Community members
7. Climate Change & Human Trafficking: Victims of Human Trafficking can be within any industry. Particularly interested in the Fishing Industry
8. Climate Change & Female genital mutilation (FGM): Prevalence and Impact of FGM
9. Climate Change & Coastal SME's: Small Business Owners (SME's) in Coastal Areas operating within the Tourism sector
10. Climate Change & Street Dwellers: Health, Housing Precariousness of the Homeless during Climate Change events

Authors may propose other themes/topics, but these must be aligned with the focus of the book, climate change and vulnerable populations. Authors *will not* be required to pay a publishing or administrative fees.

## **Contributors Qualifications**

It is expected that authors who have an academic background have at least a PhD., or currently be in their final year of their programme. For non-academics, it is expected that contributors have at 3 years' experience in their field of expertise.

## **Guidelines for Contributors**

The scholarly contributions of the book are selected based on the submission of an abstract. The abstract submission should include:

1. **The Title of the Article:** The title of your manuscript should be concise, specific, and relevant.
2. **Author details** (Full Name, Institutional Affiliation, and Email, inclusive of a short Biography not more than 150 words).
3. **Abstracts:** The abstract should be a total of about 200 words maximum. The abstract should be a single paragraph and should follow the style of structured abstracts but without headings: 1) **Background:** Place the question addressed in a broad context and highlight the case; 2) **Methods:** Briefly describe the main methods applied. 3) **Results:** Summarize the article's case of mitigation/adaptation; and 4) **Conclusion:** Indicate the main conclusions or interpretations. The abstract should be an objective representation of the article: it must not contain results which are not presented and substantiated in the main text and should not exaggerate the main conclusions
4. **Keywords:** The inclusion of three to ten pertinent keywords that are relevant to the article.
5. All abstracts and full articles are to be submitted to both of the following email addresses:  
[debra.joseph@cavehill.uwi.edu](mailto:debra.joseph@cavehill.uwi.edu) and [vulnerablepopulations2022@gmail.com](mailto:vulnerablepopulations2022@gmail.com)
6. If the Abstract is accepted, the full chapter inclusive of references and appendices should be between 5000-7000 words maximum.
7. **Main Text:** Detailed Guidelines for Formatting your Chapter will be provided after the acceptance of your abstract.
8. All contributions are expected to be original works.
9. Contributors are advised that there is to be strict adherence to the publishers manuscript guidelines, plagiarism guidelines, and references/citation guidelines.

## **Deadlines**

1. **Submission of Abstract:** 4<sup>th</sup> March 2023.
2. **Notification of Acceptance:** 10<sup>th</sup> March 2023.
3. **Submission of the Chapter:** 5<sup>th</sup> June 2023.
4. **Return Reviewed Chapter to Author:** July 2023.

5. Re-Submission of Revised Chapter: August 2023.
6. Publication of the Book: December 2023

### **Publishing House**

Springer-Nature, AA Dordrecht, The Netherlands.

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