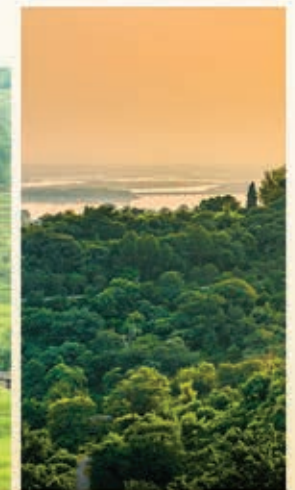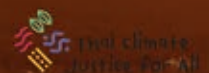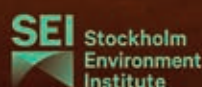# Learned from the Drive of Climate Change

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Cultural Ways of Communities in relation to Climates

Human societies around the world have been established on the foundation of ecosystems, whether it be establishing settlements, obtaining food, utilizing resources, organizing societal structures, or creating customs and ceremonies to foster relationships between humans and nature. Consequently, whether it be natural disasters, droughts, sea-level fluctuations, wildlife migrations, changes in plant biodiversity, or more, every community has a history of awareness, meaning, and lessons learned from changes in climate, for both normal and critical situations.

With diverse ecosystems, local communities possess wisdom and cultures that are closely related to their varied climates. Knowledge and the way of life with respect to the climates are localized. To give an instance, the climatic knowledge of indigenous mountain communities is likely to differ from the coastal fishermen counterpart, or the farmers in wetlands from the northeastern region of Thailand have a different approach to predict and manage the circumstances of paddy fields when compared to the counterpart rendered by the farmers or the gardeners from the central region.

Such cultural diversity has been reflected through various relationships with the climates. The climatic knowledge is thus not as universally defined as in meteorological sciences, which attribute a system of climatic measurements of global climates and determine the climatic schemes for each zone worldwide, establishing common global standards.

Particularly, urban communities, ethnic groups, and local communities closely linked with nature are more dependent on and adaptable to changes

in nature when compared to other groups. These communities have firsthand experience in understanding variations, impacts, and adaptations to changing conditions, serving as the examples for other communities and societies to adapt.

The study of community impacts and adaptations is hereby crucial for both the community and the public, for the in-depth learning of the climate change in real-life contexts, and for developing criteria for assessing risk and area-specific disaster warnings.

In summary, the community practices that are in relation to the climates helps us understand that climate is a local and unique subject, which encompasses both regular patterns and variations, and is a phenomenon linked to humans, nature, and the supernatural in many cultures, representing the way of life to which we and the nature interact with each other.

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Indicative Criteria of Community Practices to Climate Change

In communities in various ecosystems, the cultural indicators of the climate change are as follows:

1. Indicators of climate change: Determine which plants, animals, as well as the natural or supernatural occurrences are the indicators of the climate change, and whether they effectively signal changes in temperature of weather, water, and soils, or lead to natural fluctuations, such as floods, droughts, rising sea levels, windstorms, dry water sources, wildfires, irregular seasonal changes, or lead to changes in natural properties, such as ocean acidity, salinity, sediment levels, plant and animal species being changed, extinct, decreased, migrated, intrusion of foreign plant and animal species, unseasonable occurrences, behavioral changes, sick and dying animals, for example;

2. Impacts resulting from the climate change: The assessments of the societal impacts in several aspects, including health, ecosystems, resources, food and production security, livelihood and economy, cultural traditions, and social relationships, have been conducted by the communities;

3. Causes of climate variability: Various causes of climate change have been assessed by each community, including natural causes and supernatural occurrences which are beyond control of humans, shifts in production systems such as converting the culturally ecological agriculture to monoculture, disintegration of ecosystems and resource base such as deforestation, developmental projects leading to severe environmental and livelihood changes, as well as the global warming-related projects affecting ecosystems,

community practices, and any other factors such as adjustment of survival schemes, their relationship with ecosystems, relocation of people, technology, etc.;

4. Adaptation to climate change: Determine whether such adaptation has taken place for both personal and household levels, whereby the adjustments have been aimed for sustainable resilience such as adjusting crop cultivation practices to increase the byproduct, adjustment of hunting practices, forest and marine resource utilization in response to changing seasons, strengthening resilience of agroforestry and societal forests, protecting water sources, coastal areas, restoring and enhancing plant and animal genetics, restoring system of local agriculture to make compatible with the changing conditions, conserving aquatic animals, adjusting food consumption, preserving food, relocating settlements, changing careers, adjusting resource management systems to mitigate impacts, withholding the risks from societal disasters, adjusting production systems, economic systems, etc.;

5. Culture and Relation with Climates: This includes attributing meanings to climate change, traditional knowledge to handle and build resilience, local customs, reiterating the respect of nature and strengthening community, local knowledge in forecasting, preventing, and mitigating impacts, helping affected individuals in the community, and conducting a community-based learning.

The indicative criteria of community practices to the climate change thereof are merely a compilation from various sources. However, for a thorough study, each community is required to establish their own criteria via the following methods:

1. Understanding local knowledge to describe the ecosystems;

2. Requiring the communities to prepare indicators of the changes and impacts of global warming in various aspects;

3. Analyzing data from the indicators as set out by the community for comparison with the scientific data on climate

change, the environment, and the resources to specify intercon-nected explanations.

4.Raising awareness to the communities regarding the changes in nature to which the community can indicate via specifying their linkage among causes and impacts.

5.Requiring the communities to collaboratively prepare the schemes to build resilience in preventing the impacts, adapting, and developing schemes to survival that may be encountered with the climate change with stability and sustainability.

6.Seeking cooperation with various sectors to learn and support the community adaptation.

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The Societal Impact resulting from the Climate Change

The heart of the key problems of climate change affecting the communities is the fluctuation of nature, which is unpredictably the basis for community livelihoods. Such unpredictability makes it impossible for the communities to rely on local knowledge derived from crystallizing cultural adaptation to the normal climate pattern in predicting and to determining their way of life under change.

Climate change has created conditions of fluctuations, unpredictability, contradictions, and disparity, varying the identification of the community itself through its relationship with nature, through creation of societal and social relations.

These relationship systems are schematically settled with the certain nature and resources, resulting in value systems, beliefs, cultural practices, livelihood, so certain limitations may occur resulting from such schemes.

The Diverse Distinction of Impacts and Adaptations

Not only do environmental factors differentiate cultural patterns in relation to climate, but the geopolitical factors, development, and others may also result in different impacts and adaptations as follows:

1.Indigenous communities and communities located independently from the state and market mechanisms, have a higher adaptive flexibility than the local communities under the state and market management framework.

2.Communities with smaller and less complex structures can adapt more easily than large communities do.

3.Communities located in a fruitful environment and resources are more stable than communities in vulnerable areas (in environmental, economic, and social aspects).

4.Communities that have experienced lessons in facing environmental, economic, and social changes can adapt better than those who have not.

5.Communities with diverse environmental, cultural, economic, production, and social relations have more flexibility in adapting to climate conditions or other impacts.

To finally conclude, the culture is the heart of adaptation encompassing throughout providing the meanings, predicting, and managing relationships with nature (establishing settlements, rights to resources, production plans, etc.), both in terms of beneficence and disasters.

The cultural diversity is a key factor of the alternative corpus in sharing, learning, and adapting.

The culture is a multidimensional aspect of self-identity, community members' common values, from the elderly to the young generation. It is both a limitation and an opportunity; the limitation is in adhering to traditional patterns, economic plans, whereby the opportunities are for creating new cultures in climate change to make the values common.

The culture of being aware of the circumstances, and being a comrade-in-arms in the society, is the culture required to be rapidly constructed though listening to voices not heard, learning, and working together.

Introduction of Paradigms of Global Climatology, Atmospheric Science

Paradigms of global climatology or global-level educational units have developed since the era of scientific revolutions and progressed into an industrial revolution in the 18th century, focusing on the collection of vital scientific data globally and studying the past which became 'meteorology' used to comprehend the conditions of nature, economics, society, and human politics.

The paradigms of global climatology have transformed the understandings of atmospheric science from local culture to global science, creating a conceptual framework where climate is a collective entity of the world for which it could be studied, measured, predicted, and managed. It is an essential part of geopolitics of transformation of civilizations, economics, and global societies, for both controlling and influencing adaptation, or, in other words, the globalization. The climates have become an asset, commodity, capital allocation, and climate are also expected to be the turning point into the 'new paradigm' of human-environment-society relationships.

Although the paradigms global climatology has prospered and become a core process used by states for communication and policy planning such as farming, irrigation, resource management,

and economic development, traditional cultural climatology of various communities and at the national level still exists, preserved through rituals, ceremonies, and various ways of life. However, it is integrated into the framework of scientific climatology.

Important concepts include the use of meteorology, hydrography, etc. to determine the resource allocation policies such as water management for agriculture, and national disasters, and others.

Until the problem of climate change has become a global issue and has become a policy framework that every country must accelerate the determination of schemes and measures, the process of the climate recognition has been carried on within the framework of climate change, currently problematic, or referred to as the 'global warming.'

The Official Term that Causes 'Confusion'

The official term is "Climate Change," a term that doesn't clearly indicate how the change occurs. Moreover, from the general public's understandings, the climate has been changed already, but it's seasonally, and, importantly, in society, we don't have the word "climate" directly translated from "Climate." – we have words like "season" or "rain" instead. If it doesn't follow the seasons, it is often said, "It's raining out of season." In cultural customs, there is a be-lief that is not only based on the physical phenomenon, but also social beliefs of not complying with the customs that cause the wrath of not raining taking place seasonally. Therefore, as per coining the new terms such as "Climate Disasters," "Climate Justice," and others, these sets of understandings to certain groups

of society are required to be specifically constructed in order to enable collective understandings.

As a result of this, communication by using the term "global warming" seems easier to understand. Even though, as a matter of fact, global warming in some contexts might mean heavy rain, flooding, and other natural disasters which attribute the symptom of the global warming – this is because the individuals can link the increasing temperature with a global issue. On the other hand, the newly coined term "Global Boiling" by Mr. António Guterres needs to be pursued further to see whether it can make society understand and become enthusiastically aware.

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Global Warming Perceived as a Distant Issue

Even though climate change affects people from all walks of life, many still perceive it as a distant issue; for example, the image of Arctic ice being melted, negatively affecting the polar bears, or providing the rising global average temperature may not be connectively perceived by individuals. On the other hand, their everyday environmental concerns like PM 2.5 pollution, wildfires, floods, droughts, soil salinity, diseases, insect infestations, and biodiversity loss are not always linked to climate change problems, leading to a lack of attention to climate change issues.

Besides being distant in terms of the problems and the impacts, communication regarding the global warming distances people from the hope of better changes since the government, private sectors, and academics emphasize the importance on greenhouse gas mitigation, overshadowing the individuals' adaptation efforts. As a result, people tend to focus on reducing greenhouse gases, even though their contribution is relatively small compared to industrial sectors emitting the large amount of the greenhouse gases, and this will be even more hopeless when perceived globally due to the fact that the world's major greenhouse gases emitted are from developed countries like China, the United States, European countries, etc. which are the superpowers. Thus, such emphasis on mitigation rather than adaptation makes the climate change issues distant to the public.

As a consequence, many individuals do not connect the problems regarding the global warming they have faced even though, as the matter of fact, the other problems, such as the PM 2.5 crisis, droughts, regression of food and agriculture production, disease outbreaks like COVID, floods, and volatile weather, are all

interconnected with global warming issues.

Taking a deeper look at different groups within the population, those who directly rely on direct ecosystems and natural resources like communities in forest areas, riverbanks, and coastal regions, farmers, and others whose livelihoods depend on the climates, are the most aware of climate change via soils, waters, floras and faunas, farming, gardening, and ways of survival which are most cognitive to the global warming through relying on local knowledge and everyday observations to understand these changes.

In contrast, urban individuals, especially of the middle class, may have more access to global warming information when compared with the rural counterpart, but the impact of climate change on their lives is not as pronounced as it is for rural and less privileged communities; this has led to a limited awareness of climate change – or even if recognized among the new generation individuals, the strong connection to rural communities has been deficient.

Paradigms of Carbonism

The important scientific concept in studying the impacts of climate change is "Carbonism." This concept primarily focuses on increasing the levels of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the atmosphere, which has been elevated to the status of the main contributor to global warming. CO_2, once a natural gas, is now at the center of the global warming issue whereby the world shall attempt to reduce, sequester, and even turn it into a commodity for trading carbon rights under market mechanisms.

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The study aims to dissect individual problem-contributing components. However, as per the issues of the paradigm being separable, starting with the issues related to degradation of ecosystems in nature due to modern development which focuses specifically on climate change (while the community practices do not differentiate the climates of skies and rains from the integral issues of the environment which is not separated from the societal issues) and aims to reduce the problems associated with climate change, into just a few and particular types of greenhouse gases, with emphasis on carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions as the principal issue, various policies and academic efforts are consequently directed at managing carbon emissions.

Not only does the process of separation aforesaid reduce the ecological complexity into carbons, it also dissolves the structural issues of unsustainable and unjust development, whether it be the economic growth which is naturally destructive and affects the community livelihoods, emphasis on expand the fossil fuel-based

energy businesses, conducting monoculture, industrial development, and others under the paradigm of liberal capitalism since the capitalist system plays a role in mitigating the issues and responsibilities of destruction in nature except only for the carbon management.

It is at utmost contradiction when the ecological problems collapse back in the Anthropocene era, reflecting through climate change issues caused by the capitalist system that turns nature into production factors and commodities and monopolizes it within a private ownership system. However, the capitalist system has succeeded in turning climate issues, which are indicators of the failure of capitalism, into tools to address problems using the separation, reduction, and transformation of carbon into assets in the carbon market system. With the concepts of carbon offset, carbon market, and carbon credit, all of these have formed into the Carbon Capitalism System, which expands the capitalist system further and generates new carbon business benefits unrelated to greenhouse gas reduction, environmental restoration, and adjusting human-nature relationships.

The results of shaping the carbon market approach (Paradigm of Carbonism) have evolved into the main framework for global and national policies. This process has hindered the understanding of societies in their diverse cultural contexts of the community, which are connected with and impacted by various climate changes. Consequently, when the governments and mass media attempt to raise societal awareness about the climate change through the carbon market approach, it makes people feel disconnected from the global issues and see the global warming issues as a boundaryless problem. The industrialized countries are the major global-level impact contributors, and thus the public perceives its role as limited, leading to a lack of awareness of enthusiasm concerning global warming, the most significant issue of humanity.

Climate Change and Justice

The changes in climate conditions that bears a global impact have been caused by the development of fossil fuel-based energy since the 18th century within the global system where, while countries with centralized capitalism and industrialized marginal countries with higher contributions to greenhouse gas emissions are primarily responsible for global warming, developing nations also face its impacts, albeit with lower contributions, leading to discussions on climate justice.

Climate justice can be viewed in various dimensions as follows:

1.Justice in access to and setting of the rules and regulations, as well as the management of carbon policies: It is an issue for experts to be addressed, and the communication is often made Western-centric, playing a role in setting certain international rules and regulations, and is the origin of the Conference of the Parties (COP) driven by the liberal market-oriented ideas.

2.Social justice: Different groups within populations are affected differently, with marginal individuals, ladies, vulnerable communities, tribes, and locals situated in ecological sites facing more severe impacts yet less voices. However, debates center around the issue who emits the most gases, calculated by national units or per capita, current or historical data.

3.Regional justice: Some communities may have their land seized for afforestation to acquire carbon credits, benefiting the countries causing resource depletion; or, the vulnerable communities are required to adjust their production and resource use whereas other sections aren't required to do so.

4.Generational justice: The actions conducted by Generations X and Y individuals or by the middle- and upper-class dwellers in the industrialized city contribute in global warming issues, subsequently imposing a burden on future generations.

5.Ecological justice: Environmental rights are often traded for carbon wealth.

Diversity in Climate Change Campaigns

Since the establishment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988, which brought together scientists from around the world, and the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992, the world has become increasingly aware of the issue of climate change. Such awareness has led to global advocacy efforts by governments, academic institutions, media, and civil society.

Current climate change advocacy to handle the current global warming issues can be sought and categorized into several streams:

1. Popular Technology Trends: At the individual level, such as the development of energy-efficient devices, solar panels, electric trains, etc. and on an organizational and public levels, such as public transportation via electric means, food production, as well as the adoption of low-energy consumption products, etc.

2.Renewable Energy Trends: These initiatives focus on replacing fossil fuels with various forms of renewable energy sources, such as discontinuing and reducing fossil fuel-based energy.

3. Market Mechanism Trends: Creating carbon trading markets and investing carbon-related businesses are sought to incentivize the transfer of responsibility for reducing emissions to the highest benefit.

4. Reforestation Trends: To give an instance, afforestation and reforestation are to be performed to maintain naturally green areas on both land and sea.

5. Consumption Trends: This involves reducing meat consumption or shifting to plant-based foods (mono-crops) into the foods from a sustainable agriculture system.

6. Green Urban Design Trends: This includes creating urban, fundamental structures (roads, public spaces, housing, management of renewable energy wastes) to accommodate, adapt, and mitigate gas emissions.

7. Local Environmental-Cultural and Economic Trends: Emphasizing the importance of local ways of customs and community livelihoods, the sustainable utilization of resources in terms of the forest management, traditional agriculture, sustainable agriculture, and others in order to serve as a prototype of the resource management for both proactive and reactive aspects.

8. Ecological-Political Trends: Such subject has been questioned and expressed criticism of the unjust structures of development that contribute to global warming and project the impacts to the public where marginal individuals have been mostly affected, for which the subject has been proposed to adjust the policies regarding the redistribution of power, community involvement, and the recognition of community rights, for instance.

Each trend places varying strategic emphasis: some focus on individual behaviors (eating, using, consumption, lifestyle); some emphasize changing mindsets, values, and community lifestyles, moving toward environmental cultures, both traditional and modern; some target structural issues, such as energy policy system

structures and resource management systems that require new policy designs; others concentrate on economic mechanisms through markets, like imposing pressure and incentives to change behaviors.

Problems and Limitations on Climate Change Campaigns

1. Lack of Connection: Although the society acknowledges the issues related to climate change, such as PM 2.5 air pollution, wildfires, droughts, food insecurity, natural disasters, and others, the society would often be desirable to recognize and address these issues separately where the connection between these issues and the broader problem of global warming has been deficient, while the drive on global warming issues on a global and national are not effectively linked to scientific data, such as rising temperatures, melting polar ice, species extinction, to make compatible with for people's daily lives. Similarly but contrarily, the driven efforts of the individuals, such as community forests, sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, safeguarding areas of food resources, opposing industrial estates (monoculture), coal-fired power plants, and others, which directly are the global warming issues, are often not directly seen as climate change actions. As a result, the proposed solutions to global warming often fail to address the holistic perspective; for instance, the drive emphasizes on conservation of the environment but lacks focus on the justice, or the drive emphasizes on the technology but lacks focus on dimension of disparities; the drive emphasizes on behaviors but not structural connections; or the structures have been driven, but there has been no initiative for the individuals to change.

2. Lack of Clear and Substantial Targets: Let alone the representation of what capacity of the gas emissions has been emitted in total and per capita in Thailand, and of the target of reducing the gas emissions, which are overly abstract (viewed as a whole and numerally), the lack of clear and comprehensive goals for reducing carbon emissions in Thailand, both in terms of the overall emission reduction and sector-specific targets, leads to vague and unrealistic presentations of numerical targets; to sample, the energy, industry, city, agriculture, and forestry sectors shall set these goals for reducing and absorbing gas emissions along with the systems, the mechanisms, and the transitional process to be implemented.

3. Lack of Multi-Dimensional Communication: Climate change campaigns often lack multi-dimensional and human-centric communication that goes beyond physical-scientific and economic dimensions. Effective communication should create awareness, inspire hope, and generate transformative power beyond the physical-scientific and economic dimensions of the science and economics.

4. Lack of Broad Public Participation: Although there are climate action initiatives like the Climate Strike movement, they often focus on the youth and do not provide a wide platform for every group to present the issues, reflect on the lessons, propose the goals, and drive the changes in order to treat the global warming issues as a public concern for every group.

5. Lack of Driven Coordination and Platforms: The absence of coordinated efforts and platforms hinders the convergence of efforts and the creation of strategic focal points for driving change. While a single central mechanism is not necessary, there should be platforms for sharing information, knowledge, and collaborative actions - clear strategic mechanisms for achieving specific goals, such as the mechanisms regarding strategies, policies, communications,

academics, or connecting people, are necessary.

To address these past limitations and the urgency of raising awareness and acting on climate change, it is crucial to approach the target audience, connecting global warming to livelihood and quality of life issues and linking them to the root causes of the problem. By promoting hope and setting clear goals for change on both macro and micro levels, significant change can be achieved in transforming people's lifestyles towards low-carbon living, pushing for public policy proposals with citizen participation in key areas such as energy, industry, agriculture, and forestry, all contributing to a sustainable and just environmental and social landscape.

The lessons learned from the past social movement drive are as follows:

1) The scope for the issues of climate change is broad and complex, spanning all aspects of social development, including energy, agriculture, industry, forestry, oceans, etc., encompassing at various levels, from individuals and communities to cities, nations, and the world, and encompassing multiple goals such as mitigation, adaptation, loss, and damage. Therefore, addressing these climate challenges is not a solitary endeavor with one-issue, one-policy, one-law, or one-mechanism subject. Instead, it necessitates the establishment of a common mindset and structural framework. The forceful and substantial drive concerning the climate change issues involves recognizing the interconnectedness of people's diverse ways of lives, understanding environmental justice, economics, society, and politics, i.e. the decentralization of power and the citizen's rights to the participation in managing

environmental factors, and the capability to build resilience, adapt, and design a way of life that can confront changes effectively, implying that the climate change policy directions must be linked to sustainable development goals (SDGs).

2) Making climate change a matter of hope for the people: Every individual, even the marginalized ones, is entitled to active participation. Creating exceptional awareness in any aspect, such as presenting unavoidable consequences, or, on the other hand, proposing that everything is manageable through state policies or carbon market mechanisms alone, cannot foster hope and the capacity for change among the public. Additionally, solely focusing on individual behaviors (such as resource conservation, energy efficiency, waste reduction, etc.) without addressing structural issues that can be changed to be fair and sustainable (like energy plans, forest management policies, sustainable agriculture development, etc.) can create a gap between individuals and systems that lack transformative power. **Therefore, the focus should be on recognizing and addressing structural issues, which are the strategies of substantially systematic transformation, integrated with the development of individuals' and communities' adaptive capacities for resilience and sustainability in policy participation to the individuals and the community groups.**

3) Ensuring diverse and equitable spaces for awareness and driving climate change. The current understanding and policymaking related to global and Thai climate change scenarios is limited to scientific climate knowledge (treating the global warming issue as the greenhouse gases to be reduced emission and to be absorbed) and market-based carbon economics (treating carbon as a valuable economic asset, incentivizing emissions reduction through market mechanisms and managing it as a tradable commodity). Such issue is narrowly framed within the confines of specialized knowledge and the expertise on both sides. The direction of

climate change is segregated from social life and the structural development issues that exacerbate inequality and injustice. This leads to diverse impacts on people's stories, problems, and ways of life that are interconnected and influence climate change in various dimensions such as a cultural aspect, gender dynamics, equity concerns, and the capacity for adaptation, all of which have received limited attention. **Therefore, reducing the constraints on knowledge that impact policymaking is crucial by opening up the spectrum of ideas and actions against the climate change issues in their diverse social dimensions;** with respect to this, such approach not only bridges the gap between scientific aspects (answering questions of cause, physical factors, and solutions) and social aspects (perception, meaning, and how people relate to nature and society), but also provides significant possibilities for addressing the multifaceted challenges and empowering marginalized individuals and communities that have been historically excluded or forgotten by policies to participate in their own empowered way.

4) Creating knowledge and understanding of the impact and adaptation of diverse and multidimensional societies. The current issue of knowledge regarding the climate change is that there has been the sets of information and explanation rendered worldwide and overall nationwide. However, there is a lack of in-depth knowledge about how different people and communities, especially marginalized ones directly affected by climate, change, perceive, and adapt to it, what the conditions and factors that enhance their resilience are, as well as lack of a developed knowledge on people adaptation power that causes policy proposals to revolve around large-scale carbon management systems that are rigid, inflexible, not diverse, and not connected to people's lives. There are no new policies aimed at the change from the grassroots, and, importantly, various policies, such as afforestation for carbon credits and the development of clean energy through dam construction,

and natural gas initiatives etc., continue to impact food security, ecological sustainability, resource bases, and community livelihoods. **Therefore, developing knowledge and understanding in diverse people's lives that affected, adapt, plays a proactive role in enhancing the schemes of systematic climate change management, broadens social horizons. Understandings of the climate change amidst societal diversity to the societies all through real-life experiences will expand the scope of the social agendas and policies to further widen and be in relation to the social livelihoods.**

5) Raising awareness and driving diverse societies with inter-connected grassroots is an essential strategy. When necessary, it is imperative to invest time in maturity and systematically support grassroots initiatives. The complexity and remoteness of climate change issues, coupled with their predominantly market-based carbon market policy approach, necessitates the robust development of grassroots concepts, knowledge, and social practices such as conducting a collaborative community-based applied research, nurturing the new generation of each locality to be an active local leadership, and driving societal engagement, being a role model for adapting and participating in problem solving. **Thus, building grassroots strength through knowledge, adaptability, self-management, and community mobilization may seem slow but is a vital policy turning point when the power has been hoarded with aligned quality and quantity** – such approach is more impactful than broad, unfocused campaigns.

Proposal for Advocating the Drive of Climate Change

1) Integrating the Multifaceted Issue of Climate Change to develop policy monitoring guidelines and to comprehensively develop policy proposals, not manageable through single-dimensional policy or legislation The policies must be driven with diversified approaches that are interconnected with structural dimensions regarding development with non-sustainable development and non-justice aspects represented through issues, areas, and target groups, such as energy policies affecting consumers and communities, forest and marine management policies impacting local communities and ecosystems, agriculture policies related to food security, and the ecological-economic foundation of small-scale agricultural communities, etc. whereby all of these should contribute to a common approach to addressing climate change issues, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions as well as sustainable and just adaptation strategies.

2) Monitoring and Raising Awareness in global and national trends of drive in order to make the public to stay informed and proactively engage in shaping climate policy changes that could affect the environment and people's lifestyles, such as policy debates regarding energy transition from fossil fuels to renewables, regarding carbon markets and credits, the transition from monoculture to agroecology, and regarding monoculture forest management in relation to community-based forest management in the face of climate change, food security, and economy, as well as regarding green growth in relation to sustainable development from grassroots, etc.

3) Studying and publicizing Stories of Success from various communities' experiences in adapting to and managing climate change issues. This includes experiences in resource management, creating food security, sustainable agriculture system development, and renewable energy management – these lessons have been drawn from both domestic and international contexts, serving as inspirational examples for people to take action towards climate change adaptation and mitigation.

4) Practical research on strategies for diverse groups confronting climate change challenges, such as indigenous populations, small-scale farmers, local communities, and others. Additionally, the research explores future prospects and designs resilience strategies for climate change adaptation aimed to empower these diverse groups and serve as a foundation for bottom-up policy development. Practical research doesn't only pioneer the horizon of knowledge, understanding, and determination of policy with a wide, multidimensional approach to link and support people's lives comprehensively, but it is also a significant tool for building community resilience.

5) Empowering Enthusiasm on Driving the Policy and Societal Ways for Next Generations. This can be achieved by engaging in practical training and activities with new-generation urban and rural populations who are aware and motivated to drive changes via creating a learning process that allows them to creatively develop and drive their social development closely linked to their own backgrounds and experiences.

6) Utilizing Various Art Forms for Advocacy. Climate change is not just a scientific or environmental issue; it's also a cultural one. To engage societies with various perspectives and sensitivities to environmental and climate issues, utilizing art forms, like photography, visual arts, theater, music, literature, and creative works suitable for the target audience, is necessary as recently seen where many

emerging artists globally have been producing art that reflects the pressing global warming issues and have become an integral part of the worldwide social change movement.

A New Direction of Advocacy for the Drive of Climate Change

Overview: Communicating to raise public awareness, prioritizing climate change as the most major issue and linking it to issue of inequality that civilians have to face by emphasizing the importance of setting forth policies that address the consequences of climate change and help those who experience losses and damages while rapidly building community resilience and facilitating adaptation to climate change for various communities.

Regarding greenhouse gas reduction policies, it is crucial not to be entangled with the carbon market, carbon credits, which can lead to "greenwashing" by the capitalistic groups not genuinely committed to reducing greenhouse gases because such doctrinal groups are more driven by business interests than concerns of nature, and they primarily serve as incentives for those causing pollution rather than holding them naturally and socially accountable for their actions.

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I n terms of the drive of climate policy:

1) Urgently transitioning from fossil fuels to sustainable and just, renewable energy through discontinuing all forms of fossil fuel-based energy and encouraging the individuals to manage diversified and equitable renewable energy sources such as solar cells, wind energy, bioenergy by encouraging it as social welfare where the individuals are entitled to income generation, and free energy sharing, fostering a socially inclusive energy system that everyone can access and benefit from. The public recognizes that the fossil energy industry is a major contributor to the global warming.

2) As per the industries, the public shall be aware that a considerable number of industries still use fossil energy sources contributing to issues like PM 2.5 pollution and global warming.

The industrial sector shall acknowledge the necessity of transitioning into renewable energy sources.

3) In urban areas, the public is awakening and adapting behaviors towards urban lifestyle planning and recognizing the significance of creating collaborative community management systems in various aspects.

4) As per the agriculture, the public should understand the connection between global warming, the global food ecosystem, food-producing communities, and food security, and should also recognize that the large-scale chemical agriculture system is a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, highlighting the importance of organic agriculture as a crucial element in reducing greenhouse gases.

5) In terms of forestry, the public should recognize the significance of forest restoration led by communities and the public, understanding that monoculture tree planting does not significantly contribute in addressing climate change and lacks biodiversity; instead, increasing green spaces beyond state-owned forest areas is crucial.

6) As per the oceans and coastlines, the public should recognize the significance of safeguarding coastal ecosystems and supporting local communities in restoring coastal ecosystems to mitigate the effects of global warming.