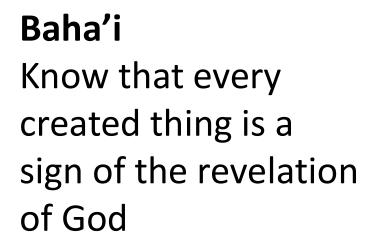


Caring for Our Common Home











Buddhism

Uproot greed, anger and delusion, not the sacred forests of the Earth.



Christian

What is the kingdom of God like? It is like a mustard seed that someone took and sowed in the garden. It grew and became a tree and the birds of the air made their nests in its branches.



Islam

Have you not considered how Allah sets forth a parable of a good word being like a good tree whose root is firm and whose branches are in heaven?





Jewish

When God created the first human beings, God led them around all the trees of the Garden of Eden and said: "See my works how beautiful and praiseworthy they are! Think of this and do not corrupt or destroy my world, for if you do so there will be no one to put it back together."





Sikh

Air is the Guru
Water is the father
And Earth is the Great
Mother of All



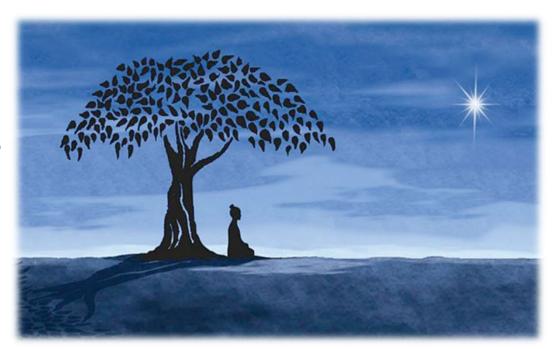


Hindu

I am the fragrance of the Earth

the heat in the fire.

I am the Lord of all that lives.





We join with the earth and with each other

To bring new life to the land To restore the waters To refresh the air



We join with the earth and with each other

To renew the forests
To care for the plants
To protect the creatures
We join with the earth and with each other.



To celebrate the seas
To rejoice in the sunlight
To sing the song of the stars

We join with the earth and with each other.

To recall our destiny
To renew our spirits
To reinvigorate our bodies
We join with the earth and with each other.





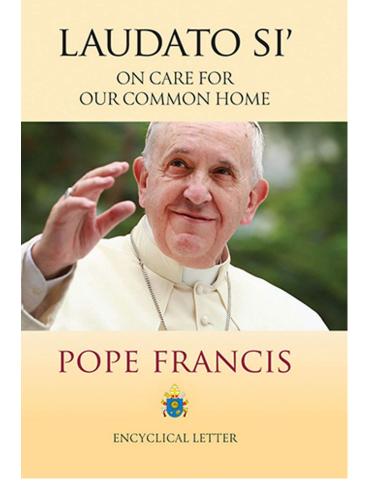
To recreate the human community
To promote justice and peace
To remember our children

We join with the earth and with each other, as many and diverse expressions of one loving mystery, for the healing of the earth and the renewal of all life. Amen.









- Released in May 2015
- 'Laudato Si': May You be Praised
- Rooted in St. Francis of Assisi's spirituality)
- All believers and nonbelievers invited to work together for our common home.





LAUDATO SI' ON CARE FOR **OUR COMMON HOME** POPE FRANCIS ENCYCLICAL LETTER

- Helped by world's top climate scientists, theologians, anthropologists, philosophers, sociologists
- Pope Francis encourages us to:
 - o listen to the cry of the earth
 - listen to the cry of the poor
 - reflect on the roots of this crisis



ON CARE FOR OUR COMMON HOME



- Introductory words
- Chapter 1: "What is happening to our common home?"
- Chapter 2: "The Gospel of Creation"
- Chapter 3: "The Human Roots of the Ecological Crisis"
- Chapter 4: "Integral Ecology"
- Chapter 5: "Lines of Approach & Action"
- Chapter 6: "Ecological Education & Spirituality"

Introductory Words

Chapter 1:

What is Happening to Our Common Home







Laudato Si' is rooted in the spirituality of St. Francis:

"Saint Francis of Assisi reminds us that our common home is like a sister with whom we share our life, and a beautiful mother who opens her arms to embrace us..."





(Laudato Si', 1)

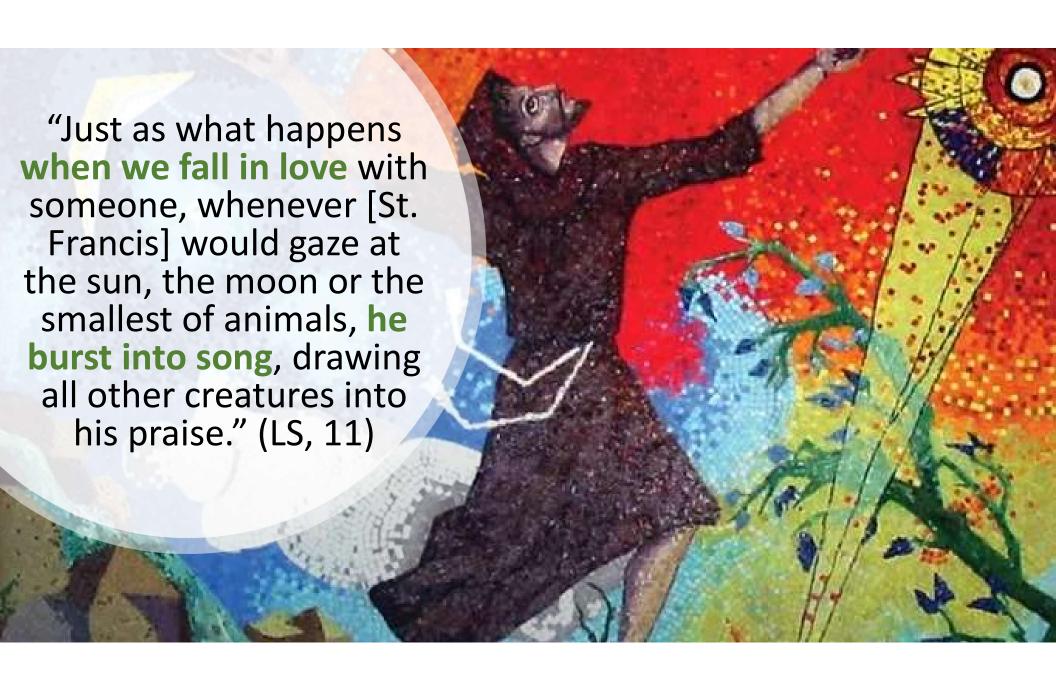


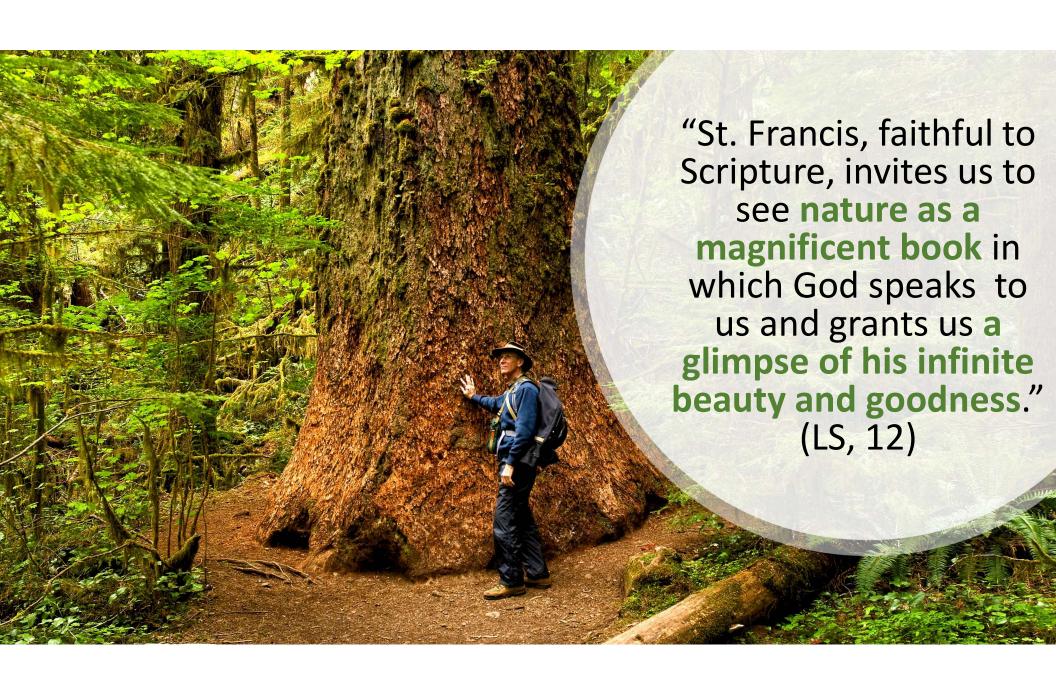


Laudato Si urges us all to listen to the signs of the times in light of the Gospel Our Sister now cries out to us...(LS, 2)

- the cry of the earth
- the cry of the poor
- the science
- call of our faith
- the youth of the world















Chapter 1:

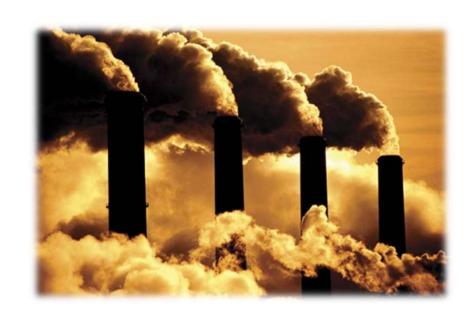
What is Happening to

Our Common Home



What is happening to Our Common Home?

"Our goal [is to] become painfully aware, to dare to turn what is happening to the world into our own personal suffering and thus to discover what each of us can do about it" (LS, 19).

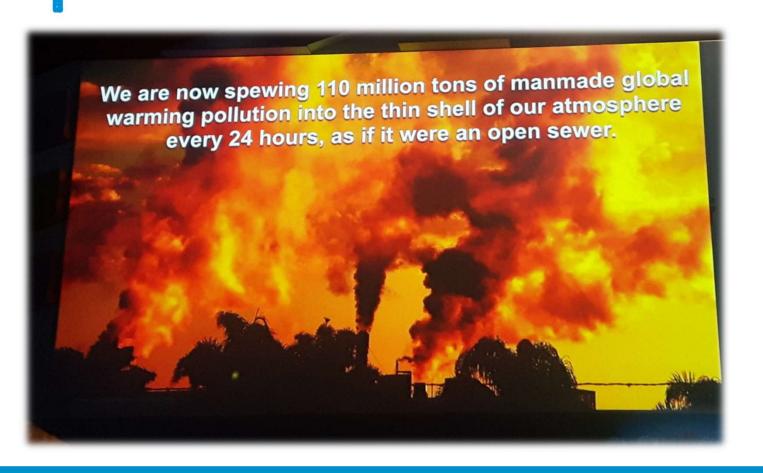


What is happening to Our Common Home?

- Pollution & climate change
- Throwaway culture
- The Issue of Water
- Loss of Bio-diversity
- Decline in quality of human life & breakdown of society
- Global Inequality
- Weak Responses

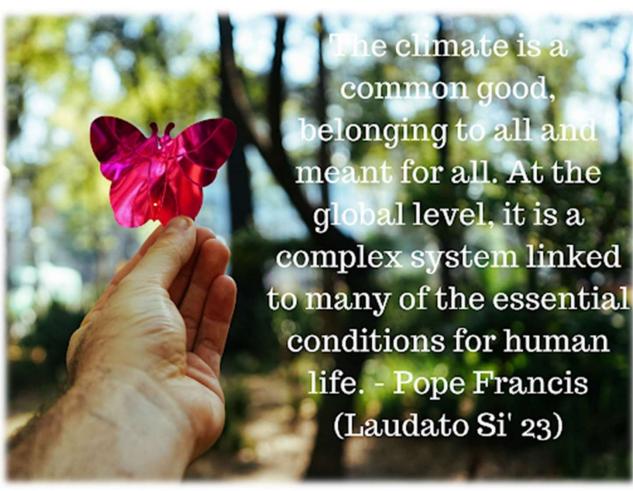


I. Pollution and climate change



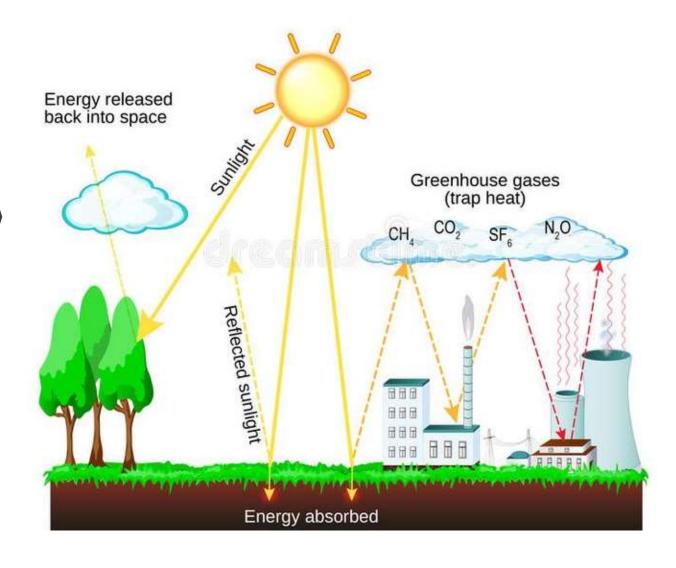
"The earth, our home, is beginning to look more and more like an immense pile of filth" (LS 21)

- "A disturbing warming of the climatic system...
- ... aggravated by a model of development based on the intensive use of fossil fuels, which is at the heart of the worldwide energy system." (LS 23)

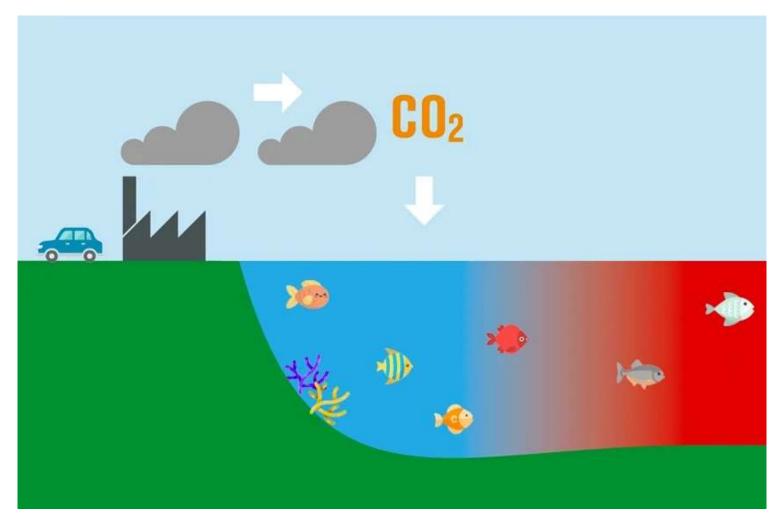


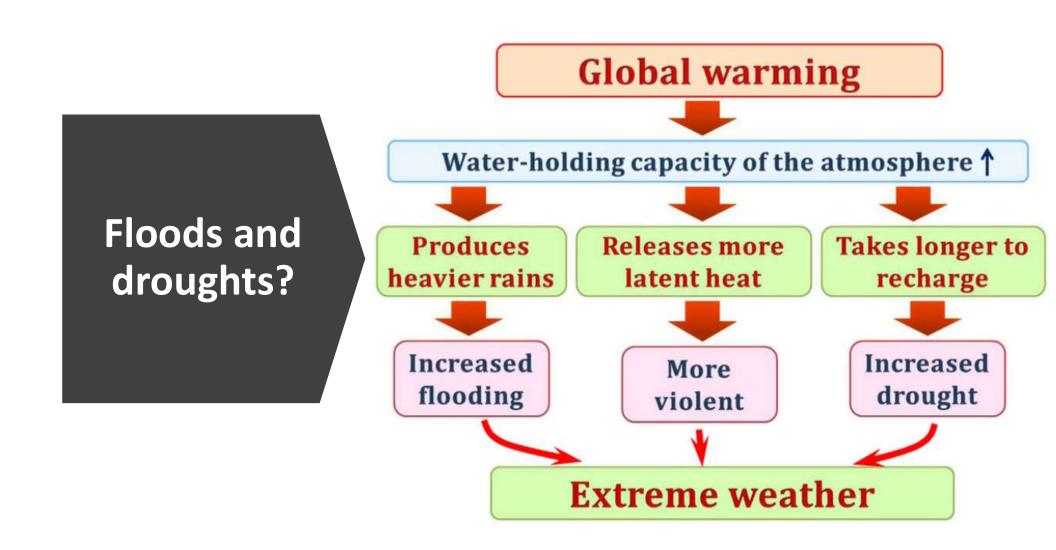
Greenhouse effect

Why Global Warming?

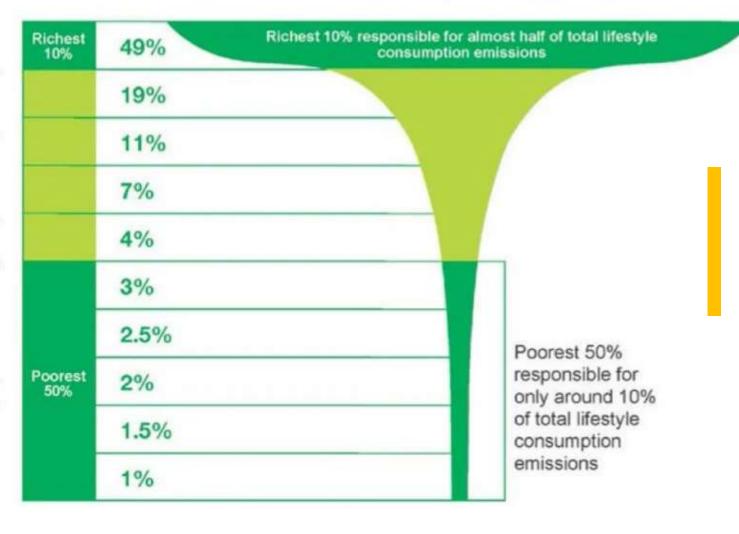


CO2 effect on the Sea





Percentage of CO₂ emissions by world population



Richest 10% emit 49% of global CO2 emissions

Poorest 50% emit 10% of global CO2

Ireland's Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Ireland emits more greenhouse gases than the 400M poorest people on earth



We produce 1 on these / person / month

Global Warming Effects – Extreme temperatures



Temperature extremes in China during 2023



Global Warming Effects - Wildfires



The shells of burnt out houses and buildings are left after wildfires driven by high winds spread across most of the town in Lahaina on Maui, Hawaii on 11 August



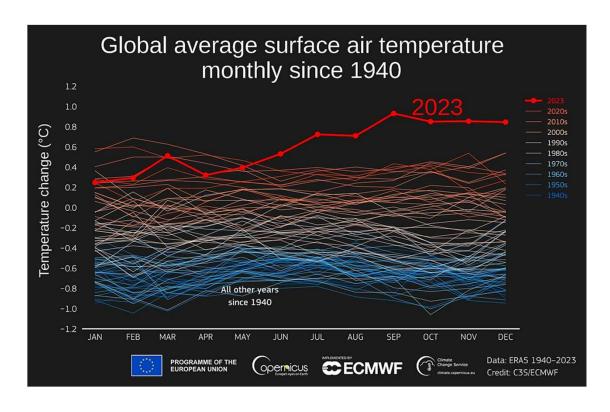
Global Warming Effects – Intense Rainfalls



Intense rainfall from Storm Daniel in Libya's eastern region caused the collapse of two dams south of the city of Derna, sweeping away entire neighborhoods



Global Warming Effects – Much higher temperatures





Global Warming Effects – Melting of Glaciers



Melting of the west Antarctic ice sheet could raise global sea level by several metres

Rising sea levels – Future Disappearance of Cities and Small Island Nations

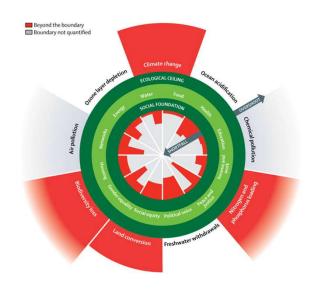




Ecological Overshoot of Nations

Ecological Ceiling - No country currently meets the basic needs of its residents at asustainable level



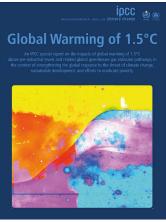


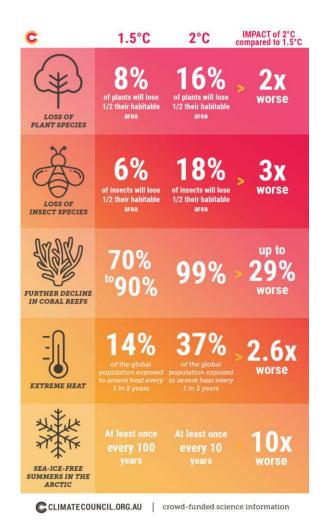
- Paris Agreement (2015)
 Legally binding international treaty on climate change
- Adopted at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21)
- Goal: To limit the temperature increase well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels
- Recent years: To limit global warming to 1.5°C by the end of this century.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Report October 2018

Dire consequences
 should the world fail to reduce
 greenhouse gas emissions
 by 50%

by 2030







II. The Issue of Water



- Lack of water (esp. Africa) (LS 28)
- Poor drinking water quality, polluted (LS 29)
- Privatisation of water (LS 30)
- Water wasted by those who have it (LS 30)
- Drinkable water: human right (LS 30)
- Women, young girls: Forced to have sex in exchange for drinking water

III. Loss of Biodiversity

"It is not enough to think of different species merely as resources to be exploited, while overlooking the fact that they have value in themselves...

The great majority become extinct for reasons related to human activity"

(LS 33)



Loss of Biodiversity













Everything is interconnected: Your shared DNA...

99.9% shared with chimps

• 85% with a field mouse

• 60% with a banana

• 1/3 with a primrose



ENDANGERED SPECIES IN IRELAND



- Over 20% of species are threatened with extinction in Ireland
- Ireland's 10 most threatened species:



Curlew



Atlantic salmon



White skate



European eel



Thrift Clearwing



Freshwater Pearl Mussel



Twite



Great Yellow Bumblebee



Alpine Saxifrage



Wall **Trōcaire**

Global Assessment Report

- 6th largest extinction since life began 3.8 billion years ago
 - One million species (out of 8 m) threatened
- Wildlife populations declined by 60% since the 1970s due to human activity
- Australia 2019:
 - OArea the size of the UK destroyed by fire
 - o3 billion animals killed or injured



Global Assessment Report

- Drivers of these extinctions:
 - ochanges in land and sea use
 - odirect exploitation of organisms
 - o climate change
 - pollution







IV. Decline in quality of human life, breakdown of society

The call to reconnect:

"We are not meant to be inundated by cement, asphalt, glass and metal, and deprived of physical contact with nature." (LS 44).



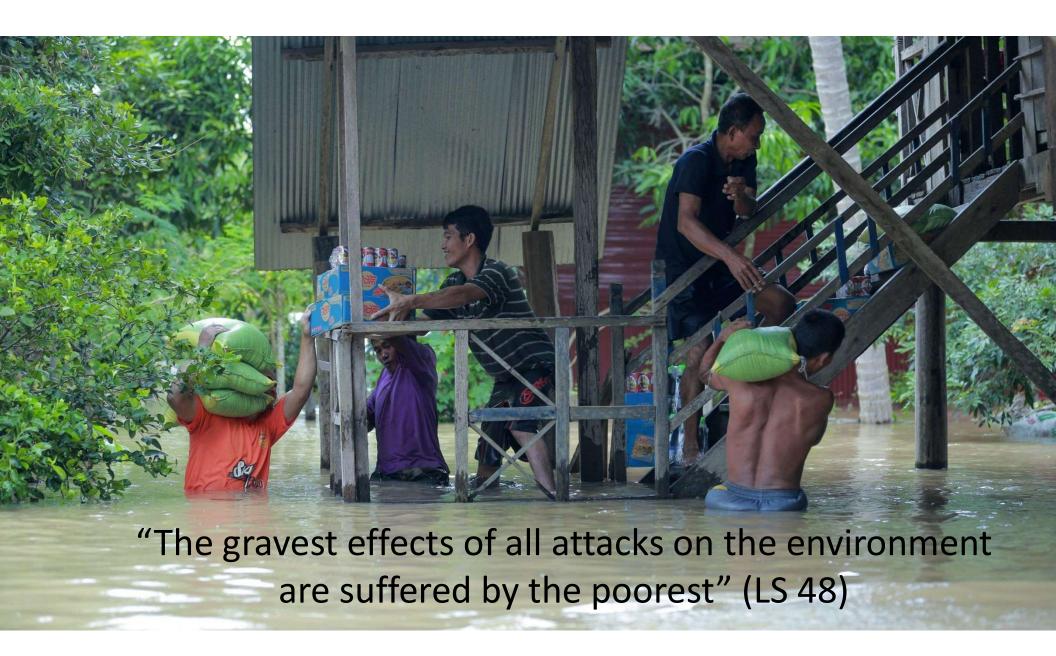
IV. Decline in quality of human life, breakdown of society

Laudato Si' talks about the ecology of daily life:

- what we surround ourselves with
- community green spaces or lack of
- time in nature
- challenges of urban and rural communities





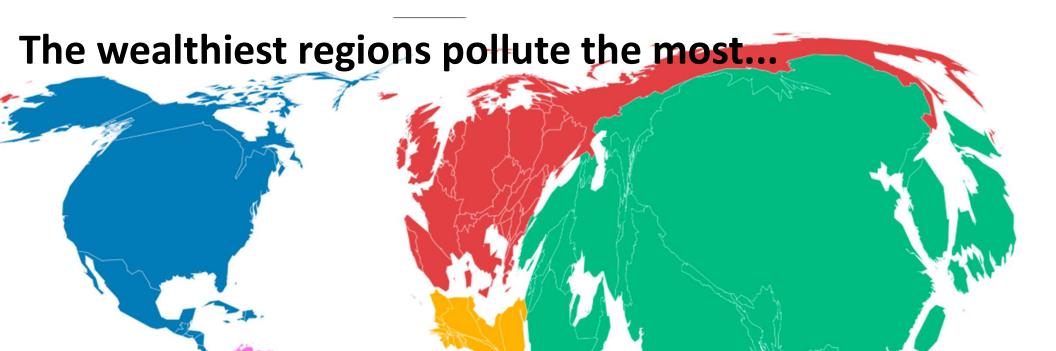


"A true ecological approach (...) must integrate questions of justice in debates on the environment, so as to hear both the cry of the earth and the cry of the poor." (LS 49)





"To blame population growth instead of extreme and selective consumerism on the part of some, is one way of refusing to face the issues" (LS 50)



The warming caused by huge consumption on the part of some rich countries has repercussions on the poorest areas of the world, especially Africa, where a rise in temperature, together with drought, has proved devastating for farming (LS 51)



Guardian sustainable business

Just 100 companies responsible for 71% of global emissions, study says

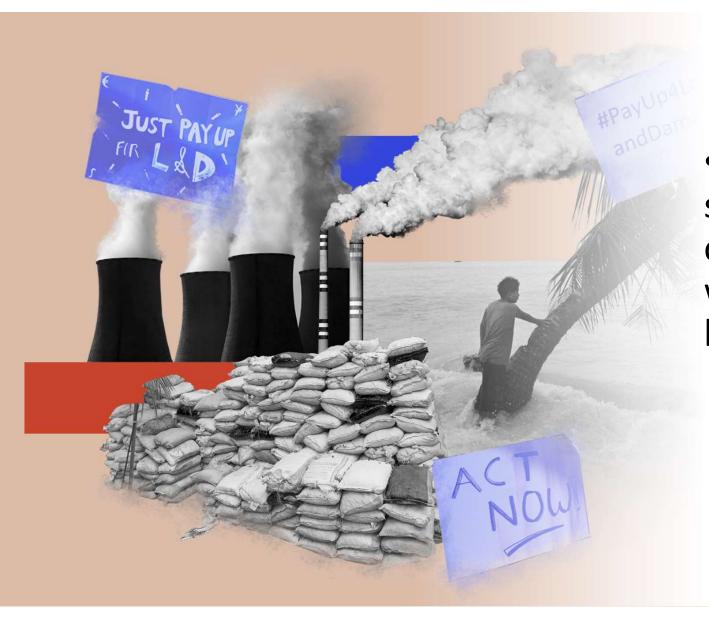


 Developing countries, where the most important reserves of the biosphere are found, continue to fuel the development of richer countries at the cost of their own present and future.

(LS 52)



 The developed countries ought to help pay this debt by significantly limiting their consumption of non-renewable energy and by assisting poorer countries to support policies and programmes of sustainable development. (LS 52)



• We need to strengthen the conviction that we are one single human family.

(LS 52)

THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

'We had 200 goats and one donkey. We also grew sorghum. Our home was built from mud walls and had two rooms – enough for us all. We were happy and settled and could afford items and the upkeep of our children. But everything changed when the drought came three years ago. The drought took our livelihoods.'

(Ambiyo)



VI. Weak Responses



It is remarkable how weak international political responses have been. The failure of global summits on the environment make it plain that our politics are subject to technology and finance (LS 54)





Consequently the most one can expect is superficial rhetoric, sporadic acts of philanthropy and perfunctory expressions of concern for the environment, whereas any genuine attempt by groups within society to introduce change is viewed as a nuisance based on romantic illusions or an obstacle to be circumvented (LS 54)

Abated emissions

Suggested by Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) as an efficient technology for offsetting their CO2 emissions:

It would take them 343 years to capture CO2 emissions they will produce in the next six years.

(Report by Global Witness)





UN Climate Change Conference (COP28, Dubai 2023)



Agreement on:

- Loss and Damage Fund for poorest countries
- Transitioning away from fossil fuels (first time even mentioned at a COP)



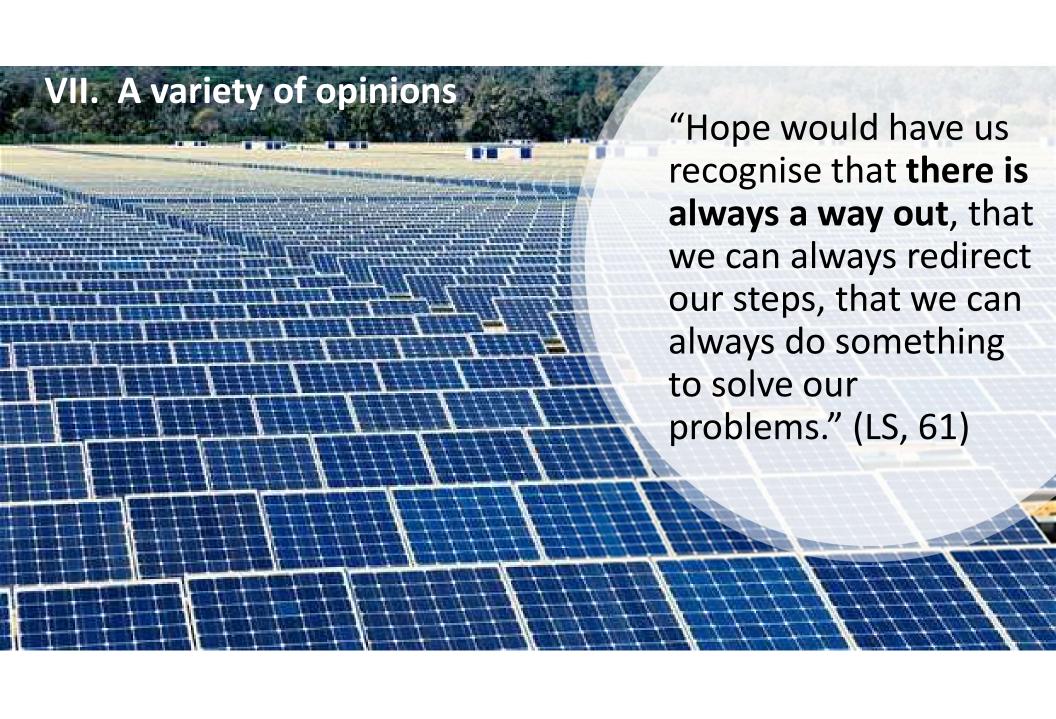
UN Climate Change Conference (COP28, Dubai 2023)



However:

Weak agreement (very small amount of money for the damaged caused, and not phasing out of fossil fuels yet!) and with loopholes





What can we do to Live Laudato Si? "Truly much can be done!" (Pope Francis)

Spend more time in nature. Notice the trees, wildlife, sounds, smells, the soil, air, sky.... Reconnect.



'The divine and the human meet in the slightest detail in the seamless garment of God's creation, in the last speck of dust of our planet' (LS 9).



In 2018 Irish Bishops Conference, Church of Ireland and many Irish religious orders publicly commit to divesting from fossil fuels.



Faith Organisations



Church of Ireland to end investments in fossil fuel companies

'Divestment from all fossil fuels is the right thing to do

O Fri, May 11, 2018, 21:13

Patsy McGarry



The Church of Ireland has made a significant advance to end its investments in all fossil fuels at its General Synod in Armagh.

It voted to exclude fully companies with a turnover of greater than 10 per cent from fossil fuel production, by 2022.

As part of its ethical stance in climate change the church has made a major shift in its investments over the past seven years from fossil fuels towards renewable energy and forestry. In 2011, its investment funds exposure to fossil fuels was at 10 per cent and by this year it is down to 2.5 per cent.



USE Circular Economy DISTRIBUTION REMANUFACTURE MANUFACTURE RAW MATERIALS

"We must move, quickly and decisively, towards forms of clean energy and a sustainable and circular economy,"

Pope Francis, World Day of Prayer for Creation 2019



Questions for reflection:

- What words / phrases have stayed with you from your reading of the introduction to Laudato Si' and chapter 1?
- What struck you?
- What surprised you?
- What gives you hope?
- What did you find challenging?
- Was there any particular part that you found helpful?
- Where do you see / hear the 'cry of the earth' in your own community / country? Eg. plastic pollution
- Where do you hear the 'song of the earth'?
- Other thoughts, reflections, comments?





