

Eckdaten auf einen Blick

Jahrgang	ab Oberstufe
Fächer	Gesellschaftskunde, Sozialkunde, Geographie, Ethik, Englisch, Geschichte
Themen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Klimagerechtigkeit • MAPA - Most Affected People and Areas
Kernkompetenzen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kernkompetenz 5 - Perspektivenwechsel und Empathie • Kernkompetenz 8 - Solidarität und Mitverantwortung • Kernkompetenz 9 - Verständigung und Konfliktlösung
Anregungen zur Durchführung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zur Bearbeitung der Materialien ist dieses Video hilfreich: https://youtu.be/t98DvghA3nA • Das Material ist auf Englisch und beinhaltet die Arbeit mit Zitaten zum Thema MAPA und Klimagerechtigkeit. • Im Anschluss ist die weitere Bearbeitung des Themas durch die Behandlung aktueller Ereignisse und Krisen in Ländern des globalen Südens (Hungersnöte, Dürren, Überschwemmungen usw.) sinnvoll. • Außerdem kann unser weiterführendes Material zu MAPA verwendet werden.
Referierende	<p>Farzana is a youth climate activist from Fridays for Future since 2019, Bangladesh. Her journey against the climate crisis started in 2017. As Bangladesh is a severely affected country and Dhaka is one of the most polluted cities, she started to engage with climate activism, organizing strikes, advocating for climate justice and talking about the people who are suffering from the climate crisis.</p> <p>Yolima Vargas Garzón ist Referentin bei Bildung trifft Entwicklung und ist Doktorandin für Umweltbildung. Sie ist Biologin mit Kenntnissen in virtueller Bildung und nachhaltigen Tourismus.</p>

How does the climate crisis affect MAPA?

Below you will find 3 quotes from MAPA activists. Read through the quotes and note the consequences that the climate crisis has for MAPA activists and their countries.

Quote 1

In India, people continue to suffer because of laws that are anti people. We live in a country where dissent is suppressed. We in FFF India were labelled terrorists for objecting the draft EIA notification. Only a government that puts profit over people would consider asking for clean air, clean water and a liveable planet, an act of terrorism. We will continue this fight because stopping would mean no water to drink, no air to breathe and no land to live for the marginalised communities. The government needs to work with the people to protect the people. The time for prevention is over, we need recovery and a just transition.

(Disha A Ravi, India)

Quote 2

In Africa people and animals are dying every day, forests are cut down and land is stolen from the rightful owners the Indigenous people in the name of "investments". We are the ones experiencing the droughts, floods, and cyclones, yet we are the ones always underrepresented as we have people from the Global North telling our stories and making the decisions for us. I mean these Global North world leaders will never understand what it's like to walk hours to collect drinking water. We deserve a seat at the decision table.

(Collette Warona Levy-Brown, Zimbabwe/Botswana)

Quote 3

While the climate crisis affects everyone, some people are being impacted more than others, like women, Indigenous peoples, Black and Brown communities and communities in the Global South and yet they already experience other challenges, like inequalities and discrimination in society. These groups of people are good decision makers, experts and lead to successful, long term solutions because they have the knowledge and understanding of what is needed to adapt to changing environmental conditions and come up with practical solutions but again, they are still a largely untapped resource. To achieve climate justice, we must achieve gender equality, social justice, racial justice, environmental justice.

(Evelyn Acham, Uganda)

Consequences for people in most affected areas



Consequences for most affected areas

How does the climate crisis affect MAPA?

Consequences for people in most affected areas

- Climate activists are labelled as terrorists (India)
- No clean air
- No clean water or no water at all due to droughts
- -> some need to walk hours to find drinking water
- No land to live on (due to droughts, catastrophes, or because it is stolen, e.g. for deforestation)
- People are dying
- Experience catastrophies (e.g., floods, droughts, etc.)
- Inequalities and discrimination against marginalized groups intensifies



Consequences for most affected areas

- Environmental pollutions (air pollution, water pollution)
- Consequences of extreme weathers, such as droughts, cyclones or floods change the flora and fauna
- Animals are dying -> loss of diversity
- Deforestation