

**One World.
One Climate.
One Future.**

map
included



Educational Resource Material

Brot
für die Welt

Mitglied der **actalliance**

Würde für den Menschen.

Instructions for Using the World Map

Our beautiful Earth is facing enormous challenges. With this world map, we invite you to shift your perspective. The globally dominant mindset, shaped by colonial representations with Europe at its center and the arrogance that is coming along with it, has been a decisive factor for the worldwide crisis we are facing. The time has come for a new way of thinking. The climate crisis, the increase in violence, and the violations of human rights worldwide force us to abandon familiar thoughts and patterns of behaviour.

On our world map on climate justice, we have placed Antarctica at the center, a continent uninhabitable for humans, but ice core drillings in Antarctica are essential for research on climate change. Furthermore, Antarctica particularly represents a resource of water which is essential for our survival. The ice masses of Antarctica make up 85.7 percent of the planet's freshwater. The climate crisis is causing them to break off and sink into the sea, raising sea levels and making drinking water undrinkable. At the same time, Antarctica is a symbol of hope: In the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS), which came into force 60 years ago, governments managed to agree on peaceful use of the continent, to renounce territorial claims, and to avoid military actions—at the time of the Cold War.

There is hope! All over the world, people are committed to peaceful and just coexistence, to protecting the environment, and a good life for all. Our partner organisations show us how things can be different, even under very difficult conditions and with great personal effort.

Our interactive world map on climate justice deals with the topics of climate crisis, climate migration, rising sea levels, salinisation of groundwater, forest destruction through industrial agriculture and oil production. It invites you to get to know our partners, be encouraged by them, and be inspired by their activism.

We can learn from them how to constructively deal with the great challenges of our time. Playfully, the connection between the partners' approaches and our lifestyle, as well as our political decisions, is established.

⇒ Scan the QR codes on the map and experience innovative solutions and creative approaches. On the back, you will find worksheets to further deepen your knowledge and methods for each learning game.





Peasant Resistance Against Big Oil in Ecuador

In northern Ecuador, more and more small farmers are joining the resistance movement against the oil industry. As early as the late 1990s, a lawsuit was filed against the US oil company Texaco following an oil disaster. The trial dragged on for over 20 years and did not end satisfactorily for the plaintiffs. The case illustrates the much larger problem, that liability for the damage caused by companies to people and the environment, is still not adequately regulated by law. The Supply Chain Law Initiative is advocating for clear regulations.

⇒ **Learn more about the Supply Chain Law Initiative at → <https://lieferkettengesetz.de/en/> and consider how you might get involved.**

Role Play Who Is Responsible Here?

Press Report

Once again, an oil pipeline has ruptured. The leaking crude oil has contaminated hundreds of square meters of rainforest, groundwater, and the overlying farms. The residents are receiving emergency aid from the local government. Who should be held liable for the damage? The local government has invited everyone to a meeting to reach an out-of-court settlement.

⇒ **Present the initial situation and assign the roles. After a short familiarisation period, the local government will open the discussion.**

Role 1: You are a member of the central government. The oil industry is the main economic sector of the country. It should remain that way. Fortunately, you grant the oil concessions, i.e., the rights to where and by whom oil is extracted. The state is heavily indebted and relies on the revenues from oil extraction. Naturally, you want to be re-elected by the population.

Role 2: You are a small farmer. Your farm, where you practice sustainable agriculture, is completely contaminated by leaking crude oil. Your house is uninhabitable, and you can forget about this year's harvest (from organic farming). You are now living with friends ten kilometers further north. Here, the groundwater is already undrinkable. You rely on the local government for water and food supplies. You have joined the resistance movement, which is working on a lawsuit against the oil company. You demand compensation and call for the oil industry to withdraw from the rainforest.

Role 3: You are a representative of the oil company that extracts oil in the affected region. The company makes large profits. You do not see the responsibility for the leaks as yours, as the pipelines are regularly maintained. It may be an act of sabotage by local small farmers, or the roots of the trees caused the leaks. It would be better to clear the forest entirely to prevent such incidents from happening.

Role 4: You are a representative of the Acción Ecológica initiative. You have been dealing with this issue for 25 years and have a lot of knowledge that you share with the small farmers. You are primarily there to support them. Oil extraction in the rainforest is not sustainable and should be stopped.

Role 5: You are a representative of the local government. Naturally, you are interested in keeping the people and the environment in your community healthy. Currently, you must provide water and food for the residents of the affected area. The costs should be covered by the central government. Your region benefits from the tax revenues from the oil industry. You have called for a meeting to reach an out-of-court settlement and you will moderate this discussion.

The Rainforest on Our Plate: Soy Cultivation in Paraguay

People From Paraguay Share Their Stories



Liz Nathalia Aquino Sosa, 17 years old:

My dream is to become a lawyer and bring more justice to my country. In Paraguay, we see every day how poor people are discriminated against by those with money. However, there are hardly any lawyers who advocate for the poor. Oguasu is helping me fulfill my dream. I am currently in boarding school and receiving additional lessons so I can study law afterwards. Here, the teachers support us indigenous children and show us that we have value and a future. Since my

family cannot afford my law studies, Oguasu is trying to secure a state scholarship for me.

Ignacio Villalba, Chairman of the indigenous community Mbokaja Yguazu:

We have official land titles for 72 hectares, and according to the law, each of our 60 families is entitled to 20 hectares of forest. After years of negotiations yielded no results and the soy fields grew closer and closer to our village, we occupied parts of the land. We are repeatedly evicted, but we do not give up. We demand our land back!



Nonviolent Resistance

People resist the destruction of their habitat by, for example, occupying their land. They choose the form of nonviolent resistance. They do not

want to cause physical harm to

their opponents but are fighting against the system of oppression in their quest for justice. It has repeatedly been shown that this form of resistance can be very effective, even from seemingly inferior positions.



⇒ Which current and historical examples of nonviolent resistance come to your mind?

⇒ What methods (such as demonstrations, occupations, strikes, graffiti, etc.) are there? Collect methods together on the board!

⇒ Which actions would you generally participate in, and which would you not? Explain your answer.

⇒ What external factors support nonviolent resistance and lead it to success?





Too Much and Too Little Water in Bangladesh



Water is becoming increasingly scarce in Bangladesh. Climate change causes more severe weather events like storms and floods. This results in the salinisation of agricultural land. Furthermore, Bangladesh is one of the most important suppliers for the western fashion industry. This worsens the water scarcity since the production of clothes consumes a lot of fresh water. Here you can learn more about that problem and what you can do to help.

What can you do?

Water is hidden in everything we buy and use: it is needed to produce energy, extract raw materials, process and cool goods. We use more water than what is directly visible as water. This hidden water is called virtual water. It refers to all the freshwater used or polluted in the production of the goods. Our total water consumption (virtual and real) is our water footprint.

There is green, blue, and gray virtual water. Green water refers to rainwater stored in the soil and absorbed by a plant during its growth. The use of this water is the least problematic from an ecological point of view. Blue water is groundwater and water from rivers or lakes taken for production, for example, for field irrigation. Gray water indicates water pollution during the manufacturing process: it shows the amount of water needed to dilute the polluted water to make it reusable. A large water footprint does not necessarily mean that the production of the goods is bad for the environment. It depends on the composition of the water used.

Most products contain a lot of virtual water. You can reduce your water consumption by paying attention to the products you buy. This way, you can save a lot of water. You can also reduce your direct water consumption, but that will not change the water scarcity in Bangladesh. Through virtual water, however, you can make a significant contribution to reducing water consumption in Bangladesh.

⇒ Arrange the following products in order by numbering them as follows: Which has the highest water consumption (1), which the lowest (6)? Arrange the words correctly to get a solution word:

- Chocolate [T]
- Pizza Margherita [U]
- Apple [E]
- Cotton T-shirt [A]
- Glass of milk [R]
- 200 grams of beef steak [N]



The textile industry consumes a particularly large amount of water. A weaving mill needs an average of 100,000 cubic meters per month. As a result, the groundwater level in the capital Dhaka, where most of Bangladesh's textile factories are located, drops by two to three meters each year. Furthermore, the quality of groundwater is getting worse due to the polluted wastewater from the factories. Most textile products are not sold in Bangladesh but exported to the Global North. They are sold here by fast fashion chains. By deciding which stores to buy from and how many clothes to buy, you make an impact on the water situation in Bangladesh.

⇒ How can you get cool clothes without buying new ones?



Solution: 1. beef steak: 3.000 l, 2. T-shirt: 2.500 l, 3. Chocolate: 1.700 l, 4. Pizza Margherita: 1.260 l, 5. Glass of milk: 255 l, 6. Apple: 126 l

Knowledge Helps Protect the Forest: Church Forests in Ethiopia

Attention, (Church) Forests in Danger!

At the beginning of the 20th century, 40 percent of Ethiopia was covered by forest; today, it is less than five percent. In northern Ethiopia, there are hardly any forests left. Many forests have been cleared to make way for food production for the rapidly growing population. The forests around the churches are among the last in Ethiopia, but they are also under threat. Out of necessity, people are illegally cutting firewood in the forests and selling it to supplement their income. Drought and frost make farming and small livestock keeping difficult, leading to increasing food shortages and poverty. There used to be two rainy seasons a year: from February to June and from July to the end of September. But in recent years, the rains have become less intense and more unpredictable, and drought periods have become longer. Additionally, the average temperature is rising, leading to more plant diseases. On the other hand, frost now sometimes comes as early as October, further destroying crops. Many people then have to lease additional farmland, sell animals, or illegally cut and sell firewood. However, preserving and protecting the forests is important. They provide the last refuge for hundreds of endangered plant and animal species and are important water reservoirs.

⇒ Read the text carefully again. Try to explain in your own words why people are cutting down the forests. To what extent can you support these arguments?

⇒ The clearing of forests has catastrophic consequences for nature and ultimately for people. Name three impacts of deforestation on humans and nature.

⇒ Do the following exercise in pairs: Practice discussions with different roles.

Role A: I absolutely want to get firewood from the forest because I don't know how else to earn money for myself and my family.

Role B: I want to protect the forest because I understand how important it is for the environment.

Try to convince each other. Present your solution to the group: What solution did you find? Was it easy or difficult to argue your point?



Expulsion From Paradise: Sea Level Rise in Tuvalu

Climate Change

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) assumes that with an average global warming of up to 2°C, the sea levels will rise by 30 to 60 cm in the next 50 to 70 years, and by 60 to 110 cm in case of higher warming. This is a problem for island states as well as countries like the Netherlands. The international community is aware of these facts. Therefore, the Paris Climate Agreement was adopted in 2015. In it, all countries commit to making efforts to keep global warming limited to 1.5°C, to support the particularly affected countries in dealing with the climate crisis, and to conduct more climate-friendly economic practices.

⇒ Inform yourself about the Paris Climate Agreement and the current status of its implementation.

The consequences of climate change are forcing people to think about where they can live in the future. In Fiji, entire villages have already disappeared into the ocean. People have been relocated from coastal areas to higher mountainous regions. These were the first planned relocations worldwide due to sea level rise. This move saves lives but brings many challenges: new livelihoods need to be established. This includes new fishponds, agricultural areas, and coastal fortifications to protect villages from storms. The residents and the state of Fiji are presently bearing these costs alone. Many residents think this is unfair because they have contributed little to nothing to climate change.

Kiribati is also an island nation in the South Pacific. There, it is not possible to relocate all residents to higher areas. Therefore, the government of Kiribati already bought 2,428 hectares of land on Fiji's second-largest island, Vanua Levu, for 16 million Fijian dollars (about seven million euros) in 2016. In the future, 261 inhabitants are

expected to move there. However, there are no land titles to prove ownership of the land, so there was great concern that they could be displaced due to the land purchase. Through visits by Kiribati government representatives and many discussions, it was agreed that the village would remain and the land would be developed in line with the village's needs.



Anote Tong, the former President of Kiribati, demanded the principle of "migration with dignity" for his people even before the Paris Climate Summit in 2015. The inhabitants of his country do not want to be called climate refugees. In the worst-case scenario, they want to be referred to as climate change-induced migrants and be treated with respect. The worst-case scenario would be relocation to the interior of a highly developed industrial country like Australia with no access to the sea, even though the people of Kiribati have always lived on fishing.

The people of Tuvalu are not willing to leave their homeland. For them, relocation is not an option.

⇒ Put yourself in the position of the island inhabitants. What would you lose if your place sank into the sea? Write a letter with demands to the international community.

⇒ What could be your contribution to saving the South Pacific islands?

⇒ If there is no other solution but relocation, who do you think should bear the cost? Give reasons for your answer.

Brot für die Welt

As a development agency of the Protestant churches in Germany, Brot für die Welt is active in more than 90 countries across the globe. Together with local partners, we work to support and serve the empowerment of marginalised people.

www.brot-fuer-die-welt.de/en/bread-for-the-world

If you are interested in our teaching materials and events, please get in touch:

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Educational Material on Global Learning in a Diverse World

We live in a diverse world. Widely perceived as something positive, diversity may, however, lead to exclusion and discrimination. This issue of the periodical, Global Learning, invites you to explore root causes and possible solutions and to come up with ideas for strengthening social cohesion and solidarity.

→ www.brot-fuer-die-welt.de/downloads/global-lernen-diversity



Educational Material on Global Learning in the Context of Digitalisation

We present the aspects along with its critical issues, and provide recommendations for fair digitalisation. Using the appealing analog and digital educational materials for schools, youth work, and adult education, you and your target groups can approach this complex topic together and look for forward-looking answers.

→ www.brot-fuer-die-welt.de/downloads/global-lernen-digitalisierung



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The two-dimensional representation of the Earth is always distorted. In this map, the central point of the image is not aligned with the Equator and Meridian as usual, but rather with "skewed great circles," resulting in a different geographical center. We chose this projection to enable a change in perspective. The basis of this map and further information can be found here → www.worldmapgenerator.com