Klimawirkung: Gestern, Heute & Morgen

Most Affected People and Areas



Demands of MAPA Activists - Solutions



Task A:

Below you will find 3 quotes from MAPA activists. Read through the quotes and note what MAPA activist are demanding and why.

Quote 1

With both the COVID, climate, and every crisis in history, overexploited countries and marginalized sectors of society are systematically left behind to fend for themselves. The time to join the masses and follow the lead of our environmental defenders and workers has been long overdue. The Global North has a climate debt to humanity. Reparations to MAPA (Most Affected Peoples and Areas) must be paid for the historic injustices of the richest elite, vaccine equity, cancellation of debt, and climate finance are only the beginning of these. Together we will fight for a just future where no one is left behind.

(Mitzi Jonelle Tan, Philippines)

Demands Quote 1:

Bemanas adolo 1.
Pay reparations for historic injustices
cancel the debt
climate finance (e.g. financial support for adaptation to climate crisis)

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Quote 2

Global North leaders believe that giving technology to the Global South will help us. But if they are truly interested in assuming their historical responsibility and support the Global South, they must listen to the most affected communities, at the local level. It is not enough to give space to our political representatives, who many times are not even interested in recognizing the climate emergency for what it is: an emergency that must be faced immediately! What the Global South needs from them is to eliminate the monopolization of the patent for the covid vaccine, to make way for refugees and migrants, to stop extractivist projects, and to provide climate and anti-racist reparations for impoverished communities. Anything else, even if it looks very ambitious, won't be enough.

(Maria Reyes, Mexico)
Demands Quote 2:
Listen to the people that live in the most affected communities and not only to the politicians
Make Covid vaccine available for all countries (end the monopolization of the patent)
make way for refugees and migrants
Change refugee policy (make way for refugees and migrants)
End projects that exploit high-demand resources (extractivist projects)
Provide climate and anti-racist reparations for impoverished communities
Quote 3 The climate crisis is something new for people in my society. We do not have climate education in schools, climate change is not just about the climate, the planet and our life is at risk, we must act now to fight for schools as well, education for all, climate change as a discipline in schools and above all we will fight for 1.5 °C. The government of my country is very greedy and does things only out of personal interest, the people suffer a lot from climate change but the system is so ignorant to notice. (Auber Fichess, Angola) Demands Quote 3: (Climate) education for everyone and climate change as a school subject Fight for 1.5°C



How does the climate crisis affect MAPA? - Solutions

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



MAPA: Various crises - Solutions

You can use the table to write down the terms that describe a crisis/injustice issue. Try to write a definition in your own words. If you are not sure what a term means, ask your classmates.

Term	Definition
Environmental racism	Describes the circumstance that minority group neighborhoods (e.g., BIPOC and people with low socioeconomic status) are exposed to more hazards and environmental pollutions as the general population (1).
Political disrimination	The term discrimination describes actions against a group of people because of a specific characteristic (e.g., age, gender, etc.) (1). Hence, political discrimination refers to actions taken by politics (e.g. laws) that discriminate specific groups.
Racial discrimination	The discrimination of people because of their race.
Class inequality	The term inequality describes the "uneven and unfair distribution of opportunities and rewards that increase power, prestige, and wealth, for individuals or groups." (2) Hence, class inequality is a type of inequality that describes the uneven and unfair distribution of above-mentioned aspects between social classes.
Nepotism	If friends or relatives of people in power receive special treatments (e.g. jobs, contacts, etc.) because of their relationship to the person in power and not due to their skills or abilities, we talk about nepotism (2).
Gender violence	Gender violence or gender-based violence describes violence perpetrated against a person because of their gender, or acts of violence that are disproportionately perpetrated against persons of a particular gender. (3)
Forced migration	If migration is caused by an element of coercion, such as extreme weathers, threats of life, chemical or nuclear disasters, etc. we are talking about forced migration (3).

⁽¹⁾ Introduction to Sociology 2e. Authored by: OpenStax CNX. Located at: http://cnx.org/contents/02040312-72c8-441e-a685-20e9333f3e1d@3.49

⁽²⁾ Open Education Sociology Dictionary 2013–2021. https://sociologydictionary.org CC BY-SA 4.0 https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/

⁽³⁾ European Commission (n.y.) https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/index_en CC BY-SA 4.0 https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/