

Hand of Justice

12+

AIM

To highlight justice issues
and begin planning effective actions

Time

40 Minutes

Material

Copy of the fact boxes, A4 coloured paper, markers, flipchart

What to do

Divide the large group in two. Ask one group to brainstorm the meaning of trade justice and the second group brainstorm climate justice. Encourage them to write everything they think of onto a flipchart page. Ask if it affects them and how? Hand out the fact-boxes on climate justice and trade justice to the relevant group. Give them a few minutes to read it. Ask the groups to write on their flipchart who contributes to these things? How? What role do we play in this?

Each participant traces the outline of their hand. In the little finger they include a personal weakness they have that contributes to global climate change or trade injustice e.g., I always leave my charger plugged in or I don't buy any fair trade products. In the ring finger include one thing that they love about the weather or products from some country? In the middle finger include what they see as the biggest difficulty facing global justice? In the Index finger, write something they could do to overcome injustice? In the thumb, write down one thing they're doing already and give themselves the Thumbs Up!

Climate Justice

Climate change is when our normal weather patterns change.

As we burn more coal and oil for transport, industry and agriculture, we give off "greenhouse gases" that causes the climate to change.

Climate change causes crop failures, drought, famine and flooding. The biggest producers of greenhouse gases are the rich developed countries but the people who suffer most are the poor developing countries because they can't afford to protect themselves against the effects.

One of the ways we contribute to it is by eating food which is out of season, this food gets transported 1000's of miles, which releases lots of greenhouse gases.

What other ways do we produce greenhouse gases?

Trade Justice

Rich countries often make unfair deals with poor countries. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is the "referee" to make sure this doesn't happen, but sometimes it still does.

There are often strings attached to these deals, like telling the developing country "that we will only buy your goods if you buy ours"

The result of this is that the poor country sometimes has to buy goods from the rich country even though they don't need them and may need other things more urgently. The poor country does this because they need to sell their goods to keep people in jobs and bring money into the country.

Which poor countries do you have goods from? How can you tell if everybody got a fair deal?

Action Idea

Create a large hand which represents your youth group. Answer the questions as a group and fill in the fingers about an issue you want to take action on. Use the Action matrix to help you plan what you want to do.