

## Exercise 1

### ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT AND POPULATION OF RICH AND POOR COUNTRIES

#### TEACHING MATERIALS FOR THE AGE GROUP 1 (10-13 years)

##### Overview

**Aim of the exercise:** The students grasp the immense difference in the distribution of the Ecological Footprint between the countries of the world. They have a great “aha” experience when comparing their researched numbers:

1. how few people in the developed countries actually consume the large amount of resources, and
2. how many people in the world consume very few resources.

**Learning effects:** The students' view of the world expands and becomes more global. The graphics about the countries of the world arouses their curiosity to browse the diversity of the nations of the world.

**Duration:** about 20 - 25 minutes

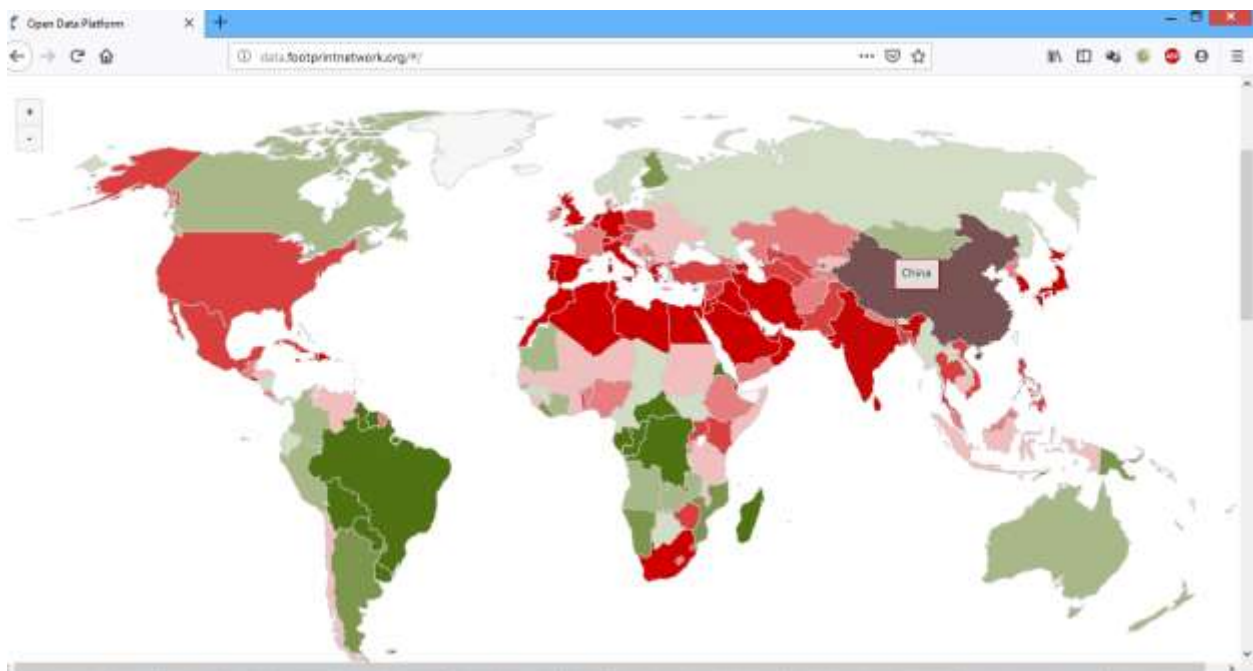
**Setting:**

classroom or computer room: Internet can be used for the search for the countries' Footprints and populations (by use of computers or smartphones).

**Worksheets:** print the last five pages or use the internet instead: <http://data.footprintnetwork.org>

Print: 1 map of the world in black and white 4 sheets with the graphics of the national Footprints of all countries in the world.

Optional: use this link instead of printing the worksheets: <http://data.footprintnetwork.org> :



## Task

The students explore the different Ecological Footprints of the nations of the world. They look for **6 countries with a big Ecological Footprint** and **6 countries with a small Footprint** by looking it up in the 4 sheets with the graphics of the Footprints of Nations plus their atlas book and then colour the map, or by exploring the world map with the countries here: <http://data.footprintnetwork.org>

They look at the number of inhabitants and the Footprints of the countries they found. They compare the industrialized countries or continents – those with a big Footprint above 3 global hectares per person – with the poor or developing countries with a small Footprint under 3 global hectares per person. They also compare them with the total world population. The teacher discusses the results in the class with the students.

## Solution for example

Data: <http://data.footprintnetwork.org>, 2019/2016 Global Footprint Network

### Poor countries e.g.:

(gha = global hectare)

	<u>Inhabitants</u>	<u>Ecological Footprint</u>
Bangladesh:	163 million	0.8 gha/cap
Brazil:	189 million	2.8 gha/cap
India:	1320 million	1.2 gha/cap
Indonesia:	261 million	1.7 gha/cap
Nigeria:	186 million	1.1 gha/cap
Pakistan:	193 million	0.8 gha/cap
Sum:	2.312 billion people	

### Rich countries e.g.:

	<u>Inhabitants</u>	<u>Ecological Footprint</u>
USA:	322 million	8.1 gha/cap
Canada:	36 million	7.7 gha/cap
Europe:	740 million	4.7 gha/cap
Japan:	127 million	4.5 gha/cap
Australia:	24 million	6.6 gha/cap
Sum	1.25 billion people	

Teacher: What do these numbers show us? On Earth the troublemakers are not the many poor countries with small Ecological Footprints but the fewer rich ones with big Ecological Footprints.

The biggest industrialized nations and regions have about 20% of the world's population, but consume 3 to 5 times more of the biocapacity (= the natural resources) that is available per capita on a fair basis!

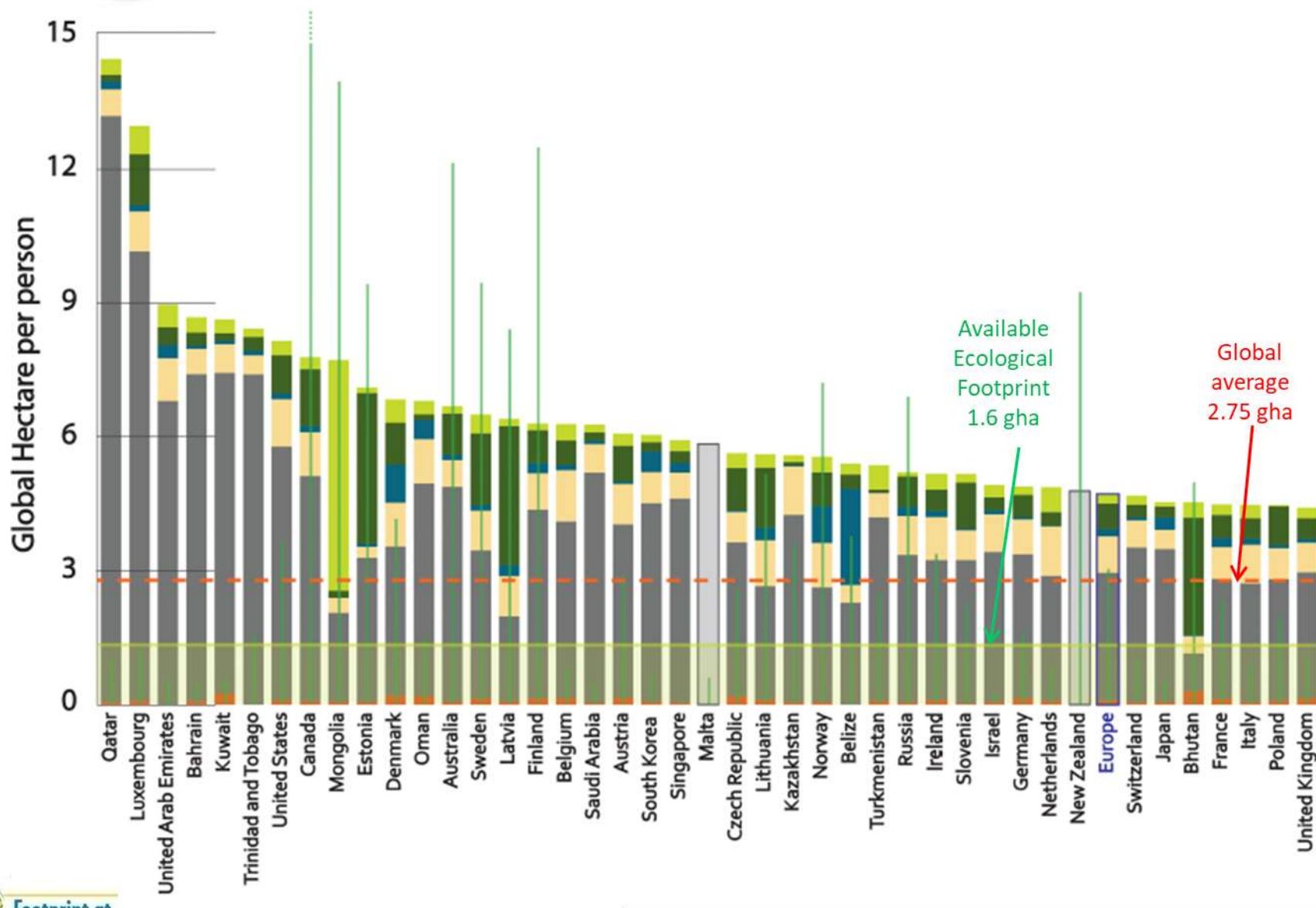
You can find other exercises, games and information about the Ecological Footprint in general or about the Ecological Footprint of nutrition, housing, mobility and consumption here:

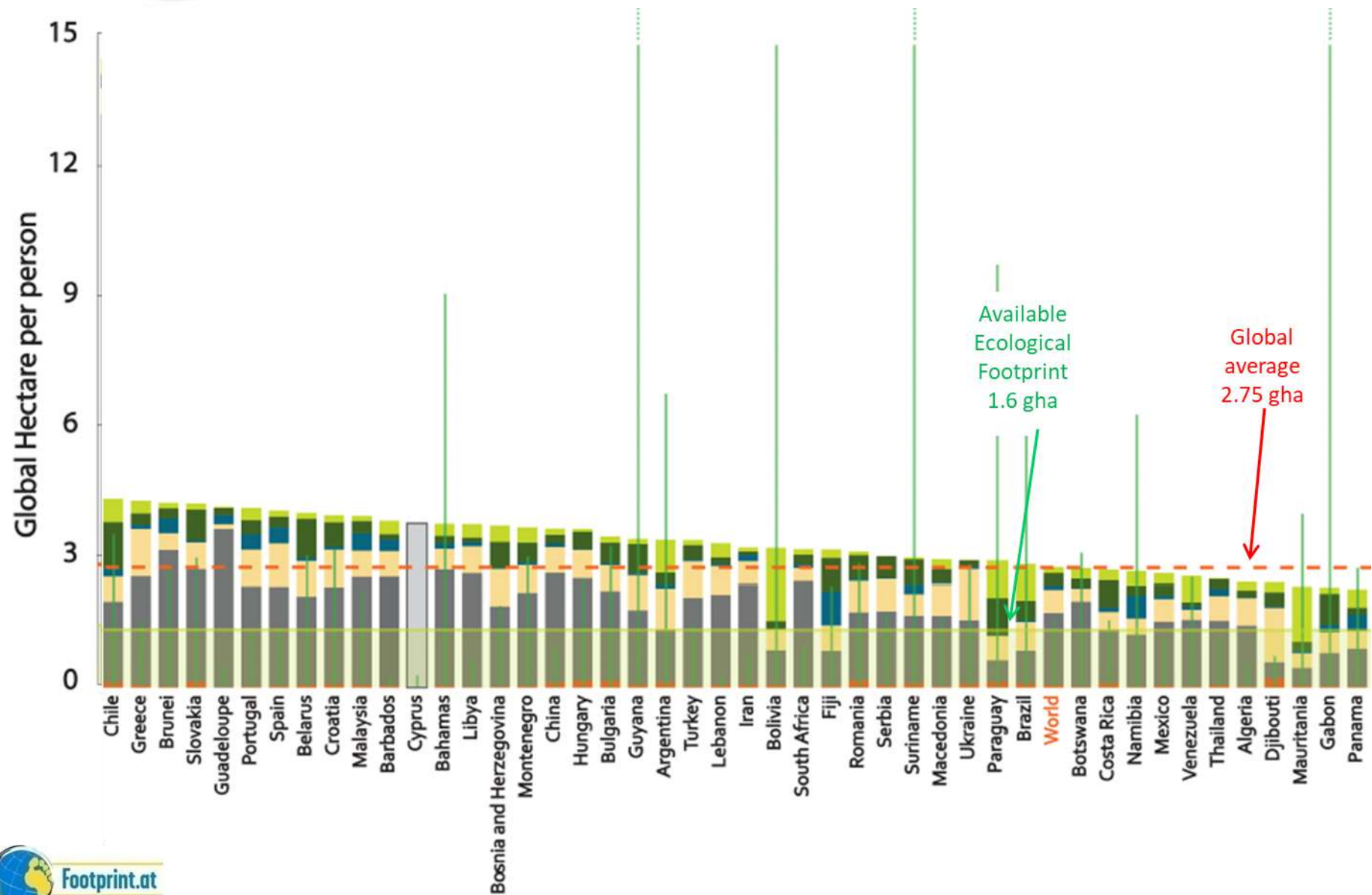
[www.e-co-foot.eu](http://www.e-co-foot.eu)

Please find **WORKSHEETS FOR PRINTING** on the following pages.

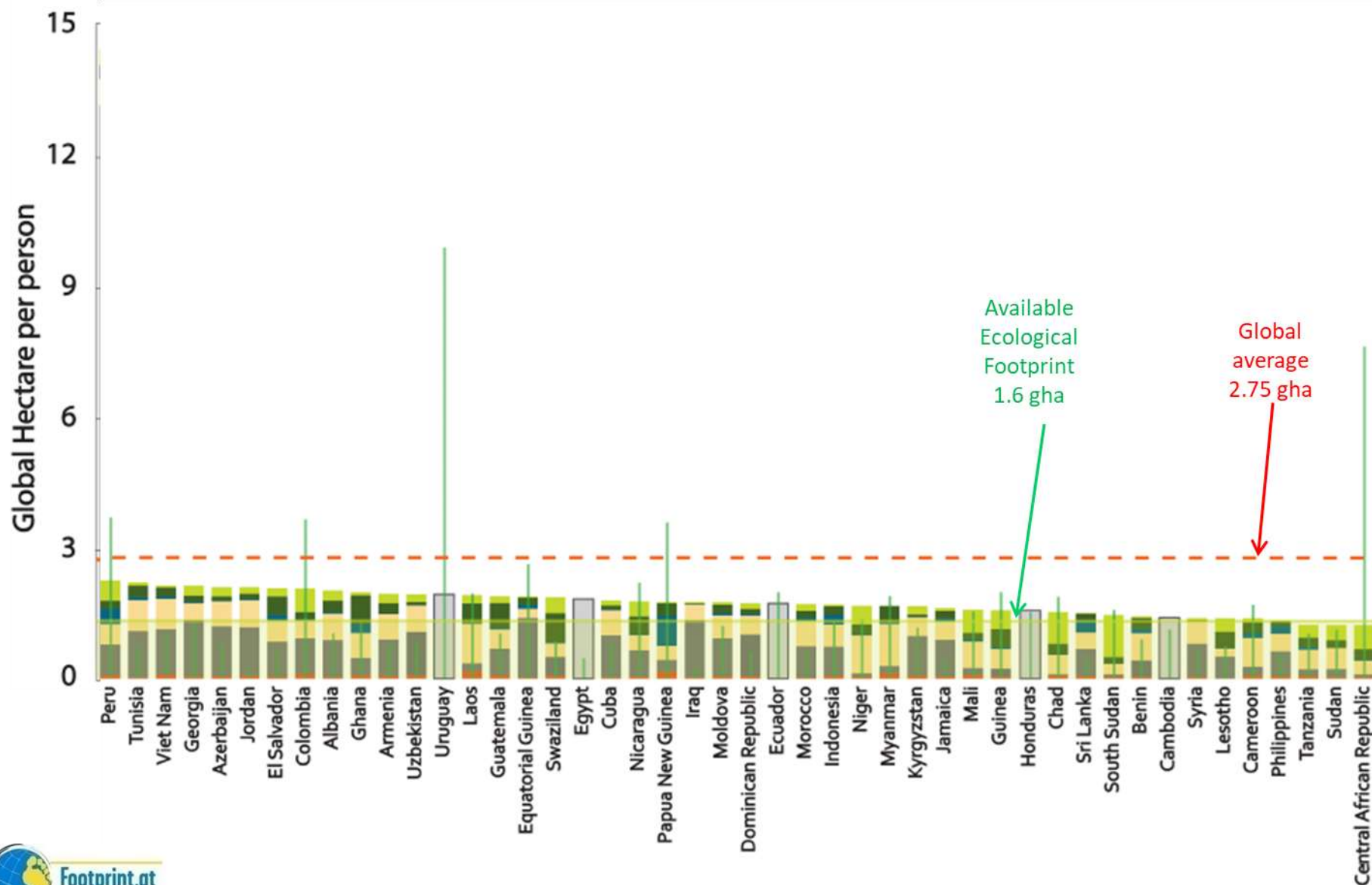
Explore the different Ecological Footprints of the nations of the world: find 6 countries with a big Footprint and 6 countries with a small Footprint ([data.footprintnetwork.org](http://data.footprintnetwork.org))





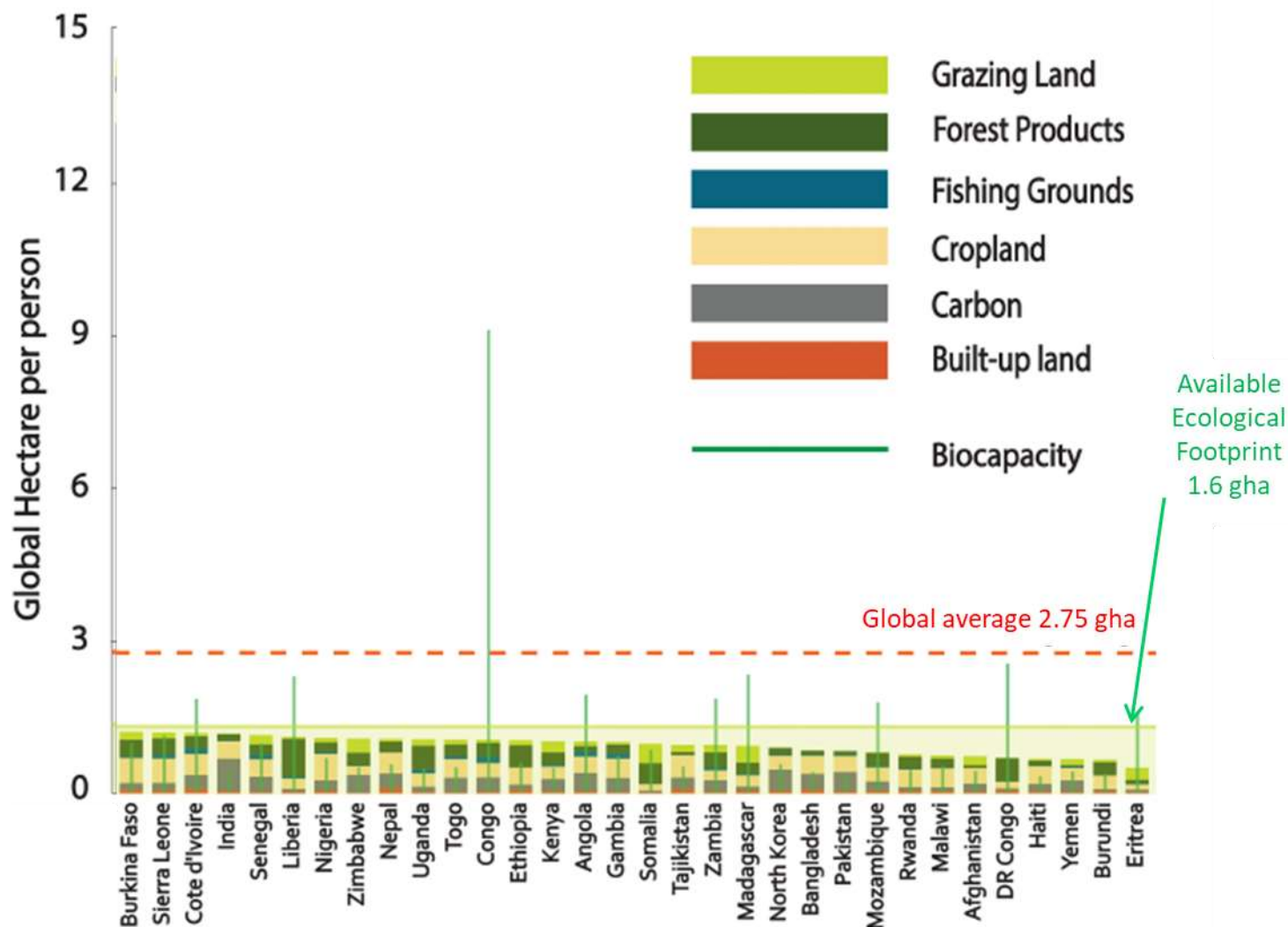






Footprint.at

Data: Global Footprint Network (2019), Design: M.T. Pekny, Plattform Footprint



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