

Fridays for Future in Bangladesh, Germany and worldwide

"**Fridays for Future**" (FFF) is an international, non-partisan, independent and decentralised climate strike movement. They exist in many countries around the world - also in Bangladesh and Germany. Fridays for Future Germany made necessary demands on the German government to comply with the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement and to limit global warming to below 1.5° Celsius. According to their own information, more than 27,000 scientists are behind the demands of Fridays for Future in Germany.



Demands of FFF Germany: Coal exit & net zero

In concrete terms, Fridays for Future in Germany demand the phase-out of coal by 2030 and a 100% renewable energy supply by 2035, combined with a net zero for greenhouse gas emissions by 2035. In addition to the environmental aspects, they presuppose the following method of implementation: "The realisation of these demands must be designed in a socially acceptable way and must under no circumstances be one-sidedly at the expense of people with low incomes. In this respect, governments must present appropriate concepts."

Organisation of activism nationally and internationally

The Fridays for Future groups are decentralised. There are different local groups which are networked with each other but also act autonomously. Fridays for Future is therefore active in 7500 cities worldwide. In addition to the well-known school strikes on Fridays, there are regular nationwide and international strike days, each with a specific theme. On these days, activists around the world march on the streets and stand up for a common cause. Through these strikes, the activists want to attract a lot of attention and put pressure on politicians.

The strikes and the climate movement were mostly started by Greta Thunberg, a Swedish climate activist. In August 2018, the then 15-year-old and several other young activists started to sit down in front of the Swedish Parliament every school day for three weeks to protest against inaction on the climate crisis. On the 8th of September, Greta and her fellow school strikers decided to continue their strike until Swedish policy provides a safe pathway well below 2°C, i.e. in line with the Paris Agreement. They created the hashtag #FridaysForFuture and encouraged other young people around the world to join them. This was the beginning of the global school strike for climate. In the meantime, over 13 million people have actively joined the climate movement worldwide. On the first globally organised climate strike on 15 March 2019, nearly 1.8 million people are reported to have participated in FFF's demonstrations. In the meantime, numerous support organisations have formed regionally, nationally as well as globally, the most well-known group being Scientists for Future.

Additional information for your short presentation

1. A newspaper article from the Bengali newspaper "The Daily Star" with short videos about the 1st International Climate Strike in September 2019 in Bangladesh:
<https://www.thedailystar.net/environment/climate-change/news/youth-demo-climate-held-barishal-1715503>
2. A newspaper article from the Bengali daily newspaper "Dhaka Tribune" with a short video about the 2nd International Climate Strike in March 2019 in Bangladesh:
<https://www.dhakatribune.com/climate-change/2019/09/20/global-climate-strike-dhaka-students-decry-climate-change>
3. Greta Thunberg speaks at the United Nations Climate Summit in New York in September 2019: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KAJsdgTPJpU>

Source

<https://fridaysforfuture.de/>
<https://fridaysforfuture.org/>
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