

Learning Outcomes contributed by Stakeholders

	1. Bible/Ecotheology: Creation care	2. (TEK) Maasai traditional environmental knowledge	3. Climate science/ environmental knowledge	4. Hope instead of climate anxiety
A. KNOW Cognitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God is the creator and sustainer of the creation • The creation is good and God loves it • God is the main conservator of the creation and the owner; humans are just a steward of it • There is a relationship between God, humanity, and non-human creation (nature) • We have done wrong to the creation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maasai do not have a worldview that destroys land, which the people of Maa and their livelihood depend on. On the contrary, the Maasai manage the environment created by God to sustain people, livestock, and all living things found in Maasailand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of climate change • Cause of climate change • Impacts of climate change (+ droughts) • Carbon emissions • Clean energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Believe that God created the world and humankind can make it a better tomorrow • Regardless of climate change challenges, we can join hands as individuals and as a group, we can do something to bring a positive impact • Because we are custodians of the environment, we need enough knowledge
B. FEEL Affective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belonging: He/she is a part of creation • Responsible as God's steward • Compelled to preserve the relationship between God, humans, and non-human creation • Contribute, as environmental destruction is a liability before God 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evidence (of #1) is visible, you can smell it, touch it, walk on it, sense it by looking at the presence of co-existence of people, wildlife, and livestock on the land owned by the Maasai. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disappointment towards carbon emitters • Concern for the environments • Need to take action • Responsible to correct climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passionate to do what will mitigate the negative impacts of climate change to God's environment • Feel optimistic for a better tomorrow, because anything is possible with God. If you are willing and obedient, you will eat the good things of the land (Isaiah 1:19)
C. DO Behavioral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect and conserve the environment • Conserve the environment in order to be conserved by it • Avoid selfishness and greet when dealing with creation • Our engagement in environmental conservation is part of God's reconciliation through Jesus Christ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pastoralism and rangelands are good practices that allow land to rest during the dry season (by moving to osupuko) and return from high grounds (osupuko) to go to low grounds (olpurkel) when the rains return, which is a good way of managing grass, trees, flowers (flora) • The Maasai in theory and practice do not eat meat of wild animals, which helps protect them from being killed and wiped out. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for a clean environment • Individually act on reducing emissions • Implement mitigation and adaptation mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance our knowledge and strategies for working for a better tomorrow; be constantly informed to know the negative action that harm the environment • Better awareness and knowledge of land use planning (Genesis 1:26; 2:15) • Develop knowledge and strategies to focus on the quality [of livestock] instead of the quantity

Other comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Whenever we mistake creation; God punishes us through the same circumstances, e.g., the flood• Population is not a problem. God put enough natural resources for the population because he knew it would happen. The problem is greed and selfishness. Abusing natural resources.• At all times God said if you obey you will eat the good of the land. If you do not obey, you will not inherit this land or live there. Therefore, sin has made us not enjoy natural resources.• Too much poverty and too much wealth destroys the environment.	•	•	•
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