

Anti-Pipeline-movement

UNITED STATES / CANADA
#PIPELINES #TARSANDS #OIL
 The colonization of Turtle Island (North America) began more than 500 years ago. Ever since, indigenous and First Nations people have been marginalized, deprived of their livelihoods and exterminated. And yet, when it comes to building new megapipelines, it is these communities that organize the most effective resistance: whether it's marches, blockades or camps, whether it's against the Dakota Access Pipeline, Line3, Keystone XL or the Transmountain Pipeline. Indigenous communities also use the courts to enforce their rights. Their message: this is our land. We will defend it!
honorearth.org
tinyhousewarriors.com/ / [u.v.m.](http://u.v.m)



Against deforestation

AMAZON #FOREST #CLEARANCES
 The indigenous women's march against slash-and-burn deforestation in the Amazon is strong. Ever since the beginning of the European occupation, indigenous communities in the Amazon have been resisting a politics of dispossession and marginalization, and fighting for their own survival. Women play a central role in these struggles. Business and government see the Amazon as a source of raw materials, as a commodity to be bought and sold: soy plantations to feed global meat production and timber for export. In response, the women say, "You shall not pass. We are the land."
coica.org.ec / apib.info / [u.v.m.](http://u.v.m)



Climate Justice Struggles

There are many people in many places fighting for climate justice today—that is what the examples we have mapped here aim to show. Often it is the most affected and most marginalized whose protests are the most powerful. Their struggles are part of a global, rapidly growing movement. A movement that asks fundamental questions: how do we want to live, produce and consume? How do we transform the world, how do we democratize it, how do we reclaim control over our resources? In short, how to win the good life for all?

It's up to us: climate justice, or climate chaos?

If you open the map and flip it over, you will see examples of how existing inequalities and injustices are made worse by the advancing climate crisis—and it is indeed escalating much more rapidly than earlier forecasts led us to believe.

Extreme weather events, rising sea levels, warming oceans, and heatwaves not only destroy whole ecosystems; they have also put us in the midst of a fundamental crisis of justice, which is in turn intensified by a fossilist and colonial capitalist system. Those who have contributed least to the climate crisis are, by and large, much more affected by it than those who caused it. Only those who possess sufficient resources can find safety and shelter from an advancing climate crisis, which threatens the livelihoods of indigenous people, peasants and other marginalized groups most of all strike through and in the end it is all too often women who bear the brunt of its injustice.

Extinction Rebellion

WORLDWIDE (IN PROGRESS)
#SPECIESEXTINGTION
 The climate crisis threatens to move the planet toward ecological collapse. Therefore, Extinction Rebellion calls for resistance against mass extinction. Using civil disobedience, activists put pressure on governments to declare a climate emergency, act now and redefine policymaking by organizing citizens' assemblies.
rebellion.earth

Ende Gelände

GERMANY #LIGNITE
 Germany is world-leader in lignite: no other country extracts and burns more of this climate killer. But there are people who put their bodies on the line (literally!) to stop this: the activists from Ende Gelände. Using only their bodies they shut down diggers, pits, and train tracks. Every year there are more of them. They say, "System change, not climate change!"
ende-gelaende.org

Alarm Phones

SAHARA / MEDITERRANEAN
#MIGRATION #FLIGHT
 When peoples' livelihoods are destroyed, for example, through wars or conflicts, droughts or water shortages, they seek to escape. But those most affected are often precisely the ones who do not have the opportunity to cross borders easily and find safety elsewhere, especially as Europe seeks to violently deter them. The Alarm Phones, a form of solidarity 'on the move', assist them in exercising their freedom of movement and reaching Europe alive—whether they're at sea or in other emergency situations.
alarmphonesahara.info

Anti-Oil-Protest

NIGERIA #OIL
 Oil is a lucrative resource, especially in the Niger-delta, where oil companies rake in massive profits with their dirty extractivism. All the while, the oil seeps through the entire delta, and the ecosystem is about to collapse. More than 30 million people live here, destitute amid the destruction. They resist in myriad ways: from marching to occupying infrastructure—as their parents and grandparents did before them. The most famous among them are the indigenous Ogoni; they have maintained their protest for decades. Most recently, they sued Shell in court at The Hague.
mosop.org / erafoen.org

Anti-Fracking movement

ARGENTINA / CHILE #FRACKING #GAS
 The grid of fracking rigs that criss-crosses the Vaca Muerte desert at the border of Argentina and Chile has a haunting quality. From underground stores on the land of the historically persecuted Mapuche, oil and gas are squeezing oil out of the earth with the help of poisonous chemicals and huge amounts of water. But the Mapuche are fighting back, stopping police and construction workers, going to the courts to reclaim their rights. They have always been, and will always be defenders of the Earth.
facebook.com/XAVVNKO

for justice

because while we may all be sitting in the same boat, we're by no means on the same deck: climate change most affects those who have contributed to it the least, thus exacerbating global injustices.

for transformation

because you can't have infinite growth on a planet with finite resources. In short, because a post-fossil fuel, democratic and environmentally just world is not only possible, but very necessary. Hence the movement's key slogan: System Change not Climate Change!

in diversity

because the climate crisis is also the result of unequal global power structures: the exploitation of nature and people, especially marginalized groups, including black, indigenous and other people of color, women* and workers. This is why our struggles always also have to be antiracist, feminist and anti-colonial.

in solidarity

because we can only change things if we work together. Our backgrounds may differ, but what brings us together is the hope that a future beyond exploitation and ecological destruction is possible.

against false solutions

because many of the measures, technologies and megaprojects that are presented to us as answers to the climate crisis would in fact exacerbate existing conflicts, and even create new ones. Nuclear power, carbon capture & storage, and geoengineering are all part of the problem, rather than solutions.

globally & together

because the climate crisis affects us all. And because there is a world to win: the good life for all. Will you join the fight?

Ecodefense

RUSSIA #HARDCOAL

Around 40% of global energy consumption is based on coal, with hard coal as the major source, with more and more being mined (there has been a 70% increase in global coal production since 2000). Russia sits upon the second largest hard coal resources in the world. In remote areas in Siberia, the megamines tear apart village communities, destroy the livelihoods of indigenous fishing communities, and even change the color of the snow to pitch black. Ecodefense is an environmental organization in Russia that organizes and supports resistance in affected communities—despite being heavily targeted by state repression and criminalisation. And their success is growing!
ecodefense.ru

Northern Forest Defense

TURKEY #FOSSILMOBILITY #MEGATOURISM
 Istanbul Airport is said to be the world's biggest airport: built in record time, it is intended to redefine megatourism for the 21st century. But the fact that a large part of the forests north of Istanbul had to fall to this concrete onslaught triggered resistance: forest defenders from the Northern Forest Defense and local communities started opposing the megaproject, and in the end they forced a Dutch company to withdraw from its financing. They are thus continuing the tradition of peaceful collective protest that was born in the Gezi-park protests and the Taksim Commune.
kuzeyormanlari.org

Small farmers movement

INDIA #AGRIBUSINESS
 The world's 20 largest meat- and dairy-companies produce as many emissions as Germany, Canada, Australia, and France. Industrial agriculture is one of the key drivers of climate chaos. On the other side are small farmers, who—in non-industrialised countries—still produce 80% of foodstuffs by using local resources and value chains. Peasant agriculture is based on traditional knowledge and their autonomous control over land, water, and seeds. In India, there is a huge movement fighting for the rights of small farmers. And it just keeps growing!
viacampesina.org/en/tag/india

Fridays for Future

WORLDWIDE #INTERGENERATIONAL JUSTICE
 The striking students have managed to coalesce into a global social movement. But there are massive inequalities within the movement: not everyone can simply skip school and go on strike, and there are many countries where climate action is criminalized or entails other risks. While in some places the worst that happens is that the hours spent outside school get logged, there are others where protests are met with repression and policy brutality. Nonetheless, the Fridays for Future-protests are spreading, whether in Kenya, China or Afghanistan, in Uganda, Russia, or Myanmar, or in Pakistan and many other places. They are many. And there's more of them each time.
fridaysforfuture.org

Seruni

INDONESIA #PALM-OIL
 In Indonesia and Malaysia, huge swaths of ancient rainforests are being cleared to plant oil palms, from which the new 'green gold' palm oil is made, and whole landscapes are often dominated by palm monocultures, which end up in consumer products or gas tanks in the rich countries of the global North. Using a feminist approach, organizations like Seruni work with indigenous women in Indonesia around issues of environmental justice and human rights. Theirs is an important contribution in empowering marginalized groups to organize against the plantations.
seruni.org

Torres Strait Islanders

OCEANIA #SEALEVELRISE
 The inhabitants of the Torres Strait Islands will be forced, due to rising sea levels, to leave their homes well before the century is over: floods will destroy their villages, their indigenous culture and tradition, and there will scarcely be room to live. The islands are only a few meters above sea level, and formally belong to Australia. But from the inhabitants' perspective, Australian politics is doing too little to address the climate crisis. And they are fighting back with an unusual weapon: they are suing Australia for its lax climate policies. It is the Islanders holding the government to account.
ourislandsourhome.com.au

WE WILL RISE!

For climate justice

Supported with funds from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Federal Ministry of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany.
 Design: Zeffi-Kollektiv & Sylvain Mazas
 Print: Octoberdruck, Berlin
 November 2019
 Content & editing: Philip Beißel (conception, project management), Steffen Köhne (conception), Tazio Müller (research & content production), Anna Schüller (research & content production).
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 Umweltinstitut München e.V.
 GEFÜHRTE VON
 URBANACTIVISTS



Shishmaref must go

UNITED STATES (ALASKA)
#ICE MELTING
#SEA LEVEL RISE
 At some point this century, the Arctic will be ice-free in the summer. Western fossil fuel companies will prospect for oil and gas in the Chukchi Sea off the Alaskan island village Shishmaref, megafreighters will sail the Northwest passage and huge trawlers will drop their nets in traditional fishing grounds. But the Inupiat, the indigenous island dwellers will no longer have to be living there when this is happening: they will have been resettled long before – after only previously in their history being forced to settle there by the US government. Flash floods and coastal erosion will have made the island uninhabitable.

Climate Justice at the border

UNITED STATES / MEXICO
#HEAT #DROUGHT #BORDER REGIME
 El Paso (US) and Juárez (Mexico) are twin cities, but they are worlds apart. While El Paso is rich, Juárez is poor, suffers from the "War on Drugs", pollution and the profusion of sweatshops ("maquiladoras"). Both cities will have to prepare for longer heatwaves and less rainfall as the climate crisis progresses. But the Mexicans have fewer resources to adjust. If more and more people flee from Latin America to the North, the US might turn the border into a fortress. Trump's "build that wall" plans seem to be just another step in that direction.

Sweating in the hothouse

SPAIN #HEAT #DROUGHT #HEALTH #AGRICULTURE
 Many of those fleeing Africa—often also due to climate impacts—end up as illegal day laborers in Southern Spain's greenhouses. Every year the agribusinesses in "Europe's vegetable garden" expand their plantations. But soon the overused water resources might run dry and the model may collapse as the region is becoming ever hotter and drier. Toward the end of century the region will likely face decade-long droughts. Spain will become a desert. Even worse, the coming decades will see the spread of mosquitoes carrying dengue fever, especially in this region.

Water wars in Mesopotamia

KURDISTAN #HEAT #DROUGHT #AGRICULTURE
 Kurdistan is running out of water. There is no rain, ground water levels are falling and rivers carry less and less water. It is not, however, only the climate crisis that is to blame, it is also the Turkish state. Over the coming decades the Turkish government plans to dam the headwaters of Tigris and Euphrates rivers in Northern Kurdistan with 22 separate dams. The Ilisu-dam would have huge consequences: some 100,000 would be displaced and the ancient city of Hasankeyf destroyed. Syria and Iraq might run dry and no longer be able to irrigate their crops - a political timebomb.

Arctic nomads under threat

RUSSIA #ICE MELTING #FOOD SOVEREIGNTY
 The Arctic is heating up twice as fast as the rest of the world. The result: the Arctic ice melts and the permafrost thaws. Previously unreachable reserves of oil and gas are beginning to look exploitable to major companies. On the Jamal Peninsula, Gazprom is already extracting huge amounts of gas for the EU. The climate crisis and the negative effects of extractivism threaten fishing and grazing grounds as well as trails long used by the nomadic reindeer herders. These normally highly adaptive nomads are under threat of losing their livelihoods.

The Third Pole is melting

THE HIMALAYAS #ICE MELTING #DROUGHT #FLOODING
 All of the 10 most important rivers in Asia start their journey towards the sea in the glaciers of the Himalayas. Their water supplies more than a quarter of the Earth's population. But rising temperatures are melting this "third pole": the glaciers might shrink by over a half by the end of the century. During the first decades, people will struggle with heavy flooding. Once the glaciers have passed their "high water mark", there will be devastating droughts. And then hunger.

Rising sea levels are threatening megacities around the world. **Shanghai** is in particular trouble. There, as the sea rises, the earth is sinking!

Disappearing islands

OCEANIA #SEA LEVEL RISE #EXTREME WEATHER
 Several islands and archipelagos in the Pacific will soon be gone forever. One example is the impoverished country of Kiribati: its islands are no higher than 2 meters above sea level, and with every cyclone, its inhabitants lose another piece of land to the ocean. The sea rises, the water is saltinated, fishing nets remain empty. Why? Because the coral reefs off their coasts are bleaching, dying out. Thousands of species are losing their habitats. The island dwellers will have to leave their ancestral homes before the end of the century.

Lake Chad is drying out

WEST & CENTRAL AFRICA #HEAT #DROUGHT #CHANGES IN WEATHER #FOOD SOVEREIGNTY
 Ordinarily, the waters off the coast of Senegal should be teeming with fish. But every time the fishing boats return from the catch, their hauls grow smaller. It is the EU's huge fishing trawlers that are to blame, overfishing the oceans far off the coast. Add to this the advancing climate crisis that acidifies and warms up the ocean, leading to the rapid growth of low-oxygen dead zones. A gigantic wave of migration has begun: sea animals are moving northwards to cooler climes. Fisherfolk might soon follow them.

Air conditioners making Mumbai sizzle

INDIA #HEAT
 Megacities like Mumbai will become furnaces. Not only because of the climate crisis: the newly-minted middle-class and growing business-district, too, are heating up the city with their air conditioning units. There are frequent blackouts when these machines spring to life in the midday heat. As usual it is the poor who are most affected, whether in the slums or on the land. They are left unable to satisfy even their basic needs. Air Conditioning alone could double India's power consumption over the next 15 years – the equivalent of some 300 new coal-plants. A vicious circle.

Jakarta's sinking slums

INDONESIA #SEA LEVEL RISE
 Jakarta is sinking even more quickly than sea levels are rising: excessive use of ground water could lead to the city sinking up to 3 meters by 2100. Of the ca. 30 million people living in this megalopolis, the first victims will be among the women of the fishing community living in low-lying coastal slums. After every flood it is the women who suffer most from appalling hygienic conditions, and having to work even harder in order to feed their families.

Mapping the climate crisis

In an age of climate breakdown, we're all in the same boat – except that some spend their time relaxing leisurely in 1st class, while others have to crowd together in steerage. This is what we aim to show by mapping the climate crisis: we are telling the story of a planet that, come the end of the century, will have heated up by some 3°C.

The escalating climate crisis hits those in the global South the hardest, although the crisis was produced by the global North. Its first victims are women, slum-dwellers, peasants and farmworkers, fisherfolk and indigenous communities. Today's youth are the first generation that will live their lives against a backdrop of climate catastrophe.

The climate crisis is now – not in some distant future. But we can still stem the tide!

But why 3°C of global warming? Didn't the international community, at the 2015 climate summit in Paris, come together and agree to limit global warming to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels? Yes and no, because even if governments were to deliver all promised reductions, emissions level would still rise precipitously, and the earth would warm by ca. 3°C. In order not to bust the 1.5° limit, global greenhouse gas emissions would have to peak around 2020, and rapidly decline afterwards – down to half of current levels by 2030.

OR → WE WILL BURN

(choose your side)

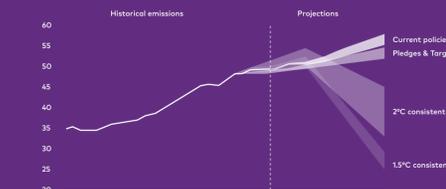
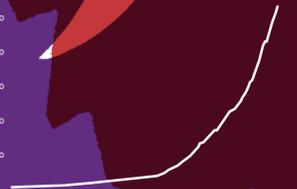
Santiago de Chile will have to confront serious problems: the combination of El Niño-years and the climate crisis will produce more extreme weather events. Drought and heat will alternate with rainstorms and floods.

The Amazon rainforest is burning

BRAZIL #EXTREME WEATHER #DROUGHT
 Meat, logging and mining companies are destroying the Brazilian rainforest, and displacing indigenous communities, aided by the protofascist Bolsonaro-administration. The future will bring more conditions with prolonged rainy and dry seasons. The climate crisis, drought, and clearcutting the Amazon set off a vicious circle. Soon, deforestation might reach a critical "tipping point" for South America's ecosystem and hydrological cycle. What's more, what used to be the world's "green lung" will then release massive amounts of CO₂.

Water crisis in the Western Cape

SOUTH AFRICA #DROUGHT #AGRICULTURE #FOOD SOVEREIGNTY
 Sooner or later, it will come: Capetown's Day Zero. When the metropolis runs out of water, the government will turn off the water taps, limiting water distribution to a few central locations. The Western Cape is projected to see 20% less precipitation during the rainy season. Already, the distribution of water in South Africa is extremely unequal. Small farmers receive less and less, partly because the white wine merchants in the Cape take so much for their export crops. This wine is so cheap because the mostly black workers labour toil under extreme and exploitative conditions.



CO₂ emissions from coal, oil and gas, World (measured in billion tonnes per year)

Infographics Climate Action Tracker, ourworldindata.org, statista.com