



A SILENCED HISTORY: CLIMATE, RACE, AND COLONIES

Resource sheet

This document provides links to the various resources that we have used to create our video, *A Silenced History*. These resources include online videos, and images, as well as academic reports and other resources that we invite the viewer to consult in order to further explore the topics we have addressed in this work.

If you notice any mistakes in these references, or if we forgot anything, please let us know:
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For more information about this project, see our website:
www.madocollective.org/silenced-history

Video content (speech, titles)	Sources (video, images, music, etc.)
Hi, I'm Dao! I live in a cute little town in the south of France, called Pau. We have good wine, fine cheese, proud goats, skilled musicians, and the beautiful Parc Beaumont.	Ville de Pau (2020), "Les brebis et les chèvres « tondeuses » sont de retour en ville" - YouTube
In this park is a statue called "L'esclavage", which means "Slavery."	
It's a copy of the original bronze bust, which was seized by the Nazi occupiers during WW2 - and melted down.	Elstein, David (1973), "The World at War 3 -- France Falls, May - June 1940", ITV - Archive.org
The statue was vandalised twice over the past three years. Last year, someone threw white paint over it, and left a message nearby saying: "White lives matter."	Estrade, Kévin (2020) "La statue pour l'abolition de l'esclavage a été vandalisée" - YouTube
Seeing it, I remember how this region of South-West France grew wealthy and industrialised as a result of the transatlantic slave trade, from the 17th to the 19th century. Over 150,000 human beings were deported by slave traders based around here during that time.	Go Places Pro (2020), "City of Pau, FRANCE in 4K Ultra HD Explore Pau and Pyrenees Mountains in France" - YouTube d'Alesi, Hugo (1899), "Aerial view of Bordeaux". Archives of Bordeaux metropole. - Wikimedia Lhermitte, René (1770), "Plan, profil et distribution du navire La Marie Séraphique de Nantes". Château des ducs de Bretagne, Nantes. - Google Arts & Culture Depenille, Rollet (1795), "Traite des Nègres. Quel contrat infame, l'un marchande ce qui n'appartient à personne. L'autre vend la propriété de la nature." Château des ducs de Bretagne, Nantes. - Google Arts & Culture
The summer this year was so hot that I thought our statue might melt down once more. This got me wondering whether the history of slavery, racism and colonialism had anything to do with the global social and ecological catastrophe that is unfolding all around us, and particularly with climate change.	
So I started digging around the internet and academic papers on the subject. And I found that...	
- Boy, you bet these topics are connected! To which my Uncle Bob replied: - Come on! Racism is when black people discriminate against whites! (And sometimes, the other way around.) As for colonialism, that's	

<p>just some stuff out of history books! Ain't happening no longer. What's the deal?</p>	
<p>So I decided to summarise some of what I learned for Uncle Bob. Let's take a look at six uncomfortable truths you may or may not be aware of.</p>	
<p>TITLE: #1 Climate change is unfair</p>	
<p>First of all: Climate change - or rather, global heating - is really unfair. For millions of people around the planet, it is here and now, and people are losing their lives and livelihoods because of it. Of course, natural catastrophes like mega-fires, hurricanes or floods hit rich countries like Australia, the US or Germany; but the impact cannot be compared to what is happening in countries of the Global South. Mozambique, for example, suffered from two enormous tropical storms in 2019, and the Philippines were battered by Super Typhoon Rai in December 2021, which affected over 13 million people.</p>	<p>Guardian News (2018) "Family drive through flames escaping California wildfire" - YouTube</p> <p>BBC News (2019) "Australia bushfires: 'It's like fireballs exploding in the air'" - YouTube</p> <p>DW Documentary (2021) "Germany after the flooding DW Documentary" - YouTube</p> <p>BBC News (2019) "Cyclone Idai: Flying over flooded Mozambique - BBC News" - YouTube</p> <p>Disaster Compilations (2021) "Typhoon Odette (Rai) Hits Siargao, Dinagat, Southern Leyte, Bohol, & Cebu bagyong odette" - YouTube</p> <p>Canuckguy (2015) "Map of Global North and Global South countries, according to the Wikimedia Foundation's list at meta:List of Countries by Regional Classification." - Wikimedia</p>
<p>And here's the thing: those less wealthy countries, which are already much more severely impacted by global heating, and will continue to be so, are the least to blame for it! On this first map, the regions in red are those most vulnerable to climate change. This second map shows most of them appear in blue, which means they are the places that have contributed the least to this phenomenon.</p>	<p>Our World in Data (2022), "Cumulative CO₂ emissions by world region." - Website</p> <p>Samson, J., Berteaux, D., McGill, B. J., & Humphries, M. M. (2011). "Geographic disparities and moral hazards in the predicted impacts of climate change on human populations." <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i>, 20(4), 532-544. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1466-8238.2010.00632.x</p>
<p>They also have fewer economic and financial resources to adapt to climate disruptions of all kinds - although many innovative projects are being developed locally to adapt, such as floating schools in Bangladesh, or the Great Green Wall reforestation project across the</p>	<p>de la Houssaye, Frederic (2019) "Climate change adaptation in Bangladesh" - YouTube</p> <p>The Great Green Wall (2019) "THE GREAT GREEN WALL TRAILER" - YouTube</p>

African continent.	
<p>On top of this, within countries anywhere, Black, Indigenous and People of Colour tend to be more heavily impacted by climate change. In the Global North, for example, non-white people are more exposed to environmental risks, have poorer access to healthcare, or to aid delivery in the case of natural disasters. Indigenous Peoples also suffer impacts to their sense of identity and ancestral culture - for example, the First Peoples faced with the melting ice in the Arctic circle.</p>	<p>Greenpeace USA (2022) "Neighborhood Drilling in California: How Latinx/Latine Communities are Changing the Rules" - YouTube</p> <p>Greenpeace (2021) "A river polluted with plastic waste in Navotas City, Philippines" - Greenpeace</p> <p>Andrea Booher/FEMA (2005), "Houston, TX., September 2, 2005 -- A Red Cross volunteer comforts a survivor from hurricane Katrina in the Houston Astrodome. Approximately 18,000 people are temporarily housed in the Red Cross shelter at the Astrodome and Reliant center. The City of New Orleans is being evacuated following hurricane Katrina and rising flood waters." - Wikimedia</p> <p>Al Jazeera English (2019) "Sweden's indigenous Sami people threatened by climate change" - YouTube</p> <p>Great Big Story (2018) "Why NASA Is Tracking Greenland's Ice Melt" - YouTube</p>
<p>In other words, climate change is incredibly unfair. Today, the 10% richest humans are responsible for half of all greenhouse gas emissions, while the 50% poorest people emit only 12% of all emissions. And yet the poorest are the first to suffer.</p>	<p>World Inequality Lab (2022) "How high are carbon emissions inequality?" - YouTube</p> <p>DW Planet A (2022) "How the rich wreck the climate (and how to stop them)" - YouTube</p> <p>IPCC (2022) "Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation & Vulnerability - Full video" - YouTube</p>
<p><i>Between 1970 and 2019, over 2 million people died from weather, climate and water-related disasters. More than 91% of these deaths occurred in the Global South.</i></p>	<p>World Meteorological Organization (2021). "WMO Atlas of Mortality and Economic Losses from Weather, Climate and Water Extremes (1970-2019)" (WMO-No. 1267) - WMO</p>
<p>2. Racism and colonialism are drivers of climate change</p>	
<p>Let's go back to the Global South. Do you know why these countries don't have the funds to better adapt to the impacts of climate change, for which they are not responsible?</p>	<p>GIZ (2012) "Climate Change Adaptation: it's time for decisions now GIZ" - YouTube</p>
<p>For one thing, because most of them were colonised by Western countries, starting with the Spanish and Portuguese invading North and</p>	<p>Andrei Nacu (2008) "Map indicating the territories colonized by the European powers, United States and Japan." - Wikipedia</p>

<p>South America, and continuing with other European powers and the United States later on. At the start of the 20th century, European countries controlled 84% of the world's land surface.</p>	
<p>The colonisers captured fossil fuels and other raw materials from these places to fuel their industrial revolutions - like here in France - and this was a major driver for the beginning of the global warming effect which continues to this day.</p>	<p>Hijos Bonicos (2016) "Potosí, documental" - YouTube</p> <p>Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., Motion Picture Division (1920) "The Island of Yesterday: Sumatra, Dutch West Indies" - Archive.org</p> <p>Béziat, F., & Nancy, H. (2017) "L'Épopée des gueules noires" (more info here) - YouTube</p>
<p>Uncle Bob: - OK, sure, we stole their resources, sucks for them. But what does that have to do with racism? People just have prejudice! Like people who don't support my football team are prejudiced against my team - they don't see how amazing it is.</p>	
<p>On one level, it's true that racism is just another arbitrary prejudice, based on skin colour. But it's also more than that - in fact, it permeates mindsets and social structures around the world. For example, in the US, Black babies are three times more likely to die in hospital if the doctor treating them is white! Why are people with darker skins always on the receiving end of racism? Because as we colonised the world, we whiter-skinned Europeans started exploiting, enslaving and killing darker-skinned people... and we had to find some bullshit reasons for doing so and not feel too bad about it.</p>	<p>King 5 News (2020) "What is systemic racism in America?" - YouTube</p> <p>Channel 4 News (2020) "Black Lives Matter explained: The history of a movement" - YouTube</p> <p>Rugendas, Johann Moritz (1827-1835) "Public Punishment in Santa Ana Square" - Wikipedia</p> <p>Cromwell, John W. (1914) "The Negro in American history; men and women eminent in the evolution of the American of African descent" - Wikimedia</p> <p>Mayer, Brantz (1854) "The inspection and sale of a Negro." - Wikimedia</p> <p>Armistead, Wilson (1853) "Flogging of a slave fastened to the ground" - Wikimedia</p> <p>Clark, William (1823) "Ten Views in the Island of Antigua" - Wikimedia</p>
<p>And bingo! We found it: we declared that people with darker skins were inferior, and in fact barely human. So it was OK for us to behave like assholes.</p>	<p>Step Back (2018) "What is Scientific Racism?" - YouTube</p> <p>Ejor/Getty Images (1956) "A sign common in Johannesburg, South Africa, reading 'Caution Beware Of Natives'."</p>

	<p>- GettyImages. See also this History.com article on Apartheid in South Africa</p>
<p>In other words, although various form of prejudice probably always existed among humans anywhere, racism is an ideology that was invented by Westerners, who needed to feel superior to the other humans they were harming; and colonisation and climate change were allowed to happen as a result.</p>	<p>Delano, Jack (1940) "At the bus station in Durham, North Carolina." - Wikipedia</p> <p>Unknown (1868) "Scan from The Mismeasure of Man, but originally from a mid-19th century work." - Wikipedia</p> <p>Strickland, H. (1899) "Ireland from One or Two Neglected Points of View" - Wikipedia</p> <p>Evening Standard/Getty (1972) "A 1972 demonstration in support of Enoch Powell." - See also this article in The Guardian on the invention of race.</p> <p>Somerset House (2022) "We Are History - A tour with curator Ekow Eshun" - YouTube</p>
<p>Uncle Bob: - Yeah, yeah, whatever. I still don't see why you keep bringing up colonialism, when we've lost all our beautiful colonies!</p>	
<p>TITLE #3 Colonialism isn't a thing of the past</p>	
<p>First of all: colonies are places in which people, non-humans and the land are ruthlessly exploited by the colonisers - so colonial history is full of slavery, genocide and ecocide. Not that "beautiful"!</p>	<p>Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, Jean Blackwell Hutson Research and Reference Division, The New York Public Library (1896). "Arbete and sockerplantage" - NYPL</p> <p>Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., Motion Picture Division (1920) "The Island of Yesterday: Sumatra, Dutch West Indies" - Archive.org</p> <p>DW News (2021) "Germany officially recognizes colonial-era Namibia genocide DW News" - YouTube</p> <p>Earth Titan (2019) "The Toxic Concrete Dome the US Doesn't Talk About" - YouTube</p>
<p>For example, see the atrocities that Belgians committed in the Congo.</p>	<p>Olnnu (2010) "Monument to Leopold II, the colonialist, in Arlon (Province of Luxemburg) Belgium" - Wikimedia</p> <p>Unknown (n.d.) "Victim of Congo atrocities, Congo, ca. 1890-1910" -</p>

	<p>Wikipedia</p> <p>Wellcome Trust (n.d.) "A line of men are standing against a wall joined by chains" - Wikipedia</p> <p>Harris, A.S. (1904) "Picture captured by Alice Seely Harris in Baringa depicting Bompenju, Lofiko–brothers of Nsala–, a third person, John Harris and Edgar Stannard with the hands of Lingomo and Bolengo, which have allegedly been killed by sentries of the ABIR." - Wikipedia</p> <p>Tulizo, P. (2020) "Brussels, Belgium, June 6-7, 2020. A protester at a Black Lives Matter rally in Brussels this weekend carries a sign denouncing Belgium's imperial exploitation of what is now the Democratic Republic of Congo." - Fondation Carmignac</p> <p>Lamant, J., & Brabant, L. (2022, August 15). "Regarder en face son passé colonial: Quelques leçons venues de Belgique." - Mediapart.</p> <p>Sardou, M. (1976) "Le temps des colonies" - YouTube</p>
<p><i>Exploitation and violence are systemic characteristics of colonialism, not accidental features.</i></p> <p><i>The worst excesses of colonial violence [were caused by] multiple regimes of terror and violent extortion... which served the objective of exploiting the resources of the Congo.</i></p> <p><i>- Historians' report to a Belgian parliamentary commission, 2022</i></p>	<p>Mathys, G., Van Beurden, S., M'Bokolo, E., Zana Etambala, M., Plasman, P.-L., & Uwase, L. (2021). <i>Commission spéciale chargée d'examiner l'état indépendant du Congo et le passé colonial de la Belgique au Congo, au Rwanda et au Burundi, ses conséquences et les suites qu'il convient d'y réserver: Rapport des experts.</i> - University of Gent, Chambre des Représentants de Belgique</p>
<p>Besides, various Western countries such as France, the UK, the US or the Netherlands still have direct control over a few pretty colonies left over from our empires - we usually call them "overseas" or "unincorporated territories."</p>	
<p>But it's true that many colonies formally claimed their independence from European powers between the 18th and the 20th century, and many had to fight tragic and devastating wars to succeed. However, if you think that people in these countries became their own masters as a result... think again.</p>	<p>CrashCourse (2020) "Decolonization: Crash Course European History #43" - YouTube</p> <p>PBS (2009) "Egalite for All: Toussaint Louverture & The Haitian Revolution" - YouTube</p>

<p>In fact, most of them still struggle to shake free from various forms of economic and political domination by the Global North. In Africa, for example, former French colonies were forced to accept neocolonial cooperation agreements with France to be granted their independence. This "Françafrique" phenomenon has been in the favour of France economically, militarily, and many corrupt politicians from both sides have also profited from it.</p>	<p>Benquet, Patrick (2010) "FRANÇAFRIQUE (Introduction)" - YouTube</p> <p>Benquet, Patrick (2010) "FRANÇAFRIQUE (O. Bongo et les politiques français)" - YouTube</p> <p>Arte (2022) "Macron en Afrique : opération reconquête ? - 28 Minutes" - YouTube</p>
<p>Here's an example of these long-lasting ties of dependence.</p>	
<p>Since 2013, thousands of French soldiers have been deployed in West Africa, supposedly to help fight terrorist groups operating there.</p>	<p>France 24 (2020) "Le sommet G5 Sahel à Pau, quatre jours après une nouvelle attaque au Niger" - YouTube</p>
<p>African activists and intellectuals have condemned their countries' ongoing dependence on their former colonial master, and pointed out that terrorism might not be such an issue in the region if France hadn't led a disastrous military intervention in Lybia - alongside its NATO partners - in 2011, mainly out of political self-interest for former president Sarkozy - who is now being prosecuted over this affair.</p>	<p>TeleSUR English (2015) "Remembering the 2011 NATO Bombing of Libya" - YouTube</p> <p>Vitkine, Antoine (2018) "Sarkozy-Kadhafi : Soupçons de financement libyen - Le Documentaire Choc" - YouTube</p>
<p>In January 2020, in a move that was considered humiliating by many in West Africa, president Emmanuel Macron even summoned the heads of 5 African states over to France to ask them to reconfirm their wish to have French boots on the ground. Who would have thought that this summit would take place in our sweet town of Pau, of all places?!</p>	<p>France 24 (2020) "Sommet du G5 Sahel à Pau : Macron annonce l'envoi de 220 soldats supplémentaires" - YouTube</p>
<p>Since early 2022, following a regime change and fierce opposition in Mali, the French troops are starting to withdraw from West Africa. They have achieved very little over the past 9 years, besides stoking French imperialist fantasies... and other kinds of fantasies.</p>	<p>France 24 (2022) "FIN DE L'OPÉRATION BARKHANE AU MALI : RETRAIT DES FORCES FRANÇAISES D'ICI 4 À 6 MOIS • FRANCE 24" - YouTube</p>
<p>[French army propaganda film]</p>	<p>Ministère des Armées (2015) "[Documentaire] Serval, une brigade au combat" - YouTube</p> <p>Survivor (1982) "Eye of the Tiger" - YouTube</p>
<p>- Uncle Bob! You have an army fetish?!</p>	
<p>Financially, many West and Central African countries have also remained dependent on the French treasury, which controls their currency:</p>	<p>Gomèz, J.-C. C. (2021). "Restauration Souverainete Monetaire Creation Monnaie Unique Africaine Leçon Inaugurale de Agbohoul" - Archive.org</p>

<p>the CFA Franc. This neocolonialist legacy has been broadly criticised for bringing no economic benefits to these countries, but many for French companies... and for the French balance of trade.</p>	<p>Nzaou-Kongo, D. A., & Biankola-Biankola, M. (2020). "International Law and Monetary Sovereignty: The Current Problems of the International Trusteeship of the CFA Franc and the Crisis of Sovereign Equality." <i>African Review of Law and Critical Thinking</i>, 1(1), 25-61. - DOI</p> <p>Pigeaud, F., & Sylla, N. S. (2022). "Derrière le « sentiment antifrçais », la révolte contre la Françafrique. L’Afrique en quête de souveraineté." <i>Revue du Crieur</i>, 20(1), 94-111. - DOI</p>
<p>But it's not just France: research shows that higher-income countries continue to appropriate resources from the rest of the world, and to make money from these resources through international trade. Needless to say, this political and economic domination makes it more difficult for these countries to adopt policies that could help them to adapt to climate change.</p>	<p>Dorninger, C., Hornborg, A., Abson, D. J., von Wehrden, H., Schaffartzik, A., Giljum, S., Engler, J.-O., Feller, R. L., Hubacek, K., & Wieland, H. (2021). "Global patterns of ecologically unequal exchange: Implications for sustainability in the 21st century." <i>Ecological Economics</i>, 179, 106824. - DOI</p> <p>Hickel, J., Sullivan, D., & Zoomkawala, H. (2021). "Plunder in the Post-Colonial Era: Quantifying Drain from the Global South Through Unequal Exchange, 1960-2018." <i>New Political Economy</i>, 26, 1-18. - DOI</p>
<p>Finally, let's not forget that many of the everyday products we buy, as ordinary consumers, are produced as the result of extractive and often neocolonial processes taking place around the world.</p>	<p>Toronto Star (2013) "The clothes on your back: Factory kids" - YouTube</p> <p>Fairphone (2021) "The hidden impact of the smartphone industry Fairphone" - YouTube</p> <p>United Nations (2018) "The Fight Against Child Labour" - YouTube</p>
<p>Uncle Bob: - Well, good thing we're having all them climate change summits, right? I'm sure that'll help us fix things, although I don't want to pay more taxes!</p>	<p>Rappler (2021) "#COP26 adopts Glasgow Climate Pact" - YouTube</p>
<p>- Except that...</p>	
<p>#4 Global climate policies neglect the most vulnerable people - especially non-white people</p>	
<p>Climate negotiations are just as unfair as the reality of global heating. For example, the Glasgow Climate Pact, which was signed in November 2021, showed once more how wealthier and most polluting nations are able to dominate the agenda of climate negotiations.</p>	<p>NBC News (2021). "Greta Thunberg Leads Massive Climate Protest Outside COP26 Climate Summit in Glasgow" - YouTube</p>

<p>According to the latest IPCC report on climate change, it now appears that global heating will inevitably exceed an extra 1.5 degree Celsius compared to the start of the industrial era in the next decade, even in a best-case scenario.</p>	<p>IPCC (2022) "AR6 Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability - Summary for Policymakers." - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</p>
<p>The world has already warmed up by +1.2 degree, and the impacts of global heating are already having tragic consequences everywhere, particularly in the Global South. Going beyond +1.5 degrees of global warming will mean hundreds of millions of more people will become exposed to climate-related risks and poverty, severe heatwaves, sea-level rise and food insecurity - and coral reefs, critical for marine environments, will be on their way to extinction.</p>	<p>IPCC (2022) "Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation & Vulnerability - Full video" - YouTube</p> <p>National Geographic (2016) "Rising Ocean Temperatures are 'Cooking' Coral Reefs" - YouTube</p> <p>Levin, K. (2018). "Half a Degree and a World Apart: The Difference in Climate Impacts Between 1.5°C and 2°C of Warming." - World Resources Institute</p> <p>Carbon Brief (2022) "Interactive: The impacts of climate change at 1.5C, 2C and beyond." - Carbon Brief</p>
<p>And yet, governmental action that is now planned in the aftermath of COP26 is likely to bring us well above +2 degrees of global heating, which would be catastrophic.</p>	<p>Climate Action Tracker (2021) "Warming Projections Global Update." - Report</p>
<p>But calls for adequate support and reparations on behalf of the most vulnerable countries, such as small island nations at risk of disappearing completely, are mostly ignored. These are largely former colonies, by the way.</p>	<p>Sky News (2021) "Island nations speaking together against climate change, ahead of COP26." - YouTube</p> <p>LatestLY (2021) "Tuvalu Minister Simon Kofe Addresses COP26 Glasgow Conference Standing In Knee-Deep Seawater." - YouTube</p>
<p>Uncle Bob: - But at least our governments have declared "climate emergencies," right? You see they take things seriously! - That's true... although they only did so after we in Europe started to feel the heat for real... While knowing very well that countries in the Global South have been vulnerable and highly-impacted for years already. Like the slogan next to our town statue might say, "White lives matter" more than lives of other colours!</p>	<p>City of Vancouver (2020) "Climate Emergency." - YouTube</p> <p>APPRO (n.d.) "Canadian cities join climate emergency declaration." - Association of Power Producers of Ontario</p> <p>Britain First (n.d.) "WHITE LIVES MATTER: Britain First flash demos outside Downing Street." - Britain First</p> <p>climáximo (2019) "Portuguese parliament declared climate emergency - and made sure it meant nothing." - Climaximo</p> <p>McVay, B. (2020) "Right-wing group unfurl huge 'white lives matter' banner on Mam Tor." - Buxton</p>

	<p><u>Advertiser</u></p> <p>Politi, D. (2017) "Counterprotesters Shout Down 'White Lives Matter' Rallies in Tennessee." - Slate</p> <p>Stack, L. (2016) "White Lives Matter Has Been Declared a Hate Group." - The New York Times</p> <p>Wilson, K. (2018) "Bristol gives itself just 12 years to become carbon neutral." - BristolLive</p>
<p>Uncle Bob: - Well, one thing I know is that we send lots of our tax money to poor countries!</p>	
<p>TITLE #5 Wealthy countries aren't really helping the more vulnerable countries</p>	
<p>Yes, high-income countries are raising climate finance to help less industrialised countries to take action on climate change. But don't trust the figures you read in the media. For one thing, these numbers are often inflated, so what people in need actually get is much lower than what our governments tell us.</p>	<p>PolyMatter (2017) "The Problem with Foreign Aid." - YouTube</p> <p>Benke, C. (2013) "Dushanbe to Khorog" - Flickr</p> <p>Vladgalenko (2010) "School camp for African refugees on the outskirts of Hargeisa" - DreamsTime</p> <p>Timperley, J. (2021) "The broken \$100-billion promise of climate finance—And how to fix it." <i>Nature</i>, 598(7881), 400–402 - DOI</p> <p>Carty, T., Kowalzig, J., & Zagema, B. (2020). "Climate Finance Shadow Report 2020: Assessing progress towards the \$100 billion commitment" - Oxfam International</p>
<p>As for these adaptation projects, they are mostly funded through loans, not grants. So the most vulnerable people in the world, who are predominantly BIPOC, are literally paying interest on the adaptation measures their countries are forced to implement!</p>	<p>Carty, T., Kowalzig, J., & Zagema, B. (2020). "Climate Finance Shadow Report 2020: Assessing progress towards the \$100 billion commitment" - Oxfam International</p> <p>IUCN (2012) "Adapting to climate change in Eastern and Southern Africa." - YouTube</p>
<p>COP26 was another sad example of this trend. Indigenous peoples, who were largely prevented from participating in the climate summit, say that world leaders are sacrificing them to postpone meaningful climate action and protect corporate profits, for example by introducing a global</p>	<p>Cultural Survival (2021) "States Fail to Adequately Address Climate Change: An Indigenous Peoples' Analysis of COP26 Decisions." - Cultural Survival</p> <p>Lakhani, N. (2021) "'A death sentence': Indigenous climate</p>

<p>carbon trading market. Rich countries are also obstructing the creation of a loss and damage fund to compensate communities who have already lost their homes and livelihoods due to catastrophic climate change - like in Pakistan, where in the summer of 2022 over 33 million people were displaced by massive floods, following 4 massive heatwaves. Historically, Pakistan has contributed less than 1% of global greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>activists denounce Cop26 deal." - The Guardian</p> <p>Lavelle, M. (2019) "A Key Climate Justice Question at COP25: What Role Should Carbon Markets Play in Meeting Paris Goals?" - Inside Climate News</p> <p>Lakhani, N., & Baloch, S. M. (2022) "Rich nations owe reparations to countries facing climate disaster, says Pakistan minister" - The Guardian</p> <p>Lebak TV (2022) "Pakistan is totally destroyed! Flash floods like A tsunami Destroy Swat City." - YouTube</p> <p>Buchanan, A. (2021) "A scale outside the Glasgow climate conference." - BuzzFeed</p> <p>Parra, E. (2021) "Native women protested the treatment of indigenous lands during the third day of the UN climate conference in Madrid, Spain, Nov. 4" - InsideClimateNews</p> <p>REUTERS/Ashden (2021) "Sapara people in Ecuador's eastern Amazon region travel by boat in their territory" - EcoBusiness.com</p>
<p><i>Things are changing (slowly)... During COP27, in Nov. 2022, rich countries finally agreed to the creation of a loss and damage fund. However, it remains unclear whether rich countries will actually provision this fund with meaningful funding, given the needs of more vulnerable countries.</i></p>	<p>Najam, A. (2022) "COP27's 'loss and damage' fund for developing countries could be a breakthrough - or another empty climate promise." - The Conversation</p>
<p>Uncle Bob: - Well, I'm not surprised actually, governments suck. But you can't deny there are plenty of do-gooders in the UN and in NGOs that are helping out, right?</p>	
<p>TITLE #6 Western environmental organisations are riddled with racism and colonialism</p>	
<p>Yes, hundreds of UN organisations and NGOs are supposed to be confronting the climate crisis and working for (quote unquote) "international development." But these organisations tend to ignore or silence criticisms of their many patterns of racism and neocolonialism, in how they function and how they think, which they</p>	

inherited from a colonial past.	
<p>- By the way, Uncle Bob, guess what's the dominant skin color of people who work in those places?</p> <p>- Err... green?</p> <p>- They're white of course. And maybe that's not helping.</p>	
For example, one in three UN staff has personally experienced racial discrimination and/or witnessed others facing racial discrimination in their workplace.	<p>Deen, T. (2020) "Staff Surveys Reveal Widespread Racism at the United Nations" - Inter Press Service News Agency</p> <p>Guterres, A. (2020) "Remarks on Racism in the Workplace" - United Nations Secretary-General</p>
As for BIPOC who engage in the climate movement within Global North organisations, they frequently face tokenism and marginalisation. Two young BIPOC activists, Tonny Nowshin and Vanessa Nakate, experienced this reality first-hand as they were cropped out or left out from photos shared by the World Economic Forum and Greenpeace Germany.	<p>Evelyn, K. (2020) "'Like I wasn't there': Climate activist Vanessa Nakate on being erased from a movement." - The Guardian</p> <p>Nowshin, T. (2020) "We need to talk about racism in the climate movement." - Climate Home News</p>
Uncle Bob:	
<p>- Alright, the world sucks, big news. I have my own problems, you know. For example, I get ageist comments every day on TikTok!</p>	
- I know Uncle Bob. And imagine if you were a woman, gay, working-class, with disabilities... and on top of that, if you came from a poor country and had dark skin. Your life would be even more difficult!	
- OK, OK... What can I do then?	
- Here are some ideas you could try out.	
Advice #1. Learn to notice and point out problematic behaviours around you	
Racism and colonialism are still at play, separating us from one another and reinforcing inequalities. We should try to recognise when these ways of thinking or behaving emerge in ourselves or in others, but also in workplaces and government, and take action.	
This doesn't always have to mean "calling people out" by shaming them publicly, especially on social media - often, that doesn't help. But you can try to "call people in," by sharing privately with them why you disagree with their	<p>Coffee Break (2019) "Public Shaming" - YouTube</p> <p>ansrsource (2020) "Receiving Feedback" - YouTube</p>

behaviour... and maybe recognise that you might make similar mistakes yourself?	
Loretta Ross: I really, really, want to build a culture, and a world, that invites people in, instead of pushing them out. It's called a calling-in culture.	Ross, L. J. (2021) "Loretta J. Ross: Don't call people out -- call them in TED" - YouTube
If you want to help create this better world that Loretta Ross talks about, get down from your moral high-ground!	
Advice #2 Work for cultural change, starting with yourself	
Remember: As a modern human being, like me, you've been educated in a harmful society that produces things like racism, colonialism, but also sexism, or the tendency to objectify the natural world and see it as a bunch of "resources" to extract. So, bad news: like a virus, those mindsets are most likely part of you too.	<p>Hands, P. (2020) "Hands on Wisconsin: Racism is as heinous as the virus" - Wisconsin State Journal</p> <p>Darkow, J. (2020) "Toppling Racism" - Cagle.com</p> <p>Jones, C. (2018) "Royal Racism" - Claytoonz.com</p> <p>Hayward (2014) "The problem with the patriarchy is it doesn't know it exists" - NakedPastor.com</p> <p>Biddle, T. (2010) "The Free Trade and Globalization Machine" - PerfectWorldDesign.ca</p>
It's normal to feel guilty or ashamed. But those emotions can be paralysing. Once we've become aware of how these toxic patterns are part of us, we need to keep educating ourselves and find ways to start composting them in our own hearts and minds - for example by attending courses or workshops. Here are some educators we recommend:	Elia R. - "Banging Head Against Wall" - YouTube
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loretta J. Ross • Bayo Akomolafe • Vanessa Andreotti and the Gesturing Towards Decolonial Futures collective • Resmaa Menakem • Nontokoza Sobic – Rise Ubuntu 	
We also need to better understand why so many of these truths are being denied in our societies, and why they are absent from our educational systems.	<p>UNESCO (2020) "How can education really contribute to solving the climate crisis?" - YouTube</p> <p>All Together Now (2013) "Racism: The Culture of Denial" - Alltogethernow.org.au</p>
Addressing the causes of climate change and reducing its impacts is urgent and necessary. But without becoming wiser, we'll keep repeating	<p>"adrienne maree brown on the Flanders Show" - Wikimedia</p> <p>"Emergent Strategy" -</p>

<p>the same harmful mistakes over and over again, and just make things worse. In the words of adrienne maree brown, we need to move at the speed of trust, focus on critical connections rather than critical mass, and build the resilience by building the relationships.</p>	<p>adriennemareebrown.net</p>
<p>Advice #3. Stand in solidarity with BIPOC</p>	
<p>Urge people at your workplace or in your network to better recognise the expertise and leadership of Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour (BIPOC), and to foster initiatives for healing and reparation that meets the needs of BIPOC around the world.</p>	<p>Heinrich Böll Stiftung. (n.d.). "Raising the Voices of Young Climate Leaders from the Global South in Climate Talks" - Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung</p> <p>Janfaza, R. (2020) "9 Climate Activists of Color You Should Know" - Teen Vogue</p> <p>Ohene, A., & Abelvik-Lawson, H. (2020). "Meet the young people of colour fighting for our planet" - Greenpeace UK</p>
<p>Support organisations, networks and movements that do important awareness-raising and political work. For example, cancelling the public debt of vulnerable countries would enable them to better adapt to climate disruptions, and would be a first step towards reparations, considering the lasting impacts of racism and colonialism.</p>	<p>Táiwò, O. O., & Bigger, P. (2022) "Debt Justice for Climate Reparations" - Climate and Community Project</p> <p>Winters, J. (2022) "How debt cancellation could help poor countries prepare for climate change" - Grist</p>
<p>Welcoming and providing direct support to people who are moving due to war, poverty, climate change, or the history of colonisation, is also absolutely essential.</p>	<p>Poinssot, A., Mediapart (2016) "A Lesbos : « Le plus important, c'est de dire Welcome »" - YouTube</p> <p>Campus protestant (2020) "La Cimade, 80 ans d'histoire auprès des personnes réfugiées et migrantes" - YouTube</p> <p>BBC Newsbeat (2015) "Refugee rescue ship BBC Newsbeat" - YouTube</p>
<p>Advice #4. Find the others, keep learning</p>	
<p>Unpacking a cultural heritage which dates back centuries can be very difficult and challenging. Don't do this alone! For example, you may want to start a peer-support group with some friends to share your experience of learning and unlearning. Or start a study group, to discuss some of the many excellent resources out there that deal with these topics?</p>	<p>Kurzgesagt – In a Nutshell (2019) "Loneliness" - YouTube</p> <p>Kimmerer, R. W. (2015) "Braiding Sweetgrass" - Milkweed</p> <p>Yunkaporta, T. (2021) "Sand Talk" - HarperCollins</p> <p>Saad, L. F. (2020) "Me and White Supremacy"</p>

	<p>Menakem, R. (2017) "My Grandmother's Hands" - Central Recovery Press</p> <p>Machado de Oliveira, V. (2021) "Hospicing Modernity" - North Atlantic Books</p>
<p>Most importantly: these are extremely complex issues, which play out in various way everywhere around the world. While the general impacts are similar, the history is always different from place to place. Let's stay humble and open as we strive for justice and reparation.</p>	<p>Bulatlat. (2016, October 16) "Unjust: Why indigenous peoples are marching in the Philippines" - Bulatlat</p> <p>COMMONER (2020) "Anti-Racism Movements in Japan Awaken; Help Liberate Trans Filipino Detainee" - Medium</p> <p>De Souza, C. (2021) "Indigenous people protest land restrictions in Brazil - DW - 08/25/2021" - DW.Com</p> <p>Le Parisien (2021) "17 octobre 1961: Des centaines de manifestants dans Paris, 60 ans après" - leparisien.fr</p> <p>National Museum Australia. (2022) "Campaigning for land rights, 1963-68" - National Museum of Australia</p>
<p>Advice #5. Keep Resisting</p>	
<p>Of course, there are many political and economic forces in the world that don't want deep cultural and social change to happen. Instead, they are pushing for more destruction, extraction and exploitation, for the benefit of the very few. They must be resisted everywhere.</p>	<p>Garrett, G. (2016) "Blockadia Rising: Voices of the Tar Sands Blockade" - YouTube</p> <p>AFP News Agency (2022) "Brazil indigenous protest Bolsonaro policies AFP" - YouTube</p> <p>Le Média (2019) "GILETS JAUNES: PLUS FORTS QUE LA REPRESSION" - YouTube</p> <p>WPLG Local 10 (2021) "Protesters' videos show violent repression in Colombia" - YouTube</p>
<p>There are also other forces, forces of imagination, which through their struggles strive to embody different worlds, as alternatives to patriarchy, racism, speciesism and ecocide. Connect with these movements, and help to connect them together!</p>	<p>Alcide, J.-L. (2022) "CHLORDÉCONE: DÉCRYPTAGE POST-MANIF" - Fondas Kreyol</p> <p>Amindoni, A. (2021) "Informasi terkait Palestina jauh lebih banyak dibanding Papua" - BBC News Indonesia</p> <p>CLACSO TV (2021) "Francia Márquez Mina interview at CLACSO TV" - Wikimedia</p> <p>Kurdishstruggle (2015) - "Kurdish YPG</p>

	<p>Fighters" - Wikimedia</p> <p>Mr Mondialisation (2018) "Comment j'explique "la ZAD" à ma Mère" - Mr Mondialisation</p> <p>Val K. (2013) - "La manifestation « sème ta zad » qui passe sur la route D281 et sa tour de guet « Bison futé » pour le démarrage de vingt nouveaux projets agricoles sur la zad. Notre-Dame-des-Landes, 16/04/2013" - MauvaiseTroupe.org</p> <p>Nina Wila Not GRE (2019) "La República AYMARA - Lucha Del Pueblo Originario Aymara AWQA PACHA - Laureano Machaca" - YouTube</p> <p>Leingang, R., & Darrow, L. (2014) "For Zapatistas, revolution moves at a snail's pace while global appeal endures Chiapas: State of Revolution" - Cronkite Borderlands Project</p> <p>Radio Zapatista (2022) "Celebración del 19 aniversario del nacimiento de los caracoles Zapatistas" - Radio Zapatista</p>
<p>We must all stand together in the face of our global predicament, and strive for truth-telling, reconciliation, and restorative action. Every effort counts for humans, non-humans, and the land to survive and thrive through the hard times ahead of us.</p>	<p>Great Big Story (2018) "Why NASA Is Tracking Greenland's Ice Melt" - YouTube</p> <p>Project H.O.M.E. (2016) "Reconciliation Begins With the Land" - YouTube</p> <p>Creating Hope Society of Alberta. (n.d.). Indigenous Story-Telling: Truth Telling to Reconciliation Project - Creating Hope Society</p>
<p>Uncle Bob: - Damn right. Now let's go have lunch!</p>	
<p>Finally... Learn to love your Uncle Bob and build a better world with him, in spite of everything. Remember: there's an Uncle Bob in all of us!</p>	<p>The Halluci Nation - "R.E.D. Ft. Yasiin Bey, Nancy & Black Bear" - YouTube</p>