

#### BASED ON CONVERSATIONS WITH JOSÉ ALBERTO GARIBALDI. SPECIAL THANKS TO PAULO GARIBALDI AND GILBERTO ARIAS FOR THEIR INVALUABLE COLLABORATION.

TRANSLATED FROM SPANISH BY CUAHUTEMOC LÓPEZ-BASSOLS

マンペ பரவாதம் Váralaš Hyvong Hope Нада หวัง กุรุก Esperanza Matumaini Нар Надія Umut Hopp Надежда Matumaini Espoir Toivo *3TTRT Håb Esperança* Hoffnung and Von Manidoo minjimendamowin Matumaini İkòkò nung

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## CLIMATE, NATURE AND IMAGINATION.

The climate is not something we can observe only with our senses. It's not like the wind or rain; the cold or heat. To understand it, we require the aid of human intelligence and comprehension. There's a hidden story in that term; the word itself has a history. In this story, we find how the word 'climate' migrated from the classical Greek term 'Klimata' – which referred to the conditions found in a latitude or region – to the compilation and quantification of meteorological features (e.g., precipitation, temperature, humidity, etc.), a more physical and quantitative approach to its description that emerged in the 19th century.

The dominant version of climate in our time retains many of the numerical and quantitative aspects that emerged in the 19th century. Thus, the prevailing understanding of climate in the natural sciences remains anchored in the aggregation of meteorological data measurements, as well as the evaluation of its projection, an evaluation that also relies on the physical and natural sciences. In this prevailing sense, by climate, we mean the statistical aggregation of the meteorological conditions present in a region to describe its most frequent characteristics. In this way, climate is differentiated from weather, which refers to the daily variations in atmospheric and meteorological conditions – i.e., a description or estimate of the state or changes in atmospheric variables expected at a given time. To examine more permanent atmospheric conditions, the physical and natural sciences have further developed the sense of the prevailing climate in the 19th century towards understanding climate as the result of a holistic, complex, and integrated system. In that understanding, the relationship between the elements affecting regional and global climate stands out, including the interaction between the atmosphere, oceans, ice sheets, snow, and life

on Earth. This latter aspect – life – however, brings up considerations that go beyond a more quantitative and numerical designation of climate. Indeed, if one consults a dictionary, this different etymological root also becomes evident. Thus, according to the dictionary, with the word 'climate' we not only refer to the set of atmospheric conditions that characterize a region, but we can also refer to the environment, i.e., the conditions that surround and affect life in a specific place. or circumstances predominant in a field. In this sense, we refer, for example, to the intellectual climate, the political one, or that of customs. In reality, the word 'climate' designates a broad field of meanings, senses that include but go beyond meteorology and the physical and natural sciences, to encompass those pointed out by metaphor and culture.

What we want to highlight here is that climate change suggests a modification that is related to both aspects, both with physical and natural changes, and those linked to the human environment and culture.

Thus, meteorology and metaphor are related. Contrary to the separation between nature and culture that modernity often assumes, this close relationship between meteorology and metaphor helps us remember that human life and its culture have a relationship more of continuity than of separation with nature and the environment, despite our tendency to forget it. In the long history of human civilization, the climate can change, and in doing so, it affects civilization. More recently, civilization has begun to act on the climate, and it seems that the climate might retaliate. Whatever metaphor we privilege to understand the relationship between culture, nature, and climate, this aspect has helped to show that, in any case, humans continually imagine and act on our environment; in doing so, we never cease to interact with nature. We can now complete or undermine it, contribute to its flourishing, or help to diminish and destroy it.

While the history of the relationship between humanity and the climate is almost as old as history itself, one way to understand how the idea of climate change has emerged could well start by reconstructing the first aspect, and begin with the history of the discovery that the physical climate is changing.

José Alberto Garibaldi, 2023

#### SPES, 2024

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© Texts and original idea: José Alberto Garibaldi © Script and color: Francisco de la Mora © Illustrations: José Luis Pescador Translation by Cuauhtemoc López-Bassols

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### PROLOGUE

In a world where climate has become a product and nature is viewed as property, what does it truly mean to live in harmony with the planet?

As the dawn of the 21st century unfolds, humans are increasingly alienated from nature, both physically and conceptually. By assuming ownership over nature and its resources, we tend to commodify the climate. This narrow view is one of the reasons the climate crisis is often boiled down to an inefficiency problem, seeing it purely as an economic challenge with ramifications for public policy.

However, the reality is much more intricate. This graphic novel is the result of a series of conversations between Francisco de la Mora and José Alberto Garibaldi, along with numerous meetings with various stakeholders involved in "Learning by Doing", a project aimed at redefining the goals of the Paris Agreement in four countries: the Dominican Republic, Lebanon, Mexico, and South Africa.

In these dialogues, we delved into the deep layers of the climate crisis that go beyond economic, political, and resource management issues. We found these layers are rooted in our understanding of the human relationship with nature.

In each country, with teams of enthusiastic and knowledgeable climate experts, we envisioned and crafted narratives of what the good life might look like in 2050, considering current global warming trends, natural resources, and each region's social features. It soon became evident that living in harmony with nature required a transformation beyond just technology, all the while recognizing the urgency to maintain a livable climate for humanity.

Even though our experts came from scientific fields, the discussions took on a philosophical tone, spanning from the Middle Ages to a near future. In this journey, we identified the profound ontological divide between humans and nature. Our mission shifted to tracing the causes of this disconnect and, more critically, finding ways to bridge this gap, reminding ourselves at every step that we are not separate from the natural world.

By envisioning societies in 2050 where the divide between humans and nature has disappeared, climate discussions are filled with new insights. Beyond economic and political facets, we unearthed subtler yet equally captivating dimensions tied to values, virtues, and traditions rooted in a universal cultural concept within each region. This novel underscores the importance of living in harmony with the natural world rather than trying to dominate it. That's why our main character, Joe, is an anthropomorphic bear. Although our capacity for speech, work, and thought often leads us to feel superior to other living organisms on the planet, we are more alike than we'd like to admit.

Living harmoniously with nature implies a bond and unity. In this union, humans cannot evade their responsibilities, nor their virtues. Bridging the divide between nature and humanity is a call to reconnect with our essence, live in balance with our surroundings, and find ways to truly thrive. A magic fix, even if we label it technology, is neither politically feasible nor socially desirable. The path to solutions should be appealing, and this graphic novel seeks to capture that.

We imagine a world we desire to inhabit, focusing on elements that make life beautiful: community, human relationships with nature, creativity, and beauty. A good life aids community resilience (as we can't deny the impacts of climate change are already here), is low-carbon, and is worth living; however, it also demands imagination and creativity.

This graphic novel recounts a journey across the planet, but it's also an intergenerational, historical journey, filled with dreams and nightmares. "Spes", meaning "hope" in Latin, offers a glimmer of light on a path filled with philosophical, theoretical, and physical challenges, but it has an open and optimistic ending. This path is for all of us to traverse, primarily using our imagination: a joint discovery of reality, understanding that living well in a place means learning from it, grasping its spirit, and envisioning a desirable future with and for the communities that inhabit it.

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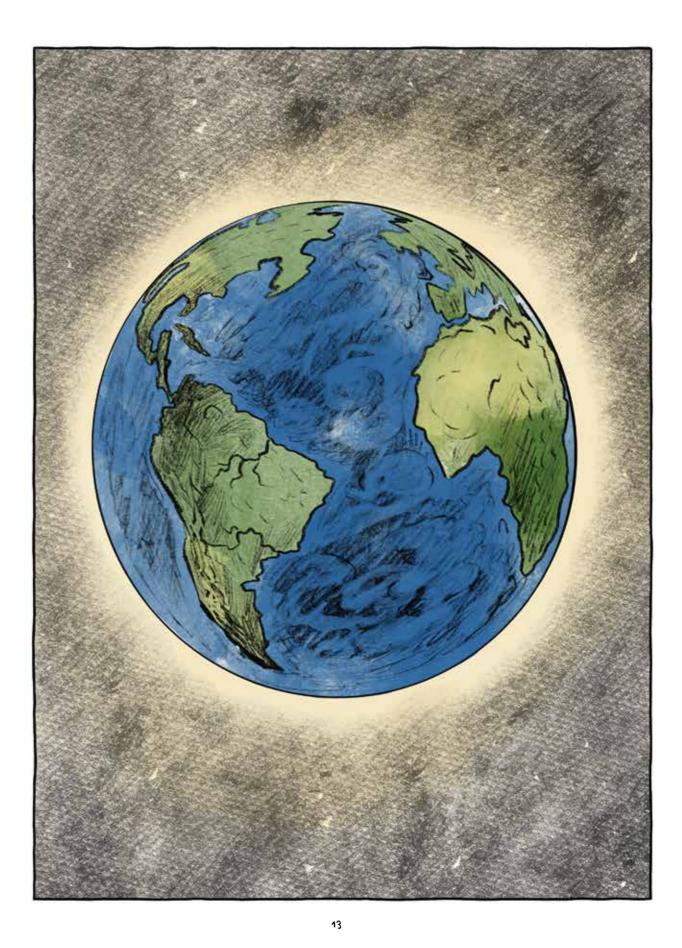
We neither seek nor claim to find a perfect idea to impose everywhere and at all times; this is not a rulebook but merely the start of an adventure with a possible destination towards a good life in 2050, in the near future. In every region, conversation, and meeting, we found abundant hope, and we wanted this sentiment to be reflected in the title, addressing a feeling increasingly common among people.

Facing climate change, humanity has oscillated from denial to despair and inaction. We're now at a juncture where people are starting to realize that time is running out, and change is inevitable. This change manifests in various ways and dimensions, and in this work, we endeavor to explore some of them.

We invite you to join us on this journey, a journey for all of us.

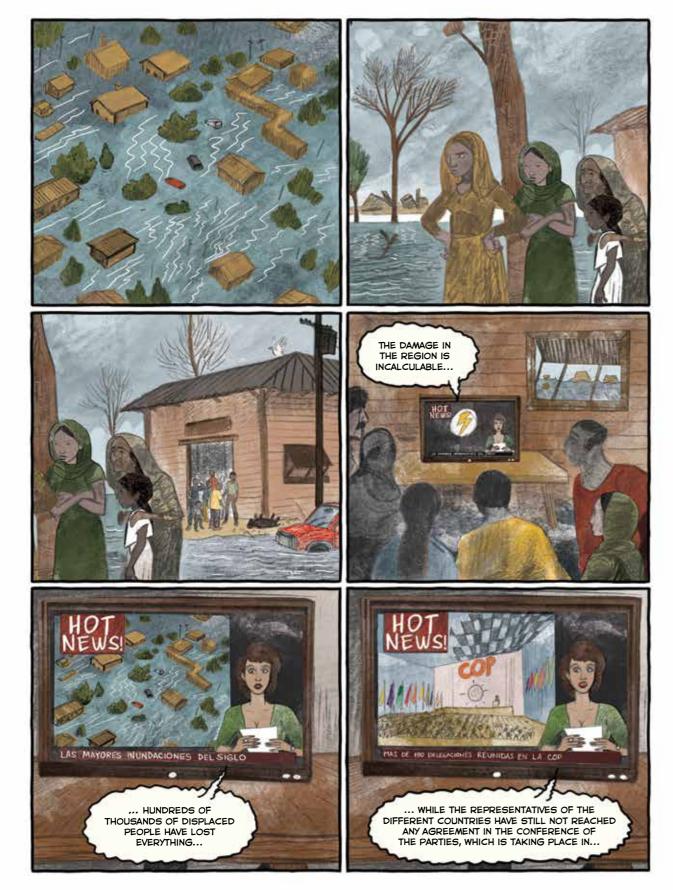
José Alberto Garibaldi y Francisco de la Mora Londres, 2023



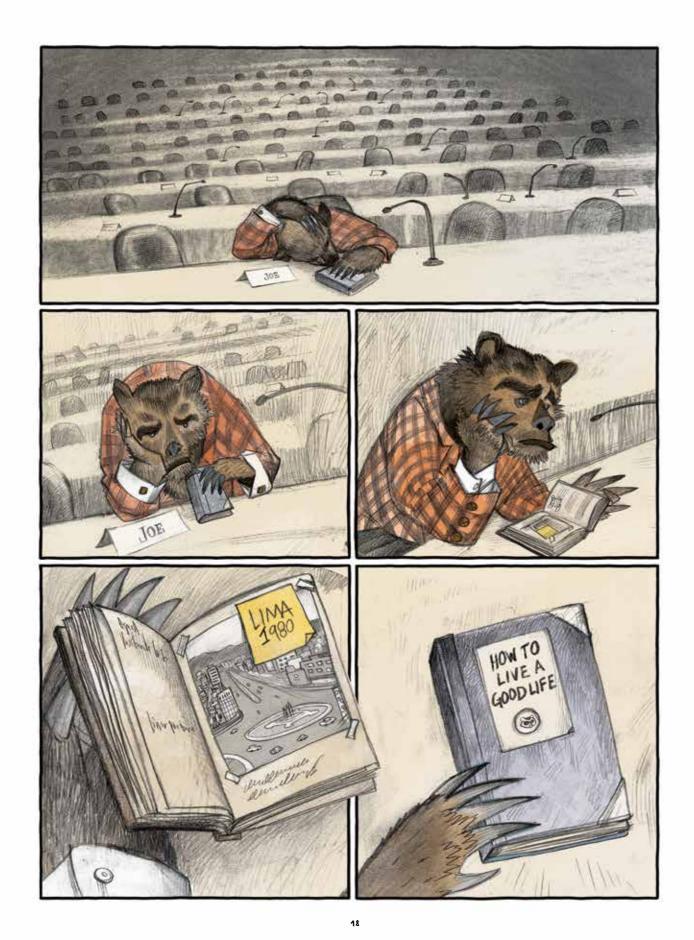


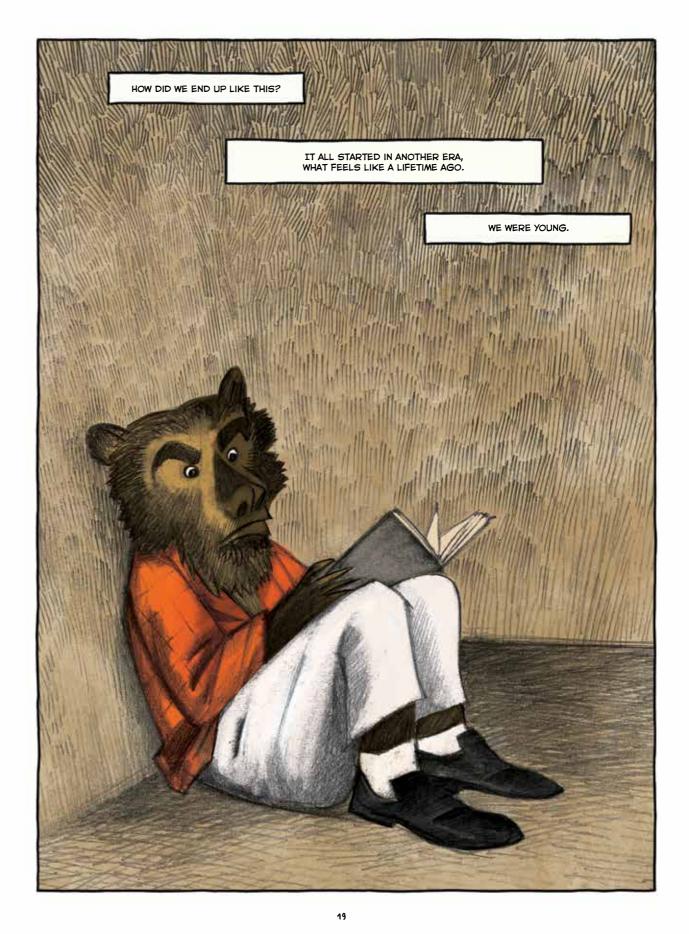


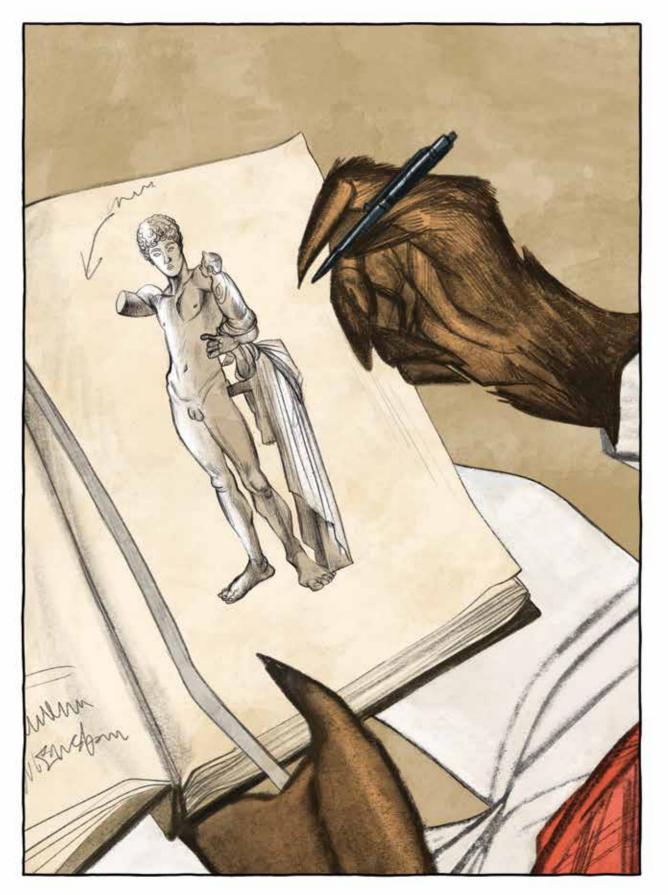




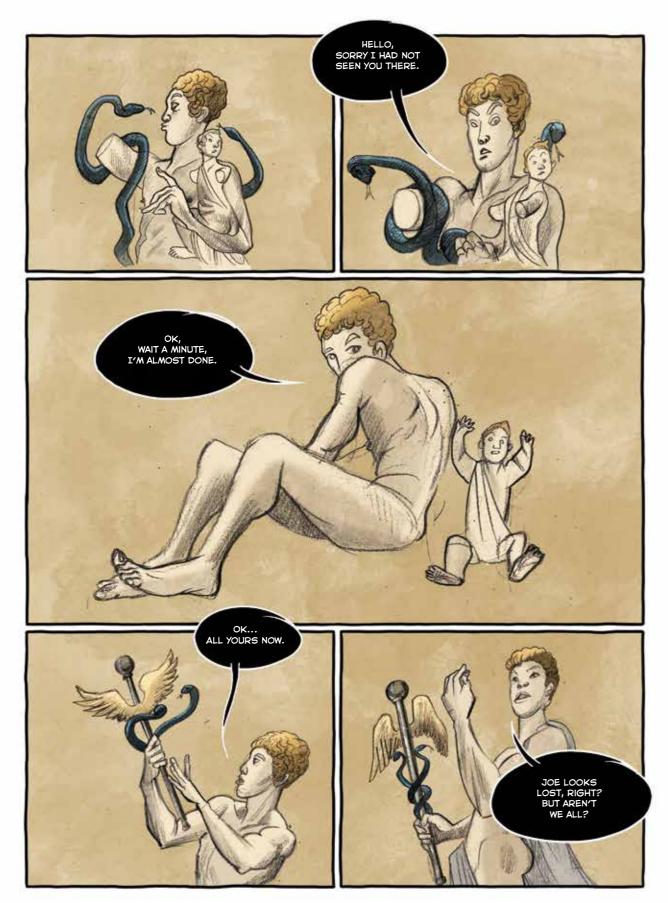










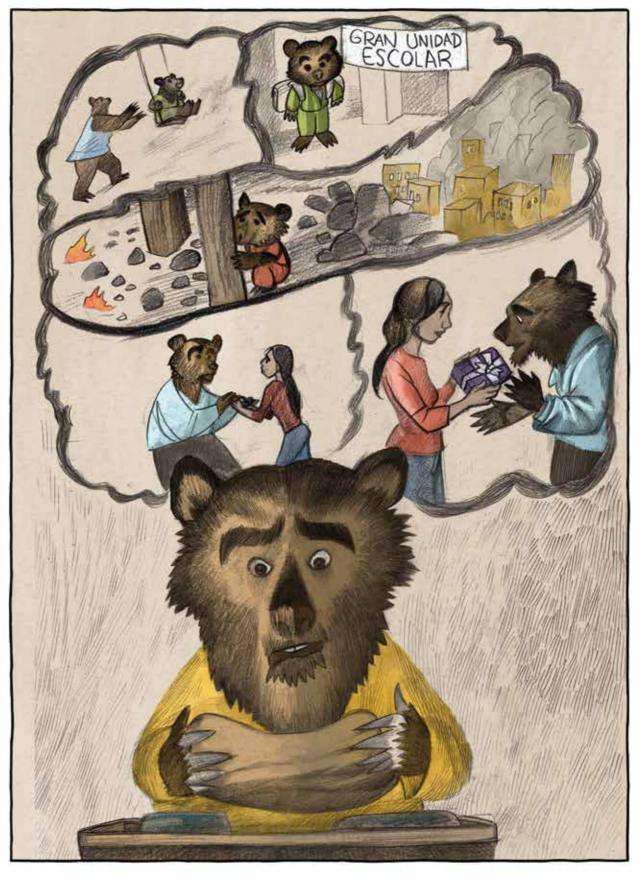




### **CHAPTER 1**

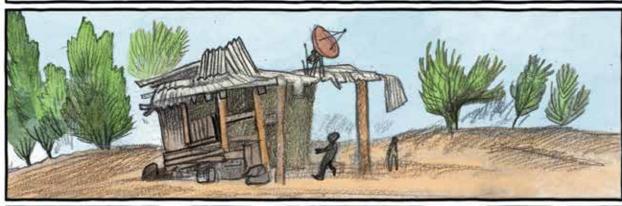


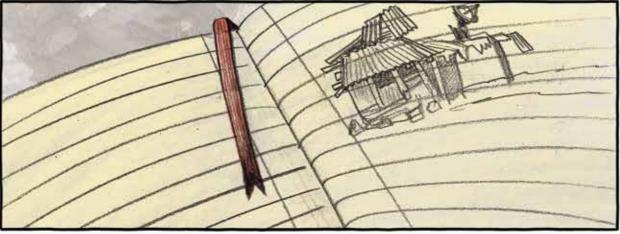






TODAY'S EVIDENT DISCONNECT BETWEEN NATURE AND HUMANS BEGINS ... PERHAPS SOME 500 YEARS AGO ... THIS DISCONNECT HAS NOT ONLY MADE THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION DRAMATICALLY MORE DIFICULT, BUT IT NOW SEEMS TO THREATEN THE VERY EXISTENCE OF HUMAN LIFE ON THE PLANET.







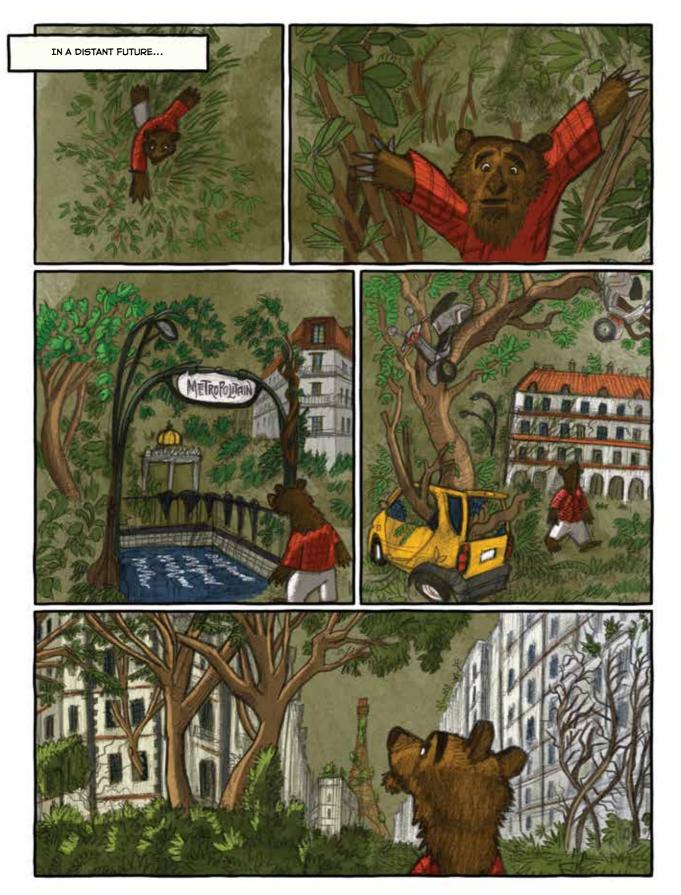




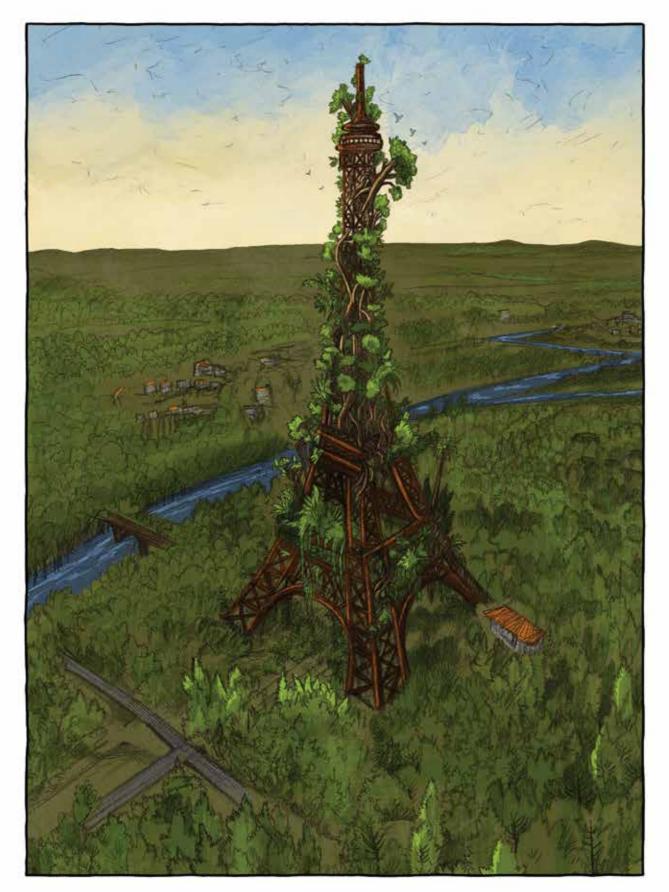


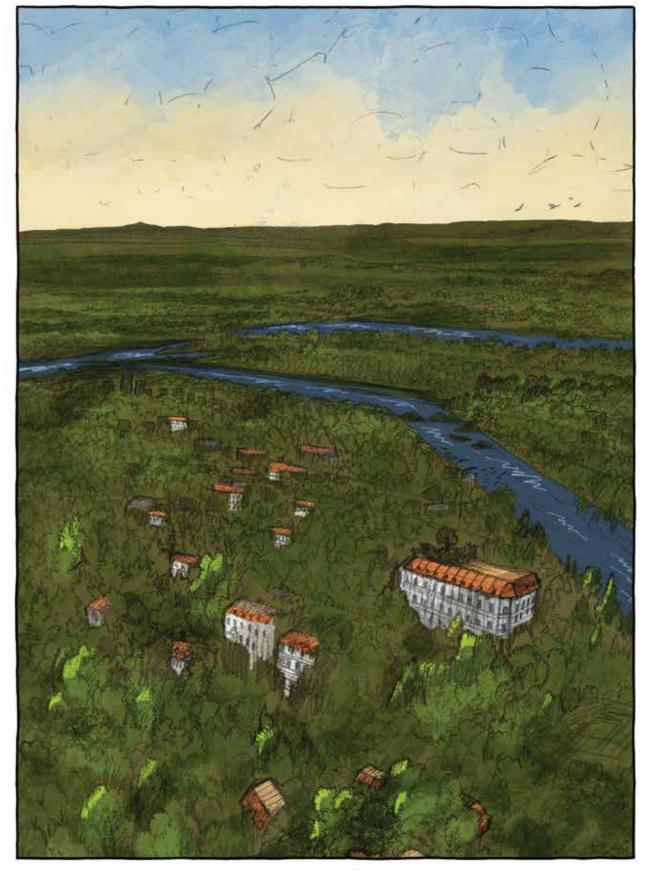












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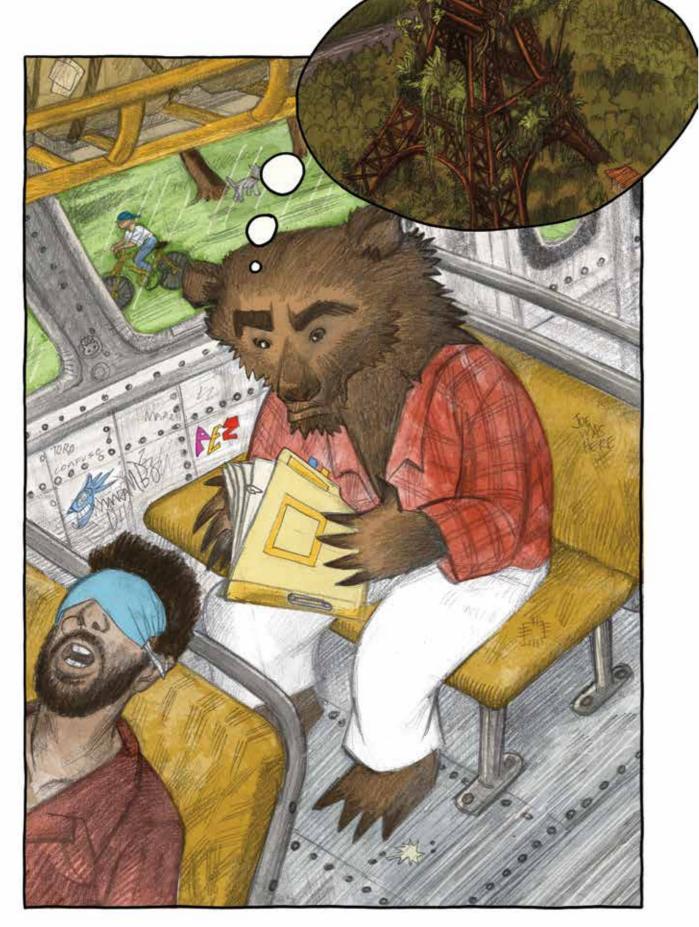
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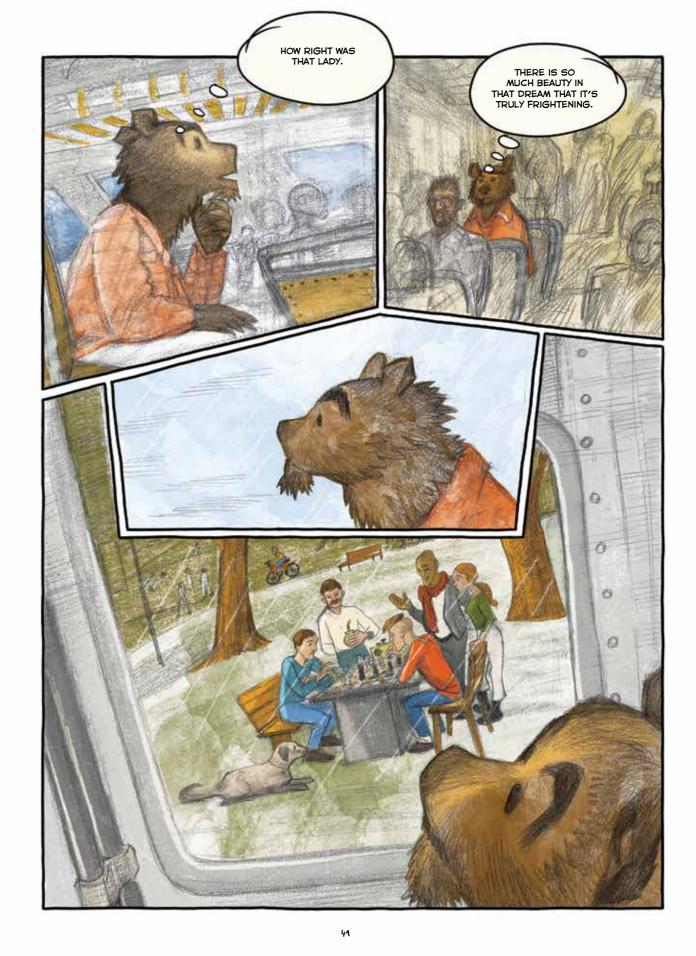
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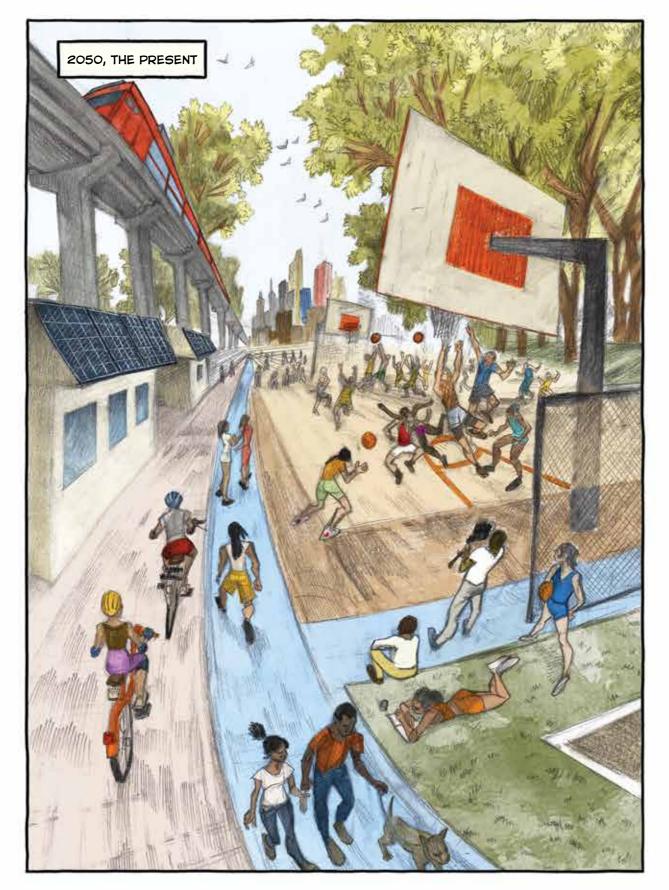
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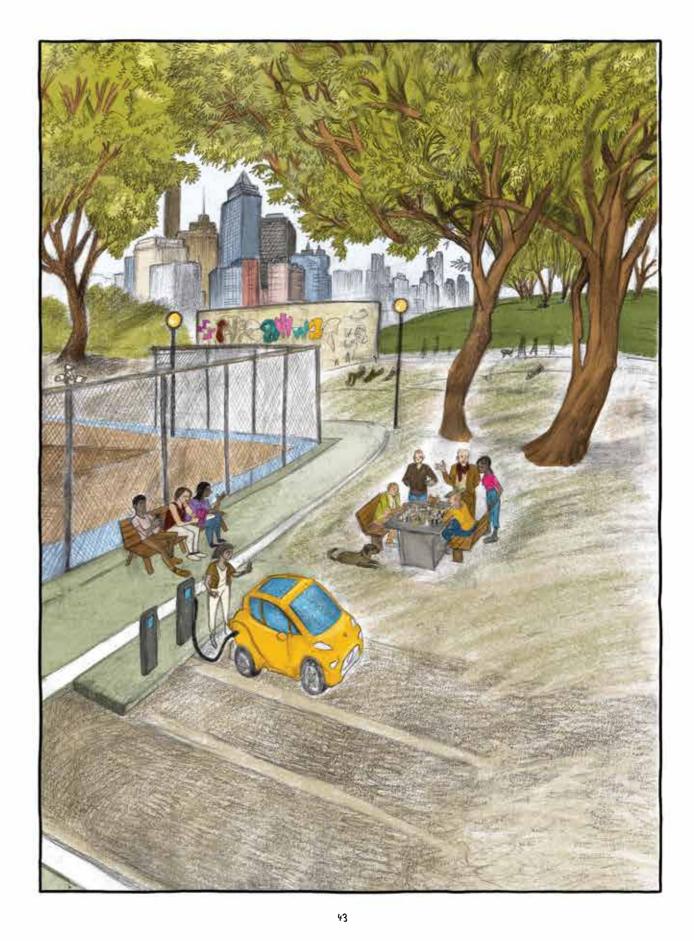
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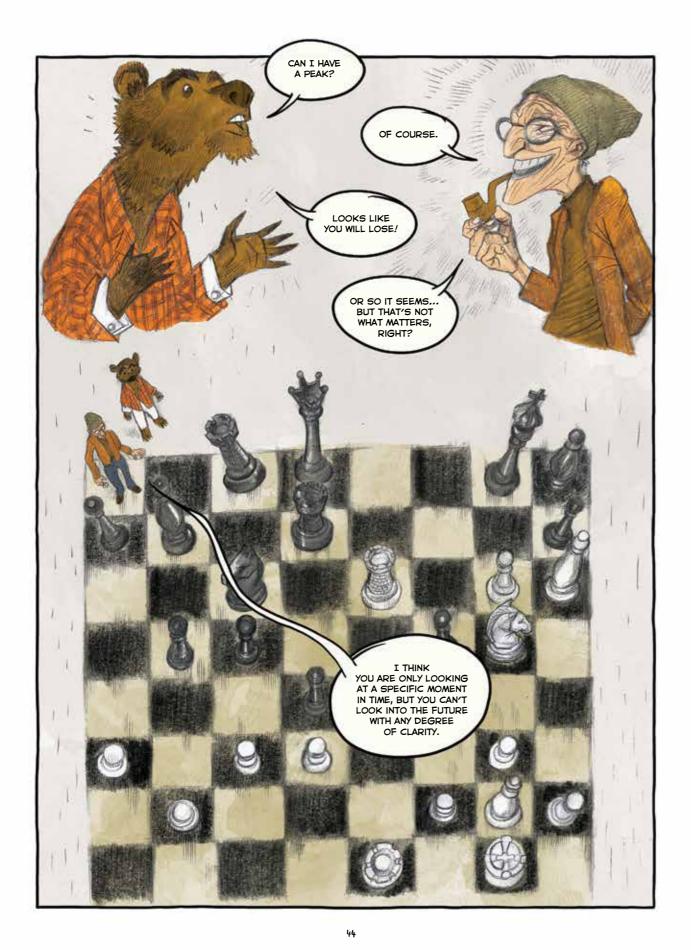
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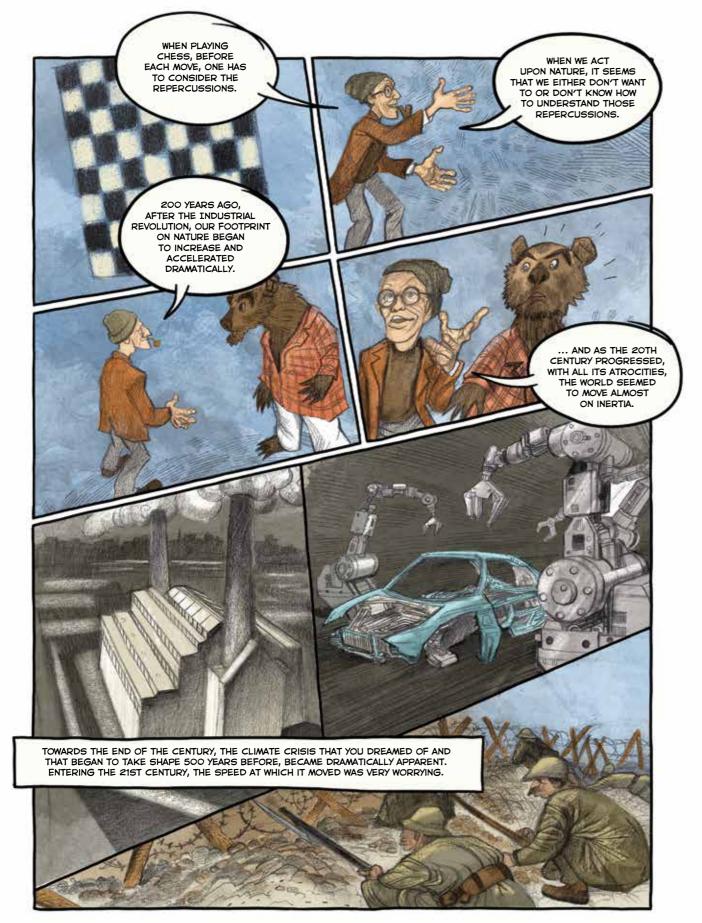




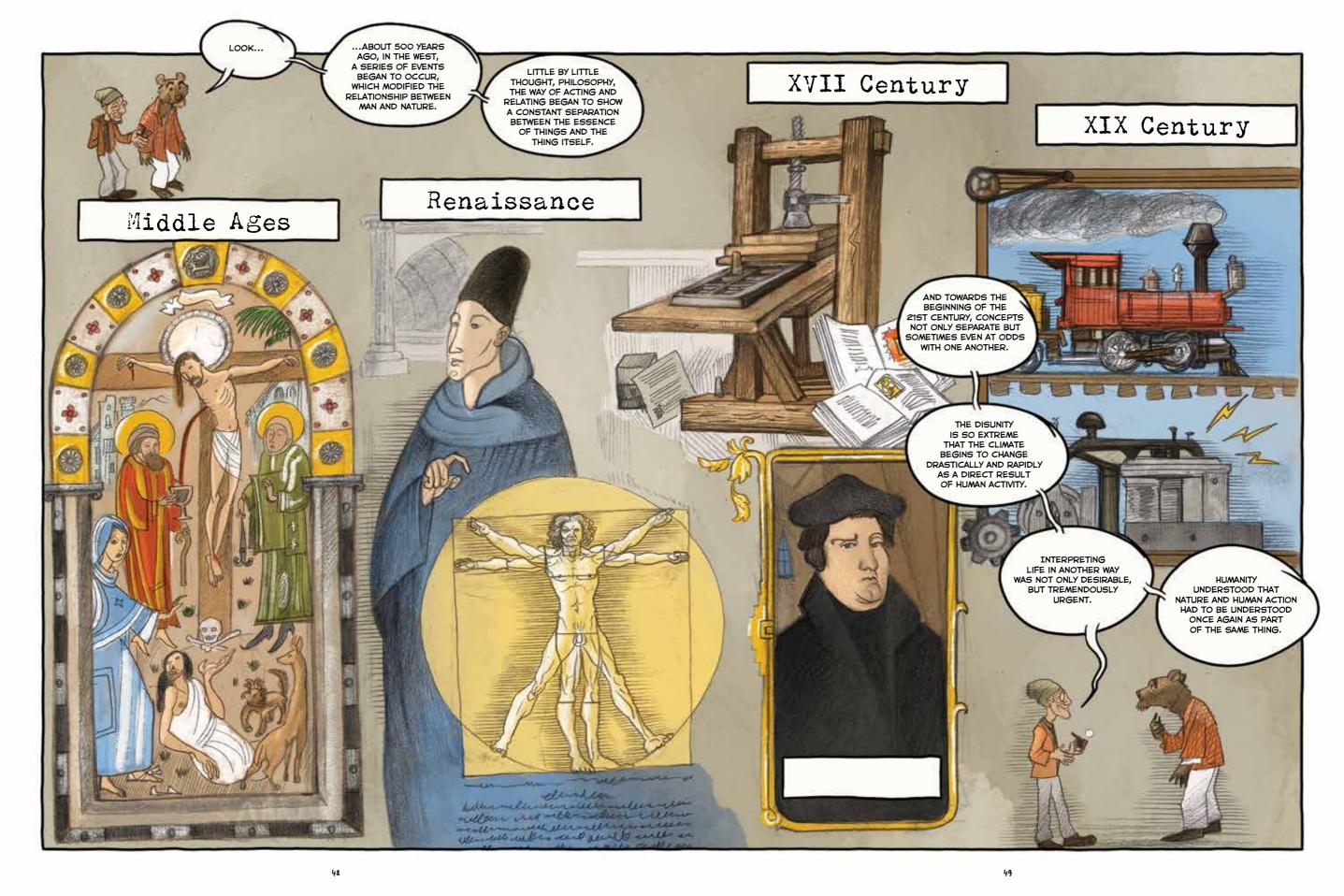


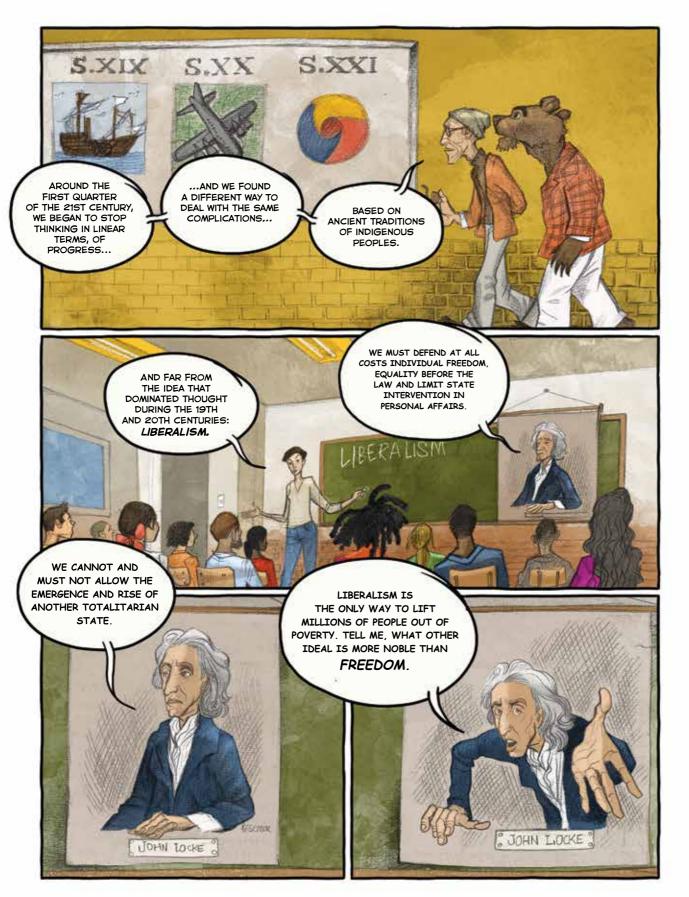




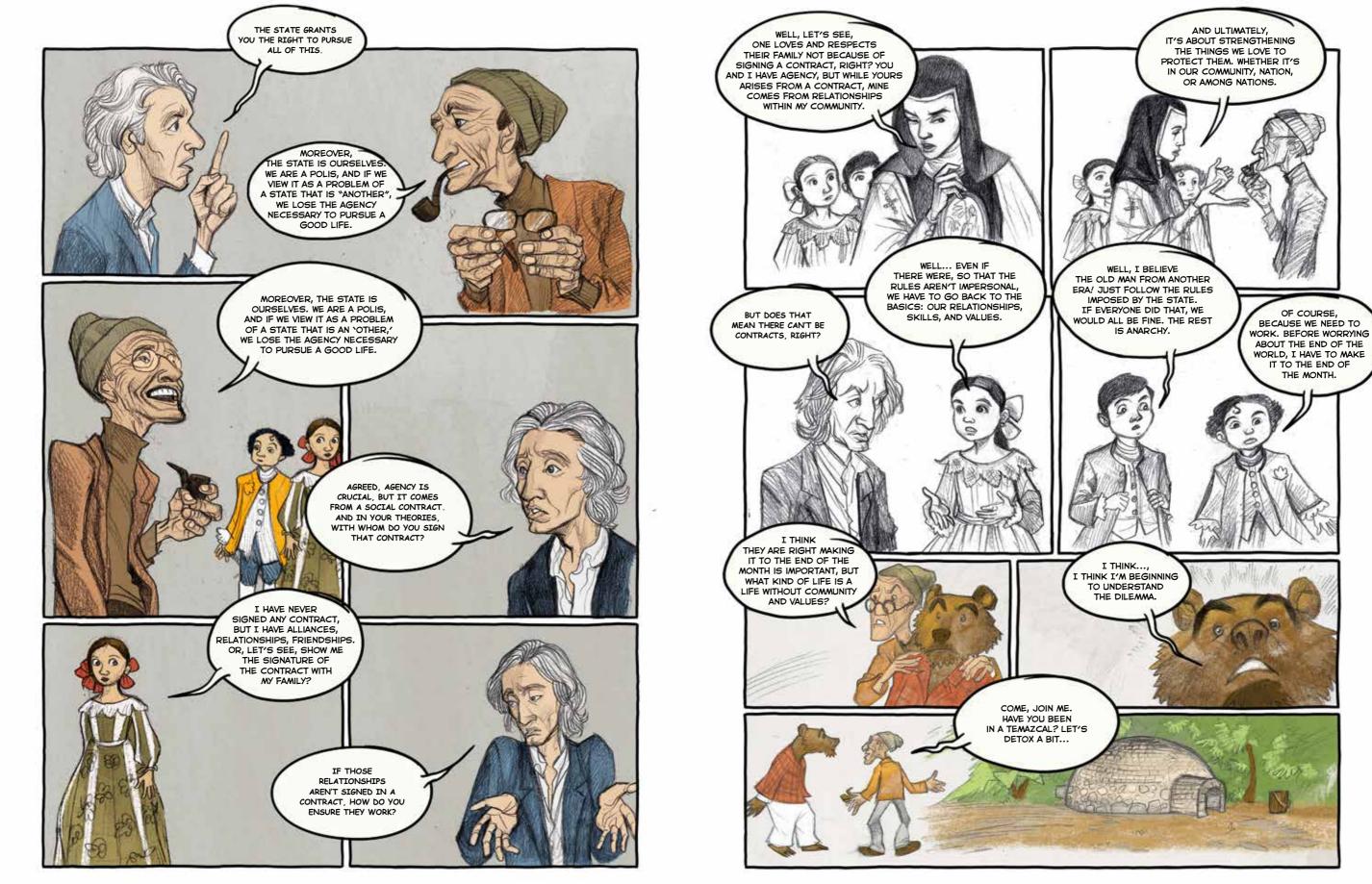


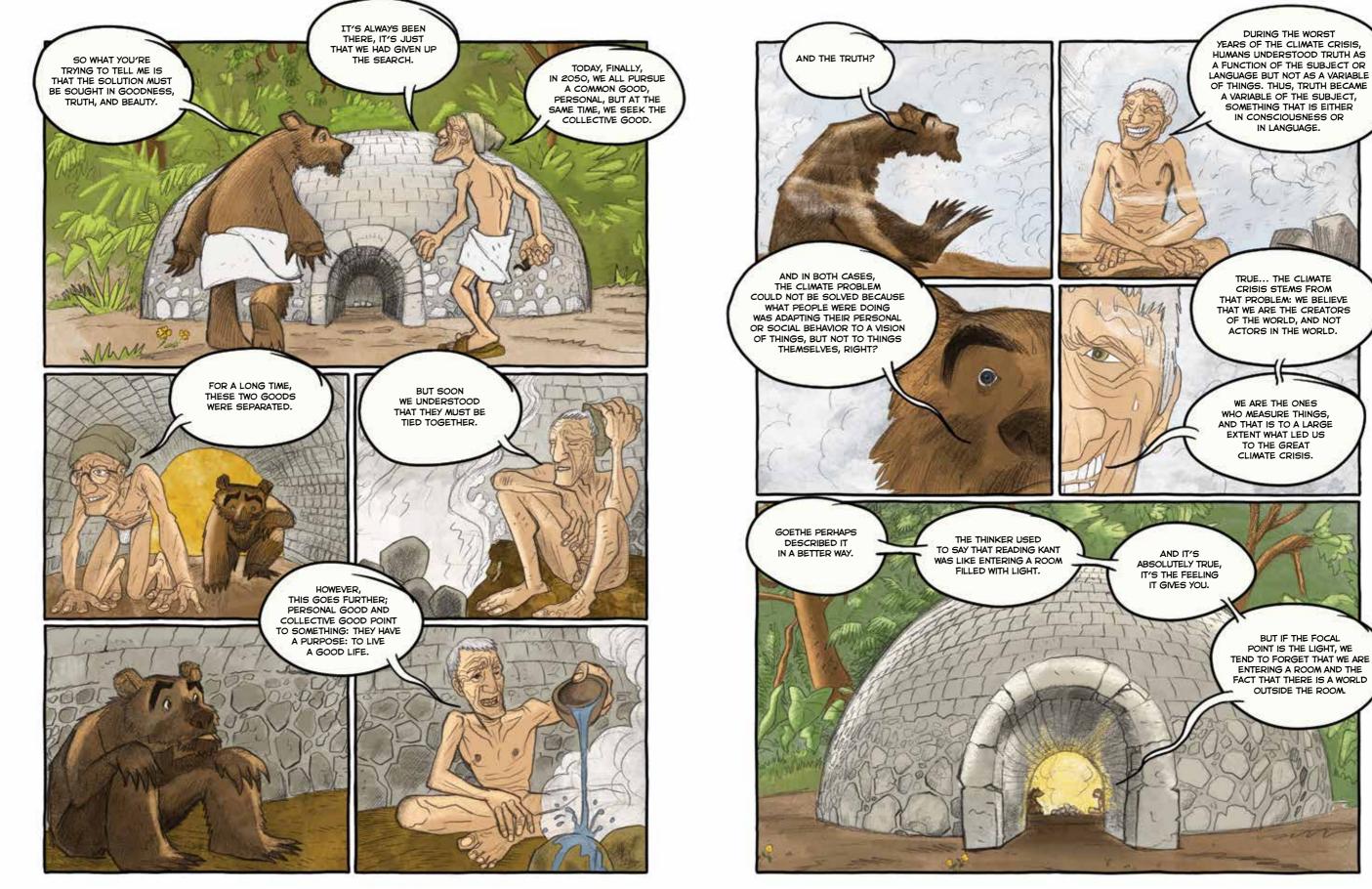












DURING THE WORST

IN CONSCIOUSNESS OR

IN LANGUAGE.

TRUE ... THE CLIMATE

CRISIS STEMS FROM

WE ARE THE ONES

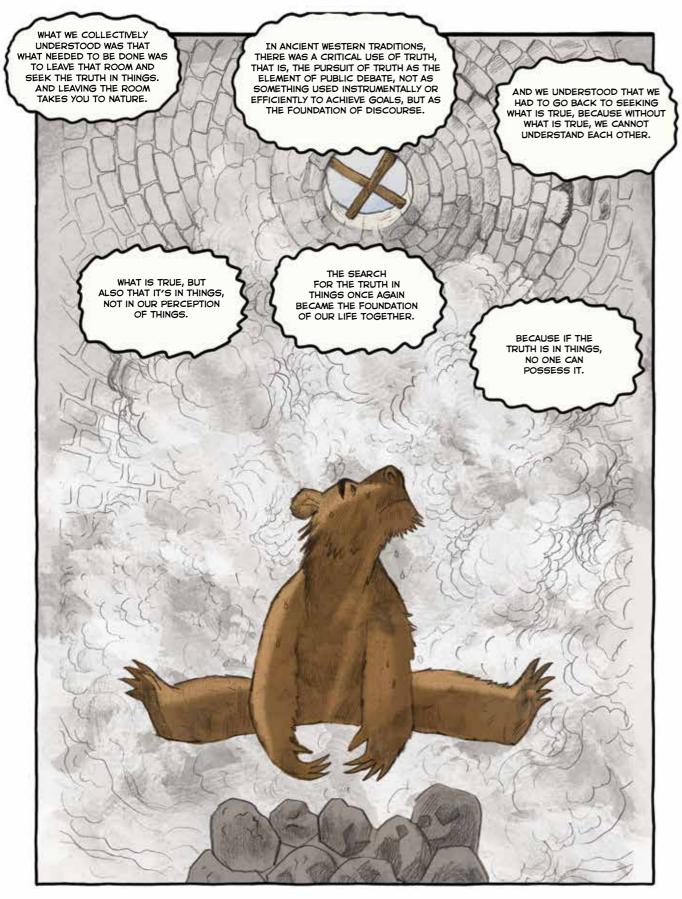
TO THE GREAT CLIMATE CRISIS.

BUT IF THE FOCAL

POINT IS THE LIGHT, WE

ENTERING A ROOM AND THE

OUTSIDE THE ROOM.



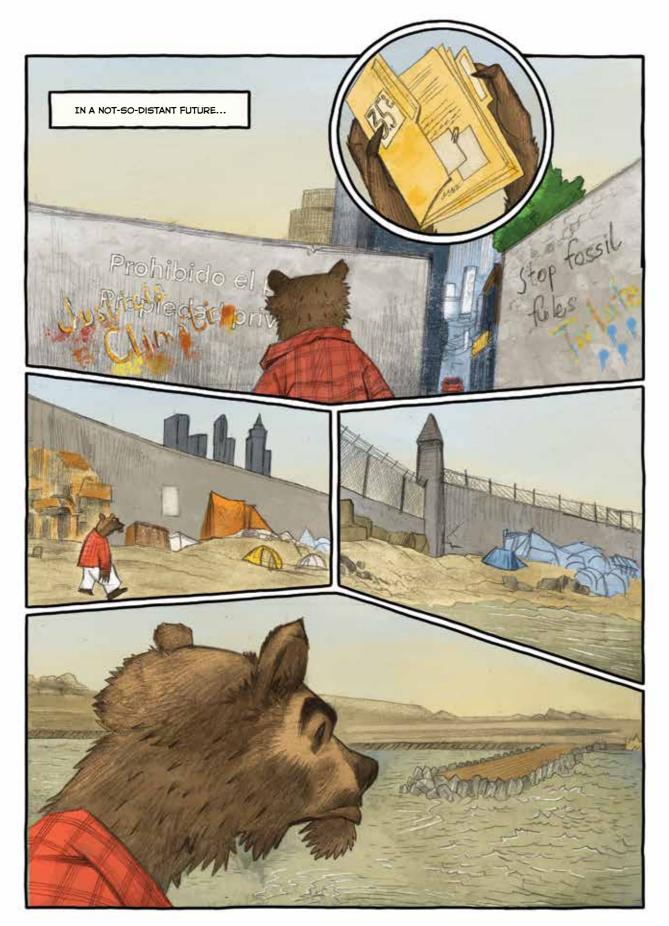


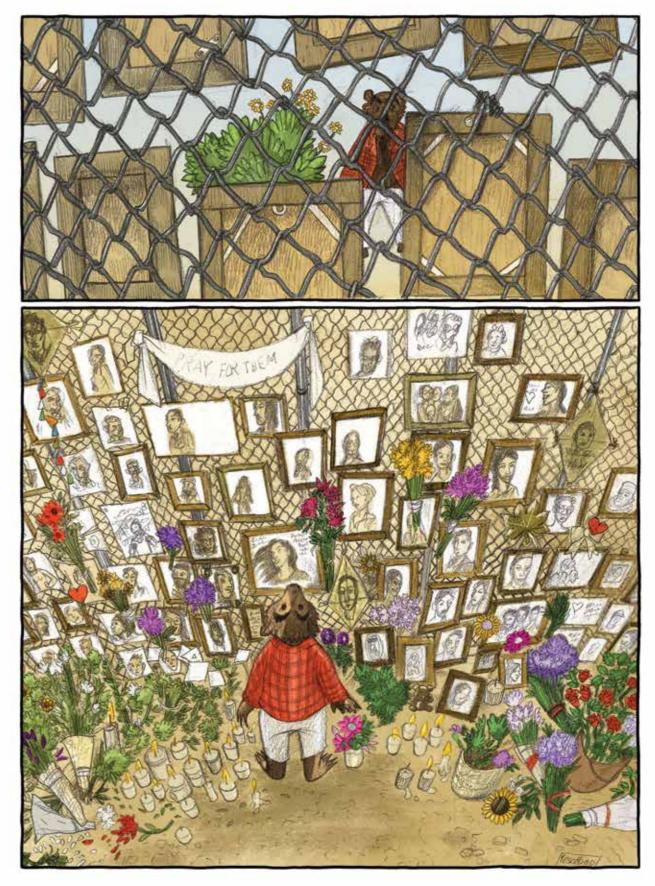
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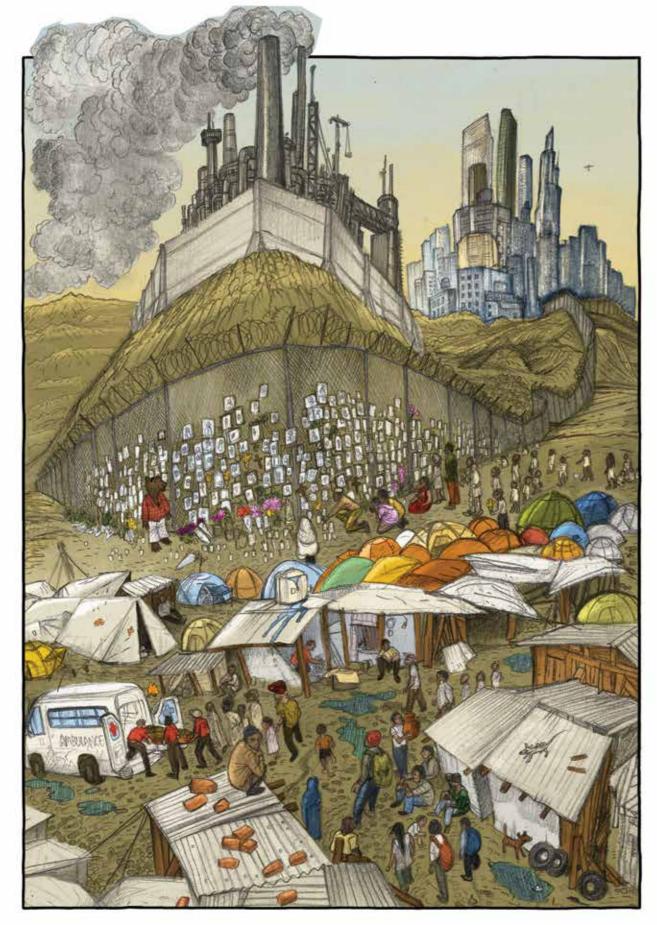
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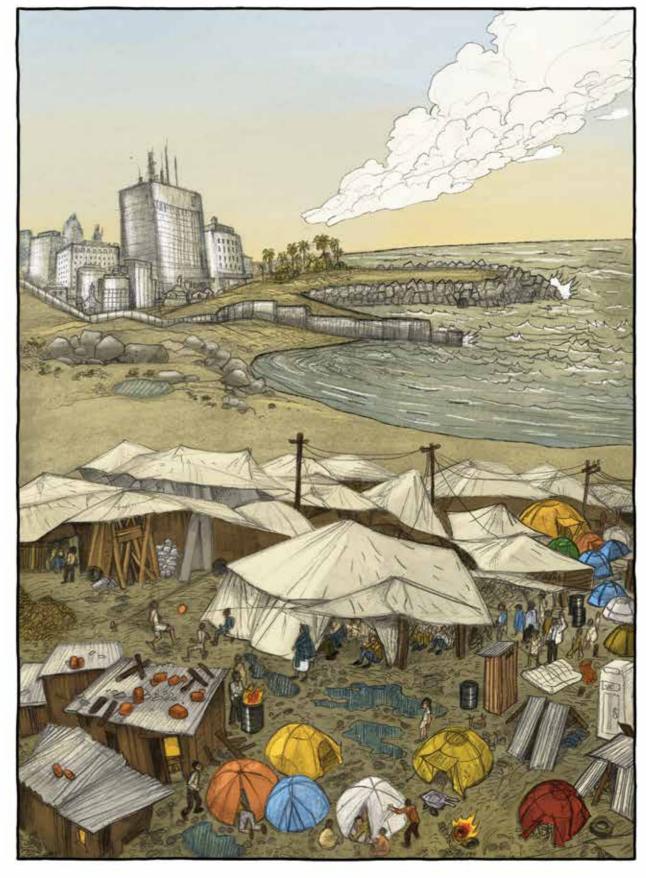
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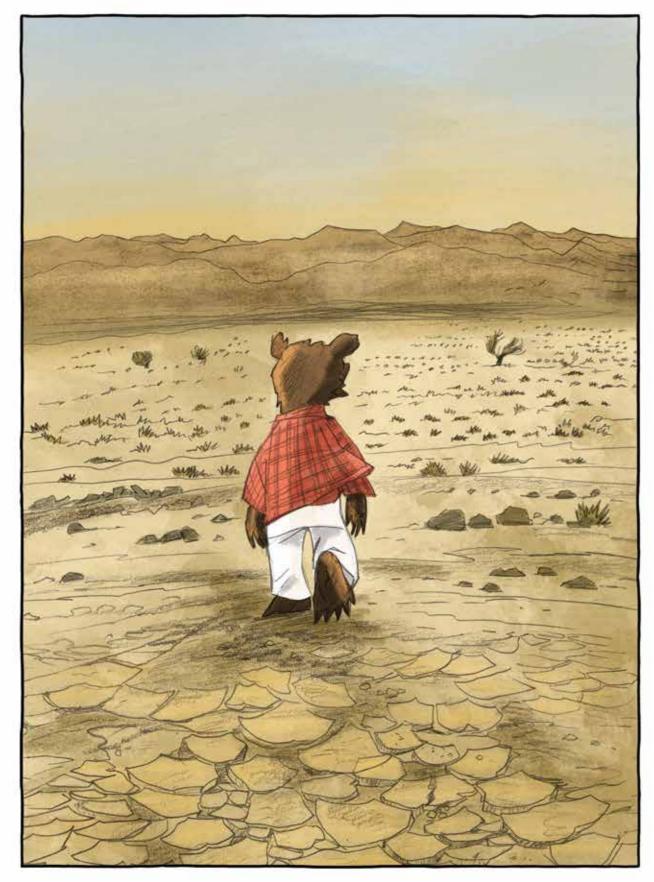
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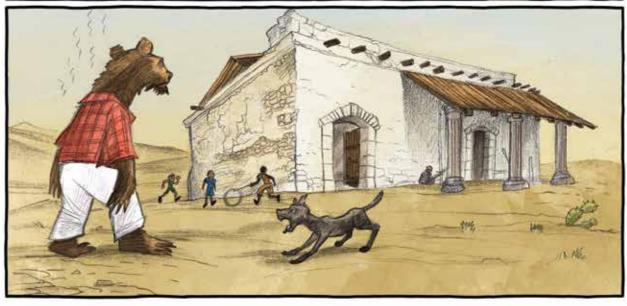


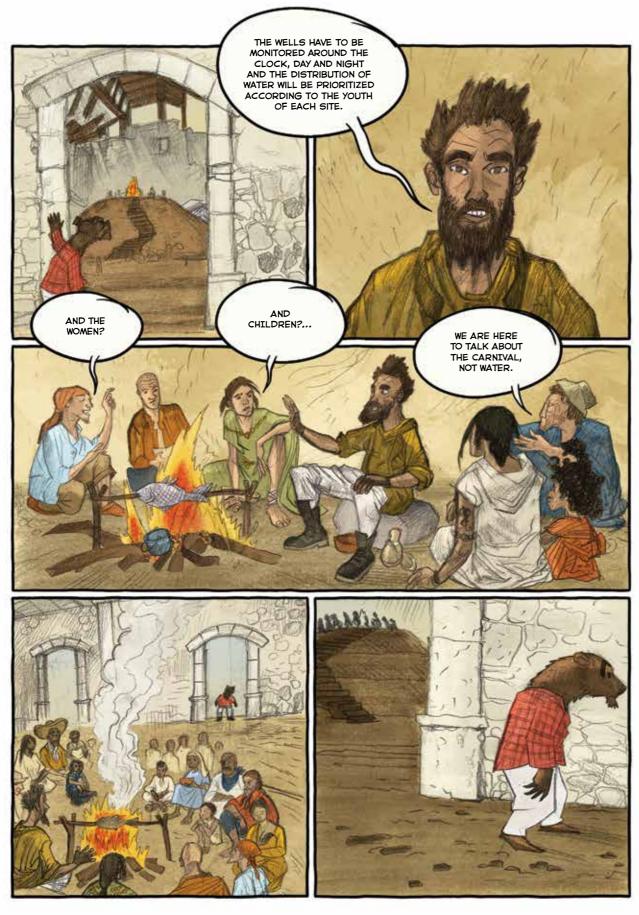


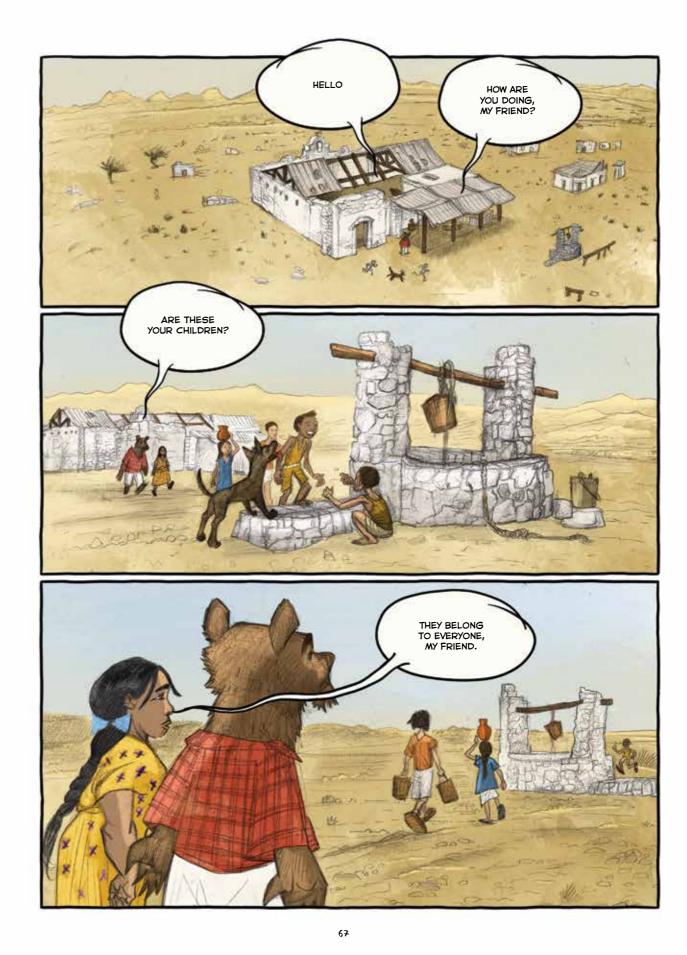




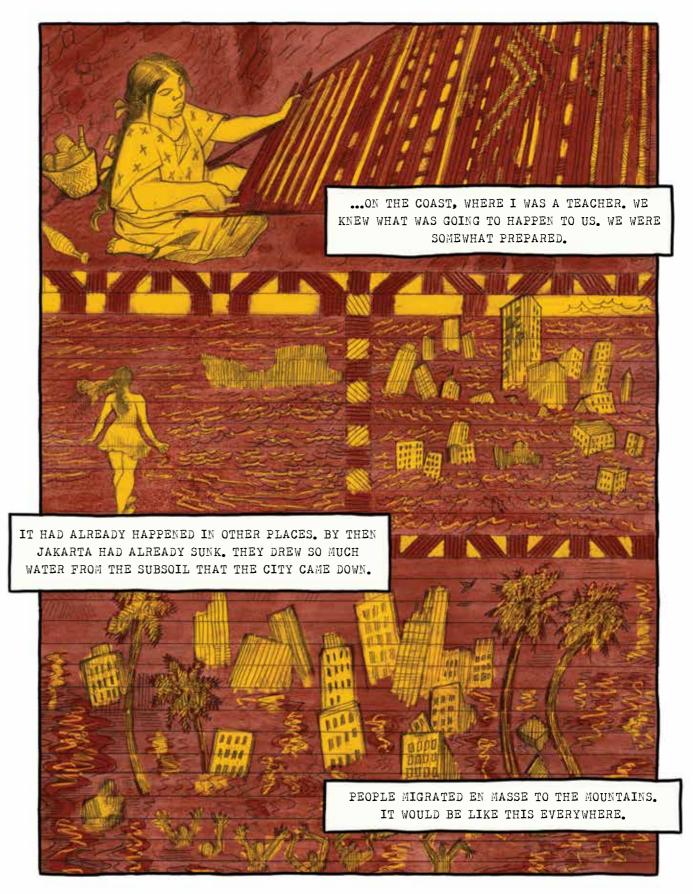


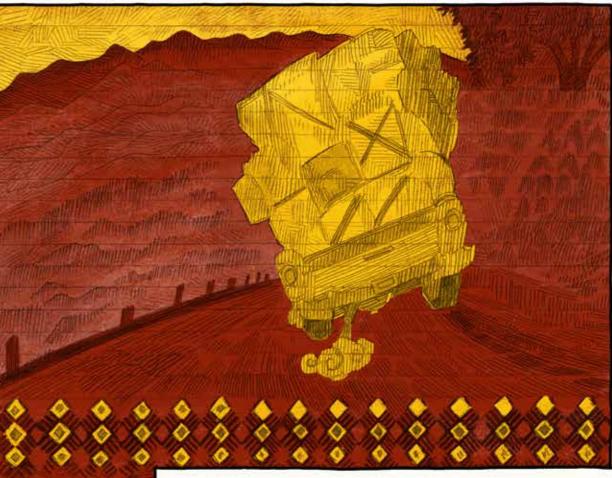






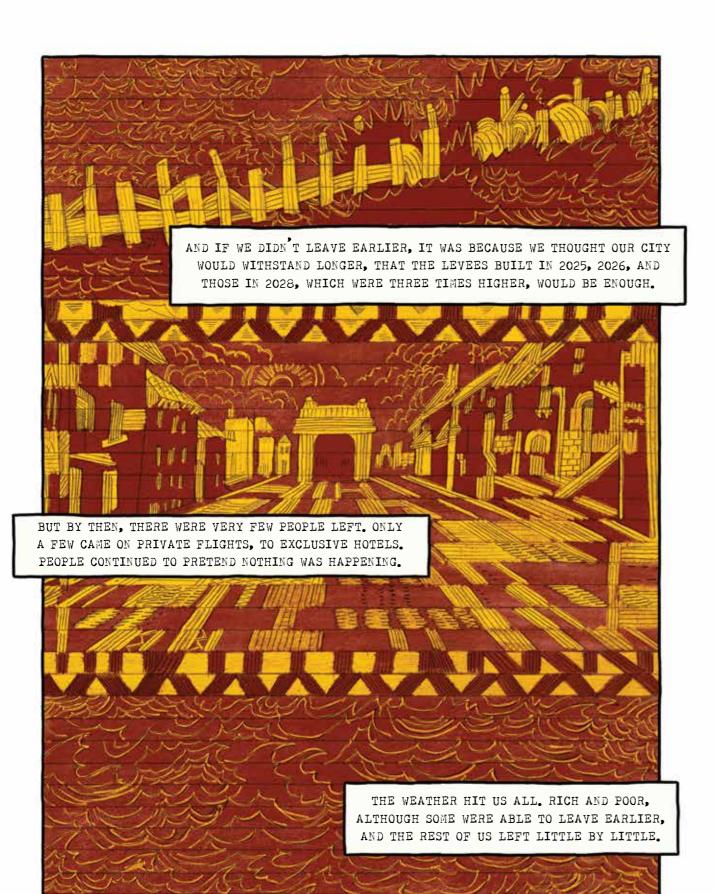


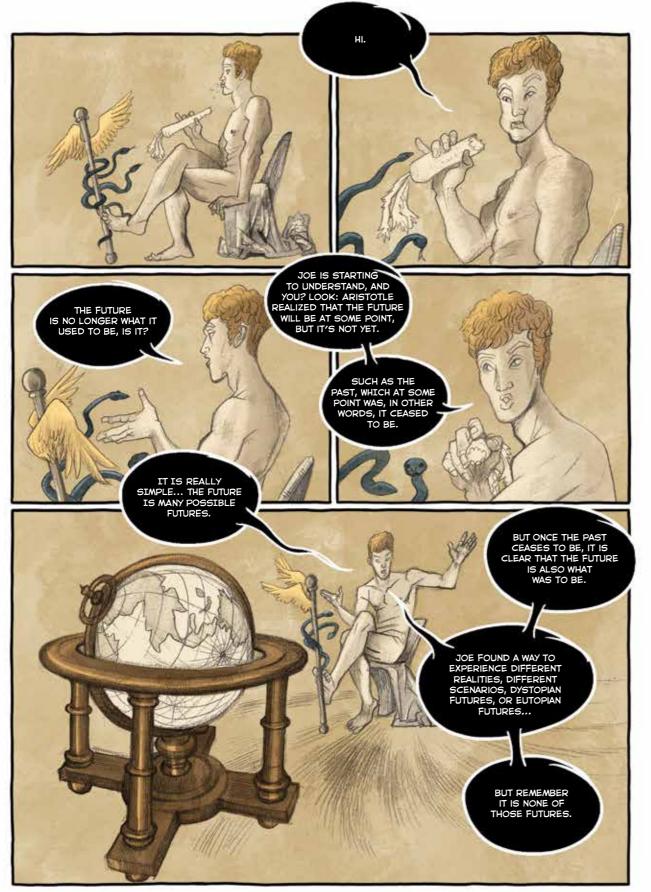




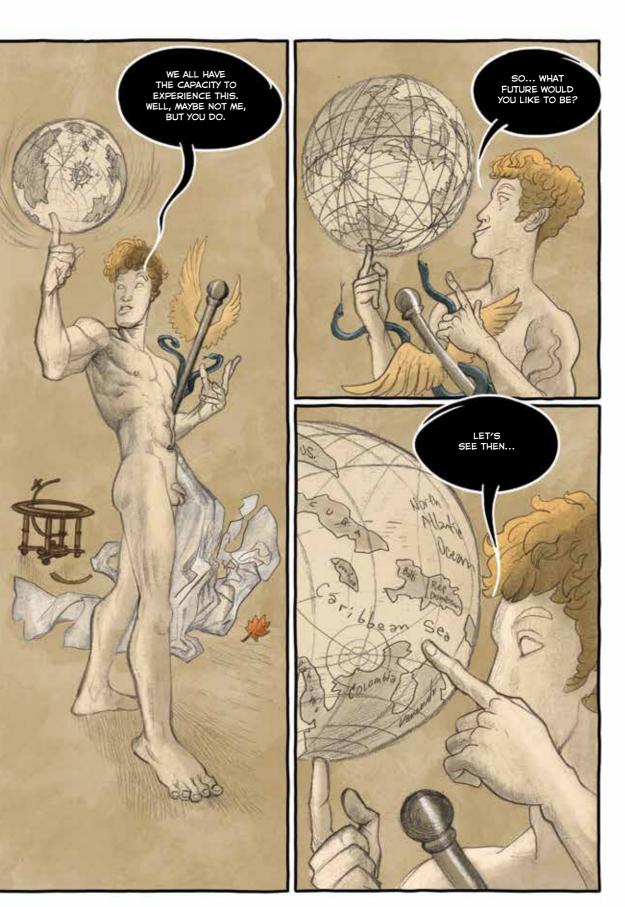
WE LEFT IN THE EARLY THIRTIES. BUT EVERYTHING HAPPENED VERY SLOWLY. FIRST WE WENT TO THE VALLEY, WHERE I HAVE FAMILY. THEN, WHEN THE WATER REACHED US, WE MIGRATED TOWARDS THE MOUNTAINS. THERE LIFE WAS HARD. WE STAYED THERE ONLY 10 YEARS.





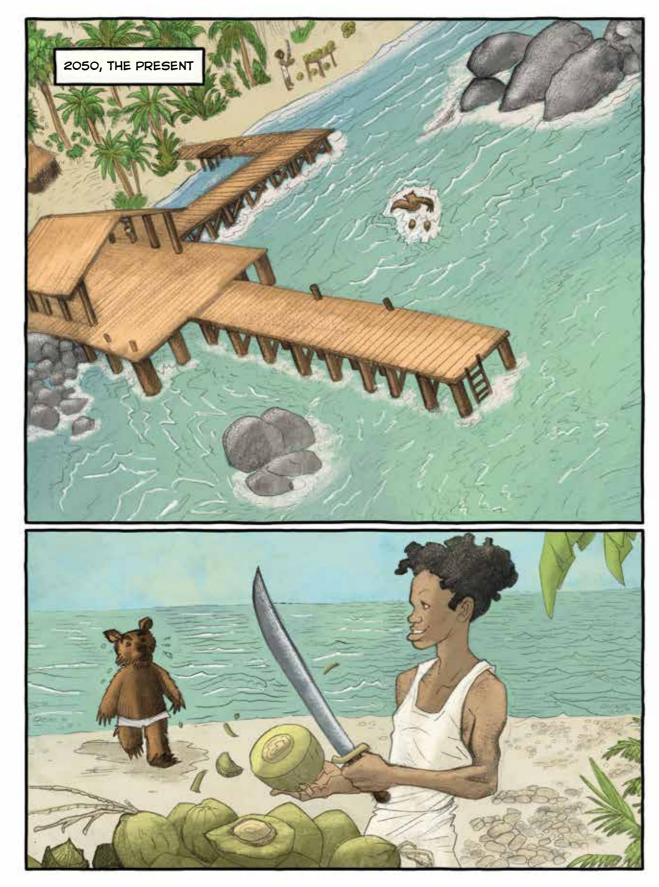


\* EUTOPIA: THE UTOPIAN FUTURE THAT DOES EXIST.

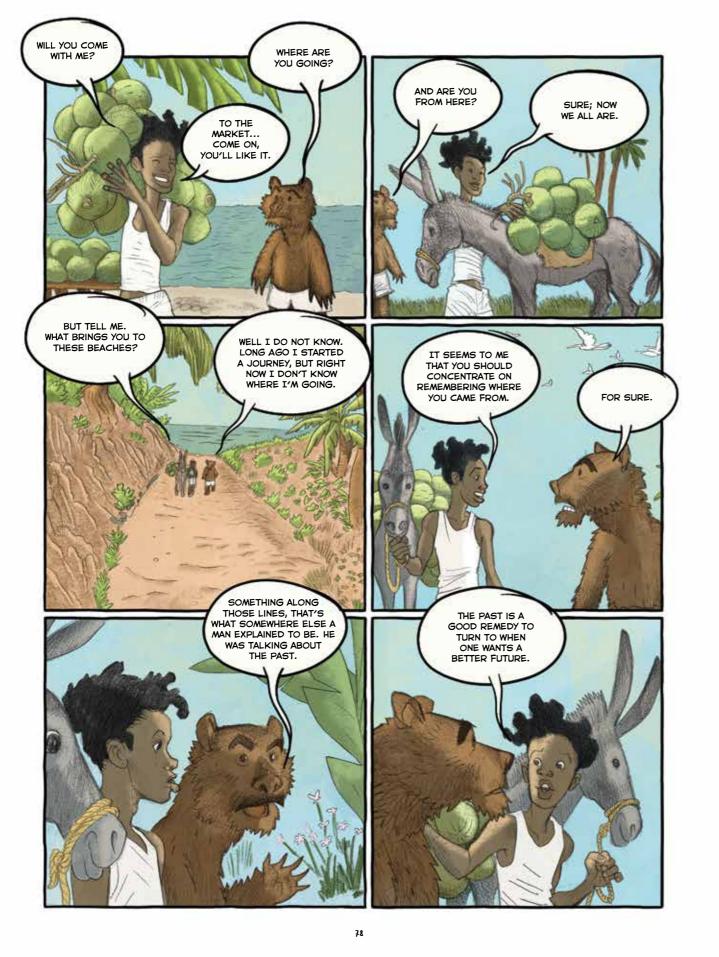




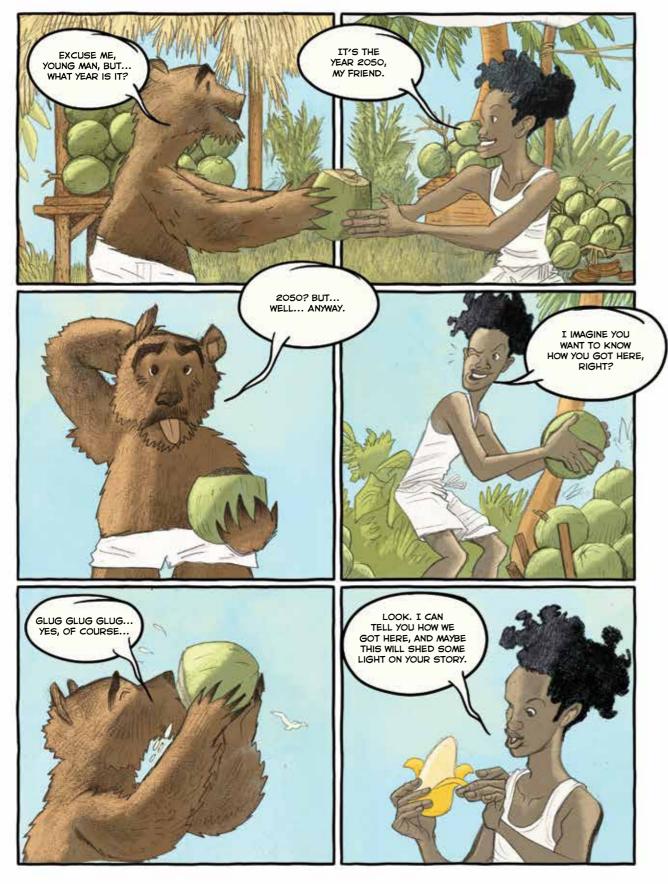
DOLLER.

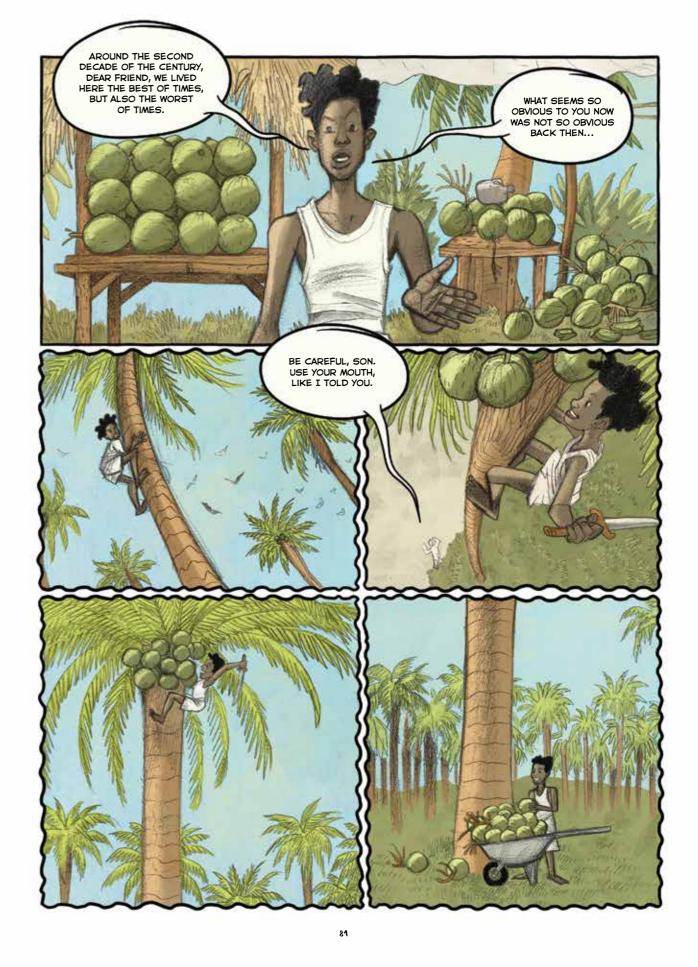


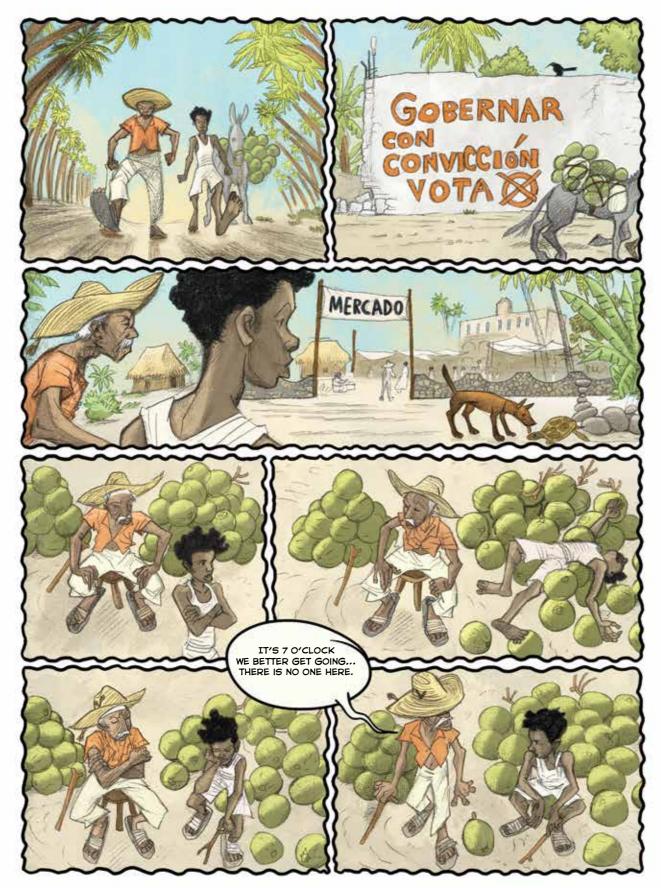




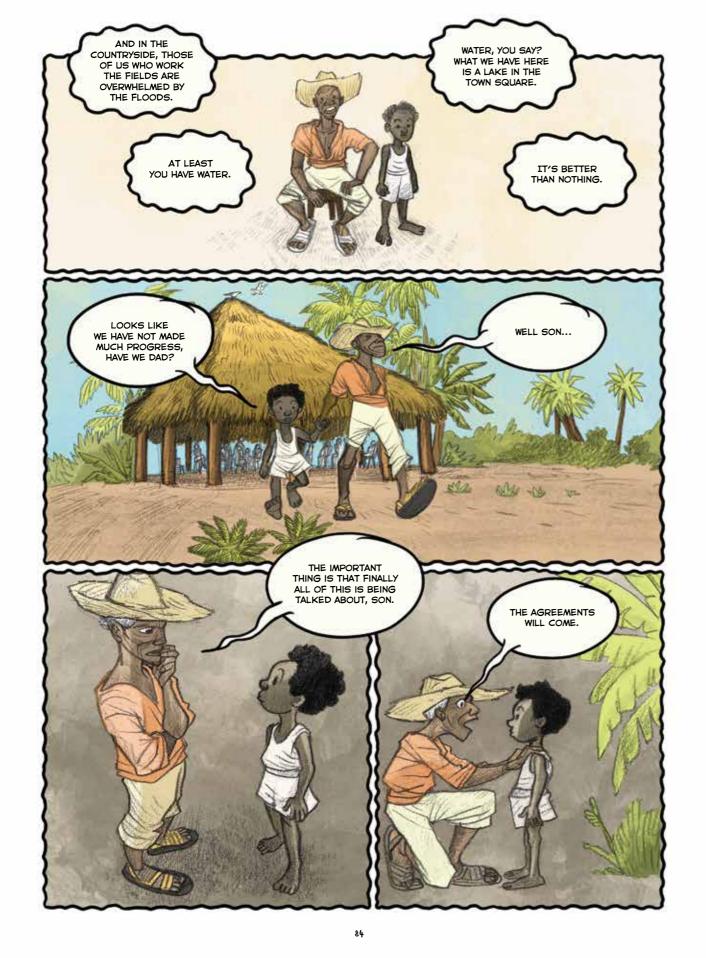


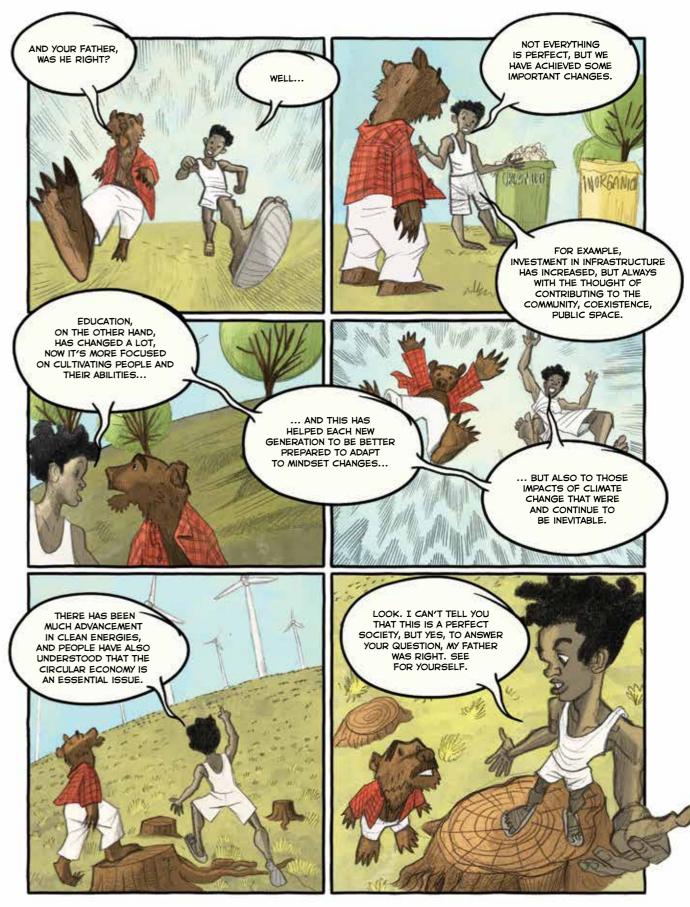


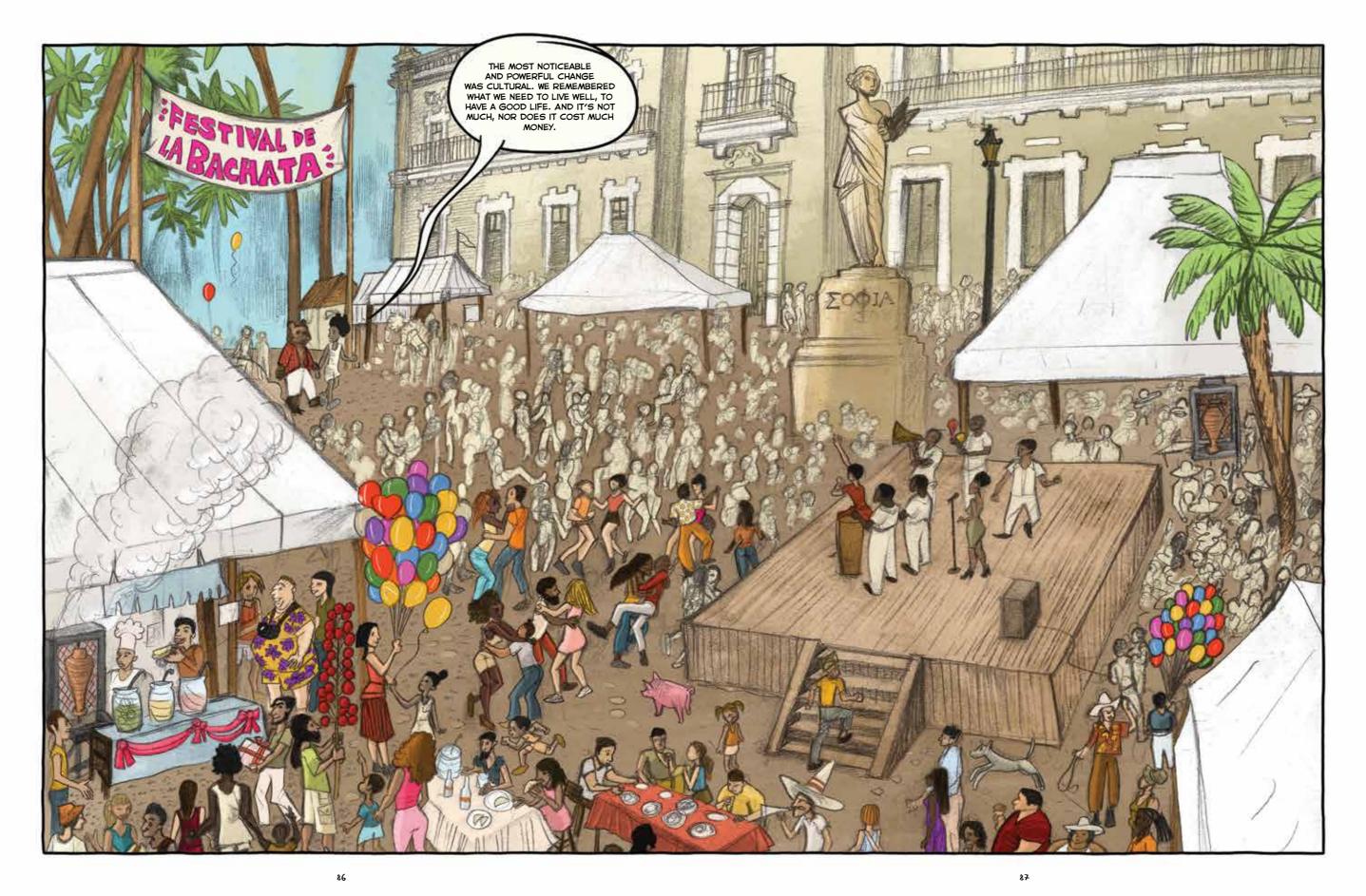
















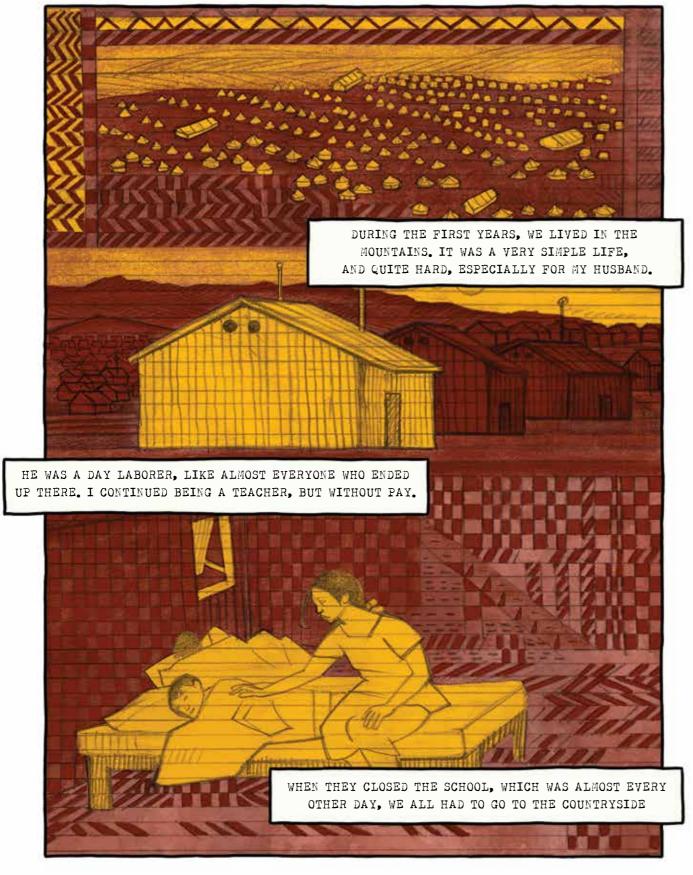
THE LIFE WE LEFT BEHIND DISAPPEARED FOR MILLIONS OF PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD. WE WERE LUCKY TO END UP IN THAT PLACE.

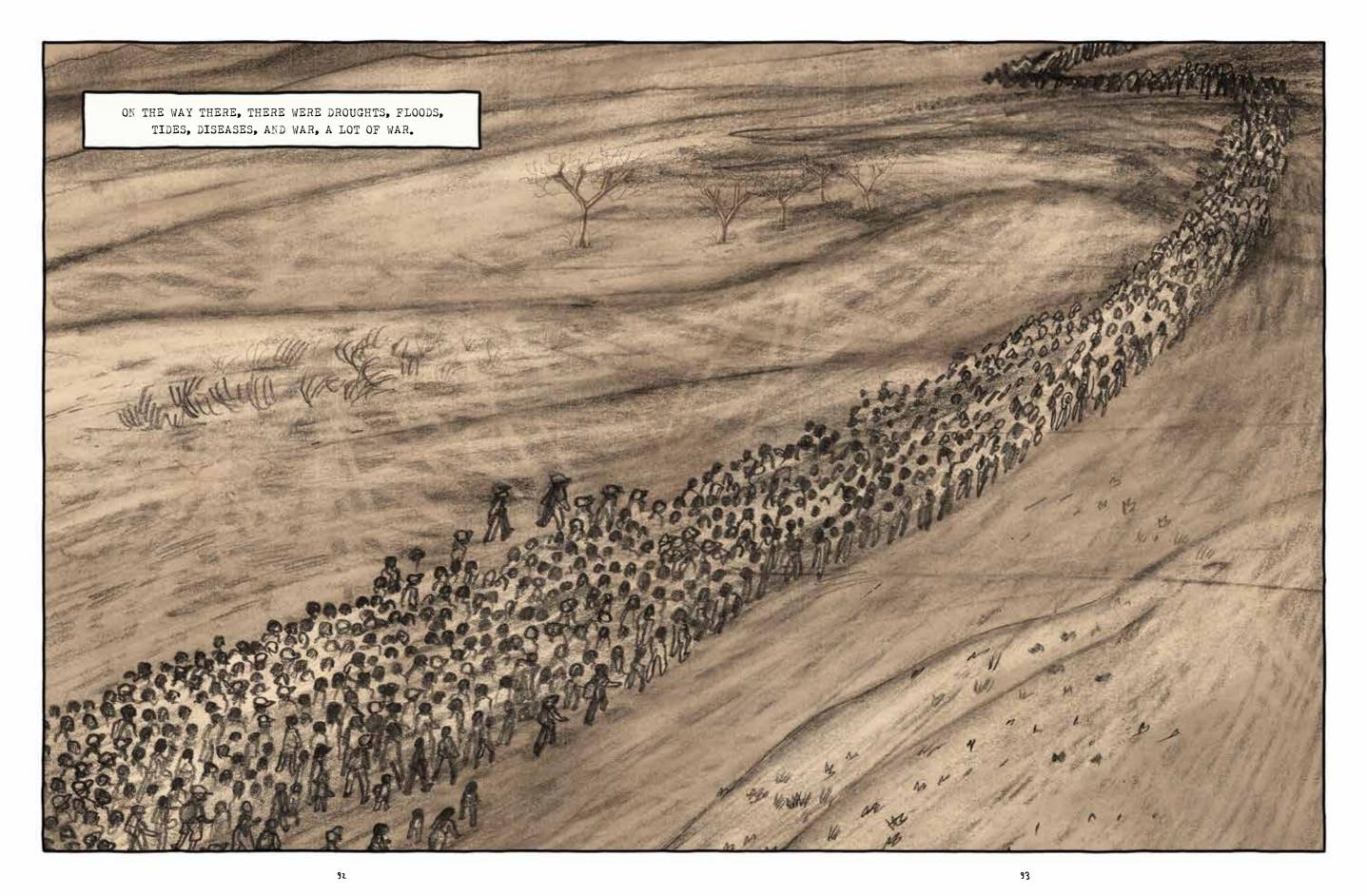


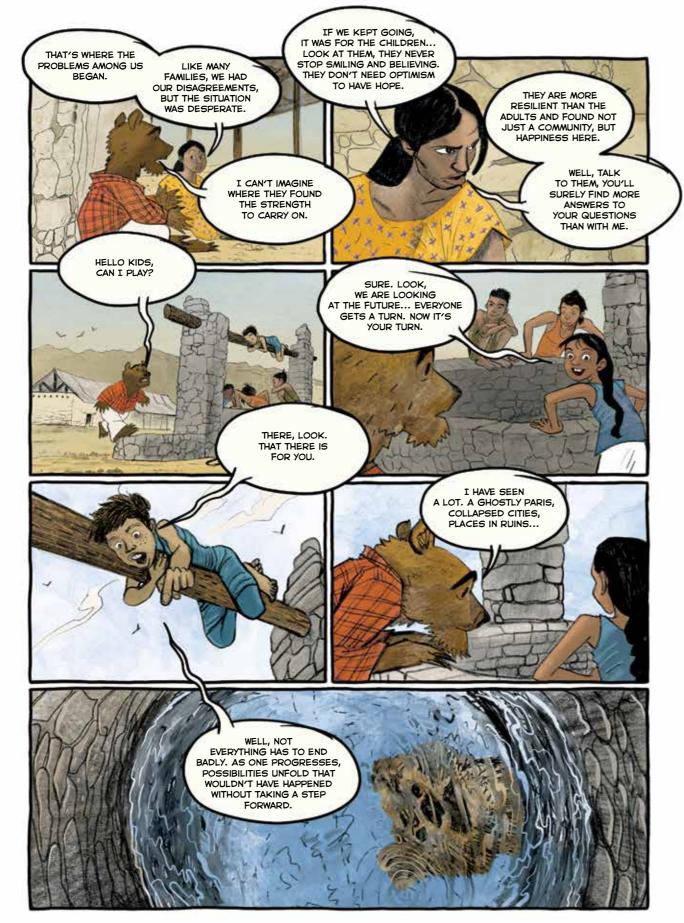
BUT SOON THE SITUATION WORSENED BECAUSE PEOPLE KEPT ARRIVING. THE SCHOOL CLOSED AND ANYONE OVER 10 YEARS OLD WAS FORCED TO WORK IN THE FIELDS.

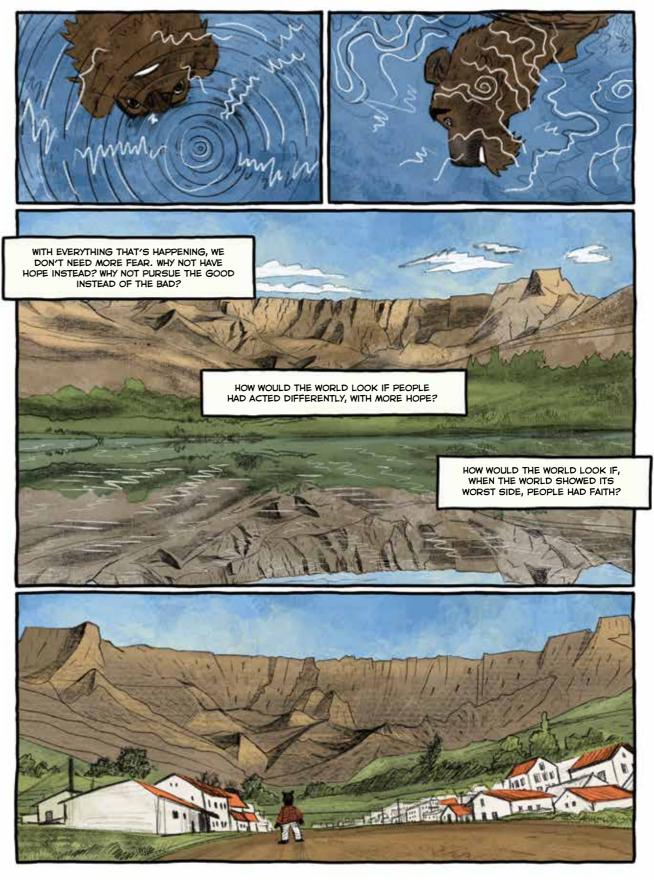


THE RULES, IN ADDITION, STIPULATED THAT ANY FAMILY WITH CHILDREN UNDER 10 HAD TO MOVE TO SECTOR F, TO THE NORTH. THE JOURNEY WAS LONG AND DANGEROUS, BUT WITHOUT SCHOOL AND WITH THE YOUNG GIRL, WE HAD NO CHOICE BUT TO MIGRATE.









# **CHAPTER 4**

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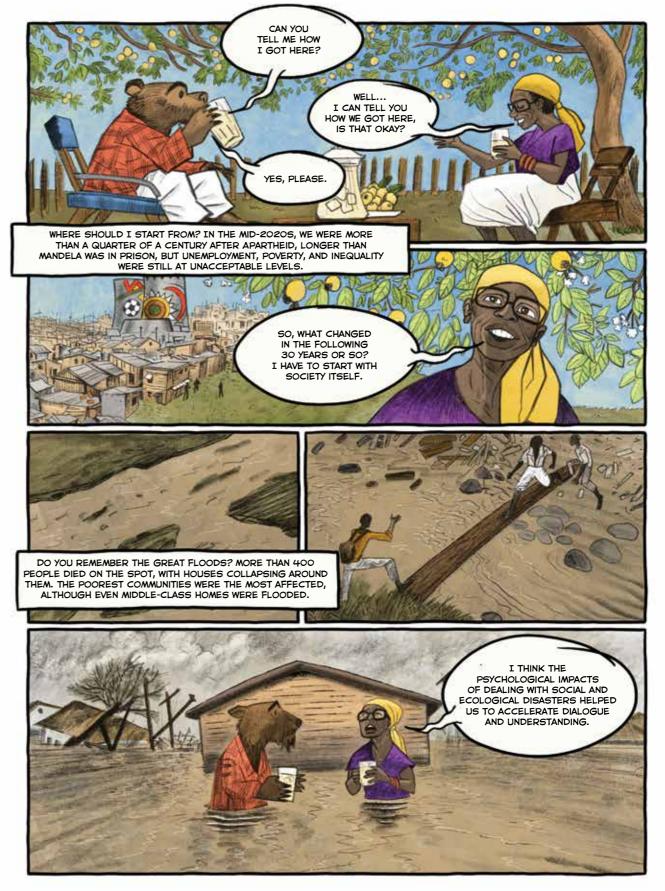
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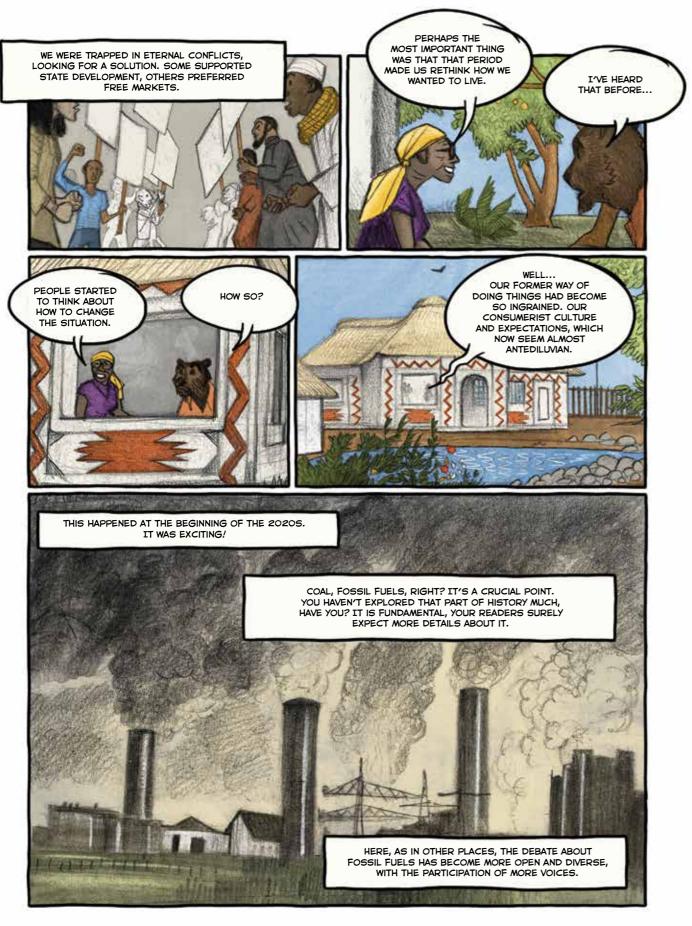
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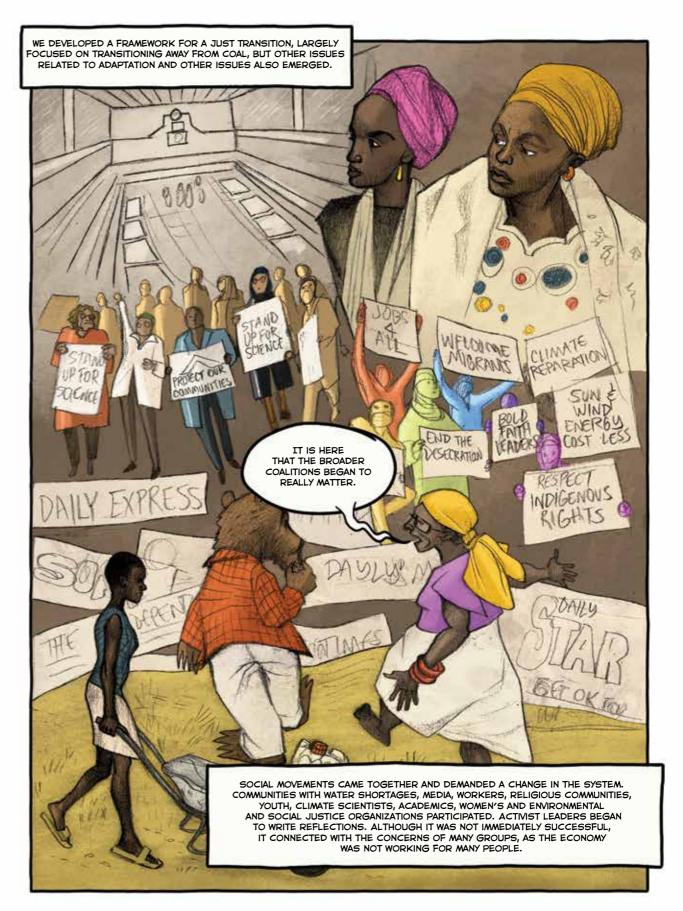
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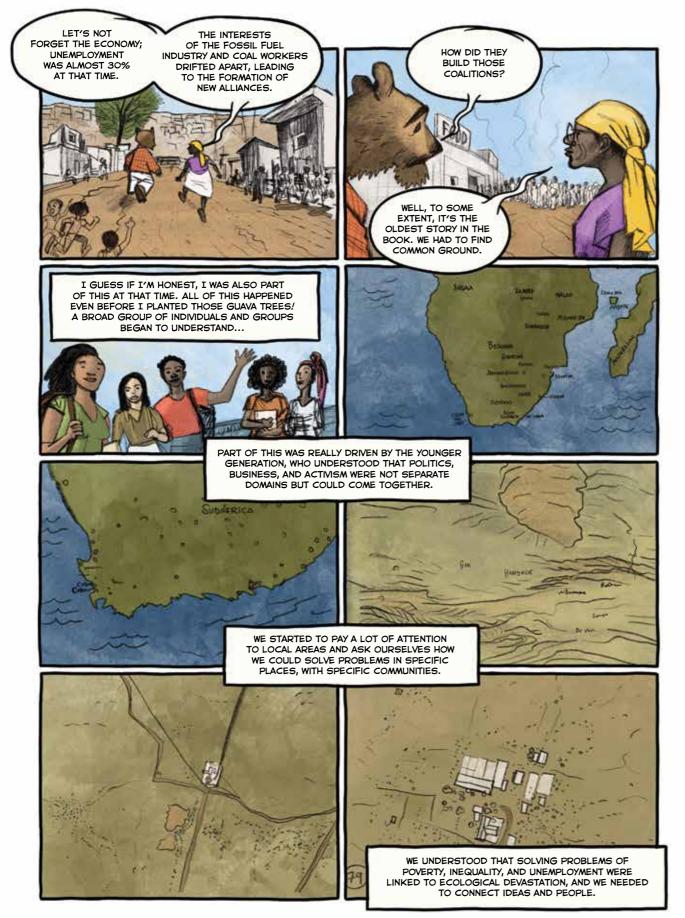
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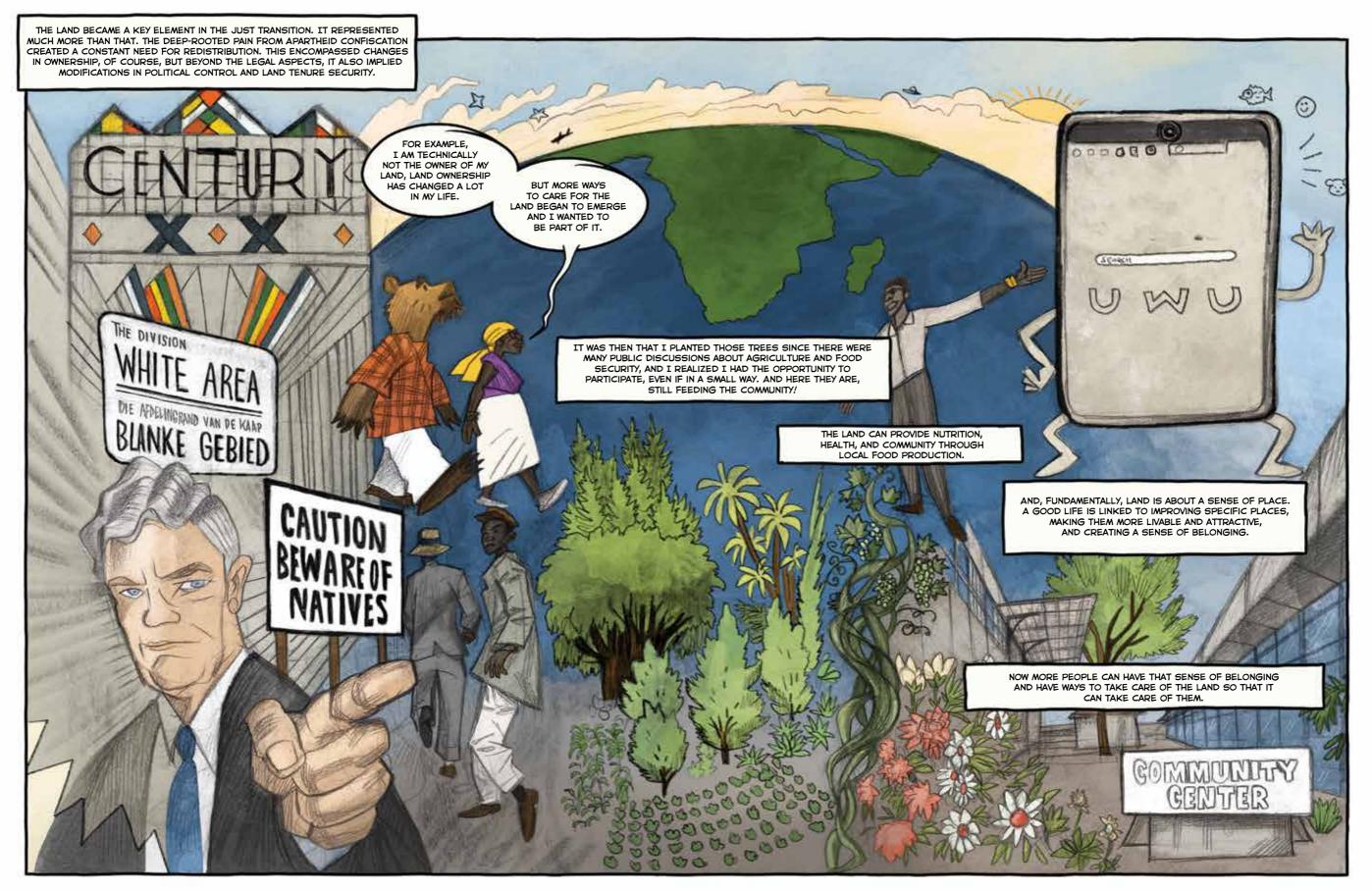


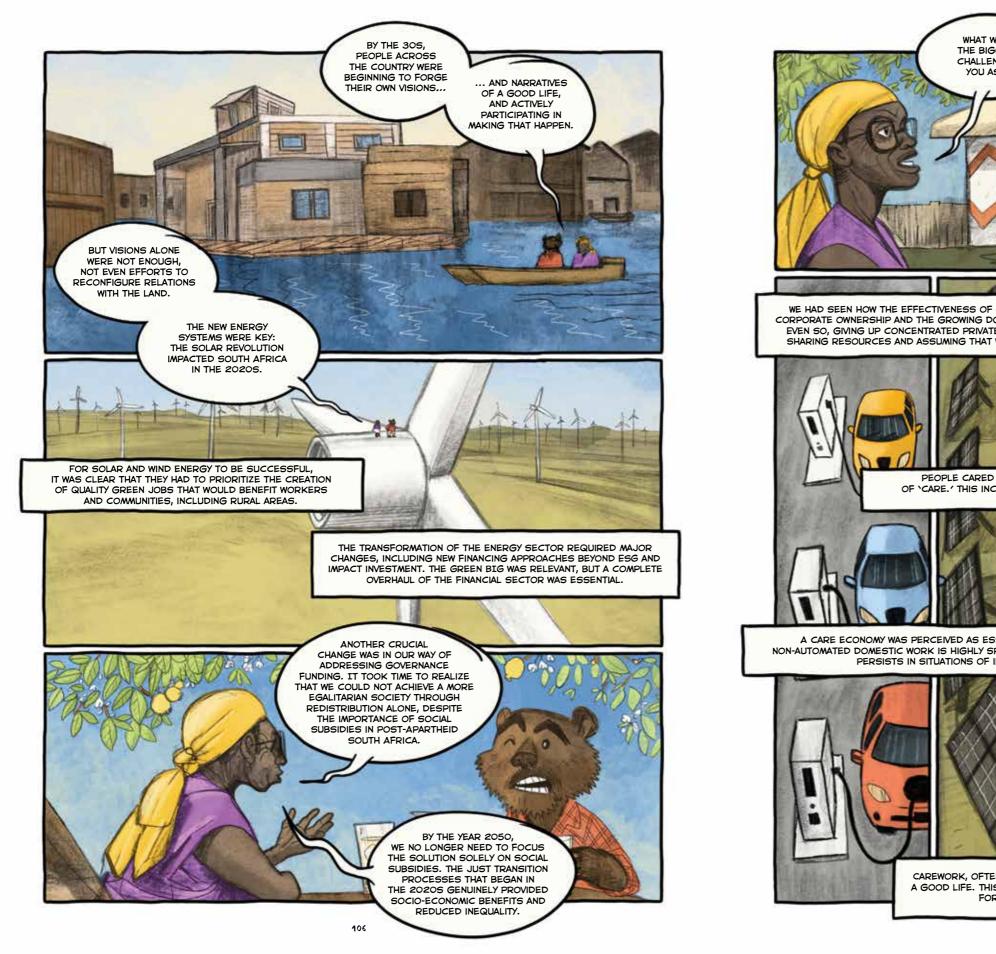


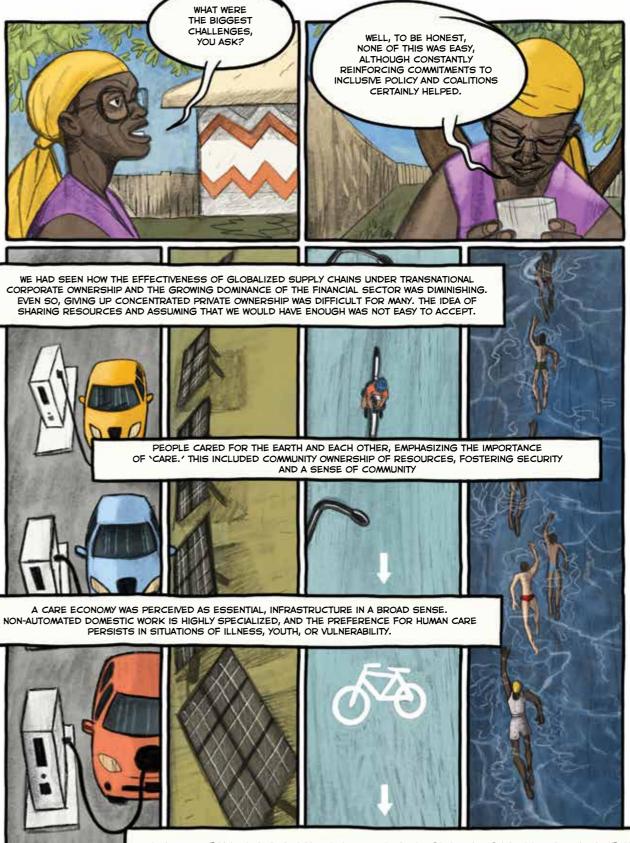




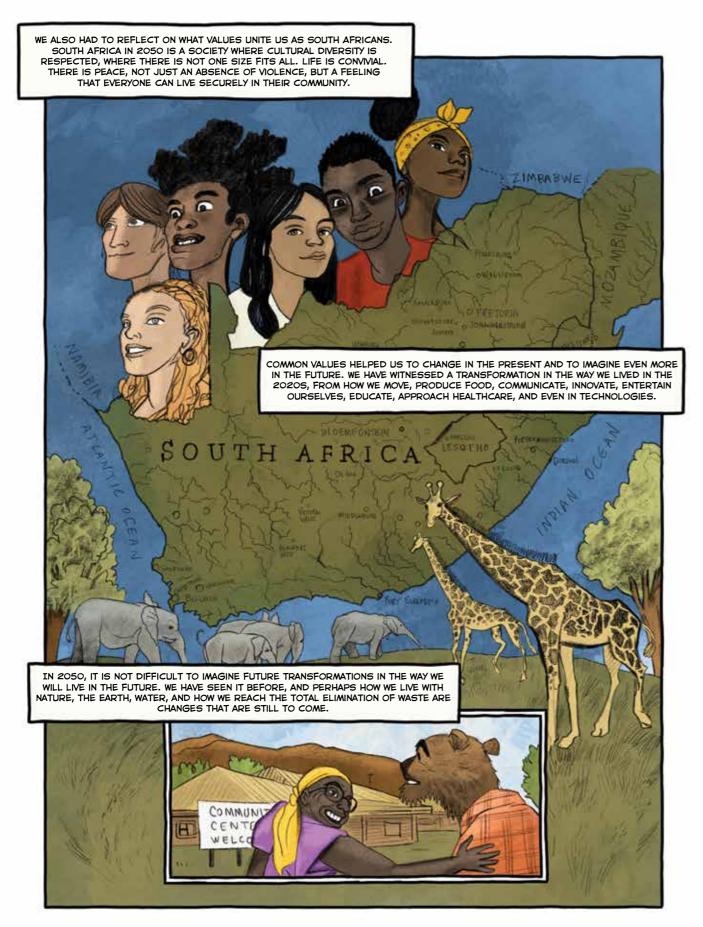


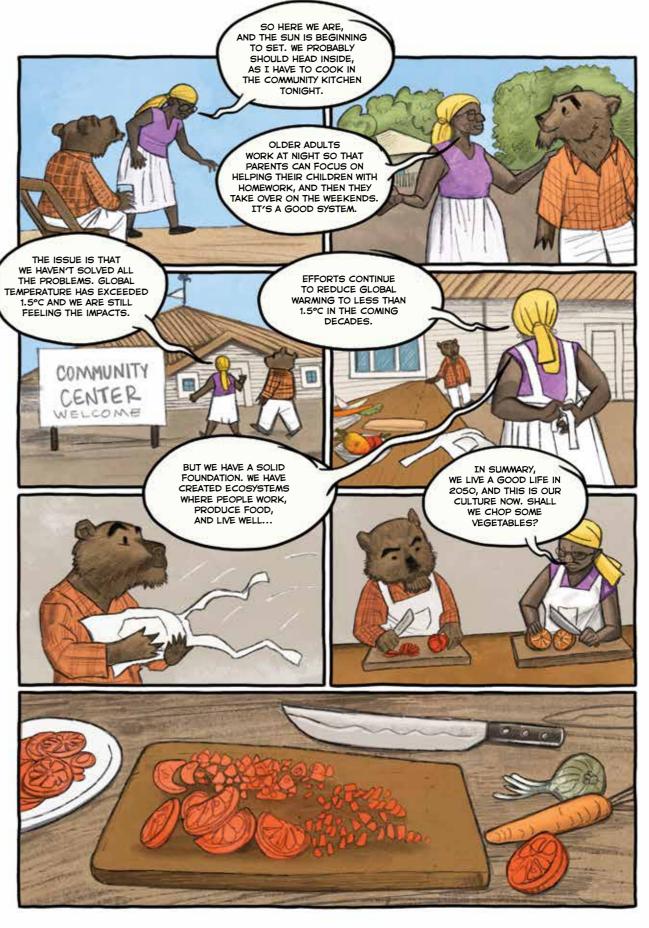






CAREWORK, OFTEN UNDERESTIMATED IN LABOR COALITIONS, GAINS RECOGNITION AS PEOPLE REDEFINE A GOOD LIFE. THIS ENRICHES LOCAL ECONOMIES WITH GREATER FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND RECOGNITION FOR ROLES SUCH AS TEACHERS, NURSES, AND SUPPORT PROFESSIONALS.

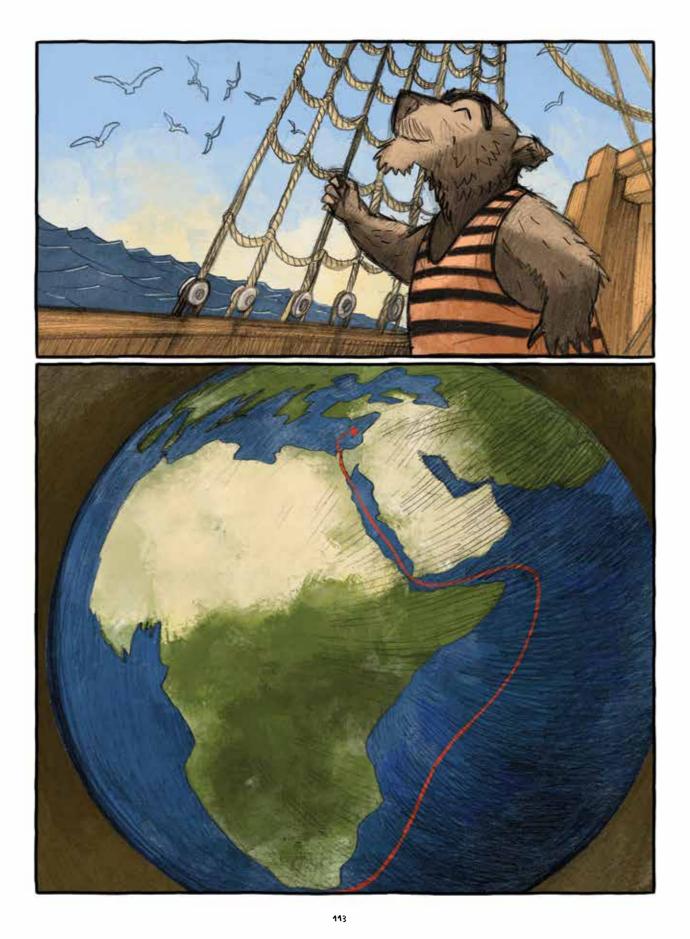




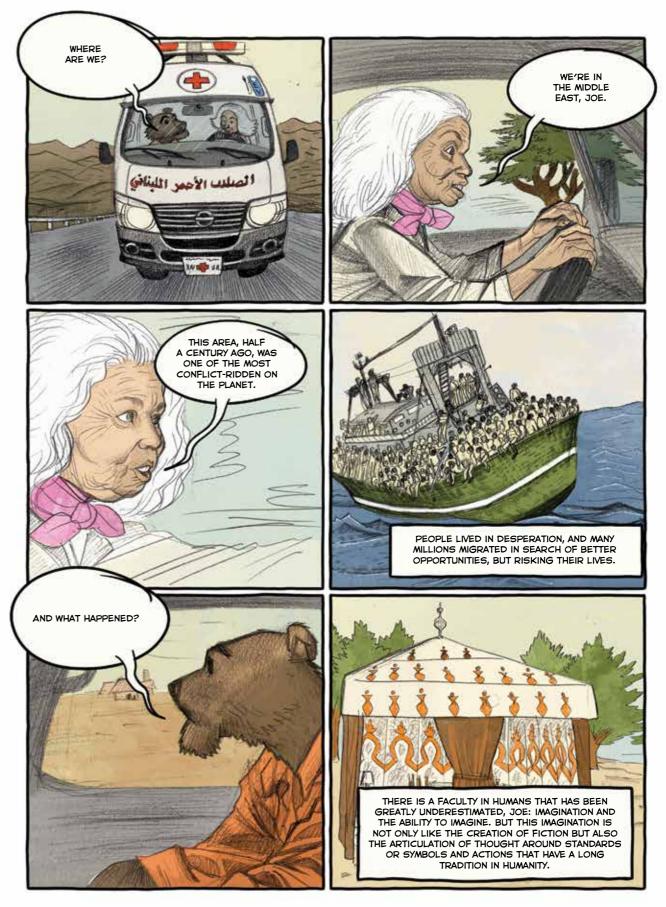
# **CHAPTER 5**

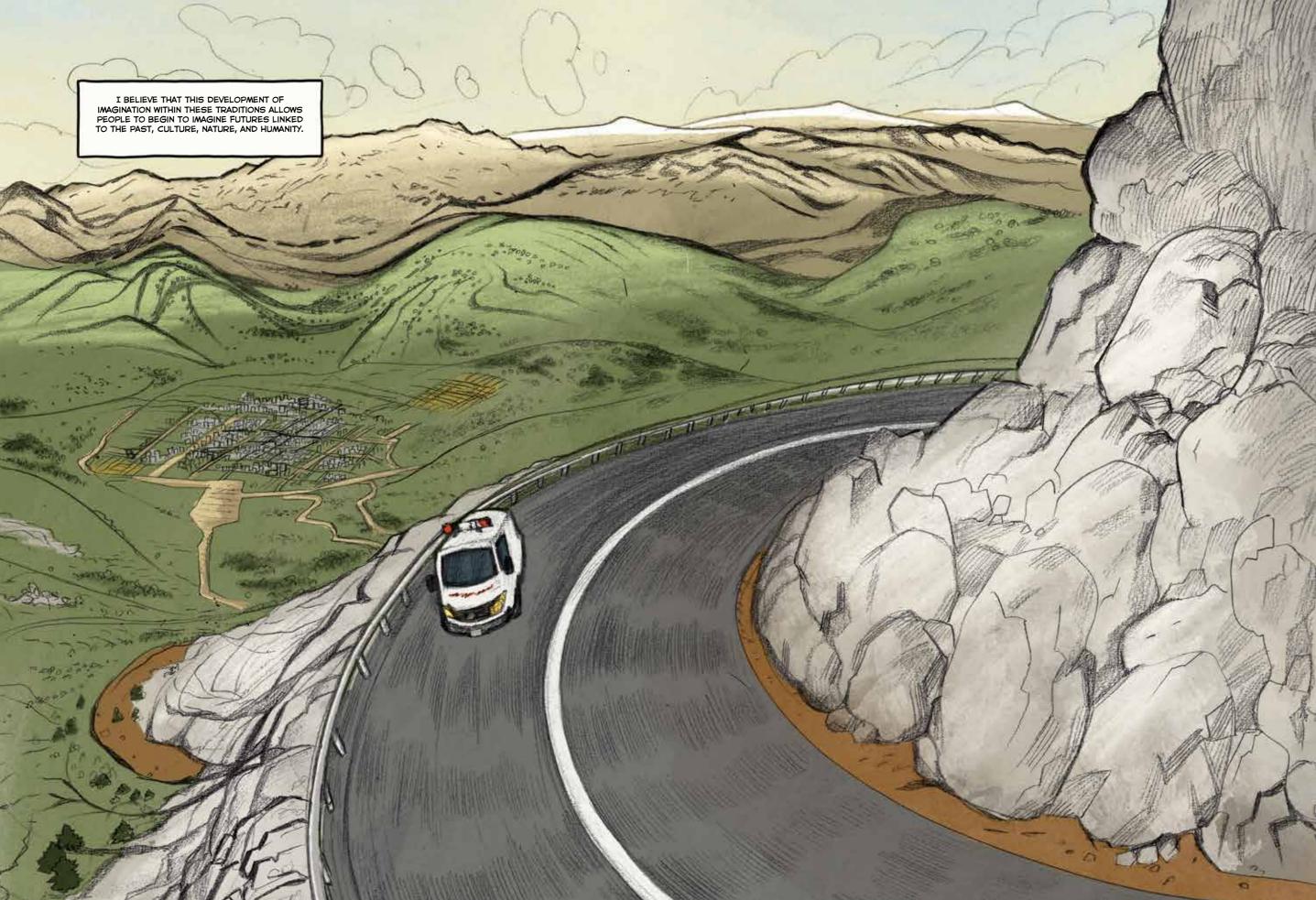


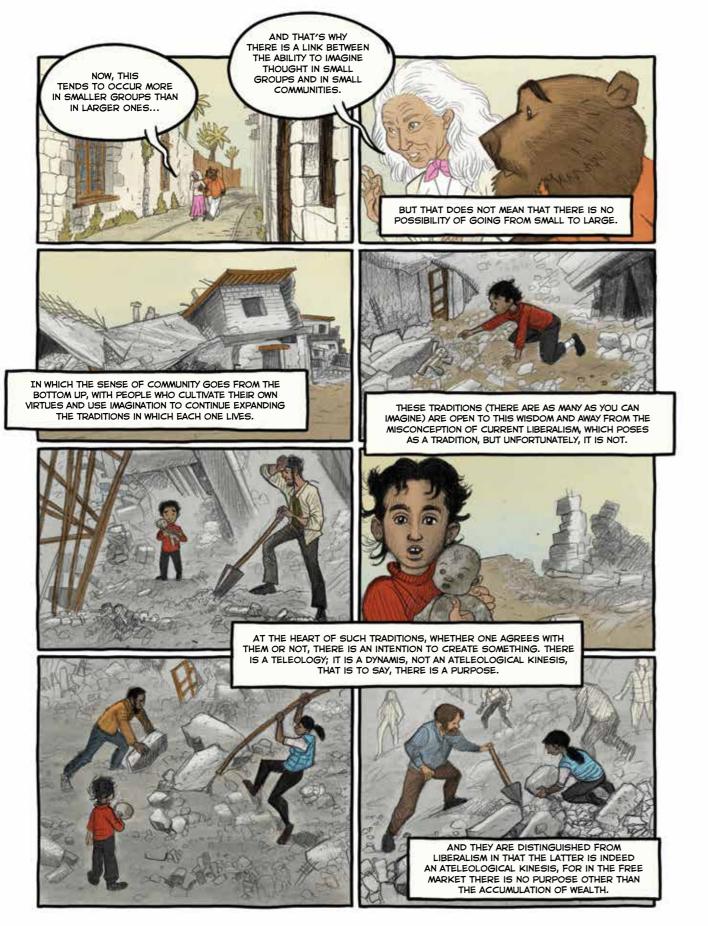














WE FIND THESE EUTOPIAS WHEN WE STEP OUT OF THE ROOM IN OUR MINDS AND SEEK THE GOOD, THE TRUTH, AND THE BEAUTY THAT EXIST IN THINGS. IT'S NOT A REALITY CREATED IN THE ABSTRACT, IN THE COMFORT OF A CHAIR BUT A REALITY THAT UNFOLDS AS WE INTERACT WITH THE WORLD.

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AND I DO NOT MEAN TO IMAGINE UTOPIAS, BECAUSE THAT WOULD MEAN A NO-PLACE, SOMETHING THAT DOES NOT HAVE A PLACE, RATHER I THINK OF EUTOPIA: A GOOD, BEAUTIFUL PLACE, A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE, AND A PLACE WHERE IT IS POSSIBLE TO SEEK AND ACHIEVE HAPPINESS.

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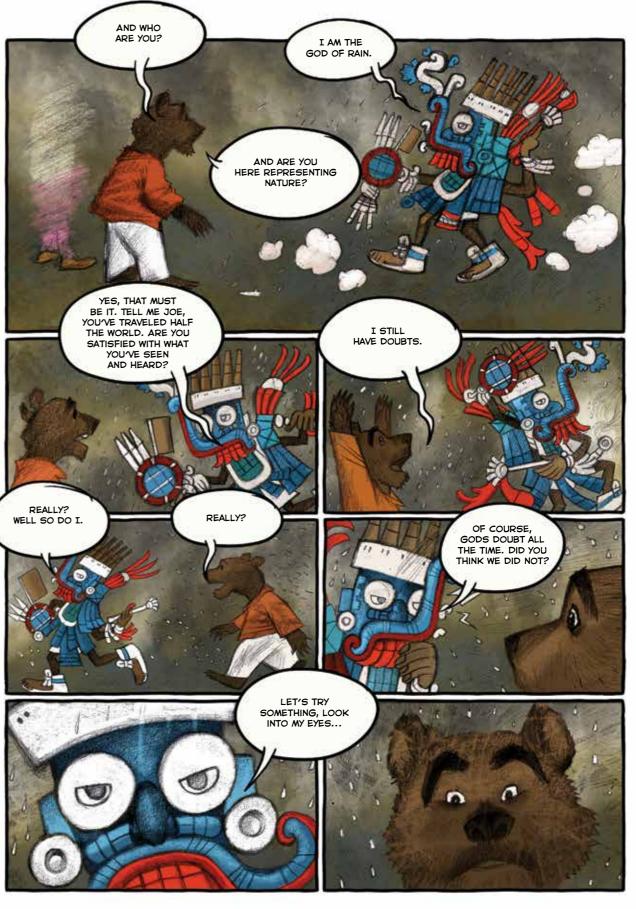
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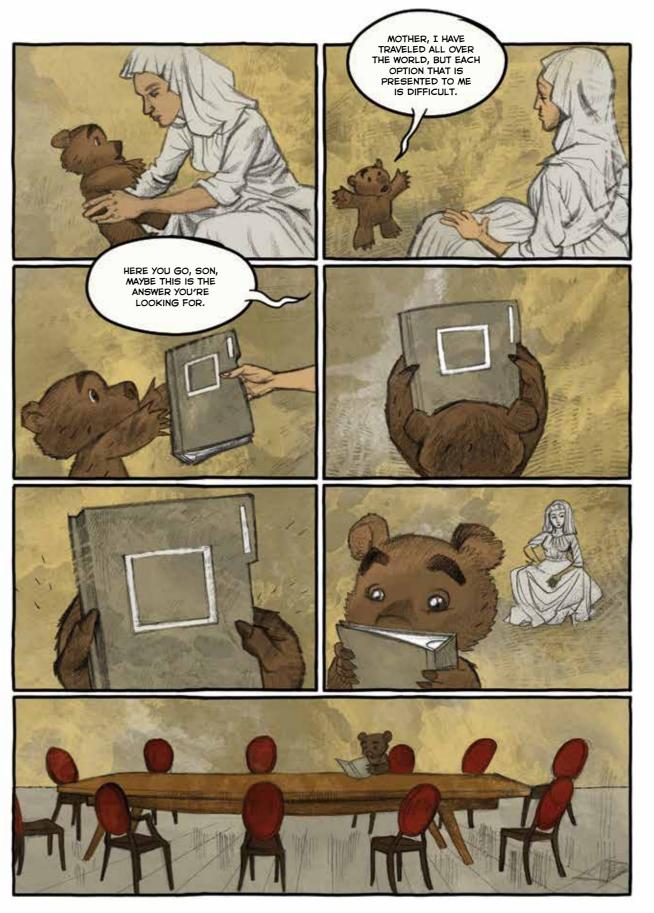
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# THE END











# THIS GRAPHIC NOVEL WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE WITHOUT THE COLLABORATION OF ALL THE PEOPLE FROM THE LEARNING BY DOING PROJECT. TO EVERYONE, A BIG THANK YOU.

#### ENERGEIA

JOSÉ ALBERTO GARIBALDI GILBERTO ARIAS PAULO GARIBALDI CHIARA GARIBALDI LÕPEZ-BASSOLS CUAUHTÉMOC LÕPEZ-BASSOLS. FRANCISCO DE LA MORA DANIELA ROCHA CITO FRANCISCO PÉREZ

### LEBANON

WAEL HMAIDAN SOUMAR DAKDOUK VAHAKN KABAKIAN DANA HALWANI

#### MEXICO

JUAN CARLOS BELAUSTEGUIGOITIA RIUS VIDAL FERNANDO ROMERO LEÓN ALEJANDRA ELIZONDO CORDERO MARÍA EUGENIA IBARRARÁN LUIS MIGUEL GALINDO ALBERTO SIMPSER

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