



**THE EXHIBITION  
ENVIRONMENT,  
CONFLICT AND  
COOPERATION**

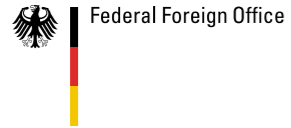


Federal Foreign Office



adelphi

# LEGAL NOTICE



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## Acknowledgments

The initial version of the exhibition was developed in 2005 by adelphi with financial support from the German Federal Foreign Office, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, the United Nations Environment Programme, Deutsche Bank and Deutsche Telekom. Between 2006 and 2012, exhibitions in Rhineland-Palatinate were financed by the Ministry for the Environment, Forests, and Consumer Protection of Rhineland-Palatinate and the State Centre of Rhineland-Palatinate for Environmental Education.

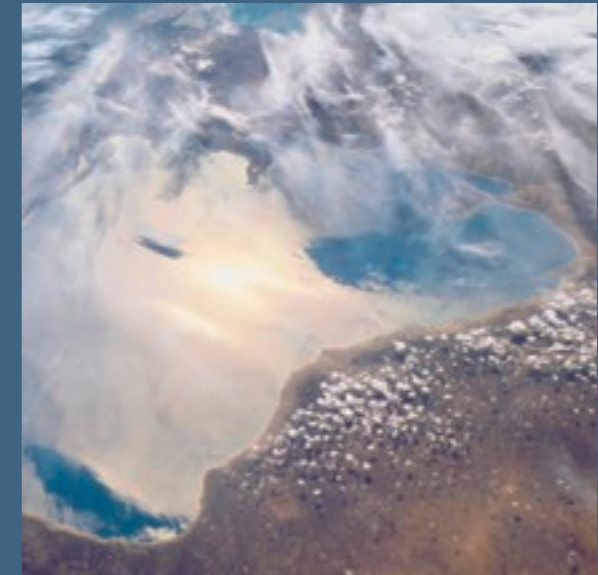
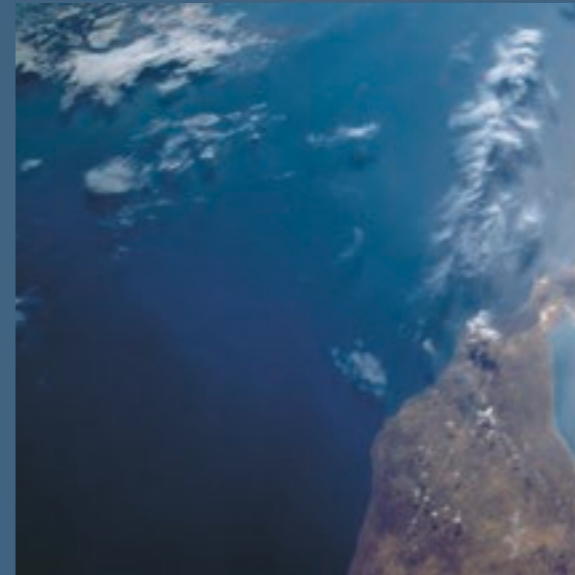
## Design

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# THE EXHIBITION ENVIRONMENT, CONFLICT AND COOPERATION





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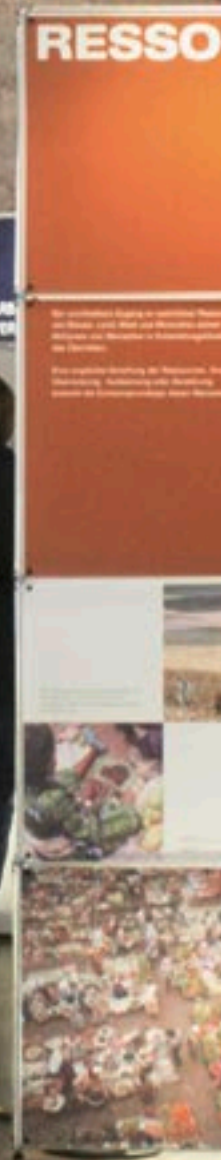
# PREFACE

## The German Foreign Office: Strongly committed to Environmental Diplomacy



More than ever, changing environmental conditions have international repercussions: global warming, water scarcity, floodings are recurrent items on any foreign policy agenda. By displaying the exhibition “Environment, Conflict and Cooperation” on environmental change and its global and regional security implications, the German government aims to engage in a dialogue with other governments and civil society groups around the globe. The exhibition shows how environmental degradation and resource scarcity can spark conflicts and create security threats. At the same time, it highlights the role that environmental cooperation and sustainable development can play in fostering peace and stability. Both outcomes are possible: increasing conflict or peace and stability. The exhibition thus promotes the importance of cooperative efforts to promote sustainable resources management in the areas of water, livelihoods, natural resources, climate and energy.


This exhibition is part of a comprehensive climate and environmental diplomacy initiative launched by the German Federal Foreign Office.



Without innovative measures to mitigate the emission of greenhouse gases and to adapt to climate change, without courageous steps in water diplomacy and other environment-related areas, the impact of changes in our physical environment poses a threat to human security in many regions worldwide. While there is no simple solution, we know that burning fossil fuels for energy purposes is no sustainable strategy. We know that there are plenty of conflicts of interest among river basin users, between forest protection and agricultural production, between environmental protection and industrial production. However, without urgent efforts to collaboratively reconcile our economic activities with the limits of our planet’s ecosystems, we endanger the stability, prosperity and ultimately the sheer existence of our societies.

In light of this, support for constructive international climate negotiations and for progress in sustainable development is crucial. At the same time, complementary efforts are needed: Foreign ministries maintain a network of diplomatic missions, which gives them the convening power not only to communicate various aspects of risk analysis, but also to promote sustainable solutions in fields such as water, energy, climate and technology cooperation in a bottom-up process.

This exhibition goes beyond raising awareness. We are still on a steep learning curve. Governments and civil society organizations are in the process of becoming familiar with the geostrategic and security dimensions of natural resources consumption and global climate change. They have to build many more bridges – not only between nations, but also between globalized scientists, activists, business representatives, politicians and citizens. All this is necessary in order to combat climate change, transform our fossil-based economies into low-carbon



economies, manage water sustainably and halt biodiversity loss. This is why we have chosen to develop parts of the exhibition with partners from different regions around the world to reflect their perspectives on the impacts of environmental changes.

The results show: Environmental diplomacy is about preventive planning in our societies, promoting ambitious national policies on climate and environmental protection, funding important pilot projects, exchanging best practices and getting things done on the ground. Conflict or cooperation – our future is in our hands.



*Cornelia Pieper*

Cornelia Pieper  
State Minister, Federal Foreign Office, Berlin, Germany



# INTRODUCTION

The 'Environment, Conflict and Cooperation' exhibition – or ECC for short – visualizes the dramatic and growing impact of global environmental change by asking:

- > How do changes in our natural environment threaten human security?
- > Does the exploitation of natural resources lead to violent conflict?
- > How can sustainable development and environmental cooperation contribute to stability and peace?
- > Which climate change consequences are most relevant to the region's security?

This brochure provides an overview of the various stories covered under each theme. The exhibition's modules address many more aspects and points of view, giving breadth and depth to each theme.

**This brochure will present six different topics from the ECC exhibition:**

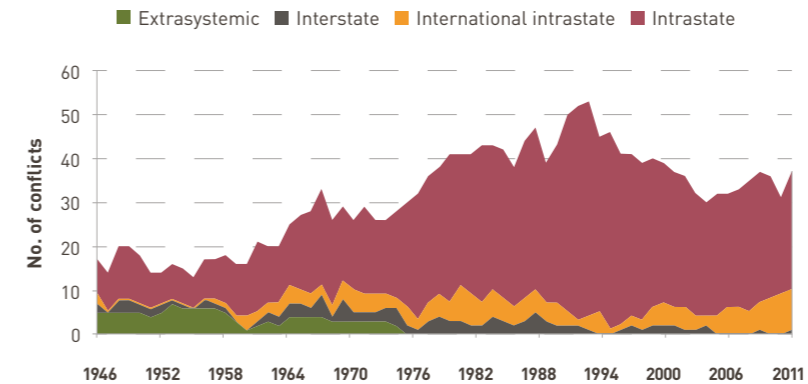
- > Climate Change
- > Energy
- > Water Security
- > Livelihood Security
- > Conflict Resources
- > Environmental Peacemaking

**The ECC exhibition covers the following four focus regions:**

- > Brazil
- > China
- > India
- > Southern Africa

The majority of violent conflicts are civil wars or other forms of intra-state violence. Although the reasons for violent conflicts are diverse, access to, and overuse of, natural resources often plays a key role. Over the last 60 years, about 40 percent of all interstate conflicts have reportedly been linked to natural resources. Conflicts can hinder development efforts and poverty reduction, yet they are also an integral part of co-existence within society. In the context of opinion-forming and decision-making processes, conflict presents an opportunity for cooperation between citizens and between countries. If resolved peacefully, conflict can lead to positive change.

## Armed Conflicts by Type, 1946-2011



Source: Themnér, Lotta & Peter Wallensteen, 2012. "Armed Conflict, 1946-2011." Journal of Peace Research 49(4).





# ON TOUR

The Environment, Conflict and Cooperation (ECC) exhibition was developed and realized in 2005 as a touring exhibition. Since 2011, with the continuing support of the German Federal Foreign Ministry, the exhibition has been expanded to include special modules developed in collaboration with regional partners.

## BRAZIL

Vitae Civilis

Vitae Civilis is a non-governmental organisation (NGO) that contributes to building sustainable societies. The organization supports cross-sectoral dialogue, publishes studies on sustainable development, and promotes partnerships, networks and civil society organisations.

Vitae Civilis helps with the preparation of seminal events in the field of sustainability, such as the 2012 Rio+20 conference, by facilitating civil society participation.

### Exhibitions:

- > São Paulo
- > Rio de Janeiro

### Highlight:

#### Porto Alegre, World Social Forum

- > 20,000 participants from 200 Brazilian and international groups and visitors
- > Preparation of civil society groups for Rio+20
- > Speakers from Oxfam, Vitae Civilis and Instituto Socioambiental



## CHINA

Chinese Society for Sustainable Development (CSSD)

In China, adelphi works together with the Chinese Society for Sustainable Development. CSSD is part of the Administration Centre for China's Agenda 21 (ACCA21) and was founded in 1992 with the goal of organizing national sustainable development research programmes. CSSD also publishes the Chinese Journal of Population, Resources and Environment.

### Exhibitions:

- > Jinan
- > Chongqing
- > Kunming
- > Guangzhou
- > Xuzhou

### Highlight:

#### Zhuhai, Annual Conference CSSD

- > Opening event with UN Under-Secretary-General Sha Zukang, and Dr Peng Sizhen, Vice General-Secretary of CSSD and Vice-Director of ACCA21
- > 2,000 high-ranking Chinese representatives from politics, science, civil society and the economy





# ON TOUR

adelphi joined forces with Vitae Civilis in Brazil, the Chinese Society for Sustainable Development (CSSD) in China, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) in India, and OneWorld in South Africa to produce four exhibition modules that address the complex climate change, security and development nexus in these four world regions.

## INDIA

The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)

TERI is a research institute headquartered in New Delhi, with national offices in Mumbai, Bangalore, Guwahati, and Goa, and numerous international branches. Founded in 1974 TERI now employs more than 700 professionals with expertise in the fields of energy and environmental policy, natural resources and security and sustainable development. TERI's Director-General Dr Rajendra Kumar Pachauri has also been chairperson of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) since 2002.

### Highlight:

#### New Delhi, Delhi Sustainable Development Summit

- > More than 1,000 visitors
- > Speakers include Nobel laureates and other leading figures from prestigious academic institutions and the private sector



## SOUTH AFRICA

One World

In South Africa, adelphi cooperates with One World. Founded in 2001 OneWorld is a research and consulting institute with offices in Cape Town and Johannesburg. OneWorld addresses a diverse range of environmental policy topics, including climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy, water, sustainable development and green economy.

### Highlight:

#### Durban, Climate Response Expo Durban, COP17

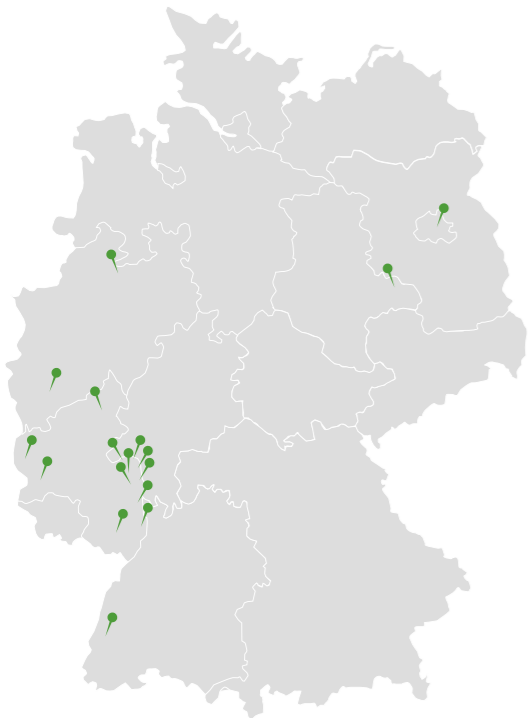
- > More than 14,000 participants at COP 17
- > Side event: Climate Diplomacy in Perspective: From Early Warning to Early Action



# MAP

In cooperation with the German Federal Foreign Office, adelphi has initiated and facilitated the following exhibitions around the globe. In 2013/2014, the exhibition will be shown in China and Brazil. Exhibitions in Indonesia and Russia are planned.

In Germany, the exhibition has been shown in more than 20 cities



## Selected Exhibition Events

- **German version**  
 > German Federal Foreign Office, Berlin, Germany
- **English version**  
 > German Embassy, Washington DC, US  
 > The Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London, UK
- **English version with regional module for India**  
 > Delhi Sustainable Development Summit, New Delhi, India
- **English version with regional module for Southern Africa**  
 > COP 17 in Durban, South Africa
- **Chinese version with regional module for China**  
 > Chinese Society for Sustainable Development (CSSD) Annual Conference, Zhuhai, China
- **Portuguese version with regional module for Brazil**  
 > Rio+20 summit, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
 > Forum Social Temático, Porto Alegre, Brazil





# CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change will increase the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, including floods and storms. It is also likely to act as a driver of drought and desertification, thus threatening food security and livelihoods across the globe.

*"Extreme weather events continue to grow more frequent and intense in rich and poor countries alike, not only devastating lives, but also infrastructure, institutions, and budgets."*

**Ban Ki-Moon**  
United Nations Secretary-General during a debate on climate change and security in 2011



## CONSTANTLY ON THE RUN FROM WATER

For centuries Bangladesh has had to cope with severe losses almost every year caused by natural disasters. Due to its low-lying coastline and a delta region formed by the largest river system on earth, Bangladesh is the most flood-stricken country in the world. It is also the most densely populated country, with 133 million people living in an area approximately half the size of Italy. In 2002, over half were living below the poverty line. The country's rural population has adapted to life with floods: the mud and high waters have created fertile land. However, this adaptability is over-stretched by the growing scale of the flooding. Sea level rises of one metre – suggested in some global warming scenarios – will have severe consequences for the population: 15 million people displaced by the floods would be turned into environmental refugees, potentially contributing to ethnic and social tensions.

### KEY FACTS

- > Over 2,800 floods occurred worldwide between 1990 and 2011; Asia was the worst affected continent. Floods cause the greatest economic losses and claim the most lives of all natural hazards.
- > There have been more than 335 incidences of drought worldwide since 1990, often accompanied by considerable crop losses. 2,050 storms were recorded between 1990 and 2011, the majority in Asia and the Americas.





# ENERGY

Energy drives economic development and prosperity and helps develop modern societies. Global energy consumption, however, is largely fuelled by fossil energy sources, such as coal, oil and natural gas. These are finite, unevenly distributed, cause political tensions and have negative impacts on the environment.

*“The quest for energy will also continue to shape, and reshape, the strategic environment – from the destabilizing consequences of resource competition to the efforts of potential adversaries to block the free flow of energy supplies.”*

**Leon Panetta**  
U.S. Secretary of Defense at the Environmental Defense Fund in Washington, 2012



## FOSSIL ENERGY SOURCES ARE FINITE

Fossil fuels account for two thirds of global energy consumption. However, primary energy reserves are limited. While coal will last for several hundred years, its use is extremely harmful from a climate perspective. There are varying estimates on when oil and gas reserves will run out.

One thing does seem certain: energy supply costs are unlikely to ever return to the low levels of the past. The International Energy Agency predicts that global energy consumption will rise by over 50 to 60 percent by 2030.

While consumption in industrial countries continues more or less unchecked, demand is growing at a rapid pace in transition economies. Oil consumption in China and India, the most populous nations in the world, quadrupled within a span of 25 years.

## KEY FACTS

- > Global use of wind energy alone more than doubled between 2003 and 2007. In 2010, 6.2 percent of Germany's total power generation came from wind energy, and the figure is rising.
- > About 1.6 billion people worldwide have no access to electricity. A resident of Mali consumes on average as much energy in one year as a person in the United States consumes in one day.





# WATER SECURITY

Water is an indispensable resource – for human and environmental health, and for economic development. For thousands of years people have competed over scarce water resources. Only around one percent of the global water supply is freshwater, and it is unevenly distributed both seasonally and geographically.

*“At present, we run the risk of losing the battle on water and sanitation in many cities around the world, and that is a fight we cannot afford to lose.”*

**Anders Berntell**  
Executive Director of  
the Stockholm  
International Water  
Institute (SIWI) at the  
World Water Week in  
Stockholm in 2011



## KEY FACTS

- > 56 percent of people in the developing world do not have access to safe drinking water, 49 percent do not have access to basic sanitation.
- > More than 4,000 children die every day from the consequences of illnesses caused by insufficient access to clean water and basic sanitation. Every year, diarrhoea causes more deaths than HIV/AIDS.

## WILL WARS BE WAGED OVER WATER IN THE FUTURE?

There are more than 260 river basins worldwide that are shared by two or more countries. In these transboundary river basins, disputes over water use often arise between downstream and upstream countries. In a few river basins, neighbouring states have actually threatened each other with military force, but historical records show that water disputes alone have never led to international wars.

Yet even without the danger of international water wars, conflicts over water remain a problem that must be taken seriously. Negotiations on the protection and use of transboundary water resources are lengthy, sometimes lasting decades. Furthermore, disputes over water can strain political relations and aggravate international tensions, making it more difficult to reach agreements on other areas of conflict.





# LIVELIHOOD SECURITY

Natural resources provide livelihoods and homes for hundreds of millions of people in the developing world, and are an elementary part of the daily struggle for survival. The destruction or degradation of resources – water, land, and forests, for instance – threatens human security. This process is increasingly exacerbated by climate change.

*“Today’s world faces multiple challenges, rising food prices and worsening hunger climate-related stress and increasing frequency and severity of disasters.”*

**Sha Zukang**  
Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and Secretary-General of the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development



## KEY FACTS

- > 1.6 billion people worldwide depend on the forest for their livelihoods. It provides them with food, water, firewood, building materials and shelter.
- > 884 million people – one-seventh of the world’s population – lack access to safe drinking water.
- > Some 925 million people suffer from hunger and malnutrition. Nearly two billion people – one-third of the world’s population – have an insufficient supply of nutritious food.

## THE VICIOUS CIRCLE OF DROUGHT

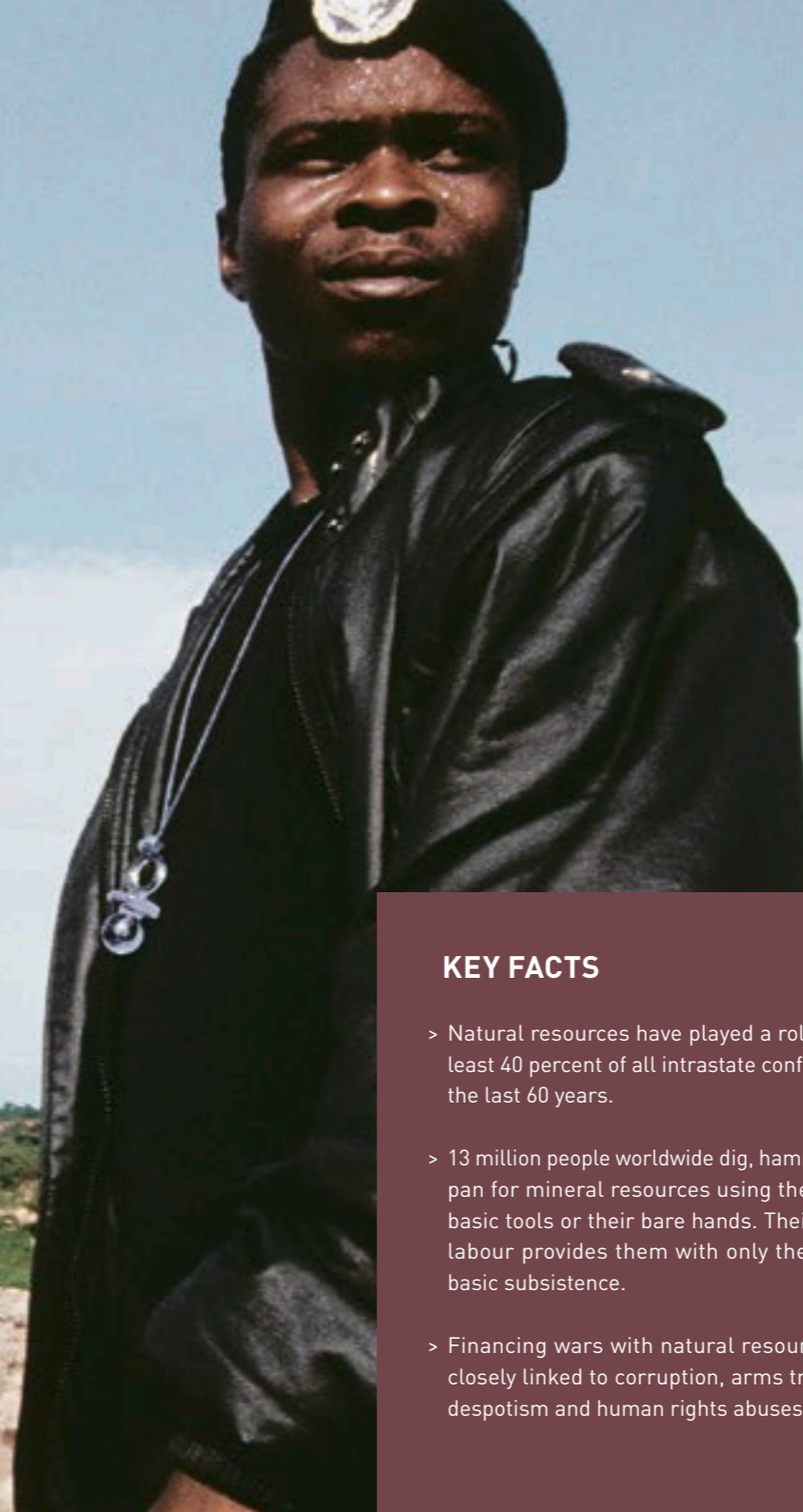
Between 2001 and 2004, the Horn of Africa was struck by persistent drought. One-fifth of the population in the northern territories of Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania, as well as in Ethiopia and Eritrea, suffer from acute under-nourishment. The effects of the drought create a catastrophic vicious circle for these agriculture-based societies. The rainy season, which usually lasts three months in this region, lasted only one month in 2002 – far too short for productive agriculture.

The drought doubled the price of the dwindling grain supplies, worsening the already difficult situation. The anticipated rain did not arrive until late 2004, drawing out the slow regional recovery. Unstable political conditions, on-going violent conflicts and intense poverty aggravate this challenge. In future, climate change is likely to cause more frequent and longer periods of drought.



# CONFLICT RESOURCES

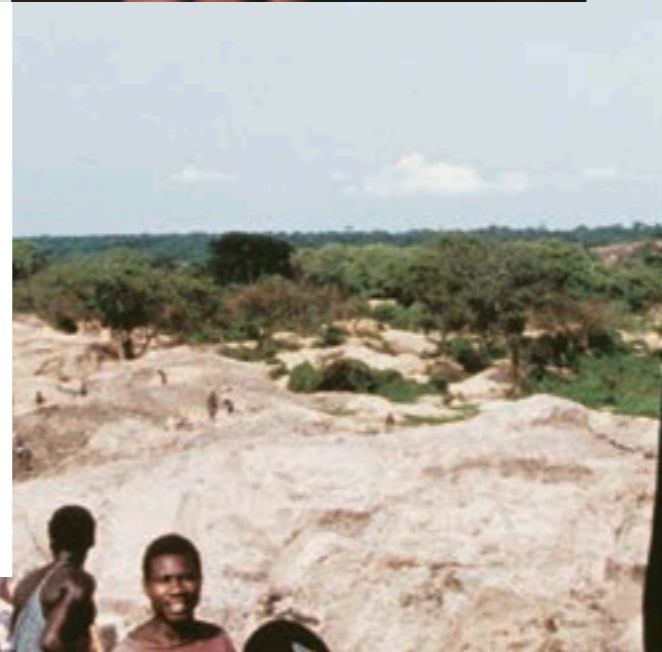
Valuable natural resources – such as gold, diamonds, high-grade timber and oil – are often used to finance wars, prolonging them and exacerbating their destructive impact. Disputes over the control of these natural resources can also be a source of violent conflict.



## OIL VERSUS DIAMONDS IN ANGOLA

Angola is the world's fifth largest producer of non-industrial diamonds and the second biggest producer of oil in Southern Africa. Since independence in 1975, civil wars have continued to rage in Angola. During the latest war from 1997 to 2002, UNITA rebels financed their fight against the government by selling diamonds.

The Angolan government, in turn, financed the war by selling oil exploitation rights to international corporations. In 2011 crude oil accounted for approximately 46 percent of Angolan GDP and 94 percent of exports. However, due to corruption, more than one-quarter of the public revenue vanished from the treasury. Today, despite the rich deposits of oil, diamonds, gold and high-grade timber, 36 percent of the population still lives below the poverty line.



### Ban Ki-Moon

UN Secretary-General,  
International Day for  
Preventing the Exploitation  
of the Environment  
in War and Armed  
Conflict in 2012



*“There can be no peace if the resource base that people depend on for sustenance and income is damaged or destroyed – or if illegal exploitation finances or causes conflict.”*

### KEY FACTS

- > Natural resources have played a role in at least 40 percent of all intrastate conflicts in the last 60 years.
- > 13 million people worldwide dig, hammer or pan for mineral resources using the most basic tools or their bare hands. Their hard labour provides them with only the most basic subsistence.
- > Financing wars with natural resources is closely linked to corruption, arms trading, despotism and human rights abuses.





# ENVIRONMENTAL PEACEMAKING

Environmental problems know no political boundaries or social divisions. Solving these problems therefore requires collective efforts from the fields of environmental cooperation and protection, which can contribute to peace-building in many ways.



**Nelson Mandela**  
Nobel Peace Prize  
Laureate and Co-  
Founder of the Peace  
Parks Foundation  
in 2001



*“I know of no political movement, no philosophy, no ideology that does not agree with the **peace parks concept** as we see it going into fruition today. It is a concept that can be **embraced by all.**”*

## PARKS – SUSTAINABILITY AS A PRECONDITION FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

The sustainable and harmonious development of society, business and the environment represents a challenge for us all in today's era of globalization. Our commitment to developing regions facing poverty, political instability, insufficient educational opportunities and poor environmental protection practices is therefore particularly important.

The Peace Parks Foundation is meeting this challenge in Southern Africa by establishing Transfrontier Conservation Areas, or peace parks. The foundation was created in 1997 by Anton Rupert, President of the South-African branch of the World Wildlife Fund, Nelson Mandela, former President of South Africa, and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. It currently supports ten peace parks in Southern Africa.

### KEY FACTS

**Other conflict-sensitive climate policies include:**

- > The project on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)
- > Inter-governmental cooperation on transboundary rivers, such as the Nile Basin Initiative
- > Working to turn risks into cooperation for instance through the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC)



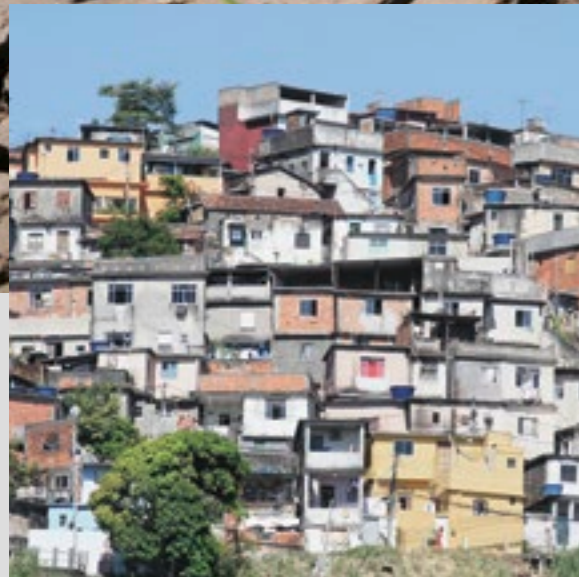
# BRAZIL

Brazil is a country of contrasts. Although it is the 7th largest economy in the world, it also ranks among the countries with the greatest income concentration and inequality in the world. Brazil boasts a rich biodiversity – which is decreasing due to the challenges of preservation.



## KEY FACTS

- > Brazil produces 160 million tons of food each year, making it the largest producer and 3rd largest exporter in the world. At the same time, it ranks 6th in terms of the number of people suffering from malnutrition, totalling about 15 million.
- > If preserved and used in a sustainable way, forest resources can make a major contribution to economic development. It is estimated that the world has lost 40% of its forests over the last hundred years.



*"In Brazil the exhibition presents complex and delicate issues in ways that are interesting and accessible even to those unfamiliar with the topics, while providing surprising information for those who are familiar."*

### Pedro Telles

Advisor to Vitae Civilis of international processes at an exhibition in Brazil in 2012



## FORESTS

Forests are vital to maintaining life and balance in ecosystems. They preserve biodiversity, regulate rainfall, fertilize the soil, reduce erosion and landslides, reduce the pollution of rivers, play a key role in absorbing carbon dioxide and are home to numerous species and indigenous peoples and traditional communities.

Although deforestation has been on the decline recently, it is estimated that Brazil lost 2,373 km<sup>2</sup> of the Amazon rainforest in 2011 and loses 347 km<sup>2</sup> of the Atlantic rainforest each year. Both producers and consumers still show little concern for how wood is extracted and used, and monitoring of illegal logging remains ineffective. The links between forests, food production and climate change are also crucial: burning forests to clear land for agriculture and livestock farming accounts for 75 percent of Brazil's carbon emissions.





# CHINA

Climate change has already had a huge impact on China. Models project that China will experience an above-average rise in temperatures accompanied by increased periods of drought and heavy rain events.



**Sun Zhengcai**  
Former Minister of  
Agriculture in the  
People's Republic  
of China

*“China feeds more than 20 percent of the world’s population with 7 percent of the world’s arable land.”*



## WIND ENERGY IN CHINA

The first offshore wind farm in China and Asia, the East China Sea Bridge, opened in 2009. The wind farm uses 3MW wind turbines, the largest capacity currently available. Since its completion the wind farm has reduced carbon dioxide emissions by 237,400 tons compared to coal-fired generation and saved 86,000 tons of coal a year.

Xinjiang province accounts for one sixth of China’s land area. This region has abundant wind resources that are ideal for renewable energy development. Dabancheng Wind Farm in Xinjiang is pioneering China’s wind power industry: it is the largest wind power plant in China, with hundreds of turbines. Gansu province, located in north-west China, also has significant wind power potential. It is home to 32 large-scale wind farms and is pivotal to the future development of China’s inland wind power.



## KEY FACTS

- > According to government projections, China’s water consumption may reach 670 billion cubic metres a year over the next decade, driven largely by a rise in coal-fired power production. This represents an annual increase of 71 billion cubic metres compared to the current amount.
- > According to the National Bureau of Statistics, China’s total water resources have dropped 13 percent since the start of the century.





# INDIA

Water is a precursor of life – all of the world’s great civilizations have emerged around sources of water. In India, water forms the backbone of life and livelihoods and affects the country’s prosperity in many different ways.



Rajendra Kumar Pachauri at the Nobel Peace Prize Ceremony as representative of the IPCC in 2007



*“Peace can be defined as security and the secure access to resources that are essential for living. [...] In this regard, climate change will have several implications, as numerous adverse impacts are expected for some populations”*

## WATER, QUALITY & HUMAN HEALTH

The 1977 UN Water Conference declared that all people have the right to access drinking water in a quantity and quality equal to their basic needs, irrespective of social and economic conditions. However, poor water quality still continues to pose a major threat to human health in India and many other countries. 30 percent of urban and 90 percent of rural households in India still depend entirely on untreated surface or groundwater, demonstrating the urgent need for better access to drinking water facilities.

It is estimated that about 21 percent of communicable diseases in India are water-related. The World Bank has assessed the total cost of environmental damage in India as US\$9.7 billion annually, or 4.5 percent of the country’s GDP, with 59 percent of this damage resulting from the negative impacts of water pollution on health.



## KEY FACTS

- > The frequency of extreme events will increase with climate change. Since the early 1980s, El Niño–Southern Oscillation episodes have increased in frequency and intensity.
- > Climate change is also projected to affect the national per capita water availability, which may decrease by another 40 percent by 2025, mainly due to a fall in winter precipitation and a reduction in groundwater recharge.





# SOUTHERN AFRICA

Southern Africa faces significant risks due to climate change. The region is already extremely exposed to the effects of periodic warming of the Pacific or El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and the cold episode of ENSO or La Niña. These cycles respectively cause severe droughts and floods in the region.



*“For Southern Africa, peace is not just the absence of violence but other things that people are fighting for everyday. When livelihood situations are broken, that’s when it is realised as peace and security issue.”*



**Dr. Hespina Rukato**  
Regional Expert and Founding-Director of the Center for African Development Solutions (CADS) at a Regional Dialogue in Pretoria in 2011

## WATER SCARCITY

At the policy level, there is greater recognition of the potential threat posed by water scarcity to peace and security. This is illustrated by the Africa Climate and Development Agenda Statement issued by the African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW), which incorporates security risks into the region’s approach to water and climate change. Most of Southern Africa’s renewable water is found in shared transboundary river basins. Given the region’s water scarcity, the pursuit of national interests can potentially spark conflict.

On the other hand, transboundary water resources management can lead to interstate cooperation. Water is already scarce in the south-western regions of Botswana, Namibia and South Africa. According to climate change scenarios based on reduced precipitation, these drier regions are likely to spread, ultimately affecting countries such as Zambia, Zimbabwe and southern Angola.



## KEY FACTS

- > Climate change is likely to affect food security in Southern Africa directly and indirectly. Variable rainfall, droughts, floods and storms contribute to potential crop failures.
- > Using climate change vulnerability data to create projections for 2050 reveals hotspots in high exposure areas with lower adaptive capacity in southern and central Angola and parts of western Democratic Republic of the Congo.





# HOW TO BUILD THE EXHIBITION



## Would you like to show this exhibition in your city? You can book this exhibition!

The exhibition has been displayed more than 30 times in the last seven years in four languages! You can show the "Environment, Conflict and Cooperation" exhibition at your organisation – whether it is a company, school, public agency, educational institution or information point. The exhibition has been used at conferences, workshops, open days, and special events.

It has a modular design, allowing you to adapt it to your spatial and thematic requirements. See the Exhibition Themes for an overview of the topics covered.

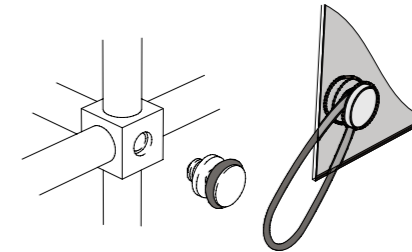
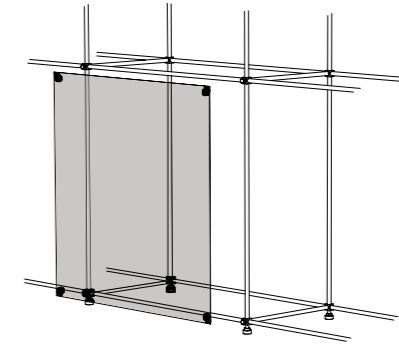
The exhibition is available in English, German, Chinese, and Portuguese. Accompanying flyers, posters and other marketing materials can be produced in these languages. We would be happy to organize accompanying events, such as presentations, panel discussions or conferences, and can design a package customized to your needs.

## The exhibition 'travels light'

The exhibition's modules are made of aluminium parts and plastic display panels. The components are packed into two large crates for easy transport. The modules are also very simple to assemble. Take a look at the set-up manuals on [www.ecc-exhibition.org](http://www.ecc-exhibition.org).

## What else should you keep in mind?

Setting up the exhibition is simple enough, but it will still take some time. For the full exhibition – six modules – we advise you to allocate two people to work on the set-up, which should take around six to eight hours. Disassembly is usually quicker and will require two people working for four to six hours. You should also keep in mind that the exhibition uses lights to create a good visual effect. For this reason, and also due to the light weight of the modules, we advise you to display the exhibition in a space that has adequate protection against the elements and sufficient access to electricity.



If you are interested in displaying the exhibition or have any related questions, please contact:

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# PHOTO CREDITS

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