

# CLIMATE MAZE

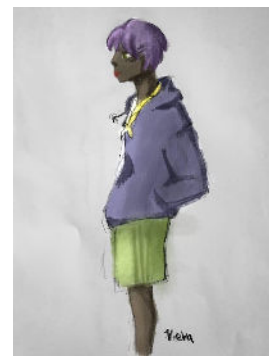
Welcome to the Climate Maze! In the maze, you will travel with Leo, Isla and Veka through the decades, all the way to year 2100. Along the journey, you will make choices that define what kind of future they will be facing. Start by reading about Leo, Isla and Veka's lives. After that, the person at the checkpoint will tell you who you will be traveling with.

## **IN 2022, LEO, ISLA AND VEKA ARE THREE ENERGETIC 15-YEAR-OLDS**

Leo's family of five lives in a fairly new 80-square-metre flat. The family doesn't have a car, but they take the bus everywhere. In the weekend, the family bikes to the nearby forest to pick berries and mushrooms. Leo's grandparents have an organic farm nearby, and in the summer the family goes there to take care of the chickens and swim in the lake. All family members are vegetarian. Leo's carbon footprint is 6,000 kg of carbon dioxide per year.

Isla and her parents live in a 220-square-metre detached house in the outskirts of the town. Since the parents work on opposite sides of the town and Isla gets car rides to her hobbies in the evenings, the family has two cars. They are in the habit of spending Christmas in sunny Thailand, as well as traveling to the Alps to ski in the winter. The family also has a motorboat, which they use to go to the archipelago in the summer. The family sorts their waste carefully and takes it to the closest Prisma by car every week. Isla's carbon footprint is 20,000 kg of carbon dioxide per year.

Veka's family of four lives in a terraced house with their two dogs. They have a summer cottage in their neighboring municipality, where they drive in the weekends. In addition to the Scouts, Veka's hobbies include rollerblading and archery. The family takes a holiday in Europe every second year. Veka's carbon footprint is 9,000 kg of carbon dioxide per year.



## Year 2025 – what should we do?

*Leo, Isla and Veka turn 18 and are legally adults. Leo is worried about climate change and has joined a non-governmental organization. Isla leads a scout group and goes to climate demonstrations every week. Veka is studying hard for matriculation examinations because they want to study social sciences at the university.*

Time is running out for climate action. Within three years, major decisions must be made in politics.

### **Problem 25-1: Eco-terrorism**

The slowness of climate action has made Isla lose hope. She must decide if she will

1. continue to participate in ordinary, legal demonstrations, or
2. join an international anarchist organisation, which actively advocates for removing excess population by eliminating (killing) the old, the sick and the disabled.

**If you choose 1, turn in the direction marked with RED.**

**If you choose 2, turn in the direction marked with BLUE.**



## Year 2025 – what should we do?

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### **Problem 25-2: Citizens' initiative**

Veka makes a TikTok video encouraging people to sign a citizens' initiative to make the Finnish climate law stricter. The proposed law restricts electricity consumption, making watching TV and playing video games a lot more expensive. In the future, you could only afford to play video games one night a week.

Choose to:

1. sign or
2. not sign?

**If you choose 1, turn in the direction marked with GREEN.**

**If you choose 2, turn in the direction marked with YELLOW.**



25-3

## Year 2025 – what should we do?

*Leo, Isla and Veka turn 18 and are legally adults. Leo is worried about climate change and has joined a non-governmental organization. Isla leads a scout group and goes to climate demonstrations every week. Veka is studying hard for matriculation examinations in order to study social sciences at the university.*

Time is running out for climate action. Within three years, major decisions must be made in politics.

### **Problem 25-3: Forestation**

Leo has joined the youth division of an international environmental organization. He makes an initiative to the leadership of the organization, proposing that they set a goal to turn all land surface into forests in order to capture carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. You are in the meeting of the leaders of the organization. Do you accept Leo's proposal?

1. Yes, we will set this as our goal.
2. No, we will set a goal of turning 1 % of land surface into forest.

**If you choose 1, turn in the direction marked with RED.**

**If you choose 2, turn in the direction marked with GREEN.**



25-U1

## **Year 2025 – dead end**

*Killing is wrong. This is not an acceptable solution. Isla is in a dead end with no way out.*

Turn back and choose again.

2025-U3

## **Year 2025 – dead end**

*It is not possible to turn all land surface into forests because 10 % of land surface is glaciers, 10 % arctic tundra and 20 % deserts.*

*Furthermore, arable land is needed for food production (currently, approximately half of all land surface). Leo is in a dead end with no way out.*

Turn back and choose again.

## The 2030s – big energy solutions

*Leo, Isla and Veka are 23 years old. Leo is about to graduate as a practical nurse and Isla is studying for a Master of Science in Technology. Veka is finishing their studies and working as an intern in a ministry.*

Many goals of a carbon-neutral society were set, but not reached. Compensation of emissions is an area of intense competition.

**Explanation:** A carbon-neutral society is one where the amount of carbon dioxide emissions is only as big (or smaller) as the amount that can be captured in carbon sinks, such as plants. Compensation means that the harm caused by emissions is compensated by reducing emissions somewhere else, or by increasing carbon sinks by an equal amount, for example by planting forests.

### **Problem 30-1: Energy prices**

You are working as advisors to the President of the United States. Energy is in short supply and the cheapest would be to use the oil reserves that have already been discovered. There are demands that the President should make the environment laws stricter, but they're worried about losing the election if the price of energy goes up. What advice will you give to the President?

1. You encourage the President to invest in building solar panels, even though it can mean that the President, or you yourselves, will not have a job next year.
2. You encourage the President to support oil production and keep the laws as they are. You think this will help you keep your jobs for another four years.

**If you choose 1, turn in the direction marked with GREEN.**

**If you choose 2, turn in the direction marked with YELLOW.**



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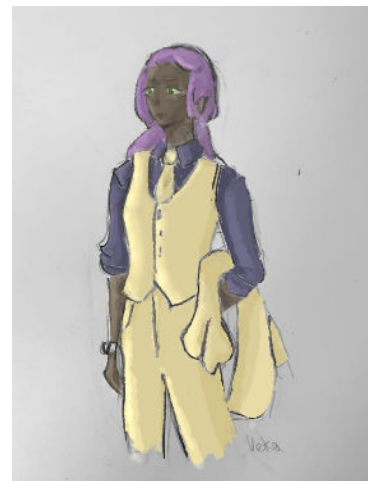
### **Problem 30-2: International climate negotiations**

You are in an international climate summit, discussing if all countries should be forced to reduce their emissions or if voluntary actions are enough. There is a proposal to set heavy economic sanctions on countries that will not agree to reduce emissions. You are in the meeting as a part of the EU negotiating group. What do you propose?

1. You propose heavy fines on countries that do not agree to reduce emissions. However, this causes disagreements in your group, and two countries demand compensations from other EU countries, threatening to leave the EU otherwise.
2. You decide that there is not enough support for economic sanctions, so you propose that countries only make voluntary emission reductions.

**If you choose 1, turn in the direction marked with RED.**

**If you choose 2, turn in the direction marked with YELLOW.**





## The 2030s – big energy solutions

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### **Problem 30-3: Biodiversity**

You are working as advisors to the President of Indonesia. The country is experiencing economic difficulties and there is a lot of political pressure to cut down forests. What advice will you give to the President?

1. Use the wood to make renewable fuel, which can be used to replace fossil fuels and exported to get income. The money can be used to develop the healthcare and education systems of the country.
2. Save the forests and protect carbon sinks and biodiversity, even though it means economic difficulties will continue. The risk is that you will have to cut funding for hospitals and schools later.

**If you choose 1, turn in the direction marked with YELLOW.**

**If you choose 2, turn in the direction marked with BLUE.**



## Year 2035 – the future of your child

*Leo, Isla and Veka are 28 years old. Leo is working in a hospital and dreams of starting a family. Isla is working in a company that designs electronics. She found a nice boyfriend at the university and they're going to have a baby next summer. Veka has become a junior diplomat at the Finnish embassy in Buenos Aires.*

Carbon neutrality goals set for the 2030s were not reached. Fossil fuels are being rationed and their prices have risen fast. Many industries are suffering from lack of materials. The prices of emissions allowances have risen. Carbon sink prices have been agreed on and carbon capture methods have developed.

### **Problem 35-1: Inheritance**

Isla has inherited some money from her great aunt. She is trying to decide where she should invest it so that it would benefit her child's well-being in the future the most. Should Isla

1. use the money to buy forest or
2. invest the money in oil that has been found in the Arctic?

**If you choose 1, turn in the direction marked with GREEN.**

**If you choose 2, turn in the direction marked with RED.**

## Year 2035 – local decisions

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The countries of the world are still struggling to become carbon neutral. The prices of emissions allowances have risen fast. The use of gasoline has ended. Many industries are suffering from lack of materials. Carbon sink prices have been agreed on and carbon capture methods have developed.

### **Problem 35-2: Green roofs or runoff water pools?**

Leo is a candidate at local elections and is elected to the city council of the city he lives in. Leo tries to get the city to adapt to climate change in advance. Summers are too hot, and more trees and plants are needed to keep the city cool. On the other hand, the city has big challenges with record-breaking floods.

Which one should Leo propose to the city council?

1. Building green roofs\* in the city
2. New runoff water systems\*\* to decrease the floods

**If you choose 1, turn in the direction marked with GREEN.**

**If you choose 2, turn in the direction marked with BLUE.**

\*A green roof is a roof that has plants growing on it.

\*\* Runoff water is rainwater or meltwater that collects on the ground, roofs, or other surfaces in built areas. In cities, there are many ways to control them.

## Year 2035 – a choice for your child

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### **Problem 35-3: The diet of your child**

Isla is thinking about what kind of food to raise her future child with. Should the child have:

1. a mixed diet (contains both animal and plant products) or
2. a vegan diet (does not contain any animal products)?

**If you choose 1, turn in the direction marked with RED.**

**If you choose 2, turn in the direction marked with BLUE.**

35-U1

## Year 2035 – a choice for your child

*Dead end! Fossil fuels must be left in the ground in 2035. Turn back and choose again.*

## The 2040s – Choose who you will follow

*Leo, Isla and Veka are 33 years old. It is time to decide who they will follow.*

Humanity is divided on the topic of climate action. Some are in favour of radical action, others are against it. Listen to what the Climate Scientist, the Economic Leader and the Doubter have to say, and choose who you support.

When you have made your choice, tell it to the person you chose. They'll show you where to go next.

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## THE CLIMATE RESEARCHER

The Climate researcher's arguments can include:

- The climate crisis is a real, serious problem caused by humans and it threatens the well-being of both nature and humanity. Greenhouse gas emissions are still far too high. Time to limit warming 1.5 degrees is running out.
- Getting climate change under control is necessary not just for nature, but also for safety. Climate change causes wars, famines, and general insecurity.
- Emissions must be decreased to near-zero immediately. We are far too dependent on fossil fuels. Furthermore, the destruction of forests, swamps and other ecosystems causes emissions.
- We need rapid changes in energy production, industry, agriculture, land use, building and traffic. Energy use must be decreased fast. We don't have time to wait for some super-inventions in the future, we must start the change now, based on those methods we have at our disposal now. At the same time, we naturally also need new research and technological development.
- This road will not let you have it all: limitless natural resources and thriving nature. Planetary limits do not allow for continuously growing consumption. However, this road still has the chance to keep global warming within safe limits. This would also mean a safe society and good life, although one where consumption is more modest. What are the really important things in life?

## THE ECONOMIC LEADER

The Economic Leader's arguments can include:

- Climate change is caused by the fast development of technology, the overuse of fossil fuels such as oil and coal, and additionally the population of Earth has grown fast.
- The best way to control climate change is to keep developing new technologies. We need innovations that increase energy efficiency and produce emission-free energy.
- This way, we can maintain economic growth and decrease emissions at the same time. After all, none of us want to go back to the Stone Age. Maintaining economic growth is good for the economy: people will have jobs and well-being. We just need to separate economic growth from the use of natural resources.
- Our company has an environmental certificate because we produce less emissions than other similar companies. We are involved in international development programs that are building a green, low-emission economy. We also compensate our emissions by strengthening carbon sinks.
- Our road will lead to a future where climate change is under control, but we can still keep standards of living high. We can enjoy trips to national parks with electric cars!

## THE DOUBTER

The Doubter's arguments can include:

- Climate has changed before, it's perfectly natural that it's changing now.
- It's very unlikely that humans could change such a large system as the atmosphere of the Earth.
- In fact, when dinosaurs lived on the Earth, there was a lot more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere than there is now.
- We must think about what we want and what we consider important: do you want to eat nothing but carrots, bike in cold, rainy darkness and make everything difficult, or would you rather have a good steak, travel easily with a car, and fly to holidays in the south in the winter?
- Finland is such a small country that our emissions or emission reductions don't matter in the global scale. There are far bigger polluters in the world – make them do their part first!
- Actually, Finland has so much forest that we should be allowed more emissions than before.
- Protecting the environment is far too expensive. At the same time old people are lying in hospitals in dirty diapers.
- In my future, we don't panic about the climate, we look after our own interests when we make decisions.

## The 2050s – difficult choices

*Leo, Isla and Veka are 43 years old. Leo spent a couple of years as a peacekeeper in Middle East, which is suffering from lack of water, and then got married with Siiri. They have a sweet little daughter and a cat called Pete. Isla's family has grown to four people, and they have moved to a detached house at the outskirts of the town. Isla has returned to her own scout group and leads a pack of Cub Scouts. They are collecting aid to Bangladesh, which is suffering badly from sea level rise and floods. Veka is trying to help with a food shortage in Argentina's rural areas with the support of a Finnish state aid program. As a hobby, Veka grows chickens together with their partner.*

The world is looking quite different from the 2020s. New technologies have been developed. Diseases and pandemics are common. Many people have lost their homes because of floods that are caused by climate change. Because of climate change, wars and other conflicts happen in various areas.

### **Problem 50-1: Food or medicines?**

You are aid workers in a natural disaster area. The price of food is very high. There is a pandemic. There is not enough aid money for both food and medicines. Will you buy:

1. food or
2. medicines?

**If you choose 1, turn in the direction marked with BLUE.**

**If you choose 2, turn in the direction marked with YELLOW.**



## The 2050s – a time of crises

*Leo, Isla and Veka are 43 years old. Leo spent a couple of years as a peacekeeper in Middle East, which is suffering from lack of water, and then got married with Siiri. They have a sweet daughter and a cat called Pete. Isla's family has grown to four people, and they have moved to a detached house at the outskirts of the town. Isla has returned to her own scout group and leads a pack of Cub Scouts. They are collecting aid to Bangladesh, which is suffering badly from sea level rise and floods. Veka is trying to help with a food shortage in Argentina's rural areas with the support of a Finnish state aid program. As a hobby, Veka grows chickens together with their partner.*

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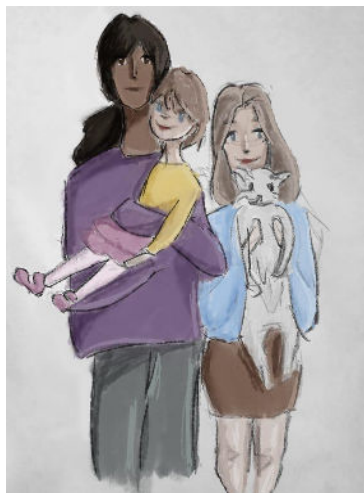
### **Problem 50-2: Lack of resources**

The prime minister of Argentina is asking for your advice. The production of new mobile phones is forbidden because there are no resources. Should Argentina invest in

1. communications or
2. agricultural machines?

**If you choose 1, turn in the direction marked with YELLOW.**

**If you choose 2, turn in the direction marked with BLUE.**



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The world is looking quite different from the 2020s. New technologies have been developed. Diseases and pandemics are common. Many people have lost their homes because of floods that are caused by climate change. On the other hand, the value of nature is recognised and many people around the world are actively working to protect the environment.

### **Problem 50-3: Which species will you save?**

Veka is studying the situation of three threatened animal species:

1. bees,
2. corals and
3. koalas.

Only one of them can be saved from extinction anymore. Veka must decide which one will be saved.

**If you choose 1, turn in the direction marked with YELLOW.**

**If you choose 2, turn in the direction marked with GREEN.**

**If you choose 3, turn in the direction marked with BLUE.**



50-U3

## The 2050s – dead end

*Dead end! Unfortunately, corals went extinct despite your attempts to save them. Turn back and choose again.*

## The 2070s – save what you can

*Leo, Isla and Veka are 63 years old. Leo and Isla both have had their first grandchildren. Retirement is nowhere in sight, but in the weekends they go for a pram walk with their grandchildren and meet in the park, in the meetings and demonstrations of an organization called "Climate grandparents" that they have founded. Veka is in the hospital for cancer.*

The medical industry has a large share of the GDP, people are depressed. Many areas have become unlivable, and people must look for somewhere else to live. Many large states have collapsed, and the power of local communities has increased. There are constant shortages of resources, and disagreements about their use easily turn into large conflicts.

### **Problem 70-1: War or thirst?**

Your country is struggling with drought that has lasted a long time. The neighboring country has water, but not much, and they don't want to share it with you. Choose if you will:

1. start a war over the water or
2. let some of your people die of thirst?

**If you choose 1, turn in the direction marked with GREEN.**

**If you choose 2, turn in the direction marked with RED.**



## The 2070s – save what you can

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The medical industry has a large share of the GDP, people are depressed. Many areas have become unlivable, and people must look for somewhere else to live. Many large states have collapsed, and the power of local communities has increased. Nature is protected with variable success: when a state collapses, the laws that deal with nature reserves disappear as well. Many endangered species are at risk of extinction again.

### **Problem 70-2: Lead an endangered animal to safety**

Save an endangered animal species by leading the animal along the track to a safe area.

1. Start the journey by holding the animal stick and pressing the START button. The loop at the end of the stick can't hit the track. If the loop hits the track, there is a sound and one of the three lights, which represent life, will switch off.
2. ALWAYS (even if all three lights have switched off) bring the animal to the other end along the track and press the STOP button.
3. When you press the button, the direction light will switch on.

**Red light, turn in the direction marked with RED.**

**Green light, turn in the direction marked with GREEN.**

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The medical industry has a large share of the GDP, people are depressed. Many areas have become unlivable, and people must look for somewhere else to live. Many large states have collapsed, and the power of local communities has increased. This has also had positive consequences: a more modest way of life is becoming more and more common. The over-consumption of past decades is disliked and seen as strange.

### Problem 70-3: Word puzzle

Find as many climate-related words as you can in the crossword below. The words can be horizontal, vertical or diagonal, forwards or backwards. You can look for words as long as there is time in the hourglass. Turn the hourglass before you start looking for words.

```

F E V M R Z W V Y W N D J C H
P C C O C E A N M E I X J M U
M T L N R M C U R N A D M A R
E S X O E E A P G B R L G K R
V W Q C U I G O C K D N W A I
W S Q I I D C O D A I N G P C
G C G X B N S S I M R R I H A
E T A M I L C F R R I B I W N
T H G U O R D A P C A S O L E
U S H N Z R W Q U B R N B N K
W T I J R X Z L U L L Q E W R
R N O I T A T P A D A K T C M
P M E A S U R E M E N T T X S
R T F R R M I T I G A T I O N
C K L E N O I T A I T O G E N

```

**If you found five or more words, turn in the direction marked with BLUE.**  
**If you found less than five words, turn in the direction marked with GREEN.**

## The 2070s – dead end

*Dead end! The war turned into a world war and destroyed all of humankind. The end.*

*As time travelers, you can however use the bridge to travel to an alternative future.*



## The 2090s – the future is uncertain

*Leo, Isla and Veka are 83 years old. They have finally been able to retire. Leo's memory has begun to get worse. He follows war news closely and thinks about his time as a peacekeeper. Isla knits woolen socks for her grandchildren and many people in need. Veka is in hospital and Isla goes to see them every week.*

Their grandchildren see a world that is rather different from the one where you started.

### **Problem 90-1: The water is rising**

You are working as advisors to the minister in the government of Netherlands who is responsible for flood protection. The sea levels have risen significantly, and the risk that flood walls will break is increasing. You have worked long days and are getting very tired. The minister is contacted by yet another embassy, demanding for more action. What advice do you give to the minister?

1. You are too tired to care, you just want to go home and sleep.
2. You pull yourself together, receive the embassy, find yet more people to work with and start building even higher flood walls together with the neighboring countries.

**If you choose 1, turn in the direction marked with YELLOW.**

**If you choose 2, turn in the direction marked with RED.**



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Their grandchildren see a world that is rather different from the one where you started.

### **Problem 90-2: Forest on fire**

There is a forest fire near the area where you live. Spin the wheel and find out what happens.

1. Widespread forest fires destroy your home -> **turn in the direction marked with BLUE.**
2. Widespread forest fires are extinguished and your home is saved, but you will share your home permanently with people who lost their house in the fire -> **turn in the direction marked with GREEN.**



90-3

## The 2090s – the future is uncertain

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Their grandchildren see a world that is rather different from the one where you started.

### **Problem 90-3: The mental health die**

Veka is anxious about the future and worried about the world and the future of their grandchildren. Roll the die.

Numbers 1-3: The future gives Veka so much anxiety that they no longer care what happens to the climate -> **turn in the direction marked with RED.**

Numbers 4-6: The future gives Veka so much anxiety that they decide to go to therapy and start a Youtube channel called 'Old Veka', where they use their experience to support others who are suffering from climate anxiety. -> **turn in the direction marked with YELLOW.**



90-U

## The 2090s – dead end

The world is making you anxious and you don't know what to do.

Call the helpline for old people.

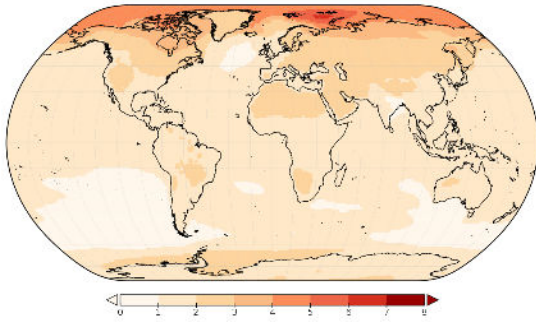
## Exit: Year 2100

### Welcome to a world that is 1.5 °C warmer!

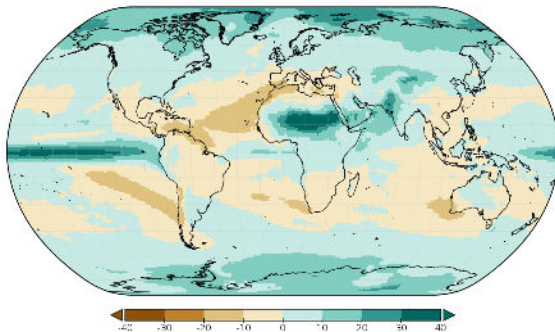
You have made difficult choices and managed to significantly control global warming. In year 2100, the surface temperature of Earth has risen only 1.5 degrees compared to the pre-industrial era. This means sustainable living conditions for the people of Earth.

Climate scientists call this path of development **“Sustainability – Taking the Green Road”**. On this path, the world moves step by step towards global sustainability, where environmental limits are respected. Societies try to develop education and democracy, and economic growth is focused on improving human well-being. Decisions are driven by sustainability goals and the reduction of inequality.

You can now go back to year 2022 and tell the people there what choices they should make. You can make a difference for the future!



Global temperature rise (°C) in a world that's on average 1.5 °C warmer.



Changes in rainfall (%) in a world that's on average 1.5 °C warmer.



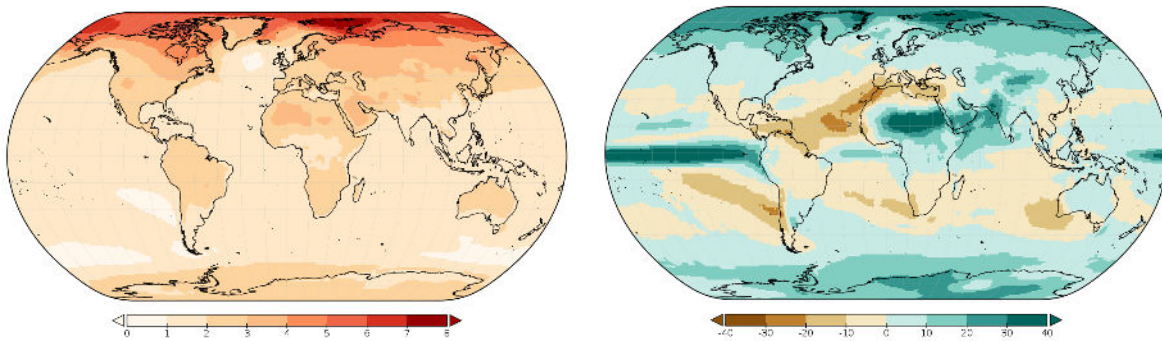
## Exit: Year 2100

### Welcome to a world that is 2.5 °C warmer!

You have made many difficult choices and managed to control global warming. However, you have delayed, and all actions haven't been effective. On average, the surface temperature of Earth has risen 2.5 degrees since the pre-industrial era.

Climate scientists call this this path of development **"Middle of the Road"**. On this path, social, economic and technological development will continue in much the same way as before. Societal development and increase of income will be uneven between different countries. Global and national institutions will be working to reach sustainable development goals, but the progress is slow.

You can now go back to year 2022 and tell the people there what choices they should make so that the climate wouldn't warm this much. You can make a difference for the future!



Left: Global temperature rise (°C) in a world that's on average 2 °C warmer.

Right: Changes in rainfall (%) in a world that's on average 2 °C warmer.

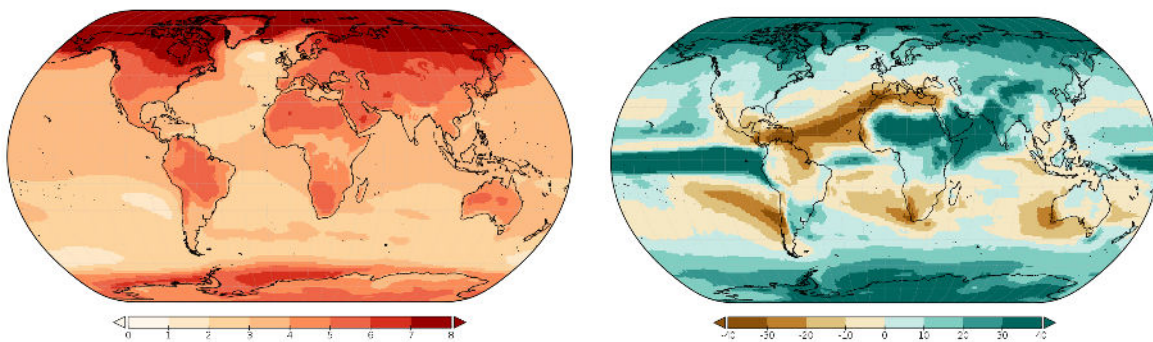
## Exit: The year 2100

### Welcome to a world that is 4.5 °C warmer!

You have made many choices along the road, but you have not managed to control climate change. In 2100, the average surface temperature of Earth has risen 4.5 degrees since the pre-industrial era. This means many irreversible changes to ecosystems. Many of the changes are so fast that they are difficult to predict.

Climate scientists call this path of development **“Fossil-fuelled Development – Taking the Highway”**. In this scenario, competition at the markets, innovations, fast technological development and production of capital are believed to lead to sustainable development. Additionally, there are investments to public health, education and various institutions to increase social capital. All of this development is based on widespread use of fossil fuels. These factors will lead to the fast growth of the global economy, but partially at the expense of the environment. Local environmental problems, such as air pollution, will be controlled successfully.

You can now go back to year 2022 and tell the people there what choices they should make so that the climate wouldn't warm this much. You can make a difference for the future!



Left: Global temperature rise (°C) in a world that's on average 4.5 °C warmer.

Right: Changes in rainfall (%) in a world that's on average 4.5 °C warmer.