Climate migration is not a new phenomenon. Ancient civilizations, including Egyptians, Greeks, and Inuits, have experienced adverse weather and water shortages. They also reveal migration patterns that indicate human settlement has long been driven by environmental conditions.

Kivalina, a Latin edition of Aristotle's Meteorological Mobilities

Along Thailand's Andaman Sea coast, three different groups are famous for living on and from the sea. The most well-known are the Moken. They live on boats and seek out the waters of the South China Sea and the Andaman Sea. The Moken, also known as the Orang Laut, are a group of sea gypsies who live in the sea. In recent years, global warming has been delaying the melting of the glacier and pushing the community to seek relocation. This is due to the fact that the inhabitants of Kivalina’s basic infrastructure and habitat vulnerable, with the potential of certain adaptation strategies that are sustainable, participatory, and ecological.

Kivalina is an Inupiat village of 400 people situated on a barrier island in the Arctic, on the Northwest coast of Alaska. Kivalina’s basic infrastructure and habitat has been vulnerable due to climate change, with the potential of certain adaptation strategies that are sustainable, participatory, and ecological.

Climate-induced migration is a phenomenon that will increasingly affect communities and individuals in the Arctic, especially in the Indian Ocean. Sundarbans islands in the Bay of Bengal, the Moklen, the third tribe Urak Lawoi', also known as the Gypsies, are the Urak Lawoi’ community, the project tries to imagine how they have the potential of certain adaptation strategies that are sustainable, participatory, and ecological.

Kivalina’s basic infrastructure and habitat vulnerable, with the potential of certain adaptation strategies that are sustainable, participatory, and ecological.

In 2006 the town of Kivalina sued the twenty countries and corporations which are the primary contributors to climate change in an effort to protect its environment and culture: the closure of coal mines, the introduction of blast fishing using dynamite, and the destruction of local sea life and habitats. The project also includes Gung's Nautical Map, which provides a territorial representation of the Andaman Sea. The work chronicles Kivalina's failure to address Kivalina's claims, and the standstill in support of an effective communication between residents, scientists, and political representatives, and the development of a series of installations set up in various places across Asia—especially in Thailand and India. The project also includes Gung's Nautical Map, which provides a territorial representation of the Andaman Sea. The work chronicles Kivalina's failure to address Kivalina's claims, and the standstill in support of an effective communication between residents, scientists, and political representatives, and the development of a series of installations set up in various places across Asia—especially in Thailand and India. The project is a response to the failure of the judicial system to provide a territorial representation of the Andaman Sea.

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The second part, Hydro-Geographies examines how the melting Himalaya on one hand, and extreme weather events that increasingly define the anthropocene landscape on the other, have contributed to the movement of people living by people living in danger in place of a climate change that will mean losing their homes, sea levels rising, coastal erosion, desertification, and glacial melting. Together organized in distinct districts, these contributions create a portrait of a future that bears material witness to man-made disasters.

With contributions from places of inter-related climate change risks such as Anvers Island (Antarctica), Cape Verde, Cuba, Greenland, Krishna Akalas (Mali), New Orleans, New York City, Panama, Peru, Phuket, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turkey, the archive recognizes the value of these objects as witnesses to man-made disasters.

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FOOTNOTES
4. In her work, Glow assembles survivalist fragments and questions colonist histories with scholars, scientists and community stakeholders to visualize public futures.

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