



Taking a Shift at
a **Free Store**



Organizing a
„**Kitchen
for all**“



Supporting a
**Community
Health Clinic**

A free store is a place where people can donate things they no longer need and take what they want for free. This way, functional items can be reused instead of discarded, without the need for money. Free stores are often self-organized and require support for managing operations and opening hours.

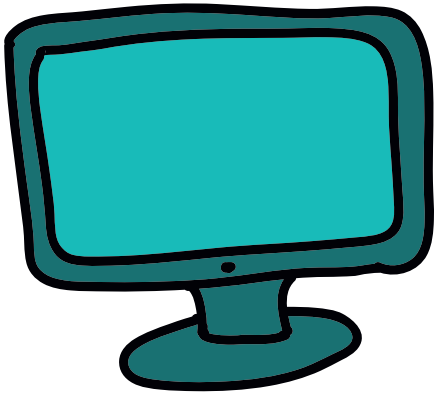
Free stores in Germany: → www.umsonstladen.de

In a Kitchen for All, a group cooks large quantities of food and distributes it to people for a small donation. The meals are often vegan or vegetarian, and ingredients are sometimes donated. KüfAs can be found at various places like demonstrations, street festivals, housing projects, or youth centers. The money raised often supports a solidarity cause.

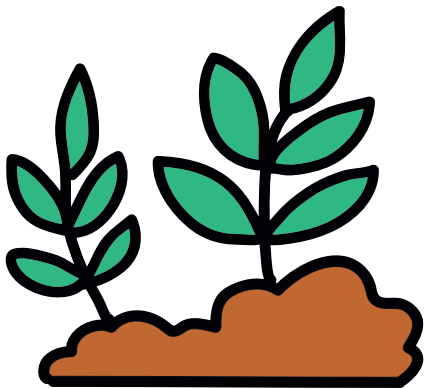
Telegram group with an overview of KüfA offerings in Leipzig: → <https://t.me/leipzigKuefA>

Community health clinics are neighborhood health centers that treat health as a social issue. They are meeting places for people who care about their health and well-being. Services include general medical practices, social and health counseling, psychological support, and various events.

Poliklinik Veddel. → www.poliklinik1.org



Joining a Local
„Chaostreff“



Working in a
**Community-Supported
Agriculture**
(CSA) Project



Becoming a mem-
ber of a **renewa-
ble energy
cooperative**

Chaostreffs are local groups of the Chaos Computer Club (CCC), Europe's largest hacker association. „Hacking“ as in being able to modify software and hardware. The CCC advocates for education, transparency, and a critical examination of the social and environmental impacts of technological developments.

Chaos Computer Club → ccc.de

Farming can also be regional, ecological, and free from market pressures through Community-Supported Agriculture (CSA). Members pay a fixed monthly contribution to cover the operating costs of a mostly organic farm, often in advance. This allows for farming without financial pressure and with more focus on nature. There are no marketing costs or waste from products not meeting supermarket standards.

CSA Networkt: → www.solidarische-landwirtschaft.org

To promote sustainable, regional, and democratic energy concepts, citizens form cooperatives and invest in renewable energy. They produce electricity where it is consumed, making the region independent from large, nationwide energy suppliers. Sustainability and the common good are the goals of such cooperatives. All members have equal say in the cooperative's matters. Profits do not flow to corporations but benefit all participants.



**Functional
living**



Helping out at
repair cafés



Organizing a
**solidarity
event**

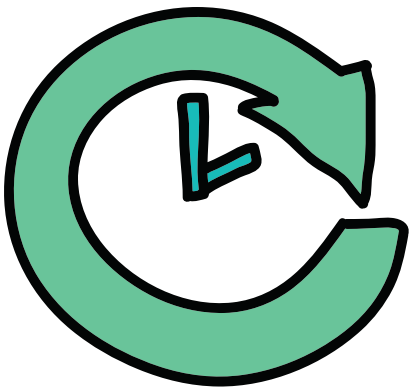
Instead of dividing rooms in a shared apartment by people (as is common in shared living arrangements), they are divided by function. This means there is one living room for everyone, one bedroom for everyone, one office for everyone, and a room where people can have time to themselves. In the end, everyone has more space and fewer resources are used overall. Additionally, people learn a lot about care work, community, open communication, needs, and the learned concepts of ownership.

Repair cafés are gatherings where participants repair their broken items, either alone or with others. Experts like electricians, tailors, carpenters, or bicycle mechanics are often present. You can learn a lot while there. If you don't have anything to repair, you can enjoy a drink or help others with their repairs. There are often books on repair and DIY topics, providing inspiration. Repair cafés not only enhance practical skills but also serve as community hubs in the neighborhood.

Many civil society groups and activists need financial support to drive social-ecological change. They rely on donations and other support. Solidarity events aim to raise funds for individuals or groups. Whether it's a concert, art show, communal kitchen, solidarity tattoos, party, info event, or film screening—there are no limits to creativity. It's advisable to contact the person or group in advance and possibly plan together.



Organizing a
reading circle



Establishing the
4-day work-week as the norm



Advancing
**agricultural
structure laws**

Reading circles are groups where people regularly meet to discuss books or texts. Participants can learn together, debate, and form their own opinions. The group either decides in advance what to read or collectively chooses the book or texts. The reading can take place at the meeting, or participants read beforehand and then discuss it together.

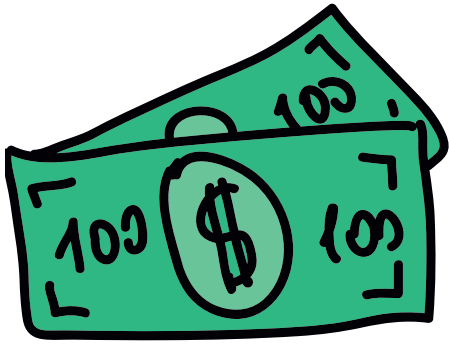
Klassenbildung: Wie organisiere ich einen Lesekreis?
→ www.klassenbildung.net/wie-organisiere-ich-einen-lesekreis

Most workers in Germany want a 4-day workweek. Many social and labor organizations also demand a reduction of the workweek to 28 hours with full wage compensation and staff adjustment. The 4-day week leads to better health, less stress, and unchanged productivity. Additionally, it allows better redistribution of care work and reduces emissions and resource consumption.

*Konzeptwerk neue Ökonomie e.V. (2024):
Dossier Arbeitszeitverkürzung* → www.knoe.org/dossier_arbeitszeitverkuerzung_knoe2023

Agricultural structure laws allow state actors to shape land policies. They can ensure that agricultural land is distributed more fairly and used for agriculture based on ecological and public interest criteria.

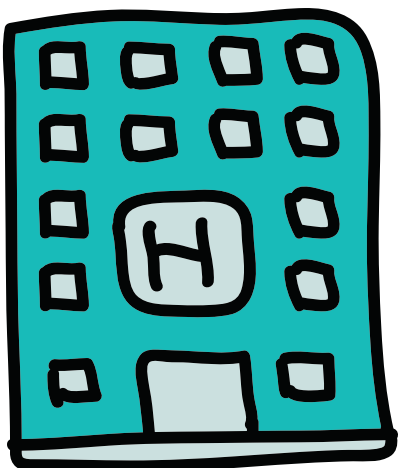
Konzeptwerk neue Ökonomie e.V. (2024): Dossier Gerechte Bodenpolitik
www.knoe.org/Dossier_Bodenpolitik_KNOE2023



**Canceling debts
for countries of
the Global South**



Anchoring the
**„Whole Ins-
titution Ap-
proach“** in the
education system



**Socializing
hospitals**

Countries in the Global South still experience the impacts of colonialism. They are also most affected by climate change, which they did not significantly contribute to. Debt cancellation and reparations are steps toward climate justice, by freeing funds for social-ecological investments and helping address climate impacts.

*Konzeptwerk neue Ökonomie e.V. (2024): Dossier Klimaschulden & Reparationen
→ www.knoe.org/Dossier_Klimaschulden_digital*

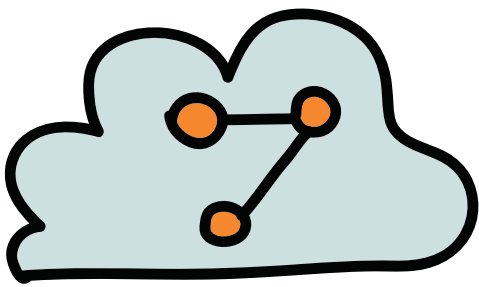
The UNESCO „Whole Institution Approach“ aims to holistically align education with sustainability, from learning content to school buildings, food, and democratic participation. This approach can be promoted through regulations, incentives, funding, training, and more.

UNESCO: Whole Institution Approach → www.unesco.de/node/6100

Currently, hospitals in Germany follow a profit-driven logic. As a result, overworked medical staff and under-served patients suffer. Socializing hospitals would mean they are managed collectively, allowing nurses, patients, doctors, and others to participate in decision-making. This would prioritize the needs of people and the common good.



Opening borders
for **freedom of
movement for
all**



Enforcing **stan-
dards for digi-
tal technology**



Implementing a
**socio-ecologi-
cal tax policy**

Borders are one of the most important instruments for maintaining global inequality. However, they are neither natural nor necessary. Migration and exchange have existed as long as people have. A global model of free movement, similar to the one within the EU, would save lives and make freedom of movement possible for everyone.

Konzeptwerk Neue Ökonomie e.V. : Zukunft für alle. Eine Vision für 2048
→ <https://zukunfueralle.jetzt/buch-zum-kongress/09-bewegungsfreiheit/>

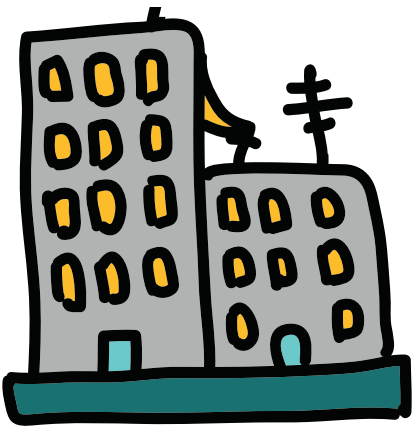
Through regulations and laws, both hardware and software – from cables and data centers to platform services – can be subject to open standards. Social and ecological standards ensure that data centers use resource-efficient, durable servers and that platforms have mechanisms against exploitation and discrimination.

A targeted tax policy would make climate-damaging industries and unsustainable behavior more expensive, making them less attractive. At the same time, wealth taxes can reduce social inequality. Measures include eliminating subsidies for climate-damaging energy, introducing a CO2 tax, taxing wealth and inheritance, and implementing windfall taxes for companies.

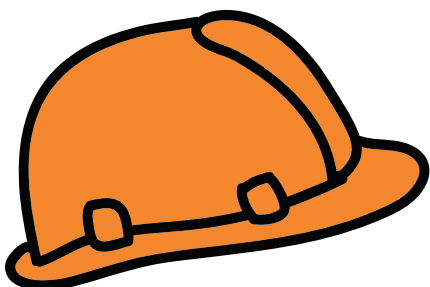
Konzeptwerk neue Ökonomie e.V. (2023): Dossier Sozial-ökologische Steuerpolitik.
→ www.knoe.org/Dossier_Steuerpolitik_KNOE2023



Gradually
**dismantling
car privileges**



Expropriating
**real estate for
public welfare**



Organizing a
**Workplace
Occupation**

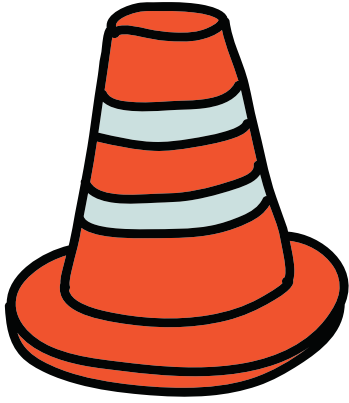
To achieve a socio-ecological transformation, the number of cars must be drastically reduced. Various approaches can be used to dismantle car privileges. One example would be eliminating financial incentives for car ownership, like company car privileges, and instead offering premiums to households that give up their cars. Other instruments include car and city tolls, affordable and accessible public transport, and the expansion of walking and cycling infrastructure.

*Konzeptwerk neue Ökonomie e.V. (2023): Dossier Autofreie Städte.
→ www.knoe.org/Dossier_Autofreie_Staedte_KNOE2022*

Housing is a basic right and should not serve the profit interests of corporations and investors. Real estate is becoming more expensive and unaffordable for many. Expropriating and socializing housing, as called for by „Deutsche Wohnen und Co. enteignen“ in Berlin, would combat vacancies, speculation, and rising rents, enabling needs-oriented, more socially-just and more resource-efficient housing.

*Deutsche Wohnen und Co. Enteignen. → www.dwenteignen.de
Konzeptwerk neue Ökonomie e.V. (2023): Dossier Gerechte Wohnraumverteilung
→ www.knoe.org/Dossier_Gerechte_Wohnraumverteilung_KNOE2022*

Collective workplace occupations have mainly occurred in the past when wages were drastically reduced or not paid at all, when working conditions were too poor, or when people were threatened by mass layoffs. There are two types of occupations: either workers block the infrastructure within the workplace so that neither they nor anyone else can work, or they take over production themselves and collectively decide what, how, and how much is produced. Workplace occupations are often threatened with eviction and difficult to maintain. It is rare for a formal transfer of the company into a structure of shared responsibility and co-determination, such as a cooperative, to succeed.



Participating in
a **Strike**



Participating
in a **Protest
Performance**



Co-organizing a
Demonstration

Strikes are a collective, temporary stoppage of work. They can take place, for example, within a company, across industries, or even across multiple sectors. Strikes are legally recognized when they are organized by unions and aim to enforce labor demands (e.g., shorter working hours, better working conditions).

GEW: Streik. → www.gew.de/streik

Protest performances visually represent demands or criticism to passers-by and the media in a striking way. Costumes, choreography, installations – creativity has no limits. If the performance is easy to replicate, it can be copied by others, so that many people can draw attention to the same issue in different places. The performance „Un violador en tu camino“ by the feminist collective „Las Tesis“ has initiated an international mass movement. Their chant with choreography is an indictment against sexual violence.

Performance „Un violador en tu camino“ in various countries.
→ www.eineweltforum.de/Las-tesis-around-the-world1

A demonstration is a public assembly where a group of people express their opinions. In Germany, a demo does not need to be permitted or approved, but it must be registered with the authorities at least 48 hours before its announcement. This is done differently depending on the location. After registration, further tasks arise: promoting the event on social media, speaking with the press, crafting creative demo signs, organizing sound equipment, writing speeches, and inviting speakers.

Netzpolitik (2019): Twelve Tips for Your First Demo.
→ www.netzpolitik.org/protest-auf-die-strasse-bringen-zwoelf-tipps-fuer-deine-erste-demo



Cleaning Compost
Toilets at
Protest Camps



Supporting a
**Land
Occupation**



Organizing a Re-
gional **Networ-
king Meeting**

A protest camp can serve as a base for demonstrations or strikes that last over an extended period. The design of the camp's infrastructure is usually aligned with the implementation of lived alternatives (communal kitchens, grassroots democratic decisions, childcare, ecological compost toilets, etc.). Often, many hands are needed to build and maintain the infrastructure throughout the duration of the camp.

System Change Camp. → www.system-change-camp.org

Under the slogan „The land to those who work it!“ land occupations regularly occur in various parts of the world. Land occupations can take very different forms, depending heavily on the specific context. Often, landless farmers occupy unused land or land that is being unlawfully exploited by large landowners. The goal is to use the land for agriculture and to put pressure on authorities to implement or uphold land reforms.

Landless Movement in Brazil. → www.mst.org.br/quem-somos

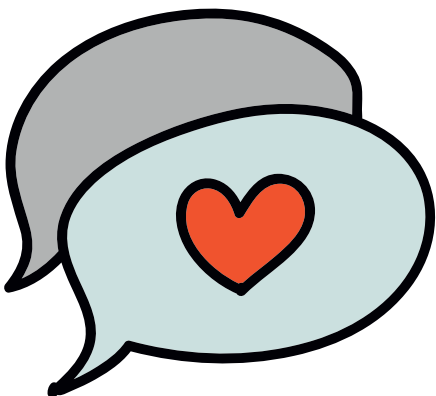
The potential that arises when people come together is enormous. To improve collaboration between different people and groups, networking is crucial. In times of multiple crises, alliances between various groups and social movements are more important than ever: the aim is to build bridges, provide translation between groups, show solidarity with one another, link struggles, share and pool resources, pass on knowledge and skills, learn from each other, and become visible. Networking meetings are where such alliances can be forged and strengthened. Whether it's representatives from youth councils, workers' councils, climate activists, care workers, teachers, hackers, small farmers, or others – building networks is essential for a strong movement.



Organizing a **„Kiss-in“**



Organizing a **Vigil**



Telling **Different Stories**

„Kiss-ins“ are a form of civil disobedience, displaying political resistance through public kissing. The „Kiss-in“ has its roots in the American Gay Rights Movement of the 1970s and draws on protest forms like the sit-in. People kiss each other to stand up for the rights of queer people. „Kiss-ins“ are usually planned in advance and take place with as many participants as possible at a pre-selected public location. The collective action provides protection against discrimination and draws attention to their political demands.

A vigil is a gathering of people at a location. Usually, vigils are held to mourn and express collective grief in a calm atmosphere. A vigil can include speeches, group singing, music, laying flowers, a moment of silence, candles, decorations, or art installations. Legally, vigils are considered demonstrations and must be registered with the assembly authorities.

Campact: Manual for Organizing Vigils
→ www.campact.de/campact/unterstuetzen/manual-fuer-mahnwachen

„There is no alternative to capitalism and economic growth“ is a widespread narrative that is deeply ingrained in the minds of many people because it is told repeatedly. In contrast, stories of resistance, alternatives, and utopian visions can be told under the motto „Another world is possible.“ Visionary and utopian speeches, novels, short stories, videos, social media stories, songs, podcasts, plays, etc. – all of these are ways to make a good life for everyone more imaginable.