The rise of a global climate movement has been accompanied by a crackdown on civic space for climate activists worldwide. Here is a look at the types of threats climate and environmental activists face around the world - from laws criminalizing legitimate expression and assembly, to civil lawsuits and physical attacks.

**United Kingdom:** Banned some assemblies for climate action, e.g. Extinction Rebellion protests in London (later overturned by UK courts).

**United States:** Launched heightened surveillance operations to gather information about pipeline activists and indigenous groups and passed it on to energy companies.

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**Russia:** The “foreign agents” law stopped the work of at least 14 environmental organizations.

**Ecuador:** Attempted to coopt or dissolve indigenous organizations protesting major fossil fuel projects.

**Australia:** Threatened to curtail boycotts directed at companies contributing to climate change, and arrested journalists filming protests at coal mines.

**Poland:** Denied border entry to some activists for the COP 24 summit and curtailed protest rights.

**Qatar:** Deported two activists after they held up a banner calling on Qatar to lead on tackling climate change during UN talks in Doha.

**India:** Restricted Greenpeace from receiving foreign funding under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, and later ordered it to dissolve.

**Indonesia, Malaysia & the Philippines:** Punitive lawsuits (“SLAPPs”) against environmentalists and activists are common throughout Southeast Asia.

**Brazil:** Numerous indigenous leaders protesting illegal logging and other extractive activities have been murdered.

**Philippines:** Has one of the highest murder rates of those peacefully defending their land against mining, agribusiness, and coal projects.

**United States:** 11 states enacted laws specifically targeting activists protesting around “critical infrastructure” (defined expansively to include fossil fuel installations such as pipelines and oil shipping lanes) between 2017-2020.

**South Africa:** Some municipalities imposed extra-legal requirements such as prior approval for protests, despite the absence of such requirements in South African law.

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