

CSBSJU's Climate Justice Club's

# SOCIAL JUSTICE IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT



A Factbook to Explore and Learn About the Intersection  
of Social Justice & Environmental and Climate Justice



The College of Saint Benedict and Saint John's University's Climate Justice Club presents a Factbook on the intersection of social justice and environmental and climate justice. During the summer of 2020, we released the Factbook [\*Unlearning Racist Behaviors in the Climate Activist World\*](#), which addresses the intersection of climate justice and environmental racism. The purpose of this factbook is to encourage our audience to utilize the sources in an effort to educate themselves about the disproportionate impact polluting industries have on communities of color. *Social Justice in the Environmental Movement: A Factbook to Explore and Learn About the Intersection of Social Justice & Environmental and Climate Justice* expands on our past factbook by not only considering how our club's mission overlaps with racial justice, but with social justice as a whole. Please visit NAACP's website to learn more about [environmental and climate justice](#).

Climate Justice Club encourages you to read through these resources to understand/learn why there is no climate justice without social justice. Please view the Table of Contents to explore the various media presented throughout the Factbook; there are resources for everyone! We believe it is pertinent that we continue educating ourselves and turn this learning into collective action. Share with us the information that stuck out most to you, and promote it on social media!

We would like to credit the organization/platform [Intersectional Environmentalist](#) for providing some of the resources found throughout the Factbook.

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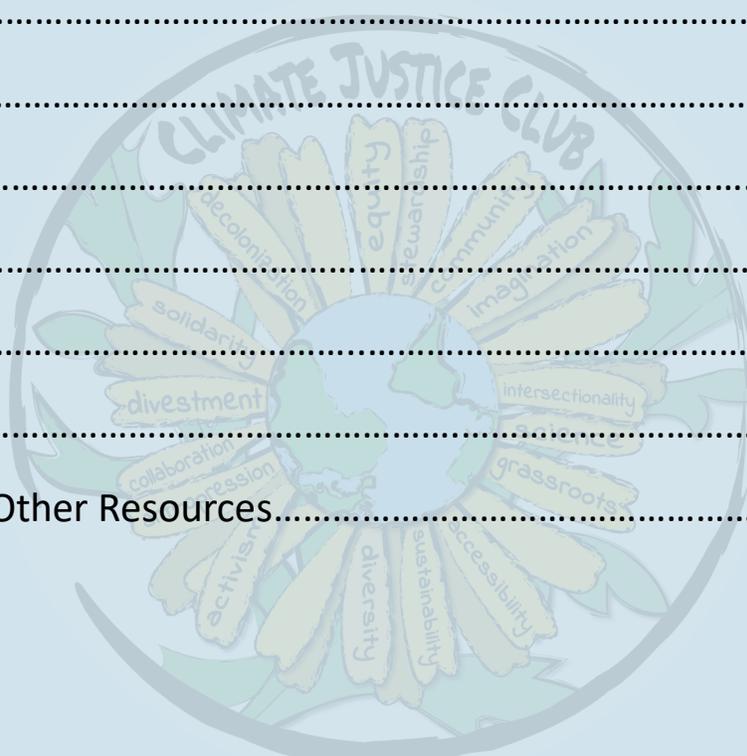
In Collaboration with Saint John's Outdoor University



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# Organizations

## Local Minnesota Organizations

### [All Parks Alliance for Change](#)

All Parks Alliance for Change is a tenant's union based in Saint Paul, Minnesota for those who live in mobile home parks throughout the state. All Parks Alliance for Changes focuses on Mobile Justice and fights to improve affordable housing, equality, solidarity, fair treatment and respect among other things.

### [American Indian Community Development Corporation](#)

American Indian Community Development Corporation is an organization located in Minneapolis, Minnesota that targets the improvement of sustainable housing in the American Indian community. American Indian Community Development Corporation works toward providing decent, safe, & sanitary housing to those in the American Indian community and strives towards experimental & creative approaches to these inequities.

### [Appetite for Change](#)

Appetite for Change is an organization that works in North Minneapolis whose goal is to diminish the food desert that many residents experience. Appetite for Change engages its community through youth & workforce development programs, social enterprises, and policy initiatives. They have a number of programs and food ventures to help bring fresh and sustainable food to the community.

### [Belwin Conservancy](#)

Belwin Conservancy recognizes that every single person has their own unique relationship and experience with nature and advocates for the development of this relationship and experience. Located in the St. Croix Valley, Belwin Conservancy's vision is modeling and inspiring environmental responsibility, sparking intimate experiences with nature in the hopes of seeing mental & physical benefits, and making their programming inclusive, accessible, & equitable.

### [BlueGreen Alliance](#)

BlueGreen Alliance is a coalition of America's largest labor unions and most influential environmental organizations that work to solve environmental challenges in ways that create and maintain quality jobs and build a stronger, fairer economy. BlueGreen Alliance works to design public policies & perform research and run public education & advocacy campaigns to advocate for practical solutions, in addition to facilitating dialogue and educating America's labor union members and environmentalists about the economy.

### [Center for Earth, Energy, and Democracy](#)

The Center for Earth, Energy, and Democracy (CEED) works towards creating just sustainable energy and environmental policy. CEED conducts research to gain a broader understanding of the extent of environmental injustices in communities. CEED also implements community education to encourage all to participate in public decision-making.

### [Center for Economic Inclusion](#)

The Center for Economic Inclusion is a cross-sector organization committed to strengthening the Minneapolis-St. Paul region's civic infrastructure and collective capacity to disrupt systems and influence market forces to catalyze shared prosperity and advance an inclusive economy. The Center for Economic Inclusion is dedicated to advancing inclusive growth by using data-driven practices, advocating for inclusive policies, and coordinating community-driven development.

### [Climate Generation](#)

Climate Generation is centered around the idea that solutions to climate change should be enacted while keeping equity in mind. They provide various resources from curriculum to students, ideas on climate action strategies, as well as events. One of the unique programs that Climate Generation offers is Storytelling: allowing diverse voices share their climate stories.

### [Community Action Partnerships of Hennepin County](#)

Community Action Partnerships of Hennepin County focuses on multiple projects to try and reduce the amount of poverty in Hennepin County, Minnesota. Different programs that Community Action Partnerships of Hennepin County has implemented are energy assistance, water assistance, homebuyer services, and homeless services.

### [Environmental Initiative](#)

Environmental Initiative is an organization in Minneapolis, Minnesota sparking conversations between businesses, nonprofits, governments, and communities regarding systemic issues in the areas of the environment, economy, and public health. Environmental Initiative works as a platform for leaders to come together to network and take action to improve air, land, & water quality.

### [Environmental Justice Advocates of Minnesota](#)

Environmental Justice Advocates of Minnesota is an environmental justice nonprofit based in north Minneapolis. They envision a diverse group of people leading change within their community to make creative solutions to problems such as the economic and ecological crises.

### [Environmental Justice Coordinating Council](#)

Environmental Justice Coordinating Council is an organization in Minneapolis, Minnesota with a specific focus in north Minneapolis. They pull their resources together to create investments to try and eradicate environmental racism. One of their projects is called Public Policy Project, a program offering fellowships to those interested in interning in jobs related to environmental justice.

### [Fresh Energy](#)

Fresh Energy is an organization in Minnesota striving to achieve equitable, carbon-neutral economies. Fresh Energy believes that an equitable, carbon-neutral economy would improve health, vibrancy, and the ability for communities to thrive. Readers can find a link to Fresh Energy's Strategic Framework and Commitment to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion statement on their website.

### [Frogtown Farm](#)

Frogtown Farm is an organization located in the Frogtown neighborhood of Saint Paul, Minnesota. Frogtown Farm lists several values on their website including justice for people & the planet and connection within & across communities. Their priorities are in planting movements, growing understanding, pollinating connections, and harvesting healing.

### [Frogtown Green](#)

Frogtown Green is a resident and volunteer led organization in the Frogtown neighborhood of Saint Paul, Minnesota. Frogtown Green rests on 13 acres in the middle of their neighborhood that was turned into an urban farm. They have engaged the neighborhood by creating community gardens, planting hundreds of trees, promoting and sponsoring events while collaborating with other local organizations.

### [Honor the Earth](#)

Honor the Earth is a non-profit founded to support and raise awareness for Native environmental issues and to provide Native groups with the financial and political resources they need. Honor the Earth was founded by Winona LaDuke and the Indigo Girls and is helped run by Indigenous people from various Minnesotan tribes. Some of Honor the Earth's main focuses include stopping the Line 3 Pipeline and facilitating a just transition to green energy.

### [HOPE Community](#)

HOPE Community is an organization based in Minneapolis, Minnesota that strives to strengthen communities, specifically in the Phillips neighborhood. HOPE Community places high importance on and stresses equity and diversity throughout all of their projects. They try to work against gentrification by offering community members opportunities to work towards the future that they want.

### [Inquilinx Sunidxs por Justicia](#)

Inquilinx Sunidxs por Justicia is an organization that was formed after the Lyndale Neighborhood Association started addressing problems that Latinx renters were facing. Through first-hand stories it was unveiled that Latinx renters were being mistreated by the unfair housing system and felt as if they did not live in a healthy and conducive environment.

### [ISAIAH](#)

ISAIAH is a platform for congregations, clergy, and people of faith to act collectively and powerfully towards racial and economic equity in the state of Minnesota. ISAIAH uses the diversity of people's faith to address both local and regional community issues in an effort to create a Minnesota that ensures the conditions in which all Minnesotans can be healthy.

### [Jewish Community Action](#)

Jewish Community Action is an organization that brings Minnesotans who practice Judaism together to fight for social justice issues. They collaborate with a number of stakeholders and strive to address local social and economic issues.

### [La Oportunidad Inc.](#)

La Oportunidad Inc. is an organization located in the Twin Cities that aims towards achieving social sustainability by breaking down the cycles of poverty and violence in Latino communities. They have numerous initiatives including the El Camino Children's Program which has resources aimed towards children to benefit their health and happiness. This initiative also includes the Latino Youth Leadership Program, a program designed to helping at-risk Latino youth.

### [Lucy Laney Boxing Academy](#)

Lucy Laney Boxing Academy is an organization in Minneapolis, Minnesota that promotes social sustainability in youth through the sport of boxing. Lucy Laney Boxing Academy teaches young kids how to believe in themselves and support those around them, all while bringing out the best in participants.

### [MAD DADS](#)

MAD DADS is an organization that originated in Omaha, Nebraska and has a chapter in Minneapolis, Minnesota. MAD DADS stands for Men Against Destruction-Defending Against Drugs and Social Disorder. It is a non-profit promoting social sustainability by reshaping communities and supporting men, women, and children through their multiple programs: crime prevention & intervention, youth development, community building, and family enrichment.

### [Metro Youth Diversion Center](#)

Metro Youth Division Center is an organization in Minnesota with a vision in reducing the amount of youth entering prisons and to help create alternate solutions to incarceration. They offer help through online resources, workshops, and intervening pre- & post-charge.

### [Midtown Greenway Coalition](#)

Midtown Greenway Coalition is a coalition comprised of community members and organizations with the goal to protect the Midtown Greenway in the Twin Cities as a green urban corridor. Midtown Greenway Coalition continuously works towards developing, improving, protecting, and enjoying the natural spaces of the Midtown Greenway.

### [Minneapolis Parks Foundation](#)

Minneapolis Parks Foundation is an organization whose focus is on parks and the subsequent positive outcomes that stem from having a healthy and equitable parks system. Their initiatives were founded to ensure equity & cultural inclusion, community health & wellbeing, creation of relationships with nature, climate resiliency, and economic vitality.

### [Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy](#)

Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy is a Minnesota organization that uses law and policy to shape the health of the environment and the health of Minnesotans. One of their large areas of focus is offering support to communities that face high levels of pollution and health problems. A few current legal battles that they are fighting include defending Minnesotans' health from "forever chemicals," preventing PolyMet from polluting water, and helping to end the air pollution crisis in Minneapolis.

### [MN 350](#)

MN 350 is the Minnesota chapter of the 350.org organization aiming to bring Minnesotans together through public events and policy activism to help reduce pollution and create a just, sustainable future. MN 350 focuses on projects such as clean transportation, Stop Line 3, treaty rights, writing to policymakers, among others. MN 350 offers many opportunities for every community member to get involved.

### [Model Cities](#)

Model Cities is an organization located in Saint Paul, Minnesota that provides social and economic prosperity to strengthen communities. Their mission includes numerous initiatives, one being home ownership. Model Cities offers both news and workshop resources on their website.

### [Move Minnesota](#)

Move Minnesota is an organization fighting for clean transportation in Minnesota for the sake of future generations and its role in climate change. Move Minnesota recognizes that transportation affects every single resident of Minnesota. They promote other modes of transportation besides cars, like biking, public transit, and walking. Move Minnesota argues that implementing more walking would help create a more accessible community.

### [New American Development Centre](#)

New American Development Centre (NADC) is an organization that engages the East African/Somali population in Minnesota. One of NADC's key focuses is home ownership. They help to provide resources on home ownership, allow clients to navigate formal avenues for home ownership, address cultural & religious components of home ownership, improve client credit, find culturally appropriate ways of home ownership, and teach clients the basics of home ownership.

### [Northside Funders Group](#)

Northside Funders Group is an organization that places importance on existing assets in north Minneapolis and strives to create social sustainability. Their areas of work include a focused approach to sustainable progress, education, and wealth building & prosperity.

### [Ostara Initiative](#)

Ostara Initiative is an organization located in Minneapolis, Minnesota addressing a lack of support to women in prison who are either pregnant or parents in Minnesota and Alabama. Ostara Initiative aims to grow the amount of representation for these women while finding solutions to end incarceration of mothers. Words the organization lists as inspiration for its work are listen, create, heal, and elevate.

### [Philando Castile Peace Garden](#)

Philando Castile Peace Garden is a campaign that was formed after the murder of Philando Castile at the hands of a police officer in Falcon Heights, Minnesota. The garden is located near the north entrance of the Minnesota State Fair Grounds. The garden offers an opportunity for those seeking healing and justice to do so through local art and nature.

### [Philando Castile Relief Foundation](#)

Philando Castile Relief Foundation is an organization founded by Philando Castile's family after he was shot and killed by a police officer in Falcon Heights, Minnesota. The organization promotes social sustainability by using its resources to offer food assistance, finance & funerary assistance, and grief counseling to other organizations as well as individuals throughout the Twin Cities.

### [Pillsbury United Communities](#)

Pillsbury United Communities is an organization in Minneapolis, Minnesota recognizing that systemic racism and other injustices are preventing real progress from being made to create healthy futures. They create relationships with individuals experiencing injustices and offer support in the ways that they can. Their work ensures that communities will be resilient and self-sufficient. One project they focus on is food security through community gardens and urban farms.

### [Pollen](#)

Pollen's Midwest chapter is an organization and think-tank that inspires change through narratives. Pollen documents stories of leaders from across the spectrum in its "Story Archive." Some of Pollen's areas of focus are advocacy, creativity, the environment, and equity.

### [Project for Pride in Living](#)

Project for Pride in Living (PPL) is an organization located in Minneapolis, Minnesota which aims to provide community members with affordable housing and jobs. PPL states that these areas of focus are important to create long-term stability and to disrupt poverty and inequity. PPL is dedicated to creating a platform where members of underrepresented communities can have their voices be heard.

### [Restorative Justice Community Action](#)

Restorative Justice Community Action (RJCA) is an organization based in Hennepin County, Minnesota. RJCA focuses on social sustainability by using restorative justice rather than traditional justice, allowing those charged with criminal offenses to get their needs met and to heal the harm that was caused by their offenses. RJCA offers support to the community & victims, opportunities for youth & their family to address first-time low-level offenses, and community conferencing for adults who have committed first-time low-level offenses.

### [Seward Longfellow Restorative Justice](#)

Seward Longfellow Restorative Justice (SLRJ) is an organization located in the Seward and Longfellow neighborhoods in Minneapolis, Minnesota. SLRJ was created to form a process of repairing harm that affects the victim, offender, and community. SLRJ offers first-hand narratives on their social media and workshops to those wanting to learn how to act out restorative justice.

### [Sierra Club The North Star Chapter](#)

The Sierra Club is a national organization that was founded by John Muir; the North Star Chapter is the Minnesota chapter. The Sierra Club recognizes the need of diversity in conservation and why it is important for the environmental movement to reflect this. Their main goal is to promote the protection and lawful use of nature.

### [The Alliance](#)

The Alliance is a coalition of various community organizations and advocacy groups in the Twin Cities. The Alliance focuses on forming and sharing resources that explain the intersection of racial justice, economic justice, environmental justice, and health equity. The Alliance believes that the intersection between these four terms is inseparable.

### [The Art of Food](#)

The Art of Food is a collaborative project between Saint Paul, Minnesota's Rondo and Frogtown neighborhoods. The Art of Food is the work of Frogtown Farm, the Asian Economic Development Association, the Urban Farm Garden Alliance, and Public Art Saint Paul. Their goal is to create a strong community food system and places food and art at their forefront.

### [The CREATE Initiative](#)

The CREATE Initiative is a project that is funded by the University of Minnesota. The CREATE Initiative uses research and educational resources to bring awareness towards the intersection of the environment and equity. They aim to co-develop research with underrepresented communities to better shape the future of education for these communities.

### [The Trust for Public Land](#)

The Trust for Public Land (TPL) is a national organization with a chapter in Saint Paul, Minnesota. TPL's mission is rooted in healthy, equity, and climate and is focused on improving parks across the country. One of their projects is called the 10 Minute Walk Campaign, aiming to provide all residents in an urban setting with a park within 10 minutes walking distance from their home. Other projects include greening schoolyards and protecting the woods of northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

### [Twin Cities Community Agricultural Land Trust](#)

Twin Cities Community Agricultural Land Trust (TCALT) is a community driven network based in the Twin Cities. TCALT is an advocacy group for affordable ownership and leasing of agricultural land by landowners. TCALT promotes people to grow their own food and to also secure the food needs of local communities.

### [Urban Farm and Garden Alliance](#)

Urban Farm and Garden Alliance (UFGA) is a collaboration between community gardens and Backyard Box Gardeners to grow and share fresh, healthy food in the Summit-University and Rondo neighborhoods in Saint Paul, Minnesota. UFGA has ten community gardens that support reconciliation, healing, peace, social justice, and environmental justice.

### [Urban Homeworks](#)

Urban Homeworks is an organization located in Minneapolis, Minnesota fighting towards justice in the housing system and uses this as a platform to strengthen community. A religious organization, Urban Homeworks uses the words and mission of Jesus to help them fight injustices and uses resources from the private, public, and faith sectors to do so.

### [Urban Ventures](#)

Urban Ventures is a faith-based organization in Minneapolis, Minnesota that offers resources to help close opportunity gaps in areas such as academics, nutrition, physical activities, and parenting. Urban Ventures focuses on social sustainability by creating a positive learning environment to try and end the cycle of poverty by sending every child to college.

### [Women's Environmental Institute](#)

Women's Environmental Institute is an environmental research, renewal, and retreat center aimed towards educating participants. Participants learn about environmental issues, injustices, and policies that directly affect women, children, and other marginalized groups. Some issues they specifically address are agriculture justice -- including sustainable agriculture -- and ecological awareness.

### [Youth Eco Solutions](#)

Youth Eco Solutions (YES!) is an organization in Minnesota co-founded by Prairie Woods Environmental Learning Center and Southwest Initiative Foundation. YES! focuses on training and developing youth leaders in the ecological movement. Students who are members of YES! are educated on topics such as clean energy, waste reduction, local foods etc. and have opportunities for hands-on learning.

## **Non-local Organizations**

### [A Growing Culture](#)

A Growing Culture is an organization that believes farmers should be at the forefront of agriculture. A Growing Culture works towards re-writing the narrative on how farmers are viewed worldwide and aims to create a sustainable food system that is inclusive and healthy by promoting farmer-to-farmer exchange and supporting farmer led research.

### [Allies of Mother Earth](#)

Allies of Mother Earth is an organization in Los Angeles, California that seeks a healthy planet earth by sponsoring and mobilizing community events to help clean up pollution. Allies of Mother Earth also provide education by offering resources on its website and summaries of past events.

### [Amazon Frontlines](#)

Amazon Frontlines is an organization that defends and advocates for Indigenous rights, access to land & life, and cultural survival of Indigenous tribes in the Amazon rainforest. Amazon Frontlines started in 2011 when Indigenous tribes were worried about how their water had been contaminated.

### [American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy](#)

American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy (ACEEE) is a non-profit, 501(c)(3) organization that acts to advance energy efficiency policies, programs, technologies, investments, and behaviors. ACEEE is currently working to deploy greater energy efficiency across the globe with a bipartisan approach.

### [Black Farmer Fund](#)

Black Farmer Fund is a New York organization looking to invest in local Black food systems' entrepreneurs and communities. Black Farmer Fund envisions a future with a thriving, resilient food economy. Black Farmer Fund looks to restore Black relationships with food and land; "We are defining wealth beyond financial and intellectual capital to include social capital and ancestral wisdom, to mitigate against climate change, exercise governance, strengthen solidarity, and preserve cultural and ancestral ways of being."

### [Black in Fashion Council](#)

Black in Fashion Council is an organization founded by Lindsay Peoples Wagner and Sandrine Charles. It recognizes that many racial justice issues would be solved by systemic change. Black in Fashion Council urges non-Black brands, publications, and people of influence to evaluate how they have perpetuated racism in their professional and personal lives and ask them to consider being an ally.

### [Black Permaculture Network](#)

Black Permaculture Network is an organization designed to bring those in Afro-Indigenous communities together through the practices of permaculture, agroecology, natural living, and care of the earth. This is done by recalling and recognizing the ancestry and history that is associated with these practices.

### [Brown Girls Climb](#)

Brown Girls Climb is a company owned and operated by Women of Color that tries to diversify the outdoor recreational activity of climbing. It is a community for climbers who identify as Women of Color to attend for community events, attain affordable climbing memberships, and utilize resources. They also have a marketplace on their website that features various vendors who are females of color for everything from artists to fitness instructors.

### [Celsious](#)

Celsious is a laundromat in Brooklyn, New York founded by sisters and is the most energy efficient and sustainable laundromat in New York. Customers have the choice between specialty detergents, boosters, and stain treatments that are all eco-friendly. The motto that the sisters have for their company is “a cleaner clean.”

### [Center for Diversity and the Environment](#)

Center for Diversity and the Environment is an organization that strives to create an environmental movement that is more racially and ethnically diverse. Centered around their main vision of inclusivity and diversity, they offer courses and retreats that help participants learn how to implement this vision into their workplace, organization, or daily life. Some other action steps including mentoring leaders and building relationships with other institutions.

### [Clean Clothes Campaign](#)

Clean Clothes Campaign is a global network working towards the empowerment of and healthy working conditions for those in the fashion industry. Clean Clothes Campaign demonstrates social sustainability by helping support workers by granting them a platform for their voices to be heard and speak out at their jobs while tackling other human rights issues.

### [Climate Justice Alliance](#)

Climate Justice Alliance is an organization that aims to shift the climate movement towards resilient, regenerative, and equitable economies. This organization hopes to gather local and traditional ecological information to achieve its goals. One of their campaigns is called Energy Democracy: the shift away from large corporations having power over energy and allowing local communities to govern their own energy.

### [Custom Collaborative](#)

Custom Collaborative is a business in New York that helps women from minority groups to start their own careers in fashion through ethical business practices. Approximately 90 percent of products are made from repurposed and upcycled textiles with a heavy focus on sustainability.

### [Design for the Just City](#)

Design for the Just City investigates the definition of urban justice and the just city and examines how design and planning contribute to conditions of justice and injustice in cities, neighborhoods, and the public realm. The organization works to address what a community stands for, and then further what condition it aspires to be in based off that. The research platform works to develop value-based planning methodologies and tools to achieve their goals.

### [Diversify Outdoors](#)

Diversify Outdoors is a coalition of social media influencers that come together to help represent historically underrepresented groups of people in outdoor recreation such as people of color, LGBTQIA, and other minority groups. Diversify Outdoors includes body positive imagery as well as activities for all talent and skill sets.

### [Dream Corps Green for All](#)

Dream Corps Green for All is an organization that focuses on the intersection of the environment, economy, and racial justice movements to create a future that is just and green for every single human being. Dream Corps Green for All actively looks to shift resources towards those who have the smallest carbon footprint but will experience the effects of climate change the most. Their projects include reforming the criminal justice system, building a green economy, and creating equity in the tech sector.

### [Dream Defenders](#)

Dream Defenders is an organization formed and run by youth activists with numerous chapters across the country fighting for a just society. Dream Defenders focuses heavily on incarceration and the injustices that stem from the policing system as well as Black feminism and socialism.

### [Embrace Race](#)

Embrace Race is an organization for parents, teachers, and advocates to learn about how to talk to children about race and racism. Embrace Race provides multiple resources on various platforms: articles, webinars, action guides, children's books, and stories.

### [Fashion Revolution](#)

Fashion Revolution is an organization that focuses on the transformation of the entire fashion industry. Fashion Revolution believes every person in the industry must be held accountable and has something to offer: "We campaign for a clean, safe, fair, transparent and accountable fashion industry. We do this through research, education, collaboration, mobilization, and advocacy."

### [First Nations Development Institute](#)

The First Nations Development Institute works to strengthen American Indian economies to support healthy Native communities. The Institute improves economic conditions for Native Americans through technical assistance & training, advocacy & policy, and direct financial grants. This is done by achieving Native financial empowerment, investing in Native youth, strengthening tribal & community institutions, advancing household & community asset-building strategies, nourishing Native foods & health, and stewarding Native lands.

### [Fossil Free University](#)

Fossil Free University is an organization providing a 12-week training course for youth leaders in the climate justice movement on how to fight the fossil fuel industry. Fossil Free University aims to motivate youth to vote politicians out of office that support the use of fossil fuels and to use their education to help create a more just future.

### [Green Action](#)

Green Action was formed on the west coast when grassroots leaders saw a gap in environmental justice and environmental health. Green Action is comprised solely of environmental justice organizers in attempts to stay true to the movement as well as the community. One of their biggest, and first, accomplishments was protesting plans of creating a nuclear waste dump in Ward Valley.

### [Green Latinos](#)

Green Latinos is a non-profit led by Latinos that addresses national, regional, and local environmental issues that are directly affecting Latino communities. Some of their work includes protecting and promoting conservation, highlighting the voices of those who are underrepresented, and developing leaders in their own communities.

### [Greening Youth Environment](#)

Greening Youth Environment serves both underrepresented youth and young adults in the field of conservation by providing them activities and job opportunities. Greening Youth Environments serves as a link between students and places such as the National Park Service and the USDA Forest Service by offering internships through these institutions. They also offer opportunities in Youth Conservation Corps, Urban Youth Corps, and outdoor retailers.

### [GRID Alternatives](#)

GRID Alternatives is an organization that fights for clean and renewable energy but recognizes that this form of energy comes with privilege. GRID Alternatives wants to make technology and job training accessible to underserved communities in the United States and around the world; they are a national leader in providing jobs in renewable energy to underserved communities.

### [Groundswell](#)

Groundswell is an organization that wants to make solar energy more accessible to every single person through community solar projects and programs. Groundswell advocates that clean energy is a necessity, not a luxury. Their website provides several blog posts reporting on past projects and initiatives.

### [Her Farm Nepal](#)

Her Farm Nepal is a women founded and women led organization that creates an environment for women and children who seek safety from their husbands/fathers in Nepal. Her Farm Nepal forms a community that allows them access to healthcare, education, and economic opportunity. During their time in the community, women seeking refuge learn and apply traditional farming skills.

### [Hip Hop Caucus](#)

The Hip Hop Caucus is a non-profit non-partisan organization that inspires people to use their culture and creative mindset to bridge the relationship between culture and policy. They strive to create a platform where everyone can express their voices via podcasts, film, music, and activism. Some actions they take include “The Coolest Show,” a podcast highlighting climate justice heroes, and promoting petitions.

### [Hispanic Access Foundation](#)

Hispanic Access Foundation creates opportunities for Latinos in multiple areas, including environmental stewardship, by encouraging participation in civic engagement and focusing on public lands, land & water conservation, antiquities act, greenhouse gases, heat & drought, and wildfires. Hispanic Access Foundation places trust and equity at the forefront of all of their work.

### [In Solidarity](#)

In Solidarity focuses on developing and nurturing the whole person through outdoor recreational activities. They created the Outdoor CEO Diversity Pledge that urges outdoor brands to start employing and collaborating with people of color. They connect outdoor brands with inclusion specialists that help guide the companies towards diversity and inclusivity.

### [International Indigenous Youth Council](#)

International Indigenous Youth Council (IIYC) is an organization that started during the Standing Rock Indigenous Uprising of 2016 that now has several chapters across the country. IIYC is guided by the prayer for the water and works towards allowing youth to have their voices heard and prosper as leaders in their own communities.

### [International Living Future Institute](#)

International Living Future Institute is an organization with a broad focus on healthy living in all spheres for generations to come. They hope to guide today's leaders towards a future that is "socially just, culturally rich, and ecologically restorative." They provide resources to organizations and companies from across the globe with the hopes of paving way to a future where all of humanity returns to its roots with its relationship with the natural world.

### [Intersectional Environmentalist](#)

Intersectional Environmentalist provides a multitude of resources and action steps to support the movement of racial justice and tear down oppression within environmentalism. Some of their social media posts were seen by over one million people, showing their wide impact. They also have several online digital download resources and personal essays on a variety of topics from different contributors.

### [Latino Outdoors](#)

Latino Outdoors wants Latinos to feel comfortable and represented in nature and aims to inspire, connect, and engage Latino communities. They believe nature is a place where Latinos can embrace and celebrate their own culture. Latino Outdoors provides a variety of programming for Latinx individuals and families, including day hikes and opportunities to share personal stories.

### [LatinX Hikers](#)

LatinX Hikers is an organization looking to get those in the LatinX community outside and participating in recreational activities. LatinX engages the community through media and outreach. Founders Adriana Garcia and Luz Lituma share their stories of how they developed their relationship with nature and hope to guide others to creating one as well.

### [League of Conservation Voters](#)

League of Conservation Voters is a political force that strives to build a network of those who recognize the intersection of the environment and democracy. League of Conservation Voters aims to influence policy, hold leaders accountable, and win elections to help create the policies that are needed to combat the climate crises.

### [Los Cerritos Wetlands Oil Consolidation and Restoration Project](#)

Los Cerritos Wetlands Oil Consolidation and Restoration Project has the goal to restore Los Cerritos Wetlands' wildlife habitat and scenic views as well as reducing the oil footprint by 95 percent; there are currently four different properties that are halting the project. Their website thoroughly explains their project and outlines how these four properties are making Los Cerritos Wetlands at risk.

### [Mary Robinson Foundation](#)

The Mary Robinson Foundation for Climate Justice is a center for thought, leadership, education, and advocacy for global justice for those who are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. This platform supports partners to achieve sustainable and people-centered development to effectively address the impacts of climate change.

### [National Alliance for the Advancement of Colored People](#)

National Alliance for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is a civil rights organization founded to ensure educational, political, social, etc. equality and wellbeing for Black people. NAACP has a program dedicated to environmental and climate justice with the goals of reducing harmful emissions, advancing energy efficiency & clean energy, and strengthening community resilience & livability. They also have a survey that people can fill out to report environmental concerns in their communities.

### [Native American Food Sovereignty Alliance](#)

Native American Food Sovereignty Alliance (NAFSA) is an organization that brings together grassroots efforts, communities, organizations, and Tribal governments to enhance dynamic Native food systems. NAFSA looks to restore food systems that help support Indigenous self-determination, wellness, cultures, values, communities, economies, and languages, all while rebuilding relationships with the natural world.

### [Natives Outdoors](#)

Native Outdoors is a company that is run by Native Americans that sells outdoor equipment along with various types of products, with proceeds going towards efforts that strengthen Native relationships with nature. Products include items such as hats and chalk bags for climbing. Native Outdoors also posts resource guides on their website on a variety of topics, from Decolonizing 'Thanksgiving' to voter resources.

### [Navdanya](#)

Navdanya is an organization that focuses on the earth, women, and farming. Navdanya is a movement that is centered around the philosophy of Earth Democracy; this philosophy recognizes no hierarchal realm amongst living things, regarding them all with importance.

### [Next 100 Coalition](#)

Next 100 Coalition recognizes that it is a privilege to enjoy the lands that make up National Parks; whether this is because people do not feel welcomed in public lands or their history is underrepresented. This coalition was created on the National Park Service's 100<sup>th</sup> birthday to start a new era of conservation and stewardship that reflects and celebrates the United States of America's diversity. Action steps they take include writing letters to policymakers and partnering with other outdoors and diversity-oriented groups.

### [Northeast Farmers of Color Land Trust](#)

Northeast Farmers of Color Land Trust is an organization focusing on farmland preservation & conservation, and stewardship of ecosystems while working with global BIPOC communities to ensure and regenerate relationships with land. They work towards conservation through protecting native species, practicing regenerative farming & agroforestry, and supporting the Rights of Nature (Personhood).

### [Ocean Collectiv](#)

Ocean Collectiv is an organization fighting for the health of the ocean and finding solutions that incorporate and recognize social justice. Ocean Collectiv conducts research for different projects and believes that a healthy ocean would benefit economies, cultures, and food security.

### [Out There Adventure](#)

Out There Adventure is an organization that provides a safe environment for youth to explore and find their identity through adventure education. Out There Adventure is "committed to fostering positive identity development, individual empowerment and improved quality of life for queer young people through professionally facilitate experiential education activities."

### [Outdoor Afro](#)

Outdoor Afro is a non-profit organization with multiple chapters/networks across the country seeking to promote Black outdoor leadership and foster connections with nature. They strive to pave a path towards inclusion in outdoor recreation, nature, and conservation. Outdoor Afro has over 90 leaders in 30 states, allowing them to reach a very wide audience and get lots of people outside.

### [Queer Nature](#)

Queer Nature is a project based in Puget Sound that focuses on education and shifting societal norms by trying to decolonize relationships with nature. They provide opportunities for LGBTQ2+ and QTBIPOC communities to learn outdoor skills and participate in nature immersion trips. They put on programs for queer people ages 16-99+.

### [Responsible Mica Initiative](#)

Responsible Mica Initiative is an organization fighting against child labor where children mine mica with their parents. Responsible Mica Initiative wants to create a responsible and sustainable mica supply chain in India that does not need child labor by 2022.

### [Save Oak Flat](#)

Save Oak Flat was created by students at Wake Forest University to protect Apache lands. Save Oak Flat is just one organization part of the campaign asking Congress to repeal the Land Exchange at Oak Flat. Save Oak Flat serves to provide educational resources and information as well as support on their campaign.

### [Seeding Sovereignty](#)

Seeding Sovereignty is an organization that was founded by Janet MacGillivray after the protests at Standing Rock. Seeding Sovereignty advocates for systemically oppressed communities, stopping environmental, cultural, racial, & economic injustices, and supports community-led regenerative solutions.

### [Slow Factory Foundation](#)

Slow Factory Foundation is a non-profit organization that highlights the intersection of climate and culture. Slow Factory Foundation's main strategy is educating the public to promote sustainable literacy. They have built many relationships with brands and other organizations and have worked with them to achieve social and environmental justice.

### [Stems on the Vines](#)

Stems on the Vines is a non-profit organization in Kansas City focused on educating students in STEM subjects. They provide mobile STEM labs and other courses to public schools and even give opportunities for students to take a field trip to go indoor skydiving. They also offer courses such as SAT prep courses, computer science, financial literacy, and others in a variety of subjects.

### [Stop Formosa Plastics](#)

Stop Formosa Plastics is a campaign trying to protect the banks of the Mississippi River in St. James, Louisiana from the company Formosa Plastics as they attempt to build a plastic factory. This area in St. James is heavily populated by an already environmentally overburdened African-American community and is located in an area known as Cancer Alley because of the high-rate of poor environmental health.

### [Support Black Colleges](#)

Support Black Colleges is a merchandise company that sells clothing donating all of its proceeds towards racial justice issues and historically Black colleges and universities.

### [Sustainable Brooklyn](#)

Sustainable Brooklyn is an organization founded by Dominique Drakeford and Whitney McGuire with the goal of trying to close the gap between sustainability and the fashion industry. They provide education and events to the broader community through numerous platforms. Their action is taken from an African diaspora lens to address limitations of the current sustainability movement, create holistic strategies, and end the colonial framework that the current sustainability movement holds.

### [Teaching Tolerance](#)

Teaching Tolerance is a platform providing free resources on how to teach tolerance. The website allows access to classroom resources, professional development opportunities, and magazines and other publications.

### [The Black Outdoors](#)

The Black Outdoors is an organization that was created to address the lack of representation of people of color in outdoor recreation. The Black Outdoors aims to expose people of color to the outdoors and inspire them to grow their relationship with nature; they share resources for where to adventure, what kind of gear to use, and how to explore safely. The Black Outdoors also puts on various hiking and climbing events.

### [The CROWN Act](#)

The CROWN Act is a law created by the CROWN Coalition headed by Dove, National Urban League, Color of Change, and Western Center of Law and Policy. The CROWN Act was started to end racial discrimination towards different styles and textures of hair.

### [Tribal Border Alliance](#)

Tribal Border Alliance is an organization that works towards protecting Native Nations' sovereignty along with tribal cultures and traditions. Tribal Border Alliance is led by leaders of Indigenous Nations and tribes near the borders of Canada, Mexico, and Russia. The 2021 Tribal Border Summit Virtual Conference will be held on January 14, 2021.

### [University City](#)

Universal City is a business in Brooklyn, New York that provides space for aquaponic and urban farm practices. Its goal is to build a food sovereign city in east Brooklyn while practicing the model of a circular economy.

### [Venture Out Project](#)

Venture Out Project is an organization that leads outdoor trips for those who identify as queer in a safe and inclusive space. Venture Out Project puts on a range of options from overnight trips to day hikes and all programs are led by queer people. They also provide training to colleges, camps, and other organizations to create queer and trans-safe atmospheres.

## [WEDO](#)

WEDO is an organization that ensures women's rights. WEDO's areas of focus are social, economic, & environmental justice and sustainable development principles, making sure these are at the heart of global and national policies, programs, and practices. WEDO's goal is to empower women to claim their rights as decision-makers and leaders, while ensuring that sustainable development policies are gender responsive.

## [Wild Diversity](#)

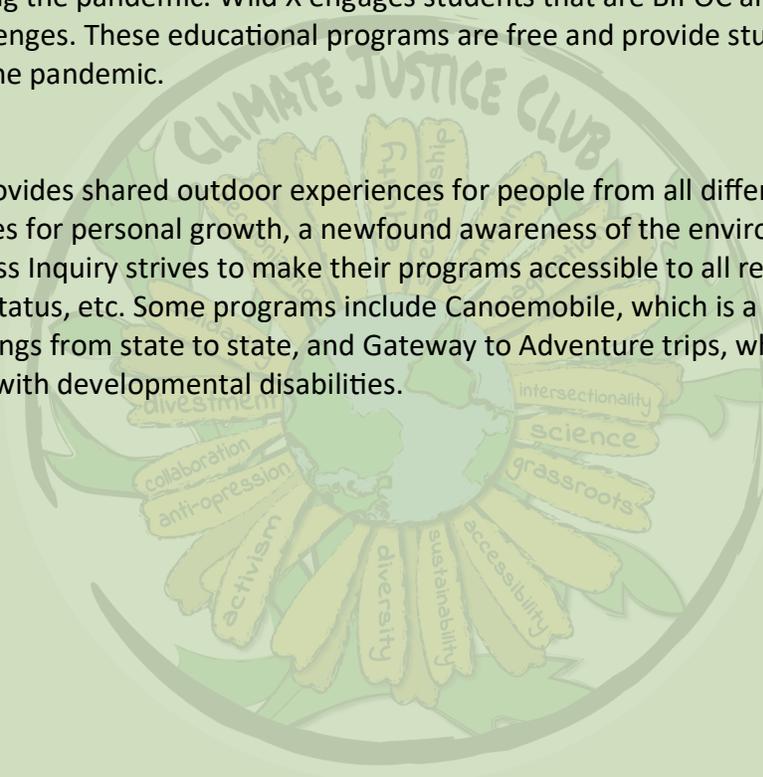
Wild Diversity provides outdoor experiences and education to BIPOC and LGBTQ+ communities. Some experiences they provide include Youth Ecology, which aims to get kids outside; Leadership Development Training, which offers short and long excursions in nature; swimming programs, conferences, and conservation initiatives. They also provide a gear library and outdoor skills programs to get people started.

## [Wild X](#)

Wild X is a Portland, Oregon collaboration project between the organizations Wild Diversity and Girls Build that was formed during the pandemic. Wild X engages students that are BIPOC and low-income through free educational challenges. These educational programs are free and provide students with a safe environment during the pandemic.

## [Wilderness Inquiry](#)

Wilderness Inquiry provides shared outdoor experiences for people from all different backgrounds by providing opportunities for personal growth, a newfound awareness of the environment, and a sense of community. Wilderness Inquiry strives to make their programs accessible to all regardless of physical ability, race, socioeconomic status, etc. Some programs include Canoemobile, which is a canoe opportunity that Wilderness Inquiry brings from state to state, and Gateway to Adventure trips, which are designed specifically for adults with developmental disabilities.



# Websites

## [Five Ways to Make the Outdoors More Inclusive](#)

The Atlantic and REI lead the campaign “Five Ways to Make the Outdoors More Inclusive” in attempts to make outdoor space more inclusive. There are five steps part of the effort to deconstruct the expansive whiteness of the outdoors and environmentalism. Step one is teaching the full history of the American outdoors.

## [OneZero](#)

OneZero is Drew Costley’s collection of blog posts organized into a series titled “The Color of Climate.” Costley’s posts focus on current events related to environmental racism and injustices.

## [Philippe Lazaro](#)

Philippe Lazaro offers a series of anti-racism flow charts on a multitude of different topics and their intersection with race. A chart on the environment and housing explains their intersection and the historical role racism plays in housing. This chart offers videos to watch, books to read, and leaders to follow on social media.

## [PollyBarks.com](#)

Polly Barks is a zero-waste educator whose website focuses on eco-activism. More particularly, Barks’ expertise lies in sustainability and the reduction of plastic. The website contains blog posts as well as educational resources on how to reduce waste in your day-to-day life in the hopes that each individual’s future can be spared.

## [The Intersectional Environmentalist- BIPOC Owned Businesses](#)

The Intersectional Environmentalist identifies ways in which injustices that are happening to both marginalized communities and the earth are interconnected. IE emphasizes that Environmental Justice is Social Justice, and advocates for BIPOC owned businesses that support sustainable efforts for all.

## [Waorani Resistance](#)

Waorani Resistance is a campaign headed by the organization Amazon Frontlines. This campaign is a protest to save Indigenous rights while simultaneously saving the rainforest. The website provides educational resources on the issue as well as how to offer support.

# Podcasts

## [“Climate Change is Racial Injustice’: Students Speak Their Truth in Winning Podcast”](#)

National Public Radio shares the Flossy Podcast created by students from Canarsie, Brooklyn, New York who examine various social issues directly impacting them. In this episode, the students engage in conversation over pollution and the environment, explaining how pollution and the environment have different impacts on different communities.

## [“Climate Justice in the Age of Queer”](#)

OUT for Sustainability questions what the climate movement can learn from other equality movements like the LGBTQ+ movement. Will Scott, Tamara Zakim, and Kay Cuajunco discuss the successes in the LGBTQ+ movement and how the environmental movement can seek to create a just environment for every person.

## [“Decolonizing Fashion: In Conversation With Aditi Mayer”](#)

Guest Aditi Mayer discusses fashion and connects how the industry is “racialized based off who has the buying power.” Mayer believes that true sustainable fashion is when we think about the transnational, intersectional lens in which the clothes were produced and are being sold.

## [“Is Beauty In the Eyes of the Colonizer?”](#)

Ask Code Switch discusses how beauty standards in the United States have been inaccessible to many because they are set in white femininity. This episode asks listeners to dig deep and question why we think certain people and/or styles are beautiful. Listeners will learn how current beauty standards are connected to racism and how to deconstruct current standards.

## [“Jazmine Rogers-On Giving Yourself Grace on Your Conscious Lifestyle Journey”](#)

Jazmine Rogers explains how to live a life of sustainable fashion while also supporting listeners to love themselves and find peace within their mind.

## [Jìgìjìgì Africulture Podcast](#)

Jìgìjìgì Africulture Podcast’s guest Michael Carter Jr. Is the owner of Carter Farms located in the Piedmont region of Virginia and is dedicated to organically growing ethnic, tropical African vegetables. Listeners can find a list of links to various resources that are referenced during the episode here as well.

## [“Killing of Environmental Activists has Become ‘Norm’ in Mexico, Activist Says”](#)

TheWorld’s podcast episode explains that an employee at a butterfly reserve in Mexico was found dead, connecting this death with an environmental activist’s death just days before who had ties with that same butterfly reserve. TheWorld argues that this is no coincidence.

## [“Making the Climate Movement Anti-Racist with Dr. Robert Bullard”](#)

Guest Dr. Robert Bullard is a sociologist and environmental justice activist. Recalling life during the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s, Bullard makes connections between the environment and race.

### [The Red Nation Podcast](#)

The Red Nation Podcast is a series of episodes about the liberation of Indigenous peoples from colonialism. With multiple options to choose from, listeners can be up to date on the latest news regarding struggles in direct action, advocacy, mobilization, and education.

### [“What Can we Learn From Gandhi About Mindful Fashion?”](#)

The Wardrobe Crisis’ guest Bandana Tewari, former feature director for Vogue’s India, analyzes Gandhi’s movement against the cotton industry and English colonial rule. Tewari argues that sustainable fashion must be accompanied by mindfulness. Tewari offers examples of the work listeners can do as sustainable consumers in the fashion industry.

### [“Why Environmental Issues are Personal for Many Latino Americans”](#)

The Allegheny Front’s podcast explains how half of Latino communities in the United States are negatively impacted by pollution. Guest Adrianna Quintero speaks to these disparities and how air pollution regulations are often neglected and not followed in Latino communities.



# Books

## ["A Terrible Thing to Waste: Environmental Racism and Its Assault on the American Mind" by Harriet A. Washington](#)

Washington's book highlights several forms of environmental racism that minority communities face in the United States: various forms of pollution, industrial waste, and other environmental hazards that cause negative health effects. Washington argues that environmental racism is not only harming minority communities physically but prevents them from opportunities to strengthen their intellectual power: Washington believes that environmental racism plays a large factor in the African American-white IQ gap.

## ["As Long as Grass Grows: The Indigenous Fight for Environmental Justice, from Colonization to Standing Rock" by Dina Gilio-Whitaker](#)

Gilio-Whitaker's book examines the role that Indigenous women have played in their culture and their culture's relationship with the natural world. Gilio-Whitaker shines a light on the struggle that Indigenous communities have faced with the environmental movement and how current environmentalists can learn from Indigenous knowledge.

## ["Black Faces, White Spaces: Reimagining the Relationship of African Americans to the Great Outdoors" by Carolyn Finney](#)

*Black Faces, White Spaces: Reimagining the Relationship of African Americans to the Great Outdoors* by Carolyn Finney discusses the relationship of nature with both Black and white communities. Finney writes about the effects of African American history in conjunction with the environment, questioning the access of nature to African Americans.

## ["Black Nature: Four Centuries of African American Nature Poetry" by Camille Dungy](#)

*Black Nature: Four Centuries of African American Nature Poetry* by Camille Dungy is a compilation of nature poetry all written by African Americans. These writings have previously been considered under the categories of historical, political, and protest; Dungy is one of the first to classify these works as nature poetry .

## ["Braiding Sweetgrass: Indigenous Wisdom, Scientific Knowledge and the Teachings of Plants" by Robin Wall Kimmerer](#)

*Braiding Sweetgrass: Indigenous Wisdom, Scientific Knowledge and the Teachings of Plants* by Robin Wall Kimmerer talks about plants and botany from an Indigenous perspective and a westernized science perspective. As a member of an Indigenous community, Kimmerer discusses always have believing that plants and animals are meant to be teachers.

## ["Clean and White: A History of Environmental Racism in the United States" by Carl A. Zimring](#)

Zimring's book analyzes the stereotype that people who are white are "clean" and that those who are Black are "dirty," tracing this stereotype throughout the history of the United States. Zimring presents how this stereotype began and how the country "began to conflate the ideas of race and waste."

["Climate Justice: A Man-Made Problem With A Feminist Solution" by Mary Robinson](#)

Robinson's book adheres to personal accounts on fearing what life will be like for her newly born grandson and the difficulties lying ahead for future generations because of climate change. Robinson writes in detail of her encounters with women from around the world that are already taking strides to combat the climate crisis, such as Sharon Hanshaw, a hair stylist in Mississippi, and Constance Okollet, a farmer in rural Uganda.

["Controversy in the Classroom: The Democratic Power of Discussion" by Diana Hess](#)

*Controversy in the Classroom: The Democratic Power of Discussion* by Diana Hess challenges the issues of the educational system, specifically focusing on teachers avoiding conversations about "controversial" topics. Hess strongly believes in the benefits of having authenticity around controversial topics within the educational system and how this practice will steer students in a more promising direction.

["Defining Environmental Justice: Theories, Movements, and Nature" by David Schlosberg](#)

Schlosberg's book explores how the environmental and ecological justice movements and theories define "justice." Schlosberg encourages both to incorporate "recognition, capabilities, and participation" within the movements and their practice of justice.

["Energy Democracy: Advancing Equity in Clean Energy Solutions" by Denise Fairchild and Al Weinrub](#)

*Energy Democracy: Advancing Equity in Clean Energy Solutions* by Denise Fairchild and Al Weinrub explores the idea of energy democracy and how it allows marginalized and underrepresented groups to take control of their energy. Fairchild and Weinrub believe that energy democracy will help better these communities.

["Environmental Justice in a Moment of Danger" by Julie Sze](#)

Sze's book delves into various other movements that environmental justice intersects with along with how politics are beginning to form the environmental justice movement. Sze believes that readers can learn from the environmental justice movement to better address other systemic issues.

["Evicted: Poverty and Profit in the American City" by Matthew Desmond](#)

*Evicted: Poverty and Profit in the American City* by Matthew Desmond is the story of different families in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and how they suffered economically during the 2007-2008 recession. Desmond displays the hardship of finding affordable housing within America.

["Farming While Black: Soul Fire Farm's Practical Guide to Liberation on the Land" by Leah Penniman](#)

*Farming While Black: Soul Fire Farm's Practical Guide to Liberation on the Land* by Leah Penniman is a guide encouraging African-heritage individuals to embrace unique agricultural practices and reclaim their might from their discriminative white counterparts in the 1920s.

["For White Folks Who Teach in the Hood...And the Rest of Y'all Too" by Christopher Emdin](#)

*For White Folks Who Teach in the Hood...And the Rest of Y'all Too* by Christopher Emdin is based on Emdin's own experience and research. Emdin urges teachers to never see a student as "unteachable" but to accept and learn more about the cultures of each student.

["From the Ground Up: Environmental Racism and the Rise of the Environmental Justice Movement" by Luke W. Cole and Sheila R. Foster](#)

Cole and Foster's book documents the history leading up to Bill Clinton's signature on the 1994 Executive Order on Environmental Justice on how toxic waste sites were affecting different communities across the United States. Cole and Foster use numerous case studies to take a deep look at the environmental movement and the role that environmental justice plays.

["Gaia's Garden: A Guide to Home-Scale Permaculture" by Toby Hemenway](#)

*Gaia's Garden: A Guide to Home-Scale Permaculture* by Toby Hemenway models how to conjure an ecosystem by developing the land in your backyard by building off the species present. This guide demonstrates an inexpensive way of developing your very own garden.

["Indigenous Environmental Justice" by Karen Jarratt-Snider and Marianne O. Nielsen](#)

Jarratt-Snider and Nielsen's book explains the difference between Indigenous environmental justice from how most people comprehend the term environmental justice. This book contains a series of essays and accounts about the injustices that Indigenous peoples have endured: "it explores the ongoing effects of colonization and emphasizes Native American tribes as governments rather than ethnic minorities."

["LO—TEK: Design by Radical Indigenism" by Julia Watson](#)

*LO—TEK: Design by Radical Indigenism* by Julia Watson discusses solutions for climate change that use the same westernized philosophies that were used to create it will not lead to a successful outcome. Watson suggests returning to Traditional Ecological Knowledge to better combat climate change.

["Parable of the Sower" by Octavia Butler](#)

*Parable of the Sower* by Octavia Butler is set in the future; the main character experiences the pain that different peoples are encountering because of the effects of climate change along with corporate greed and inequality.

["Rooted in the Earth: Reclaiming the African American Environmental Heritage" by Dianne D. Glave](#)

*Rooted in the Earth: Reclaiming the African American Environmental Heritage* by Dianne D. Glave explores the relationship between African Americans and land. Glave believes that this relationship is overshadowed by the current stereotype of African American culture: urbanism, fashion, music, and the arts. Glave wants to educate readers on the rich and historical history that African Americans have with the land in the hopes that they can find peace with this side of themselves.

["Science in the City: Culturally Relevant STEM Education" by Bryan Anthony Brown](#)

*Science in the City: Culturally Relevant STEM Education* by Bryan Anthony Brown is about the importance of teachers understanding how their teaching intersects with the various backgrounds of students. Brown urges teachers to see how language and culture affects students while they are learning.

["Tales of Two Planets: Stories of Climate Change and Inequality in a Divided World" by John Freeman](#)

*Tales of Two Planets: Stories of Climate Change and Inequality in a Divided World* by John Freeman includes interviews from multiple climate activists engaging readers to form a sense of urgency about the climate crisis. Freeman emphasizes that the climate crisis is making inequalities grim.

[“The Adventure Gap: Changing the Face of the Outdoors” by James Edward Mills](#)

*The Adventure Gap: Changing the Face of the Outdoors* by James Edward Mills outlines the team Expedition Denali, the first group of African American climbers to attempt to climb the Alaskan Peak. Mills writes about how minority groups feel represented, or underrepresented, in recreational activities and outdoor spaces.

[“The Big Sort: Why the Clustering of Like-Minded America is Tearing us Apart” by Bill Bishop](#)

*The Big Sort: Why the Clustering of Like-Minded America is Tearing us Apart* by Bill Bishop discusses the polarization in particular demographics and its origin. Bishop examines the ways Americans cluster themselves in areas suited with one’s way of life, causing division in the country.

[“The Color of Law: A Forgotten History of How Our Government Segregated America” by Richard Rothstein](#)

*The Color of Law: A Forgotten History of How Our Government Segregated America* by Richard Rothstein argues that the federal government systematically enforces segregation through policies and tax exemptions, creating a divide within residential areas in turn impacting housing.

[“The Colors of Nature: Culture, Identity and the Natural World” by Alison Hawthorne Deming and Lauret E. Savoy](#)

*The Colors of Nature: Culture, Identity and the Natural World* by Alison Hawthorne Deming and Lauret E. Savoy investigates the relationship between culture and nature. Hawthorne and Savoy’s writing gathers stories from multiple cultures showing the importance of recognizing one’s cultural heritage within the natural world.

[“The Great Derangement: Climate Change and the Unthinkable” by Amitav Ghosh](#)

*The Great Derangement: Climate Change and the Unthinkable* by Amitav Ghosh investigates the seriousness of the climate crisis. Ghosh states that violence and disasters occur because of the “carbon economy.”

[“The Hungry Tide” by Amitav Ghosh](#)

*The Hungry Tide* by Amitav Ghosh is a story about the small island of Sundarbans, located off the eastern coast of India. The story has three main characters who travel deep into the exotic land of Sundarbans and face difficulties in an area prone to natural disasters.

[“The Rise of the American Conservation Movement: Power, Privilege, and the Environmental Protection” by Dorceta Taylor](#)

*The Rise of the American Conservation Movement: Power, Privilege, and the Environmental Protection* by Dorceta Taylor reviews the rise of the United States’ conservation movement in the 19<sup>th</sup> century into the 20<sup>th</sup> century and how different identities shaped the movement.

[“The Vegetarian Myth: Food, Justice, and Sustainability” by Lierre Keith](#)

*The Vegetarian Myth: Food, Justice, and Sustainability* by Lierre Keith examines the destructive methods of the American food system in conjunction with its agricultural practices. Keith gives incites of consequences on industrialized agriculture as well as solutions.

[“The Yellow House” by Sarah M. Broom](#)

*The Yellow House* by Sarah M. Broom is a memoir of Broom’s family throughout generations and their relationship with their house in New Orleans, Louisiana; “a brilliant memoir of place, class, race, the seeping rot of inequality, and the internalized shame that often follows.”

[“There’s Something in the Water: Environmental Racism in Indigenous and Black Communities” by Ingrid R.G. Waldron](#)

*There’s Something in the Water: Environmental Racism in Indigenous and Black Communities* by Ingrid R.G. Waldron uses Waldron’s past research on environmental racism and its health impacts on Indigenous and Black communities in Canada. Using Nova Scotia as a case study, Waldron explores how intersectionality needs to be involved in the conversation about environmental injustices.

[“Toxic Communities: Environmental Racism, Industrial Pollution, and Residential Mobility” by Dorceta Taylor](#)

*Toxic Communities: Environmental Racism, Industrial Pollution, and Residential Mobility* by Dorceta Taylor draws upon historical case studies to investigate the environmental injustices within low-income and minority communities. Taylor declares that this environmental discrimination caused by contamination results in an increase in health issues in these communities.

[“Trace: Memory, History, Race, and the American Landscape” by Lauret E. Savoy](#)

*Trace: Memory, History, Race, and the American Landscape* by Lauret E. Savoy examines place in correlation with race. Derived from different geographical regions across the country, Savoy discusses different cultures’ relationships with nature and landscapes.

[“We Fed an Island: The True Story or Rebuilding Puerto Rico, One Meal at a Time” by Jose Andres](#)

*We Fed an Island: The True Story or Rebuilding Puerto Rico One Meal at a Time* by Jose Andres discusses the aftermath of the communities affected by Hurricane Maria. Chefs headed to Puerto Rico to feed all of those negatively impacted by the natural disaster. Andres offers suggestions on how to handle similar situations in the future by following the chefs examples.

[“We Want to do More than Survive: Abolitionist Teaching and the Pursuit of Educational Freedom” by Bettina Love](#)

*We Want to do More than Survive: Abolitionist Teaching and the Pursuit of Educational Freedom* by Bettina Love reviews the shackles of the educational system in the United States. Bettina illustrates difficulties of educational freedom, specifically within the African American community.

[“Where’s Rodney?” By Carmen Bogan](#)

*Where’s Rodney?* By Carmen Bogan is a picture book that highlights an elementary school student who longs to be outside and is always filled with curiosity and cannot seem to sit still inside in the classroom. This story helps kids to learn to follow their curiosities as well as for teachers to peer into the mind of their students.

[“Why are all the Black Kids Sitting Together in the Cafeteria?” by Beverly Daniel Tatum](#)

*Why are all the Black Kids Sitting Together in the Cafeteria?* by Beverly Daniel Tatum explores whether self-segregation is a problem or a coping strategy. Tatum writes how essential it is to talk about race to form respectful communication.

# Documentaries and Videos

## Documentaries

### An American Ascent

*An American Ascent* is a documentary about the first African American group of climbers to try and climb Mount Denali. These climbers recognize that many minority groups do not see a place for themselves in outdoor spaces and by climbing the highest point in North America, they hope to close the “Adventure Gap.”

### Awake: A Dream From Standing Rock

*Awake: A Dream From Standing Rock* is a documentary about the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe and water protectors protesting the implementation of a pipeline and fighting for clean water.

### Flint Town

*Flint Town* is a Netflix docuseries about Flint, Michigan and its citizens’ relationships with the police and their policing. After the widespread contamination of lead in their water, residents of Flint had little to no faith in their police department.

### Our Trails Too

*Our Trails Too* is a documentary on the founder of Wild Diversity, Mercy Shammah. The documentary depicts Shammah’s experience as a queer African American woman in the outdoor movement trying to change the stereotype of those who participate in outdoor recreation.

### Rise: Sacred Water, Standing Rock

*Rise: Sacred Water, Standing Rock* is a documentary tracking the efforts of the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation of North and South Dakota to stop the implementation of the Dakota Access Pipeline.

### Teach Us All

*Teach Us All* is a Netflix documentary on how even sixty years after Brown vs. Board of Education, schools have been re-segregated. This documentary examines different injustices and inequities that students face across the United States and how they are being perpetuated.

### There’s Something in the Water

*There’s Something in the Water* is a Netflix documentary on the environmental racism that Black and First Nation communities face in Nova Scotia. Many members of these communities have been exposed to harmful water and this documentary follows their fight for clean water.

### This Land

*This Land* is a documentary about the fossil fuel industry across North America. The footage highlights multiple communities where fossil fuel extraction is present and how it is impacting different cultural communities.

## Urban Roots

*Urban Roots* is a documentary about Detroit, Michigan and the rise of an urban farming movement. Detroit was once the hub for manufacturing, but now, the residents that remain are trying to revitalize the city after the end of its industrial age.

## Videos

### AJ+

#### [“Why This Town is Dying From Cancer”](#)

AJ+'s video tries to uncover the mystery of why many Black people are dying in Reserve, Louisiana. As it turns out, what was once a thriving and healthy community, is now home to many chemical plants and corporations because of the city's close proximity to the Mississippi River; Reserve has a cancer rate that is 700-800 times higher than any other city in the United States.

### Hispanic Access HAF

#### [“I AM CHEO”](#)

HispanicAccessHAF created this video to tell the story of a young boy named Cheo who travels across lands that “are both his history and his future” after smelling and seeing what his abuela is cooking in the kitchen. Cheo comes to the realization that all of these lands are being affected negatively by pollution and climate change and they need his help.

### JHÁNNEU

#### [“Zero Waste Movement Isn't Inclusive | What Youtubers Don't Talk About”](#)

JHÁNNEU's video tries to educate viewers by explaining how the Zero Waste Movement is not inclusive.

### Julie Ann Wrigley Global Institute of Sustainability

#### [“India's Green Revolution: More Harm Than Good by Vandana Shiva”](#)

Vandana Shiva's speech discusses and explains why the Green Movement in India has more negative impacts than positive ones.

### National Public Radio

#### [“Housing Segregation and Redlining in America: A Short History”](#)

In this National Public Radio video, Gene Demby explains the Fair Housing Act that was passed in 1968. Even though “fair” is in the title, this policy still led to segregated housing.

### PBS

#### [e<sup>2</sup> Design Series](#)

A PBS series on how sustainable architecture can help improve and steer the environmental movement. The series covers various geographical locations reporting on how the design of buildings can help the climate crisis along with how sustainable architecture can guide environmental and social challenges.

#### [“Robert Bullard: How Environmental Racism Shapes the US”](#)

Robert Bullard, known as the “father of environmental justice,” discusses the segregation parallels between people and pollution. Bullard has mainly worked in Houston, Texas trying to prove that people of minority groups are more subjected to pollution.

## ProPublica

### ["A Brief History of Environmental Justice"](#)

ProPublica defines environmental justice and racism in this short clip. They explain how people of color and minority communities live closer to toxic waste sites and power plants. They also explain how these communities have less resources to advocate for themselves.

## TED Talk

### ["Amar Inamdar: The Thrilling Potential for off Grid Solar Energy"](#)

Amar Inamdar illustrates how communities and villages in Africa have created an energy revolution; they have created off the grid solar energy. Inamdar calls attention to how this could help achieve energy access for all along with a low-carbon future.

### ["Brigitte Baptiste: Nothing More Queer Than Nature"](#)

Brigitte Baptiste, a biologist and the director of the Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute in Colombia, an institute focused on biodiversity, speaks on the importance of recognizing and naming the queerness of nature. Baptiste's work lies in science, development, and culture.

### ["Emma Bryce: The Life Cycle of a Plastic Bottle"](#)

Emma Bryce provides an informational video for viewers to educate themselves on the life cycle of plastic. Bryce illustrates the lives of three different plastic bottles in hopes that viewers will change their actions.

### ["Heather C. McGhee: Racism Has a Cost For Everyone"](#)

Heather C. McGhee is an economist who works in public policy. In this TED Talk, McGhee explains how the United States has underinvested in public goods, especially in minority communities, suggesting that it is time for the country to start investing in the good for all people.

### ["Ingrid Waldron: Struggles for Environmental Justice in Mi'kmaq and African Nova Scotian Communities"](#)

Ingrid Waldron is the leader of the Environmental Noxiousness, Racial Inequities and Community Health Project to combat environmental racism in Nova Scotia. Waldron provides various intersectional methods to address environmental racism.

### ["Liz Ogbu: Why I'm an Architect That Designs for Social Impact, Not Buildings"](#)

Liz Ogbu is a sustainable designer and spatial innovator with a focus in the social impact movement. Having had a diverse amount of experience in various communities, viewers will hear how these experiences impacted Ogbu and what they too can learn from them.

### ["Rose M. Mutiso: How to Bring Affordable, Sustainable Electricity to Africa"](#)

Rose M. Mutiso explains energy poverty and its effects on Sub-Saharan Africa. Mutiso argues that a combination of renewable energy sources could help provide energy and lower the amount of energy poverty in parts of Africa, especially where the population is increasing.

### ["Smruti Jukar Johari: What if the Poor Were Part of City Planning?"](#)

Smruti Jukar Johari is an urban planner arguing that many governments and architects do not include residents' opinions and needs in their designs. Johari believes in deconstructing myths of informal communities and slums, offering that the solution is including these residents in city planning.

### [“Van Jones: Great Pacific Garbage Patch—Environmental Justice”](#)

Van Jones teaches viewers about the Great Pacific Garbage Patch and how it relates to environmental justice. Jones explains how plastic pollution is affecting poor communities.

### [“Van Jones: The Economic Injustice of Plastic”](#)

Van Jones explains how our throwaway and consumerist culture negatively impacts low-income communities. Jones provides examples of how Americans can improve their actions and practices so that plastic waste becomes limited.

## **The Atlantic**

### [“Environmental Racism is The New Jim Crow”](#)

Vann R. Newkirk II argues that public planning is to blame for natural disasters and that pollution is disproportionately affecting minority communities. Newkirk II states that because these policies were created by racist people, the policies themselves are racist.

## **The Guardian**

### [“Radical Brownies”](#)

The Guardian reports on a new youth activist group called the Radical Monarchs; they are the equivalent to the Girl Scouts for girls of color in Oakland, California. Members earn badges on various impacts they make in the social justice movement; one area of focus for the group is the environment.

## **Unreported World**

### [“Pakistan’s City with No water”](#)

Unreported World provides evidence that in Karachi, Pakistan, citizens lack access and the ability to attain clean water. The video explains that residents spend a lot of money on water and sometimes they must obtain it illegally.

## **Vox**

### [“How the US Stole Thousands of Native American Children”](#)

Vox’s video describes the United States’ history of taking away and forcing Native American children into boarding schools. The famous motto that arose from these gruesome, unethical, and immoral actions was “kill the Indian and save the man.”

## **World Wildlife Fund**

### [“The Urban Green”](#)

The World Wildlife Fund’s video “The Urban Green” explains how urban lifestyle contributes greatly to climate change its effects. This video serves as inspiration for the viewer to learn and educate themselves on the positive solutions that are being constructed and implemented.

# Mapping Tools

## [Center for Earth, Energy, and Democracy](#)

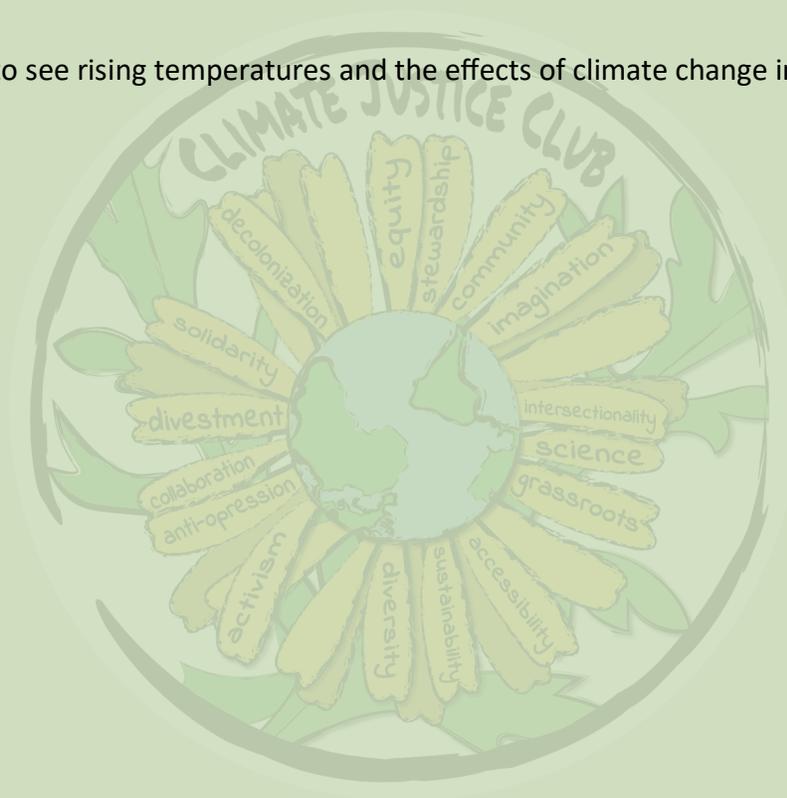
Use the EJ Atlas Storyboard map to learn how each marginalized layer shows a different side of the Twin Cities, such as where toxins have been found from old or ongoing polluters, what assets like parks and grocers are in each neighborhood, and demographic information.

## [Minnesota Pollution Control Agency](#)

Interactive Map showing MPCA Air Pollution Scores along with other tabs including People of Color, Languages, and Tribal Areas.

## [New York Times](#)

Use this mapping tool to see rising temperatures and the effects of climate change in South Asia.



# Social Media

*Stay up to date with diverse communities/cultures/topics by following/exploring the following accounts. Lists and format from [intersectionalenvironmentalist.com](http://intersectionalenvironmentalist.com).*

## Black Community

- [Kimberlé Crenshaw](#)
- [Leah Thomas](#)
- [Mikaela Loach](#)
- [Noami](#)
- [Kori](#)
- [15 Percent Pledge](#)
- [Jazmine Rogers](#)
- [Corina Newsome](#)
- [Dominque Drakeford](#)
- [Whitney McGuire](#)
- [Isra Hirsi](#)
- [Freweyni](#)
- [Mari Copeny](#)
- [Marie Beech](#)
- [Teju Adisa-Farrar](#)
- [Teresa Baker](#)
- [Jerome Foster II](#)
- [Leah Namugerwa](#)

## LatinX Community

- [Diandra](#)
- [Sally](#)
- [Karen Ramos](#)
- [Stevie](#)
- [José G González](#)
- [Jamie Margolin](#)

- [Rafael Pease](#)
- [HuffPost Latino Voices](#)
- [Veggie Mijas](#)
- [Reza Cristián](#)
- [Alexandria Villasenor](#)
- [Paola Ramos](#)
- [Shop Latinx](#)
- [Somos](#)
- [José Angel](#)

## South Asian Community

- [Bandana Tewari](#)
- [Border&Fall](#)
- [Brown History](#)
- [Aditi Mayer](#)
- [Nasreen Sheikh](#)

- [Farmer Rishi](#)
- [Manju Kumar](#)
- [Mukul Bhatia](#)

- [Kevin J. Patel](#)
- [John Paul Jose](#)

## East Asian Community

- [Kamea Chayne](#)
- [Shia Su](#)
- [Tori Tsui](#)

- [Elizabeth](#)
- [April](#)
- [Zerowaste.Japan](#)
- [Dr. Anita Vandyke](#)
- [K](#)
- [Ariana](#)
- [Mia Mingus](#)
- [Ming D. Liu](#)
- [Sophia](#)
- [Sara Tso](#)
- [Sara Kiyo Popowa](#)
- [Jasmine Hwang](#)
- [Jungwon Kim](#)

## US Indigenous Community

- [Allen](#)
- [Jen Riverabell](#)
- [Deb Haaland](#)
- [Nathalie Kelley](#)
- [EMME Studio](#)
- [Indigenous Women Hike](#)
- [CSVANW](#)
- [Xiuhtezcatl Martinez](#)
- [Jordan](#)
- [Indigenous Climate Action](#)

- [Andrea Perez](#)
- [Indigenous Rising Media](#)
- [Representative Sharice Davids](#)
- [Netooeousqua](#)
- [Hud Oberly](#)
- [Pinar](#)
- [Michele Chubb](#)
- [Piña Soul, SPC](#)
- [Sé Ñu'un-Hijas de la Tierra](#)
- [Melati Wijsen](#)
- [KAMY-Klima Action Malaysia](#)
- [Marinel Sumook Ubaldo](#)
- [Captain Planet](#)
- [Health Care Without Harm-Asia](#)
- [Amber Tamm](#)
- [Soul Fire Farm](#)
- [Anthony Basil Rodriguez](#)
- [Sundance Harvest](#)
- [Atlanta Urban Farm](#)

### **LGBTQ2S+ Community**

- [Isaiah Hernandez](#)
- [Christopher](#)
- [Pinar & So](#)
- [Queers4ClimateJustice](#)
- [Queers X Climate](#)
- [Shay-Akil McLean](#)
- [Jazmín Calderón Torres](#)
- [Hitomi Mochizuki](#)
- [Matt Bernstein](#)
- [Kat Kai Kol-Kes](#)
- [Pattie Gonia](#)
- [TGIJP](#)
- [Our Climate Voices](#)
- [Sarah](#)

### **Southeast Asian Community**

- [Kristy Drutman](#)
- [Eco Warrior Princess](#)
- [Kamea Chayne](#)
- [Qy](#)
- [Dorcas](#)

### **European Community**

- [Luisa Neubauer](#)
- [David Wicker](#)
- [Holly Gillibrand](#)
- [Lilly Platt](#)
- [Saoi O'Connor](#)
- [Anuna De Wever](#)
- [Greta Thunberg](#)
- [Livia van Heerde](#)
- [Amy and Ella](#)

### **Agriculture**

- [Alexis Mena](#)
- [Oliver's AgroForest](#)
- [Gardiopia Gardens](#)
- [Sylvanaqua Farms](#)
- [Kiley Clark](#)
- [Growing](#)
- [Growing Where You Are](#)
- [Essex Farm](#)
- [Nat'l Young Farmers Coalition](#)
- [Loam](#)
- [Front Line Farming](#)
- [Indy](#)
- [Gardenio](#)
- [GreenstoneFarmandSanctuary](#)

### **Education**

- [Kori](#)
- [Autumn Meghan](#)
- [Woke Kindergarten](#)
- [Dr. Courtney Rose](#)
- [Mikal E. Driver](#)
- [Valencia Clay](#)
- [Dena Simmons](#)
- [Bettina Love](#)
- [Vera Ahiyya](#)
- [Dr. Shaun Woodly](#)
- [Maine Wes](#)
- [Megan](#)
- [Marley Dias](#)
- [Trinity Simone](#)
- [Ryse T](#)
- [Chris Emdin](#)

### **Fashion**

- [Aja Barber](#)
- [Positive Obsession](#)
- [Céline Semaan](#)
- [Tabitha St Bernard-Jacobs](#)
- [Lilian Liu](#)



# Articles and Blogs

## ["2 Hurricanes Devastated Central America. Will the Ruin Spur a Migration Wave?" by Natalie Kitroeff](#)

Kitroeff reports on two hurricanes that hit Central America in late 2020, focusing on their impacts on Guatemala. Kitroeff explains how the pandemic has already caused a lot of pain and suffering; the effects of these hurricanes have demolished numerous properties and villages, leaving them in ruin. Kitroeff argues that many residents will start a new wave of immigration to the United States as climate refugees.

## ["7 Young Activists Working at the Intersection of Environmental and Racial Justice" by Addison Dlott](#)

Dlott highlights seven climate activists in this article: Leah Thomas, Joycelyn Longdon, Vic Barrett, Xiye Bastida, Kristy Drutman, Mikaela Loach, and Isra Hirsi. Readers can learn about each of them from the short biographies that Dlott wrote about their accomplishments so far.

## ["A Crisis Right Now: San Francisco and Manila Face Rising Seas" by Somini Sengupta](#)

Sengupta starts writing in the second person, trying to win the hearts of the reader to explain what rising sea levels could do to one's daily routine. Sengupta compares the future effects of rising sea levels between San Francisco, California and Manila, the capital of the Philippines, two large cities that are already experiencing impacts as a consequence of rising seas.

## ["A Leader in the War on Poverty Opens a New Front: Pollution" by Kendra Pierre-Louis](#)

Pierre-Louis describes Reverend Dr. William J Barber II's message on how the environmental movement and racial justice movement are interconnected. Dr. Barber revived Martin Luther King Jr.'s Poor People Campaign to focus on this intersection.

## ["Beauty Companies and the Struggle to Source Child Labor-free Mica" by Peter Bengsten and Laura Paddison](#)

Bengsten and Paddison explain that a popular ingredient in many beauty products is mica, and they outline how obtaining this product affects child labor in India while outlining different beauty companies' routes towards freeing their products of mica. They state that many beauty companies that include mica in their products use child labor to access it; approximately ninety percent of child miners are working illegally.

## ["Beauty Products Marketed to Black Women May Contain More Hazardous Chemicals: Report" by Alexandra Sifferlin](#)

Sifferlin presents ghastly facts explaining that many beauty products created for and marketed to Black women contain unsafe ingredients. The organization Environmental Working Group led this research, analyzing multiple companies and ranking thousands of products.

## ["Black Environmentalists Talk About Climate and Anti-Racism" by Somini Sengupta](#)

Sengupta analyzes how George Floyd's murder has sparked conversations on racial inequities. Sengupta sums up interviews with Sam Grant, Robert D. Bullard, and Heather McGhee on what the environmental movement can do moving forward to seek justice.

[“Brands are Today’s Colonial Masters” by Ayesha Barenblat and Aditi Mayer](#)

Barenblat and Mayer discuss the disenfranchised workers in the fashion industry and how their employees have left them to fend for themselves regarding severance, medical care, and food security. Barenblat and Mayer argue that the way employees are treated by brand companies stems from colonialism.

[“Climate Activists: Here’s Why Your Work Depends on Ending Police Violence” by Dany Sigwalt](#)

Sigwalt points out that in order for us to win on climate, power structures that have not been changed since slavery need to shift. Sigwalt states that, “To win on climate, we need to pry our economic systems away from the legacies of colonialism, slavery, genocide, and violence.” Sigwalt also discusses the parallels between police and climate anxiety: both are exhausting physically, mentally, and emotionally.

[“Climate Change Creates a New Migration Crisis for Bangladesh” by Tim McDonnell](#)

McDonnell reports on the accelerated rate that climate change affects those who live in Bangladesh, especially as the country faces rising sea levels. Not only are residents are going to be displaced, but they are also not receiving the aid and help they need to combat climate change.

[“Climate Change is Making Prisons Even Hotter and More Dangerous” by Brentin Mock](#)

Mock explains how climate change is interconnected with incarceration. Mock argues that because a huge number of those incarcerated are Black and Latino, the criminal justice system is an example of environmental injustice. Mock states that prisoners are becoming overburdened with heat because of a lack of air conditioning and overcrowding in many prisons intensifies the problem.

[“Climate Justice is Racial Justice, Racial Justice is Climate Justice” by Reverend Lennox Yearwood Jr.](#)

Yearwood Jr.’s opinion piece argues how fighting for racial justice and climate justice are one in the same. Yearwood Jr writes, “The climate crisis and the environmental injustice play out within the same systems of white supremacy and structural racism that are at the root of police brutality.”

[“Confronting Whiteness and Privilege in Eco-Dharma” by Kritee Kanko](#)

Kanko, the founder of Rocky Mountain Ecodharma Retreat Center, has created a new term: Eco-Dharma. Kanko explains how this meditative practice, which combines Buddhism with ecological concerns, can help environmental activists. “Eco-Dharma” provides an opportunity to look at the meaning of “wilderness” through a new lens.

[“Conscious, Ethical and Cruelty-Free: A Guide to the Language of Sustainable Fashion” by Aja Barber](#)

Barber provides tips and tricks on how to peruse the fashion industry. Barber offers multiple definitions for different terms one may hear when discussing sustainable fashion, such as conscious fashion, fair trade, greenwashing, and slow fashion.

[“Covid-19 Calls on Humankind to Reimagine Our Relationship with Nature to Prevent the Next Pandemic. How Will We Respond?” by Rolling Stone](#)

Rolling Stone calls attention to readers on the new movement #ExtinctionEndsHere created by Global Wildlife Conservation, Sea Legacy, and Intersectional Environmentalist. One of the campaign’s goals is to end commercial trade and sale of wild terrestrial animals in markets; these actions allow pathogens in animals to find their way to humans, creating new viruses and potentially increasing the chances of a pandemic.

["Detroit Black Farmers Land Fund Selects 30 Farmers for Cash Grants to Buy Land" by Rhonda J. Smith](#)  
Smith addresses how the Detroit Black Farmer Land Fund has selected 30 awardees to receive money towards their farming efforts. Black farmers have a history of being at an economic disadvantage, and the Detroit Black Farmer Land Fund is trying to diminish the disparities.

["Diversity, Equity & Inclusion: 26 Ways \(& More\) to be an Ally in the Outdoor Industry" by Marinel M. de Jesus](#)

Jesus' blog post on her website, [Brown Gal Trekker](#), discusses how one can become a strong ally in the outdoor industry. There are twenty-six steps that readers can take to become a good ally in Jesus' eyes.

["Does the Ethical Fashion Community Have a Diversity Problem?" by Jasmin Malik Chua](#)

Chua focuses on the brand Son de Flor, a Lithuanian company that was called out by Instagram followers for not representing people of color. Critics argued that the company's responses to these comments echoed those of white supremacists.

["Energy Burden" on Low-Income, African American, & Latino Households up to Three Times as High as Other Homes, More Energy Efficiency Needed by the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy](#)

The American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy reports that low-income communities face up to three times as high of an energy burden than high-income communities. This article summarizes the report that focuses on 48 cities across the United States and how communities faced with greater energy burdens often face long-term negative health effects as well. A link to the initial report is available within the article.

["Flint's Children Suffer in Class After Years of Drinking the Lead-Poisoned Water" by Erica L. Green](#)

Green illustrates how children in Flint, Michigan who were poisoned by lead in their water are experiencing neurological and behavioral problems that are affecting their performance in school. However, there are many health officials who believe these problems were not caused by the toxic water.

["For the Navajo Nation, Uranium Mining's Deadly Legacy Lingers" by Laurel Morales](#)

National Public Radio reports on how many members of the Navajo Nation have died due to poisoning and contamination caused by uranium in Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona. As a result of living in close proximity to uranium mining, those affected experienced kidney failure and cancer, leading to death. The mining took place between 1944 and 1986; however, many people were affected because the Environmental Protection Agency just began cleaning up the site in 2008.

["Girlfriend's New Underwear & Socks Line Will Benefit the Black Community" by Eliza Huber](#)

Huber reports on the new line of underwear and socks, titled "Everyday GF", from the clothing brand Girlfriend Collective. This new line of clothing will support and provide money to prominent BIPOC leaders who are fighting for change, and one hundred percent of net proceeds will be donated to Black organizations.

["Going It Alone" by Rahawa Haile](#)

Haile's blog post is about her journey hiking the Appalachian Trail as an African American woman. Haile writes about the different people she encountered during her time on the trail; one common theme from these encounters is that because she is Black, the outdoors is not a place where she belongs.

[“Hotter, Drier, Hungrier: How Global Warming Punishes the World’s Poorest” by Somini Sengupta](#)

Sengupta describes how global warming is changing the climate and the weather in Kenya. Not only are droughts becoming more severe and frequent, but because many people already face hunger and poverty in this country, Sengupta argues that global warming will only exacerbate these issues.

[“Hour-Twelve of An Ecological All-Nighter: Reflections From a Climate Organizer With ADHD” by Matt Ellis-Ramirez](#)

Ellis-Ramirez reflects that, “We are currently reacting to the corrupt reality we have inherited from generations of global leaders exchanging communities as currency for capitalism.” Ellis-Ramirez views the remaining time left in the climate movement as imperative; we must all fight during this “ecological all-nighter” because every moment counts.

[“How One Billionaire Could Keep Three Countries Hooked on Coal for Decades” by Somini Sengupta, Jacqueline Williams, and Aruna Chandrasekhar](#)

The authors explain how a coal plant in northern Australia is newly controlled by the large Indian company Adani; therefore, the company will gain economically. Due to Adani’s power, they are able to ensure that coal will continue to be a primary source of energy.

[“How to Queer Ecology and the Environmental Movement” by Erik Hoffner](#)

Hoffner interviews Alex Johnson on his perspective of what queering ecology is and why it is important. Johnson speaks to the idea that animals are not necessarily what we have assumed them to be; we like to think, and expect, animals to fit a cookie-cutter image that we have created for them. Johnson argues that this is not true; we must reevaluate the traits we attribute to animals as well as nature.

[“Huge Gap in Pollution Exposure by Race Surprises U of M Researchers” by Ibrahim Hirsi](#)

Hirsi explains findings from the University of Minnesota, which state that people of color are exposed to air that is forty percent more polluted than the air that white people are exposed to. The report’s findings concluded that although race and income are both major factors, race has more of an affect than income. Readers can find a link to the study in the article.

[“I’m a Black Climate Expert. Racism Derails Our Efforts to Save the Planet” by Ayana Elizabeth Johnson](#)

Johnson argues that if Black people need to be fighting for their “basic rights to live and breathe,” they are using energy that could help make progress in other movements. There are lots of actionable steps that need to be taken to combat the climate crises, but Black Americans, who are already going to be disproportionately affected by climate change, must split their energy.

[“Inequality in American Public Parks” by Alexia Fernández Campbell](#)

Campbell believes that Americans need to take a closer look at racial disparities when it comes to parks. Although Minneapolis is glorified for its vast green spaces, Campbell argues that there are many racial injustices, and residents believe that parks are geared towards the white and wealthy.

[“Intersectional Environmentalism: Why Environmental Justice Is Essential For A Sustainable Future” by Leah Thomas](#)

Thomas writes about the intersection of social justice and environmentalism, explaining how, just like the environment, vulnerable communities must be protected. Thomas walks readers through their thought process in school while stumbling across the intersection of social justice and environmentalism.

["Intersectional Environmentalist' Platform Launches to Dismantle Racism in the Climate Movement" by Sophie Hirsh](#)

Hirsh sits down with Leah Thomas, co-founder of Intersectional Environmentalist, to discuss the motivations behind creating the platform. Thomas explains that intersectional feminism played a large role in the creation of Intersectional Environmentalist and delves into how the two ideas connect.

["It's Time for Environmental Studies to Own Up to Erasing Black People" by Wanjiku Gatheru](#)

Gatheru calls upon others to recognize the environmental movement and its racist history. Gatheru argues that environmental studies is inaccessible to Black students because their history is erased from textbooks. Although many environmental organizations have posted statements regarding the murder of George Floyd, Gatheru urges them to further recognize the harm that the founders of the environmental movement have caused.

["Leah Thomas is Helping Build a More Intersectional Sustainability Movement" by Whitney Buck](#)

Buck highlights the path that has brought Leah Thomas towards the spotlight since May 2020 when one of Thomas' posts went viral: "Environmentalists for Black Lives Matter". Buck compares the already inspirational legacy of Thomas to that of Dr. Robert Bullard, who is known as the "father of environmental justice."

["Learning to Live in Reciprocity With Mother Earth by Acknowledging my Past and Present" by Celine Isimbi](#)

Isimbi shares their African heritage, explaining how their past relatives lived in a mutual relationship with the land. Isimbi uses words, such as "neo-imperialism" and "neo-colonialism," to describe the harm that White colonizers caused to the people and land in Africa. Isimbi calls attention to land acknowledgements and describes them as "empty," and believes they are not possibly an acceptable amount of action to reconcile for the injustices that have occurred or continue to persist.

["Lions and Tigers and Black Folk, Oh MY! Why Black People Should Take Up Space in the Outdoors" by Joshua Walker](#)

Walker explains growing up on a farm and quickly realized that not every Black person had the same experience in childhood of learning and exploring in the outdoors. Walker urges readers to educate themselves, especially on the topics that history textbooks often gloss over.

["Louisiana Greenlights Huge Pollution-Causing Plastics Facility in 'Cancer Alley'" by Oliver Laughland](#)

Laughland argues that the presence of a plastic facility owned by Formosa Plastics would exacerbate the existing poor environmental health of those who live in St. James Parish in Louisiana. St. James has a large African-American population and is located in an area called 'Cancer Alley.' The construction of a Formosa Plastics facility would perpetuate the environmental racism and injustices already present in the area.

["Luxury's Hidden Indian Supply Chain" by Kai Schultz, Elizabeth Paton, and Phyllida Jay](#)

Schultz, Paton, and Jay examine how many high-end, luxurious brands use Indian embroiderers without giving them credit. The authors also discuss how the embroiderers are working in poor conditions; the New York Times discovered that many of them are working in unregulated facilities that do not meet safety requirements.

[“Manipulation by ‘Transparency’: The Rise and Fall of Everlane” by Jasmine Garnett](#)

Garnett analyzes how brands use the slogan “ethical fashion” and whether these brands are truly living up to their advertising. Garnett addresses issues that workers face in the fashion industry; for instance, employees of Everlane in San Francisco, California were fired after creating a petition for the company's CEO to recognize their union.

[“Navajo Women are Bringing Sustainable Solar Power to the Navajo Nation” by Joe McCarthy](#)

McCarthy points out how the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 tried to increase energy access but failed to include Native American communities. Because of this, numerous members of the Navajo Nation live without power. Wahleah Johns, a member of the Navajo Nation, knows that Native Americans are going to be disproportionately affected by climate change and believes that Native communities could help combat the climate crisis if offered the opportunity.

[“New Trump Rule Aims to Limit Tough Clean Air Measures Under Biden” by Coral Davenport](#)

Davenport explains one of President Trump’s newest laws, which weakens regulations on air and water pollution. However, Davenport points out hope: President-elect Biden can reverse this harm by negotiating and passing a new law. The rest of the article talks about the current head of the Environmental Protection Agency and why President Trump decided to pass this law in the first place.

[“Op-ed: The Farm Bureau Says it Wants to Fight Racism. Here’s Where to Start” by John Boyd](#)

Boyd’s opinion piece is in response to the American Farm Bureau Federation’s statement on racial justice after George Floyd’s murder. Boyd offers suggestions to the American Farm Bureau Federation on how they can level the playing field between Black and white farmers.

[“Photographing Nature While Black: One Man’s Quest to Make Green Spaces Less White” by Kate Yoder](#)

Yoder writes about Dudley Edmondson, a Black wildlife photographer and filmmaker who lives in Duluth, Minnesota. Edmondson recalls comments and conversations while out capturing nature photographs. Through art, writing, and community building, Edmondson hopes to diversify outdoor activities.

[“Queering the Environmental Movement” by Bani Amor](#)

Amor explains Two Spirits as those who possess both the masculine and the feminine spirits. Amor then discusses how the environmental movement needs to include both the body and the earth. By queering the environmental movement, it would become more inclusive by abandoning the binary and erasing heteronormativity and colonialism.

[“Race Best Predicts Whether You Live Near Pollution” by Bryce Covert](#)

Covert offers a visual at the beginning of the article explaining how race is the main factor determining who lives near contaminated air, soil, and water. Covert argues that environmental racism is everywhere and has existed for decades; there are more examples of it than the lead crisis in Flint, Michigan.

[“Race, Pollution and the Coronavirus” by Lisa Friedman](#)

Friedman discusses the connection between race, the coronavirus, and the environment; not only are African Americans dying from the coronavirus at a higher rate than those of other races, but the virus is disproportionately affecting communities that experience higher levels of pollution. Friedman explains that these issues are interconnected, rather than occurring independently of each other.

[“Racism is Killing the Planet: The Ideology of White Supremacy Leads the Way Toward Disposable People and a Disposable Natural World” by Hop Hopkins](#)

Hopkins contests that white supremacy robs every single person of joy and energy. Hopkins draws parallels between George Floyd’s murder, the broader racial justice movement, and the climate movement; not only is racism killing people, but it is also killing our planet.

[“Reflections of a Multicultural Environmentalist” by Marina Qutab](#)

Qutab reflects on their experiences as a child who was exposed to a diverse array of individuals before moving to a predominantly white suburb, causing Qutab's view of the world to shift. After a vacation to Pakistan, Qutab had a light bulb moment, realizing that human actions impact the environment.

[“Sir Eddie C on Hip Hop + Veganism” by Leah Thomas](#)

Thomas’ interview of Sir Eddie C outlines their path towards environmentalism. Sir Eddie C explains how their views of human consumption have shifted since becoming vegan and the role their music plays in the social justice movement.

[“Some of the Country’s Biggest Supporters of Climate Action? Latinos” by Jeff Turrentine](#)

Turrentine states that many Latinos believe in climate change and that it is caused by humans. However, Turrentine argues that the climate movement has done a poor job of engaging the Latino community. If the climate movement was more inclusive, Latinos could be at the forefront of the change.

[“The Environmental Justice Wake-Up Call” by Lisa Friedman](#)

Friedman draws parallels between the fight for racial justice and climate change with the phrase “I can’t breathe.” Friedman provides examples of President Trump weakening infrastructure rules, asthma rates and their correlation to air pollution, and the overwhelming whiteness of the environmental movement as proof of the intersection of the environment and race.

[“The Fact is Nothing is Going to be Done About Climate Change Until it Kills Lots of White People” by Charles Mudede](#)

Mudede argues that white people in the United States are not concerned with climate change because of their massive amounts of privilege. Unless they are noticeably affected by it, Mudede does not think that their actions are going to change. Mudede also argues that the benefits that nonrenewable energy companies have on the economy prevent any real change to take place.

[“The Green Movement is Talking About Racism? It’s About Time” by Brentin Mock](#)

Mock highlights the Sierra Club and other organizations as their activism steers towards non-traditional issues in the environmental movement. Mock wrote this article shortly after President Trump’s term began, and it explains how crucial it is for organizations in the environmental movement to start taking a stance on social justice issues.

[“The Melanin Base Camp Guide to Outdoor Allyship” by Danielle Williams](#)

The Melanin Base Camp provides actionable steps to take to combat racial injustices in the environmental movement. The article first starts with acknowledging privileges seen in the outdoors and then moves on to steps readers can do to become more self-aware on the subject. Williams later outlines how readers can choose action over inaction.

["The Unbearable Whiteness of Hiking and How to Solve it" by Lornett Vestal and Matthew Nichols](#)

Vestal and Nichols discuss how racial minorities are not included or invited to participate in environmentalism. Vestal and Nichols note that it has been shown that people of color are more concerned about climate change than whites. They argue that there are actionable steps that must be taken to create a more inclusive conversation on environmentalism.

["There Is No Planet B: Why Climate Change is an LGBTQ Issue" by Noah Goodwin](#)

Goodwin parallels their sexuality with the environmental movement and explains how their sexuality will makes them more susceptible to the effects of climate change. Goodwin provides statistics to show that the LGBTQ community faces homelessness at a disproportionate rate and how climate change will affect those without stable housing.

["These Everyday Toxins May Be Hurting Pregnant Women and Their Babies" by Liza Gross](#)

Gross explains the impacts of PFAO, a toxin harmful to humans, on pregnant women and their babies. PFAO, short for perfluorooctanoic acid, was originally used to make Teflon, and Gross reports that there are many ways one can be exposed to PFAO, but the main cause of exposure is through drinking water. These chemicals are detrimental to the health and brain development of young children. Gross also outlines the discussions that are in place to try and regulate PFOA.

["Thomas W. Mitchell, MacArthur 'Genius' Grantee, on Black Land Ownership" by Jared Brey](#)

Brey reports on the work of Thomas W. Mitchell, a professor at Texas A&M University School of Law. Mitchell's area of expertise surrounds the study of legal causes of Black land loss. For example, the amount of rural land in the American South owned by Black landowners has shrunk to 2 million acres from 15 million acres during the twentieth century. Readers can view a transcript of an interview with Mitchell and learn how he earned a grant through the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation for his work on creating a law to help Black landowners.

["Toppling John Muir From Sierra Club is Not Enough: To Overcome a Violent History of Exclusion, the Nation's 'Green Ecosystem' Will Need to do More Than Acknowledge Past Sins" by Glenn Nelson](#)

Nelson's opinion piece argues that the language and rhetoric used by the founding figures of the environmental movement, John Muir and Theodore Roosevelt, explicitly depicted people of color as having no place in natural spaces. Nelson believes that the current attempts of the Sierra Club's executive director to place importance on social justice are acts of "opportunism" and calls him a "pseudo-social-justice warrior"; overall, Nelson believes more needs to be done by the Sierra Club to address its racist history.

["Trump's EPA Concludes Environmental Racism is Real" by Vann R. Newkirk II](#)

Newkirk discusses how President Trump and his administration planned on dismantling laws and regulations on pollution while the Environmental Protection Agency found and released data proving that environmental racism is real. For instance, people of color, especially people of color in low-income communities, are more likely to live in areas with high levels of pollution. The data presented by the EPA also proves that pollution disparities have more to do with race than income.

["Two Different Realities': Why America Needs Environmental Justice" by Jeff Berardelli](#)

Berardelli provides a transcript of an interview with the non-profit WE ACT for Environmental Justice's founder Peggy Shephard. Shephard explains the physical and emotional stress that environmental racism and injustices can cause.

["Understanding Sustainability Means Talking About Colonialism" by Celine Semaan](#)

Semaan addresses how the Western perspective of sustainable clothing is stuck in a binary; for instance, Semaan answers many questions on how to be sustainable when sustainable clothing is expensive. Semaan argues that the Western perspective often only focuses on the recycling part of the 3R's when it could learn from other cultures that have been practicing sustainable fashion far longer.

["Urban Farming: Breathing Life into Low Income Communities" by George Duval](#)

Duval's opinion piece explains how those who are privileged often receive benefits in a movement first: the environmental movement is no exception. Duval discusses food deserts and their negative effects, as well as how urban farming could be a solution.

["UW Research Shows Racism and Redlining Hurt Local Wildlife, Too: A Team of Researchers Led by UW Scientists Exposes How Systemic Racism Physically Alters Ecosystems for the Worse" by Hannah Weinberger](#)

Weinberger discusses the findings of urban ecologist Dr. Christopher Schell. Schell's research has broken a barrier by explaining how social justice issues are affecting ecology and what role they play in ecological research. Schell suggests that ecology has been affected by racist policies like redlining, displacement, gentrification, and Jim Crow laws.

["What Decolonizing Fashion has to do With #BlackLivesMatter" by Melissa Jun Rowley](#)

Rowley begins by writing that there needs to be a call to action to decolonize everything, but it is easier if we start with decolonizing what we experience with our senses. Rowley highlights Dominique Drakeford, a prominent leader in the movement to decolonize the fashion industry, along with the various organizations that Drakeford has founded.

["What Does it Mean to be for a Place?" by Stephanie B. Borrelle et al.](#)

In this academic journal, Borrelle and other authors explain the differences between Indigenous knowledge and settler-colonial knowledge. Their research calls on personal and lived experiences, arguing that including Indigenous knowledge helps to diversify thinking and thought processes in conservation and ecology fields.

["What Real Inclusivity Should Look Like in the Ethical Fashion Industry" by Celeste Scott](#)

Scott's personal account depicts their childhood and how they would dream of looking like the blonde- and brown-haired white girls in fashion catalogues. Scott argues that the fashion industry has a history of tokenizing biracial models, and an ethical fashion industry should be representative of its diverse consumer base.

["What Rural Jamaican Livelihoods Taught Me about Environmentalism" by Paige Curtis](#)

Curtis writes about the lives that their parents lived in rural Jamaica and although not from personal experience, Curtis feels the same deep sense of respect for the land and its richness as their parents. Curtis explains how the International Monetary Fund's involvement changed Jamaica from an agriculture-centered society to a service economy, privatizing much of the land.

["What the Sustainable Movement is Missing About Privilege" by Sara Radin](#)

Radin acknowledges that in order to practice sustainable fashion, one needs to have the money and time, two resources that go hand in hand with privilege. Radin quotes many experts and sustainable fashion activists who argue that the movement is predominantly being orchestrated by those who are privileged and therefore is also only accessible to those who are privileged.

[“White People Own 98 Percent of Rural Land. Young Black Farmers Want to Reclaim Their Share” by Tom Philpott](#)

Philpott examines how there has been a significant drop in the number of Black farmers. Once emancipation occurred, Black farmers had a difficult time, due to policies in place, to buy and own their own agricultural land. Soul Fire Farm is an organization Philpott writes about that is focused on training the next generation of Black and brown farmers.

[“Why Every Environmentalist Should be Anti-Racist” by Leah Thomas](#)

Thomas asks, “Why is fighting for my humanity considered an optional or special add-on to climate justice?” Thomas writes as a Black environmentalist who has experienced feeling alone while fighting in the racial justice movement and argues that the two movements are linked.

[“Why Race Matters in Determining our Energy Future” by Anthony Giancatarino](#)

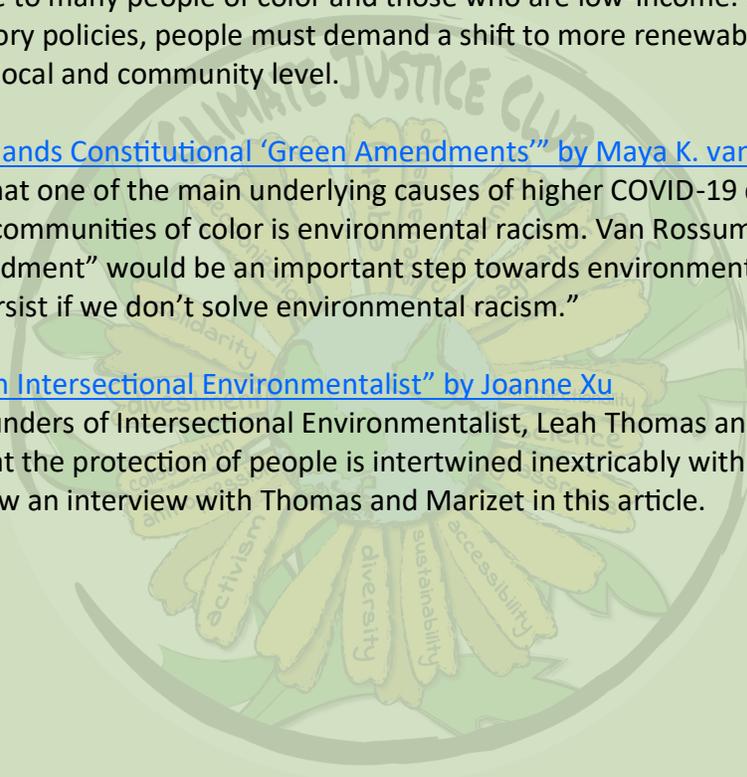
Giancatarino, the director of policy and strategy for The Center of Social Inclusion, addresses the issue that energy is less accessible to many people of color and those who are low-income. Giancatarino believes that to fix these discriminatory policies, people must demand a shift to more renewables, as well as generate renewable energy at a local and community level.

[Why Racial Justice Demands Constitutional ‘Green Amendments’” by Maya K. van Rossum](#)

Van Rossum believes that one of the main underlying causes of higher COVID-19 death rates in Black, Indigenous, and other communities of color is environmental racism. Van Rossum’s research shows that passing a “Green Amendment” would be an important step towards environmental equality, stating, “... racial inequality will persist if we don’t solve environmental racism.”

[“You May Already Be an Intersectional Environmentalist” by Joanne Xu](#)

Xu writes about the founders of Intersectional Environmentalist, Leah Thomas and Diandra Marizet. Their platform recognizes that the protection of people is intertwined inextricably with the protection of the planet. Readers can view an interview with Thomas and Marizet in this article.



# Webinars

## **A Growing Culture**

### [The Juneteenth Broadcast: The #HUNGERFORJUSTICE Series](#)

A Growing Culture's webinar discusses a just food system. The organization held this webinar as a platform for voices from the Black community to discuss a just food system as well as educating those who are unfamiliar with this movement.

## **Biomimicry Institute**

### [Start Where You Are: A Conversation on Uprooting Racism and Creating Systemic Change in STEM](#)

Biomimicry Institute hosts a group of panelists who can speak on their first-hand experiences about being minorities in the STEM field. Panelists provide tangible actions for viewers to take.

## **Conservation Conversations**

### [Environment Justice, Equity, and Inclusion for Indigenous Americans](#)

O'Connor Center for the Rocky Mountain West at the University of Montana's webinar panel (posted by Conservation Conversations) includes Dr. Rosalyn La Pier, Dr. Robin Saha, and Dr. Chad Bishop (moderated by Dr. Jim Lyons). They speak about strategies to combat racism, sexism, and exclusion of BIPOC in conversations, the reasons behind the conversation's lack of engagement with Indigenous Americans; other topics include ways to address climate change, co-existence, and the loss of biodiversity through guidance from Indigenous Americans' knowledge.

## **North American Association for Environmental Education (NAAEE)**

Building a Successful 21<sup>st</sup> Century EE Movement: Accelerating Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion [Part 1](#) and [Part 2](#)

NAAEE hosts a group of panelists who speak about first-hand experiences in their diversity and equity work and offer advice on how to include it in environmental education.

### [Decolonizing Environmental Education: Building Relationships with Indigenous Peoples](#)

NAAEE webinar's guest Angela Mooney D'arcy is the founder of the Sacred Places Institute for Indigenous Peoples. D'arcy speaks to viewers about building capacity of Tribal Nations and Indigenous peoples to protect their natural resources and cultures.

### [Embedding Justice and Equity in Organizations](#)

NAAEE webinar's guest Angela Park is a consultant, researcher, and writer dedicated to helping organizations put social justice and equity at their forefront. Park discusses how viewers can embed social justice and equity in their organizations.

### [Environmental Education and Indigenous Knowledge](#)

NAAEE webinar's guest Megan Bang is an associate professor for Education and Indigenous Studies at Northwestern University. Bang discusses Indigenous philosophies and its intersection with environmental education. Bang hopes that viewers will learn how to create a more inclusive atmosphere within environmental education.

Navigating Difficult Conversations: Creating an Environment for Social Issue Discussions [Part 1](#) and [Part 2](#)  
NAAEE webinar's guest Mary Ellen Daneels is a National Board-Certified Teacher who works with the Illinois Civic Mission Coalition. Daneels talks about the importance of making room for social issue discussions in the classroom: it is simple, every educator is a civics teacher. Daneels provides examples and techniques of how best to converse about difficult and uncomfortable topics in the classroom.

### [NAAEE Conference 2019: Educating for a Just and Sustainable Future](#)

NAAEE's annual conference consists of multiple videos to learn about sustainability and social justice issues in environmental education.

### [Social Justice in Schools](#)

NAAEE webinar's guest Sydney Chaffee is a National Board-Certified Teacher who won the National Teacher of the Year award in 2017. Chaffee discusses why it is important for schools to incorporate social justice.

### [Social Movements in EE: What's the Connection](#)

NAAEE webinar's guest Hahrie Han is the Anton Vonk Associate Professor of Environmental Politics at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Han explains how civic and political engagement, collective action, social change, and democratic revitalization are linked to environmental politics.

### **Sustainable Brooklyn**

#### [WTF is Going on With Agriculture?](#)

Sustainable Brooklyn's webinar includes panelists who talk about the current state of agriculture in BIPOC communities. Panelists discuss what moving forward looks like in this movement and what they hope to see in the future.

### **UC Berkley**

#### [The Intersection of Race and the Environment](#)

Berkley's webinar features Berkley Law Dean Erwin Chemerinsky, Dr. John A. Powell, Dr. Claudia Polsky, and Dr. Charisma Acey who speak about the reasons behind the disproportionate environmental harm on people of color based on their respective research.

### **WEDO**

#### [Radical Futures Roundtable: Young Climate Feminists in Conversation](#)

Women's Environment & Development Organization (WEDO)'s webinar held young feminist panelists Sanam Amin, Frances Roberts-Gregory, Maggie Mapondera, Maria Alejandra Escalante, and Patricia Miranda Wattimena (Moderated by Mara Dolan and Andrea Vega Troncoso) to discuss feminist climate justice, youth leadership, and young climate feminists on the frontlines and in broader movements.

### **Women in Conservation Leadership**

#### [The Women in Conservation Leadership Summit](#)

The National Wildlife Federation's Women in Conservation Leadership Summit focused on racial equity and justice and specifically addressed structural racism in conservation, multiple group identities, power dynamics, and authentic relationships. The Summit had trainings, skill building, networking, and resources for women in the conservation movement. This page includes a link to the Summit agenda. While the Summit was held October 13-15, 2020, this page is provided as a resource for the Women in Conservation Leadership's work and serves as a starting point for navigating the website and potential upcoming seminars.

# Factbooks and Other Resources

## [2020 Pocket Guide to Gender Equality Under the UNFCCC](#)

Women’s Environment & Development Organization (WEDO)’s Pocket Guide (authors: Bridget Burns, Tara Daniel, Women’s Environment and Development Organization, with inputs from Laura Hall, Vera Zhou, Stella Gama, Margaux Granat) provides information on recent UNFCCC proceedings (COP25), as well as past negotiations, regarding gender and its connection to climate change mitigation, technology development, and other themes.

## [Anti-racism in the Outdoors Resource Guide](#)

Dr. Don Rakow’s (Cornell University) and Laura Brown’s (University of Connecticut) resource guide provides lists of organizations, presentations, podcasts, affinity groups, resource lists, books, articles, reports, and more information regarding inclusion, diversity, equity, and access of BIPOC in greenspaces and parks for allies of the BIPOC community.

## [Center for Social Inclusion](#)

Center for Social Inclusion’s report called “Energy Democracy: People Powered Policy: Communities of Color Lead on Climate Change and Solar Energy in Oakland, California,” argues that for community and local based solutions there needs to be policies to back the action.

## [Conservationists of Color Resources Page](#)

Conservationists of Color’s Resources Page provides academic papers, articles, blog posts, videos, and book sources regarding organizational structure, diversity, equity, inclusion, race, privilege, land trust, and the environmental movement, as well as additional tools to educate oneself and others on these social justice issues.

## [Epicurious](#)

Epicurious created a list of books about anti-Black racism and food for readers to engage with and take their learning to the next level.

## [Explorer Mindset](#)

Explorer Mindset’s resources help educators create environments for their students to learn creatively and safely.

## [Gender Equality And Women’s Empowerment In Updated And New Nationally Determined Contributions \(NDCS\)](#)

Women’s Environment & Development Organization (WEDO)’s brief (author: Linda Siegele, JD LLM; reviewed by Bridget Burns and Tara Daniel) explores the New NDCS by countries for references to gender equality and considerations.

## [Google Drive Folder Link](#)

George Washington Carver Bulletins in a Google Folder Link. Multiple guides and recipes highlighting what belonged to Carver, a prominent agricultural scientist and inventor.

### [Indigenous Environmental Network](#)

The Indigenous Environmental Network's presents their Indigenous Principles of Just Transition. The organization would like a just transition to a new system that protects both people and the natural world.

### [Intersectional Environmentalist: Digital Downloads](#)

Intersectional Environmentalist's Digital Downloads provides resources on Transportation Equity, Voter Suppression, Cultural Appropriation, and Intersectional Environmentalism.

### [KCET](#)

KCET's campaign Tending the Wild and Tending Nature is about how humans must live in harmony with the outside world and how Native Americans shaped and worked on the land in the past. This page offers many resources for readers to learn more.

### [New York Times](#)

Journalist Somini Sengupta compiled a page providing links to books and articles on the intersection of racism and climate change.

### [Rodale Institute](#)

Rodale Institute provides free resources to guide those interested and new to organic agriculture.

### [The Air We Breathe: The State of Minnesota's Air Quality 2019](#)

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's (MPCA's) Summary Report (authors: Amanda Jarrett Smith, Ralph Pribble, Fawkes Steinwand) to the MN Legislature on MN air quality in 2019 is one of the required biennial reports of toxic air contaminants present in the state and the MPCA's strategies to combat the emissions.

### [The Impact of the Built Environment on Mental Wellness](#)

Urban Habitat's Discussion Paper on The Impact of the Built Environment on Mental Wellness (author: Mashaël Majid; contributors: Stefani Cox, Ellen Wu) explores the topic of the intersection of the built environment and mental wellness using a race and class lens. This paper provides information on exclusionary land use practices, zoning, the relationship between the physical environment and cognitive health, gentrification and mental health, and the connection between planning and public health. Policy approaches on mitigating these issues are also provided.

### [Toxic Wastes and Race in the United States by the United Church of Christ](#)

The United Church of Christ's report is one proving that people of color are more likely to live near toxic waste sites. The report was created to make those who are being affected to become aware of environmental racism but also pave a path to creating solutions.

### [Wilderness Inquiry](#)

Wilderness Inquiry's page has many resources on the intersection of the environment and race. Find whatever interests you the most!

### [Women's Earth Alliance and Native Youth Sexual Health Network](#)

Violence on the Land, Violence on our Bodies Toolkit created by Women's Earth Alliance and Native Youth Sexual Health Network documents how Native American women and young people are being affected by "extractive industries."