

International Workshop

INSTITUTIONALIZING ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IN POLICY, LAWS AND PRIVATE-SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS

University of Bern, 7-9 September

Workshop Organizers

Christoph Oberlack
Almut Schilling-Vacaflor
Jenny Bischoff
Samuel Brülisauer
Silja Klepp
Jimena Solar
Sarah Steinegger
Gesabel Villar



Photo: Jenny Bischoff.

Preface

The International Workshop 2022 on Environmental Justice took place from 7 to 9 September 2022 at the University of Bern in Switzerland. The overarching topic of the workshop was “Institutionalizing environmental justice in policy, laws and private-sector organizations”. We gratefully acknowledge financial and organizational support from the Fritz Thyssen Foundation, the European Research Council (grant no. 949852), Formas and the EnJust network for organizing the workshop. This report has been prepared for circulation to participants, but is also intended as resource for those interested in the workshop content but who were unable to attend.

In this workshop we aimed to go beyond critical conceptual and empirical analyses of the status quo by shedding light on the question of how environmental justice is or could be institutionalized. We discussed different paths for transformation that could contribute to establish and implement new rules for distributive, procedural and recognitional justice.

Furthermore, in this event we wanted to go beyond the analysis of environmental justice in diverse local and national contexts. As our global political economy and corporate concentration have enabled or exacerbated environmental justice concerns in numerous places, often located in the Global South, we considered it to be important to increasingly discuss such transnational constellations. In particular, we discussed how new public policies, private initiatives or bottom-up processes could lead to an institutionalization of environmental justice at different scales.

The workshop consisted of input presentations and discussions, artistic exhibitions, an excursion and interactive sessions on topics that were defined during the workshop in a bottom-up manner.



Photo: Libertad Chavez Rodriguez.

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01.

Excursion: Radiesli and Teikei coffee



Photo: Samuel Brülisauer

Excursions to Worb, near Bern (organized by Samuel Brülisauer and Sarah Steinegger)

On 7 September the EnJust-Workshop participants made an excursion to the community-supported agriculture project Radiesli in Worb, near Bern, which produces food for the association members in a subscription model. It is based on the principles of solidarity economy and agroecology. Consumers of food from Radiesli are at the same time also producers, as they lend a hand in farming. The joint harvest and products from the farm are distributed to various depositories in the surrounding of Worb and the city of Bern, where members pick their food up.

During our visit we were welcomed very warmly by Radiesli members and had the opportunity to take a tour and learn more about their organizational structure and the way the association produces and shares food.

Radiesli collaborates with Teikei Coffee, which applies a community-supported agriculture model to coffee. Teikei imports coffee from a solidarity economy initiative in Mexico and ships it to Europe on a cargo sailboat. Christoph Walther from Teikei Switzerland gave us a detailed presentation about the way Teikei works together with coffee producers and local communities from Oaxaca, Mexico. He provided us with important insights and critical reflections about the challenges to establish just, sustainable and long-lasting relationships between distant consumer and producer markets.

After inspiring discussions with Radiesli and Teikei members, we were invited to eat and drink products from Radiesli and Teikei and to engage in informal discussions about the thought-provoking insights from the excursion.



Photos: Libertad Chavez Rodriguez and Samuel Brülisauer.

Radiesli and Teikei coffee



Photo: Jenny Bischoff

radiesli: Agriculture is becoming increasingly industrialized, farms are getting bigger, and more and more farmers can no longer imagine how to continue in this direction. With the radiesli we want to try out our own ways. We want to create a place where the relation to the production of food is tangibly possible, where understanding for agriculture arises, and thereby co-determination becomes possible. Together we want to support our farm through financial support and cooperation: an agriculture based on solidarity.

*radiesli: "This is a solidarity-based farming initiative in the Bern area that goes its own way. Grow and cultivate together, harvest and distribute together, exchange and determine together. radiesli softens the dividing line between production and consumption. Whoever joins us spends a few half-days a year in the fields near Worb and helps the farmers and vegetable gardeners wherever hands are needed."
(www.radiesli.org)*



Source: teikeicoffee.org

Teikei: Other projects are already inspired by the Teikei principles and are developing concepts for olive oil from Greece, hemp oil from Germany, chillies from Peru and cocoa from Mexico. All Teikei projects will soon organise themselves through a non-profit network that will provide training and support opportunities. The goal of teikei.global is a new economic model where there are no losers, but where the needs of all stakeholders are fairly considered.

*Teikei: "We are building a community of coffee drinkers who want to enjoy and enable delicious and sustainable coffee. Organized individually or in community, our members buy a coffee subscription and thus give the farmers the security of knowing that their harvest will be paid for and consumed. In return, drinkers enjoy a Mexican bean grown with care and roasted to perfection. In this way, proximity is created and truly fair prices are paid."
(teikeicoffee.org)*



Photos: Libertad Chavez Rodriguez and Samuel Brülisauer.

02.

Presentations

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Panel 1: Environmental justice in the governance of supply chains

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Panel 2: Environmental justice in the cocoa sector: local and global perspectives

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Panel 3: Agroecology, food justice and circular economy

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Panel 4: Environmental justice and transnational sustainability governance

5

Panel 5: Environmental justice in climate adaptation, disaster risk responses and infrastructures



Photos: Samuel Brülisauer and Jenny Bischoff.

Panel 1: Environmental justice in the governance of supply chains

Almut Schilling-Vacaflor, Maria Therese Gustafsson: Institutionalizing environmental justice in the regulation of the soy and beef trade from Brazil? Analyzing the design and implementation of new due diligence laws

Sarah Steinegger, Samuel Brülisauer, Miriam Maeder, Tim Marxen, Frank Mintah, Jimena Solar, Gesabel Villar, Christoph Oberlack: Institutionalizing Environmental Justice in Agri-Food Supply Chains: The Case of Swiss Cheese and Peruvian Cacao Cooperatives

Miriam Maeder: The contribution of inclusive cocoa value chain initiatives to environmental justice for women in Peru

Panel 2: Environmental justice in the cocoa sector: local and global perspectives

Thomas Addoah, Joss Lyons-White: Under what conditions can a 'just' supply chain be achieved in the global cocoa sector?

Trent Blare, Luca Zambrino, Percy Peralta, Grace Palacios: Are environmental and social justice goals mutually exclusive? Exploring inclusive businesses in Peru's cacao and coffee sectors

Tim Marxen: Environmental justice perspectives in the context of global cacao value chains – a case study in Piura, Peru

Panel 3: Agroecology, food justice and circular economy

Patrick Bottazzi, Sébastien Boillat: Agroecological territories: what potential for environmental justice in sub-Saharan Africa?

Birgit Hoinle: Food Justice in public school catering?

Madlen Kobi: Circular Economy and Environmental Justice: Opposing climate injustices through reusing building materials in Europe

Panel 4: Environmental justice and transnational sustainability governance

Alina Brad, Jonas Hein: Towards Transnational Environmental Justice struggles? Sustainability certification, transnational agrobusiness and indigenous peasant resistance on Sumatra

Sergio Sauer: Land and nature appropriation: green grabbing and social-environmental (in)justice in Brazil

Kiri Olivia Santer: Negotiating the EU's carbon border tax: economic competitiveness and regulatory constraints in an era of global heating

Panel 5: Environmental justice in climate adaptation, disaster risk responses and infrastructures

Anna Rudloff and Hartmut Fünfgeld: Justice implications of the production and circulation of knowledge as part of societal responses to disaster risks

Jinat Hossain: Local crisis, global demand: The climate change adaptation and shrimp cultivation in the Sundarbans delta of Bangladesh

Valentin Reinhardt: Insufficient Consideration of Environmental Justice Aspects during Discussions on the Air Traffic Noise Distribution

03.

Artistic Exhibitions



Photos: Libertad Chavez Rodriguez and Jenny Bischoff.





Photo: Jenny Bischoff

Interrelated crises in the Anthropocene: Burning forests and eroding coasts

Organizers: Barbara Dombrowski and Silja Klepp

In this artistic exploration, we want to look at the interconnectedness of human actions, the resulting socio-ecological consequences, and the environmental history of the Messina region in Sicily. The exhibition illustrates interrelated human interventions in coastal and mountainous areas. Entrenched with unsustainable development pathways, one way to combat the existing consequences of these interventions is to renew our understanding of growth and development and to gain a more relational view of human-environment interactions.

In the Messina region, a permanent environmental and coastal crisis has developed. Coastal erosion and decay is met repeatedly with hard infrastructures of concrete, often in the mode of crisis management and emergency governance. These concrete infrastructures in turn lead to decay and erosion.

Climate change is aggravating the already strenuous situation. The reasons for coastal erosion are manifold and must also be sought in the mountains and rivers. Since the 1960s, many rivers and stream courses have been concreted over to improve water management; however, it prevented the transport of sediment to the beaches, which created the erosion of the beaches, and consequently, hard infrastructure became the standard answer to such problems.

The long-term cooperation between photographer Barbara Dombrowski (www.barbaradombrowski.com) and Silja Klepp, cultural anthropologist and geographer, elaborates on the relational, manifold crises that determine current human-environment relations in Sicily and elsewhere. From diverse perspectives, we hope to create an interactive understanding of human-environment-relations, overcoming the nature/human divide, and open up possibilities for transformative action.

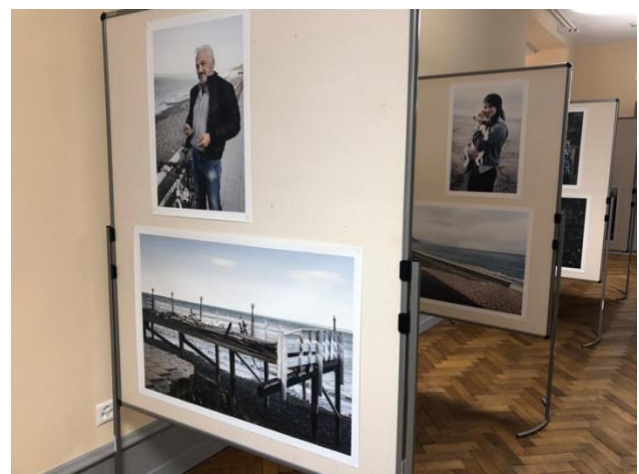


Photo: Jenny Bischoff

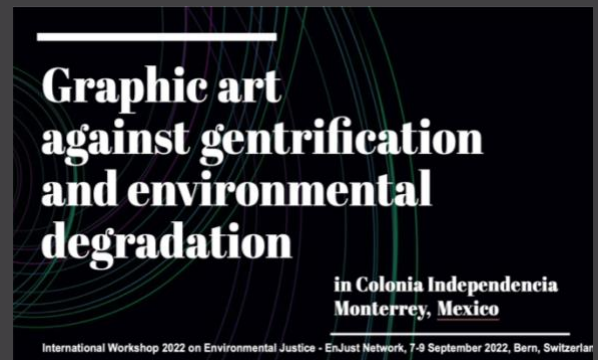
Graphic art against gentrification and environmental degradation in the Colonia Independencia in Monterrey, Mexico

Organizer: Libertad Chavez-Rodriguez

Libertad Chavez Rodriguez presented a graphic collection of artistic productions, such as graffiti murals, stickers and other graphic artworks, which have emerged in a remarkable way from the resistance movement against gentrification and the territorial and socio-environmental degradation of the centrally located neighborhoods Independencia, Tanques and América in the city of Monterrey.

This is a community-based movement of neighbors of the Loma Larga (long hill) area, against the territorial and cultural dispossession and progressive displacement of its inhabitants, the loss of flora and fauna, and the massive reduction of filtration and water catchment areas, due to the projection and construction of mega urban infrastructure projects. These include a proposed road infrastructure project that interconnects the municipalities of Monterrey and San Pedro, and a religious project in progress called the Misericordia memorial, which includes a monumental cross and a recreational tourist corridor at the top of the hill.

The movement shares a broad definition of climate justice, which addresses climate change beyond the discussion of greenhouse gas emissions at the international level, to integrate crucial aspects of the socio-political configuration of differentiated social vulnerabilities, to the impacts of climate change at the local level, including patterns of territorial change, environmental degradation, and urban sprawl without recognition of the right to the city, including a healthy and balanced environment.



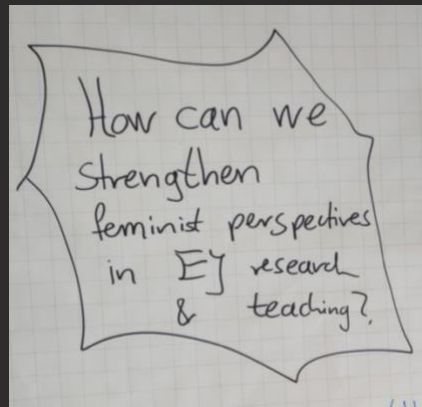
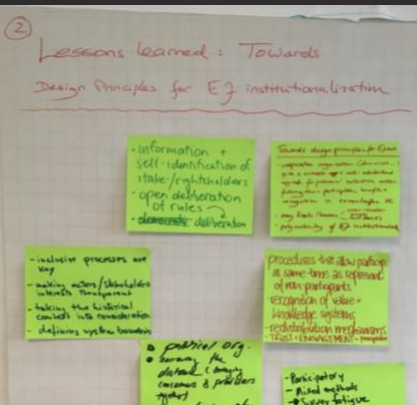
Photos: Libertad Chavez Rodriguez

Libertad Chavez-Rodriguez on her work:

“This proposal to bring the struggle for environmental justice in Colonia Independencia to the EnJust meeting arises from my involvement in this resistance movement in two ways: first, as a member of the collective of activist scholars Académixs de Monterrey 43 that has supported the organized neighbors by raising the awareness of the case of environmental injustice to the public opinion and among the catholic ecclesiastical authorities, through periodic publications, press conferences and meetings with authorities to discuss the case; and, second, as a neighbor of Colonia Independencia and member of the resistance neighborhood committee (Junta de vecinos en resistencia Independencia, Tanques y America).”

04.

Interactive Sessions



Photos: Samuel Brülisauer, Christoph Oberlack, Birgit Hoinle, Jenny Bischoff.

Session 1: Institutionalizing EJ in the public and private governance of agri-food supply chains, part 1

Presentation of documentary: “Rich man’s coffee, poor man’s coffee: dilemmas of adapting in an unjust food production system” by Celia Ruiz de Oña Plaza (ca. 45’)

The idea behind the documentary was to go beyond academic ways of communication, and to recognize the lives, effort, and struggle of Mexican coffee farmers. The documentary recovers their voices: What are their motivations for and feelings about coffee farming? Many farmers do not only see coffee production as an economic activity, but also as a way of life.

The documentary is set near Ahuacatlan and the Tacana Volcano in Chiapas, Mexico, where 200,00 campesino and indigenous families make a living from coffee farming. 80% of them plant coffee on small plots of 1-2 ha. Despite struggling to turn a profit, the farmers are committed to preserving the Montana Azul brand of the coffee they are producing, and want to make an economic

contribution to their state and country.

In the interviews, the farmers talked about problems they have been facing such as the loss of their production due to the coffee leaf rust. They described this experience as demoralizing. Attempts to control the disease with chemicals are expensive and conflict with organic farming principles. Interviewees also explained that the effects of climate change have fostered the coffee rust, which emerges in rising temperatures. Now farmers try to grow more resistant varieties to pests.

The interviewees also talked about challenges such as volatile prices in coffee supply chains, a lack of support by the Mexican state and the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, as the borders, shops, and customs posts were closed. Recently, the government has started a program called ‘Life, Coffee, and Agroecology’, and encourages farmers to take up agroforestry for combatting climate change, but the farmers are skeptical about the shade tree species being introduced and their compatibility with coffee.



Photos: Libertad Chavez Rodriguez, screenshot documentary.

Quotes from the discussion about the documentary:

“The objective of this workshop is to deal with supply chains and make the whole commercialization of these commodities more just. One of the problems is knowledge exchange, and also to be able to connect these people with people here in a fairer way”.

“I was impressed by the film, it was extremely moving and professionally done, and very informative. The film also conveys very beautifully a lot of the fundamental justice issues that we are discussing here. What comes out extremely strongly is that we need to listen to the producers themselves, not having a mediated discourse [...] In our very concerned sustainability circles, we often have an enthusiasm for organic, but we have to think about how it might compromise a crop if pests come in, and how this affects the growers’ cultural and traditional heritage.”

“For me, what is most important that you showed, is the cultural aspect of these people; that they have their own tradition, they are strongly connected with the land and the crop. One man said he speaks to the trees [...]. I think that we can learn from them. And scientists could find solutions to fit their problems, but you have to go and listen to them; and that’s what you did in your movie.”

Session 2: Extractivism and Environmental Justice

This group first discussed different definitions and types of extractivism and the distributional, recognition and procedural injustices that have often been associated with extractivist activities (e.g., mining, agribusiness, fossil fuels).

Thereafter, the following questions were discussed:

1. Who profits and who loses in the context of extractivism (from an EJ perspective)?
2. Which criteria could help for reducing negative impacts and developing more just extractive politics?
3. How do ecological and social questions stick together?
4. Is there an option to take back the commodities to the Global North?
5. How is the correlation between extractivism and autocratic systems?

The participants of this session stated that groups such as finance institutions, international organizations, national elites and autocratic systems, multinational companies and consumers tend to benefit from extractivism. In contrast, affected communities, future generations and the environment largely suffer from negative impacts and injustices.

In this session participants stated that we need alternatives both in the Global North and in the Global South. We should foster political and systemic changes that go beyond individual responsibilities. For reducing extractivism in the Global South, alternative sources of income need to be created and we need a shift towards a “well-being economy”. Furthermore, just supply chains should be discussed on eye level and it is important to have dialogue and mobilization within the contexts where adverse impacts arise.

Thursday, 8th September				
11.15-12.30	Session 1: Institutionalizing EJ in the governance of agri-food value chains (part 1, documentary by Celia Ruiz) Facilitator: C. Oberlack	Session 2: Extractivism and Environmental Justice Facilitator: S. Frey		
14.00-15.15	Session 3: Institutionalizing EJ in the governance of agri-food value chains (part 2) Facilitator: A. Schilling-Vacaflor	Session 4: EJ in the Global North Facilitator: H. Fünfgeld	Session 5: Agroecology, foodscapes Facilitator: collective	Session 6: Understanding Drivers of Environmental (In)Justice Facilitator: J. Hein
15.45-17.00	Session 7: Theorizing Environmental Justice Facilitator: F. Dünckmann	Session 8: EJ and Biodiversity Facilitator: J. Lyons-White	Session 9: Transformative research, science-policy-practice, practicing EJ research, decolonization Facilitator: T. Blare	
Friday, 9th September				
9.15-10.30	Session 10: Design principles for institutions that govern transnational value chains and landscapes (e.g. coffee, cocoa) Facilitator: C. Oberlack	Session 11: Transdisciplinary tools for EJ, role of researchers as activists Facilitator: M. Kobi	Session 12: Gender and Environmental Justice Facilitator: B. Hoinle	

Table: Overview of Breakout sessions.

Session 3: Institutionalizing Environmental Justice in the Governance of Agri-Food Value Chains, part 2

The participants of this session discussed about the guiding questions of this workshop in the context of agri-food supply chains. The question of how to deal with the situation where environmental injustices emerge locally, but relevant governance arrangements are located at multiple scales. Where and how we can draw the boundaries of our research in such complex situations? While single researchers should be transparent about their scale choices, teams and networks can be useful for working on more comprehensive studies on governance systems, which distinguish between systemic aspects and governance spaces and account for a multiplicity of contexts and actor constellations.

Another challenge of doing research on environmental justice in transnational contexts or at different scales is that the concept of environmental justice is largely subjective, relational and context-specific. Hence, further discussion on how to theorize and study environmental issues across different scales and places is needed.

The group then addressed the question of how environmental justice could be better institutionalized and mainstreamed into public policies, among them domestic laws and EU regulations. Participants stated that such laws need to find a middle ground between global standards and local/regional notions of environmental justice. For institutionalizing environmental justice, the participation of social movements, civil society actors and rightsholders in policy-making processes is key. This process should be experimental and iterative, fostered by constant learning.

Among the key take-aways from this session were that scholars of environmental justice should not only focus on conflicts fueled by injustices, but also keep a close eye on policy-making processes, institutional designs and the implementation and consequences of governance instruments.

Session 4: Environmental Justice in the Global North

This group stated that it is important to be attentive to justice issues between the Global North and Global South and to study and aim to foster environmental justice in local settings in the Global North, for instance related to local climate mitigation and adaptation strategies.

The debate revolved around the questions of what exactly to study (e.g., develop environmental justice criteria, analyze public discourses – *is injustice present in the silent voices?*) and how to position oneself in such scenarios (researcher, research-activist). The group picked up the latter question on the role of researchers, asking whether they tend to have blind spots when receiving major funds and how sensitive researchers are for justice issues. The participants of this session concluded that the following important tasks can be fulfilled by environmental justice scholars:

- creating transparency for (concealed) dependencies and power relations
- make unheard voices visible in environmental justice discussions
- use academia for gaining an active voice and shaping debates
- use professional communication strategies.

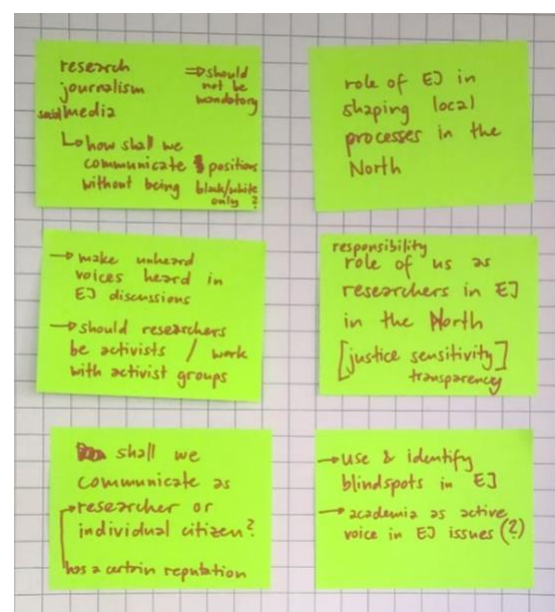


Photo: workshop participant.

Selected Key Take-Aways from Breakout Sessions 5-8

5

Session 5: Agroecology and foodscapes

- Justice can be achieved through agroecology, as it is not only a practice, but also a social movement fighting for human rights.
- Big companies such as Syngenta are increasingly working with agroecology, but depoliticizing this approach and reducing it to precision farming.
- Work of women producing food in gardens (=closer to home than the field) is often not recognized as work.
- Rather than idealizing traditional / indigenous knowledge and saying 'they know it all and better than we do', we should share responsibilities.

7

Session 7: Theorizing Environmental Justice

- Much previous research has studied environmental justice conflicts.
- While conflicts are often needed to transform injustices, violent conflicts could be reduced by fostering the institutionalization of environmental justice (e.g., democratization, empowerment, mainstreaming environmental justice in policy-making).
- The group then discussed experiences of connecting environmental justice frameworks with other theories (e.g., intersectionality, practice theory, power analysis, neo-marxist theories, political ecology).

6

Session 6: Understanding Drivers of Environmental (In)justice

- Studying the drivers of environmental justice requires the examination of processes at and across multiple scales .
- Weak representation at domestic scales leads to exclusionary policies.
- Policy fragmentation and a lack of cross-scalar linkages can also contribute to injustices.
- It is important to look at power relations, contested knowledge and materialist inequalities for explaining how environmental (in)justice emerges.

8

Session 8: Environmental Justice and Biodiversity

- Rights of the more-than-human and what it means for conservation, territories and polycentric governance.
- Conservation for whom and who decides what is conservation?
- Decolonizing environmental justice also means to acknowledge that in western societies we also have relational knowledges.
- There is a need to recognize that conservation is anchored in colonial historical contexts and dominating elite views. For institutionalizing environmental justice, neoliberal conservation guiding principles must be overcome.

Selected Key Take-Aways from Breakout Sessions 9-12

9

- **Session 9: Transformative research, science-policy-practice, practicing EJ research, decolonization**
- Reflection about positionality as practitioner and researcher at the same time
- Aim: participatory, emancipatory science, work with transdisciplinary methods, transformative research
- Processes are often more important than the product; transformation of thinking and reflection with communities or people we work with
- How to draw a line between being a researcher and doing transformative activities?

11

Session 11: Transdisciplinary tools FOR Environmental Justice

- The session organizers Yvonne Kunz, Madlen Kobi, Judith Bopp and Jeanne Féaux de la Croix introduced their own experiences with transdisciplinary (TD) research
- Jeanne: "I understand transdisciplinarity as a form of research in which people outside the formal sciences co-shape the research process, on as equal terms as possible. Knowledge production is rarely an end in itself; this research concept aims towards more equitable and peaceful life on Earth."
- Within the EnJust network there is a working group on TD. Please feel free to join!

10

Session 10: Design principles for institutions that govern transnational value chains and landscapes

- Would EJ design principles need similar extensive research as commons?
- Go beyond deconstructing power struggles, while acknowledging that it is difficult to suggest answers or solutions
- How can we distinguish justice from actors' interests?
- 3 moral points of view = utilitarian (if it maximizes utility among actors) + social contracts (between actors, rules) + rights based approach (duties and benefits)

12

Session 12: Gender and Environmental Justice

- Neo-colonialism, traditional gender construction, ideas about women as environmental safeguards and power asymmetries shape gender relations
- Important to visibilize leading role of women (e.g., in social movements)
- We need new narratives and new masculinity (e.g., education, media, music)
- Strengthening feminist perspectives in EJ research & teaching: making feminist theories, knowledge and methodologies more accessible, integrate artistic approaches and humor, use tools from literature and TED talks

05.

Follow-Up



Photo: Almut Schilling-Vacaflor.

**4th ENJUST Network Meeting:
International Workshop on Environmental Justice
in San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas, Mexico**

**Environmental Justice and violence:
Resistances, articulations, and intersections**
Key concepts: environmental violence and environmental justice

2-6 October 2023
Save the date!

Call for session proposals: will circulate out soon!
Call for participants: will circulate at the end of the year

We kindly invite you to propose sessions on related topics included but not limited to sources and forms of violence in the field of environmental justice, such as:

- Violence as legality/illegality (corruption, human right to a healthy environment)
- Symbolic violence, Structural violence
- Extreme violence (extermination, forced disappearance, necropolitics)
- Patriarchal/machist/intersectional forms of violence
- Violence and resistance in urban environments
- Global North-South violence
- Resistances, agencies, networks, strategies, responses: how to overcome violence (art, methodologies)
- Beyond violence: hope building strategies; role of critical, situated, involved academia
- Global warming/climate change impacts as slow violence



Photo: Workshop organizers of the EnJust Workshop 2023: Libertad Chavez Rodriguez (left) and Celia Ruiz de Oña Plaza (right); here together with Silja Klepp (middle).

Action Plan – Joining the EnJust Network

If you are interested in joining the EnJust Network please see enjust.net or contact Jenny Bischoff at enjust@geographie.uni-kiel.de.

Upcoming activities of the network:

- The network is currently organizing a survey about the perspectives of its members regarding the network and their wishes, perspectives, interests etc.
- Christoph Oberlack and Lasse Loft plan to organize additional activities on the topic “Guiding principles of institutionalization of EJ, incl. governance interactions”
- Silja Klepp and Philipp Späth plan to organize further exchange and meetings on “EJ and/in the Global North in local settings”
- EnJust members are invited to join the “Group for Transdisciplinary research for EJ”
- Jinat Hossain and Birgit Hoinle will prepare a reflection paper on feminist perspectives in EJ research and teaching. Please contact them if you are interested in contributing to this topic.

About EnJust:

„We are a vibrant network that raises awareness for issues of environmental justice and strengthens the democratic participation of those affected by environmental problems. We connect actors from research, policy and planning, and civil society. We believe that research should address real, pressing challenges and be undertaken in collaborative ways with partners and stakeholders. We create analogue and digital spaces of communication and initiate collaborative research.[...]”

Specifically, the EnJust-network wants to encourage innovative research, multi-stakeholder dialogue and effective action on the following questions of environmental and climate justice:

- *Who or what is experiencing new or exacerbated forms of injustice as a result of rapid climate and/or environmental change?*
- *Which policies, which social and economic processes – at which scales can contribute to more just ways of sharing the burden of climate and environmental change?*
- *What are innovative ways of communicating both environmental injustice as well as justice-based responses to climate and environmental crises?” (enjust.net)*



Financial and organizational support:



Contacts

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