



# THE HOPE SEMINAR

RESPONDING TO CREATION IN CRISIS

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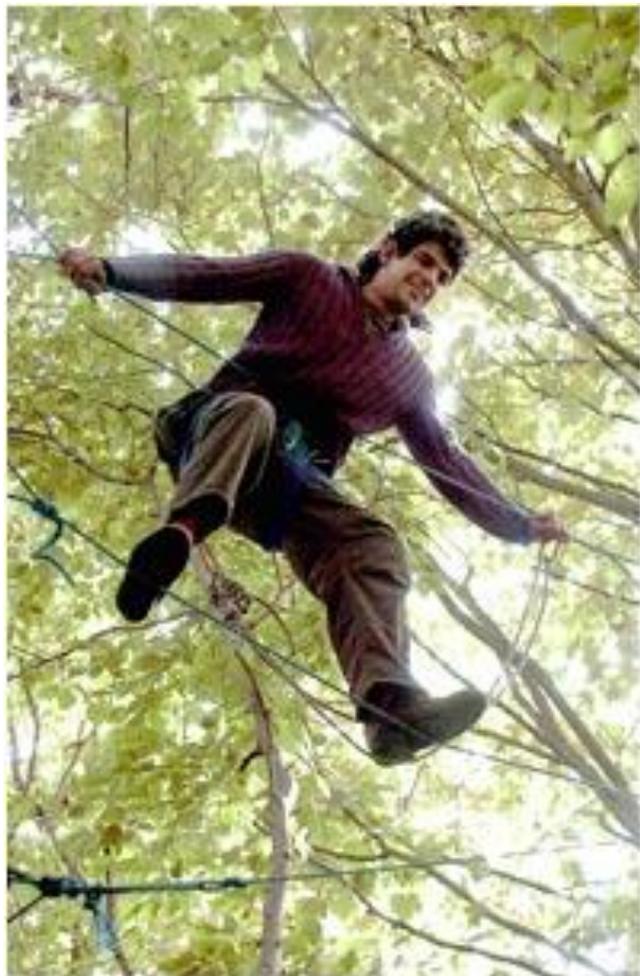
SAT 17 AUGUST 6.30PM

## Environmental Justice

Simon Kingham

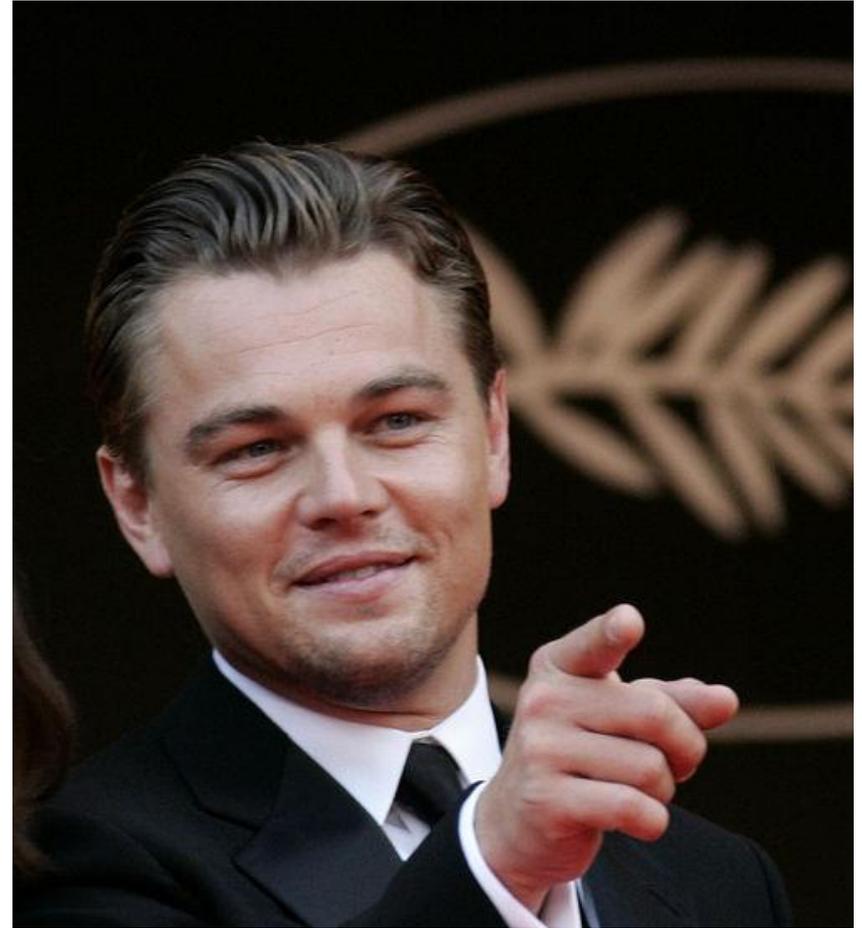
# Environmental activism

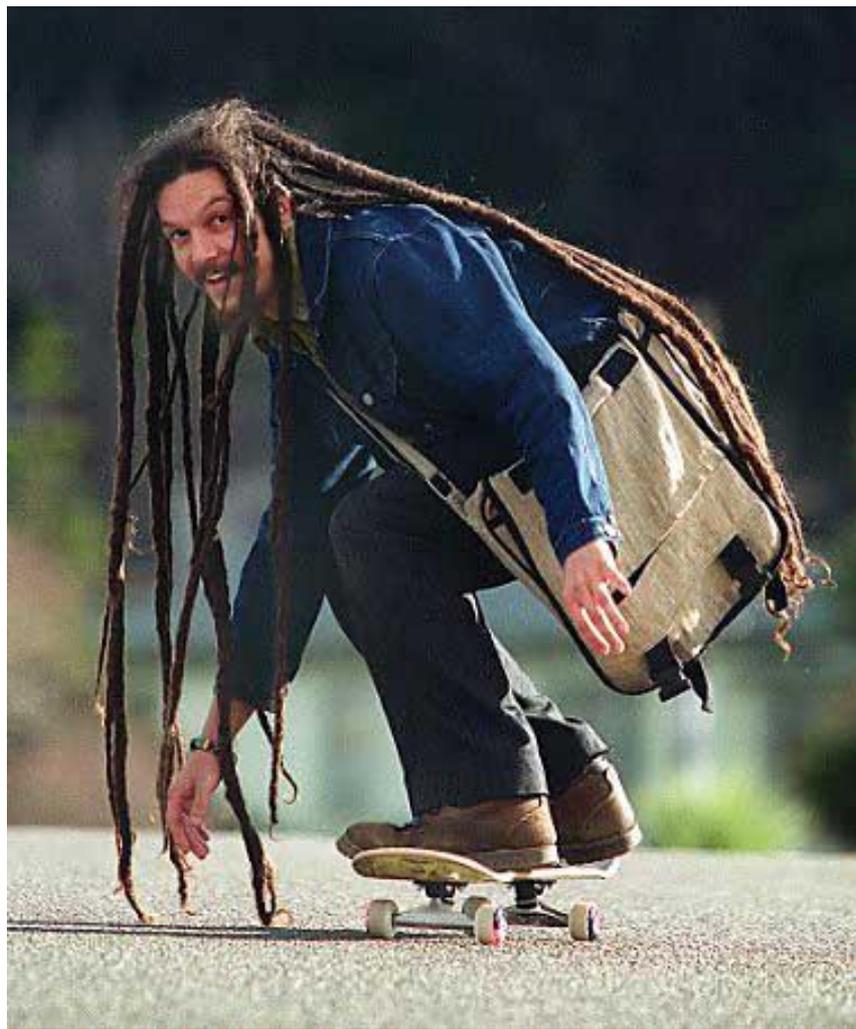
- What words would describe a stereotypical environmental activist?



# Famous environmentalists

- Name some famous Environmental activists?





What about?



What about?



Should Christians care about the environment?

# How green is God?

- *God saw all that he had made, and it was very good (Gen 1:31)*
- *The Lord God took the man and put him in the garden of Eden to work it and take care of it (Gen 2:15)*
- *The earth is the Lord's and everything in it (Psalm 24:1)*
- *The time has come for judging the dead and for rewarding your servants the prophets and your saints and those who reverence your name, both small and great – and for destroying those who destroy the earth (Rev 11:18)*
- Conclusion – we should care about the environment

# Environmental Justice

*“Equal access to a clean environment and equal protection from possible environmental harm irrespective of race, income, class, or any other differentiating feature of socioeconomic status” - Cutter (1995)*

- Originated in protests in the 1980s by community groups in the USA against the repeated siting of polluting factories and waste sites in predominantly black neighbourhoods and indigenous peoples' reservations

## **TOXIC WASTES AND RACE** In The United States

**A National Report on the Racial and Socio-Economic  
Characteristics of Communities  
with Hazardous Waste Sites**

**COMMISSION FOR RACIAL JUSTICE**  
United Church of Christ  
©1987





# A Spatially Informed Analysis of Environmental Justice: Analyzing the Effects of Gerrymandering and the Proximity of Minority Populations to U.S. Superfund Sites

David E. Kramar , Aaron Anderson, Hayley Hilfer, Karen Branden, and John J. Gutrich

Published Online: 1 Feb 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.1089/env.2017.0031>

*there is a statistically significant relationship where race becomes “whiter” and less “African American” as the Euclidean distance increases from superfund sites*

LETTER • OPEN ACCESS • IOPSELECT

## Which came first, people or pollution? Assessing the disparate siting and post-siting demographic change hypotheses of environmental injustice

Paul Mohai<sup>1,3</sup> and Robin Saha<sup>2</sup>

Published 18 November 2015 • © 2015 IOP Publishing Ltd

[Environmental Research Letters](#), [Volume 10](#), [Number 11](#)

[Focus on Environmental Justice: New Directions in International Research](#)

*We conclude that racial discrimination and sociopolitical explanations (i.e., the proposition that siting decisions follow the 'path of least resistance') best explain present-day inequities.*

# Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space

## A GIS–Environmental Justice Analysis of Particulate Air Pollution in Hamilton, Canada

Michael Jerrett, Richard T Burnett, Pavlos Kanaroglou, more...

[Show all authors](#) ▾

First Published June 1, 2001 | Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.1068/a33137>

*House price, income and unemployment were all significant predictors of exposure*

# Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space

## An Environmental Justice Analysis of British Air Quality

Gordon Mitchell, Danny Dorling

First Published May 1, 2003 | Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.1068/a35240>

- *Communities that have access to fewest cars tend to suffer from the highest levels of air pollution, whereas those in which car ownership is greatest enjoy the cleanest air.*
- *Those communities that are most polluted and which also emit the least pollution tend to be amongst the poorest in Britain.*



Available online at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)



Geoforum 39 (2008) 980–993

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GEOFORUM

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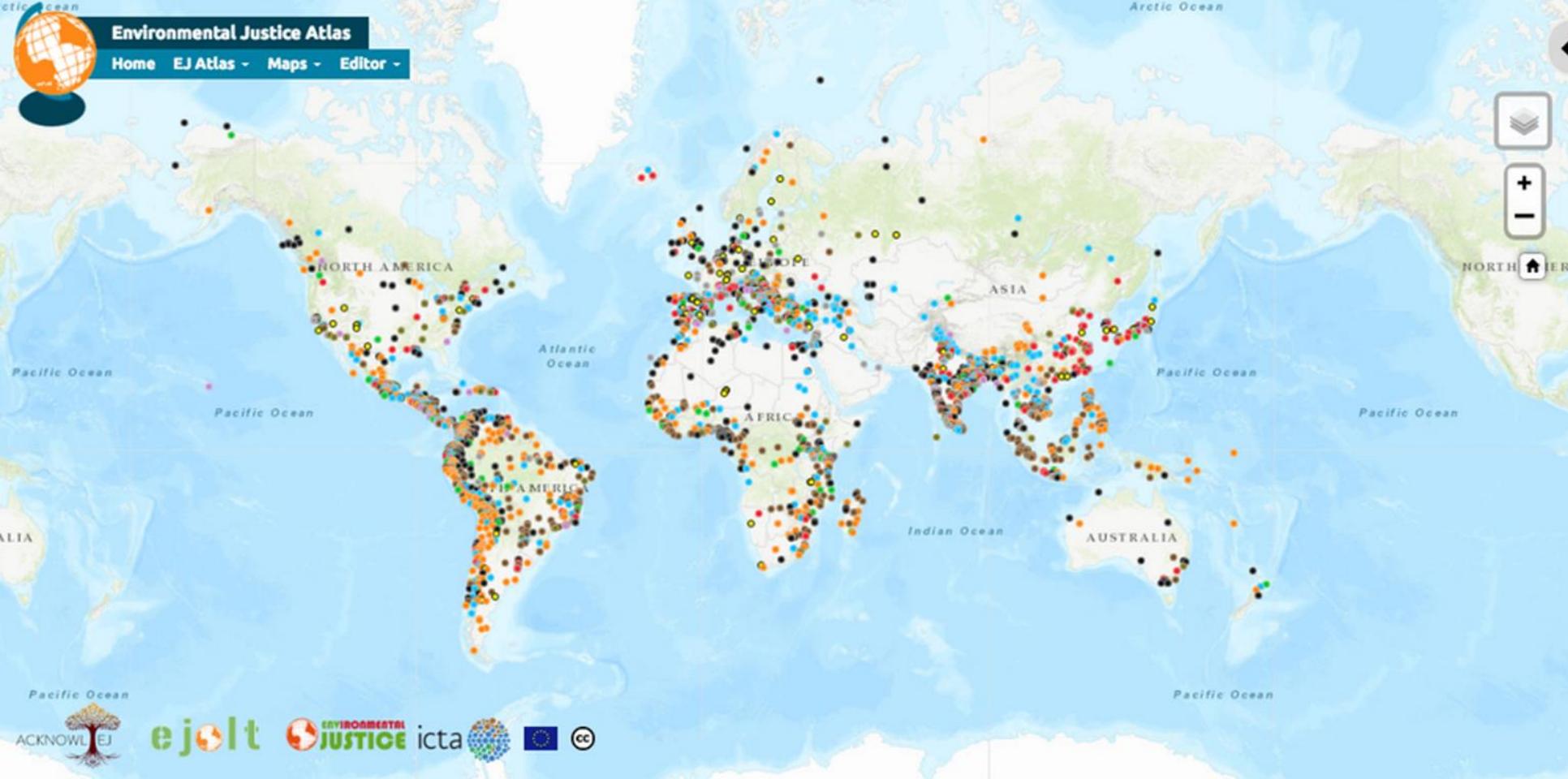
[www.elsevier.com/locate/geoforum](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/geoforum)

# Environmental inequalities in New Zealand: A national study of air pollution and environmental justice

Jamie Pearce \*, Simon Kingham

*GeoHealth Laboratory, Department of Geography, University of Canterbury, Private Bag 4800, Christchurch 8020, New Zealand*

- *outdoor pollution levels are higher in socially deprived areas and neighbourhoods with a high proportion of low income households.*



The Environmental Justice Atlas is a collection of cases of communities struggling for environmental justice around the world. <https://ejatlas.org/>

**Examining the environmental justice of  
sea level rise and storm tides in New Zealand**

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A thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements  
for the Degree of Master of Science in Geography  
in the University of Canterbury

by Paul Moth

2008

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*“the distribution of risk to coastal flooding is disproportionately higher in environmentally vulnerable places, such as coastal urban low-lying areas, and among socially vulnerable populations, such as Pacific peoples, people aged 65 and over, and people of low-income and high deprivation.”*

# Access to Environmental Justice for Maori

*2017 Yearbook of New Zealand Jurisprudence, Special Issue on Access to Justice for Maori, pp. 141-181*

33 Pages • Posted: 5 Jan 2018

[Catherine J. Iorns Magallanes](#)

Victoria University of Wellington - Faculty of Law

Date Written: July 1, 2017



**Dr Claire Charters**

Dr Claire Charters is Associate Professor in the University of Auckland Law School

IDEASROOM

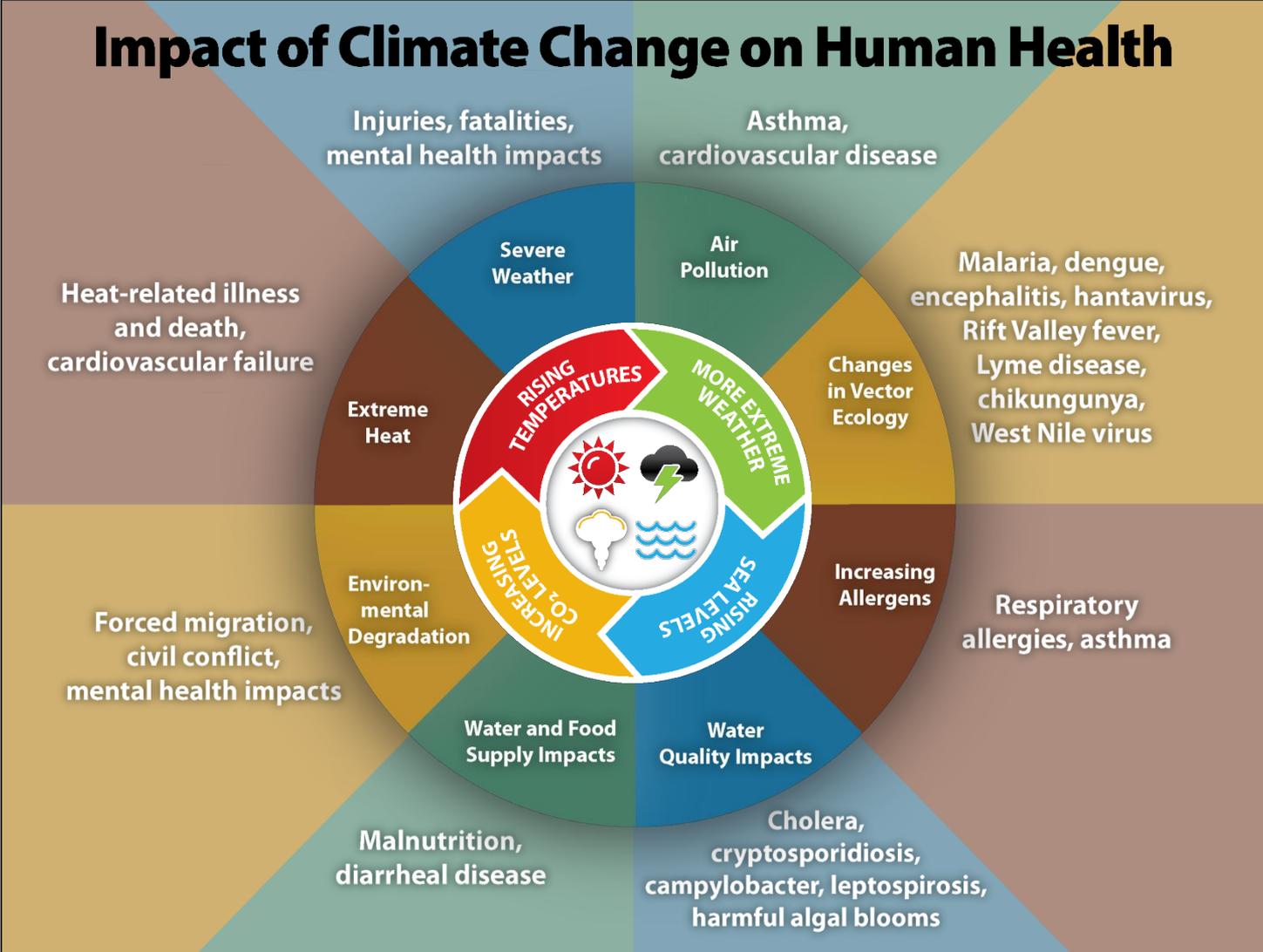
# Ihumātao: NZ breaching human rights obligations

***The UN has asked the Government to stop the development of Ihumātao. Until then, NZ is in breach of its international human rights responsibilities.***

Friday was the UN-designated international day of Indigenous Peoples. However, there is no cause for celebration on Ihumātao.

In March this year, the leading UN human rights watchdogs on Indigenous peoples' rights and housing urged New Zealand "that all necessary interim measures be taken to halt the alleged violations and prevent their re-occurrence". This means the UN has asked the Government to stop the development of Ihumātao.

# Impact of Climate Change on Human Health



Injuries, fatalities,  
mental health impacts

Asthma,  
cardiovascular disease

Heat-related illness  
and death,  
cardiovascular failure

Severe  
Weather

Air  
Pollution

Malaria, dengue,  
encephalitis, hantavirus,  
Rift Valley fever,  
Lyme disease,  
chikungunya,  
West Nile virus

Extreme  
Heat

Changes  
in Vector  
Ecology

Forced migration,  
civil conflict,  
mental health impacts

Environ-  
mental  
Degradation

Increasing  
Allergens

Respiratory  
allergies, asthma

Water and Food  
Supply Impacts

Water  
Quality Impacts

Malnutrition,  
diarrheal disease

Cholera,  
cryptosporidiosis,  
campylobacter, leptospirosis,  
harmful algal blooms

## Global development

# Climate change will hit poor countries hardest, study shows

Drought-prone areas will become drier and wet tropical regions wetter, says Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Global development is supported by

**BILL & MELINDA**  
GATES foundation

About this content



706

John Vidal

Friday 27 September 2013 00:01 BST



## How does climate change impact people living in poverty?

The environmental effects of climate change have major consequences for people all around the world. People living in poverty are most vulnerable, especially those who live in low-lying coastal areas such as islands in the Pacific. Climate change makes life harder and more dangerous for them, and adds to existing problems like food insecurity and water scarcity.

We've already seen that droughts, cyclones and floods are more frequent, destroying homes and livelihoods. Seasons are less predictable and crops are failing, pushing millions into hunger. Sea levels are rising, forcing women, men and children to leave their homes and land.

The social and economic impacts of climate change are making it more difficult for people to enjoy their basic human rights, including those related to food, health, water, housing and adequate standard of living.

<https://www.worldvision.org.nz/about/faqs/%E2%80%8Bhow-does-climate-change-impact-people-living-in-p/>

# Quick facts: How climate change affects people living in poverty

April 10, 2018

<https://www.mercycorps.org/articles/climate-change-affects-poverty>

130 Oxfam Briefing Paper

6 July 2009

## Suffering the Science

Climate change, people, and poverty

[https://www.oxfam.org.nz/sites/default/files/reports/Suffering\\_Science\\_Oxfam.pdf](https://www.oxfam.org.nz/sites/default/files/reports/Suffering_Science_Oxfam.pdf)



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## Climate change and poverty

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Climate change and poverty** link a process and a condition that are interrelated. While [climate change](#) and [global warming](#) affect the [natural environment](#), especially [agriculture](#), it also [affects humans](#). Climate change globally impacts [poverty](#), particularly in low-income communities.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate\\_change\\_and\\_poverty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change_and_poverty)

Urban environment

## **Close proximity to alcohol outlets is associated with increased serious violent crime in New Zealand.**

Day P<sup>1</sup>, Breetzke G, Kingham S, Campbell M.

### **⊖ Author information**

1 GeoHealth Laboratory, Department of Geography, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand. peter.day@canterbury.ac.nz

- *There were significant negative associations between distance (access) to licensed outlets and the incidence of serious violent offences with greater levels of violent offending recorded in areas with close access to any licensed premises compared to those areas with least access.*
- *The quintile of areas having the greatest rates of violent offences also had the highest level of deprivation with the opposite being true for those areas with the lowest violent offence rates*

# **Crime doubles close to liquor outlets**

## **Obesity-promoting food environments and the spatial clustering of food outlets around schools.**

Day PL<sup>1</sup>, Pearce J.

### **Author information**

- 1 Department of Geography, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand.  
peter.day@canterbury.ac.nz

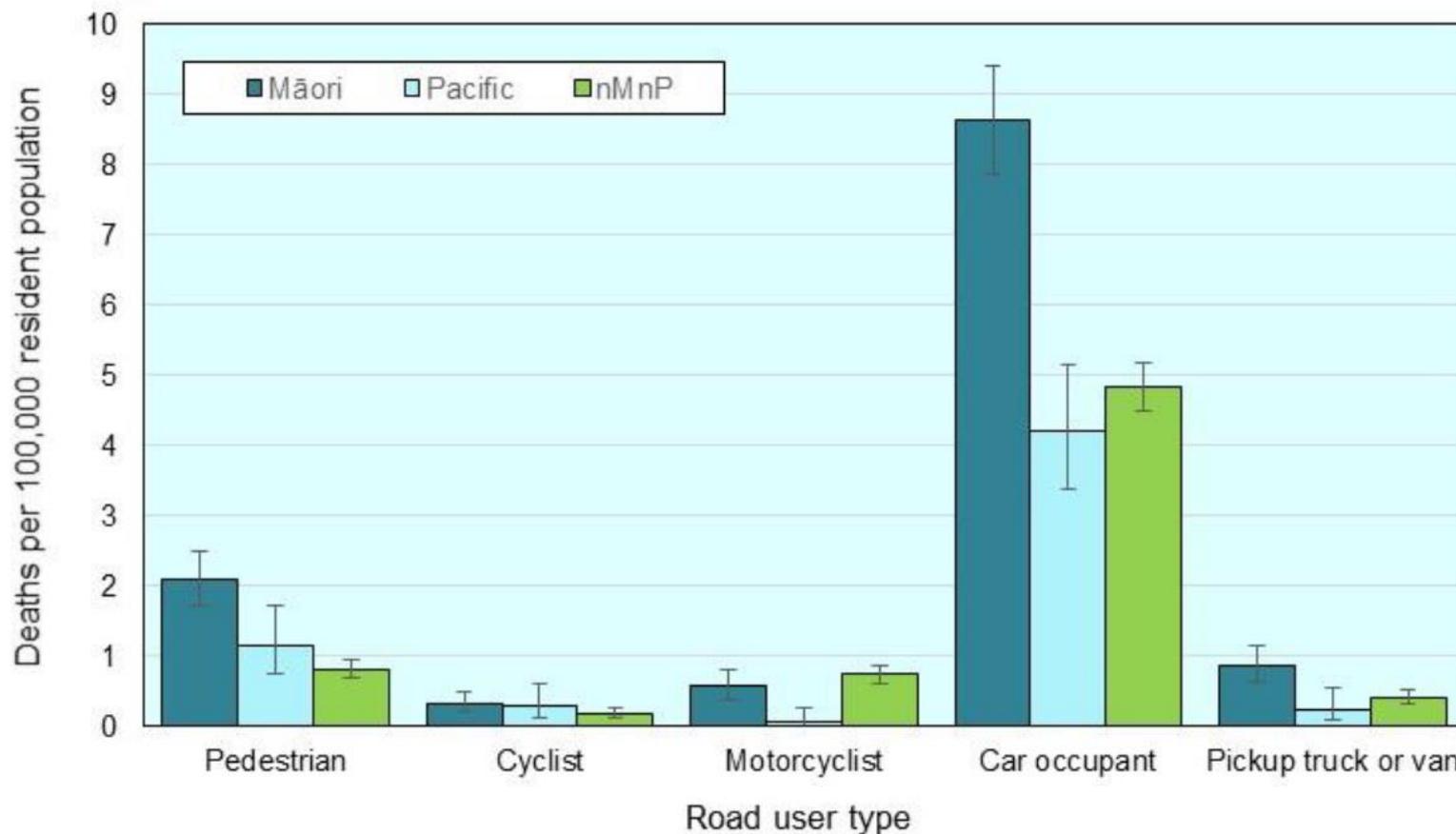
*Food environments in New Zealand within walking proximity to schools are characterized by a high density of fast-food outlets and convenience stores, particularly in more-socially deprived settings.*

## **Call to restrict junk-food sale near schools**

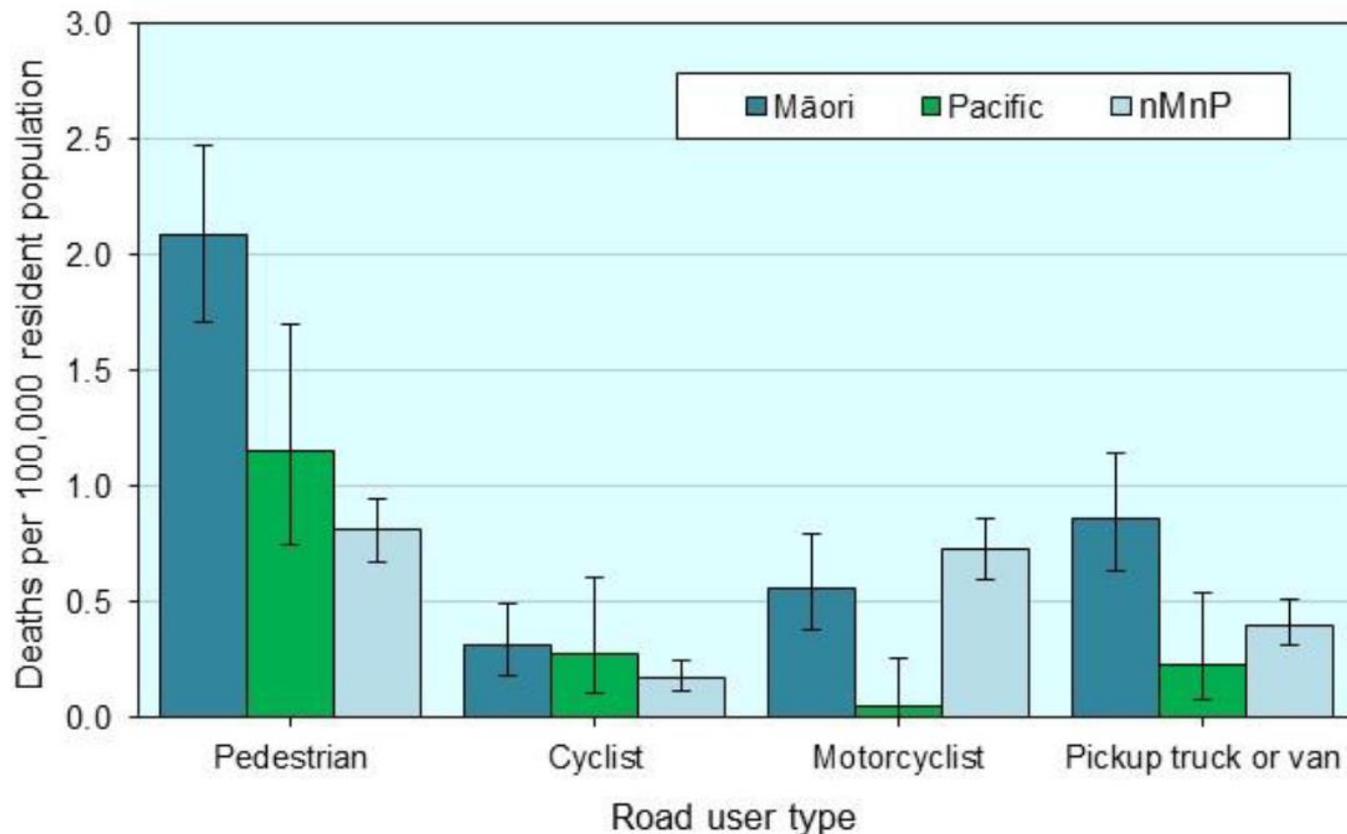
Rebecca Todd · 05:00, Jan 25 2011



**Figure 6.2:** Transport mortality (rates per 100,000 population and 95 percent confidence intervals) in children and young people aged 28 days to 24 years by road user type (five most common types) and prioritised ethnic category, Aotearoa/New Zealand 2002–17 combined (n=1,957 deaths\*)



**Figure 6.3:** Transport mortality (rates per 100,000 population and 95 percent confidence intervals) in children and young people aged 28 days to 24 years by road user type (five most common types, excluding car occupants) and prioritised ethnic category, Aotearoa/New Zealand 2002–17 combined (n=595 deaths)



## Equality



The assumption is that **everyone benefits from the same supports**. This is equal treatment.

## Equity



**Everyone gets the supports they need** (this is the concept of "affirmative action"), thus producing equity.

# Social equity

*He has showed you, oh man, what is good. And what does the Lord require of you? To act justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with your God. (Micah 6:8)*

*The Spirit of the Lord is on me, because he has anointed me to preach good news to the poor. He has sent me to proclaim freedom for the prisoners and recovery of sight for the blind, to release the oppressed, (Luke 4:18)*

*All the believers were one in heart and mind. No one claimed that any of his possessions was his own, but they shared everything they had. With great power the apostles continued to testify to the resurrection of the Lord Jesus, and much grace was upon them all. There were no needy persons among them. For from time to time those who owned lands or houses sold them, brought the money from the sales and put it at the apostles' feet, and it was distributed to anyone as he had need. (Acts 4:32-35)*

# The new urbanist

*“It is important that the different parts of a city be well integrated and that those who live there have a sense of the whole, rather than being confined to one neighbourhood and failing to see the larger city as space which they share with others.”*

*“The quality of life in cities has much to do with systems of transport, which are often a source of much suffering for those who use them.”*

*“The feeling of asphyxiation brought on by densely populated residential areas is countered if close and warm relationships develop, if communities are created.”*



**Jorge Mario Bergoglio**

# Pope Francis the urbanist

July 21, 2015 By Simone d'Antonio

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From ENCYCLICAL LETTER LAUDATO SI' OF THE HOLY FATHER FRANCIS ON CARE FOR OUR COMMON HOME. 24 May 2015.  
[http://w2.vatican.va/content/dam/francesco/pdf/encyclicals/documents/papa-francesco\\_20150524\\_enciclica-laudato-si\\_en.pdf](http://w2.vatican.va/content/dam/francesco/pdf/encyclicals/documents/papa-francesco_20150524_enciclica-laudato-si_en.pdf)

<http://thisbigcity.net/pope-francis-i-a-new-era-of-mass-transit/>

# Environment and social justice

- The poor and marginalised suffer most from poor environments
- If we care for people, we have to care for the environment!



**Teacher Network** The Secret Teacher

# Christians fight environmental injustice

Church leaders argue "God cares about the earth, climate, people"

