Founded in 2005, the **Harry Potter Alliance** is an international non-profit that turns fans into heroes by making activism accessible through the power of story. This toolkit provides resources for fans of **Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them** to think more deeply about climate change and take action in our own world.

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In the wizarding world, there are few people who truly appreciate the natural world and the creatures that call it home. Newt Scamander, Rubeus Hagrid, and Charlie Weasley devote their lives to understanding and to caring for magical creatures—but much of the wizarding community seems to ignore the environment. Looking at our world, the same might be said of us.

To understand climate change, we have to first understand our climate. According to NASA, **climate** is the usual weather of a place, including patterns of temperature, precipitation (rain or snow), humidity, wind, and seasons. For example, in 1920s New York City, the climate was cold and often snowy in the winter and hot and humid in the summer. There is also the Earth’s climate, which includes all of the climates around the globe. **Climate change** occurs when the usual weather of a place (be it a city, a country, or the entire planet) changes.

Right now, climate change is happening at a rapid pace; the temperature of the Earth’s climate is rising. This rapid change in climate is caused by humans. Through burning fossil fuels (coal, oil, and gas), humans release greenhouse gases, like carbon dioxide, into the air. In normal climate conditions, solar energy from the sun warms the planet, and much of it radiates back out to space. However, with a high volume of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, less solar energy is radiating out—which means more of it is staying on Earth, warming the oceans and the air. That rising temperature is contributing to weather changes all over the world, with more and more extreme weather events like hurricanes, droughts, and floods happening around the globe.

While some corporations and politicians may deny the reality of climate change for financial or political reasons, the world’s scientists agree: **climate change is real, and human beings are speeding it up.**

In *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*, we learn about the obscurus, a parasitic creature that forms when witches, wizards, and magical folk deny their magical ability. The host of an obscurus becomes an obscurial. The obscurus is dangerous, wreaking havoc and destruction when it is uncontrolled. Eventually, the obscurus kills the obscurial.

In our world, climate change denial and our continued use of fossil fuels has created a kind of global obscurus: a global climate that is rapidly changing and creating extreme storms, droughts, and floods. Today, the question is not whether the obscurus exists. Climate change is here. The question is how will we deal with it?

In *Fantastic Beasts*, we see two approaches to dealing with an obscurus. In one approach, Percival Graves and the MACUSA staff dig into what they know: a violent showdown to trap the obscurus. Only Newt, a conservationist and lover of the natural world, tries an entirely different approach: coaxing the obscurial out and treating it with kindness.

Today, we struggle with the same question: Do we stick with what we know—burning fossil fuels and industrializing — and hope this dangerous force goes away? Or do we follow the lead of people like Newt and try a new approach to how we treat the earth? This toolkit helps you explore these questions by learning about our old approaches and offering resources for the Newt Scamanders among us who are ready to lead the world in a new, more magical approach to our environment.
FACILITATOR TIPS

Social issues can be tough to talk about, and the issues in this toolkit are no exception. As a wizard activist, and therefore a respected leader in this community, it’s important to follow some basic guidelines when leading any group through this kit:

PROTECT YOUR TEAM

Before you start, make sure everyone on your team feels safe and included. You never know what a particular issue may mean to someone personally or how a discussion may impact them. A great way to start is to set some guidelines as a group for what is and is not acceptable on your team. If things start to get too uncomfortable, don’t be afraid to end a line of discussion or steer it to another topic. Remember that not all of us are ready to go on this kind of journey. Make sure to let your team know you’ll be participating in a discussion or action beforehand, so that everyone can choose whether or not to participate.

LISTEN TO EACH OTHER

Everyone has a unique viewpoint and things to share. These issues are complicated, and different viewpoints are okay. Take time to listen, and let everyone speak and challenge each other without devaluing each other’s opinions or resorting to personal attacks.

TALK FIRST

It’s important to discuss issues before taking action. Use the “Talk It Out” sections to think about these issues before deciding how to tackle them.

DON’T JUMP TO CONCLUSIONS

Don’t assume you know everything about an issue, especially if there are people on your team who have personally experienced an issue or whose identity you are discussing. Allies are awesome, but it’s more important for the voices of those who have lived these experiences to be heard. The best way to be an ally is to make sure those people have space to speak.
TAKE ACTION
When you and your team feel ready to jump in, use the “Action” suggestions to get started. If your team comes up with a different idea, that’s awesome—don’t be afraid to get creative!

KEEP LEARNING
We’ve only begun to scratch the surface. Social issues are highly complex and constantly evolving. Take what you learn from this kit and continue to educate yourself on the issues.

NEED BACKUP?
That’s okay, there’s a whole team of volunteers ready to help. Email us at fandomforward@thehpalliance.org. We’re happy to answer questions or to help you with facilitation or action items.

ALL CHARACTERS ARE FLAWED
We’ve done our best to represent the issues in this toolkit as accurately as possible, but because these issues are so complex, there are bound to be things we missed or subjects you have different views on. If you find factual errors in this toolkit, please let us know!
In many of the stories we love, our heroes win their battles not with weapons but with kindness and active listening. Heroes can teach us a lot about how to be an effective ally, someone who uses their power to support and protect others.

THINK about what you believe about an issue already. What assumptions are you making? Where have you learned about the issue?

LEARN more about the issue. Read books and articles, especially those written by the people affected by the issue! There are lots of resources in this toolkit and many, many more available across the internet.

UNLEARN things you used to think but now know differently. This can be really challenging, and it may take many years for you to unlearn some of the things you’ve been taught or assumed. When Newt Scamander mentions he’s writing a book about fantastic beasts, Tina asks if it’s an extermination guide. She learns from Newt about the importance of preservation and protection of fantastic beasts and their environments. It’s okay to make mistakes; rely on your friends to help remind you about things you need to unlearn.

ASK people affected by the issue what they need. A lot of times when we want to help, we can make assumptions about what would be most helpful. Hermione assumed that the house-elves wanted to be given clothing and freedom because it’s what she and Dobby wanted. It turned out that what they really wanted was to continue to work, especially in a safe environment like Hogwarts.

LISTEN to what those people say! Active listening is one of the most important parts of being a good ally.

ACT on everything you’ve learned. Once you know what a community needs, you can advocate for that community or issue the way that will help the most.

RECRUIT other allies! When faced with great injustice, Hermione didn’t work on her own—she recruited all the members of Dumbledore’s Army! Whether you are working on a new cause or learning something you didn’t know before, grow and strengthen your Dumbledore’s Army by sharing that information with others.
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency defines environmental justice as “the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.” The National Resources Defense Council expands on that definition: “Environmental justice is an important part of the struggle to improve and maintain a clean and healthful environment, especially for those who have traditionally lived, worked, and played closest to the sources of pollution.”

Environmental justice is a movement that fights environmental racism. Environmental racism refers to the fact that communities of color are more likely to bear the brunt of environmental degradation than white communities. Low-income communities (which, due to the impact of discrimination and generational poverty, are often communities of color) are also more likely to live, work, and play near environmental hazards than middle- and high-income communities.

Environmental racism is a frequent theme in pop culture, even if we don’t immediately recognize it. In The Hunger Games, residents of District 12 are responsible for Panem’s coal mining industry. The district is described as “covered in a fine layer of coal dust,” indicating widespread air pollution and deadly accidents in the mines are very common. The Capitol, which builds its wealth and luxury by subjugating the Districts, does not face environmental dangers like District 12. Notably, the environmental dangers also differ from district to district.

Fans of the cartoon show Captain Planet know that there are different environmental concerns across the globe, which means that environmental racism and environmental justice look different in different places. At the Standing Rock Native American reservation, environmental justice advocates are fighting against the Dakota Access Pipeline. This pipeline is being built through sacred lands that would face irreparable environmental and cultural harm should the crude oil pipeline ever break. In the Amazon, activists are working to protect indigenous lands from clearcutting. On the island nation of Vanuatu, advocates are struggling to build facilities to protect their fresh water sources from mixing with seawater as climate change makes the king tides bigger and stronger. In Flint, Michigan, environmental racism led to the use of an unsafe water source and an increase in lead poisoning among residents—which means that environmental justice includes providing safe drinking water, fixing Flint’s infrastructure, and providing increased resources for families, schools, and healthcare facilities to address the long-term damage of lead poisoning on the residents.
When we work to fight climate change, we can also work toward environmental justice. Working for environmental justice means fighting alongside and supporting the efforts of the people most impacted by environmental racism. When acting as an ally in the fight for environmental justice, support actions led by the impacted communities and work to understand how the past has led to present-day problems. For example, environmental racism towards indigenous peoples has been a major (though often undiscussed) part of U.S. history. Through policies like the Indian Removal Act of 1830 and subsequent removals enacted by Presidents Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren known as the Trail of Tears, the government relocated indigenous peoples to small areas of land with limited resources called reservations. Today, many native people live on reservations that struggle with inadequate resources and services, and they are now experiencing the impacts of climate change, including flooding, drought, changes in animal behavior, and more. To fight for environmental justice with native people and other impacted communities, allies must understand and acknowledge the harm environmental racism has caused in the past, present, and potential future.
1. Think about places that you have lived. Where were the environmental hazards like factories, landfills, and polluted natural areas? Who lived in the neighborhoods nearby?

2. For many people, environmental racism and environmental justice may be new concepts, even if they have observed the practices in the real world. How much did you know about these concepts before this conversation? What questions do you have now?

3. Have you ever personally been impacted by an environmental issue like pollution or climate change? What happened?

4. Talking about environmental racism and justice can be challenging. Why do you think that is?

5. Climate change is an environmental issue of global impact, but its impact is not the same across the world. What does climate change look like where you live? How might it look different in a coastal area, desert, or forest?

6. What are some other environmental issues that you are familiar with? How might they be impacting low-income communities of color more drastically than white communities?

7. What are some examples of media (including TV, film, literature, and more) that use environmental racism in the story?

8. Why do you think that we can easily see the harm of environmental racism in books like The Hunger Games, or anti-environment sentiment in films like Fantastic Beasts, but we struggle to recognize and talk about these issues in real life?
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

ACTIONS

• **Donate Time or Money:** There are many grassroots environmental-justice organizations that need volunteers or donations. Here are just a few—look for more organizations in your community!
  
  » Contribute to the [Standing Rock Sioux Tribe’s fundraiser](#) and learn about other ways to support the water protectors. If you can, join the protest at Standing Rock or a solidarity protest near you. Before you go, check out resources on how to be an effective ally from the [Standing Rock Solidarity Network](#).
  
  » Through the [Deep South Center for Environmental Justice](#), rural parish communities in Louisiana’s “Cancer Alley” have made major strides in publicizing, researching, and intervening in hundreds of environmental actions to protect communities from further degradation and harm.
  
  » Got Green is a grassroots group in the Seattle area led by young adults and people of color that promotes the movement for an equitable, green economy as the best way to fight poverty and global warming at the same time.
  
  » [California Environmental Justice Alliance](#) is a statewide coalition of grassroots environmental justice organizations.
  
  » [Green For All](#) works to build an inclusive green economy strong enough to lift people out of poverty.
  
  » West Harlem Environmental Action, Inc. ([WE ACT for Environmental Justice](#)) tackles a variety of issues, including food justice, affordable transit, air quality, climate resilience, federal policy, open and green spaces, sustainable and equitable land use, toxin-free products, and pesticides.
  
  » [Greenaction](#) is a multiracial grassroots organization that fights for health and environmental justice together with low-income and working class urban, rural, and indigenous communities.

• **Get Involved Online:** Organizations like [350.org](#) and [Power Shift](#) have great tools to get you started.

• **Contact Your Lawmakers:** Ask them how they are supporting local, state, and federal policies that move your community toward environmental justice. If they do not know what you’re talking about, educate them! Look at the bills that environmental groups led by indigenous and people of color are advocating for, and advocate for those bills, too. Find out how to get started with our [SPARK video series](#).

• **Educate Your Community:** Using resources like some of the toolkits below, educate your community on environmental-justice issues in your community and around the world.
  
  » [Climate Change stories from #MyHungerGames](#)
  
  » [Environmental Justice Network](#)
  
  » [Environmental Justice in Transportation Toolkit](#)
  
  » [NAACP’s Environmental Justice and Climate Change Program](#)
  
  » [Mayah’s Lot: Environmental Justice Chronicles Book 1](#)
  
  » [Teaching Tolerance: Resources on Environmental Racism and Justice](#)
“The humans have brought us a truly demonic concept: mass production!”

—The Master, Buffy the Vampire Slayer (Season 3, Episode 9)

When we think of a factory, we often think of workers (or machines) positioned along an assembly line, putting parts together on a never-ending conveyor belt. While this is not the only kind of mass production, it is certainly one of the most widespread. Mass production is the creation of large quantities of standardized products—such as the Onceler’s thneeds, the fine product that all people need, in Dr. Seuss’ The Lorax. Before mass production, craft production required one craftsperson to assemble each part of a product, and it required multiple tools and a great deal of time and knowledge. Mass production speeds up the process by requiring workers to use the same tools and actions repeatedly. Mass production has increased the impact that human beings have on the environment by requiring more raw materials and producing more waste and greenhouse gases than ever before in human history.

AGRICULTURE

The majority of the products found in many parts of the world’s homes are mass produced, including technology, clothing, other material goods, and even much of the food we eat. Most processed food, produce, meats, and dairy are not lovingly whipped up from Queenie Goldstein’s wand, but are harvested, processed, and packaged by farm and factory workers, many of who are low-income immigrants and people of color. Many immigrant workers on these farms are undocumented, which means that they may be afraid to report abuse they receive from their employers—a fact that some employers take advantage of. Oxfam America’s Live on the Line campaign offers a glimpse into the inhumane conditions in many factories. Animals in these farms also face inhumane conditions: they are generally confined indoors, in tight, overcrowded spaces and denied access to sunlight, clean air, and treatment for chronic pain caused by their living conditions.

While all factories can be dangerous and produce waste that contributes to environmental degradation, food production factories (particularly animal factory farms) are some of the biggest contributors to climate change due to the production of methane. Yup, that’s cow farts—but not just cow farts! According to NASA, methane is a highly active greenhouse gas that forms through “decomposition of wastes in landfills, agriculture, and especially rice cultivation, as well as ruminant digestion and manure management associated with domestic livestock.” Methane helps trap heat below the Earth’s atmosphere, warming the planet’s surface. Today, factory farms are growing larger by taking on more animals, people, and land, making it very hard for smaller, more sustainable farms to compete.
DEFORESTATION

In *Fantastic Beasts*, Newt’s suitcase covers a vast amount of space, including habitats for animals from all over the world. The suitcase is enchanted to be huge because plant and animal habitats require a lot of room. The same is true in agriculture— with some big differences. In nature, plants and animals live together and benefit from one another. In mass production–based agriculture, massive buildings house large numbers of animals that are held in small cages, and individual crops fill vast fields. Roads crisscross the country to bring products to shopping centers and human homes. All of this requires lots of space.

To make more space, humans have participated in deforestation: the clearing of trees and other forest plants and animals. Deforestation destroys and endangers numerous species, something that conservationists like Newt are deeply troubled by. It also contributes to climate change. Plants absorb carbon dioxide, one of the major greenhouse gases that is heating up the planet. By reducing the number of trees, we are reducing the planet’s ability to regulate carbon dioxide. What’s more, deforestation often involves burning trees and other plant matter, which produces even more carbon dioxide.

Deforestation often takes place on land that has traditionally housed and been cared for by indigenous peoples. This means that destroying the forest also destroys homes, sacred spaces, and cultural traditions that have developed in the forests for centuries. Unsurprisingly, in 2016 the United Nations found that indigenous governments and communities were better at preventing deforestation than national governments (the systems of government established by colonists). Advocating for indigenous rights and supporting the work of indigenous activists can help prevent much of the damage by caused by deforestation.

Climate change also changes animal behavior and habitats. More volatile weather, warmer air and water, droughts, and floods all force animals to adapt to a rapidly changing environment, and many species are struggling to adapt. In *Fantastic Beasts*, Newt is trying to educate his magical peers about protecting, rather than destroying, magical creatures. In 1926, he was worried about the human impact on animals. Today, Newt would be fighting climate change.
TRANSPORTATION

Transportation is one of the leading causes of climate change. Transportation that contributes to climate change includes anything that burns fossil fuels (like coal or oil), including cars, trucks, planes, trains, ships, and freight. In the United States, transportation accounts for nearly 30 percent of greenhouse gas emissions.

While transportation is a major cause, it is also one place where we will see the major impacts of climate change. Roads, bridges, and railways all face damage from rapid temperature changes and increased snow and rainfall. Flooding impacts our ability to use coastal roadways and underground transportation. Increased or intensified storms makes ship and air travel more unpredictable.

On a personal level, there are changes that we can make to reduce our reliance on fossil fuel–based transportation. While we can’t apparate like Newt Scamander, we can reduce how much we drive by walking, biking, taking public transportation, and carpooling. When purchasing a car, we can look for electric, hybrid, or fuel-efficient models. We can try to live closer to school and work, and we can advocate to our local government to increase access to and reliability of sustainable public transportation.

While all of these steps are important, they aren’t enough. Globally, we rely on a huge network of trucks, trains, ships, and planes to transport our food, clothing, and material goods. The purchases we make contribute a great deal to global warming, as the products we buy are mostly mass produced and have traveled hundreds of miles to reach your shopping bag. We can work to combat this problem by “eating and buying locally,” purchasing products grown and made in and near your community—and encouraging stores to carry products from local farms and vendors. By relying more on our local communities and reducing the need for global shipping, we can begin to reduce our carbon footprint.
1. Were you familiar with mass production and its impacts on climate change before reading this toolkit? What are some things you learned? What are some things that aren’t mentioned?

2. The conditions that humans and animals face in factory farms have been public for many years. Why are these abuses able to continue?

3. What do you think we should do to reduce our dependence on factory farms?

4. What are some examples of books, TV, films, and other media that use deforestation and other forms of environmental destruction in their story? What is the message of these films? Do they provide viewers with clear solutions to the problems they feature?

5. When we reduce habitat size through deforestation, where do you think the animals go?

6. If we know that deforestation contributes to climate change and other environmental problems, why have we not pursued stronger solutions to stop deforestation?

7. What, if anything, does your community do to prevent climate change when it comes to transportation? What would you like to see more of?

8. What do you think people can do to decrease their dependence on products that must be transported long distances?

9. If you were to “eat local,” what types of foods would you have easy access to? What grows in your community?

10. What are some actions that you think individuals should take to fight climate change? What about your community? What about your government?
• **Research & Educate:** Learn more about the major causes of climate change and educate your community through tabling, posters, and social media. Help people understand the difference between individual changes (like driving less) and systemic changes (like how we produce energy and food).

• **Reduce Waste:** Most of an individual’s trash comes from disposable items that are mass produced to be thrown away or unnecessary packaging (think plastic bags for individual fruits and vegetables, for example). By reducing the waste you consume, you also reduce not only the amount of plastic and other material that ends up in our water systems and landfills and will never decompose, but you also reduce the demand for these kinds of items to be mass produced. Here are some good guides for getting started:
  » [Be Zero](#)
  » [Zero Waste Home](#)
  » [Going Zero Waste](#)

• **Go Local:** Host a local foods dinner for your friends, family, or chapter, and discuss the relationship between eating local products, economics, and climate change. Also check out [Dinner and Some Ed](#).

• **Support Small Farms and Businesses:** Supporting small local businesses supports your local economy, reduces the need for shipping and burning fossil fuels, and supports fair labor practices. [Find your farmer](#), support stores, restaurants, and farmers’ markets that carry local products, encourage others to follow their lead, and buy directly from farmers and creators.

• **Learn More About Factory Farming & What You Can Do:**
  » [Lives on the Line: the Human Cost of Chicken](#)
  » [United Farm Workers](#)
  » [Farmworker Justice](#)
  » [Farm Forward](#)
  » [ASPCA](#)
  » [Make It Possible](#)
  » [Farmsanctuary.org](#)
  » [Meatless Monday](#)

• **Fight Deforestation:** Support organizations like [Indigenous Environmental Network](#), [World Wildlife Fund](#), and the [Rainforest Alliance](#).

• **Support Indigenous Communities:** Research the indigenous culture(s) in your local area and think about ways that your chapter can [support native peoples](#).
• **Create a Mural:** A “Do One Thing” mural can help your community envision the changes they can make to reduce their climate footprint. Visit [Alliance for Climate Education](#) to learn how to create this easy paper mural and other awesome projects.

• **Advocate for Sustainable Transportation:** Learn more about the state of sustainable, widely available public transportation in your community, and talk to your lawmakers (check out our [SPARK video series](#)) and community members about its importance. If this already exists, use it and encourage others to do the same!
  
  » Check out Wikipedia’s [global public transit advocacy campaigns](#) (and help it stay up to date)
  » [National Alliance of Public Transportation Advocates](#)
  » [American Public Transport Association](#)
  » [Voices for Public Transit](#)
ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTERS & REFUGEES

Throughout history, disasters have had a major impact on people, animals, and the environment. Some disasters are natural events that cause great destruction: hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes are all examples of natural disasters. Another type of disaster is environmental disaster: these are events caused by human activity that have a severely negative impact on the environment. Oil spills, mining accidents, nuclear events, and climate change are all examples of environmental disasters.

Why does environmental disaster occur? There are numerous human factors that contribute to environmental disasters, including lack of knowledge or foresight, greed, negligence, incompetence, accidents, and more. Climate change has been caused by many of these, from a lack of knowledge at the start of the industrial revolution, to greed, negligence, and refusal to change by individuals and industries today.

An environmental refugee is someone who has been displaced from their home by a natural or environmental disaster. Some environmental refugees are temporarily impacted, such as when Californians must evacuate their homes due to a forest fire. Other environmental refugees are impacted permanently. Many former New Orleans residents who fled the city during Hurricane Katrina in 2005 lost their homes, neighborhoods, families, and livelihoods, and as a result, they have never returned.

While there are many factors that contribute to global conflicts, climate change is at the root of some of the biggest refugee crises of our time. In Syria, climate change contributed to a major drought that lasted from 2006–2011. As fields dried up and crops died, families that had lived in the rural area and farmed for generations were forced into the cities to look for work and aid. The influx of people into already crowded cities stressed resources and heightened political tensions, leading to protests, violent suppression from the government, and civil war. Today, there are an estimated 11 million Syrian refugees displaced within Syria, the Middle East, Europe, and around the world.

When environmental refugees flee violence and disaster, where do they go? Many hope to flee to other countries, but some nations are unwilling or unable to support the influx of refugees. Poorer nations may not have the money to provide refugees with adequate food, water, medicine, and shelter. Wealthy nations are varied in their response, but often limit or close their borders to refugees out of unfamiliarity, fear, racism, and xenophobia (fear and hatred of strangers or foreigners).

As climate change continues to change the world’s weather, people’s livelihoods and safety will continue to be in jeopardy. Environmental refugees will need safe places to go where they can begin building new lives. As wizard activists, we can encourage our countries to be welcoming to refugees. We can do this in a variety of ways: We can talk to members of our community and our governments to let them know that we welcome refugees, and we can remind them that refugees contribute a great deal to the communities they become a part of. We can welcome refugees with cards and events when they are in our community. We can also raise money for organizations that work to protect refugees and encourage our governments to do the same.
1. Were you familiar with the difference between natural and environmental disasters? Why do you think this distinction might be valuable?

2. What are some environmental disasters that you are familiar with? Can you think of some of the causes?

3. What kind of barriers prevent people from leaving their home countries?

4. What do you think would be the hardest part about moving to a new country?

5. How does the refugee crisis affect you and the local community?

6. Do you have any friends or family members that are immigrants or refugees? How have you learned from their journeys?

7. What comes to mind when you hear the word refugee?

8. What are some things you can do to help make your country and community welcome refugees?
• **Learn:** With friends or with your HPA chapter, read and discuss this comic on the relationship between Syria and climate change. Then, check out All Districts Welcome, a *Hunger Games*-themed toolkit that helps you learn about and support refugees (created by some of the HPA’s European chapters).

• **Advocate:** Help support organizations like the *Syria Campaign* and *Refugee Action* working to advocate for places that have been impacted by environmental disaster.

• **Educate:** Help your community understand the basics about climate refugees. You can do this by hosting events, creating posters, talking about it to the press, giving a presentation at your school, and much more!

• **Contact Your Lawmakers:** One of the big questions for climate refugees is “where will they go?” Whether at the local, state/provincial, or federal level, let your lawmakers know that you want your community to be one that welcomes refugees. Find out how to get started with our SPARK video series.

• **Welcome:** If you’re in a country that is currently bringing in refugees, connect with a refugee center to write cards welcoming refugees to your country, or participate in activities like airport greetings or other welcoming events. There are often legal, community or social, and religious organizations in many towns that work to help immigrants or refugees. Find information through organizations like the *International Rescue Committee*, the *United Nations Refugee Agency*, and *Immigrant Hope*.

• **Become (or Support) a Disaster Worker:** Look into how you can help in the wake of a disaster by volunteering with or donating to organizations like *All Hands Volunteers*, *Partners in Health*, and *NECHAMA*.

• **Donate:** Local organizations that support refugees can always use donations of money, goods, and volunteer time. Do some research (ask your librarian!) what organizations in your community serve refugees. Contact these organizations directly to find out what they need.

• **Lend:** *Kiva lets you give small loans to refugees* who are starting businesses, going to school, and rebuilding their lives. You can lend on your own, or host fundraisers to get your community lending!

• **Support families:** Find out how to assist families with resettlement in your community through the *International Rescue Committee*. 