

Mapping Climate Justice Movements in South Tyrol

Alexandra Cosima Budabin, Federica Romagnoli,
Jess L. Delves, Anna Lea Bernhard von Schlechtleitner

Eurac Research
Center for Climate Change and Transformation
Viale Druso 1/Drususallee 1
39100 Bolzano/Bozen, Italy
T +39 0471 055700
climate.change@eurac.edu
www.eurac.edu

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.57749/970v-zf03>

Authors: Alexandra Cosima Budabin, Federica Romagnoli, Jess L. Delves, and Anna Lea Bernhard von Schlechtleitner

Graphics: Eurac Research

© Eurac Research, 2025



This publication is under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

Certain portions of this Open Access publication can contain copyrighted materials. In this case, these materials are protected by copyright law, and permission for their inclusion in the present work has been obtained from the respective copyright holders. Copyrighted material cannot be – by way of example but not limited – copied, modified, reused and/or redistributed by third parties in any other medium without permission from the respective copyright holder.

Contents

1 Introduction.....	5
2 Theoretical approach for unveiling intersectional perspectives	6
3 Methodology	7
3.1 Climate Justice in South Tyrol Mapping Database design structure.....	7
3.2 Discursive analysis of a selection of organizations with the primary objective of environmental protection	9
3.3 Case studies of 10 exemplary organizations.....	10
3.4 Participatory Workshop: Who's got the power?	10
3.5 Methodological limitations.....	11
4 Results	11
4.1 Demographic descriptions of database	11
4.2 Overview of social movement activities and integration of intersectionality	15
4.2.1 Social movement activities	15
4.2.2 Intersectional approaches	16
4.3 Integrating intersectionality: case studies.....	17
4.4 Workshop at Klimacamp: Who's got the power?.....	20
4.4.1 Feedback from running the workshop.....	23
5 Lessons learnt	24
6 Concluding remarks	25
7 Annex: List of organizations in the database	26
7.1 Non-CAST organizations	26
7.2 CAST member organizations.....	27
8 References	31

List of Figures and Tables

Figure 1 Screenshot of sample section of the Mapping Database	11
Figure 2 Number of organizations with and without legal status.	12
Figure 3 Type of organization according to RUNTS database (tot. 126 org.).....	12
Figure 4 Languages used by organizations registered in RUNTS for their available online materials	13
Figure 5 Map showing the locations of the organizations.....	13
Figure 6 Graph showing the percentage of urban and non urban organizations registered to RUNTS database (tot. 126 org.)	14
Figure 7 Summed income sources of organizations based on last provided budget. Total income €1,786,540.	15
Figure 8 Klimacamp flyer	20
Figure 9 Vulnerability tree: understanding barriers for people with migrant background	21
Figure 10 Garden of coalition building: organizations working with people with migrant background ...	22
Figure 11 Ocean of collaboration:navigating through challenges	23

Table 1 Variables and their description as collected in the Climate Justice in South Tyrol Mapping Database.....	8
Table 2 Integration of intersectionality into organizations' activities	19

1 Introduction

The aim of deliverable D.2.2 is to address the main objective of the ClimAte JuStiCe and INtersectionality: from ADaptation to Transformation (ASCEND) project to explore climate justice approaches and dynamics through an intersectional lens. In this report, we present our theoretical framework, methodology, structure, results, and findings as they contribute to advancing the study of mapping climate justice movements in South Tyrol. For the purposes of ASCEND, climate justice is understood as a theoretical, analytical and practical framework with both descriptive and normative goals. These understandings are reflected in the theoretical approach that we have employed in which an intersectional lens was applied through a bifurcated frame to discuss vulnerability and inclusion of marginalized communities in climate justice movements.

Our outputs were connected to the ASCEND specific objectives in the following ways: firstly, we created a **Climate Justice in South Tyrol Mapping Database** that collects information on organizations that are already part of the umbrella organization Climate Action South Tyrol (CAST) and those organizations outside of CAST (see Annexes 7.1 and 7.2). As part of meeting ASCEND specific objective 1 (Integrating a climate justice approach with vulnerability, climate resilience and social-ecological transformation for Center for Climate Transformation-Eurac future projects), this database will provide a reference of potential partners, stakeholders, and consultants for scientists and practitioners seeking to work with climate justice movements. The database is supplemented by a review of 19 organizations and their intersectional discourses and social movement elements as well as 10 in-depth case studies on exemplary organizations.

Secondly, to meet ASCEND specific objective 2 (Unveiling intersectional perspectives (gender, minorities, youth and migrants) in climate change adaptation planning at local level), we advanced a **theoretical framework** for detecting the presence and functions of intersectional approaches to climate justice movements by and on behalf of South Tyroleans and people living in South Tyrol who identify with the four marginalized groups that form the focus of the ASCEND project. We used this theoretical framework to analyze the communications of a selection of the Mapping Database organizations. Further, the theoretical framework was expanded upon in a conference paper and presentation on indigenous youth climate justice movements at the Italian Political Science Association conference in Trieste, Italy in September 2024 (Budabin and Tomaselli 2024).

Thirdly, to support ASCEND specific objective 3 (Raising awareness to the intersectional dimensions of climate justice within CCT -Eurac and beyond), we conceived and implemented a **participatory workshop** entitled “Who’s Got the Power?” to investigate, together with local actors, connections between climate crisis, intersectionality and participation of marginalized groups in climate adaptation policies in South Tyrol. A short publication derived from this participatory workshop is included in the proceedings of the “By Design and By Disaster Conference 2024” to be published by Oekom in 2025 (Budabin, Delves, and Romagnoli 2025). This workshop will be adapted as a specific output for Work Package D.3.3 Schoollabs.

2 Theoretical approach for unveiling intersectional perspectives

For the ASCEND specific objective of unveiling intersectional perspectives in climate justice movements, we sought to elucidate the ways in which intersectionality is or is not reflected in movement communications related to messaging and recruitment. This meant endeavoring to detect intersectional discourses and their uses for two discrete goals--communicating diverse types of vulnerability as well as communicating goals around inclusive movement building—which resonate with the descriptive and normative goals of climate justices. We were inspired by work that has studied intersectional approaches to climate justice as they relate to collective action and social movements (Terriquez et al. 2018, Roth 2020, Luna et al 2020). This literature has also collated a number of good practices related to intersectional coalition building on how to confront internal power dynamics that are relevant for thinking the inclusion of stakeholders and crafting communications that accurately identify different types of vulnerability. We look at how intersectionality can act as both an analytic and political strategy (Roth 2021), following Crenshaw's distinctions between structural and political intersectionality (1991). We propose a framework for exploring the ways in which marginalized groups and their allies in social movements for climate justice use these lenses of intersectionality to frame intersectional positionality as well as respond to some of the essentializing narratives that circulate.

From social movement studies, there has long been attention to the role **framing** plays in mobilization. Marx Ferree defines frames as “packages that define what kinds of actions are necessary, possible and effective for particular actors [...] that draw connections, identify relationships, and create perceptions of social order” (2009: p. 4). Critically, on behalf of new understandings of well-known rights, frames operate to cast an issue in a fresh light, “changing old understandings and meanings and/or generating new ones” (Benford and Snow 2006: p. 625). Moreover, human rights scholars have observed how organizations and campaigns “often shift or multiply frames over time” (Brysk 2013: p. 80). The choice of a particular frame at a particular time for advocates must therefore be understood as “a dynamic process that can be discursive, strategic, and contested” (Barney et al. 2022). This dynamic process has been seen in environmental movements, most recently in the integration of climate justice frames.

From the theoretical literature on intersectionality, we adopted Crenshaw's framework of structural and political intersectionality to examine the integration of marginalized groups identified in the ASCEND project (youth, minorities, gender, and migrant background) through two lenses as they relate to nuanced communications and inclusive movement building. The first frame was **structural intersectionality**, which Crenshaw proposes to encourage paying attention to “the multilayered and routinized forms of domination that often converge” that make certain groups more vulnerable (Crenshaw 1991). Roth builds on this by noting that for mobilization purposes, structural intersectionality “informs positionality or how participants experience their social status” (2020: p. 3). Based on these insights, we examined the external communications of the various organizations of the climate justice movements in South Tyrol to see the extent to which they use intersectional perspectives to diagnose and explain vulnerability to climate change for the marginalized groups identified in the ASCEND project.

Then, we looked at the ways in which organizations use intersectional discourses in a political sense, to build agency and foster inclusion, diversifying the people within the movement and ensuring their participation and representation. Following this diagnostic frame of structural positionality, Crenshaw differentiates political intersectionality as a lens to address the effect of the siloed ways in which antiracist and feminist discourses fail to address the intersections of race and gender and often erase one of the categories (1991). For mobilization efforts, Roth sees political intersectionality as a means to build bridges across categories, enhance inclusion, and shape agendas. The use of the frame around **political intersectionality** will therefore enable reflection and action over “not only who participates in social movements but also how power differences and inequality among members shape the agendas of social movements” (Roth 2020: p. 3). We examined organizational discourses to see the extent to which

climate justice organizations used intersectional perspectives to recognize and endorse the importance of including marginalized groups in movement building.

Our attention to the use of intersectionality was thus twofold: to gauge how and to what extent marginalized groups are presented as victims in ways that reflect their unique vulnerabilities and, further, to see how marginalized groups are presented as leading or even conceiving the response to climate change as part of potential coalition-building. Overall, such a framework enables us to appreciate how intersectional approaches to climate change activism can unpack vulnerabilities as well as trace which identities become “promoted and serve as grounds for political action” (Kaijser and Kronsell 2014: p. 422). The lessons derived from intersectional approaches to collective action may also inform future CCT Eurac projects in South Tyrol or other projects with stakeholder engagement on climate justice.

3 Methodology

This section explains the qualitative methods adopted by the D.2.2 Working Group to collect and analyze different sources of data related to the climate justice movements in South Tyrol as well as design and implement the workshop. The database, table, and case studies relied on data collected through desk-based research of websites and statutes included in the Registro Unico Nazionale del Terzo Settore (hereafter RUNTS) database.¹ The collected data were then interpreted through a frame analysis that detected structural and political intersectional lenses while the workshop applied a participatory approach.

For the different identity categories intersecting with a South Tyrolean profile, youth was understood as under 30; gender was considered women, girls, LGBTQIA+; migrant background was understood to be foreign born, refugees, asylum-seekers, first/second generation; and minority referred to ethno-linguistic distinctions relating primarily to the three main languages of the province.

3.1 Climate Justice in South Tyrol Mapping Database design structure

The **Climate Justice in South Tyrol Mapping Database** compiled information on 126 organizations that are part of the climate justice movements in South Tyrol, broadly construed. Firstly, we considered the 65 organizations that are members of Climate Action South Tyrol (CAST), an alliance of 110 organizations in South Tyrol engaged in questions of climate and the environment. Secondly, we included 61 other organizations in South Tyrol but not in the CAST that were identified as working on environmental issues based on information provided in the RUNTS database or through snowballing.

We devised a table to collate data found on RUNTS and through basic web searches related to these 126 organizations based on the following criteria, with description.

¹ Home Page | Runts-Registro Nazionale Terzo Setto <https://servizi.lavoro.gov.it/runts/it-it/>

Table 1 Variables and their description as collected in the Climate Justice in South Tyrol Mapping Database

Category	Description
Type of Organization	The three main categories of organization based on the RUNTS database registration were Voluntary Organization (<i>Organizzazioni di volontariato</i>), Social Promotion Association (<i>Associazioni di promozione sociale</i>) or Other Third Sector Entities (<i>Altri Enti del terzo settore</i>)
Location	Municipality of registered address
Date founded	Date founded
Website link	Link to website
Statute on file with the RUNTS database	Yes/No
Updated Statute Date	Date of last update of the statute
Priority Environmental Action (Primary/Secondary/Tertiary)	-Organizations are listed as having environmental protection as a Primary Area if in the International Classification Nonprofit Organizations (ICNPO) topic listing they have environmental protection (<i>protezione dell'ambiente</i>) or Environment (<i>ambiente</i>) mentioned -Organizations are listed as having environmental protection as a Secondary Area if in the art. 5 paragraph 1 Italian legislative decree (d.lgs.) no. 117/2017 they mention the word environment (<i>ambiente</i>) -Organizations are listed as having environmental protection as a Tertiary Area if none of the above are mentioned
Research	Whether the organization conducts research is determined by in the ICNPO/ art. 5 paragraph 1 d.lgs. 117/2017/ statute, if the organization mentions research (<i>ricerca</i>)
International Classification Nonprofit Organizations Classification	Organizations may indicate up to 29 predefined categories of activities provided by the ICNPO.
Organization activities according to Italian law, art. 5 paragraph 1 d.lgs. 117/2017	Organisations may indicate up to 23 predefined categories of activities provided by the Italian law, art. 5 paragraph 1 d.lgs. 117/2017
Languages	Italian (IT), Deutsch (DE), Ladin (LAD), English (EN) and others
Social media	Indicates on which social media platforms an organization has accounts
Number of Staff (Profile: Employed worker, Volunteer, and Member/Socio)	Whether workers are paid staff or volunteers: - "Workers" indicate the number of subordinate or parasubordinate workers (<i>N. lavoratori subordinati/parasubordinati</i>) - "Volunteers" indicate the number of volunteers registered with the organization (<i>N. volontari iscritti nel registro</i>) - <i>N. volontari enti aderenti di cui si avvale</i> indicate the number of volunteers affiliated with partner organizations Number of members

	- <i>Soci/Mitglied</i> indicate the number of registered members (<i>Soci persone fisiche</i>)
Income Sources	Income sources for the following categories were extracted from the budget (<i>Bilancio d'esercizio</i>) of each organization as reported on the RUNTS database. It is not obligatory to declare public contributions of less than €10,000 per year. - Membership fees and donations by founders - Income from members for mutual activities - Income from sales of goods and services to members and founders - Donations - 5 pro-mille - Contributions from private entities - Income from activities - Contributions from public entities - Income from services rendered to public entities - Other - Expenses
Budget Year	Year of publication of the most recently uploaded budget
RUNTS	Indicates whether organizations are listed in the RUNTS database. Some organizations are present on RUNTS but have incomplete information (e.g. no budget; no statute)
In CAST	Indicates whether organizations are a member of the alliance Climate Action South Tyrol

3.2 Discursive analysis of a selection of organizations with the primary objective of environmental protection

We identified 19 organizations from the larger database that, based on their RUNTS statutes, listed environmental protection as their primary objective. These organizations were first analyzed for the ways in which they reflected basic social movement elements through a discourse analysis of mobilization terms. These include references to mobilization/direct action, education/public awareness raising, political lobbying/advocacy, consumer action, and legal action. Data sources included the RUNTS statutes of the organizations, websites, and other media.

Then, the 19 organizations were investigated through the two cognitive frames of structural and political intersectionality as they applied to the main marginalized groups of the ASCEND project: gender, youth, migrant background, and minority. To detect the structural intersectional lens, key framing words included vulnerability, victimhood, and disproportionate effect. To detect the political intersectional lens, key framing words included agency, recruitment, decision-making, participation, and inclusion. Data sources included the RUNTS statutes of the organizations, websites, and other media.

The database therefore provides the basis for understanding how environmentally focused organizations are combining mobilization activities with intersectional approaches.

3.3 Case studies of 10 exemplary organizations

From the database, we selected 10 organizations of relevant climate justice groups based on their activity in the climate justice movements, availability of publicly available and updated information, as well as the extent to which they reflect intersectionality. Based on a content analysis of the organizational statutes and websites, the case studies furnish rich details on the ways in which political and structural intersectionality is integrated into the goals and the activities of the single organization.

Namely:

- i) if activities were targeted towards a single marginalized group or multiple groups
- ii) whether the organization was adopting a structural intersectional approach for the identification of root causes of marginalization
- iii) whether political intersectional language was used to build a more inclusive movement.

The case studies are available as a single document file [here](#).

3.4 Participatory Workshop: Who's got the power?

We designed a participatory workshop aimed at supporting actors in the climate justice movement to identify barriers to political and structural intersectionality and develop solutions to address these. The workshop was entitled *Who's got the power? Designing effective campaigns to build intersectional solidarity*.

We had the opportunity to test the workshop at the South Tyrol Klimacamp that was held from 10th-14th July 2024 in Vöran/Verano. The Klimacamp is an annual volunteer-run 5-day programme of workshops, talks and activities aimed at education and community- and movement-building. The Klimacamp, and consequentially our workshop, was attended by local activists - many of whom are members of organizations analyzed in our mapping exercise - as well as people from beyond South Tyrol.

In our workshops, we utilized various metaphors to explore the connections between climate crisis, intersectionality and participation of marginalized groups in climate justice activism with a focus on South Tyrol. Our workshop aimed at developing the participants' critical understanding of the underlying drivers of differential vulnerability to climate change impacts, as well as of power dynamics within (political) and without (structural) their organizations in relation to the climate justice movement. Additionally, participants were asked to identify barriers and their respective solutions to inclusion within the movement.

3.5 Methodological limitations

Our methodology was limited in several ways by the availability of data pertaining to the organizations analyzed. We used only publicly available data, predominantly from the RUNTS database, supplemented with information from other web searches. However, many RUNTS profiles are not regularly updated. Additionally, the stated aims and activities of organizations taken from their statutes – many of which date back to their founding year – may not accurately reflect the actual activities of the organization. Finally, many organizations which are not registered on RUNTS and have little or no online presence may nonetheless be very active in the climate justice movement. This is corroborated by the authors' personal experiences of the movement.

These limitations could not be addressed by the Working Group due to time and personnel constraints. However, these data gaps could be addressed through other mixed methods analyses, for example through a survey or interviews administered to those organizations with limited information published online.

4 Results

This section presents some of the findings as well as illustrates the uses of the method and framework advanced in this work package.

4.1 Demographic descriptions of database

The **Climate Justice in South Tyrol Mapping Database** compiled the available information from 126 organizations and forms the basis for further movement building among non-Eurac entities as well as offers information on potential stakeholders, partners, and consultants for future CCT-Eurac projects. The database is available at this [link](#). The appendix contains the lists of organizations that were researched.

ID	Organization Name	Type of Organization	Location	Date founded
1	Arbeitsgemeinschaft fuer die biologisch dynamische Wirtschaftsweise Bozen Trient VFG	Associazioni di promozione sociale	Postal (BZ)	13/01/2010
2	Federazione per l'economia del bene comune in Italia APS	Associazioni di promozione sociale	Bressanone (BZ)	14/01/2013
3	Landesverband fuer Wasserrettung Suedtirol	Organizzazioni di volontariato	Brunico (BZ)	18/03/2021
4	Ingenieure fuer den Notfall-Autonomie Provinz Bozen_ingenieri per l'emergenza-provincia	Organizzazioni di volontariato	Bolzano (BZ)	07/10/2020
5	Tierheim Naturns EO_caniile di Naturno ODV	Organizzazioni di volontariato	Naturno (BZ)	31/12/2006
6	Tiere in Not Suedtirol EO - animali bisognosi Alto Adige ODV	Organizzazioni di volontariato	Lana (BZ)	17/02/2017
7	Verein Tierheim Obervintl_associazione canile Vandoies di sopra EO	Organizzazioni di volontariato	Vandoies (BZ)	01/01/1996
8	Freiwillige Arbeitseinsatze KDS	Altri Enti del terzo settore	Bolzano (BZ)	08/05/1997
9	Associazione micologica Bresadola - Bolzano	Organizzazioni di volontariato	Bolzano (BZ)	16/03/1963
10	Heimatspflegeverein Naturns-Plaus EO	Organizzazioni di volontariato	Naturno (BZ)	12/02/1996
11	Heimatspflegeverein Untermais EO	Organizzazioni di volontariato	Merano (BZ)	01/01/1982
12	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Volkstanz in Suedtirol EO	Organizzazioni di volontariato	Bolzano (BZ)	31/01/1960
13	Dienstleistungszentrum fuer das Ehrenamt Suedtirol EO_centro servizi per il volontariato	Organizzazioni di volontariato	Bolzano (BZ)	28/12/2017
14	Aiut alpin dolomites ODV	Organizzazioni di volontariato	Laion (BZ)	30/05/1990
15	Freiwillige Feuerwehr Rettungshundestaffel EO - vigili del fuoco volontari unita cinofile OC	Organizzazioni di volontariato	Terlano (BZ)	07/10/2020
16	RHS Groeden EO	Organizzazioni di volontariato	Selva di Val Gardena(BZ)	21/09/2010
17	Rettungshunde Pustertal	Organizzazioni di volontariato	Campo Tures (BZ)	17/03/2015
18	AVS-Sektion Olang	Organizzazioni di volontariato	Valdaora (BZ)	10/12/1983
19	Such- und Rettungshunde Vinschgau EO	Organizzazioni di volontariato	Laces (BZ)	03/06/2020

Figure 1 Screenshot of sample section of the Mapping Database

Below are some initial analyses of the results to illustrate the data contained within the database. This can be useful for building coalitions across South Tyrol. Further statistical analysis could further correlate the variables in interesting and useful ways.

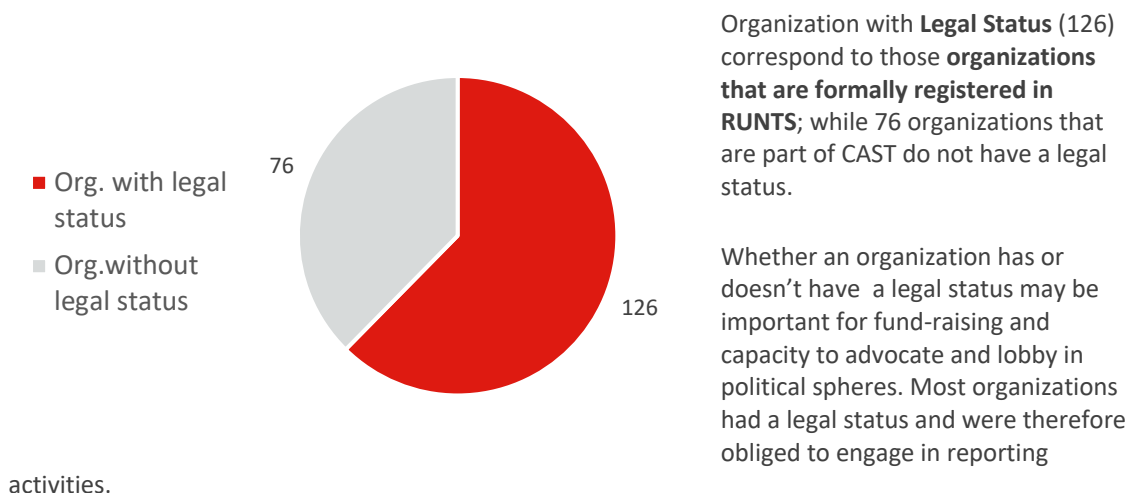


Figure 2 Number of organizations with and without legal status.

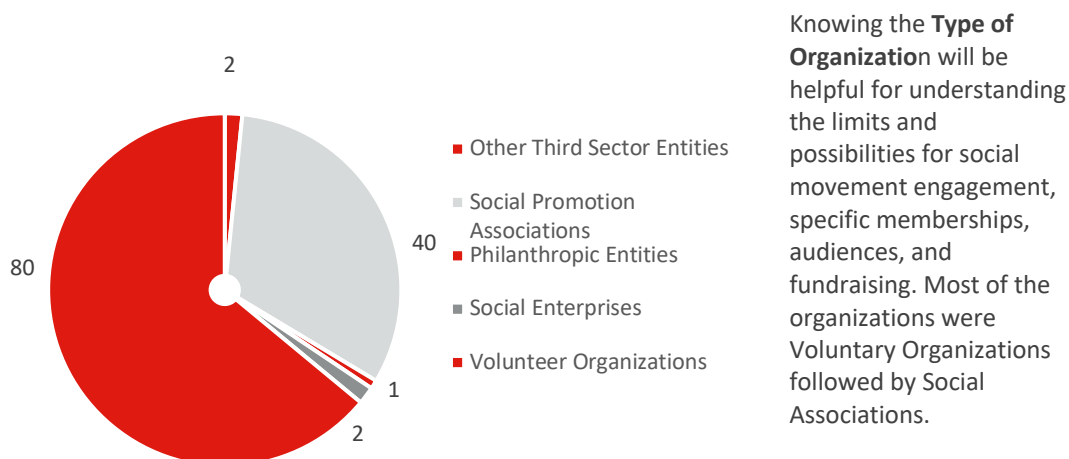


Figure 3 Type of organization according to RUNTS database (tot. 126 org.)

The **Language** used by the organization will be critical for building connections across groups in South Tyrol and engaging in recruitment as well as for thinking through ideas around inclusion. We found that the organizations studied are predominantly German speaking followed by bilingual (German and Italian). A number of organizations were single-language and there is little representation for Ladin-speakers.

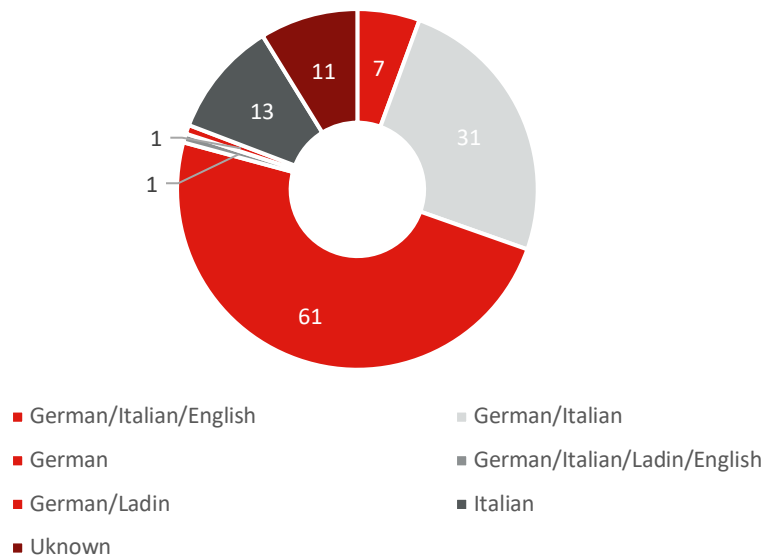


Figure 4 Languages used by organizations registered in RUNTS for their available online materials

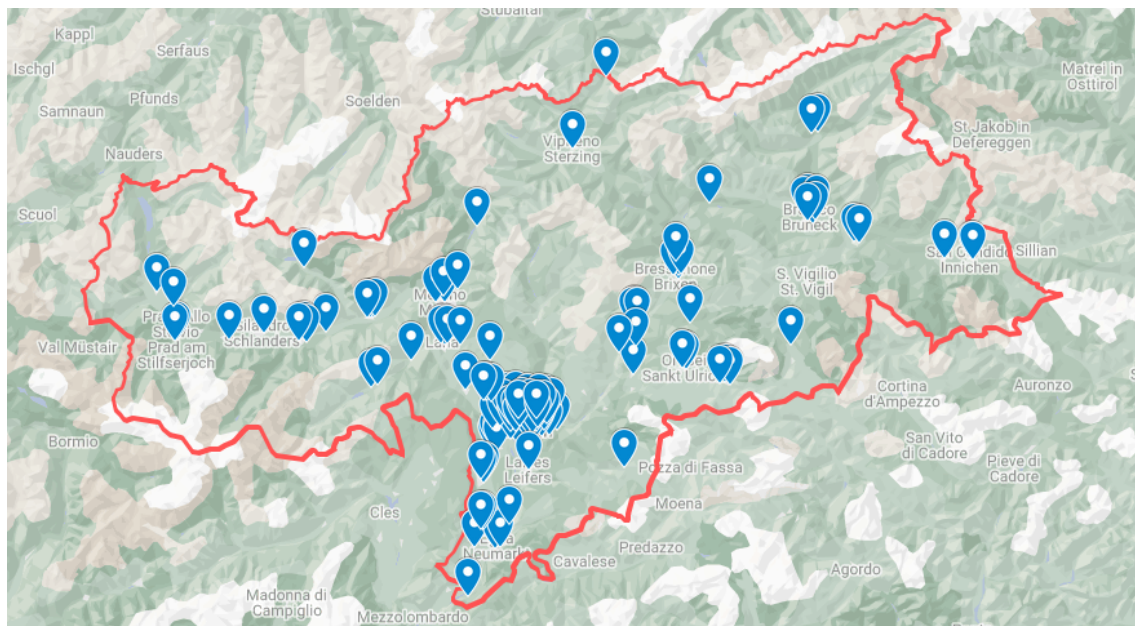


Figure 5 Map showing the locations of the organizations

The **locations** where organizations are based will also shape recruitment, engagement of rural or urban publics, as well as coalition-building. Most organizations are based in non-urban areas, outside of the major cities of South Tyrol.

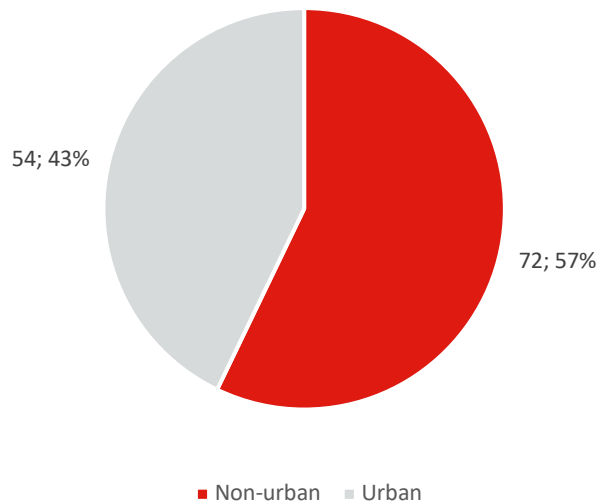


Figure 6 Graph showing the percentage of urban and non urban organizations registered to RUNTS database (tot. 126 org.)

Organisations have many possibilities to generate income to fund their work and expand their activities. Diversifying income sources helps enhance financial sustainability by reducing reliance on a single funding stream. For organizations in South Tyrol focused on environmental protection, public contributions represent the largest share of income on average. However, both public and private funders may exert explicit or implicit influence over an organization's activities and public image. As a result, some organizations choose to prioritize self-financing through activities, services, and membership fees to maintain greater autonomy.

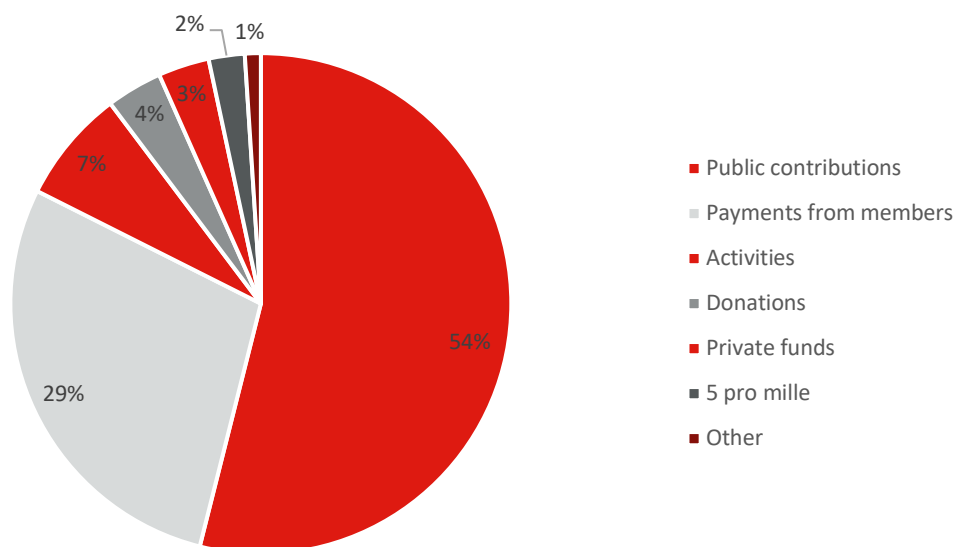


Figure 7 Summed income sources of organizations based on last provided budget. Total income €1,786,540.

4.2 Overview of social movement activities and integration of intersectionality

Nineteen organizations were researched as case studies to showcase how intersectionality was reflected in organizations and social movements that prioritize environmental action in their RUNTS statutes.

4.2.1 Social movement activities

Across the 19 organizations that formed the nuclei of the research on social movement activities and intersectional approaches, various trends emerged. Most organizations were involved in **Education/Public Awareness Raising**. 'NATUR ERLEBEN VINSCHGAU VFG' is involved in promoting and disseminating topics related to nature, the environment, sustainability and seeks to raise people's awareness in order to promote greater participation. The 'Associazione Micologica Bresadola – Bolzano' organizes a variety of educational and didactic activities to promote environmental study and research. Finally, the 'Club alpino italiano - sezione Egna - Bassa Atesina ODV' promotes scientific, cultural, artistic and educational activities in order to advance the dissemination and knowledge of the mountain environment along with initiatives suitable for the protection and enhancement of the environment. As **activities**, there were various efforts to promote recycling, deal with hazardous waste, and remove plastics from water sources. 'Verein fuer Kinderspielplaetze und Erholung EO' engages in **legislative action**, helping to define "regulatory plans and collaboration in the drafting of plans and implementation also with the contribution of the population."² One organization was involved in **direct legal action**: 'AMUM Ambiente Umwelt Merano ODV' described how it was involved in "legal actions,

² Verein fuer Kinderspielplaetze und Erholung EO, Statute filed on RUNTS, Art 2.1, CO2, 2021, Available at file:///C:/Users/albudabin/Downloads/Statuto.pdf
See also <https://www.vke.it/it/barra-navigazione/materiale-informativo/right-in-your-pocket-i-tuoi-diritti-a-portata-di-mano>

legal measures (including judicial measures) to protect citizens, to safeguard their right to health and to protect the environment.”³

4.2.2 Intersectional approaches

Across the 19 organizations, we can see that a number of associations and groups have adopted a systemic and intersectional approach to addressing climate- and environment-related issues. There were no organizations that were notable for explicitly advocating for and basing their activities on a **structural intersectional analysis** of the imbalances and inequalities related to marginalized groups associated with climate change responsibilities and consequences. We saw little differentiation between those who cause climate change and those who suffer from consequences of climate change. Nor was there a sense that the organizations tackled multiple interconnected causes. More research would be needed to look at all of the discourses produced by these organizations, something that fell outside of the scope of the project.

However, the organizations studied here reflected the **political intersectional lens** in concertedly recruiting activists and volunteers from categories identified as marginalized. In terms of **minority** identity, many organizations presented themselves as plurilingual. Other groups may specifically reference **gender**. For example, several organizations actively seek and promote the involvement of youth, individuals with migrant backgrounds, and women. Many organizations made specific reference to being for all ages with particular emphasis on engaging **youth**. ‘Club alpino italiano - sezione Egna - Bassa Atesina ODV’ writes of the important and difficult task of transmitting ideals and responsibilities to future generations and educators.

‘Jugend- und Kulturtreff Jump EO’, which focused on youth, has a very open intersectional statement, asserting that they see “diversity and gender sensitivity as an opportunity and resource. All young people are welcome, regardless of their origin, culture, language, education and sexual orientation, regardless of their biological and social gender, or their special needs or disabilities. – regardless of origin, language, education, social status, gender, sexual orientation, ethnic, religious and political affiliation.”⁴ It was also one of the only organizations to have migration as a theme.

Most groups emphasize raising awareness at various levels, offering courses and workshops for citizens, and engaging in advocacy efforts targeting policymakers. These efforts aim to introduce environmental challenges and visionary solutions into political decision-making bodies.

³ AMUM Ambiente Umwel Merano ODV, Statute filed on RUNTS, Art 4 (1) (e). See website, <https://www.future.bz.it/netzwerkpartner/alle-partner/amum-ambiente-umwelt-merano-odv>

⁴ See JUMP website, <https://jump-eppan.it/bildungsarbeit/#praevention>

4.3 Integrating intersectionality: case studies

From the database, we selected 10 organizations to gain a deeper understanding of their intersectional discourses and how the integration of the four target groups of the project is being advanced. We have mainly looked at intersectionality within the composition of the organizations, the different activities carried out and the related target groups.

From a structural perspective (e.g. recruitment process), all the 10 organizations pay attention to a balanced membership in terms of representation across different age groups and gender (mainly considered as biological sex). However, less attention is given to ensuring the representativeness of other minorities, such as migrants or individuals belonging to linguistic minorities. Looking at foundational principles, all the 10 organizations consider democracy, equal opportunities and equal rights as essential values, but there was no explicit mention of the integration of vulnerable or marginalized groups nor of having an intersectional approach to developing their core activities.

Although intersectionality was not identified among the foundational principles, it was nonetheless implemented in various activities (

Table 2). Focusing on the four groups of reference for the project, several organizations tailored their activities to either include the young generation or to encourage dialogue between young and old generations. Particular attention to fostering intergenerational dialogue is evident in the work of Climate Action South Tyrol, which also supports youth in raising their voices and articulating their needs concerning climate-related issues. Intersectional discourse is notably present in relation to the integration of marginalized groups within the environmental protection discourse. As for example, developing activities that promote the local culture, culture of linguistic minorities (such as Ladin) and of rural communities. Engagement of local ethnic minorities is indeed identified as a crucial step for the “protection, enhancement, conservation and preservation of nature and landscape through the protection of the environment and natural resources; care of values for the preservation of the homeland.”⁵

On the other hand, the inclusion of other vulnerable groups like women, LGBTQIA+ groups or people with migrant background is less prominent, at least as reflected in the 10 organizations. Intersectionality in relation to gender and women discourses is mainly pursued to the extent that there is the inclusion of a gender inclusive language, but no activities were specifically designed for or to include women and gender related categories.

The table below records the different actions pursuing intersectionality and integration of marginalized groups among the 10 selected organizations.

⁵ Climate Action South Tyrol, Statute on file with RUNTS, Art. 3 (3), CO2, 2023, available at 2023_Statut_Climate_Action_South_Tyrol%20(3).pdf

Table 2 Integration of intersectionality into organizations' activities

Youth	Migrant Background
- 'Fridays for Future' was specifically designed to appeal to young people - Dialogue between older and younger people; - Entertainment for kids and teens - Teaching and vocational training; education programme	- Integration projects for migrants and refugees
Gender	Minority/Ethnic
- Use of gender sensitive language in the statute and in the web page	- Intercultural buffet - Cultural activities - Development of projects that involved multiple language groups and language minorities (i.e. Ladin) - Assuming sponsorship for partners project in the Global South - 'Diversity & Inclusion' training for private companies

In one exemplary case, the 'Organisation fuer eine Solidarische Welt (OEW)' carries out a vast number of activities ranging from conscious consumption, promotion of diversity and integration and international cooperation. It is the only organization among our selection that adopts a gender inclusive approach and pursues ecological and social sustainability within a global justice framework. A gender-inclusive and intersectional approach does not define the organization solely from a principles or values perspective. OEW organization emphasizes its efforts to implement these approaches across various activities highlighting, for example, the importance of achieving gender balance among participants especially in initiatives focused on the integration of people with migrant backgrounds. By analysing OEW's activities and target groups, we identified that there was a high consideration of intersectional discourse and of the complexity of multilayer source of exclusion when trying to foster the participation to activities of women or young people that also are characterized by a migrant background. The implications of the intersectional discourse are further analysed and considered in OEW's anti-discrimination protection center, a service aiming at promoting and upholding the right to equality and non-discrimination.

4.4 Workshop at Klimacamp: Who's got the power?



Figure 8 Klimacamp flyer

Our workshop, titled *Who's got the power? Designing effective campaigns to build intersectional solidarity*, aimed at exploring together with local stakeholders (i.e. activists of different local organizations) the connections between climate crisis, intersectionality and participation of marginalized groups in climate activism. Below are reported the results of the different activities implemented.

The participants were offered the choice of three thematic groups: youth, gender and migration. The following activities were conducted in each group.

In the first activity, we discussed how certain groups are more vulnerable to climate change as experienced across different sectors. The roots of the tree represent the main societal dimensions perceived as affected by climate change and the foundational themes were then further discussed in the groups, namely: health, justice, economy, political, and the future.

The trunk identified which one of the vulnerable groups was analyzed and the leaves indicate a target group's particular vulnerability and eventual sources of exclusion from participating in the climate movement.

Below is an example of the tree developed for people with migration background. For this specific group, vulnerabilities also serve as barriers to participation in the movement. Most of them relate to the challenges of integrating in a new culture, including a lack of emotional connection to the place, smaller social network, difficulties in understanding the language, lack of time, lack of a community of belonging.

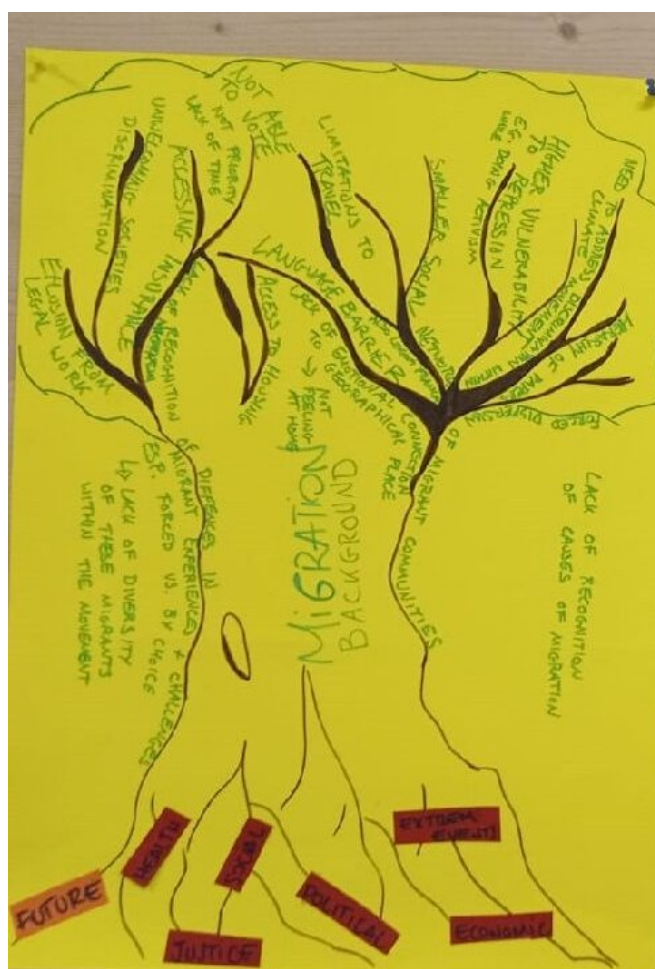


Figure 9 Vulnerability tree: understanding barriers for people with migrant background

In the second activity we used the metaphor of a garden for a power-mapping exercise to map skills and resources within different organizations. Each thematic group identified organizations and associations—whether local, national, or international with local branches—that are represented by, or represent, our target groups. We mapped their strengths and weaknesses in terms of capacities useful to build a coalition, namely: media connections, social media presence/management, community engagement, recruitment, diversification of activities, influence, funds collection. These capacities were placed in the centers of the flower, while the petals mention the organizations that possess the respective skills.

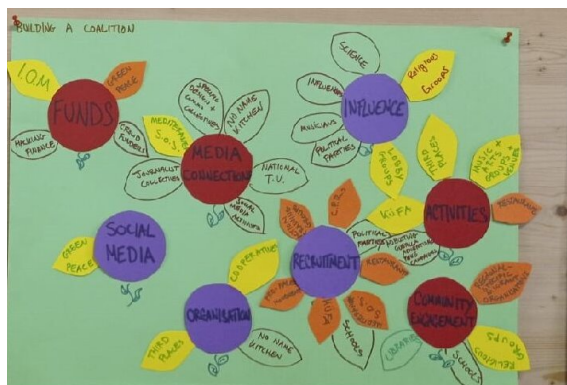


Figure 10 Garden of coalition building: organizations working with people with migrant background

In the last activity participants mapped challenges and solutions to build inclusive coalitions. Each boat presented an issue that could hinder the meaningful inclusion of marginalized individuals. Solutions were presented as sails, symbolizing ways to ensure smooth collaboration and recognition of power dynamics. It is interesting to note that while challenges are generally tied to the need of a specific marginalized group, the solutions found are generally common across groups. As for example:

- create safe spaces within the movement for marginalized categories
- have representatives/spokespersons of different groups to increase the representation of multiple voices
- incentivize the collaborations among organization with similar causes to foster the representativeness and the strength of the movement
- use inclusive language that fosters representativeness, collaborations and inclusion; organize the discussion in a way that allows for differences and exchange of opinion.

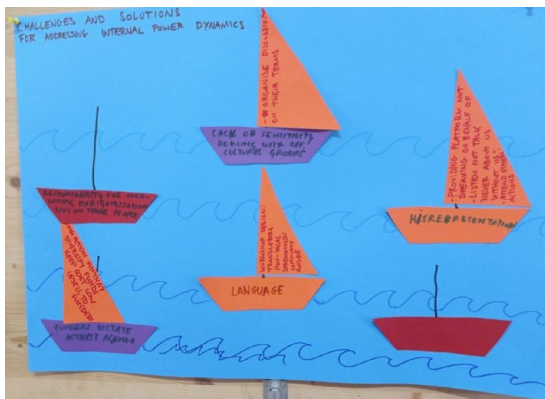


Figure 11 Ocean of collaboration:navigating through challenges

4.4.1 Feedback from running the workshop

The workshops produced various findings that are relevant for the project. In terms of the methodology, we sought to create a safe space where participants could talk and where discussion flowed, engaging everybody and seeking to make everyone feel comfortable. The use of visual metaphors for discussing concepts offered an accessible platform. However, explaining the relationship between climate change and different groups requires a significant amount of time and for some participants the time was potentially insufficient to explain these connections thoroughly. Additionally, in terms of promoting an intersectional approach, our discussions with the workshop participants revealed that there were many agendas that circulated; for example, people wanted to discuss other intersectional categories such as Global South and social class. The fact that it was hard to manage the discussion at times and keep the focus on the three identity categories underscores various challenges for bringing intersectional approaches to climate justice movements. Narrowing discussions to single axes of identity may prove contentious and space should be made for discussions about and inclusion of other identity axes. Finally, due to time and organizational constraints, the possibility to imagine solutions together was limited. This participatory element is especially important for building bridges and fostering inclusion in climate justice movements.

5 Lessons learnt

Together, the theoretical review of intersectionality, the data collection of organizations that are connected broadly to climate justice in South Tyrol, and the analysis of intersectional discourses lend themselves to the development of some lessons that can inform researchers, practitioners and the provincial government. Below are some recommendations and resources for the aspects of movement building and communication that reflect the findings outlined in this report.

In terms of making the climate justice movement more **inclusive through an intersectional approach**, stakeholders such as associations and civil society organizations might keep in mind the following for recruitment, decision-making, and agenda-setting:

- Recognize challenges for recruitment and participation due to uneven access, acceptance, and resources
- Reflect on the fact that building solidarity with groups that experience marginalization may involve confronting unequal power dynamics
- Appreciate how uneven power dynamics are experienced differently when taking into account the gender, youth, migrant, and minority social identities of stakeholders
- Examine practices of participation in decision-making for how they reflect and balance representation to directly address undemocratic processes
- Understand the (unequal) power relationship between funders and beneficiaries, and how this may influence or limit the activities of beneficiaries both explicitly (through formal agreements) or implicitly.

Consider that the terms of distribution stipulated by funders may not allow for intersectional activities, for example funding directed at a specific sector or group.

Practitioners are encouraged to use the **Climate Justice in South Tyrol Mapping Database** for identifying organizations as potential partners for mobilization and organizing activities. Some resources on intersectional movement building might also be of use such as these pieces on linking movements⁶, building power⁷, and lessons from feminist movement building.⁸

In terms of making the **communications** of the climate justice movement more **representative through an intersectional approach**, stakeholders such as associations and civil society organizations might keep in mind the following for agenda-setting, narratives, and spokespersons:

- Recognize that unequal representation of marginalized groups stems from a variety of sources (historical legacies, stereotypes, political priorities, group relations)
- Include authentic perspectives of marginalized groups in the development of climate justice narrative
- Appreciate how uneven power dynamics are experienced differently when taking into account the gender, youth, migrant, and minority social identities of stakeholders

6 Tholen, M. 2018. Intersectionality in Movement Building, available at Intersectionality in Movement B

<https://www.ideasgeneration.org/post/intersectionality-in-movement-building#:~:text=Intersectional%20movement%20building%20means%20co-creating%20the%20movement%20with,experiences%20with%20which%20people%20come%20to%20the%20table.uilding>

7 Tormos-Appont, F. 2019. How Social Movements Build Power through Intersectionality, available at <https://scholars.org/contribution/how-social-movements-build-power-through-ugh-Intersectionality> | Scholars Strategy Network

8 COFEM, 2018, Feminist movement building: Taking a long-term view, Feminist Pocketbook Tip Sheet 10, available at TS10-Feminist-movement-building-Taking-a-lon <https://cofemsocialchange.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/TS10-Feminist-movement-building-Taking-a-long-term-view.pdf>

- Incorporate the diversity of experiences of marginalized groups and climate change in agenda-setting while finding common ground across different issue areas
- Center marginalized individuals as spokespersons to elevate their authority and legitimacy
- Take active steps to avoid tokenism and confront activist burn-out

Practitioners might find the following resources useful for adopting gender⁹, youth¹⁰, migrant¹¹, and minority¹² perspectives into climate justice discussions in South Tyrol. However, these documents should not substitute the meaningful engagement with marginalized communities.

6 Concluding remarks

The deliverable D.2.2 of the ASCEND project aimed to explore climate justice approaches and dynamics through an intersectional lens. In this report, we introduced our theoretical framework that enabled us to approach intersectionality through two dimensions to address movement building and communications: structural and political intersectionality. This theoretical framework was based on a literature review of intersectionality and collective action, from which we derived best practices and lessons for intersectional movement building for climate justice. We then presented the data collection that culminated in the compilation of a **Climate Justice Movement in South Tyrol Mapping Database**. This database provided the foundation for an analysis of social movement elements and intersectional discourses in 19 organizations as well as 10 in-depth case studies.

Our findings showed the vast array of organizations participating in climate justice activities in South Tyrol, broadly construed. We found that intersectional discourses are primarily present in the area of movement building, as part of the endeavor to make the movements more inclusive of marginalized groups. We found less recognition of intersectional understandings of vulnerability related to the groups that were the focus of the ASCEND project: gender, youth, migrant and minority. We reported on the creation and implementation of a participatory activity, held during the South Tyrol Klimacamp 2024, that provided a laboratory to test out and gather feedback on our findings. This D.2.2 sought to advance the study of climate justice in South Tyrol with its bifurcated framing of intersectionality and its use of different methodological approaches for interpreting the state of and future directions for climate justice movements in South Tyrol. Future research could take into account media coverage and political discourses to gauge the extent to which intersectionality around the target marginalized groups is present in discussions around climate justice.

9 UNDP, 2022, Gender equality: A cornerstone for environmental and climate justice, available at Gender equality: A cornerstone for environmental and climate justice | United Nations Development Programme

10 UNDP, 2024, Beyond vulnerability: A guidance note on youth, climate, peace and security, available at Beyond vulnerability: A guidance note on youth, climate, peace and security | United Nations Development Programme.

11 UNDP, 2017, Climate Change, migration, and displacement. Available at https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/Migration_Report.pdf

12 B, K. Sovacool, C. M. Baum, L. Fritz, 2024, Minority groups, Indigeness and Indigeneity, and place in social perceptions of future climate interventions, World Development, Volume 183. Available at <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X2400189X>

7 Annex: List of organizations in the database

Marked* if they are part of the 19 organizations analysed for social movement/intersectional categories
Marked ** if they are part of the 10 case studies
Marked *** if they were analysed for social movement/intersectional categories AND as a case study

7.1 Non-CAST organizations

[Aiut alpin dolomites ODV](#)

[Arbeitsgemeinschaft fuer die biologisch dynamische Wirtschaftsweise Bozen Trient VFG](#)

[Arbeitsgemeinschaft Volkstanz in Suedtirol EO](#)

[Associazione C.E.R. - conoscenza etica responsabilita APS*](#)

[Associazione Juvenes APS](#)

[Associazione micologica Bresadola – Bolzano*](#)

[AVS-Sektion Olang](#)

[Baubiologie Suedtirol](#)

[Centro Auser Bolzano ODV - VSSH Zentrum Bozen EO](#)

[Club alpino italiano - sezione di Brunico APS*](#)

[Club alpino italiano - sezione Egna - Bassa Atesina ODV*](#)

[Club alpino italiano C.A.I. Alto Adige - Sektion Groeden sezione val Gardena](#)

Club alpino Italiano C.A.I. Alto Adige - sezione di Appiano

Club alpino Italiano C.A.I. Alto Adige - sezione di Brennero/Colle Isarco ODV

[CNGEI sezione scout di Bolzano APS*](#)

[Cooperativa sociale oasis O.N.L.U.S./Sozialgenossenschaft oasis O.N.L.U.S.](#)

[Croce rossa Italiana comitato della provincia autonoma di Bolzano - Alto Adige](#)

Croce rossa Italiana_comitato di Oltradige Bassa Atesina_Komitee Ueberetsch Unterland ODV

[Croce rossa italiana comitato Val Passiria e Val d Adige](#)

[Dienstleistungszentrum fuer das Ehrenamt Suedtirol EO centro servizi per il volontariato](#)

[Alto Adige ODV](#)

[Dolomites radio club](#)

[Federazione per l economia del bene comune in Italia APS](#)

[FIAB Suedtirol Alto Adige APS*](#)

Fischereiverein Abtei associazione pescatori Badia APS

Fischereiverein Kurtatsch Margreid EO

Fischerverein Moelten EO

[Fischerverein Seeforelle*](#)

[Freiwillige Arbeitseinsaetze KDS*](#)

[Freiwillige Feuerwehr Rettungshundestaffel EO - vigili del fuoco volontari unita cinofile ODV](#)

Heimatspflege- und Trachtenverein Wolkenstein EO

[Heimatspflegeverein Naturns-Plaas EO***](#)

[Heimatspflegeverein Untermais EO](#)

[Herpeton - Suedtiroler Herpetologen Verein](#)

[Hoffnung auf einen besseren Morgen - ehrenamtliche Organisation - ODV speranza per un domani migliore - organizzazione di volontariato - ODV](#)

Ingenieure fuer den Notfall-Autonome Provinz Bozen_ingenieri per l'emergenza-provincia autonoma di Bolzano
Italienisches rotes Kreuz - Komitee Bozen EO_croce rossa Italiana - comitato di Bolzano ODV
Kultur und Heimatpflege Etschtal EO
[Kulturverein Schnals EO](#)
[Landesrettungsverein Weisses Kreuz EO](#) [associazione provinciale di soccorso croce bianca ODV](#)
[Landesverband fuer Wasserrettung Suedtirol](#)
[Lia per natura y usanzas - Naturschutz- und Heimatpflegeverein](#)
[Natur erleben Vinschgau VFG***](#)
[Respektiere Meran EO*](#)
[Rettungshunde Pustertal](#)
[RHS Groeden EO](#)
[Sortengarten Suedtirol](#)
[Such- und Rettungshunde Vinschgau EO](#)
[Suedtiroler Berg- und Hoehlenrettung C.N.S.A.S. EO](#) [soccorso alpino e speleologico Alto Adige C.N.S.A.S. ODV](#)
[Suedtiroler Burgeninstitut EO](#)
[Suedtiroler Gesellschaft fuer Gesundheitsfoerderung SGGF](#)
[Tiere in Not Suedtirol EO - animali bisognosi Alto Adige ODV*](#)
[Tierheim Naturns EO](#) [canile di Naturno ODV](#)
[Tierschutzverein Ueberetsch-Unterland EO](#)
[Verein fuer Kinderspielplaetze und Erholung EO*](#)
[Verein fuer Kultur und Heimatpflege Bruneck EO](#)
[Verein fuer Kultur und Heimatpflege Tramin EO](#)
[Verein Tierheim Obervintl](#) [associazione canile Vandoies di sopra EO](#)
[Vereinigung Suedtiroler Biologen](#)
[Wasserrettung Bozen EO - soccorso acquatico Bolzano ODV](#)
[Wasserrettung Meran](#)
Wasserrettung Pustertal_Brunneck EO

7.2 CAST member organizations

[1k Hopes](#)
[Adults for future South Tyrol](#)
[Alexander Langer Stiftung](#)
[Alpenverein Suedtirol Sektion Lana E.O.](#)
[Ambiente Salute - No Airport BZ](#)
[Ambiente&salute](#) [Umwelt und Gesundheit ODV](#)
[Amikaro](#)
[AMUM ambiente Umwelt Merano ODV***](#)
[ANPI comitato provinciale Landeskomitee antifaschistischer Verein Alto Adige-Suedtirol](#)
[Arbeitsgemeinschaft fuer Vogelkunde und Vogelschutz - Suedtirol EO](#)
[Arche im KVV VFG](#)

[Artenschutzzentrum St. Georgen*](#)
[Associazione WWF Bolzano](#)
[AVS Sektion Innerulten VFG](#)
[AVS Sektion Obervinschgau EO](#)
[AVS Sektion Villnoess VFG](#)
[AVS-Sektion Klausen VFG](#)
[AVS-Sektion Sand in Taufers](#)
[AVS-Sektion Sterzing](#)
[Baumschule Huber Brugger](#)
[Bergrettungsdienst im Alpenverein Suedtirol EO](#)
[Brennerbasisdemokratie](#)
[Climate action South Tyrol EO**](#)
[Club Alpbach Suedtirol - Alto Adige EO](#)
[Club alpino italiano - sezione di Laives ODV*](#)
[CNGEI sezione scout di Bolzano APS](#)
[Dachverband fuer Natur und Umweltschutz EO***](#)
[De pace fidei](#)
[Extinction rebellion South Tyrol](#)
F.A.C.
[Farmfluencers of South Tyrol](#)
[Faunus](#)
[Flai-GII / Cgil-Agb Alto Adige](#)
[Form Art Culture](#)
[Frauenmarsch](#)
[Fridays for future South Tyrol](#)
[Grupa per la defendura di uciei de Gherdeina](#)
[Heimat Brixen-Bressanone-Persenon EO](#)
[Heimatspflegeverband Suedtirol VFG](#)
[Ilse Waldthaler Stiftung](#)
[Initiative feuerwerkfreies Suedtirol](#)
[Initiative fuer mehr Demokratie Iniziativa per piu democrazia EO](#)
[International society of doctors for environment](#)
[Jump - Jugend- und Kulturtreff Eppan - ehrenamtliche Organisation EO*](#)
[Klima Club Suedtirol**](#)
[Kulturverein Tanzschmiede/fucinadanza](#)
[lab:bz](#)
[LAC Lega Abolizione Caccia sezione Trentino-Alto Adige/Sudtirol](#)
[Lungomare](#)
[Magdalena Gschnitzer](#)
mav fion
[Mava seggo](#)
[Naturtreff Eisvogel EO](#)
[Netz offene Jugendarbeit EO](#)
[Netzwerk für Nachhaltigkeit](#)
[Oldies for future](#)
[Omas gegen rechts](#)

[Organisation fuer eine solidarische Welt EO Organizzazione per un mondo solidale ODV**](#)

[otro mundo](#)

[Ötzi Strom](#)

[Perfas](#)

[Plattform pro Pustertal](#)

[POLITiS](#)

[Protect our winters](#)

[Regala Zukunft](#)

[Safari Film - Green Consulting](#)

[Scientists for future South Tyrol](#)

[Sektion Bozen des Alpenverein Suedtirols VFG*](#)

[Sektion Brixen des Alpenvereins Suedtirol - Amateurverein im Bereich alpiner Sportarten VFG](#)

[Sektion Drei Zinnen des Alpenvereins Suedtirol AVS](#)

[Sektion Etschtal des Alpenvereins Suedtirol AVS VFG](#)

[Sektion Groeden des Alpenvereins Suedtirols \(AVS\)](#)

[Sektion Hochpustertal des Alpenvereins Suedtirol VFG](#)

[Sektion Kaltern des Alpenvereins Suedtirol AVS - VFG](#)

[Sektion Laas des Alpenvereins Suedtirol VFG](#)

[Sektion Latsch Vinschgau des Alpenvereins Suedtirol AVS](#)

[Sektion Prad des Alpenvereins Suedtirols \(AVS\) - VFG](#)

[Sektion Sankt Pankraz des Alpenvereins Suedtirol AVS](#)

[Sektion Schlanders des Alpenvereins Suedtirols VFG](#)

[Sektion Schlern des Alpenvereins Suedtirol VFG](#)

[Sektion Schluderns des Alpenvereins Suedtirol AVS VFG](#)

[Sektion St. Martin des Alpenvereins Suedtirols \(AVS\) VFG](#)

[Sektion St. Pauls des Alpenvereins Suedtirols \(AVS\) - Verein zur Foerderung des Gemeinwesens VFG und Amateursportverein ASV in italiano Sezione St. Pauls del Alpenverein Suedtirol \(AVS\) - Associazione di promozione SOCIALE APS E ASSOCIAZIONE SPORTIVA DILETTANTISTICA \(ASD\)](#)

[Sektion Tramin des Alpenvereins Suedtirol \(AVS\) - Verein zur Foerderung des Gemeinwesens \(VFG\) und Amateursportverein \(ASV\)](#)

[Sektion Ulten des Alpenvereins Suedtirol VFG](#)

[Sektion Unterland des Alpenverein Suedtirol VFG](#)

[Sektion Untervinschgau des Alpenvereins Suedtirol VFG](#)

[Sektion Welschnofen des Alpenvereins Suedtirol AVS VFG](#)

[shabba crew](#)

[SkepTisch](#)

[Societa' Cooperativa Sociale HDS - Casa Della Solidarieta' Luis Lintner O.N.L.U.S.](#)

[south tyrol music festival](#)

[Spazio autogestito 77](#)

[Suedtiroler Hochschueler/Innenschaft SH.ASUS VFG](#)

[Suedtirols katholische Jugend - Ehrenamtliche Organisation-EO](#)

[Tanzkollektiv Südtirol](#)

[Umweltgruppe Eisacktal EO](#)

[Umweltgruppe Eppan EO](#)

[Umweltgruppe Kaltern EO**](#)

[Umweltring Pustertal**](#)

[Umweltschutzgruppe Terlan](#)

[Umweltschutzgruppe Vinschgau EO**](#)

[VBB](#)

[Verbraucherzentrale Suedtirol VFG _centro tutela consumatori utenti](#)

[Vereinigung Südtiroler Biologinnen und Biologen](#)

[Veritatem Quaerens EO](#)

[Waldkindergarten Eppan](#)

[Young Caritas](#)

[Zukunftspakt | Patto Futuro](#)

8 References

- **Benford, R. D., and Snow, D. A. (2000).** Framing Processes and Social Movements: An Overview and Assessment. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 26, 611–639.
- **Brysk, A. (2013).** *Speaking Rights to Power: Constructing Political Will*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- **Budabin, A. and A. Tomaselli. (2024).** Intersectional Strategies for Climate Justice Activism by Indigenous Youth: From Vulnerability to Agency. Paper prepared for Società Italiana di Scienza Politica Conference 2024, Trieste, Italy.
- **Budabin, A. and J. Delves, F. Romagnoli. (2025).** Who's Got the Power? Designing effective campaigns to build intersectional solidarity. In El Moussaoui, M., Krois, K., and Palmieri, T., eds., *Power in Transformation: Creative Practices as Catalysts of Change*. Munich: oekom verlag.
- **Crenshaw, K. (1991).** Mapping the margins: Intersectionality, identity politics, and violence against women of color. *Stanford Law Review*, 43(6), 1241-1279.
- **Kaijser, A. and A. Kronsell. (2014).** Climate change through the lens of intersectionality, *Environmental Politics*, 23:3, 417-433.
- **Luna, Z. and S. Jesudason, M.E. Kim (2020).** Turning Toward Intersectionality in Social Movement Research, *Mobilization: An International Journal*, 25(4), 435–440.
- **Marx Ferree, M. (2011).** The Discursive Politics of Feminist Intersectionality. In Lutz, H., Herrera Viva, M. T., and Supik, L., eds., *Framing Intersectionality: Debates on a Multi-Faceted Concept in Gender Studies*. Oxon: Routledge.
- **Roth, S. (2021).** Intersectionality and coalitions in social movement research—A survey and outlook. *Sociology Compass*, 15: e12885
- **Terriquez, V. and T. Brenes, A. Lopez. (2018).** Intersectionality as a Multipurpose Collective Action Frame: The Case of the Undocumented Youth Movement, *Ethnicities*, 18(2), 260–276.