

Nuts and Bolts:

A Campaign Guide for grassroots groups in Ireland



**Friends of
the Earth**

A resource to support grassroots and community groups fighting for climate justice and social justice in Ireland

This guide was written by Rosi Leonard, Network Development Coordinator at Friends of the Earth Ireland with guidance and editorial assistance by Emma-Jayne Geraghty in Spring 2023. It has been produced as part of our Movement Building work which aims to contribute to building a diverse and inclusive movement strong enough to bring about system change in a way that supports others' social justice struggles and that aligns with our values.

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Funding acknowledgements:

Friends of the Earth Ireland's campaigning work is part funded by the European Climate Foundation, NTR Foundation, the Community Foundation of Ireland, the Sunflower Charitable Foundation, and the Irish Environmental Network. Our funders financial support for the production of this campaign guide does not constitute an endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and our funders cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.



Who is this Guide for?

This guide is for people who are campaigning or would like to campaign for better environmental, social and economic conditions anywhere in Ireland, or may be directly facing the expansion of fossil fuel companies or other health and environmental hazards in their areas.

It is written for those who want to make transformational change in their communities to help both people and planet thrive.

Particularly it is written for people or communities who are facing different forms of oppression that put them at risk of the worst impacts of climate breakdown. This oppression could be in the form of racial discrimination, social or economic exclusion, and all the material, health and racial inequalities that intersect with these causes.

In particular, this guide is written with the cause of climate justice in mind - and we explain more about what we mean by climate justice below!

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What does Climate Justice mean?



It can be easy to think that you need a background in science to understand climate change and all its effects. But when we are talking about climate crisis, what we are really talking about is the breakdown in our environmental conditions that threatens the survival of people and planet. **We need to protect our environment from climate breakdown in order to survive: the air we breathe, the nature around us, the quality of our water, the way our food is produced, how we stay warm, what our land is being used for, and so on. In particular, climate justice is a way of understanding and addressing the fact that those people who are feeling the worst impacts of the climate crisis are those who are least responsible for causing it.**

Climate justice is a way of thinking about the climate crisis that goes to the root of who is responsible for the environmental breakdown that we face, and who suffers as a result of it?

The climate crisis combines with an energy crisis that leaves 1.1 billion people without access to electricity worldwide. It forces a corporate model of dirty energy on communities who need access to safe, clean, community-owned energy. It increases poverty and causes health disasters by polluting water, air and soil. It deepens racial discrimination and displaces millions of people.

What causes these crises?

Unsustainable models of economic development based on profit-driven fossil fuel extraction and other destructive energy sources, and the ownership of energy goods and services in the hands of the wealthy few at the expense of working people.

When we talk about climate justice, we are talking about what changes need to be made to our economic systems that allow people and nature to thrive. We are talking about holding companies, decision makers and wealthy interests who have caused this crisis to account.

Climate justice is not just about changing the way we as individuals behave. In fact we should be very cautious of this approach. Instead, we understand that those who have caused this crisis hold vast power and control over our energy systems, our food systems, and make huge profit from their control over these resources.

We need to collectively come together in the fight for climate justice to demand fundamental changes to our society and economic system. The results could mean a safer, more secure and much fairer way of life in our local communities right up to the global scale.

How can grassroots groups fight climate breakdown?

Why should they?

Fighting climate change interacts with so many things in our homes, our communities and our health. For example, if you live in a home with leaky windows and thin walls, it's likely you will be forced to use more fossil fuels to heat your home than accommodation that is well insulated and retrofitted. If you have no green space or parks nearby, your access to good air quality is reduced and can affect your health.

If you need to access health services that are far away from where you live, you are more likely to need a car or a taxi to get there- or worse, you end up missing appointments. If there is no reliable public transport or safe walking or cycling routes between your home and your children's school, you might be forced to drive them in every morning to make sure they get in on time.

Not only do all these things impact on our health, they also show how we are forced to make fossil fuel companies richer just to go about our daily lives.

Depending on where we live the impact of environmental breakdown can be more obvious - we might live in an area where we are seeing sea levels rise and worry about what will happen to our homes. We might be living next to **mono-forestry plantations** and suffer from lack of light in our homes, or see that our families can no longer access any land to live near us. We might be living near industrial areas and see land being used for fossil fuel industries such as **gas plants and data centres**.

So what can we do about it?

The fight against climate breakdown and the decision makers responsible for it is global, national and local!

Taking action and building up our power



People

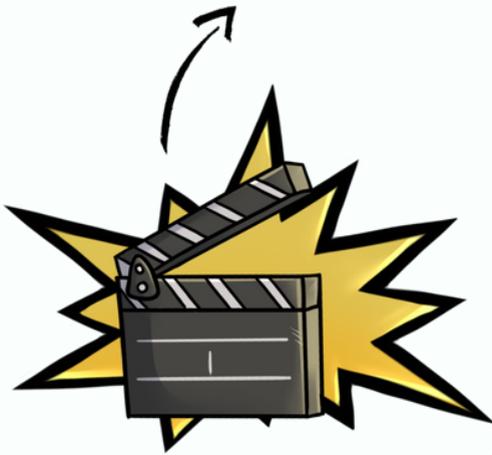


Demands



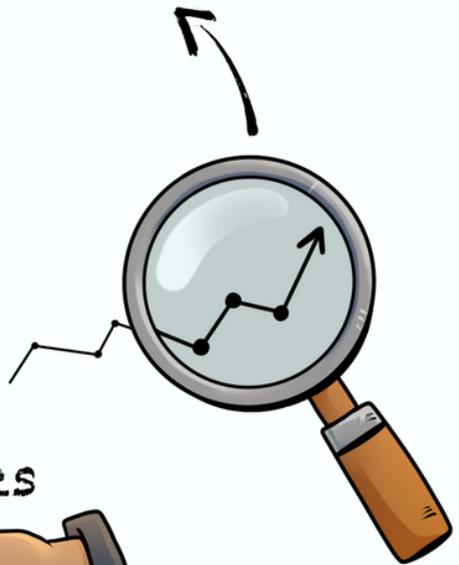
Key ingredients

for a healthy campaign



Action

Allies



Power analysis

Thinking about the
issue:

Problem Tree Exercise!

If you are reading this guide, the chances are that there is already an issue that you or your community is facing. This issue could be something very specific; for example, maybe the bus service in your area has been reduced. But maybe this issue does not seem so simple or is much broader.

Sometimes an issue seems so broad we can feel like we don't know where to start. Something that can help with this is thinking of a tree...



Step1.

Think about the problem you or your community is having. What are the consequences of the problem? What are the effects of the problem that we can see day to day?

Step2.

What is the problem?

Step3.

What is causing this problem? Is there something deeper going on around the roots and the soil of this problem?

Finding people!

If we want to start a campaign in our community, one of the most important things we can do is talk to others and find out what issues people are having. Do we have issues in common? Do people have the same worries or concerns as you?

We can do this in loads of different ways:

- Having one to one conversations with people we know in the area
- Hosting a public community meeting on an issue and asking people to get involved with you
- Doorknocking to talk to your neighbours or running stalls in the area to talk to people in your wider community.



Exercise: Community Mapping!

Community mapping is a really useful way of helping your group reach out to your wider community. This might be helpful when you are at the stage of launching your campaign.

1. Think of all the **community groups or local leaders** in your community.
 2. **Make a list of which ones you think could be good allies in your campaign.** These don't have to be groups who already work on the same issue as you, but they are probably groups who have an audience you want to reach. For example, this could be local faith group who have a lot of members in the area, or a sports club nearby.
 3. If you are at the stage of the campaign **where you have something you want to ask other groups to do - contact the groups on your list!**
 4. You can also use this **list to invite people to a meeting, ask people to share details of a meeting or come back to it later when you have more asks.**
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Deciding your target

A really, really important part of campaigning is figuring out who is responsible for the issue you are facing? Who has the power to change it?

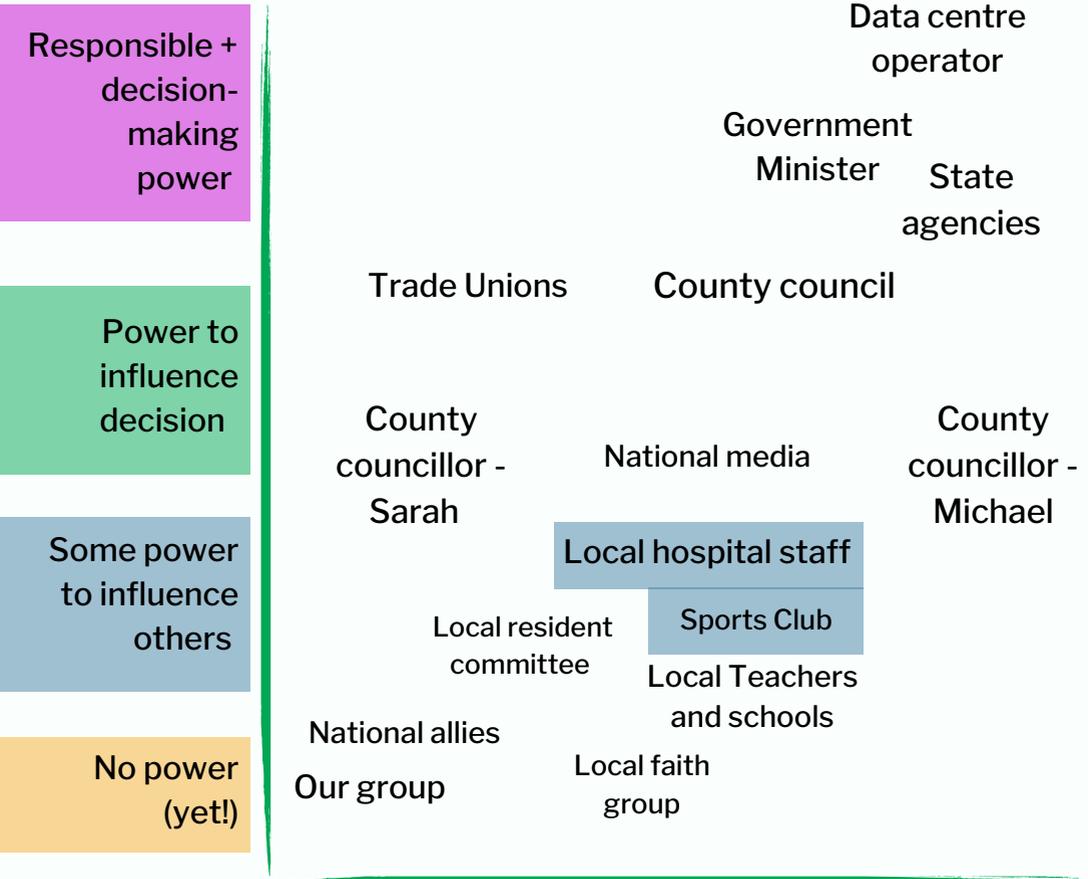
This might be the local county council. It might be a State agency. It might be a very prominent national target like a Government Minister, or it might be someone very local, like a local business or landowner.

This is a really important part of planning your campaign. **Sometimes we call this Power Analysis. We are trying to understand here who has created this situation and who has the power to change it.** Usually there is more than one person responsible for the issue.

Power Analysis Case Study:

On the next page we look at a sample power analysis based on an imaginary campaign against a gas-powered data centre from a local point of view. In this example, our campaign wants to ban them from the area - there are already 10 data centres locally. They cause huge emissions and take up loads of water and land. The developers say it will bring jobs but we know the main jobs are in construction and not long-term. The data centre only seems to benefit the advertising industry. We want the land to be used for public amenities instead.

Power Analysis example: Campaign against data centre in our area



On our side

**Unknown /
could be
moved**

Against us



Power analysis continued

The point of this power analysis is to imagine who in our area we could influence or get on board with our campaign, and how can we put the most pressure on the decision makers. We want to map out which groups in the area might already be organised and have a lot of influence. Who are the leaders we can bring on our side - and who are the decision makers we need to build pressure on?

For example, right now we don't know how the local hospital workers and the sports club in our example feel about the data centre- but maybe we know that the hospital is overcrowded and the sports club needs more space.

The hospital workers might live nearby and / or be concerned about lack of space for their patients. The sports club might have lots of local members and have a big local reach and influence in the community.

Could we make the argument that the land be used for public health facilities instead of a data centre?

We can use some of the tactics on the next pages to help us build allies, build our power and start to put pressure on the decision makers we have identified.

Tactics and actions to
build power





Running community petitions

This is a great way to not only inform people in your area about an issue, but get them involved and build up support. You can run a petition online to get broader coverage, but it's important to also do a "real life" version of it in order to chat to people in your community and get more people involved.

Tips!

Make sure to ask people for contact details if you want to get in touch with them later **either to invite them to public meetings or keep them informed of your campaign.**

How many signatures do you think you can get? Do you think you could get 20% of your community to sign? What about 50%? **How about the majority of people in your area? How many people would you like to sign in order to show the force of your demands to your target?**

You can spread the word by **doorknocking in your local community with a team of others or running local stalls.**

Tips for doorknocking, running stalls and talking to neighbours about the issue

Every conversation should have

A purpose!

Discovering what the
other person thinks
and trying to get them
on board



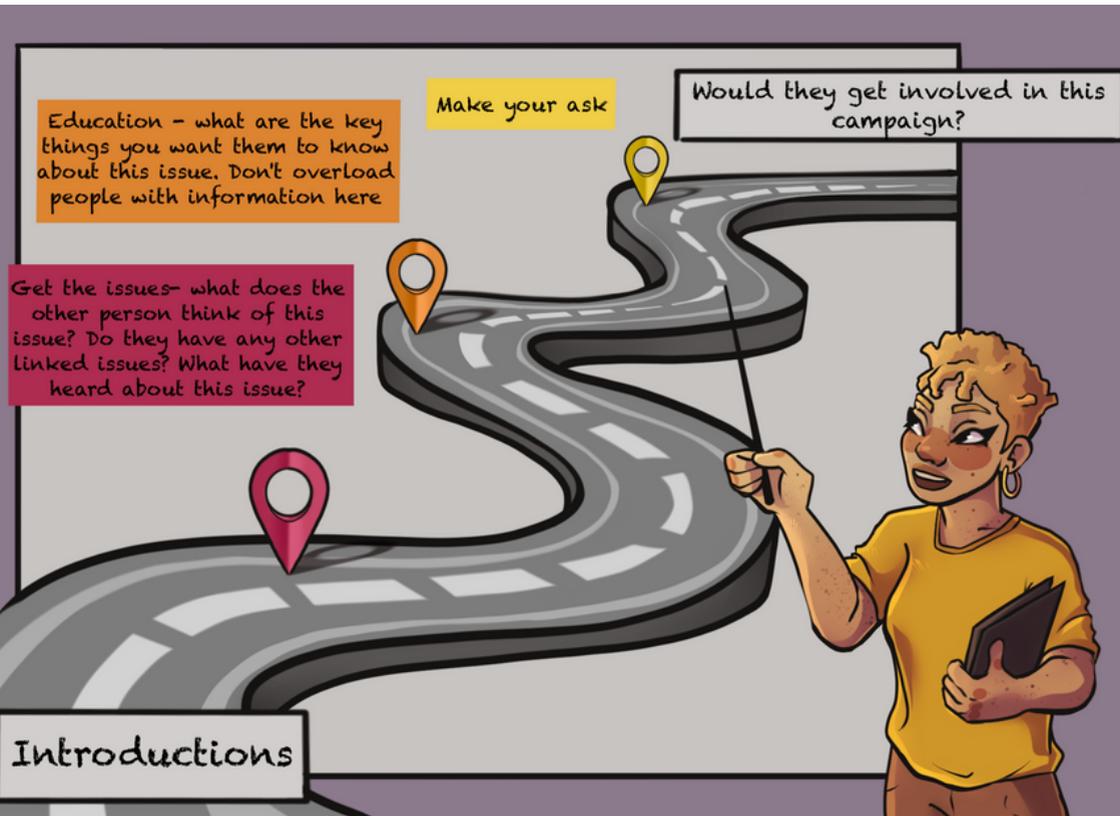
An ask!

Something specific you are
asking the other person to do
i.e. sign up to the campaign,
come to a meeting etc.

Try to speak less! This might seem like the opposite of what we think we should do. When we are talking to neighbours or people who we want to get on board with our campaign, we can make the mistake of talking too much and not asking enough questions to engage the other person. Ask the other person - what do they think of the issue? Are there other actions we could take in the campaign? Would they get involved?

If you are doorknocking, always doorknock in pairs. There is never a "best time" to doorknock; after 6pm is good but don't doorknock too late. Past 8.30pm is generally a no-no!

Below is a handy roadmap for campaign and organising conversations that might come in useful depending on the nature of your campaign! This has been adapted from a guide by the amazing trade unionist Jane McAlevey.



Running public meetings

Public meetings are a really important way to not only inform people about an issue but hear their concerns, get them involved, and collectively make decisions and demands.

Tips!

Finding a venue might be easier than you think.

Community centres and parish halls, and sports halls may all be available for community meetings.

If the weather's warm enough - you could even hold a street meeting.

Have someone to introduce the meeting and the issue. Have one or more people to facilitate it and make sure people who want to speak are heard.

Maybe you already have a whatsapp group or an email list. Assign someone the role of signing people up to make sure people can stay engaged and involved.

Try not to leave the meeting without agreeing next steps and making sure someone or a group of people can take on the tasks you have agreed.

Turning up the pressure

We rarely ever win our demands using only one tactic. We should always think about a variety of tactics or actions we want to take as part of our campaign. The next few pages list a few ideas - many of these tactics overlap or are related to each other.

Think of these tactics as inspiration rather than a rigid series of steps you should follow. There are 2 main things to remember when you are planning your tactics:

Think of your target - how do we put enough pressure on them to either stop them from doing something or- convince them to do something? Are they someone who would bow to public pressure? Do they provide a service that we can boycott?

How do we use the power we have to the best effect? Hint: Our power is often ourselves - our communities, the people around us, the people affected by this issue.

Protest!

Remember that community petition? Bringing a protest to the door of decision makers could be the perfect time to deliver your petition. Even without a community petition, bringing the protest out of the community and to the workplace of the decision maker is a vital step in getting your demands heard.

Boycott

Maybe one of your targets is a business, or someone who is profiting off the issue you are facing. Boycotting the business and building up support for a boycott can be an extremely effective way to reduce the power of your target.

Creative actions

Don't be afraid to get creative when you are expressing your demands. Banner drops, postering, running creative events like film screenings, are all ways to raise awareness and spread your message. Creative actions can also bring fun into campaign work.



Case Study: Protest Against Shannon LNG

In August 2022, a number of climate justice and local campaign groups held a week-long camp near the site of the proposed Shannon "Liquified Natural Gas" plant in North Kerry. The camp was organised by Slí Eile (a national group) and Safety Before LNG and Future Generations Kerry (both local groups) - with many other groups and networks participating. As part of the camp participants marched to the proposed site and trespassed onto it - staying there for a day. In the photo you can also see that people had painted "Frack OFF LNG" on the roof of surrounding buildings.

This was one tactic in a long campaign to stop a LNG plant being built in the area. It has included building alliances with groups in Ireland and abroad as well as local objections, direct action and protests at the workplaces of decision makers and politicians. A decade after it was announced, the LNG plant has still not received permission on the site.

Direct Action

Direct action is often necessary when your decision maker / your target just is not listening to you. It means going beyond lobbying and taking power into your own hands by going straight to the decision maker with your demands. It can also mean directly intervening in a situation to stop something from happening- for example; blocking machinery on a building site.

Many different struggles have used Direct Action in Ireland in recent years, from student protests demanding free education; to tenants protesting evictions; to local groups fighting privatisation of water; to climate justice campaigners fighting against fossil fuel infrastructure and investors.

The forms of direct action have included:

Sit-in's at decision maker's offices / workplaces



Blocking work machinery on building sites where fossil fuel infrastructure is being built



Trespass onto work sites to stop work happening



Occupation of decision-maker's meetings



Using the media

Using the media can be a very effective way to put pressure on your target by making the issue public. It can also be a great way to reach a broader audience, especially if there is an event you want people to come to - like a protest.

You can get media attention by directly contacting newspapers, radio stations and journalists. If there are any local newspapers or radio stations in your area these can be very good places to start. If you are sending out a press release to highlight something that is happening or, keep it short and include some quotes from local members. Include the contact number for someone who is willing to take calls from the media.

If you're worried about remembering everything you want to say - writing down your 3 key messages in advance can help. What are the 3 things you want to get across to the audience listening or reading?

Using the media

It can help to think about the issue from the perspective of 3 things:



The problem and who is responsible for it

The impact this problem is having



The solution / your demands

For example: Imagine you are part of a campaign to get a new bus route in your town. You are being interviewed on morning radio about your campaign. You will only have about 3 minutes to explain your campaign and about 10 minutes to prep.

"Right now 1000 households are isolated with no bus route to hospitals, schools or shops because we are still waiting for the National Transport Authority and the Minister for Transport to take action. How can the community of this town survive without an easy affordable way to travel that doesn't cost the earth. We want the same treatment and quality of life as other parts of the country - a regular, reliable, affordable bus route that links the community. This will be better for our health, our air quality, our future."

Useful nuts and bolts for day to day group organising

Helping to keep groups alive



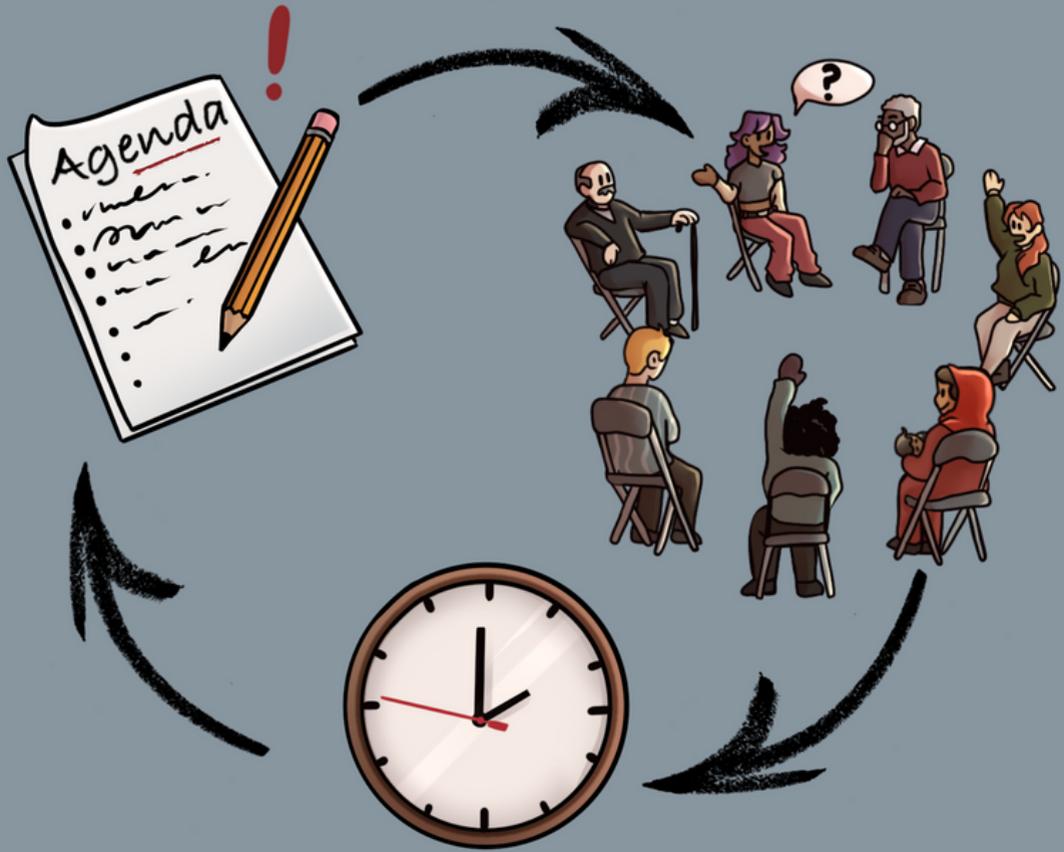
Think about a group or team that you've been in that you enjoyed being part of. The chances are they involved a few things including a sense of purpose and healthy relationships. The same is important for more political groups. There are a few ways we can keep our groups healthy and happy places to be:

Create good relationships - this can be through social events or spending time getting to know the other people in your group

Delegate work - it's important that people in the group feel they can take on tasks. Share and delegate tasks out to stop all the buck resting with one person, and the others losing interest. Some people might be really good at certain things - what different types of tasks do people enjoy?

Be aware of things like privilege and power - for example, men often end up dominating spaces unintentionally. Has everyone in the group had a chance to speak? Some people might need more encouragement to take part. Knowledge can come from lots of different life experiences

Campaign work benefits from lots of different types of knowledge, experience and identities.



Running meetings

Have someone to facilitate the meeting. **This person should be responsible for making sure everyone has a chance to speak.**



Have a purpose for the meeting. What is it you want to talk about? You can make an agenda before the meeting starts and share it with everyone coming. The facilitator should make sure to check that everything on the agenda is covered.



Give good notice of meetings and try make them as accessible as is possible.



Create a welcoming space - some people may be used to meetings, but for others they can seem very formal and be really intimidating. Having a welcome face at the door or a cup of tea on offer can help! Check during the meeting that everyone understands what is being discussed. If what you are talking about is very technical - explain it.



Have a start time and end time for your meetings - very long meetings that go off topic are not useful and will prevent people from staying involved.



Fundraising for your group

Fundraising is not just important to help you cover any costs of your campaign work, but it can be a great excuse for a bit of fun and show solidarity.

Campaign materials don't have to be expensive, but things like badges or badge makers, leaflets, or meeting space rental can add up. It can be more sustainable when there is common pot of money that groups themselves have control over.

Pub quizzes, sponsored runs or walks, film nights or game nights are just a few examples of running fundraisers. If you are fundraising, you should delegate one or more people to be a treasurer and take responsibility for organising donations and storing the money.

You can also run a fundraiser in solidarity with another cause or group. This can be a great way to support national causes when you are a local group - and it can raise awareness of a national cause locally.

Research tools and finding stuff out!



Research Tools

Depending on your campaign there might be different resources you need to use to find information or data to help you in your work. Below are some national and local sites of information. Most of these sites are public and are free to use but some of them are privately managed and ask for payment to access certain files.

Publicly run sources of information:

Oireachtas.ie: Dáil website with record of Dáil debates, Dáil votes, and contact information for TD's

Local County / City Council websites: Local government websites with information on local planning applications (you will find this on each Council's planning portal); record of Local Councillor meetings and voting records; contact information for different Local Authority departments and elected Councillors.

CSO.ie: Census data on a wide variety of things including statistics on health, people, economy and different sectors of society. Also includes databases that relate to different State Agencies and Departments.

Data-osi.opendata.arcgis.com / National Mapping Open Data Portal: A treasure trove of data relating to many different sectors of society and economy.

Geohive.ie: Census data and national databases visualised on a map. A very useful way of seeing information laid out in map form.

Privately run websites

Landdirect.ie : A searchable database managed by the Property Registration Authority (PRA). This can be used to see who owns registered properties.

Solocheck: A privately run service to check the registration and details of private companies.

Tip!

For local campaign work it's handy to know that Census data is organised by area. There are different types of area. For example, the country is divided into "Constituencies" - these are areas that are represented by the same T.D.

Another important area type that the Census collects data on is "Electoral Division". These are much smaller areas within the same Constituency. Viewing data by Electoral Division often gives you a better idea of what's going on an area. For example some parts of the same Constituency might be very wealthy and have good access to services, while other parts of the same Constituency have higher rates of poverty or less access to transport. You can search by Electoral Division on Geohive.ie and using other platforms.

Other useful ways to find stuff out

Ask the right people!

Sometimes you can get information from journalists who are covering the same issues that your group is campaigning on.

This is also where sympathetic politicians can help. For example T.D's can use Dáil time to raise questions to Government. This can be a useful way of getting data that is hard to find.

Local councillors can also raise questions at Council meetings if the issue relates to local council.



Case Study: An Interview with Save Our Sperrins



Save Our Sperrins are a grassroots campaign to protect air, water, land and health from the pollution of goldmining. Both the the North and South of Ireland have unusually high rates of mining licenses in comparison with neighbouring countries.

Many anti-mining groups advocate for the re-use of materials and reduction in demand for mining materials

1. How did your group come together? Before the threat of mining came to your area, did any members of your group have any experience in campaigning before?

Our group Save Our Sperrins was set up in June 2015. We had very little campaigning experience before. Some of us were involved in the anti-apartheid movement in the 80's. Most of the people in our group had never been involved in campaigning before.

Our approach was first to hold a public meeting. We wanted there to be lots of diversity. 20 people came to that first meeting and from that we set up a committee. At the beginning we had to learn a lot about goldmining ourselves and drew up information leaflets. We put signs up in the area, letting people know that we were protesting Dalradian's plan to mine and build a processing plant in the area. Dalradian had been granted prospecting licenses across 300,000 acres in Tyrone and Derry. So we organised public meetings across these areas, from Omagh to Dungiven, to spread awareness and help set up other local groups.

2. How do you keep the group engaged and active? What has worked for your group to increase the number of people involved?

Engagement is always up and down but communication is a big thing. We have a committee. We also have response groups who communicate using Whatsapp; these are people who want to get involved when there are local actions or protests. We make sure to keep people informed of what's happening.

We also celebrate any success and organise events that are fun or creative, like doing special events for Christmas and the anniversary of founding our group. Lightens the mood and gets a different feeling of engagement. There's so many women in our campaign so we celebrate them by acknowledging special occasions like International Women's Day.

When we want to get more people on the committee, we first ask them if they would join as assistants so they can learn the ropes, they know they are not alone. We approach people we know support our campaign and ask them directly to get more involved. Recently a few younger people have offered to help with specific things like maintaining our social media. In the past year we got registered as a charity so that adds to us being constituted as an Association with specific roles and a bank account.

3. What types of tactics has your group used publicly in your campaign?

We've used many forms of protest & different strategies over the years. We protest at the mining company's premises and also at conferences & events they sponsor; there's an international conference, PDAC (Prospectors & Developers Association Canada) in Toronto every year that the Irish Government and government agencies North & South attend to sell Ireland as a location very favourable for mining companies. So we sent two people to it in 2018 to ask questions of Dalradian and they recorded it to show what was going on - an Irish Minister saying Ireland is open for business in this way. People here were traditionally Sinn Fein or Unionist voters; there is a lot of party loyalty. People were shocked to see that the people they voted for were selling off the country and were friends of Dalradian. People felt betrayed.

Talking to people has been really important. Dalradian are still in the planning application stage for their mine and processing plant. Their planning application & 2 Addendum are nearly 40,000 pages long. So we spent time reading & going through it and writing sample objection letters to distribute across the community. We've travelled the country telling people about it and there are now approximately 50,000 objections on the Public Planning Portal.

You start to see the imbalance of power- the police were cutting local services saying they didn't have the budget, but at the same time decided to provide a free security service to Dalradian - so we have done a white line protest outside the police stations to highlight this contradiction. We always try to keep the pressure on. There are so many objections that a Public Inquiry has been announced. This winter we held a local conference and did a 24 hour fast and sit-out at Omagh Courthouse.

Dalradian try to keep the publicity about opposition to their plans very local. It suits them to make it appear like its local people fighting among each other. This was part of the reason we escalated to direct action - to bring it into wider attention. We've stopped work on the site a few times by blocking machinery. You'd be surprised who is willing to take action. Young mothers with prams were blocking Dalradian's trucks. Some of us thought it would be men who would come out to take the bigger risks, but often it's the younger women who are prepared to take risks.

We stood an Independent anti-goldmining candidate in the 2019 local elections and he won the seat. He was the first Councillor elected in Mid-Tyrone. We didn't think he had a real chance, but we were delighted. He has shone a light into what was happening in the Council. In the past, politicians were only speaking to us on one to one basis, but their line was always that this brought jobs.

We learned that it is a common strategy used by goldmining companies throughout the world to criminalise people who oppose their plans and that is happening here.

4. Were there any challenges you faced when you first started as a group?

From the beginning we had a few challenges. First of all, it was difficult getting a place to meet. Dalradian had done lots of PR locally before we got organised. They have two PR companies working for them and they also hired community engagement officers. They were doing a lot of lobbying locally by giving gifts, money and sponsorship; they were telling people their mine would bring wealth and highly paid jobs to the area. They got local politicians and clergy on side. Sometimes people were worried about publicly opposing them because of this.

5. What advice would you give to other community groups to help them sustain themselves?

Be prepared for the long haul and celebrate all the small wins. We've survived another year and Dalradian still don't have planning permission - time is costing them money. In 2015, we didn't think we'd still be fighting this in 8 years. Look after yourselves and remember to rest.

You have to keep your focus on the campaign and remind yourself- why are we doing it? For us it's about future generations. Will they be able to continue living in this area? A campaign needs to be clear what it's about. We want to be as inclusive as possible and we don't want to divide the community. Reflection is important, we need it to help us plan.

We work across the border with other communities throughout Ireland who are facing the threat of mining. The air won't differentiate. If the water is poisoned, it won't differentiate between communities. The river starts in the North and won't recognise the border, all the interconnection is important.

Networking and learning from others has been important. We've met anti-mining communities from so many different countries - eg. Peru, Philippines, Spain, Brazil. We spoke to communities in Latin America where mines had collapsed with major loss of life. We thought that the things that happen in South America wouldn't happen here, but threats started being made. We learnt that the companies use the same tactics all over the world - they are good at undermining people.

Dalradian don't understand what we're fighting for - that future generations can live here. Will people be able to live here if mining takes over? What about the water, what about the air, what about the land and what about people's health? That's why we oppose the gold mine and processing plant here and anywhere else in Ireland.

25% of land area in the North is under mining licenses, while 27% of land in the Republic of Ireland has mining concessions granted. By comparison it's only 8% in Scotland, 6% in Wales and less than 1% in England. This means mining companies have permission to survey, explore, do geological mapping, rock assay analysis and core drilling on that land but they need the landowner's permission to enter their land. It's important that landowners deny them entry. At our most recent action, people came from Leitrim, Antrim, Donegal, Derry, to support us. Now we are part of CAIM - Communities Against the Injustice of Mining - who are an all-island network and we meet once a month. Solidarity and strength and encouragement is vital. Ní neart go cur go chéile!

Further information and resources

Fossil Fuels, Gas, Data Centres and Demand Reduction - click the headings to see links

[Friends of the Earth Ireland No New Gas page](https://www.friendsoftheearth.ie/gas)

www.friendsoftheearth.ie/gas

[5 Reasons to Oppose Data Centres](https://www.friendsoftheearth.ie/gas-and-data-centres)

<https://www.friendsoftheearth.ie/gas-and-data-centres>

[Friends of the Earth Europe](https://friendsoftheearth.eu/gas/) <https://friendsoftheearth.eu/gas/>

[Friends of the Earth International](https://www.foei.org/what-we-do/climate-justice-and-energy/)

<https://www.foei.org/what-we-do/climate-justice-and-energy/>

[Not Here Not Anywhere planning application portal](https://notherenotanywhere.com/new-planning-applications/)

<https://notherenotanywhere.com/new-planning-applications/>

[Frack Action - U.S. based group campaigning against LNG](https://www.frackaction.com/)

<https://www.frackaction.com/>

Warm Homes and Energy Poverty

[Friends of the Earth Ireland Energy Poverty and Pollution](#)

www.friendsoftheearth.ie/energy-poverty

[Friends of the Earth Europe "Towards a healthy renovated Europe"](#)

<https://friendsoftheearth.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Towards-a-healthy-renovated-Europe.pdf>

Extractivism and Colonialism

[Friends of the Earth Ireland handbook](#)

Other important links on Climate Justice and Economic Justice

[7 Sparks to Light a New Economy - Friends of the Earth Europe](https://friendsoftheearth.eu/publication/7-sparks-to-light-a-new-economy/)

<https://friendsoftheearth.eu/publication/7-sparks-to-light-a-new-economy/>

Handy websites for day to day organising and grassroots campaign work

[Seeds for Change](https://www.seedsforchange.org.uk/)

<https://www.seedsforchange.org.uk/>

[Jane McAlevey - trade union organiser in the US whose work is very useful for community organising](https://janemcalevey.com/writing/)

<https://janemcalevey.com/writing/>

[Fossil Free UK Campaign Guide](https://gofossilfree.org/uk/campaign-guide/)

<https://gofossilfree.org/uk/campaign-guide/>

These resources are correct and up to date as of Spring 2023

The following are other grassroots groups or NGOs in Ireland who work on issues of climate justice and social justice and whose work may be interesting to the readers of this guide. This list is correct as of Spring 2023.

Dublin Friends of the Earth (grassroots group)

Young Friends of the Earth (grassroots group)

MASI - Movement of Asylum Seekers Ireland (grassroots group)

Slí Eile (grassroots group)

CAIM - Communities Against the Injustices of Mining (grassroots group)

Not Here Not Anywhere (grassroots group)

Extinction Rebellion (grassroots group)

CATU - Community Action Tenants Union (trade union)

Pavee Point (NGO)

Please note this list is not exhaustive- it is intended to give the reader more information about specific campaigns and groups in Ireland

**This version produced and printed
in Spring 2023**



**Friends of
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