

THE SOCIAL TRANSITION

Energy Transition Partnership

29th June 2022

Dr Bec Colvin

Crawford School of Public Policy



Australian
National
University



Photo: Rajesh Dhar / Climate Visuals Countdown



Industrial &
land rehab

Livelihoods

Changed
landscapes

Closure of
established
industries

New
industries

Incumbent
resistance

Migration &
new settlement
patterns

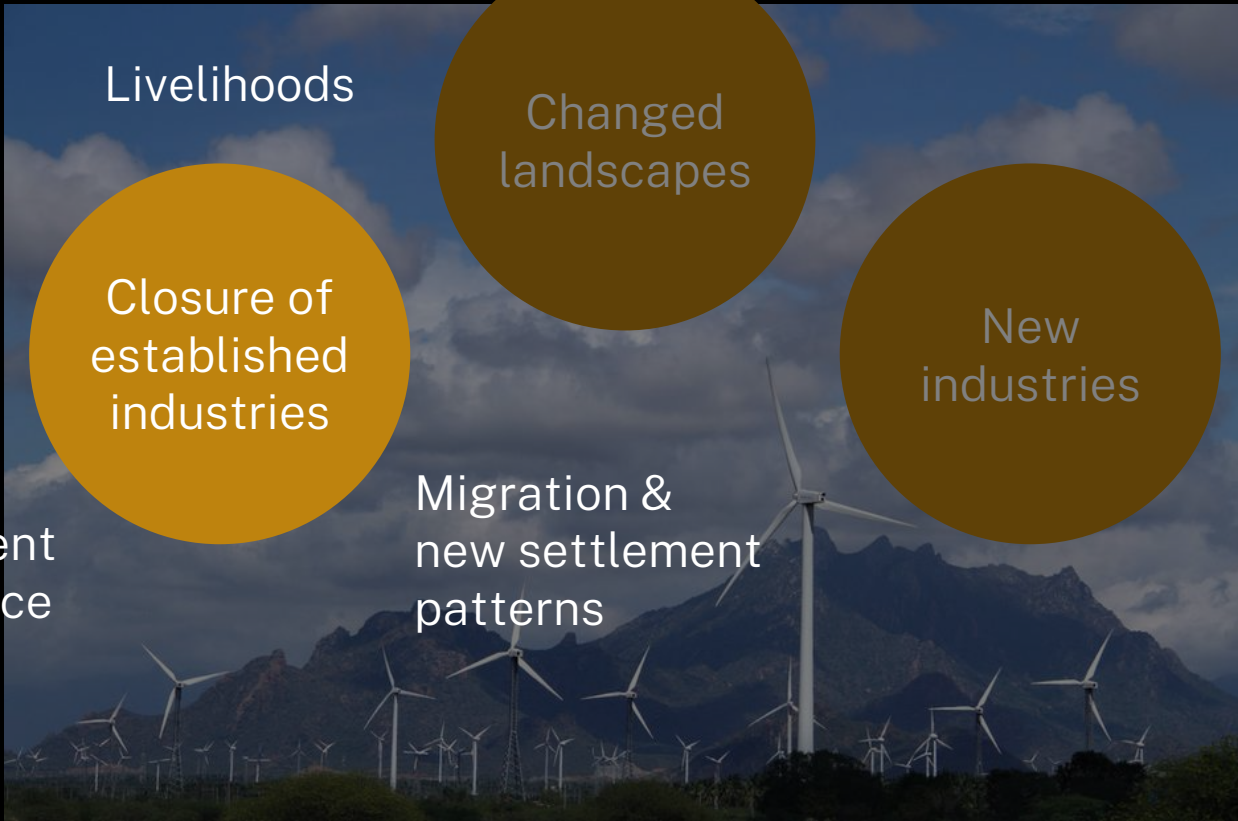


Photo: Rajesh Dhar / Climate Visuals Countdown



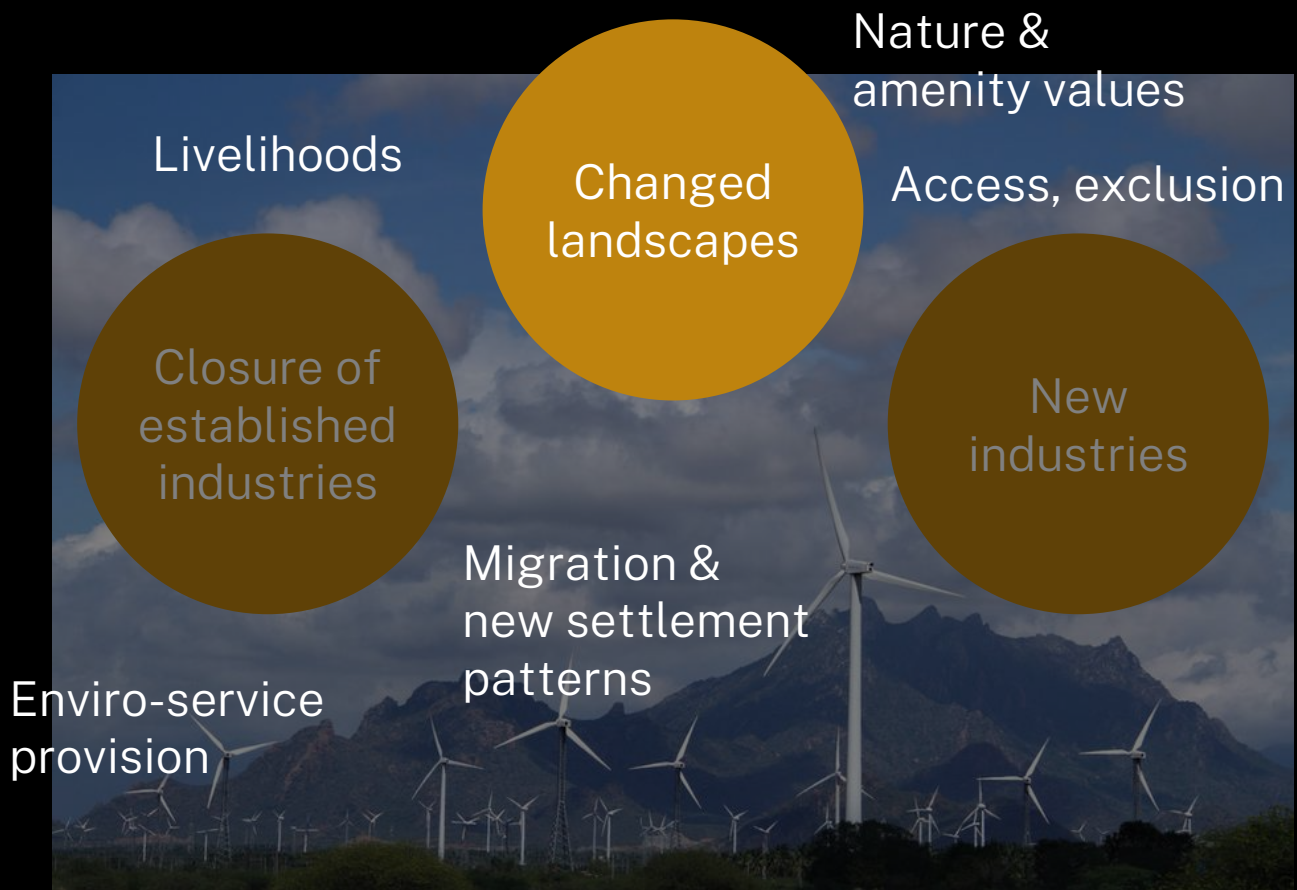


Photo: Rajesh Dhar / Climate Visuals Countdown



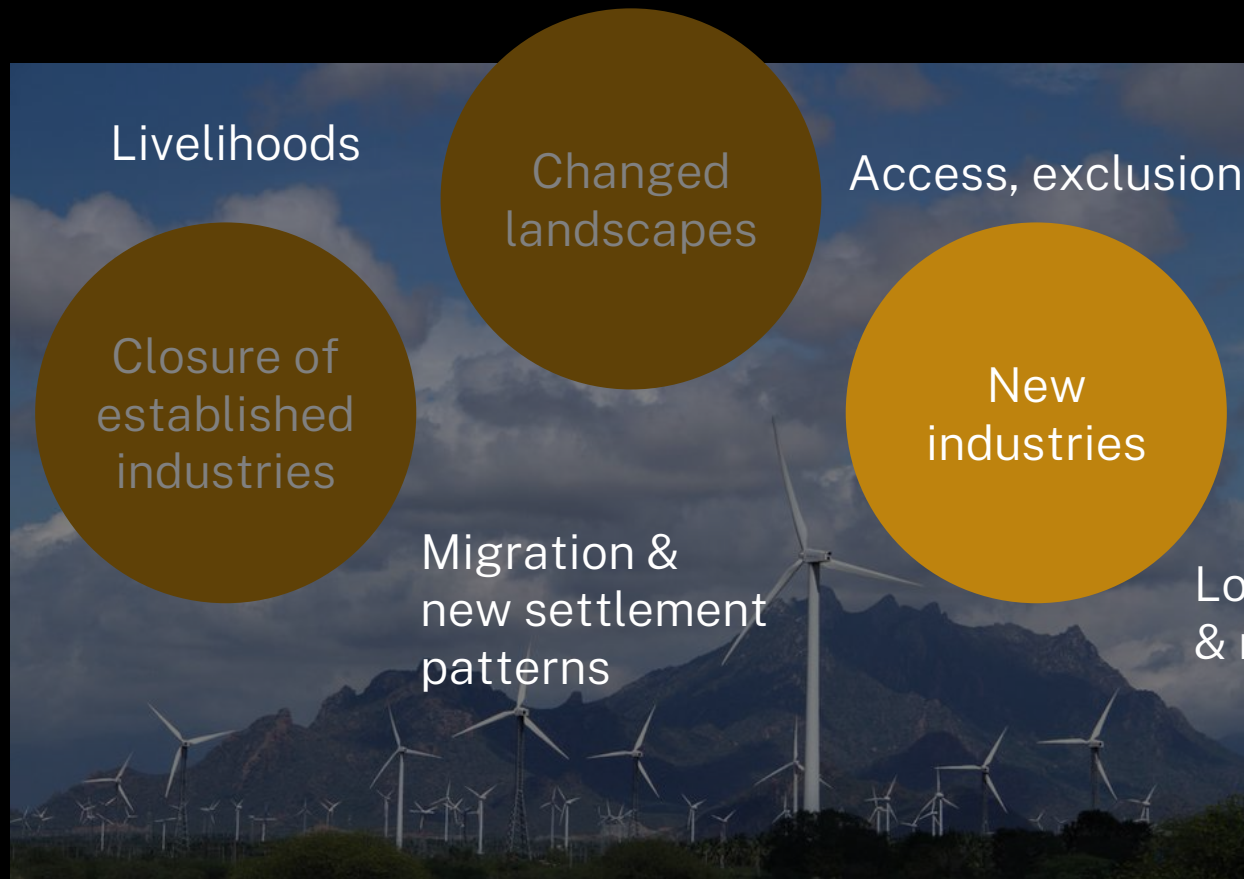


Photo: Rajesh Dhar / Climate Visuals Countdown





The social
transition differs
fundamentally
across place
and scale



Principle	Explanation
Availability	People deserve sufficient energy resources of high quality.
Affordability	All people, including the poor, should pay no more than 10 percent of their income for energy services.
Due process	Countries should respect due process and human rights in their production and use of energy.
Good governance	All people should have access to high quality information about energy and the environment and fair, transparent, and accountable forms of energy decision-making.

Sovacool, BK & Dworkin, MH 2015, 'Energy justice: Conceptual insights and practical applications', *Applied Energy*, vol. 142, pp. 435-444.



Principle	Explanation
Sustainability	Energy resources should not be depleted too quickly.
Intra-generational equity	All people have a right to fairly access energy services.
Inter-generational equity	Future generations have a right to enjoy a good life undisturbed by the damage our energy systems inflict on the world today.

Sovacool, BK & Dworkin, MH 2015, 'Energy justice: Conceptual insights and practical applications', *Applied Energy*, vol. 142, pp. 435-444.



But differs also within sites of transition...



Energy justice

A framework for understanding and navigating the social transition

- Distributional
- Procedural
- Recognition
- + Restorative



Carley, S & Konisky, DM 2020, 'The justice and equity implications of the clean energy transition', *Nature Energy*, vol. 5, no. 8, pp. 569-577.



Energy justice

Distributional justice

- The distribution of benefits and burdens across populations, and an objective to ensure that some populations do not receive an inordinate share of the burdens or are denied access to the benefits.

Carley, S & Konisky, DM 2020, 'The justice and equity implications of the clean energy transition', *Nature Energy*, vol. 5, no. 8, pp. 569-577.



Energy justice

Distributional justice

- **Costs**, or how the hazards and externalities of the energy system are imposed on communities unequally, often the poor and marginalized.
- **Benefits**, or how access to modern energy systems and services are highly uneven.

Carley, S & Konisky, DM 2020, 'The justice and equity implications of the clean energy transition', *Nature Energy*, vol. 5, no. 8, pp. 569-577.



Energy justice

Distributional justice

- Between different people (e.g. local community & electricity users).
 - Landholder & neighbour payments
 - Community funds
- Between developers and stakeholders.
 - Benefit sharing
 - Legacy projects

Colvin, RM, Witt, GB & Lacey, J 2016, 'How wind became a four-letter word: Lessons for community engagement from a wind energy conflict in King Island, Australia', *Energy Policy*, vol. 98, no. pp. 483-494.

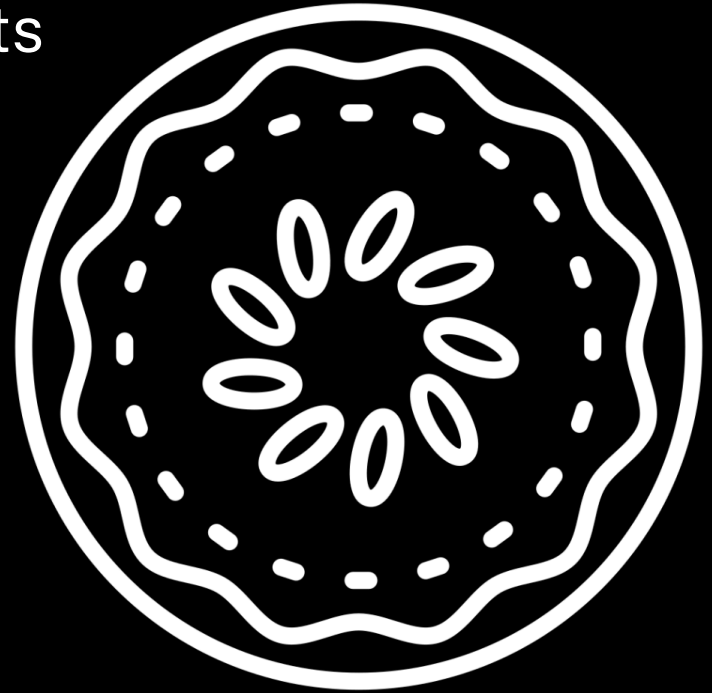
Hicks, J 2020, 'Generating conditions of strong social support for wind power: insights from community-owned wind energy projects', *Australasian Journal of Environmental Management*, vol. 27, no. 2, pp. 137-155.



Energy justice

Distributional justice

- Property rights
- Merit
- Equality
- Equity
- ???



Gross, C 2014, *Fairness and Justice in Environmental Decision Making: Water Under the Bridge*, Routledge, Abingdon.

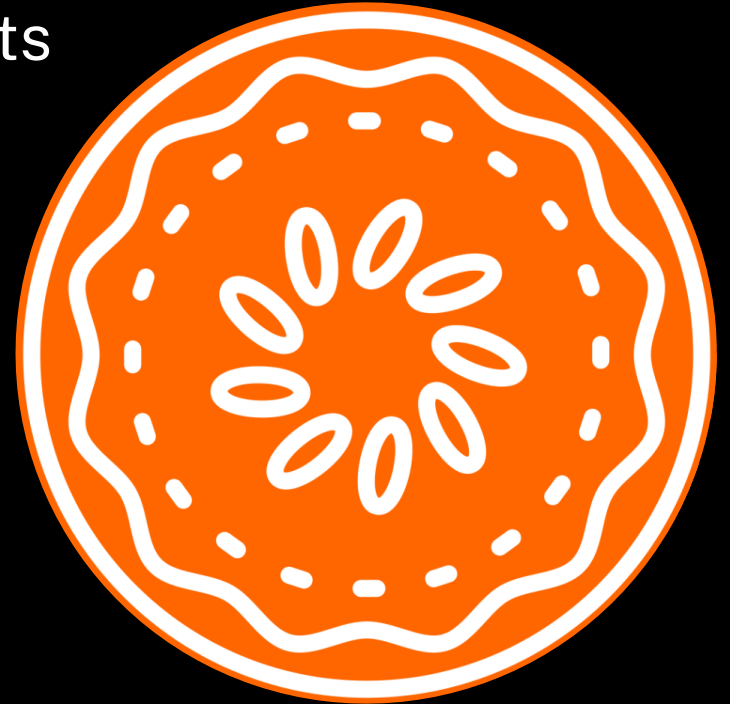
Sovacool, BK & Dworkin, MH 2015, 'Energy justice: Conceptual insights and practical applications', *Applied Energy*, vol. 142, pp. 435-444.



Energy justice

Distributional justice

- Property rights



Gross, C 2014, *Fairness and Justice in Environmental Decision Making: Water Under the Bridge*, Routledge, Abingdon.

Sovacool, BK & Dworkin, MH 2015, 'Energy justice: Conceptual insights and practical applications', *Applied Energy*, vol. 142, pp. 435-444.



Energy justice

Distributional justice

- Merit



Gross, C 2014, *Fairness and Justice in Environmental Decision Making: Water Under the Bridge*, Routledge, Abingdon.

Sovacool, BK & Dworkin, MH 2015, 'Energy justice: Conceptual insights and practical applications', *Applied Energy*, vol. 142, pp. 435-444.



Energy justice

Distributional justice

- Equality



Gross, C 2014, *Fairness and Justice in Environmental Decision Making: Water Under the Bridge*, Routledge, Abingdon.

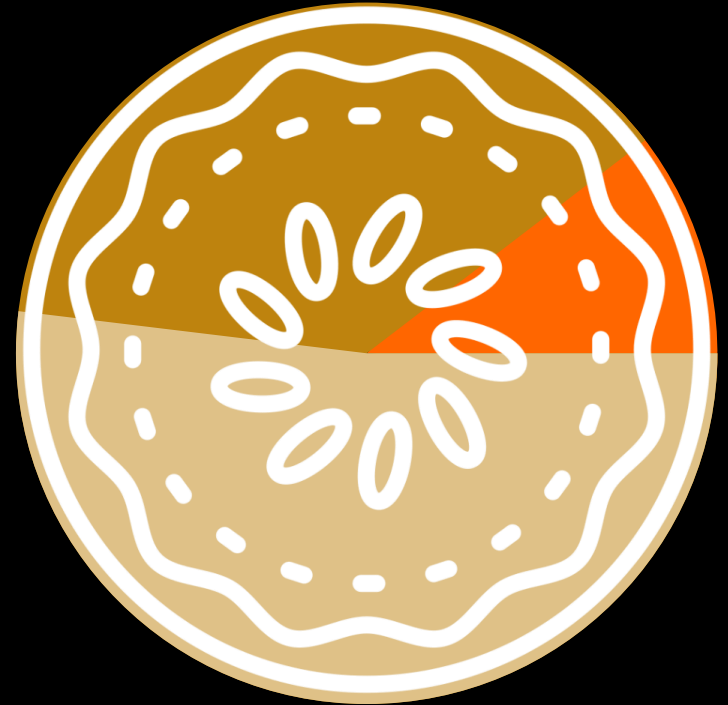
Sovacool, BK & Dworkin, MH 2015, 'Energy justice: Conceptual insights and practical applications', *Applied Energy*, vol. 142, pp. 435-444.



Energy justice

Distributional justice

- Equity



Gross, C 2014, *Fairness and Justice in Environmental Decision Making: Water Under the Bridge*, Routledge, Abingdon.

Sovacool, BK & Dworkin, MH 2015, 'Energy justice: Conceptual insights and practical applications', *Applied Energy*, vol. 142, pp. 435-444.



Energy justice

Distributional justice

- ???



Gross, C 2014, *Fairness and Justice in Environmental Decision Making: Water Under the Bridge*, Routledge, Abingdon.

Sovacool, BK & Dworkin, MH 2015, 'Energy justice: Conceptual insights and practical applications', *Applied Energy*, vol. 142, pp. 435-444.



Energy justice

Procedural justice

- Who is included in energy decision-making processes and seeks to ensure that energy procedures are fair, equitable and inclusive of all who choose to participate.

Carley, S & Konisky, DM 2020, 'The justice and equity implications of the clean energy transition', *Nature Energy*, vol. 5, no. 8, pp. 569-577.




Energy justice

Procedural justice

Representativeness and inclusivity	Everyone interested in and affected by a decision was represented; barriers to participation and representation were removed.
Fair deliberation	Everyone was able to share their views. Interaction allowed mutual understanding between participants to develop.
Access to resources	Sufficient resources, including information, expertise and time, were provided for effective participation.
Transparency and accountability	Objectives and boundaries were made clear to participants and outsiders. How participation would inform decision making was explained.
Learning	Participants, specialists, decision makers and institutions learnt from the process.
Independence	The process was facilitated and managed in an independent and unbiased way.
Efficiency	The process was cost effective and timely.

Smith (Calyx), C & Rowe, G 2016, 'Deliberative processes in practice' in Dodds, S. & Ankeny, Rachel A. (eds.), *Big Picture Bioethics: Developing Democratic Policy in Contested Domains*, Springer, pp. 59-70.





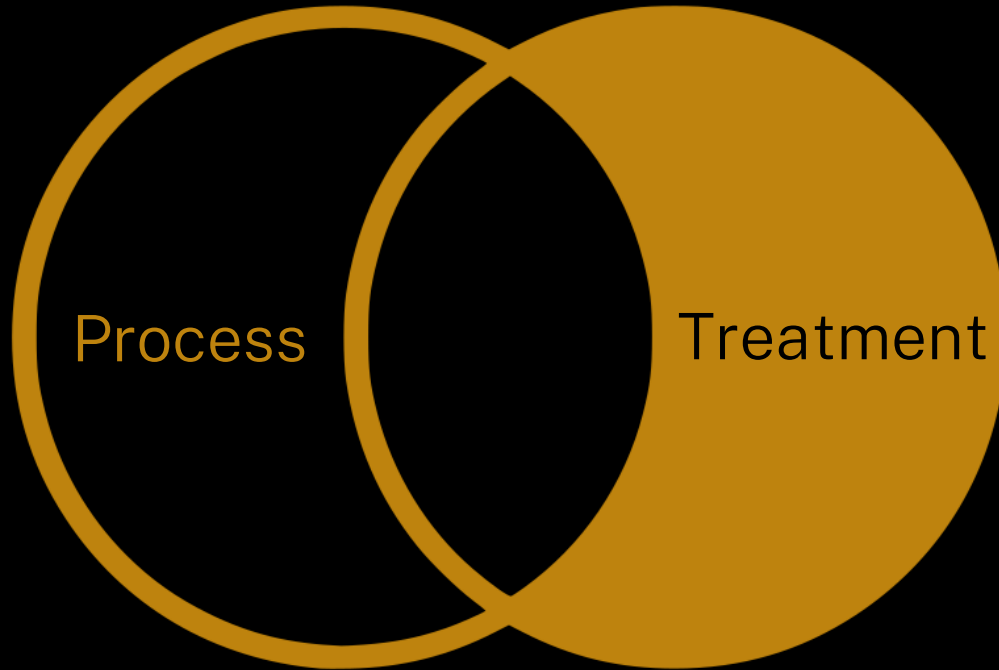
	INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GOAL	To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.	To provide the public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	To place final decision making in the hands of the public.
PROMISES TO THE PUBLIC	We will keep you informed.	We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision. We will seek your feedback on drafts and proposals.	We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will work together with you to formulate solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.	We will implement what you decide.

International Association for Public Participation 2014, IAP2's Public Participation Spectrum, IAP2, viewed 20 December 2017, https://www.iap2.org.au/Tenant/C0000004/00000001/files/IAP2_Public_Participation_Spectrum.pdf.



Energy justice

Procedural justice



Gross, C 2014, *Fairness and Justice in Environmental Decision Making: Water Under the Bridge*, Routledge, Abingdon.



Energy justice

Recognition justice

- Understanding of historic and ongoing inequalities, and prescribes efforts that seek to reconcile these inequalities.

Carley, S & Konisky, DM 2020, 'The justice and equity implications of the clean energy transition', *Nature Energy*, vol. 5, no. 8, pp. 569-577.



Energy justice

Recognition justice

- Cultural status.
- Knowledge systems.
- Legal versus traditional ownership of land.
- Capabilities and structural forces.



Blue, G, Bronson, K & Lajoie-O'Malley, A 2021, 'Beyond distribution and participation: A scoping review to advance a comprehensive environmental justice framework for impact assessment', *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, vol. 90, no. pp. 106607.



“Injustice can occur when the dominant group fails to recognize a specific group's (e.g. social, geographical, cultural, ethnic, racial, gender) viewpoints or distorts a group's views in ways that appear demeaning. Recognition justice is especially important for place-based communities who will endure the most from an energy transition by either losing energy related jobs (e.g. nuclear and fossil fuel) or by hosting the sites for renewable energy (not necessarily with their input or support).”

Blue, G, Bronson, K & Lajoie-O'Malley, A 2021, 'Beyond distribution and participation: A scoping review to advance a comprehensive environmental justice framework for impact assessment', *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, vol. 90, no. pp. 106607.



Energy justice

Restorative justice

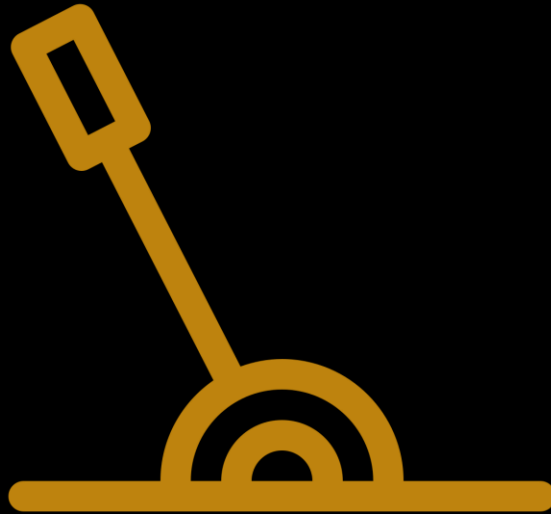
- Using government or other intervention to either avoid distributional, recognitional, or procedural injustices, or to correct for them.

Carley, S & Konisky, DM 2020, 'The justice and equity implications of the clean energy transition', *Nature Energy*, vol. 5, no. 8, pp. 569-577.



Energy justice

Restorative justice



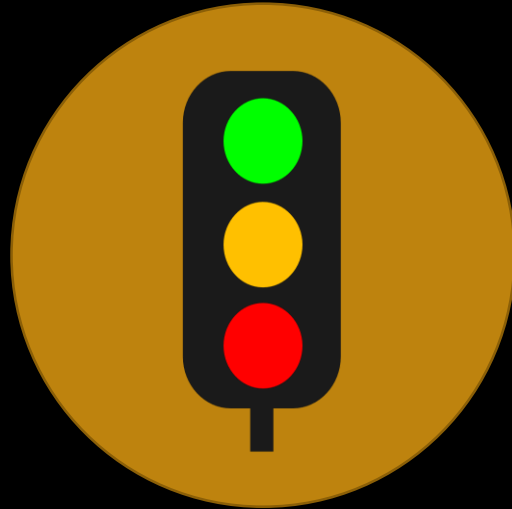
Carley, S & Konisky, DM 2020, 'The justice and equity implications of the clean energy transition', *Nature Energy*, vol. 5, no. 8, pp. 569-577.



Energy justice

Restorative justice

- A non-action and a non-decision can be just as significant as an action or a decision.



Lukes, S 2005 [1974], *Power: A Radical View*, 2nd edition, Palgrave, New York.



Why do these things matter?



“An energy-just world would be one that promotes happiness, welfare, freedom, equity, and due process for both producers and consumers. It would distribute the environmental and social hazards associated with energy production and use without discrimination. It would ensure that access to energy systems and services is equitable. It would guarantee that energy procedures are fair and that stakeholders have access to information and participation in energy decision-making.”

Sovacool, BK & Dworkin, MH 2015, 'Energy justice: Conceptual insights and practical applications', *Applied Energy*, vol. 142, pp. 435-444.



THANK YOU

Energy Transition Partnership
29 June 2022

Dr Bec Colvin
Crawford School of Public Policy
Australian National University
E: Rebecca.Colvin@anu.edu.au



Australian
National
University