THE SOCIAL TRANSITION

Energy Transition Partnership
29th June 2022

Dr Bec Colvin
Crawford School of Public Policy
Photo: Rajesh Dhar / Climate Visuals Countdown
Changed landscapes

New industries

Livelihoods

Closure of established industries

Migration & new settlement patterns

Industrial & land rehab

Incumbent resistance

Photo: Rajesh Dhar / Climate Visuals Countdown
Closure of established industries

Livelihoods

Changed landscapes

Access, exclusion

Migration & new settlement patterns

New industries

Nature & amenity values

Enviro-service provision

Photo: Rajesh Dhar / Climate Visuals Countdown
Changed landscapes

Livelihoods

Closure of established industries

Migration & new settlement patterns

Access, exclusion

New industries

Local conflict & resistance

Economic development

Photo: Rajesh Dhar / Climate Visuals Countdown
The social transition differs fundamentally across place and scale.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principle</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>People deserve sufficient energy resources of high quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affordability</td>
<td>All people, including the poor, should pay no more than 10 percent of their income for energy services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due process</td>
<td>Countries should respect due process and human rights in their production and use of energy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good governance</td>
<td>All people should have access to high quality information about energy and the environment and fair, transparent, and accountable forms of energy decision-making.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

But differs also within sites of transition...

Invasive
Cause of harm
Fear
Welcome
Opportunity
Optimism
A framework for understanding and navigating the social transition

- Distributional
- Procedural
- Recognition
- + Restorative

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.

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.

Distributional justice

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


Energy justice

Distributional justice

• Property rights
• Merit
• Equality
• Equity
• ???
Energy justice

Distributional justice

- Property rights


Energy justice

Distributional justice

• Merit

Energy justice

Distributional justice

• Equality

Energy justice

Distributional justice

• Equity

Distributional 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.

### Procedural justice

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

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

Energy justice

Process

Treatment

Energy justice

Recognition justice

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

Energy justice

Recognition justice

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

“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).”

Restorative justice

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

Restorative justice

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

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.”
