

ACTES DE LA RENCONTRE SCIENTIFIQUE

La justice écologique comme approche transformative de la transition écologique

Edités par Maud Hallin, Marie Bertholet, Philoé Vander Vorst et Pierre Stassart
(SEED, ULiège)

Colloque international interdisciplinaire
Avec le soutien du FNRS (Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique)

8 Juin 2021

Arlon Campus - Environnement (ACE), Université de Liège
Auditorium MCB (Bâtiment 140)

Av. de Longwy, 185, B-6700 Arlon, Belgique
mhallin@uliege.be

La justice écologique comme approche transformative de la transition écologique

Si l'on a longtemps considéré que la radicalité de l'écologie politique se concentrait essentiellement sur l'avenir et les générations futures, les bouleversements socio-écologiques en cours nous ramènent à un présent déjà rempli d'incertitudes et de vulnérabilités. En termes de préoccupations environnementales, ceci se traduit par une multiplication des mobilisations pour le « climat » ou la « planète », avec la demande d'actions urgentes et concrètes. Mais ces revendications s'accompagnent également d'une exigence démocratique indispensable pour réduire les inégalités existantes, ne pas en engendrer de nouvelles, ni dériver vers une dictature climatique ou environnementale. Ces attentions se reflètent alors dans la place de plus en plus grande accordée aujourd'hui aux questions de justice par rapport à une approche en termes d'éthiques environnementales. Nous assistons en effet à une multiplication des revendications en terme de justice dans le champ de l'environnement : 'justice environnementale', 'justice climatique' ou encore, s'éloignant d'une approche exclusivement anthropocentrée, celle de 'justice écologique' qui offre la possibilité de porter une attention conjointe à l'humain et l'environnement.

Parallèlement, la transition écologique implique de faire émerger un changement systémique qui reconfigure les relations et compétences entre acteurs. A. Stirling distingue les notions de transition et de transformation pour insister sur la relation indissociable entre « knowing » et « doing », l'enjeu étant davantage le « how ? » que le « what ? ». La notion de transition transformative implique une approche « open-ended », capable de questionner l'ordre établi et de complexifier les problèmes posés, s'appuyant sur l'innovation sociale, poursuivant des fins temporaires voire indéterminées. Ces dynamiques de transformations sont alors le fruit d'alignements politiques inattendus, de voies moins visibles et de trajectoires plus ambiguës que celles envisagées de manière conventionnelle. Dans ce cadre se pose alors la question de la justice dans ses relations avec l'environnement.

L'objectif de ce mini-colloque a été de rassembler un collectif interdisciplinaire de chercheurs francophones (Belgique, France, Suisse) reconnus autour de la thématique de la transition écologique et des possibilités de renouveau en matière de recherche qu'amènent les questions de justice écologique. Pour ouvrir la discussion, nous nous sommes interrogés sur la prise en compte des revendications des mobilisations en termes de justice environnementale et écologique dans le système judiciaire et les possibilités offertes par une justice réparatrice (**Angèle Minguet**). Une seconde intervention nous a permis de situer la notion de justice environnementale dans son approche française à travers l'étude des inégalités environnementales (**Valérie Deldrève**). Nous nous sommes ensuite intéressés à l'expérience vécue de la nature comme levier politique de transformation (**Caroline Lejeune**) et aux dynamiques d'enquête à prendre en compte dans la notion de justice écologique (**Maud Hallin**). Pour finir, nous avons interrogé les contributions de la justice environnementale à une juste transition (**Brendan Coolsaet**).

Programme

- 09h15 – 09h45 Accueil café
- 09h45 – 10h00 Ouverture par Pierre M. Stassart (ULiège SEED)
- 10h00 – 11h00 *La justice environnementale comme levier de transition du système judiciaire* – Angèle Minguet
- 11h00 – 11h15 Pause Café
- 11h15 – 12h15 *Etudier les inégalités environnementales pour penser une transition transformative ? Les apports des approches ‘françaises’ de la justice environnementale* – Valérie Deldrève
- 12h15 – 13h30 Repas
- 13h30 – 14h30 *Justice sociale et écologie : l’expérience vécue comme levier politique de transformation* – Caroline Lejeune
- 14h30 – 15h30 *L’enquête, angle mort de la justice écologique pour une approche transformative ?* – Maud Hallin
- 15h30 – 16h00 Pause café
- 16h00 – 17h00 *Transition et justice environnementale : vers une transformation juste ?* – Brendan Coolsaet
- 17h00 – 17h30 Clôture par Matthieu de Nanteuil (UCLouvain)
- 18h00 – 20h00 Repas
- 20h00 – 22h00 Panel public : « La place de la “justice écologique” dans les mobilisations citoyennes »

Présentation des interventions

- Angèle Minguet, Chercheure attachée à l'Université Saint Louis (Bruxelles), membre du CRESPO

La justice environnementale comme levier de transition du système judiciaire

Les mouvements de justice environnementale et/ou écologique demandent-ils l'instauration de processus qui conduiraient à la réparation ou à la restauration de l'environnement, et qui impliqueraient l'engagement des auteurs des torts, des victimes (quand il ne s'agit pas de l'environnement lui-même) et des autres parties intéressées, au lieu des processus pénaux de procès et de punition ? Cette contribution avance et tente de vérifier deux hypothèses: les mouvements de justice environnementale et écologique demandent une transformation en profondeur du système judiciaire, et la justice réparatrice fait partie de la solution.

- Valérie Deldrève, Directrice de recherche en sociologie, Cheffe d'équipe : Environnement, Acteurs et Dynamiques Territoriales (EADT) Unité Environnement Territoires et Infrastructures (ETBX) INRAE-Nouvelle Aquitaine

Etudier les inégalités environnementales pour penser une transition transformative ? Les apports des approches 'françaises' de la justice environnementale.

Cette intervention sera centrée sur les approches françaises des inégalités et de la justice environnementales. A partir des débats sémantiques qui les ont traversées et de leurs apports empiriques et théoriques, il s'agira de discuter des controverses qui traversent le courant de l'*Environmental Justice*, et notamment sur sa dimension anthropocentrée *versus* biocentrée, ainsi que sur la capacité transformative (ou non) des politiques publiques et des mouvements sociaux qui s'en réclament.

- Caroline Lejeune, Sociologue, Maître assistante, Université de Lausanne, Suisse, Institut de géographie et durabilité

Justice sociale et écologie : l'expérience vécue comme levier politique de transformation.

- Maud Hallin, doctorante, SEED Université de Liège

L'enquête, angle mort de la justice écologique pour une approche transformative ?

La prise en compte des bouleversements socio-écologiques en cours nous impose de repenser les cadres normatifs qui peuvent soutenir nos actions. Dans ce cadre, nous proposons d'ouvrir la notion de justice écologique en sortant d'une vision du progrès comme cadre d'action unique pour prendre en compte les incertitudes et vulnérabilités constitutives de nos mondes en transformation. Ceci nous amène d'une part à porter une attention aux relations entre humains et non-humains, et à accorder d'autre part une valeur aux expérimentations et processus d'enquêtes de publics qui essaient, par leurs alliances multiples, de répondre aux troubles vécus. L'enjeu est ici pour nous de considérer la justice écologique dans une approche transformative, non plus seulement comme une fin en soi mais comme étant aussi un moyen pour habiter, ici et maintenant, des mondes abîmés.

- Brendan Coolsaet, Politologue, Maître de conférences en politique de l'environnement à ESPOL, Université Catholique de Lille, France et chercheur associé à l'équipe de recherche Global Environmental Justice de l'Université d'East Anglia, Royaume-Uni.

Transition et justice environnementale : vers une transformation juste ?

L'idée d'une imbrication des crises environnementales et des inégalités sociales se répand de plus en plus largement dans le débat public. Nombreux sont celles et ceux qui estiment que les approches incrémentales pour l'environnement se sont révélées inefficaces ; le temps étant au changement radical et transformateur qui allierait écologie et justice. L'objectif de cette intervention est d'interroger les conditions qui permettent à la transition écologique d'être constituée en question de justice, au sens normatif du terme. Au départ de quatre perspectives récentes émergeant des travaux sur la justice environnementale (la justice environnementale multidimensionnelle, la justice environnementale comme transformation de conflits, la justice environnementale décoloniale, et l'approche des *capabilities*) nous aborderons certains des enjeux de justice d'une transition écologique qui se veut transformative. Dans ce cadre, une attention particulière sera portée à la dimension *écologique* (au sens non anthropocentrique) de ces perspectives.

Comité scientifique :

Stassart Pierre (Directeur du SEED - ULiège); de Nanteuil Matthieu (Professeur ordinaire à UCLouvain et directeur du IACCHOS - UCLouvain); Hermesse Julie (Professeure et membre du LAAP - UCLouvain); Hallin Maud (Doctorante au SEED - ULiège); Coolsaet Brendan (Professeur associé à ESPOL et membre du *Global environmental Justice Group* (University of East Anglia); Magda Danièle (Directrice de recherche - INRAE)

Comité organisateur :

- ULiège: Pierre Stassart, Dorothée Denayer, Maud Hallin, Marie Bertholet, Philoé Vander Vorst (SEED)
- UCLouvain: Matthieu de Nanteuil, Julie Hermesse

Participants :

- Angèle Minguet
- Valérie Deldrève
- Maud Hallin
- Brendan Coolsaet
- Caroline Lejeune
- Pierre Stassart
- Dorothée Denayer
- Matthieu de Nanteuil
- Corentin Hecquet
- François Thoreau
- Camilla Scola
- Angela Ocampo
- Serge Schmitz
- Delphine Masset
- Pauline Emond
- Eléonore Kirsch
- Alexia Vandenberg
- Marie Bertholet
- Philoé Vander Vorst
- Danièle Magda

Plus d'autres participants en distanciel.

LA JUSTICE ÉCOLOGIQUE COMME APPROCHE TRANSFORMATIVE DE LA TRANSITION ÉCOLOGIQUE

Avec le soutien du FNRS (Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique)
SEED - Arlon - 8 juin 2021

SUR RÉSERVATION

LE 8 JUIN 2021 DE 9H15 À 17H30

SUR LE CAMPUS D'ARLON - ENVIRONNEMENT , UNIVERSITÉ DE LIÈGE
AUDITORIUM MCB (BÂTIMENT 140)

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- 9h15 - 9h45 : Accueil café
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- 10h00 - 11h00 : *La justice environnementale comme levier de transition du système judiciaire* - Angèle Minguet (Université de Saint Louis)
- 11h00 - 11h15 : Pause café
- 11h15 - 12h15 : *Etudier les inégalités environnementales pour penser une transition transformative ? Les apports des approches 'françaises' de la justice environnementale* - Valérie Deldrève (INRAE - Nouvelle Aquitaine)
- 12h15 - 13h30 : Repas
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- 16h00 - 17h00 : *Transition et justice environnementale : vers une transformation juste* - Brendan Coolsaet (Université Catholique de Lille)
- 17h00 - 17h30 : Clôture par Matthieu de Nanteuil (UCLouvain)

Pour toute information complémentaire :

Maud Hallin : mhallin@uliege.be

CET ÉVÉNEMENT SERA SUIVI PAR UN PANEL DE DISCUSSION "LA PLACE DE LA JUSTICE ÉCOLOGIQUE DANS LES MOBILISATIONS CITOYENNES"

Le panel de discussion aura lieu le 8 juin 2021 de 20h00 à 22h00 et est accessible en ligne sur réservation via [formulaire](#).

LA PLACE DE LA JUSTICE ÉCOLOGIQUE DANS LES MOBILISATIONS CITOYENNES

SOIRÉE DE DISCUSSION



8 JUIN : 20H-22H
ACCESSIBLE EN LIGNE
SUR INSCRIPTION

Pour cette soirée de discussion autour de “la place de la justice écologique dans les mobilisations citoyennes”, l’équipe SEED a invité 5 citoyens qui se mobilisent pour l’environnement au sein de collectifs et associations actives dans le sud de la province de Luxembourg : l’Observatoire de l’Environnement, la ZAD d’Arlon, Extinction Rébellion, le Réseau Meuse Rhin Moselle, Occupons le terrain, Rencontre des Continents et le Réseau de Soutien à l’Agriculture Paysanne.

Ces collectifs ont recours à des moyens d’action qui s’inscrivent différemment sur un gradient entre participation et radicalisation, tout en ayant en commun la volonté de transformer notre société et les relations écologiques qui s’y nouent. Ce cercle de discussion a été l’occasion d’explorer l’éventail des modes d’action qui comportent une revendication de justice écologique, et de comprendre les différentes postures par rapport à la légalité et à la nécessité d’une radicalisation.

A partir des expériences de nos invités et du public participant, nous avons questionné le potentiel de la notion de justice écologique pour renforcer les mobilisations citoyennes et leur capacité à générer du changement.

En raison des mesures sanitaires en place, nous avons opté pour un système hybride. Un public restreint a participé activement à la discussion en présentiel, tandis que les échanges ont été retransmis par visioconférence pour toute personne souhaitant suivre l’événement à distance.

CORPUS

Par ordre d'apparition :

Angèle Minguet (Chercheure attachée à l'Université Saint Louis (Bruxelles), membre du CRESPO) « La justice environnementale comme levier de transition du système judiciaire »



Valérie Deldrève (Directrice de recherche en sociologie, Cheffe d'équipe : Environnement, Acteurs et Dynamiques Territoriales (EADT) Unité Environnement Territoires et Infrastructures (ETBX) INRAE-Nouvelle Aquitaine) « Etudier les inégalités environnementales pour penser une transition transformative ? Les apports des approches 'françaises' de la justice environnementale »



Maud Hallin (doctorante, SEED Université de Liège) « L'enquête, angle mort de la justice écologique pour une approche transformative ? »



Brendan Coolsaet (Politologue, Maître de conférences en politique de l'environnement à ESPOL, Université Catholique de Lille, France et chercheur associé à l'équipe de recherche Global Environmental Justice de l'Université d'East Anglia, Royaume-Uni) « Transition et justice environnementale : vers une transformation juste ? »

La justice environnementale comme levier de transition du système judiciaire

Séminaire: “La justice écologique comme approche transformative de la transition écologique”

Objectif de la présentation

Démontrer:

- que la justice environnementale qui est demandée par la société civile mondiale ne coïncide pas avec celle qui peut être obtenue dans les cours de justice ;
- que ce hiatus explique pourquoi que plus en plus de collectifs, d’avocats et d’académiques appellent à une reconfiguration drastique du cadre législatif ;
- que la « restorative justice » est la plus prometteuse si l’on cherche à résorber cette césure.

Présentation en trois temps

- définition de la justice environnementale, en quoi elle diffère des justices écologique et climatique;
- les raisons pour lesquelles la justice environnementale appelle un changement de paradigme du droit ;
- les propositions politiques et théoriques qui sont actuellement discutées.

Qu'est-ce que la justice environnementale?

Justice environnementale v. écologique v. climatique

3 choses: une théorie philosophique / une demande de la société / le résultat d'un processus judiciaire.

Qu'est-ce que la justice environnementale?

Comme demande de la société, c'est la réparation d'une injustice environnementale, basée sur le constat d'inégalités environnementales.

L'expression "inégalités environnementales" met en exergue le fait que certains groupes sont plus exposés que d'autres aux nuisances environnementales, aux risques que celles-ci comportent, ou/et ont un accès plus restreint aux ressources naturelles.

=> Ils ne jouissent pas de leur droit à un environnement sain, qui est un droit humain fondamental.

=> Ces inégalités sont souvent dénoncées comme étant structurelles: elles résultent de mesures politiques et de normes conçues au mépris de certains groupes, qu'il s'agisse de communautés afro-descendantes, indigènes, d'autres minorités ethniques ou issues de l'immigration postcoloniales, des femmes, ou des personnes en situation de pauvreté.

=> La détérioration environnementale crée des inégalités, certes, mais elle contribue souvent à accentuer celles qui existent déjà. Si le phénomène est moins visible ici, bien que présent, il est dénoncé avec force en Amérique du Nord et dans l'ensemble du "Global South".

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Conflits environnementaux

Bhopal, Tchernobyl, Fukushima, Deepwater Horizon ou, plus récemment, l'incendie de l'usine Lubrizol à Rouen

=> lorsque ce type de catastrophes donne lieu à des marques d'indignation publiques organisées, structurées et durables, elles entrent dans la catégorie des "conflits environnementaux"

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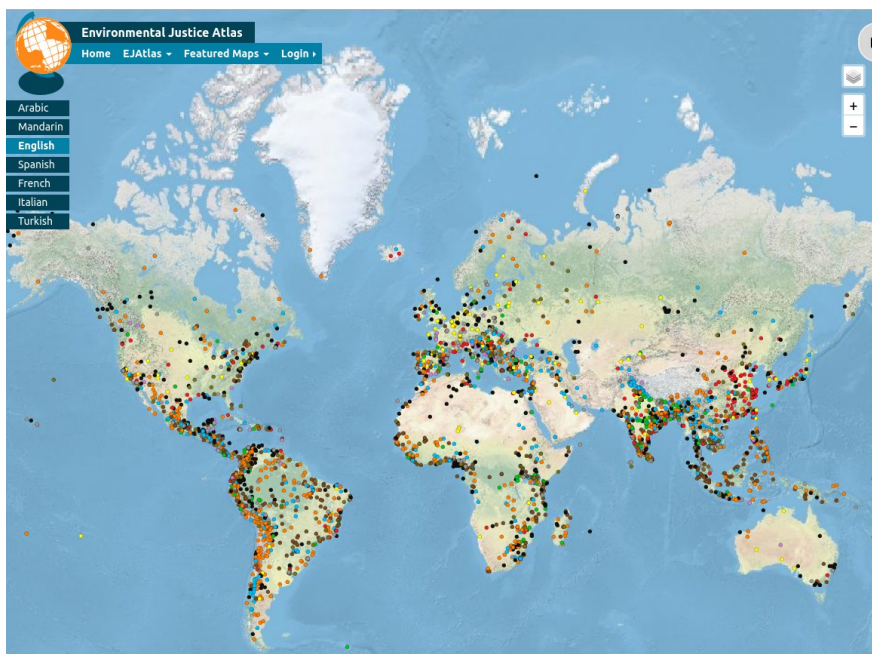
Conflits environnementaux

Les conflits environnementaux suivent ou anticipent les atteintes à l'environnement, c'est-à-dire les dommages matériels infligés à la nature (ressources naturelles, biodiversité, climat, etc.) par une action anthropique.

Chaque conflit environnemental est une manifestation de mécontentement, exprimée par les habitants du site qui a été détérioré. Cela va des conflits liés à l'extraction des ressources, qui entraînent pollution et contamination, aux luttes liées au changement climatique. Cette manifestation de mécontentement peut prendre diverses formes : pétitions, procès civils, manifestations, occupations du site concerné ou même attaques armées contre les auteurs de la dégradation de l'environnement. Dans la grande majorité des cas, les auteurs sont des entreprises (notamment des multinationales et des sociétés transnationales) et parfois des administrations nationales. Les habitants dénoncent ce qu'ils estiment être des injustices liées à l'environnement, ou des injustices environnementales. Ils réclament une "justice environnementale".

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Carte des conflits environnementaux



3450 cas
1182 discutés devant une cour de justice
366 "échecs"
604 victoires partielles

- Qui pollue?
- Quelles ressources génèrent des conflits?
- Quelles sont les communautés impactées/résistant (femmes, indigènes, pêcheurs, agriculteurs, miniers, etc.)?

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Pourquoi ça ne marche pas?

- 5 caractéristiques des conflits environnementaux
 - Dimension collective
 - Long terme (multi-générationnel)
 - International/global
 - Révélateur de tensions sociales préexistantes qui trouvent parfois leurs origines dans des événements historiques lointains (colonialisme)
 - Révélateur de différentes conceptions du monde et de la nature

Obstacles à leur résolution

- Compensation financière des plaignants v. restauration de l'environnement
- Procès ralentis pour motifs politiques
- Juridiction des cours de justice
- Question de la preuve, de la responsabilité, de l'intentionnalité

Propositions sur la table

- Ecocide
- Droits de la nature
- Droit des communs naturels
- Restorative justice

Merci!

**Etudier les inégalités environnementales pour penser une
transition transformative ?
Les apports des approches 'françaises' de la justice
environnementale**

Valérie Deldrève – ETBX-INRAE

valerie.deldreve@inrae.fr

<https://justiceenvironnementale.inrae.fr>

LA JUSTICE ÉCOLOGIQUE COMME APPROCHE TRANSFORMATIVE DE LA
TRANSITION ÉCOLOGIQUE

Colloque SEED-Arlon

8 juin 2021

Introduction

- Acceptions diverses de la justice environnementale (réseau EJJE)
- + internationalisation actuelle et hybridation (Just sustainability, Just conservation etc.)
- Mise en avant de différents principes de justice (distributive, procédurale, reconnaissance, fonctionnement, capacités) (Schlosberg, 2009)
- Justice multi espèce (Schlosberg, EJJE 2021)
- => inégalité environnementale originelle moins mise en avant ?

- En France : entrée par les inégalités écologiques puis environnementales

- Nos travaux : développement d'un cadre d'analyse des problèmes environnementaux au prisme des inégalités environnementales
- DF= inégalités sociales d'exposition aux risques, d'accès aux ressources, d'impacts sur l'environnement, de pouvoir d'agir, d'effets des politiques publiques (Pye et al., 2008)

- Littérature montre que les inégalités écon, soc, pol... nuisent à l'environnement
- hypothèse : ne pas tenir compte des inég envir = une injustice qui nuit à la capacité transformative des pol publiques comme de l'action collective

Introduction

Plan

- Des inégalités environnementales
- Aux controverses sur l'Environmental Justice
- Le développement d'un cadre d'analyse justice environnementale-inégalité environnementale
- Appliqué aux politiques publiques (La répartition de l'effort environnemental)
- Et Actions collectives
- Conclusion-perspectives

Des inégalités environnementales

- dimensions environnementales des inégalités ?
- anciennes (Melosi, 2004, Cornu et al., 2007, Faburel, 2010), mais conceptualisation récente
- Années 2000 en France - registre du développement durable et initiative PUCA-MEDD (Livre Blanc, 2002 ; Theys, 2002)
- développement des études en ces termes
 - territoriales (Ifen, 2006, Laurian, 2008 ; Laurent, 2013...)
 - urbaines (Laigle, 2005 ; Laigle et Tual, 2007 ; Faburel, 2010)
 - de santé... (Charles et al., 2007, Afsset, 2008...)
 - accès à la nature (Deboudt et al., 2010 ; Deldrève , 2011...)
 - risques littoraux (Claeys et al., 2017...)
- Controverse sémantique : Inégalité écologique ou environnementale (Emélianoff, 2008)
 - Registre de l'expérience (Charles, 2008... Lejeune, 2015)
 - et influence croissante de l'Environmental Justice (Larrère, 2013 ; 2017)

Aux controverses sur l'Environmental Justice

- Années 1980-90 sur le continent américain - mouvance de l'Environmental Justice- Nord/Sud
- Prémisses du mouvement dès le 19e, et activisme croissant 1950-60 (Civil Rights)
- Mobilisations (EU, 70-80) dénonçant la surexposition des minorités pauvres et de couleur aux nuisances et risques environnementaux (Bullard, 1990)
- Mouvement urbain et rural (Taylor, 2000) qui s'amplifie, se diversifie
- S'internationalise : Sommet environnemental des leaders des peuples de couleur (1991)
- +Développement d'un courant scientifique en sciences sociales
 - objectivation des lieux et délimitation spatiale des communautés de justice
 - études des processus
 - étude des mouvements de JE
- => EJ cadre intégrateur (Taylor, 2000)
- // conflits écologico-distributifs et écologisme populaire (Martinez-Alier, 2008)
- => controverses

Sens limité

- surexposition aux risques des minorités ethno- raciales
- contexte culturel et politique des EU (Fol et Pfiégler, 2000)

Nouvel anthropocentrisme

- justice distributive
- et compensatrice

Etudes stat controversées
Contestation étude racisme
environnemental (Ghorra-Gobin, 2000)

- Qui est arrivé avant ?
- Approche stat plus dynamique

Sens intégrateur

- Divers cumuls de préjudices soc. et environnem. (Holifield, 2001)
- pop. pauvres et de couleur, majoritaires dans le monde (Martinez-Alier, 2014)

Pour les peuples et la nature (Les Principes, 1991)

- justice distributive, procédur., capacités, reconnais (Schlosberg, 2009)

Racisme environnemental

« structurel » (Pulido, 2000)

- limites approches stat
- études interactions entre processus sur le territoire
- Étude histoire (Taylor, 2014)

Un cadre d'analyse JE-IE

Justice environnementale

1. l'environnement, the place where we live, work and play »
2. recadrage des maux à partir de l'expérience des plus vulnérables, des asymétries de pouvoir
3. Justice environnementale = justice sociale + écologique

Inégalité environnementale

1. définition intégratrice
2. dimension intersectionnelle
3. inégalité comme injustice
4. Inégalité comme processus

Approches méthodologiques combinées

1. descriptive ("objectivante")
2. socio-historique (études des processus)
3. compréhensive (sentiments d'injustice)

Approche descriptive

Objectiver les inégalités environnementales :

- quels préjudices environnementaux (types de pollution, ou ressources menacées, destruction de dunes etc.)
- origines imputées (industriels, urbanisation, catastrophes naturelles...);
- effets écologiques, sanitaires, économiques, sociaux;
- qui subit (nature, populations humaines, groupes sociaux);
- inégalités « cumulées »? quelles variables structurelles déterminantes ou combinées (socio-économiques, ethnoraciales, genre...)
- quelles asymétries locales de pouvoir (selon les configurations d'acteurs, enjeux)

Approche explicative/socio-historique

Mettre au jour les processus qui concourent à la production des inégalités environnementales observées :

- historique des activités à l'origine du préjudice environnemental;
- interactions avec les migrations, la division du travail...
- influence de politiques économique, urbaine, environnementale... sur le territoire;
- mise en agenda du problème/études scientifiques/mise en visibilité ou invisibilité/gestion-compensation des préjudices...
- **cadrage du problème dans l'espace public : mobilisations, luttes définitionnelles.**

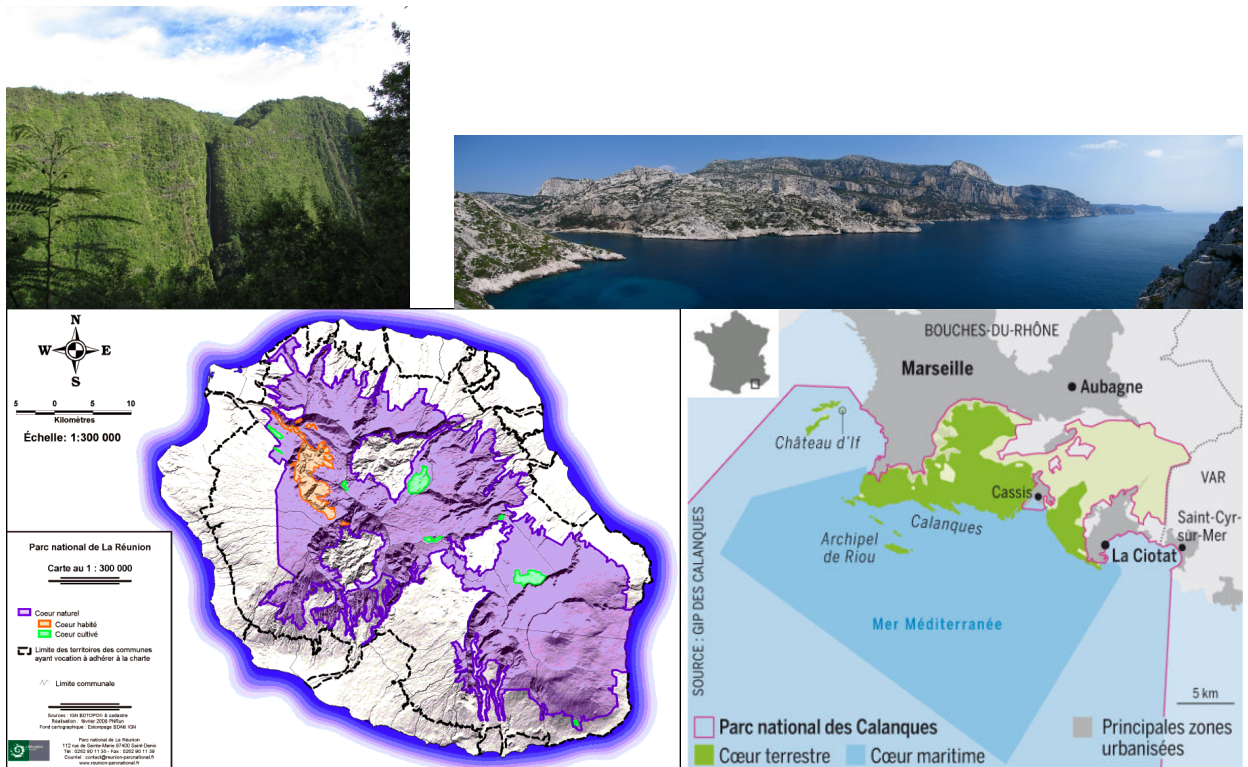
Approche compréhensive/éthique

Etudier les inégalités ressenties :

- quelle expérience des préjudices selon les populations et groupes sociaux, y compris les moins visibles (contre-publics ?)
- quels principes de justice mobilisés pour justifier ou dénoncer les inégalités
- et sentiments d'injustice induits

Appliqué aux politiques publiques - la répartition de l'effort environnemental -

- Qui porte le plus atteinte à l'environnement, contribue le plus aux politiques environnementales, bénéficie ou pâtit de leurs effets (Pye, 2008 ; Laurent, 2009)?
- Hyp
 - la répartition de l'effort n'est pas fonction de l'impact,
 - Elle se lit à l'aune des inégalités socio-économiques et de reconnaissance
- Cas d'étude : politiques de l'eau (MAET, captages Grenelle) et de la biodiversité (Parcs nationaux, en France hexagonale et Dom (La Réunion) : Effijie, 2014-19, ANR Socenv (Deldrève et Candau coord., 2021)



Cas d'étude : Gestion espèces invasives (végét., animales), des usages récréatifs (courses, cueillettes...), économiques (élevage, pêche...), des zones habitées, des zones de non prélèvement, des marges urbaines, des pollutions industrielles etc.

Appliqué aux politiques publiques L'exemple des Parcs nationaux

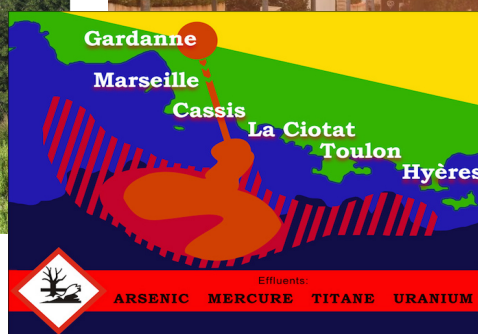
Politique de la biodiversité, ex Les Parcs nationaux (PN)

- PN décriés : échec de la conservation et effets négatifs sur les pop locales
- Cpdt objectifs d'équité dans les textes de cadrage internationaux
- Equité comme nécessité éthique et composante de l'efficacité (Martin, Dawson et al., 2018)
=> impliquer pop locales, plus de participation, partager les bénéfices

- Or nos travaux : processus participatifs tendent à augmenter les inégalités environnementales
- Contour des scènes + principes de justice mobilisés :
=> déqualification des pratiques et catégorisations populaires
=> effort non proportionnel à l'impact
=> pas de répartition plus juste de l'effort, ni des bénéfices
=> et faible efficacité écologique

Application à l'action collective

- Mobilisation-participation : exercice d'un pouvoir (« publics forts »)
- Mais aussi mise en capacité, empowerment (« contre-publics »)
 - mobilisations à La Cayolle : faire valoir l'attachement à la colline
 - mobilisations anti-boues et poussières rouges contre inégalités héritées, inégalités liées aux politiques de zonage



Application à l'action collective

- Littérature : face aux limites des pol. publiques, hypothèse forte de la portée transformative des mouvements sociaux
 - Inhérente aux mouvements de justice environnementale (« contre-publics »)
 - L. Temper : mobilisations radicales
 - D. Schlosberg : sustainable materialism
 - D. Stevis : Labor environmentalism
 - Transversal : travail politique d'intégration dans un même cadre de principes de justice sociale et de justice écologique pour changer le monde

L'action collective transformative ?

- Portée de cette hypothèse ?
 - Mouvements de JE mettent en visibilité asymétries de pouvoir-maux environnementaux, définissent des solutions
 - ...mais en dissimulent d'autres (ex de la trajectoire de la bauxite)
 - + Justice environnementale comme ressource discursive des « publics forts » (ex à La Réunion de M. Thiann-Bo, 2019)
 - Absence de mobilisations comme signal faible des inégalités les plus fortes
 - + « en missouk » (M. Thiann-Bo et Roussary, 2021) comme pratique (invisibles) de résistance (voire de pouvoir)
- Comment prendre en compte ces résultats dans un nouveau projet ?
 - Reprendre notre cadre et l'appliquer à des ex concrets
 - Comment préoccupations de justice sociale et écologique sont articulées dans le cadrage de la cause et les modalités d'action?
 - Prise en compte des inégalités
 - Portée du travail politique ?

Conclusion

- Appui des politiques publiques environnementales sur les « publics forts »
- Garants de participation, de plus de légitimité... et donc de plus d'efficacité écologique
- Pourtant portent moins l'effort et génèrent aussi les maux environnementaux (sinon le plus)
- Actions collectives transformatrices ne pourraient donc venir que des contre-publics ou de publics prenant en compte leurs causes
- Justice environnementale =
 - pouvoir transformatif lié à l'empowerment
 - et au recadrage des problèmes à partir de l'expérience de la matérialité des maux environnementaux et des asymétries de pouvoir
 - justice sociale et environnementale comme 2 faces d'une même pièce pour des raisons éthiques et de capacité transformative

L'ENQUÊTE, ANGLE MORT DE LA JUSTICE ÉCOLOGIQUE POUR UNE APPROCHE TRANSFORMATIVE ?

MAUD HALLIN

*La justice écologique
comme approche
transformative de la
transition écologique*

Arlon Campus
Environnement, Université de
Liège

Avec le soutien du 




Mardi 8 juin 2021

MA PROPOSITION

Partir de Fos-sur-Mer
Et son Institut
écocitoyen pour la
connaissance des
pollutions



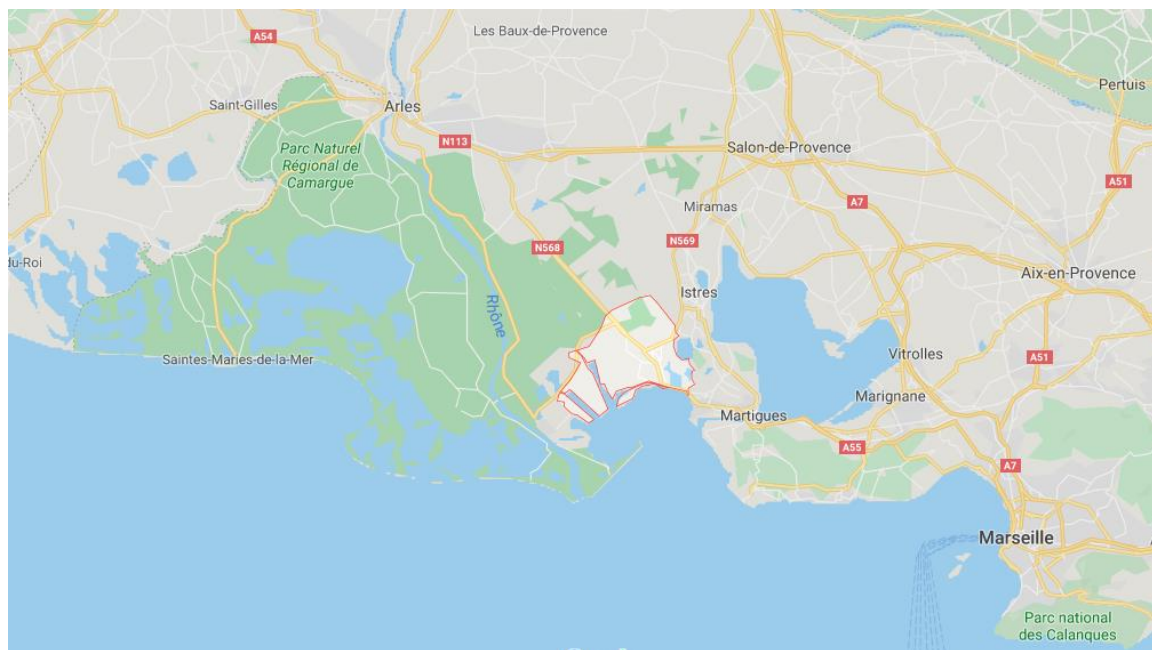
Pour interroger le cadre d'une
justice écologique qui accorde de
la place aux relations

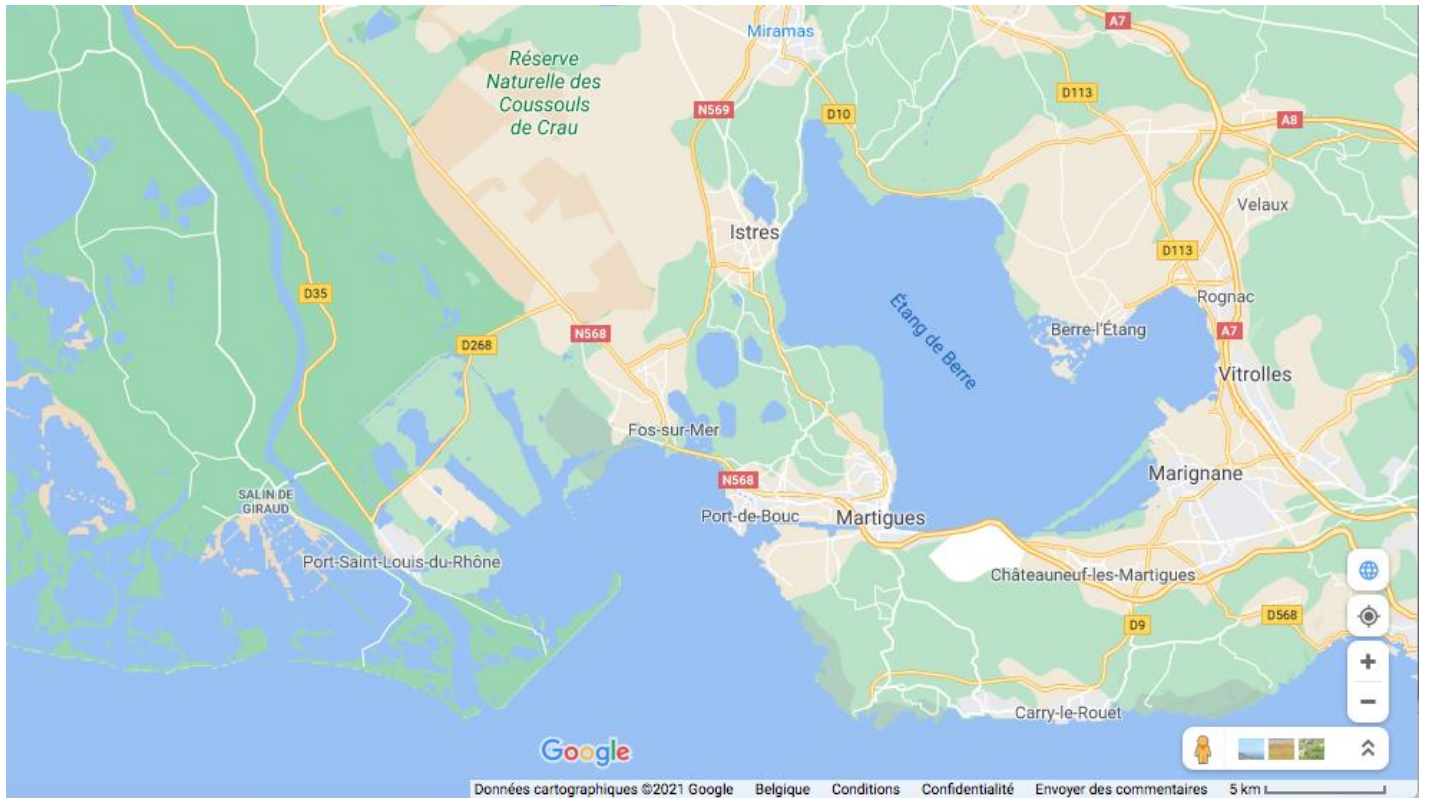
-  Processus d'enquêtes
socio-écologiques
-  Lien justice épistémique
-  "Vivre avec le trouble"



LA ZIP DE FOS-SUR-MER

ET L'INSTITUT ÉCOCITOYEN POUR LA CONNAISSANCE DES POLLUTIONS





<https://www.sandaya.fr/lieux-touristiques/camargue>



<https://www.voyagetips.com/que-faire-en-camargue/>



<https://www.fne13.fr/rencontre-inter-associative-autour-de-la-plaine-de-crau/>



<https://www.avignon-et-provence.com/sites-naturels/marais-vigueirat-en-camargue>



Vue aérienne sur Port St Louis
(site de la ville)

Vue de Fos-sur-Mer depuis l'Hauture



Vue de Fos-sur-Mer depuis l'Hauture



Port-de-Bouc, à l'embouchure du canal de Caronte



MOBILISATIONS ENVIRONNEMENTALES

La forte industrialisation de la zone a entraîné la multiplication de sources de pollution de l'eau, de l'air et des sols, suscitant des craintes et une importante mobilisation contre les conséquences négatives de ces activités industrielles sur l'environnement.

Les contestations des années 1970 ont alors abouti à la création:

- en 1971 du 1^{er} SPPPI (Secrétariat permanent pour les problèmes de pollution industrielle): renforcer la coordination entre services de l'État et industriels
- en 1972, de l'équivalent du 1^{er} AtmoSud : AIRFOBEP - association pour mettre en place un réseau de mesure de la qualité de l'air et définir des normes de qualité de l'air et de l'eau.

MOBILISATIONS ENVIRONNEMENTALES

Au début des années 2000, une relance de projets industriels dont celui de l'incinérateur des déchets ménagers de Marseille

Une forte mobilisation dans un contexte :

- De tensions politiques entre les élus de Marseille et ceux de Ouest Provence
- Une défiance vis-à-vis de l'information donnée par les industriels et les administrations en charge du suivi des normes sanitaires et environnementales

→ EMERGENCE D'UN ENJEU DE CONNAISSANCE :

Création en 2010 de l'**Institut écocitoyen pour la connaissance des pollutions de Fos-sur-Mer**



Photographies de Grégoire Edouard (Bureau des Guides – GR2013)

QUELLE JUSTICE ÉCOLOGIQUE POUR CE TERRITOIRE ?

- Présence simultanée d'une grande richesse écologique (les pelouses rases des *coussouls*, et la rencontre entre milieux aquatiques marin, lacustre et fluvial) et d'un développement industriel majeur
- Complexité du territoire : des enjeux politiques, économiques, scientifiques, de loisirs, d'engagement citoyen, d'environnement
- Des dynamiques de conflits, et en même temps une faible remise en question de l'activité industrielle pourvoyeuse d'emploi, mais bien l'ambition d'"améliorer" la situation

QUELLE JUSTICE ÉCOLOGIQUE POUR CE TERRITOIRE ?

Plutôt que de me centrer sur les inégalités en place, ou de qualifier le territoire entre justice et injustice, mon interrogation se concentre avant tout sur les possibles **contributions des démarches de productions de connaissances (celles de l'Institut écocitoyen et des autres structures partenaires) aux enjeux de justice écologique ?**

- Cela m'amène à appréhender la question de la justice écologique sous l'angle des dynamiques **d'enquêtes socio-écologiques**

JUSTICE ÉCOLOGIQUE ET ENQUÊTES SOCIO-ÉCOLOGIQUES

INSPIRATION PRAGMATIQUE

Proposition pragmatique d'expérimentations et d'enquêtes de John Dewey (2010) :

- Faire une expérience = relier une action à quelque chose qui nous affecte, trouver la bonne réponse, réagir de façon à surmonter le trouble rencontré, tout en prenant soin des conséquences de son action
- L'enquête sociale = méthode utilisée par les publics pour rétablir le continuum des expériences quand il est interrompu
- Constitution de publics

INSPIRATION PRAGMATIQUE

Mobiliser cette proposition d'enquête pour traiter la question de la justice écologique ?

- Des publics pluriels, à la fois humains et non humains
- faire porter l'enquête sur les relations qu'il s'agit de construire

Je propose alors de parler plutôt d'**enquête socio-écologique**

Remarque :

Distinction de l'*Environmental pragmatism* proposé par Norton (2005) en accordant de l'importance au cheminement de l'enquête

ENTRE JUSTICE ÉCOLOGIQUE & ÉPISTÉMIQUE

Ce passage par l'enquête approfondit le lien entre justice écologique et justice épistémique:

- l'expérimentation et l'enquête sociale dépasse les conditions procédurales de participation :
 - ✓ Dimension dynamique, collective et située de toute production de savoirs
 - ✓ Qui prenne soin des conséquences des savoirs produits
 - ✓ Qui accorde de l'attention aux alliances multiples, humaines et non-humaines, nécessaires à ces processus d'enquêtes

"Une enquête ni n'enregistre d'une manière neutre et détachée le réel, ni ne se déploie dans la nostalgie de ne pouvoir le faire; elle crée du réel." (Zask 2004)

UNE JUSTICE ÉCOLOGIQUE POUR "VIVRE AVEC LE TROUBLE" ?

- Comment penser la notion de justice écologique dans le contexte des bouleversements sociaux et écologiques en cours ?

Mon angle d'approche reprend la question posée par Anna Tsing (2017) ou Donna Haraway (2018): **comment habiter, ici et maintenant, nos mondes abimés ?**

Ce questionnement initial est à la fois humble et vital :

- humble parce qu'il ne s'agit pas de prétendre refonder les fondements normatifs d'une théorie de la justice
- vital car il contribue à trouver des réponses pour se frayer un chemin dans notre époque instable qu'est l'Anthropocène

UNE JUSTICE ÉCOLOGIQUE POUR "VIVRE AVEC LE TROUBLE" ?

Des enquêtes socio-écologiques comme piste de réponses ?

A condition qu'elles ne soient pas *innocentes* :

- en prenant soin des conséquences
- en nous permettant d'*hériter* de nos situations socio-écologiques de façon *responsable*, c'est-à-dire "construire l'héritage de telle sorte qu'il nous rende capables de répondre à, et de, ce dont on hérite." (Despret 2012)

POUR CONCLURE...

Envisager une justice écologique qui ne soit pas seulement comme une fin en soi mais aussi **un moyen pour habiter, ici maintenant et avec les non-humains, nos mondes abîmés.**

- En portant une attention aux **relations** à tisser
- En accordant une valeur aux processus d'**enquêtes socio-écologiques** de publics pluriels qui essaient, ici et maintenant, par des alliances multiples, à répondre aux troubles socio-écologiques vécus.

Quelle justice écologique pour ce
"païs que vau vieure" ?



Photo de John Davies 1994

MERCI POUR VOTRE ATTENTION !



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Environmental Justice and Transformations to Sustainability

Adrian Martin, M. Teresa Armijos, Brendan Coolsaet, Neil Dawson, Gareth A. S. Edwards, Roger Few, Nicole Gross-Camp, Iokiñe Rodriguez, Heike Schroeder, Mark G. L. Tebboth & Carole S. White

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Environmental Justice and Transformations to Sustainability

Roger Few

by Adrian Martin, M. Teresa Armijos, Brendan Coolsaet,
Neil Dawson, Gareth A. S. Edwards, Roger Few, Nicole Gross-Camp,
Iokiñe Rodríguez, Heike Schroeder, Mark G. L. Tebboth, and Carole S. White

An informal settlement on hazardous terrain in Colombia.

Global carbon emissions continue to rise,¹ rates of global biodiversity loss continue to increase,² and social and economic inequalities continue to widen.³ Significant global social movements such as Fridays for Future are declaring this situation an “emergency,” regarding it as a crime against humanity in which political and business leaders stand accused of ignoring the plight of current and future vulnerable people.

This association between environmental crises and social injustice is now widely accepted. Many feel that time is running out for incremental approaches to prove effective and that there is an inescapable need for a radical, transformative change that combines sustainability and justice.

The COVID-19 pandemic provides a potentially crucial setting for how such a change might play out. The urgency

to rebuild shattered economies is pressuring leaders to fire up their economies again. On March 26, 2020, for example, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced temporary deregulation of enforcement of air pollution standards,⁴ an action intended to ease financial costs for businesses but at the price of increasing health risks for vulnerable populations. On the other hand, this time of systemic breakdown provides an opportunity to rebuild societies in new ways, mobilizing new understandings of vulnerability and resilience, and exploring ways to build and connect the potentially transformative networks of compassion and resistance emerging in neighborhoods and communities around the world. We must ensure that vigorous efforts to resolve environmental crises are connected to our resolve to tackle social crises such as racism.

Our primary purpose here is to underline the importance of placing

justice at the heart of transformative change. We seek “just transformations” to sustainability. This will require giving special attention to the treatment of those most vulnerable to the impacts of the climate and ecological crises and to those who are vulnerable to the actions to address these crises. The consequences of failing to pursue just transformations are increasingly clear. There is a moral consequence, because it would be unfair to allow disproportionate burdens to continue to fall on already marginalized groups (current or future), or to suppress their voices and values. This principle is enshrined in the central, stated commitment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): “leaving no one behind.”⁵

There are also practical consequences. First, efforts to bring about sustainability will only succeed—and will only themselves be sustained—if they are widely seen to be both fair and legitimate. We



A Tanzanian villager shares local forest knowledge passed down from her mother and grandmother.



Adrian Wacziarg

Dwellings and forest coalesce in a sacred location in northern Laos.

often see justice barriers to environmental policy where perceived unfairness leads to insufficient acceptance. For example, green taxes on fuel were met with intense resistance in France, partly because of very specific fairness concerns related to the disproportionate costs falling on rural, working-class people, and partly because of larger frustrations with a political system that was seen to disempower these groups. If we are to build a shared vision and constituency for transformative change, it must have justice at its heart. Second, if we fail to provide justice for marginalized groups, we will lose capacity to resolve the environmental crisis. For example, indigenous peoples make a huge contribution to protecting global biodiversity, yet this vital role is threatened by failure to recognize and appreciate their territories.⁶

We begin by briefly addressing the meaning of transformations to sustainability. Coming at this from a justice angle, we emphasize the challenge of addressing not only the unequal outcomes of environmental change, but also the underlying distributions of power that produce these inequalities. Hence, we combine transformations with environmental justice. We then review four

important insights from environmental justice scholarship to help us better understand how to make progress on just transformations to sustainability.

Transformations to Sustainability: Why and How?

One of the persistent debates within modern environmentalism is between the reformist and transformative approaches. The reformist approach aims to maintain existing political and economic arrangements of societies while adapting them to ecological constraints. By contrast, the transformative approach is premised on the need to change societal arrangements profoundly, transforming relationships between humans as a necessary condition for required changes in relationships between humans and nature.⁷ For many political ecologists, the primary societal arrangement that needs transforming is global capitalism, because it structures relationships between humans in a way that perpetuates uneven accumulation of wealth and deepening inequalities and because it requires a relationship between humans

and nature based on continuous growth in material consumption.^{8,9}

This distinction can be illustrated through two ways of responding to concerns about global food security. A reformist approach might conclude that the basic arrangements underlying the current food system are satisfactory. What is needed is to adapt this system to increasing demand for food crops and to ecological constraints through technical interventions that promote sustainable intensification of food production alongside reductions in food waste. A transformative approach is likely to examine underlying drivers of the problem. It might point to the way in which the global economy (as currently arranged) is predicted to double the demand for food crops between 2005 and 2050,¹⁰ including use for biofuels. And it might also argue that if you really want to tackle food insecurity you need to also address the reasons why 500 million Sub-Saharan Africans continue to live in extreme poverty.¹¹

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, the need for transformative rather than reformist change increasingly was accepted in global environmental policy bodies such as the Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the UN SDGs. For example, the IPBES *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* calls for transformative change that enables “visions of a good quality of life that do not entail ever-increasing material consumption,” that lowers “total consumption and waste,” and that addresses “inequalities, especially regarding income and gender.”¹² Such changes to the everyday goals of society, to the indicators of societal progress, and to what we all owe to each other, are the kinds of things we consider as transformative changes to society.

While agreement is growing that change will need to be transformative, there is less agreement about how this can be directed. Researchers are studying how transformative change has happened



Pemon indigenous peoples protesting the building of a high voltage power line through their ancestral lands (Canaima National Park, Venezuela) in June 1997.

historically, in order to find clues about how it can be governed in the future.¹² One important school of thought holds that we should focus our attention on trying to understand the conditions under which small-scale and local innovations become the seeds that grow into more profound societal change.¹³ This is commonly known as the multilevel perspective: Local-level innovations such as alternative food networks gain momentum to a point where they start to disrupt and transform middle-level sectoral regimes such as the agribusiness-led food system. At the same time, momentum is facilitated by change to slower moving societal-level (or landscape-level) variables including cultural and political values: “In a nutshell the core logic is that niche-innovations build up internal momentum ...; changes at the landscape level create pressure on the regime; and destabilisation of the regime creates windows of opportunity for the diffusion of niche-innovations.”¹⁴ For example, the emergence of wind turbines as a

competitive energy technology required nurturing and protection by states, assisted by a political landscape that included growing public demand to act on the climate crisis, even when opposed by the fossil fuel lobby.

One of the crucial lessons here is that transformative change requires intervention to weaken the prevailing regime and its powers to resist change. For example, Newell et al.¹⁵ show that attempts to promote climate smart agriculture as a radical and innovative contribution to sustainability have faltered because the prevailing agribusiness regime retained sufficient power to keep it out of the public debate. Large agribusiness players used their dominance to weaken the more radical activities of climate smart agriculture and then incorporate what remained into their regime. This capacity of powerful regimes to resist, weaken, or coopt radical innovation is why Geels¹⁴ portrays the struggle for sustainability as a David and Goliath encounter. Nurturing the

little Davids is very much a transformative action, but it won't produce transformation unless there are parallel efforts to curb Goliath's power.

This multilevel perspective has been developed through studies of transitions in particular sectors (energy, food, mobility, etc.) and is therefore said to have a midscale focus.¹⁶ By contrast, researchers in political ecology and development studies, including work on climate change vulnerability and adaptation, tend to place greater emphasis on society-level change, including redistributing power in favor of currently marginalized social groups.¹⁷⁻¹⁹ It is this insight—that transformative environmental change needs to be premised on redistribution of power—that brings matters of justice clearly into the picture. Redistribution of power requires the removal of forms of discrimination based on social divisions such as gender and race, as well as divisions across geographical space and across generations. This is of course something desirable in its own right. But it is also



An Extinction Rebellion environmental protest in London in 2019.

instrumental to transformations to sustainability, facilitating better decision making, greater legitimacy for environmental policy, and movements with broader bases. For example, promoting equality of status across different social groups opens up wider alternatives, such as fresh ideas about the meaning of human development or well-being. The current environmental crisis will not be resolved by suppressing radical alternatives to the status quo.^{20–22}

‘Just’ Transformations to Sustainability: Why and How?

Environmental justice analysis emphasizes the unequal distribution of environmental costs, benefits, and associated well-being outcomes and seeks to understand both the proximate and underlying drivers of this inequality. Why, for example, are some social groups regularly more vulnerable to environmental disasters such as flooding or to zoonotic coronaviruses such as COVID-19? The critical insight from environmental justice is that the patterns of environmental inequality observed are associated with

existing social inequalities and distribution conflicts. In fact, the patterns of winners and losers often reveal underlying lines of discrimination across social categories such as race, wealth, gender, and coloniality, as well as location in place and time.

Environmental justice scholars have tended to break down the idea of justice into different dimensions of concern.²³ *Distributive justice* refers to the allocation of environmental costs and benefits. *Procedural justice* refers to the decision-making process—in particular, who gets to participate. *Justice as recognition* refers to the political and cultural status afforded to identity groups defined by social characteristics such as gender, ethnicity, or worldview, intersecting with spatial and historical contexts. These concerns are typically linked, for example, where failures to respect territorial rights of access to and control over natural resources (ostensibly concerns about distribution and procedure) have roots in more systemic failures of recognition. Kyle Whyte describes how protestors against the Dakota Access Pipeline often highlighted injustices arising from the pollution risks falling to local people (a

distribution concern) and the impossibility of participating in consultation processes on equal terms (procedural).²⁴ But for the Standing Rock Sioux tribe, there was a larger story of 150 years of U.S. settler colonialism that has defined the status of indigenous peoples in a manner that consciously or tacitly condones the domination of their knowledge, culture, and governance systems. This is the underlying cause of environmental injustice for the Dakota Access Pipeline (and for many cases involving indigenous peoples): a form of misrecognition, with historical roots in coloniality and racism, which undermines attempts to promote more sustainable relations with nature.

Environmental justice scholarship explores the distribution of winners and losers and the reasons for this spread. We suggest this kind of analysis must be central to any transformation to sustainability because interventions to bring about transformative change cannot be assumed to have homogeneous effects across diverse groups of people. First, different groups and individuals within society will vary in their values and objectives for development and therefore will experience change differently. Second, efforts to accelerate transformative change will inevitably involve trade-offs between conflicting outcomes, and in the context of unequal power, there is a danger that conflicts of interest are settled in ways that disproportionately impact already marginalized or vulnerable groups.²⁵ For example, there is evidence that protected area conservation has frequently reproduced and enhanced the vulnerabilities of the most marginalized.^{26–28} Many are concerned that imposed energy transitions place the burdens of change on those working classes whose employment is threatened²⁹ and on rural populations whose land is repurposed for bioenergy crops. This can increase incentives for land grabs and potentially worsen local food security.³⁰ This is not to suggest that we want to delay the energy transition, or even that biofuels have no role to play in this transition. Rather, transitions that fail to embrace justice as a fundamental goal



Kibera slum, Kenya: 500,000 people still live in extreme poverty in Africa.

will not enable long-term, sustainable transformation.

We illustrate the connection between a transformative approach and justice through the example of adaptation to climate change risks. Few et al. identify three types of intended outcomes in the climate change literature.³¹ First, there are interventions that they describe as “instrumental” that aim for generalized mitigation of risk, mainly through technical measures such as flood defences. Second, there are interventions described as “progressive” that specifically seek to mitigate risks for the most vulnerable people by employing non-technical actions such as those to ensure people have access to adaptation opportunities. Third, they identify “radical” interventions that target the underlying causes of vulnerability, seeking to change the underlying social structures and power configurations that produce vulnerability.^{32–35}

All three forms of intervention can be considered as some kind of transformation. However, that does not mean that each can be considered a socially *just* transformation. For example, resettlement of populations from low-lying urban areas at risk from sea-level rise and coastal storm surges might be classed as an adaptation measure that fundamentally alters how we manage that risk. An instrumental approach could entail blanket restrictions on all habitation within an at-risk zone. A progressive approach to resettlement could actively seek to help poorer groups move out through incentives and help to access services in alternative sites. A radical approach could institutionalize legal measures that free up privately held vacant land in high-value city center sites. Justice, therefore, comes into consideration more clearly in a progressive approach, and it lies at the core of the ideals of a radical approach to transformation. A justice

lens orients us toward a particular conception of transformation.

Just Transformation: Four Insights From Environmental Justice Research

We have to appreciate that in practice many actions purporting to be in the name of sustainability are perceived to be unjust. Existing literatures on transformative change, especially from political ecology and development studies (such as the ‘safe and just’ spaces) already recognize this concern,^{36,37} which we develop more fully below.

Multidimensional Environmental Justice

While global environmental governance commitments such as the 2015 SDGs incorporate some reference to

equality, it is narrowly conceived, without any explicit attention to justice and not well incorporated into goals and targets.³⁸ We suggest that it would be beneficial to incorporate a broader and more explicit conception of environmental justice that covers the different dimensions of concern mentioned above (distribution, procedure, and recognition).

One example relates to climate change via the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) mechanism. This reflects some important negotiated global norms for climate change mitigation. One of these is “Common but Differentiated Responsibilities”—the idea that the greatest polluters bear the greatest responsibility. The other is a set of social safeguards to ensure the full and effective participation of local communities, by means of their free, prior, and informed consent, equitable benefit sharing, and respect for customary tenure

systems.³⁹ However, environmental justice analysis has revealed that REDD+ has supported existing power asymmetries,⁴⁰ narrowed power over program design and implementation to central state agencies and international actors, and limited recognition or empowerment of local actors.⁴¹ This failure to address underlying power relations (a matter of both procedure and recognition) has resulted in limited support among indigenous peoples and grassroots social movements⁴² and has been linked to failures to demonstrate environmental gains. For example, Sikor and Cam⁴³ show how a pilot REDD+ project in Vietnam was undermined by concerns about distribution, procedure, and recognition. The original project designated 400 hectares of dense forest for protection, but due to emerging justice concerns was relocated to “protect” an area of barren rocks, with hardly any trees.

A second example related to biodiversity conservation is the expansion of

protected areas. Again, this is a sector that has incorporated commitment to social equity in recent decades, from the weaker “do no harm” to more progressive calls to be “pro-poor.”^{44,45} However, political ecology and justice scholars find that practices that exclude local populations persist.^{46,47} Rather than recognizing territorial claims and local institutions governing natural resources (i.e., attending to justice dimensions of recognition and procedure), trends toward more equitable conservation have mainly focused on distributional issues such as sharing of tourism revenues, compensation for wildlife damage, and alternative livelihoods. This narrow approach has led to claims that concepts like equity are being coopted to legitimize old regimes based on exclusionary models of conservation.⁴⁸ However, a growing body of evidence indicates that alternatives that embrace social justice more fully, such as provision of territorial rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities, and enabling



In March 2020, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency announced temporary weakening of enforcement of pollution regulations. Air pollution disproportionately affects poorer communities, marking a central issue in environmental justice.



Some social groups are both more exposed to environmental hazards and more vulnerable to their impacts.

local stewardship, are the most effective, ethical, and cost-efficient way to conserve or restore habitats.^{49,50}

The failure to reorient environmental governance toward a wider understanding of justice principles has served as a barrier to progress toward sustainability. However, the positive side is that we also see evidence that attention to procedure and recognition is, in some areas, beginning to foster more transformative change. There are seeds of such change to be seen in the emerging post-2020 Biodiversity Framework, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) recognition of alternatives to traditional protectionist conservation models, for example, under the collective banner of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). Similarly, the 2015 Paris Agreement includes a shift toward recognizing and advocating community-level

governance approaches.⁵¹ More widely, we are witnessing the emergence of an ever-growing nongovernmental sector becoming active in sustainability and climate change community governance,⁵² supporting transformations in cities while building innovative partnerships that foster entrepreneurship for change.⁵³ In the private sector, financial organizations have begun to take account of ESG (ethical, sustainable, and governance) benchmarks, divest from fossil fuels, and even refuse insurance coverage to fossil fuel businesses.⁵⁴ While more urgent change is clearly needed, the influence of climate justice activists in winning the argument for divestment is contributing to the transition to green energy.⁵⁵ These might be small steps, but they suggest that the mobilization of more holistic justice goals can help to enable transformations that transcend lock-ins to unsustainable pathways.⁵⁶

Environmental Justice as Conflict Transformation

There is strong evidence for a troubling association between environmental injustice, conflict, and transformation. This is most noticeably visible in the 3000+ cases of environmental conflict reported in the Environmental Justice Atlas.⁵⁷ These cases provide compelling evidence that mobilization for environmental protection is most often initiated by local communities and indigenous peoples and frequently takes the form of resistance to forms of resource extraction that are regarded as both unjust and unsustainable. These conflict-based struggles for environmental justice form a major part of the environmentalism of the poor.⁵⁸

In recent years, environmental justice scholars have incorporated insights from the field of peace and conflict studies to better understand the links between

conflict transformation and transformations to sustainability and, in particular, the role that justice plays here.⁵⁹ This work shows how the pursuit of justice is fundamental to the pursuit of peace as part of a transformative process. The basic premise is that conflict is rooted in situations that are perceived as unjust, and that by uncovering these injustices, conflicts become catalysts for social change.^{60,61} Conflict transformation also engages with the underlying roots of disputes, seeking justice through the rectification of wrongs and the creation of respectful, equitable, and intercultural relationships.⁶²

Conflict transformation scholars conceive power not only as a negative (oppressive) force but also as a positive (empowering) force that can enable local people to transform environmental conflicts and achieve justice.⁵⁹ Exploring these dual forces of power can help us to understand why justice is achieved or denied within particular environmental conflicts. Most importantly, it provides evidence of the kinds of interventions that are tried and tested in many real-world struggles for just sustainability and that have contributed demonstrably to empowerment toward transformative change. This is starting to be achieved through close examination of the strategies used by powerful actors in environmental conflicts to retain power and also by environmental justice movements to resist, weaken, or bypass such incumbent powers. There is much still to learn, for example, about what kind of interventions are linked to what outcomes and in what contexts. What we have already learned from the cases in the Environmental Justice Atlas is that communities often seek justice through official complaint channels but complement this with street mobilization, building alliances with nongovernmental organizations or trade unions, media campaigning, and legal advocacy. Furthermore, contesting knowledge is often a central strategy, with efforts to revitalize local culture and knowledge, to produce alternative knowledge products, to advocate for alternative models of development, and to launch technical challenges against developers' environmental impact

statements.^{21,58} The promotion of “alternatives” to dominant development models is viewed increasingly as an important strategy for promoting just transformations. Naomi Klein encapsulates this view in the book title *No Is Not Enough*—meaning that it is not sufficient to criticize current models; we also need to articulate better ways. For example, the appeal to alternative ways of knowing and valuing nature—the assertion of sacredness—was central to the successful struggle by India's Kondh people to gain the Supreme Court's backing to stop bauxite mining in the Niyamgiri hills in Odisha.⁶³

Plural and Decolonized Environmental Justice

Environmental justice advocates a pluralist approach to both defining justice and recognizing worldviews.⁶⁴ Its scholarly traditions have historically lacked diversity, drawing mainly on Western traditions of liberalism and critical theory.^{65,66} However, engagement with feminist and postcolonial scholarship has been growing. This includes Latin American decolonial theory that pays special attention to how legacies of colonial dominance continue to contaminate development and conservation practice throughout the world.^{59,67–69} This persistent coloniality remains virulent in the realm of ideas. In particular, a multitude of indigenous and local ways of knowing and relating to nature (the “pluriverse,” as Kothari et al. put it⁷⁰) continue to be forcibly suppressed and replaced by reductionist and anthropocentric ways of valuing nature.

While global institutions such as the UNFCCC and the CBD now formally acknowledge indigenous and local alternatives to mainstream, modernist knowledge, in practice these knowledge forms remain suppressed.⁷¹ This is a form of domination that serves to exclude many groups of people from participation unless they assimilate dominant worldviews. This is clearly an injustice based on a failure of recognition. It also has severe consequences for the availability of pathways to sustainability, because it elevates ways of knowing the world that

prioritize material growth while destroying the diversity of ancient and modern wisdom that offers alternatives. These failures to recognize knowledge diversity become institutionalized in education systems, government, and even environmental organizations, ignoring deep cultural values and constraining policy learning.⁷²

In this light, some environmental justice researchers are now aligning with social movements such as Black Lives Matter in demanding the decolonization of knowledge. This is a call to transform environmentalism itself, in ways that recognize and promote alternative conceptions of justice, progress, nature, and culture.^{67,70,73} A more plural, inclusive, decolonized environmentalism will need to be part of the justice agenda for transformations to sustainability. For example, visioning and scenario building are popular academic tools for exploring the kind of futures we want and possible pathways toward these. We must always be asking whose visions are represented²² and following inclusive processes that ensure that we are not restricting which ways of valuing and knowing nature are taken seriously.

There is still a long way to go, but it is encouraging to see progress toward a more diverse environmentalism. IPBES revised its conceptual framework to give recognition to alternative ways of knowing and valuing nature and referred to Mother Earth and “systems of life.” Where its predecessor the Millennium Assessment envisioned the purpose of sustainability as “human wellbeing,” IPBES added “living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth.”⁷⁴ This approach was pushed by countries such as Bolivia and Ecuador, where constitutions have been rewritten to recognize these worldviews. Widening the knowledge base is already playing a role in challenging dominant environmental worldviews and critiquing the science of conservation without playing into the hands of antiscience agendas.⁷⁵ This in turn will provide a more nuanced understanding of justice than currently deployed in interpretations of sustainable development or safe and just futures.

The Capabilities Approach to Environmental Justice

The capabilities approach to justice has become a prominent alternative to traditional economic-based measures of development.^{76–79} At its heart, capabilities is a liberal, freedom-oriented theory of comparative justice, which asserts that justice does not lie in an equality of material goods, but rather in the ability of individuals to live lives they consider meaningful. The focus has therefore been on whether people have the capability to achieve particular functionings that they have reason to value. For example, having a bicycle does not in itself bring mobility or other desired functionings; that is dependent on a bundle of physical and social capabilities, including gendered norms, for example. In this sense, material goods are only ever means rather than ends. Because of this, capabilities-based approaches to environmental justice must necessarily engage much more strongly with well-being than has been common in the literature so far.^{78,80,81}

From the current perspective, the capabilities approach is important because it has been very influential as a way of defining well-being, and this offers a possible way in for introducing and framing environmental justice in a way that is broad-based and incorporates multiple dimensions such as distribution, procedure, and recognition. The capabilities approach has been influential in global policymaking, informing the various iterations of the World Development Report since the approach was proposed. More recently, it has also been taken up in the Global Sustainable Development Report,³ which includes human well-being and capabilities as an entry point for transformation and proposes that transformative change to protect the planet will “require expanding human capabilities far beyond the thresholds of extreme poverty ... so that people are empowered and equipped to bring about change” (p. xxiii). This is an example of how thresholds of justice are implicitly being defined in terms of capabilities, in this case the minimum capabilities to live a valued life.

However, while the adoption of a capabilities approach appears to offer a way in for an explicit and multidimensional consideration of justice concerns, recent work to elaborate capabilities within an environmental justice framework has raised questions about how transformative capabilities-based approaches to justice actually are. As it stands, the capabilities approach generally focusses on minimum social requirements for justice and for empowerment for transformative change. But this focus on minimum thresholds lacks attention to either ecological limits or to associated upper limits on possessions, consumption, or the like.⁸² For a capabilities framework to help define the outcome parameters of a safe and just space for humanity, it might need to be put to this additional task of establishing capability ceilings and thereby attending to underlying sustainability challenges of consumption and inequality.

Conclusion

In *The State of Exception*, Giorgio Agamben warns how states exploit crises and emergencies to legitimize undemocratically conceived policies.⁸³ We currently face a combination of environmental crises for which failure to act decisively is a massive injustice for many current and future humans and non-human life. But at the same time, there is the danger that powerful actors will seek to justify unjust policies on the back of exceptional circumstances. Our contention here is that if it isn't a just transformation, then it isn't a transformation to sustainability.

What will a just transformation look like? The starting point has been to identify a radical but increasingly widely held premise that transformative change needs to address underlying causes of unsustainability, including roots in political economies that are dependent on consumption growth and inequality. Tackling these underlying causes will require redistribution of power. This can seem a forlorn hope, but there are achievable steps that we see taken, including protection of alternative (potentially more

sustainable) technologies, knowledge, values, and so on, against resistance from incumbent interests, and interventions in law and social movements to empower previously marginalized groups to resist discrimination and act for justice and sustainability. For the SDGs, enabling sustainability requires overcoming forms of discrimination that include “race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.”³³ p.viii

Just transformation is a challenging agenda, requiring forms of action that remove symptoms of inequality (such as uneven distribution of risks), as well as actions to change society itself.³¹ Justice must be conceived as multidimensional in terms of the types of moral concern that are routinely incorporated into policy and practice. This requires attending to justice outcomes, such as the maldistribution of risks, but also attending to underlying causes, such as institutionalized cultures of discrimination based on failures of recognition. More singular conceptions of justice, such as the emphasis on distributive equity that dominates current environmental interventions (payments for ecosystem services schemes, fair trade, compensation schemes, revenue-sharing schemes, etc.) will not in themselves ensure that such transformation is just.

How can just transformation be supported? The study of environmental conflicts reveals that transformative change is pursued through strategies to reduce repressive forms of power while enhancing community agency. This is pursued through a range of strategies, depending on the target for change, including political protest, engagement with formal government procedures, and the nurturing of local and alternative values and knowledge. As academics and practitioners, we can acknowledge and support the role of civil society at the vanguard of establishing moral direction for just transformations. We can do this through analysis and advocacy in support of environmental protection efforts that are socially progressive in their distributional outcomes. We can also do this through actions to ensure that a greater plurality of environmental

knowledge and worldviews is recognized and respected. This is increasingly viewed as a “decolonizing” agenda, something that is fundamentally transformative because to rebalance the status of different worldviews is also to redistribute power in ways that serves both justice and sustainability. For one thing, greater recognition of diverse values will facilitate richer dialogue about human well-being and the capabilities that are considered necessary for a “safe and just” future.


Attention to justice requires reflection on whether the knowledge produced under the banner of environmental justice is in danger of replicating power inequalities. Thus, we need to design a radical research and engagement process that truly incorporates many different voices and cultures. This calls for a stronger shift toward forms of research that engage with activists, communities, and other actors in ways that help to transform power relations, strengthen their capabilities, and overcome the increasing vulnerabilities to which they are subjected in the face of the current global climate and ecological crisis.

ORCID

Adrian Martin  <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-2916-7712>

M. Teresa Armijos  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1020-6056>

Brendan Coolsaet  <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8800-3609>


Gareth A. S. Edwards  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0552-1206>

Roger Few  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6653-1400>

Nicole Gross-Camp  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4606-5873>

Iokiñe Rodríguez  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7003-5394>

Heike Schroeder  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2342-2030>

Mark G. L. Tebboth  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1193-8080>

Carole S. White  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7741-0444>

Adrian Martin is a professor of environment and development at the University of East Anglia (UEA) who specializes in interdisciplinary research into environmental

justice and human wellbeing. He mainly applies his work to governance of protected areas, integrated conservation and development, participatory forestry, and rural livelihoods. **M. Teresa Armijos** is a lecturer at the School of International Development at UEA. Her research focuses on disaster risk reduction and environmental justice using arts-based participatory methods to generate dialogue and change with and for communities at risk. **Brendan Coolsaet** is associate professor at the European School of Political and Social Sciences at Lille Catholic University and a member of the Global Environmental Justice research group at the University of East Anglia. He works on environmental justice, biodiversity governance and food politics. **Neil Dawson** is a research fellow with the Global Environmental Justice Group at the University of East Anglia, chair of the Human Wellbeing and Sustainable Livelihoods Theme for the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic & Social Policy, and a postdoc at the European School of Political and Social Sciences in Lille. **Gareth A. S. Edwards** is a senior lecturer at the School of International Development, UEA. His research is positioned at the interface between political ecology and environmental justice, and has addressed issues including the urban governance of climate change, the neoliberalization of water governance, the politics of climate justice, and the political ecology of coal in the context of climate change. **Roger Few** is a professor in the School of International Development at University of East Anglia. His research centers on vulnerability and adaptation to environmental hazards, and the justice dimensions that influence, promote, and constrain people's susceptibility to risk and their recovery from disaster events. **Nicole Gross-Camp** is an environmental scientist whose work focuses on the intersections of biodiversity conservation, governance, and human well-being in East Africa with an emphasis on local voices. **Iokiñe Rodríguez** is a Venezuelan sociologist and has specialized in environmental conflict transformation in Latin America using participatory action research. She has worked in Venezuela, Guyana, Ecuador, Chile, Bolivia, and Colombia, building local and institutional capacity to transform environmental conflicts. She is currently a senior lecturer in Environment and Development at the University of East Anglia, where she forms part of the Global Environmental Justice Group. **Heike Schroeder** is professor of environmental governance at the School of International Development, University of East Anglia. Her work focuses on forest governance and REDD+, the international climate negotiations, nonstate actors, indigenous peoples/knowledge and sustainable development, transformative learning, trust, and sustainable food governance. **Mark G. L. Tebboth** is a lecturer in environment in the School of International Development, UEA. His research focuses on how populations respond and adapt to risks arising primarily from global environmental change, and he specializes in issues linked to human migration. **Carole S. White** is a research fellow in the Global Environmental Justice Group at the School for International Development, University of East Anglia. Her research focuses on well-being and transformations in coastal fishing communities, across the Caribbean, Pacific, India, United Kingdom, and Europe. She is also a senior social researcher in the UK Government Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

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