



Interdisciplinary Cluster  
on Energy Systems, Equity  
and Vulnerability

# Interdisciplinary Cluster on Energy Systems, Equity and Vulnerability (InCluESEV)

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Engineering and Physical Sciences  
Research Council



# What is it?

**INTERDISCIPLINARY**  
Interdisciplinary Cluster  
on Energy Systems, Equity  
and Vulnerability

- interdisciplinary cluster; capacity building, exchange, engagement, learning, agenda setting, research proposal development.



- 2009 - end 2011



- 83 academic and non-academic members (and counting)

- 14 disciplines (and counting)



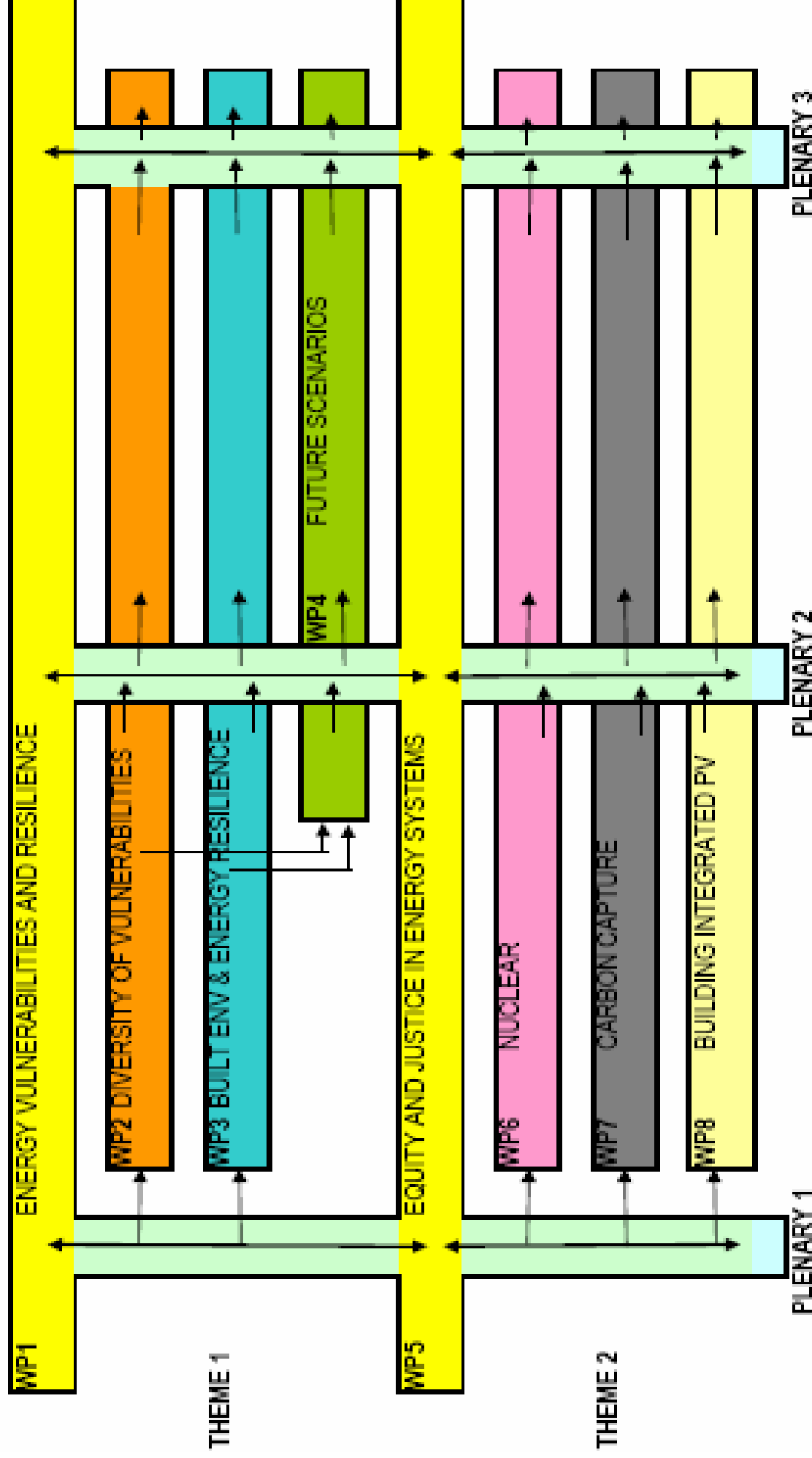
- THEME 1: Energy Vulnerability in the Home

- THEME 2: Equity and Justice in Low Carbon Energy Systems



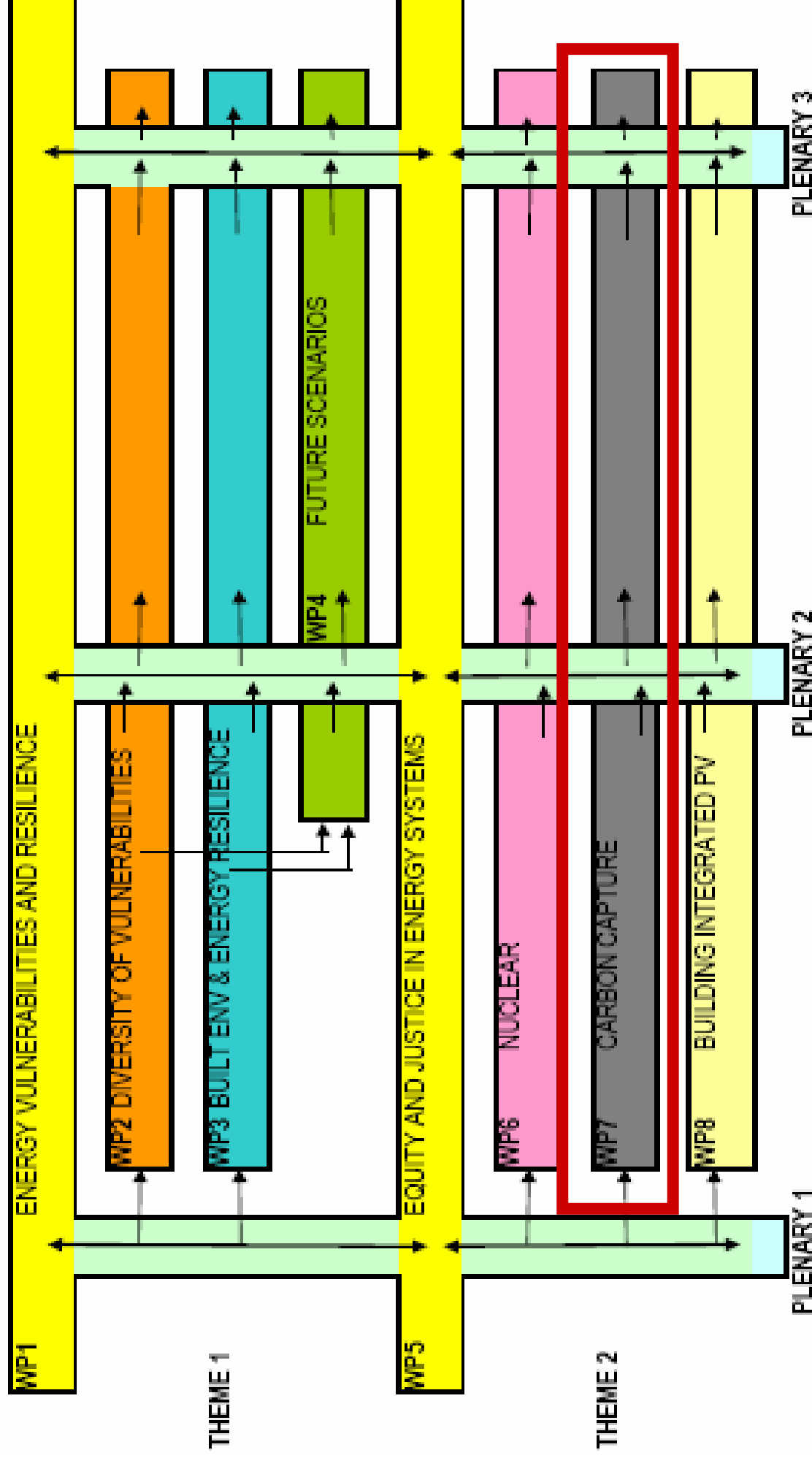
# What's the programme?

Interdisciplinary Cluster  
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# What's the programme?

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# Why equity and justice?

- because equity and justice matter –basic, vital individual and societal concerns
- often key issues for public debate about technologies
- part of how policies and decisions are formally evaluated and appraised
- (some) legislative principles and obligations (UNFCCC, Aarhus)



# Why equity and justice?

**INCLUSIVE**  
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BENEFITS

RISKS

DEMOCRACY

INEQUALITY

RESPONSIBILITY

**SOCIAL  
ACCEPTANCE**

**JUSTICE**

**EQUITY**

FAIRNESS

VULNERABILITY

**SOCIAL  
RESISTANCE**

ETHICS

PARTICIPATION

TRUST

# What Justice?

- **Distributional Justice – Who gets what?**
  - ‘Good’ and ‘bad’ implications of technology - for who, for where and when?
  - Who benefits? Who bears costs and risks?
    - Economic, environmental, social;
    - Direct and indirect;
    - Intended and unintended;
    - Known, less well known, not known at all;
    - Poor/rich, old/young, South/North, now/future..
  - *Different views and ways of evaluating*

# What Justice?

- **Procedural Justice – who decides?**
  - Who is able to participate?
  - How do they participate?
  - When do they participate?
  - Who is listened to, has influence?
  - What resources do they have/not have?
  - Do they respect/trust the process?
- *Different views and ways of evaluating*

# What scale?



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Global distributional patterns and decision  
processes

*Climate justice*

Local distributional patterns and decision  
processes

*Justice in siting and planning*

# Some examples for CCS

- To what extent should the contribution of CCS to global/national emissions reductions override local concerns/objections to specific projects (where they arise)?
- Is the equity profile different for different forms and applications of CCS? Are some more equitable than others?
- How does *where* and *how* CCS is implemented internationally make a difference to the balance of equity issues?
- What does CCS contribute to sustainable development? Are the equity issues different for developed and developing countries?
- How can an effective, collaborative engagement be achieved with local communities and stakeholders? Is there a case for communication and debate about CCS in general, and as part of the national energy mix, as well as about specific projects?
- How can public trust in CCS advocates be built and sustained? And how can trust in 'the public' by CCS advocates be built and sustained?
- Can compensation, or benefit agreements better establish local consent?