

Dear readers of the Sustainable Welfare List,

here comes the third edition of our Sustainable Welfare & Eco-social Policy Network Newsletter! If you have any comments on the newsletter or relevant information for the next edition, please do not hesitate to send an email to [ecosocial.wiso@uni-hamburg.de](mailto:ecosocial.wiso@uni-hamburg.de).

Best regards  
Katharina Zimmermann

## Sustainable Welfare & Eco-social Policy Network Newsletter

Edition 3 – May 2023

**Dear readers,**

Welcome to the Sustainable Welfare & Eco-social Policy Network Newsletter. Here we present information on new publications, events, projects and calls in the research area of climate and social policy. If you have any relevant information (events, jobs, CfP etc.) to be included in the next newsletter, please email to: [ecosocial.wiso@uni-hamburg.de](mailto:ecosocial.wiso@uni-hamburg.de).

Best regards,  
Katharina Zimmermann, University of Hamburg  
Matteo Mandelli, University of Milano  
Tuuli Hirvilammi, University of Tampere  
Katharina Bohnenberger, University of Duisburg-Essen

### CONTENT IN SHORT (please scroll down for more information)

#### EVENTS

##### Announcements of the Network

- 3<sup>rd</sup> Colloquium “The Future of the Sustainable Welfare State” (Online via Zoom, 10<sup>th</sup> May 2023)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> virtual Young Scholars get-together (Online via Zoom, 10<sup>th</sup> May 2023)

##### External Events

- “Were national response measures to the energy crisis social and climate-friendly?” (ETUI, Brussels, Belgium, 11<sup>th</sup> May 2023)
- “Beyond Growth. Pathways towards Sustainable Prosperity in the EU” (European Parliament, Brussels, Belgium/online, 15<sup>th</sup> May – 17<sup>th</sup> May 2023)
- “The 29th Annual Conference of the Foundation for International Studies on Social Security (FISS)” (Foundation for International Studies on Social Security, Sigtunahöjden, Sweden, 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> June 2023)
- “Twenty-Ninth International Conference of Europeanists” (Council for European Studies (CES), University of Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland, 27<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> June 2023)
- Workshop “Social policy and the labour market in turbulent times: (no) need for change?” (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Nuremberg, Germany, 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> July 2023)
- “People, Planet, Care: it spells degrowth!” (degrowth, Zagreb, Croatia, 29<sup>th</sup> August – 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2023)
- ECPR General Conference (ECPR, Charles University, Prague, Czechia, 4<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> September 2023)
- “Energy, Environment and Societies in Crises.” (European Sociological Association Research Network 12/Energy and Society Network, University of Trento, Italy, 6<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> September 2023)
- 6th Foundational Economy Conference “Exploring the Foundational Economy for a Just Transition” (TU Vienna, Vienna, Austria, 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> September 2023)
- “Social Work and Social Policy in times of Global Crises” (Institute of Social Work and Social Policy at Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Ohrid, North Macedonia, 19<sup>th</sup> – 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2023)
- XII International Conference on Economic Development and Social Sustainability (Universidad de Castilla La Mancha/Universidade da Coruña, Cuenca, Spain, 28<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> September 2023)
- “Greening welfare states? Investigating eco-social policy to increase welfare states resilience” (ESPANet Europe Annual Conference, Warsaw, 7<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> September 2023)

## Regional Events

- “The New Priority? Public Opinion, Politics, and Policies in the Age of Climate Change” (University of Milan, Italy, 12<sup>th</sup> May 2023)
- Eco-Social Debates Series 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition (Observatory on Sustainability, Equality and Social Justice (OSES), Padua, Italy, 11<sup>th</sup> May & 18<sup>th</sup> May 2023)
- “Arbeitswelten im sozial-ökologischen Umbau“ (SOZÖKNET-AK, Vienna, Austria, 27<sup>th</sup> June 2023)
- 16<sup>th</sup> ESPAnet Italy Conference "Welfare systems in transitions: between equity & sustainability" (ESPAnet, Milan, 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> September 2023)
- “Transformation processes from a rural justice perspective” (DKG, Frankfurt, Germany, 19<sup>th</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2023)
- „Sozialpolitik für die nächste(n) Generation(en)“ (FIS-Forum, Berlin, Germany, 21<sup>st</sup> - 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2023)
- „Labora.A: In Arbeit: Die nächste Stufe der sozial-ökologischen Transformation!“ (Hans-Böckler Foundation, Berlin, Germany, 27<sup>th</sup> September 2023)

## CALL FOR PAPERS

- Call for papers for two sessions on eco-social topics at ESPAnet Italy (Milan, September 2023)
- Call for Paper: “Population and Climate Change: The Defining Relationship of the 21st Century” (Vienna Yearbook of Population Research (VYPR))
- Call for Paper: Konversion: Eine Strategie in der sozialökologischen Transformation“ (Jahrbuch „Ökonomie und Gesellschaft“)
- Call for Paper: “Economic Development & Social Sustainability” (Universidad de Castilla La Mancha and Economic Development and Social Sustainability Research Group)
- Call for Paper: “Intersectionality and precarious subjectivities: within and beyond labour and organisational perspectives” (Organizations)

## JOBS

- Research Associate for the Project “Dynamics of Climate Governance” (University of Hamburg, July 2023)
- Master level elective track “Sustainability Assessment and Transformation” (University of Freiburg, Germany, Fall Semester 2023)
- Call for 9 research positions to work on the political economy of post-growth at Barcelona (Institute for Environmental Science and Technology (ICTA), Universitat Autonomy de Barcelona, October 2023)
- PhD fellowships "Just and sustainable transformation" (Graduate school “Just and sustainable transformation”, University of Kassel/Germany, November 2023)

## PUBLICATIONS

### Journal Publications

- Aigbe, G. O. et al. (2023). *Global gas flaring and energy justice: An empirical ethics analysis of stakeholder perspectives*. Energy Research & Social Science, 99: 103064.
- Arena, M. et al. (2023). *Can conditional cash transfers reduce vulnerability to climate change?* Climate Policy.
- Baldwin-Cantello. (2023). *The Triple Challenge: synergies, trade-offs and integrated responses for climate, biodiversity, and human wellbeing goals*. Climate Policy.
- Badullovich, N. (2023). *From influencing to engagement: a framing model for climate communication in polarised settings*. Environmental Politics, 32: 207-226.
- Bärnthaler, R. (2023). *Towards eco-social politics: a case study of transformative strategies to overcome forms-of-life crises*. Environmental Politics.
- Bell, K. et al. (2023). *The necessity of a transformational approach to just transition: defence worker views on decarbonisation, diversification and sustainability*. Environmental Politics.
- François, M. et al. (2023). *Unlocking the potential of income and wealth caps in post-growth transformation: A framework for improving policy design*. Ecological Economics, 208: 107788.
- Hasanaj, V. (2023). *The shift towards an eco-welfare state: Growing stronger together*. Journal of International and Comparative Social Policy, 1-22.
- Hosan, S. (2023). *Evaluating the mediating role of energy subsidies on social well-being and energy poverty alleviation in Bangladesh*. Energy Research & Social Science, 100: 103088.
- Kidd, S. A. et al. (2023). *A response framework for addressing the risks of climate change for homeless populations*. Climate Policy.
- Kortetmäki, T. & S. Huttunen. (2023). *Responsibilities for just transition to low-carbon societies: a role-based framework*. Environmental Politics, 32: 249-270.
- Lee, J. et al. (2023). *Deliberating a Sustainable Welfare–Work Nexus*. Politische Vierteljahresschrift.

- Lippert, I. & S. Sareen. (2023). *Alleviation of energy poverty through transitions to low-carbon energy infrastructure*. Energy Research & Social Science, 100: 103087.
- Magacho, G. et al. (2023). *Impacts of the CBAM on EU trade partners: consequences for developing countries*. Climate Policy.
- Pedrosa, A. P., & R. Xerez. (2023). *Social policy and environment in Brazil: Why does community-supported agriculture matter?* Global Social Policy, 0(0).
- Sanchez, F. & L. Linde. (2023). *Turning out the light: criteria for determining the sequencing of countries phasing out oil extraction and the just transition implications*. Climate Policy.
- Slattery, M. et al. (2023). *What do frontline communities want to know about lithium extraction? Identifying research areas to support environmental justice in Lithium Valley, California*. Energy Research & Social Science, 99: 103043.
- Smith, A. et al. (2023). *Inclusive innovation in just transitions: The case of smart local energy systems in the UK*. Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions, 47: 100719.
- Snep, R.P.H. et al. (2023). *Social housing as focus area for Nature-based Solutions to strengthen urban resilience and justice: Lessons from practice in the Netherlands*. Environmental Science & Policy, 145: 164-174.
- Suboticki, I. et al. (2023). *Fostering justice through engagement: A literature review of public engagement in energy transitions*. Energy Research & Social Science, 99: 103053.
- Young, T. et al. (2023). *Mining, loss, and despair: Exploring energy transitions and opioid use in an Appalachian coal community*. Energy Research & Social Science, 99: 103046.

### Books

- Murphy, M. (2023): *Creating and Ecosocial Future*. Bristol: Policy Press.
- Stephenson, J. (2023). *Culture and Sustainability: Exploring Stability and Transformation with the Cultures Framework*. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Verdolini, E. (2023). *Interlinkages between the just ecological transition and the digital transformation*. Brussels: ETUI aisbl.

### Edited Volumes

- Galgóczi, B. (2023). *On the way to electromobility - a green(er) but more unequal future?* Brussels: ETUI aisbl.

## EVENTS

### Announcements of the Network

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Colloquium “The Future of the Sustainable Welfare State” (Online via Zoom, 10<sup>th</sup> May 2023)

You are warmly welcome to join the third Colloquium organised by the Sustainable Welfare & Eco-Social Policy Network on Wednesday, 10<sup>th</sup> May at 14.00 – 15.30 (CET) via Zoom.

This colloquium will be dedicated to recently published books on our network’s topics. Mary Murphy, Professor for Sociology, will present her new book that is coming out in May 2023. Mi Ah Schøyen, Senior Researcher for Comparative Welfare State Research, will comment on Mary’s book from the perspective of her own book on sustainable welfare states in Europe (published in 2022).

#### Book Presentations: The Future of the Sustainable Welfare State

**Mary Murphy (Maynooth University, Ireland):** *Creating an Ecosocial Welfare Future* (Bristol University Press, 2023)

**Mi Ah Schøyen (Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway):** *Towards Sustainable Welfare States in Europe* (Edward Elgar, 2022)

The idea of the colloquium is to provide a space where progressive ideas on eco-social policy and sustainable welfare are presented and discussed.

Hope to meet you in zoom: <https://uni-hamburg.zoom.us/j/67904161860?pwd=djE1ODg3cXhnMXZEM2M2R3lsNWRYUT09>  
(Meeting-ID: 29351619)

## External Events

### **Online Seminar on Ecosocial Transformations (Department of Political Science, Aalborg University, online, 8<sup>th</sup> May 2023)**

The *Department of Political Science at Aalborg University* host an online seminar on the Ecosocial Transformations on May 8<sup>th</sup> 2023 from 12:15 until 14:30. The seminar will be based on dissertations, books and other (forthcoming) works and will cover topics including “Welfare provisions in degrowth transformations”, “Support for sustainable welfare? A snapshot of Swedish attitudes related to an eco-social agenda”, “Towards sustainable welfare states in Europe: The example of Norway” and “Is the welfare state dead or alive beyond growth? Three inherent challenges”.

Network members who would like to attend the seminar can send a mail to Kristian Kongshøj at [kongshoj@dps.aau.dk](mailto:kongshoj@dps.aau.dk) for a link.

### **“Were national response measures to the energy crisis social and climate-friendly?” (ETUI, Brussels, Belgium, 11<sup>th</sup> May 2023)**

Europe has ‘survived’ the much-feared winter without suffering energy shortages, power cuts or a recession, showing a considerable level of resilience. *ETUI* hosts a workshop that looks at whether, and if so to what extent, short-term national responses to the energy cost surge prioritised social and ecological concerns. The workshop will take place on 11<sup>th</sup> May 2023, from 10:00 until 17:30 at the European Economic and Social Committee in Brussels.

Further information can be found at [ETUI](#)

### **“Beyond Growth. Pathways towards Sustainable Prosperity in the EU” (European Parliament, Brussels, Belgium/online, 15<sup>th</sup> May – 17<sup>th</sup> May 2023)**

The Beyond Growth 2023 Conference is a multi-stakeholder event aiming to discuss and co-create policies for sustainable prosperity in Europe, based on a systemic and transformative approach to economic, social and environmental sustainability and its encompassing governance framework. The conference is organized by a cross-party initiative of 20 Members of the *European Parliament*, supported by a wide-range of partner organisations. It will take place in the in the European Parliament (Brussels’ site) from 15<sup>th</sup> May until 17<sup>th</sup> May 2023. Live streaming will also be available.

For further information and to register please go to the conference website [Beyond Growth - Registration](#)

### **“The 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Foundation for International Studies on Social Security (FISS)” (Foundation for International Studies on Social Security, Sigtunahöjden, Sweden, 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> June 2023)**

The 2023 *FISS* Conference will provide an opportunity for researchers and policy makers to share country experiences, research findings and policy initiatives that relate to the nature and impact of social security reforms and the longer-term sustainability of the social security system. The conference will take place from 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> June in Sigtunahöjden, Sweden.

Further details about the conference programme and venue will be announced shortly on the conference website: [The 29th Annual FISS Conference](#)

### **“Twenty-Ninth International Conference of Europeanists” (Council for European Studies (CES). University of Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland, 27<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> June 2023)**

From 27<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup> June 2023 the Twenty-Ninth International Conference of Europeanists hosted by the *Council for European Studies* will take place at the University of Iceland in Reykjavik.

Further information can be found at [Twenty-Ninth International Conference of Europeanists](#)

**Workshop “Social policy and the labour market in turbulent times: (no) need for change?” (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Nuremberg, Germany, 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> July 2023)**

The *Institute for Employment Research (IAB)* host a workshop on “Social policy and the labour market in turbulent times: (no) need for change?” from 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> July 2023. The workshop aims to improve the knowledge on welfare and unemployment dynamics and social security under different institutional settings.

Further information can be found at [Institute for Employment and Research](#)

**“People, Planet, Care: it spells degrowth!” (degrowth, Zagreb, Croatia, 29<sup>th</sup> August – 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2023)**

From 29<sup>th</sup> August to 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2023 the 9<sup>th</sup> International Degrowth Conference hosted by *degrowth* will take place in Zagreb. Details of application and preparation steps will be announced through the Newsletters and on the conference website.

Further information can be found at [degrowth](#)

**ECPR General Conference (ECPR, Charles University, Prague, Czechia, 4<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> September 2023)**

*ECPR* hosts its General Conference from 4<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> September 2023 in Prague. There will be a Panel on “Social and ecological conflicts and connections after the European Green Deal: from grassroots to governance” and “Green and just transition in south European countries: policy reforms and political challenges”. Registration opens at 15<sup>th</sup> May.

Further information can be found at [ECPR General Conference](#)

**"Energy, Environment and Societies in Crises." (European Sociological Association Research Network 12/Energy and Society Network, University of Trento, Italy, 6<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> September 2023)**

The *European Sociological Association Research Network 12* and the *Energy and Society Network* are hosting their 6<sup>th</sup> international joint conference from 6<sup>th</sup> September – 8<sup>th</sup> September at the University of Trento.

Further information can be found at [Università di Trento](#)

**6<sup>th</sup> Foundational Economy Conference “Exploring the Foundational Economy for a Just Transition” (TU Vienna, Vienna, Austria, 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> September 2023)**

From 14<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> September the *Vienna University of Technology* hosts the 6<sup>th</sup> Foundational Economy Conference. A key concern is to put approaches to the Foundational Economy in conversation with feminist and intersectional perspectives on social provisioning and eco-social transformation.

Further information can be found at [Vienna University of Technology](#)

## **"Social Work and Social Policy in times of Global Crises" (Institute of Social Work and Social Policy at Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Ohrid, North Macedonia, 19<sup>th</sup>-22<sup>nd</sup> September 2023)**

The *Institute of Social Work and Social Policy at Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje* is organizing an International Conference "Social Work and Social Policy in times of Global Crises". Some of the thematic sessions of the CfP include: Adaptability of social protection in times of crisis and impact of energy and climate crises on vulnerable households. The event will be held from 19<sup>th</sup> -23<sup>rd</sup> September 2023 in Ohrid, North Macedonia.

The call for papers, the registration form and other conference details can be found on the following link: [International Conference: Social Work and Social Policy in Times of Global Crises](#)

## **XII International Conference on Economic Development and Social Sustainability (Universidad de Castilla La Mancha/Universidade da Coruña, Cuenca, Spain, 28<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> September 2023)**

EDaSS International Conference "Economic Development and Social Sustainability" in its XII edition aims to promote reflection and discussion about the new holistic view of sustainability. The central theme of this edition is "sustainable, sustained and inclusive economic development for more equalitarian societies". The conference will take place from 28<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> September 2023 in Cuenca, Spain and online via Zoom. Further information will be announced on the conference website soon.

Further information can be found at [XII EDaSS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE](#)

## **"Greening welfare states: Investigating eco-social policy to increase welfare state resilience" (ESPAnet Europe Annual Conference, Warsaw, 7<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> September 2023)**

Andrea E- Schmidt (Austrian National Public Health Institute) and Katharina Bohnenberger (Institute for Socio-Economics, University of Duisburg-Essen) organize the stream "Greening welfare states: Investigating eco-social policy to increase welfare state resilience" at this year's ESPAnet Europe Conference. The overall topic of the conference is "Challenges for the welfare state in turbulent times".

Conference details can be found on the following link: [2023 ESPAnet conference in Warsaw - Home \(espanet-warsaw2023.org\)](#)

## **REGIONAL EVENTS**

### **"The New Priority? Public Opinion, Politics, and Policies in the Age of Climate Change" (University of Milan, Italy, 12<sup>th</sup> May 2023)**

The University of Milan (Faculty of Political , Economic and Soccial Sciences) will organize a workshop on public attitudes in the context of climate change and net zero transitions.

Further information can be found at [12-May\\_The-new-priority.pdf \(unipi.it\)](#)

### **Eco-Social Debates Series 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition (Observatory on Sustainability, Equality and Social Justice (OSES), Padua, Italy, 11<sup>th</sup> May & 18<sup>th</sup> May 2023)**

The *Observatory on Sustainability, Equality and Social Justice (OSES)* hosts the second edition of the "Eco-Social Debates Series" in Padua, Italy. The last two events will take place on 11<sup>th</sup> May and 18<sup>th</sup> May. The lecture on 11<sup>th</sup> May is titled "Exceptionally wicked? How dilemmas in climate activism relate to the super-wicked nature of climate change". On 18<sup>th</sup> May the debate will explore "Imagined Futures of Consumption".

Further information can be found at [Observatory on Sustainability, Equality and Social Justice](#)

### **“Arbeitswelten im sozial-ökologischen Umbau“ (SOZÖKNET-AK, Vienna, Austria, 27<sup>th</sup> June 2023)**

SOZÖKNET-AK is organising an event on the topic of "Arbeitswelten im sozial-ökologischen Umbau". The aim of this multidisciplinary event is the exchange between research and practice. The spectrum of topics ranges from changes in employment in sectors and occupational fields to the associated challenges in education and training and questions of interest representation to socio-ecologically relevant innovations in companies, administrations or regions. It will take place on 27<sup>th</sup> June 2023.

Further information can be found at [SOZÖKNET-AK - Arbeitswelten im sozial-ökologischen Umbau](#)

### **16<sup>th</sup> ESPAnet Italy Conference "Welfare systems in transitions: between equity & sustainability" (Espanet Italy, Milan, Italy, 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> September 2023)**

The 16<sup>th</sup> ESPANET ITALY Conference "Welfare systems in transitions: between equity & sustainability" will be organized at the University of Milan, 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> September 2023. The call for papers will be out soon and welcomes paper in English.

Further information can be found at [16th ESPAnet Italy Conference](#)

### **“Transformation processes from a rural justice perspective” (DKG, Frankfurt, Germany, 19<sup>th</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2023)**

At the German Congress of Geography there will be a session on "Transformation processes from a rural justice perspective". The session will highlight the potential of shifting the focus of the justice debate to rural areas and rural justice, as well as the need to integrate different spatial and temporal scales. The conference will take place from 19<sup>th</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2023 in Frankfurt, Germany.

Further information can be found at [DKG 2023 - Transformation processes from a rural justice perspective](#)

### **„Sozialpolitik für die nächste(n) Generation(en)“ (FIS-Forum, Berlin, Germany, 21<sup>st</sup> - 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2023)**

This year's *FIS Forum* asks about the possibilities of shaping social policy for the next generation(s). The topics selected are based on the six research fields defined in the *DIFIS* research program as well as the Issue Networks and the content-related objectives. It will take place in Berlin from the 21<sup>st</sup> – 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2023. Abstracts for presentations can be submitted until 17<sup>th</sup> April 2023.

Further information can be found at [FIS-Forum 2023](#)

### **„LABOR.A. In Arbeit: Die nächste Stufe der sozial-ökologischen Transformation!“ (Hans-Böckler Foundation, Berlin, Germany, 27<sup>th</sup> September 2023)**

On 27<sup>th</sup> September 2023, the conference "LABOR.A. Arbeit: Die nächste Stufe der sozial-ökologischen Transformation!" of the *Hans Böckler Foundation* will take place as a platform conference. It will be held at Café Moskau in Berlin and broadcasted live.

Further information can be found at [Labora.A 2023](#)

**CALL FOR PAPERS**

## **Call for Papers: Espanet Italy, Session 8 “Towards an eco-social welfare state? The policy and politics of a just and green transition” and Session 30 “Welfare and sustainability: moving beyond trade-offs?”**

At ESPAnet Italy (Università degli Studi di Milano, 13th -15th September), two sessions on eco-social topics are held in English. The overall theme of the conference is “Sistemi di welfare in transizione: tra equità e sostenibilità” / “Welfare systems in transition: between equality and sustainability”.

Further information can be found here: [XVI Conferenza 2023 \(espanet-italia.net\)](https://espanet-italia.net)

## **Call for Paper: “Population and Climate Change: The Defining Relationship of the 21st Century” (Vienna Yearbook of Population Research (VYPR))**

The *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research (VYPR)* is seeking submissions for a Special Issue entitled “Population and Climate Change: The Defining Relationship of the 21st Century”. Full papers can be submitted until 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023.

Further information can be found via the following link [Call for Papers - VYPR](#)

## **Call for Paper: Konversion: Eine Strategie in der sozialökologischen Transformation“ (Jahrbuch „Ökonomie und Gesellschaft“)**

For the "Economy and Society" Yearbook 2024, the editors are looking for contributions. The Yearbook 2024 will discuss the conversion of production processes and products as a strategic task in the socio-ecological transformation. Contributions can be submitted until 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023.

Further information can be found via the following link [Call for Paper: „Konversion: Eine Strategie in der sozialökologischen Transformation“](#)

## **Call for Paper: “Economic Development & Social Sustainability” (Universidad de Castilla La Mancha and Economic Development and Social Sustainability Research Group)**

The *Universidad de Castilla La Mancha*, in partnership with the *Economic Development and Social Sustainability Research Group from Universidade da Coruña*, Spain, is pleased to announce the XII International Conference on Economic Development and Social Sustainability (EDaSS). This event will bring together researchers interested in analyzing economic development and its influence on sustainability from environmental, economic, and social perspectives. The conference will be hybrid from 28<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2023. Abstracts for presentations can be submitted until 21<sup>st</sup> June 2023.

Further information can be found via the following link [EDaSS](#)

## **Call for Paper: “Intersectionality and precarious subjectivities: within and beyond labour and organisational perspectives” (Organizations)**

*Organizations* welcomes contributions to a special issue on “Intersectionality and precarious subjectivities: within and beyond labour and organisational perspectives”. Among other topics, contributions that address the following question are encouraged: What new forms of precariousness do we see, engendered by climate change, the pandemic, war, and economic warfare, including for those captured by or left out of new border regimes and labour regulations, and confined to certain types of economic activity in the un(der)paid and un(der)valued ‘key’ sectors? Papers may be submitted electronically from 1<sup>st</sup> June 2023 until the deadline date of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023 to SAGETrack.

The call for papers is available on the journal webpage: [Call for Paper - Organizations](#)

## Research Associate for the Project “Dynamics of Climate Governance” (University of Hamburg, July)

The *Cluster of Excellence „Climate, Climatic Change, and Society (CliCCS)“* at the University of Hamburg is hiring a Research Associate. The person holding the post will conduct research on the dynamics of climate governance and in particular contribute to the quantitative analysis of the political support for and the effectiveness of climate policy instruments and/or how climate predictions shape preferences and policies. Moreover, the person will play a crucial role in linking approaches and findings within the “Dynamics of Climate Governance” project and in connecting with other natural and social science projects within CliCCS.

Further information can be found at [University of Hamburg](#)

## Master level elective track “Sustainability Assessment and Transformation” (University of Freiburg, Germany, Fall Semester)

“Sustainability Assessment and Transformation” is a new interdisciplinary track for students who want to build a solid scientific basis for addressing topical sustainability questions, including: Which transformation strategies are most effective? How does the energy transition effect inequality? Is economic growth possible in the future? How much will technology help? How can we design a sustainable future for all? The track is part of the M.Sc. Environmental Sciences at the *University of Freiburg, Germany*. The M.Sc. is a full time, two years master program (120 ECTS). It starts each year in the fall semester. The application deadline for the coming fall semester is 15<sup>th</sup> May 2023.

Further information can be found at [M.Sc. Environmental Science - Sustainability Assessment and Transformation](#)

## Call for 9 research positions to work on the political economy of post-growth at Barcelona (Institute for Environmental Science and Technology (ICTA), Universitat Autonomy de Barcelona, October 2023)

Applications are invited to join the *Institute for Environmental Science and Technology (ICTA) at the Universitat Autonomy de Barcelona*, as part of the ERC-funded project *REAL: A Post-growth Deal*. The institute offers four to five PhD Studentships and four to five Postdoctoral research grants. Applications can be submitted until 15<sup>th</sup> May 2023.

Further information can be found at [Institut de Ciència i Tecnologia Ambientals](#)

## PhD fellowships "Just and sustainable transformation" (Graduate school “Just and sustainable transformation”, University of Kassel, November 2023)

The graduate school *Just and sustainable transformation (JUST)* at the *University of Kassel* offers 12 PhD scholarships funded by the *Hans Böckler Foundation*. Research will focus on the central questions arising from the societal challenges of socio-ecological transformation. Applications can be submitted online via the application portal of the Hans Böckler Foundation from 15<sup>th</sup> February to 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2023.

Further information can be found at [12 PhD fellowships "Just and sustainable transformation" at University of Kassel](#)

## PUBLICATIONS

### Journal Publications

“Global gas flaring and energy justice: An empirical ethics analysis of stakeholder perspectives” by Godwin O. Aigbe et al.

The article “Global gas flaring and energy justice: An empirical ethics analysis of stakeholder perspectives” by Godwin O. Aigbe et al. has been published in “Energy Research & Social Science”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2023.103064>

#### Abstract

Global gas flaring harms human and non-human health and well-being while contributing to climate change. Flaring activity in the global oil and gas sector is a significant matter of energy justice – concerning the distribution of risks, benefits and harms, recognition of rights, and decision-making influence within gas-flaring-affected communities. This mixed method empirical ethical analysis of gas flaring and energy justice combines Q-methodology and stakeholder interviews with representatives of 14 gas-flaring-affected countries (n = 35) to evaluate the context-sensitivity of distributive, procedural, recognition, and cosmopolitan justice principles to gas-flaring governance. Four dominant normative perspectives emerge around this topic. These perspectives concern: a) government-led zero flaring policy; b) multi-scalar economic governance; c) business responsibility and social license; and d) localism and community empowerment. We find that: first, there is strong stakeholder support for zero-flaring globally. Second, coordinated multi-scalar governance from international-national-local regulatory authorities is desired to protect marginalised communities. Third, egalitarian rights-based approaches are prioritised over utilitarian approaches in planning for oil and gas extraction. Fourth, business responsibility necessitates transparent communication of flaring activities and impacts and the Polluter Pays Principle of environmental redress to affected communities. Finally, stakeholder disagreement centres upon the practical mechanisms to achieve just outcomes - including compensation, the role of local authorities, regulatory agencies, Environmental Impact Assessment, and efforts to tackle rent-seeking and corruption. We conclude that further stakeholder engagement is needed on the implementation processes for gas flaring elimination, rather than the goal itself, through carefully facilitated dialogue and negotiation.

#### **“Can conditional cash transfers reduce vulnerability to climate change?” by Marco Arena et al.**

The article “Can conditional cash transfers reduce vulnerability to climate change?” by Marco Arena et al. has been published in “Climate Policy”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2023.2183174>

#### Abstract

In the last decades several Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs) have been implemented to interrupt the intergenerational transmission of poverty. More recently, they have also been used as a policy response to provide support to households hit by the COVID crisis. CCTs are being deployed as a development tool to reduce local communities’ vulnerability, increasing their resilience and capacity to adapt. In this context, this paper investigates if CCTs can reduce vulnerability to climate change by increasing the adaptative capacity of local communities. Indeed, while some literature has found that CCTs can reduce specific dimensions of vulnerability to socio-economic shocks, we argue that more research is necessary to understand their impact on vulnerability to climate change. Empirically, we use a panel of household survey data collected in Colombia in 2002 and 2006. We employ a difference-in-differences approach to analyse the impact of the CCT programme Familia en Acción (FA) CCTs on rural households. We consider seven components of vulnerability linked to climate change aggregated in an index: wealth, health, access to information, access to basic facilities, financial vulnerability, resilience to natural disasters, and nutrition. Our results differ from previous research and indicate that CCTs provided by the FA program do not decrease vulnerability to climate change. This finding suggests that CCTs are not a universal solution to reducing vulnerability to climate change and may be ineffective in specific contexts.

#### **“The Triple Challenge: synergies, trade-offs and integrated responses for climate, biodiversity, and human wellbeing goals” by William Baldwin-Cantello et al.**

The article “The Triple Challenge: synergies, trade-offs and integrated responses for climate, biodiversity, and human wellbeing goals” by William Baldwin-Cantello et al. has been published in “Climate Policy”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2023.2175637>

#### Abstract

Humankind faces a Triple Challenge: averting dangerous climate change, reversing biodiversity loss, and supporting the wellbeing of a growing population. Action to address each of these issues is inherently dependent on action to address the others. Local, national, and international policy goals on climate change, biological diversity, and human wellbeing have been set. Current implementation measures are insufficient to meet these goals, but the Triple Challenge can still be met if governments, corporations, and other stakeholders take a holistic perspective on management of land and waters. To inform this effort, we identify a set of priority policy responses drawn from recent international assessments that, whilst not being the only potential solutions, can form the core of such a holistic approach. We do this through an iterative process using three methodological approaches: (i) structured literature review; (ii) deliberative expert analysis; and (iii) wider consultation, before synthesizing into this paper. Context-appropriate implementation of responses will be needed to capitalize on potential policy synergies and to ensure that unavoidable trade-offs between management of land and waters for climate mitigation, biodiversity restoration, and human wellbeing outcomes are made explicit. We also set out four approaches to managing trade-offs that can promote fair and just transitions: (1) social and economic policy pivoting towards 'inclusive wealth'; (2) more integrated policymaking across the three areas; (3) 'Triple Challenge dialogues' among state and non-state actors; and (4) a new research portfolio to underpin (1), (2), and (3).

### **“From influencing to engagement: a framing model for climate communication in polarised settings” by Nicholas Badullovich**

The article „From influencing to engagement: a framing model for climate communication in polarised settings” by Nicholas Badullovich has been published in “Environmental Politics”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09644016.2022.2052648>

#### **Abstract**

This paper proposes a conceptual framework for climate policy engagement that is focused on building the social conditions conducive to support for climate policy. Despite the ongoing scientific and social cases being made for climate action, social divisions remain in some contexts such as Australia and the United States. The success of climate policies depend in part on the general social support base for that solution, with public polarisation acting as a barrier. Dominant communication models have tended to rely on one-way strategically focused communication to exert influence with the aim of shifting one's attitudes. However, there is a need to extend such approaches to go beyond strategic messaging and instead establish the social conditions necessary for policy support. Drawing on diverse literature and framing theory, a new engagement model for climate policy is proposed which centres around a goal of relationship-building between actors to facilitate productive discussion on climate policy.

### **“Towards eco-social politics: a case study of transformative strategies to overcome forms-of-life crises” by Richard Bärnthaler**

The article “Towards eco-social politics: a case study of transformative strategies to overcome forms-of-life crises” by Richard Bärnthaler has been published in “Environmental Politics”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09644016.2023.2180910>

#### **Abstract**

This article explores the structural conservatism of mainstream environmental politics, which systematically avoids problematising 'forms-of-life' (normative practices and routines), and develops a conceptual alternative: eco-social politics. This concept positions itself in a quest to change the grammar of environmental politics by embedding it in the lived materiality of everyday life, but differs from prefigurative movement-oriented strategies by prioritising the integration of majority populations and by acknowledging the role of political rule-setting, i.e. coercion. Building on a multi-level integral state project, eco-social politics resides in particular strategies, procedures, and institutions to collectively (re)negotiate common sense, with the aim to partially and pragmatically suture social relations to find transformative answers to contemporary eco-social crises. Here, I explore potentials for stronger dialectical links between deliberative and representative democratic institutions.

## **“The necessity of a transformational approach to just transition: defence worker views on decarbonisation, diversification and sustainability” by Karen Bell et al.**

The article “The necessity of a transformational approach to just transition: defence worker views on decarbonisation, diversification and sustainability” by Karen Bell et al. has been published in “Environmental Policy”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09644016.2023.2199661>

### **Abstract**

This paper highlights the perspectives of defence workers regarding a Just Transition of their industry, one of the most environmentally harmful sectors in terms of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, pollution and use of non-renewable resources. It is based on (i) interviews with defence sector workers in the United States and the United Kingdom (n58); and (ii) focus groups with key representatives of national and international labour unions, defence companies and relevant NGOs (n18). Some of these defence workers and their trade union representatives envisioned a transformational path towards sustainability, including converting the defence sector to more socially useful production. Drawing on Gramsci, we define these as ‘counter-hegemonic views’, since they challenge the hegemonic ‘growth coalition’ and ‘treadmill of destruction’ paradigms. Such views support and echo more radical interpretations of Just Transition, emphasising the necessity of a structural transformation of society to achieve a fair and effective transition to sustainability

## **“Unlocking the potential of income and wealth caps in post-growth transformation: A framework for improving policy design” by Martin François et al.**

The article “Unlocking the potential of income and wealth caps in post-growth transformation: A framework for improving policy design” by Martin François et al. has been published in “Ecological Economics”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2023.107788>

### **Abstract**

Preventing the increase of economic inequality in a non-growing economy is a major challenge. In post-growth research, scholars agree that reducing the income and assets of the wealthy must be part of any strategy for reducing inequality. Nevertheless, caps on wealth and income remain surprisingly under-researched. After discussing the role of these caps in post-growth transformation, this paper aims to fill this gap by exploring the main parameters that policymakers need to consider when designing caps on income or assets. We performed a qualitative content analysis of 14 policy proposals, including four historical cases. We then built an analytical framework with seven key parameters. This framework reveals a broad set of public policies that policymakers and researchers can consider, including new options for wealth caps. We furthermore discuss how such policies should be designed to increase public support, and we highlight recurring patterns about the context in which they were proposed. We also show how these radical solutions reduced economic inequality in the 20th century in western countries and how policymakers can draw on those examples to design post-growth policies that decrease inequality and are also popular.

## **“The shift towards an eco-welfare state: growing stronger together” by Valon Hasanaj**

The article “The shift towards an eco-welfare state: growing stronger together” by Valon Hasanaj has been published in the “Journal of International and Comparative Social Policy”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/ics.2023.2>

### **Abstract**

Poverty, inequality and climate change are profoundly interconnected issues and represent grave threats to the future of our planet and civilization. Failure in one will result in failure in the other; thus, government responses to such threats must be meticulously coordinated, especially across environmental and welfare state programs. In recent years, a growing body of research has examined the links between these two domains, lauding the eco-welfare state as a viable path forward. As the literature on the eco-welfare state is at an early stage, this study proposes two essential theoretical and empirical contributions. First, it examines the most prominent theoretical interpretations of the concept of eco-welfare state and

proposes a refined understanding. Second, using model-based cluster analysis for 42 countries, this study empirically unveils a global shift towards and the existence of an eco-welfare state.

### **“Evaluating the mediating role of energy subsidies on social well-being and energy poverty alleviation in Bangladesh” by Shahadat Hosan et al.**

The article “Evaluating the mediating role of energy subsidies on social well-being and energy poverty alleviation in Bangladesh” by Shahadat Hosan et al. has been published in “Energy Research & Social Science”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2023.103088>

#### **Abstract**

Energy subsidies are a widespread policy instrument employed by national governments to regulate the mechanism of energy resource allocation in contemporary market economies. The economic impact of these subsidies has been quantitatively evaluated for various nations in the literature using different approaches. However, the impact of energy subsidies on social wellbeing tracked by looking at school drop-out, health status, and earning capacity through mediating effects of energy poverty employing mediation analysis using household-level data is rarely investigated, particularly for energy-poor countries. Thus, by employing mediation analysis with data from three waves of the national Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) of Bangladesh for the years 2005, 2010, and 2016, this study intends to reveal the mediating effects of energy subsidies on social wellbeing via energy poverty. The results obtained utilizing a mixed-effect regression approach suggest that energy subsidies and energy poverty are significantly linked, and energy subsidies improve social wellbeing by mediating effects of energy poverty. This finding is robust to alternative ways of addressing endogeneity using Lewbel's two-stage least squares (2SLS) method. Additionally, the richer households realize better social wellbeing and have less energy poverty, gaining more than other households from energy subsidies. The policy relevance of this paper advocates further innovation in energy subsidy reforms in energy-poor countries for combating energy poverty and ensuring clean, sustainable, and affordable energy for all in line with the aims of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) 7, affordable and clean energy.

### **“A response framework for addressing the risks of climate change for homeless populations” by Sean A. Kidd et al.**

The article “A response framework for addressing the risks of climate change for homeless populations” by Sean A. Kidd et al. has been published in “Climate Policy”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2023.2194280>

#### **Abstract**

People experiencing homeless have greater vulnerabilities in relation to climate change that require a range of policy and systems approaches. There are two interrelated areas that policymakers can consider in relation to climate change and homelessness: migration and exposure. This synthesis of the available data and expert opinion provides practical information to policymakers, with specific strategies alongside case examples. The data captured here is through systematic reviews, and expert opinion is generated through input from a year-long series of five virtual think tanks. Throughout this synthesis paper, an emphasis is placed on explicitly addressing homeless populations in the policies and plans designed to address climate change-related impacts. Prevention-oriented plans are shown to be more effective in terms of outcomes and cost-effectiveness compared to the more commonly deployed crisis response models. Another key issue considered is the availability of relevant data with which to target policy responses and evaluate outcomes. Data-driven responses tend to be more successful, though relevant data are, to date, lacking for homeless and other marginalized populations. Moreover, effective policy design in this area needs to be intersectional and inclusive, tailored to the needs of local communities and developed in consultation with lived experience stakeholders, including service providers. Policies that ignore local input tend to fail. Prevention-oriented, culturally-situated, and trauma-informed systems and services hold the greatest promise in responding to the severe health risks and inequities that homeless populations face in the climate crisis.

## **“Responsibilities for just transition to low-carbon societies: a role-based framework” by Teea Kortetmäki and Suvi Huttunen**

The article “Responsibilities for just transition to low-carbon societies: a role-based framework” by Teea Kortetmäki and Suvi Huttunen has been published in “Environmental Politics”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09644016.2022.2064690>

### **Abstract**

Low-carbon transitions in industrialised societies will have significant social, economic and environmental impacts, raising concerns of justice. Calls for urgent transitions evoke a question about the roles of different actors in advancing transitions and ensuring they are just. While the responsibilities for emission mitigation have been long discussed, responsibilities for making a just transition have not. The question about responsibilities is particularly pressing because of the diverse constellation of actors involved in climate action, including diverse forms of non-state actors from city-level and business alliances to grass-roots activists. We examine the responsibilities of state and non-state actors in the decarbonisation process, asking: what role do different actors play regarding the justice impacts of climate action? We combine sustainability transition studies and political philosophy on roles and responsibilities to create a role-based framework for just transition-related responsibilities of different actors at different spatial scales.

## **“Deliberating a Sustainable Welfare–Work Nexus” by Jayeon Lee et al.**

The article “Deliberating a Sustainable Welfare–Work Nexus” by Jayeon Lee et al. has been published in “Politische Vierteljahresschrift”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11615-023-00454-6>

### **Abstract**

Very few countries have managed to decouple economic growth from resource use and greenhouse gas emissions in absolute terms and at rates to meet the climate targets of the Paris Agreement. To achieve this, technological solutions would need to be combined with sufficiency-oriented policies in a postgrowth context. This paper develops policy ideas for a sustainable welfare–work nexus via citizen engagement and examines the level of democratic support for such ideas. Theoretically, it employs “sustainable welfare” to understand welfare and wellbeing within planetary and social limits. The paper first sketches the welfare–work nexus as developed in the postwar circumstances in Western Europe, highlighting that this model was at no point in time ecologically generalizable to the rest of the world, and then briefly reviews the existing debate on sustainable welfare. The empirical analyses start with qualitative data from 11 deliberative forums on sustainable needs satisfaction, with emphasis on policies targeted at respecting the upper and lower boundaries of a “safe and just operating space” for economic and social development. The qualitative data are then triangulated with quantitative data from a representative survey, which was constructed based on the policy suggestions from the forums, hence allowing for an exploration of their popularity in the Swedish population as a whole. We find a considerable gap between the far-reaching policy measures that forum participants consider necessary and the measures that the general public in Sweden are prepared to support, especially when it comes to policies targeting maximum levels of needs satisfaction.

## **“Alleviation of energy poverty through transitions to low-carbon energy infrastructure” by Ingmar Lippert and Siddharth Sareen**

The article “Alleviation of energy poverty through transitions to low-carbon energy infrastructure” by Ingmar Lippert and Siddharth Sareen has been published in “Energy Research & Social Science”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2023.103087>

### **Abstract**

With Green Deals and a competitive techno-economic basis for low-carbon energy transitions, energy infrastructural change is intensifying. This is matched by rapid growth in scholarship on sociotechnical transitions and energy justice, combined in the phrase ‘just transitions’. Yet how can an abstract concern with a normative concept like justice be brought to bear on the socio-technical complexities of specific changes in energy infrastructure? This is an important and timely question to consider in a practical sense, since the energy policy landscape is increasingly focused on a ‘just transition’ as combining

decarbonisation and a progressive vision of social equity and justice. Our synthesis review argues that a focus on the alleviation of energy poverty – a condition whereby people are unable to secure adequate levels of energy services in the home – can enable policy-oriented mobilisation of energy justice as an integral component of evolving energy infrastructure. We approach energy poverty as an opportunity to constructively broach issues of justice in global energy policy discourse, not as a catch-all for wider injustices and vulnerabilities. We present a conceptual framework, applied to three schematic cases of energy infrastructure under transition. In and across these cross-sectoral cases, we reflect on scope for energy poverty alleviation.

### **“Impacts of the CBAM on EU trade partners: consequences for developing countries” by Guilherme Magacho et al.**

The article “Impacts of the CBAM on EU trade partners: consequences for developing countries” by Guilherme Magacho et al. has been published in “Climate Policy”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2023.2200758>

#### **Abstract**

This article analyses the impact of the introduction of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) on European Union (EU) trade partners, focusing especially on its potential socio-economic and external consequences for developing and emerging economies (EMDEs). It uses trade data and Multi-Regional Input-Output (MRIO) matrices to investigate the geographically and sectorally uneven distribution of CBAM’s potential impacts. The introduction of the CBAM by the EU is still under discussion. This mechanism, which seeks to reduce the incentives for firms to outsource their carbon emissions and promote a more generalised low-carbon transition, might disproportionately expose some non-EU economies. In absolute terms, Russia, China, Turkey, and Ukraine are the main EU trade partners in CBAM products, and hence the most exposed countries in external and socio-economic dimensions. In relative terms, the degree of exposure of economies that export CBAM products to Europe varies substantially, with many developing economies having more than 2% of their exports and 1% of their production impacted by this measure. East European economies, mainly in the Balkans, as well as Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Cameroon in Africa, are the most exposed as far as the external dimension is concerned. In socio-economic terms, we can also include Morocco and Tajikistan to the group of most exposed economies. In the end, promoting the substitution of highly polluting technologies with green technologies seems notably easier in Europe than in EMDEs. Many jobs, tax revenues, and export revenues will be lost if the CBAM is implemented without taking into account the specificities of the EU’s trading partners. We discuss options to mitigate adverse consequences on EMDEs.

### **“Social policy and environment in Brazil: Why does community-supported agriculture matter?” by Ana Paula Pedrosa and Romana Xerez**

The article “Social policy and environment in Brazil: Why does community-supported agriculture matter?” by Ana Paula Pedrosa and Romana Xerez has been published in “Global Social Policy”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/14680181231161989>

#### **Abstract**

Recent political measures in Brazil, in conjunction with new environmental policies, could reverse previous achievements that had put the country at the forefront of social policy making. This article discusses the implications of Community-Supported Agriculture (CSA) for social policy. It is based on qualitative methods, namely, semi-structured interviews with subscribers from six administrative regions who participated through digital platforms. The results indicate that the factors determining consumer participation in CSA are health impact, strengthening local production, environmental concerns, and eating as a human right and political act. This article also demonstrates the need to promote participation among low-income and socially vulnerable families in CSA and to firmly connect food and nutrition security policy with health, and environment aimed at poverty alleviation. The novelty of this research lies in its consideration of the implications of CSA for environmental preservation and the promotion of a healthier and sustainable food system, namely for the low-income population, which can lead to the growth of eco-social policies in developing welfare states in the global south.

## **“Turning out the light: criteria for determining the sequencing of countries phasing out oil extraction and the just transition implications” by Felipe Sanchez and Linus Linde**

The article “Turning out the light: criteria for determining the sequencing of countries phasing out oil extraction and the just transition implications” by Felipe Sanchez and Linus Linde has been published in “Climate Policy”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2023.2197854>

### **Abstract**

There is a pressing need to curb the extraction of fossil fuels, alongside their use and consumption, to remain within reach of the 1.5C global warming limit. Yet, a reduction in the supply of fossil fuels does not inherently indicate a just or equitable transition. A growing number of papers are proposing approaches and criteria for determining the allocation of remaining production of fossil fuels and the sequencing of countries phasing out extraction and production. With a focus on oil, this paper identifies, and reviews 15 criteria found in the literature for determining the sequencing of phase out of fossil fuel supply. These criteria are economic efficiency, wealth, dependence, development, historical responsibility, procedural justice, and variations within these approaches. In addition, this paper reviews the extent to which these criteria have been operationalized and discusses the just transition implications of pursuing a fossil fuel supply phase out based on the criteria and indicators identified. This review suggests that the sequencing of countries that phase out oil extraction differs depending on the criteria adopted but that there are gaps in the criteria identified and in their operationalization, with implications for how to usher in just transitions. This paper calls for a more holistic view of the equity implications of a global phase out, supported by further research broadening and deepening the scope of equity considerations.

## **“What do frontline communities want to know about lithium extraction? Identifying research areas to support environmental justice in Lithium Valley, California” by Margaret Slattery**

The article “What do frontline communities want to know about lithium extraction? Identifying research areas to support environmental justice in Lithium Valley, California” by Margaret Slattery has been published in “Energy Research & Social Science”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2023.103043>

### **Abstract**

Clean energy technologies provide global benefits through climate mitigation and many local environmental benefits for consumers. However, the supply chains that produce them inevitably impose some environmental burden on the communities where they operate. To align with the principles of environmental justice, the burdens and benefits of clean energy supply chains should be distributed equitably, with decision-making processes that empower local communities to participate. Academic research can play a key role as a source of transparent information that addresses the concerns of frontline communities; however, this requires deliberate effort during the initial stages of research to understand what those concerns are and seek data that will respond to them. As a case study, this article analyzes public meetings about a developing lithium industry in Imperial, California, and reviews relevant literature to build a research agenda that is guided by the priorities of local stakeholders. We find that water consumption, public health impacts, local employment, and opportunities to participate are high-priority topics for community members. We also compare the content of discussions across groups, finding that participants in community-focused meetings mainly asked about the local impacts of the process, whereas state-led discussions focused on the sustainability of direct lithium extraction compared to conventional production methods. To address the priorities of frontline communities, we recommend evaluating water consumption in the context of regional availability, including local air emissions and waste streams in sustainability analyses, and monitoring the impact on local employment over time to ensure the promises made during development accrue to communities.

## **“Inclusive innovation in just transitions: The case of smart local energy systems in the UK” by Adrian Smith et al.**

The article “Inclusive innovation in just transitions: The case of smart local energy systems in the UK” by Adrian Smith et al. has been published in “Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eist.2023.100719>

#### Abstract

Inclusive innovation addresses the challenges and aspirations of poor and marginalised groups in society. Attention towards these groups is also important for social justice in sustainable transitions. How can research insights from inclusive innovation contribute to just transitions? In this paper, based on original mixed methods data, analysis built around levels of inclusion is applied empirically to the case of smart local energy systems in the UK. Despite innovators acknowledging inclusiveness as significant for their decarbonised, decentralised and digitalised transition goals, inclusion operates currently at low levels owing to the prevalence of a liberal-individualist approach to justice in the electricity regime. Noting efforts (and constraints) in higher-level inclusion in some demonstration projects, we discuss whether and how social-collectivist approaches to justice open up more transformative possibilities. The case illustrates how analysis of relations between justice and inclusion can invite more transformational innovation policies.

### **“Social housing as focus area for Nature-based Solutions to strengthen urban resilience and justice: Lessons from practice in the Netherlands” by Robbert P. H. Snep et al.**

The article “Social housing as focus area for Nature-based Solutions to strengthen urban resilience and justice: Lessons from practice in the Netherlands” by Robbert P. H. Snep et al. has been published in “Environmental Science & Policy”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2023.02.022>

#### Abstract

Social housing typically encompasses neighbourhoods with low social-economic status. Here, environmental problems like climate change and biodiversity loss have a higher impact than in other neighbourhoods. Applying Nature-based Solutions (NbS) may enhance the resilience of social housing neighbourhoods and as such make cities more just. In this article we explore to what extent NbS can be applied, given the physical, social and financial limitations that define Dutch social housing practice, and - by doing so – what NbS can contribute to environmental justice. Based upon several Living Lab experiences and dialogues with numerous housing corporations, ten NbS measures have been identified that likely will match with current practices in social housing. Implementing NbS contributes to all aspects of environmental justice, with distributional justice as the most straightforward one (more NbS means more environmental benefits). Procedural and recognitional justice were found to be of crucial importance to make greenspaces worthwhile for the residents. Our study draws attention to the fact that NbS knowledge is key but currently still insufficient, both within housing corporations as within the key partners (local authorities, landscaping firms). This means that there is a growing demand to increase NbS knowledge in the social housing sector. We finalize this article with recommendations on how to meet this demand.

### **“Fostering justice through engagement: A literature review of public engagement in energy transitions” by Ivana Suboticki et al.**

The article “Fostering justice through engagement: A literature review of public engagement in energy transitions” by Ivana Suboticki et al. has been published in “Energy Research & Social Science”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2023.103053>

#### Abstract

Social science and humanities scholars have highlighted that energy transitions have unequal and unjust consequences on societies. This has strengthened the importance of energy justice in both policy and research on energy transitions. Public engagement in energy transition is an important cornerstone to mitigate such outcomes; however, it does not univocally equal nor lead to energy justice. Public engagement can also be used to maintain the status quo and the unequal distribution of burdens of benefits in energy transitions. In this review, we explore how justice considerations are addressed in the literature on public engagement in energy transitions. Our point of departure is that all three tenants of energy justice – procedural, distributional, and recognition justice – need to be considered when designing,

implementing, and evaluating processes of public engagement. By dividing the literature into four categories of engagement – public consultation and deliberation, co-creation, community-led energy, and ecologies and collectives of engagement – we discuss how each strand of literature addresses the different dimensions of justice. We find that most of the reviewed literature does not explicitly address justice. Critical discussions in the literature can be linked to procedural justice issues, but only marginally to recognition and distributional justice. We argue that more explicit engagement with different tenants of justice is necessary in order to foster just energy transitions.

### **“Mining, loss, and despair: Exploring energy transitions and opioid use in an Appalachian coal community” by Travis Young et al.**

The article “Mining, loss, and despair: Exploring energy transitions and opioid use in an Appalachian coal community” by Travis Young et al. has been published in “Energy Research & Social Science”.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2023.103046>

#### **Abstract**

The opioid epidemic has ravaged the United States, resulting in the highest number of opioid-related overdose deaths on record in 2020–2021. This phenomenon, often associated with “deaths of despair”, has acutely impacted Central Appalachia. Despite rapidly evolving literature on deaths of despair, limited research has been conducted to evaluate how coal mining and energy transitions relate to opioid use. We address this gap through a case study in Logan County, West Virginia, a region heavily impacted by the opioid epidemic with a strong history of coal mining. In 2021, Logan County was the fourth largest coal producing county in the state and first in opioid-related mortality rate. We conducted 14 semi-structured key stakeholder interviews in late 2019 to better embed deaths of despair in Logan County within the broader economic, cultural, and social realities of a rural coal mining community. We identified two key themes to explain the coal-energy transition-opioid nexus relationship: “ripple effects and despair” and “barriers to treatment and harm reduction resources.” These themes explore the connections between coal decline, broader economic distress, and increasing opioid use, as well as the sociopolitical challenge of expanding mental health and substance abuse services. Our results identify a major gap in energy transition scholarship and policy, namely, the need for further investigation into how the pursuit of low carbon energy transitions may negatively impact health and economic well-being in extractive fossil fuel landscapes. Low carbon energy transitions cannot be just without attending to these dimensions.

## **Books**

### **“Creating an Ecosocial Future”**

The book “Creating an Ecosocial Future” by Mary Murphy has been published by Bristol Policy Press.

#### **Abstract:**

A uniquely hybrid approach to welfare state policy, ecological sustainability and social transformation, this book explores transformative models of welfare change.

Using Ireland as a case study, it addresses the institutional adaptations needed to move towards a sustainable welfare state, and the policy of making such transformation happen.

It takes a theoretical and practical approach to implementing an alternative paradigm for welfare in the context of globalisation, climate change, social cohesion, automation, economic and power inequalities, intersectionality and environmental sustainability, as well as perpetual crisis, including the pandemic

### **“Interlinkages between the just ecological transition and the digital transformation” by Elena Verdolini**

The book “Interlinkages between the just ecological transition and the digital transformation” by Elena Verdolini has been published by ETUI.

#### **Abstract**

Notwithstanding increasing policy and academic debate around the ‘twin’ digital and ecological transitions, there is no systematic assessment of their linkages, potential synergies and trade-offs. Most

fundamentally, the full extent of challenges that their interaction poses for the prospects of a 'just transition' is not fully understood. This paper discusses the role and impact of digital technologies on two key objectives of a just sustainability transition, namely (1) the creation of decent-quality employment in (2) the pursuit of climate change mitigation and, more broadly, sustainability.

In addition, it also discusses (3) whether and how digitalisation affects society more broadly, with a particular focus on how digital technologies can contribute to or reduce existing inequalities, as well as promote social dialogue at all levels. For each of these three aspects, evidence is presented regarding either the negative or positive effects of a number of digital technologies in several key sectors. Based on this evidence, the rationale for jointly addressing these transformations is explained and key policy implications are put forward.

### **“Culture and Sustainability: Exploring Stability and Transformation with the Cultures Framework” by Janet Stephenson**

The book “Culture and Sustainability: Exploring Stability and Transformation with the Cultures Framework” by Janet Stephenson has been published by Palgrave Macmillan.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-25515-1>

#### **Abstract**

This Open access book brings a cultural lens, and a distinctive analytical framework, to the problem of transitioning to a sustainable, low-carbon future.

The world faces a seemingly impossible hurdle – to radically alter long-established social, economic and technological systems in order to live within the biophysical limits of the globe, while ensuring a just and enduring transition. The overarching premise of this book is that this cannot be achieved without widespread cultural change. ‘We need a change in culture’ is often used rhetorically, but what does this really mean?

## **Edited Volumes**

### **“On the way to electromobility – a green(er) but more unequal future?” by Béla Galgóczi**

The edited volume “On the way to electromobility – a green(er) but more unequal future?” by Béla Galgóczi has been published by ETUI.

#### **Abstract**

As it becomes clearer and clearer that none of the 14 million jobs in the broad automobile industry will remain unaffected by the transition to e-mobility, less attention has been paid to what would happen if Europe’s car industry failed to keep pace with the global competition in fast-evolving zero emission technologies. A new book from ETUI reveals that further employment risks and growing inequalities may appear if European manufacturers continue to abandon the lower market segments of electric vehicles and leave these to foreign competitors.