

DAY 1 | MONDAY 6 NOVEMBER



11.30 – 1.00 | SESSION ONE

The Anthro:scene

Chair: David Schlosberg

Who Will Form The Anthropocene?

[Prof John DRYZEK \(University of Canberra\)](#)

[Dr Jonathan PICKERING \(University of Canberra\)](#)

In the Anthropocene, the first virtue of political institutions is reflexivity, the opposite of path dependencies entrenched in institutions established in the Holocene. Reflexivity must be ecological, not just in incorporating signals from the non-human world (no longer quite so non-human), but also in an ability to anticipate and prevent catastrophic state shifts in social-ecological systems. The need for this capacity is especially pressing at the global level. If the Anthropocene requires re-making international

political structures and practices - including arrangements for allocating power and material resources under conditions of global instability - the obvious question is what kinds of agents will re-make them. Ecological reflexivity highlights agents capable of giving new form and meaning to values such as justice, democracy, sustainability, conservation, development, security, and participation. This formative agency is a necessary accompaniment to reflexivity. Agents can be individuals (citizens, activists, political leaders) or organizations (states, international organizations, advocacy groups, corporations). Formative agency may also need to apply to international scientific assessments: what do conservation, preservation, and restoration mean in the context of a nature no longer conceptualized in terms of fixed reference points, but instead ever-changing? This paper will examine the capacity of different sorts of agents to contribute to necessary re-thinking, with special reference to climate and biodiversity governance.

John Dryzek is Australian Research Council Laureate Fellow and Centenary Professor in the Centre for Deliberative Democracy and Global Governance, Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis. He works in democratic theory and practice and environmental politics. One of the instigators of the 'deliberative turn' in democratic theory, he has five books in this area with Oxford University Press, Cambridge University Press, and Polity. His environmental work ranges from green political philosophy to environmental discourses and movements to global climate governance, and he has published five books in this area with Oxford University Press, Cambridge University

Press, and Basil Blackwell.

Thinking Transversally About (Environmental) Expulsions

[Dr Erin FITZ-HENRY \(University of Melbourne\)](#)

Since the early 1970s, environmental justice activists have carefully explored the systemic links between institutionalized racism, poverty, corporate cost-cutting, and environmental contamination. Some four decades later, however, as growing numbers of social theorists are pointing out, we still lack sufficiently integrated responses to the inter-linked crises of militarized capital accumulation, a massive debt economy driven by financial speculation, an increasingly precarious and fractured global labor force, and a rapidly intensifying expansion of both urban and rural "sacrifice zones" (Salleh 2016). Drawing on ethnographic work with "rights of nature" activists in Ecuador and the United States, this paper offers a series of theoretical reflections on the challenges of environmental organizing at a time that sociologist Saskia Sassen has recently characterized as marked by "expulsions" of all kinds - "from life projects and livelihoods, from membership, [and] from the social contract at the center of liberal democracy" (Sassen 2014: 29). Taking primary inspiration from climate activist Naomi Klein and anthropologist Ghassan Hage, I highlight the need to think more systematically about the interconnections between deepening environmental degradation and widening democracy deficits of all sorts - deficits that are powerfully exacerbating social schisms along the lines of class, ethnicity, and nationality. By tracing

the ways that both movement participants and critics of the movement articulate (or fail to articulate) the linkages between these different forms of expulsion, I argue for more careful attention to the framing of environmental justice claims to better respond to these multiplying social schisms.

Erin Fitz-Henry is a Senior Lecturer in Anthropology and Development Studies at the University of Melbourne. Her current research focuses on movements for the "rights of nature" in Ecuador, the US, and Western Europe.

Rethinking Environmental Justice In The Anthropocene: Constraints And Opportunities In The Global Biodiversity Regime

Dr Jonathan PICKERING (University of Canberra)

Under the unstable ecological conditions of the Anthropocene, it is imperative for political institutions to rethink the meaning of foundational values such as justice and democracy. An ability to rethink the meaning of environmental justice - along with that of justice writ large - could now be seen, as Schlosberg (2007) and Holland (2014) argue, as an essential human capability. Protecting that capability becomes in turn a requirement of justice.

But how should such a capability be protected and cultivated, especially when addressing prominent concerns raised by the Anthropocene may require deliberation and action at a global level? I address this question by examining the global governance

of biodiversity under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). In her analysis of the CBD's landmark 2010 summit, Marion Suiseeya (2014) finds that, despite Indigenous and local communities' calls for justice, deliberation 'focused ['] on debating how to deliver justice rather than debating the meaning - or underlying conceptions - of justice'. The problem runs even deeper: while existing research and policy debate on the CBD has addressed justice for Indigenous peoples or for the global South, very little has explored other dimensions of justice, including those relating to future generations, animals and ecosystems.

Drawing on interviews, observation of intergovernmental negotiations, and documentary analysis, I assess the biodiversity regime's capacity to rethink justice along these latter dimensions. I then explore possible avenues for opening up deliberation about the meaning of biodiversity justice, drawing on comparisons with efforts to advance global climate justice.

Jonathan Pickering is a Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Canberra, Australia, based at the Centre for Deliberative Democracy and Global Governance. He is currently working with Professor John S. Dryzek on an Australian Research Council-funded project entitled 'Deliberating in the Anthropocene' (2015-19). In 2014, he received his doctorate in philosophy from the Australian National University (ANU). His thesis explored opportunities for reaching a fair global climate agreement. His research has been published in *Critical Review of International Social and Political Philosophy*, *Ethics & International Affairs*, *Ecological Economics*, *Global Environmental*

Politics and World Development.

Decolonising EJ

CHAIR: Kyle Whyte

Decolonizing Environmental Justice: Lessons From The Klamath River

Dr Kari Marie NORGAARD (University of Oregon)

Environmental justice is commonly understood as emerging in the late 1970s and early 1980s in the United States as pioneering scholar-activists and legal voices such as Dr. Robert Bullard, Benjamin Chavez, Charles Lee and Luke Cole began identifying and working with communities of color facing disproportionate siting of toxic facilities, and highway redevelopment projects. Early legal strategies and communities' conceptions of desired outcomes reflected a civil rights discourse that emphasized unequal burdens of environmental harm such as toxins on the one hand, and disproportionate access to environmental goods such as clean air and water on the other. While these early self-identified environmental justice efforts included important indigenous activists, it has taken longer for the centuries long fact of indigenous resistance to colonialism to be understood as environmental justice struggles," and longer still for indigenous values, worldviews or goals to be reflected in broader conceptions of environmental justice.

This paper details how the Karuk Tribe's struggles along the Klamath river in Northern California

emphasizes relationally, kinscentricity, responsibility, and the notion of nature as animate. Rather than language about equality or "rights" to clean water or air, Karuk visions are framed as caretaking responsibilities that are disrupted by natural resource policies of the settler-colonial state. Nature in the form of salmon or acorn trees is more than a platform for human action, but a treasured relative. We can understand this reframing process as the decolonizing of the environmental justice movement.

Kari Marie Norgaard (B.S. Biology Humboldt State University 1992, M.A. Sociology Washington State University 1994, PhD Sociology, University of Oregon 2003) is Associate Professor of Sociology and Environmental Studies at University of Oregon. Over the past fifteen years Dr. Norgaard has published and taught in the areas of environmental sociology, gender and environment, race and environment, climate change, sociology of culture, social movements and sociology of emotions. She currently has two active areas of research 1) work on the social organization of denial (especially regarding climate change), and 2) environmental justice work with Native American Tribes on the Klamath River.

Fresh Water In Aotearoa: Finding Justice For Wai Maori

Ms Claire BROWNING (New Zealand Law Foundation)

Dr Mike JOY (Massey University)

Claims made by New Zealand's indigenous Māori people to the Waitangi Tribunal in NZ have much in common with EJ movement claims. For example,

one important claim addressed mana Māori (Māori authority) in environmental management, from participation to partnership and self-governance, and ways in which environmental law has alienated Māori and perpetuates injustice. Recent legal recognition in NZ of the former national park Te Urewera, and Te Awa Tupua the Whanganui River, as whole living beings with legal standing and interests to participate, reflect Māori understandings of them as ancestors and kin and are the result of Māori settlement negotiations with the NZ Crown.

Māori have struggled for recognition of injustice done to fresh waters and Māori wellbeing, through the Pākehā treatment of them. Dr Mike Joy has long been speaking out against the collapse and devastation of freshwaters, and injustice to their human and non-human communities. His presentation, drawing on recent work as an expert witness before the Waitangi Tribunal and with Māori tribal group Raukawa, will look at past and present environmental injustices in freshwater management, and water as a site of future claim and restoration. It includes proposals to take water back by removing responsibility for it from the government.

Claire Browning is a former lawyer and policy analyst, whose recent work includes environmental advocacy, policy and strategy for NZ's oldest and largest conservation charity, Forest & Bird, and senior adviser to the New Zealand Law Commission on law reform projects. Her work in 2017 funded by the New Zealand Law Foundation takes environmental justice as the

departure point for looking at environmental law and injustice, and emerging ecological justice ideas in New Zealand, and is the first comprehensive look at environmental justice from a New Zealand perspective.

Dr Mike Joy is a widely regarded advocate based at Massey University where he researches and teaches in ecology and environmental science. Author of *Polluted Inheritance: New Zealand's Freshwater Crisis* (BWB, 2015), Mike is an outspoken advocate for environmental protection in New Zealand, and the inaugural recipient in 2017 of a new Critic and Conscience of Society Award, to "a full-time or part-time academic staff member of a New Zealand university who, in the opinion of a panel of three independent judges, has done more in the past two calendar years than any other applicant to act as the critic and conscience of society".

Post-hegemonic Futures: Decolonising Intergenerational Environmental Justice **Ms Christine WINTER** (University of Sydney)

Intergenerational Environmental Justice (IEJ) examines the obligations of the living to structure actions in the present to limit environmental harms to future generations. IEJ may be said to be hegemonic when theorists drawing solely on Western epistemologies and ontologies to structure their responses to this challenge offer their solutions as a universal framework. That is, when they assume some universality for all or some of such culturally specific concepts as neo-liberalism, individualism, time and

anthropocentrism. Bounded by these parameters IEJ becomes mired in a web of seemingly intractable problems to the West itself, but more importantly here, to other communities. For instance, it becomes unworkable at the intersection with indigenous communities for whom epistemological and ontological boundaries are drawn from different philosophical foundations. Drawing on some Aotearoa Māori and Australian Aboriginal philosophic approaches to IEJ highlights two things: Western IEJ does not make sense in these indigenous communities; and if we invert the perspective by de-colonising IEJ some seemingly intractable problems within Western IEJ may be resolved.

Christine Winter is a PhD student at the University of Sydney. She has a BA in coastal geomorphology, from Victoria University of Wellington and an MA (Professional & Applied Ethics) with Honours from ANU. Her PhD research interest is in decolonising intergenerational environmental justice. Christine is looking at how intergenerational obligations and duties are manifest in some Aboriginal, Māori and Amerindian communities and how that may influence how intergenerational environmental justice is framed.

Climate Justice & the Law

CHAIR: Susan Park

Climate Justice In The Paris Agreement: New Wine In Old Bottles?

Dr Peter LAWRENCE (University of Tasmania)

This paper compares notions of climate justice and equity 20 years ago with notions of climate justice as embodied in the Paris climate agreement. Meanings of "equity" in the Paris agreement are explored in light of the established meanings of "equity" reflected in both philosophical "climate justice" and international law literature, as it has evolved over the last 20 years. On one view, the Paris agreement spells the deathknell of equity in the global climate regime. Prior to the Paris agreement, it was well-established that the UN climate regime embodied the notion of "common but differentiated responsibilities" which imposed particular responsibilities on wealthier states to take the lead in taking action to address climate change. The Paris agreement arguably has replaced this concept with "self differentiation" in the form of "nationally determined contributions" (NDCs) which allows states to individually decide on their (voluntary) levels of mitigation action. This paper argues that equity will nevertheless continue to have an important role in the Paris agreement albeit in a new form, constituting "new wine in old bottles". Thus individual countries will take into account notions of what is equitable in

determining their NDCs. Moreover, parties will need to interpret the provisions relating to the global stocktake which is to be undertaken on the basis of equity and sound science. The paper makes proposals as to how "equity" should be interpreted, drawing on common elements of theories of climate justice as well as international law notions of equity, set against an effectiveness framework.

Peter Lawrence is a Senior Lecturer at the University of Tasmania Law School, and author of *Justice for Future Generations, Climate Change and International Law* (2014). In 2016 Peter was a visiting research scholar at the University of Utrecht Ethics Institute working on intergenerational justice issues.

Neoliberalism, Climate Justice And Disasters

Prof Rosemary Lyster (Sydney Law School)

Climate Justice encompasses a range of ideas: emissions reductions responsibilities; adaptation responsibilities; and notions of disaster risk reduction and compensation for climate disaster losses. There is also a procedural element to Climate Justice - that the public should be engaged in an impartial reasoning process about the regulatory (including laws and policies) responses that are needed. This paper applies a Distributive Justice frame, grounded in the Capability Approach, to question the appropriateness, at a time of escalating disasters, of the neo-liberal ideology of small government, reduced environmental regulation (the cutting of 'red

tape'), and diminished social security services. Consequently, the aim of the paper is four-fold: to catalogue the dangers of a 'post-truth' world for formulating regulatory responses to climate disasters; to identify and catalogue the regulatory retreat of various governments, especially in Australia, in this area; to propose a preferred 'public goods' approach to building resilience; and to emphasise the importance of evidence-based public reasoning at a time of increased climate disasters. Indeed, the hypothesis of the paper is that in the face of climate disasters there is a need for: effective and coordinated multi-level governance frameworks; legally mandated departmental climate adaptation and preparedness planning; extensive environmental planning and assessment, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction regulations, including building codes; regulations that facilitate protective 'hard' and 'soft' infrastructure; innovative insurance solutions supported by law; and the need to pay attention to the distribution outcomes that are not recognised in a purely market approach.

Rosemary Lyster is the Professor of Climate and Environmental Law at Sydney Law School, The University of Sydney. In 2013, Rosemary was appointed a Herbert Smith Freehills Visiting Professor at Cambridge Law School and was a Visiting Scholar at Trinity College, Cambridge in 2009 and in 2014. In the area of Environmental Law, Rosemary specialises in Energy and Climate Law, Climate Disaster Law and Water Law. She has published four books with Cambridge University Press in the area of Energy and Climate Law the

latest of which is *Rosemary Lyster Climate Justice and Disaster Law* (2015).

Climate Justice And Climate Litigation: The Need For A Paradigm Shift

Mr Daniel NOONAN (Sydney Law School)

For over 20 years, climate litigation in Australia has been singularly focussed on judicial review actions alleging administrative error in approving fossil fuel development. This process-oriented narrative is vulnerable on three fronts. First, the intricate and legalistic nature of these actions are challenged from the right as vexatious and illegitimate. Second, these actions are increasingly disconnected from and difficult to reconcile with popular narratives against government inaction and the social licence of the fossil fuel industry. Third, the inherently piecemeal nature of these actions is at odds with the systemic challenges of climate change.

Recognising these vulnerabilities, this paper proposes a paradigm shift in Australian climate litigation based on the experiences of Atmospheric Trust Litigation in the United States. The first part of this paper outlines the proposed paradigm shift, situates it within the broader climate justice movement, and draws a critical contrast between the strategies underpinning the new and old paradigms. The second part of this paper responds to existing critiques of Atmospheric Trust Litigation that have been raised by Australian practitioners and academics. The third part of this paper proposes additional reasons as to why this paradigm has yet to be tested in Australia,

including structural challenges (e.g. financial considerations and homogeneity within the Australian public interest environmental legal sector) and competing counter-narratives. The paper concludes that, in spite of the challenges, a paradigm shift in climate litigation is needed in order to properly integrate legal processes into the broader climate justice movement.

Danny Noonan is a final-year juris doctor candidate at Sydney Law School. In 2015 Danny spent four months as a volunteer law clerk for the U.S. climate litigation non-profit Our Children's Trust, where he assisted with local, state, national and international legal actions. These actions included the landmark federal case *Juliana v. United States* and the Washington state case *Foster v. Department of Ecology*. Danny has previously interned with Environmental Justice Australia and The Aurora Project, continues to volunteer his time with Our Children's Trust, and currently works as a paralegal for Maurice Blackburn Lawyers in Sydney.

Promoting EJ Through The Courts: Negligence-based Claims Against The State In Australia

Mr Timothy BAXTER (Melbourne Law School)

In mid-2015, news of Urgenda Foundation's purported success in holding the Dutch government to account for climate negligence spread around the world. The case spawned renewed interest in taking first steps toward climate justice through litigation and has led to climate negligence cases being run in many other

countries. To date, these copycat cases have been largely restrained to civil law jurisdictions where the legal principles are more readily transferred across borders.

In Anglo-Australian jurisdictions, a direct analogue to the case - where the government is held to account in negligence - was largely dismissed as unworkable by practitioners and academics at the earliest stages. This was premature. There would need to be considerable tweaking of the Dutch claim to fit within the terms of Anglo-Australian law, but the logic of the claim transfers to this context using existing, but under-used, Australian laws.

Several specific hurdles to success in Australia, as well as proposed solutions, will be noted. For reasons that will become clear, they will be considered out of the traditional order. They include: choosing remedies; selecting the plaintiff; the duty of care and its breach; and causation; and proving damage.

With the right claimant, the right evidence and the right legal team, a case on the grounds described would merit serious consideration by the Court. While a blunt tool with which to pull governments toward environmental justice principles, it might nonetheless prove a tipping point in the consideration of those principles by the common law courts.

Timothy Baxter's research interests are diverse but centre around climate change law, broadly construed to include corporate social responsibility, torts, planning law and administrative law, as well as the more traditional

concern with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change-led processes and domestic climate politics.

Communities & Collaboration

CHAIR: Sophie Webber

Landfilled: Community-lawyer Collaboration For Environmental Democracy In The Shadow Of Waste Mountain

Dr Chris ATMORE (Environmental Justice Australia)

Mr Harry VAN MOORST (Western Region Environment Centre)

Environmental Justice Australia has a strong track record of advocacy, litigation and research, undertaken on behalf of community-based organisations to try to achieve environmental justice. Recently EJA has begun to develop a more 'embedded' model in which lawyers collaborate with community groups for systemic legal advocacy. One of these projects involves working with Western Region Environment Centre, an organisation in Melbourne's west. In this presentation, we (EJA and WREC) consider the political and economic climate underpinning recent Victorian environmental decisions concerning waste management. The present position of local communities in that decision-making makes for

only limited engagement, with access to environmental justice being at best largely procedural rather than substantive. The project attempts to achieve genuine community influence in - and more importantly, on - the present environment regulatory system. A critical aspect of the project is 'learning by doing' - incorporating reflective practice to develop and evaluate a new model of service delivery from both legal practice and community client perspectives. Producing this co-presentation provides us with another opportunity to think about the challenges and tensions of the project alongside the meaning of environmental justice. In the context of current reforms to Victoria's Environmental Protection Act, to what extent will communities be able to move towards genuine environmental democracy, and by what means? For both EJA and WREC, how much effort should go to achieving influence within the environmental protection framework, as opposed to changing its fundamental structure? Is the framework like Waste Mountain - 'it has to go somewhere'?

Chris Atmore is a lawyer with Environmental Justice Australia and has a long history of advocacy in community legal centres.

Harry van Moorst has been a community activist for many years. He is Director of the Western Region Environment Centre in Werribee, Victoria.

A Conceptual Model Of Environmental Justice

Mr Alistair NAIRN (EPA Victoria)

Environmental Justice can be characterised as a narrative of contested legitimacy. In the public sphere, civil actors argue the legitimacy of their claims against business and government, and governments too may wish to assert their democratic and institutional legitimacy. Beyond this, Environmental Justice must somehow reconcile the needs of human populations with the environment.

My conceptual model explores the dynamic interplay between key aspects of environmental justice: *distribution*, *participation* and *recognition*, to which I've added an additional element: *context*.

I posit that context exists beyond the structures of state distribution even though it is affected by them. It is the state of the environment - as-well-as the individual - from which notions of Environmental Justice emerge. According to the model, Environmental Justice in context is *sensed*; in recognition it is *conceptualised*; in participation it is *engaged*; and in distribution it is *manifested*.

The model also poses a dualism between subjective and objective positions relevant to each separate aspect of Environmental Justice, also revealing how *reflexive governance* might address such concerns.

There are several aspects of the model I hope to explore:

→ As the material environment is shaped by a range of elements beyond those imposed through

state intervention, can it be adequately represented by *distributive justice*?

→ Can the dualism posed in the model between subjective and objective standpoints elucidate the roles that legitimacy and reflexivity might play in addressing Environmental Justice?

→ Can the development of 'culture' and cultural practice within government and business ameliorate issues of *misrecognition*?

Alistair Nairn I have worked for EPA Victoria for nine years as a community advisor and facilitator. I recently wrote a paper for EPA on Environmental Justice.

Social Dialogue For Environmental Justice: Civil Forums On Nuclear Waste In Taiwan

Prof Wen-Ling TU (National Chengchi University)

After Japan's Fukushima nuclear incident, Taiwan has been committed to move toward nuclear-free homeland. However, the stifling nuclear waste treatment and disposal issues are still too hard to handle. The pending low-level radioactive waste disposal site selection and renegeing on the commitment to relocate the nuclear wastes from Orchid Island reveal the policy dilemma.

In 2016, the "National Nuclear Abolition Action Platform" that comprised of numerous anti-nuclear groups held the "Civil Forums on Nuclear Waste" for areas that are intimately affected by the nuclear waste policies to mobilize dialogues between the civil groups and the affected communities via the democratic deliberation

process. By adopting action research method, the project team worked with National Nuclear Abolition Action Platform to design the public deliberation procedures, facilitate the meetings, and professionally document the meeting discussions. The consensus statements highlighted the nuclear waste disposal policies should be made based on environmental justice principles that recognize multiple values, indigenous rights, fairness of risk distribution, and community right to know.

By analyzing the transcripts collected from these forums, this paper argues that the local people have been concerned about environmental injustice that often leads the nuclear waste siting invariably occurred in rural, low-income or indigenous areas. The previous siting process demonstrates the deficiencies of technocratic decision making that mainly consider the scientific safety measures. In response to the affected communities' unavoidable "sacrifice" frustration, the paper suggests that the nuclear waste policy should address the responsibility bore by whole society together instead of selected social vulnerable communities.

Wen-ling Tu, of the Department of Public Administration, National Chengchi University, Taiwan, received her Ph.D. in Environmental Planning from the University of California, Berkeley. Her research focuses on science and environmental governance, risk communication, and public participation. She is an active organizer of citizen deliberative forums on various kinds of policy issues in Taiwan. She also serves as a

committee member or adviser for many environmental justice groups in Taiwan.

2.00-3.30 | Session TWO

Activists & Movements

CHAIR: Linda Connor

Spatializing Climate Justice: The Practice And Possibility Of Climate Activism In The Asia-pacific

Dr Sara FULLER (Macquarie University)

Climate justice activism emerges in multiple spaces, with individuals and groups pursuing strategies ranging from traditional organised activities to more diverse and spontaneous forms of 'everyday' activism. Much of this action has sought to articulate the connections between climate change and human rights, while also drawing attention to questions of rights and responsibilities. Theoretical perspectives on NGO climate action often seek to understand how mobilisation occurs within complex, multi-level governance systems. However there is also a need to understand the multiplicity of sites and spaces associated with climate activism, and the implications for climate justice. This paper draws on empirical research with activist and advocacy

organisations in Hong Kong and Singapore - cities which offer unique political and institutional environments for mobilisation around climate justice. The paper reflects on the inherent contradictions associated with climate justice activism in these cities, and how questions of rights and responsibilities are considered. The paper argues that the power of 'everyday' action and activism should not be overlooked but that such explorations should be framed by a more nuanced understanding of how space and place come to matter in not only enabling urban climate activism but also in capturing dynamics of justice and responsibility in the city.

Sara Fuller is Senior Lecturer in the Department of Geography and Planning, Macquarie University. Her research explores concepts and practices of justice and democracy in the field of the environment, with an empirical focus on grassroots, community and activist responses to climate change.

Place Or Mine?: Environmental (In)justice In Myanmar And Australian Activism

Dr Johanna GARNETT (University of New England - Armidale)

In 2012 a battle raged on sacred land at James Price Point in northern Western Australia between the multi-national Woodside petroleum, and local Goolarabooloo aboriginal people. Woodside, backed by the WA state government, was developing a \$45 billion liquefied natural gas project. Opponents were determined to save the iconic site from desecration, protect local flora and

fauna, thereby preserving it for future generations. In 2013 Woodside abandoned the project with activists claiming victory. But Woodside had merely shifted its focus, to an exploration 'hotspot' off the west coast of Myanmar in South-East Asia. Woodside now has plans to sell gas to China and Thailand, utilising pipelines that are cutting a swathe through indigenous lands within Myanmar. Myanmar has an appalling human rights record and local people suffer a range of environmental injustices, in particular pollution, loss of land and traditional livelihoods with little or no compensation. Ethnic peoples lack the resources and political freedom to agitate for protection or policy change. Our environmental gain is their loss. Using Woodside Petroleum as an example, this paper asks a number of pertinent points regarding environmental justice in the Anthropocene. Should Australian activism consider 'others'? Should we be prepared for compromise? If our activism results in victimisation, are we responsible? If we are responsible, how should we respond? Considering our interconnectedness and interdependence what relationships should we be forming?

Johanna Garnett lectures in Peace Studies at UNE. Her research focus is environmental peacebuilding, youth and peacebuilding, grassroots social movements and Myanmar. She has presented papers at UII University, Jogjakarta and within Australia. She has published in the Peace and Conflict Review, Food Studies Journal and New Community Quarterly.

Social Movement Participation And Climate Change: Analysing The Research Field

A/Prof James GOODMAN (University of Technology Sydney)

The corollary of the wide public acceptance of climate science is the emergence of a new form of self-aware climate agency. What kinds of deliberate social action that arise from climate agency has become the critical question of our era. Ongoing failures of climate governance extend the crisis into multiple fields of social life, reconfiguring human justice and ethical well-being. A genuine social movement, we are taught from history, is a transformative force capable of remaking social and political relations. It remains unclear, but what are the emergent dynamics of climate movement participation that address the systemic challenge posed by climate change? A wave of scholarship addressing these issues has recently emerged, although the field remains underdeveloped. Climate change can disrupt deeply held assumptions about the relationship between social movements and capitalist modernity, and can force a reconsideration of the role of social movements across developmental hierarchies. Such rethinking can be theoretically challenging, and can force new approaches into view that reflect the broader challenges to political culture posed by climate change. This paper surveys research agendas on climate movements, covering debates on the scope of the crisis, the role of climate science, the issue of social embedding, and the role of justice in the movement. It analyses interpretations that characterize the movement as

a 'transition' movement, a 'post-political' movement, and as an 'anti-systemic' movement, suggesting avenues for deepened research in the area.

James Goodman conducts research into social change and global politics, with a special focus on global justice and climate justice. He draws from a disciplinary background in political sociology, international relations, political economy and political geography, and he has published more than eight books, including as co author for "Justice Globalism: Ideology, Crises, Policy"™ (Sage, 2013) and "Climate Upsurge: An Ethnography of Climate Movement Politics" (Routledge 2014). He is an Associate Professor in the Social and Political Change Group of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences at the University of Technology, Sydney, where he has been based since 1996.

Scientists In The Streets: Environmental Justice, The March For Science And The Politics Of Knowledge

Dr Rachel MORGAIN (Australian National University)

In the days following Donald Trump's Presidential inauguration, US government scientists established rogue blogs and twitter accounts and called for a 'March for Science' to be held on Earth Day, April 22. As reports circulated about the removal of climate science resources from administration websites, a freeze on environmental protection grants and the imposition of 'gag' orders in government scientific and environmental agencies,

this added fuel to already highly-charged debates on climate science and environmental regulation. The call for protests has been echoed around the world. In Australia, scientists have organised marches across the country. Prior to this, a long history of activism has seen many environmental scientists demand recognition for their science. A year earlier, scientists gathered to protest severe cuts to climate science divisions at CSIRO. Yet this new call presents a novel configuration, placing environmental science activism within a broader movement for science literacy, policy, communication and funding. It has reignited debates within the science community about the relationships between science and politics and the role of values within scientific discourse. More subtly, it raises enduring questions as to the appropriate place of science in society, the relationship of science to broader justice issues, and whether scientific knowledge should be made more accountable to public scrutiny. This paper will consider these shifting dynamics of environmental science justice in the light of populist critiques of climate science, political resistance to environmental regulation and broader debates on the democratisation of science.

Rachel Morgain is an anthropologist whose work in the US, Australia and the Pacific has sought to uncover changing dynamics of social relationship between humans and with the world beyond-the-human. She has undertaken research on social and religious movements, and the opportunities these present for generating novel and experimental social configurations. Her recent work has focused

on human-environment relations, science-art links and the social dynamics of science. She currently works as a knowledge broker in the Fenner School of Environment and Society at the Australian National University.

EJ Australia

CHAIR: Dinesh Wadiwel

Terania Creek: Environmental Justice As An Australian Export

Dr Vanessa BIBLE (University of New England)

This paper focuses on the first forest blockade to take place in Australia, and perhaps the world. In 1979, a campaign to prevent the logging of rainforest at Terania Creek in Northern NSW erupted into a spontaneous, organic, and innovative nonviolent direct action blockade. In examining the Australian case, this paper explores how Australian environmental activism has been at the forefront of the global movement, and how it has instructed the world in methods of grassroots environmental justice. The techniques and tactics employed at Terania Creek, representing ingenious responses to an immediate environmental threat, have since been employed at many successful forest blockades across Australia and around the world; tactics and structures such as tree-sits, road obstruction and the creative use of the arts, first seen at Terania, are now standard elements of the environmental activist repertoire. As a centre for the 1970s counterculture, the unique cultural identity of the region endures to this day, as does

its innovative and organic responses to environmental injustices. This paper will map how grassroots environmental activism has developed and evolved in the region, how it has responded to new challenges, and why it continues to be relevant, and critically important, in the era of the Anthropocene.

Vanessa Bible lectures in Peace Studies and History at the University of New England, Australia. Her research interests lie broadly within the field of the environmental humanities, with a specific focus on activist history, human-nature relations and the nature/culture divide, environmental peace, confronting the Anthropocene, and cultivating peaceful futures.

Disparities In Measurements Of Pollution And Exposure: Identifying Environmental Injustice In Mt Isa, Queensland

Mr Nathan COOPER (University of New South Wales)

A/Prof Donna GREEN (University of New South Wales)

Traditional quantitative environmental justice studies typically analyse the proximity to polluting sources or the spatial distribution of pollution concentration data. It is assumed that these measures are useful proxies for communities' exposure to pollutants and by extension, to health outcomes. Recently however, researchers have questioned this assumption, raising concerns that traditional methods of analysis may not be useful for identifying environmental injustice. This analysis explores the validity of this assumption via

a case study of Mt Isa, Queensland. Mt Isa, a large regional city with a high proportion of Indigenous people, was chosen as our area of study as a significant number of children have been documented with high blood lead levels. These reports found that a disproportionate number of children with high blood lead levels were Indigenous. We assessed whether traditional environmental justice analyses would detect similarly disproportionate risks to Indigenous communities from lead pollution. We analysed the relationship between Indigenous status in Mt Isa with proximity to the nearby smelter and the concentration of lead in soil. We found that Indigenous status had minimal or negative correlations with lead concentration and proximity to the smelter. Our results contrast with prior reports analysing blood lead level, suggesting that exposure to lead in Mt Isa is related to social factors not accounted for by traditional analyses such as poorer housing. Our analysis demonstrates that traditional environmental justice analyses can disguise the presence of environmental injustice, by failing to account for other factors which influence the risk of exposure.

Nathan Cooper is a PhD candidate at the Climate Change Research Centre at the University of New South Wales. His dissertation explores quantitative environmental justice in the Australian context, with particular reference to the methods used to measure environmental hazards and disadvantaged populations.

Living With Coal – Environmental Injustice In Australian Coal Communities

Ms Nicola RIVERS (Environmental Justice Australia)

In Australia, communities living in regions with coal-fired power stations and coal mines experience significant environmental injustice from air pollution impacts. This issue was starkly highlighted when the Hazelwood mine in the Latrobe Valley Victoria caught on fire in 2014 and blanketed the community with toxic smoke for 45 days, and the significant health impacts being experienced by the community were dismissed by the Government. With state environmental regulators telling communities that 'everything is fine'; the federal government touting the benefits of coal to humanity; and many people in the community depending on the jobs that the coal facilities bring, pollution affected communities have a very hard time achieving change. Environmental Justice Australia has been working to address the health and regulatory problems associated with coal fired power stations and coal mines for pollution affected communities particularly in the Latrobe and Hunter Valleys, to assist those communities achieve environmental justice. The panel will include community members from the Latrobe and Hunter Valleys to give their perspective on living with the environmental burden and what they want for the future of their communities, as well as members from EJA's coal and health team on how EJA is trying to support those communities to transition to a healthier future.

Nicola Rivers is Director of Advocacy and Research at Environmental Justice Australia. She leads EJA's clean air campaign, engaging with grassroots environment groups and local communities around Australia to protect rights to clean air. She has also lead EJA's advocacy on a range of issues such as climate, water and biodiversity laws. She has previously worked with the Federal Government and State Governments advising on international marine policy, climate change and water and as a solicitor at the EDO in Western Australia. Nicola is the co-founder of The Riparian Project, a public art initiative that raises concern about river health.

Competing Notions Of Environmental Justice Amongst Australian Climate Campaigners: Moving From International Justice To Pro-poor Policies

A/Prof Cassandra STAR (Flinders University)

This paper explores competing notions and understandings of environmental justice, specifically climate justice, expressed by Australian environmental movement activists. The paper draws upon empirical investigation of these competing notions via in-depth semi-structured interviews conducted in three rounds between 2005 and 2015.

The findings indicate a significant shift in expressed understandings of climate justice in the ten year period. In 2005, the key notion of environmental justice expressed and evident in ENGO campaigns is one with an international character, reflective of a connected and global understanding of climate justice, especially in relation to Australia's

neighbours in the Asia-Pacific. In contrast, findings from 2014-2015 demonstrate a shift to a domestic perspective on climate justice. In this later period, the focus of expressed notions of environmental justice and their inclusion in campaigns, stressed a focus on the promotion of carbon reduction policies that were pro-poor, emphasising a domestic, insular focus on notions of environmental justice.

I argue that the findings demonstrate the implications for activist campaigners of significant changes to domestic political circumstances, circumscribing significantly the space available to define and campaign for specific political ideas in civil society. The domestic political sphere crowds out the space available to campaigners in which to conduct their campaigns and to engage citizens in civil society. This has implications for both academics and practitioners in terms of effective campaigning and advocacy for environmental justice.

Cassandra Star's research centres on environmental politics and policy, with a focus on the politics of climate change and on the role, actions and influence of non-government organisations in this arena. She is particularly interested in both the political influence of the movement, but also the formal and informal networks and social learning that occurs between groups in the non-government sector around climate change issues.

EJ, Law, Litigation

CHAIR: Rosemary Lyster

The Potential Of Sentencing And Punishment Mechanisms In New South Wales Environmental Law To Facilitate Environmental Justice

Ms Sarah WRIGHT (School of Law, University of Wollongong)

The first generation of New South Wales (NSW) environmental laws provided limited sentencing tools for offences, offering only fines and (sometimes) imprisonment as penalties. These laws aimed to provide 'justice' for environmental crimes mainly by punishing the offender, usually through a monetary penalty paid into consolidated revenue. Many of the newer generation of environmental laws introduced a wider range of sentencing and punishment mechanisms which encompass greater potential to facilitate environmental justice through instruments aimed at restoration of the environment and providing reparation to the community harmed by an offence. These instruments include sentencing orders such as remediation orders, environmental projects, restorative justice activities and environmental audits (which can be imposed in addition to or as an alternative to traditional penalties for criminal offences), as well as court enforceable undertakings which can be used instead of prosecution. This paper begins by examining what it meant by 'environmental justice' in the context of breaches of environmental laws

and the criminal and other punishment mechanisms used to address those breaches. It then explains the alternative sentencing and punishment mechanisms that have been incorporated into NSW environmental laws before examining the potential of a number of these instruments to contribute to achieving environmental justice and whether this can be enhanced in the future. Particular focus is placed on the use of these mechanisms in NSW pollution law - one of the first areas in environmental law to incorporate these instruments. Examples are also drawn from other environmental laws, such as indigenous cultural heritage offences.

Sarah Wright is a Lecturer with the School of Law, University of Wollongong (UOW). Subjects taught include environmental law, pollution law, and administrative law. Sarah is near completion of her PhD which focuses on the effectiveness of the pollution regulatory system in NSW, including the sentencing of pollution offenders. Prior to entering academia Sarah worked as a solicitor with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage and as Tipstaff to the Hon. Justice Nicola Pain of the Land and Environment Court of NSW. She holds a BSc (Environment with Distinction)/LLB (Hons) (UOW) and MEL (USyd).

Embedding Environmental Justice Into Environmental Regulatory Practice

Ms Deborah HOLLINGWORTH (Environment Protection Authority)

A retrospective assessment on whether Australian governments and environmental agencies have

incorporated environmental justice objectives within legislation and regulatory practice reveals a patchy scorecard - with some of the central elements of environmental justice in practice and some absent. Looking forward it is challenging to identify what constitutes a holistically environmental justice regime particularly the essential legislative underpinnings necessary to provide the authorizing legal framework.

EPA Victoria is undergoing a rapid reform. The Environment Protection Act 1970 is being overhauled following a public inquiry in 2015. The Inquiry recommendations have substantially been supported by the Government. Both the Inquiry report and recommendations identify environmental justice opportunities.

A key challenge for legislative and organizational design is the identification of the essential ingredients of environmental justice principles. While these have been articulated within international agreements and declarations (and implemented by many countries as part of their environmental commitments and in some instances, enshrined into their constitutions), the absence of an inherent and uncontested meaning results in uncertainty.

Drawing on the 2016 EPA Mark Payton Scholarship on Environmental Justice (a collaborative piece of work) which sought to identify the 'critical design elements', there are three conceptual streams:

→ Distributional Justice

→ Procedural Justice

→ Justice

This presentation will explore three critical foundational and connecting elements within each of these three streams of environmental justice: decision making processes, information and knowledge, and flexible conferencing models that tie in with decision making within a holistic legal and organizational framework.

Deborah Hollingworth has been employed at EPA Victoria since 2013. She is currently on secondment at the Department of Environment Land Water & Planning working on the overhaul of the Environment Protection Acts and was the 2016 recipient of the EPA Mark Payton Scholarship examining environmental justice in regulatory practice. In 2000, she completed a Masters of Law (Melbourne University) and has since held a range of senior management and practice positions in community legal centre, legal aid and local government. In 2005-2013 she worked in the energy efficiency / carbon markets for two start-up companies (Easy Being Green P/L and Low Energy Supplies & Services) as a regulatory adviser.

Environmental Justice And The Governance Of Extractive Development In New South Wales: Issues And Implications For Reform

A/Prof Amanda KENNEDY (Australian Centre for Agriculture and Law, University of New England)

At the heart of many current disputes over extractive development in Australia - including unconventional gas and coal mining - are concerns about environmental justice. Most recently articulated in the 2016 Australian Senate *Interim*

Report on Unconventional Gas Mining, many communities - and agricultural landholders in particular - express feelings of powerlessness and a lack of control over their land and livelihoods under current regulatory regimes. These experiences of injustice have fuelled broader conflict over extractive development.

Drawing upon case studies of land use conflict in New South Wales, this paper explores some of the specific environmental justice issues which have emerged in the context of extractive resource development. These include: the limited opportunities to participate in land use decision-making processes, the power of industry proponents to frame the scale of project assessment and evaluation, the narrow scope to challenge development decisions, and the marginalisation of those opposed to development. The case studies reveal that governance arrangements for extractive resource development assessment and approval in New South Wales are characterised by an inadequate notion of environmental justice. In particular, they restrict the ability of landholders and communities to effectively articulate - as well as maintain - social and emotional connections to place. This can have lasting impacts upon place attachment, and the capabilities of individuals and communities to control their future.

This paper concludes with a consideration of options for governance reform that will better integrate environmental justice into policies, laws and institutions, including strengthening

mechanisms for public participation, and more robust social impact assessment processes.

Amanda Kennedy has been the Deputy Director of the Australian Centre for Agriculture and Law since 2008. Between 2012-2016, she completed an Australian Research Council Discovery Early Career Researcher Award (DECRA) funded project exploring environmental justice and conflict over the development of coal and gas resources. In 2017 she will publish a monograph of this work, entitled 'Environmental Justice and Land Use Conflict: The Governance of Mineral and Gas Resource Development'.

Making Environmental Justice Real In Victoria

Mr Brendan SYDES (Environmental Justice Australia)

The use of the term "environmental justice" in Australia has grown significantly in recent years, with the term now being used in contexts ranging from community activism, academia and even in government policy commitments. Although the principles behind the term have a long history here, the recent upsurge in framing community campaigns, research projects and government policy commitments explicitly in terms of "environmental justice" warrants reflection. This paper will offer a perspective on these developments from my organisation's exploration of the applicability of the term to our work and the campaigns of the communities that we work with over the last six years. This perspective will be combined with a critical review of the parallel

development of Victorian government policy commitments to develop and adopt environmental justice principles in a range of policy contexts. I will show how the explicit adoption of "environmental justice" by Australian community groups and non-government organisations has been a fruitful development that has seen the beginnings of an emergence of a distinctively Australian conception of environmental justice. By contrast, the translation by governments of environmental justice principles into policy and programs of substance has proved much more challenging. The result is that it appears that community driven environmental justice demands are on the rise, government and policy makers still have some way to go in translating these combined environment and social justice demands into real policy and programs.

Brendan Sydes leads the team at Environmental Justice Australia, a not-for-profit legal practice dedicated to justice for people and the planet. Under Brendan's leadership, the Environmental Justice Australia has grown to become an effective force for change, contributing legal and strategic expertise to the environment movement and grassroots campaigns on issues ranging from air pollution to nature conservation and corporate accountability. With deep roots in the community legal centre movement since his university days and as a former chair of Victoria's Federation of Community Legal Centres, Brendan has a strong commitment to combining social justice and environmental advocacy.

Just Stories

CHAIR: Killian Quigley

Narrating Environmental Justice Through Speculative Fiction

Dr Ann EL KHOURY (Macquarie University)

This talk examines the prospects for speculative ecological fiction to inform a productive political imagination as well as action for environmental justice, and particularly climate change. I will be focusing upon the importance of scenarios encoded in a number of works of speculative or science fiction (sci fi) and its contemporary sub-genre climate fiction (cli-fi) which contain environmental justice themes, including recent work by Vandana Singh and Kim Stanley Robinson. The talk considers both older classic works of eco-fiction as well as more contemporary works in keeping with the conference theme. The talk also considers the contemporary solarpunk movement and explores how an examination of fictional possible worlds, alternative futures, human agency and power relations can promote greater awareness, inspire material effects and trends and inform scenario planning. What is the role of narrative, intersubjectivity, intentionality and subjective phenomena in enacting social change for environmental justice? I argue sci-fi and cli-fi can have a critically important role to play in engaging people on social-environmental change in powerful ways rational argument and dry lengthy reports often cannot, especially when the science is sound and is carried along in a compelling story vehicle. The talk is interested in how speculative

fiction can help us envision positive and propositional future scenarios and possibilities towards environmental justice as well as caution against dystopian ones. I consider how ecological fiction can contribute to the compelling need to imagine alternatives to help work our way out of urgent problems in the complex transformations ahead.

Ann El Khoury is an interdisciplinary social scientist, with interests in climate justice, science fiction, development studies, future studies, gender and globalization. Ann has a PhD in Human Geography and she was most recently a visiting researcher at the University of Oslo, Norway in the Dept of Sociology and Human Geography. Her book *Globalization Development and Social Justice: A Propositional Political Approach*, was published by Routledge in 2015 in an International Relations series and intersects with the aforementioned research interests. Ann tweets at @annelkhoury.

Propagules, Pumps And Briny Relations

Ms Susan REID (University of Sydney)

The ocean body and its dynamic systems can take us beneath ethics to myriad enactments and offerings of relationality. As seabed mining frontiers and the effects of climate change gather force, it is especially timely to explore the scientific and juridical imaginaries that enable the ocean to be terraformed and consumed. How might a relational connection with the living ocean be developed? This paper washes against such a question, at least partially, through an imagination of relation that dwells with the concept of a living

ocean -the very physical, moving elements of a sticky, briny entity that assembles a personhood more vivid and lively than any corporation.

Through a series of conceptual eddies that defract across oceanographic text, new materialism, and legal philosophy, the paper thinks with the ontologically fascinating ocean dynamics that represent motion and a materiality, both past and present. It entails promiscuously thinking with flagellates and propagules, and their generative collective movements, as much as with the big circulatory systems that wind and pump their way around the earth, massaging continents.

The paper draws on new materialist and eco feminist notions of care to open generative ways of thinking through issues such as ocean resource use and climate change; and to draw out potential approaches to an ocean ethics or relational dispositions of care.

Susan Reid is an arts developer, curator, lawyer, and environmental protector. Her recent curatorial projects in northern Australia engaged artists working in environmentally responsive practices, including artists from Cape York and the Torres Strait Islands who share strong community and storied connections to country and sea. Susan became a lawyer to further her environmental interests and gained an LLM focused on international marine and climate law. Susan's doctoral research interests are with eco-relationalities, ocean imaginaries, juridical imaginaries and eco-feminist philosophies.

Reimagining Attawapiskat: Mixed Media Storytelling

Dr Sarah Marie WIEBE (University of Hawai'i, Manoa)

The act of speaking about and representing communities involves language and imagery. Widely circulating discourses, both textually and visually, in turn shape public perception and awareness. This paper draws upon the experience of working on a three-year (2015-2018) collaborative research project "Reimagining Attawapiskat" see: www.reimaginingattawapiskat.com) with youth artists from the Attawapiskat First Nation, a community that became the focus of widespread media attention following the declaration of a State of Emergency in 2011 widely framed as a "housing crisis", former Chief Theresa Spence's high profile hunger strike in 2012-2013 and another State of Emergency declaration due to an escalation in youth suicide attempts in the spring of 2016. Informed by principles of participatory action research, environmental justice and decolonizing research methodologies, this paper develops a Mixed Media Storytelling approach to interrupt mainstream media portrayals and to tell an alternative counter story. Mixed Media Storytelling utilizes a variety of digital communication formats to reframe asymmetrical narratives and restore balance in how we tell stories by inviting participant input at all stages of the collaborative storytelling process. Mixed Media Storytelling involves several multilayered components:

a) **interrogation** of how mainstream media

portrays specific communities during times of duress,

b) **dialogue** with communities directly affected by these narrative portrayals in order to unearth what they reveal and what they obscure; and

c) **intervention** on asymmetrical narratives with situated stories with the aim of speaking to a range of audiences and improving policy processes and outputs, through interactive and multimodal media platforms.

Dr. Sarah Marie Wiebe grew up on Coast Salish territory in British Columbia, BC, and now lives in Honolulu, HI. She is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science at the University of Hawai'i, Mānoa where she focuses on environmental sustainability. She has published in journals including Citizenship Studies and Studies in Social Justice. Her book *Everyday Exposure: Indigenous Mobilization and Environmental Justice in Canada's Chemical Valley* (2016) with UBC Press won the Charles Taylor Book Award (2017) and examines policy responses to the impact of pollution on the Aamjiwnaang First Nation's environmental health. Alongside Dr. Jennifer Lawrence (Virginia Tech), she is the Co-Editor of *Biopolitical Disaster*. At the intersections of environmental justice and citizen engagement, her teaching and research interests emphasize political ecology, participatory policy making and deliberative dialogue. As a collaborative researcher and filmmaker, she worked with Indigenous communities on sustainability-themed films including *Indian Givers* and *To Fish as Formerly*.

She is currently collaborating with artists from

Attawapiskat on a project entitled Reimagining Attawapiskat funded through a SSHRC Insight Development Grant. Sarah is also a Project Co-Director for the Seascape Indigenous Storytelling Studio, funded through a SSHRC Insight Grant with research partners from the University of Victoria, University of British Columbia and coastal Indigenous communities.

The Cultural Life Of Plastic Waste: Contemplating Global Environmental Injustice Through Transnational Ecocinema

Dr Kiu-wai CHU (Western Sydney Univeristy)

Chinese eco-documentary *Plastic China* (, dir. Wang Jiuliang, 2016) explores the subject of plastic waste processing by interviewing people who "make money out of trash", namely the plastic recycling companies in the West, and the poor village workers in China who handle plastic wastes as their daily routines. Through these juxtapositions of visual images, we begin to see the invisible connections between the seemingly separate worlds, and the intensifying global environmental injustice and divide that is taking place in a scale never before.

By drawing from recent ecocritical discussions in eco-cosmopolitanism (Heise 2008); slow violence (Nixon 2011); "transcorporeal subjectivity" (Alaimo 2017) of human/nature entanglements; and ecology as "storied matter" (Iovino & Opperman 2013), this presentation examines the cultural life of plastic waste in the global capitalist world today, and explores how a transnational eco-

documentary like *Plastic China* could raise awareness and facilitate better cross-cultural dialogues on the subject of global environmental justice? How does the film make visible the entangled lives of humans with others, as well as with plastic matters? How can multidisciplinary initiatives between filmmakers/artists and environmental scholars be facilitated, in order to promote transnational environmental awareness?

Looking back - towards the last century where roads to environmental awareness among various academic disciplines hadn't yet crossed; and looking forward - towards better efforts in developing transnational, interdisciplinary studies in global environmental justice, my presentation wishes to address the bigger question: how far have we gone? How much farther can we go?

Kiu-wai Chu is a Postdoctoral Fellow in Australia-China Institute for Arts and Culture, Western Sydney University. He was previously SNSF Postdoctoral Fellow in University of Zurich. He earned his PhD in Comparative Literature in University of Hong Kong, and his previous degrees from SOAS, University of London, and University of Cambridge. He was a visiting Fulbright scholar in University of Idaho. His research focuses on contemporary cinema and art in Asia, Ecocriticism and environmental humanities. His work has appeared in *Transnational Ecocinema*; *Ecomedia: Key Issues*, *Journal of Chinese Cinemas*, *Oxford Bibliographies* and elsewhere.

Negotiating Justice

CHAIR: Sherilyn MacGregor

Environmental Litigation And Capabilities: The Case Of Taiwan

Dr Paul JOBIN (Academia Sinica, Institute of Sociology)

Environmental litigation offers a rich platform to observe the plurality of defining both the 'justice' and the 'environment' of environmental justice (EJ). Yet, so far little attention has been paid to the cultural variations and theoretical implications for EJ of mobilizations surrounding environmental class actions (or toxic torts as they are called in the US). Depending on the legal tradition (i.e., common or continental law) and the cultural and epistemic context of the country where it is launched, environmental litigation provides multiple interpretations of EJ. In this regard, the case of Taiwan is particularly interesting. Since its introduction in Taiwan in the 1990s, the EJ framework has nurtured various mobilizations by aboriginal communities and other victims of exposure to industrial hazards. In addition the victims of environmental and occupational hazards have launched class actions. I argue that, alongside their lawyers, environmental and labor activists, as well as various experts such as epidemiologists and social scientists, the plaintiffs develop capabilities to address the complex valuation of an industrial damage. Borrowing from a large range of legal and scientific references from the Chinese, Japanese and Western traditions, these lawsuits aim at setting new environmental policies by publicizing

the cause of the communities most exposed to industrial hazards. This paper is based on a long-term participating observation and in-depth interviews with the plaintiffs, lawyers and other participants of three major class action suits.

Paul Jobin is currently Associate Research Fellow at the Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan. He was previously Associate Professor at the University of Paris Diderot, Department of East Asian Studies and Director of the Taiwan Office of the French Centre for Research on Contemporary China. He holds two BAs, in Chinese and Japanese, a MBA from Keio University and a PhD in sociology from Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales. Focusing on the cases of Taiwan and Japan, his research deals with the sociology of industrial pollution.

(Re)articulating Sustainable Development: The Use Of Environmental Justice Framing In Resistance Against Hydropower Projects In The Brazilian Amazon

Mr Ed ATKINS (University of Bristol)

Hydropower projects are often presented by their proponents as renewable energy projects that contribute to sustainable development agendas, with the roots of such assumptions found in a number of international instruments (such as the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism). With the construction of hydroelectric complexes often characterised by a confrontational nature, numerous opposition movements have responded

to these claims of sustainability by questioning the place of hydropower projects within such understandings.

This paper will explore how opposition movements against the Belo Monte and São Luiz do Tapajòs hydroelectric complexes in the Brazilian Amazon region have sought to discredit pro-dam assertions of the sustainability of hydropower schemes. In adopting a framework of environmental justice, it will analyse how opposition groupings have enrolled politicised concepts of just sustainability to dispute the assumptions that underpin the location of hydropower within contemporary sustainable development agendas.

This paper has found that these appeals have focused on the introduction of more-socialised understanding of sustainability (including arguments of population displacement, livelihood destruction and socio-economic problems created by the period of construction) and the location of such schemes within a wider socio-political context of corruption, resource capture and human rights violations. In doing so, these movements have not only questioned the logic that links hydropower projects to notions of sustainable development but have also created a terrain on which a more just sustainability can be defined.

Ed Atkins is a PhD candidate in Environment, Energy & Resilience at the School of Sociology, Politics and International Studies. His research explores the disputed language of sustainability, the politics of water, and the disputes that surround megaproject-construction.

Negotiating Justice: Politics, Institutions And Power In Conflict Resolution In Indonesia's Oil Palm And Pulpwood Plantation Sectors

Mr Ahmad DHIAULHAQ (Crawford School of Public Policy, Australian National University)

Conflicts and controversies have been prominent features of the expansion of industrial oil palm and pulpwood plantations in Indonesia. Some direct causes of these conflicts include involuntary exclusion of the local communities, destruction of local sources of livelihoods, unfair processes of land acquisition, and the lack (or absence) of free, prior informed consent (FPIC). Despite the recent reforms of resource governance, effective mechanism to resolve land conflicts comprehensively, decisively and fairly are still lacking in the country. As a result, many plantation conflicts between communities and companies have continued for years or even decades. The cross-scale political, institutional and power dynamics underpinning the processes and outcomes of conflict resolution are still rarely analysed in conceptual terms and research is therefore needed to explain the prevailing socio-political conditions generating and constraining positive conflict outcomes.

This research employs political economy inquiry into conflict resolution in oil palm and pulpwood plantation sectors in Indonesia, looking at how politics, institutional and governance arrangement, as well as power relations shape land conflict resolution process and outcomes. Using environmental justice theory, the study also offers

a critical analysis of to what degree has the conflict resolution created new space for amelioration of justice problems thrown up by plantation expansions. Drawing on policy and comparative analysis of four case studies in Indonesia, the study expects to enrich the scholarship and policy debate regarding the socio-political dynamics of agrarian transformation, conflict and justice, offering possibilities for improving environmental justice in industrial plantation sector.

Ahmad Dhiaulhaq is currently a PhD student at the Australian National University. He holds a master's degree in Environment (M.Env) from the University of Melbourne. Prior to his PhD study, Ahmad worked several years as a forest conflict researcher at RECOFTC "The Center for People and Forests, based in Bangkok, Thailand. In the last few years his research has focused on forest and land conflict transformation, including an analysis of the application of mediation in transforming forest and land conflicts in SE-Asia, especially in Indonesia, Thailand and Cambodia.

End Day 1

DAY 2 | TUESDAY 7 NOVEMBER



11.00 – 12.30 | Session ONE

EJ in the City

CHAIR: David Schlosberg

Urban Climate Politics Beyond City Limits

Dr Daniel Aldana COHEN (University of Pennsylvania)

The literature on urban climate governance has tended to understand urban climate politics as sitting at the intersection between multiple levels of government, and between multiple cities acting in a series of translocal networks. In this paper, drawing on fieldwork in New York and São Paulo, and on new quantitative work, I argue that a different theoretical framework, namely a revitalized, socio-ecological conception of

collective consumption (drawing on Manuel Castells' early work), provides a better approach to understanding how urban climate politics intersect with two great contemporary social struggles over social inequality: battles to defend (or get access to) an affordable urban good life, and battles against fossil fuel extraction. I argue that fights around housing justice are increasingly converging with low-carbon policy efforts; these struggles, and how urban administrations deal with them, explain a large measure of low-carbon policies' success and failures. Meanwhile, I argue, there is increasing overlap between the local political infrastructures engaged with these struggles and urban-rural campaigns against fossil fuel extraction, like the Keystone XL and Dakota Access Pipelines. Moreover, drawing on new quantitative carbon-footprint modeling that I am involved with through SC2, the socio-spatial carbon collaborative, I show that urban carbon emissions are best understood in terms of global flows of fuels, goods, and services, and not jurisdictional snow-globes. I short, understanding cities as contested landscapes of carbon consumption gives analysts new tools to understand the intersection of climate politics, inequality, and social struggle in an urban world.

Daniel Aldana Cohen is a writer and assistant professor at the University of Pennsylvania. His research and writing have appeared in *Nature*, *Public Culture*, the *Journal of World-Systems Research*, *NACLA Report on the Americas*, *Jacobin*, *Dissent*, *Public Books*, and elsewhere.

Wheeling Out Resilient Cities: Social And Climate Justice In Jakarta's Urban Resilience

Dr Sophie WEBBER (University of Sydney)
Ms Emma COLVEN (UCLA), Prof Helga LEITNER (UCLA) and Prof Eric SHEPPARD (UCLA)

Scholars of urban resilience are both hopeful and despairing about the potentials for such interventions to meet the competing challenges of climate, environmental, and social justice in cities. On the one hand, it is suggested that definitions of resilience are sufficiently open to encompass a focus on socio-spatial equity and justice alongside considerations of climate impacts; on the other hand, these programs are decried for their neoliberalised emphases on flexibility, entrepreneurialism, and individualism. This paper draws from field research about and in Jakarta, Indonesia, alongside policy and documentary analysis of global urban resilience programs. This research supports two interventions in debates about urban resilience. First, we look to shift scholarly argumentation concerning definitions of urban resilience to instead examine how these programs seek to intervene in cities. As such, we ask how the lofty goals of urban resilience are funnelled into technocratic practices, and how diverse coalitions are brought together through ambiguity and plasticity. By tracking back and forth between the goals and practices of urban resilience interventions, we demonstrate how supra-national and development partners and their Jakarta city counterparts are able to commit to climate and social justice at the same time as actively disrupting the socio-environmental lives of

the poor through a series of 'green' evictions - along waterways, the coasts, and in sites designated as open, public space. Our second goal, therefore, is to look back to analyses of urban sustainability, 'sustainability fixes', and their justice implications, to better conceptualise the limits, potentials, and futures of urban resilience.

Sophie Webber. I am a Lecturer in Human Geography in the School of Geosciences at the University of Sydney. I received my PhD in 2015 from the University of British Columbia, and was a postdoctoral research fellow at University of California, Los Angeles until December 2016. My research concerns the politics and economics of climate change, adaptation and development, focused on international institutions such as the World Bank. My research is based in the South East Asia and Pacific region.

Environmental Justice And The Right To The City: Lessons From The Sydney Green Bans

A/Prof Kurt IVESON (University of Sydney)

In Sydney in the early 1970s, unionized building workers combined with organized resident activists to stop a number of large-scale construction projects that would have eroded green space, low-income housing and architectural heritage in the city. To signal the urban environmental ambitions of their actions, those involved called them 'green bans'. This paper will consider some of the implications of this remarkable movement for our thinking about environmental justice today.

Mainstream recuperations of the green bans tend to suggest that such actions were 'of their times', and no longer necessary thanks to the introduction of legislated environmental controls on urban development. This paper rejects this view, suggesting instead that green ban activists improvised a remarkable repertoire of ideas and actions that - for a time - made matters of urban environmental change accountable to justice principles concerning procedure, distribution and recognition.

In the wake of the green bans, legislated environmental protections were introduced, but these protections broke these connections, effectively quarantining of questions of procedure and sustainability from questions of distribution and recognition. What other possible futures were suggested in the actions and imaginaries of those involved, and how might those unrealized futures inform the theory and practice of urban environmental justice today?

Kurt Iveson is Associate Professor of Urban Geography at the University of Sydney. His work focuses on the relationship between cities and citizenship. As well as publishing academic papers and books on this theme, he writes the blog *Cities and Citizenship*, and has a fortnightly radio show on Radio FBi called *Down to Earth* about urban environmental politics.

Moral Terrains of EJ

CHAIR: Christine Winter

Decolonizing Environmental Justice
(pre-record video) **Dr Brendan COOLSAET**
(University of East Anglia)

Ms Lina ÁLVAREZ (Université catholique de Louvain; Fonds de la Recherche Scientifique (FNRS))

The concept of environmental justice emerges in the late 1970s in the United States, with the struggles of African-American communities against unequal spatial distributions of environmental harm. Following David Scholsberg's theoretical backbone to the concept, scholars have increasingly used it to analyze environmental injustices in the Global South. Yet, despite the historic relation with racial issues, and despite the more recent geographic focus on the Global South, there has been surprisingly little engagement with decolonial thought.

This paper attends to this gap by applying a 'decolonial reduction' to the now widely used three-dimensional environmental justice framework. To help avoid the risk of what we call 'coloniality of justice', the paper aims to identify and discuss some of the colonial pitfalls an environmental scholar may encounter when addressing justice concerns. By drawing on the work of the South-American 'Modernity/Coloniality-Decoloniality' group (e.g. Quijano, Mignolo, Castro-Gómez, Escobar, Walsh, Maldonado-Torres), it aims to reflect on the

following topics: Can environmental justice be used to address the challenges raised by the project of modernity and coloniality? In its current state, by failing to include a decolonial analysis, doesn't environmental justice risk undermining or even deepening some of the injustices it claims to address? Which new dimensions/transformations can decolonial thought bring to the debate to criticize/improve environmental justice?

Brendan Coolsaet. I am a Senior Research Associate at the School of International Development, University of East Anglia, UK. I am a member of the Global Environmental Justice Group, an interdisciplinary group of scholars interested in the linkages between social justice and environmental change. I have a PhD in Political and Social Sciences from the Université catholique de Louvain (Belgium) on environmental justice and agrobiodiversity conservation.

Extending Environmental Justice Beyond Equity And Identity: The Moral Terrains Of A Social Movement

A/Prof Robert Melchior FIGUEROA (Oregon OR University)

Noted for the first environmental justice course in environmental philosophy, a leading Latinx environmental justice scholar, and respected as an initial contributor of recognition justice and restorative justice to the range of interdisciplinary approaches to Environmental Justice Studies, Robert Melchior Figueroa will explore the working concepts of moral terrains, environmental identity, and environmental heritage as part of a larger

theoretical framework in Bivalent Environmental Justice, which he introduced to the field early in the 1990s. Figueroa anticipates opportunities of multivalent, interspecies, and resistance environmental justice from the culmination of dynamic scholarship over a century of the movement. The forward-looking justice approach of environmental heritage addresses ongoing struggles for Indigenous struggles and transformative successes are reconstructing the environmental justice discourse because it is the best available perspective for climate change, refugees, interspecies environmental justice, and critical disability studies as new tributaries of environmental justice in our critical era. Environmental justice is a resistance movement that has witnessed transformative results. Recent months, months! have documented the Trump administration's capacity to render government partnership with environmental justice communities full of abusive obstacles: both in the United States and across the global environmental partnerships. This presentation takes account of climate justice and the multitude of philosophical alternatives that environmental justice entails. Here, concrete examples of environmental decision making that successfully integrates the scalar and intersectional community dimensions of socio-environmental political ontology are considered models under a hostile environmental regime.

Robert Melchior Figueroa philosophically introduced recognition justice and pedagogically the first formal philosophy course in Environmental Justice. Known for defending 'EJ' as

a core of justice studies, he has included restorative justice, environmental colonialism, environmental identity and environmental heritage, as well as interspecies justice in EJ theory and practice. This has allowed his critical study of moral terrains and environmental colonialism in educational, environmental, economic, and political institutions. Noted in scholarship on climate refugees, indigenous, Latinx, resettlement communities, ecotourism, and identity struggles his institutional collaborations include NOAA, UNEP, NSF, NCAR, and the Australia National Museum.

Wonder And The Conditions Of Democratic Life

Prof Jeremy BENDIK-KEYMER (Case Western Reserve University)

What are the implications for democratic life of assuming wonder as a basic democratic attitude? At the root of Martha Nussbaum's capability approach is a "politics of wonder." "Wonder" at the universe of life animates the aesthetics of the approach that finds the capabilities of all "moving" beings a matter of ethical concern. Since the capabilities approach is a normative political theory in Nussbaum's hands, her commitment to a politics of wonder would seem to imply that politics be theorized from a sense of "wonder," not simply from a sense of justice, as her teacher Rawls assumed.

The initial problem with this suggestion is that for a theory that begins with freedom of conscience, or as Rawls would call it, the "fact of pluralism,"

wonder seems to be a problematic political assumption. Wonder seems to belong to a "substantive conception of the good," not to a deontological space of justice that protects personal freedom of conscience.

However, "wonder," precisely understood as a technical term, is not a conception of the good, but is both an assumption for a reasonable appreciation of any conception of the good within moral bounds and is a condition on the sense of justice.

The very same attitude needed to open up our ethical consideration of the universe of life is needed to open up our moral consideration of each other's lives in democracy. Consideration of other kinds of lives and of each other's lives are intertwined.

Jeremy Bendik-Keymer My family comes from Ohio—the Bendiks as immigrants from Vlachovo, Slovakia to southern Ohio mining country (Belle Valley) and then later as residents of Elyria; the Keymers from Oberlin, Lakewood and eventually Olmsted Falls. I went to public school in New Hartford, New York and in Rouen, France as an exchange student, then attended Yale College and University of Chicago.

After school, I trekked around — living in Colorado, the United Arab Emirates (where I helped accredit a department of international studies), and Central New York near where I grew up. Then I moved to Cleveland.

Climate, Migration & Resilience

CHAIR: Maxine Burkett

Environmental Migration, Public Perception & Immigration Policy: Examining The Hidden Environmental Toll Of Terror Hysteria

[Dr Lemir TERON \(SUNY College of Environmental Science & Forestry\)](#)

[Dr Hans M. LOUIS-CHARLES \(University of Nebraska Omaha\)](#)

Recent Federal executive action has placed a temporary travel ban on several predominantly Muslim nations and has been accompanied by heightened concerns regarding assaults on religious freedom and anti-Muslim sentiments. A number of nations affected by the ban have suffered a catastrophic environmental collapse in recent years: including drought, the breakdown of the agricultural sectors and famine and have run concurrently with war, mass emigrations and the breakdown of the state as a provider of basic security protections. While reviewing these conditions and considering US public support and opposition to various types of immigration, we evaluate the travel ban specifically within the context of environmental migration. We conclude that policy, without nuance nor robust rationale, that disproportionately and wantonly targets African and Asian nations which have majority Muslim populations is an extension of what we

label terror hysteria, and that by cloaking blanket immigration policy under the shroud of containing terror, plays into cynicism and runs counter to public sentiments on immigration, and particularly the plight of environmental migrants.

Lemir Teron holds an assistant professor appointment in the Environmental Studies Department at the State University of New York College of Environmental Science & Forestry. He has a PhD in Energy & Environmental Policy from the University of Delaware. His work concentrates on issues related to environmental justice, sustainability policy and coastal communities.

In Search Of Justice: Climate Change And Migration In The Pacific

[Prof John CONNELL \(University of Sydney\)](#)

Atolls and atoll states are most at risk, especially Kiribati and Tuvalu, the latter perceived as a poster child of sea-level rise problems. Migration has been both a nineteenth and twentieth century response to environmental hazards and population pressures when atoll livelihoods were previously at risk. Recent case studies of the Carteret Islands and Manam (PNG) illustrate the continued problems of resettlement in the face of both slow onset changes and rapid shocks, the significance of land and the constraints of culture, and the role of scale in hazard mitigation and response. Such problems suggest that future resettlement will require metropolitan solutions, yet slow-onset environmental 'refugees' are unlikely to be welcome. Meanwhile atoll islanders have both migrated along customary lines, negotiated new

options, and had strategies thrust upon them. International migration is likely to accelerate but in a context where environmental justice is entwined with social justice and potentially thwarted by a complex politics of place, space, identity and time.

John Connell is Professor of Geography in the University of Sydney. His most recent book is *Islands at Risk? Environments, Economies and Contemporary Change* (Cheltenham, 2013) and he is presently writing a book about coral atolls in the Pacific.

The Environmental Justice Implications Of Flood Risk Management In New Zealand - Planning Policy And Practice

Mrs Charlotte MARTYNOGA (University of Waikato)

Flood risk management in New Zealand has become focused on mitigating risk and increasing resilience. This parallels the international shift away from flood defence to a 'living with risk' approach. Research indicates, however, that the resulting neoliberal and post-political elements mask public discomfort or disadvantage. Top-down 'responsibilisation' policies create the potential for injustice as many people lack the requisite literacy or resources to rise to the challenge of 'living with risk' or engage in the planning processes.

A case study approach investigates communities at risk of flooding, assessing links between the spatial distribution of risk and the processes and practices of decision-making and community engagement in New Zealand. Flood hazard maps were overlaid with social indicators to assess spatial

disadvantage. This paper draws on interviews to understand the inequalities and criteria applied when prioritising flood risk management. Interviews indicated the need to address intervention differently as the planning system focuses on future flood risk areas not present land-uses or its occupants; a community's prosperity influences the extent of mitigation works; and community engagement and meaningful involvement require both recognition and resource commitment. Matters of power, representation and participation with regard to planning for flood risk management are discussed, and in doing so provide insights into the injustices that may be experienced by communities 'living with risk'. Lessons for enhancing resilience and capacity building in vulnerable communities suggest a broad approach to environmental justice is required encompassing distributive, procedural, recognition and capabilities.

Charlotte Martynoga. I am enrolled as a doctoral student in environmental planning. In this I draw together my previous academic studies in geography and urban and regional planning and work experience in development consultancy, with a special interest in environmental law. My career has encompassed UK and New Zealand experience and I maintain a global outlook.

Analysis & Accountability

CHAIR: Luke Craven

Justice As A Matter Of Fact: Environmental Justice Analysis As A Device In Public-making

Prof Gordon WALKER (Lancaster University)

There has been growing recent attention given to the theorisation and following of processes of 'public-making', including in terms of the devices, objects and material settings through which publics are mobilized. In this paper we examine the extended social life of a specific device that has been central to the emergence of environmental justice (EJ) as an object of public mobilization, focusing on as well as beyond the US context. We centre on the device of 'EJ analysis' as an heterogeneous arrangement of data, procedures, technology and practitioners which acts to generate orderings of phenomena in terms of their apparent justness. We argue that this device has been integral to attempts to turn justice claims into apparent matters of fact, claims that proved persuasive in both coalescing dispersed political activism and enrolling responsive state action. We also argue though that through this evolving formatting of social relations the internal instabilities and compromises of EJ analysis have become readily apparent, interacting with the enduring fluidity of possibilities in how (in)justice is to be understood. This has served to make the

work of the device itself an object of contention and the particular spatially defined delineation of justice it carries to become limiting and increasingly restrictive on political action.

Gordon Walker is in the Lancaster Environment Centre, Lancaster University, UK. His research focuses on environmental justice, sustainable energy transitions and the dynamics of energy demand. His recent books include *Environmental Justice: concepts, evidence and politics* (Routledge, 2012); *Energy Justice in a Changing Climate* (Zed 2013); and the *Handbook of Environmental Justice* (Routledge, 2017)

Achieving Environmental Justice Through Mdb Accountability?

A/Prof Susan PARK (University of Sydney)

Can environmental justice be achieved through the accountability mechanisms of the Multilateral Development Banks? Pushed by transnational environmental advocacy networks the Multilateral Development Banks created environmental and social 'safeguard' policies to protect communities and the environment from harm during MDB-financed development projects. As a backstop environmentalists demanded the creation of accountability or grievance mechanisms to enable affected people to provide recourse should the Banks not be following those policies leading to harm. In the 1990s all of the Banks instituted such accountability mechanisms: the World Bank, the African, Asian, Inter-American Development Banks and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Overwhelmingly claims to the

mechanisms have been on the Banks lack of proper environmental assessment. Yet the data on whether environmentalists have achieved environmental justice through the use of these mechanisms remains unclear. This article seeks to do just that. The paper investigates the concept of environmental justice and applies it to twenty years of the operations of the accountability mechanisms. Through a method of process tracing the article examines the extent to which the design and use of the accountability mechanisms of the MDBs is a useful means of gaining justice for the environment or whether there are better alternative sites for realising environmental justice.

Susan Park is an Associate Professor in International Relations at the University of Sydney. She focuses on how state and non-state actors use formal and informal influence to make international organisations, particularly the Multilateral Development Banks, greener and more accountable. She has published in numerous journals, most recently in *Global Environmental Politics*. Her book *The World Bank Group and Environmentalists: Changing International Organisation Identities* was published by Manchester University Press in 2010 and she has co-edited two books. Susan is co-convenor with Dr Teresa Kramarz (University of Toronto) of the Earth Systems Governance Task Force ~Accountability in Global Environmental Governance.

A Summary Of The Environmental Distributive Justice Literature. A Quantitative Systematic Review. **Mr Glenn ALTHOR (University of Queensland)**

A summary of the environmental distributive justice literature. A quantitative systematic review.

Distributive justice is concerned with understanding and addressing the equitability of economic benefits and burdens in societies. There is a rich literature regarding environmental distributive justice, which contextually assesses these equities in relation to natural resources. Examples include understanding how the outcomes of mining, or impacts of air pollution are distributed among a given society's social groups. While there is a rich literature on environmental distributive justice, there have been few assessments quantifying the biases and scope of this literature. By conducting a systematic review of the literature, we find several such biases, and we also summarise the breadth of subjects that have been studied and discussed. We find a very distinct bias towards author and study location, which is concerning as some of the world's most polluted and inequitable societies have very few environmental justice authors. We also reveal a lack of investigation regarding some highly marginalised social groups, e.g. people; who identify as LGBTQ+, with disability, who are religious. Additionally, we find a clear trend toward quantitative studies. These results are important for understanding both where future research efforts in this discipline could best be directed, and how the literature could be enriched by more

comprehensive methodology. By analysing and understanding the biases and methodological issues with past research academics in this field can improve the breadth and quality of future environmental distributive justice studies.

Glenn Althor I'm currently in my third year as a PhD candidate for the University of Queensland. My interest in nature led me to study Environmental Management, where I developed a keen interest in the relationships between societies and nature. This has led me to investigate issues such as the equitability in the distribution of GHG emission benefits and burdens, the impacts of upstream damming on subsistence fisherfolk in Cambodia, and an intense curiosity in all things regarding distributive justice and the environment.

Governance & Legislation

CHAIR: Phil McManus

Just Environmentalism

Prof Michalyn STEELE (J. Reuben Clark Law School, Brigham Young University)
Prof Brigham DANIELS (BYU Law) and Prof Lisa SUN (Brigham Young University Law School)

In environmental law and policy circles, the connection between environmental protection and social justice has received sustained attention over

the last several decades. Indeed, the environmental justice movement has made a powerful case that mitigating environmental harms is a critical means of increasing social justice and has built on these synergies to develop cross-cutting coalitions that advocate for environmental protection that improves conditions for vulnerable populations. Both environmental advocacy and the academic literature on environmental justice have, however, paid much less attention to potential conflicts between environmental protection and the interests of the poor and other socially disadvantaged groups. Drawing on examples from a wide variety of countries and contexts, this article examines an array of situations in which environmental protection measures can sometimes harm the poor and socially disadvantaged. For example, while the creation of national parks or the enactment of sweeping environmental regulations or treaties serves important interests, the interests of those whose economic livelihood depends on the restricted resources - including the indigenous peoples whose autonomy over lands and resources may be circumscribed - must be appropriately weighed in counting the costs of environmental protection. The article then explores ways that a fuller conception of environmental justice - including substantive, procedural, and corrective justice - might take account of these conflicts and better protect the interests of disadvantaged populations. Thus understood, environmental justice has the potential to move toward a much more just environmentalism.

Michalyn Steel. After a career in legal practice in the areas of American Indian law and Civil Rights at the U.S. Department of Justice, Professor Steele now teaches and writes in the field of Federal Indian Law, and teaches Constitutional Law, Civil Rights, and Evidence courses. Member of the Seneca Nation of Indians in western New York State.

Exploring The Linkages Between Land Management Institutions, Land Degradation And Acid Mine Drainage Through The Lenses Of Environmental Legislation

Mr Frank BANZE (University of the Witwatersrand)

This paper discusses the current approach to the management of natural disasters caused by acid mine drainage as a result of mining activities. It has been argued that environmental legislations play an important role in shaping up the land use management and the prevention of land degradation caused by AMD mismanagement and its associated negatives implication to sustainable development of local communities. Following up on the review of literatures on environmental legislation, good governance for sustainable mining and data collected based on field work conducted in the democratic republic of Congo, it has been finds that the quality of agricultural land and streams that led to water reservoir and sources of portable water are continuously exposed to AMD contamination. Another disturbing finding is that the majority of respondents in this study are not

aware of the danger associated with AMD to their health, social life and the economy. This study provides a comprehensive analysis of how environmental legislation and good governance can contribute to more effective land management in mining areas for the prevention of AMD occurrence. We consider this study a constructive and judicious initiative that promote better understanding of the complex linkages between land management institutions, land degradation and AMD in developing countries. We anticipate this study will assist government institutions and all mining stakeholders in adopting a responsible approach for the improvement of environmental legislation application in order to protect the natural environment and promote sustainable development of local communities.

Frank Banze. I am an enthusiastic and result-oriented Master of Science graduate in development planning; with progressive work experience in strategic planning, environmental planning, socio-economic development planning, project management in developing countries, analysis of economic and development policy at city/local level, conducting and recording in-depth interviews, field observation, data collection, research and socio-economic development plan. I am equipped with a wealth of technical and interpersonal skills with passion for delivering top class client focused services. I have critical analysis thinking, strategic conceptualisation and communication skills gained from academic and professional experience.

Collaborative Water Governance And Social-hydrological Justice: The Case Of The Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program

Ms Karie BOONE (University of Idaho)

Ms Ch'aska HUAYHUACA (Colorado CO University) and

Ms Stacia RYDER (Colorado CO University)

This article outlines a case study of the Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program (UCREFRP), focused particularly on collaborative efforts for restoring the Colorado pikeminnow population on a section of the Colorado River known as the imperiled 15-mile reach. The collaborative formed after years of failed litigation and a variety of stakeholders have worked together to develop water management solutions in the area. The purpose of this case study in the classroom is to teach students how collaborative governance efforts take shape and how they can be assessed by drawing on interdisciplinary approaches from natural and social sciences, with an emphasis on environmental and ecological justice. By using this case as a teaching tool, we aim to challenge future resource leaders to recognize and work through the ways that tradeoffs and power imbalances must be managed in collaborative governance, and how the benefits of collaborative solutions can be distributed more equitably across social and non-human stakeholders within these processes. This case study is available for others to use in the classroom, and has been tested twice already by the authors - once with graduate students over a

few days and once with undergraduate students over the course of four weeks.

Stacia Ryder is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Sociology at Colorado State University and a 2016-17 School of Global Environmental Sustainability (SoGES) Leadership Fellow. She received her M.A. in Sociology and a graduate certificate in Women's Studies from Colorado State University. Currently, Stacia serves as the Assistant Editor for Society & Natural Resources. In addition, she is a principal investigator for the Environmental Justice CSU Global Challenges Research team funded by SoGES. Outside of studying unconventional oil and gas development, her work focuses on incorporating intersectionality as a theoretical framework for environmental justice research.

1.30 – 3.00 | SESSION TWO

Growth Crash and the State

Chair: Christopher Wright

Boom. Snap. Crash: The Adani Mine, The Great Barrier Reef And The Collapse Of The Liberal Environmental Compromise
Mr David RITTER (Greenpeace Australia Pacific)

The prevailing ideological framework for environmental governance has been described by Bernstein and others as the 'compromise of liberal environmentalism'. Broadly, the foundation of liberal environmentalism is a view that the ecological threats that emerged in the latter part of the twentieth century can be adequately remediated and managed within the existing political and economic order. However, as with any set of ideational arrangements, the compromise of liberal environmentalism will only hold, for so long as it retains a plausible legitimacy. The paper will argue that the failure of the existing order to halt the construction of the Adani Mine or to prevent the wholesale destruction of the Great Barrier Reef, represents a vast and potentially fatal crisis for the legitimacy of existing institutional arrangements of liberal environmentalism in Australia.

David Ritter is the Chief Executive Officer of Greenpeace Australia Pacific. He has been with Greenpeace for nine years, campaigning to secure an earth capable of nurturing life in all its amazing diversity. He is an affiliate of both the Sydney Environment Institute and the Sydney Democracy Network.

Climate Justice Movements And The State

Dr Rebecca PEARSE (University of Sydney)
Dr Vanessa BOWDEN (University of Newcastle Australia)

This paper investigates the political economic implications of climate justice organising focused on resisting coal and gas mine expansions in Australia. Two questions are asked - how have state agencies responded to the challenges posed by grassroots anti-fossil fuel activism in Australia? To what extent have movement mobilisations made just transition away from coal a possible, perhaps necessary, course of action for the state? Drawing on insights from environmental political economy and sociology, we observe that the Australian state is deeply implicated in the delivery of fossil fuels for capital accumulation. Meanwhile, the ongoing pressure from movement groups for state agencies to address the environmental and social impacts of expanding coal and gas has contributed to a legitimisation crisis with no clear end in sight. Interpreting the emerging outcomes of climate justice struggles in Australia, we argue that over more than 15 years, activist mobilisations have had material-ideological effects on the state and its mis-management of climate crisis in

Australia. The movement has contributed to the de-legitimation of weak neoliberal emissions management, and it has provoked some parts of the state into pulling back from its historical enabling role in fossil fuel accumulation.

Rebecca Pearse is a Postdoctoral Fellow in the School of Sociology at the ANU and will soon join the Political Economy Department at the University of Sydney. She specialises in environmental political economy, social movements and change, feminist theory and the sociology of knowledge.

Vanessa Bowden is a sociologist at the University of Newcastle, NSW in the English Language and Foundation Studies Centre. Her research explores the ways in which business leaders in the Hunter region of NSW – home to the world's largest coal port – have responded to climate change. The research reveals the ways in which the coal industry has been able to mobilise power and effectively prevent climate mitigation policies. Vanessa is currently undertaking a new project on the impact of 'post-truth' politics on scientific practice in teaching and research.

When The Spectacular Undermines The Everyday: Mining Disasters And Environmental Justice

Mr Emerson SANCHEZ (University of Canberra)

In 1996, the drainage tunnel of Marcopper Mining Corporation in Marinduque Island, Philippines burst. Over three million tonnes of tailings flooded a 30-kilometre area around the Boac River and out to sea. About 20,000 residents were displaced.

About 6 million pesos worth of marine life were damaged. The Boac River was declared biologically dead. Among expert communities and local residents, the 1996 tailings dam failure is remembered as the most notorious mining disaster to this day. But if there is one distinct outcome from this tragedy, it is that the mining corporation admitted its culpability and committed to make reparations. The sheer spectacle of the environmental catastrophe lent legitimacy to claims for accountability, which deterred Marcopper from denying its role in this tragedy, as it has done in the past with less spectacular disasters. In this paper, I argue that the 'positive outcome' from this tragedy faces its limits, when only 'spectacular' environmental catastrophe is given attention at the detriment of slow-moving disasters. Based on a review of documents and key informant interviews, I examine the contested knowledge claims between spectacular and mundane disasters and the implications to environmental justice.

Emerson Sanchez is a PhD candidate at the Centre for Deliberative Democracy and Global Governance, University of Canberra. His PhD research on deliberative prospects in Philippine mining is being supervised by Prof. John Dryzek, Dr. Nicole Curato, and Dr. Lorrae Van Kerkhoff. He completed his BA in Journalism at the University of the Philippines and his MA in International Public Policy at the University of Tsukuba.

Limits To Growth And Climate Justice
Dr Karey HARRISON (University of Southern Queensland)

This paper will show that continued evidence for Limits to Growth calls into question key assumptions regarding projected minimal economic costs of per capita Contraction & Convergence (C & C) strategies for achieving global greenhouse emission reduction targets sufficient to avoid dangerous warming, whilst simultaneously meeting legitimate expectations of development by current low emission countries. Greenhouse emission reduction frameworks such as C & C attempt to incorporate environmental justice into their mechanisms by incorporating both an accounting of national responsibility for past and current emissions, along with recognition of development thresholds below which nations are not expected to bear the costs of transitioning to zero emission economies.

It has commonly been assumed that rich countries can reduce their rate of emission reduction to make the transition to a low carbon economy more politically tractable by using some of their 'economic growth dividend' to purchase, with little economic pain, emission rights from developing countries. The purchase of these carbon credits can then be used to provide developing countries with the funds to develop along a low emission pathway. In the absence of economic growth, such economic transfer models for funding low emission development will become problematic.

Increasingly conflict over resource and environmental limits is driving rising support for neo-fascist, nationalist political tendencies. This paper will explore the political and economic

implications for environmental justice and climate action in a world constrained by limits to growth.

Karey Harrison. I have been an academic at USQ since 1992. I am currently developing a Social Justice major with a colleague. My research focuses on the metaphorical structuring of institutional discourses, particularly the institutional discourses of science and technology, economics, politics and ethics, with a specific focus on environment, energy resources, and democracy.

Movements in Place

CHAIR: Luke Craven

Questioning The Effectiveness Of Environmental Justice Movements: The Koshi River, Nepal

Mr Kiran MAHARJAN (School of Geosciences, University of Sydney)

This study investigates how environmental justice movements are important for communities opposing new developmental projects. The literature on environmental justice demonstrates that local communities protest against adverse environmental impacts, lack of representation and a lack of participation in governing various developmental projects. The Koshi River is a tributary to the Ganges and is a transboundary river. Based on interviews carried out with the river community members, community

organization leaders, local political party leaders and representatives from local NGOs in Nepal, this research explores the actors involved in an environmental justice alliance and the effectiveness of such an alliance in combating various injustices produced due to ineffective governance of the river. This study takes a case of the resistance movement against the construction of a proposed dam i.e. the Koshi High Dam, which lies upstream of the existing Koshi barrage. It is proposed to be one of the highest dams in Asia. Already affected by harmful impacts of the barrage, the river communities protested against the dam construction. The study shows that environmental justice movements, especially in developing countries like Nepal, do not become effective until the political parties support and own these movements. Furthermore, the creation of alliances among affected communities, community organizations, NGOs and political parties can further educate and empower the communities, thereby strengthening the battle for justice.

Kiran Maharjan

I am currently a final year PhD Candidate at the School of Geosciences, University of Sydney. My current research is related to political ecology of trans-boundary water governance in South Asia. I completed masters degrees on 'Rural Development' and 'Human and Natural Resources Studies' from Nepal. I have several years of experience in research and development projects in Nepal.

Environmental Movement And Labour Rights In Contradictory

Prof Hua-Mei CHIU (Department of Sociology, Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan)

In campaigning for environmental justice, what position and strategies should the environmental groups adopt towards the labour camp? Are workers and unions the oppositional side of environment protection, always acting as interest groups? Is it essentially confrontational between environmental (green) and labour (red) movements? The research conducted interviews with EJ campaigners, the union leaders in energy-consuming and polluted industries in Taiwan. It finds that the active union leaders and the EJ campaigns have been confronting each other in several well-known environmental disputes, such the anti-pollution campaign for shut down coal power plants and against enlargement of petrochemical plants. However, the both camps have hold some informal dialogues under the efforts of left-wing intellectuals. Although most unions did not endeavor to work on issues such as environment protection and industrial transition, they may notice the importance of the issues through union education programs and the dialogue with local environmental organizations in the past decade. A notable development is that the enlargement of social inequality and environmental degradation in recent years have stimulated the activists from both sides to participate in the campaign of Green party-Social Democratic Party Alliance in Taiwan's 2016 general election. The research finds that although the relationship between environmental and labour

sides remained contradictory, the collaboration between the two sides might be possible through deliberative interactions.

Hua-Mei Chiu is an assistant professor at the Department of Sociology of Sun Yat-sen University in Taiwan. She received her PhD from Sociology at Essex University UK. Her recent research interests focus on environmental justice and the movement, environmental politics in developmental state and environmental risk governance. Currently she serves as a board member of the Citizen of The Earth Taiwan (CET) which is one of the main environmental NGOs in Taiwan.

Transboundary Pollution And Alliance Building For Environmental Justice: The Case Of Vietnam's Severest Environmental Disaster

Prof Mei-Fang FAN (Institute of Science, Technology and Society National Yang-Ming University, Taipei)

Mr Chiu-Ming CHIU (National Taiwan Normal University)

As global capitalism continues to evolve, new forms of environmental harm, transboundary pollution, and disparities are developing at multiple scales. This article examines the case concerning untreated wastewater from a steel mill owned by Formosa Plastics Group, a Taiwan-based conglomerate, which caused mass fish deaths along four coastal provinces in Vietnam in 2016, to explore the complexity involved in making claims about environmental justice (EJ). The paper

highlights detailed local narratives about the adverse impacts of the disaster on the residents' livelihood and health as well as people's overall capabilities, discourses on multiple environmental injustices, problems of structured gaps in knowledge production, and the controversies over the causes of and responsibility for the disaster. While citizen action confronted pressure from officials and the government's black box operation, Catholic churches and environmental activists at the grassroots level linked local activities to nongovernmental organizations in Taiwan that shared the principles of environmental welfare and human rights and were developing transnational networks to fight against authoritative political power. These actions forced the Formosa Plastics Group to apologize and provide compensation. Transnational alliances activate newly engaged participants around the issues of EJ, improve citizen consciousness of pollution and environmental rights, create new dialogues and action on addressing transboundary pollution and issues of EJ, and link communities and citizens concerned about EJ regionally and globally. This event has become a trigger, a catalyst, and a stepping stone for the continued fight for EJ and democracy in Vietnam.

Chih-Ming Chiu is a PhD student from Department of Civic Education and Leadership, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan. His research interests include environmental justice, deliberative democracy, civic education and risk governance. He currently participates in professor Mei-Fang Fan's research project entitled "Green criminology

and ecological justice" funded by Taiwanese Ministry of Science and Technology.

Mei-Fang Fan is professor at the Institute of Science, Technology and Society, National Yang-Ming University. She holds a Doctoral degree in Environment and Society from Lancaster University. Research interests include public responses to science and technology; environmental justice and citizenship; and public involvement in decision-making on risk. Recent publications include articles on the politics of knowledge and waste facility siting.

Multispecies EJ

CHAIR: Dinesh Wadiwel

Why Talk About Multispecies Environmental Justice?

Dr Donna HOUSTON (Macquarie University)

With its focus on human rights and social equity, environmental justice is considered to be a political movement focused on 'anthropogenic' environmental problems and concerns. From the earliest days, environmental justice activists and advocates have highlighted political and practical tensions between mainstream environmental conservation focused on the protection of endangered species and ecosystems and the experiences of working class and non-white communities confronted with poisoned homes, schools and work places. Environmental justice has challenged the nature-culture binaries that

structure ideas of 'nature' and 'wilderness' as external and pristine, and at the same time has sought to highlight the invisibility of toxic pollution and how this intersects with socio-ecological marginalization and unequal environmental protection. On a planet increasingly burdened and shaped by the uneven geographies and accumulative violence of climate change, extinction, and 'regimes of chemical living' associated with emergent and contested narratives of the 'Anthropocene' - justice matters to the lives of humans and nonhumans. This paper explores the nature-culture entanglements of environmental justice and considers the ways in which the possibilities for 'multispecies justice' are currently being reconfigured, reimaged and critiqued

Donna Houston is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Geography and Planning at Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia. Her current research explores the political ecologies of urban nature, critical and creative geographies of activism and place-making and urban planning and environmental/climate justice in multispecies worlds.

Supporting downtrodden soil ecologies: the role of receptivity, responsiveness and recognition in land stewardship

Ms Anne O'BRIEN (Institute for Social Justice ACU)

To 'give back' to soil ecosystems that support human life, we need to recognise them as living, vulnerable, contingently constructed, and having specific needs which are unmet in conventional

agricultural and many other forms of modern land stewardship. If soils are degraded, they lose their structure, breaking down aggregates and also vessels of connectivity that allow for distribution and redistribution of water, nutrients and products of photosynthesis. Throughout the history of western agriculture, misrecognition of soil, involving widespread disregard for its living qualities has harmed its functionality and ecological integrity. Regenerating soil is a rapidly evolving domain of practice in which practitioners learn to engage in relations of reciprocity with the land. This paper will first discuss recognition of soil life as an issue of ecological justice, which in turn impacts upon distribution of resources in soil. It will examine how particular techniques of regenerative agriculture proceed from their recognition of the needs of certain soil life forms, and also address problems of distribution through facilitating the development of physical qualities that enhance the wellbeing of the soil ecosystem and can be understood as bioinfrastructure.

Anne O'Brien has just completed her PhD, about ethical relationships to soil in the Anthropocene. She has been involved in many environmental groups and projects over more than 15 years.

“the Dingo Menace”: Understanding Contemporary Wildlife Management By Analysing An Historic Citizen Science Study

Ms Lily VAN EEDEN (The University of Sydney)
Dr Bradley SMITH (Appleton Institute, Central Queensland University),

Prof Chris DICKMAN (The University of Sydney),
A/Prof Mathew CROWTHER (The University of Sydney) and
Dr Thomas NEWSOME (Deakin University)

Dingoes are managed using lethal control across mainland Australia because of the threat they pose to livestock. This management largely uses 1080 poison baiting. Dingoes also are Australia's only top order mammalian predator and play an important role in balancing ecosystems, and we don't fully understand the consequences of removing dingoes on biodiversity more broadly. Furthermore, there is little evidence that lethal dingo control effectively reduces livestock losses. The lack of transparency in current management means that the Australian public, as consumers of wool and meat, are unknowingly complicit in killing what many perceive as an iconic Australian species.

To understand what has shaped contemporary management, we conducted a historical analysis of dingo management using a survey of farmers' interactions with dingoes from the 1950s. Essentially a citizen science project, this national survey was a call for information on dingo biology from farmers and doggers, comprising 202 questions in categories ranging from reproduction to domestication, and from hunting behaviour to the effectiveness of management methods. In addition to biological information, the surveys provide an account of farmers' attitudes towards, and interactions with, dingoes.

Of particular interest were attitudes towards aerial baiting, which were overwhelmingly negative. This

practice now forms a major component of Australian dingo management. By considering the historical context under which this survey was conducted, we analyse how social and environmental factors shape values and decisions in wildlife management and discuss how such analysis can be applied to today's dingo management.

Lily Van Eden. I investigate the human dimensions of wildlife management, focusing on the political and social factors that shape Australian dingo management.

Injecting Compassion Into International Wildlife Law Via A Welfare-centric Ethic. From Conservation To Protection?

Prof Werner SCHOLTZ (University of the Western Cape)

International wildlife law is concerned with the conservation inter alia of sentient species, but generally ignores the welfare of individual animals. It therefore does not reflect a recognition of the moral worth of animals and perpetuates the dichotomy between conservation and welfare. It is the primary goal of this article to ascertain how welfare concerns may be incorporated into international wildlife law in order to ensure that it takes cognisance of the moral worth of animals. The author advocates an injection of ethics, via a welfare-centric approach, into wildlife law in order to escape the dichotomy between conservation and welfare in relation to wild animals, and so to advance the progressive development of law that

is conducive to wildlife protection rather than merely to conservation.

Werner Scholtz obtained his doctorate in law from Leiden University in 2001. Scholtz is a Professor of Law at the University of the Western Cape (South Africa) and a Visiting Professor at the Lincoln Law School (UK). He specialises in international and regional (AU) environmental law. His current research focuses on the consequences of the increasing importance of animal welfare for international wildlife law. He established the Regional African Law and Human Security programme (www.ralhus.co.za) in 2010. Scholtz is an Alexander von Humboldt and has served on several International Law Association Committees.

Climate Justice, Hope & the State

CHAIR: Lesley Head & Manfred Lenzen

Prof Lesley HEAD (University of Melbourne)

Prof Manfred LENZEN (The University of Sydney),

Dr Sophie LEWIS (Fenner School of Environment and Society and the ARC Centre of Excellence for Climate System Science) and

Dr Andrew GLOVER (RMIT)

The Anthropocene is a volatile and potentially catastrophic age, projecting into the lifetimes of current young people drastic change, potentially rendering many aspects of our current modes of living impossible. While climate change is not the

Anthropocene's only issue, the scale and urgency of decarbonisation give it priority over the next decades. We in the affluent West are in denial about the fact that, rather than being mere witnesses of environmental demise, we are those who, through our affluence, are causing climate change, at the cost of the poor in the developing world. We live largely unaware or in denial of our own culpability, and too often point to a lack in government leadership or other systemic barriers as the underlying culprits. Unawareness or denial of culpability seems to hold equally for those who know and worry about climate change (possibly many attendants of this conference), and for those who don't. Defensive denial of, and failure to stop one's own detrimental behaviour, even in the face of the most dire consequences is a hallmark of the climate predicament.

This panel will discuss how the academic community can respond to this predicament. How can academic life be transformed so that it is part of the solution rather than part of the problem? What is the relationship between individual lifestyle and wider systems? Should academics embrace lives of material poverty?

The panel is envisaged as four provocations of five minutes each, followed by discussion between panellists and the audience.

Lesley Head is Redmond Barry Distinguished Professor and Head of the School of Geography at the University of Melbourne. Prof Head is a cultural geographer whose research has examined human-environment interactions over space and time. Her most recent research analyses the

cultural dimensions of contemporary environmental issues, including climate change. Lesley's books include *Second Nature*. The history and implications of Australia as Aboriginal landscape and *Household Sustainability: Challenges and Dilemmas in Everyday Life*. Her latest book is *Hope and Grief in the Anthropocene* (Routledge, 2016), in which she examines our emotional responses to climate change. The book explores how responses to environmental challenges are hampered by grief for a pristine and certain past, and how hope can be conceptualised and practised differently.

Manfred Lenzen is Professor of Sustainability Research with the ISA team in the School of Physics at the University of Sydney. He has a PhD in Physics and experience in renewable energy technologies, life-cycle assessment, and carbon footprinting. He currently leads the development of cloud-based collaborative- platforms for building large-scale global economic-environmental models that enable environmental impact analysis across global supply-chain networks. He is Associate Editor for the *Journal of Industrial Ecology*, and the Editor-in-Chief of the journal *Economic Systems Research*. Web: <http://www.isa.org.usyd.edu.au>.

Sophie Lewis. I am a climate scientist interested in understanding climate change and variability, in the past, present and future. I completed my PhD in 2011 investigating long-term changes in the Australian monsoon system. Since then, I have worked as a postdoctoral research fellow at the University of Melbourne and

the ANU investigating the causes of recent extreme climate events in Australia. I'm currently working on several research projects focusing on the attribution of extreme climate events, the evaluation of climate models and reconstructing past climatic change.

Andrew Glover is a Research Fellow in RMIT's Digital Ethnography Research Centre, and the Beyond Behaviour Change research program.

3.30 – 4.30 | Session THREE

Climate Justice in Cities

CHAIR: Rebecca Pearse

Beyond Cities: Climate Justice And Local Scale Social Innovation

A/Prof Jason BYRNE (Griffith University)
Dr Diana MACCALLUM (Curtin University), Prof Jean HILLIER (RMIT University),
A/Prof Wendy STEELE (RMIT University) and
Dr Donna HOUSTON (Macquarie University)

Internationally, much climate change adaptation work is occurring at the city scale. But research (and action) at this scale can mask critical social, environmental, economic and political differences.

Such differences shape the efficacy of adaptation and mitigation responses. They can reproduce and entrench social and environmental disparities (an environmental injustice). In this paper we examine social innovation in climate change adaptation across local governments within four Australian metropolitan regions - Sydney, Melbourne, Perth and Brisbane (South East Queensland). Together these city-regions account for over half the nation's population, and much of Australia's recent urban growth. Drawing upon critical discourse analysis of climate change adaptation plans and interviews with local government and non-profit stakeholders, we examine how different forms of social innovation are configuring climate (in)justice within these cities, highlighting contradictions and paradoxes. For example, Queensland Australia has among the highest per capita greenhouse gas emissions globally, yet Brisbane and Gold Coast cities have shelved their adaptation strategies. Residents and environmental groups have responded by beginning to develop their own climate change responses. We conclude by noting how the city scale provides both opportunities and constraints, observing that it is from seeming paradoxes that new forms of (socially and environmentally just) adaptive response are emerging.

Jason Byrne is an Associate Professor of Urban and Environmental Planning in the Griffith University School of Environment, where he has taught since 2006. A geographer and planner, Jason's research interests focus on political ecologies of urban green space, environmental justice and climate change adaptation. Jason is a member of Griffith's

Environmental Futures Research Institute and previously worked as a planning officer, environmental officer and policy writer with the Western Australian government. He has numerous scholarly publications, including an award-winning co-edited book: Australian Environmental Planning - Challenges and Future Prospects.

Climate Change, Urban Heat And Ethnically Diverse Communities

Prof Phil MCMANUS (The University of Sydney)

Heat kills more Australians than any other natural environmental cause. While there are valid concerns about anthropogenic climate change impacting particular regions in specific ways, there is also a concern about the impact of urban heat islands in Australian cities. This concern is usually focused on city centres, which generally have more hard surfaces, taller buildings and less vegetation than other parts of the city.

In this paper I explore the impacts of urban heat on areas within the city that are hotter because they are further from the moderating effect of the coast, have many (and are projected to have many more) high rise residential buildings, and are projected to become hotter at rates faster than the general impacts of anthropogenic climate change. These sites also accommodate people from ethnically diverse backgrounds, far more than the city average. These residents often do not engage in formal environmental management activities, yet understanding their culturally informed practices of living with rising temperatures is vital. When these practices are more sustainable than

those of locally - born residents, it is important that they are validated. Where possible, these environments should be designed to ameliorate the urban heat effect. Unless such issues are made overt, residents born outside of Australia from many different ethnic communities are likely to bear the brunt of climate change and urban heat island impacts in Australian cities.

Phil McManus has qualifications in urban planning, environmental studies and geography. He has written extensively about sustainable cities, climate change and environmental management, and worked with research students on urban heat and environmental perceptions and behaviours of ethnically diverse communities.

Instruments of Injustice

CHAIR: Chuks Okereke

"Settlers Miners, Same Thing" A Short History Of Development In The Southwest Gulf Of Carpentaria, Northern Territory

Dr Seán KERINS (The Australian National University)

Mr Jacky GREEN (Garawa)

The historian Patrick Wolfe reminds us that the settler-colonial logic of eliminating native societies to gain unrestricted access to their territory is not a

phenomenon confined to the distant past, but rather, an ongoing structural process.

Aboriginal people have occupied and managed the southwest Gulf of Carpentaria region of the Northern Territory for tens of thousands of years. Beginning in the 1870s they were "dispersed" with guns, poison and intimidation to make way for the first wave of large-scale European development (pastoralism).

Today, they make up almost 90 per cent of the region's population and hold property rights over vast areas. Just like their ancestors, they continue to maintain a significant reliance on the environment for their livelihoods and wellbeing. Yet, despite this they have little voice in how the region's land, waters and natural resources are used, how they are valued, or how they will be managed in the future.

This has resulted in another wave of large-scale European development where the costs and benefits associated with mining are being distributed unequally. While substantial benefits flow outside the region, it is Aboriginal people who bear the cost of development as they experience the contamination of their territories and food resources from mining activity.

In this paper we use the art work of Garawa artist Jacky Green (Warngkurli) to demonstrate how the invasion is an ongoing structural process and how Aboriginal people are fighting back to gain a fair distribution of the environmental benefits and

costs.

Seán Kerins is a Fellow at Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research at The Australian National University. Seán has worked with Indigenous Peoples and local communities for the last 25 years on cultural and natural resource management issues. Prior to coming to the ANU he worked in the Northern Territory with Aboriginal land owners developing cultural and natural resource management initiatives. Seán has also worked for Te Ohu Kai Moana (The Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission) in Aotearoa/New Zealand, and in the Faroe Islands undertaking research on the Grindadráip (community-based whaling of long-finned pilot whales).

Commercial Fishing Licenses As Instruments Of Environmental (In)justice **Dr Jennifer SILVER (University of Guelph)**

Government-granted licenses are integral to commercial fisheries management because they enclose valuable fish stocks and institutionalize state management of harvest activities and impacts. Through rules and conditions imposed on licenses, government fisheries management authorities seek to regulate: 1) who can access the stocks for commercial purposes; and, 2) the actions of licence-holders in relation to the fishery in question. Starting from these points, this paper proposes that scholars, practitioners, and activists ought to give more attention to commercial fishing licenses as instruments of environmental (in)justice. To support this proposition, the analysis will illustrate key patterns and environmental

injustices that emerged as licensing evolved and spread across commercial fisheries off of British Columbia (BC), Canada. Drawing on fisheries social science literature and research by organizations that support fish harvesters in BC, conclusions will begin to characterize sets of license rules and conditions that may support sustained resource access and environmental justice for Indigenous resource-users, coastal communities, and small-scale fish harvesters.

Jennifer Silver's highest degree: PhD ('10), Resource and Environmental Management from Simon Fraser University, Canada. Her current position is Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, University of Guelph. Her research expertise includes human dimensions of fisheries and aquaculture; Political ecology and digital environmental politics; International oceans governance with regional foci on Atlantic Canada; Pacific Canada; SE Alaska.

In Solidarity With Women Affected By Mining To Claim Their Rights

**Ms Lucy MANNE (ActionAid Australia),
Ms Melissa BUNGCARAS (ActionAid Australia)
Ms Fatima VALLY (ActionAid South Africa) and
Mr Christopher ROUTLEDGE (ActionAid South Africa)**

Not only is fossil fuel extraction driving accelerated global warming; it is also impacting on the human rights of poor and vulnerable women. Women are bearing the brunt of the social and environmental impacts of coal mining and coal-fired power production. From land grabs to water pollution; displaced livelihoods to poor health; and

unaffordable services to gender based violence. These impacts stem from the rise of neoliberalism and corporate power, and structural gender inequalities that sideline the voices of women.

Drawing on ActionAid's work in South Africa, this paper reflects on the rise of women's voices at the community level to challenge fossil fuel companies and the State, and hold them accountable for the injustices they are imposing on women. Women are organising and mobilising together to amplify their voices, demand change from government and mining companies, and propose alternatives that respect and preserve the environment and human rights.

With Australian companies increasingly exploring offshore opportunities for expansion, there is a clear need for women-led grassroots movements to be supported by solidarity campaigns in Australia that bring the operations of these companies and their impacts on human rights into question and challenge their sources of funding, particularly fossil fuel subsidies.

This research demonstrates how women-led accountability processes can drive change from the bottom up through amplification of women's voices in all stages of mining development and governance. It also highlights the need to expand international solidarity and accountability when the consequences of these investments extend far beyond the local community.

Lucy Manne was previously the Core Organiser for the Climate Action Network Australia, a National

Nature Campaigner at The Wilderness Society Australia, and the Co-Director of the AYCC. After studying environment politics, she volunteered for the AYCC in a range of roles and has been part of the Australian Youth Delegation to the UN climate conferences in both Copenhagen and Cancun.

Climate Justice Struggles In Marginalised Remote And Rural Communities: A Case Study From The Red Centre Of Australia. **Mr Geoff EVANS (Independent Researcher)**

The presentation will focus on climate justice issues faced by people in Central Australia, and how communities already affected by environmental injustices due to political and economic marginalisation, particularly in remote indigenous communities. The paper will identify some of the potential harmful impacts of climate change on remote communities have made minimal contribution to historic greenhouse emissions, but now face potentially catastrophic consequences of climate change impacts on environmental and public health, and greater social and economic hardship and marginalisation that exacerbates existing injustice and disadvantage. The presentation will discuss some strategies to resist climate injustice that strategies that some remote communities are organising around, including advocacy and action for mitigation as well as strategies to adapt to the predicted increasingly challenging and inhospitable

environment. Emergent community conversations about climate justice impacts and strategies for adaptation will include options for a viable regional economy in a warming world, enhanced access to decent housing, reliable and safe water, education and employment, and public health, building from existing strengths and regional, national and global solidarity and advocacy networks.

Geoff Evans has spent decades campaigning on environmental justice issues including community campaigns opposing hazardous waste incineration, a nuclear waste dump and fracking proposals in and around Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory. He is currently working on land management projects in central Australia. His research focuses on climate change, just transitions in coal mining regions of the Hunter region of NSW where he lives when he's not in the NT, and on climate justice issues particularly impacts on families and community wellbeing in marginalised communities.

Entrenched Vulnerabilities

CHAIR: Hannah Della Bosca

A Struggle Too Far? Radical Environmental Politics And Justice In Climate Change Adaptation In Turkey

Dr Ethemcan TURHAN (KTH (Royal Institute of Technology) Environmental Humanities Lab)

Despite the Paris Agreement's emphasis on a global adaptation goal as an inevitable and inseparable part of climate action together with loss and damage, politics of implementing and financing adaptation around the world are often contested and conflictive. Adaptation is not only part of a domain of policy and action, but also a wider epistemological interest, which operates across spatial and temporal boundaries. While formal policies often depict adaptation as a technical, rational, and manageable process, adaptation requires multi-scalar, multi-actor, and multi-temporal action with often very value-laden decision. A comprehensive understanding of existing vulnerabilities, their root causes, and necessary steps to reduce them will therefore be crucial for adaptation. This calls for extensive social mobilization beyond insistence on more adaptation financing in order to consider who benefits from such financing and how it is distributed. Turkey's participation in the international regime has been at best sporadic and hesitant over the past 25 years. However access to finance has always maintained its lead role in shaping the policy vis-à-vis Turkey's participation in the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and now with Paris Agreement. Yet the focus of attention in climate finance has steadily been shifting onto adaptation in the past years seemingly with little to no contestation. This paper aims at uncovering the contradictions, controversies and conflicts around adaptation policy in Turkey with a particular focus on justice and climate finance demands of the country.

Ethemcan Turhan. I am a postdoctoral researcher at KTH Environmental Humanities Lab, Sweden. I received my Ph.D. from ICTA, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (Spain) with a dissertation on political ecology of climate change adaptation and migrant labor in agriculture. I was formerly a Mercator-IPC fellow (2014/15) on climate change at Istanbul Policy Center, Sabanci University. My scholarly work was published in top-tier academic journals including Global Environmental Change, Ecological Economics, Journal of Political Ecology and Wiley's Interdisciplinary Reviews on Climate Change. My research interests are migration and climate change, climate justice, energy democracy and environmental social movements.

Entrenched Vulnerabilities : Evaluating Climate Justice Across Development And Adaptation Responses In Southern India

Ms Garima JAIN (Indian Institute for Human Settlements)

Dr Chandni SINGH (Indian Institute for Human Settlements),

Dr Sumetee PAHWA-GAJJAR (Indian Institute for Human Settlements) and

Dr Kavya MICHAEL (Indian Institute for Human Settlements)

Vulnerability to climate change is socially differentiated and determined by a range of economic, political and environmental factors, and often experienced at a local-scale. However, responses to climate change are planned at national or regional levels, with rare equivalence or representation from the local sphere of governance. State interventions to address

vulnerability are often crafted through 'who is identified as vulnerable' and 'who identifies the vulnerable', but may not correspond to national or regional climate policies or address the pertinent need for participation.

We begin by interrogating whether India's domestic policies and political priorities for climate change are underpinned by a search for justice. However, justice is rarely the normative which underpins development interventions or adaptation strategies in regions, which are experiencing harsh impacts of climate change, or populate highly vulnerable communities. Drawing on three case studies from Southern India where people migrate within or across states, or are relocated within city regions in the context of extreme climatic stresses or disasters, we interrogate the inclusion of climate justice. We assess the underlying environmental and structural drivers of vulnerability at source, triggers for the movement, the context of 'recognition' and 'participation' within the larger inquiry for the role of agency. We then also enquire how vulnerability is created, exacerbated or re-created. Each case illustrates that understanding vulnerability and how it is constructed is a key part of achieving climate justice. Through our analysis, we argue for 'understanding vulnerability beyond the present', and scaling this understanding into multi-scale, climate policy design.

Garima Jain is an Associate at IIHS. She works on the nexus of disaster risk, climate change and human development. The research focuses on urban poverty, migration and relocation in the

context of risk. She has been part of the Secretariat for the Sustainable Development Goals agenda for the cities (SDG 11), and has led several urban policy projects including those on disaster risk for UNISDR, urban poverty for UNDP and an urban policy support partnership with Rockefeller Foundation. Garima also serves on the Urban Planning Advisory Group to the Special Representative to the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Landscapes Of Dispossession: Examining Persistent Dynamics Of Exclusion Of The Urban Poor

Ms Karen PAIVA HENRIQUE (University of Western Australia)

Landscapes of dispossession are territories in which the poor are systematically marginalized and deprived of access to resources. In this paper, I examine case studies on the role of the state in the production of landscapes of dispossession in cities of the Global South. I identify the emergence of two distinct state practices: (1) 'wilful omission' in provision of infrastructure and basic resources; and (2) 'hyper action' through the forceful displacement of the poor. Both practices are often introduced as opposites in the urban governance continuum, presented independently in relation to the spaces they produce.

I use Political Ecology and Urban Critical Theory to propose that 'wilful omission' and 'hyper action', albeit seemingly contradictory, are co-productive practices intentionally employed by the state in the production of uneven urban forms. This dialectical approach allows us to see how spatial practices of

dispossession are integral to, and constrained by, normative development goals - e.g. green, sustainable, and resilient cities - in which the poor are ignored to benefit the city as a whole.

To investigate landscapes of dispossession, I focus on communities along the Tietê River in São Paulo (SP), Brazil. These communities have been historically neglected and face relocation plans designed to supposedly restore SP's natural environment and protect the city against flooding. I examine how persistent dynamics of spatial dispossession are employed to position SP at the forefront of urban development and economic growth. I also identify opportunities to challenge existing practices and transform landscapes of dispossession into more just urban forms.

Karen Paiva Henrique is a PhD Candidate in Geography at the University of Western Australia. She holds a Master of Architecture Degree (2014) from the Pennsylvania State University; a Post-Graduate Degree in Urban Studies (2009) from Bauhaus Foundation; and a Bachelor of Architecture and Urbanism Degree (2008) from Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul.

4.30 – 5.30 | Session Four

Place, Security & Geoengineering

CHAIR: Rebecca Pearse

Place, Security, And Flourishing In The Anthropocene

Mr Kenneth SHOCKLEY (Colorado CO University)

The increased pressures on human flourishing caused by climate change and other harbingers of the Anthropocene have become increasingly well documented in the decades since the 1997 Environmental Justice. However, the connection between place-based vulnerabilities and climate change is in need of further examination. In this paper I will argue that focusing on place-based vulnerabilities provides the means of characterizing not only the particular harms facing human flourishing in vulnerable communities, but also a helpful way of connecting environmental change to the security that is so central to human flourishing. I will proceed by examining place-based vulnerabilities, with a particular focus on communities that are compelled to relocate or modify their form of life as a result of climate change. This sense of place provides a means of both expressing the value of the environment to human flourishing, and of characterizing the particular harms of dislocating groups of people

from their "place," that is, the particular harm of exploiting place-based vulnerabilities. The significance of these vulnerabilities is most apparent if we look to the way in which political violence and forced mobility compromises the security that is so central to our sense of place, and which is put at risk through the exploitation of place-based vulnerabilities. The paper will conclude by showing the significance of place-based vulnerabilities to the sustainable development goals, demonstrating the usefulness of framing the value of the environment in terms of "place" for connecting sustainable development and climate change to matters of environmental justice.

Kenneth Shockley is Associate Professor at Colorado State University where he holds the Rolston Chair in Environmental Ethics and Philosophy. He has published widely in climate ethics, environmental ethics and ethical theory. He is coeditor of *Ethics and the Anthropocene* (forthcoming, MIT), and has coedited several special journal issues on the ethical dimensions of climate change and climate policy. His current research focuses on the expression of environmental values in public policy, several problems in philosophical ethics, and the ethical dimensions of climate policy with a particular focus on the challenges climate change poses for human flourishing.

Jus Ad Climate: Using Just War Theory To Restrain Geo-engineering

Dr Elizabeth CHALECKI (University of Nebraska - Omaha)

Dr Lisa FERRARI (University of Puget Sound)

Geo-engineering technologies such as SRM and carbon sequestration, many of which are still being developed, will necessarily affect global climatic conditions, so their climate justice implications are immense. If nations decide their national security is at stake from climate change-related effects, they will use short-term, high-pressure, security-crisis decision making regarding geo-engineering deployment.

We propose that Just War theory offers a template for guidelines to encourage restraint in the consideration of whether and when to deploy geo-engineering. The parallels between war and geo-engineering are significant, since states are contemplating action that will impose certain physical conditions - perhaps harmful ones - on other states without their consent. In both cases, there are important ethical criteria for states to consider before and while acting, and there is room to develop criteria for ethical behavior after acting.

We find existing international legal conventions on both war and the environment to be inadequate to address questions raised by geo-engineering. After establishing that geo-engineering can rightly be considered a use of force, we emphasize three Just War criteria: proper authority, proportionality, and discrimination, in order to frame it as a security

response. These criteria point to the importance of scientific knowledge in decision making, the difficulty of finding an analog for "combatants" in wartime, and the likelihood that decisions must address the principle of double effect. We then conclude by proposing a set of Just Geo-engineering criteria to guide policy makers' thinking on issues of climate technology and environmental justice.

Elizabeth Chalecki earned her Ph.D. in International Relations from the Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy at Tufts University, and also earned an M.Sc. in Environmental Geography from the University of Toronto. She is a Non-Resident Research Fellow at the Stimson Center. Dr. Chalecki recently concluded a fellowship at Goucher College as the Visiting Mellon Scholar for Environmental Studies. Dr. Chalecki researches trans-boundary environmental, security, and foreign policy topics such as climate change and security, international environmental policy and the intersection of science and International Relations.

Climate Justice And The Turn To Geoengineering

Dr Jeremy BASKIN (University Ryder of Melbourne)

There has recently been a distinct turn to geoengineering in mainstream climate policy circles. Two particular forms of geoengineering have become prominent: BECCS (largely in response to the 1.5°C target) and solar geoengineering through aerosol injections (in the

hope that this might delay extreme warming). Both forms have major implications for the global South even as they are being modelled and imagined largely in the global North.

This paper examines these two geoengineering options through the lenses of climate, environmental and social justice. It casts a critical eye on the claim, increasingly made by key proponents, that solar geoengineering is essential precisely to assist the world's poorest and their aspirations for justice, human rights and development. It also interrogates the implications for land rights and subsistence of key BECCS proposals. In the process it will contrast 'environmentalism of the poor' with 'environmentalism of the rich', and will examine the ways in which 'magical thinking' and 'techno-hubris' are mobilised to avoid just and effective climate policy.

Jeremy Baskin has recently completed his PhD at the University of Melbourne on the topic 'Geoengineering, the Anthropocene and the end of nature'. He works at the intersection of environmental politics and STS (science, technology & society) studies. He has published previously on the ideology of the Anthropocene, the Anthropocene and Global Justice, and on Climate Justice. He has a long-standing interest in post-colonial thinking and development theory, and has experience working in social justice in his country of origin - South Africa.

Food and Fashion

CHAIR: Christine Winter

Justice and Sustainable Materialism **Professor David SCHLOSBERG (University of Sydney)**

Community food and energy movements are clearly not only about food and energy, but also about the creation of just communities and material systems. Actors and activists in these movements often understand their efforts to redesign systems as linked to a broad range of concerns about social justice. In particular, movement activists articulate justice concerns focused on political inclusion and engagement, a clear response to unjust and powerful institutions, and a set of basic human needs and capabilities. Across these, a rejuvenated and reengaged community is seen as a crucial to the expression and achievement of a range of justice goals. Participants in food and energy movements understand justice in multiple ways, and see concepts and practices of injustice as interrelated and mutually reinforcing. The breadth of justice concerns in these movements illustrates the reach of the discourse of environmental justice into other areas of environmental politics.

David Schlosberg is Professor of Environmental Politics in the Department of Government and International Relations at the University of Sydney, and Co-Director of the Sydney Environment Institute. He is known internationally for his work

in environmental politics, environmental movements, and political theory – in particular the intersection of the three with his work on environmental justice. Professor Schlosberg's current research includes work on climate justice – in particular justice in climate adaptation strategies and policies, and the question of human obligations of justice to the nonhuman realm. He is also examining the sustainable practices of new environmental movement groups – in particular their attention to flows of power and goods in relation to food, energy, and sustainable fashion. And he continues with theoretical work at the interface of justice, democracy, and human/nonhuman relations in the Anthropocene.

Food Justice And The Ethics Of Complexity

Mr Luke CRAVEN (University of Sydney)

Food system inequalities are a complex problem. They are the product of a wide range of individual, environmental, social, and economic determinants, which themselves interact with and affect one another. Action on these determinants, though, appears hampered by several obstacles, including: (1) a lack of conceptual and theoretical models that approach the issue of food justice from a complex systems perspective, and (2) the reality that no single actor or policy intervention has the capacity to affect change across the entire 'food system'. In this paper, I present a new theoretical account of food in/justice, which ties together complexity theory and the Capabilities Approach ('CA'). My argument is that the CA provides for complexity theory a normative architecture to direct the development of strategies to address

systemic injustices, while complexity theory grounds the CA in the dynamism and complexity of the food system. The result is a theory of food justice that can more readily respond to the lived experience of inequality, helping to identify pathways to more just and sustainable food systems.

Luke Craven is a PhD student at the University of Sydney and the Sydney Environment Institute. His interests lie in the application of social and political theory to contemporary policy problems, with a focus on food politics, policy, and system reform. He holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) from the University of Sydney, where he won the University Medal for his thesis which examined the implications of temporary migration for questions of vulnerability, equity and sustainability in rural Vanuatu.

The Revolution Will Be Beautiful: The Role Of Aesthetics In Fashion Environmental Justice Activism

Ms Lisa HEINZE (University of Sydney)

Fashion activism has periodically addressed environmental justice through campaigns addressing sweatshops, toxic factory emissions and support for pesticide-free fibers such as organic cotton and hemp (Winge 2008; Fletcher and Tham 2014; McRobbie 1997; Ross 1997; Gibson and Stanes 2011). New fashion activist groups have started addressing environmental justice issues by placing a greater emphasis on style and aesthetics than their predecessors. While sustainable fashion literature often discusses the importance of style

and aesthetics to fashion consumption (Niinimäki 2010) there remains a gap as to how this emphasis impacts campaign success. This paper addresses this gap by considering the inclusion of aesthetics and the role it plays in supporting a cohesive sustainable fashion movement through a case study of the global Fashion Revolution campaign. Referencing data from in-depth interviews and participant observation as a campaigner, this paper highlights moments of cohesion and moments of tradeoffs when addressing fashion's environmental justice issues with an aesthetic emphasis. I argue that the fashion sector offers insights for environmental justice activism in other sectors because of the way contemporary fashion activists engage the tools of the trade - in this case the importance of aesthetics - to enhance their campaign strategy. In conclusion, this paper considers the Fashion Revolution campaign to shed light on the intricacies of implementing environmental justice activism in the fashion sector, which may offer insights for other sectors.

Lisa Heinze is a writer, researcher and campaigner for sustainable fashion, and is currently pursuing a PhD in this area. After a successful marketing career spanning consumer and business-to-business industries, Lisa's passion for environmentalism led her toward the sustainability movement. As a result of publishing her first book, *Sustainability with Style*, Lisa realised that the fashion industry was on the cusp of a revolution toward sustainability and has dedicated her career to furthering the cause.

Broadening EJ Considerations

CHAIR: Hannah Della Bosca

Justice For Nature? Attending To The Relational, Material And Governance Messages Of Silent Spring.

A/Prof Robyn BARTEL (University of New England)

The growing recognition of place agency, particularly in relational-material conceptualisations of our world, presents both a challenge and an opportunity for environmental scholarship and governance. For the most part invisibilised and abstracted by formal rules and institutions, places nonetheless shape (and are shaped by) the law, as well as co-producing informal lore, norms and cultural practices that interact vitally with formal law and also influence governance. Such place-work is particularly important for environmental law, for which place is or should be central, and is well overdue for scholarly interrogation. This paper concerns itself with some of the less well-examined elements of the seminal work, Silent Spring, often credited as having launched the modern environmental movement. It re-examines the text based on Rachel Carson's foregrounding of place and non-human agency, and validation of lay knowledges and alternative approaches in both science and policy. Specifically, the lens of legal geography is deployed to illustrate the significance of these contributions, as well as their remarkable

prescience. In particular, the contribution of relational ontologies, the relevance of materiality, and the value of collaborative governance, within as well as outside the apparatus of formal 'law'. The challenge here is for environmental law to recognize and embrace the many voices of place at multiple scales, a legal pluralism hitherto largely ignored. The opportunity is to more fully appreciate place-law, and deploy this recognition to more cogently address the myriad environmental, regulatory and institutional problems of our time, including those that define the Anthropocene.

Robyn Bartel's research concerns the law, place and the environment. Robyn has Science and Law Degrees, a University Medal in Geography and a Master of Higher Education from ANU and a PhD in environmental regulation from the University of Melbourne. Dr Bartel has been working in the field of environmental regulatory theory and legal geography for over ten years. Robyn's research encompasses regulation, regulatory agencies and the regulated, as well as the social, institutional and natural landscape in which all are situated.

Autism As An Environmental Justice Issue

Mr Toby ROGERS (University of Sydney)

In July 2016, forty-one of the leading epidemiologists, doctors, and public health experts in the United States published a consensus statement declaring that autism and a range of other neuro-developmental disorders are caused, at least in part, by seven toxicants and thus may be preventable. It was an extraordinary moment in

the history of public health. Yet, the statement's release and the public reaction were perplexing. It was published on July 4, a national holiday in the U.S., a time when politicians and corporations often engage in "document dumps" to intentionally release unfavourable news without generating much publicity. The New York Times covered it online on their health blog. The Washington Post covered it five months later in a column on pet health. Congress held no hearings. The statement was never debunked, refuted, or even much debated; it was simply not addressed at all. The consensus statement and the reaction to it raise a series of questions about the intersection of justice, capitalism, and the human health impacts of toxicants. Why have elected officials, regulators, and public health agencies been so reluctant to take up this and other opportunities to address the environmental causes of neuro-developmental disorders, including autism? What does their slow response tell us about the current state of a century of progressive reforms in public health and corporate regulation? And how might the autism epidemic, in particular, help us to think about the challenges and directions for environmental justice theories, movements and campaigns, and levers for reform?

Toby Rogers is a Ph.D. candidate in Political Economy, University of Sydney. He received his M.P.P. from the University of California, Berkeley and his B.A. in Political Science from Swarthmore College.

Critical Spiritual Politics: The Australian Religious Response To Climate Change

Ms Olivia KINNEAR (Deakin University)

There is a long history of religious and spiritual involvement in environmental and social justice movements, and over the past two decades it has become increasingly apparent that leveraging this interest is vitally important. For many people dry scientific evidence alone is incapable of catalysing a sufficient response to climate change, and climate scientists such as Gus Speth have openly called on religions to be part of the solution.

It is clear that people's motivations and values are a crucial component of dealing with social and environmental challenges. Spirituality and religion are important to many people around the world, and without engaging them we are missing out on a large part of what makes human society tick. However the relationships between religion, spirituality and progressive political activism are far from simple. The challenge of engaging spirituality raises many important questions - not least being: what roles can religion and spirituality play in the fight for climate justice?

This presentation is based on recently completed PhD research which explores the ways that politically progressive, environmentally concerned people have engaged with spirituality, and the impact different spiritualities have on political beliefs and action.

It includes a case study on the Australian Religious Response to Climate Change (ARRCC), a multi-faith network of people and organizations dedicated to

tackling climate change. The ARRCC demonstrates the resilience inherent in dialog between different community groups in society, and the importance of the emotional and spiritual resources that religion provides in tackling climate change.

Olivia Kinnear is a PhD student at Deakin University in Melbourne, Australia. She is completing a thesis titled: 'Critical Spiritual Politics: Progressive spiritual movements in secular societies'.

End Day 2

DAY 3 | WEDNESDAY 8 NOVEMBER



11.00 – 12.15 | Session One

Just Transition

CHAIR: Rebecca Pearse

The Energy Futures Lab: A Case Study In Environmentally Just Energy System Transition

Mr Stephen WILLIAMS (University of British Columbia)

Canada is facing significant challenges in sustainably and equitably maximizing the value of its energy resources. Discourse around resource development is highly polarized, with a contested urban/rural political divide, multiple concurrent public conflicts on energy infrastructure development, and continuing conflicts over First Nations control of resources, access to benefits of

resource development, and fair representation in development processes. In the last few years, the price of oil has dropped by 65% and as a result, over 60,000 energy sector workers in Alberta have lost their jobs and government revenues from energy royalties have dropped substantially. Responding to these challenges, the Alberta Energy Futures Lab (EFL), a public engagement process, was designed to accelerate the transition to a sustainable energy future. The process is a hybrid stakeholder-citizen engagement including a small group of 40 participants from across the energy system along with broader public engagement initiatives.

The EFL has been designed to address failings in distributive, procedural and recognition-based justice within energy system transition deliberations and to bridge entrenched divides in Alberta. The EFL has attempted to address these failings through a process design that is explicitly non-hierarchical, has a wide-ranging membership, including a range of First Nations representatives, and a portfolio of initiatives that recognizes and addresses deeply entrenched inequities in environmental risks, degradation and potential benefits of energy system transition. This paper will assess the design, membership and initiatives of the EFL through the lens of EJ by spatially and conceptually mapping EFL initiatives, membership and process design.

Stephen Williams has extensive professional experience in evaluation, impact measurement, and data visualization for sustainability and social change projects. He combines his experience with

information design to design and facilitate public events and collaborative professional development trainings, using data to engage the public and stakeholders in sustainability dialogue, and integrating art and theatre into public engagement. Steve holds a BA in Political Science, an MBA in Management of Technology and is currently a PhD candidate at UBC researching the societal impacts of participatory processes such as the Energy Futures Lab in Alberta.

From Victims To Survivors? Struggling To Live Ecoconsciously In An Ecocidal Culture A/Prof Andrew SMITH (Drexel University)

It's hardly news that our culture normalizes ecocide. Who, or what, is to blame for this? We can point to any number of actors and institutions, perhaps most notably including firms associated with fossil fuel extraction and industrial agriculture. But we, the ecoconscious, are accustomed to including ourselves among the culprits. And why shouldn't we? We have so little difficulty identifying how we fail to live sustainably. It's not my intention to deny our culpability - or mine, at least. But I suggest that focusing on culpability leads us to overlook that we're also victims of this culture. We're biospheric agents, all of us. But those of us who seek to act like it aren't just routinely denied the opportunity to do so. We're also systematically subject to punishment for even trying.

After briefly addressing what makes our culture ecocidal, I'll outline five specifiable manifestations of victimhood that I frequently see exhibited by

activists and scholars. I then consider how we can transition from being victims to survivors of our culture, which is absolutely integral to sustaining our landbases and living communities. These two concepts, victimhood and survivorship, are regularly juxtaposed when discussing treatment and recovery for those subject to abuse, violence, and other trauma-inducing phenomena. This is precisely the situation in which we find ourselves. So I suggest that thinking in terms of our victimhood and potential for survivorship provides the basis for a clearer understanding of how we should engage in the ongoing fight for our lives and futures.

Andrew Smith I have authored two books: *The Deliberative Impulse* (Lexington Books, 2011) and *A Critique of the Moral Defense of Vegetarianism* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2016). I am currently working on my third book, on Daniel Quinn's philosophy. Quinn is a novelist, cultural critic, and theorist of ecological and social sustainability. Recent articles have appeared in the *Journal of Human Development and Capabilities*, *Politics, Philosophy & Economics*, the *Journal of Value Inquiry*, *Philosophy & Social Criticism*, and the *International Journal of the Philosophy of Religion*.

Philosophy & Social Criticism, and the International Journal of the Philosophy of Religion. A Green And Just Keynesian Transition

Dr Kyla TIENHAARA (Australian National University)

Green Keynesianism emerged as a popular discourse following the Global Financial Crisis (GFC). The basic premise of Green Keynesianism is that government intervention in the economy through public policies is required to achieve full employment and environmental sustainability. The existing literature on Green Keynesianism largely consists of: broad evaluations of government spending post-GFC; assessments of individual green fiscal stimulus measures (e.g. calculating the greenhouse gas emission reductions achieved by a particular program); and critiques of Green Keynesianism, typically focused on the unsustainability of economic growth. Some authors have responded to the growth critique by arguing that the Green Keynesian project should be seen as transitional. In other words, while public investment may stimulate growth in the short term, it does not have to be a long-term goal. This paper argues that one key element missing from debates about Green Keynesianism is equity. It suggests that proponents of Green Keynesianism should embrace the notion of a Just Transition, which links ecological sustainability with issues of work, and social justice. At the core of the concept is the notion of equity: no individual or community should bear a disproportionate burden of the costs associated with shifting to a more environmentally sustainable economy. Instead, the costs should be

fairly distributed across society. A Green and Just Keynesian Transition recognises the needs of both current and future generations for safe, secure and satisfying jobs and the central role that government must play in the process.

Kyla Tienhaara is a Visiting Fellow in the School of Regulation and Global Governance, Australian National University, and the Research and Investigations Coordinator for Greenpeace Australia Pacific. Dr. Tienhaara's main area of interest is the intersection between environmental governance and the global economic system. Her PhD thesis examined investor-state disputes concerning environmental regulation that were brought to international arbitration under bilateral and regional investment agreements. Her current research on Green Keynesianism is funded by an Australian Research Council Discovery Early Career Researcher Award.

Climate Governance

CHAIR: Lauren Rickards

Considerations Of Distributive Justice In Adaptation Plans

Ms Abbie WHITE (UNSW Sydney)

Adaptation has the potential to address issues of climate justice, with the possibility to disrupt the unequal burdens of those most affected by climate change. However, adaptation can also be a catalyst for further injustices to occur. Looking forward to

the future, adaptation will become more prevalent and will play an increasingly important role in addressing issues of climate justice. Recognising the particular vulnerabilities and circumstances of least developed countries (LDC), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) instigated National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs). NAPAs are an avenue for LDCs to identify and prioritise their adaptation needs, with the prospect of receiving funding for adaptation activities. Adaptation planning and activities, such as those in the NAPA process, have both the potential to encourage or stymie the goals of climate justice. Using the case of NAPAs, this paper will explore the importance of distributive justice in adaptation, and will interrogate how considerations of distributive justice are inscribed in these adaptation plans. In looking back at NAPAs, we can reflect on how they were produced and their discourses of justice, and in looking forward we can ask how the lessons learnt from these documents can help improve the justice concerns of adaptation planning into the future.

Abbie White is currently a PhD candidate in the School of Social Sciences at UNSW Australia. Her thesis examines climate justice and National Adaptation Programmes of Action. She completed her undergraduate studies at UNSW Australia, receiving a Bachelor of Science with first class honours, majoring in human and physical geography. Abbie's research interests are focused at the intersection of environmental issues and social justice.

Climate Justice Approach In Addressing Climate Governance

Ms Carmit LUBANOV (The Association of Environmental Justice in Israel (AEJI))

The Climate Justice perspective on global climate policy points to injustice as major obstacle for progress. Multi-year research initiated by AEJI has focused on the centrality of inequalities in consumption patterns concerning GHG emissions and climate change responsibility, and on the distributional influences of climate economy tools, especially carbon tax in Israel.

Developing of indicators for comparisons of GHG emissions levels across different groups of populations, has designated with aim to define the relevancy of 'justice' and its logic for the design and implementation of an effective and acceptable climate policy, while ensuring equal distribution of the burden without exacerbation of inequalities.

The research is framed by the two main questions:

- 1) Do GHG mitigation plans lead to an increase or a decrease of disparities between socioeconomic deciles in Israel?
- 2) What impact do the measures for GHG mitigation have on poverty and vulnerable population groups in Israel?

The research focused on five sectors: electricity, transportation, fuels, food and waste. The results suggest that when it comes to fields of consumption, individuals belonging to the top income decile emit approximately 8-24 more GHG than those belonging to the bottom income decile, respectively the consumption field. The gap, which

as approximately 2- 4 times bigger than the monetized consumption gap, illustrates the extent to which GHG functions as a multiplier of inequality.

Given these differences, we argue, policy tools could have divergent economic, cultural, social and political implications for different populations. The different scenarios and results will be presented.

Carmit Lubanov. Founder (2009) and Executive Director of the Association of Environmental Justice in Israel (AEJI), a Policy Research and Resources center (NGO). Carmit Lubanov initiated and Edited the Annual reports of Environmental (in)Justice in Israel (2005-9). Associate Researcher at Jerusalem Institute for policy studies, on Socio-Environment Indicators for Sustainable Development (2003-6). Studied for B.Sc. and M.Sc. at the Earth Science Institute at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. She is writing dissertation work on the Social Roots of the Contemporary Environmentalism at Tel Aviv University.

Gender, Rights, Justice

CHAIR: Luke Craven

Environmental Justice And Intersectional Feminist Analysis Of Power And Process In Decision-making For Native Forest Management

Ms Lisa DE KLEYN (RMIT University)

Environmental justice and intersectional feminism take a parallel and complementary stand. These approaches prioritise marginalised, disadvantaged

and vulnerable communities to understand and address inequities in recognition, distribution, procedure and participation. The approaches seek social reform from the bottom-up, and are based on principles of contextualism and pluralism, particularly when expressed through research, movements and campaigns. Recent environmental justice literature has developed the concept of recognition justice, of which intersectional feminism can be seen as a significant example that has rarely been explored in environmental justice literature. Intersectional feminism is a critical theory about power deriving from the politics of recognition. It recognises multiple categories of difference intersect to create unique experiences of power and marginalisation that vary depending on the situation and change over time. This paper applies the Intersectionality-Based Policy Analysis Framework to a Victorian case of environmental conflict and injustice. Native forest conflicts are iconic in Australia and conflict about Toolangi State Forest, Victoria, heightened after the 2009 Black Saturday Fires, which burnt around one third of the forest, and subsequent logging. Coordinated and bold actions centering from the local community positioned this forest as key to decision-making about native forest management and use. Public institutions have attempted to resolve conflict, particularly between conservationists and loggers, however attempts have been fraught and the forest ecosystem and forestry industry remain at threat. A combined environmental justice and intersectional feminist approach provide insight into the conflict, its intractability, and recommendations for justice in

decision-making processes and outcomes through public institutions.

Lisa de Kleyn is a PhD candidate in the Centre for Urban Research at RMIT University (Melbourne, Australia). Her research takes an environmental justice approach to the management and use of Toolangi State Forest in Victoria, Australia. After a career in academic publishing, Lisa has worked in environmental sustainability for companies, non-government organisations and government bodies over many years.

'Local Crusades' Across Decades: Of Gender, Environmental Justice And Law

Mr Brad JESSUP (Melbourne Law School, The University of Melbourne)

In 2002, Kathleen McPhillips's edited collection: *Local Heroes: Australian Crusades* from the Environmental Frontline (Pluto Press) published the stories of environmental campaigners' struggles against industry, government and the law during the 1990s in Australia - at a time of environmental law upheaval. The book emerged from a Women and the Environment conference and presented one of the first narratives of gendered environmental injustice in Australia. This paper acknowledges the importance of that work in the anthology of an Australian environmental justice movement and polity, and a source of empirical data that connects environmental justice with gender and law in Australia. This paper revisits this earlier work in light of the experience of the three principal protagonists in my more recent PhD research, conducted during the 2010s -

a period of environmental law stagnation. My research explores three case studies of local environmental law conflict across Australia: in each case the opposition was organised, if not publicly fronted, by women. This paper reflects on my case study inquiries and reanalyses the primary and secondary using a gendered framework. In doing so it asks - what have we learnt and where are we now in connecting the law, gender and environmental justice.

Brad Jessup is a geographer and an environmental law specialist who offers global, national, comparative and local perspectives in his research. Brad's research and teaching cross disciplines in the tradition of legal geography. He draws on political theories, his knowledge of environmental law processes, and case study examples of law in society. Brad is especially interested in the law of place, the human and environmental experience of harm, and the role of the law, lawyers, society and policy in responding to risk and harm.

African Rural Women Claim Their Land Rights

Dr Sally HENDERSON (ActionAid)
Ms Michelle HIGELIN (ActionAid Australia),
Ms Catherine GATUNDU (ActionAid) and
Mr Peter CLAVER KALULE (ActionAid Uganda)

Women make up a large proportion of farmers and/or agricultural workers in Africa. African women undertake their small-scale farming with minimal, to no, levels of petroleum-based inputs and a low carbon footprint. They ought to be recognised locally and globally as environmental

stewards as well as for their enormous contributions to national and continental food security. Women also undertake the largest share of unpaid work and depend on access to the commons including public land. Yet their ownership of land and decision-making in the management of the commons has remained unacceptably low despite organising and raising their voices.

Rural women and supporting civil society organisations were frustrated with progress and in 2012 decided collectively to take a significant symbolic action to make their issues on land and natural resources widely understood, recognised and addressed. Between 2012 and 2016 they organised on a mass scale across Africa. In 2016 rural women from across the continent symbolically climbed to Africa's highest point (Mt Kilimanjaro) and presented a charter of their demands on land and natural resources to the African Union.

This paper will discuss the ways in which the rural African women organised and mobilised to present their demands, with a particular focus on Uganda. It will also discuss the ways in which Australia can support the efforts of African rural women through challenging financing of large scale land acquisitions or land grabs (including Australian mining companies) and restoring aid to Africa.

Sally Henderson. I have been working in the field of agriculture and livelihood development for the last 25 years, in countries in Asia, Africa and the Pacific. I am committed to supporting small scale women farmers particularly in low income countries to be

recognised as stewards of their land and natural resources and work towards obtaining their rights and justice. I hold an agriculture degree from Melbourne University and a PhD in plant physiology from Australian National University. I am currently working at ActionAid.

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