

Just transition principles and criteria for food systems and beyond

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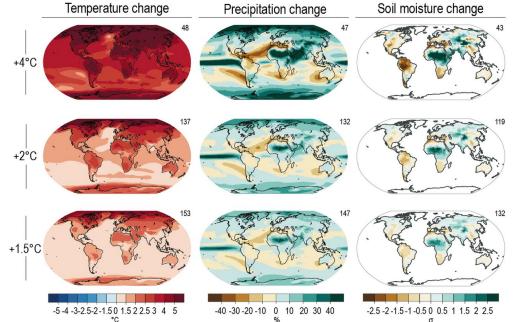


IASC 2023, 19-24 June, Nairobi

Jurapark Aargau, 2017

Climate change

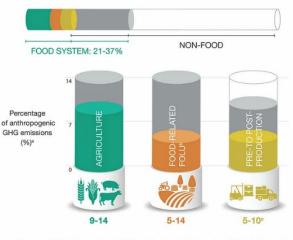
(b) Patterns of change in near-surface air temperature, precipitation and soil moisture



Global greenhouse gas emissions from the food system

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Data source: Climate Change and Land: an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems

*Computed using a total emissions value for the period 2007-2016 of 52 GtCO₂-eq per yea #Forestry and Other Land Use *Rounded to nearest fifth percentile due to assessed uncertainty in estimates

IPCC, 2021: Technical Summary. In: Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Chen, et al.]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, pp. 147–286, doi:10.1017/9781009157896.003

Land use and land use changes



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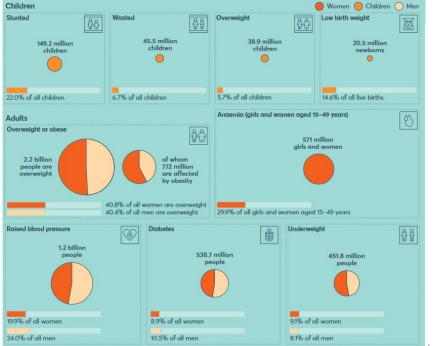


Abb. 2: Anteil der Arten pro Rote-Liste-Kategorie in der Schweiz Arten, die in die Kategorien CR, EN und VU eingestuft wurden, gelten als gefährdet.

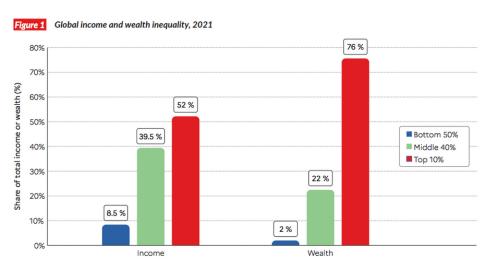
12%

Quelle: BAFU

Food and nutrition security and inequality



Tribaldos: IASC 2023, 19-24 June, Nairobi



Interpretation: The global 50% captures 8% of total income measured at Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). The global bottom 50% owns 2% of wealth (at Purchasing Power Parity). The global top 10% owns 76% of total Household wealth and captures 52% of total income in 2021. Note that top wealth holders are not necessarily top income holders. Incomes are measured after the operation of pension and unemployment systems and before taxes and transfers. Sources and series: wir2022.wid.world/methodology.

Income and wealth inequality in 2021. Image: World Inequality Report

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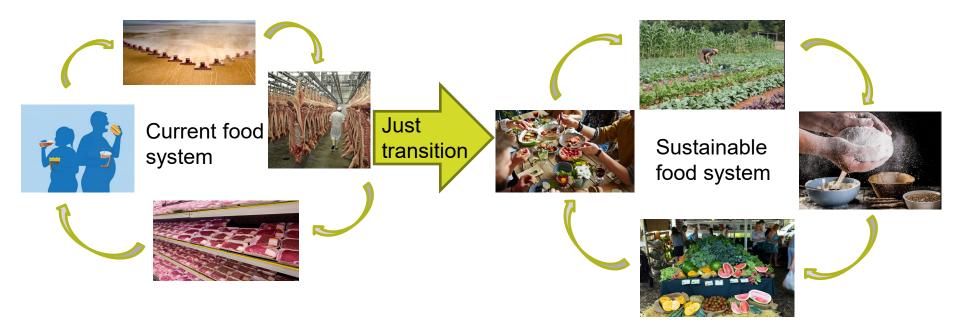
2021 Global Nutrition Report

Just transition in food systems How to conceptualise it?



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Principles and criteria for just transition

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Definition of just transition: Low-carbon transition towards sustainable, healthy and fair food systems

- Criteria that help to guide the direction of transition based on fundamental principles of justice
- How can one tell if a particular mitigation process, pathway, or policy is just, why, and for whom?
- How to make sense of competing claims for justice?

Literature that inspired us

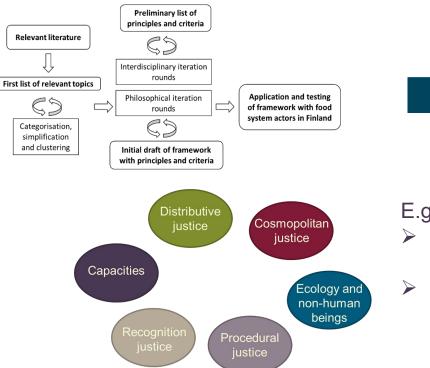


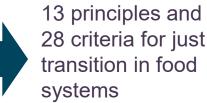
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- > The right to food
- Fair distribution of income, value and innovation in the food chain => resilience, agroecology, food sovereignty and food justice
- Environmental justice and ecological justice
- Social justice theories
- Capabilities approach

Principles and criteria for just transition







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- E.g. criteria cosmopolitan justice:
- Decarbonizing activities do not cause food insecurity and
- Decarbonizing activities respect the participatory control over and access to productive resources elsewhere in the world.

Tribaldos, T., & Kortetmäki, T. (2022). Just transition principles and criteria for food systems and beyond. Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions, 43, 244-256

Commoning food systems – possible relations to the framework



Distributive

justice

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Cosmopolitan

iustice

Procedural iustice Ecology and

non-human beings



Traditional irrigation

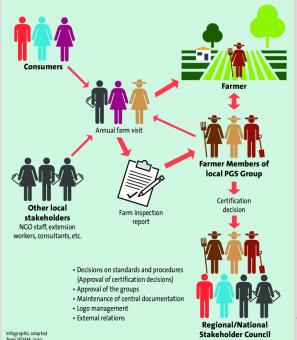
- Gravitation and infrastructure
- Specific structures and institutions
- Specific knowledge and cultural practices
 Capacities
- Community-based, sustainable, adaptable, energy-independent and biodiversity-minded water supply

Commoning food systems – possible relations to the framework



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Participatory guarantee system

- Collective management, control and support for organic agriculture
- Credibility and trust
- Replacing expensive labels

African Centre for Biodiversity, 2019





Thank you!

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https://www.cde.unibe.ch/

https://justfood.fi/en-US

