



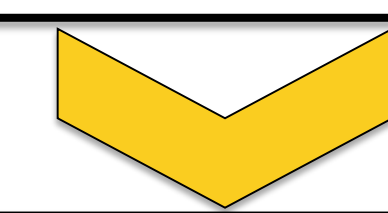
# Risk Justice

The People, Nature, Place and Time

A theoretical framework for fairness considerations in sustainable risk management

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Aim of the framework: To help consider **societal risk management** as a contribution to **sustainability** and judge the **fairness** of a strategy from several perspectives.
- How? Considerations of both **humans** and **non-humans** in different **spatial** areas and different **temporal** frames for both distributive and procedural justice.



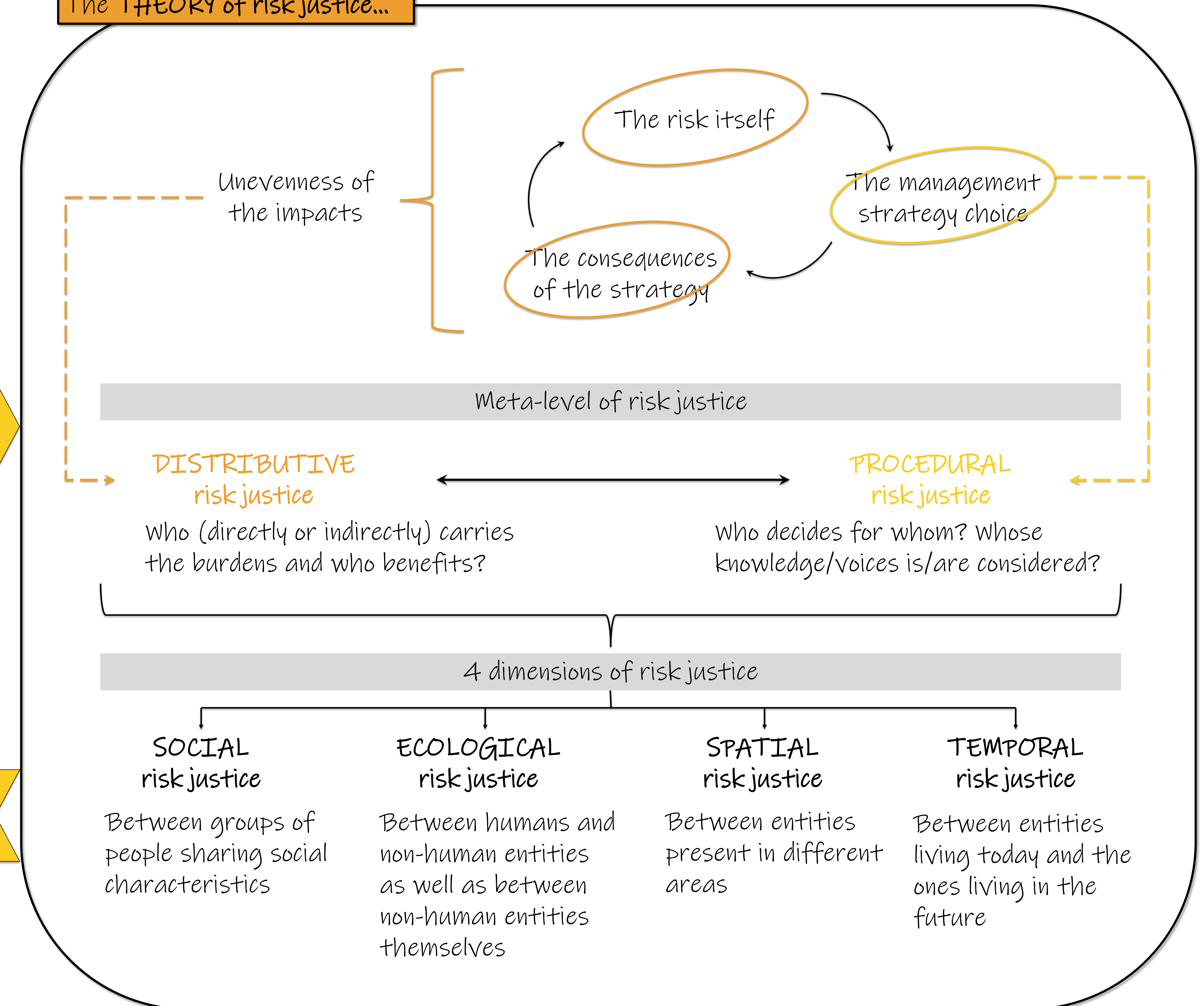
## WHY this framework?

- Uneven distribution of societal risks
- Increasing risk and unevenness with climate change
- Limitations of existing justice framework applied to risk management
- Importance of fairness perception on both individual and collective levels
- Institutional reasons

... can translate into **PRACTICAL TOOLS** such as reflection matrices.  
Example of preventive flooding through retention basins upstream

Dimensions	Distributive justice	Procedural justice
<b>Social</b>	<b>Who pays</b> for the strategy? The people that are protected by the preventive flooding or everyone? Is there an <b>impact on the property values</b> of the landowners of the retention basins? How are they compensated?	Are <b>both</b> the people who benefit from the strategies and those that are negatively affected represented in the decision-making process? <b>How</b> can they influence the choice?
<b>Ecological</b>	Which <b>non-human entities</b> are present in the retention basins? How will the preventive floods <b>affect them</b> ? Should another place be considered in order to <b>protect</b> some <b>specific species</b> ?	Is there someone representing <b>non-human entities' interests</b> in the decision-making process?
<b>Spatial</b>	<b>Who</b> (humans and non-humans) <b>lives</b> where the retention basins are? Since there is a risk transfer from <b>downstream</b> to <b>upstream</b> , are there different economic activities in the two places (e.g. urban vs rural related-activities)?	Is the decision-making process taking place in <b>one of the two impacted areas</b> ? Which one (downstream or upstream)?
<b>Temporal</b>	What are the consequences of the repeated preventive floods in the retention basins in the <b>long-run</b> (on humans and non-humans)? Are there long-term positive impacts on the people protected from flooding (e.g. psychological, economical impacts)? Is the building process to prepare the retention basins <b>polluting</b> (e.g. through emissions)? Is the strategy creating <b>path-dependency</b> for the future ones?	Are the future living entities represented? Do the <b>children</b> have a say in the choice? What is the <b>discount rate</b> applied for considering <b>future generations' interests</b> ?

## The THEORY of risk justice...



## Notes

- A discussion about justice philosophies needs to be held when applying risk justice
- The framework needs to be tested with different societal risks' case studies
- Framework in the process of theory building... All comments and suggestions appreciated!