

## Reilu ruokamurros

Polkua kestävään ja oikeudenmukaiseen ruokajärjestelmään

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# Just food system transition: the question of peatland use for food production

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**JUST  
FOOD**

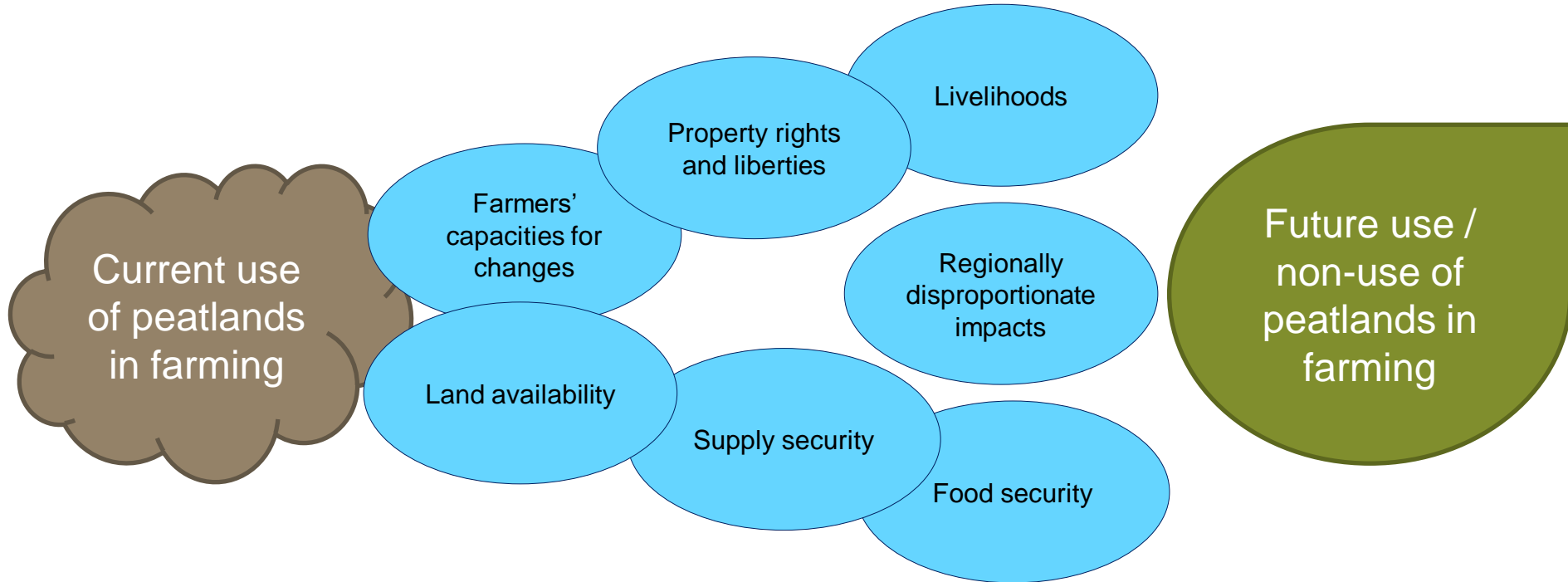
# Just transition asks: how to make low-carbon transitions just?



(E.g., Williams & Doyon 2019; Kaljonen et al. 2021;  
Kortetmäki 2018; 2021)

(Cf. Ciplest & Harrison 2020, Newell et al 2022)

# Demands for change in peatland use raise numerous concerns...



...yet not all of them are concerns of justice

# Key questions

## the core of justice in transitions

- What types of harm matter?
- Who lose / are harmed (how)?
- Where are injustice thresholds?

(Kortetmäki 2022)

## counterfactual framing

What happens without the transition?  
(business-as-usual injustices) What  
are the transition alternatives?



What are the just transition concerns in agricultural peatland use related climate policies?

## The peatland question

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ilmastoyhteinen  
ruokajärjestelmä*

# Principles and criteria for just food system transitions







# Principles & criteria as a lens to the peatland question





## PRINCIPLE

## CRITERIA THAT ARE RELEVANT FOR PEATLAND TRANSITION

Right to vital goods (incl food security)



- Food security is protected. → 
- Supply chain resilience is increased. → 

Labor justice, Just chains, livelihoods

- Farmer resilience is retained or improved. → 
- Viability of farming is retained or improved. → 
- Access to suitable farmland is protected. → 
- Multiple livelihood opportunities in rural areas are retained. → 

Global fairness

Ecology and nonhumans

- Biodiversity is protected or increased. → 
- Soil, water, and air health/quality is retained or improved. → 

# Principles & criteria as a lens to the peatland question

## PRINCIPLE

## CRITERIA CTD.

Procedural  
justice

- Decision-making processes are sufficiently transparent, inclusive, and provide a fair opportunity for different voices to be heard. →



Recognition  
justice

- Traditional/ indigenous/ local knowledge is respected and heard. →
- Climate actions in different food professions and by both genders are equally recognized and esteemed. →



Capacity  
building

- Supported innovations are made available to all, especially least-advantaged groups. →
- Developing individuals' skills for transition activities is supported. →
- Capacity building to collective action for transitions is supported. →





# Conclusions

Agricultural peatland transition creates a well-determined concern of justice: the exposed group is small and easily identifiable, yet harm to them is often great.

The well-determined nature of the concern makes it (*in principle*) easier to create alleviating and compensating measures but requires clarifying:

- (1) The types of harm that matter for justice
- (2) Factors that influence the vulnerability of a farmer
- (3) Compensation criteria and appropriate means
- (4) Responsibility attribution

Measures for capacity building and procedural justice can greatly prevent injustices; **living lab** is a good example of activities that can promote both

Thank you!