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The recent liberalisation of the energy sector has accelerated the energy transition towards a low-carbon economy in Mexico. Thus, under a market-driven mechanisms renewable energy projects have proliferated across the country. This paper investigates from an energy justice perspective the coordination of international, national and local developmental priorities and the inclusion of local needs in the decision making process of renewable energy developments in the Global South. Additionally, it raises concerns regarding what is in principle a much-needed, timely, and legitimate project—Mexico’s transition to renewable energy sources—and queries whether the country’s transition will result in violations of human rights. In doing so, I use data collected from January to April 2018 through semi-structured interviews, non-participatory methods, field observation and informal conversations. I interviewed a wide range of key actors including indigenous communities, local, regional and national authorities, policymakers, developers, academics and both international and national non-profit organisations. Key questions to all stakeholders were based on the three core tenets of justice, a decision-making framework, aiming to analyse the procedural, distributional, recognition of justice and the power relations throughout the energy systems in order to capture the true social nature of energy production. Overall, results have shown that international and national policies should include better engaging participatory mechanisms accurately designed by and for each host communities prior projects are accepted. Furthermore, it provides evidence that large-scale renewable energy projects overlooked local needs and offers little space for marginalised members to participate in the decision-making creating procedural, distributional and recognition injustices. Therefore, if Mexico seeks a just energy transition following the Sustainable Development goals, the regulatory framework should be reoriented towards a more inclusive participation not only in the decision-making processes but also in energy production.