



Territorial Normalization, Wind Energy, And Unequal Spatialization of Its Global Impacts

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ABSTRACT

One of the targets in the seventh Sustainable Development Goal of the UN's 2030 agenda and the Paris agreement is to promote the energy transition from fossil-based fuels to a matrix based on renewable energies. The territorialization of wind farms understood as a movement derived from the territorial dispute between energy companies, landowners, traditional people, communities, and affected families, is an attempt to achieve this goal. With this viewpoint in mind, the main question the current article wants to address is how and why this process, based on renewable energy sources and supported by the 2030 agenda and Paris agreement, might produce and distribute uneven impacts around the globe. To this end, we are starting from the hypothesis that the advances in renewable energy production, based on the current paradigm of sustainable development, are configured as yet another way of normalizing the territory for capital accumulation. In this study, we carried out a systematic review of the literature on the impacts produced by the territorialization of wind farms around the world. We conclude that there is an unequal spatialization due to the effects of the territorialization of wind farms depending on the country's level of development and this rationale is part of the new strategies of colonialism that exist between countries of the global north and the global south.

Keywords: Energy Transition; Wind Energy; Sustainable Development Goals; Social impacts;