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Disaster Justice: A Scoping Review of Scientific Literature

Justicia ante riesgos de desastre: una revisión de alcance de la literatura académica

Juan Alberto Gran-Castro¹

¹Universidad de Guadalajara

Autor de correspondencia: juan.gran@cucea.udg.mx

RESUMEN

PALABRAS CLAVE

Riesgos de desastre
Justicia social
Justicia ambiental
Justicia climática
Revisión de literatura

Propósito: el presente estudio tuvo el objetivo de realizar una revisión sistemática de la literatura sobre disaster justice (o justicia ante riesgos de desastres, JRD). La investigación aborda la pregunta: ¿cómo se ha conceptualizado y estudiado la justicia en el contexto de los riesgos de desastres en la literatura científica reciente?

Diseño metodológico: se adoptó un enfoque cualitativo basado en una *scoping review*, analizando un corpus de 44 estudios científicos. Los datos recolectados fueron analizados a través de categorización temática centrada en características del proyecto de investigación, categorías de justicia, análisis del riesgo de desastres y estrategia metodológica.

Resultados: el análisis evidencia un incremento reciente en la producción académica sobre JRD, con predominio de enfoques de justicia ambiental orientados por la noción de justicia distributiva. Las investigaciones se concentran principalmente en amenazas hidrometeorológicas y complejas, y muestran una diversidad metodológica que permite capturar diferentes dimensiones de la justicia en desastres.

Limitaciones de la investigación: entre las limitaciones se incluyen la representación institucional y geográfica de las publicaciones científicas al tomar como criterio de inclusión solo los documentos de acceso abierto, lo que podría excluir estudios relevantes fuera de dicho criterio.

Hallazgos: el estudio confirma que la integración de la justicia en el análisis de los riesgos de desastres constituye una agenda de investigación valiosa, capaz de generar aportaciones críticas y analíticas. Sus implicaciones incluyen la promoción de estrategias para la reducción de riesgos y vulnerabilidades, especialmente en contextos de desigualdad e injusticia, y sugieren futuras líneas de investigación.

ABSTRACT

KEYWORDS

Disaster risks
Social justice
Environmental justice
Climate justice
Literature review

Purpose: This study presents a systematic review of the literature on disaster justice (DJ), addressing the following question: How has justice been conceptualized and studied in the context of disaster risk in recent scientific literature?

Methodological design: A qualitative approach was adopted using a scoping review, analyzing a corpus of 44 scientific studies. Data were analyzed through thematic categorization focused on research project characteristics, justice categories, disaster risk analysis, and methodological strategies. This approach provides a comprehensive understanding of how disaster research addresses justice.

Results: The analysis shows a recent increase in academic output on disaster justice, with a predominance of environmental justice approaches guided by the concept of distributive justice. Studies primarily focus on hydrometeorological and complex hazards and demonstrate methodological diversity, capturing multiple dimensions of justice in disaster contexts.

Research limitations: Limitations include the institutional and geographic representation of the reviewed publications, as the inclusion criteria considered only open-access documents, potentially excluding relevant studies outside this scope.

Findings: The study confirms that integrating justice into disaster risk analysis constitutes a valuable research agenda capable of generating critical and analytical contributions. Its implications include promoting strategies for reducing risks and vulnerabilities, particularly in contexts of inequality and injustice, and suggests directions for future research to expand and deepen the study of disaster justice.

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INTRODUCTION

The concept of disaster justice (DJ) has emerged as a framework through which scholars interrogate the scope of justice in relation to disaster risk studies ([Bankoff, 2018](#); [Douglass & Miller, 2018](#); [Lukasiewicz, 2020](#); [Parthasarathy, 2018](#); [Verchick, 2012, 2018](#); [Yi et al., 2025](#)). Studies based on this approach highlight that the heaviest disaster burdens are borne by groups with restricted social influence, specifically those who are more susceptible, more vulnerable, and less equipped to handle and rebound from adverse events because of underlying social and economic circumstances. Theoretical contributions to DJ are grounded in the premise that disasters are inherently tied to injustices rooted in institutional decisions made both historically and in the present ([Lukasiewicz, 2020](#)). From this perspective, the focus shifts away from viewing disasters as isolated occurrences and toward examining the social processes that produce them.

Disaster risk management typically distinguishes four phases: prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery (PPRR) ([United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction \[UNISDR\], 2015](#)). Drawing on this cycle, the DJ perspective calls for an integrated analysis across each stage. Prevention involves scrutinizing how institutional choices generate unequal exposure to risk. Preparedness highlights capacities to anticipate the effects of hazards, as in the case of early warning systems. Response requires attention to emergency resource allocation and humanitarian aid. Recovery, finally, represents a critical juncture for determining whether reconstruction processes perpetuate or transform structural patterns of social exclusion.

Within this logic, DJ emphasizes the interplay between physical and social forces, rejecting the notion of “natural disasters. Critical disaster studies dating back to the late 1960s drew attention to the link between risk and social vulnerability ([García-Acosta, 2020](#)). These foundational studies demonstrated that disaster risk is closely tied to pre-existing vulnerability conditions that shape the susceptibility of populations to harm, beyond the magnitude of a hazard or the degree of physical exposure ([Maskrey et al., 2023](#); [Oliver-Smith et al., 2017](#); [Wisner et al., 2004](#)).

Building on this scholarship, studies of social vulnerability have shown that disaster impacts are unevenly distributed and reflect social, economic, political, and cultural factors that sustain everyday forms of injustice ([Sandoval-Díaz, 2020](#)). The DJ framework further recognizes that disasters may not only generate new forms of injustice but also intensify existing inequalities ([Lukasiewicz, 2020](#)).

Residents of informal settlements, for example, often encounter significant barriers in accessing recovery resources, government assistance, or reconstruction programs following a disaster. Such barriers stem from their precarious legal status, lack of political representation, or institutional neglect of their needs ([Gran-Castro, 2023](#)). These constraints do not merely mirror pre-existing inequalities but may deepen in the aftermath, as resettlement decisions, aid distribution, or urban planning initiatives risk reproducing or exacerbating conditions of structural marginalization.

Accordingly, DJ places particular emphasis on the political dimensions of decision-making in disaster risk management, highlighting issues of governmental responsibility and citizen participation ([Verchick, 2012, 2018](#)). This principle is consistent with the Sendai Framework, which affirms the primary responsibility of institutions to reduce risks and address social vulnerability despite disasters ([Bankoff, 2018](#)). Injustice arises when governmental bodies fail to fulfill their mandates in risk management ([Williamson, 2018](#)). Failures in addressing these issues may stem from public authorities either prioritizing their own economic or political interests over the needs of society, thereby marginalizing affected communities, or from the limited capacity of governments to act, resulting from a lack of resources, inadequate planning, poor inter-institutional coordination, and insufficient mechanisms for participation and transparency ([Gran-Castro, 2025](#)).

The DJ framework conceptualizes these processes of injustice through four interrelated dimensions ([Lukasiewicz, 2020](#)):

- Distributive justice, concerning the equitable allocation of disaster-associated benefits and burdens, including access to resources, safe infrastructure, and reconstruction processes;
- Procedural justice, ensuring meaningful, inclusive, and non-discriminatory participation in risk management and disaster response decision-making;
- Recognition justice, demanding the acknowledgment and valuation of the knowledge, identities, experiences, and conditions of historically marginalized groups whose voices are often excluded from policy and institutional responses;
- Restorative justice, focusing on both the redress of harms and the restoration of needs disrupted by disaster events.

These four dimensions draw from and build on social, environmental, and climate justice traditions. Their shared concern lies in identifying, questioning, and transforming the power structures and institutional processes that generate and perpetuate inequalities. Across these perspectives, a common commitment exists to amplifying the voices of historically marginalized groups, ensuring their effective participation in decision-making, and securing a fair distribution of risks, harms, and benefits (Schlosberg & Collins, 2014). In this respect, DJ extends these intellectual legacies in response to the increasingly urgent challenges posed by disaster recurrence.

Against this backdrop, this study conducts a systematic literature review using a scoping review approach, focusing on scholarly publications that address disaster risk through a justice lens. Specifically, it conducts a comprehensive analysis of peer-reviewed literature to identify theoretical, conceptual, and methodological applications in disaster risk studies informed by DJ, as well as those grounded in social, environmental, and climate justice antecedent frameworks.

This article is structured into five sections: the first provides an introduction; the second outlines the methodology employed; the third presents the analysis results, covering the characteristics of the research project, justice categories, types of disaster risk, and methodological strategies, and the fourth and final section discusses the findings and concludes by underscoring the

importance and urgency of advancing research at the intersection of disaster risk and justice.

METHODOLOGICAL DESIGN

This study is motivated by the fact that research on disaster justice, and, more broadly, on the use of justice frameworks to analyze disaster risk, remains at an early stage. Therefore, an exploratory literature analysis was conducted through a *scoping review*. This approach was considered appropriate given the study's purpose: to broadly map the concept within a research field, identify knowledge gaps, and describe the existing scholarly production's defining characteristics (Munn et al., 2018). Unlike systematic reviews, a *scoping review* does not restrict itself to assessing study quality; rather, it enables an examination of the scope of emerging concepts and their theoretical and methodological applications. Recent examples of this methodology can be found in the works of Blue et al. (2021), Turesson et al. (2024), and Li et al. (2023).

The central research question is: What is the current state of academic knowledge on disaster risk studies from a justice perspective? From this guiding question, five specific research questions were formulated, which in turn defined the analytical categories for the literature review.

The literature search was conducted in November 2024 across four databases: Scopus, Web of Science, PubMed, and ScienceDirect. The corresponding search queries are provided in the Appendix of this article. The search period covered the years 2009 to 2024, as the first article identified during the review was published in 2009, and 2024 represented the year immediately preceding the drafting of this manuscript (2025).

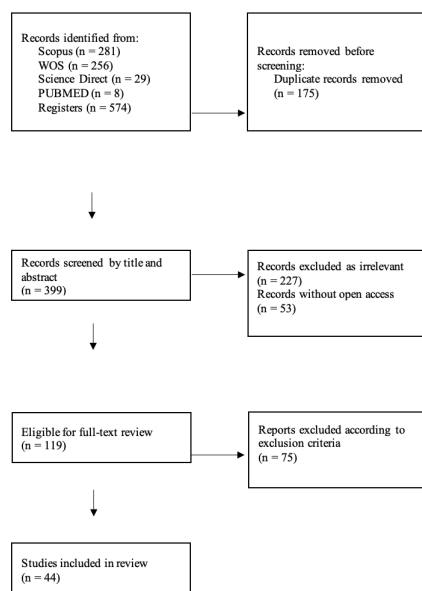
The inclusion criteria were as follows: i) peer-reviewed research articles published in scientific journals; ii) studies containing empirical data; iii) use of a specific methodology for data collection and analysis; iv) focus on disaster risk situations; and v) explicit incorporation of the concept of justice as an analytical variable. Articles without open access were excluded from the analysis.

The process of study selection followed the phases of literature screening, which are presented in the flow diagram below.

Table 1. Research questions and analytical categories for the literature review

Research questions	Categories	Sub-categories
How has academic production on disaster risk from a justice perspective evolved in terms of volume and focus, considering the year of publication and type of leading institution (universities, research centers, NGOs, or government agencies)?	Research project characteristics	Year of publication Name of institution Geographic location of institutions
How are the different dimensions of justice, distributive, procedural, recognition, and restorative addressed in disaster risk studies, and which of these categories are predominant or scarcely explored in the scientific literature?	Justice categories	Recognition justice Distributive justice Procedural justice Restorative justice
What hazards are most analyzed in disaster risk studies informed by a justice perspective, and how are these risks characterized in terms of spatial and temporal scale?	Disaster risk analysis	Types of hazards Measured impact (number of people affected, economic cost, environmental damage) Study subjects Spatial scale Temporal scale
How do methodological strategies vary in disaster risk studies from a justice perspective regarding qualitative, quantitative, or mixed approaches and the tools employed?	Methodological strategy	Main method (qualitative, quantitative, mixed) Indicators and categories of study Data collection tools

Source: Author's elaboration.

Figure 1. Literature screening process for the scoping review

Source: Author's elaboration based on [Moher et al. \(2009\)](#).

A total of 44 articles were included after applying the inclusion criteria. These articles were systematized and examined according to the research questions and analytical categories previously delineated (see Table 1). The complete list of documents analyzed and the database constructed for this purpose are available in the [supplementary material of this article](#).

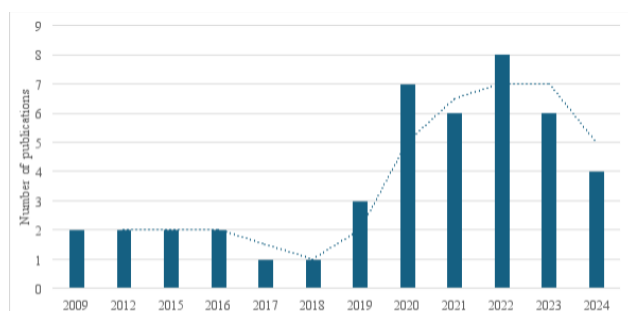
ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

This section presents the main findings of the literature review on disaster risk from a justice perspective. The results are organized into four subsections, each addressing one of the guiding research questions: First, the evolution of academic production is examined in terms of volume and focus. Second, the dimensions of justice considered in the reviewed studies are analyzed. Third, the most frequently addressed hazards in this field of research are identified. Finally, variations in methodological strategies employed in studies that incorporate justice perspectives into disaster risk research are described.

How has academic production on disaster risk from a justice perspective changed in terms of volume and focus?

The temporal distribution of the 44 publications analyzed reveals a progressive growth in academic interest in studying disaster risk from a justice perspective (see Figure 2). Between 2009 and 2016, production was scarce, with only one or two publications per year. However, beginning in 2019, a sustained increase in annual output is evident, reaching its peak in 2022 with eight studies (18.18 %). Scholarly interest is particularly pronounced in the 2020-2022 triennium, with 21 publications (47.72 %), nearly half of the entire corpus. Although 2023 and 2024 show a slight decline (six and four studies; 13.63 % and 9.09 %, respectively), the overall trend indicates growing attention to this research area.

Figure 2. Distribution of publications by year



Source: Author's elaboration.

Institutional analysis reveals considerable dispersion among the 37 universities and research institutions contributing to this body of work. No single institution accounts for a substantial share of publications, with most universities contributing only one study (34 institutions; 2.27 % each). Nevertheless, certain universities stand out for their recurrence: the University of California (4 publications; 9.09 %) and Arizona State University (3; 6.82 %) emerge as key contributors to disaster risk and justice research. They are followed by the University of Copenhagen and the University of Texas, each with two studies (4.55 %).

Of the 44 publications, 28 (63.64 %) originate from U.S. institutions, underscoring the country's hegemonic centrality in the academic production of disaster risk and justice (DRJ). While the United States dominates the field, emerging contributions from 12 other countries collectively represent 36.36 % of the total. Denmark, Canada, and London stand out with two publications each (4.55 %), while Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Italy, South Korea, Taiwan, Australia, England, Colombia, and Chile each contribute one publication (2.27 %).

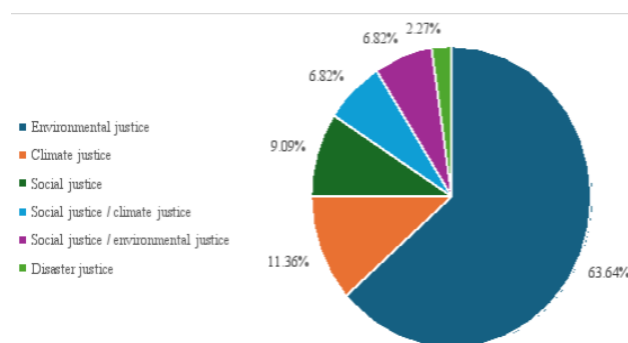
In this section, the results reveal a sustained growth in academic production on disaster risk from a justice-oriented perspective. However, this quantitative increase has not accompanied institutional consolidation in the field, as evidenced by the high dispersion of institutional affiliations and the absence of clearly articulated research centers or academic networks. In addition, the predominance of institutions based in the United States highlights a pronounced geographic concentration of scientific production in this area. This finding not only indicates an imbalance in terms of publication output but also raises critical questions regarding the epistemic

frameworks through which disaster studies conceptualize justice.

How are the different dimensions of justice addressed in disaster risk studies?

Most disaster risk studies fall within the framework of environmental justice, accounting for 28 publications (63.64 %). Climate justice (5 studies; 11.36 %) and social justice (4 studies; 9.09 %) come next, although far less represented. Hybrid approaches combine social and climate justice (6.82 %) or social and environmental justice (6.82 %), reflecting attempts to integrate multiple dimensions to capture the complexity of disaster risk processes. However, explicit references to "disaster justice" remain rare, with only one study (2.27 %) using this designation.

Figure 3. Justice approaches used in the publications (n = 44)



Source: Author's elaboration.

Distributive justice predominates with respect to specific justice dimensions, appearing in 25 studies (56.82 %). Restorative justice was followed by procedural justice in 10 studies (22.73 %), procedural justice in 8 studies (18.18 %), and recognition justice in 7 studies (15.91 %).

Regarding the integration of these four dimensions -recognition, distributive, procedural, and restorative- 12 publications (27.27 %) did not explicitly include any of them. By contrast, 20 studies (45.45 %) focused on a single dimension, 7 studies (15.91 %) addressed two, 4 studies (9.09 %) examined three, and only one study (2.27 %) incorporated all four simultaneously.

These findings reveal a conceptual fragmentation within the field in which the issues examined align with the DJ perspective, yet without DJ being consolidated as a clearly defined and shared analytical category. The analysis shows a clear predominance of distributive justice in the reviewed studies, primarily focused on the unequal distribution of vulnerability impacts, resources, and conditions. However, this dimension is frequently addressed in isolation, detached from other fundamental perspectives, such as procedural, recognition, and restorative justice.

What are the most analyzed hazards in disaster risk studies informed by a justice perspective?

Table 2 presents the hazards examined in justice-oriented disaster risk studies. Thematic distribution leans toward hydrometeorological and complex hazards. Floods emerged as the most frequently studied phenomenon, with 13 studies (29.55 %); chemical spills ranked second (8 studies; 18.18 %), underscoring the relevance of technological risks and complex disasters, and tropical cyclones and multi-hazard scenarios linked to climate change also feature prominently, with 7 studies each (15.91 %).

Table 2. Types of hazards in the analyzed publications

Type of hazard	Subtype of hazard	Frequency	Percentage
Hydrological	Flood	13	29.55%
Complex and technological	Chemical spill	8	18.18%
Climatological	Multiple risks (climate change)	7	15.91%
Meteorological	Tropical cyclone	7	15.91%
Biological	Epidemic	3	6.82%
Climatological	Wildfire	2	4.55%
Complex and technological	Radiation	1	2.27%
Geophysical	Volcanic eruption	1	2.27%
Geological	Earthquake	1	2.27%
Meteorological	Tornado	1	2.27%
Total		44	100.00%

Source: Author's elaboration.

Analyses of hazard-related impacts reveal a preference for specific damage categories. The most frequent is “affected population”, which was reported in 36 studies (53.73 %). Environmental damage is addressed in 24 studies (35.82 %), while economic costs are the least examined, appearing in only 7 studies (10.45 %).

In terms of study populations, “general population” is the most common category, present in 26 of 44 studies (59.09 %). Nonetheless, race and ethnicity feature significantly, with race explicitly considered in 9 studies (20.45 %) and along with other categories in 2 additional cases (4.55 %). This trend reflects a growing sensitivity to the impacts of racialized disaster risk. Conversely, categories such as gender, migration, youth, social class, and disability remain underrepresented, with each appearing in only 1 or 2 studies (2.27 % to 4.55 %).

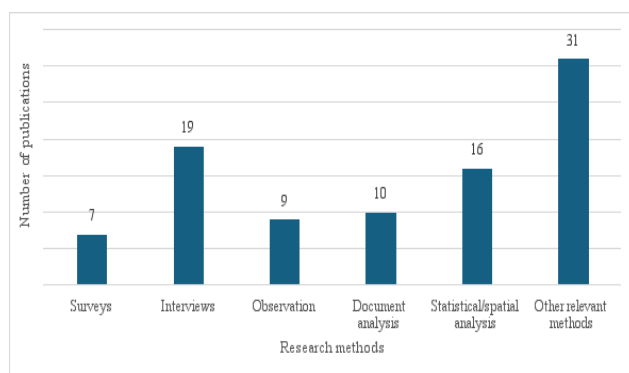
Spatially, analyses were primarily concentrated at the regional (18 studies; 40.91 %) and local levels (15 studies; 34.09 %), highlighting the preference for territory-specific approaches. National-level analyses appear in 6 studies (13.64 %), whereas subnational or state-level studies represent 11.36 %. Temporally, studies are relatively balanced between diachronic (24; 54.55 %) and synchronic (20; 45.45 %) perspectives.

From a sociodemographic perspective, the results show a strong tendency to focus on the general population, while categories such as gender, social class, migration, youth, disability, or ethnicity receive only marginal attention. This limited incorporation of intersectional approaches constrains the explanatory capacity of the studies, as it fails to adequately capture how multiple axes of inequality interact to produce differentiated exposures to risk and unequal institutional responses.

What variations exist in the methodological strategies employed in disaster risk studies from the perspective of justice?

The analyzed studies reveal a slight predominance of quantitative approaches, used in 21 of the 44 cases (47.73%), followed by qualitative methods (18 studies; 40.91 %) and, less frequently, mixed methods (5 studies; 11.36 %). Across all studies, 118 indicators were identified, including sociodemographic (31.36 %) and environmental variables (28.81 %), followed by economic (15.25 %), health (11.86 %), and other indicators (11.86 %).

Figure 4. Research methods used in the publications
(n = 44)



Source: Author's elaboration.

Disaggregated analysis of methodological tools highlights significant heterogeneity, reflecting the field's interdisciplinarity and methodological openness. Qualitative interviews were the most common tool used in 19 studies (43.18%), underscoring the value placed on capturing local voices and situated injustice experiences. Statistical and spatial analyses were performed in 16 studies (36.36%), emphasizing the use of geographic information systems, modeling, and secondary data analysis to map vulnerabilities and distributive patterns.

Document analysis, which focused on policies, management plans, or institutional reports, was used in 10 studies (22.73%), whereas participant or direct observation was used in 9 studies (20.45%). Although relevant, structured surveys were employed in only 7 studies (15.91%), indicating a limited reliance on traditional primary quantitative data collection methods. Notably, 31 studies (70.45%) employed diverse or unconventional methods, grouped as "other", such as simulations, participatory workshops, collaborative methodologies, or comparative theoretical frameworks, indicating a trend toward creative and transdisciplinary methodological innovation.

Taken together, these results indicate that the field of disaster risk and justice is currently undergoing a phase of thematic and methodological diversification while still facing significant structural and analytical challenges. The following section presents the study's conclusions, arguing that the identification of recurring patterns, conceptual gaps, and geographic biases underscores -based on the results themselves- the need to move toward more

comprehensive, intersectional, and context-sensitive approaches.

CONCLUSIONS

The objective of this study was to conduct a systematic literature review, following a scoping review approach, of scientific publications addressing disaster risk from a justice perspective. The findings reveal that the field of disaster risk and justice has experienced significant growth between 2009 and 2024, with a marked increase beginning in 2019 and peaking in 2022, the year with the highest number of publications within the corpus analyzed. While this trend suggests a progressive rise in scholarly interest, it should not be interpreted solely as a direct response to the impacts of climate change. Rather, this expansion appears to reflect the convergence of multiple processes, including the intensification of climate-related hazards, the increasing visibility of social inequalities exposed by disasters, and the growing incorporation of justice-oriented frameworks within disaster risk, environmental governance, and climate studies. In this sense, the rise in publications may also be linked to broader academic and political debates on vulnerability, inequality, and institutional responsibility, as well as to the influence of international agendas such as the Sendai Framework and the climate justice discourse, which have collectively contributed to positioning justice as a central analytical lens in disaster risk research (Wagle & Philip, 2022; Ashrafuzzaman et al., 2022).

However, this thematic expansion has not yet been accompanied by institutional consolidation. Affiliation analysis revealed considerable dispersion, with 37 distinct institutions and a predominance of single contributions per university (34 institutions with only one publication each). This pattern suggests that while there is growing interest in the intersection of justice and disasters, the field still lacks leading research centers or cohesive academic networks, at least based on the texts analyzed. This points to a critical opportunity for collective initiatives, such as seminars, conferences, and research networks, that could foster institutional linkages and integration.

Despite the institutional dispersion, the geographic concentration is clear: 63.64 % of the publications ori-

ginate from U.S.-based institutions, reaffirming the country's centrality in scientific production on the topic. While seminal environmental justice literature traces back to social movements against environmental racism in the United States, this Global North hegemony may shape dominant epistemic frameworks, preferring certain theoretical and methodological approaches while sidelining realities from the Global South. Notably, this review highlights studies such as those by [Pyles \(2017\)](#) and [Parsons & Fisher \(2022\)](#), which offer alternative interpretations of disaster risk construction grounded in the historical and cultural experiences of Indigenous communities.

Environmental justice dominates the field in terms of conceptual frameworks, being present in 63.64 % of the studies. This orientation underscores a strong concern with inequalities in exposure to and distribution of socio-environmental risks. By contrast, climate and social justice perspectives are far less represented, reflecting a still partial integration of other structural dimensions of inequality. Moreover, explicit use of the term "disaster justice" is rare, appearing only in one study, which reveals that the concept has yet to consolidate as an autonomous analytical category, although the issues addressed align with this field. Drawing on theoretical contributions to disaster justice (e.g., [Lukasiewicz, 2020](#); [Verchick, 2012, 2018](#)) and extending them into empirical research would be an area of opportunity to strengthen the concept's consolidation.

The emphasis on distributive justice is also evident, appearing in 56.82 % of the studies. This dimension highlights inequalities in the distribution of impacts, resources, and vulnerabilities. Nevertheless, the limited integration of distributive justice with other conceptual dimensions, such as procedural and recognition justice, stands out. Particularly relevant are the works of [Emrich et al. \(2019\)](#), [Nagy et al. \(2019\)](#), and [Wagle & Philip \(2022\)](#), who adopt a more holistic approach by incorporating distributive, procedural, and recognition dimensions. Although each study's scope depends on its specific objectives and does not necessarily require engagement with all dimensions, considering approaches that include these aspects -especially restorative justice, which is particularly necessary for advancing the field of disaster justice, remains important.

From a sociodemographic perspective, there is a strong tendency to focus on the general population (59.09%), while categories such as race, gender, class, migration, youth, disability, and ethnicity are markedly underrepresented (2.27 % – 4.55% each). This represents a significant gap, as the absence of an intersectional lens limits explanatory capacity by failing to capture how multiple axes of vulnerability shape differential exposure to risk and institutional responses. While some publications in this review help address this gap (e.g., [Kim & Marcouiller, 2020](#); [Maantay & Maroko, 2009](#); [Sandoval et al., 2015](#)), promoting and strengthening intersectional approaches in disaster justice research is crucial.

In sum, the field of disaster risk and justice is in a phase of growth and thematic diversification but still faces key challenges that must be addressed to achieve a robust and meaningful research agenda consolidation. The results of this review highlight the need to pursue studies that: i) adopt multidimensional perspectives of justice, including restorative justice, to better understand disasters; ii) integrate robust intersectional frameworks capable of explaining how structural inequalities shape differential vulnerability and exposure; and iii) decentralize scientific production by fostering collaborative schemes that more fully incorporate Global South experiences and knowledge.

This study argues that the field of disaster risk and justice responds to an urgent need, considering the implications of disaster risk, exposure, and vulnerability arising from large-scale environmental changes such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and urban expansion across diverse regions of the world. Thus, research on the relationship between disaster risk and justice is entering a crucial stage of conceptual and methodological diversification. In conclusion, this represents a valuable research agenda with the potential to generate analytical and critical contributions that can inform relevant strategies for reducing and mitigating risks and vulnerabilities that manifest as conditions of injustice.

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AUTHOR INFORMATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CREDIT TAXONOMY

¹Juan Alberto Gran-Castro, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0871-2443>

Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal analysis, Funding acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Validation, Visualization, Writing - original draft, Writing - review & editing

DECLARATION OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares that there is no financial, professional, or personal conflict of interest that could have influenced the results or the interpretation of the data presented in this article.

EDITORIAL NOTES ON COMPLIANCE AND ALIGNMENT

This article complies with the ethical principles of publication established by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), to which the journal adheres. Likewise, this study contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 4, 8, 9, 10, and 17 by promoting quality education, decent work, innovation, the reduction of inequalities, and partnerships for sustainable development.

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APPENDIX

Annex 1. Search strings (November 12, 2024)

Databases	Query
Scopus	(TITLE-ABS-KEY("disaster justice")) OR (TITLE-ABS-KEY("environmental justice") AND TITLE-ABS-KEY(disaster risk*)) OR (TITLE-ABS-KEY("climate justice") AND TITLE-ABS-KEY(disaster risk*)) OR (TITLE-ABS-KEY("social justice") AND TITLE-ABS-KEY(disaster risk*))
WOS	(TS=("disaster justice"))OR (TS=("environmental justice") AND TS=(disaster risk)OR (TS=("climate justice") AND TS=(disaster risk*))OR (TS=("social justice") AND TS=(disaster risk*))
Science Direct	(TS=("disaster justice"))OR (TS=("environmental justice") AND TS=(disaster risk)OR (TS=("climate justice") AND TS=(disaster risk*))OR (TS=("social justice") AND TS=(disaster risk))
PUBMED	("environmental justice"[Title/Abstract] AND disaster risk*[Title/Abstract]) OR ("climate justice"[Title/Abstract] AND disaster risk*[Title/Abstract]) OR ("social justice"[Title/Abstract] AND disaster risk*[Title/Abstract])