

# A FOLLOW-UP MODEL FOR SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TOWARDS REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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# WHY DO SOCIAL IMPACT FOLLOW-UP MODELING?

- Lack of methodology for immediate and long-term social impact assessment related to community development
- Lack of integrated follow-up that examines both the project life cycle and local/regional sustainable development
- Opportunity to conduct a five-year multidisciplinary research program for real-time follow-up and social impact assessment of Alcan's new smelter

# Plan

- **Key composants of the model**
- **Social impact assessment and follow-up model**
- **Lessons for EIA methodology**
- **Could SIA and FOLLOW-UP represent social value-added ?**

# Key components of the model

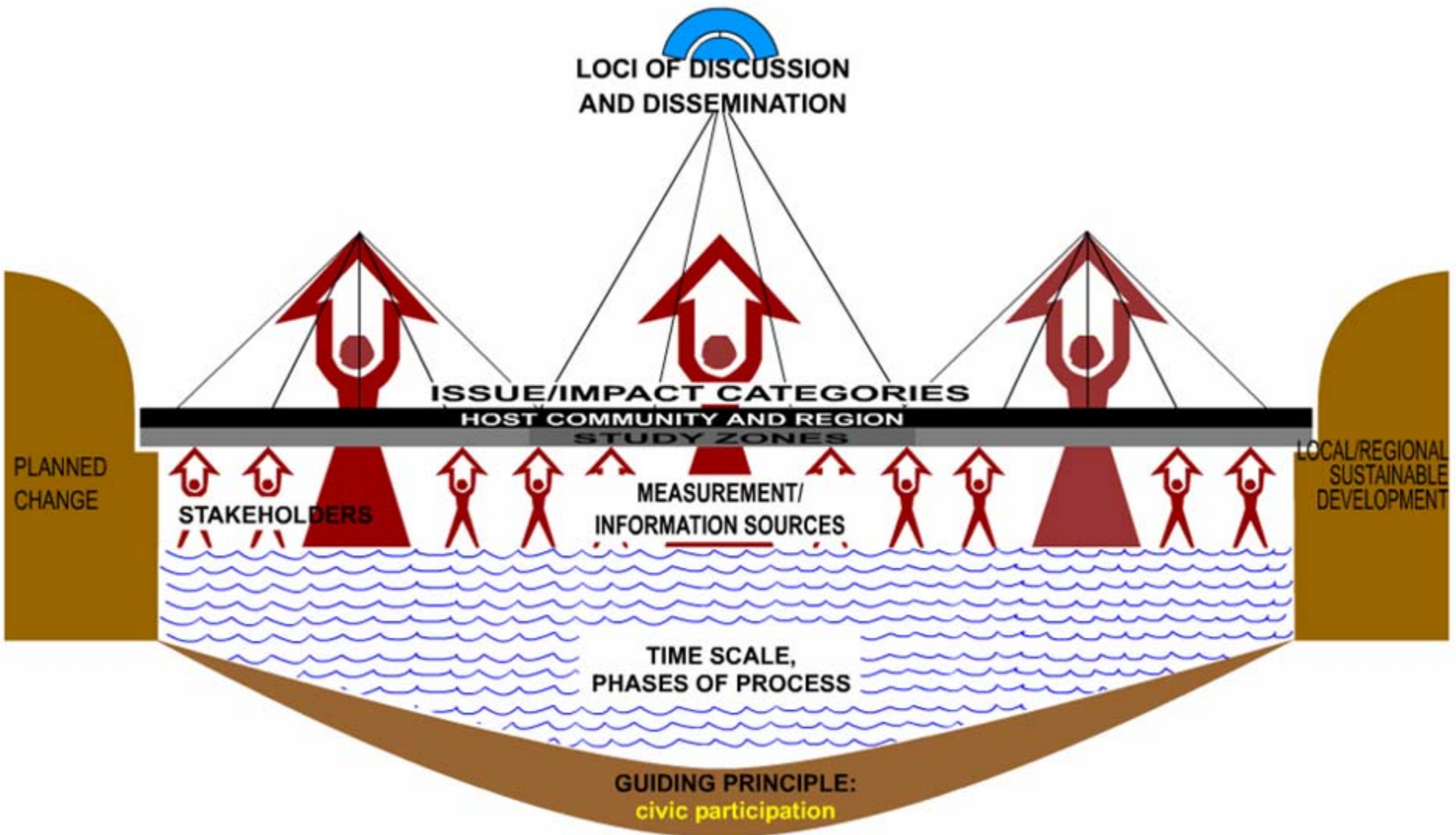
- **From PLANNED CHANGE → TO LOCAL/REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**
- **Planned change** : A change involving a formal proposal by a private and/or public developer the scope of which has social, economic, and environmental implications (industrial facility, highway, governmental program, etc)
- **Local/regional sustainable development**: Human-scale development in which local populations are an integral part of decision-making and solution-finding thanks to social involvement and mobilization

# Key components of the model...

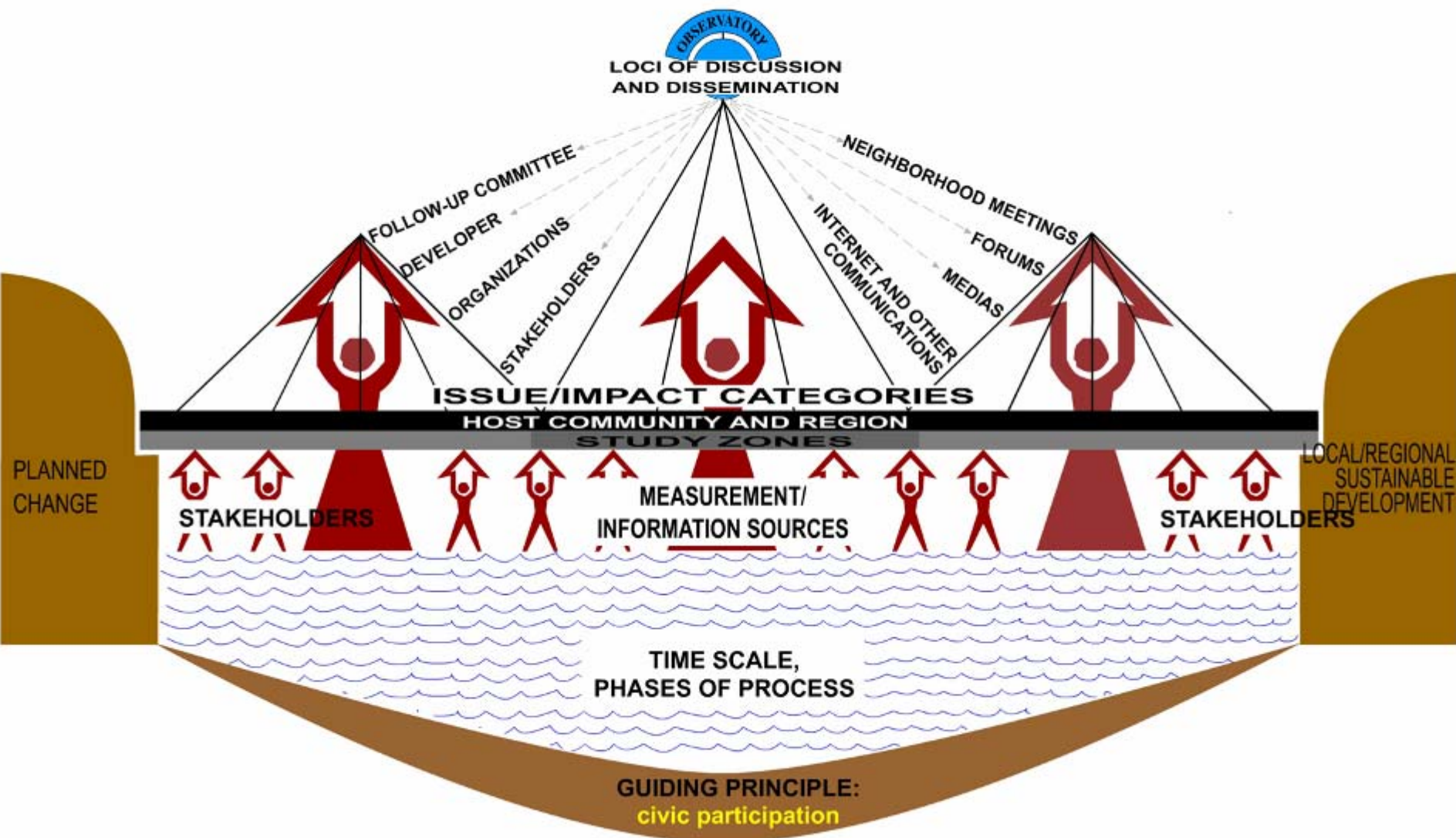
- **Loci of discussion and dissemination**
- **Issue/impact categories**
- **Host community**
- **Study zones**
- **Stakeholders**
- **Measurement/information sources**
- **Time scale, phases of process**
- **Guiding principle : civic participation**



# SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND FOLLOW-UP MODEL

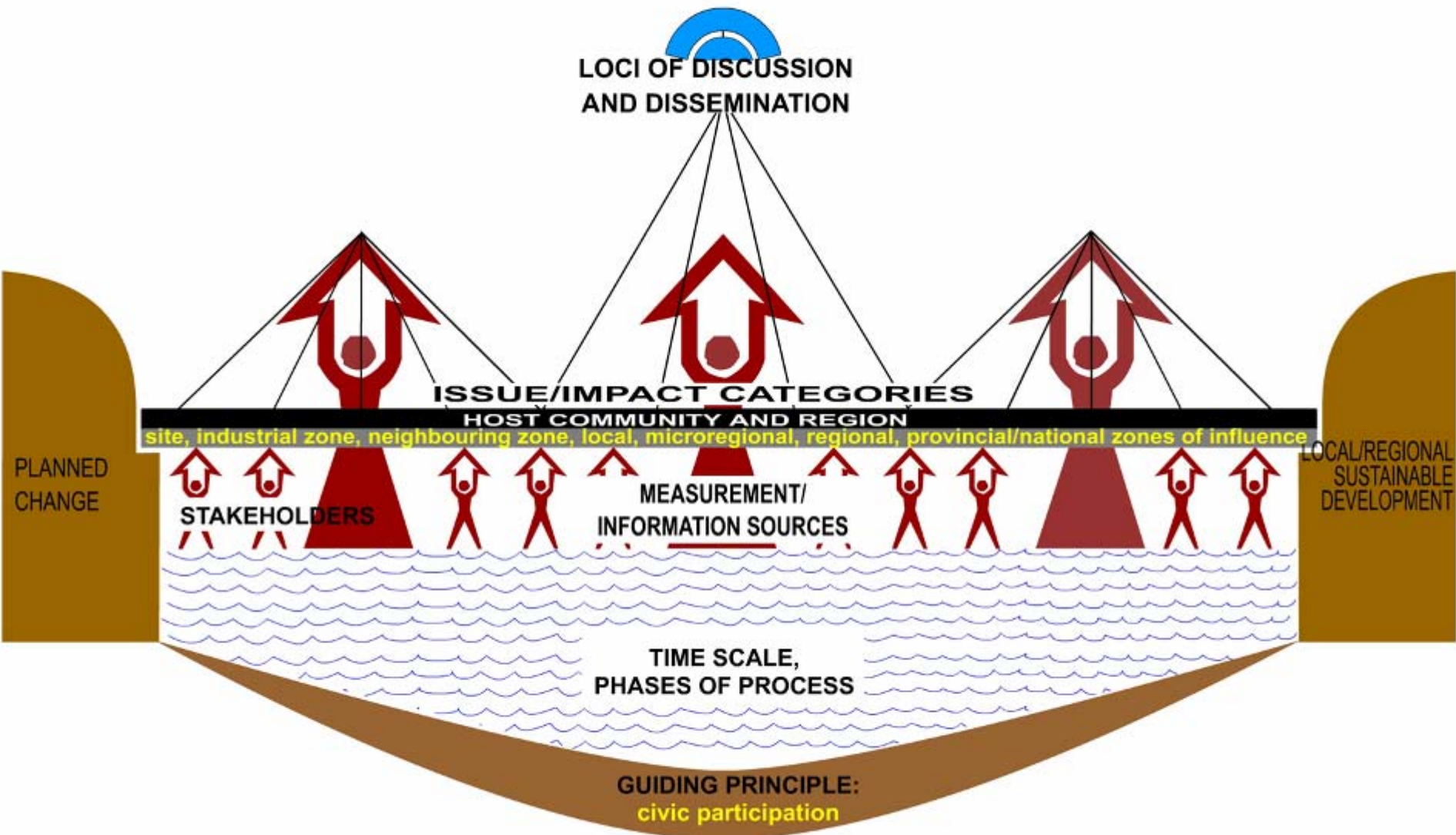


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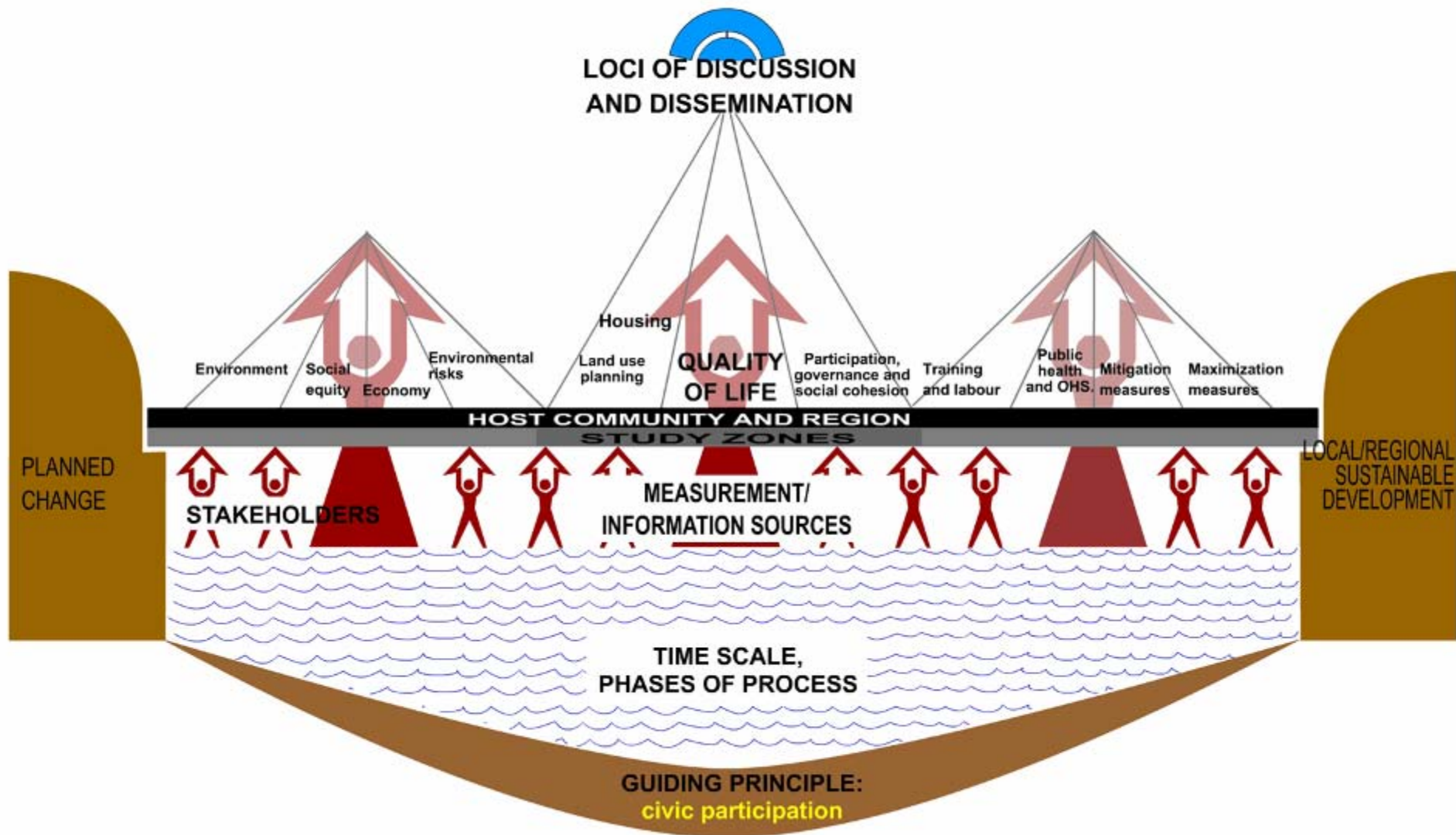


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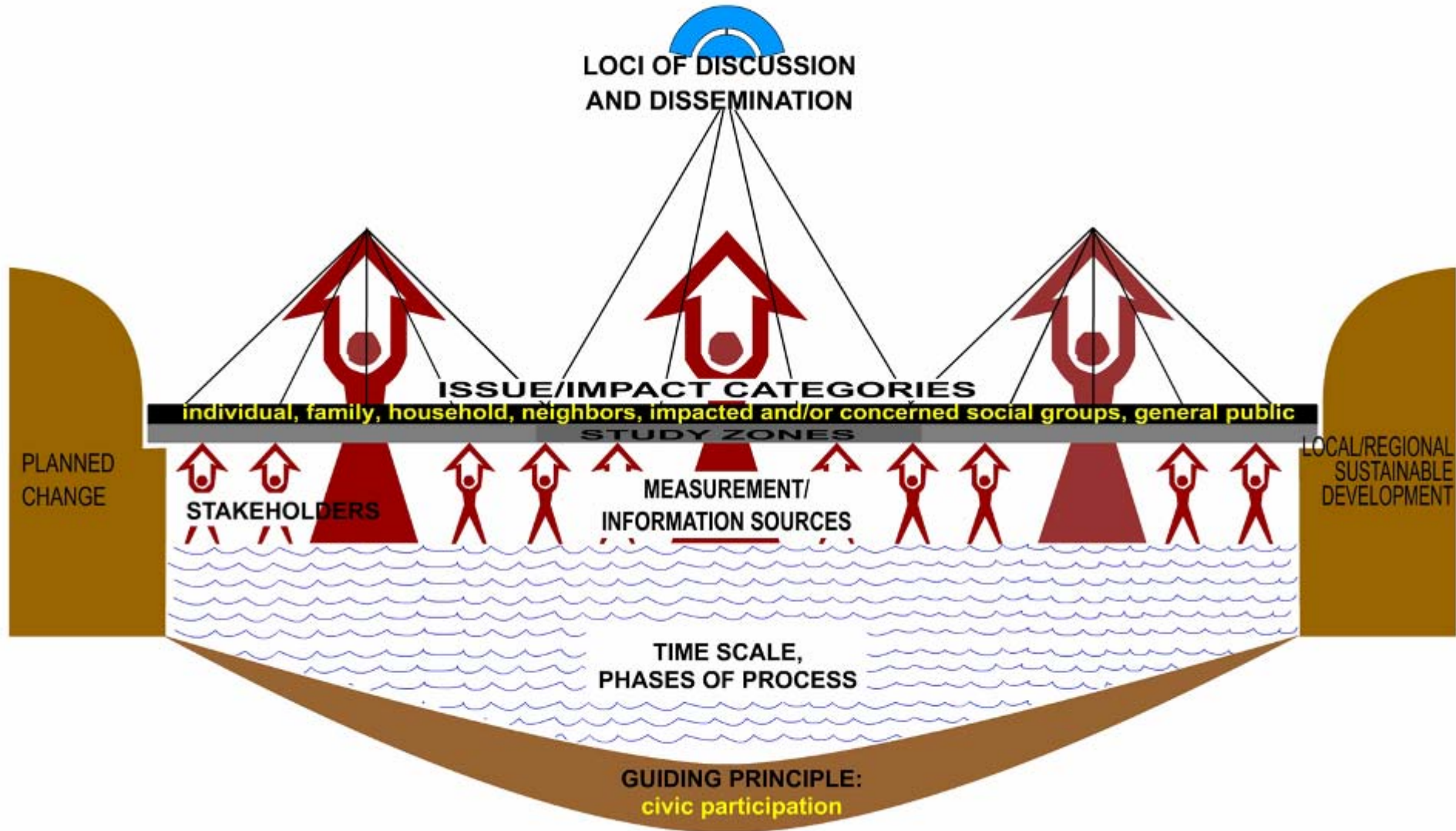




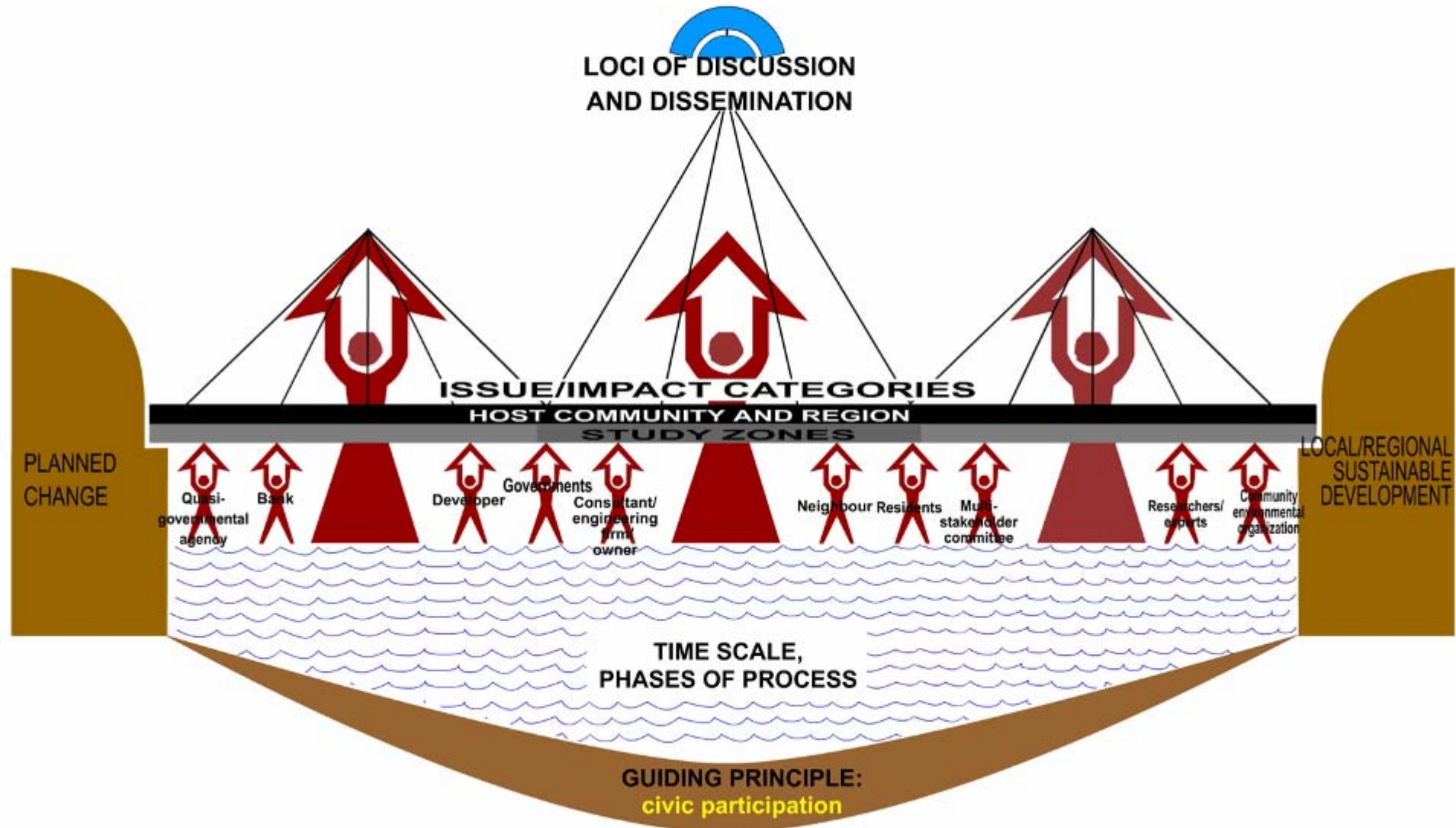
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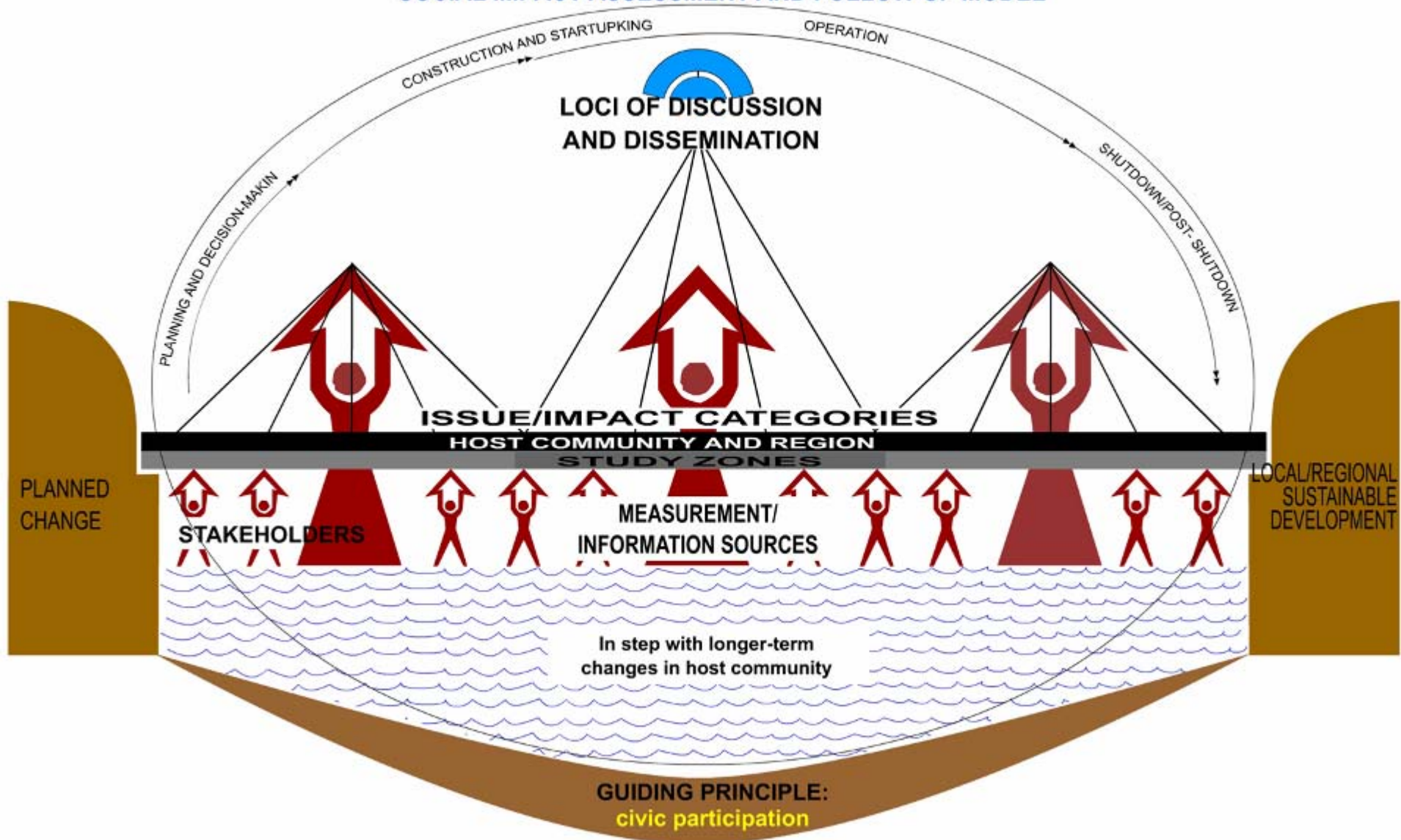


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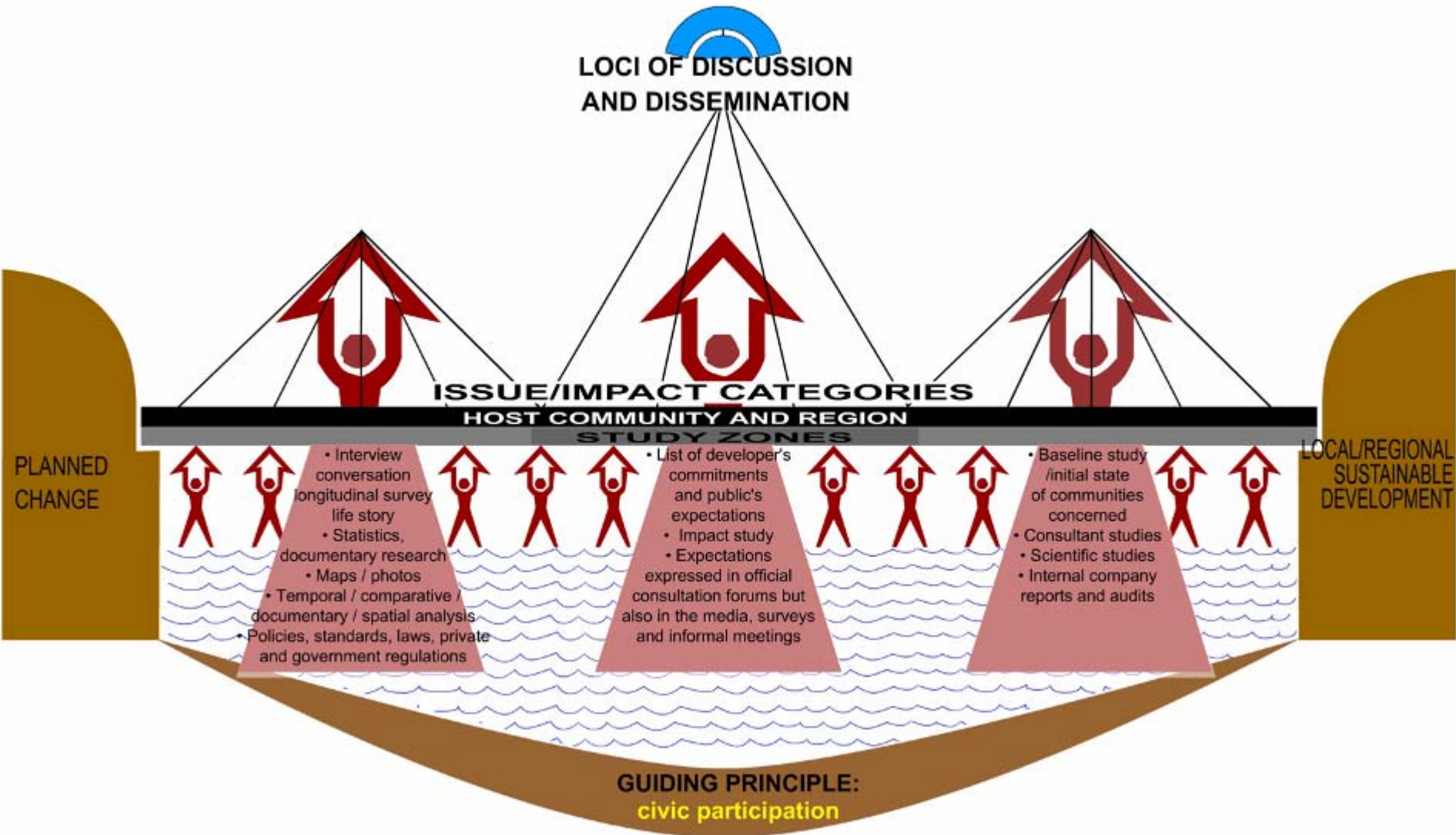


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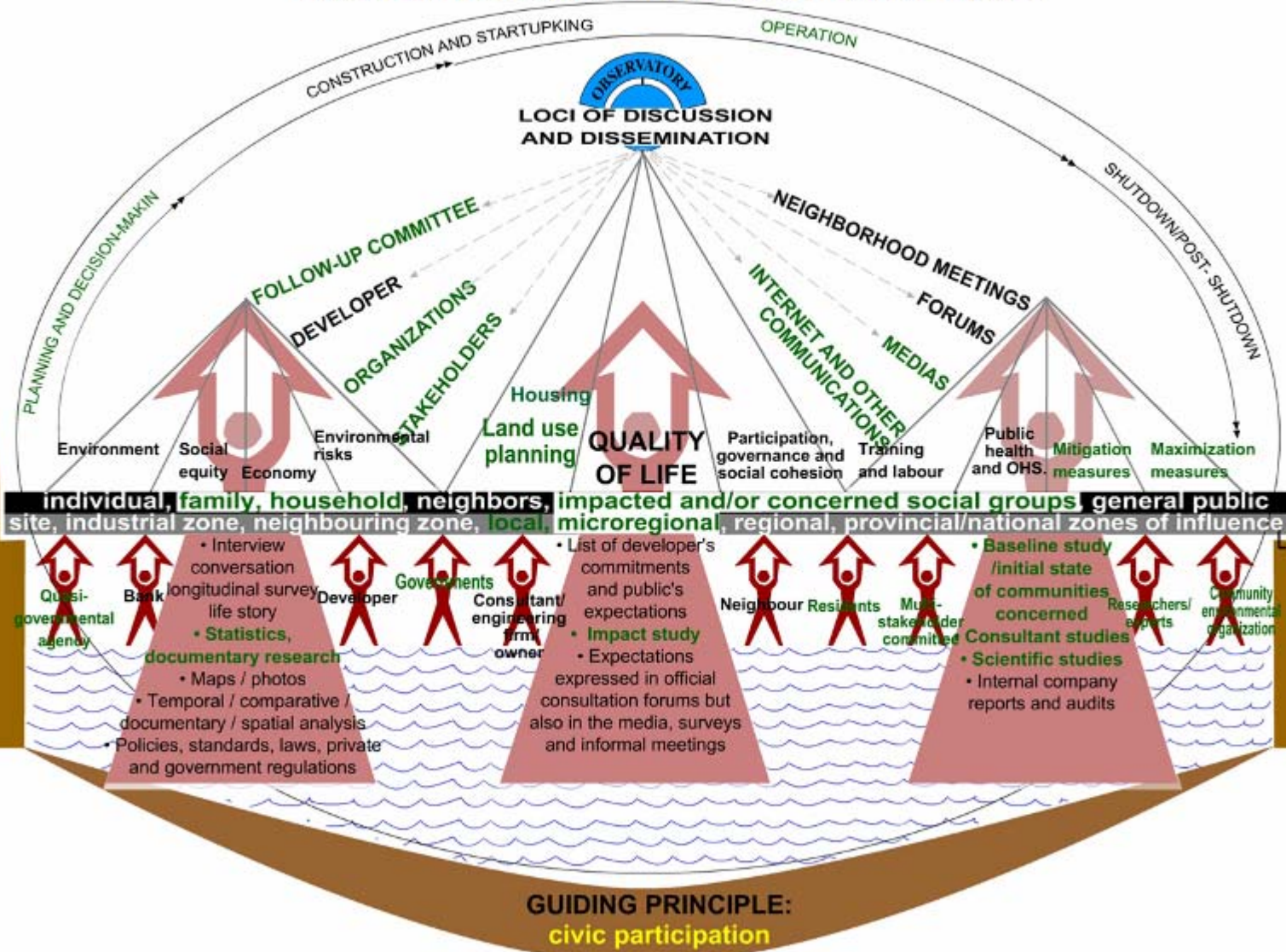




# SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND FOLLOW-UP MODEL



# SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND FOLLOW-UP MODEL



PLANNED  
CHANGE

LOCAL/REGIONAL  
SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT

# 10 lessons for environmental assessment methodology

1. The planning of a change begins well before formal EIA gets underway. Therefore, the EIS should consider the social impacts of changes made prior to the official procedure
2. It is important that project sitting decisions be subordinated to public consultation since these decisions strongly influence the nature and scope of the impacts



# **10 lessons for environmental assessment methodology...**

3. If the scheduling of the consultation and the EIS are coordinated, participants can be assured that their suggestions and recommendations will not be ignored or subject to piecemeal negotiation
4. The social impacts and the maximization and mitigation measures should be documented and assessed with consideration to local, regional, provincial, and national sustainable development issues



# **10 lessons for environmental assessment methodology...**

5. The construction and startup phases of a megaproject in an inhabited area represent many quality-of-life nuisances that deserve to be explicitly studied during this period
6. The post-project period and its impact on employment must be given explicit consideration in the EIS so that the contractors, supported by initiatives of the responsible agencies, can prepare for the impacts of the economic slowdown

# **10 lessons for environmental assessment methodology...**

7. New information technologies may be used for communication among the developer, the follow-up committees, the different levels of government, and the public at each phase of the industrial project to keep track of a great deal of multifaceted information throughout the EIA and the follow-up study
8. Emergency measures and plans must be coordinated with those of the territorial communities and must be formally presented to the populations concerned

# **10 lessons for environmental assessment methodology...**

9. Health issues comprise environmental, social, and economic dimensions, but such an integrated approach is still lacking in the governmental environment ministries and in environmental follow-up per se. The knowledge and practices developed in this area could be transferred to communities
10. Industrial facilities, roads, and other infrastructure have a life expectancy. The planning and procedures for their dismantlement and decontamination must be documented and submitted to public scrutiny

# CONCLUSION

## **Can SIA and follow-up provide social value-added ?**

**What is social value-added?** Value-added indirectly for the benefit of the territorial community as a whole, such Sustainable Development strategic planification

**Yes. In a context of planned change, the SIA and follow-up process** may represent social value-added, provided that a comprehensive multidimensional approach is adopted with a view to achieving viable regional development based on civic participation