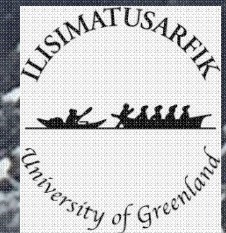


# Inaugural Lecture

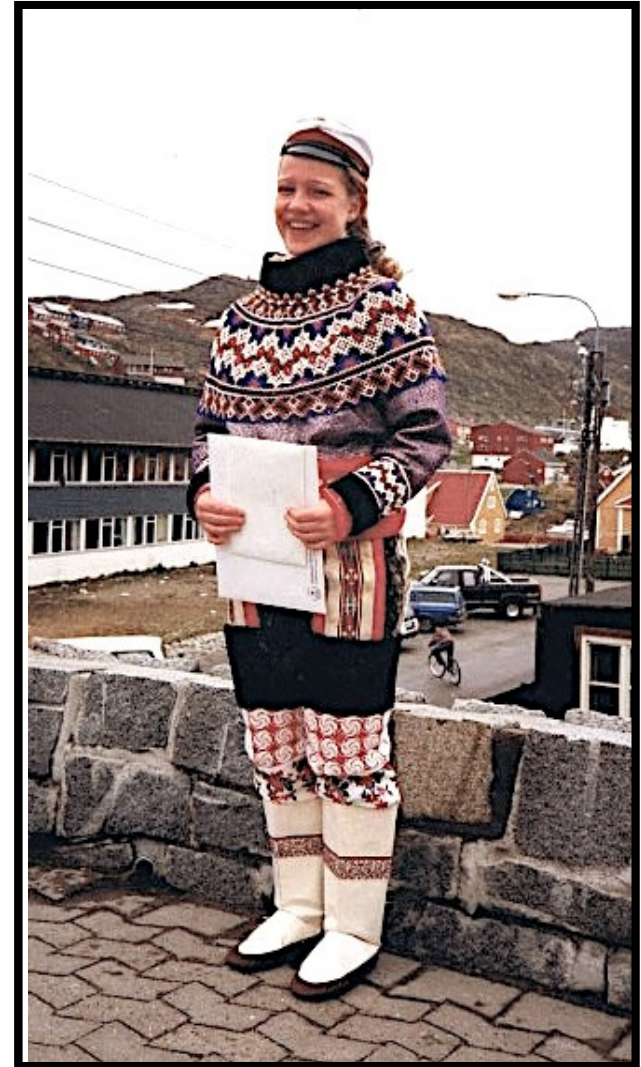
By Professor Anne Merrild Hansen  
Nuuk, March 2016

**Three critical concepts  
for managing social impacts  
of extractive industries in the Arctic**



# ABOUT ME





- » Rådgiver, M
- » Lektor
- » Full
- » Pr





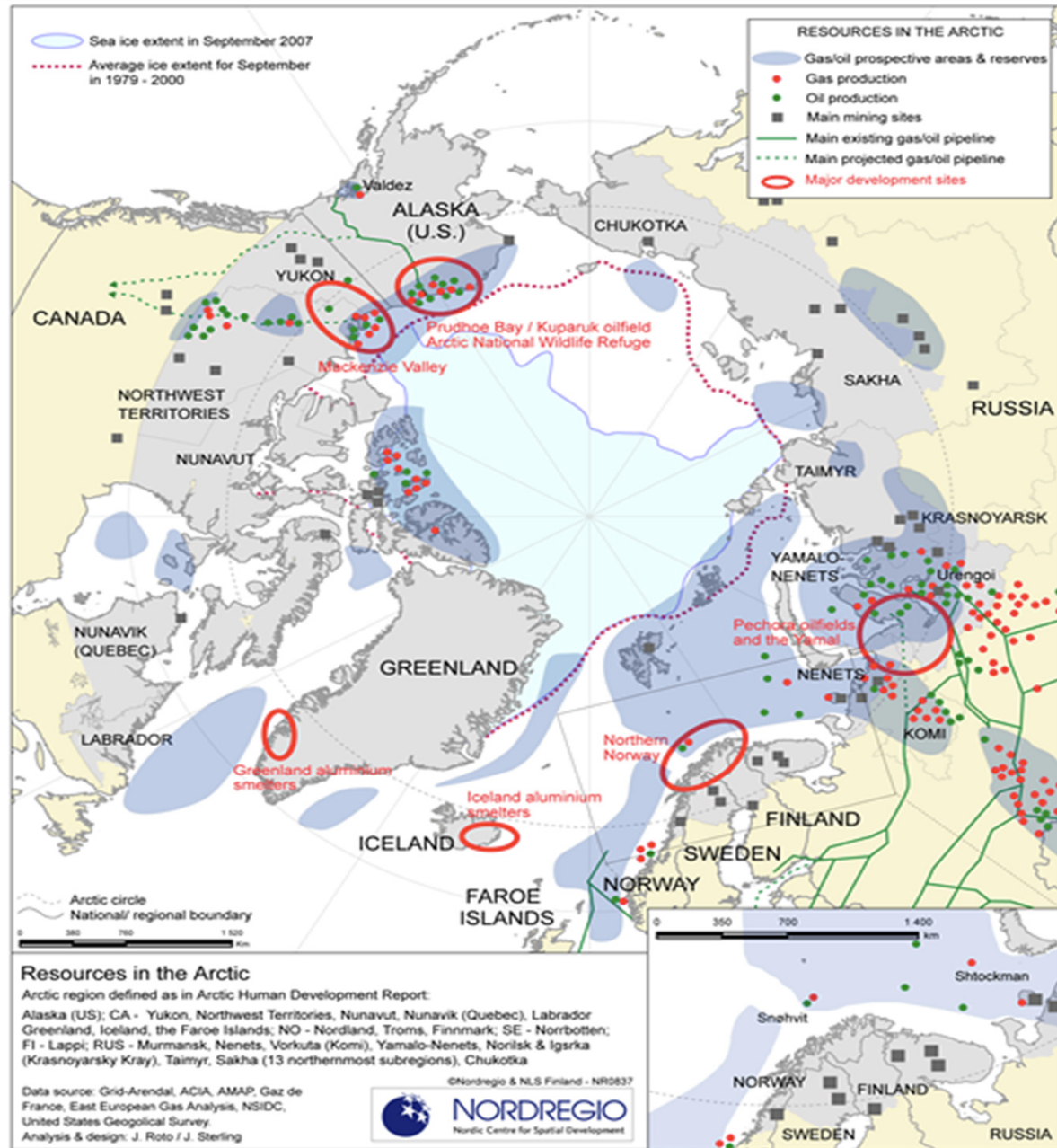
# FIELD OF RESEARCH

# Extractives and in the Arctic

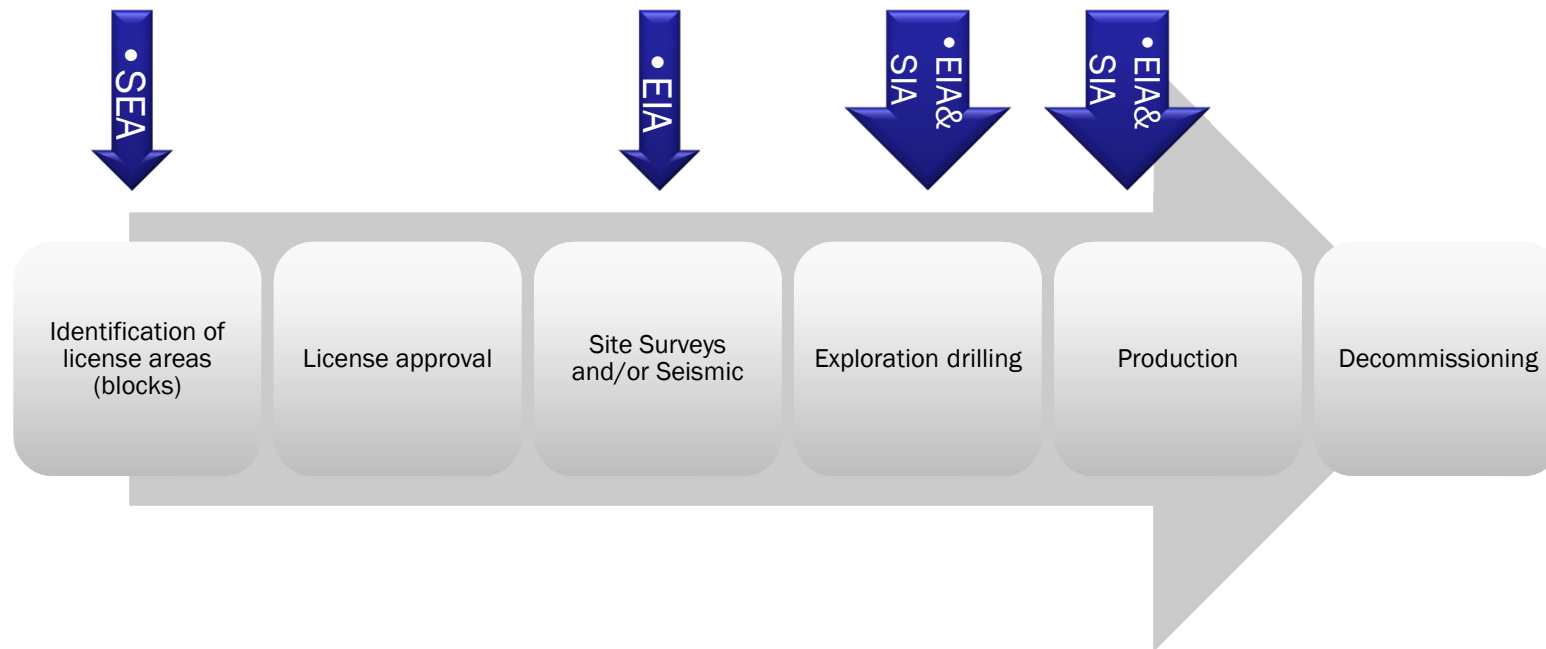
Similar activities

Demographics,

Lessons to learn



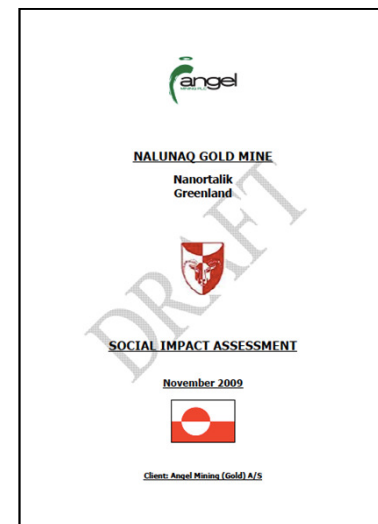
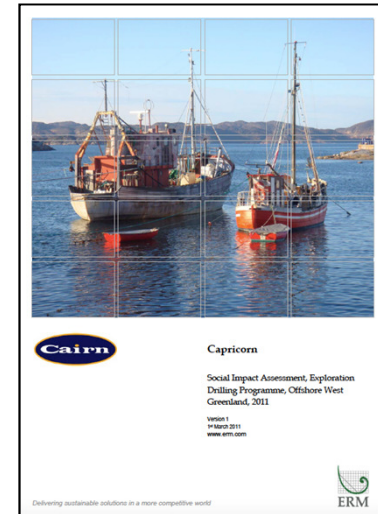
# Impact Assessment to promote sustainable development in different phases of a projects lifetime



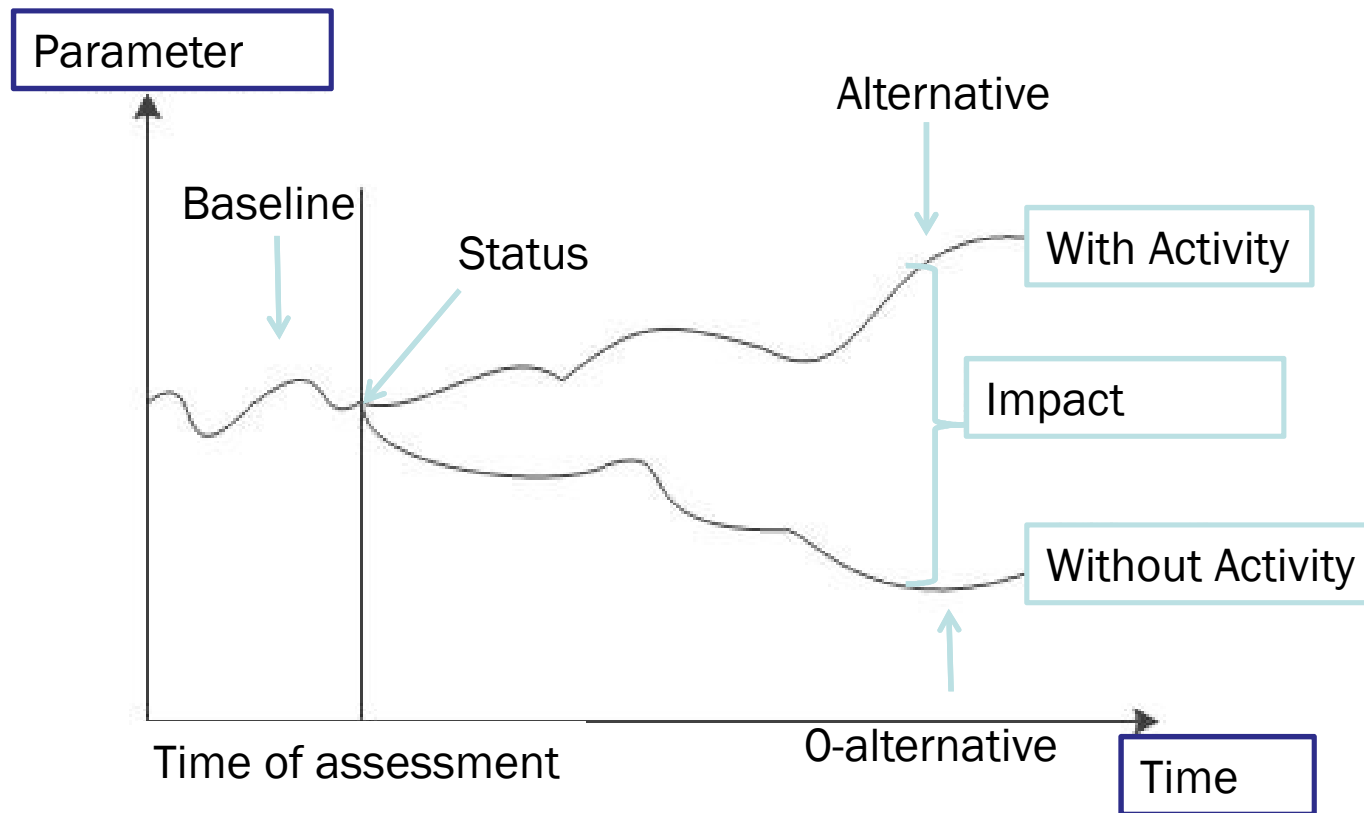
# Social Impact Assessment

- » “Social Impact Assessment includes the processes of analysing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended **social** consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions (policies, programs, plans, projects) and any social change processes invoked by those interventions.”

(Vanclay 2003 International principles for SIA)



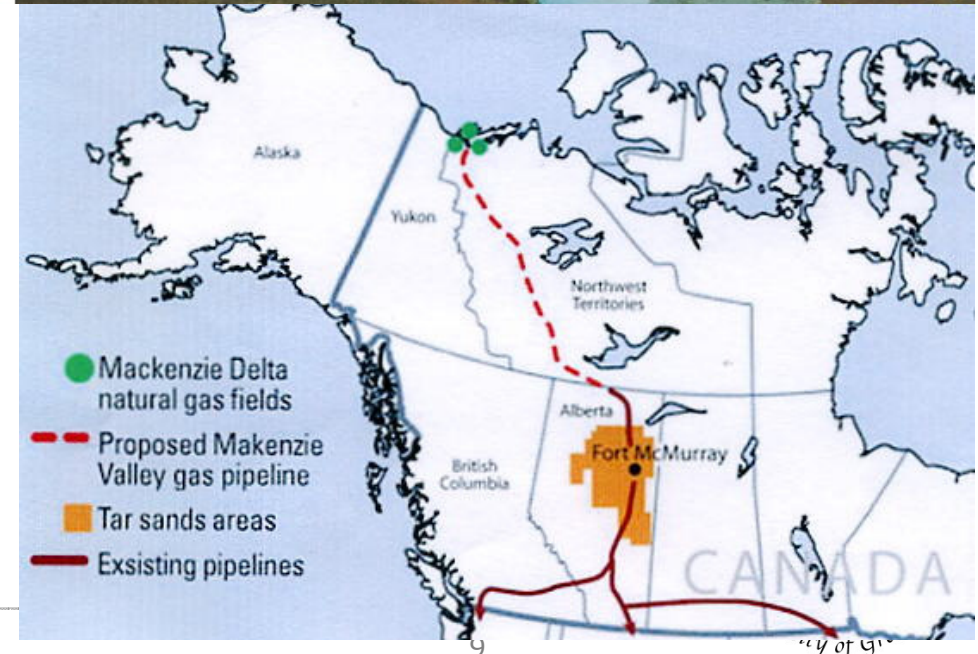
# Definition of Impact





# History of IA

- » The legal basis of SIA first emerged in 1969/1970
- » The US National Environment Policy Act (NEPA) introduced a requirement to ensure that major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the **human environment** were incorporated into a balanced and publicly available assessment of the likely impact of such actions.
- » The inquiry into the proposed Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline from Yukon Territory to Alberta (1974-1978) was the first major EIA case which was **overturned for social reasons**, due to a failure to consider the impacts on a local tribe.
- » Since then, SIA has been progressively introduced to many countries around the world.
- » Mostly on the project level - Some times as a part of SEA or EIA



# THREE CRITICAL CONCEPTS



1. Information

2. Integration

3. Involvement



# 1. Informed decision-making

- » Possible - “might” happen (future knowledge)
- » Plausible – “could” happen (current knowledge)
- » Probable - “likely to” happen (current trends)
- » Preferable - “want to” happen (value judgements)

# 1. Informed decision-making

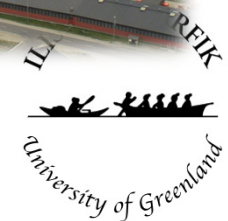


To be able to manage change processes it is important to:

- » Understand community values and ongoing development trends (Baseline)
- » Map desired direction for development and competencies in affected communities
- » Potentials for industrial development or other development.
- » This is the knowledge the decision-makers need (both political and private) – the information needs to be on the table

## 2. Integration

- » Integrated impact assessments are based on an understanding of the challenges in a manner that combines the biophysical and the social and the economic environment
- » Point of departure in the complex pathways of impacts



# 3. Involvement

- » Working with regulatory agencies to contribute to decision-making and approval processes
- » Working with the proponents to improve projects through project (re)design, site selection, and design and implementation of mitigation measures and monitoring programmes etc.
- » Working with communities to assist in coping with change and planning for positive futures.

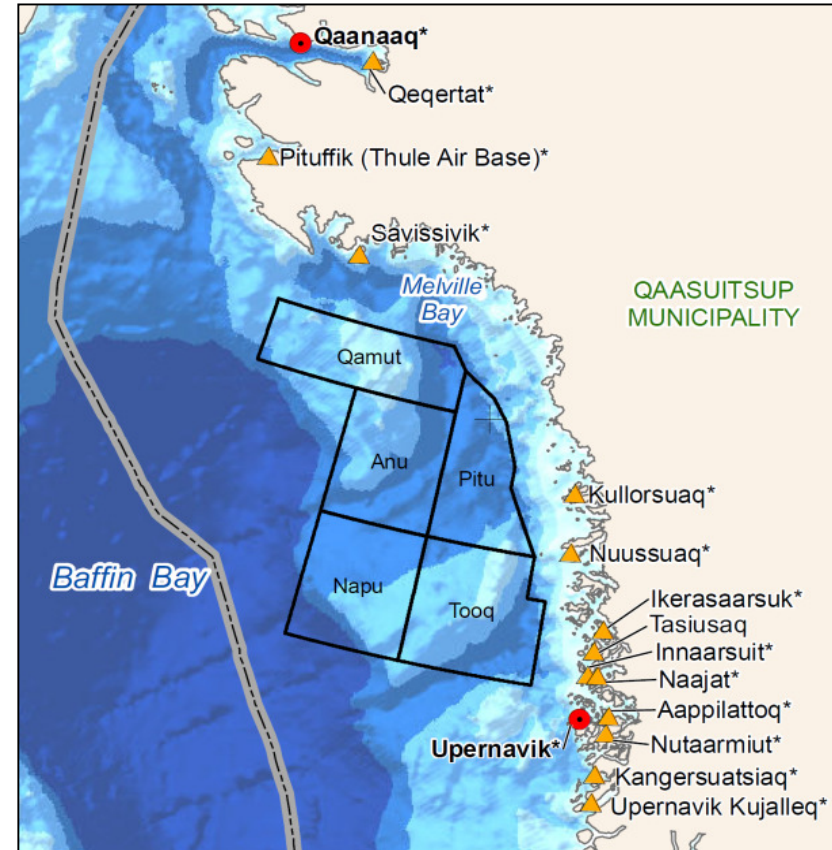
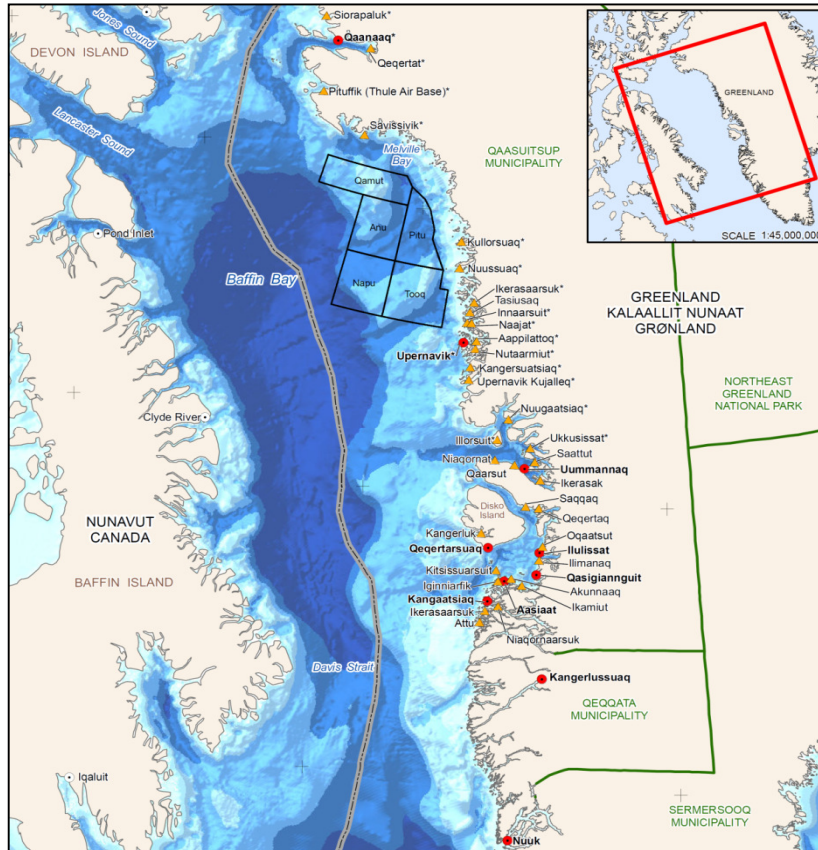


# UPERNAVIK DISTRICT





# Upernavik District



# Upernavik District



# Upernavik District



# Upernavik District



1. Informed decision-making

2. Integration of the broad concept of environment

3. Involvement of locals and stakeholders



# FUTURE FOCUS



# Planned projects

- » Fulbright exchange visit and field work in Alaska: Barrow, and Deadhorse
- » Determinants of wellbeing in the arctic
- » Participatory approaches including scenario building
- » Book on Social Impact Assessment in the Arctic



# QUJANAQ

