

Social Impact Assessment

Technology Development & Impact Assessment (EPA 1132)

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Road building in China



Contents

Goals

Themes

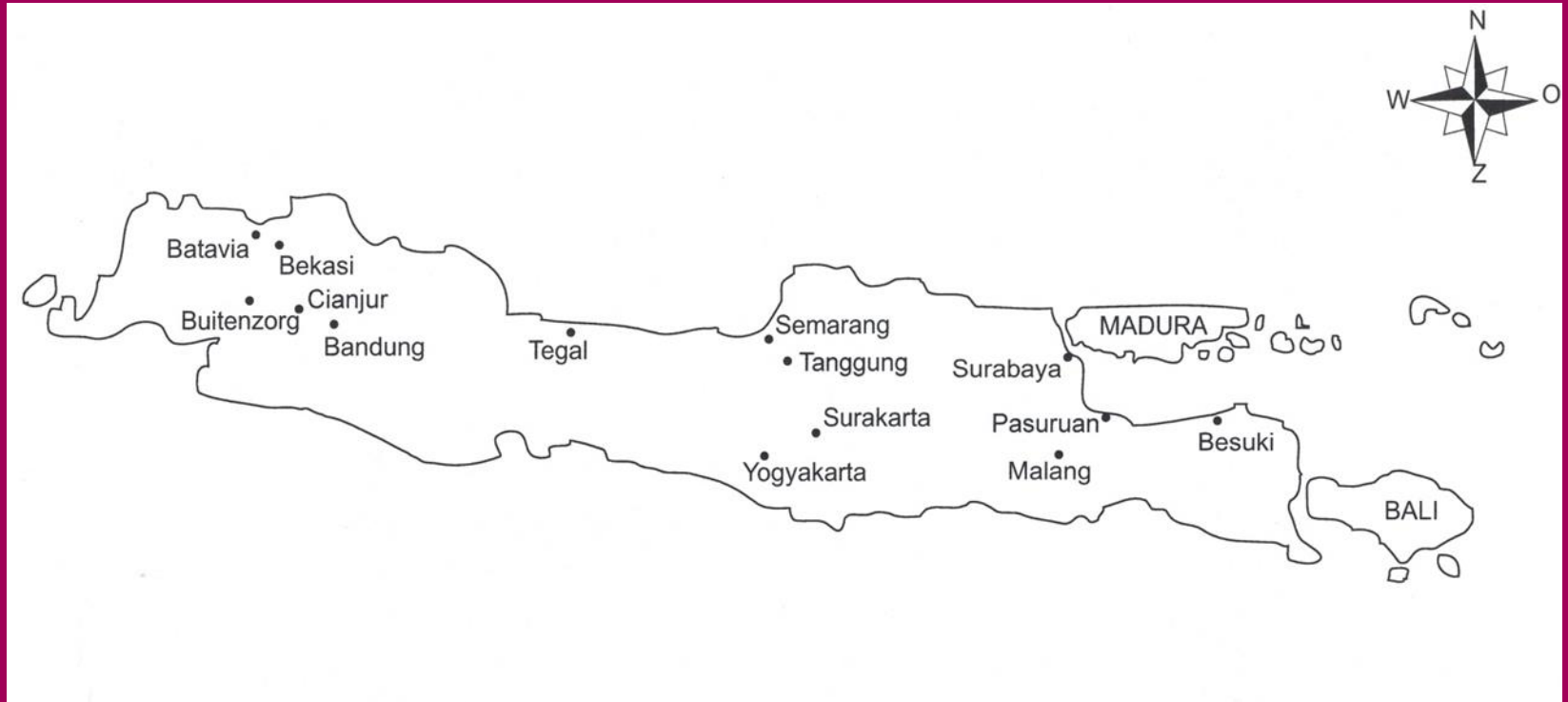
Process

Normative Principles

Prof. dr. ir Van Blommestein



Java and Madura



Aims

- Increased water control for higher rice production
- Canals for transport, erosion control and economic growth



Van Blommestein Lake



Resettlement



Goals

- Assess social impacts
- Involve social actors in the assessment
- Prevent – or repair – negative consequences
- Consider – eventual – social impacts in design & redesign

History

- 1962 Rachel Carson, Silent Spring
- 1972 Office of Technology Assessment (USA)
- 1969 & 1978 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) & Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations
EIA includes SIA (USA)
- 1990 American Indian concerns in CEQ Regulations and other acts, including 1990 Nuclear Waste Policy Act
- 1980 International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA)
- 1993 & 2003 Published “Guidelines and Principles”, 1993/4 & “International Principles”, 2003

Involved academic: Henk Becker, SIA, 2001

Typology

A. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROJECTS ON A MICRO-LEVEL

Analyzing impacts on the behavior of large numbers of individuals, as in demographic impact assessment

B. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROJECTS ON A MESO-LEVEL

Analyzing impacts on the behavior of collective actors, such as organizations and social movements

C. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROJECTS ON A MACRO-LEVEL

Analyzing impacts on social macro-systems, such as national and international political and legal systems

Focus

SOCIAL DIMENSION

Themes	Sub-themes
Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Poverty● Equity
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Nutritional state● Mortality● Sanitation● Drinking water● Health benefits
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Educational level● Illiteracy
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Living conditions
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Crime
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Population dynamics

Focus

INSTITUTIONAL DIMENSION

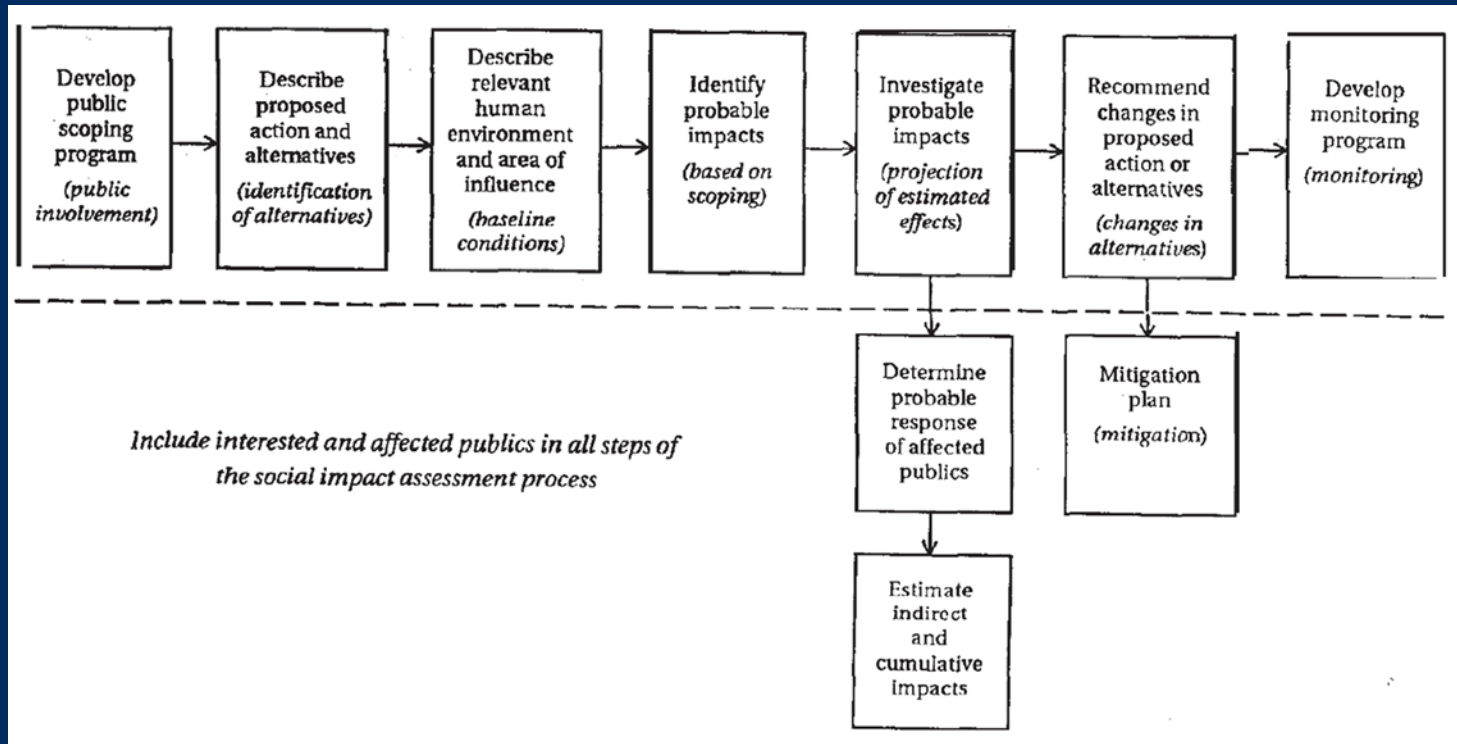
Themes	Sub-themes
Institutional framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Strategies for sustainable development● International co-operation
Institutional capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Access to information● Communications infrastructure● Science and technology● Preparation for, and aid capacity in natural disasters

Principles for Social Impact Assessment

Source: Guidelines & Principles for SIA, 1994

- Involve the diverse public
Identify and involve all potentially affected groups and individuals.
- Analyze Impact equity
Clearly identify who will win and who will lose and emphasize vulnerability of under-represented groups.
- Focus the assessment
Deal with issues and public concerns that really count, not those that are just easy to count.
- Identify methods and assumptions and define significance
Describe how the SIA is conducted, what assumptions are used and how significance is determined.
- Provide feedback on social impacts to project planners
Identify problems that could be solved with changes to the proposed action or alternatives.
- Use SIA practitioners
Trained social scientists employing social science methods will provide the best results.
- Establish monitoring and mitigation programs
Manage uncertainty by monitoring and mitigating adverse impacts.
- Identify data sources
Use published scientific literature, secondary data and primary data from the affected area.
- Plan for gaps in data
Evaluate the missing information, and develop a strategy for proceeding.

Steps



Source: Guidelines & Principles for SIA, 1994

Stages

Project/Policy Stage				
Project/Policy Settings (type)	Planning/Policy Development	Construction/ Implementation	Operation/ Maintenance	Decommission/ Abandonment
Hazardous Waste site	Perceptions of risk, health and safety	Influx of temporary workers	Trust in political and social institutions	Alteration in size of local government
Industrial Plant	Formation of attitudes toward the project	Change in community infrastructure	Change in employment/ income characteristics	Change in employment equity of minority groups
Forest Service to Park Service Management	Interested and affected publics	Trust in political and social institutions	Influx of recreation users	Distribution of power/authority

Source: Guidelines & Principles for SIA, 1994

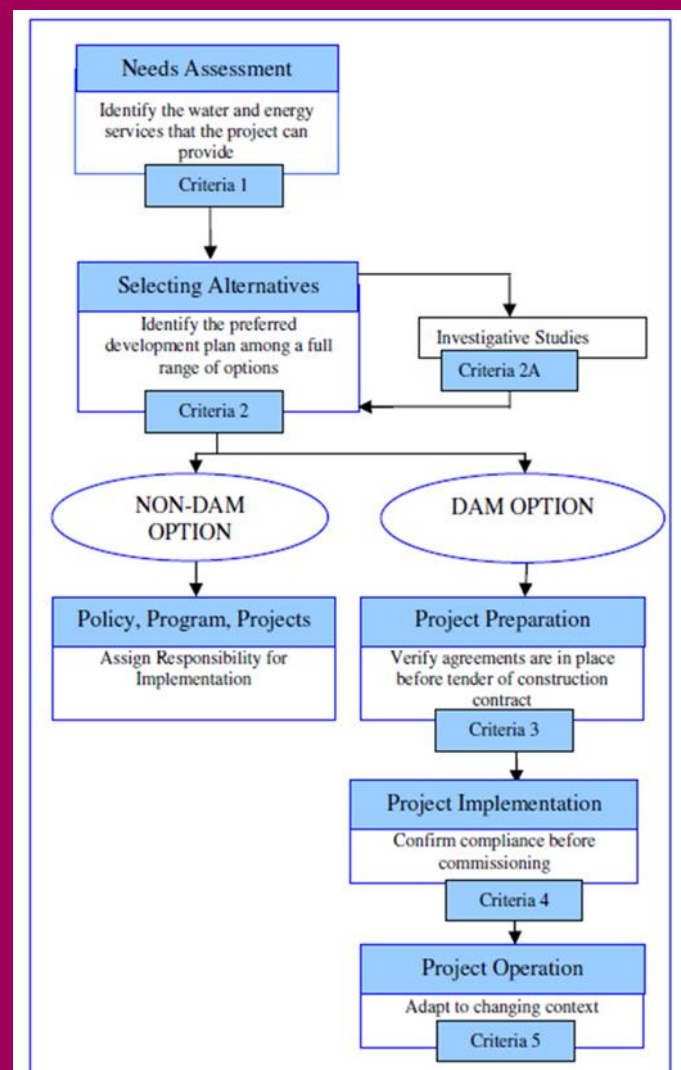
Matrix

Social Impact Assessment Variable	Planning/Policy Development	Implementation/ construction	Operation/ Maintenance	Decommissioning/ Abandonment
Population Characteristics				
Population change				
Ethnic and racial distribution				
Relocated populations				
Influx or outflows of temporary workers				
Seasonal residents				
Community and Institutional Structures				
Voluntary associations				
Interest group activity				
Size and structure of local government				
Historical experience with change				
Employment/income characteristics				
Employment equity of minority groups				
Local/regional/national linkages				
Industrial/commercial diversity				
Presence of planning and zoning activity				
Political and Social Resources				
Distribution of power and authority				
Identifications of stakeholders				
Interested and affected publics				
Leadership capability and characteristics				
Individual and Family Changes				
Perceptions of risk, health, and safety				
Displacement/relocation concerns				
Trust in political and social institutions				
Residential stability				
Density of acquaintanceship				
Attitudes toward policy/project				
Family and friendship networks				
Concerns about social well-being				
Community Resources				
Change in community infrastructure				
Native American tribes				
Land use patterns				
Effects on cultural, historical and archaeological resources				

Source:
Guidelines &
Principles for
SIA, 1994



Five key decision points in planning and project development



Source: World Commission on Dams, 2000

Normative Principles

Precautionary Principle

Uncertainty Principle

Intragenerational Equity

Intergenerational Equity

Recognition and Preservation
of Diversity

Internalization of Costs

The Polluter Pays Principle

The Prevention Principle

The Protection and Promotion
of Health and Safety

The Principle of Multisectoral
Integration

The Principle of Subsidiarity

Source: SIA International Principles, 2003

Road building in China



Thank you for your attention!