

A Framework for Clarifying the Overall Scope and Meaning of Integrated, Triple Bottom-Line and Sustainability Assessment

By: Theo Hacking

PhD Researcher

University of Cambridge, Department of Engineering
Centre for Sustainable Development



Department of Engineering
Centre for Sustainable
Development



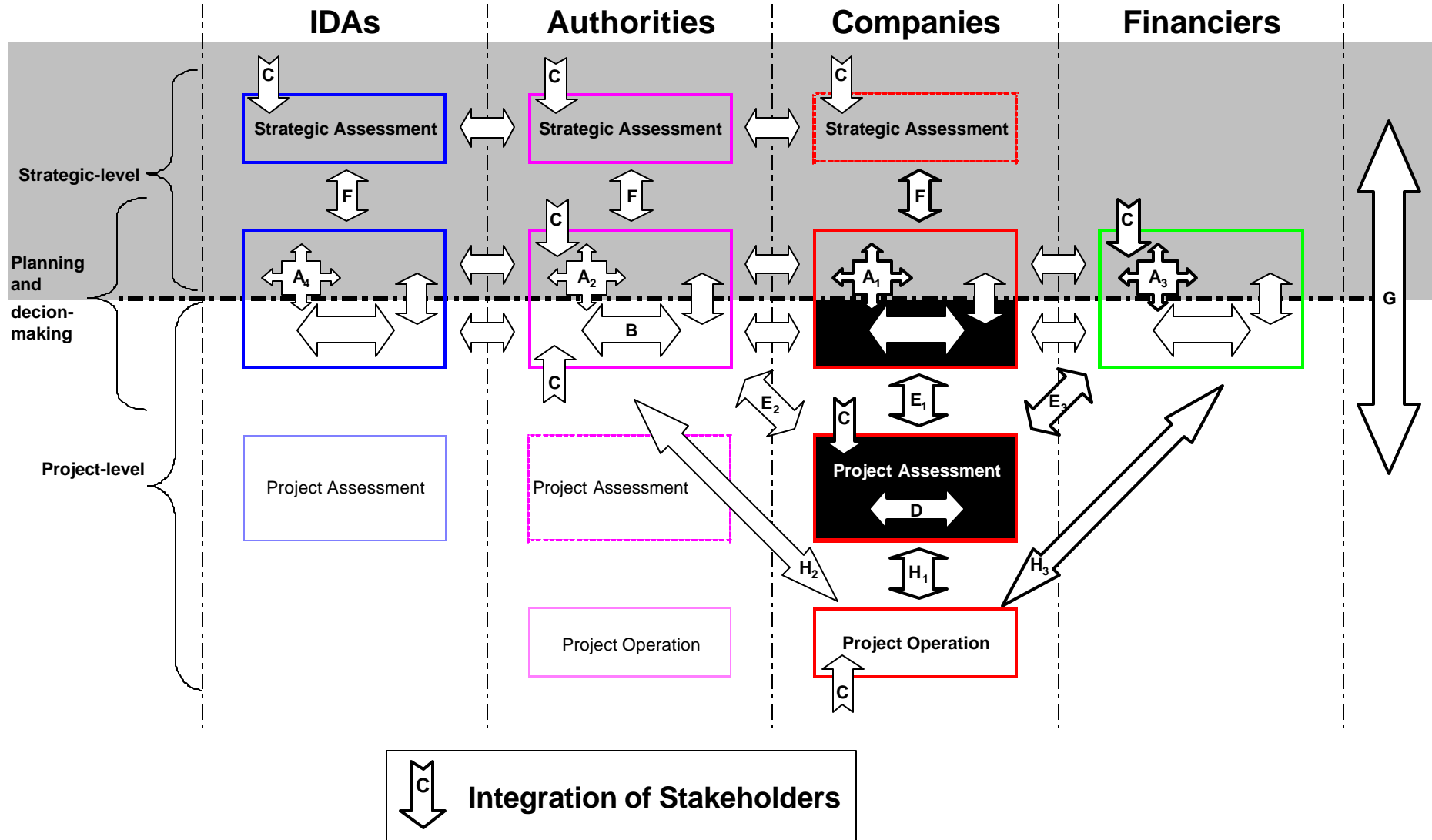
UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

Department of Engineering

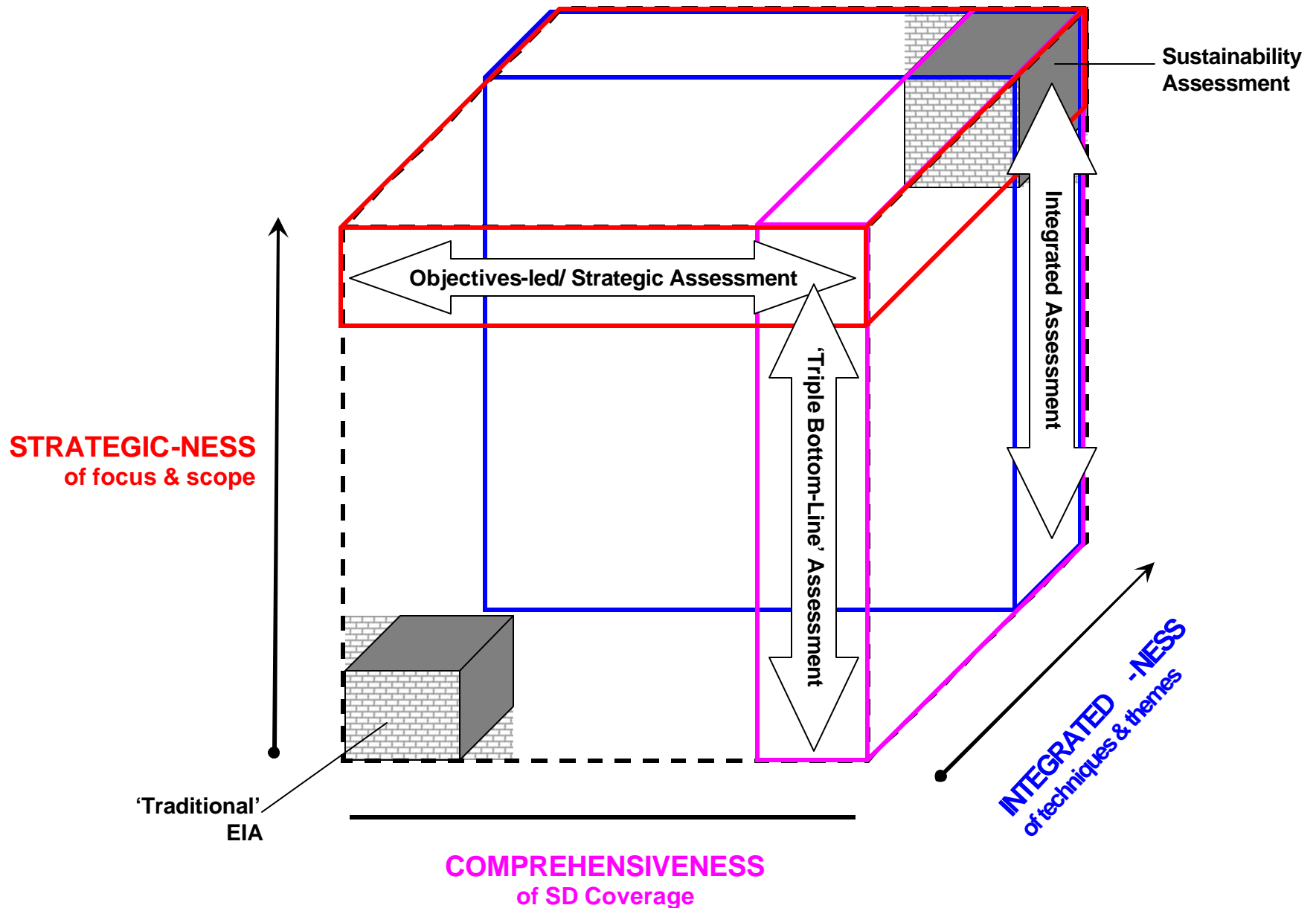
Introduction

- **Research question:** How should the assessment of mining projects be undertaken to ensure that the overall planning and decision-making process is directed towards achieving sustainable development?
[SD-directed Assessment]
- **Literature review:** What features are generally promoted for improving the SD-directedness of assessments?
- **Confusing terminology:** Integrated Assessment, Sustainability Impact Assessment 3-E impact assessment and TBL Impact Assessment, SD 'sharpened' EIA etc. etc.

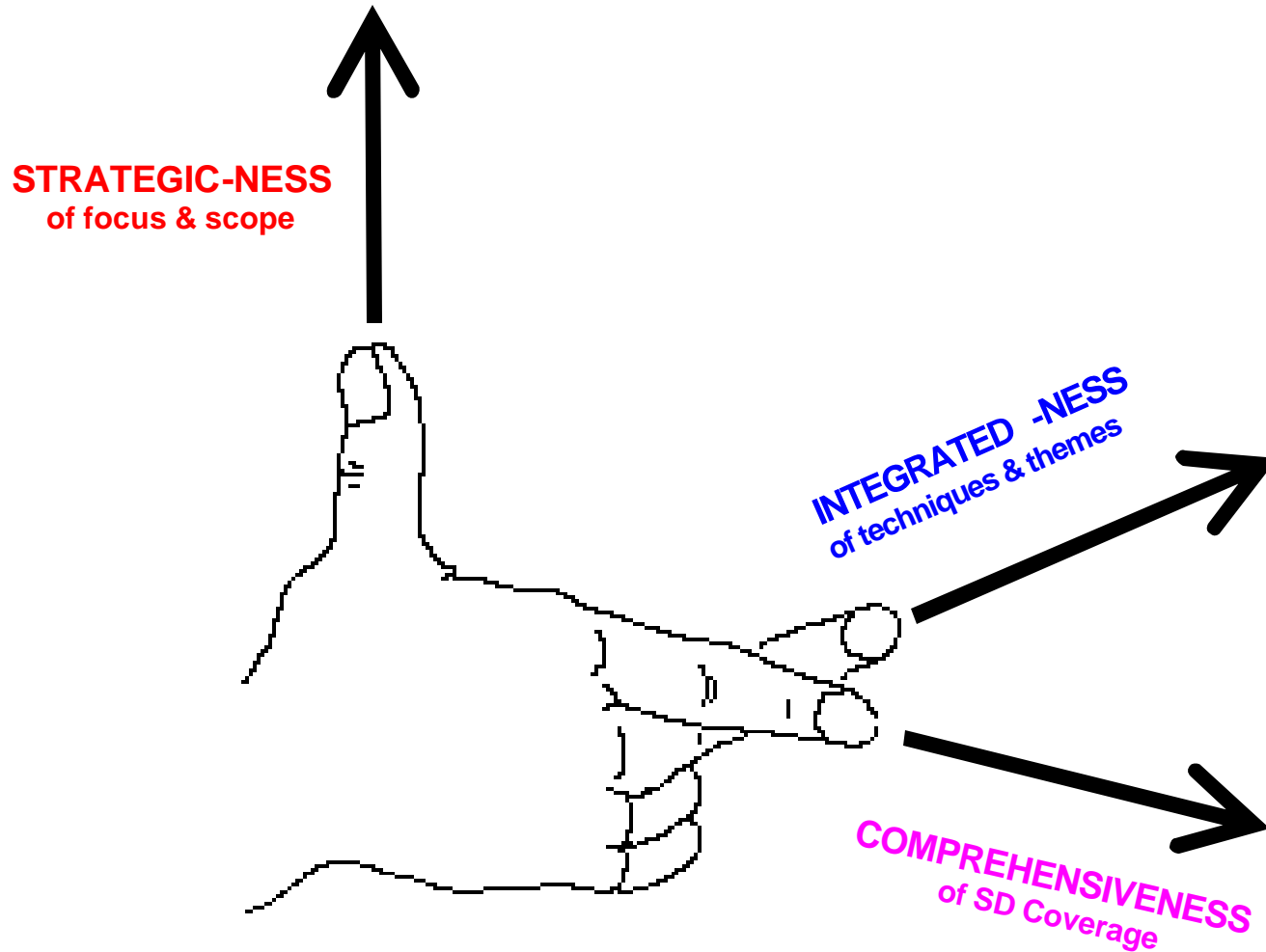
SD-Directed Features *Between* Project Assessment & its Context



SD-Directed Features *Within* the Assessment Process

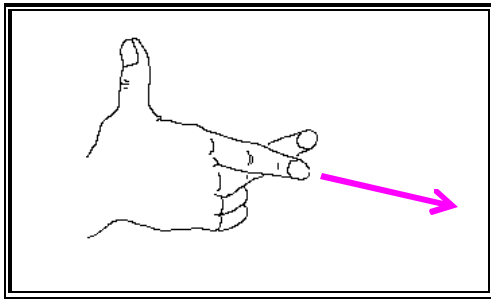


'Right Hand Rule' for SD-Directed Assessment

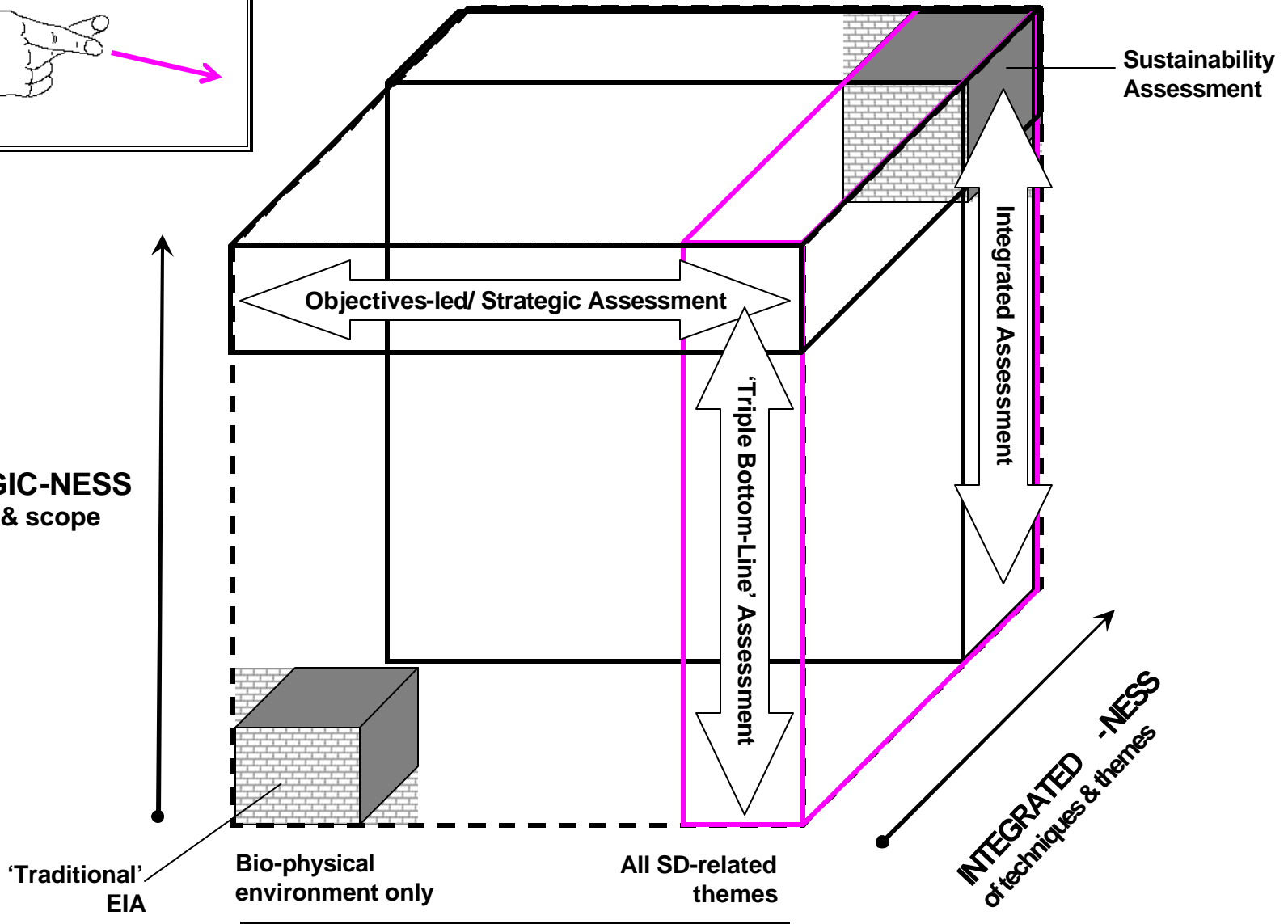


(Source: Adapted from: <http://www.physics.udel.edu/~watson/phys345/class/1-right-hand-rule.html>)

Comprehensiveness



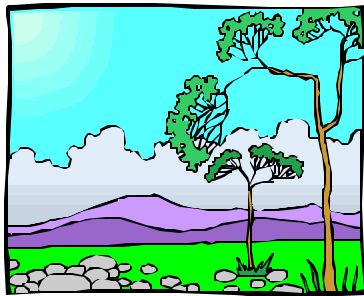
STRATEGIC-NESS
of focus & scope



COMPREHENSIVENESS
of SD Coverage

Comprehensiveness

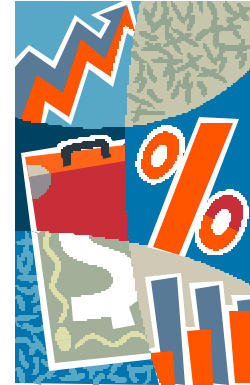
- Broaden coverage from only bio-physical to environment, social and economic.



+



+

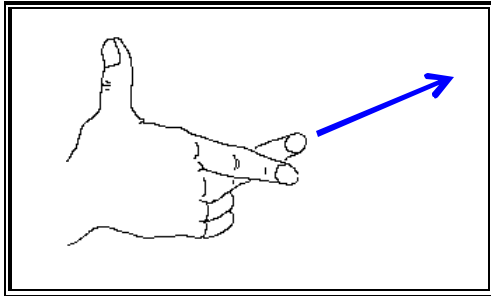


- Include neglected themes/ issues, e.g. gender, health and biodiversity
- Arguments against:
 - Loss of focus
 - Dilution of environmental concerns

Comprehensiveness

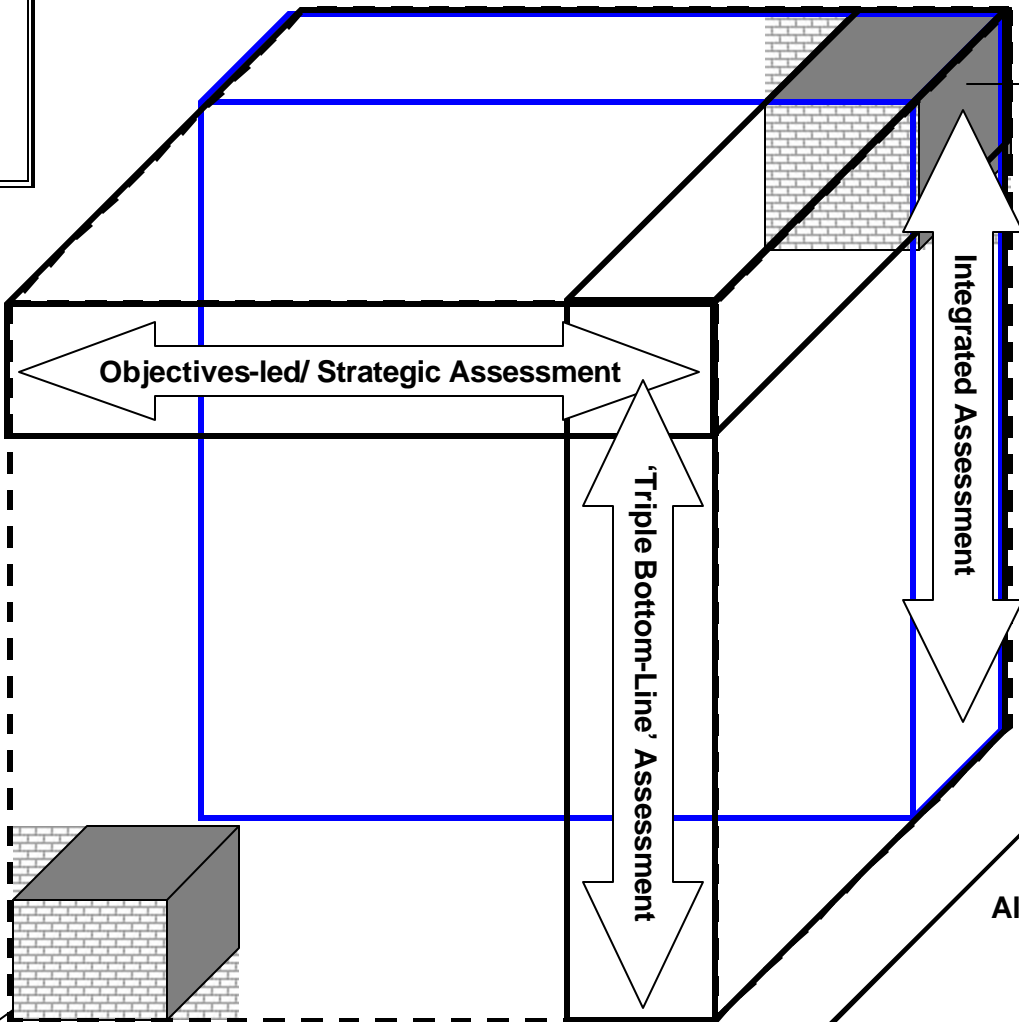
- Broader coverage has been achieved by:
 - ‘**Stretching**’ **EIA** or **SEA** by broadening the definition of ‘environment’
 - Using **techniques in parallel**, such as conducting EIA, SIA and HIA.
 - Adding techniques to EIA or **combining techniques**, e.g. ESIA or S&EIA
 - Developing **new techniques**, e.g. Integrated Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal.

Integrated-ness



STRATEGIC-NESS
of focus & scope

'Traditional'
EIA



COMPREHENSIVENESS
of SD Coverage

Separate

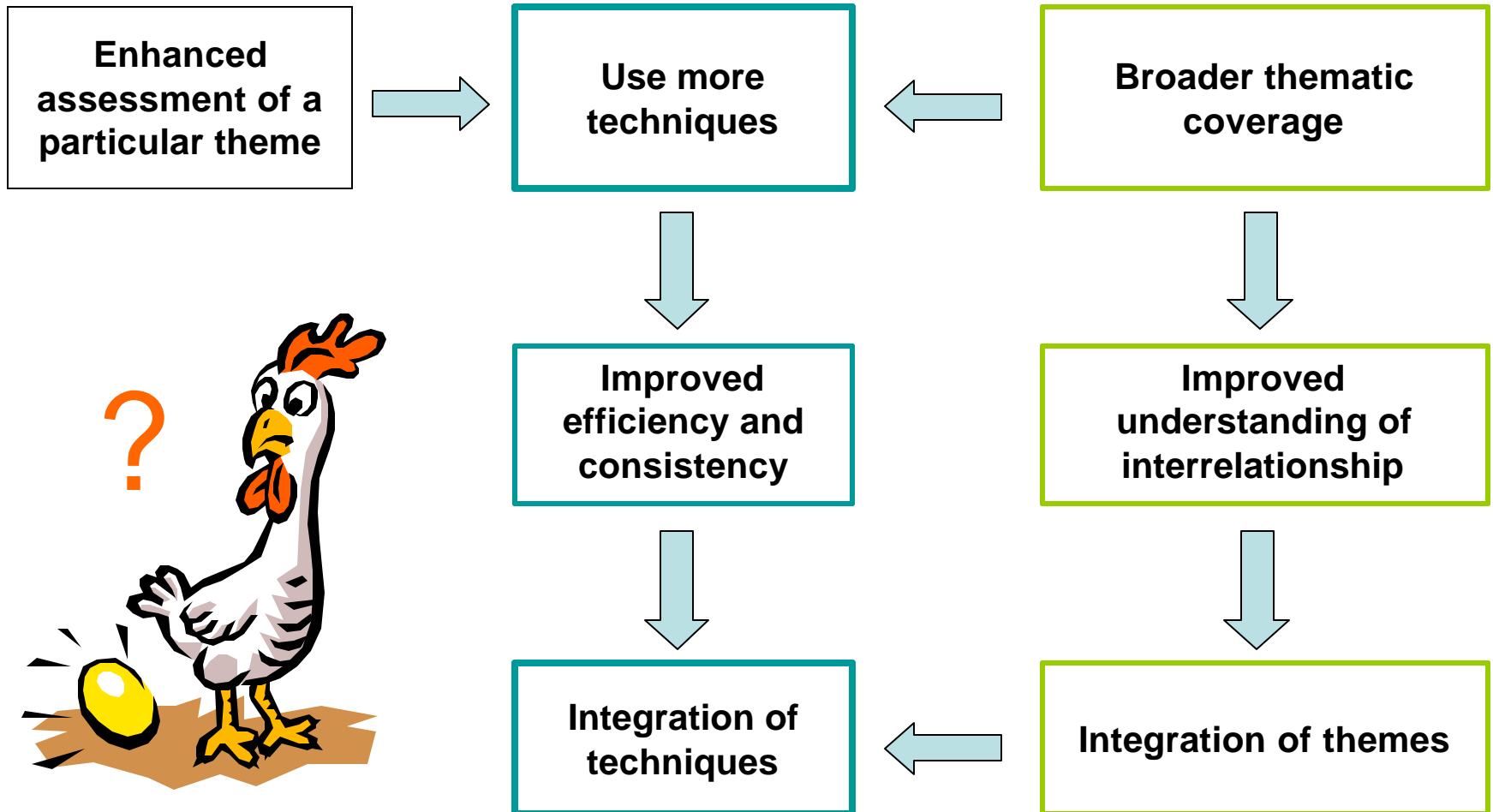
Aligned

Combined

INTEGRATED -NESS
of techniques & themes

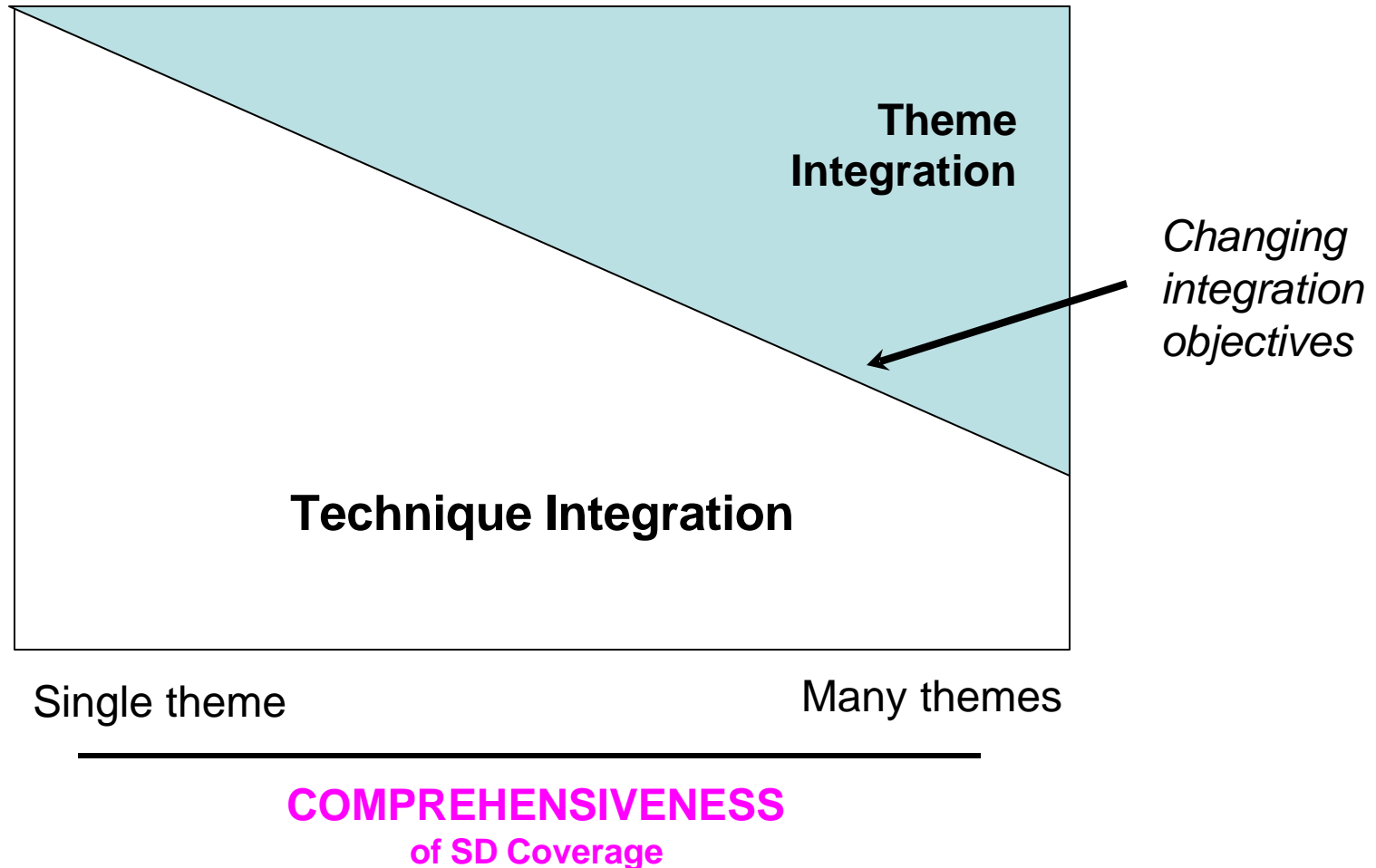
Integrated-ness

**‘Chicken or Egg’ relationship between
technique and theme integration**

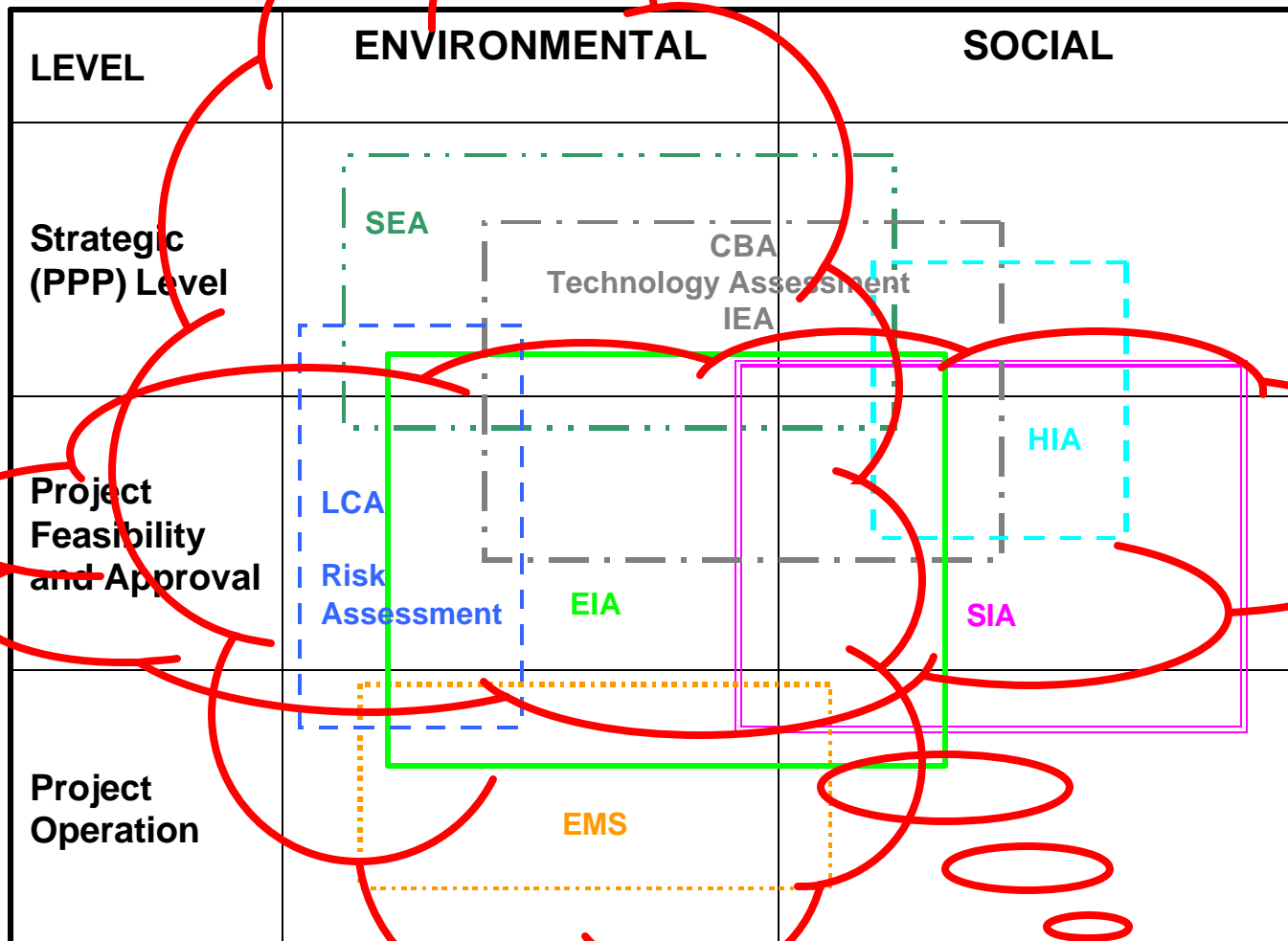


Integrated-ness

Relationship between thematic coverage and integration objectives



Examples of Technique Integration

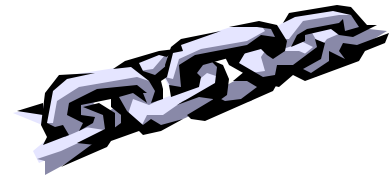
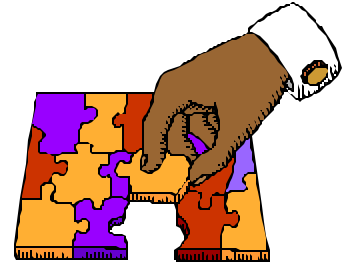


Integration *within* a theme and across levels

Integration *between* themes at the project-level

Integrated-ness

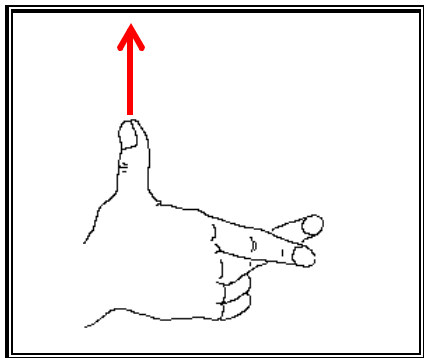
- Why integrate the themes?
 - See the **complete picture**
 - Explore **linkages and interdependencies**
 - Make or explore **tradeoffs**
(compare impacts)
 - Determine the **overall benefit/ cost**
(aggregate impacts)



Integrated-ness

- Approaches to integration:
 - Linking techniques via **‘frameworks’**
 - **‘Stretching’** EIA or **combining** EIA and SIA
 - Using **‘integrating’** techniques, e.g. CBA
 - Developing **new techniques**
 - Using **interdisciplinary teams**
- Challenges:
 - **Disciplinary protectionism**
 - Resistance from decision-makers
 - Loss of focus and dilution





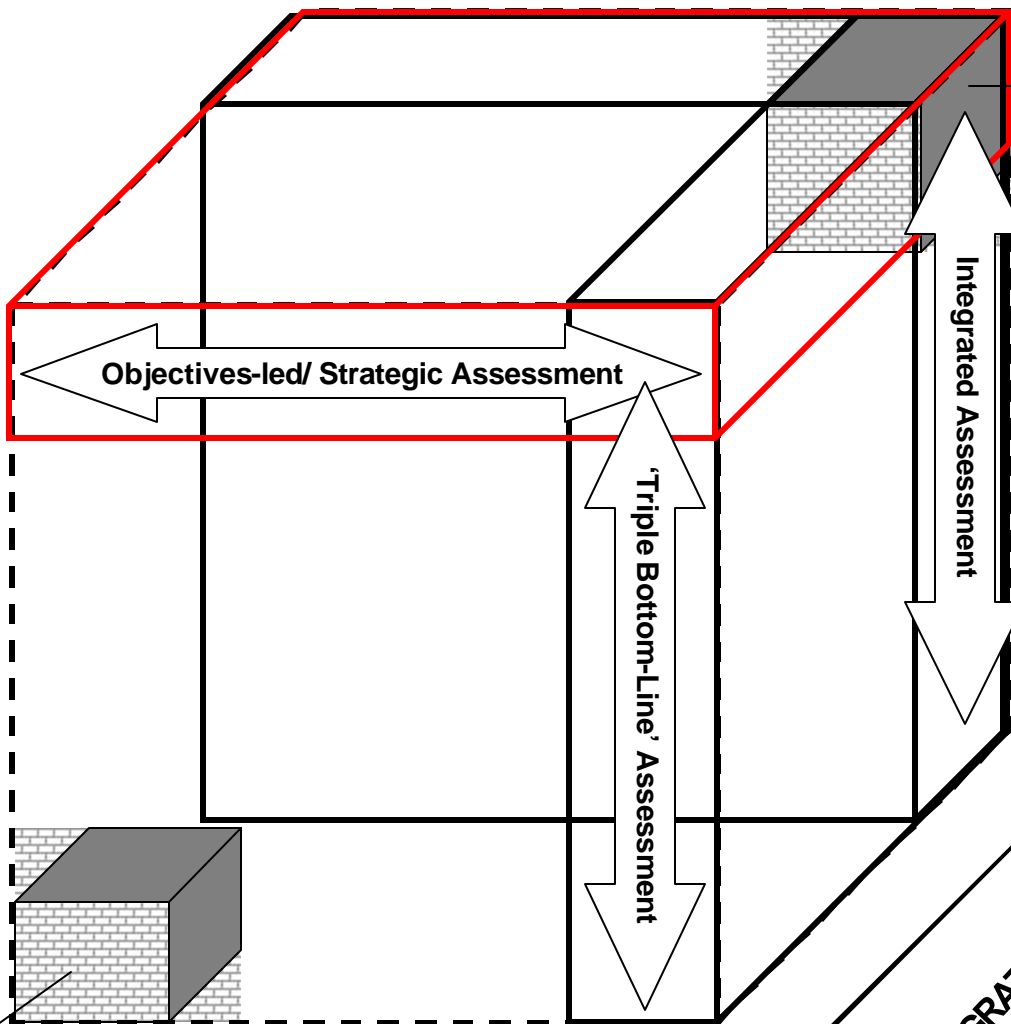
Strategic-ness

STRATEGIC-NESS
of focus & scope

SD/
Broad

Impact
minimisation/
Narrow

'Traditional'
EIA



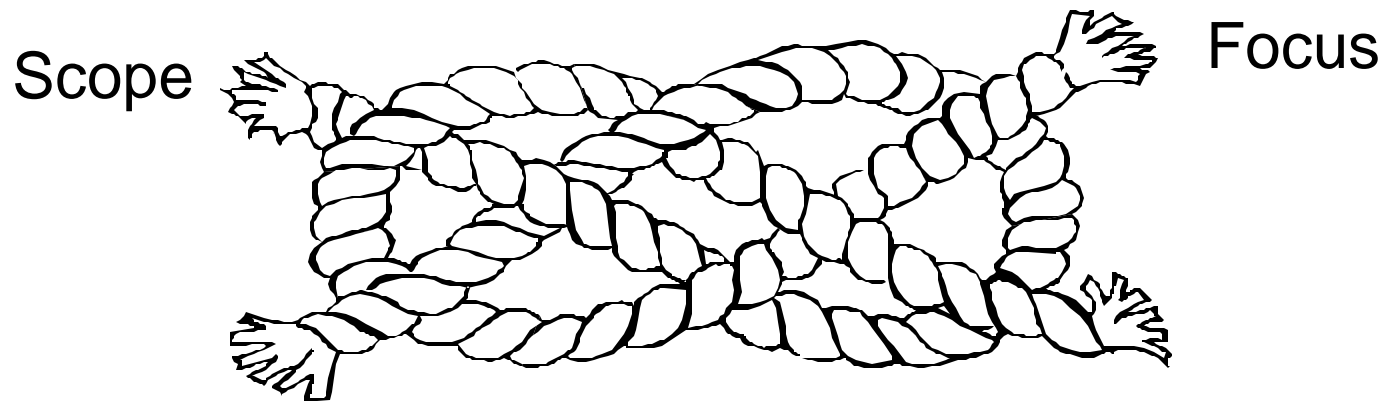
Sustainability
Assessment

COMPREHENSIVENESS
of SD Coverage

INTEGRATED -NESS
of techniques & themes

Strategic-ness

- Two 'strands':

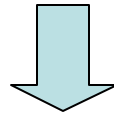


STRATEGIC-NESS
of focus & scope

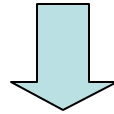
Strategic-ness: Focus

- Shift in assessment goal:

Mitigation/ avoidance of **negative impacts**



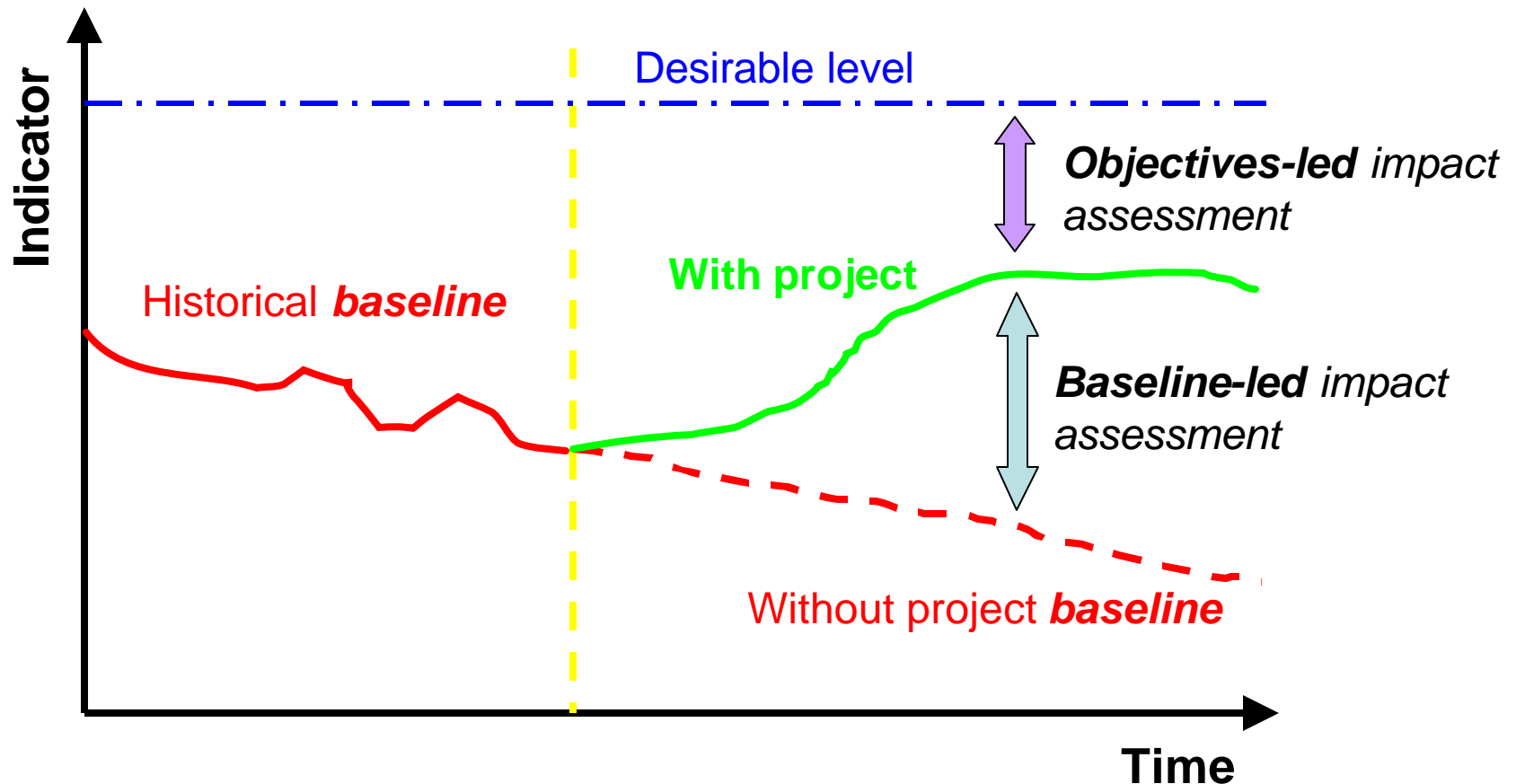
Enhance **positive impacts**



Contributes to/ Achieve
Sustainable Development

Strategic-ness: Focus

Baseline-led versus Objective-led Assessment 'Benchmarks'



(Adapted from Wathern, 1988)

Strategic-ness: Focus

Possible sources/ types of **assessment criteria**:

	Analogy: ‘Going for a walk’
Standards and guidelines	Obey the rules and listen to recommendations
Baseline trends (& judgment)	Favour downhill routes
Developed using stakeholder opinion (‘wish lists’)	Get ‘everyone’ to say where they would like to go
Higher authorities	Follow a ‘recommend route’ map
Thresholds (of unsustainability)	Avoid turnoffs that clearly head in the wrong direction
Derived from SD principles	Generally follow the correct compass bearing
Determined using ‘ backcasting ’	Determine the destination and find the best way of getting there

Strategic-ness: Scope

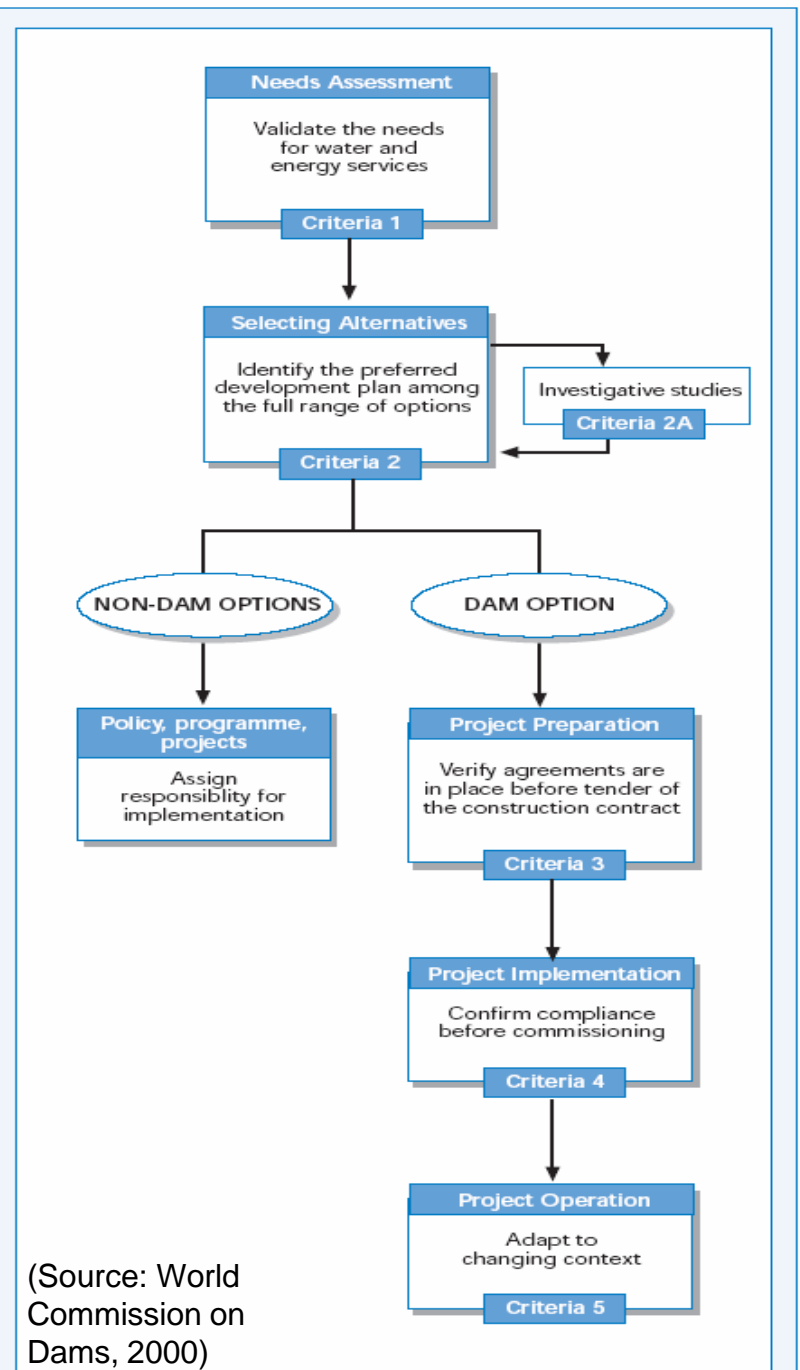
Features that determine the **scope** of an assessment:

Features:	Narrow (Project-specific)	Broad (Strategic)
Boundaries		
• Spatial scale:	Site/ Local	Regional/ National/ Global
• Temporal scale:	Life of the project	Longer than project life
Alternatives:	Project alternatives (Design options)	Alternative projects
Types of Impacts:	Direct impacts	Residual Impacts Cumulative Impacts Induced/ Secondary/ Indirect Transboundary/ Global Impacts
Risk and Uncertainty:	Avoidance of risk and uncertainty	Accommodation of risk and uncertainty

Strategic-ness: Scope

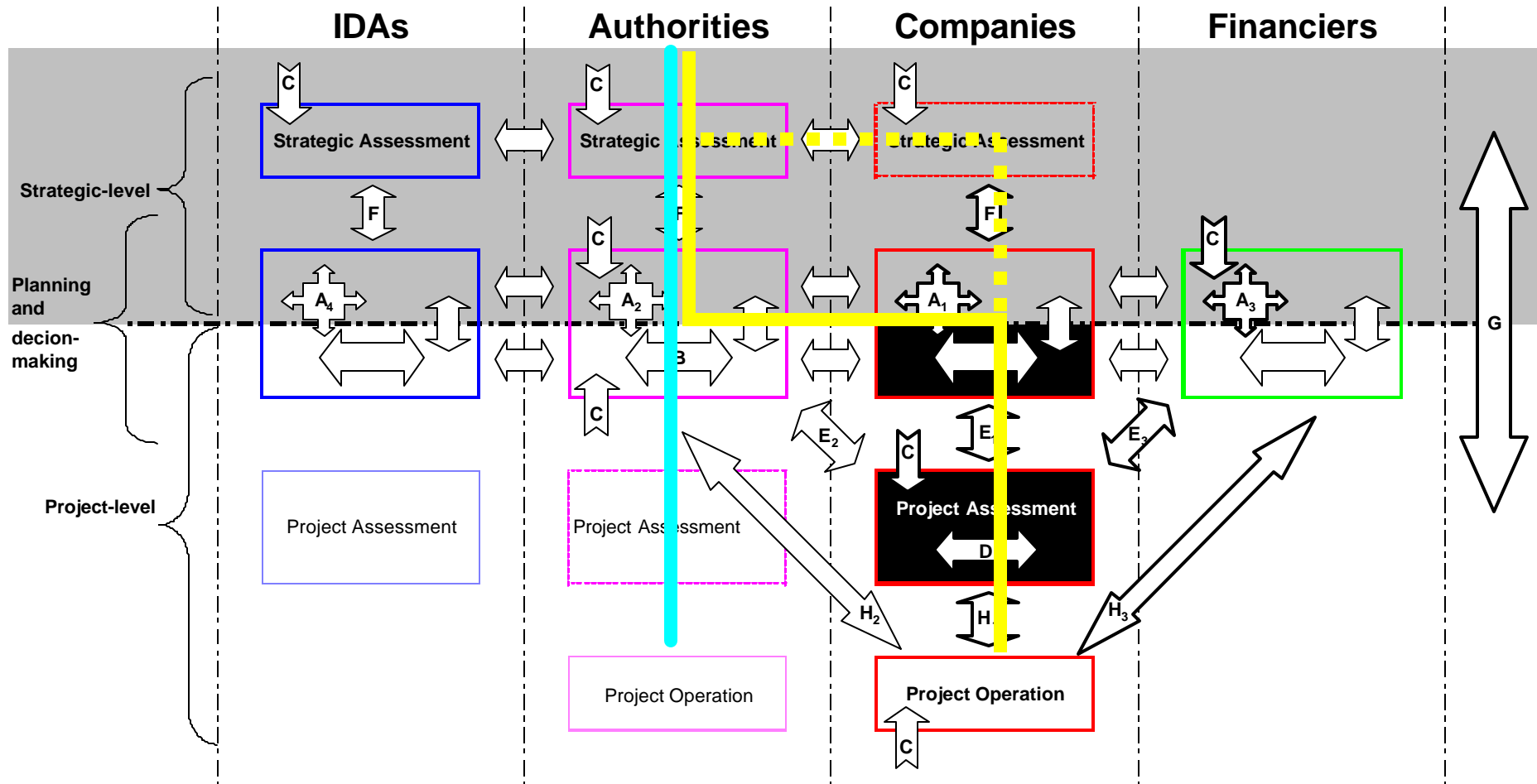
Alternative Projects

- When **public or donor** money is involved and the primary motivation for projects is to satisfy societal needs then a top-down approach to project selection is – at least in theory – a logical approach.
- What about **private-sector** projects?



Strategic-ness

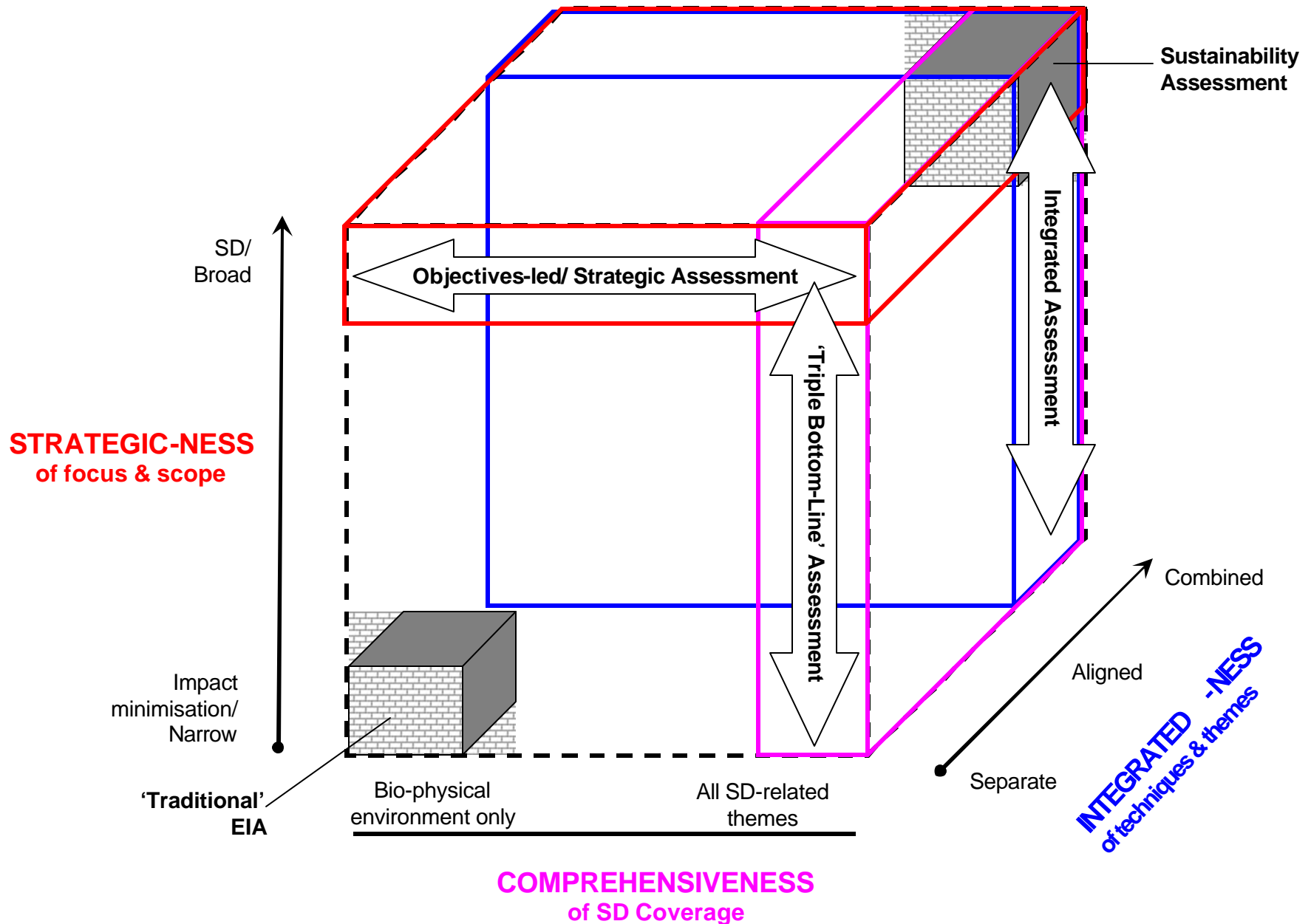
Tiering and private sector projects?



Strategic-ness

- To what extent can project-level assessments be strategic?
- Is tiering a realistic option for private sector projects?

SD-Directed Features *Within* the Assessment Process



Way Forward

- Evaluate recent ‘best practice’ mining projects determine the extent that SD-directed features are beginning to emerge in practice.



VOISEY'S BAY NICKEL
COMPANY LIMITED



- Develop a ‘best practice’ SD-directed assessment framework for mining projects.