

# **La evaluación de impactos desde la Conferencia Rio-92: avanzos y desafíos actuales y futuros**

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Presidente, IAIA**

**Profesor Titular, Universidade de São Paulo**



**Santiago, 5 de noviembre de 2012**

# Plan de la presentación

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**1. Avanzos y desafíos en la evaluación de impactos 1969-1992-2012**

**2. IAIA - *the leading global network on best practice in the use of impact assessment for informed decision making regarding policies, programs, plans, and projects***

# La evaluación de impactos en la línea del tiempo

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# Los primeros diez años

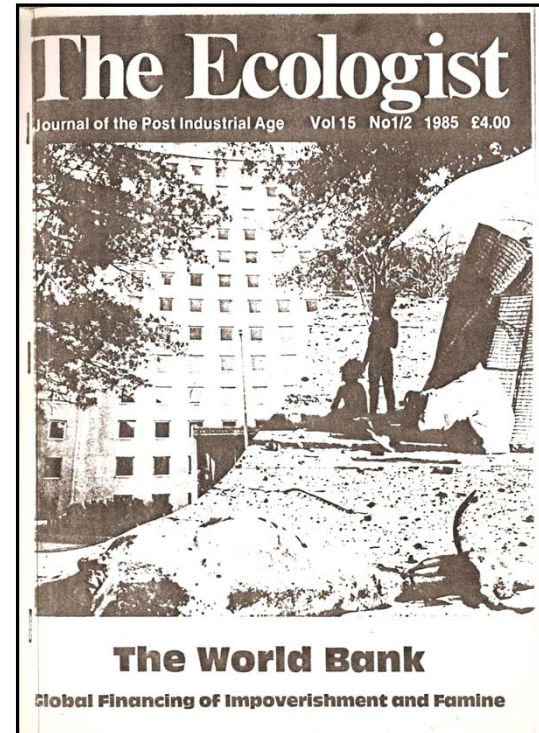
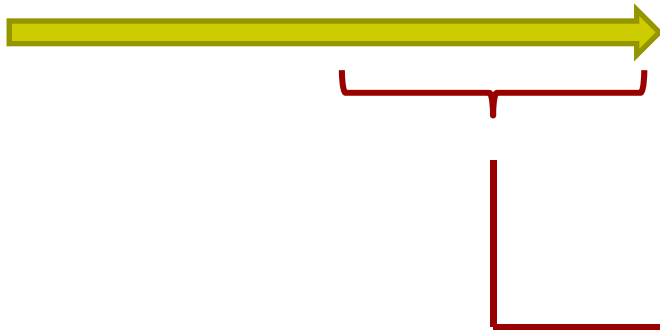
1969 – US NEPA  
1972 – Conferencia de Estocolmo  
1981 – IAIA  
1992 – Conferencia de Rio



- Legislación en diversos países, e.g. Australia (1974), Colombia (1974), Francia (1976) y jurisdicciones subnacionales, e.g. California (1970), Quebec (1978), Australia Occidental (1978)
- práctica americana se consolida por fuerza de reglamentación y decisiones judiciales

# Diez años más

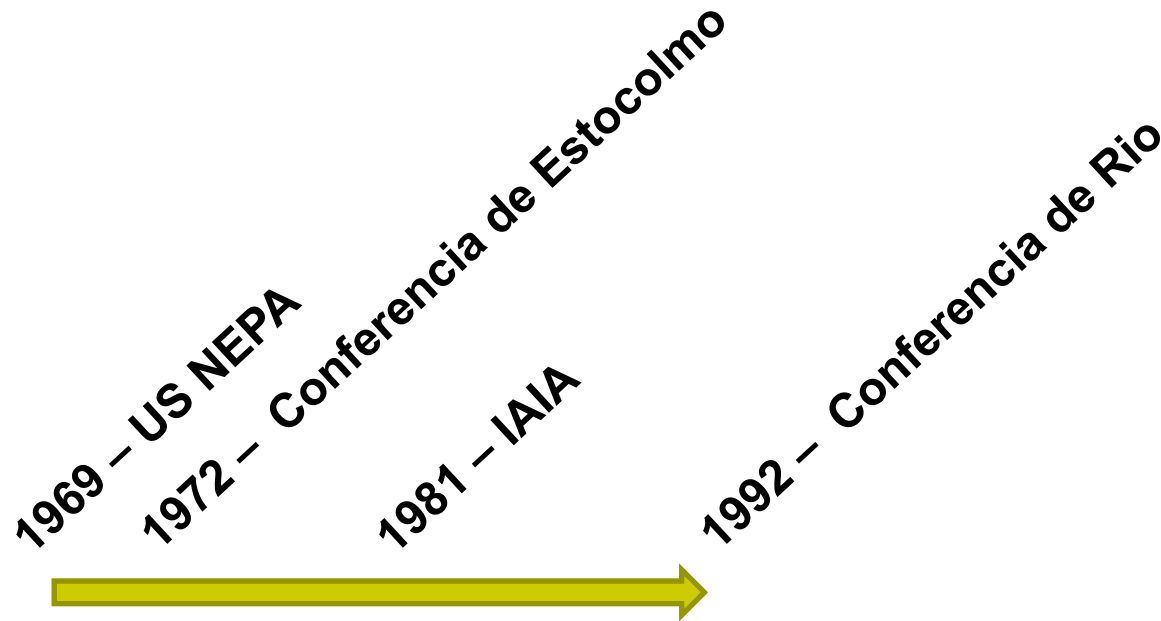
1969 – US NEPA  
1972 – Conferencia de Estocolmo  
1981 – IAIA  
1992 – Conferencia de Rio



- Bancos multilaterales de desarrollo y otros donantes acusados por ONGs de financiar la expansión de pobreza y la destrucción ambiental

# Diez años más

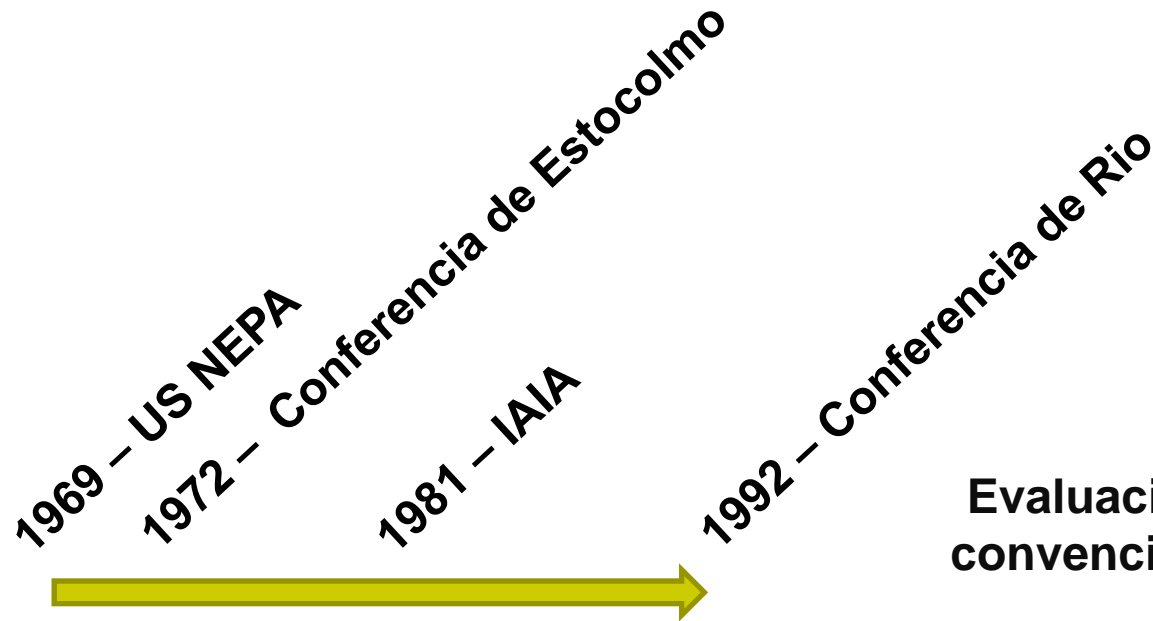
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- Otros países adoptan legislación , e.g. Unión Europea (1985), Brasil (1981), México (1982), Indonesia (1986)
- Bancos y agencias bilaterales de desarrollo responden a la presión estableciendo procedimientos internos y creando equipos especializados

# 1992: EIA en la Conferencia de la ONU

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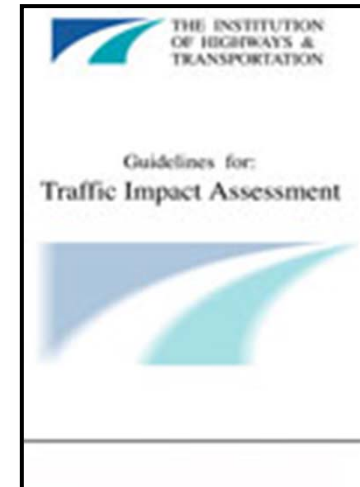
Evaluación de impacto en convenciones internacionales

- Principio 17 de la Declaración de Rio
- Artículo 14 de la CDB
- Agenda 21

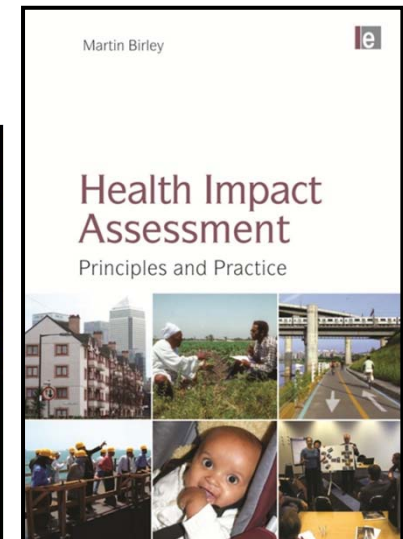
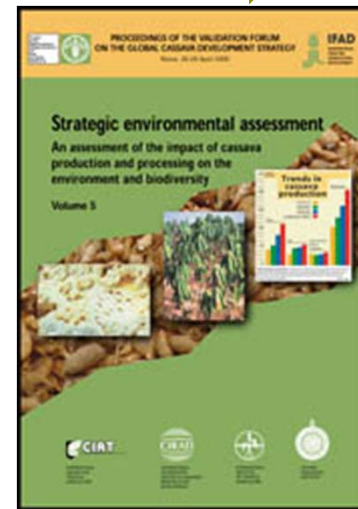


# Otros veinte años: expansión y consolidación

1969 – US NEPA  
1972 – Conferencia de Estocolmo  
1981 – IAIA  
1992 – Conferencia de Río



- más amplitud y especializaciones en EI: social, salud, urbano y tráfico etc.
- expansión del rango de decisiones: AAE





# Otros veinte años: expansión y consolidación

1969 – US NEPA  
1972 – Conferencia de Estocolmo  
1981 – IAIA  
1992 – Conferencia de Rio



## COP 8 Decision VIII/28

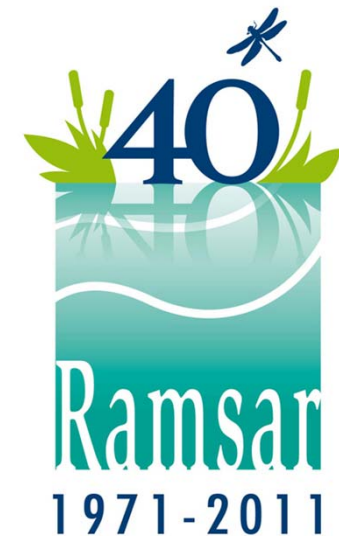
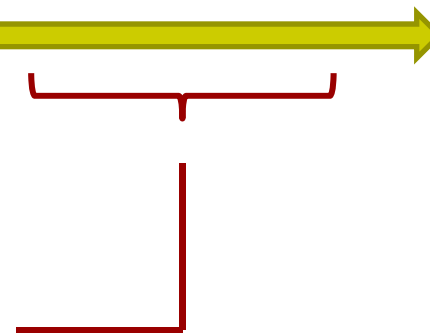
Curitiba, 20 - 31 March 2006

[Back to the list of COP 8 Decisions](#)

### Impact assessment: Voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive impact assessment

*The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity*  
1. Notes that the Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or which are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and on Lands and

- COPs CDB, Ramsar
- Convención de Espoo
- Convención de Aarhus
- Protocolo de Madrid de la Convención Antártica

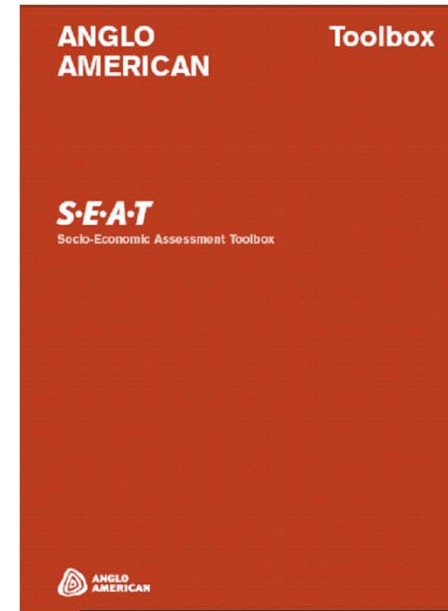


POLI USP

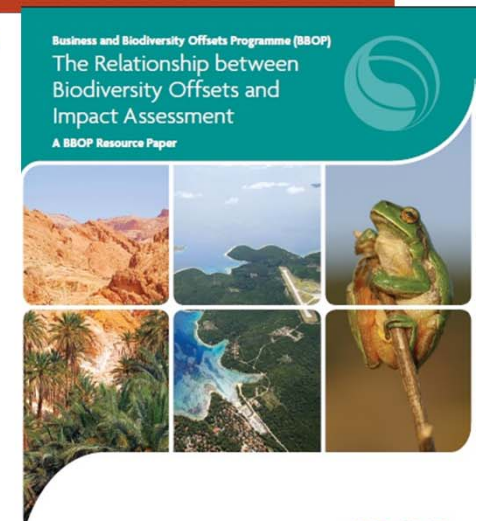


# Otros veinte años: expansión y consolidación

1969 – US NEPA  
1972 – Conferencia de Estocolmo  
1981 – IAIA  
1992 – Conferencia de Rio



- EI en el sector privado
- desarrollo y consolidación de herramientas de gestión medioambiental



# Otros veinte años: expansión y consolidación

1969 – US NEPA  
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1981 – IAIA  
1992 – Conferencia de Rio

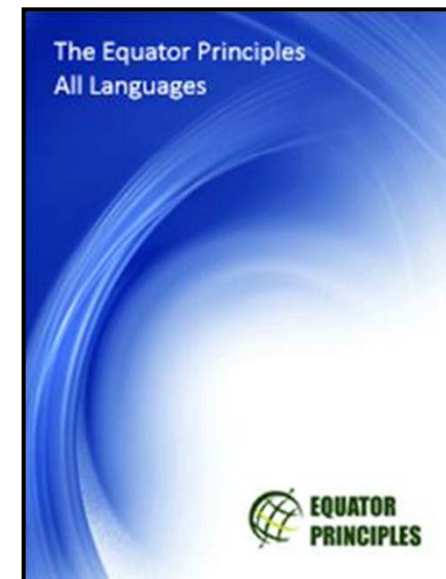
IFC's Sustainability Framework - 2012 Edition



The Sustainability Framework consists of

- The Policy on Environmental and Social Sustainability, which defines IFC's commitments to environmental and social sustainability.
- The Performance Standards, which define clients' responsibilities for managing their environmental and social risks.
- The Access to Information Policy, which articulates IFC's commitment to transparency.

- EI en el sector privado
- Principios del Ecuador (2003)
- IFC Performance Standards (2006 – 2012)



# Evaluación de impacto en un ambiente cambiante

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- Globalización, crecimiento y crisis
- Agravamiento de problemas de escala global y deterioro de condiciones locales
- Transición demográfica
- Patrones de consumo a la raíz de nuevos proyectos, programas, planos y políticas



# La Conferencia Rio+20

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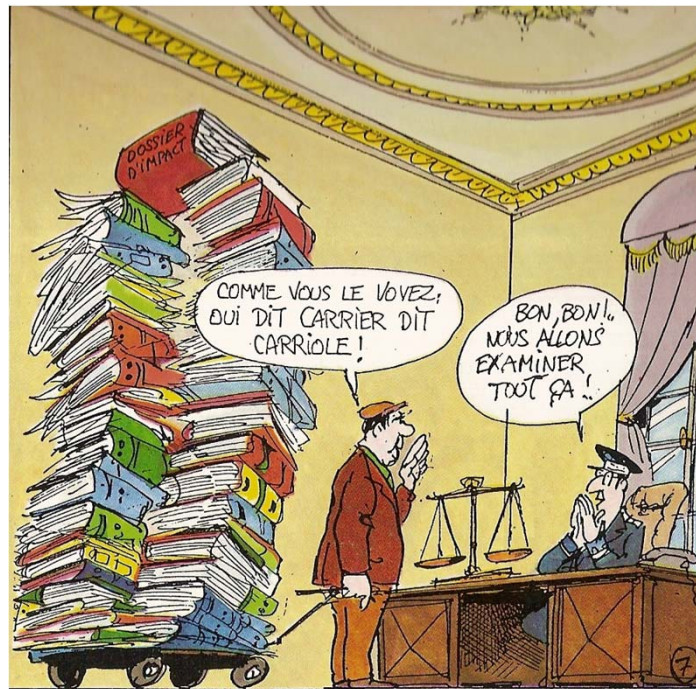
POLI USP



# Mirando hacia adelante: desafíos

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- Mantener los logros y dar más visibilidad a los resultados de la EI = su contribución para (mejores) decisiones / las situaciones en que la EI hizo una diferencia, como impactos evitados o mitigación eficaz





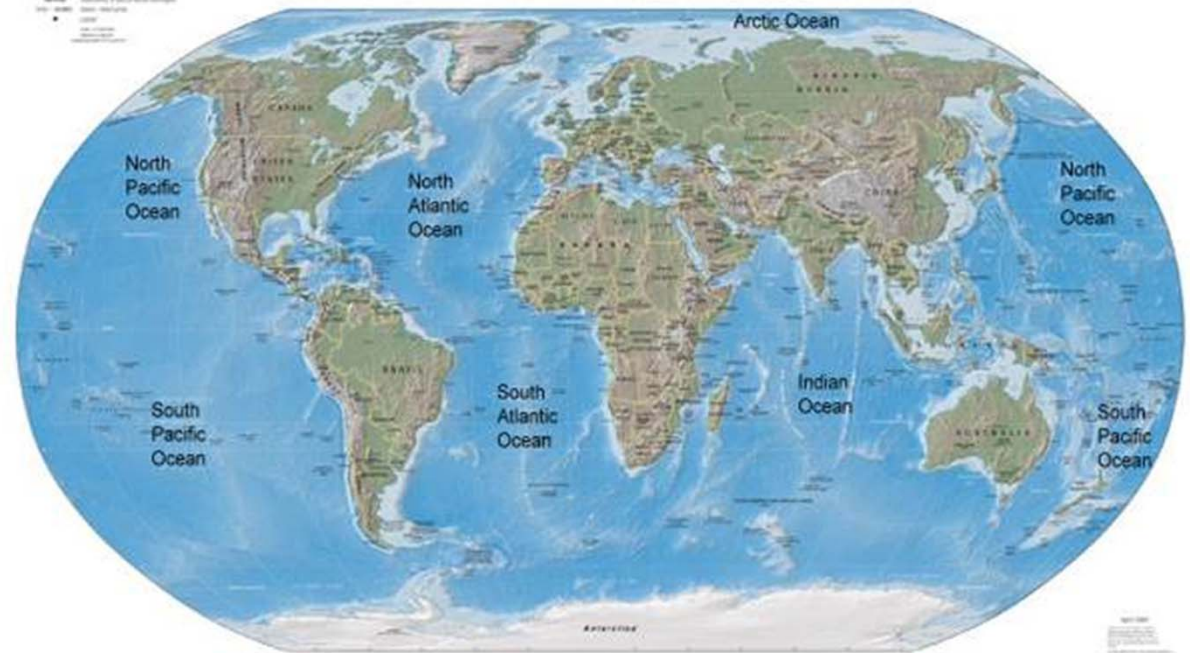
# Mirando hacia adelante: desafíos

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- Expandir la evaluación de impactos para iniciativas que puedan afectar los bienes comunes globales

Oceanos

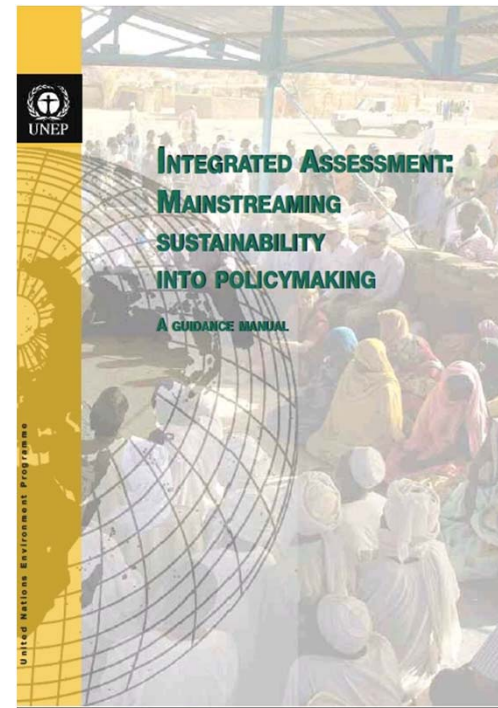
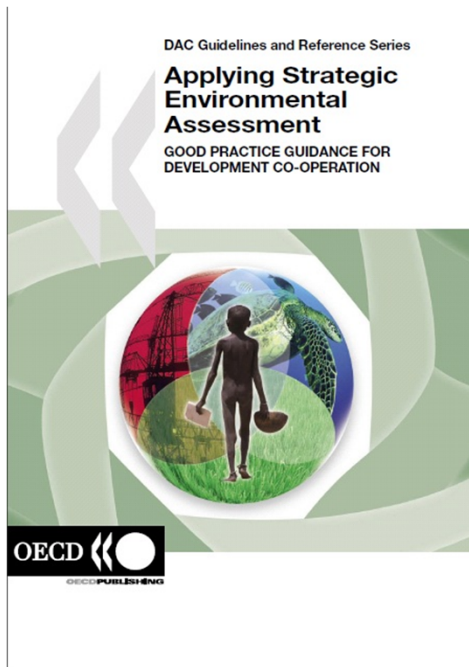
Physical Map of the World, April 2005



# Mirando hacia adelante: desafíos

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- Consolidar la evaluación ambiental estratégica en las jurisdicciones en las que ya ha sido utilizada con éxito y expandir su aceptación en lugares donde su contribución todavía no es apreciada





# Mirando hacia adelante: desafíos

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- Expandir la EIA de proyectos y la EAE más allá de la idea de minimizar los impactos negativos hacia la obtención de beneficios ambientales y la “contribución neta para la sustentabilidad”

Evitar daños

Minimizar daños y reducir riesgos

Lograr beneficios o compensaciones

Proporcionar contribución neta al desarrollo sustentable



# Mirando hacia adelante

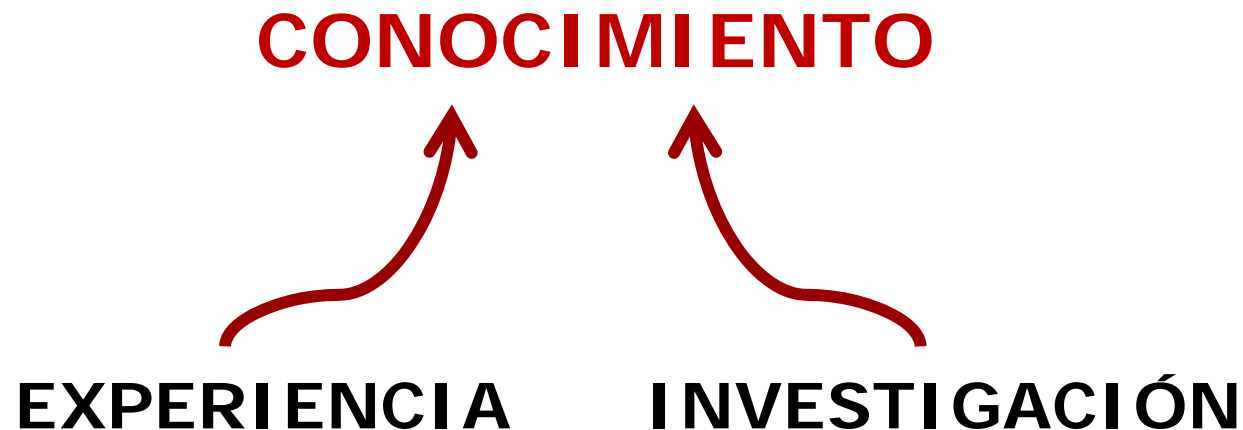
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- ❑ Muchos cambios ocurrieron en los últimos 40 años y los retos que tenemos delante indican que la evaluación de impactos continuará en evolución – necesitamos preparar personas e instituciones !

**servicios ecosistémicos**  
**resiliencia**  
**desempeño social**  
**consentimiento libre, previo e  
informado**  
**licencia social**

# Mirando hacia adelante

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- ❑ práctica, investigación y enseñanza
- ❑ buena práctica no puede avanzar sin investigación y ninguna puede avanzar sin una sólida educación sobre evaluación de impacto

# Enseñanza de EIA en la Universidad de São Paulo

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## ▪ objetivos

- ✓ *la comprensión de* **conceptos fundamentales**
- ✓ *la asimilación de* *información relevante*
- ✓ *la adquisición de* *habilidades importantes*

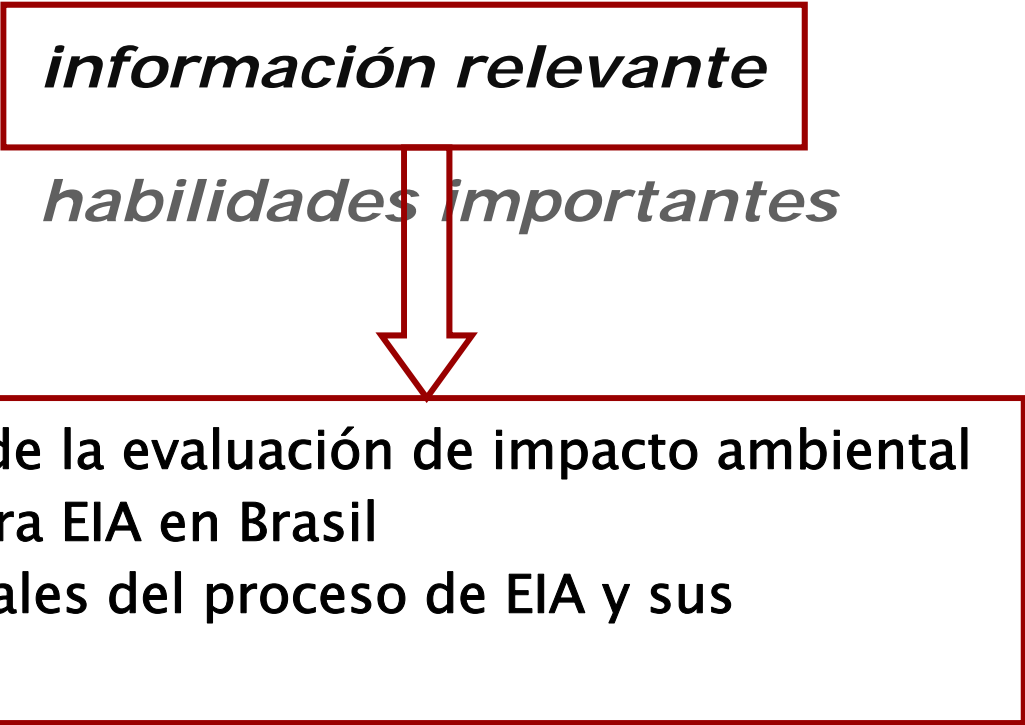
- 1 – EIA como proceso
- 2 – qué es impacto ambiental (impacto como de una acción humana)
- 3 – tareas de análisis de impactos: identificación, predicción, evaluación

# Enseñanza de EIA en la Universidad de São Paulo

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## ▪ objetivos

- ✓ *la comprensión de conceptos fundamentales*
- ✓ *la asimilación de información relevante*
- ✓ *la adquisición de habilidades importantes*


- 
- 1 – historia y evolución de la evaluación de impacto ambiental
  - 2 – requisitos legales para EIA en Brasil
  - 3 – componentes esenciales del proceso de EIA y sus funciones

# Enseñanza de EIA en la Universidad de São Paulo

---

## ▪ objetivos

- ✓ *la comprensión de conceptos fundamentales*
- ✓ *la asimilación de información relevante*
- ✓ *la adquisición de habilidades importantes*

- 
- 1 - identificación de impactos
  - 2 - preparación de términos de referencia para un EslA
  - 3 - análisis de un EslA
  - 4 - búsqueda y comprensión de información científica

Referencia: Sánchez, L.E. Environmental impact assessment teaching at the University of São Paulo: evolving approaches to different needs. *Journal of Environmental Assessment Policy and Management* 12(3): 245-262.

# IAIA y su misión

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**IAIA es la principal red global sobre la mejor práctica en evaluación de impacto en soporte de un proceso decisorio bien informado sobre políticas, programas, planes y proyectos.**

***IAIA is the leading global network on best practice in the use of impact assessment for informed decision making regarding policies, programs, plans and projects***

# Visión y misión

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## Vision, Mission, Values, Professional Code of Conduct, and Ethical Responsibilities

IAIA is an organization with a voluntary membership of professionals from a diverse array of interests and organizations, all of whom are concerned with environmental stewardship and sustainability. Collectively, our goal is to protect, not harm, the earth and its environments and peoples.



### Our Vision

IAIA is the leading global network on best practice in the use of impact assessment for informed decision making regarding policies, programs, plans and projects.



### Our Mission

To provide the international forum for advancing innovation and communication of best practice in all forms of impact assessment so as to further the development of local, regional, and global capacity in impact assessment.



# Qué busca la gente en IAIA?

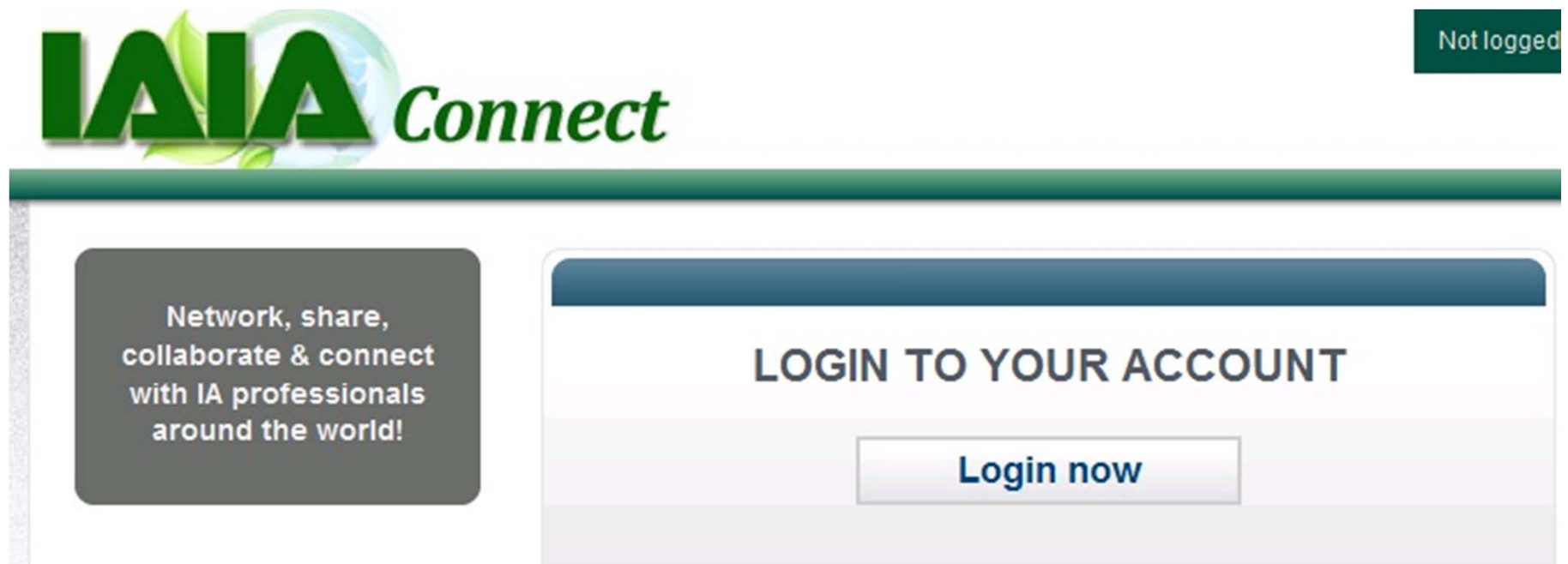
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- ❑ **Oportunidades de aprendizaje**
- ❑ **Un ambiente de colaboración y cambio de ideas, experiencias, mejores prácticas**
- ❑ **Interacción con otros profesionales**
  - **Consultores**
  - **Enseñantes, investigadores y estudiantes**
  - **Empresas**
  - **Funcionarios gubernamentales**
  - **Representantes de instituciones financieras**
  - **Representantes de instituciones internacionales**

# Recursos: IAIA Connect

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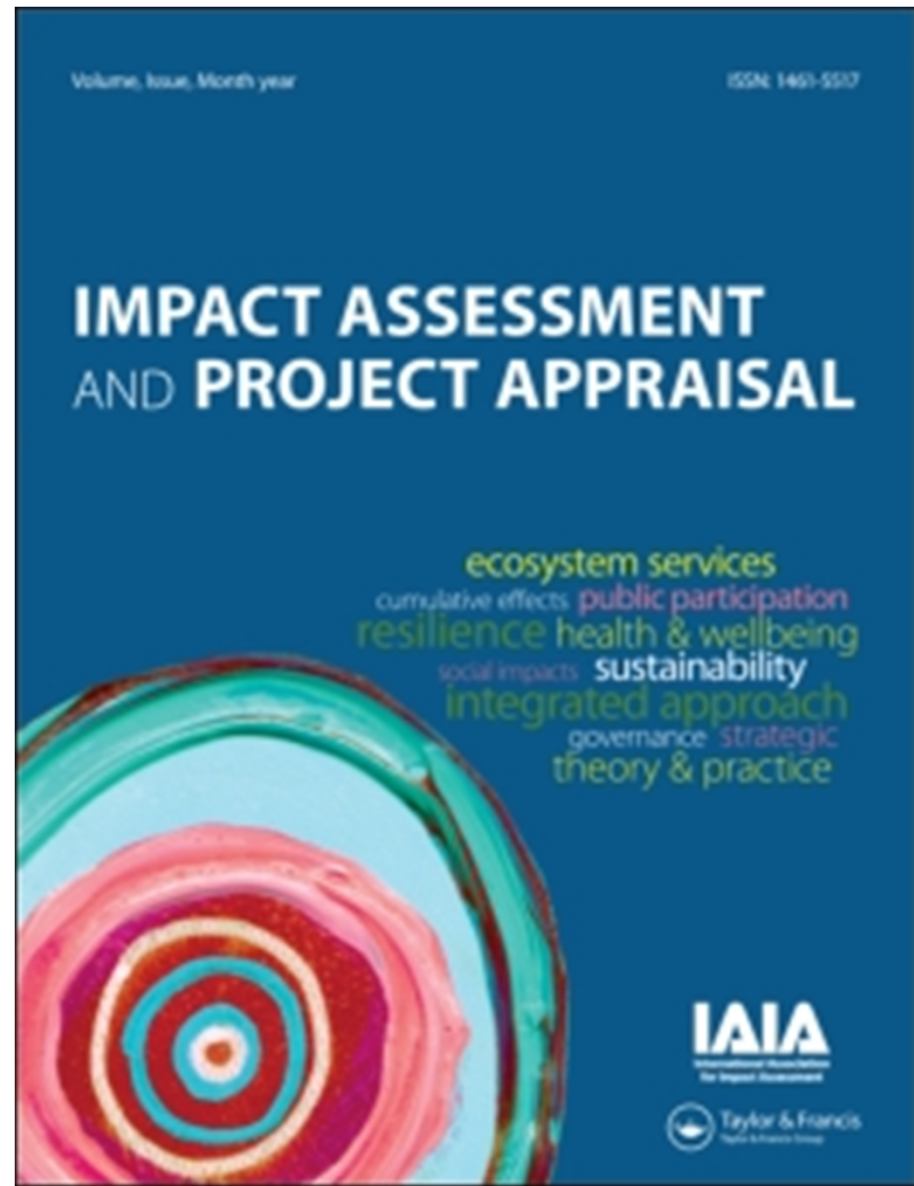
## La red social de IAIA



# Recursos: IAPA

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Resultados de investigación y práctica profesional en evaluación de impacto



# IAIA: newsletter y publicaciones especiales

Volume 23, Number 1 | July-August-September 2011

## NEWSLETTER

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**COMING UP ...**

**IAIA12**  
27 MAY-1 JUNE 2012  
PORTO, PORTUGAL

**IN THIS ISSUE**

Professional News 1  
IAIA11 Survey 2  
IAMConnect Launched 3  
Call for Training Courses, Awards 4, 5  
Resources 4-5

**UNECE – EIA AND SEA IN A TRANSBOUNDARY CONTEXT – MOPS/MOP1**

The 5th Session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (MOP5) and the 1st Session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (MOP1) were held in Geneva between 20 and 23 June 2011. The two meetings were run in parallel, with several common points on the agenda. Two events organized during the MOPS/MOP1 are worth to be mentioned. One was a seminar with eminent law experts (Alan Boyle, Jonas Ekblom, Simon Mander, Jan de Mulder, Neil Craig and Jerzy Jendroska) that addressed the 20 years of law and practice under the Convention. The experts debated several issues and law cases, including the already extensively debated Bystroe case, or the Ukrainian-Romania conflict concerning the Ukrainian exploitation of the Danube – Black Sea channel. This is a long debated case for the past nine years which could become an extremely interesting EIA law case to be explored and lessons taken for the benefit of the IAIA membership. A second event was the Panel discussion on nuclear energy-related projects, moderated by George Kormis of the European Commission, a highly relevant theme in face of the coming IAIA12 Conference on Energy Futures, to be held in Porto, Portugal in May 2012. Outcomes of that discussion summarized by George Kormis may represent opportunities for possible future IAIA involvement. Outcomes of both events, as well as related to decisions taken during the MOPS/MOP1 can be accessed at [http://www.unece.org/env/iaia/meetings/mop\\_5.html](http://www.unece.org/env/iaia/meetings/mop_5.html).

■ MARIA PARTIDÁRIO - IAIA REPRESENTATIVE - INSTITUTO SUPERIOR TÉCNICO - MPP@CVLJSTLJLJLPT

**UK GOVERNMENT RELEASES NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT— BUT IS IT A STEP FORWARD OR A POLITICAL DIVERSION?**

The British government has just announced the completion of its National Ecosystems Assessment, but critics already accuse the government of attempting to set a price for everything while knowing the value of nothing. What significance will this new study have on the scope and content of future EIAs and the formal analysis of the costs and benefits of new and old projects?

Many project EIAs fail to consider the value of “free” ecological services. This results in systematic overestimation of benefits and minimizes the predicted scale and costs of damage limitation and remediation. Now, for the first time, the UKNEA offers a framework for including these services in quantitative terms in environmental cost-benefit analysis.

But does this really reflect the importance of environmental intangibles? Already the new study is facing mixed reactions. The public sector views this study as a step forward, but dissenting voices suggest that it is merely a politically-inspired diversion that will increase governmental reliance on simplistic economic analysis while decreasing recognition of the importance of non-quantifiable social and ethical concerns.

The study relied on the expertise of a formidable range of professional ecologists, so it appears to have substantial expert pedigree, but concern is growing that it will boost political support for controversial development proposals by depending on meaningless estimates of economic values when non-quantifiable issues are of greater relevance.

Download the chapters of this report from <http://uknea.unep-wcmc.org/files/users/tabit03/Default.aspx>. When members have read them, I suggest we open a debate on this development. Examples of the different responses can be seen at the UK's Natural Environment Research Council's site (<http://planetearth.nerc.ac.uk/news/story.asp?storyid=980>) and a more skeptical view from the media at [www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2011/jun/02/green-spaces-park-playing-fields](http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2011/jun/02/green-spaces-park-playing-fields).

■ DOUG CROSS - PRIVATE CONSULTANT - MIV@RICKO@FYSCALCO.LK



Agosto 2006

## IAIA

Publicación especial n° 4

**AUTORES**  
René André con la colaboración de Bert Doumaix, Desmond Connor y Peter Crow  
Incluye comentarios del Comité de Publicaciones de la IAIA

**COMO CITAR ESTA PUBLICACION**  
André, R., B. Doumaix, D. Connor y P. Crow 2006.  
Participación Pública. Principios Internacionales de la Mejor Práctica. Publicación Especial n°4. Río de Janeiro, 2006. Asociación Internacional para la Evaluación de Impactos.

Este documento es la traducción al español realizada por Hugo M. Sobrino y revisada por Juliana Pizarro, a partir del texto original en inglés.

Participación Pública

### PARTICIPACION PUBLICA

#### Principios Internacionales de la Mejor Práctica

LA PARTICIPACIÓN PÚBLICA SE PUEDE DEFINIR COMO LA VINCULACIÓN DE INDIVIDUOS O GRUPOS QUE SON POSITIVA O NEGATIVAMENTE AFECTADOS POR, O QUE ESTÁN INTERESADOS EN, UNA POLÍTICA, PLAN, PROGRAMA O PROYECTO PROPUESTOS, SUJETOS A PROCESOS DE TOMA DE DECISIONES.

#### Introducción

Este documento de la IAIA titulado "Participación Pública: Principios Internacionales de la Mejor Práctica" está dirigido a promover una práctica comprensible de participación pública (PP) entre los que participan en la evaluación de impactos (EI) <sup>1</sup>.

- Define los prerrequisitos para una efectiva y apropiada vinculación pública en la EI
- Identifica las condiciones requeridas para hacer creíble el proceso de participación y para maximizar el interés y compromiso de los actores involucrados.

Este documento resume los principios del estado del arte de la práctica de la participación pública. Está preparado principalmente como referencia y para ser utilizado por agencias individuales o grupos vinculados con la participación pública en la EI.

Está sustentado en la experiencia en PP de muchos miembros de la IAIA, y se ha escrito para miembros de la IAIA de diferentes antecedentes profesionales y niveles de la EI con el fin de mejorar la ética y la calidad de sus sus respectivas prácticas. Por ello, los principios aquí presentados son diversos, genéricos, y no prescriptivos.

Refuerza la PP como un pilar de la EI, y pretende poder aplicarse a todos los niveles y tipos de intervenciones planificadas (incluido el nivel estratégico), y de acuerdo a las restricciones de tiempo, información y recursos.

La práctica de la participación pública, al igual que la EI en general, se está expandiendo en todo el mundo. Esto conlleva en evaluación, positividad que cada vez más profesionales de la EI provenientes de las ciencias sociales, las humanidades, la medicina, así como de las ciencias naturales y aplicadas, se involucran o incluso crecientemente la participación pública.

La IAIA espera que estos Principios sirvan para mejorar la práctica de la PP en la EI, así como para estimular el debate entre todos los actores implicados, lo que redundará en mejores proyectos, mejor desarrollo, una gobernanza más participativa, y en definitiva, en un mundo más sostenible.

Este documento comprende tres secciones en las que:

- Se define el concepto de participación pública
- Se establecen los objetivos de la PP en la EI
- Se proponen los principios de la mejor práctica en PP

#### ¿Qué es la Participación Pública?

La participación pública se puede definir como la vinculación de individuos o grupos que son positiva o negativamente afectados por una intervención propuesta (por ejemplo: un proyecto, un programa, un plan, una política) sujeta a un proceso de toma de decisiones, o que están involucrados en ello.


Los niveles de participación en EI varían, desde una participación pasiva o recepción de información (forma unidireccional de participación), hasta una participación a nivel





# Recursos: citaciones-clave y fastips

KEY CITATIONS SERIES



## ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

The Key Citations series was developed to provide a starting point for persons new to the various fields of impact assessment. The references provided are an indicative overview of the field and establish what might be regarded as the core literature. They include a selection of currently available textbooks published by commercial publishers, a selection of journal articles from the last 10 or so years, and key official documents. Some historically significant articles are also included. The means of determining key citations generally include consulting Scopus and Google Scholar and expert practitioners in the field. IAA members contributing to this series acknowledge possible personal and regional bias and much difficulty in selecting only a few from among many excellent references in their fields.

**INTRODUCTORY COMMENT**

Besides the widely-known ISO 14001 Environmental Management System (EMS), there are other management systems such as the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) required by the International Finance Corporation Performance Standards, the European Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), and various industry-specific systems. All environmental management systems can benefit from integration with impact assessment. Although the literature is primarily about ISO 14001 and this is reflected here, these references can also be helpful to persons interested in any system.

**BOOKS AND JOURNAL ARTICLES**

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Caruthers, G. & Vanclay, F. 2007. Enhancing the Social Content of Environmental Management Systems in Australian Agriculture. *International Journal of Agricultural Resources, Governance and Ecology* 6(3): 326-340.

Coglianesi, C. & Nash, J. (eds) 2001. *Regulating from the Inside: Can Environmental Management Systems Achieve Policy Goals?* Washington: Resources for the Future.

Delmas, M.A. 2002. The Diffusion of Environmental Management Standards in Europe and in the United States: An Institutional Perspective. *Policy Sciences* 35(1): 91-119.

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Marshall, R. 2002. Developing Environmental Management Systems to Deliver Mitigation and Protect the EIA process During Follow Up. *Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal* 20(4): 286-292.

Melnyk, S., Sroufe, R. & Calantone, R. 2003. Assessing the Impact of Environmental Management Systems on Corporate and Environmental Performance. *Journal of Operations Management* 21(3): 329-351.



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## Ethics

The social contract between impact assessment professionals, civil society, and decision-makers is that impact assessments will be conducted with integrity and will be free from misrepresentation or deliberate bias.

**AUTHOR**  
Richard Fuggle  
with significant input from  
Frank Vanclay  
Rita Hamm  
Charlotte Bingham

**FASTIPS**  
No. 2 | April 2012

Ethical considerations are important in impact assessment, as pressure can be applied to professionals to disregard the tenets that underpin good impact assessment. Good impact assessments enhance the free flow of complete, unbiased, and accurate information to decision makers and affected parties. Impact assessments address broad social and health rights as well as issues of sustainability and biodiversity. Consideration of all pertinent matters and respect for human rights and human dignity must underpin all assessments. Nevertheless, stakeholders (proponents, clients, donors, employers) sometimes want impact assessments to emphasize their position, possibly underplaying or overplaying certain elements. Failure to comply with pressure to sway the conclusions of the assessment may result in losing a contract or future work. The party paying for the assessment may also refuse to meet the costs of work that is necessary for a full and balanced impact assessment, forcing the professional to make an ethical decision. The Fastips that follow are intended as a reminder to impact assessment professionals that they have a duty of care to both present and future generations and that the assessments they undertake are to serve the interest of society through facilitating decisions that are equitable, sustainable and accurate.

**EXAMPLES OF ETHICAL DILEMMAS IN IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Impact assessment professionals are faced with an ethical dilemma when

- The terms of reference for the assessment unreasonably constrain the study.
- Pressure is exerted to limit the scope of the assessment or to influence the results.
- Clients, authorities, or affected parties refuse to engage with a study.
- Budgetary limitations affect the ability to conduct an adequate analysis or adequately engage all appropriate stakeholders.
- The time allocated for the assessment is inadequate for a proper study.
- There is a request not to undertake certain specific specialist studies.
- It is suggested that they emphasize or exaggerate, omit, or not disclose certain topics.
- Requests are made to change words or the emphasis in draft reports that could be seen as a change in interpretation with which the assessor does not concur.
- They become aware of inaccurate reporting by clients, sub-consultants, government agencies, NGOs, donors, or the public.
- All or part of their remuneration is conditional on project approval.
- There is a request to issue either a favorable or critical review of a completed assessment.
- They are asked to assess a project in which they have a financial or personal interest or that will affect them directly.

**THINGS YOU CAN DO WHEN FACED WITH SUCH DILEMMAS**

- Do not suppress or hide your sense of unease; discuss the matter with your manager, or if you are the principal, with a trusted and respected colleague or mentor.
- Show the party that is causing the unease a copy of the IAIA Code of Professional Conduct and point out to them how their request, expectation, or assumption is at odds with the ethical code of your profession.
- Do not be tempted to accept a compromise that remains in conflict with your code of professional conduct. Remember a reputation for integrity and for making accurate honest assessments takes time to build but can be quickly lost.



# Congresos anuales y cursos pré-congreso

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32ND ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**Energy Future**  
*The Role of Impact Assessment*  
Centro de Congresso da Alfândega | Porto,  
Portugal  
27 May - 1 June 2012



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## Program

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## Updates

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Submission deadline was 31 January 2012

## Important Dates

- **August 2011** Session proposal submission opens
- **31 August 2011** Deadline for session proposals and requests for special meetings
- **10 September 2011** Session organizers notified of acceptance status
- **2 December 2011** Preliminary program posted; paper and poster abstract submission opens
- **31 January 2012** Deadline for submission of paper and poster abstracts

## IAIA12 Energy Future: The Role of Impact Assessment Porto, Portugal 27 May - 1 June 2012

A defining issue throughout human history has been how societies have pursued the supply and management of energy. Our view of the world and the world economy over the last 3-4 human generations has been shaped by assumptions of infinite energy supplied primarily by fossil fuels. Impact assessments have scrutinized thousands of energy projects, but few have considered the long-term future supply and sources of non-renewable and renewable energy as critical to decision-making. Now, however, the basic principle of limitless energy is under challenge.

Impact assessment has proven to be a powerful evolving tool able to incorporate environmental, social and health concerns, among others, in decision-making processes. More integrated approaches are being tested for biodiversity and climate change. Understanding the future of energy must also be one of the highest priorities for impact assessment professionals.

What is the role of impact assessment on future global, national and local energy decisions and choices? How can we tackle the environmental and social risks that will appear as a result of our quest for the development, production and management of new energy sources?

### Keynote Address

[Global Climate Change Post-2012 Regime and Energy Policy](#) by Jorge Moreira da Silva



## Announcements

Thank you for your interest in the AusAID stipend program. At this time, the application process is closed.

### PORTO

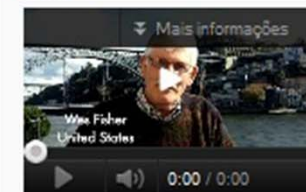
Located on the banks of the River Douro, in northern Portugal, Porto is a city open to the world. In 1996, UNESCO designated Porto as a World Heritage Site.

### Premier Sponsor



### Invitations by IAIA's Board of Directors

In English:





# Congresos anuales



33RD ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## Impact Assessment The Next Generation

Calgary Stampede BMO Centre | Calgary, Alberta, Canada  
13-16 May 2013

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### Program

First Announcement

### Updates

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### Important Dates

July 2012 Session proposal submission opens  
1 September 2012 Deadline for session proposals and requests for special meetings  
10 September 2012 Session organizers notified of acceptance status  
20 October 2012 Preliminary program posted; paper and poster abstract submission opens  
31 December 2012 Deadline for submission of paper and poster abstracts  
1 February 2013 Authors notified of paper or poster acceptance status  
15 February 2013 Registration and payment deadline for presenters and all individuals to be listed in the final program and proceedings  
15 March 2013 Deadline for draft

### IAIA13 Impact Assessment: The Next Generation

The conference theme embraces the impact of current global change now and in the coming decades and how impact assessment (IA) itself will evolve as a result. The "next generation" refers to both a new generation of practitioners and new approaches to IA practice internationally to address issues of global concern. The next few decades are seen as a nexus of environmental effects to the global commons (e.g., climate change, biodiversity, soil degradation and loss, ocean productivity, loss of aboriginal cultures) coupled with increased urban, human and economic development. These global changes have profound implications to the trajectory of IA and of nations. You, as a participant in this conference, need to be part of this new future.

The following three thematic streams reflect possible session topics. Examples of focused topics within each theme are provided.

The theme focuses on emerging trends in IA while encouraging and motivating the participation of the next generation of practitioners. It has a wide appeal to those in many countries and sectors, such as resource extraction, and is broad enough to encompass many current sub-themes of interest to a range of IA practitioners, new and old.



#### A New Generation of People and Engagement

- Transitional demographics of IA practitioners and mentoring the next generation
- The business of impact assessment: a decade of reflection
- Digital media in impact assessment
- Pitfalls and opportunities of social media in impact assessment
- Aboriginal peoples: Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and IA
- The future of corporate social responsibility
- Impact assessment, urban planning and regional development

#### A New Generation of Issues and Solutions

- Emerging global trends in impact assessment in the coming decades
- The role of impact assessment in project decision making in a sustainable world
- New tools, practice and procedures in IA to create a sustainable world
- Regulatory changes affecting IA around the world
- How Indigenous Traditional Knowledge has affected IA practice and decisions
- Effectiveness and efficiency in impact assessment: A new review
- Impact assessment over the project life cycle -

### Announcements

#### Calgary

The City of Calgary is in the south of the province of Alberta, approximately 80km east of the front ranges of the Rocky Mountains. Alberta claims five of Canada's 13 UNESCO World Heritage Sites and four of the five are located in Southern Alberta—each an easy day trip from Calgary. For more information on Calgary and its region:

- [www.visitcalgary.com](http://www.visitcalgary.com)
- [travelalberta.com/](http://travelalberta.com/)
- [www.albertatourism.com/ab/home.do](http://www.albertatourism.com/ab/home.do)
- [www.pc.gc.ca/](http://www.pc.gc.ca/)

#### Invite to IAIA13



# IAIA hoy

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**14 entidades afiliadas (900+ miembros)**

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**RHEAS Rede de Lengua Española (en organización)**

**[www.iaia.org](http://www.iaia.org)**