Research capacity and knowledge in Impact Assessment

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Capacity
as a driver of sustainable development

“the evolving combination of attributes, capabilities, and relationships that enables a system to exist, adapt and perform”
Interacting capacities in Impact Assessment

Adaptive Capacity

Community Capacity

decisions

Governance Capacity

Policy Capacity

Research Capacity

Institutional Capacity

the ability of an actor, organization or network to engage, produce, maintain and use knowledge through individual and collective development

The Canadian North

- Towards regional sustainable development
- Local control over development projects

(Buckler et al., 2009, Science Council of Canada, 1977, de la Barre, 1979)
Institutional Mapping
(preliminary results)

Umbrella Final Agreement

Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Act

Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Board

Government of Canada

Yukon First Nations (11 of 14 as signatories)

Total seats Nominated by:
2 (Chair) Government of Canada
2 Yukon Territory
3 Council of Yukon First Nations
Institutional Mapping
(preliminary results)
## Stakeholder Analysis
*(preliminary results)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actor</th>
<th>Interests</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YESAB</td>
<td>Neutrality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Determine <strong>significant</strong> adverse effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon Government (participants)</td>
<td>Territorial economic development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Address <strong>all</strong> adverse effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Nations governments (various)</td>
<td>Ensure inclusion of Traditional and local knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upholding asserted rights and title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal (Yukon and Ottawa)</td>
<td>Fulfill duty to consult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proponents</td>
<td>Project implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other participants</td>
<td>Community-specific interests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e.g. Renewable Resources Councils)</td>
<td>Provide local knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultants</td>
<td>Provide new knowledge to both proponents and participants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Stakeholder Analysis
(preliminary results)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization (Cooke 2005)</th>
<th>Individual (Maag 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skill and confidence building</td>
<td>Support the production of new knowledge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Close to practice</td>
<td>Support implementation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Linkages and collaborations</td>
<td>Identify and engage research/policy/practice partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate dissemination</td>
<td>Tailor and publish products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuity and sustainability</td>
<td>Facilitate continuous knowledge exchange among research/policy/practice partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Support networking, community building, and capacity building among knowledge brokers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Highlights (preliminary results)

the ability of an actor, organization or network to engage, produce, maintain and use knowledge through individual and collective development.
Next steps

• Delve further into the interview data to confirm and elaborate on findings

• Further explore research capacity of YESAB

• Explore the case of the Dawson District
  • Highest volume of assessments per year (~55%)
  • Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in government
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