

## Federal Authority Advice Record (FAAR)

**The FAAR must be submitted to the Registry by March 18, 2024.**

Summit Lake PG LNG Project – JX LNG Canada Ltd.

Agency File : 005908

Department/Agency	Women and Gender Equality Canada (WAGE)
Lead contact	Denise Gareau, Director, GBA Plus Directorate, Research, Data, and Intersectionality (RDI) Branch
Full address	22 Eddy Street, 10th Floor Gatineau, QC J8X 2V6
Email	<a href="mailto:FEGC.EvaluationImpacts-ImpactsAssessment.WAGE@fegc-wage.gc.ca">FEGC.EvaluationImpacts-ImpactsAssessment.WAGE@fegc-wage.gc.ca</a>
Telephone	819-938-1132
Alternate Contact	Jessica Bialek, A/Senior Analyst, GBA Plus Directorate, Research, Data, and Intersectionality (RDI) Branch <a href="mailto:Jessica.Bialek@fegc-wage.gc.ca">Jessica.Bialek@fegc-wage.gc.ca</a>

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1. a) Is it probable that your department or agency may be required to exercise a power or perform a duty or function related to the Project to enable it to proceed?

If yes, specify the Act of Parliament and that power, duty or function.

b) Please describe any Indigenous or public consultation that will be undertaken in relation to the exercise of that power, duty or function, including when it would take place.

1. a) WAGE does not hold any regulatory power, functions, or duties.

1. b) N/A

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2. Is your department or agency in possession of specialist or expert information or knowledge in one of your fields of expertise that may be relevant to the conduct of an impact assessment of the Project?

Specify the specialist or expert information or knowledge.

WAGE holds expertise in the application of GBA Plus (as intersectional analysis) as well as information related to gender equality, including gender-based violence (GBV).

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3. Has your department or agency exercised a power or performed a duty or function under any Act of Parliament in relation to the Project; or taken any course of action that would allow the Project to proceed in whole or in part?

Please specify if applicable.

No.

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4. Has your department or agency had previous contact or involvement with the proponent or other party in relation to the Project (for example: an enquiry about methodology, guidance, or data; introduction to the Project)?

Please provide an overview of the information or advice exchanged.

No.

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5. Does your department or agency have additional information or knowledge about the project not specified above, including information about its geographic, environmental, economic or social context (for example, location of protected or sensitive areas, history between local communities and proponent or similar projects, local or regional social or economic concerns)?

Please specify if applicable.

Below are the links to further information on GBA Plus. Information on GBA Plus and gender-based violence (GBV) is also available after Table 2.

**IAAC:**

- Guidance: [Gender-based Analysis Plus in Impact Assessment - Canada.ca](https://research-groups.usask.ca/reed/documents/CEAA%20Report.FINAL.%20Walker%20Reed%20Thiesse n.%20Gender%20Diversity%20in%20IA.Feb%208%202019.pdf)
- <https://research-groups.usask.ca/reed/documents/CEAA%20Report.FINAL.%20Walker%20Reed%20Thiesse n.%20Gender%20Diversity%20in%20IA.Feb%208%202019.pdf>
- Other research related to GBA Plus – See sections “Knowledge Synthesis Grants – Informing Best Practices in Environmental and Impact Assessments” and “Targeted Research”: [Impact Assessment Agency of Canada Research Program - Canada.ca](#)

**WAGE:**

- [Take the Gender-based Analysis Plus course - Women and Gender Equality Canada](#)
  - [What is gender-based violence? - Women and Gender Equality Canada.](#)
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6. From the standpoint of your department's mandate and expertise, what are the main issues concerning the project?

For each key issue, please:

- describe the effect or the nature of the issue, including any relevant context;
- provide the rationale and/or evidence for why it is a key issue;
- briefly provide solutions to the issue, including information or studies that, if applicable, should be requested to the proponent in the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines, potential mitigation measures, or regulatory requirements relevant to the issues;
- provide a concise, plain-language summary of the issue for inclusion in the Summary of Issues.

The information provided will be taken into consideration by the Agency to formulate an opinion on whether an impact assessment is required and, if applicable, will be taken into account in developing project-specific Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines in the next steps of the impact assessment process.

Please use Table 1 to answer this question.

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7. If applicable, specify any additional information the proponent could provide in the Detailed Project Description or in its response to the Summary of Issues that:
- would make it possible to verify whether certain minor issues could be addressed and managed by clear measures, existing guidelines, other regulatory processes or other existing tools;
  - help the Agency to provide an opinion if an impact assessment is required, or
  - would support the tailoring of the Impact Statement Guidelines if the Agency is of the opinion that an impact assessment is required.

These clarifications and additional information will be included as specific questions/issues in the Summary of Issues provided to the proponent.

Please use Table 2 to answer this question.

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Women and Gender Equality Canada

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of department or agency involved

Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Speaker title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**Table 1: Key issues to inform the impact assessment process**

The Agency asks that federal authorities guide expert advice on the Agency's approach to project specific tailoring, if the Agency is in the opinion that an impact assessment is required. This approach aims to focus the assessment on the Project's key issues, with an emphasis on the prevention of adverse environmental effects in areas of federal jurisdiction. In determining key issues, federal authorities should be mindful of the Project's context (size, scope, location), Indigenous knowledge and perspectives, and public concerns.

Potential effects that are considered minor, or that can be mitigated through clear measures, existing guidance or other regulatory processes, may be subject to simplified information requests or be disregarded. Advice from federal authorities on key issues and solutions - and on the scope and detail of the studies and information requested - will enable the Agency to focus the analysis on those issues that are important for the impact assessment process.

Comment ID	Relevant section of the initial project description	Valued Component or Factor to Consider	Description of key issue (context and rationale)	Advice	Plain-language summary for inclusion in Summary of Issues
<p>Please present comments by organization and comment number  e.g.: IAAC-01</p>	<p>If the comment relates to a specific section of the initial project description, please provide the reference.</p>	<p>Identify valued component(s) or factor to consider—within the mandate of your department or agency—to which the potential effect or issue applies.</p>	<p>Please provide a brief description of the issue and rationale for being a key issue.</p> <p>Include, where relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the sequence of potential effects;</li> <li>• the relevant context that specifies why this is a key issue;</li> <li>• key uncertainties that should be addressed in the impact assessment;</li> <li>• Indigenous or public concerns or perspective;</li> <li>• scientific data or traditional knowledge, including from previous projects, that justifies the inclusion of the key issue in the project assessment.</li> </ul>	<p>If applicable, please provide brief solutions/advice to address the issue or potential effect, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• studies or information relevant to describing and characterizing the potential effect, including any guidance for data collection or analysis or existing data sources to inform the assessment;</li> <li>• any powers your department or agency has that may mitigate, manage or set conditions related to the issue;</li> <li>• advice or policies to frame and mitigate the potential effect;</li> <li>• standardized mitigation or monitoring measures that could manage potential effects, including follow-up on monitoring activities;</li> <li>• Commitments the proponent could make to respond to the issue.</li> </ul>	<p>For issues to be included in the Summary of Issues, provide a concise, plain language synopsis of the key issue and any questions or directions for the proponent, if applicable.</p>
<p>WAGE-01</p>	<p><b>Section 12.1 Socio-economic setting</b> (pg. 75-76)</p>	<p>Socio-economic conditions and disaggregated data</p>	<p>The importance of Indigenous community engagement is emphasized in several sections of the IPD, including <b>Section 7.1 Indigenous Groups engagement methods</b> (pg. 53). Detailed engagement strategies adopted in the interaction with seven Indigenous communities (Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation, McLeod Lake Indian Band, Nazko First Nation, West Moberly First Nations, Nak'azdli Whut'en, Metis Nation of British Columbia, and British Columbia Metis Federation) are well laid out in <b>Table 7-1 Summary of Engagement with Indigenous Groups</b>.</p>	<p>Should an Impact Assessment be required, note that as per <b>Section 10.1.1. Community Profile</b> of the <a href="#">TISG template</a>, the Impact Statement must prepare community profiles and describe influences on community well-being, including indicators by Indigenous groups.</p> <p>As per <b>section 12.3 Health, social and economic conditions of Indigenous peoples</b> of the <a href="#">TISG template</a>, it is best practice to provide community-specific</p>	<p>Include disaggregated data on the five Indigenous communities and Métis communities within 30 km of the project location, the community of Salmon Valley, and the city of Prince George.</p>

			<p>However, high-level demographic information of the identified Indigenous groups is largely absent in the current IPD.</p> <p>The high-level demographic information of each community should describe the number of people residing in each community, median and average age, household information, and the breakdown of sex. <b>Section 12.1 Socio-Economic Setting</b> states that “economic activities in the Prince George area are primarily centered on forestry, recreation, mining, oil and gas and recreational and subsistence hunting and fishing.” How many workers in these sectors identify as Indigenous, and what is the breakdown by sex for workers in these sectors? Does this vary by community? Establishing a thorough baseline study will aid the Proponent to effectively assess the Project’s impact, including social and economic impacts (negative and positive) on the various population groups throughout the lifecycle of the Project.</p> <p>A detailed study on demographic information of the five Indigenous communities (i.e. Leidli-T’enneh First Nation, McLeod Lake Indian Band, Nazko First Nation, West Moberly First Nations, Nak’axdli Whut’en – all located within 30 km of the project location) the Métis community residing within 30 km of the project location, the community of Salmon Valley (located approximately 9 km south of the project), and the city of Prince George is needed to meaningfully assess the impact of the project on the local communities.</p> <p>The best approach to embedding GBA Plus in various stages of a project is to ensure broad participation by asking “Who is at the table?” and most importantly “Who is missing?” Tailored engagement approaches with Indigenous groups and non-Indigenous communities residing near the project location area should be supported by collection of disaggregated data of each community.</p>	<p>social and economic conditions on a disaggregated basis (without identifying individuals).</p> <p>WAGE advises the Proponent to examine and include the population profiles of Leidli-T’enneh First Nation, McLeod Lake Indian Band, Nazko First Nation, West Moberly First Nations, Nak’axdli Whut’en, the Métis communities living near the Project location area, the community of Salmon Valley, and the city of Prince George. These population profiles are readily available from the 2021 census; please see the Statistics Canada website (links also included in Table 2). These data should be analyzed to examine the project’s impact on specific population groups and ensure GBA Plus in the planning phase of the project.</p>	
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<p>WAGE-02</p>	<p><b>Section 12.5 Health Setting</b> (pg. 78)</p> <p><b>12.8 Potential Health Effects</b> (pg. 79)</p>	<p>Human Health</p>	<p><b>Sections 12.5 Health Setting</b> establishes that baseline studies will occur in 2024 to understand the human health setting of the project including both biophysical determinants of health and social determinants of health.</p> <p><b>Section 12.8 Potential Health Effects</b> discusses the impact of noise level and air emissions on human health, as well as the effects on the quality and quantity of traditional foods. However, the project does not address gender-based violence (GBV) as a potential health risk.</p> <p>The proposed project is located approximately 30 kilometers north of the City of Prince George. According to <a href="#">the Census Profile of 2021</a>, Prince George had the population count of 76,708, and 38,495 were women (19,430 under the age of 40). Also within 30 km of the project area are the Indigenous communities and the rural community of Salmon Valley with relatively small population.</p> <p>According to <b>section 12.3 Workforce</b>, phase-1 of the project will have “a peak workforce of 400 to 550 workers” with temporary construction workers housed at camps constructed near or on the project site. When workforce exceeds the camp capacity, the project proposes that accommodation facilities near Prince Goerge are will be used to house workers. In addition to the 400 to 550 construction workers, the proponent proposes that an estimated average of 60 to 75 operational staff will be commissioned in during phase-1 and that this number will increase to 80-100 by the time phase-2 is completed. Given that the project does not offer details on Indigenous and local recruitment, this means that a potential influx of hundreds of workers outside the local area will be placed in an area where there is high number of Indigenous peoples, women, and young girls.</p> <p>Historically, Indigenous women experience a higher rate of sexual assault compared to non-Indigenous women</p>	<p>The Proponent should consider the inclusion of GBV risks and current resources available in the City of Prince George (e.g. <a href="#">Prince Geroge Sexual Assault Centre</a>) in <b>sections 12.5 Health Setting</b> and <b>12.8 Potential Health Effects</b>.</p> <p>WAGE recommends that the Proponent consider how different populations within the participating Indigenous Nations (women, children, (dis)abled, etc.) and those in the city of Prince George might be affected by the Project-social interactions.</p> <p>WAGE recommends adding social impacts, as transient, male-dominated workforces can have adverse social impacts in communities, particularly for young and Indigenous women. (WAGE’s GBV page: <a href="#">What is gender-based violence?</a>)</p> <p>It would be helpful to include some preliminary mitigation measures for GBV. These will likely be evergreen as the project continues through its lifecycle, but important to strategize and prepare early. Monitoring is also essential to assess if the mitigation measures are having an impact on the population.</p> <p>Potential indicators of mitigation measures could include policies, including strict enforcement of Code of Ethics, Respectful Workplace, and Drug and Alcohol Policies, to establish clear expectations for ethical behaviour, and to maintaining open dialogue and regular communication, including robust workplace education and sensitivity training. Enforcement must include real consequences for harassing or violent behaviour. (<a href="#">Source: IAAC’s GBA Plus Guidance</a>).</p>	<p>Inclusion of gender-based violence (GBV) risks.</p>
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WAGE-03	<b>Section 9.2 Socioeconomic Impacts</b> (pg. 65-68).	Employment and workforce	<p><b>Section 9.2. Socioeconomic Impacts</b> discusses the Lheidli T'enneh First Nation and Nak'azdli's interest in training opportunities, as well as Nak'azdli and McLeod Lake Indian Band's interest to be involved in the construction work. However, this section does not discuss how these goals, and those noted in <b>Section 2.1 Project Benefits</b> (pg. 18), will be considered during the project's lifecycle.</p> <p>Additionally, it is unclear what the breakdown of the proposed peak workforce of 400-550 workers during the phase-1 construction will be and if, or how, local or Indigenous recruitment will be used (<b>12.3 Workforce</b>). Also, it is not clear how workplace policies and programs for Indigenous employment and employment of other underrepresented groups will be established throughout the lifecycle of the project.</p>	<p>Should an Impact Assessment be required, note that as per the <a href="#">TISG</a> template <b>Section 3.5 Workforce requirements</b> "must take GBA Plus into consideration. The information must be presented in sufficient detail to analyze how historically excluded or underrepresented groups will be considered, including Indigenous groups and other relevant diverse subgroups." In addition, workplace policies and programs should consider codes of conduct, workplace safety programs (e.g., GBV risks as mentioned above), and cultural training.</p> <p>WAGE recommends that effects and mitigations measures also be considered based on the results of the GBA Plus as this type of analysis is used not only to identify who is impacted by a project, but also to assess how people may experience impacts differently in order to improve project design and develop mitigation measures that address these differential impacts (<a href="#">source: IAAC's GBA Plus Guidance</a>)</p>	<p>GBA Plus approach must be considered in workforce.</p> <p>Proactive and mitigating measures related to employment should be developed early in the project cycle.</p>

Please insert additional lines if necessary.





**Table 2. Details or additional information the proponent could include in the Detailed Project Description or in the response to Summary of Issues**

Comment ID	Relevant section of the Initial Project Description	Description of the Issue, Concern or Uncertainty	Clarifications or additional information	Plain-language summary for inclusion in Summary of Issues
<p><i>Please identify comments by organization and comment number.</i></p> <p><i>e.g. AEIC-01</i></p>	<p><i>If the comment is related to a specific section of the Initial Project Description, please provide a reference.</i></p> <p><i>You may also choose to copy the relevant text here.</i></p>	<p><i>Provide a description of the issue, concern or uncertainty that the proponent could include in its Detailed Project Description, which could be framed and managed by clear measures, existing guidelines, regulatory processes or other existing tools, and thus be the subject of a simplified information request in the guidelines, or simply be disregarded.</i></p>	<p><i>Specify what additional information the proponent could provide in the Detailed Project Description to address the issue, concern or uncertainty, for example:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• Clarifications to elements of Project Description (e.g. components, activities, locations or alternatives);</i></li> <li><i>• Proposals on Project design changes that could avoid effects;</i></li> <li><i>• Evidence that could demonstrate that the effects will be negligible;</i></li> <li><i>• Evidence that standard mitigation measures will reduce or eliminate potential effects;</i></li> <li><i>• Commitments the proponent could make to respond to the question/issue, including the implementation of federal operational policies or guidance documents.</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>For issues to be included in the Summary of Issues, provide a concise, plain-language synopsis of the issue and any questions or instructions for the proponent, if applicable.</i></p>
<p>WAGE-01</p>	<p><b>Section 12.1 Socio-economic setting</b> (pg. 75-76).</p>	<p>As per WAGE-01 in Table 1, WAGE advises the Proponent to include more disaggregated data, especially those related to the population profiles of the seven Indigenous communities, the rural community of Salmon Valley, and the city of Prince George.</p>	<p>Statistics Canada’s census of 2021 includes detailed population profile of each community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Nazko</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Nak’azdli Whut’en</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">West Moberly First Nations</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">McLeod Lake Indian Band</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Lheidli-T’enneh First Nation</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Prince George</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Salmon Valley</a></li> </ul>	<p>The Proponent should include more disaggregated data related to the local Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities living close to the project location. Inclusion of disaggregated data will enable the Proponent to analyze the project’s socioeconomic and health impacts on specific subgroups and apply GBA Plus throughout the lifecycle of the project.</p>

*Please insert additional lines if necessary.*

## Overview of Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus)

GBA Plus is an analytical tool to support the development of responsive and inclusive initiatives, including policies, programs, and other initiatives. GBA Plus is a process for understanding who is impacted by the issue being addressed by the initiative; identifying how the initiative could be tailored to meet diverse needs of the people most impacted; and anticipating and mitigating any barriers to accessing or benefitting from the initiative. GBA Plus is also an ongoing process that does not stop once an initiative has been developed. GBA Plus is an analytical tool that can be applied to all stages of initiative development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Applying GBA Plus early in the policy development process ensures that diversity considerations are embedded in the decision-making process, allowing for responsive and inclusive initiatives that meet the needs of diverse groups of people.

GBA Plus also involves consideration of the context within which people live, including systems and structures of power. When we consider how these factors work together, we recognize that there are as many differences within groups of people as there are between groups. This recognition is important for doing GBA Plus well and thoroughly.

Some key questions to consider as data and information are gathered at all stages of GBA Plus include, but are not limited to:

- What disaggregated data is available to understand the various intersecting dimensions of the issue?
- Am I prioritizing certain factors and/or data over others? If so why?
- Who should be involved in gathering and analysing data?
- How does age, culture, disability, education, ethnicity, geography, gender, economic status, language, race, religion, sex, and sexual orientation shape who is impacted by this issue? How do these factors change the nature and extent of the impacts?
- How might I engage those who are affected by this issue in my analysis and in the development, implementation and monitoring of the initiative including those who are not traditionally represented?
- Are there any gaps in data in identifying differences and inequalities?

Additional information on GBA Plus and diversity analysis is available at the following:

- <https://research-groups.usask.ca/reed/documents/CEAA%20Report.FINAL.%20Walker%20Reed%20Thiessen.%20Gender%20Diversity%20in%20IA.Feb%208%202019.pdf>
- <https://www.canada.ca/en/impact-assessment-agency/services/policy-guidance/practitioners-guide-impact-assessment-act/gender-based-analysis.html>
- <https://www.canada.ca/en/impact-assessment-agency/services/policy-guidance/practitioners-guide-impact-assessment-act/tool-assessing-quality-gba-plus-impact-statement.html>

### Documenting the context – Creating a baseline

If an Impact Statement is required, there would be a need to document baseline information about the community potentially impacted by the project. This would include basic data and gender and equality analysis as it related to the social, economic and health impacts, such as gender and poverty, division of labour, the differential situation of different groups vis-à-vis indicators (such as literacy, land access, participation in fishing/ agriculture, political participation, etc.). This information would help clarify the current situation as it relates to differences and disparities between individuals and groups and to help identify whether certain populations face barriers to benefiting from the project or are at greater risk of being negatively impacted by the effects of the initiative.

The analysis should extend beyond the descriptive (e.g., percentage of low-income people) to address critical questions about norms, roles and relations and how these may influence power relations (e.g., who has what, who does what, etc.) in a particular context/community. A robust baseline should also demonstrate linkages between the economic, social and legal environment where norms and rules in organizations or in other societal structures become obstacles for certain groups (e.g., historical and contextual issues that have limited access to opportunities). For example, could social norms related to the behaviour of younger women create restrictions in attending public events, or being disproportionately burdened by household chores or child care responsibilities? Should these younger women also be from lower socio-economic groups and have limited educational attainment levels, would they have the confidence to raise their views and would their perspectives have weight in a townhall meeting for example.

### Disaggregated data

Detailed overview of the target population group(s) and local context will be necessary in the Impact Statement. This will allow to clearly identify the segments of the population that will either benefit or be negatively impacted by the project. Information should be updated and disaggregated at minimum by sex, gender, age, and ethnicity. Where possible, data should be further disaggregated to include

information such as on the impact to diverse groups within the project's area of influence, such as Indigenous peoples, women, low income, under or unemployed, disabled, seniors and systematically marginalized groups. Disaggregated baseline information will be essential in the Impact Statement to demonstrate changes over the life of the project and to provide a reference point for assessing gender equality results. Extracting this data normally involves consulting a range of sources, such as government statistics, administrative reports, or previous studies. If data gaps exist, this should be mentioned up front in the Impact Statement and additional steps should be taken to fill gaps in information. For instance, while there is a rise in census participation from Indigenous communities, the information may not always be available or shared.

The quantitative information, including gender sensitive data, should also be complemented by qualitative insights from studies or consultations and from a diversity of sources. For example, the Impact Statement should provide a detailed profile of the socio-economic conditions of the households and communities that may be affected by the Project.

### **Public Engagement and decision-making**

Consultation with various groups and individuals, including residents and Indigenous groups, are an important element of the GBA Plus process. Companies often fail to adequately consult with women or diverse groups when negotiating access to land, compensation or benefit-sharing agreements. In addition, language and information materials should be accessible to all. If not adequately consulted, this can disempower and disadvantage individuals as groups, and many also undermine traditional decision-making structures. Communities also have different social, economic, and political conditions and cultural specificities that combine in different ways to enable or constrain women's agency and leadership. It is important to understand decision making processes and abilities of individuals or groups in the local area – not only who, but also different kinds of decisions people make, particularly related to the use of resources.

Ultimately, the Impact Statement should allow for a better understanding of people's decision-making abilities about development in the community, particularly on the use of resources. An Impact Statement can provide information on how the project intends to support culturally sensitive participation of women and diverse groups in decision making.

### **Social needs and well-being**

The Impact Statement should also include information on what was heard through the engagement or consultation process on social needs and well-being. Including diverse perspectives in engagement and consultation processes supports the identification of different needs, particularly as it relates to social needs such as health or social services. For example, when barriers are identified to women's participation such as lack of childcare services, measures can be considered to provide childcare services or creating child-friendly spaces during meetings. Similarly, there are cases where men gain employment in industrial projects and withdraw their labour from traditional subsistence activities such as hunting, fishing, gathering and/or trapping, which can create – and exacerbate existing – inequalities in the communities. The Impact Statement should demonstrate how engagement of community members has increased understanding of adverse impacts and informed mitigation measures to enhance positive impacts.

### **Access and control over resources**

Access and control over resources relates to both the availability of resources, and the benefits that come from their use. The proponent may wish to include information in the Impact Statement on how access and use of resources, such as education, information and services will be impacted by the implementation of the proposed project. The Impact Statement should elaborate on how the proponent plans to implement local employment and policies and planning, while using local skills and supporting local initiatives.

For the project to be sustainable and inclusive, the Impact Statement should identify resources in the community, and describe who accesses these resources. For example, if traditional livelihoods are affected and certain groups lack the required skills for employment, the proponent might consider ways to remove barriers through targeted activities and supports. In addition to direct employment, the Proponent could consider inclusion of underrepresented groups through supply chain arrangements, like for example, procuring goods and services from businesses owned by local, Indigenous persons and/or women.

In addition, to understanding the constraints and barriers faced by certain individuals or groups, the Impact Statement should include a description of the social norms and broader social power structures. Social norms refer to the rules and accompanying behaviours that govern social behaviour and expectations. Both formal and informal rules govern market behaviours. The 'informal rules' include norms (or what we call "social norms") and relations (meaning the power dynamics between people). For example, women often occupy different economic spheres, due to social norms that define acceptable roles and

behaviours for women. Across most contexts, women are more likely to work as unpaid family workers, in the informal sector or part-time so that they can combine work with care responsibilities. Even in formal employment, in many contexts women tend to work in “female” occupations for lower returns.

### **Economic opportunities**

Economic opportunities and access to financial benefits of projects is often limited for some populations. Moreover, the Impact Statement should describe whether the project will generate significant benefits and opportunities for local communities (e.g., who from the communities will benefit) and the potential for differential benefits, including opportunities for women, persons with disabilities or Indigenous peoples in the Project workforce. It should also outline the current rates of employment and describe differences between and among subgroups in the local area (e.g., people with low levels of educational attainment).

As the project proponent develops the Impact Statement, information should be included on how diverse groups of people are employed either as wage earners in the labour market or in customary livelihood occupations. This is particularly relevant for Indigenous communities where “pluri-activity” often characterizes household incomes. The proponent may wish to include information on what potential it has for increasing employment for women and other under-represented groups in the sector and for local workers more generally. The proponent may wish to identify measures that will be undertaken to support the recruitment, development, and retention of those workers. Information on the training opportunities that will be made available for the prospective workers may also be of relevance. This could include collaboration with local learning institutions to deliver training targeted to these populations. Measures related to the supply chain may also be considered for example, the creation of incentives or criteria that favour local suppliers. Additional detail on how the project can have positive implications on the local economy more broadly should be included (e.g., supplying food, accommodations or potentially as it related to purchasing construction materials). The proponent may also wish to describe in the Impact Statement its own workforce development plans as they related to diversity and inclusion.

### **Gender-Based Violence (GBV)**

In certain cases, projects can generate and result in increasing migration and influx of transient workers. In most cases, men remain over-represented in the extraction development and infrastructure sector. The Impact Statement should identify and assess the potential issues of GBV (e.g., sexual harassment, violence against women, human trafficking). The Impact Statement will need to explore these potential issues and increased risks such as GBV, which can make women feel less safe in their homes and communities. The Impact Statement will need to identify the specific systemically marginalized groups among women (e.g., Indigenous, younger women, youth), that are often disproportionately affected by these health and safety risks, including intimidation and discrimination. Risks and negative impacts can also be experienced by groups that are not specifically targeted by the project.

GBV is a persistent problem in all societies and should be explored in the assessment, for example, to ensure that the proponent and worksite contractors take measures to prevent sexual harassment and violence. The Impact Statement should include an overview of the legal framework, such as relevant labour laws and policies related to GBV. For example, Canada’s laws governing domestic violence and the jurisdictions to address the problems differ from province to province. The Impact Statement should also consider mitigation measures, where relevant, such as programs to support the safety and security of people, including codes of conduct and programs to engage men as change agents – arguably one of the most challenging aspects of promoting gender equality. If temporary infrastructure is required, such infrastructure should include washroom facilities that are safe spaces for all workers. Should it be relevant, the proponent should include in the Impact Statement background information on GBV in the impacted communities and how project interventions may have unintended impact or increased risk in the development of the project.

### **Conclusion**

While GBA Plus should be embedded throughout the Impact Statement and Impact Assessment, a specific section that summarizes key issues and identifies mitigating measures to address these issues can be useful as it helps form the basis for a GBA Plus implementation framework. It is recommended that key issues and practical measures be prioritized, rather than devising an exhaustive list that might not be realistic to implement. Underpinning these key actions with indicators of success and monitoring progress regularly also helps institutionalize gender equality and inclusion in the project management.