

Bioenergy Workshop

GSB/LACAF Meeting

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Consultation and Communication on Biofuels

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Consultation and Communication on Biofuels

Outline

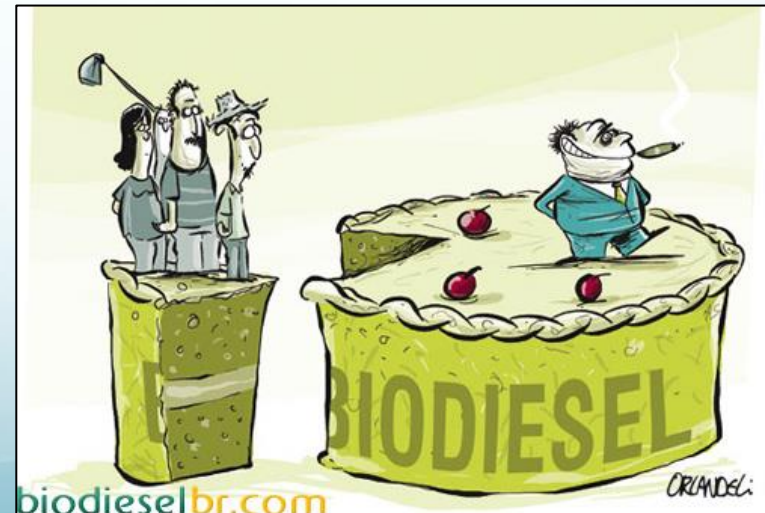
- ✓ ***Why public consultation and communication***
- ✓ ***Concepts and initiatives***
- ✓ ***Key principles for stakeholder engagement***
- ✓ ***Experience in bioenergy programs***
- ✓ ***Good practices in Public participation and communication***

Public consultation and communication: why?

Due its several relevant nexus with Society, Agriculture and Environment, which create conditions for multiple benefits and impacts, bioenergy requires a clear strategy of stakeholder involvement aiming to build and support the development of sustainable bioenergy programs.

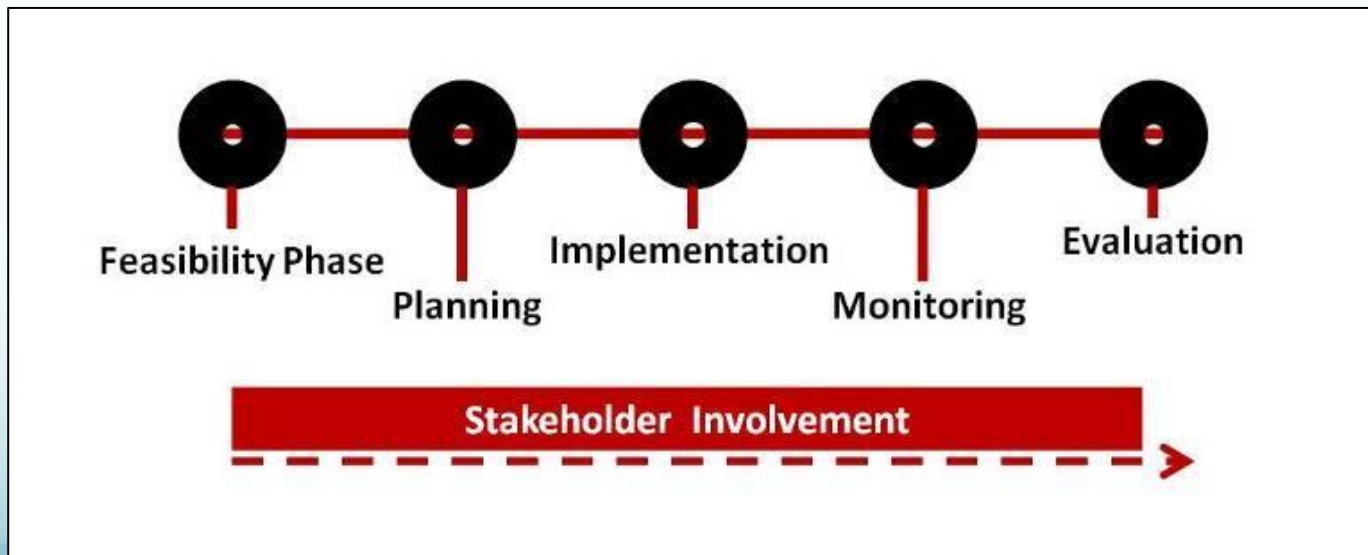


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Concepts and initiatives

Consultation and Communication mean, in the bioenergy development context, ways to get effective public participation and engage stakeholders in project conception, implementation and evaluation.

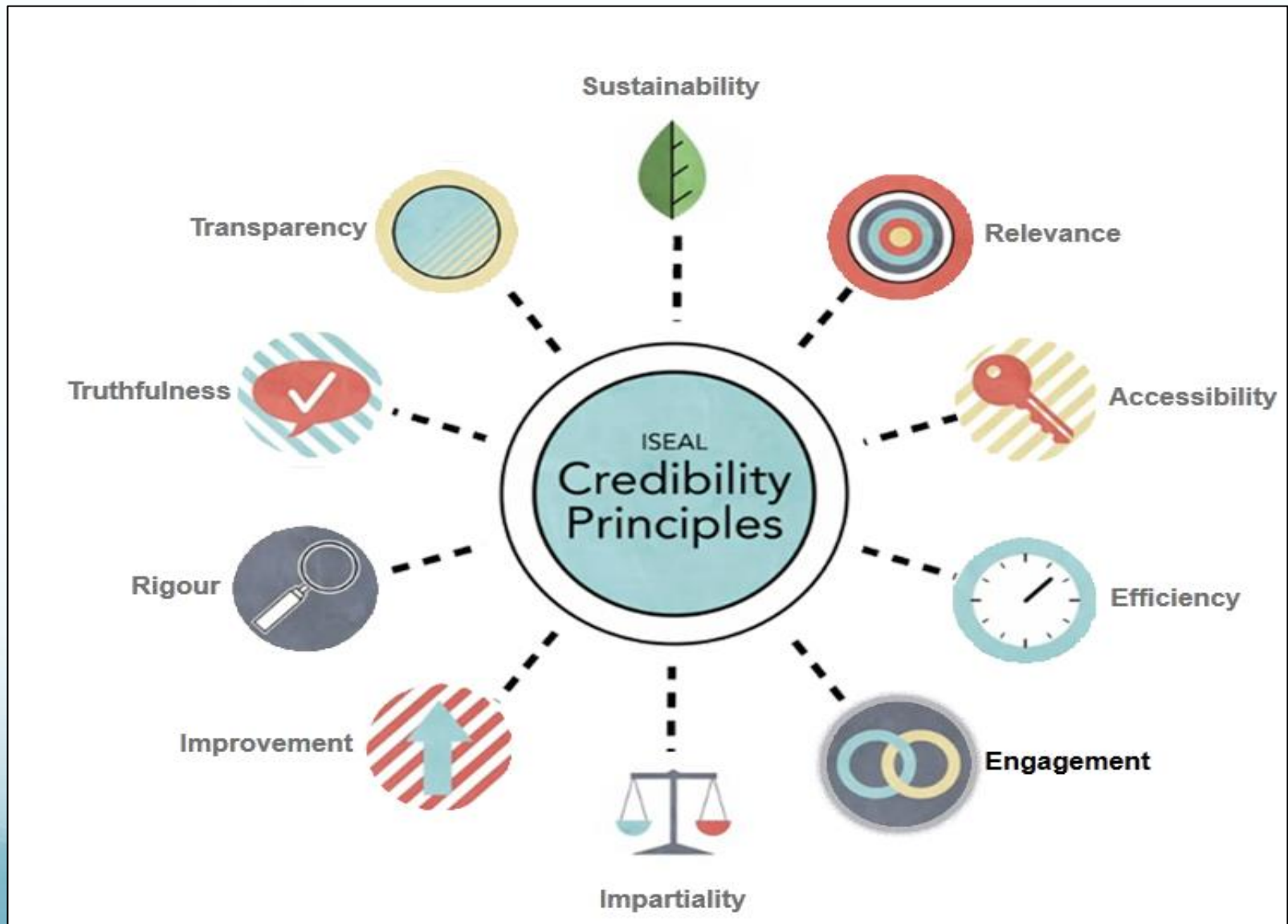


Concepts and initiatives

Guidelines on public participation and stakeholder involvement are provided by organizations such as:

- ***International Association of Public Participation (IAP2)***
- ***International Association of Impact Assessment (IAIA)***
- ***ISEAL Alliance, global membership association for sustainability standards***
- ***United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)***
- ***Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP).***

ISEAL Credibility principles (2003)



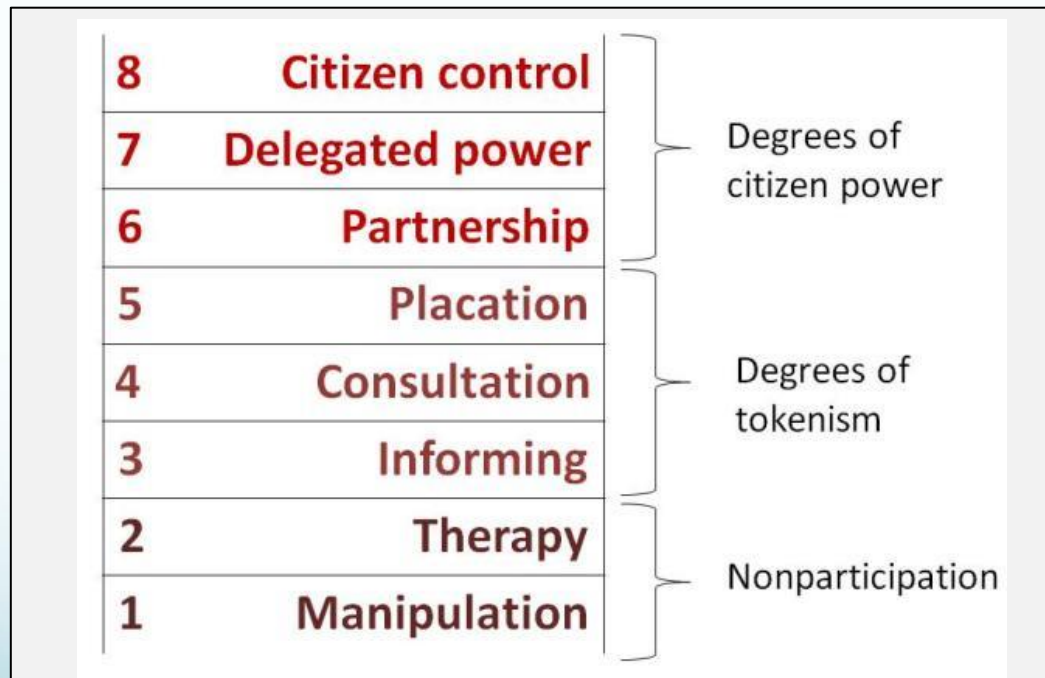
(Diaz-Chavez et al, 2011)

Key principle for stakeholder engagement

*The basic guiding principle for Consultation and Communication is the **Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)**, which means that “a community has the right to give or withhold its consent to proposed projects that may affect the lands they customarily own, occupy or otherwise use” (UN Commission on Human Rights, 2009).*

Participation and not tokenism

Arenstein in 1969 proposed scale for public participation, now called “Arenstein Ladder”, with 8 steps, from the manipulation up to full participation.



(UNEP, 2012)

Principles for stakeholder engagement

Principle)	Process)
Integrated)	The process should be able to integrate the contributions of very different groups of stakeholders from government, to international organizations to local communities. This principle ensures inclusively and fair representation;
Adaptive)	The process should be flexible and also engage with a range of stakeholders through different methods
Transparent)	The process should have clear, easily identified requirements. It should ensure that there is public access to information, limitations and difficulties should be acknowledged and the reasons why particular decisions were taken should follow a trail that is accountable
Credible)	The stakeholder engagement process is the only way in which affected stakeholders may have an influence on the decision-making process. It is important that the process be conducted by professionals to ensure faith in the process and those facilitating it
Rigorous)	The process should apply "best practices", using methodologies and techniques appropriate to the scale and phase of the stakeholder engagement process, specifically when it comes to stakeholder consultation and record keeping
Practical)	The process should result in information and outputs which assist with problem solving and are acceptable to and able to be implemented by proponents
Purposive	The process should aid in decision-making by taking into account the concerns of all stakeholders

Source: UNEP (2012)

Experience in bioenergy programs

A bad example:

The oil palm industry in Indonesia has always attracted controversy, but particularly the largest oil palm company Sinar Mas has appeared negatively in the press more than others. It is alleged that this company cleared 250 hectares of community owned land without consulting or involving the community in dialogue. In 2010, three of their biggest clients, Nestle, Unilever and Kraft, have announced that they will no longer be purchasing from them. (Greenpeace, 2011)

A good initiative:

Created by the Ministry of Energy in Tanzania (in collaboration with the Swedish Development Agency), the Task Force on Biofuels in Tanzania, involving different stakeholders, started the consultation with different villages as part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment for the biofuels policy.

Experience in bioenergy programs



Relatório anual
SAFRA 2011-2012

4.14	Relação de grupos de <i>stakeholders</i> engajados pela Organização	29	Completo
4.15	Base para a identificação e seleção de <i>stakeholders</i> com os quais se engajar	29	Completo
4.16	Abordagens para o engajamento dos <i>stakeholders</i> , incluindo a frequência do engajamento por tipo e por grupos de <i>stakeholders</i>	29, 95, 96, 104	Completo
4.17	Principais temas e preocupações levantados por meio do engajamento dos <i>stakeholders</i> e que medidas a Organização tem adotado para tratá-los	30	Completo

PRÁTICAS TRABALHISTAS E TRABALHO DECENTE

Emprego	27-39, 79, 81-84	Completo
Relações entre os trabalhadores e a governança	27-39, 79, 84	Completo
Saúde e segurança no trabalho	27-39, 79, 86-88	Completo
Treinamento e educação	27-39, 79, 89-90	Completo
Diversidade e igualdade de oportunidades	27-39, 79, 91-92	Completo

DIREITOS HUMANOS

Práticas de investimento e de processos de compra	27-39, 44-45, 99	Completo
Não discriminação	27-39, 44-45, 99	Completo
Liberdade de associação e negociação coletiva	27-39, 84, 99	Completo
Trabalho infantil	27-39, 99	Completo
Trabalho forçado ou análogo ao escravo	27-39, 99	Completo
Práticas de segurança	27-39, 44-45	Completo
Direitos indígenas	27-39, 44-45	Completo

Public participation and communicating tools and good practices

Tools for stakeholder engagement and public participation	Forms of communication
<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Stakeholder mapping· Participatory rural appraisal· Stakeholder forum groups· Participatory ecological land use management	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Visual aids (posters, leaflets, photos, diagrams)2. Software images including GIS3. Focus groups4. Experts and general public meetings5. Stakeholders dialogue meetings6. Media communication reports

Source: UNEP, 2012.

An idea to put forward:

bioenergy to promote the transition from poverty, poor health, environmental degradation to more food, better health and stronger local economy.



(CleanStar, 2012)

Final remarks

AVENUES FOR SUSTAINABLE BIOFUEL PRODUCTION

LOOKING AHEAD

- Ensure that stakeholder engagement is carried out early in the process; and that is meaningful and actively engages the stakeholders;
- Mobilise and map stakeholders, to understand what each brings to the table, describe their roles and responsibilities, understand the agenda, determine how they are likely to behave during stakeholder engagement;
- Develop the policy and project processes using a set of principles that guide the process, peoples' actions and the outcomes and which ensure that the process achieves its purpose;
- Set up appropriate fora for the process required for both policy and project development;
- Ensure that the stakeholder process engages stakeholders actively and that its design includes methodologies that empower local people, the voiceless and marginal groups;
- Ensure that stakeholders are continuously engaged, that stakeholder engagement does not end with project planning but is used to its fullest extent during implementation and as an early warning, monitoring and evaluation mechanism;
- Appoint independent and professional facilitators to organise the stakeholder engagement process to remove biases and subjectivity.

Obrigado por sua atenção.

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