Improving stakeholder consultation process: A NGO’s perspective

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SC is a key requirement in the CDM process

Goal is to improve the project based on comments

Comments are key source of information to know about potential negative/positive impacts

Increases the involvement and ownership of communities

Improve quality of projects
- SC is conducted in two levels – central level and local level
- DNA lacks clear criteria, guidelines and involvement
- DNA has limited capacity, resources and knowledge
- SC is not at priority list for DNA: Only checklist
- The role of DNA is seen only during development phase but not during implementation phase
- SD criteria for CDM projects in place but no mechanism for monitoring
Issues: PP and SC Process

- PP lacks clear criteria and guidelines to conduct SC
- Notice does not reach or reaches too late
  - Means of communication to stakeholders – limited phone access, no internet or postal service
- Only favorable stakeholders to the project are invited
- Remoteness of the project site limits the participation
  - cost & travel time
Issues: PP and SC Process

- Not adequately informed about project, process, impacts and benefits
  - Only summaries how stakeholder comments have been collected
- No assurance that the issues raised during SC are taken into consideration
- Only local authorities are invited
Issues: Stakeholders & Process

- Inadequate knowledge about the CDM Process/Project
- CDM Jargons and too technical
- No provision for appeal/comments for stakeholders who are not/have not participated in the SC process
- No formal channel to raise grievances during implementation phase
- Unnecessary demand/problem from stakeholders
Issues: DOE and LSC

- DOE lacks clear criteria, guidelines to validate
- Only checklist during validation
Requirements of an effective LSC

• Notice should be clear, detailed and distributed by appropriate and effective means
  • (e.g., in community centers, public places)

• Timely notice for stakeholders to participate

• Ensure participation/invitees in SC: Government representatives, policy makers, DNA representatives, local NGOs, local communities

• Cover cost of national stakeholders

• Communications with stakeholders should be in local language(s)/verbally and written in non-technical terms
To improve stakeholder consultation

- Need to distinguish between large and small scale
- Directly affected should be informed adequately about project, process, impacts and benefits
- Provide clear rules and guidelines for LSC
  - How to conduct LSC?
  - Whom to invite? - affected people, local policy makers, local authorities, official representative of DNA, local NGOs
  - Define what information has to be included
  - Make sure stakeholder comments were addressed by PP
  - Clear guidelines to DOE to assess stakeholder consultations
To improve stakeholder consultation

- **At DNA Level**
  - Active role of DNA to ensure integrity and effectiveness
  - Monitoring of project from SD criteria
  - Involvement of DNA during project implementation
  - Revenue Sharing Mechanism for Stakeholders

- **At PP level**
  - Update the SDC during implementation

- **Local stakeholders**
  - Establish grievance mechanism to allow them to raise their concerns in case they are not addressed during the SC process and after registration if adverse impact occurs
  - Increase involvement and ownership
Coordination for LSC

DNA and NGO

Orientation and awareness
Seeking information
Seeking Projects

Local Communities

Project Proponent

LSC

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DOE

Guidelines

Guidelines

www.winrock.org.np