

Stakeholder Engagement and National Consultations for the NDE and CTCN

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Overview and approaches

**Training workshop for National Designated Entities (NDEs) of the
Climate Technology Center and Network**

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Outline

1

NDEs, CTCN and Stakeholder Consultations - Connections and Importance

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Overview on stakeholder consultations

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Expected results, definitions, examples, processes and strategies

4

Some personal conclusions



National Designated Entities (NDEs) – Stakeholder consultations

NDEs...

- Serve as a *focal point* for CTCN activities in their country
- Manage *national request submission* and support the articulation and implementation of CTCN assistance
- Identify *priority technology and capacity-building needs* in line with national development and climate strategies and
- Design *collaborative programmes* with the CTCN
- Facilitate the development of a *consultative process to enhance public & private sector coordination and collaboration* in line with country's technology adaptation and mitigation strategies
- Provide *feedback* on the quality of CTCN assistance and procedures



Effective Stakeholder Consultation (1/2)

Effective Stakeholder Consultation...

- Generates valuable information to help design successful solutions and make informed decisions
- Leads to good outcomes which deliver on priorities for technology transfer
- Includes those who may affect and be affected by the outcome right from the beginning
- Identifies controversial issues and difficulties before a decision is made
- Brings together different stakeholders with different opinions, enabling the development of a mutual agreement
- Prevents opposition at a later stage (the later the more complex)
- Eliminates delays and reduces costs in the implementation phase



Effective Stakeholder Consultation (2/2)

Effective Stakeholder Consultation...

- Gives stakeholders a better understanding of the objectives of decisions and the issues surrounding them
- Creates a sense of ownership of decisions and measures, thus improving their acceptance
- Makes the decision-making process more democratic
- Gives stakeholders the power to influence
- Increases the sense of responsibility & builds local capacity
- Enhances public confidence in decision makers
- Creates opportunities for stakeholders and decision makers to learn from each other by exchanging information and experiences



Definition of a Stakeholder

“Stakeholders in a process are actors (persons or organizations) with a vested interest in the policy (here technology transfer) being promoted.”



Stakeholders, or “interested parties,” can usually be grouped into certain following categories”

1. Government departments with responsibility for policy formulation and regulation of sectors related to the request
2. Industries and industry associations, businesses, and distributors that are operating in sectors with high GHG emission impact or that are vulnerable to climate change impacts
3. Electric utilities and regulators
4. Within the private sector, technology users and/or suppliers who could play a key local role in developing/adapting technologies in the country
5. Organizations involved in the research and development, manufacture, import, sale, and promotion of technologies for mitigation or adaptation
6. The finance community, which could provide the capital required for technology project development and implementation
7. Communities, small businesses and farmers that are or will be using the technologies and who would experience the effects of climate change

Stakeholders, or “interested parties,” can usually be grouped into certain following categories”

8. Non-Governmental Organizations involved with the promotion of environmental and social objectives
9. Institutions that provide technical support to both government and industry (e.g., universities, research institutions, think tanks, and consultants)
10. Labor unions, consumer groups, and media
11. Country divisions of international companies responsible for investments important to climate policy (e.g., agriculture and forestry)
12. International organizations, cooperation agencies, and donors
13. International agencies, e.g., UN, bilateral, ODA
14. Other climate change / UNFCCC focal points: UNFCCC, Adaptation fund, NAMAs etc



Principles of successful Stakeholder Consultation Processes

Effective

Begin as early as possible, make clear the objective and purpose, focused and with competence

Transparent

Make clear what is at stake, what will happen during and after the consultation process.

Proportional

Type of consultation should correspond in scope, scale and impact to technology transfer issue at hand. Time and resources should be allocated accordingly

Inclusive

Efforts should be made to have most stakeholders in a representative way involved. Elusive stakeholders should be actively involved

Accountable

Constructive and timely feedback to stakeholders on the process

Coherent

Stakeholder consultation processes should be in line with CTCN and NDE “job descriptions” mandates and manuals





6 Steps to a successful Stakeholder Consultation

- 1 • Specify the issue(s) to be addressed
- 2 • Identify which stakeholders to involve
- 3 • Analyse the potential contribution of various stakeholders
- 4 • Set up an involvement strategy
- 5 • Consult your stakeholders
- 6 • Evaluate and follow up



Developing an Engagement Strategy

- Plan your timeframe and budget
- Ensure the appropriate identification of all relevant stakeholders and involve them in all stages of the process
- Take into account the different interests, resources and capacities of stakeholders
- Provide sufficient transparent information to enable informed stakeholder involvement and to prevent negative perceptions (such as secrecy or corporatism)
- Implement a follow-up mechanism to ensure that stakeholders' requirements are taken on board
- Plan for the outcomes of each participation procedure to be fed back into the decision-making process
- Consider different involvement tools and techniques and select the most suitable for your local context

Some rather personal conclusions



- Conducting a stakeholder process requires an open mind, ability to create partnerships with actors and stakeholders who sometimes have diverging interests.
- The entity conducting such a stakeholder consultation process should have the ability and greatness to deal with this and serve a higher, public interest and wellbeing.
- By working and including a wide range of stakeholders, the process becomes stronger and more legitimate. The NDE should serve and put its own interests in second place.
- In climate change, a number of focal points are already existing in countries and might become more numerous: NDA for GCF, NAMAs, Adaptation fund etc. Not to forget that they are also stakeholders.
- A thinking beyond silos is eminently important: the topic of climate change is cutting across sectors, and so are oftentimes the technology options.
- The stakeholder consultation process in itself should be economic (efficient/effective): the extent to which such a process can be carried out, depends on the resources available to the NDE.



Thank you....

Questions, feedback, critique....(please)



References:

- GIZ, 2011: Capacity WORKS: The Management Model for Sustainable Development
- European Commission: Code of Good Practise for Consultation of Stakeholders
- Civitas: Involving Stakeholders: Toolkit on organising successful Consultations
- CTI: Methods for Climate Change Technology Transfer Needs Assessments and Implementing Activities; Developing and Transition Country Approaches and Experiences
- Kammi Schmeer: Stakeholder Analysis Guidelines



Need for National Alignment

- NDEs need to ensure the alignment of assistance requests submitted to the CTCN to national plans and priorities
- Assistance requests which fulfill this alignment will be prioritized by the CTCN in the proposal selection process (CTCN's Guiding Principles!)
- For NDEs to identify those national plans and priorities, stakeholder consultations with ALL actors who may affect and be affected by the outcomes of the proposal shall be held
- Engaging representatives from national, provincial and local governments in the relevant process is key to guarantee the feasibility of the proposal at all levels