

Stakeholder Participation Guide




PART III: REPORTING



Introductory Guide

Impact Assessment Methodologies

Greenhouse gas impacts

-  Renewable Energy
-  Buildings Efficiency
-  Transport Pricing

-  Agriculture
-  Forestry



Sustainable Development



Transformational Change



Non-State and Subnational Action

Process Guidance Documents



Stakeholder Participation



Technical Review

Overview of the methodology

Part I: Introduction, objectives and key concepts

Understand the purpose and applicability of the guide (Chapter 1)
Determine the objectives of stakeholder participation (Chapter 2)
Understand key concepts, elements and principles (Chapter 3)



Part II: Key elements of effective stakeholder participation

Develop a stakeholder participation plan (Chapter 4)
Identify and understand the stakeholders of the policy (Chapter 5)
Create multi-stakeholder bodies (Chapter 6)
Provide information to stakeholders throughout the policy design and implementation cycle (Chapter 7)
Design and conduct consultations throughout the policy design and implementation cycle (Chapter 8)
Establish a grievance redress mechanism (Chapter 9)



Part III: Reporting

Report how stakeholder participation was designed and conducted (Chapter 10)

Overview

Part III: Reporting on stakeholder participation

Report how stakeholder participation was designed and conducted (Chapter 10)

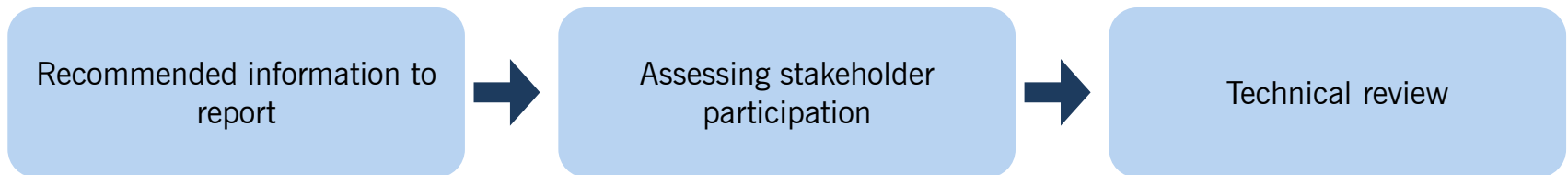
This indicates a key recommendation



This is an interactive panel: navigate by clicking on a particular step

Chapter 10. Reporting

Which information to include to report on Stakeholder participation and how to improve the stakeholder participation process.



10.1 Recommended information to report

4. PLANNING EFFECTIVE STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION	The objective(s) for effective stakeholder participation
	The stakeholder participation plan , including activities, methods, timing, roles, responsibilities, reporting and resources
	Information on implementation of the stakeholder participation plan including progress, challenges and justifications for changes made to improve the plan
5. IDENTIFYING AND UNDERSTANDING STAKEHOLDERS	The methods used, process followed and results of stakeholder identification and mapping
	The process followed and results of identification of legitimate representatives of stakeholder groups for processes where participation is limited
6. ESTABLISHING MULTI STAKEHOLDERS BODIES	The mandate, objectives, role, scope, composition, procedures and decision-making processes of multi-stakeholder bodies that support the design, implementation and/or assessment of the policy
	Information on effective functioning of the relevant multi-stakeholder bodies including, for example, meetings held, participation, outputs and decisions, and any changes to composition or procedures
7. PROVIDING INFORMATION TO STAKEHOLDERS	The methods of dissemination and an overview of information provided to different stakeholder groups
	An evaluation by stakeholders of the extent to which information provided to them about the policy has been timely, relevant, comprehensive, accessed and understood
8. DESIGNING AND CONDUCTING CONSULTATIONS	The objectives for, methods for and participation in consultations, including ongoing feedback mechanisms
	A summary of inputs received from stakeholders and how these inputs were taken into account
9. ESTABLISHING GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS	A summary of relevant grievance redress mechanisms including their scope, roles and responsibilities, timelines and process for handling grievances and the types of responses and outcomes that can be expected
	Information on the types and number of grievances received and approaches employed to resolve them, and a description of any adjustments made to the mechanism based on an evaluation of performance

Report information about how the stakeholder participation process has been designed and conducted.



10.2 Assessing stakeholder participation

Involving **stakeholders**

- To strengthen the methodology for conducting stakeholder participation
- To collect information about the extent to which key recommendations have been followed

Participatory assessment should

- Be balanced representation of stakeholder groups
- Focus attention on vulnerable and marginalised stakeholders
- Transparent
- Enable opportunities for public comment and stakeholder review

10.3 Technical review

- **Strengthen the credibility** of reporting, building confidence
- Emphasises **learning** and **continual improvement**
- **Help users** identify areas for improving future stakeholder participation processes
- **Ensure** that stakeholder participation has been conducted according to ICAT key recommendations

Case study using this Methodology

- An Assessment of Stakeholder Participation in Malawi's National Climate Change Management Policy, and Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy for the National Climate Change Management Policy

Thank You



Contacts:

Joanna Durbin, CI/CCBA
jdurbin@conservation.org

Sinclair Vincent, Verra
svincent@verra.org

www.climateactiontransparency.org

10.2 Example of participatory assessment of stakeholders participation

Case of the Malawi National Climate Change Management Policy

The Initiative for Climate Action and Development in Malawi applied the ICAT *Stakeholder Participation Guide* to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the participation by community stakeholders in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Malawi National Climate Change Management Policy 2016 (NCCMP).

The ICAT *Stakeholder Participation Guide* was used to plan the participatory assessment, identify stakeholders of the NCCMP and design appropriate consultations for the assessment. The data for this assessment was gathered from direct interviews and focus groups of identified stakeholders in communities, including marginalized groups and through their representative organizations. Interviews were guided by a detailed questionnaire prepared to specifically establish the extent of engagement in the process of policy development and implementation.

Responses to the questionnaire found that communities and some disadvantaged groups had zero or minimal involvement on the process. The government strategy for the NCCMP does not include a monitoring and evaluation requirement for community participation. The same situation exists for marginalized groups where the monitoring and evaluation requirement relates to their consideration in projects and programmes, rather than engagement in their development.

Despite this lack of significant engagement, respondents believed the NCCMP is delivering positive outcomes. Malawi is a largely agrarian economy with many reliant on subsistence farming and living in poverty. Respondents highlighted their engagement in activities such as collaboration on disaster risk management, good agricultural practices including the use of technology, soil and water conservation practices, awareness and education on new adaptive research activities, and village savings and loan schemes. The focus groups proved more expansive, reinforcing the issues mentioned in expert interviews and adding the mainstreaming of eco-friendly technologies, capacity building on climate change issues, livestock production, and climate smart agriculture.

The assessment of stakeholder participation sought the views of groups that are often marginalized, such as women. The Coalition of Women Farmers provided valuable insight into the leadership role of women in household management and in the development of their farms in relation to food and income security, crop selection, climate adaptation, and farming as a business. Their comments about village savings and loan schemes, and microfinance indicate that interest rates are too high and that possibly unfair dealings with farmers are occurring and therefore provide grounds for greater regulation and government intervention. While the responses about the impacts of the NCCMP were positive overall, challenges were reported in stakeholder engagement. This was in part due to lack of support and finance, and in part due to lack of feedback channels, accountability, and coordination.