Stakeholder Engagement in Livelihood Restoration

Development Bank Half-Day : Joint ADB-IAIA Special Symposium on Resettlement and Livelihoods

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- Value and need for Stakeholder Engagement in general
- Importance of Stakeholder Engagement in the Livelihood Restoration Context – with supporting case studies.
- Lessons
- Q&A



- To build effective, constructive and responsive relationships between the client, its workers, local communities directly affected by the project and, where appropriate, other stakeholders for the successful management of a project's environmental and social impacts and issues.
- To provide means for feedback and problem solving.
- To improve the environmental and social performance and sustainability of projects.

When is stakeholder engagement required?



 When projects are likely to have adverse environmental and social impacts and issues on the local communities, workers and/or environment.

 To be effective, stakeholder engagement should be initiated at an early stage of the project cycle and carried out throughout the project life.





An ongoing process involving

- Stakeholder identification and analysis with special attention to vulnerable persons or groups.
- Stakeholder engagement planning.
- Disclosure of information.
- Consultation and participation.
- Feedback and problem solving.



What are the common challenges?



- Not perceived as a necessary component for project success.
- Not focused on project affected people.
- Not tailored to actual project needs.
- Not going beyond legal requirements and/or formal public meetings even when crucial for project success.
- Grievances not managed well.

Importance of Stakeholder Engagement in Livelihood Restoration



- To restore/improve livelihoods and/or compensate for loss of/access to assets, sustainably, it is important to :
- Build trust with affected people.
- Understand their lifestyle and way of life
- Be aware of their concerns.
- Get to know their aspirations.





Inadequate consultation and engagement (1)



Can lead to failure of sustainable resettlement and livelihood restoration - even with the best intentions.

<u>Gazela Bridge, Serbia</u>

- Bridge to be rehabilitated.
- 220 families to be relocated.
- Poor living conditions.
- Multiple stakeholders.



Inadequate consultation and engagement (2)



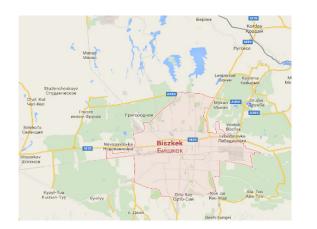
- Few PAPs with documentation (noncitizens) and living very different lives to majority of the population.
- Need to understand better both physical needs and concerns.
- Worked with government agencies to provide community development officers who met/spoke with them and developed relationships.
- Grievance procedures developed but mostly they preferred informal phone calls.
- Success documentation, housing, education but offering jobs with regular hours was not an appropriate solution – and good SE would have told us that.







- Bishkek Solid Waste Management Project comprises a sovereign loan of EUR 11 million and a grant of EUR 11 million to the Kyrgyz Republic.
- On-lent to the City for the benefit of the municipal solid waste management company Tazalyk ('Tazalyk') and a Special Purpose Vehicle. The loan agreement was signed in 2013.





Bishkek Solid Waste (2) The Waste Pickers



- Estimated PAPs ranged from 1000 to 200. After census and continual monitoring found 237 (32% women) ranging in age from 12 – 70 years of age.
- Some regular and some occasional. Peak month –
 February
- Majority no official residence in Bishkek





- All those working during an agreed period of time are eligible, provided they are willing to participate
- Three categories of PAPs
 - Those working more then 60 % of their time at dumpsite
 - Those spending between 20-60 percent of their time
 - Those spending less than 20 per cent of their time



- Training and access to employment : Access to employment/income generation programmes provided by City level institutions/UN agencies etc, at the new dumpsite, vocational training employment abroad etc.
- Assistance with obtaining personal documents.
- Assistance with access to social welfare, healthcare and education.

What Is Being Done?



- Working Group Set Up.
- Social Engagement Mobile Unit.
- Frequent meetings (one-toone and group).
- Additional Surveys and Focus Groups.



What Has been Achieved To Date?



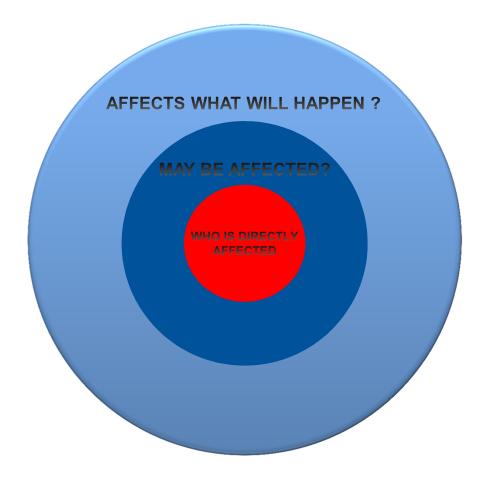
- Relationships established with company, municipality – regular meetings
- Support in obtaining documentation (birth certificates, Id cards etc).
- Sharing job vacancies from
 Municipal Labour department
- Understanding of aspirations and qualifications.
- Appropriate vocational training courses identified and attended.





LRF and SE Lessons

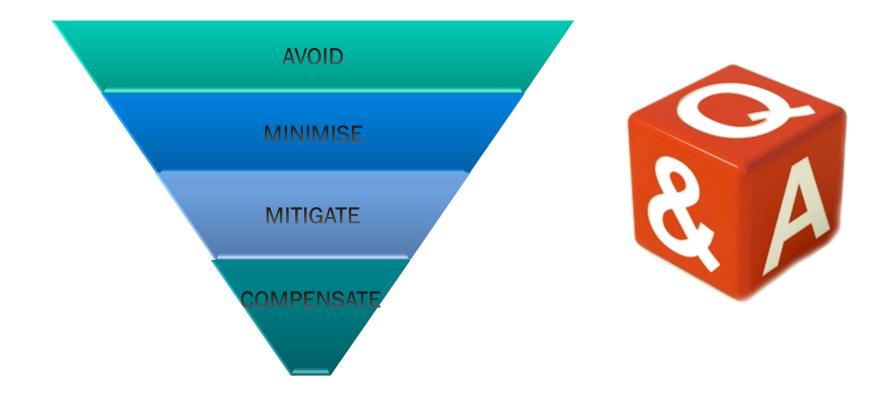




- Management of expectations.
- Local power relations.
- Timing don't leave it too late.
- Exclusion of 'opposition' or vulnerable groups.
- Failure to consider gender aspects.
- Language of information.
- Level and techniques for Stakeholder Engagement.

Questions







Thank you!!

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