

A group of people, including men and women, are gathered in a circle under the shade of a large tree in a rural, open landscape. Some individuals are sitting on the ground, while others stand near a flipchart. The scene suggests a community meeting or a training session. The background shows a flat, open area with scattered trees under a clear sky.

Fundamentals of Stakeholder Engagement and Practice

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2nd Annual Southern Africa Oil and Gas Conference 2022

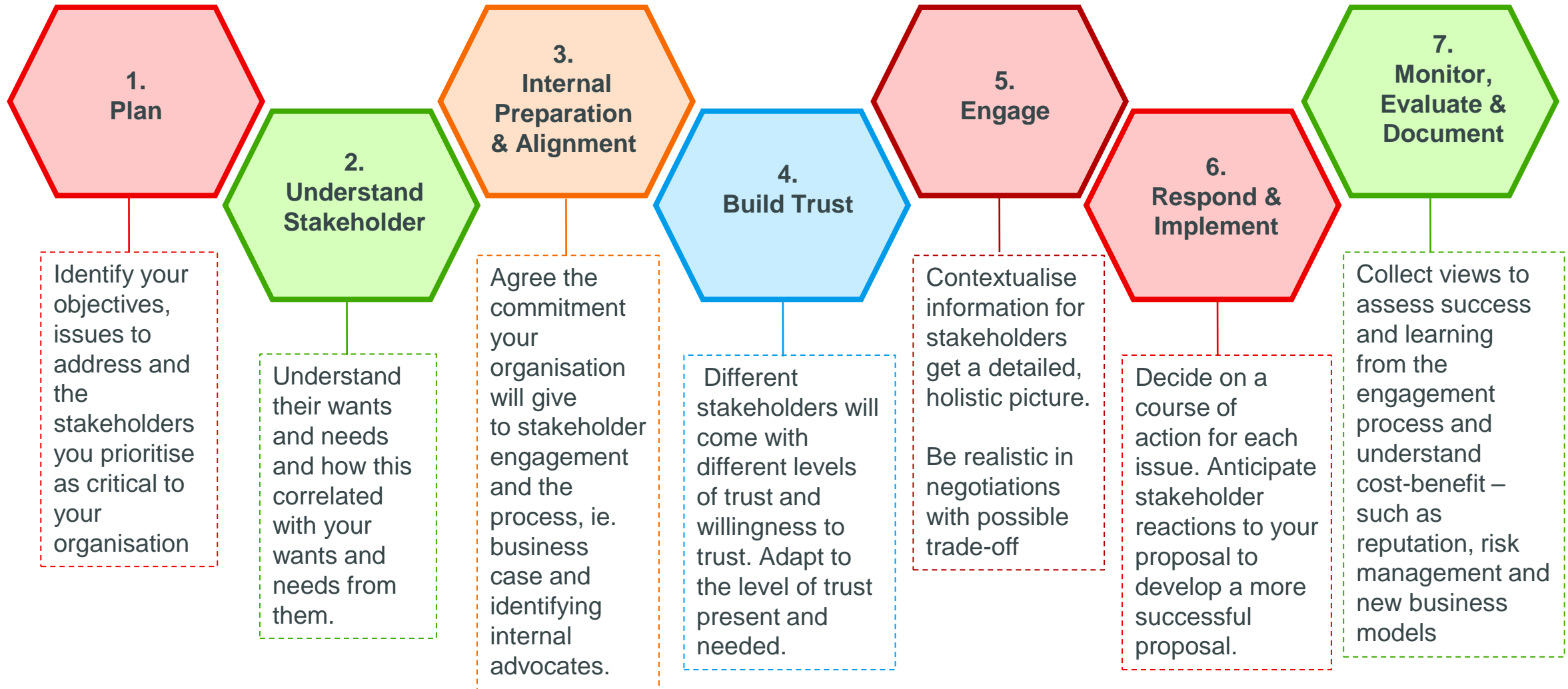
Summary

1. Defining stakeholder involvement
2. Stakeholder engagement process
3. Community Engagement Strategy
4. Relationship building
5. Theory of change

Defining stakeholder involvement

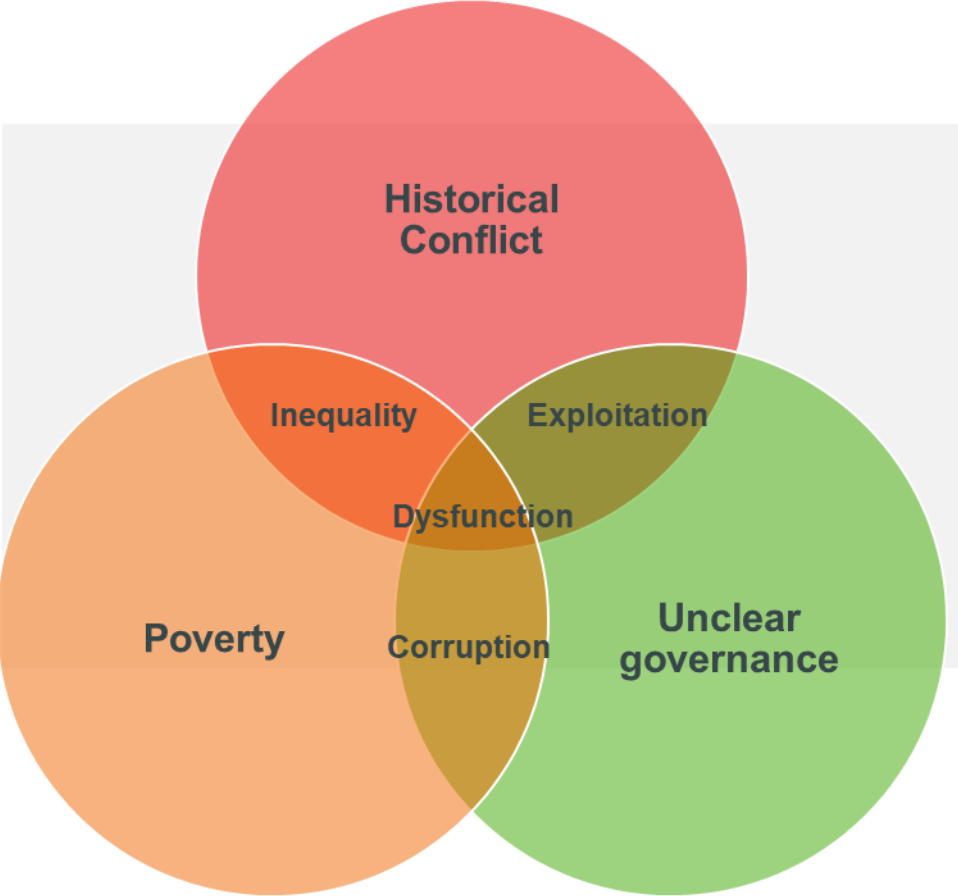
Action	Level of involvement
Being informed	Consultation
Being asked	Consultation
Commenting on decisions	Engagement
Developing solutions	Engagement
Delivering services	Partnership

Stakeholder engagement process



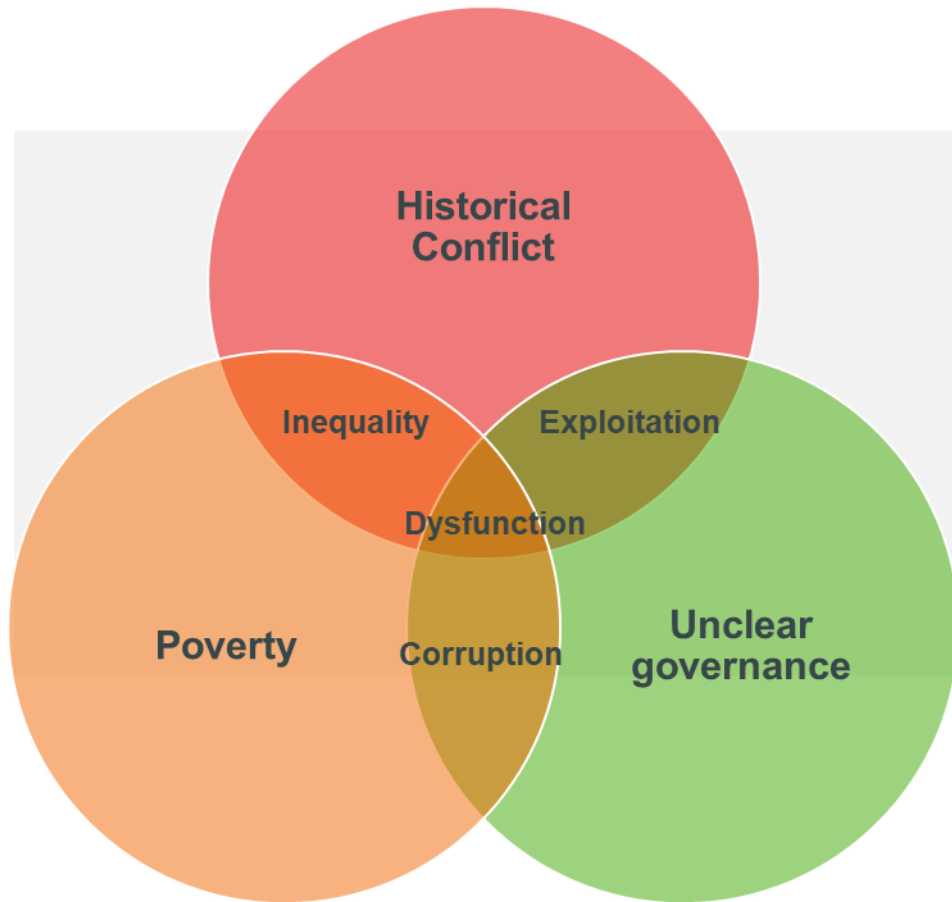
Community Engagement Strategy

Context



Community Engagement Strategy

Context



Community Engagement Strategy

1

Environment, Culture & Heritage

2

Local economy & livelihoods diversification

3

Governance & benefit sharing

4

Policy, Monitoring, Evaluation, Research & Learning

Community Engagement Strategy



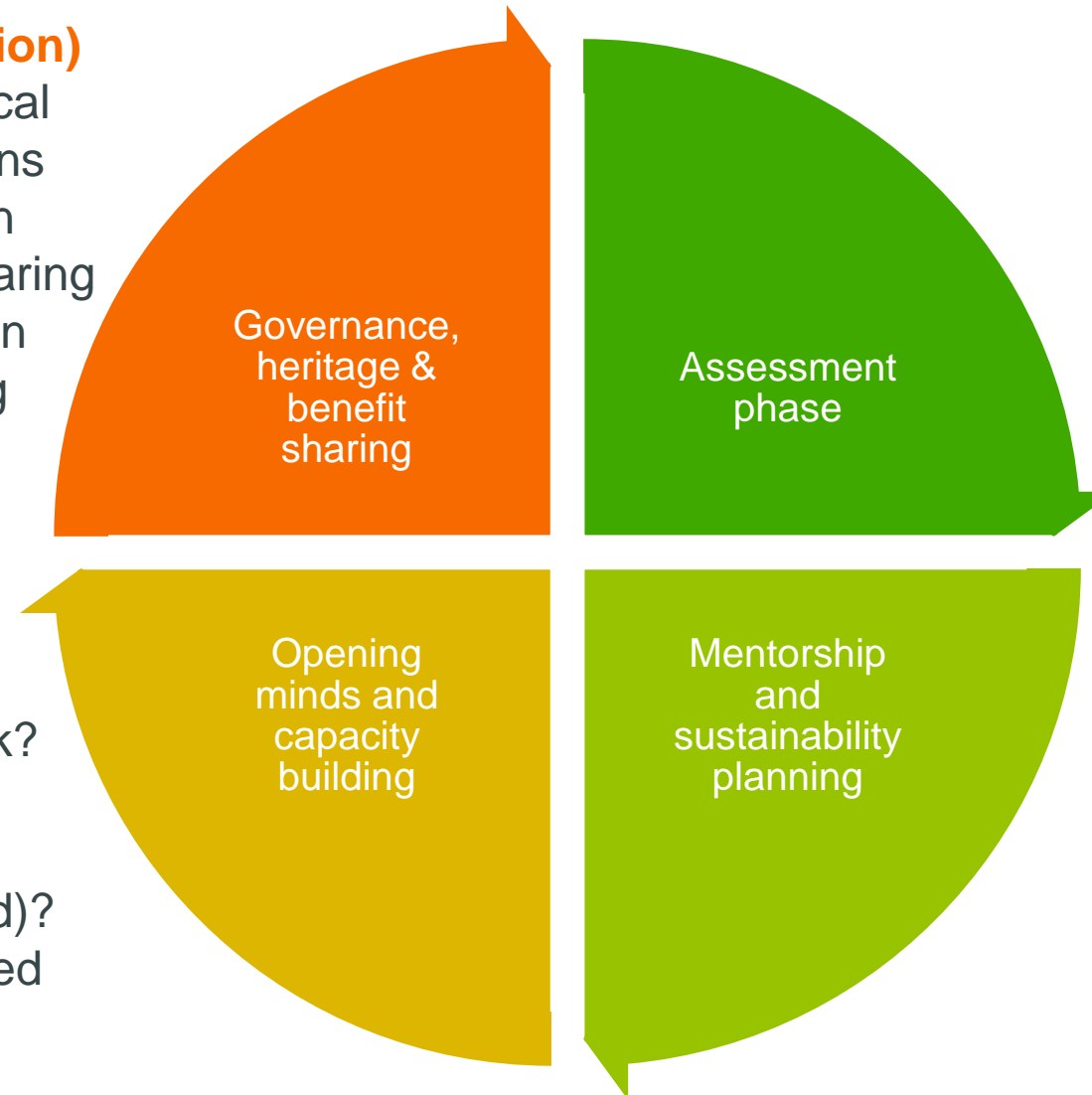
Relationship building

4. Community (implementation)

- Communities implement local economic development plans
- Communities lead their own governance and benefit sharing
- Communities are involved in natural resource monitoring
- Communities understand policies & regulations etc.

3. Knowledge sharing

- How does the industry work?
- What are the risks?
- What are the direct and indirect benefits (co-defined)?
- What power can be devolved to the communities?



1. Types of relationships

- What is the current governance structure & protocols?
- Who are the members?
- What relationship do they want with industry?
- What is feasible-negotiate?

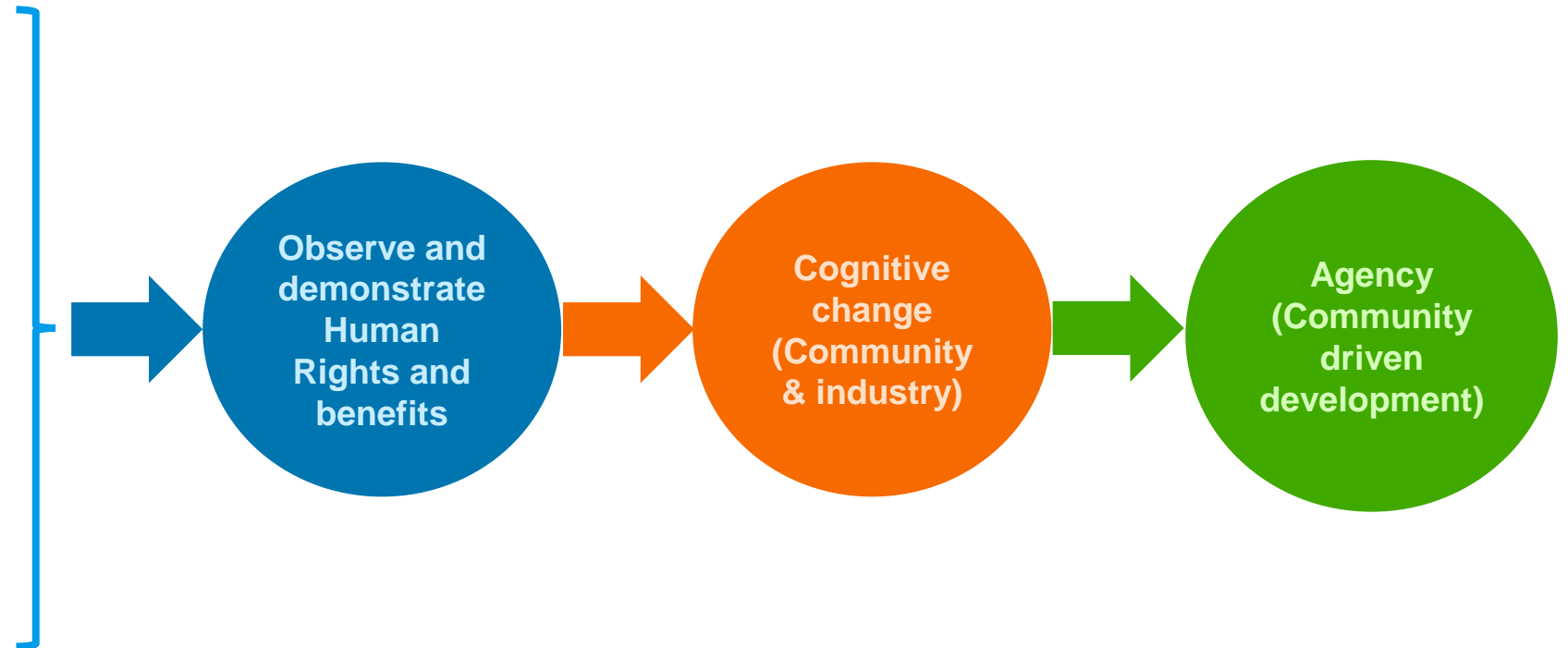
2. Sense Making

- What are the communities aspirations?
- What are the barriers?
- What are the opportunities?
- What is existing that they can leverage on?

Conclusion

When you have...

1. Communities self-define
2. Communities part decision-making
3. Benefit outweigh the cost
4. Knowledge of policy barriers and opportunities
5. Involved in NR monitoring





Thank you