

Peace and sustainability sessions,
"Forces for Sustainability"
14-15 of March, Peace Palace, The Hague



Extractive
Industries:
conflict prevention
through empowering
stakeholders

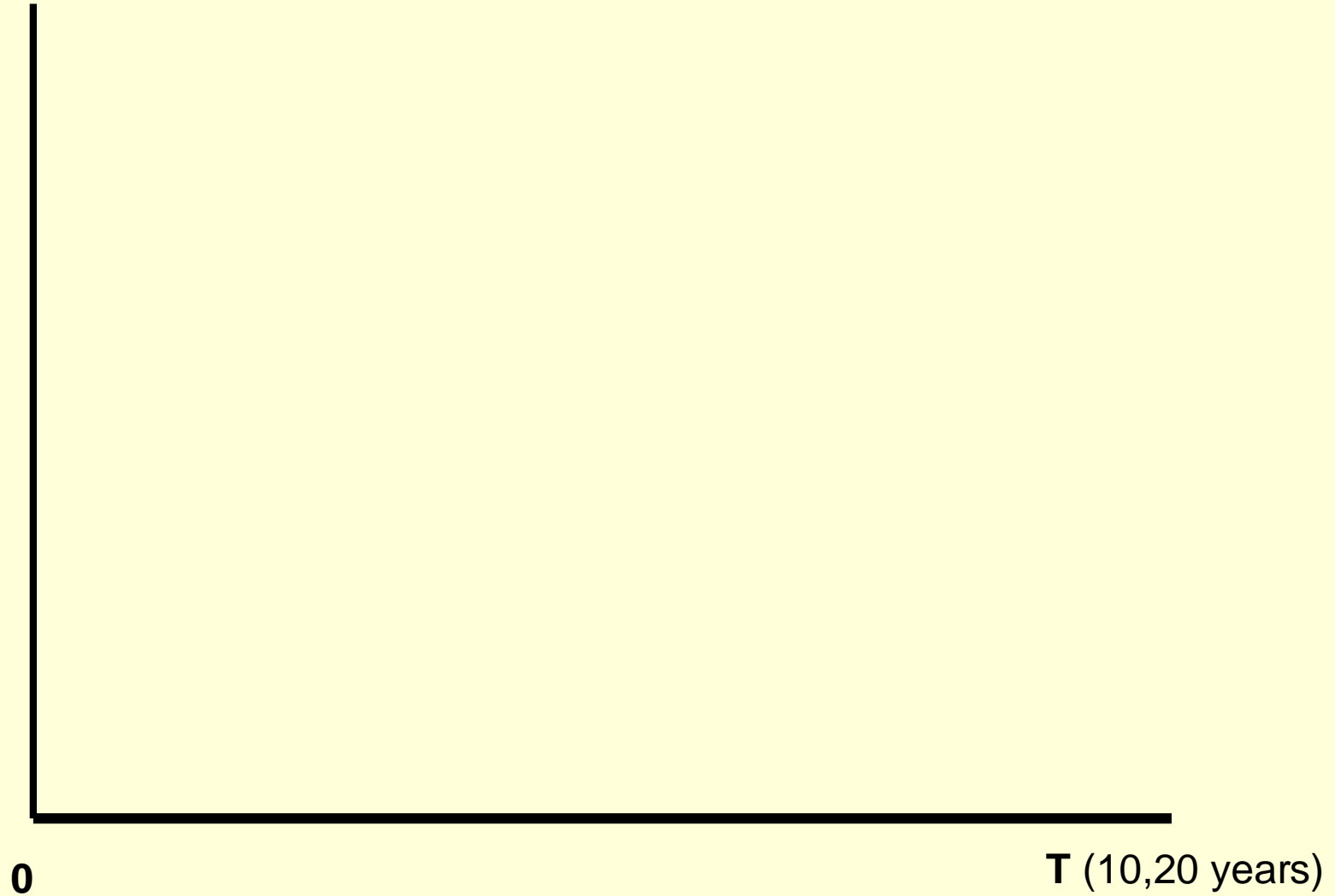


Working group on Social and Environmental
Accountability of the Private Sector - SEAPRI SE -

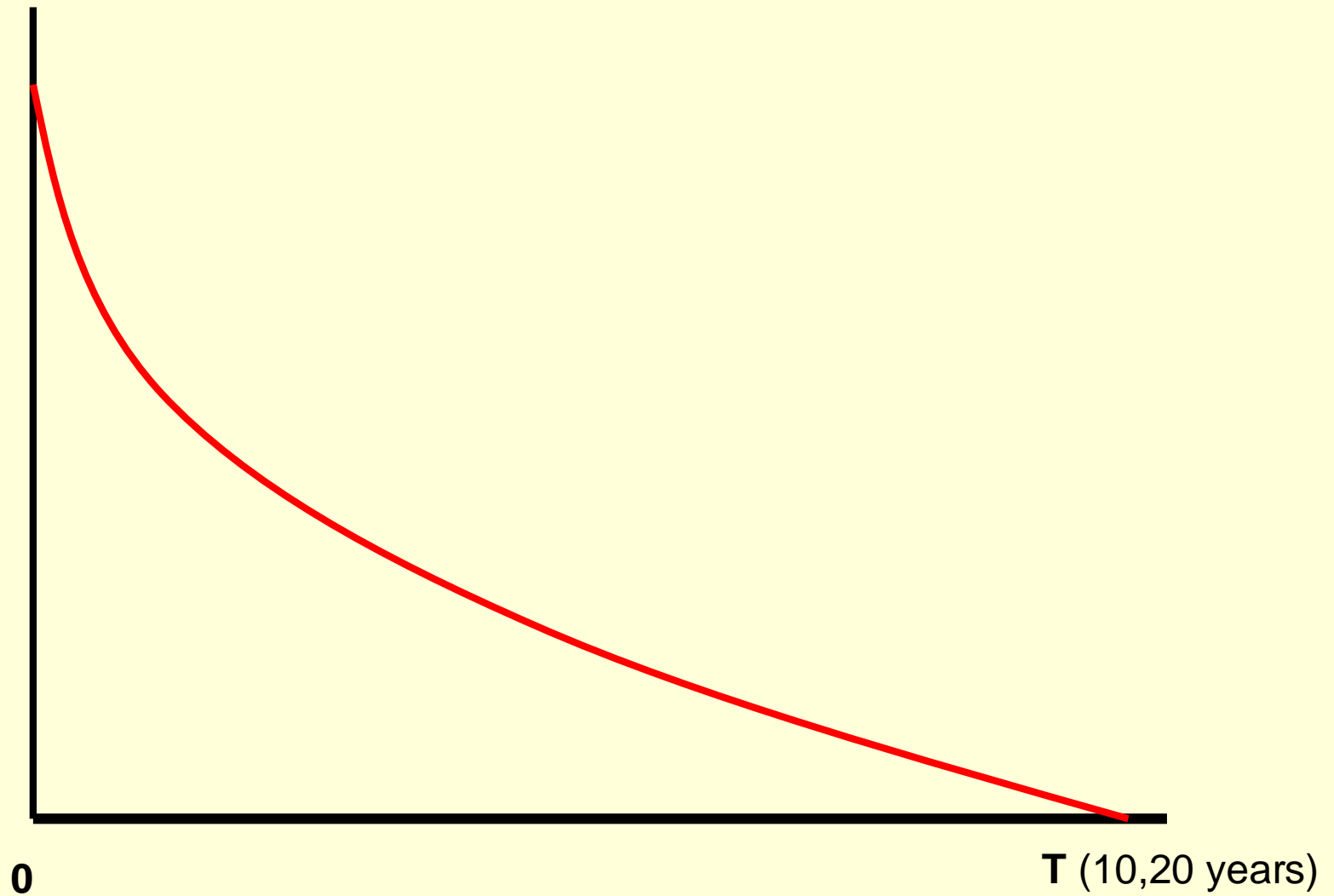
How conflicts around Extractive Industry projects develop: a hypothesis

model developed by CEESP-SEAPRI SE member
Geert van Vliet
1998

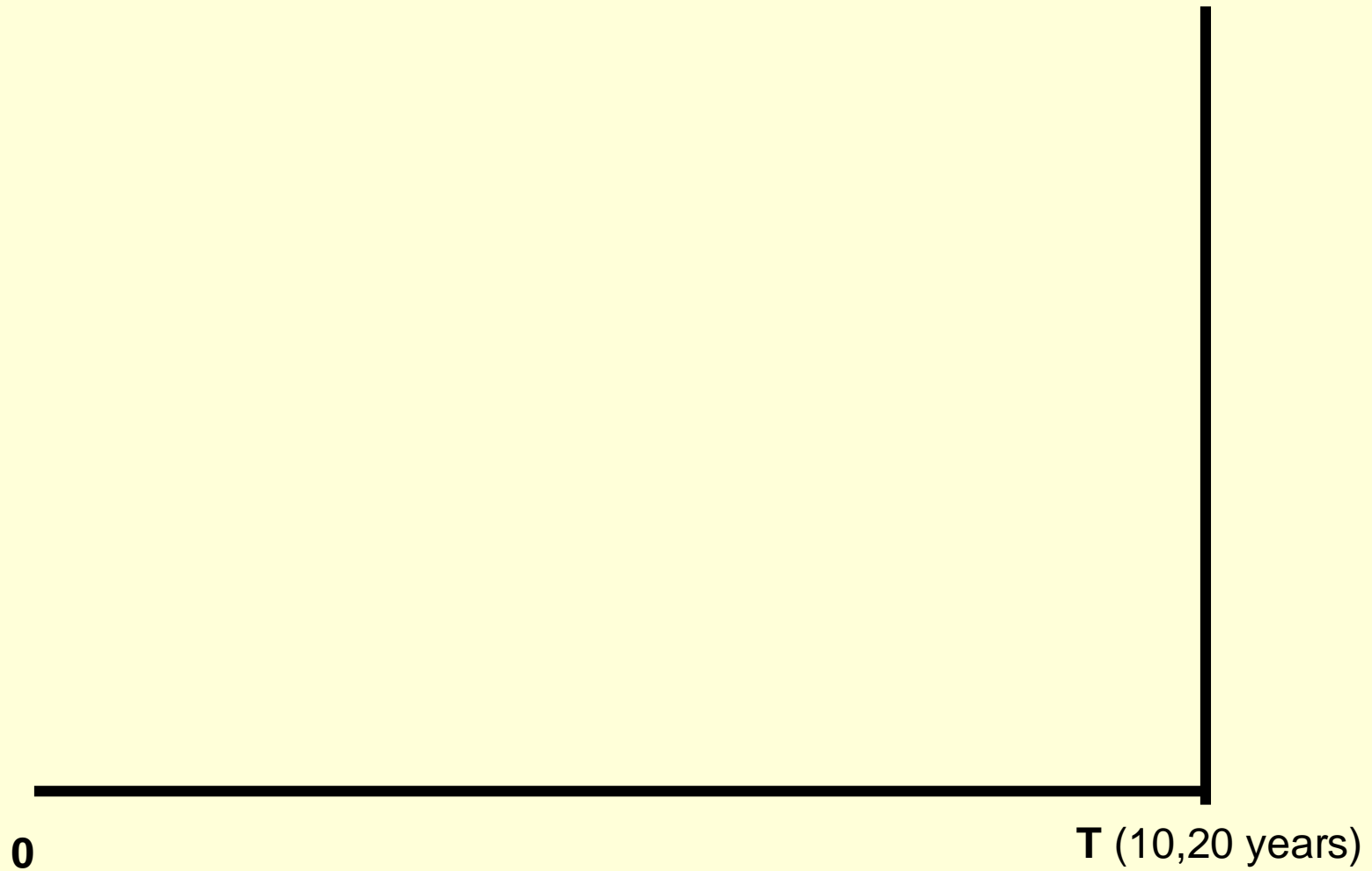
Companies:
willingness to listen to
stakeholders/righthold-
ers and to grant their
demands



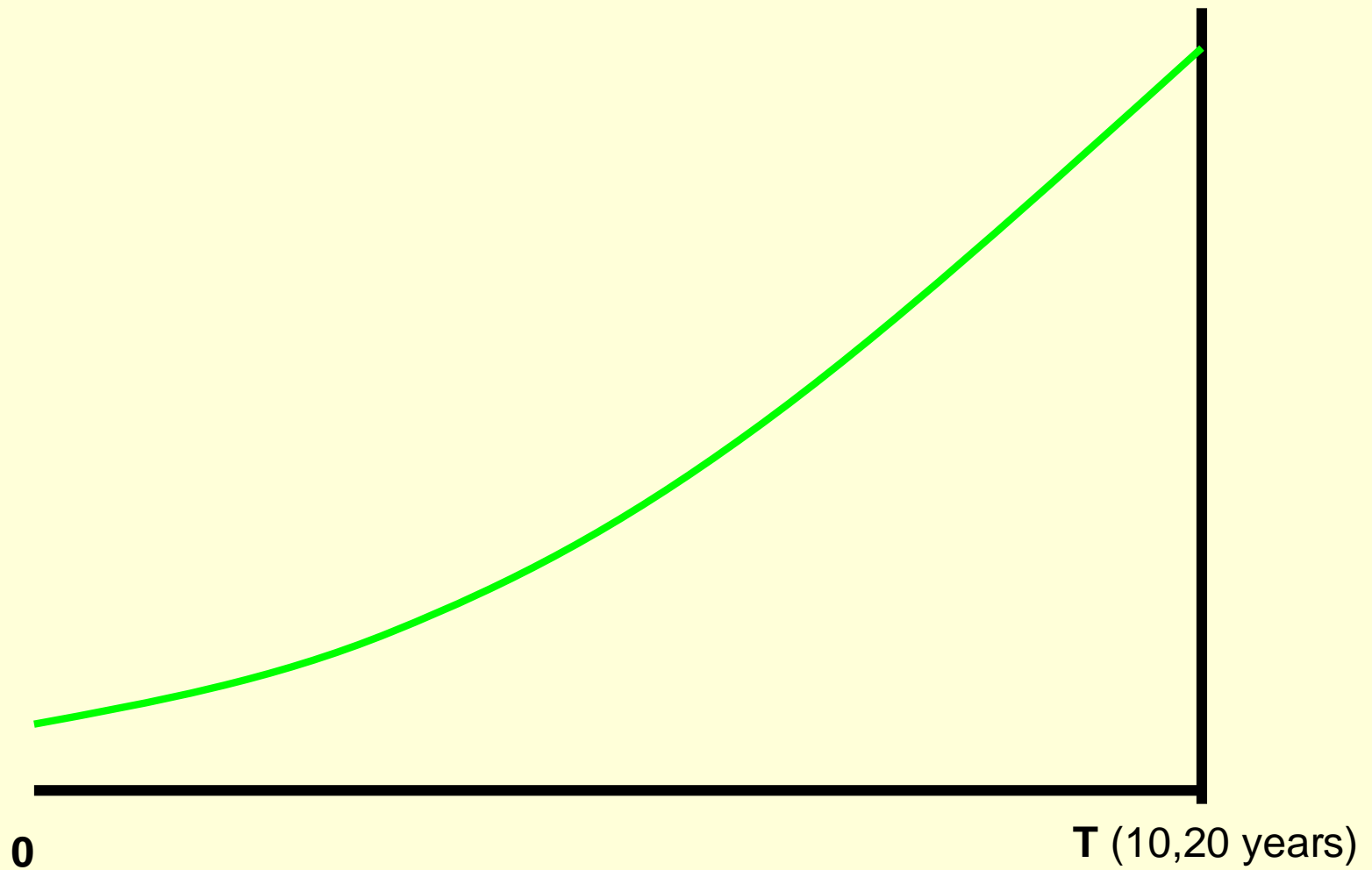
Companies:
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Stakeholders/right
holders: level of
awareness of
impacts and
capacity to
negotiate demands

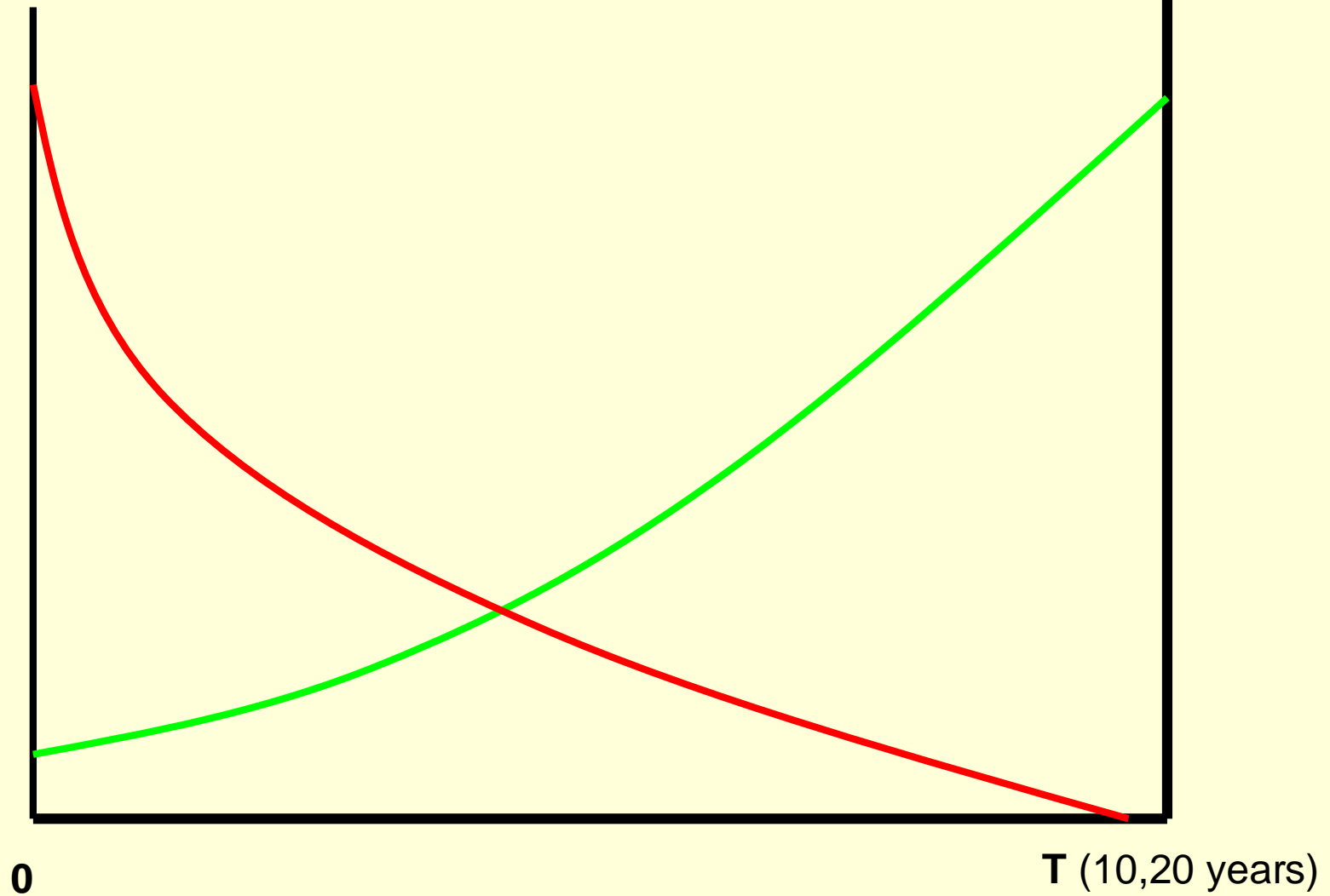


Stakeholders: level
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Companies:
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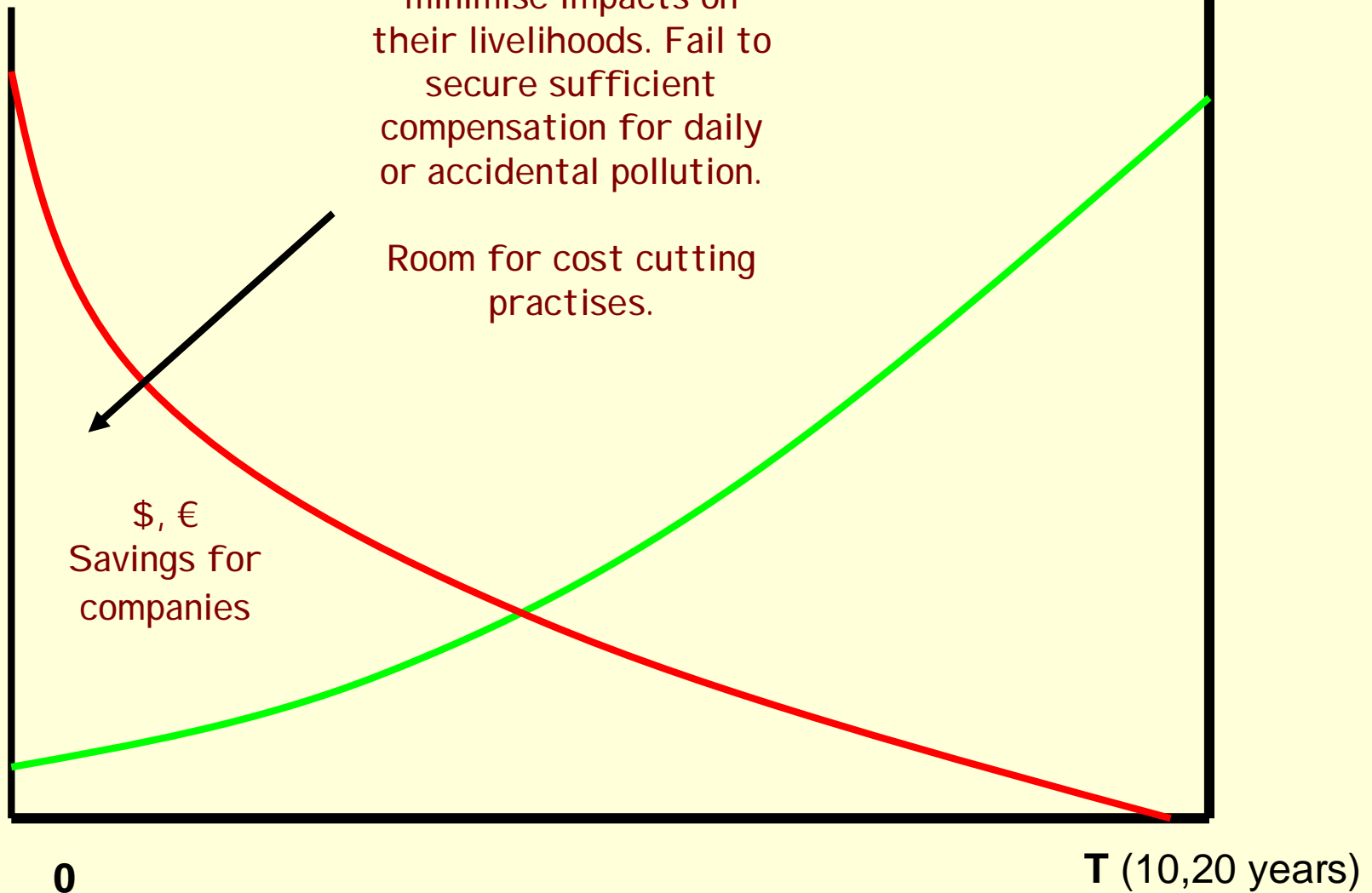
Stakeholders: level
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Companies:
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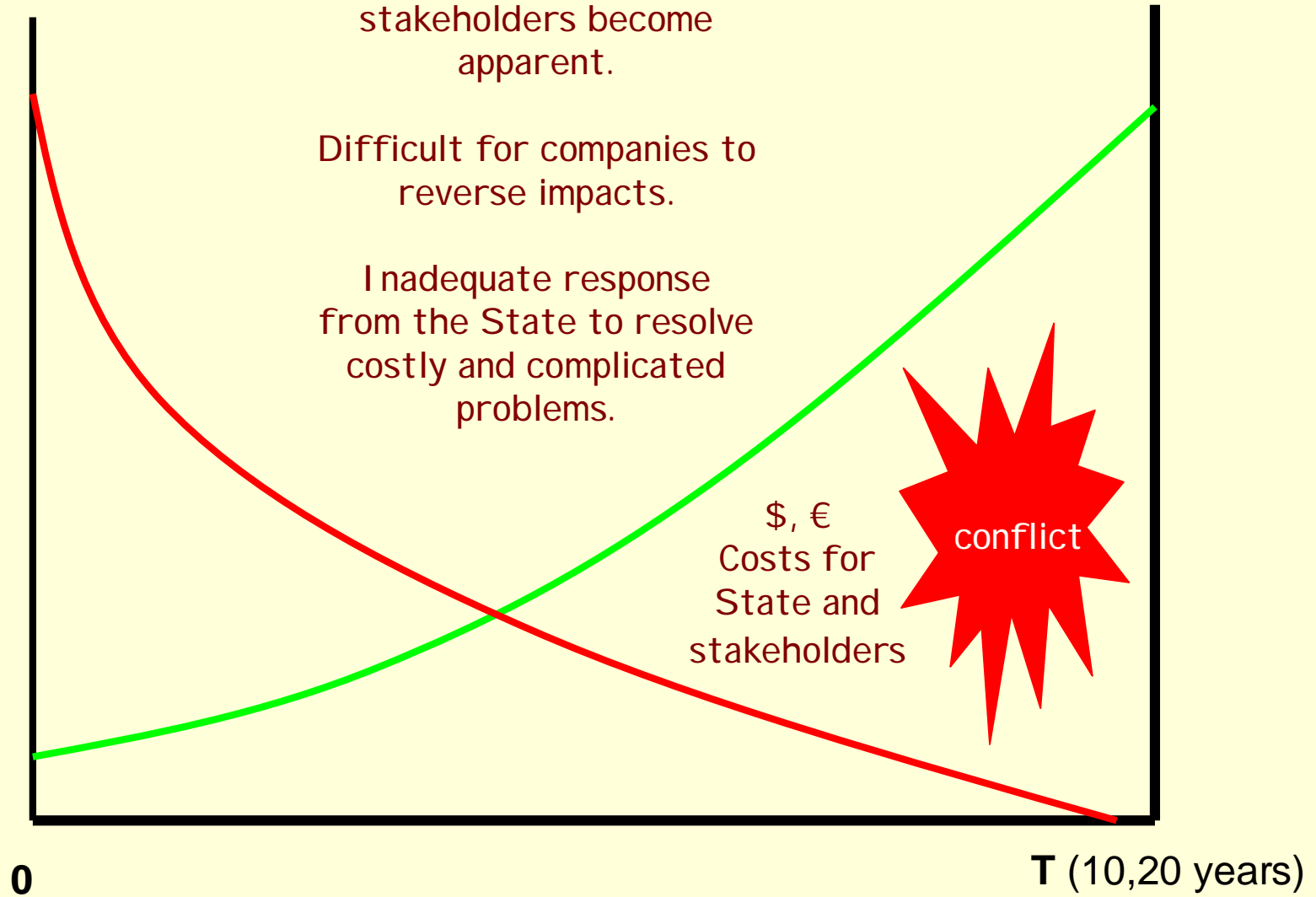
Stakeholders fail to
negotiate demands to
minimise impacts on
their livelihoods. Fail to
secure sufficient
compensation for daily
or accidental pollution.

Stakeholders: level
of awareness of
impacts and
capacity to
negotiate demands



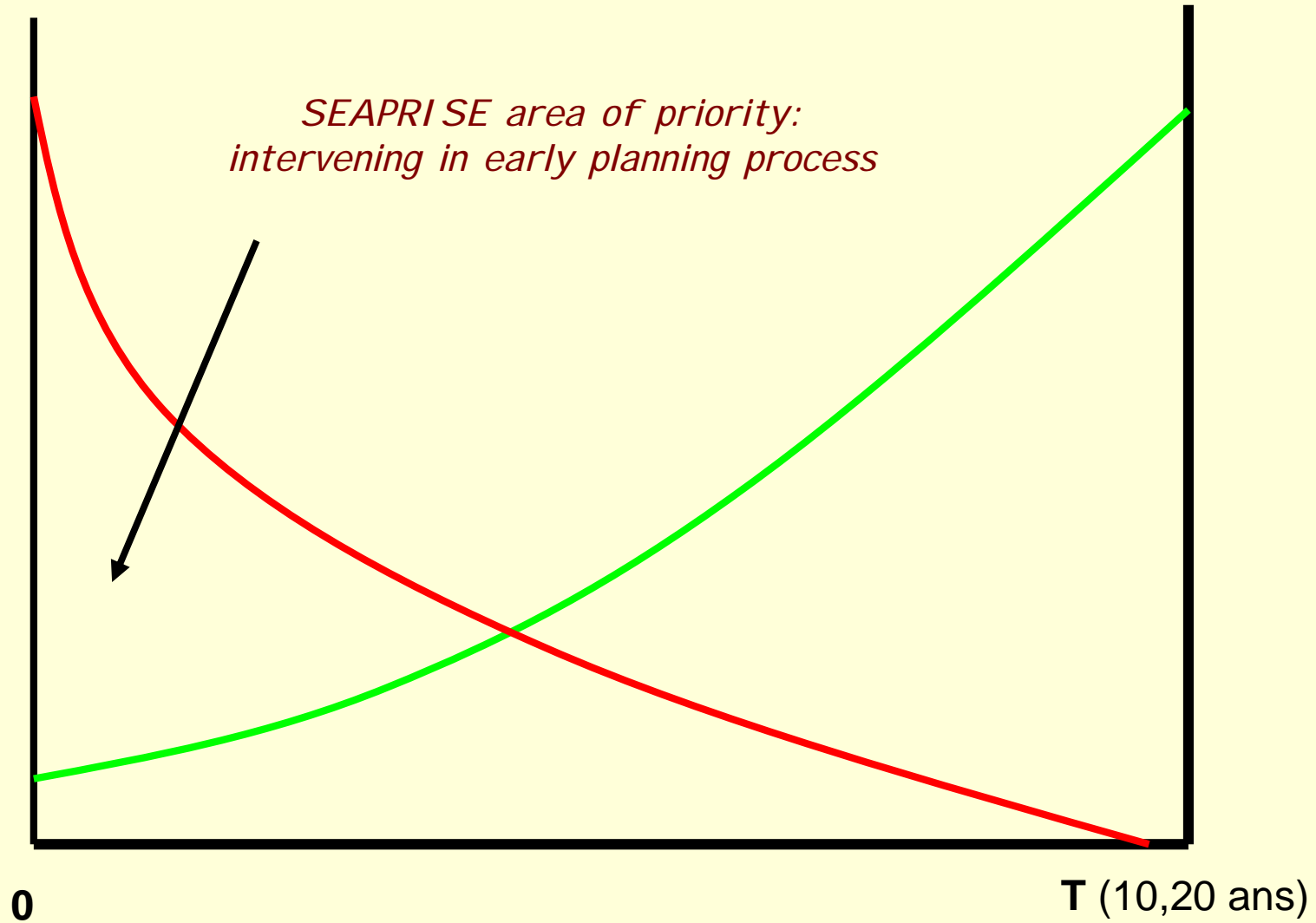
Companies:
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Companies:
Willingness to listen to
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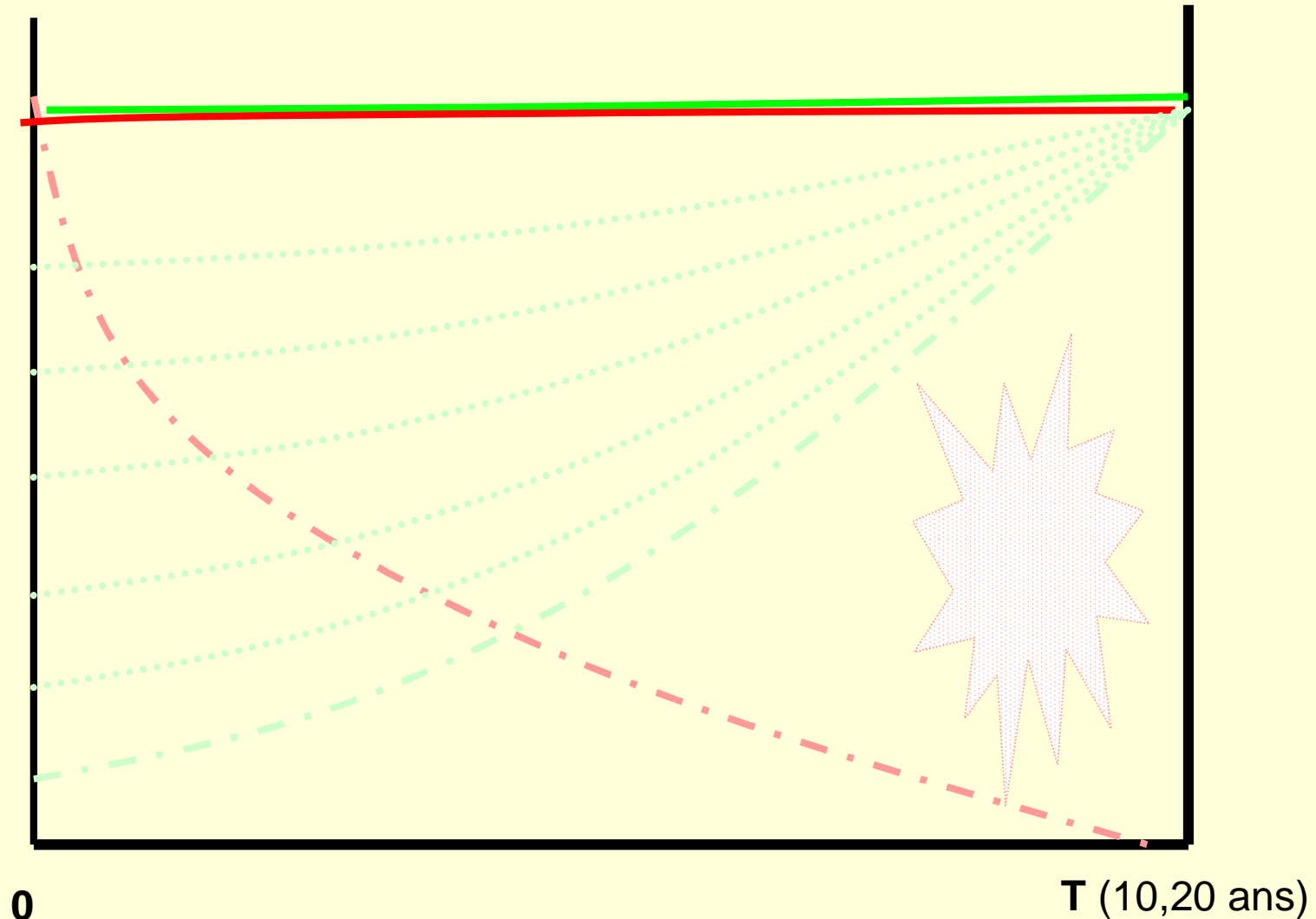
Stakeholders: level
of awareness of
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Companies:
Willingness to listen to
stakeholders and to
grant their wishes

SEAPRI SE priority: stakeholder empowerment

Stakeholders: level
of awareness of
impacts and
capacity to
negotiate demands



SEAPRI SE on the ground :

Intervening in the early planning phase of offshore oil development:

- West African Marine Ecoregion (Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea (Conakry) and Cape Verde)
- East African Marine Ecoregion (Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique)
- Madagascar
- India (Orissa)

Intervening during conflict phase:

- Nigeria (Niger delta) onshore and offshore oil activities
- Philippines (mining activities)

Offshore oil and gaz development in the West African Marine Eco Region













Offshore oil in the West African Marine Ecoregion: great potential for conflict

- High biodiversity areas
- Fisheries important economic activity
- Coastal tourism developing
- Fragile marine ecosystem (multiple pressures)
- Unstable governments
- Government departments unprepared
- No legal framework
- Weak civil society
- Free press ? (questionable)
- Functioning judiciary system ? (questionable)
- Free and fair elections ? (questionable)

Connecting WAMER stakeholders with their more experienced counterparts in Nigeria







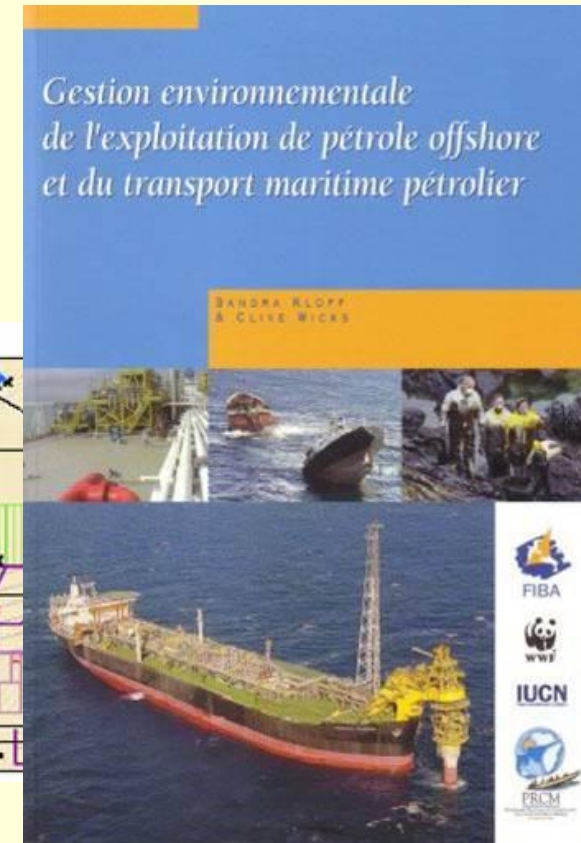
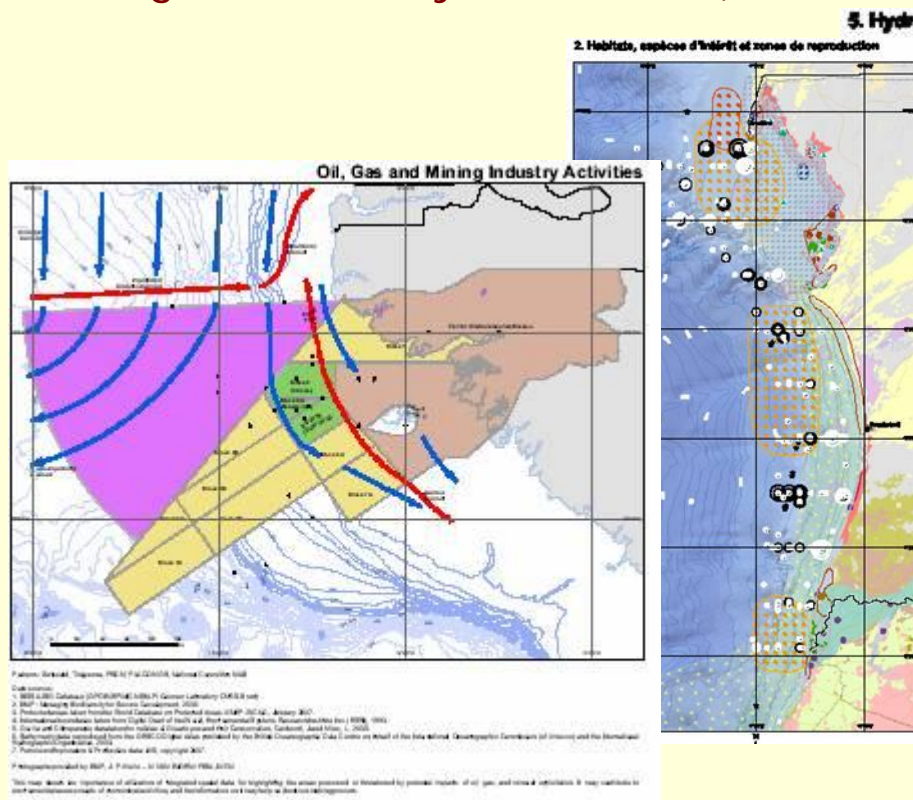


Organising workshops on environmental and social impacts



SEAPRI SE tools for informed decision making

Guide on environmental management of offshore oil exploitation and oil transport oversea (available in french, english and portuguese) (in collaboration with FIBA, IUCN, WWF and the regional Fishery commission)



Maps of the marine and coastal ecosystems indicating offshore blocks, biodiversity hotspots, fishery grounds etc. (in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC and WWF UK)

Evaluating Environmental management plans

- Mauritania: Exploitation phase of the Chinguetti offshore oil field operated by the Australian Oil company Woodside (on request of the Prime Minister and Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy)
- Guinea Bissau: Exploration drilling of the the Esperanca and Eirozes offshore wells operated by Premier Oil (on request of the Prime Minister and department for impact studies)
- Mauritania: Exploration drilling of the Heron onshore well operated by China National Petroleum Corporation Ltd (CNPC) and BRI MAX (on request of IUCN-SSC/Wetlands International Flamingo Specialist Group, Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust and the Diawling National Park)
- India: Exploration drilling (on request of the Orissa Wildlife Foundation)

Connecting local civil society organisations with international networks

PUBLISH WHAT YOU PAY



Achievements

- Stakeholders better aware of impacts
- Better equipped to negotiate with oil companies
- EITI signed
- Local “publish what you pay” coalition set up
- Promise oil company to conduct a feasibility study on reinjection of production water
- Lateral wings of floating platform kept empty whenever possible
- Insurance cover over 1 billion to compensate stakeholders and to clean up

Obstacles

- Use of converted production platforms
- Negotiation process is continuous, throughout the lifetime of projects
- Limited funding available for conflict prevention
- Funding is especially lacking for the empowerment of civil society
- Urgent need for capacity building and continuous guidance during negotiation process
- Difficult to assist stakeholders via e-mail
- No means or access for civil society to control companies
- Means to exercise pressure on companies and governments lacking (such as free press, well functioning judiciary system, fair elections)

Mechanisms for informed stakeholder participation

Independent and well funded Citizens
Advisory councils

A success story from Alaska
presented by Richard Steiner

