

Schedule

11:00-11:30	Introduction
11:30-11:50	Case study breakout groups
11:50-12:00	2 groups report back
12:00-12:30	Lunch + Video
12:30-12:45	3 groups report back
12:45	Wrap-up
1:00	Close session

Cultivating Social License

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Presentation Overview

- Social Marketing – the term
- The emerging challenges
- Free Prior and Informed Consent
- Results of preliminary survey
 - Why we need Social License?
 - Some of the challenges
 - Elements of Cultivating Social Licence
- BREAKOUTS

consensus listening
sustainability
collaboration shared
respect meetings
transparency
community support
values relationships
engagement trust
acceptance

The Term: Social License

1990s Mining Sector

More than “Mob Mentality”

Social license exists when a project has ongoing approval or broad social acceptance.

Gaining the Social License



A photograph of four people in a forest clearing. In the foreground, a person wearing a blue cap and a green jacket is seen from the back, looking towards the right. Behind them, another person in a brown cap and a black jacket with a reflective vest is also looking right. To the right, a person with curly hair wearing a purple shirt and a bright orange safety vest is leaning forward. Further back, a person in a blue shirt and a red cap stands with their arms crossed. They are all in a field of green bushes and grass, with tall evergreen trees in the background under a blue sky with scattered clouds.

The Evolving Context

Recent court cases, eg. the Williams decision challenges in other industries eg pipelines.

Conflicts can be costly and possibly cause forceful suspensions of operations.

Free Prior and Informed Consent

FREE	Consent is given without coercion, intimidation, or manipulation.
PRIOR	Consent is sought before every significant stage of project development.
INFORMED	All parties share information, have access to information in a form that is understandable, and have enough information and capacity to make informed decisions.
CONSENT	The option of supporting or rejecting development that has significant impacts on Aboriginal lands or culture.

Regulatory AND Relationships

- Forest Act
- Indigenous Titles Rights and Interests
- Tenure
- Municipal
- Shareholders

Results of Survey and Interviews

- Built on results of Jen's Indicators survey
- We had 12 people fill in a survey online (Thank You!!)
- We interviewed 5 community forest managers

Here is what we heard

Results:

Why do we need social license?

- Ability to operate without opposition; to minimize conflict
- Community acceptance, understanding, support
- Build trust
- Build social cohesion within a community
- Purpose of a community forest – “it’s the right thing to do”



Results: Some of the Challenges

- Unwillingness to consider financial viability as justification for activities
- Changing perceptions about forest practices
- Conflicting values
- Folks don't come out to community meetings; hard to reach land owners
- Lack of trust
- Time pressure and money pressure (lack of capacity to engage community)

Elements of Cultivating Social License

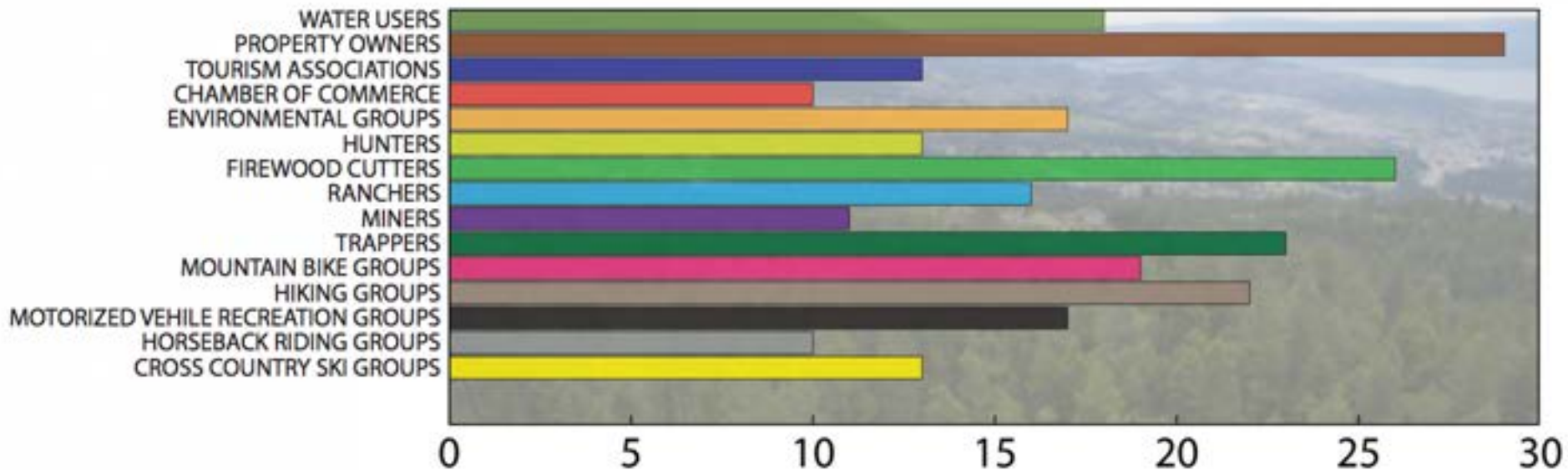
- Set goals
- Identify key influencers
- Listen to values or interests
- Adapt objectives and
- Identify key tools or actions

Example Goals

- The Right to Harvest is maintained; achieve long-term sustainability for the business
- Realize Environmental, Social and Economic Benefit
- Optimize a diversity of uses and benefits
- Meet Forest tenure and regulatory duties



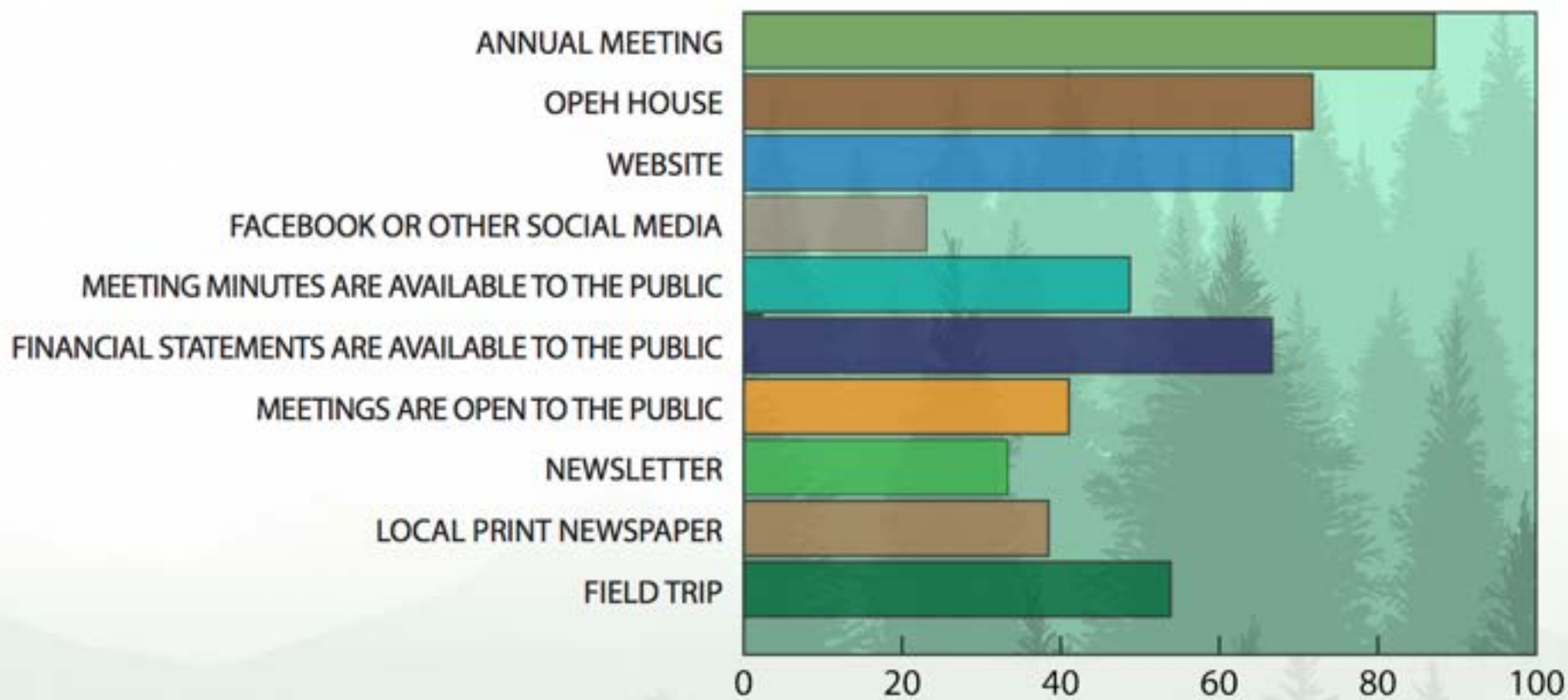
Indicators Report Who (#10): PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT



Some of the approaches or tools

- Relationship-based approach
- Identify influencers in community
- Community-based planning
- Collaborative Governance/decision frameworks or processes
- Local recruitment “More eyes on the prize”
- Education – increase understanding of fuel management; duties associated with tenures
- FPIC for First Nations title areas
- FSC certification

Indicators Report (#9): are these working?



British Columbia Community Forest Association Indicators Report

Breakout overview

- 1. Watershed-based approach and collaborative decision process (lessons from a COOP)** *Harrop Proctor*
- 2. Fire Interface management in context of multi-use objectives** *Tumbler Ridge Community Forest; Westbank*
- 3. Preservationists and Education (being visible in the community)** *Nakusp*
- 4. Land use planning** *Williams Lake and Vanderhoof*

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Video

Sally Kohn: Let's try emotional correctness



Lessons Learned

Emotional correctness: are your efforts to engage community members genuine?

Social license takes time to build since it is based on trust and personal relationships. In a small community personalities are important. You don't get social license without listening, trying to understand, and demonstrating that you care.

Next Steps

Compile list of tools and resources for managers to post on the website;

Publish tools and lessons learned from community forestry for cultivating social license.

Other?

Resources

Community forestry resources:

<http://bccfa.ca/category/bccfa-publications/>:

Community Forest Guidebook

Guidebook II Effective Governance and Forest
Management

Shareholder Corporation Contract

Firelight Resource:

Free Prior and Informed Consent

<http://borealcouncil.ca/reports/fpic/>

Thank You



Who We Are

We are a consulting group that works with Indigenous and local communities in Canada and beyond to provide high quality research, policy, planning, negotiation, and advisory services.



Founding Principles

- **Quality:** High quality, objective, evidence-based, and peer reviewed research
- **Fairness:** Collaborative and supportive approach to work and research.



Founding Principles

- **Respect:** Work that is respectful and respected by all parties.
- **Social return:** Giving back to communities by supporting initiatives that are culturally, politically, or ecologically important.





Traditional use studies

Firelight provides high quality **traditional use studies**, which have been instrumental in helping communities identify key values and interests in relation to proposed industrial developments.



Ecological research

Firelight supports communities to undertake focused **ecological research** to better understand the state of a specific resource (e.g., moose, caribou, or culturally important plants) and how they will be affected by proposed development.



Socio-economic studies

Socio-economic research supports planning and helps identify and manage industrial impacts. Firelight supports communities to collect and analyze their own data on what matters day to day for members.

Health and diet studies



Communities may need health research for planning or because of concerns about risks from contaminants to health, wildlife, and water. Our work includes community health surveys, diet studies, program evaluation, and impact assessments.



Firelight can engage at every stage of a regulatory, planning or negotiations process.

We help communities design well-documented, useful research to support their needs, often with one set of services integrating with another.



Planning and governance

Communities engage Firelight in developing First Nations-led land use plans, policy and protocols, economic-development plans and monitoring plans.

Mapping support



Underlying much of our community-based work, Firelight's **cartography and GIS** technical expertise focuses on capacity building: giving communities the tools and training to manage their own spatial data.

Agreement support



Firelight supports communities to negotiate strong **Impact and Benefit Agreements (IBAs)**, with industry.

Regulatory support



Firelight provides **regulatory support** for approval, management and monitoring processes required following environmental certification.