Strengthening Public Participation on Environmental Management in Indonesia: Key Messages and Learning Points

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- The EPA Public Participation Guide can be used to help develop, update, or enhance new or existing public participation plans and processes.
 - Numerous tools and links to relevant resources
 - Need for translation and contextualization
 - Request for case studies and updates



- There is a need to reach out beyond the environmental ministries to other agencies at the national, state, and local level to ensure effective public engagement.
- There is also a need a to reach out to other sectors (e.g. media, private sector, academia, NGOs) to leverage their strengths in ensuring effective communication and technical assessments.

- At the local level, there is a need to empower and partner with community leaders to increase the reach of public participation programs, particularly with indigenous populations
- Given the growing trend of more robust ICT across Asia, innovative communication methods (e.g. social media) provide a new opportunity to broaden the reach of public participation programs.

 Agencies need to dedicate resources (e.g. funding and staff) to ensure sustained public participation and improved transparency in existing programs. Public participation is particularly critical in the EIA process at all stages.

 Public participation for EIAs goes beyond a requirement to an opportunity to listen to the affected population and prevent future conflict and unnecessary costs.

- Given the similarities in public participation challenges in countries across Asia, continuing the dialogue with partners on best practices could strengthen country program and environmental policies.
- Future discussions on effective public participation in other areas of work (e.g. environmental policy making, citizen enforcement) could strengthen environmental governance.