

*Securing a Social Licence to Operate from Local Communities for Renewable Energy  
Developments through Negotiation*

# **Securing a Social Licence to Operate from Local Communities for Renewable Energy Developments through Negotiation**

---

**Kariuki Muigua**

*Securing a Social Licence to Operate from Local Communities for Renewable Energy  
Developments through Negotiation*

**Table of Contents**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Abstract.....  | 3  |
| 1.0 Introduction .....   | 3  |
| 2.0 Renewable Energy Developments: Prospects and Challenges for Local Communities .....  | 5  |
| 3.0 Utilising Negotiation to Secure a Social Licence to Operate from Local Communities for<br>Renewable Energy Developments..... | 9  |
| 4.0 Conclusion .....   | 12 |
| References .....   | 13 |

*Securing a Social Licence to Operate from Local Communities for Renewable Energy  
Developments through Negotiation*

**Securing a Social Licence to Operate from Local Communities for Renewable Energy  
Developments through Negotiation**

**Kariuki Muigua\***

**Abstract**

*This paper critically examines the need to secure a SLO from local communities in renewable energy developments. The paper posits that renewable energy developments have become increasingly necessary all over the world especially in developing countries towards fast-tracking energy transition for Sustainable Development. Despite their environmental, social and economic benefits, the paper argues that in some cases, renewable energy developments are usually implemented without the participation of local communities leading to disputes, delays, project closure and violence. In light of these concerns, the paper argues that securing a SLO from local communities is vital for the successful completion of renewable energy developments towards achieving energy transition for Sustainable Development. In order to achieve this goal, the paper discusses how negotiation can be utilised to secure a SLO from local communities for renewable energy development*

**1.0 Introduction**

A Social Licence to Operate (SLO), describes the relationship between investors and the communities and societies in which they operate<sup>1</sup>. SLO relates to the ongoing approval and acceptance of projects by the public and local communities among other stakeholders where such projects are undertaken<sup>2</sup>. Unlike a legal licence which is normally granted under the law, a SLO is an informal contract under which the right to conduct operations and investment activities are not granted by the state but rather are approved by local

---

\* PhD in Law (Nrb), FCI Arb (Chartered Arbitrator), OGW, LL. B (Hons) Nrb, LL.M (Environmental Law) Nrb; Dip. In Law (KSL); FCPS (K); Dip. in Arbitration (UK); MKIM; Mediator; Consultant: Lead expert EIA/EA NEMA; BSI ISO/IEC 27001:2005 ISMS Lead Auditor/ Implementer; ESG Consultant; Advocate of the High Court of Kenya; Professor of Environmental Law and Conflict Management at the University of Nairobi, Faculty of Law; Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) [October, 2025].

<sup>1</sup> Heffron. R.J et al., 'The emergence of the 'social licence to operate' in the extractive industries?' *Resources Policy.*, Volume 74, 2021

<sup>2</sup> Ibid

*Securing a Social Licence to Operate from Local Communities for Renewable Energy  
Developments through Negotiation*

communities<sup>3</sup>. It has been argued that a SLO is obtained and maintained slowly over time as a company builds trust with the community it operates in and other stakeholders<sup>4</sup>. SLO is usually secured and maintained when investors and companies operate ethically and responsibly with due considerations to the economic, social and environmental needs of the local communities where they operate<sup>5</sup>.

Securing a SLO is vital towards building and maintaining good relationships between investors and local communities for the successful completion of projects. It has been argued that implementing a project without a SLO can lead to operational delays, financial costs and litigation, or even project closure, violence and loss of life<sup>6</sup>. Obtaining and maintaining a SLO has become a necessary part of business and investment especially in the extractive industry involving oil, gas and mining companies<sup>7</sup>. A SLO enables investors to build trust with local communities, maximize economic benefits from projects and contribute to the well-being of local communities including through job creation, development of amenities and sound environmental conservation<sup>8</sup>. Securing and maintaining a SLO is therefore a prerequisite for ethical, sustainable and profitable investments.

This paper critically examines the need to secure a SLO from local communities in renewable energy developments. The paper posits that renewable energy developments have become increasingly necessary all over the world especially in developing countries towards fast-tracking energy transition for Sustainable Development. Despite their environmental, social and economic benefits, the paper argues that in some cases, renewable energy developments are usually implemented without the participation of

---

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

<sup>4</sup> Social License to Operate (SLO): Definition and Standards., Available at <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/social-license-slo.asp> (Accessed on 02/10/2025)

<sup>5</sup> Ibid

<sup>6</sup> Buxton. A., & Wilson. E., 'FPIC and the Extractive Industries: A Guide to Applying the Spirit of Free, Prior and Informed Consent in Industrial Projects' Available at <https://www.iied.org/16530iied> (Accessed on 02/10/2025)

<sup>7</sup> Ibid

<sup>8</sup> Ibid

*Securing a Social Licence to Operate from Local Communities for Renewable Energy  
Developments through Negotiation*

local communities leading to disputes, delays, project closure and violence. In light of these concerns, the paper argues that securing a SLO from local communities is vital for the successful completion of renewable energy developments towards achieving energy transition for Sustainable Development. In order to achieve this goal, the paper discusses how negotiation can be utilised to secure a SLO from local communities for renewable energy developments.

## **2.0 Renewable Energy Developments: Prospects and Challenges for Local Communities**

Renewable energy developments have become increasingly vital and are being implemented all over the world towards achieving energy transition. The concept of energy transition involves shifting the global energy sector from fossil fuel- based systems of energy production and consumption including oil, natural gas and coal to renewable energy sources including wind, solar and geothermal energy<sup>9</sup>. Energy transition entails long-term structural change to energy systems from fossil-fuel based systems to cleaner and sustainable systems such as renewable sources of energy<sup>10</sup>. This concept focuses on shifting from an energy mix based on fossil fuels to one that produces very limited, if not zero, carbon emissions, based on green and clean sources of energy such as renewable energy sources<sup>11</sup>.

Energy transition is vital for people and planet. Fossil fuels including oil, gas and coal still dominate the global energy sector and account for more than 80 per cent of global energy supply<sup>12</sup>. However, the extraction and use of fossil fuels poses several threats to

---

<sup>9</sup> S & P Global., 'What is Energy Transition?' Available at <https://www.spglobal.com/en/researchinsights/articles/what-is-energy-transition> (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

<sup>10</sup> Nalule. V., & Leal-Arcas. R., 'Energy Decentralization and Energy Transition in Poland.' *Electricity Decentralization in the European Union* 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition., 2023 pp 209-240

<sup>11</sup> The energy transition., Available at <https://www.enelgreenpower.com/learning-hub/energy-transition> (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

<sup>12</sup> United Nations Development Programme., 'What is the sustainable energy transition and why is it key to tackling climate change?' Available at <https://climatepromise.undp.org/news-and-stories/what-sustainable-energy-transition-and-why-it-key-tackling-climate-change> (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

*Securing a Social Licence to Operate from Local Communities for Renewable Energy  
Developments through Negotiation*

both people and planet. For example, fossil fuels are by far the largest contributor to global climate change, accounting for over 75 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions and nearly 90 percent of all carbon dioxide emissions<sup>13</sup>. In addition, fossil fuels contribute to air pollution with severe impacts on human and ecosystem health<sup>14</sup>. In addition, it has been argued that since fossil fuels are non-renewable, they can be depleted and therefore, placing too much reliance on them can affect global energy security and supply<sup>15</sup>. Achieving energy transition is therefore important towards addressing global energy, environmental, economic and health challenges including climate change, energy access disparities, poverty, inequality, and health impacts of the energy sector therefore laying the foundation for a sustainable, inclusive and more resilient future<sup>16</sup>.

Renewable sources of energy including wind, solar and geothermal are key in realising energy transition. It has been argued that renewables, including solar, wind, hydropower, biofuels and others, are at the centre of the transition to less carbon-intensive and more sustainable energy systems<sup>17</sup>. These sources of energy are available in abundance all over the planet, are cheaper than fossil fuels and are a healthier option for people and planet<sup>18</sup>. Further, generating renewable energy creates far lower emissions than burning fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal<sup>19</sup>. Shifting from fossil fuels to renewable sources of energy is therefore necessary towards tackling the climate crisis, pollution and other environmental challenges since fossil fuels still account for more than

---

<sup>13</sup> United Nations., 'Renewable Energy - Powering a Safer Future' Available at <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/raising-ambition/renewable-energy> (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

<sup>14</sup> Solomon. B., & Krishna. K., 'The Coming Sustainable Energy Transition: History, Strategies, and Outlook.' *Energy Policy* 39 (2011) 7422-7431

<sup>15</sup> Ibid

<sup>16</sup> United Nations Development Programme., 'What is the sustainable energy transition and why is it key to tackling climate change?' Op Cit

<sup>17</sup> International Energy Agency., 'Renewables' Available at <https://www.iea.org/energy-system/renewables> (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

<sup>18</sup> United Nations., 'Climate Action.' Available at <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/howcommunities-are-embracing-renewable-energy> (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

<sup>19</sup> United Nations., 'What is Renewable Energy?.' Available at <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/what-is-renewable-energy> (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

*Securing a Social Licence to Operate from Local Communities for Renewable Energy  
Developments through Negotiation*

80 percent of global energy supply, releasing immense amounts of planet-warming gases, including carbon dioxide and methane, which have devastating impacts on people and planet<sup>20</sup>.

Renewable energy developments are therefore vital towards achieving energy transition. There has been an increase in these developments all over the world. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), renewable energy generation capacity has grown rapidly all over the world in recent years, driven by policy support and sharp cost reductions for solar photovoltaics and wind power<sup>21</sup>. In Africa, the abundance of renewable sources of energy has also led to a rise in renewable energy developments. The continent is rich in renewable energy sources with wind, solar, hydro, bioenergy, ocean tidal waves, geothermal among other renewables being abundant throughout the continent<sup>22</sup>. Further, Africa experiences abundant sunlight and strong winds for most parts of the year creating suitable conditions for harnessing clean sources of energy including solar and wind energy<sup>23</sup>. It has been observed that the production of renewable energy in Africa is growing with hydro, solar, wind, geothermal, biofuels and biomass accounting for a significant percentage of the total primary energy produced in the continent<sup>24</sup>. According to the United Nations, renewable energy investments are beginning to bear fruit in several African countries with wind and solar power

---

<sup>20</sup> United Nations Development Programme., 'What is the sustainable energy transition and why is it key to tackling climate change?' Op Cit

<sup>21</sup> International Energy Agency., 'Renewables' Op Cit

<sup>22</sup> African Union., 'Agenda 2063: The Africa we Want.' Available at Available at [https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/33126-doc-framework\\_document\\_book.pdf](https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/33126-doc-framework_document_book.pdf) (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

<sup>23</sup> AUDA-NEPAD., 'Empowering Africa: Enhancing Access To Electricity Through Renewable Energy' Available at <https://www.nepad.org/blog/empowering-africa-enhancing-access-electricity-through-renewable-energy> (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

<sup>24</sup> United Nations Conference on Trade and Development., 'Commodities at a Glance: Special Issue on Access to Energy in Sub-Saharan Africa.' Available at Available at <https://unctad.org/publication/commodities-glance-special-issue-access-energy-sub-saharan-africa#:~:text=Access%20to%20energy%20is%20defined,be%20scaled%20up%20over%20time> (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

*Securing a Social Licence to Operate from Local Communities for Renewable Energy  
Developments through Negotiation*

dominating non-hydro renewable energy generation and installed capacity<sup>25</sup>. Renewable energy developments are becoming more popular in Africa due to the continent's enormous clean energy potential and the need to address energy-related issues, electrify remote areas, confront climate change and pollution, and improve energy security<sup>26</sup>.

The growth of renewable energy developments both globally and in Africa can thus bring immense benefits for the planet and the global population including local communities. In addition, to improving energy access and security, renewable energy developments can also create jobs, and stimulate socio-economic development across education, healthcare, transport and infrastructure, water and sanitation among other vital areas therefore immensely benefiting local communities<sup>27</sup>. Therefore, in addition to fast-tracking energy transition, it has been argued that renewable energy developments provide added benefits of stimulating employment and economic growth with benefits for both local and global populations<sup>28</sup>. The shift towards renewable energy is creating new opportunities for investment, innovation, and job creation, driving economic growth across sectors and empowering local communities<sup>29</sup>.

However, despite providing environmental, social and economic benefits for local communities, energy developments fuel several challenges for local communities. For example, it has been argued that the acquisition and use of land for renewable energy

---

<sup>25</sup> United Nations., 'Advancing SDG 7 in Africa.' Available at <https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-06/2023%20Advancing%20SDG7%20in%20the%20Africa-062923.pdf> (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

<sup>26</sup> Alex-Oke. T et al., 'Renewable energy market in Africa: Opportunities, progress, challenges, and future prospects' *Energy Strategy Reviews.*, Volume 59, 2025

<sup>27</sup> The role of renewable energy technologies in sustainable development., Available at <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/voices/the-role-of-renewable-energy-technologies-in-sustainable-development/> (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

<sup>28</sup> The Global Environment Facility., 'Renewable Energy and Energy Access' Available at <https://www.thegef.org/what-we-do/topics/renewable-energy-and-energy-access> (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

<sup>29</sup> Africa's Steady Race Towards Renewable Energy Sources., Available at <https://energyalliance.org/africas-steady-race-towards-renewable-energy-sources/> (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

*Securing a Social Licence to Operate from Local Communities for Renewable Energy  
Developments through Negotiation*

production, especially in Africa, without addressing historical land-based community grievances contributes to the vulnerability of local communities leading to conflicts and disputes<sup>30</sup>. Renewable energy developments have often resulted in environmental damage exposing local communities to health hazards, and destroying local ecosystems and livelihoods including farming, fishing and pastoralism<sup>31</sup>. Clearing land to support renewable energy developments such as wind and geothermal projects can impact wildlife, biodiversity and ecosystems thus affecting local communities who rely on biodiversity and ecosystems for their livelihoods<sup>32</sup>. Further, wind and solar farms, hydroelectric dams, and geothermal plants needed to adopt renewable energy all require significant land and water resources, often leading to disagreements and disputes with local communities over land rights and environmental impact<sup>33</sup>. These challenges have resulted in renewable energy developments facing opposition from local communities leading to operational delays, disputes and costs related to litigation<sup>34</sup>. In light of these challenges, it is imperative to secure and maintain a SLO from local communities in order to ensure the successful completion and operation of renewable energy developments towards achieving energy transition.

### **3.0 Utilising Negotiation to Secure a Social Licence to Operate from Local Communities for Renewable Energy Developments**

Obtaining and maintaining a SLO from local communities is key in business and investment communities including renewable energy developments. It has been argued that in renewable energy developments, a SLO is no longer optional but an effective business and investment strategy that can enable investors to proactively manage

---

<sup>30</sup> The Danish Institute For Human Rights., 'Scoping Paper: Human Rights and The Energy Transition in Kenya' Available at [https://www.humanrights.dk/files/media/document/Kenya%20Energy%20Transition%20and%20Human%20Rights%20Scoping\\_accessible.pdf](https://www.humanrights.dk/files/media/document/Kenya%20Energy%20Transition%20and%20Human%20Rights%20Scoping_accessible.pdf) (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

<sup>31</sup> Ibid

<sup>32</sup> Ibid

<sup>33</sup> The Role of Fossil Fuel and Renewable Energy Projects in Conflict Across Africa., Available at <https://www.accord.org.za/analysis/the-role-of-fossil-fuel-and-renewable-energy-projects-in-conflict-across-africa/> (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

<sup>34</sup> Ibid

*Securing a Social Licence to Operate from Local Communities for Renewable Energy  
Developments through Negotiation*

relationships with local communities and address human rights, land and environmental conservation concerns<sup>35</sup>. Securing a SLO is key in fulfilling the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for indigenous peoples and local communities in renewable energy developments<sup>36</sup>.

FPIC has been described as a fundamental right of self-determination that ensures participation by all people with a particular focus on indigenous peoples and local communities in development projects in order to ensure that such projects are conducted in a sustainable manner taking into account their economic, social and cultural impact<sup>37</sup>. It enables vulnerable groups including indigenous peoples and local communities to negotiate the conditions under which a project will be designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated<sup>38</sup>. It has been argued that FPIC is a key approach towards protecting the rights (human, environmental, land and customary) of all affected communities, especially the most vulnerable ones<sup>39</sup>. Securing and maintaining a SLO from local communities for renewable energy developments is therefore key towards achieving the right to FPIC since it enables them to give or withhold consent to a project that may affect them or their territories<sup>40</sup>.

Negotiation is an effective approach towards obtaining and maintaining a SLO from local communities for renewable energy developments. Negotiation is an informal process that

---

<sup>35</sup> Building a resilient social license to operate in Africa's renewable energy transition., <https://www.sustainability.com/insights/building-a-resilient-social-license-to-operate-in-africas-renewable-energy-transition/> (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

<sup>36</sup> Ibid

<sup>37</sup> Owen, J.R. and Kemp, D., "Free Prior and Informed Consent', Social Complexity and the Mining Industry: Establishing A Knowledge Base," *Resources Policy*, Vol.41 (2014): 91-100

<sup>38</sup> United Nations., 'Free Prior and Informed Consent – An Indigenous Peoples' right and a good practice for local communities – FAO' Available at <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/publications/2016/10/free-prior-and-informed-consent-an-indigenous-peoples-right-and-a-good-practice-for-local-communities-fao/> (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

<sup>39</sup> Ibid

<sup>40</sup> Building a resilient social license to operate in Africa's renewable energy transition., Op Cit

*Securing a Social Licence to Operate from Local Communities for Renewable Energy Developments through Negotiation*

involves parties to a conflict meeting to identify and discuss the issues at hand so as to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution without the help of a third party<sup>41</sup>. It has been argued that negotiation is a dynamic process aimed at resolving disputes, differences, or disagreements between parties by finding common ground and reaching mutually acceptable solutions<sup>42</sup>. It is a strategic form of communication where conflicting parties engage in discussions to address their respective needs, interests, and concerns<sup>43</sup>. Negotiation is a powerful approach towards managing disagreements and disputes since it focuses on cooperation, open communication, and finding win-win outcomes<sup>44</sup>. It enables parties to collaborate towards achieving sustainable, mutually satisfactory and long-lasting outcomes<sup>45</sup>.

Negotiation is therefore a suitable process towards securing a SLO from local communities for renewable energy developments. In order to achieve equitable energy transition, it has been argued that there is need to ensure inclusivity and participation of indigenous and vulnerable communities in renewable energy developments including through upholding their right to FPIC<sup>46</sup>. Utilising negotiation alongside other collaborative processes such as mediation is vital in engaging with local communities to reach shared agreement and allowing people to have a meaningful voice in deliberative decision-making processes related to their own development<sup>47</sup>. By embracing

---

<sup>41</sup> Muigua. K., 'Alternative Dispute Resolution and Access to Justice in Kenya.' Glenwood Publishers Limited, 2015

<sup>42</sup> The Role of Negotiation in Conflict Resolution Strategies., Available at <https://www.karrass.com/blog/conflict-resolution-strategies> (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

<sup>43</sup> Ibid

<sup>44</sup> Miroslavov. M., 'Mastering the Collaborating Conflict Style In 2024' Available at <https://www.officernd.com/blog/collaborating-conflictstyle/#:~:text=It's%20one%20of%20the%20strategies,their%20underlying%20needs%20and%20interests> (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

<sup>45</sup> Ibid

<sup>46</sup> Impact of renewable energy projects on Indigenous communities in Kenya., Available at <https://iwgia.org/en/kenya/3534-impact-of-renewable-energy-projects-on-indigenous-communities-in-kenya.html#:~:text=Kenya's%20ambitious%20plan%20to%20transition,energy%20by%20this%20year%20C%202020> (Accessed on 03/10/2025)

<sup>47</sup> Buxton. A., & Wilson. E., 'FPIC and the Extractive Industries: A Guide to Applying the Spirit of Free, Prior and Informed Consent in Industrial Projects' Op Cit

*Securing a Social Licence to Operate from Local Communities for Renewable Energy  
Developments through Negotiation*

negotiation, it is possible to enhance cooperation between renewable energy developers and communities that host renewable energy developments<sup>48</sup>. Negotiation can foster stakeholder engagements with local communities and agreements such as the distribution of monetary or other community benefits to mitigate or eliminate opposition to renewable energy development thus granting investors a SLO<sup>49</sup>. Utilising negotiation is therefore an effective approach towards securing a SLO to operate from local communities for renewable energy developments.

#### **4.0 Conclusion**

Renewable energy developments are key in fostering energy transition. However, inadequate involvement and participation by local communities in renewable energy projects leads to operational delays, disputes and costs related to litigation<sup>50</sup>. Securing a SLO from local communities is therefore vital for the successful completion and operation of renewable energy developments in the quest towards energy transition and sustainability. Negotiation is an effective process in securing and maintaining a SLO from local communities in renewable energy developments by fostering dialogue, cooperation and collaboration between investors and communities<sup>51</sup>. Utilising negotiation is therefore an appropriate strategy towards securing and maintaining a SLO from local communities for renewable energy developments.

---

<sup>48</sup> Maonaigh. C et al., 'Revisiting the social licence to operate in the energy transition: An intersectional agenda for research and practice' *Energy Research & Social Science.*, Volume 126, 2025

<sup>49</sup> Ibid

<sup>50</sup> Ibid

<sup>51</sup> Building a resilient social license to operate in Africa's renewable energy transition., Op Cit

*Securing a Social Licence to Operate from Local Communities for Renewable Energy  
Developments through Negotiation*

**References**

Africa's Steady Race Towards Renewable Energy Sources., Available at <https://energyalliance.org/africas-steady-race-towards-renewable-energy-sources/>

African Union., 'Agenda 2063: The Africa we Want.' Available at Available at [https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/33126-doc-framework\\_document\\_book.pdf](https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/33126-doc-framework_document_book.pdf)

Alex-Oke. T et al., 'Renewable energy market in Africa: Opportunities, progress, challenges, and future prospects' *Energy Strategy Reviews.*, Volume 59, 2025

AUDA-NEPAD., 'Empowering Africa: Enhancing Access To Electricity Through Renewable Energy' Available at <https://www.nepad.org/blog/empowering-africa-enhancing-access-electricity-through-renewable-energy>

Building a resilient social license to operate in Africa's renewable energy transition., <https://www.sustainability.com/insights/building-a-resilient-social-license-to-operate-in-africas-renewable-energy-transition/>

Buxton. A., & Wilson. E., 'FPIC and the Extractive Industries: A Guide to Applying the Spirit of Free, Prior and Informed Consent in Industrial Projects' Available at <https://www.iied.org/16530iied>

Heffron. R.J et al., 'The emergence of the 'social licence to operate' in the extractive industries?' *Resources Policy.*, Volume 74, 2021

Impact of renewable energy projects on Indigenous communities in Kenya., Available at <https://iwgia.org/en/kenya/3534-impact-of-renewable-energy-projects-on-indigenous-communities-in-kenya.html#:~:text=Kenya's%20ambitious%20plan%20to%20transition,energy%20by%20this%20year%2C%202020>

International Energy Agency., 'Renewables' Available at <https://www.iea.org/energy-system/renewables>

Maonaigh. C et al., 'Revisiting the social licence to operate in the energy transition: An intersectional agenda for research and practice' *Energy Research & Social Science.*, Volume 126, 2025

Miroslavov. M., 'Mastering the Collaborating Conflict Style In 2024' Available at <https://www.officernd.com/blog/collaborating-conflictstyle/#:~:text=It's%20one%20of%20the%20strategies,their%20underlying%20needs%20and%20interests>

*Securing a Social Licence to Operate from Local Communities for Renewable Energy  
Developments through Negotiation*

Muigua. K., 'Alternative Dispute Resolution and Access to Justice in Kenya.' Glenwood Publishers Limited, 2015

Nalule. V., & Leal-Arcas. R., 'Energy Decentralization and Energy Transition in Poland.' *Electricity Decentralization in the European Union* 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition., 2023 pp 209-240

Owen, J.R. and Kemp, D., "'Free Prior and Informed Consent', Social Complexity and the Mining Industry: Establishing A Knowledge Base," *Resources Policy*, Vol.41 (2014): 91-100

S & P Global., 'What is Energy Transition?' Available at <https://www.spglobal.com/en/researchinsights/articles/what-is-energy-transition>

Social License to Operate (SLO): Definition and Standards., Available at <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/social-license-slo.asp>

Solomon. B., & Krishna. K., 'The Coming Sustainable Energy Transition: History, Strategies, and Outlook.' *Energy Policy* 39 (2011) 7422-7431

The Danish Institute For Human Rights., 'Scoping Paper: Human Rights and The Energy Transition in Kenya' Available at [https://www.humanrights.dk/files/media/document/Kenya%20Energy%20Transition%20and%20Human%20Rights%20Scoping\\_accessible.pdf](https://www.humanrights.dk/files/media/document/Kenya%20Energy%20Transition%20and%20Human%20Rights%20Scoping_accessible.pdf)

The energy transition., Available at <https://www.enelgreenpower.com/learning-hub/energy-transition>

The Global Environment Facility., 'Renewable Energy and Energy Access' Available at <https://www.thegef.org/what-we-do/topics/renewable-energy-and-energy-access>

The Role of Fossil Fuel and Renewable Energy Projects in Conflict Across Africa., Available at <https://www.accord.org.za/analysis/the-role-of-fossil-fuel-and-renewable-energy-projects-in-conflict-across-africa/>

The Role of Negotiation in Conflict Resolution Strategies., Available at <https://www.karrass.com/blog/conflict-resolution-strategies>

The role of renewable energy technologies in sustainable development., Available at <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/voices/the-role-of-renewable-energy-technologies-in-sustainable-development/>

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development., 'Commodities at a Glance: Special Issue on Access to Energy in Sub-Saharan Africa.' Available at <https://unctad.org/publication/commodities-glance-special-issue-access-energy-sub-saharan->

*Securing a Social Licence to Operate from Local Communities for Renewable Energy  
Developments through Negotiation*

[africa#:~:text=Access%20to%20energy%20is%20defined,be%20scaled%20up%20over%20time](#)

United Nations Development Programme., 'What is the sustainable energy transition and why is it key to tackling climate change?' Available at <https://climatepromise.undp.org/news-and-stories/what-sustainable-energy-transition-and-why-it-key-tackling-climate-change>

United Nations., 'Advancing SDG 7 in Africa.' Available at <https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-06/2023%20Advancing%20SDG7%20in%20the%20Africa-062923.pdf>

United Nations., 'Climate Action.' Available at <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/howcommunities-are-embracing-renewable-energy>

United Nations., 'Free Prior and Informed Consent – An Indigenous Peoples' right and a good practice for local communities – FAO' Available at <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/publications/2016/10/free-prior-and-informed-consent-an-indigenous-peoples-right-and-a-good-practice-for-local-communities-fao/>

United Nations., 'Renewable Energy – Powering a Safer Future' Available at <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/raising-ambition/renewable-energy>

United Nations., 'What is Renewable Energy?.' Available at <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/what-is-renewable-energy>