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SUB-NATIONAL TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY INITIATIVE: A Collective Action Beyond EITI Standards

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Why Sub-national Initiative?

- It provides opportunities to craft collective action beyond EITI Standards
- It enhances spaces for multi-stakeholder dialogue discussing site-specific concerns and issues
- It expands community participation
- It enables stakeholders to develop its specific goals and autonomous actions to respond local issues and concerns (*e.g. social injustices, environmental protection, etc.*)

Benchmarking Sub-national Initiative

- Clarifying Framework
 - EITI as the minimum standard of pursuing transparency initiative
 - Adopting PWYP's "Chain for Change" as the Conceptual Framework

CHAIN FOR CHANGE: The PWYP Value Chain



Benchmarking Sub-national Initiative

Important Milestones

- Mapping the Stakeholders (what are their interests/ concerns?)
- Power Relations (Who among the stakeholders are weak that needs to be empowered?)
- Empowering the Powerless (Whom shall we focus our capability building intervention?)
- Multiplying Champions (Who among the stakeholders that can be our partner in promoting transparency?)
- Institutionalizing Multi-stakeholder partnership (How to ensure its legal basis?)

Sub-national Initiative "Models"

- Compostela Valley Initiative
 - Context: IP Conflict on Royalty Management/ Ancestral Domain development
 - Focus: FPIC Process, Revenue Payment and Collection disclosures
 - Legislative Actions: Ordinances on NR Utilization transparency mechanisms and Ancestral Domain Revenue Code

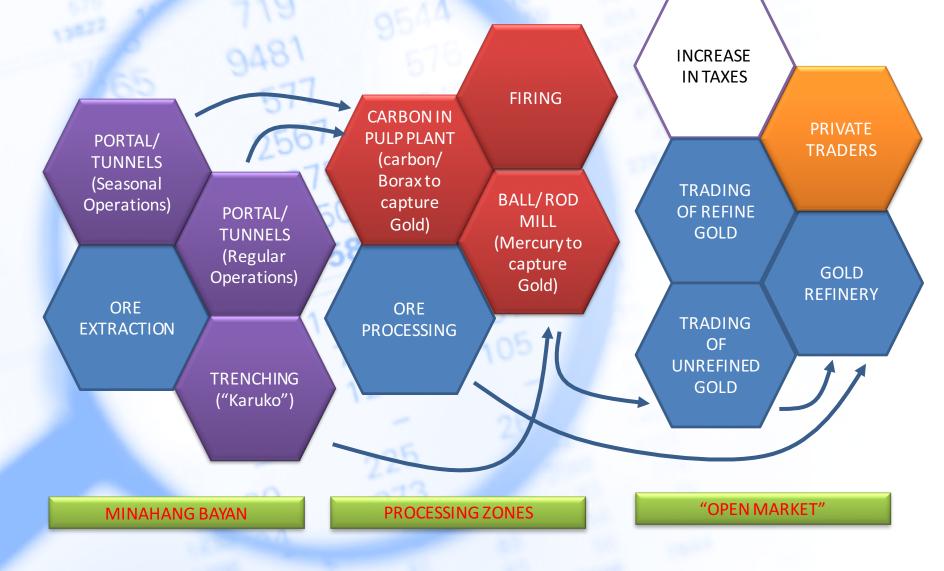
Sub-national Initiative "Models"

- South Cotabato Initiative
 - Context: Small scale mining in ancestral domain
 - Focus: Revenue Management/ Community
 Development Planning
 - Legislative Actions: Strengthening SSM regulation and environmental protection and management

Observations on Engaging SSM in the Transparency Mechanism

- Small Scale Mining in the context of Comval (perhaps same with other areas) showed a very complex VALUE CHAIN compared to Large Scale Operations
- Each link of the chain has different players and industry dynamics
- "Minahang Bayan" (Minahang Katutubo) is just a declaration of "Special Land Use" or "Special Economic Zone" for SSM development; not a complete regulatory instrument
- Whether all SSM are held within declared Minahang Bayan, revenue streams is still difficult to fully track
- WHY?

Consider this.... Multiple players in a not so small yet complex industry



REVENUE Tracking is a plumbing work

Ore extraction and processing pass through various REGULATING Valve.



Trading of commodity passes through in an open pipeline and flows to nowhere. NO valve regulating its flow.

Key Lessons

- Support mainly from the Local Chief Executive is crucial
- Harmonize goals in promoting transparency with the diverse interests of key stakeholders
- Sustain interest of the stakeholders by consistently responding to their respective capability building needs and concerns
- 2-3 years of direct engagement not enough to develop more champions that will sustain the initiative

Recognizing CSOs Diverse interest and advocacy agenda in the EI

- Gather information on EI and knowledge building to support respective advocacies
- Advocates for EI Transparency and Accountability
- Initiators of transparency and accountability mechanisms – *readiness to engage all* stakeholders

Multi-stakeholder approach towards transparency can effectively happen when "Honest people, communicating honestly, with equally honest people"