

Better work plans + stronger MSGs = impactful EITI implementation

Implementing Countries meeting. Geneva, June 2024



The global standard for the good governance
of oil, gas and mineral resources.

REFLECTION

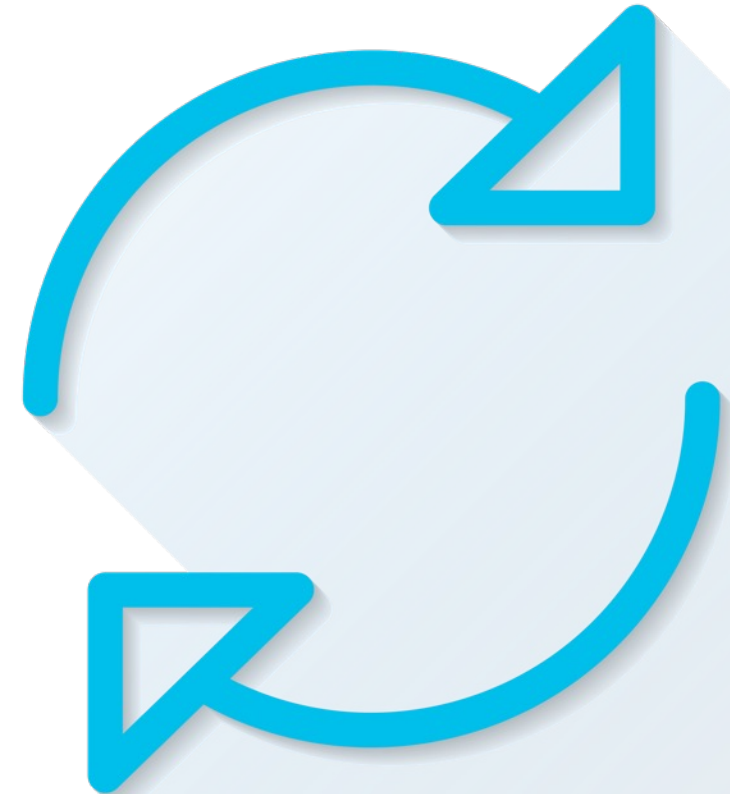
**Why is work planning
and monitoring
important?**



What has changed?

The EITI Standard 2023:

- Strengthens the link between **work planning, monitoring** and **reporting cycle**
- Helps focus activities to achieve **outcomes and impact**
- Merges Req. 1.5 and 7.4
- **Annual** update of the work plan, according to **progress** and **priorities**.



Work plan must include:



Objectives that
reflect national
priorities



Measurable &
time-bound
activities



Justification
of priority
EITI Requirements



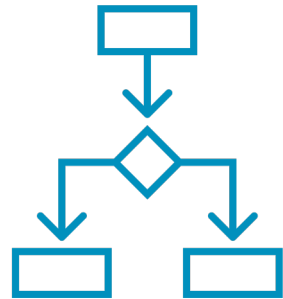
Fully costed
budget

Corruption, energy transition, gender equity, revenue collection, artisanal & small-scale mining, etc.

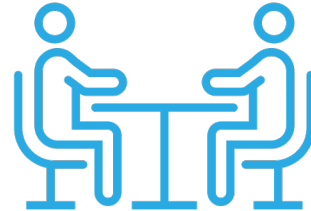
Annual progress review must include:



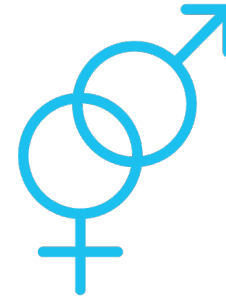
Progress,
challenges &
changes



Overview of
activities &
outcomes



Description
of feedback
mechanisms



Gender
considerations



Expenses vs
budget

CASE STUDY

Philippines

- Top **nickel** producer, a key transition mineral
- In-depth investigation of **integrity risks** in **nickel licensing**
- Development of an **action plan** by **the MSG** to mitigate risks



Step 4: Diagnose corruption

The independent expert prepared a report summarizing the findings of the in-depth research around corruption in the chosen area of focus, assessing what forms of corruption are of significant concern, their causes, and the steps that could help address these issues. The prepared report identified 5 leading forms of corruption in 'decision to extract, licensing and contracting' (see step 5 for more details on these forms identified):

1. Manipulation of community consultations
2. Manipulations of environmental and social impact assessments
3. Undue influence and favoritism in licensing processes and decisions
4. Bribery to influence awards
5. Undue private influence over laws and regulations

Some of the risk factors that lead to the listed forms of corruption in the Philippines included a lack of transparency, weak government institutions, weak oversight by government institutions, weak enforcement rules in practice, and weak integrity and accountability measures.



Step 5: Prioritize for action

A range of stakeholders attended an online workshop in September 2022, where the independent expert presented the Step 4 findings and participants identified priority issues for action based on the likelihood, impact, and feasibility of reform. This led to the following forms of corruption being prioritized for action (in order of priority):

- Community consultations being conducted as a formality or in bad faith.
- Insider deals or payoffs influencing community consultation outcomes, with the community often divided during the consultation process.
- Abuse of authority in granting ancillary permits.
- Excessive (deliberate) delays in clearances and permits required for a mining agreement or exploration permit.
- Misleading statements and lack of verification of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs).
- Undue influence or interference in the award process.
- Abuse of office or authority in direct negotiations.
- Large campaign donations to PEPs with influence in rulemaking and excessive informal lobbying.
- Conflicts of interest due to financial interests or control of the mining companies.
- Capture of policy making.



Step 6: Develop an action plan

A national action plan was developed by the independent expert, using guidance provided by NREGI, with inputs from the constituencies. It was submitted as a recommendation to the PH-EITI MSG. The national action plan sets objectives and identifies proposed actions that should be undertaken for each of the prioritized forms of corruption, identifies the roles of the PH-EITI and the MSG, including naming the responsible entities for each action step, and demonstrates how civil society and other stakeholders could participate in the implementation process.



CASE STUDY

Democratic Republic of the Congo

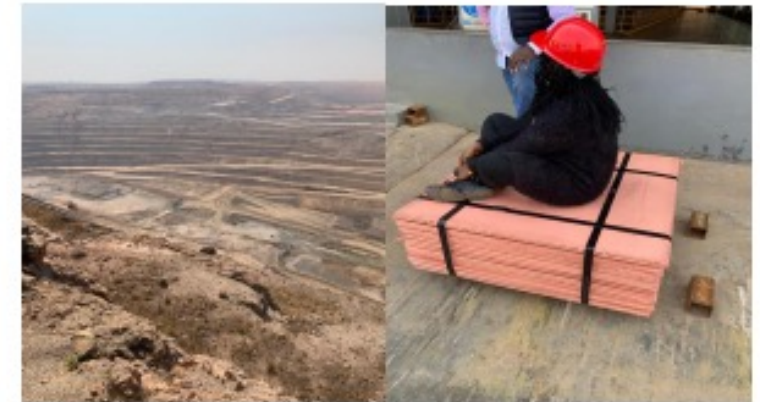
- 2008: the Sicominex (“Chinese Congolese mining”) project generated hopes for the country
- EITI DRC commissioned a study to evaluate the agreement (2021): the conclusion is that the features of the agreement implied unprecedented damage to the DRC.
- After the publication of the report and an audit of the contract and its annexes, new agreements will be reached in 2023



Etude d'évaluation de la mise en œuvre de la convention de collaboration relative au développement d'un projet minier et d'un projet d'infrastructures en RD Congo
Projet SICOMINES

Contrat de services de consultance
N° 002/ST/ITIE-RDC/2021

Rapport Final



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Kinshasa
Novembre 2021

MSG governance

All for transparency and good governance

eiti

How the EITI achieves impact



Implemented at the national level, where local **multi-stakeholder groups (MSGs)** oversee implementation and ensure alignment with national priorities.



MSGs are responsible for **publishing, analysing** and **communicating EITI data** to wider audiences.



Data is leveraged by stakeholders and wider society to **inform public debate**, strengthen governance, and support inclusive development.

Participation from all actors is required



Appoint senior individual to lead EITI implementation and to participate in MSG meetings



Dedicate resources to EITI implementation

- Funding of the National Secretariat
- Outreach activities



Disclose information required by the EITI Standard.



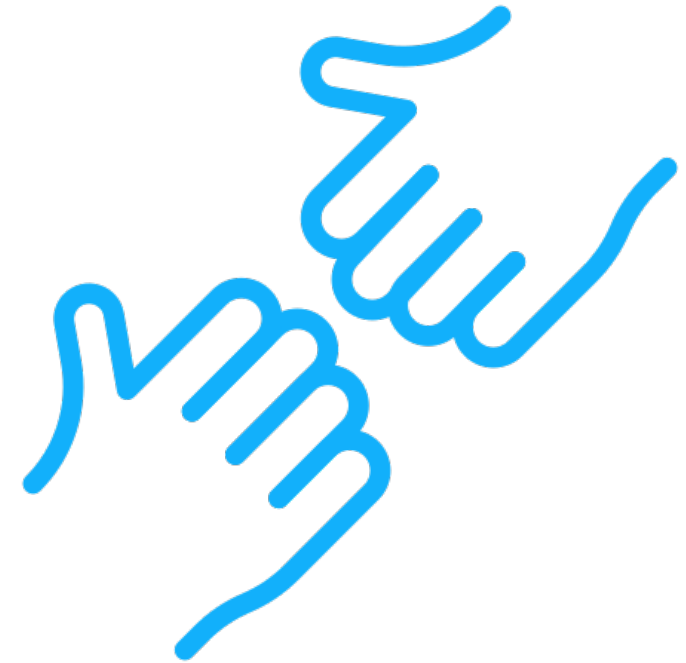
Align practices with EITI expectations for supporting companies



The government should reassure there is a free environment for CSOs participation

Are we all? Who is missing? How to bring them in?

- Open new opportunities for other government agencies.
- Companies that see their competition implementing the Standard.
- CSOs talking to those organisations in the territory
- What are the topics that are a priority in your countries?
- What are the national priorities and how EITI can support their implementation?





Extractive Industries
Transparency Initiative

Thank you!

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