

## Session 13 Group Work: Mapping of Existing Practices, Programs, Initiatives, and Actors in Anti-Corruption

What do you know about existing anti-corruption measures & actors for climate finance and for natural resource management programs in the Philippines? What exists, and what can be built on? What are the remaining gaps and challenges? How can anti-corruption better be integrated into climate finance and natural resource management? Refer add to the mapping exercise from Day 2.

<p><b>TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVES &amp; ACTORS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate expenditure tagging of CCC is good, but needs to be disseminated</li> <li>• EITI good, but should be scaled up</li> <li>• Seal of transparency on government websites good, but needs to be better understood by citizens and needs to be more awareness – disseminate information</li> <li>• DBM website – bottom up and grassroots participatory budgeting done by government offices, but lack of public awareness</li> <li>• Data are not open</li> <li>• Lots of information, but it has not been analyzed or made user friendly and less technical</li> <li>• Need to think through privacy issues – clarity on when and why certain information cannot be shared with the public</li> <li>• Need to monitor and accounts of funds that go directly to CSOs and beneficiaries and fall outside of national government</li> <li>• Expenditure tagging is good, but could burden LGUs</li> </ul>	<p><b>NATIONAL LEVEL – INITIATIVES &amp; ACTORS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DENR integrity programs good, but need to disseminate to the local level</li> <li>• Need more awareness on particular issues</li> <li>• REDD+ safeguards good, but no clear governance body to adopt the safeguards and its currently ad-hoc</li> <li>• Key actors: Ombudsman, Congress committees</li> <li>• Statement of assets and liabilities and net worth of every government employee (done annually) – used by Ombudsman</li> <li>• Existing laws and policies like red tape act – but need assessment of implementation of these laws about efficacy and achievements</li> <li>• Need more human and financial resources for AC</li> <li>• Need some more stringent regulations for reporting by government</li> <li>• Make sure AC measures are implemented</li> <li>• Needs to be information sharing among agencies to avoid duplication</li> <li>• Need to strengthen inter-agency coordination at national and local levels</li> </ul>
<p><b>PARTICIPATION INITIATIVES &amp; ACTORS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CoA participatory audits – need to localize and replicate</li> <li>• CSOs and regional development councils – government and CSOs</li> <li>• Multi-stakeholder planning and monitoring mechs in regional development councils – CSO participation: how independent are they? Are there processes for accreditation? Where do these</li> </ul>	<p><b>LOCAL LEVEL – INITIATIVES &amp; ACTORS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Piloting of expenditure tagging of CCC – but need to generate awareness of this effort</li> <li>• CSO monitoring of Malampaya funds – but it is ad-hoc and there is a lack of resources and people</li> <li>• Municipal or town councils – tasked with dispersement of own budgets</li> </ul>

<p>CSOs come from? Is the participation ad-hoc and provided on demand? Accreditation can be very bureaucratic and prevent CSOs who can't comply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low awareness in communities of participation, rights, when and why they should participate, need capacity</li> <li>• Same people are participating, majority and marginalized not participating</li> <li>• Need to raise awareness among the people to participate – provide them with info about CF, rights and expectations</li> <li>• Security and incentives for participation in AC measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Politics – when admin changes a project is stopped</li> <li>• Limited choice of partners b/c projects operating in a particular area</li> <li>• Need capacity building of local groups</li> <li>• Multiple requirements for reporting expected from LGUs</li> </ul>
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**Other gaps and challenges:**

- Weak enforcement of existing laws due to poor funding
- Lack of citizen awareness
- Institutional issues – overlaps among institutions
- Lack of incentives to engender participation and interest
- Absence of FOI bill – tool to assist in getting information and curbing corruption (example TI Bangladesh)
- Lack of grievance mechanisms
- Absence of participatory planning mechanisms
- No dissemination of information to people on the ground – thus people don't know what they can do
- Climate finance isn't integrated into the existing systems of the P – no coordination, to focused monitoring of CF, and REDD plus not yet implemented