Conclusion: Attending to the Paradox: Public Governance and Inclusive International Platforms

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Public-private cooperation and institutional capture

This study set out to explore the paradox of the enormity of difficulties indigenous peoples confront when faced with mega-resource extraction projects in spite of the plethora of international declarations and domestic legislation to protect their rights. The discrepancies between the rhetoric and reality of these charters and laws are a consequence of how power operates institutionally within states and international institutions and between the state, MNCs, and indigenous groups. In many ways, the neoliberal legislation of the 1990s and economic liberalization of key economic regions around the globe have undermined the value and efficacy of these charters and legislation. By analysing this paradox as within, not outside, the workings of power and considering it as part of a broader spectrum political project, this study examines how the state and an array of non-state entities engaged, albeit with different intensities and effects, to shape the conduct of resource extraction in different regions of the world. We employ the concept "transnational governability" to capture the multiple vectors and movements of governance accompanying resource extraction in different parts of the globe. We seek to articulate the interconnections between strategies for conceiving and directing large-scale enterprise and the myriad of formal and informal processes that entangle, regulate, and manage the behaviour of people associated with and affected by mineral and hydrocarbon activity.

The case studies' historical analyses of the state persuasively illustrate that public-private arrangements are problematic. One primary reason for this is that the state is an institution fraught with contradictions. For example, Indonesia, Canada, India, Peru, and the Philippines have repeatedly introduced progress as well as reactionary laws involving indigenous peoples at different points in history. The case of Cerro de Pasco highlights the concept of the