

Briefing: PWYP National Coordinators Survey

The survey of PWYP National Coordinators contributes to monitoring network activity, impact, connectivity and inclusiveness. It was commissioned by the PWYP International Secretariat and conducted in French, Russian, Arabic and English in March 2020, eliciting responses from 48 National Coordinators¹. The survey asked National Coordinators about the activities and experiences of their coalitions over the previous 12 months in order to (i) collect baseline data to help the PWYP International Secretariat monitor its progress over time against its operational plan (ii) capture a snapshot of coalition impact (iii) contribute to identifying network needs.

The PWYP International Secretariat conducted the survey in March 2020 to act as a baseline, with the intention of repeating it over the 2020-2025 strategy period to measure changes. The survey contributes a single data point and relies upon other data from the MEL system for verification and substantiation.

The March 2020 (baseline) survey identified the following about the PWYP network:

1. Most PWYP national coalitions are actively advocating. However, a small cohort of coalitions appear to be inactive.

- All 48 National Coordinators responding confirmed that their national coalition seeks to influence the behaviour of government, companies or other key stakeholders.
- **Most National Coordinators (40 of 48 or 83%) reported that their coalitions have an agreed, collective strategy** for influencing Government, companies or other stakeholders at national level – **and most (38 of 48 or 79%) reported that their coalitions had taken collective action** in the preceding 12 months.
- However, **8 National Coordinators reported that their coalition had no influencing strategy** and 10 (20%) reported not having taken collective action in the preceding 12 months.

2. National coalitions are achieving identifiable advocacy outcomes at a national level

The survey captures outcomes and impacts that were previously less visible. Around 3/4s of National Coordinators responding (31 of 41, 76%) reported that their coalition had some form of 'impact' in the 12 months preceding the survey, while around a quarter (10 of 41, 24%) felt that their coalition had had no recent impact. For the full description of advocacy advances reported please see the table at the end of this document.

3. Impacts indicate a wealth of potential learning from national coalitions

- Most 'impacts' described related to outcomes or progress in **strengthening natural resource governance frameworks** at a national level. These included:
 - **New, strengthened or implemented natural resource governance laws/codes/regulations** (in Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Rep of Congo, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Zambia, Zimbabwe).
 - **Progress on specific transparency policies and provisions** (in Canada, Iraq, Madagascar, Niger, Rep of Congo, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Tajikistan, Zimbabwe, UK)

¹ Responses came from National Coordinators in Australia, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, CAR, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latin American Network on the Extractive Industries, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

- o **Progress in EITI implementation** (in Cameroon, Côte D'Ivoire, DRC, Iraq, Niger, RCA, Rep of Congo, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, UK, Ukraine);
 - o **The establishment of community grievance mechanisms** / community negotiation platforms (Mauritania, Mozambique).
- PWYP National coordinators from Burkina Faso and Niger reported the fruits of long-term advocacy resulting in **development funds distributed to regions / communities** from extraction revenues.
- PWYP National coordinators from Kosovo and Kyrgyzstan reported contributing to advocacy that resulted in **stopped or stalled destructive national natural resource projects**.
- PWYP UK reported impacts on other country natural resource issues and contributed to **strengthening the International EITI rule on contract disclosure**.
- Some national coordinators reported activities such as contributions to national debates, strategies, elections, bodies, negotiations, policy recommendations, creation of civil society and community platforms (Indonesia, Mozambique, Uganda); the successful defence of CS space (Togo).

4. PWYP is enabling national coalitions to identify joint advocacy strategies and actions

The PWYP International Secretariat aims for a year-on-year increase in the number of national coalitions that are jointly advocating towards regional or global objectives (operational plan 2020-22). The survey showed also the extent to which National Coalitions were already **actively advocating in coordination with sister coalitions**:

- **Three-quarters of National Coordinators (35 of 46 responding, 76%) reported having taken part in identifying common priorities** with PWYP members/coalitions from other countries (including regionally) in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- **About 1/3rd of National Coordinators (17 of 46 responding, 37%) reported that their coalition had taken part in advocacy / campaign planning** with PWYP members/coalitions from other countries in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- **A similar proportion (15 of 46, 32%) reported taking part in joint advocacy / campaigning actions** with PWYP members/coalitions from other countries.

5. Coalitions are strengthening their advocacy by connecting up and learning from each other through the network, and particularly through PWYP-hosted regional exchanges

The survey showed that coalitions are **informing and inspiring each other** through communications channels facilitated by the International Secretariat and particularly through **regional coordination and regional meetings**:

- **National Coordinators from 31 coalitions (66%) reported that they had been inspired by examples and experiences of advocacy from other PWYP coalitions** and members in the 12 months before the survey, **with 21 (45%) reporting that their coalition had done something different as a result** of hearing about what other coalitions had done.
- The types of things coalitions learned from each other tended to focus on new technical expertise for use in their advocacy work and new advocacy approaches.
- Much of this connectivity was facilitated by the International Secretariat with **regional meetings and regional coordination** playing a particularly critical role.
- **Examples** of coalitions having done something differently as a result of hearing about what other coalitions had done include:

Madagascar	Conducted a shadow EITI validation as a result of hearing from their peers via PWYP newsletters and direct conversations with other coalitions at regional meetings.
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Republic of Congo	Inspired by the Cameroon coalition's note on its approach to EITI validation that subsequently led to their use of new approaches which they had heard about through regional coordination and online. Also connected with Equatorial Guinea of civil society space issues.
Togo	Inspired by reading about the Guinean experience to consider changing their approach to analysing contracts. Togo learned about these through PWYP regional meetings, the PWYP website and a coalition newsletter.

6. Coalitions do not feel sufficiently informed about how to protect civic space²

The 2020 baseline showed that

- **Half of National Coordinators responding, reported threats to civic space in their country in the 12 months before the survey, while 28% reported threats to the human rights of National Coalition members.**
- **Most National Coordinators felt that their coalitions were not sufficiently informed as to how to address threats to civic space.**
- This included being insufficiently informed about tools and mechanisms to seek protection in the event of attacks against activists (32 of 46, about 7 out of 10), about channels and mechanisms to claim human rights (65%, 30 of 46) and about and tools/mechanisms to mitigate threats of human rights violations (70%, 32 of 46 responding).
- The 2020 data also shows that **54% of National Coordinators (24 out of 46) did not feel that the International Secretariat had contributed to their coalitions understanding of ways to mitigate / respond to threats to human rights / civic space** (54% also said that strengthening ability to protect would help strengthen coalition advocacy).

7. National Coalitions are promoting the rights of marginalised groups

- **Most coalitions promote more active participation of women in extractive governance** (35 of 46 responding, 76%).
- **Over half (61%, 28 of 46) report promoting active participation of youth**
- **22 of 46 (48%) report promoting more active participation of indigenous peoples.**
- Approaches used by coalitions in promoting rights of marginalised groups centred mainly around **direct work with communities** to build capacity and access to decision-making and through **enabling marginalised/women's groups to have representation** within the network to be able to participate in collective advocacy. Coalitions working on these approaches form potential centres of knowledge and excellence that the network could learn from.

8. Women's representation within national coalition governance bodies is poor

- Most coalitions have steering committees or governing boards (42 of 45 responding). Across all the governing boards reported by National Coordinators, **men outnumber women by approximately 2:1** (a total of 175 men and 96 women).
- **In 8 coalitions more women than men sat on steering committees, in 33 there were more men than women and in 1 there were equal numbers.**

9. National Coalitions identified factors to help them strengthen their advocacy

National coordinators were asked to say which factors would help strengthen national coalition advocacy:

² The gap in national coalitions capacities to protect civic space and human rights had already been identified by the PWYP IS and the network. This data helps to monitor the impact of the new 2020 the PWYP IS developed a new PWYP advocacy strategy on protecting civic space and responding to threats or attacks on members and will monitor and evaluate progress from this new work.

- Most National Coordinators reported that **accessing more funding** would help strengthen their coalitions ability to advocate (40 of 46 responding, 87%).
- **Better access to expertise and knowledge** (34 of 46, 74%), **access to capacity building support** (33 of 46, 72%) and **better linkages to international mechanisms** (33 of 46, 72%) were also commonly cited as a means to strengthen coalition advocacy.
- **The majority also felt that better access to learnings from other coalitions** and members (29 of 46, 63%) and **more linking-up with other coalitions and members would help strengthen their advocacy** and **strengthened ability to protect civil society space** (28 of 46, 61%).

Brendan O'Donnell, August 2020.

Further data and commentary

For further commentary on the data please see this [blog](#). For the full data including information on data limitations and caveats, please contact Irene Mwende imwende@pwp.org.

Summary of impacts and contributions reported

National Coalition	Summary of 'impact' described under Q6.	Summary of <u>National Coalition contribution</u> described under Q7.
Burkina Faso	Development funds of 30 million CFA to district and community level as a result of implementation of strengthened mining code	Advocacy for effective implementation (including monitoring), evolving from the coalition-wide advocacy campaign to establish redistribution funds.
Cameroon	Commitment and plan from National EITI MSG to address corrective actions	Shadow civil society EITI validation Advocacy (including producing policy, direct Govt lobbying, media work) to ensure EITI corrective actions are addressed
Canada	Government consultation on public registry of Beneficial Owners Government and media use of mandatory disclosure data and improved accessibility of data	Coordination and participation in advocacy network on beneficial ownership (including strategy, funding, conducting advocacy). Promoting use and accessibility of mandatory disclosure data with/through Govt and media, demonstrating value and best practice, finding funding for media use of data.
Côte d'Ivoire	National EITI communications strategy and visibility plan to generate public debate	Advocacy (including documentation of impacts, consultations with stakeholders and reporting results to MSG) to strengthen national EITI implementation
Democratic Republic of Congo	Replacement of National EITI coordinator and strengthened enforcement of EITI governance rules	Advocacy (coordination, lobbying, media) to have EITI coordinator replaced and governance rules enforced
Ghana	Implementation of stalled Minerals Development Fund Act and implementing instruments	Advocacy campaign (including tracking use of funds, highlighting abuses and gaps) to secure implementation of revenue sharing legislation
Guinea	Implementation of revenue sharing legislation	Advocacy campaign (workshops with communities and decision-makers, govt lobbying, media work) to secure revenue distribution to communities
Indonesia	Inclusion of CS voice/concerns in contract extension debate CS input into Presidential election debate CS input into OGP/Anti-Corruption Strategy	Advocacy on mining contract extensions (including policy, media, lobbying) Advocacy to ensure inclusion of NR issues in Presidential debate Advocacy to ensure BO disclosure inclusion into OGP/National Anti-Corruption Strategy
Iraq	Official recognition of CS coalition Publication of accounts of national companies	Coalition advocacy within the national EITI

Kosovo	Re-evaluation of hydroelectric plant plans to protect water resources, environment, communities	Advocacy campaign (including public petition, media, exhibitions, debates, lobbying) to suspend hydroelectric plant construction
Kyrgyzstan	Moratorium on uranium mining to protect communities and environment	Advocacy (community consultation, policy submission, participation in protests, national petition, media) to prohibit uranium extraction
Madagascar	Inclusion of civil society in the technical committee for monitoring of the Environmental Regulatory Body	Joint advocacy letters to ministries of environment and mines
Malawi	Enactment of new mines and minerals act with strengthened extractive governance provisions and community development agreements.	Advocacy campaign (direct influencing, media, coalition coordination) for strengthening mining laws
Mali	New mining code with strengthened provisions on community development, local content, the local development fund, environment and mine closure.	Advocacy on new mining code
Mauritania	Participation in negotiations between the mining company Kinross and the employees.	Contact with employee representatives, organization of media actions (written press, TV broadcasts)
Mozambique	Alternative Gas summit to promote rights and highlight social and environmental impacts Congress on resettlement to promote community rights resulting in government commitment to review resettlement policy. Establishment of community complaint mechanism for Montepuez Ruby Mining.	Organised alternative summit and congress and advocacy (platform creation, direct influencing, media) for inclusion of rights into government policy and approach to extractives Advocacy for community grievance mechanism associated with a specific mine
Niger	Return to the EITI process Updating of the mining cadastre Publishing of certain extractive contracts Payment of petroleum royalties to the region of Zinder and Diffa.	Advocacy campaign (policy, research, community consultation and mobilisation, media) on the management of funds for redistribution Advocacy to ensure the publication of contracts and updated mining cadastre
RCA	2020 action plan to lift EITI suspension	Participation in national EITI
Republic of Congo	New Code of Transparency and Responsibility in the Management of Public Finances Creation of the Transparency Committee and appointment of the members to implement and monitor anti-corruption regulations Inclusion of the forest sector in the EITI Publication of natural resource contracts Govt commitment to the disclosure of beneficial owners	Advocacy campaign on natural resource governance and new regulations (media, lobbying international financial institutions, monitoring and evaluation of implementation initiatives such as EITI, redd +, cafi, reports, donor influencing, citizen capacity building, direct advocacy with government, parliament, media and civil society).
Sierra Leone	Recommendations from research report on minerals sector being adopted by government as policy	Commissioned research among actors in the sector (government, professionals, communities, civil society, academia etc).
Tajikistan	Development of draft amendments to the country's legislation on subsoil and subsoil use.	Participation in EITI Working Groups, submission of proposals on EITI issues, including beneficial ownership and social expenses of companies in the extractive industry.
Tanzania	Representatives to national EITI Formulation of EITI regulations in order to strengthen broader natural resource governance framework Mandatory beneficial ownership disclosure	Advocacy for legal reform of extractive governance through strengthening EITI law Assessments to influence arbitration cases
Timor-Leste	Rejection of amendments to Petroleum fund that would have weakened anti-corruption	Analysis of the amendments with recommendations and advocacy

Togo	Secure independent civil society representation to the national EITI	Defend civil society space, legitimacy and independence against attack
Tunisia	Participation in the establishment of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	Participation in multi-stakeholder EITI and constituency meetings and consultations with communities and constituency
Uganda	Views tabled on national budget	Constituency consultation/coordination and government lobbying on budget provisions
Ukraine	Strengthened EITI implementation including communications, funding, and inclusion of MSGs at regional level	EITI advocacy (influencing, policy proposals, funding applications, seminars etc) targeting stakeholders from all 3 constituencies
United Kingdom	Government clarification of mandatory reporting requirements re naming recipient government entities\ Impacts in Madagascar on govt regulator and operating company Strengthened international EITI requirements on contract transparency New language on decarbonisation and economic return in national EITI report	Coalition advocate to govt on mandatory disclosure details; contribute to advocacy to international EITI Board on contract disclosures; advocacy within national EITI process
Zambia	Legal reform on Property Rating Act enabling further revenue from mining to local authorities for community development	Significant coalition advocacy campaign, analysis of EITI data. Coalition facilitates multi-stakeholder conversations
Zimbabwe	Companies Act includes beneficial ownership disclosure Increased government appetite for contract disclosure	Coalition advocacy campaign on contract disclosure (lobby meetings with government, press statements, policy papers, public communications).