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Findings from the PWYP National Coordinators Survey 2022

Brendan O'Donnell, March 2022

Key findings

1. **COVID-19**: COVID-19 continued to obstruct all aspects of network functioning in 2021.
2. **PROGRESS AND IMPACT**: While National Coordinators continue to report good progress towards PWYP's 5 Strategic Outcomes, the network's ability to secure governance impacts may have slowed a little in 2021. This should continue to be monitored.
3. **CONTRACT DISCLOSURE CAMPAIGNING**: National Coordinators report progress on contract disclosure and engagement, notably in the realm of the #DiscloseTheDeal campaign.
4. **CIVIC SPACE**: Progress is being made to inform coalitions about how to protect civic space, while the challenge continues, and threats remain high.
5. **NETWORK GLUE**: Despite a dip in coalitions taking advocacy *actions* with other coalitions, regional coordination continued to help drive cross-coalition working, learning, and planning, maintaining the 'network glue', while PWYP webinars continue to take off.
6. **WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION**: Women's representation in national coalition governance bodies remains poor. While this may be improving incrementally – this needs to be monitored and addressed. The development of the global PWYP gender policy can play a role here.
7. **ADVOCACY SKILLS**: There is demand and opportunity to fortify network advocacy effectiveness.
8. **BETTER DISCLOSURE**: Coalitions report concrete examples of progress on PWYP Strategic Outcome 1 - more and better disclosure.
9. **IMPROVING GOVERNANCE**: Coalitions report concrete examples of progress on PWYP Strategic Outcome 2 - better governance despite the challenging circumstances.
10. **ENABLING ACCESS**: Enabling access – PWYP Strategic Outcome 3 – is a major focus of network effort with coalitions citing multiple examples of interventions and progress.

[Annex A - Country by country progress](#)

Introduction

The February 2022 survey of PWYP National Coordinators follows the surveys of March 2020 and April 2021. The yearly survey contributes to monitoring network activity, impact, connectivity, and inclusiveness and was conducted in Arabic, French, Russian, Spanish, and English, eliciting responses from 40 National Coordinators in 2022 (compared to 48 in 2020 and 44 in 2021).

The survey asked National Coordinators about the activities and experiences of their coalitions over the previous 12 months to collect data to contribute to (i) the PWYP International Secretariat’s monitoring of progress in implementing PWYP’s five year strategy Vision 2025; (ii) to capture a snapshot of national coalition (and therefore network) impact; and (iii) to contribute to identifying network needs. The survey adds a single data point to other data being collected by the International Secretariat that is intended to help assess progress towards the overall implementation of the 2020-2025 strategy.

Findings

1. COVID-19 continued to obstruct all aspects of network functioning in 2021.

- 2021 was as problematic for the network as 2020 in terms of the challenges posed by COVID-19.** 9 out of 10 National Coordinators reported that their coalition’s ability to advocate had been affected during 2021 (similar levels to the year before). The ability of national coalitions to meet and mobilise communities and partners, convene coalitions and conduct effective advocacy were particularly affected, while access to funding and well-being of members were also negatively impacted.
- Half of National Coordinators responding felt that the government had used the pandemic to restrict civil society.** In some cases, this meant further obscurity, with one National Coordinator commenting that, “Distribution of Government resolutions and decisions became vague and secretive”.

If answering ‘yes’ to ‘COVID-19 affected the ability of the National Coalition to conduct collective advocacy’, please say in what way the National Coalition’s ability has been affected in the past 12 months? Base: 34 responses.

<i>Answer Choices</i>	<i>Response Percent</i>
Diminished ability to meet/mobilise communities / partners	88%
Diminished ability to convene the coalition	74%
Diminished advocacy effectiveness	59%
Diminished access to funding	56%
Reduced capacity or wellbeing of coalition members	50%
Government used the pandemic to restrict civic society – in a way that has diminished our ability to advocate	50%
Diminished ability to access / influence decision-makers	47%
Weak communications links made things worse	32%

- Most National Coordinators reported that their coalitions had adapted** by switching to virtual communications and socially distanced lobbying, with around half reducing activities and a third re-prioritising coalition plans.

How has the National Coalition adapted?

Base: 34 responses.

<i>Answer Choices</i>	<i>Response Percent</i>
Switched to more virtual communications / virtual convening	97%

Used more online/broadcast formats for public communications	74%
Conducted socially distanced lobbying	60%
Reduced activities	48%
Reprioritised coalition plans	31%

2. Progress and Impact: while National Coordinators continue to report good progress towards PWYP’s strategic objectives, the network’s ability to secure governance impacts may have slowed in 2021. This should continue to be monitored.

- **National Coordinators continued to report making *some* form of progress towards the strategic objectives during 2021:** 82% (32 out of 39) reported making some progress (or better) towards Objective 1 (more disclosure); 69% towards objective 2 (using data for better governance); 87% for objective 3 (enabling more participation); 79% for objective 4 (more joint advocacy) and 68% for objective 5 (better able to demonstrate impact/learning).
- National Coordinators reports of progress towards PWYP’s 5 strategic objectives in 2021 were overall not radically different from those reported in the previous survey, except perhaps that **slightly more National Coordinators (31% in the 2022 survey and 22% in 2021) reported *not making progress* on ‘using data to secure better governance’** (PWYP strategic objective 2).
- These marginal differences *may* reflect challenges imposed by COVID-19 on securing reforms during 2021 – as well as more networking across coalitions but given that the differences are not radical this should be monitored over time to ascertain whether there is a pattern.
- **National Coordinators also reported fewer outcomes in relation to strategic objectives** that might be categorised as ‘impacts’ relative to the previous year. National Coordinators reported 28 examples of what might be classified as advocacy impacts (relative to 41 for the previous year), although this also reflects the fact that there were fewer responses to the survey than in the previous year.
- It may be that, after a second year of COVID-19, the networks’ ability to secure concrete ‘outcomes’ has slowed somewhat, as this is also reflected in various comments in open-ended questions. Again, this should continue to be monitored to assess any long-term effect and the effect of different response rates.
- Despite this, **most National Coordinators responding - 31 out of the 40 (77%) - felt that their coalition had made a difference to natural resource governance in the 12 months preceding the survey.**
- **National Coordinators also continued to report multiple examples of influence, of enabling communities and excluded groups to access decision-making, activating partners, integrating with other PWYP coalitions and other networks, and strengthening their national coalitions.** Please see [Annex A](#) for a summary of all the instances of progress that were expressed through the survey by National Coordinators.

3. National Coordinators report progress on contract disclosure

- National Coordinators reported on progress on contract disclosure in the 2022 Survey, and the Secretariat could seek to verify and elaborate reported outcomes to create stories of change as learning tools and as further evidence of campaign impact.
- **Calling for full disclosure of contracts is part of PWYP’s Vision 2025 Strategy**, and in 2021 the International Secretariat and members launched as #DiscloseTheDeal campaign. Prior to the 2022 survey, the PWYP International Secretariat had already been working with PWYP

members/coalitions in Madagascar, the US, Indonesia, Mali, Niger, Ukraine, Tunisia, Papua New Guinea, Nigeria, Kenya and Uganda that were conducting advocacy for contract disclosure during 2021.

- Reports of engagement in the #DiscloseTheDeal campaign may contribute data to support the assumption that Secretariat-convened international campaigns can add value and momentum to the network (although further campaign evaluation should dig into this). These campaigns appear to create opportunities for joint learning and planning.
- Through the 2022 survey, an additional 8 National Coordinators from other coalitions identified themselves as having taken part in the campaign, including **Tanzania, Togo, India, Gabon, Cameroon, Guinea, Zimbabwe, and Iraq**.
- Several National Coordinators also reported that their coalitions had made some **progress** and in some cases **impact** on contract disclosure. These examples could be explored for further understanding of the contribution of the coalition for learning purposes and any connection to the Disclose the Deal campaign:
 - **Sierra Leone** reported that PWYP-SL/NACE had successfully advocated for the publication of all contracts on mining cadastres.
 - **PWYP Nigeria** reported that the coalition had gained further National Assembly and public support for contract disclosure.
 - **PWYP Papua New Guinea** reported a coalition push for company disclosures resulting in a more comprehensive 2020 EITI report, with initial but limited reporting on Contract Transparency (despite commitments to this).
 - **PWYP DRC** reported more than 90% of the contracts signed between companies and the State have now been made public as have licences granted by the State.
 - **PWYP Uganda** reported that the coalition put contract transparency on the government agenda through the Disclose the Deal Campaign.
 - **PWYP Zimbabwe** reported collaborating with partners from South Africa, Zambia, Mozambique in an Open Governance Partnership training for the PWYP ESA region resulting in sharing information including on open contracting, and the identification of champions within the Government who can push for reforms.
 - **PWYP Azerbaijan** reported participating in online conferences with Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine coalitions on contract disclosure as well as beneficial ownership and gender reporting that strengthened knowledge and skills.
 - **PWYP Mali** reported securing a plan for contract disclosure through the Mali EITI. This plan aims to make public all operating contracts of mining companies operating before 1 January 2021 and research and exploitation contracts of all companies from 1 January 2021.
 - **PWYP Senegal** reported the ‘Systematic publication of all mining, oil or gas contracts.’
 - **PWYP Tunisia** reported collaborating with PWYP Iraq, Yemen, Lebanon to push for contract transparency.

4. Progress is being made to inform coalitions about how to protect civic space, while threats remain high.

- National Coordinators reported **similar levels of threats to civic space across the network as in the 2021 survey**, with 61% of National Coordinators reporting threats to civic space in their country and 30% reporting threats to the human rights of coalition members.
- **Half of National Coordinators responding also felt that the government had used the pandemic to restrict civil society.** In some cases, this meant further obscurity, with one National Coordinator commenting that, “Distribution of government resolutions and decisions became vague and secretive”.
- The 2022 survey identifies **an improvement in the numbers of National Coordinators reporting that their coalitions are sufficiently informed about ways to protect civic space. Although these numbers remain low, they have improved over the past 2 years (see table below).** It also identifies **a growing perception that the International Secretariat has contributed to this**

knowledge. This appears to follow an upward trajectory in knowledge levels since the 2020 baseline survey.

- However, most National Coordinators still report that their **coalitions are insufficiently informed** on these issues, so there is likely to be a strong need for the International Secretariat to continue its work in building capacity in this area.

Percentage of National Coordinators reporting that...	Response 2020	Response 2021	Response 2022
Their National Coalition is sufficiently informed about protection related to attacks against activists	13%	15%	29%
..Sufficiently informed about mechanisms to claim human rights	21%	38%	42%
..Sufficiently informed about mechanisms to mitigate threats to human rights	15%	23%	32%
..Felt that PWYP IS contributed to understanding of above how to respond	35%	42%	53%

Base 2020 – 46; 2021 – 40; 2022 – 38.

5. Regional coordination continued to help drive cross-coalition working, learning and planning, maintaining the ‘network glue’. National Coordinators also report a continuing high level of participation in PWYP webinars.

- Much of the collaboration and learning between coalitions takes place at the regional level, such as the strong regional learning created in the Middle East/North Africa (MENA) region, as well as through informative issue-led webinars which are being increasingly utilised and often led by regions and coalitions, such as the Asia-Pacific work on Energy Transition and Transition Minerals, as well as intra-regional coalitions of action, targeting for example divestment in Myanmar extractives projects.
- There was a slight **dip in the proportion of National Coordinators reporting conducting cross-coalition actions** since the previous survey (29% in 2022 relative to 45% in 2021). This should continue to be monitored to see if there is any pattern. This may be because, even though coalitions continue to plan and share information, advocacy targets and actions, for example for the #DiscloseTheDeal campaign, remain national.
- Indeed National Coordinators continue to report planning taking place with other coalitions (55%) and identifying common priorities (63%). A high proportion of National Coordinators continue to report that their coalition was inspired by other coalitions (71%) and having done something different as a result (61%). Regional meetings and webinars are key channels for this interaction.
- Indeed, the trend continued in 2021 for National Coordinators to report **increasing participation in PWYP webinars**. In the 2020 survey 40% of National Coordinators responding reported participating in PWYP webinars, 80% in the 2021 survey and 84% in the 2022 survey.

6. Women’s representation in national coalition governance bodies remains poor. While this may be improving incrementally – this needs to be monitored and addressed.

- **Women’s representation within national coalition governance bodies changed from 35% of steering committee/board members in both 2020 and 2021 surveys to 40% in the 2022 survey.** While this seems promising, this figure should be treated with caution as it may be ‘skewed’ by the fact that a slightly different set of coalitions respond each year. The figure should continue to be monitored year-on-year to see if there is a trend. Men still outnumber women across PWYP steering committees and governance bodies: the need to redress this imbalance persists and the PWYP global gender policy can play a role here.

- National Coordinators reported a total of **1082** member organisations across coalitions. **Women’s organisations and networks made up 15% of this total membership (161), youth organisations and networks 11% (117) and indigenous peoples’ organisations and networks 10% (110). These proportions remained similar to figures from the 2021 survey, with a possible slight shift towards women’s groups (10% of members in 2020, 15% in 2022);** although again this figure should be treated with caution as it may be ‘skewed’ by the fact that a slightly different set of coalitions respond each year. The figure should continue to be monitored year-on-year to see if there is a trend.
- The 2022 survey also asked whether coalitions include groups that work on **issues affecting people with disabilities** – **National Coordinators reported a collective 57** groups of this type.

7. There is an opportunity to fortify network advocacy effectiveness.

- National Coordinator’s self-assessments of the **effectiveness and confidence** of their coalitions in conducting advocacy in the 2022 survey remain relatively constant with the 2021 survey. 56% of National Coordinators reported that their coalitions were ‘effective or very effective’ in conducting advocacy, with 42% saying that they were ‘somewhat effective or not so effective’.
- There may be a good opportunity to build network advocacy effectiveness. In the 2022 survey most National Coordinators responding said that their coalition would **benefit from knowing more about creating theories of change & advocacy strategies** (28 out of 40, 70%), **measuring & monitoring progress** (28 out of 40, 70%), **stories from other coalitions about how they made change happen** (28 out of 40, 65%) and **information about how public communications can support advocacy** (28 out of 40, 65%).
- **In the 2022 survey, 18% of National Coordinators reported that their coalition lacked a collective advocacy strategy, 10% stated that the coalition had not conducted advocacy in the past 12 months and 24% felt that their coalition did not have an impact during 2021.** While there are mitigating factors that frame these responses (including COVID-19) – and while these coalitions are in the minority – it appears that there is an opportunity to help build advocacy capacity for both very active coalitions and those struggling to activate.
- **More learning could be facilitated to understand which interventions work best, where and why,** in order to inform the network theory of change and scale-up useful interventions.
- Impacts reported by National Coordinators vary from new data disclosures in themselves, to supporting communities to use data, and to outcomes that result from more direct support of communities that do not necessarily involve data at all. The network would benefit from more strategic learning about the relative value of these approaches and what the impacts are.

8. Spotlight: progress on PWYP Strategic Outcome 1 – coalitions report concrete examples of progress on more and better disclosure.

- **82% of National Coordinators responding reported that their coalition made at least some progress towards the PWYP 2020-25 Strategic Outcome concerning more and better disclosure** (Outcome 1), 49% felt that they had made moderate-high strong progress.
- **These include the 11 impacts cited below.** There were also an additional 15 other outcomes reported by National Coordinators under ‘Objective 1’ that include tangible signs of progress and influence (on the way to impacts, but not quite impacts yet) that are not included in this table, but are cited in Annex 1.

	<i>'Impacts' cited under objective 1: More and better disclosure (summary)</i>
Australia	Worked with Myanmar partners MATA to force Australian companies to disclose data. Also forced Australian Government to disclose subsidies for gas exploration.
Burkina Faso	Disclosure of data on local content, revenue sharing and gender.
Gabon	Helped to secure publication of regular mining production data by the Ministry of Mines.
Indonesia	Helped to secure new government systems that enable access to information on mining projects, licensing, potential locations of minerals, coal and geothermal sources, by commodity and province, and data on financial transfers between central and regional governments as well as distributions of funds to regions and villages.
Iraq	Continuing to secure monthly and annual export and revenue figures from the Government (disclosure that was previously under threat) which the coalition analyses and makes public.
Malawi	Coalition representatives to the EITI MSG lobbied the Ministry of Forestry and Mining to engage with companies that have not been reporting. The result was that the companies submitted their reports to the Independent Administrator to be included in the upcoming MWEITI report.
Mozambique	Coalition successfully lobbied the government to join the Kimberley process, resulting in Montepuez Rubi Mining agreeing to establish an independent panel for the management of community complaints - including remedying human rights violations. The president of the PWYP coalition's host organisation will chair the independent panel for the first 2 years.
Senegal	Systematic publication of all mining, oil or gas contracts. The PWYP coalition influenced the modification of the legislation on local content, new oil code, new gas code.
Sierra Leone	PWYP-SL/NACE successfully advocated for the publication of all contracts on mining cadastres.
Ukraine	Helped secure legislative changes that significantly expand the amount of information that must be disclosed through EITI reporting and provide sanctions for failure to provide reliable information. This includes disclosure of environmental information and gender mainstreaming. The 2020 EITI Report was produced (published in January 2022).

9. **Spotlight: progress on PWYP Strategic Outcome 2** – coalitions report concrete examples of progress on better governance despite the challenging circumstances.

- **Most (69%, 27 out of 39) National Coordinators** responding reported that their coalition made at least some progress towards the PWYP 2020-25 Strategic Outcome concerning **improved governance (Outcome 2)**, 33% felt that they had made moderate-high levels of progress.
- **This progress includes the 6 impacts cited below.** There were also an additional 10 other outcomes reported by National Coordinators under 'Objective 2' that include tangible signs of progress and influence (on the way to impacts, but not quite impacts yet) that are not included in this table, but are cited in Annex 1.

Summary of IMPACTS reported on objective 2: improved governance

Burkina Faso	Disclosure and advocacy resulting in government commitment to strengthening the collection of royalties.
India	Coalition analysis of benefit sharing funds highlighted misappropriation of funds, resulting in the government agency responsible for Scheduled Tribes to take action in one of the cases. The coalition continues to highlight misuse of funds intended for district development.
Indonesia	Using improved mining data platforms, the coalition has influenced for better mining licensing, contributing to the planned revocation of over 2000 mining licences.

Republic of Congo	PWYP-Congo successfully lobbied the government to end tax stabilisation and exemptions to major extractors, which had caused significant tax revenue loss. PWYP-Congo advocacy also contributed to the adoption of the Transparency and Accountability Act in Public Financial Management requiring mandatory disclosure of payment data and beneficial ownership. Civil society leveraged the EITI to secure these advances as good governance in the EITI was pivotal to IMF loan extension.
Uganda	With budget advocacy partners influenced the Government budget for 2021/22 in relation to extractives issues. Worked with CS partners on EACOP Line Bill resulting in specific clauses being included in the bill.
Ukraine	EITI is developing regional MSGs while local communities are beginning to use the information in development planning and in relationships with companies.

10. Spotlight: progress on PWYP Strategic Outcome 3 – enabling access – a focus of network effort.

- **Most National Coordinators responding (33 out of 38, 87%) rated that their coalition had made some progress towards PWYP Strategic Outcome of ‘enabling more active participation of communities, women and youth in relevant extractives governance initiatives’** (Strategic Outcome 3). This is an important focus of coalition activity across the network.
- **Additionally, there may be a pattern of increasing engagement with Indigenous communities across the network.** In the 2020 survey, 47% of National Coordinators reported that their coalition was engaged in promoting more active engagement by indigenous people in extractive governance, 54% in 2021 survey and 61% in the 2022 survey. While this may reflect increased network engagement with Indigenous People’s groups over time, this should continue to be monitored over time and treated with caution as it may reflect the different stakeholders of countries responding in any given year (European PWYP coalitions are notably absent from the 2022 survey).
- In any case, **National coordinators reported 29 examples of progress in ‘enablement’,** including some impacts in Togo, Mali and South Sudan:
 - **PWYP Togo** helped to empower villagers to claim their rights, enabling women to speak up, helping to create solidarity across the community to reject an agreement made between the chief and the company, resulting in the government acceding to the villagers’ demands.
 - **PWYP Mali** trained local communities, particularly women and vulnerable groups, to monitor received revenues and challenge revenue levels and the use of these by local-decision-makers to affect decisions on revenue distribution.
 - **PWYP South Sudan** supported and trained affected communities, including communities in the Northern Upper Nile, to demand a response to community issues, including calls for employment, local content and responses to environmental damage. Government and companies have since been more responsive to community issues of flooding and provided some emergency relief.
- Enablement by PWYP coalitions also included:
 - **Activation of excluded groups:** National Coordinators in **Australia, Azerbaijan, DRC, Iraq, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Mongolia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda** and **Yemen** all reported examples of how the coalition had either included women, young people, Indigenous Peoples and communities in ‘initiatives’, activities, training, meetings, workshops, research, guidelines and capacity building.
 - **Consolidation of the coalition:** through discussions about how to further include indigenous communities, women and youth to decision-making (**India, Guinea**), more

partnering with civil society/grassroots groups that include youth and women in affected communities (**CAR, Tunisia, Zimbabwe**), joining people-led coalitions and strategizing about how to support them (**US**); creating a coalition action plan to better defend community rights (PWYP **Senegal**).

- o **Ensuring better representation:** including in **Guinea's** EITI, and through **PWYP Indonesia's** establishing Multi Stakeholders Forum in 3 Provinces that include communities, women, and youth; supporting town hall meetings with authorities to enable community/women/youth participation in decision-making (PWYP **Nigeria**); better representation of women in the EITI (**Burkina Faso**); Coalition analysis of implementation of EITI Gender requirements resulting in strengthening women's participation in governance bodies and coalition activities (PWYP **Senegal**); mainstreaming women, youth and community voices into policy formulation (**Sierra Leone**). PWYP **Congo** ensured the better inclusion and participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in the management of the forestry sector.

Annex A: Coalitions' Progress on PWYP Strategic Objectives during 2021

Below are summaries of outcomes reported by National Coordinators on their coalitions' progress towards **PWYP's 5 strategic objectives during 2021**. These were reported through the National Coordinator survey conducted in February 2022. Non-English responses have been translated. Outcomes reported are marked as either an 'Impact', 'Influence', 'Access', 'Activation', 'Integration' or 'Consolidation', please see endnote (p.15) for further explanation.

Anglophone West Africa

PROGRESS TOWARDS PWYP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Country	PWYP Strategic Outcome (from Vision 2025)	Progress reported in the February 2022 Survey
Nigeria	Data disclosure	Influence: Gained further support with coalition allies for beneficial ownership disclosure, and National Assembly and public support for contract disclosure.
	Enabling participation	Access: Supported community town hall meetings to enable community/women/youth participation in decision-making.
	Other	Consolidation: National Coalition Re-building, networking, and partnership. Active and instrumental to the OGP process in Nigeria.
Sierra Leone	Data disclosure	Impact: PWYP-SL/NACE successfully advocated for the publication of all contracts on mining cadastres.
	Improving governance	Influence: Governance reforms going through parliament. National Minerals Agency is disclosing more information.
	Enabling participation	Access: NACE mainstreams women, youth and community voices into policy formulation.
	More advocacy with other PWYP coalitions	Integration: Links to Ghanaian organisations that are part of PWYP.
	Learning	Consolidation: Working closer with Government to develop policies has had more impact

Asia Pacific

PROGRESS TOWARDS PWYP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Country	PWYP Strategic Outcome (from Vision 2025)	Progress reported in the February 2022 Survey
Australia	Data disclosure	Impact: Worked with Myanmar partners MATA to force Australian companies to disclose data. Also forced Australian Govt to disclose subsidies for gas exploration.
	Enabling participation	Access: Enabled First Nations groups to use data and participate in public debates/media.
	More advocacy with other PWYP coalitions	Impact: Worked with US, French, Korean, Indian and Burmese partners to pressure, successfully, companies to divest from Myanmar.
	Learning	Integration Hosted learning seminars in Asia-Pacific region on Transition Minerals.
India	Data disclosure	Influence: Coalition successfully lobbied for clearer data on state-level repositories of minerals, mining and values to ensure evidence-based policy making and clearer transparency about revenues and management. The coalition has been publicly exposing and challenging the failure of the government to run adequate consultation processes.
	Improving governance	Impact: Coalition analysis of benefit sharing funds highlighted misappropriation of funds, resulting in the government agency responsible for Scheduled Tribes to take action in one of the cases. The coalition continues to highlight misuse of funds intended for district development.
	Enabling participation	Consolidation: Coalition discussions and consultations about strengthening access of indigenous communities, women, and youth to decision-making.
	More advocacy with other PWYP coalitions	Integration: Partnered with PWYP Australia and Myanmar groups to co-produce Shwe gas project report and roundtable to engage investors to divest from Myanmar. Also engaged in Transition minerals work with PWYP Australia and held a Deep-Sea Mining seminar.
Indonesia	Data disclosure	Impact Helped to secure new government systems that enable access to information on mining projects, licensing, potential locations of minerals, coal and geothermal sources, by commodity and province, and data on financial transfers between central and regional governments as well as distributions of funds to regions and villages.
	Improving governance	Impact: Using improved mining data platforms, the coalition has influenced for better mining licensing, contributing to the planned revocation of over 2000 mining licences.
	Enabling participation	Access: Established Multi Stakeholders Forum in 3 Provinces that include communities, women, and youth on improving governance of mineral and coal, and included the same stakeholders in a Scorecard for improving revenue governance of minerals and coal.

Country	PWYP Strategic Outcome (from Vision 2025)	Progress reported in the February 2022 Survey
Papua New Guinea	Data disclosure	Influence: Coalition EITI MSG members helped push for company disclosures resulting in a more comprehensive 2020 EITI report. Initial but limited reporting has begun on Beneficial Ownership, Subnational Financing, Contract Transparency, Environment and Gender via the EITI report, notably limited on contracts despite commitments to this. In other areas relating to governance, disclosure, and transparency there has been limited progress despite coalition advocacy and forest governance remains particularly at risk.
	Improving governance	Influence: Coalition members built new relationships with advocacy targets including in Executive, Parliament, and the Judiciary, Parliamentarians and Provincial governors.
	More advocacy with other pwyp coalitions	information sharing with regional PWYP coalition members Australia, Indonesia, Philippines, as well as with other regional policy think tanks across SE Asia/Pacific (including IACC, CITW and CIPE).

Central Africa

PROGRESS TOWARDS PWYP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Country	PWYP Strategic Outcome (from Vision 2025)	Progress reported in the February 2022 Survey
Cameroon	Enabling participation	Activation: Launched campaign to create interest in the extractive sector among women's organisations.
Central African Republic	Data disclosure	Influence: EITI-CAR was suspended due to the military crisis. PWYP-CAR's actions in the all-party group resulted in the lifting of the suspension.
	Improving governance	Influence: Coalition engagement in the CAR EITI is the ongoing attempt to improve governance and data disclosure in the forests and minerals sector
	Enabling participation	Access: The coalition includes mining cooperatives that include men, women and young people whose communities are affected.
	Learning	Consolidation: PWYP-CAR held its General Assembly to update its basic texts and increase the number of NGO members.
Chad	Improving governance	Activation: Ongoing coalition engagement in the Chad EITI is the ongoing attempt to improve governance and data disclosure
Democratic Republic of Congo	Data disclosure	Impact: More than 90% of the contracts signed between companies and the State have now been made public as have licences granted by the State.
	Improving governance	Influence: An analysis of the use of revenues to decentralised regions illustrated misuse and subsequent advocacy resulted in new commitments to use revenues for community priorities (water, roads, education, hospitals).
	Enabling participation	Access and activation: Extensive coalition training with young people (male and female) on extractive governance in Kinshasa, North Kivu, South Kivu, Haut-Katanga and Lualaba).
	Learning	Access and activation: Strengthened support and coordination of local organisations through creating regional hubs in different provinces of Kinshasa, Lualaba, South Kivu, Haut-Katanga, Kongo Central and Ituri, to enable better access to governance processes.
Republic of Congo	Data disclosure	Influence: The coalition secured more comprehensive EITI disclosures including contextual data on debt, taxation etc as well as strengthened commitment to beneficial ownership disclosure, with the possibility of a Beneficial Ownership disclosure law.
	Improving governance	Impact: PWYP-Congo successfully lobbied the government to end tax stabilisation and exemptions to major extractors, that had caused significant tax revenue loss. PWYP-Congo advocacy also contributed to the adoption of the Transparency and Accountability Act in Public Financial Management requiring mandatory disclosure of payment data and beneficial ownership. Civil society leveraged the EITI to secure these advances as good governance in the EITI was pivotal to IMF loan extension.
	Enabling participation	Influence: PWYP Congo members secured government commitments to strengthening transparency in the management of the forestry sector through the signing of the letter of intent with CAFI for the monitoring of the implementation of REDD+ and the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The implementation of these initiatives implies the effective inclusion and participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in the management of this sector. Reforms have been undertaken to involve communities and in particular women and young people in management committees with the aim of strengthening the sustainable management of these forests. CSOs and communities are also included in the steering committees of the CAFI, VPA, CDN initiative.

East and Southern Africa

PROGRESS TOWARDS PWYP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Country	PWYP Strategic Outcome (from Vision 2025)	Progress reported in the February 2022 Survey
Malawi	Data disclosure	Impact: Coalition representatives to the EITI MSG lobbied the Ministry of Forestry and Mining to engage with companies that have not been reporting. The result was that the companies submitted their reports to the Independent Administrator to be included in the upcoming MWEITI report.
	Improving governance	Influence: Secured inclusion of corruption issues into the EITI report enabling further follow-up with the Anti-Corruption Bureau and the Ministry of Mining.
	Enabling participation	Activation: Research on the Mgodhi wa Mawa project supports the advocacy of women in mining affected communities.
	Learning	Consolidation: Documented and shared advocacy impacts and outcomes with media and members.
Mozambique	Data disclosure	Impact: Coalition successfully lobbied the government to join the Kimberley process, resulting in Montepuez Rubi Mining agreeing to establish an independent panel for the management of community complaints - including remedying human rights violations. The president of the PWYP coalition's host organisation will chair the independent panel for the first 2 years.
	Enabling participation	Activation: Coalition conducted research that demonstrated the limited benefits of extractive projects to women and youth.
	More advocacy with other pwyp coalitions	Activation: Participated in a national coalition against land grabbing. Began conducting advocacy with other CSOs and Parliamentarians for a Sovereign Wealth Fund.
	Other	Consolidation: Strengthened coalition through the inclusion of the network of faith-based humanitarian organizations, extending credibility as a national platform that carries out activities impacting on communities.
South Sudan	Data disclosure	Access: Government invited CS to be part of environmental audit process
	Improving governance	Activation: Participated in the oil and gas conference, three workshops on environment, several radio talk shows on the Lundin Case.
	Enabling participation	Impact: Support and training for affected communities, including communities in the Northern Upper Nile that elicited government response to calls on employment and local content. A coalition member also took a case against the government for environmental damage. Government and companies have been more responsive to issues of flooding and provided some emergency relief.
	More advocacy with other pwyp coalitions	Consolidation: Further collaboration with domestic partner organisations
Tanzania	Data disclosure	Influence: Parliamentarian champion voiced concerns over transparency and discrepancies in EITI reports resulting in a special audit yet to be published.
	Improving governance	'disclosure'
	Enabling participation	'Gender national dialogue and ESKI Tz'
	Learning	Developed an MEL plan and strategic plan
Uganda	Data disclosure	Influence: Coalition put contract transparency on the government agenda through Disclose the Deal Campaign.
	Improving governance	Impact (1) With budget advocacy partners influenced the Government budget for 2021/22 in relation to extractives issues. (2) Worked with CS partners on EACOP Line Bill resulting in some issues being included in the bill (3) Coalition in discussion with Petroleum Authority and National Oil Company on data availability.
	Enabling participation	Activation: More inclusion of women and youth on guidelines on participation in extractive governance.
	More advocacy with other pwyp coalitions	Consolidation: Domestic/regional/international alliances built
	Other	Activation: Further dissemination of PWYP Uganda's Miners' Manifesto
Zimbabwe	Data disclosure	Influence: Coalition strategised on influencing national stock exchanges as a means to secure greater transparency and accountability, identifying listed companies as key targets; one listed company Caledonia joined VFEX (Victoria Falls Stock Exchange) subsequently and developed a sustainability report.
	Enabling participation	Consolidation: The coalition continued reaching out to grassroots organizations working on youth, women, children, and disability issues resulting in 3 new members joining.
	More advocacy with other pwyp coalitions	Integration: Collaborated with partners from South Africa, Zambia, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe in an Open Governance Partnership training for PWYP ESA region resulting in sharing information on open contracting, and the identification of champions within the Government who can push for reforms.

	Learning	Consolidation: The coalition learned that effective campaigns require articulating best practices on Transparency and Accountability and working with champion Members of parliament. Tactics included targeted engagement through breakfast meetings on particular issues that were short and straight to the point (rather than having full-day meetings that have a lot of issues and are not focused).
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Eurasia

PROGRESS TOWARDS PWYP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Country	PWYP Strategic Outcome (from Vision 2025)	Progress reported in the February 2022 Survey
Azerbaijan	Improving governance	Influence: Renewed government commitment to disclosure of data including the creation of a new extractive industries portal supported by civil society.
	Enabling participation	Activation: Increased participation in coalition transparency initiatives (particularly training) by young people and women
	More advocacy with other pwyp coalitions	Integration: Held bilateral online conferences with Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine coalitions on contract disclosure, beneficial ownership and gender reporting that strengthened knowledge and skills.
Kyrgyz Republic	Data disclosure	Activation: Pushing for more gender disaggregated data via EITI?
	Enabling participation	Activation: More meetings with communities and NGOs on EITI topics
	More advocacy with other pwyp coalitions	Integration: Exchanged information.
	Learning	Consolidation: Training (Eden) on gender aspects of the EITI
	Other	Activation: Coalition contributed to the annual EITI workplan.
Mongolia	Enabling participation	Activation Training for women and youth on information gathering from the extractive industry.
	Learning	Consolidation Advocacy learnings from conducting joint operations.
	Other	Integration Coordination and joint operation with Swiss prosecutor's office and advocacy firms on mining related corruption of Mongolia's government officials.
Tajikistan	Data disclosure	Influence Disclosures of licences (role of coalition in this not clear)
Ukraine	Data disclosure	Impact Helped secure legislative changes that significantly expand the amount of information that must be disclosed through EITI reporting and provide sanctions for failure to provide reliable information. This includes disclosure of environmental information and gender mainstreaming. The 2020 EITI Report was produced (published in January 2022).
	Improving governance	Impact EITI is developing regional MSGs and local communities are beginning to use the information in development planning and in relationships with companies.
	Enabling participation	Access Contributing to the creation of regional MSGs.

Europe and North America

PROGRESS TOWARDS PWYP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Country	PWYP Strategic Outcome (from Vision 2025)	Progress reported in the February 2022 Survey
United States	Data disclosure	Influence Coalition advocacy contributed to the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) new commitment to review the weak 2020 transparency rule. PWYP US also raised a complaint with the International EITI as part of advocacy for meaningful implementation of 'company expectations'. Coalition also submitted models for climate risk disclosure to the SEC.
	Enabling participation	Consolidation Joined people-led coalitions and explored collaboration with local community environmental rights groups to understand how coalitions could add power, e.g., by opposing legislation that criminalises protest.
	Other	Consolidation Domestic alliances built on tax transparency and democratic reform.

Francophone West Africa

PROGRESS TOWARDS PWYP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Country	PWYP Strategic Outcome (from Vision 2025)	Progress reported in the February 2022 Survey
Mali	Data disclosure	Influence: Secured a plan for contract disclosure through the Mali EITI. This plan aims to make public all operating contracts of mining companies operating before 1 January 2021 and research and exploitation contracts of all companies from 1 January 2021.

	Improving governance	Influence PWYP-Mali's advocacy on modalities, operation and distribution of the Mining Fund for Development has resulted in a draft government decree awaiting approval.
	Enabling participation	Impact Capacitated local communities, particularly women and vulnerable groups, to monitor received revenues and challenge revenue levels and the use of these by local-decision-makers.
Burkina Faso	Data disclosure	Impact Disclosure of data on local content, revenue sharing and gender.
	Improving governance	Impact Disclosure and advocacy resulting in Govt commitment to strengthening collection of royalties.
	Enabling participation	Influence EITI created a gender cell as a result of coalition influence.
	More advocacy with other pwyp coalitions	Integration Worked with PWYP Guinea and Senegal on funded EITI gender project.
	Learning	Consolidation Coalition agreement on strategy, work plans and activities
	Other	Consolidation Better media work and communications materials
Gabon	Other	Consolidation Conducted capacity building of 40 CSOs on EITI, revised and agreed charter for CS representation to EITI, pitched for UNDEF funds.
Guinea	Data disclosure	Impact Helped to secure publication of regular mining production data by Ministry of Mines
	Enabling participation	Access Raising awareness among the coalition of need for women's participation in the EITI and securing 30% representation by women. Female civil society representative to the EITI as spokesperson in that forum.
	Other	Activation Initiated with partners a local citizen monitoring project in five rural communes impacted by mining, to monitor compliance with environmental, social, financial, and legal obligations, supported by GIZ and NRGI. Also conducted a shadow EITI validation.
	Other	Influence/impact? Advocated for the application of Article 144 of the Guinean Mining Code for the better management, rehabilitation and environmental protection of sites devastated by mining in Guinea.
Senegal	Data disclosure	Impact Systematic publication of all mining, oil or gas contracts. PWYP coalition influenced the modification of the legislation on local content, new oil code, new gas code, etc.
	Improving governance	Activation Campaigns for effective sub-national transfers, monitoring of ESG contractual commitments, advocacy for BO and contract disclosure.
	Enabling participation	Access Coalition analysis of implementation of EITI Gender requirements resulting in strengthening women's participation in governance bodies and coalition activities. Coalition created an action plan to better defend community rights.
	More advocacy with other pwyp coalitions	Integration Collaborated with Guinea and Burkina Faso in EITI Gender project.
	Learning	Conducted impact studies on implementation of governance initiatives including EITI gender requirements and BO disclosure laws
Togo	Data disclosure	Influence: Coalition took an active role in prompting the government to interrogate the impact of the EITI and was subsequently included in the government's project implementation and monitoring work, resulting in better embedding of the EITI in the government programming system
	Improving governance	Impact: Coalition advocacy in support of the community in Sagonou resulted in better relationships between villagers and the national mining company, SNPT, leading to better behaviour by the company towards the community including greater respect for rights.
	Enabling participation	Impact Empowering villagers to claim their rights enabled women to speak up and helped create solidarity across the community to reject an agreement made between the chief and the company, resulting in the government acceding to the villagers' demands
	Learning	Consolidation Coalition compiled a case study on its advocacy for offshoring and protection of community rights.
	Other	Consolidation Domestic alliances built. Consolidation Used EITI process to push anti-corruption and anti-impunity agenda.

Latin America

PROGRESS TOWARDS PWYP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Geography	PWYP Strategic Outcome (from Vision 2025)	Progress reported in the February 2022 Survey
Latin American Network on the Extractive Industries (RLIE)	Data disclosure	Impact? Publication of (new?) information on extractives (<i>not specific - more information needed</i>).
	Improving governance	Impact? Data on extractives made more public. (Not specific).
	More advocacy with other pwyp coalitions	Integration: Exchanged information between networks.
	Learning	Consolidation: More capacity for development of information and comparative analysis in the region

Middle East and North Africa

PROGRESS TOWARDS PWYP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Country	PWYP Strategic Outcome (from Vision 2025)	Progress reported in the February 2022 Survey
Iraq	Data disclosure	Impact Continuing to secure (previously under threat) monthly and annual export and revenue figures from Government which the coalition analyses and makes public.
	Enabling participation	Activation Included large numbers of women and young people in activities across Iraq.
	More advocacy with other pwyp coalitions	Integration Coordinated activities with Lebanon and Tunisia
	Learning	Consolidation Communicated impact of EITI and formulated a vision on how the coalition will leverage this process.
	Other	Consolidation Prevented government from weakening civil society presence in EITI MSG. Developed a vision for economic reform in Iraq with a proposed plan to promote transparency and governance.
Lebanon	Enabling participation	Activation Carried out youth advocacy training activities and workshops.
	More advocacy with other pwyp coalitions	Integration Coordinated activities with regional PWYP coalitions.
	Learning	Consolidation Data training for coalition members.
	Other	Activation Launched a campaign to advance the national plan on the 2021 oil spill.
Tunisia	Enabling participation	Consolidation More partnering with civil society groups that include youth and women in production areas in an attempt to expand the coalition
	More advocacy with other pwyp coalitions	Integration Collaborated with PWYP Iraq, Yemen, Lebanon to push for contract transparency
Yemen	Data disclosure	Activation Coalition conducted the first study on extractive industries in Yemen since 2014 alongside training courses held in production areas to build the capacity of local CSOs.
	Enabling participation	Activation Serious restrictions imposed by the war. However, supporting youth organisations and initiatives focussed on transparency and control of natural resources.

Brendan O'Donnell, March 2022.

ENDNOTES

National Coordinators were not asked to categorise their responses using the impact/influence/access etc criteria cited above. Rather, the criteria arose from an analysis of responses, which tended to fit different types of categories as follows: .

Impact - Tangible external changes that coalition advocacy has contributed to, including system changes. The aim is for these to lead to citizen benefit

Influence – tangible signs of influence on decision-makers

Access - Coalition contributions to enabling women, communities, Indigenous Peoples, youth, citizens and civil society to access decision-making

Activation - Coalition contributions to activating members, partners, civil society, allies, communities and others; debates prompted; other advocacy activities initiated and conducted.

Integration - More and better joint planning and advocacy action with sister PWYP coalitions.

Consolidation - Strengthening the national coalition.

The progress detailed by any National Coordinator may have included combinations of influence, impact etc, however there has been an attempt to categorise the progress as near as possible to what was expressed.

It is not possible to gauge or evidence the level of contribution of National Coalitions without a further process (e.g. through 'outcome harvesting').