

Findings from the PWYP National Coordinators Survey 2023

Brendan O'Donnell, March 2023

Key findings

1. **[PROGRESS AND IMPACT:](#)** National Coordinators' sense of their coalitions' progress remained buoyant and largely consistent with previous years.
2. **[CLIMATE AND ENERGY TRANSITIONS:](#)** National Coalitions pivoted towards climate and energy transitions issues with notable campaign actions underway.
3. **[IMPROVING EXTRACTIVE GOVERNANCE:](#)** Most National Coordinators reported that their coalition made progress in being better able to use disclosed data for improved governance, albeit with less optimism compared to previous years.
4. **[MORE AND BETTER DISCLOSURE:](#)** Securing data disclosure remains a network strength – and more coalitions join the fight for contract disclosure.
5. **[WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION WITHIN PWYP:](#)** While coalitions continue to make good progress in engaging and including vulnerable groups in their advocacy, women's representation in national coalition governance bodies remains insufficient.
6. **[NETWORK CONNECTIVITY:](#)** National Coordinators and the PWYP International Secretariat together made further strides in strengthening network connectivity.
7. **[CIVIC SPACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS:](#)** As a group, National Coordinators report that threats to the rights of coalition members and to civic space receded relative to the previous year in which COVID-19 created new barriers. However, threats remain for a sizable proportion, who still feel that their coalitions are insufficiently informed about how to defend themselves.
8. **[COVID-19:](#)** During 2022 the immediate impacts of COVID-19 receded for most but remained disruptive for a group of coalitions.

ANNEXES – details of country-by-country outcomes reported by National Coordinators

- 1 – [Data disclosure - progress reported by country](#)
- 2 – [Governance improvements - progress reported by country](#)
- 3 – [Types of enablement of communities and excluded groups](#)
- 4 – [Cross coalition collaborations](#)
- 5 – [Work on climate change and energy transitions](#)

Introduction

The annual survey of PWYP National Coordinators (NC) began in 2020 to track network progress towards PWYP's 'Vision 2025' strategy. Thirty-nine National Coordinators took part in the 2023 survey which was available in Arabic, French, Russian, Spanish and English.

The survey collects data to help monitor progress in implementing PWYP's five-year strategy by asking National Coordinators about the activities and experiences of their coalitions over the previous 12 months. The findings capture a snapshot of national coalition (and therefore network) progress. The 2023 survey was shorter than previous versions, with fewer questions on network needs, data on which had been gathered in previous surveys. The NC survey adds a single data point to other information collected by the International Secretariat to help understand progress and inform strategy implementation.

Many thanks to the National Coordinators representing the following coalitions who responded to the survey: Australia, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United States, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Findings

1. **OVERALL SENSE OF PROGRESS — National Coordinators' sense of their coalitions' progress remained buoyant and largely consistent with previous years.**

How active are coalitions?

- **National Coordinators have consistently reported that their coalitions are active in conducting advocacy over the course of surveys since 2020. In the 2023 survey, all but one** National Coordinator responding to the survey said that their **coalition had been active in conducting collective** advocacy in the past 12 months (97%¹, 38 out of 39).
- Almost **three-quarters** (28 out of 39) felt that their coalition **had an agreed, up-to-date, collective advocacy strategy** for influencing government, companies or other key stakeholders².

Optimism about progress among National Coordinators

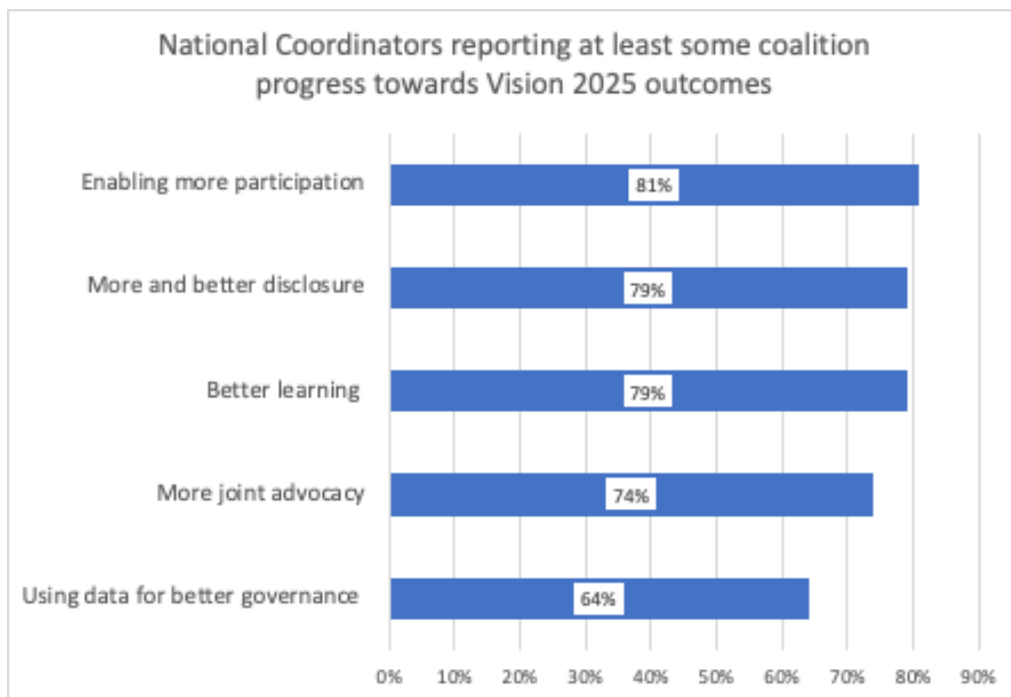
- **Most National Coordinators** responding – 33 out of the 39 (85%) – felt that their coalition had **made a difference to natural resource governance** in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- **National Coordinators continued to report examples of progress** in EITI implementation; in pushing for specific transparency policies and provisions; in pushing for systematic reforms, improved citizen benefit and better governance through changes in behaviours, laws and regulations; and in enabling women, communities, Indigenous Peoples and youth to access decision-making, as well as strengthening advocacy through collaborating with sister PWYP coalitions.

¹ This is the highest level of activity reported since the survey began in 2020. However, with incrementally fewer National Coordinators responding year on year, it may be that National Coordinators in coalitions that were less active at the time of the survey or the preceding year are opting out of responding to the survey, resulting in relatively higher levels of reported activity among those that do respond. None-the-less the data signifies a largely active network.

² This is a noticeably lower proportion of National Coordinators than in previous years. However, this is likely to be because the phrase "up to date" was inserted into the question for the 2023 survey at the request of the International Secretariat, which makes previous data difficult to compare. It is likely that National Coordinators that affirmed the presence of a strategy previously might not answer similarly if they feel that the strategy is not 'up to date'.

Country Example – ZIMBABWE – using data and seeking accountability – In 2022 the coalition continued to attempt to hold the government to account for **revenues lost through the awarding of tax incentives** to mining and other companies. The coalition used its analysis of the 2021 Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA) Report to reveal ZWL\$111.55 billion or roughly US\$310m in taxes were lost through tax breaks – 555% more than in 2019, representing 61.3% of tax revenues collected in 2021. The coalition’s data analysis enabled it to challenge tax exemptions by demonstrating the loss of public revenue to private interests. The Zimbabwe coalition used the analysis as a basis for meetings with ZIMRA, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, the committee on Budget and Finance and the Zimbabwe Investment and Development Agency to advocate for full tax expenditure reports – that include details of who gets exemptions and why – and for closing down these tax breaks that reduce benefits to citizens and revenues to communities. The work continues.

- The **majority** of National Coordinators continued to report that their coalition **made at least some progress towards the PWYP’s 5 strategic outcomes**:
 - **79%** reported at least some progress towards **outcome 1** (more disclosure);
 - **64%** towards **outcome 2** (using data for better governance);
 - **81%** towards **outcome 3** (enabling more participation);
 - **74%** towards **outcome 4** (more joint advocacy)
 - **79%** towards **outcome 5** (better able to demonstrate impact/learning).



- These reports of progress towards PWYP’s 5 strategic outcomes in 2023 were overall not significantly different from those reported in the previous surveys, except for PWYP strategic outcome 2, ‘**using data to secure better governance**’ see [point 3 below](#)).

Opportunity for more strategy building

- **A sizable minority of National Coordinators – 11 of the 39 responding (28%) – identified that their coalitions lacked up-to-date strategies**, so there may be opportunity for support or

peer-learning for these coalitions. In 2022, 70% of National Coordinators said that their coalitions would benefit from more learning about creating advocacy strategies.

- National Coordinators often mentioned examples of **strengthening coalitions**, as well as challenges and pauses in coalition functioning. The National Coordinator of **Papua New Guinea** for example described re-strategising, revitalising and reorganising the coalition.

Concerns about non-responders

- **While response rates to the survey remain high, they have declined incrementally** between 2020 and 2023, with certain coalitions consistently not responding. For example, no coalition in the ‘Europe’ regional cluster (as defined by PWYP) responded to the surveys of 2023 nor 2022. This low response rate probably reflects lower coalition activity following funding and engagement challenges for coalitions in Norway, UK and France/Europe since the success of the mandatory disclosures campaign between 2010 and 2019.

The need for an overall set of targets for the network to frame coalitions’ outcomes

- **The International Secretariat should agree what it thinks ‘good’ collective progress looks like** for the 5 PWYP Strategic Outcomes, otherwise it lacks a ‘frame’ within which to contextualise the progress reported by coalitions.

2. **CLIMATE AND ENERGY TRANSITIONS: National Coalitions have pivoted towards climate and energy transitions issues with campaign actions underway.**

- **In the 2023 survey over half of respondents** (58%, 22 National Coordinators out of 38) reported that their coalitions **had engaged in climate and/or energy transitions issues** in some way the preceding 12 months. Analysis of previous surveys had noted a distinct gap in network activities related to these issues.
- **When asked to describe activities through open ended-questions**, National Coordinators reported a range from very light engagement to full-scale campaigns and outcomes, as follows:

Type of activity reported	Country
<i>Strengthening the coalition on the issues</i>	Iraq, Tunisia, Uganda, Zimbabwe (4)
<i>Securing better access to decision-making for excluded groups</i>	Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Timor-Leste, Togo (4)
<i>Activating & engaging community members or other partners</i>	Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal (5)
<i>Influencing policy - including some full-scale advocacy campaigns</i>	Australia, Azerbaijan, DRC, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, India, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Rep of Congo, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, USA (18)
<i>Specific advocacy impacts achieved</i>	Republic of Congo and Tanzania (2)

See [annex 5](#) for more detailed descriptions of activity and progress.

- **When prompted, 63%** (24 out of 38) of respondents reported taking part in a **joint planning conversation on Energy Transitions** during 2022:

Took part in a joint planning conversation with sister PWYP coalitions on the issues

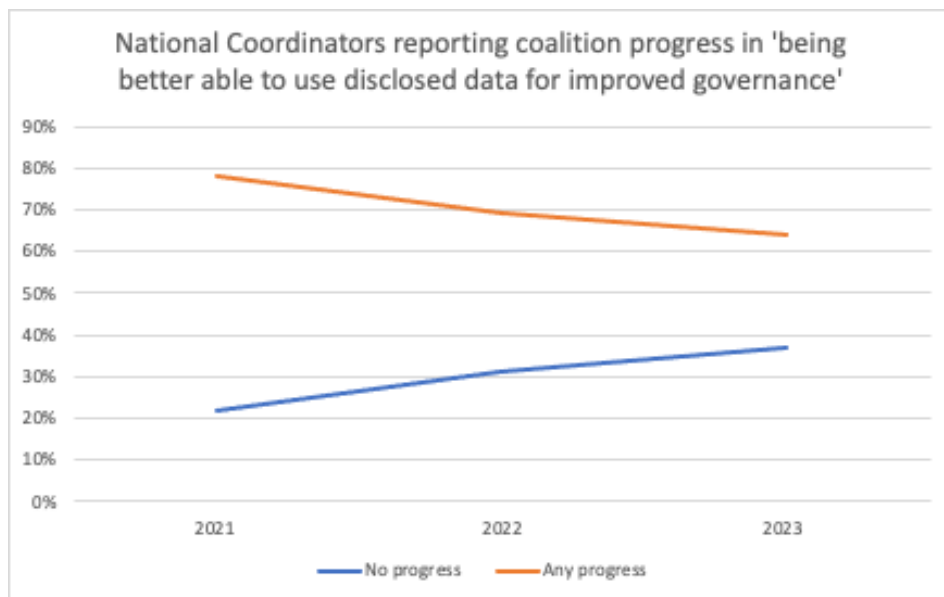
Australia, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Canada, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Mali, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, United States, Yemen, Zambia (24 of 38, 63%)

3. IMPROVING EXTRACTIVE GOVERNANCE BY USING DATA

- **National Coordinator surveys show that meaningful improvements in governance and accountability often take years of advocacy, and survey responses often describe processes that are still unfolding.**
- **The majority of National Coordinators reported that their coalition made progress in being better able to use disclosed data for improved governance (PWYP’s Strategic Outcome 2) – and National Coordinators cited concrete examples of progress and impact (see the [Zimbabwe](#) textbox above and a summary of all reported examples in [Annex 2](#)). However, collectively National Coordinators were less optimistic about progress towards this outcome compared to previous years.**
- **64% (24 out of 38) of National Coordinators responding reported that their coalition made at least some progress towards the PWYP 2020-25 Strategic Outcome “being better able to use disclosed data for improved governance” (Outcome 2), while 37% (14 out of 38) felt that their coalition had made no progress.**
- It is not clear from the survey responses why **fewer National Coordinators in 2023 reported ‘any progress’** on this outcome relative to 2021, nor why more reported ‘no progress’.

Outcome 2 Better able to use data for better governance

Progress on Outcome 2	2021	2022	2023
No progress	22%	31%	37%
Any progress	78%	69%	64%



- **National Coordinators themselves are likely to have the best sense of what this shift means.** The data should be monitored over time to ascertain whether there is a long-term pattern or just short-term variance. The International Secretariat of PWYP notes a reduction in funding for extractives governance work in the period since Vision 2025 began, and that other areas of work have increased in priority, including pushing for disclosures relating to the energy transition, while governments have been responding to pandemics and other crises. While speculative, these factors may play a role in moderating progress on this outcome.
- **In any case, shifts in governance are inevitably hard to come by, vary year by year, are subject to the contextual obstacles** that advocates face (changes in government, instability, captured state processes, other national crises) and usually come off the back of the years of incremental steps with unpredictable timing.
- **Given that National Coordinators were as optimistic as any time in the past four years about whether or not their coalition had achieved any impact through advocacy** for natural resource governance generally (85% saying yes to this in 2023, 33 out of 39), it might be that they are less optimistic about **“using data”** specifically to achieve improve governance .

Types of progress

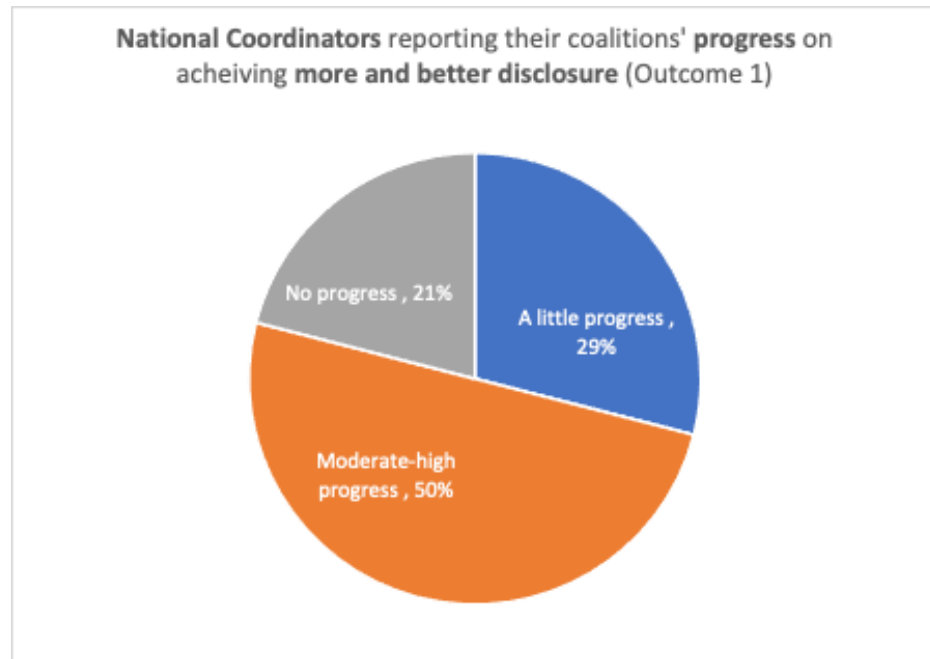
- **National Coordinators described progress and action focussed on key governance areas – including:**
 - **empowering communities and vulnerable groups** to get companies and government to meet their obligations
 - **pushing for better deals** for the state, regions and communities through closing tax breaks and ensuring better use and distribution of revenues
 - **strengthening voluntary (EITI) and mandatory policy and legal frameworks** to enable better oversight and better protection of the public interest
 - **creating high profile national debates** on the value, pros and cons of extraction to create public pressure for more people-friendly decision-making.
- **National Coordinators** gave specific **examples of progress in open-ended responses**. These are summarised in [Annex 2 below](#).

Country Example – TANZANIA – The PWYP HakiRasilimali coalition created a high profile national debate on extractive accountability using a national extractive conference that included Academia, CSOs, Government, the National Assembly, Media, Communities, International Organizations, Faith-based Organizations, Extractive Companies and others. The conference **resulted in the Ministry of Minerals of Tanzania committing to developing a strategy to manage critical minerals** in the country and to outline its contribution towards transition to clean energy.

- **While National Coordinators report tangible disclosure outcomes and changes in governance, more needs to be done beyond the survey to dig into these outcomes to understand what is working best in terms of securing governance changes and what less so;** whether and how these changes result in real benefits for citizens, and how these approaches complement those of other movements in the advocacy ecosystem.

4. **MORE AND BETTER DISCLOSURE:** Securing data disclosure remains a network strength - and more coalitions join the fight for contract disclosure

- **Most National Coordinators** responding (79%, 30 out of 38) reported that their coalition **made at least some progress** towards the PWYP 2020-25 Strategic Outcome concerning **more and better disclosure** (Outcome 1), with 29% (11 out of 38) feeling that they had made ‘a little progress’ and 50% (19 out of 38) ‘moderate-high progress’. About one fifth (21%, 8 out of 38) felt that their coalition had made no progress. This is broadly consistent with previous surveys.



- **National coordinators from 30 countries** described some form of progress on data disclosures: Australia, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe. [See Annex 1](#) for details.

Country Example – INDONESIA – The Indonesian coalition contributed to the **Government of Indonesia disclosing Beneficial Ownership data** for all sectors, with increased company compliance nearing 30% compared with 17% in 2021 (among nearly 2 million registered companies). A number of recommendations from briefs and studies from PWYP Indonesia were adopted by the Government, for example PWYP's study related to Mineral and Coal Mining Governance was adopted by the Indonesian Ombudsman.

- **In the 2023 survey, National Coordinators reported more coalitions working on contract disclosure** than in the previous year. Following the 2022 survey, 20 coalitions were known to be engaged in the issue; following the 2023 survey 26 coalitions were identified as such.
 - o At the start of 2023, 20 coalitions were already known to the International Secretariat as leading on or committed to the **Disclose the Deal campaign**: Azerbaijan, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Niger, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe, as well as partners in Peru and Mexico.

- o Through the 2023 survey, National Coordinators from an additional 8 countries also identified as engaging in the campaign in some way: **Australia, Canada, Gabon, Guinea, Kenya, Mauritania, Nigeria** and **Togo** (making a total of 26 PWYP coalitions and 2 in partner countries, Peru and Mexico).

Types of disclosures

- **National Coordinators** from 30 coalitions cited some form of activity, progress or impact related to securing data disclosures, including:
 - o **signs of influence** on targets
 - changes in experts / government or corporate stakeholders' **positions on disclosure**
 - agreements with **external actors to influence** government for more disclosure
 - o **new disclosures** of data/information including:
 - data on **bidding processes** / publication of **licences**
 - **beneficial ownership** information
 - **corporate financial disclosures**
 - **contract disclosures**
 - **subnational transfers**
 - **corporate social payments**
 - o **agreement of decision-makers to consider data further**
 - new consideration of data on gender and employment within EITI
 - new consideration of civic space issues within EITI
- See [Annex 1](#) for further details.

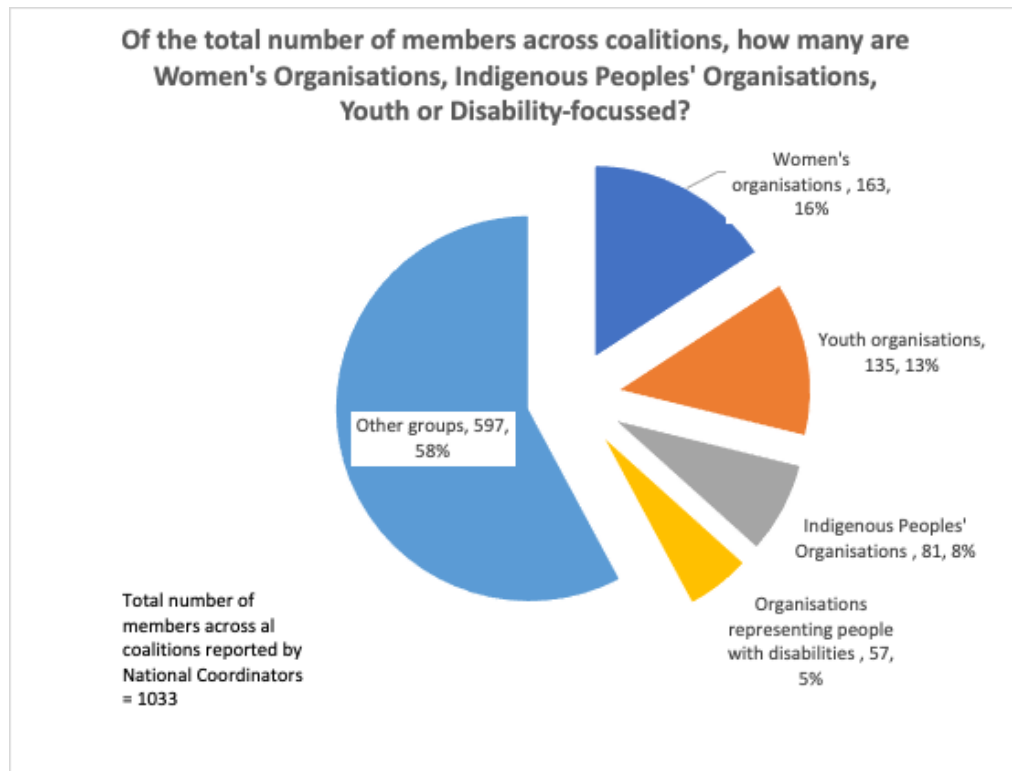
Country Example – NIGERIA – the PWYP Nigeria coalition contributed to the **Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation publishing its annual reports; the Petroleum Industry Act requiring corporations to be more open in their contracting processing than before; and the Beneficial Ownership Register published by the Corporate Affairs Commission** improving transparency in oil and gas governance.

Country Example – CANADA – The Government of Canada announced that it shall implement a **publicly accessible beneficial ownership registry** with coordination from Canadian provinces by the end of 2023. This was the direct result of PWYP-Canada's advocacy efforts over the past five years.

5. **WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION WITHIN PWYP**: While coalitions continue to make good progress in engaging and including excluded groups in their advocacy, women's representation in national coalition governance bodies remains insufficient.

- **Men still outnumber women across PWYP national coalition steering committees and governance bodies – by 3:2.** National Coordinators in 2023 reported that 40% of steering committee positions were being held by women (97 female steering committee members, 143 male), consistent with figures from the 2022 survey. 2023 and 2022 figures are slightly higher than in previous years – in 2020 and 2021 35% of steering committee/board members were women – but an overall imbalance persists.

- National Coordinators reported a total of **1033 member organisations** across all their coalitions. Within this total, **the numbers of organisations that National Coordinators identified as women's, youth and Indigenous Peoples' organisations remained similar to previous surveys:** those identified as women's organisations and networks made up 16% of the total number of coalition members (163), youth organisations and networks 13% (135) and indigenous peoples' organisations and networks 8% (81). The 2023 survey also asked whether coalitions include groups that work on **issues affecting people with disabilities – National Coordinators collectively reported 57** groups of this type (the same number as the 2022 survey).



- The survey asked National Coordinators whether their coalition had promoted **more active participation by excluded groups in extractive governance** (PWYP Strategic Outcome 3). **2023 figures are similar to those from the previous year and again affirm this engagement as a central part of network functioning.**
 - o **74%** of National coordinators said that their coalition had **played an active role in promoting more active participation** in governance by **youth, 71% promoted participation by women** and **53% by indigenous people**. Most coalitions had promoted the engagement of more than one group (e.g women and youth).
 - o **81% (32 out of 38)** of National Coordinators reported that their coalition made **at least some progress towards enabling more active participation** of communities, women and youth in **extractive governance initiatives** (the PWYP 2020-25 Strategic Outcome 3).

Example – Working with communities – Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, India, Mozambique, Nigeria and Sierra Leone all conducted advocacy in 2022 to ensure that communities and excluded groups were better represented on **decision-making regarding community mining funds and/or that funds reached them.**

- Through the 2023 survey, National Coordinators from **27 countries** went on to detail examples of **how they enabled more active participation through:**

- o **Empowering communities** to use data to hold others to account
- o **Strengthening representation of women** in extractive governance processes
- o **Setting up projects to strengthen community advocacy**
- [See annex 3](#) for a summary of activities reported towards the ‘enabling’ outcome.
- Previous survey briefings outlined how **engagement of communities and vulnerable groups is often pivotal to advocacy**, and this was evident again in comments from National Coordinators in 2023. The briefing following last years’ survey (2022) **went into depth about examples of coalitions’ work in enabling more active participation of communities, women and youth** in extractive governance initiatives (Strategic Outcome 3); see [here](#) for details.

6. [NETWORK CONNECTIVITY](#): National Coordinators and the PWYP International Secretariat together made further strides in strengthening network connectivity. Regional coordination drove cross-coalition working, learning, planning and joint action, and PWYP webinars and thematic planning sessions helped build common approaches and strengthen advocacy.

“By participating in regional and international webinars, sessions and meetings, members of the coalition increased their capacity, were able to be more actively involved in the preparation of the national EITI report in the country..., and able to take into account the recommendations of the international EITI board..
National Coordinator from the EURASIA region.

“The PWYP Secretariat has been remarkable in support of our work and linking us with all other coalitions around the world who are undertaking similar advocacy... as a result, (the coalition) is becoming a better advocate for these issues and (is) being recognized as one of the key organizations on the issues of oil, gas, climate change and energy transition.”
National Coordinator from the East and Southern Africa region.

The 2023 survey shows a strong PWYP culture of sharing and collaboration: National Coordinators cited instances of collaboration through:

- **Regional efforts to identify joint advocacy opportunities and exchange learning**, for example the **Anglophone West Africa** regular joint meetings and information sharing, the **EURASIA collaboration** between **Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine** on advocacy for contract transparency; advocacy co-working in **East and Southern Africa** between **Kenya, Madagascar, Tanzania and Uganda**; and the multiple and highly engaged collaborations and exchanges in the **MENA** region, including cross working on contract disclosure between **Yemen, Iraq and Tunisia** and region-wide Energy Transitions workshop and strategy reflection processes.
- **Collaboration through funded and Secretariat supported joint projects**, including continuing collaboration between **Burkina Faso, Guinea and Senegal** on the **gender and extractives project** and the collaboration between **Mauritania and Senegal** on the **Grande Tortue** project
- **Bilateral cooperation**, for example the exchanges between coalitions on **transition minerals**, like **India and Australia** as well as between **Australia, Canada and US** on climate risk disclosures; the in-person collaborations between **Mali and Burkina Faso** working with communities to empower them on their rights to Mining Funds for Development, while sharing success stories and learning on contract disclosure advocacy. Also exchanges on civic space between **Yemen and Iraq**; EITI co-capacity building between **Lebanon and Iraq**.
- **Trans-national learning and strategising initiatives** through which coalitions like **Guinea** engage in multiple cross-coalition collaborations for example on contracts, gender and energy transition.

- **Learning exchanges** for example the regional contract disclosure webinar convened in **East and Southern Africa** by **Zimbabwe** drawing on learnings from **South Africa, Uganda, Malawi and Zimbabwe**.
- The notable exception was a lack of reported collaborations in the **Europe region** (outside of Eurasia) and the **Central Africa** region, although the **Republic of Congo** as a coalition reported extensive collaborative links to networks outside of PWYP.

Joint advocacy

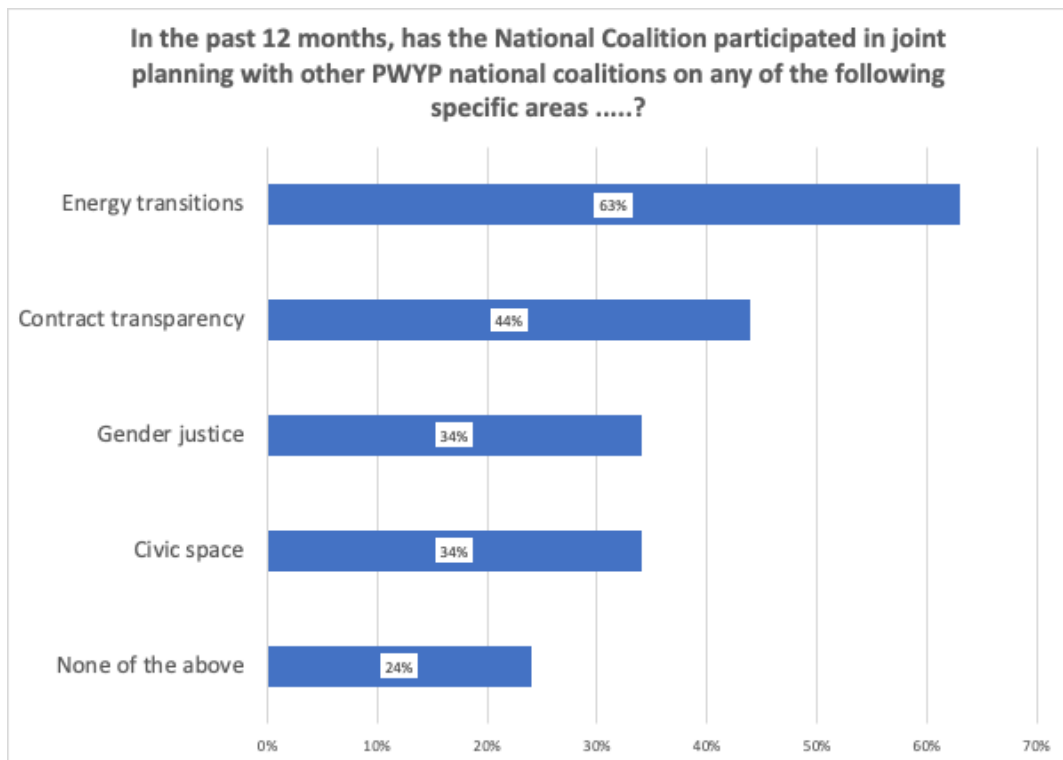
- **74% (28 out of 38)** of National Coordinators responding to the 2023 survey reported that their coalition **made at least some** progress towards the PWYP 2020-25 Strategic Outcome concerning **participating in more advocacy with other coalitions** (Outcome 4).
- **While National Coordinators reported a dip in the numbers of coalitions that had taken part in joint action during 2021** (29% in the 2022 survey) – **this recovered during 2022**, with half (50%, 19 of 38) of National Coordinators reporting in the 2023 survey that their coalition had taken joint advocacy action with other PWYP coalitions in the previous 12 months.

Cross coalition learning

- Broadly consistent with the surveys of 2021 and 2022, 79% (30 out of 38) of National Coordinators responding in 2023 reported that their coalition made **at least some progress** towards the PWYP 2020-25 Strategic Outcome concerning **improved learning / being better able to demonstrate impact** (Outcome 5).
- **National Coordinators reported high levels of learning *from other coalitions*** – also consistent with previous years. 74% (28 out of 38) reported that their National Coalition had been **inspired by other PWYP coalitions** in the previous 12 months.
- There has been a consistent **upward trend** over the past four years in National Coordinators reporting that their coalition had ***done something differently as a result of being inspired by other coalitions***: 66% in 2023, relative to 46% the baseline survey of 2020.
- Among the 25 National Coordinators that reported that their coalition had done something differently, when asked what the coalition had done differently most identified **using new advocacy skills** (16 of 25) and **strengthening EITI implementation** (16 of 25). Networking EITI know-how remains a key network value-add for coalitions.
- **Regional meetings and webinars remain key to enabling National Coordinators/coalitions to learn from each other.** Most National Coordinators that reported that their coalition had done something differently because of being inspired by other coalitions cited regional meetings (18 out of 25) and webinars (18 out of 25) as a source for this exchange, along with thematic calls, websites, social media and bilateral contact. Newsletters less so.
- **More broadly, PWYP has established a strong culture of participatory webinars**, with 84% of National Coordinators reporting participation in PWYP webinars during 2022 (40% in 2020).

Cross coalition planning on key themes

- In the 2023 survey, National Coordinators were prompted for the first time about whether they took part in **joint planning with other coalitions on some specific thematic areas**. Taking part in joint planning on Energy Transitions was a particular feature of 2022 (with 24 out of 38 National Coordinators having done so, 63%).



Network level learning

- **There was a lack of mention in survey responses of any learning products/initiatives concerning how transparency was contributing to accountability & better outcomes** for citizens, and documenting what worked/what did not work in the use of data, and learning on the costs and benefits of extraction.

7. PROTECTING CIVIC SPACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- **National Coordinators report that overall threats to the rights of coalition members and restrictions on civic space had receded relative to the previous year that saw Governments reducing civic space in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, threats to civic space continue for a sizable proportion of coalitions. The International Secretariat’s efforts to inform coalitions about how to defend themselves are acknowledged by National Coordinators, while a sizable proportion still feel that their coalitions are insufficiently informed. This remains an ongoing challenge for the network.**
- **Far fewer National Coordinators (only 1 of 38, India) than in the previous year (17 coalitions) reported that their Government had used the COVID-19 pandemic to restrict civic society in a way that diminished the coalition’s ability to advocate.**
- **National Coordinators reported lower levels of threat to civic space across the network compared with 2022 survey, with 42% (16 out of 38) of National Coordinators reporting threats to civic space in their country compared to 61% in the 2022, and with 18% reporting threats to the human rights of coalition members relative to 30% in the 2022.**
- **Many National Coordinators feel that their coalitions are not sufficiently informed about how to defend against threats.** In the 2023 survey, the same number of National Coordinators (42%, 16 out of 38) felt that their National Coalition was *sufficiently* informed about ways to mitigate/respond to attacks on the rights of coalition members – *as felt insufficiently* informed (also 42%, 16 out of 38). These were Guinea, Iraq, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Mauritania,

Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe).

How informed is the National Coalition about ways to.....	Sufficiently informed	Not Sufficiently informed	Don't know	Not relevant
mitigate/respond to attacks on the human rights of coalition members?	42%	42%	5%	11%
mitigate/respond to restrictions on civic space?	42%	47%	3%	8%

Base: 38 National Coordinators

- **A sub-group of coalitions are perhaps particularly noteworthy:** those for which the National Coordinator identified that the coalition was affected by threats to civic space AND/OR threats to the human rights of coalition members in the previous 12 months – and who also felt that their coalition was insufficiently informed about how to defend against these issues. This subgroup comprised National Coordinators from 9 coalitions: Guinea, Iraq, Kyrgyz Republic, Mauritania, Mozambique, Senegal, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe..
- **National Coordinators' views on whether the International Secretariat had contributed to coalitions' understanding about how to respond to threats remain broadly consistent with the previous year, with 47% thinking that the secretariat had contributed, 24% saying they had not and 29% saying "I don't know".** These figures are an improvement relative to the start of the strategy period in 2020 when 35% said that the Secretariat had contributed to knowledge.
- **About 1/3 of National Coordinators reported that their National Coalition had participated in joint planning with other PWYP national coalitions on civic space issues during 2022.**
- **Some coalitions also detailed specific advocacy initiatives to help protect civic space:** for example the **Colombian** coalition compiled a report on civic space with affected groups and ensured that the issue was addressed in the Colombia EITI validation process; while the **Republic of Congo** coalition and partners had successfully advocated for the drafting of a new law to protect civic space.

8. COVID-19: During 2022 the immediate impacts of COVID-19 receded for most coalitions, but remained disruptive for a group of coalitions.

- In the 2022 survey 9 out of 10 National Coordinators reported that their **coalition's ability to advocate had been affected by COVID-19** during the preceding year; this changed dramatically in 2022, with **fewer than 3 out of 10 National Coordinators reporting this** (a total of 10 National Coordinators, from Australia, Guinea Bissau, India, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Congo, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia).
- **These 10 coordinators reported that COVID-19** continued to create challenges to: the ability of national coalitions to meet and mobilise communities and partners (8 National Coordinators); convene coalitions (7) and conduct effective advocacy (5); with access to funding (7) and access to decision-makers (4) also negatively impacted.

Brendan O'Donnell, March 2023.

Annex 1: National Coordinators’ reports of impacts under PWYP strategic outcome 1 – more and better data disclosed.

National Coalition	Summary of impacts reported under the ‘More and better disclosure’ (outcome 1)
Australia	As part of a detailed strategy of engagement to get the govt to adopt the EITI, leveraged Helen Clark and others to meet govt reps to advocate for EITI membership.
Azerbaijan	Contributed to the publication of a government-mandated report on transparency in mining industries, albeit with significant data gaps making it disappointing.
Burkina Faso	The coalition prompted the existence of a gender unit within the EITI multi-stakeholder group to better account for gender in the sector mining, resulting in publication of gender specific employment information.
Canada	The Government of Canada announced that it shall implement a publicly accessible beneficial ownership registry with coordination from Canadian provinces by the end of 2023. This was the direct result of PWYP-Canada's advocacy efforts over the past five years. As a result of PWYP advocacy, ESTMA data is much more user friendly and more comprehensive as a result of PWYP-Canada inputs to Government of Canada workshops to improve the data portal.
Colombia	Ensured that civil society space issues were included and disclosed in the Colombia EITI report.
Democratic Republic of Congo	Got agreement across civil society, corporate and government stakeholders on an approach to national contract disclosure (not yet adopted by government, but a starting position).
Guinea	The coalition achieved progress in the publication of contracts, data on production, fixing of a reference price, and some progress on the disclosure of ownership , and in the publication of data on gender and employment.
India	The coalition contributed to a state government adopting a clause to require bidders for mining licenses to declare if they are involved in illegal mining (many more engaged advocacy <i>activities</i> were also reported, see annex).
Indonesia	Coalition contributed to the Government of Indonesia disclosing Beneficial Ownership data for all sectors, with increased company compliance nearing 30% compared with 17% in 2021 (among nearly 2 million registered companies). A number of recommendations from briefs and studies from PWYP Indonesia were adopted by the Government and related agencies. For example: PWYP's study related to Mineral and Coal Mining Governance was adopted by the Indonesian Ombudsman
Iraq	Prompted economists and other experts to engage in public discussion about development and economic diversification.
Ivory Coast	The coalition achieved progress in the disclosure and publication of contracts for oil tankers and is seeking further information. Also achieved progress with payments from mining for development funds being published so that communities can see these.
Kenya	With TI and OGP partners, the coalition successfully advocated for additions to regulations on beneficial ownership creating further transparency in the ownership structures of companies in public-private partnerships and involved in public procurement, relevant to contracting in extractives. A further ‘public interest’ amendment requires the government to publicly disclose beneficial ownership information of a company where such information affects the country.
Kyrgyz Republic	The coalition prompted the government to resume work on the EITI
Lebanon	Pressured a government office (Directorate General of Oil) to publish data about the oil and gas sector in Lebanon on their website , and although the coalition faced some push back at first, eventually succeeded in getting the DGO to include all the data required.
Liberia	The coalition achieved the enabling the LEITI not to follow the EITI standard.
Mali	The coalition achieved publication of more than 100 mining contracts and annexes via the EITI -Mali website; as well as full disclosure of information relating to local content, subnational transfers and corporate social payments, enabling community scrutiny.
Mauritania	The coalition prompted more systematic disclosure of data by companies and establishment of a ‘data warehouse’ for the National EITI
Nigeria	The coalition contributed to the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation publishing its annual reports; the Petroleum Industry Act requiring corporations to be more open in their contracting processing than before; and the Beneficial Ownership Register published by the Corporate Affairs Commission improving transparency in oil and gas governance.
Papua New Guinea	Coalition contributed to companies providing verification for figures in EITI annual report.

Republic of Congo	Improved involvement and data disclosure through the EITI by companies and govt agencies and national communications on the EITI data. Enabled a beneficial ownership law to be tabled by ministers – not law yet but in process.
Senegal	Contributed to Senegal EITI being validated as meeting EITI requirements at a high level.
Sierra Leone	The coalition contributed to the EITI report resulting in disclosure of information and stakeholders working on corrective measures.
Tajikistan	The coalition contributed to the government publication of mining licences and publication of beneficial ownership data.
Togo	Contributed to making sure that the action plans for the relocated of populations due to mining address community grievances.
Tunisia	Prompted the Tunisian state oil company to publish data on production and open acreage.
Uganda	Prompted the government to start on the process of regulating for the disclosure of contracts.
Ukraine	As a result of coalition advocacy in January 2022 Ukraine approved the law on disclosing contracts , but since the Russian invasion of Ukraine all strategic information was closed.
Yemen	Prompted parliamentary consideration of mining governance issues including a session on contract disclosure , and made the issue of public interest through creating a media constituency commenting on progress on the issue.
Zambia	Contributed to the publication of the annual EITI report , albeit with unreconciled inconsistencies.
Zimbabwe	Successfully advocated for the Zimbabwe Consolidated Diamond Company to publish financial statements.

Annex 2: National Coordinators’ reports of impacts under PWYP strategic outcome 2 - being better able to use disclosed data for improved governance.

<i>National Coalition</i>	<i>Summary of impacts reported under the ‘better governance’ outcome (outcome 2)</i>
Burkina Faso	The coalition prompted a government policy/guide to take into consideration the needs of women and youth in the uses of local development funds from mining. Also a judge appointed to monitor beneficial ownership register.
Guinea	Better consideration of gender requirements by the EITI
Kosovo	‘Further steps have been taken to increase transparency/accountability of public institutions’
Mauritania	Improved public information access has improved relations between companies and state in revenue management
Nigeria	The Coalition used the FOI Act to request information from federal agencies with agencies responding whether they previous had not
Republic of Congo	As a result of coalition advocacy, the Government ended its approach that enabled tax exemptions and stabilisation clauses for the main mining majors in Congo that resulted in significant tax losses that could contribute to development. Through the EITI the government started the process of codifying payment disclosure and beneficial ownership data into law. Civil society leveraged the IMF loans process (and the CAFI process) to secure improved transparency as described above.
Sierra Leone	“We advocated for a 30% surface rent to the Ministry of Mines for administrative and logistical support which has been kept by the National Minerals Agency leaving the Ministry vulnerable of funds. This is one of the reforms in the NMA Act 2022”.
Tanzania	The PWYP HakiRasilimali coalition created a high profile national debate on extractive accountability with via a national extractive conference that included Academia, CSOs, Government, the National Assembly, Media, Communities, International Organizations, Faith-based Organizations, Extractive Companies and others, resulting in the Ministry of Minerals of Tanzania committed to developing a strategy to manage critical minerals in the country and to outline its contribution towards transition to clean energy. In 2022 influenced proposed regulations intended to strengthen CSR practices for companies and individuals. Consequently the proposed regulations provide a formula for percentage distribution of revenues to different administrative levels including regional authorities.
Togo	As a result of coalition advocacy, the government issued a presidential decree to investigate problems facing communities being relocated because of mining.

Uganda	PWYP-Uganda contributed towards governance frameworks especially the mining Act which as a result has now improved mineral governance provisions
Yemen	Prompted parliamentary consideration of mining governance issues including a session on contract disclosure, and made the issue of public interest through creating a media constituency commenting on progress on the issue.
Zambia	The coalition held an alternative mining indaba, raised the profile of the coalition and supported election of new representatives to the EITI to influence governance frameworks, resulting in strengthened policies on diversification and domesticating value from extractive activities in the 2022 government mining policy.

Note: As well **impacts**, National Coordinators also reported highly engaged advocacy *in progress*, such as:

- **Mali:** the coalition used information from EITI reports to challenge national and local authorities on the need to invest resources in the promotion of basic social services.
- **Lebanon:** The Coalition gained access to the Rosneft contract signed earlier this year, and we analyzed its contents and published our findings and recommendations.

Annex 3: National Coordinators’ reports of activities under PWYP strategic outcome 3 – ‘enabling more active participation of communities, women, and youth in extractive governance initiatives’.

TYPE OF ENABLEMENT	WHICH NATIONAL COORDINATORS CITED?
<i>SUPPORTING EXCLUDED GROUPS ADVOCACY</i>	
<i>Helped build engagement/knowledge/capacity of marginalised groups and/or access to decision-making</i>	Burkina Faso, Canada, Cote d’Ivoire, DRC, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda
<i>Advocacy on FPICS</i>	Canada
<i>Advocacy on ensuring community mining funds get to excluded groups OR enabling communities and excluded groups to be better represented on decision-making regarding community mining funds</i>	Burkina Faso, Cote d’Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, India, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone
<i>Advocacy for better civic space protection – with communities / excluded groups</i>	Colombia
<i>ENSURING BETTER REPRESENTATION</i>	
<i>Better women’s access and representation in the EITI process AND/OR helped make EITI more gender sensitive / the extractives sector as a whole</i>	Azerbaijan, Iraq, Kyrgyz Republic, Mauritania, Sierra Leone
<i>Analysis of gender participation in the extractive industries / advocacy for stronger participation</i>	Lebanon
<i>CONSOLIDATION OF THE COALITION</i>	
<i>Strengthened engagement with or representation of excluded groups in coalition e.g by including new members</i>	Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Mauritania, Republic of Congo, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe
<i>Strengthened coalition rules to strengthen marginalised groups representation eg for steering committees</i>	Iraq

Annex 4: National Coordinators’ reports of progress under PWYP strategic outcome 4 – ‘participating in more joint advocacy with other coalitions’.

When asked for details of joint working with other coalitions, National Coordinators highlighted the following collaborations in the 2023 survey (summarised):

<i>Region</i>	<i>Collaboration cited by National Coordinators (summarised)</i>
<i>Anglophone West Africa</i>	Anglophone West Africa regular joint meetings and information sharing
<i>Asia Pacific</i>	Conversations between coalitions on transition minerals , for example between India and Australia.
<i>Francophone West Africa</i>	Continuing collaboration between Burkina Faso, Guinea and Senegal on the gender and extractives project In person collaborations between Mali and Burkina Faso working with communities to empower them on their rights to Mining Funds for Development, and sharing success stories and learning on contract disclosure advocacy Collaboration between Mauritania and Senegal on the Grande Tortue project Countries like Guinea that engage in multiple cross-coalition collaborations for example on contracts, gender and energy transitions
<i>East and Southern Africa</i>	Advocacy co-working between Kenya, Madagascar, Tanzania and Uganda A regional contract disclosure webinar convened by Zimbabwe drawing on learnings from South Africa, Uganda, Malawi and Zimbabwe.
<i>Eurasia</i>	Strong EURASIA collaboration between Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine on advocacy for contract transparency
<i>MENA</i>	Multiple and highly engaged collaborations and exchanges in the MENA region, including cross working on contract disclosure between Yemen, Iraq and Tunisia; exchanges on civic space between Yemen and Iraq; EITI co-capacity building between Lebanon and Iraq and region-wide Energy Transitions workshop and strategy reflection processes .
<i>North America and Australia</i>	Strategy building and advocacy collaboration on corporate climate disclosures among ‘Northern’ coalitions and Australia

Annex 5: National Coordinators’ reports of work conducted on climate change or transitions to low carbon energy during 2022.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Climate / energy transitions activity reported (summarised)</i>
<i>Coalition strengthening</i>	taking part in PWYP discussions on the issues, building coalition members’ knowledge and positions on the issues (Iraq, Tunisia, Uganda), formulating coalition strategies (Zimbabwe)
<i>Coalition integration</i>	joint planning with sister PWYP coalitions (63% of coalitions), participating in PWYP surveys and sign-ons on the issues (Kyrgyz Rep.)
<i>Securing better access to decision-making for excluded groups</i>	advocating for community renewable energy access linked to mining (Togo); enabling communities to use revenue data to advocate for benefits from mining, to gain energy access and strengthen their climate resilience (Cote d’Ivoire); meeting communities affected by transition mining to strengthen their ability to advocate (Mali); conduct research to ensure communities and excluded groups’ input into decisions about the use of climate finance (Timor-Leste)
<i>Activating members, partners, allies, communities</i>	engaging community members or other partners on issues (Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Senegal); joining or co-chairing new platforms to promote energy transition issues (Nigeria)
<i>Influencing policy</i>	Raising energy transition issues within the EITI (DRC, Indonesia); launching national public or policy debates on energy transitions (Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Nigeria, Togo); issuing policy papers on transition minerals governance and using these to advocate (Australia); conducting workshops with policy makers or setting up EITI working groups (DRC, Tanzania); advocating for national policies on transition minerals (Australia, Tanzania); issuing policy papers on energy transition progress (Uganda), plus road maps and advocating for implementation (Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Ukraine); centring of community rights into NDCs and other national climate/energy policies (Rep of Congo, Timor-Leste); inputting into national climate/energy policies, positions, and laws (Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria, Rep of Congo, Ukraine); advocating for greater disclosure from oil and gas companies related to climate risk (Australia, USA); advocating to stop fossil fuel expansion (Australia, Nigeria) ; connecting fossil fuel expansion to corruption to get policymakers to limit fossil fuel expansion (Australia); campaigning to outlaw deep sea mining (India).
<i>Impacts</i>	Republic of Congo – contributed to revisions of the state’s emissions reduction plan (NDC) to ensure a focus on excluded communities and groups; Tanzania - helped get a commitment (by hosting a conference) from the Ministry of Minerals to develop a transition minerals strategy that includes transition to clean energy.

Document ends.