



# **PUBLISH WHAT YOU PAY** People, Participation and Power

## Global Assembly 2019 Report



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**50**  COUNTRIES  
WERE REPRESENTED

**18**  SESSIONS  
BETWEEN IDEAS AND EXPERIENCES  
WERE SHARED

  
4 OUT OF EVERY 10  
DELAGATES WERE  
WOMEN

## Strengthening our Shared Resolve

None of us work alone. Despite facing daily challenges from, closing civic space, human rights violations and rising inequalities, PWYP members and partners from across the globe found commonality, solidarity and new approaches during our 2019 Global Assembly. Held in Dakar, Senegal, the three-day assembly brought together the only worldwide movement of dedicated women and men working to make the extractive sector open, accountable, sustainable, equitable and responsive to all people. It provided a unique opportunity to celebrate our collective achievements and to strengthen our global movement for transparency, citizen participation and accountability in natural resource extraction.

From power analysis and data use, to safeguarding the environment or protecting activists, delegates from over 50 countries shared a wide range of experiences, sparking ideas and learning from each other. During and between 18 sessions, we forged deeper relationships and developed our collective

agenda for action and impact over the next five years. It was especially significant that 40 per cent of the 250 delegates were women. Although still not enough, this is an encouraging proportion, given that the extractive sector – and sometimes activism around it – so often fails to include women. It also reflects one of the key tenets of PWYP's new Global Strategy 2020-2025, Vision 2025, which actively promotes gender equity at all levels across the sector.

Developed during an 18-month, global conversation in which many delegates were deeply involved, Vision 2025 sets out four goals for achieving our vision of a world in which all citizens benefit from their natural resources, today and tomorrow. It aims to make our global movement more **Informed, Influential, Heard and Connected**. After a highly stimulating day exploring these goals and how best to achieve them, delegates formally adopted the strategy, committing to making this vision a reality by 2025.





## Day 1: Exploring Vision 2025

The first day of the assembly was spent discussing Vision 2025 and its implementation, through morning conversations in plenary and afternoon work in smaller groups, each exploring one of the strategy's four goals. Participants reconvened in plenary at the end of the day to formally adopt the strategy, giving strong direction to our movement for the next five years.

## Talk Show 1 Information and Transparency as Tools for Change

Under the guidance of Chair Ory Okolloh (Luminate), panelists discussed the global achievements of the transparency and accountability movement in the extractive sector, focusing on the successes and challenges of international campaigns to promote revenue transparency, the right to information, tax and gender justice, and contract transparency. Social activist Nikhil Dey (Right to Information campaign, India) spelled out the risks citizens are willing to take to gain access to information, in order to hold governments accountable. Isabel Munilla (Oxfam America) highlighted contract transparency as a critical tool and how collective action by civil society has been key in making contract disclosures a global norm. Mark Robinson (EITI) invited PWYP to continue to leverage existing transparency mechanisms through deeper collaboration with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and Open Government partnership (OGP). Caroline Othim (Global Alliance for Tax Justice, Kenya), called for PWYP to ground itself in wider economic and tax justice considerations, and to engage more with regional policy frameworks such as the Africa Mining Vision.

Together, the panelists underlined the importance of ensuring that civil society continues to have a meaningful place at the table with governments and companies, and that citizens' needs are placed at the forefront of discussions. Participants raised a number of issues, including around the links between transparency and accountability. They were keen to increase the sharing and promotion of success stories, and for the coalition to learn from these to improve our effectiveness. Participants also suggested PWYP should focus on supporting women

and youth groups in communities affected by extraction in order to be more inclusive.



## Plenary Session 2: Citizen Participation and Power

This interactive session explored closing civic space and how to counter it – challenges affecting a growing number of PWYP members. The panel discussed how to increase citizen participation in the extractive sector and how we can use our collective power to protect each other. Facilitator John Gaventa (Institute of Development Studies) emphasised Vision 2025's strategic goal of promoting, supporting and defending the right of citizens, particularly the most marginalised, to be involved in decisions that affect them. Alfredo Okenve (Center for Development Studies and Initiatives)

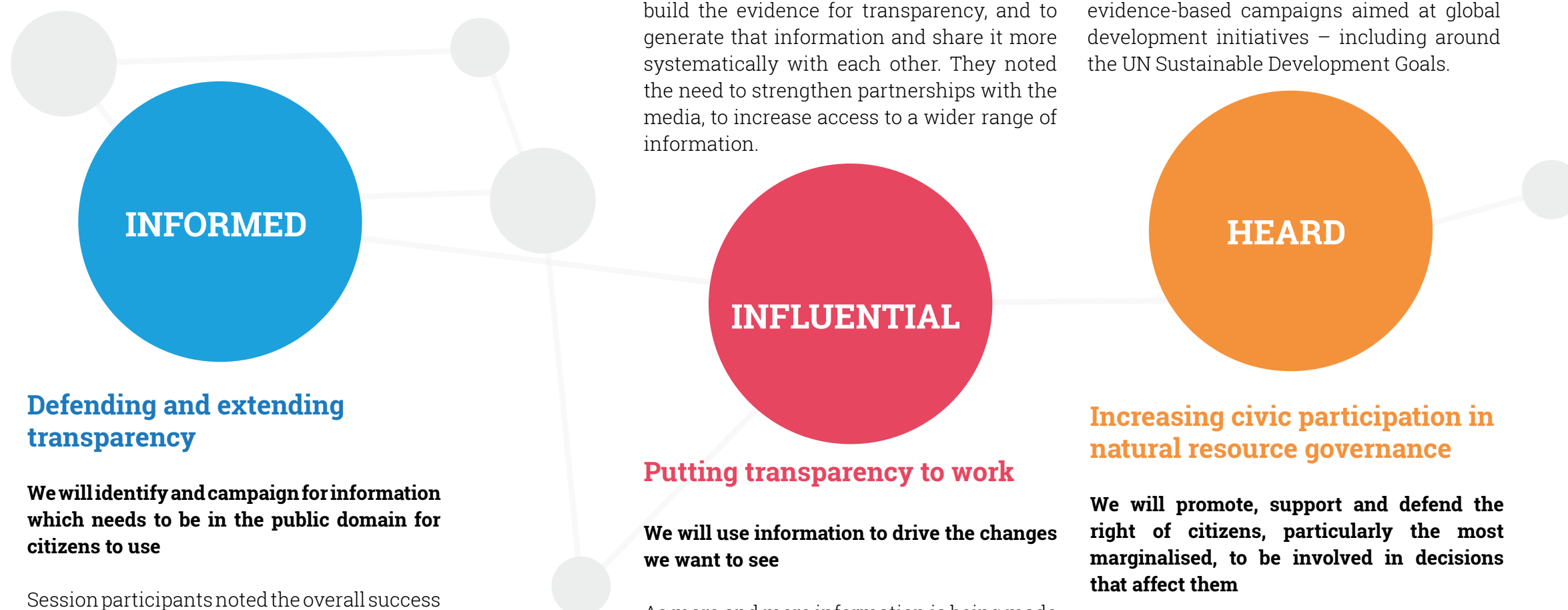


observed that the phrase “closing civic space” is often a misnomer. In many countries facing natural resource corruption, the issue is not one of civic space closing, as it has never been open to begin with. Panelists agreed that the problem is more accurately described as “expanding civic restrictions”. Investigative journalist Miranda Patrucic (Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project) highlighted that activists, as well as investigative journalists, face threats because they are advocating for financial transparency and accountability within governments systems that have long relied on secrecy and suppression to maintain power. UN Independent Expert on human rights in Mali and Senegal, Me Alioune Tine, emphasised that rising repression against activists is hindering civil society at both national and international levels. Our common vulnerabilities as activists are increasing, but it is when we overcome these barriers that we can achieve meaningful change.

Session participants concluded that activists must recognise that success is a matter of building our power, not necessarily building our capacities. One approach is to seek support from partners, such as law enforcement officials, investigative journalists, and global bodies including the EITI. “PWYP members need to work with journalists, to make the language they [members] use more accessible to citizens,” observed Miranda Patrucic. Several panelists and participants noted that external pressure from partners was critical to their national campaigns. To have impact, PWYP members must remain united and committed in our resistance to civic restrictions, collectively supporting national coalitions and partners under threat.

## Parallel Sessions: PWYP’s Vision 2025 The Four Global Goals

In these participatory sessions, participants explored the four global goals of transparency, citizen participation, evidence-based advocacy and coalition building that underpin Vision 2025.



Session participants noted the overall success to date of PWYP's campaign for revenue transparency in the extractive industries, in particular over payments to governments by oil, gas and mining companies, and the critical role the global PWYP movement has played in making this happen. The discussion explored how to build on these successes and on current work to defend and extend transparency within the movement. Participants agreed that information is key to improving governance of the extractives sector, and to enable members to develop better informed advocacy asks.

Building on PWYP's successes on the transparency agenda also means adapting to

a changing world. Participants discussed key priorities for the future of PWYP's work on transparency, including in critical areas such as contract transparency, environmental and social impact disclosures, beneficial ownership disclosure and the availability of gender related data. To support these calls, participants agreed to focus on identifying what information is needed to build the evidence for transparency, and to generate that information and share it more systematically with each other. They noted the need to strengthen partnerships with the media, to increase access to a wider range of information.

As more and more information is being made available on the activities and impact of the extractive industries, this session explored how best to use that information. Participants shared good practices and suggestions for how to use data to increase accountability and improve people's lives. They noted that, to date, PWYP has focused on asking for and defending transparency, rather than on the usability, relevance and reliability of the data itself. Going forward, the quality of data and its use by members needs to be a priority.

Several suggestions for making data more relevant to citizens were discussed during the session, including data training and peer learning – for example, through webinars,

documentation and case stories on both the methodology and the results of data analysis. Mapping existing experts within the movement was also suggested, along with innovative forms of data sharing, such as via mobile phone apps. Participants agreed that calls for data disclosure must be driven by the needs of affected communities. A suggestion was made for PWYP to conduct evidence-based campaigns aimed at global development initiatives – including around the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

There was broad agreement that PWYP's ability to make members' voices heard at key moments is one of our most important strengths. As restrictions on freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly have increased and civic space is further eroded, PWYP has been effective in bringing these issues to light and mobilising support for activists under threat. However, in many of these instances we have been reactive rather than proactive. While it was agreed that much has been done to ensure citizens' voices are heard, more systematic work is needed if we are to maintain momentum against restrictions on civic space.



Looking forward, participants agreed that we need to strengthen the quality of our engagement with global initiatives such as the EITI and the OGP, which offer both a platform for civil society voices to be heard and protection mechanisms against threats to civic space. We also need to draw on other mechanisms such as Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and right-to-information legislations, which have been used successfully by civil society in many contexts. PWYP must create opportunities for more diverse and gender-balanced participation in key decision-making processes, to ensure that women's experiences and perspectives on the extractive sector are taken into account. When discussing methods for amplifying our voices, participants proposed numerous creative strategies, from radio programmes to reach a wider audience, to litigation to challenge companies and governments when civic participation is restricted or not respected.

needs to global norms and initiatives. But it was noted that to become more impactful and effective, we need to be more inclusive, promote greater equality and cross-border solidarity, and improve communication across the movement, as well as monitor and learn from our own work and collective actions.

Participants discussed their current work around sharing and disseminating data, including on issues of climate change, beneficial ownership and gender. The debate focused on the relevance of sharing information more efficiently to amplify support and strengthen advocacy campaigns.

Information shared by PWYP members should be used to reach out to marginalised communities and women. To improve communication across the network and avoid duplication of efforts, participants proposed that individuals act as regional focal points, coordinating activity around a specific theme which they are knowledgeable about and interested in. Another priority is the need to incorporate learning into our campaigns more systematically, to shape future priorities and action through the increased use of Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) processes. Working with external stakeholders, beyond our traditional partners, would provide another opportunity to increase

our impact, in particular by strengthening partnerships with investigative journalists, tax and climate justice movements, and women's organisations.

### Plenary Session 3: Endorsement of Vision 2025

Participants reconvened at the end of the day to share feedback from the parallel sessions on the four strategic goals. They discussed common themes and how the goals complement one another, before formally endorsing Vision 2025 with enthusiasm, resolve and joy.

## CONNECTED

### Strengthening our movement

**We will be an effective and inclusive global movement which works through collective action**

Participants agreed that this goal forms the backbone of Vision 2025 and is crucial to the delivery of the three other goals. PWYP's strength lies in our ability to mobilise across the world on key issues and to connect local







## Day 2: Equipping ourselves to deliver Vision 2025

### Communication and Advocacy: How to run an impactful social media campaign

This session examined successful uses of social media and other digital communications platforms to drive advocacy. Victoria Ohaeri (Spaces for Change, Nigeria) described her organisation's work and shared lessons in how to build on common approaches to influence policy and social change. These include targeting relevant audiences, shaping clear messages and calls for action, and creating an engaging

tone online to reach a wider audience. Participants also discussed sharing social media platforms from different countries, for example, through the use of hashtags and by creating joint accounts, to strengthen advocacy over common issues across the extractive sector. Many raised concerns about potential risks to advocacy campaigns from the authorities, as well as digital security concerns, including hacking and the shutting down of websites and social media accounts, which could undermine civic space. The session highlighted the need for coalition members to develop their skills – particularly in writing – to increase their impact when using social media. Discussions underlined the importance of using social media as an effective communications tool for advocacy, even when resources are limited.



### Power and Participation: Challenges to civic space and citizen participation, and strategies of resistance

This two-part workshop, led by John Gaventa (Institute of Development Studies), gave participants a framework for analysing different types of power and how these shape civil society engagement in natural resource governance.

#### • Part 1: Power dynamics and participation: the Powercube Concept

This part of the session presented the "powercube framework" for analysing levels of power (international, regional, local, household), its spaces (closed, invited, claimed) and its forms (visible, invisible, hidden), and their interrelationships. The framework offers PWYP and its members a valuable tool for developing advocacy strategies and finding entry points for action: which pieces of the cube do we need to work on?

#### • Part 2: Closing civic space

Participants explored approaches reactive and proactive to challenges such as access to information, non-compliance with the EITI Civil Society Protocol, manipulation by powerful stakeholders, self-censorship and restricted civic space. They used the powercube framework to understand the power dynamics at play in their contexts, and how to effectively respond to them, before considering how to make better use of multi-stakeholder global initiatives such as the EITI and OGP to protect civic space.

Participants agreed that civil society needs to build a common strategy and advocacy campaign to address concerns over civic space by engaging with all layers of power. Solidarity is a powerful tool for creating and safeguarding civic space. It is also important to:

- engage with governments on a long-term approach to guarantee this space
- engage directly with companies on Free, Prior and Informed Consent
- engage the UN over civic space issues
- provide capacity building for CSOs on human rights issues, as many are unaware of their rights
- use legal means to challenge policies and legislation restricting civic space
- create mechanisms to enhance



mobilisation and solidarity between coalitions and members, before, during and after crises – including a platform where activists can share concerns and issues.



## Leveraging the EITI for reforms and protecting civic space

Facilitated by Tatyana Sedova, EITI Coordinator at PWYP, this session reflected on civil society's achievements and lessons in engaging with and implementing the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). In particular, it looked at encouraging contract transparency and disclosure of beneficial ownership, and using the initiative as a channel to secure civic space. Participants explored how these successes and challenges can inform civil society's future approach around policy issues such as mainstreaming EITI reporting, gender equality, commodity trading and disclosure of environmental and social impacts – in particular ahead of the global EITI Conference in 2019.

Civil society must now identify what new information is needed, how we will use it and for what – and we must recognise our responsibility to use the information. We should strengthen incentives for stakeholders to respect laws and commitments, and build alliances with other actors (such as investors and international institutions) to overcome

implementation gaps. PWYP must ensure that the information disclosed is used by civil society for advocacy, and by decision makers. The movement must also help members prepare for the EITI mainstreaming process, including identifying strategies to mitigate the risks related to the weakening of our oversight role. We must also continue to explore how to link the EITI to issues such as the energy transition to a low-carbon economy.



## Gender: Making natural resource governance gender responsive

This session, facilitated by Esther Ekoue (Oxfam West Africa), introduced participants to a methodology called Gender Action Learning (GAL), including a framework to map how change happens at systemic and individual levels in formal and informal contexts. This power analysis provided a framework for participants to analyse their experience, understand barriers to women's participation in natural resource governance, and identify approaches to address those barriers. Participants explored the nuances of hidden and invisible power, to analyse who has influence in which contexts and how decisions are made. Such mapping will inform the PWYP Secretariat's programming on gender. Ideas mapped onto the framework included advocacy

to integrate gender equality into national laws and implementation; national budget allocations to meet women's specific needs; stronger PWYP engagement with women's rights organisations, and capacity building of women and men in communities and decision-making bodies to understand power dynamics which impede women's participation in decision making.

Speakers also shared key findings from projects supported by Oxfam West Africa and PWYP. Hannah Koranteng outlined her work in Ghana to support women in mining-affected communities to influence local government to address their needs. Aicha Barry (Guinea) and Francoise Piouparre (Burkina Faso) shared initial findings from PWYP's pilot project on gender and EITI implementation in Senegal, Guinea and Burkina Faso – including women's low participation in EITI multi-stakeholder groups and PWYP coalitions themselves. The group endorsed a concerted advocacy effort aimed at the EITI International Board to ensure that revisions to the EITI Standard include gender considerations around participation, data disclosure and information dissemination.

## Africa Leaks and Investigative Journalism: Tools for accountability

Facilitated by leading journalists and media experts Hamadou Tidiane Sy (Ouestaf/ West Africa Leaks) and Miranda Patrucic (Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project), this session explored how civil society can use revelations from ground-breaking journalistic investigations into corporate and government wrongdoing. It examined what PWYP members can learn from investigative journalists, how civil society can support journalists' work, and how both can pool their strengths to face increasing challenges together, while retaining their independence.

Journalists' importance as actors in society was highlighted, especially on the issue of transparency.

To achieve maximum impact, civil society should work with journalists specialising in appropriate genres: investigative, fact-checking and data-based. These arouse more interest in a subject than reporters simply covering events, although they do demand more input from the journalist. The session confirmed the need for enhanced collaboration between journalists and CSOs, while confirming PWYP's respect for the independence of journalists as partners can influence politics alongside civil society. Participating journalists proposed to set up a network of journalists around PWYP, to provide access to a wealth of source material from cases such as the Panama Papers and the West Africa Leaks.



## Transparency Talks

Six PWYP members or partners each explored an issue relevant to the global PWYP community in this series of 10-minute talks. Followed by a brief Q&A, the talks aimed to encourage participants to follow up on areas of interest or potential collaboration during and beyond the Global Assembly.





### Accounting for the resource curse: Minerals as a shared inheritance

Rahul Basu from the Goa Foundation in India argued that until minerals can be extracted with no loss of value to corruption or mismanagement, they should be preserved in the ground. Moving away from the conventional view of royalties as revenue, the Goa Foundation has defined some clear campaigning principles. Rahul delivered a strong message to civil society and governments that there should be “zero loss” when it comes to mineral extraction, because natural resources are a shared inheritance, also belonging to future generations. A lively debate followed about the extent to which investment of mineral revenues in healthcare and education was in line with the concept of inter-generational equity.

### EITI and gender: Lessons and opportunities from West Africa

Marieme Mbacke of PWYP Senegal gave an overview of PWYP's pilot project exploring how to make EITI implementation and the PWYP movement more gender responsive in West Africa. As the pilot enters its

second year, Marieme shared key lessons and opportunities for the PWYP movement to promote women's inclusion in the transparency and accountability agenda of the extractive sector. She highlighted the St Louis branch of PWYP Senegal, where women are playing an active role in ensuring their concerns are heard by local decision makers, as their livelihoods, linked to the fishing industry, will be impacted by imminent oil and gas production.



### Tax and transparency

Jason Braganza, from Tax Justice Network Africa, linked emerging issues around taxation to the global discussion on illicit financial flows and the call for multinationals to pay their fair share of tax. He challenged the narrative that developing countries lose wealth as a result of weak institutions alone, arguing that the loss is facilitated by tax practices which enable wealth to be moved offshore and held anonymously. Jason urged participants to push for greater transparency – of contracts, revenues and expenditure in the extractive sector – to facilitate analysis and evidence-based policymaking, ending with a strong call for government leadership in making meaningful change.



### Beneficial Ownership: Challenges and opportunities

PWYP Mongolia is one of the global coalition's strongest advocates for public disclosure of beneficial ownership. Chimgee Dashdorj highlighted the pervasive and ongoing corruption in Mongolia's mining sector, particularly in licensing and contract negotiation, as well as procurement and management of the state-owned mining company. Civil society's demands for public disclosure of beneficial ownership as part of EITI implementation are a critical first step to exposing and challenging this corruption, but are generating a backlash from the elite. CSOs are concerned that the government sees EITI mainstreaming as a way to dilute the initiative's potential to drive meaningful reform in the country.

### PWYP and the Africa Mining Vision

Mutuso Dhliwayo, Chair of PWYP's Africa Steering Committee, outlined the objectives of the Africa Mining Vision (AMV), adopted by African heads of state in 2009. Now in

its 10th anniversary year, the AMV is one of the Committee's current priorities. Mutuso explained the relevance of the Vision to governance of the mining sector in Africa, and the need for governments to domesticate it in national policies and practices. He noted the important role PWYP coalitions in Africa can play in helping deliver the AMV by campaigning for implementation at national and regional levels, including through revenue and contract transparency, and protecting citizens' rights to participate in natural resource governance.

### The environmental and social costs of Lebanese oil and gas production

Diana Kaissy from LOGI explored the environmental and social impacts of extraction. She explained how civil society in Lebanon is working in advance of oil and gas production to ensure that environmental risks are sufficiently addressed and affected communities meaningfully engaged by government. Supported by PWYP, LOGI's efforts have resulted in the government approving an update of the Lebanese Strategic Environmental Assessment and including the public in the process.

ALL THE PWYP TRANSPARENCY TALKS WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE ONLINE AT

[www.pwyp.org/pwyp-resources/transparency-talks-2019](http://www.pwyp.org/pwyp-resources/transparency-talks-2019)





## Data Track: Making Sense of Data and Putting Data to Work

These two sequential sessions, led by Cedric Lombion and Katelyn Rogers of School of Data, together with James Royston, Regional Coordinator at PWYP, put into context the increasing amounts of information about extractive operations becoming available through a range of disclosures. Participants heard stories about how data has been used (or not), before a review of specific problems that data can help address. This enabled participants to understand the process of identifying data to tackle problems and to think about challenges that data could help them tackle.

The dynamic group discussions reflected a strong desire for further collaboration post-conference. Participants saw data as playing a critical role in giving credibility to advocacy efforts. The importance of existing EITI data was clear, but participants felt its use is limited by the need to

improve its quality and accessibility. A recurring theme was how different coalitions collect data and communicate insights to affected populations. To strengthen future data use, participants suggested the establishment of an informal data working group for coalition members interested in using data. The PWYP Secretariat could act as a knowledge hub, to enable members to learn from other coalitions and collaborate more deeply. Many participants currently feel blocked by not knowing what different coalitions are interested in working on, and what expertise and experience they have to share. One group identified the need for a toolkit to help them address the question “To extract or not to extract?”, including points such as: If the community doesn’t want extraction, should it be blocked? Does the country need it? Will the resources be exported? How will extraction impact livelihoods and agriculture?





## Day 3:

Leading the  
implementation of Vision  
2025

### Strengthening our Governance Framework

The final day of the Assembly examined achievements and challenges since PWYP's last Global Assembly in 2016, and focused on reinforcing our governance to ensure we operate effectively and transparently, and can deliver as a global movement. Presentations by PWYP's Executive Director Elisa Peter and outgoing Global Council Chair Suneeta Kaimal profiled PWYP's campaigning, governance and Secretariat activities from 2016-2018. Dupleix Kuenzop, Global Council representative from the Africa Steering Committee, presented updates to the Governance Manual, which were adopted.



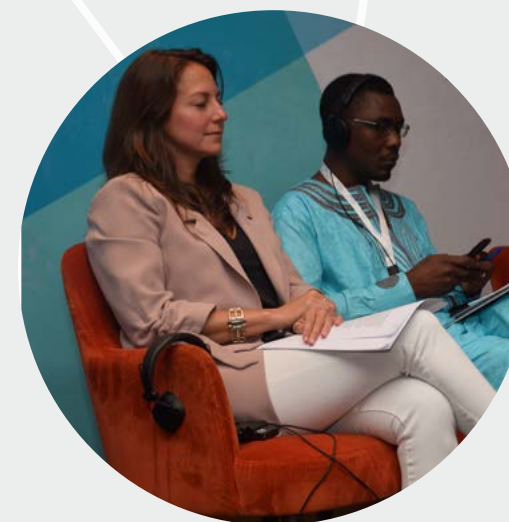
### Global Council Elections

The Global Assembly participants divided into regional caucuses, where nominees for the Global Council introduced themselves, and each region elected its new representative to the council. Two representatives of organisations with global reach were also elected after presenting themselves to the entire assembly. The new Global Council members are:

- Anglophone Africa – Chenai Mukumba (Zambia) – Chair
- Francophone Africa – Mariatou Amadou (Niger)
- Eurasia – Aigul Sultanova (Kyrgyz Republic)
- Latin America – Athayde Mota (Brazil)
- Middle East and North Africa – Adnan Bahya (Iraq)
- Asia-Pacific – Chadwick Llanos (The Philippines)
- Europe and North America – Miles Litvinoff (UK)
- Global Reach – Isabel Munilla (Oxfam America)
- Global Reach – Joseph Williams (Natural Resource Governance Institute).



## Delegates Views on PWYP's 2019 Global Assembly



Feedback on the assembly was collected through a questionnaire. Based on the responses from 101 participants, overall satisfaction was very high, marked at 8 out of 10 (10 being "extremely satisfied"). Aspects of the assembly which participants found most useful were:

- the capacity building sessions.
- the opportunity to network and share experiences with other members and journalists.
- the focus on gender equality.
- the adoption of Vision 2025.

The sessions most attended were the Transparency Talks given by several speakers, the Data Track led by the School of Data, and the session on Power led by Professor John Gaventa.

Participants suggested that the next Global Assembly should feature fewer sessions with more in-depth conversations, along with more opportunities to interact and collaborate with one another. It was suggested that PWYP also explore the possibility of live streaming the sessions for those unable to attend.



# Acknowledgements

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