

Findings from the 2024 Survey of PWYP National Coordinators

Brendan O'Donnell. April 2024

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Rich descriptions of coalition advocacy work bring the network to life.

1. 2024 Impact highlights

'Impacts' here means activities described by National Coordinators through the 2024 survey, in which coalition advocacy contributed to external changes in disclosure, governance, and energy transitions issues. They include National Coordinators' descriptions of a discernible system change, new disclosure, new commitment from an important decision-maker, shift in policy, change in governance or improvement in citizen benefits or protections. For a fuller account of *all* types of progress and outcomes please see annexes [1–6](#).

[Energy Transitions, Transition Minerals and climate](#)

- ★ PWYP Zambia successfully advocated for **strengthening mineral resource legislation** and for the government to **draft a national critical minerals strategy** for public consultation.
- ★ PWYP Democratic Republic of Congo with partners successfully advocated for the **renegotiation of DRC-China mining agreements** to improve governance, benefits and protections for DRC.
- ★ PWYP Iraq secured a **public commitment from oil companies to address severe pollution in Basra**, by convening civil society, communities, state actors and research institutions to mount pressure.
- ★ PWYP Mali ensured that planned lithium extraction is subject to **strategic minerals laws and local content conditions**, and that operations are **overseen by bodies that include community members**.
- ★ PWYP Australia and partners secured **climate related financial disclosures** required in 2024.

[More and better disclosure](#)

- ★ PWYP Burkina Faso got agreement from the EITI MSG to support disclosure of **gender data**.
- ★ PWYP Colombia reported the establishment of a **data accessibility platform**.
- ★ PWYP Congo secured a government commitment to include the **forest sector in EITI** scope.
- ★ PWYP DRC secured EITI MSG agreement to support a comprehensive, legally binding **disclosure law**.
- ★ PWYP Kyrgyz Republic secured **greater disclosure of local level company data**.
- ★ PWYP India reported the launch of a **licensing information portal**.
- ★ PWYP Indonesia and partners secure **new data portals** disclosing EITI data.
- ★ PWYP Iraq with EITI partners secured a government directive for **disclosure of all oil and gas contracts**.
- ★ PWYP Liberia got mining companies to **disclose data relevant to mines affecting communities**.
- ★ PWYP Mali and EITI partners secured **mass contract publication** through a contract disclosure system.
- ★ PWYP Mauritania secured **beneficial ownership and licensing provisions in EITI implementation**.
- ★ PWYP Sierra Leone secured further disclosure of **sales and revenue data** to enable communities to calculate their entitlement to development funds.
- ★ PWYP Tajikistan helped to secure the launch of an **EITI beneficial ownership data portal**.
- ★ PWYP Zimbabwe secured stock exchange agreements on **minimum company disclosure standards**.

[Using the data for better governance.](#)

- ★ PWYP Burkina Faso used export and royalty data to expose artificially low royalty rates for gold – and **successfully advocated for the government to increase the royalty rate**.
- ★ PWYP DRC - the successful advocacy for the renegotiation of the DRC-China mining deal mentioned above relied upon PWYP DRC and partners conducting an **analysis of the agreement**.
- ★ PWYP Madagascar with partners, used EITI and other data to successfully influence the government on **distribution and levels of mining royalties**.
- ★ PWYP Mali's long-term scrutiny of sub-national transfers has **empowered communities to monitor and demand greater benefits** resulting in new revenue flows to local municipalities.
- ★ PWYP Tanzania successfully advocated to **prevent legal changes** that threatened a loss of public sovereignty over natural resources.
- ★ PWYP Zimbabwe supported community organisations to analyse the Mining Bill before it became law, **building CSO/CBO capacity to influence**.

National Coordinators also described highly important work in [empowering communities and excluded groups](#), including PWYP Côte d'Ivoire, PWYP Ghana, PWYP Guinea, PWYP Guinea Bissau, PWYP Kosovo, PWYP

Kyrgyz Republic, PWYP Lebanon, PWYP Liberia, PWYP Malawi, PWYP Papua New Guinea, PWYP Philippines, PWYP Senegal, PWYP Timor-Leste, PWYP Tunisia, PWYP Uganda and PWYP Yemen.

2. Introduction - What the survey is for and how it works.

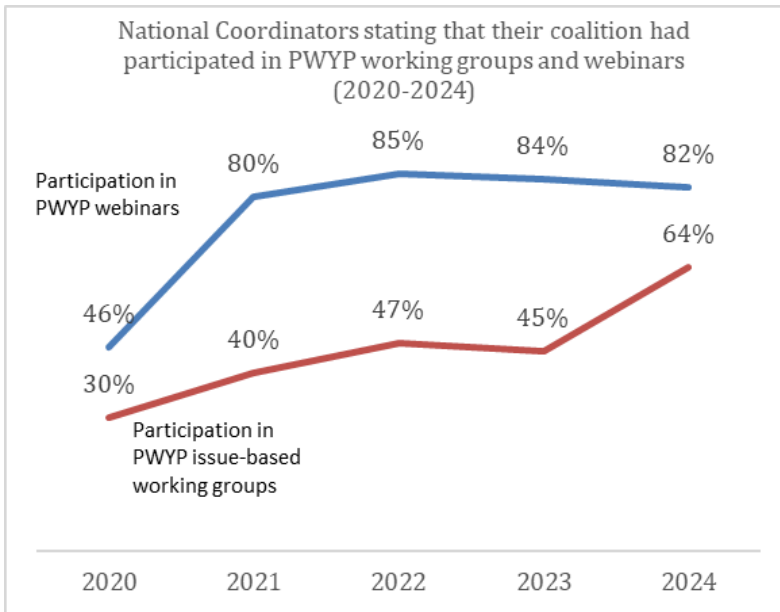
An annual survey of PWYP National Coordinators (NC) began in 2020 to track network progress towards PWYP's ['Vision 2025' Strategy](#). Thirty-four National Coordinators responded to the 2024 survey: at the time of the survey (January to February 2024) there were 46 National Coordinators in total and 51 PWYP national coalitions (6 coalitions did not have a National Coordinator at the time). The survey was available in Arabic, French, Russian, Spanish and English.

The survey collects data to help monitor shifts and continuity in the Network's progress in implementing PWYP's 'Vision 2025' 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 through the eyes of the responding National Coordinators, and collects information on coalitions' impacts. The 2024 survey was shorter than previous versions. The National Coordinator survey adds a single data point (with limits) to help triangulate other information collected by the International Secretariat and to help to understand progress and inform global strategy implementation.

Many thanks to the National Coordinators representing the 34 coalitions who responded to the survey: Australia, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

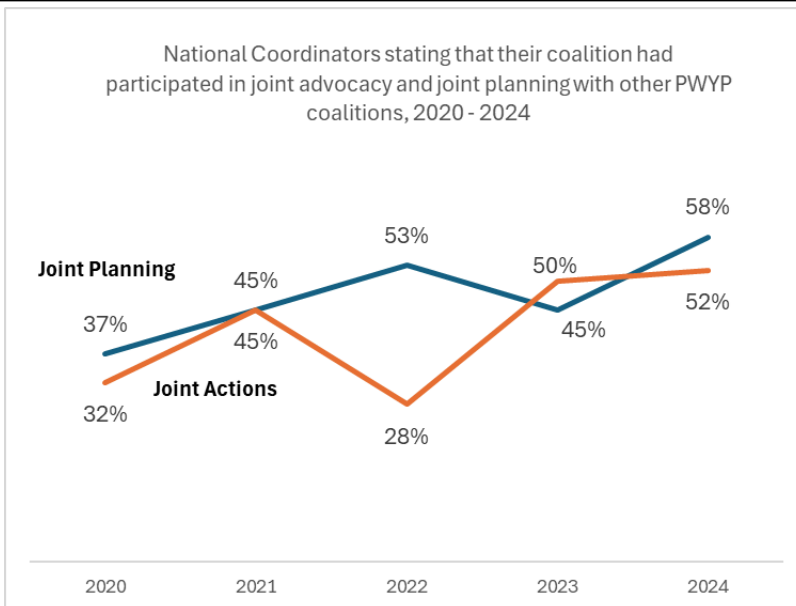
3. Campaign-driven connectivity 2020 – 2024.

National Coordinators responding to the survey reported that PWYP network connectivity has been strengthened over time through campaigns and regional organising. Between 2020 and 2024 there has been significant growth in the proportions of respondents who say that their coalitions took part in PWYP issue-based working groups and webinars. Proportions of National Coordinators saying that their coalitions were inspired by sister PWYP coalitions to do something differently also rose significantly, while participation in joint actions and planning also rose. Regional meetings, thematic calls, webinars and social media were all cited as important to this connectivity.

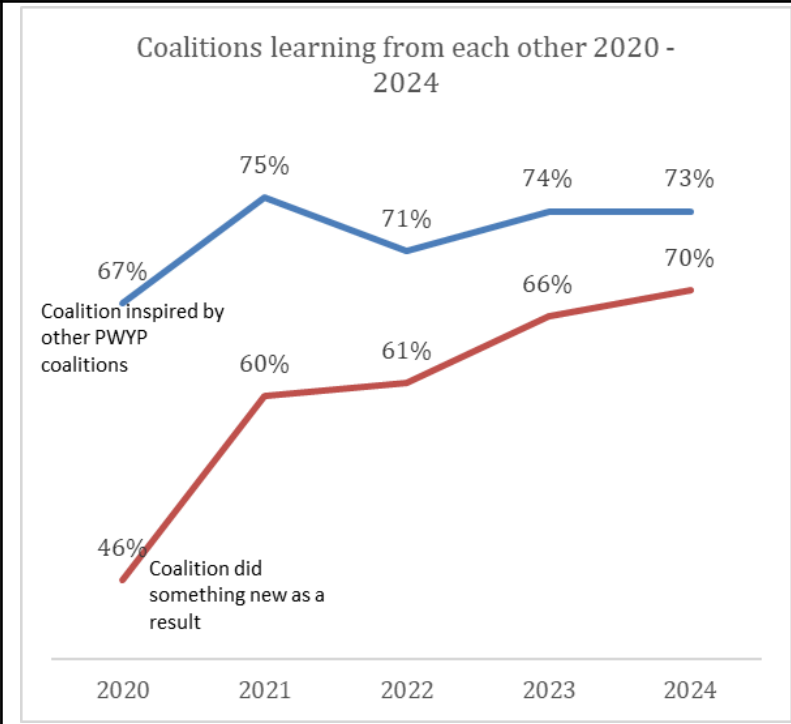


PWYP maintains a strong culture of participatory webinars – 82% of National Coordinators responding to the 2024 survey reported that their coalition participated in webinars during 2023, **significantly higher than at the start of the strategy** in 2020 (46%).

There has also been a **significant increase** in the proportion of respondents reporting participation in **PWYP issue-based working groups** – 30% in the 2020 survey and 64% in the 2024 survey.

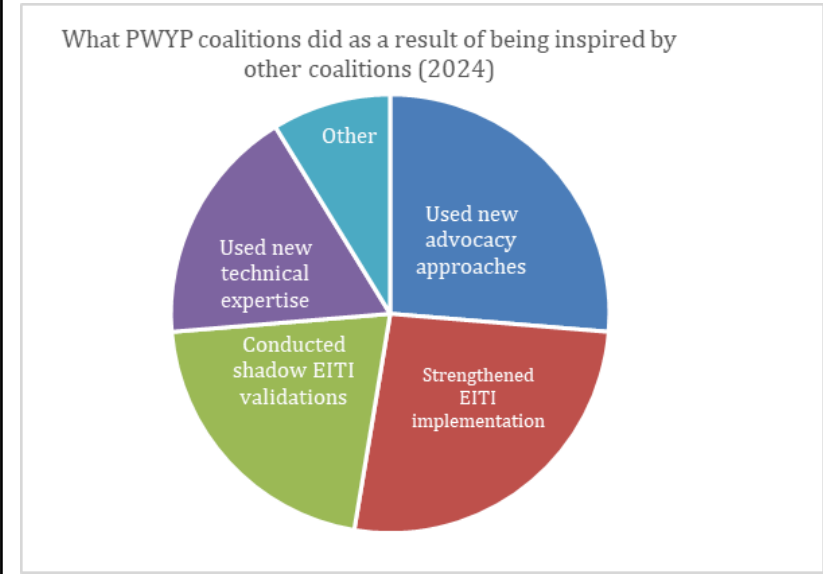


There has been a moderate improvement in the proportions of National Coordinators saying that their coalition **had taken advocacy action with other PWYP coalitions** in the previous 12 months, from the 2020 baseline rate of 32% to 52% in 2024. This also **indicates a significant recovery from a dip** in the middle of the strategy period that was probably linked to Covid 19 crisis. Respondents also reported increased participation in **advocacy planning with other PWYP coalitions** - from 37% in 2020 to 58% in 2024.



National Coordinators responding in 2024 again reported **high levels of learning from other coalitions** – broadly consistent with previous years. In the 2024 survey 73% (24 out of 33) reported that their coalition had been **inspired by other PWYP coalitions** in the previous 12 months.

A high proportion also continued to report that their coalition had **done something differently as a result of being inspired by other coalitions**: 70% in 2024, significantly higher than the 46% in 2020.



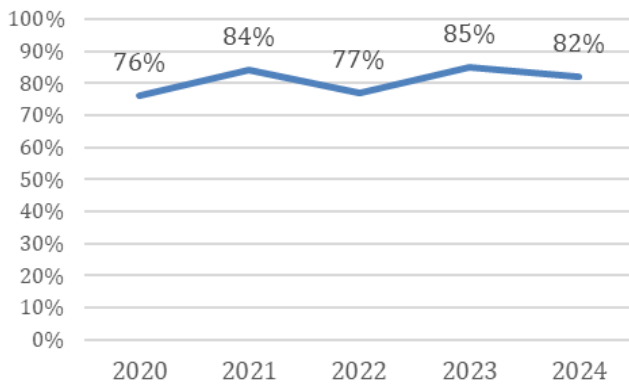
Among the 23 National Coordinators that reported that their coalition had done something differently most identified **using new advocacy approaches** (15 of 23) and **strengthening EITI implementation/validation** (15 of 23/13 of 23). Sharing learning on EITI approaches remained important during 2023, as it did in previous years.

Commentary: Most National Coordinators report high levels of joint PWYP activity. This may not always lead to joint ‘advocacy actions’ as nationally focussed actions may be more strategically relevant, but coalitions seem to be increasingly informed by and learning from joint planning and information sharing, creating a more informed network. National Coordinators **state that their coalitions are participating in regional and centrally organised working groups that have helped to galvanise network energy and action**. In open-ended answers, they described participation in **Just Energy Transitions working groups in the MENA region, Asia-Pacific and Pan-Africa**, as well as **Eurasian working groups** and **international contract transparency groups**. National Coordinators in **MENA** and **Asia-Pacific** countries score their coalitions **particularly highly for connectivity** to the network (calculated by the sum of scores for different types of network participation). National coalitions and regions can be characterised in terms of how connected they are (with caveats) – this data can be supplied on request.

4. Buoyancy 2020 – 2024: Sense of Progress among National Coordinators

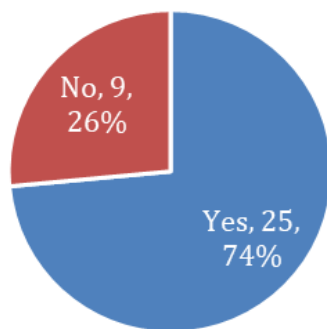
National Coordinators' sense of their coalitions' progress in 2024 remained buoyant – and largely consistent with previous years. A minority of coalitions may [need further support](#) as their National Coordinators report less progress and weaker connection to the PWYP network.

Percentage of National Coordinators that felt that the national coalition had an impact in past 12 months



Most National Coordinators responding to the 2024 survey – 28 out of 34 (82%) – felt that their **coalition had made a difference to natural resource governance** in the 12 months preceding the survey. This is consistent with previous years.

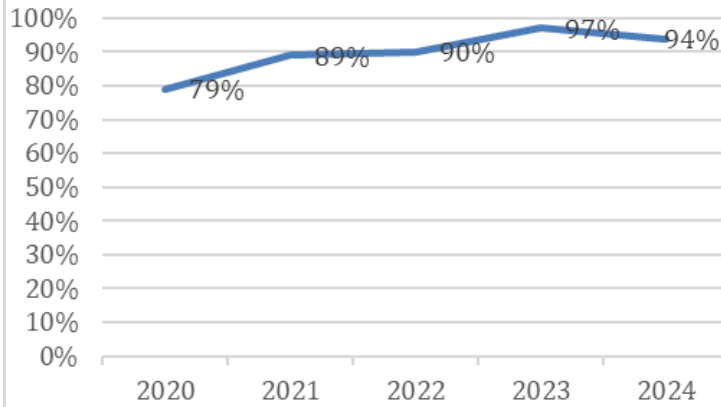
"Coalition has up-to-date strategy"



In the 2024 survey three-quarters of National Coordinators reported having an **agreed, up-to-date, collective coalition strategy** for influencing government, companies or other key stakeholders (25 out of 34).

However, a sizable minority of National Coordinators – approximately **a quarter** (9 of the 34 responding) – identified that their coalitions **lacked up-to-date strategies**.

National Coordinators Reporting that their Coalition had undertaken advocacy action in past 12 months



30 out of 32 (**94%**) National Coordinators in 2024 stated that within their own coalition members had taken **some form of collective action** over the course of 2023. These figures have remained high during the Strategy period and broadly consistent.

Commentary: National Coordinators’ reporting of **optimism about their coalitions’ impact is good news**. However, **some coalitions may need further support** where National Coordinators state a lack of impact or weaker connection to the network (calculated by adding together scores for [connectivity](#) factors). Participation in [joint planning with other PWYP coalitions on key advocacy issues](#) is high (around two thirds of NCs reported that their coalition did so) but still leaves a third of NCs reporting that their coalition had not done so. And of the small number (6 of 34) of National Coordinators that reported that their coalition had no impact on natural resource governance in the past 12 months, all of them reported lower than average levels of ‘connectivity’ to the network and most lacked up-to-date plans. Some of these coalitions may be going through processes of reorganisation – a close reading of individual survey responses can shed more light on this.

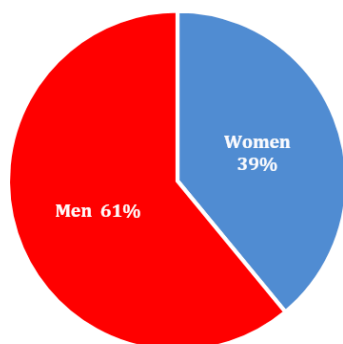
Recommendations

- The International Secretariat should consider whether to invest more resources in supporting coalitions that are less connected to the network or struggling to make an impact.
- Strategy evaluation should include input from National Coordinators in coalitions that are less connected into the network, and members of coalitions without active national coordination, in order to understand whether there are gaps in network practice that may contribute to disconnection.

5. Gender Imbalance in Coalition Governance Bodies

Progress on better representation of women in coalition governance bodies has stalled. The proportion of men to women on national coalition governance bodies remains at around 3:2 and has not changed significantly in recent years. However, a group of coalitions have female-majority governance bodies.

Proportion of PWYP Steering Committee Members by Gender 2024

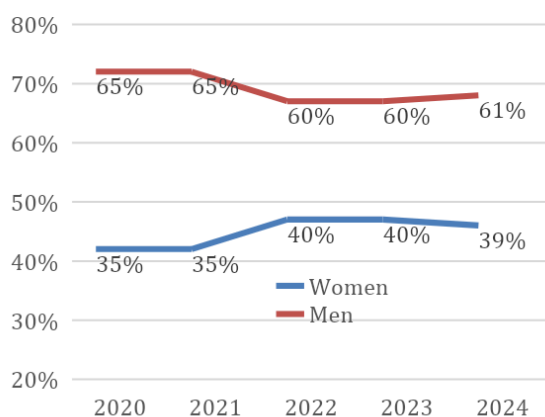


In the 2024 survey, 30 of the 33 National Coordinators responding said that their coalition had a governance body, they then reported the numbers of women and men on those bodies: a total of 81 women and 129 men across all coalitions, that is **39% of positions were being held by women** and 61% men.

Of these 30 coalition governing bodies,

- **6 (20%) had female majority leadership** in the governance body (**Tajikistan, Madagascar, Lebanon, Colombia, Azerbaijan and Australia**).
- 23 had male majority leadership
- 1 had equal numbers of male and female leaders (**Papua New Guinea**)

Percentage of coalition governance leaders by gender 2020-2024



While there was hope that there might be the start of a modest change in the **proportions of women on governance bodies** early in the strategy period, this proportion has **not changed significantly since the survey of 2022** and men still outnumber women on governance boards by 3:2.

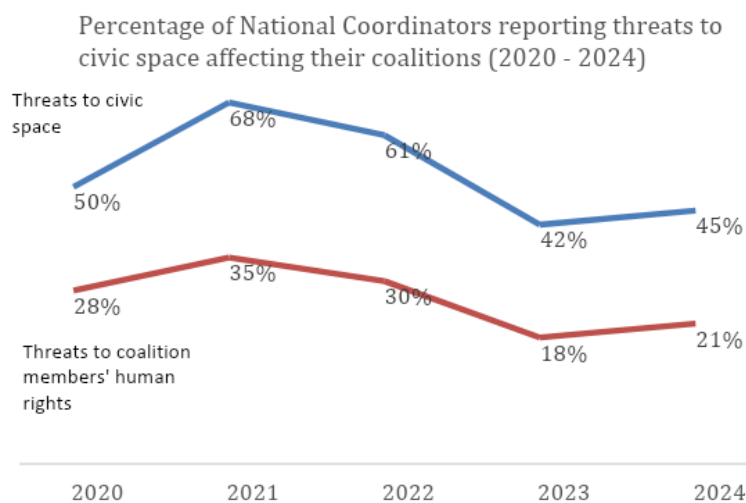
The National Coordinators of **Ghana and Congo** spontaneously reported **drives to recruit more female members to governance boards** – other National Coalitions and coordinators may be making similar efforts but this is not borne out by the data so far.

Recommendations

- The network should continue to address the insufficient level of women's representation in national coalition governance bodies, identify what the blocks may be and socialise learning from coalitions that have successfully managed the issue.

6. Monitoring Civic Space Issues

Most coalitions are having to address civic space issues.



National Coordinators continued to report **threats to civic space** and the rights of coalition members, with 2024 figures consistent with the survey of 2023. While the figures appear to have moved in the right direction following those from the height of the Covid 19 crisis (2020-2022), it seems that threats to civic space are a focus for most coalitions – see next point.

67%

In the 2024 survey, **67%** of National Coordinators reported that their coalition **had to focus on protecting the civil space** of coalition members during 2023.

Descriptions of progress and challenge in defending civic space

PWYP Republic of Congo has been working for two years on the idea of passing a law to protect defenders, anti-corruption activists and whistleblowers, given civic space restrictions in the country. PWYP members drafted a civil society protection law as an advocacy tool with government and parliamentary bodies, and ensured that the Congo EITI validation process retained a “corrective measure” calling for Congo to implement such a law.

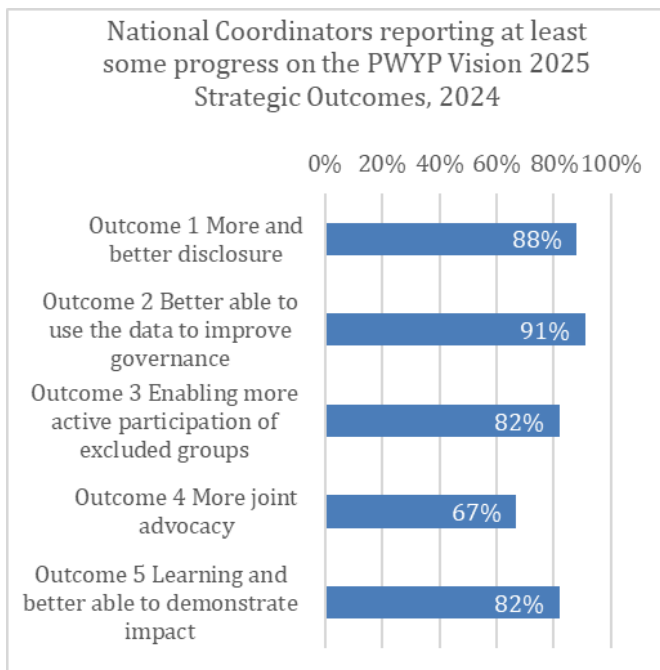
PWYP Democratic Republic of Congo financially supported young people in citizens' movements who were threatened by the authorities in the city of Kolwezi, for denouncing the embezzlement of funds intended for relocated populations. The campaigners were forced to go underground.

PWYP Madagascar published a report on civic space linked to the extractive industry, designed with the support of the PWYP Secretariat as part of Madagascar's EITI validation process. **PWYP Colombia** conducted a similar analysis of civic space for their EITI process.

PWYP Azerbaijan reports that the country's exit from the EITI in 2017 means the coalition's ability to access and influence government and companies has weakened. According to CIVICUS the country “unofficially prohibits free gathering and holding public events”; this means that the coalition is “deprived of opportunities to influence”. Despite this, the coalition held a round table with well-known experts on strengthening transparency in the mining industry and issued a statement that received media coverage. Although all major government agencies and companies were invited to the event, none attended. However, Goskomstat, the government body that prepared a ‘Transparency in the Extractive Industries’ report, expressed interest in companies providing more extensive information and expressed a readiness for further discussion. **PWYP Tunisia** mentioned bilateral conversations with PWYP Azerbaijan in support of civic space issues.

7. Progress towards PWYP's 5 Strategic Outcomes

Most National Coordinators responding judged their coalitions to have made progress towards the five Vision 2025 Strategic Outcomes through the Strategy period. Four-year (2021-2024) monitoring shows that National Coordinators are consistently optimistic about their coalitions' progress on PWYP's 5 Strategic Outcomes (despite Covid 19 and civic space crackdowns) – and the 2024 survey captures a flurry of advocacy [wins](#) and progress in [empowering communities](#). National Coordinators also describe the network's attempt to get a 'head start' on the governance of [transition minerals](#) – attempting to effect decisions before new expansions of mining – including forcing the renegotiation of national agreements that may have significant downstream impacts. Descriptions of coalition work have become increasingly policy-focussed rather than honing-in on specific transparency tools, although these remain important, and National Coordinators continue to provide [eloquent descriptions](#) of these connections.



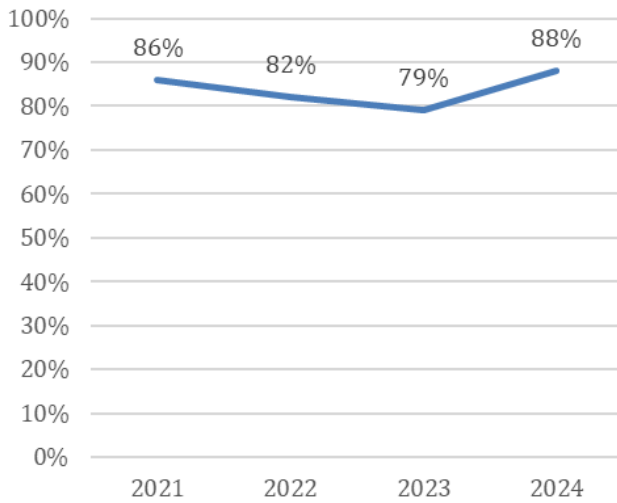
The 2024 survey shows that National Coordinators responding to the survey remained positive about their coalitions' progress towards the five PWYP Vision 2025 strategic outcomes.

Most of the National Coordinators responding reported that their coalition made at least 'a little' progress towards PWYP's five strategic outcomes as follows:

- **88%** reported at least some progress towards **outcome 1** (more disclosure).
- **91%** towards **outcome 2** (using data for better governance).
- **82%** towards **outcome 3** (enabling more participation).
- **67%** towards **outcome 4** (more joint advocacy).
- **82%** towards **outcome 5** (better able to demonstrate impact/learning).

A complete account of all the types of progress reported can be found in the [annexes](#), see also [summary of impacts](#); and [stories of progress](#).

National Coordinators reporting at least some progress on Strategic OUTCOME 1 - **more and better disclosure**, 2021 - 2024



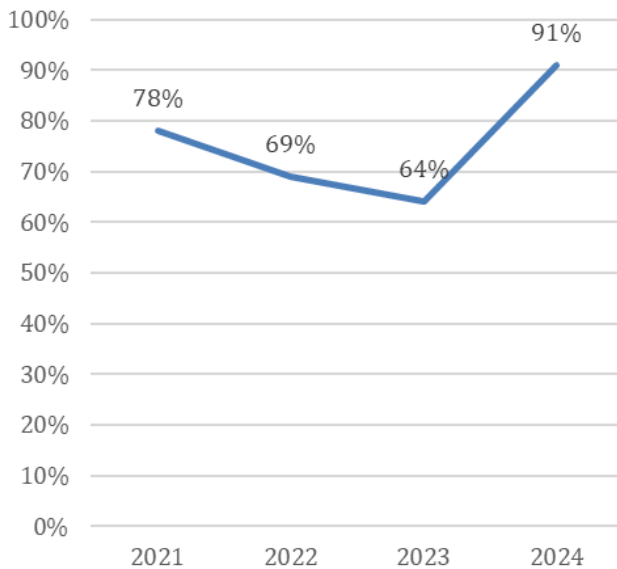
OUTCOME 1 – more and better data

disclosure: National Coordinators responding to the survey remained **consistently positive** over 2020-2024 about their coalitions making at least some progress on data disclosures. The **key types of progress reported** in 2024 were:

- **Strengthening EITI implementation to secure more and better disclosures.**
- **Progress on beneficial ownership disclosure advocacy**
- **Progress on advocacy seeking contract disclosure.**
- **Gender data disclosure.**
- **Climate financial risk disclosures.**
- **Stock exchange disclosure policies.**

See [detail on progress described under Outcome 1 in 2024](#); [summary of impacts](#); [stories of progress](#).

National Coordinators reporting at least some progress on Strategic OUTCOME 2 - **using the data for better governance** 2021 - 2024



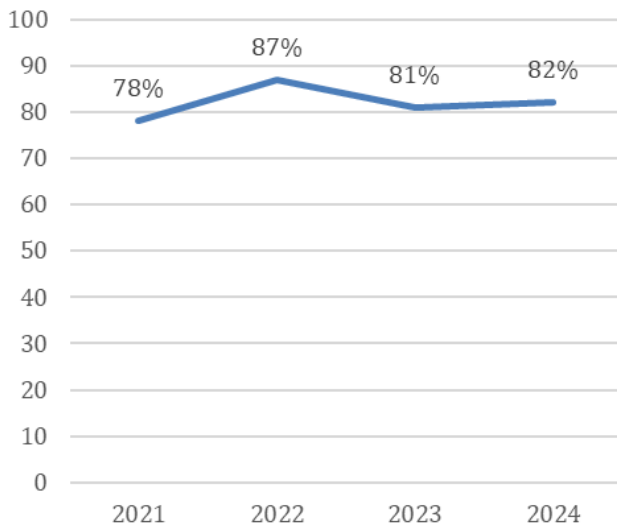
OUTCOME 2 – use of data for better

governance: The proportion of National Coordinators saying that their national coalition made progress on being better able to use data to improve governance (Outcome 2) **recovered in 2024 from an apparent drop** in 2021 and 2022 (recorded in the 2022 and 2023 surveys). The **types of progress** described by National Coordinators were:

- **Empowering communities and civil society to get companies and government to meet their obligations.**
- **Pushing for redress for damage.**
- **Pushing for better deals and distribution of benefits.**
- **Strengthening policy and legal frameworks to protect public interest ahead of new mining.**
- **Creating high profile national debates on the value, pros and cons of extraction to create public pressure for more people-friendly decision-making.**

See [detail on progress described under Outcome 2 in 2024](#); [summary of impacts](#); [stories of progress](#).

National Coordinators reporting at least some progress on Strategic OUTCOME 3 - **enabling participation of excluded groups**, 2021 - 2024

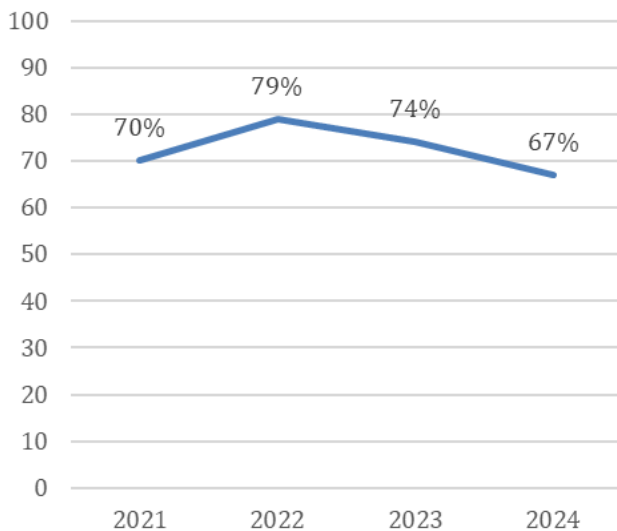


OUTCOME 3 – enabling participation of excluded groups: The proportion of National Coordinators responding to the survey to say that their national coalition made at least some progress on enabling the participation of excluded groups (Outcome 3) has been **consistently high over the strategy period**. The types of activities/progress National Coordinators reported in 2024 were:

- **Building engagement, knowledge, capacity of marginalised groups and access to decision-making**
- **Advocacy on securing community mining funds**
- **Advocacy for better civic space protection**
- **Better women’s access and representation in the EITI process**
- **Analysis of gender participation, benefits and risks**

See detail on progress described under [Outcome 3 in 2024](#); as well as [stories of progress](#).

National Coordinators reporting at least some progress on Strategic OUTCOME 4 - **more joint advocacy action with other PWYP coalitions**, 2021 - 2024



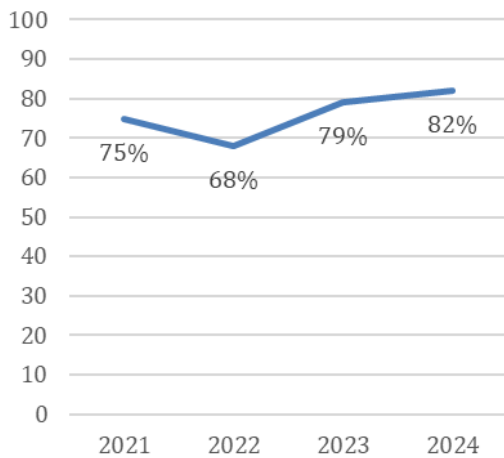
OUTCOME 4 – participating in more advocacy with other PWYP coalitions: **67%** (22 out of 33) of National Coordinators responding to the 2024 survey reported that their coalition **made at least some progress** towards this outcome. This is somewhat lower than the figure from 2023 (74%). Given the sample size this is not significant, but should be monitored over time. Other indicators of joint advocacy working [remain positive](#).

The types of progress/activities reported include:

- **More joint planning and campaign actions**
- **More coalitions participating in working groups.**
- **Reports of [bilateral, regional and cross regional collaborations](#) based on campaigns and core issues.**

For more detail on the progress described by individual National Coordinators under Outcome 4 in 2024, please see [here](#).

National Coordinators reporting at least some progress on Strategic OUTCOME 5 - **better learning and articulation of impact**, 2021 - 2024



OUTCOME 5 – better learning and articulation of impact: The proportion of National Coordinators saying that their national coalition made at least some progress has been *consistently high*. The **types of activities/progress** described were:

- Implementing of new **M&E systems**
- Summarising **learnings, actions and impacts for partners**.
- **Training for coalition members on accessing and using information**.
- Participation in **training** for coalition members on issues especially **Energy Transition and Transition Minerals**.
- Using **learnings from EITI to better mobilise partners and to protect civil society presence and interests**.
- Learnings about the scope of the coalition – the **need to be more inclusive for better influencing**.
- **Strategy reviews**.

For more detail on the progress described by individual National Coordinators under Outcome 5 in 2024, please see [here](#).

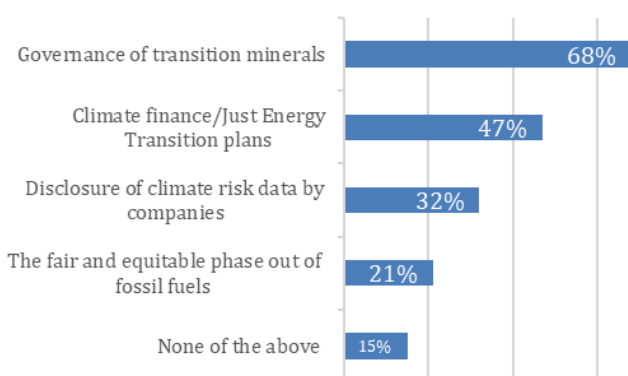
Recommendations

1. National Coordinators gave descriptions of progress (including activities, incremental outcomes and impacts) towards the five Strategic Outcomes of the PWYP 2020-2025 Strategy. The international secretariat should agree on some network targets or a frame for what ‘good’ progress looks for the network for each of the five strategic outcomes – to help National Coordinators and evaluators situate the progress reported year on year (see recommendations in previous survey reports). This will aid evaluation and guide processing of the feedback from National Coordinators.
2. Strategy evaluation should assess whether the focus of the network on particular parts of the extractive value chain still reflects National Coordinators’, coalitions’, communities’ and international campaigners’ analysis of what will have the most impact upon citizens. The theory of change should be adjusted and renewed in the light of this.
3. Over time, National Coordinators’ description of progress increasingly describes data disclosure and data use as part of a suite of advocacy tools – rather than as ends in themselves. It has been reported from the survey results since 2021 (and subsequently in a mid-term review that draws on annual survey data), that using disclosed data for improved governance is too limiting as an outcome – as advocacy requires a suite of tools beyond data use, while transparency is not always the pivotal issue. Stating specific types of governance changes – as described by National Coordinators in the surveys – may be a more relevant starting point for describing desired outcomes/impacts, with data disclosure and data use considered approaches to achieving those. Such a framing would suggest a more end-impact driven theory of change rather than one focussed mainly on the tool of transparency.
4. Strategy evaluation should seek to understand which approaches are proving to be most efficient and effective in achieving outcomes; which are less so, and which are missing?

8. 2024 Shifts Towards Transition Minerals

Participation in Energy Transition and Transition Minerals campaigns has really taken off as the network evolves the Vision 2025 strategy. Most National Coordinators reported joint planning and coalition advocacy work on governance of transition minerals in 2024, and in open-ended answers described [impacts](#), [advocacy progress](#) and [short stories](#) about their coalitions' campaigns. New coalition advocacy is increasingly focussed on effecting extractive governance decisions and policies ahead of new extraction.

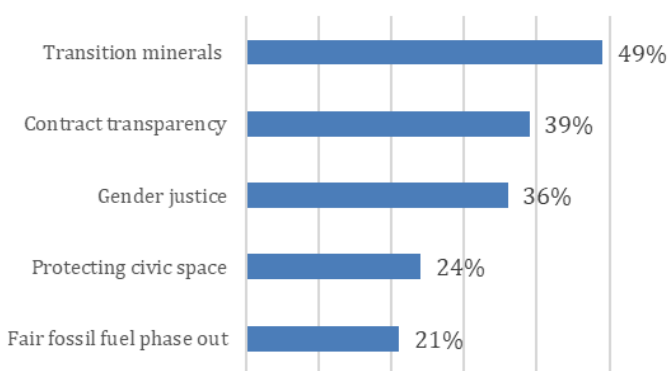
Percentage of NCs reporting coalition advocacy work on transition and climate issues (2024 survey)



In the 2024 survey, **over two-thirds** of the respondents identified that their coalition **advocated on the governance of transition minerals** (23 National Coordinators out of 34).

Over 8 out of 10 (29 of the 34 National Coordinators responding, 85%) identified that their coalition **had advocated on some form of energy transition or climate-related issue during 2023**.

Percentage of NCs reporting coalition participation in joint planning with other PWYP national coalitions on the following issues (2024 survey)



In the 2024 survey, **around half** (16 out of 33, 49%) of the respondents identified that their coalition had **participated in planning on transition minerals work** with other PWYP coalitions during 2023.

Types of advocacy response identified by National Coordinators

- Seeking redress for pollution
- Creating public debates and proposing policy solutions for new extractive programmes
- Attempting to lock-in benefits through advocating for better contract terms, new or improved laws and policies.
- Strengthening protections through legal changes, leveraging the EITI, and contract conditions.
- Supporting communities and building movements to address energy transition issues.
- Pushing for climate risk disclosures.

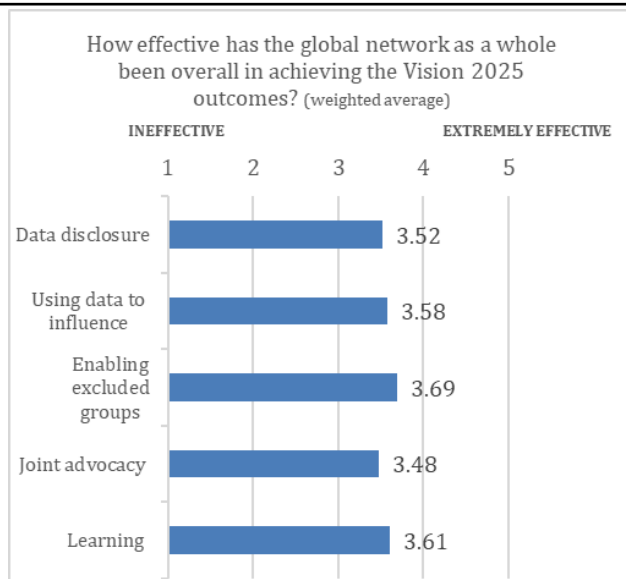
Commentary: The survey shows that the climate crisis and related energy transition issues are now central to the work of coalitions – particularly transition minerals. National Coordinators' descriptions of their coalitions' work show that the new context requires a heightened need to ensure that justice is at the heart of the response to the escalating demand for transition minerals as – or even before – it progresses further. Coalitions have responded by **prompting and engaging in new public conversations, advocating for new policy responses and new convening**. Network action on this seems to have arisen organically from coalitions while also being facilitated and galvanised by the international secretariat, with National Coordinators commonly mentioning participation in joint planning, information sharing and regional working groups ([see here](#)).

Recommendations

1. The network should conduct outcome harvesting or other approaches to understand what contributions PWYP coalitions are making to outcomes and what approaches are working.

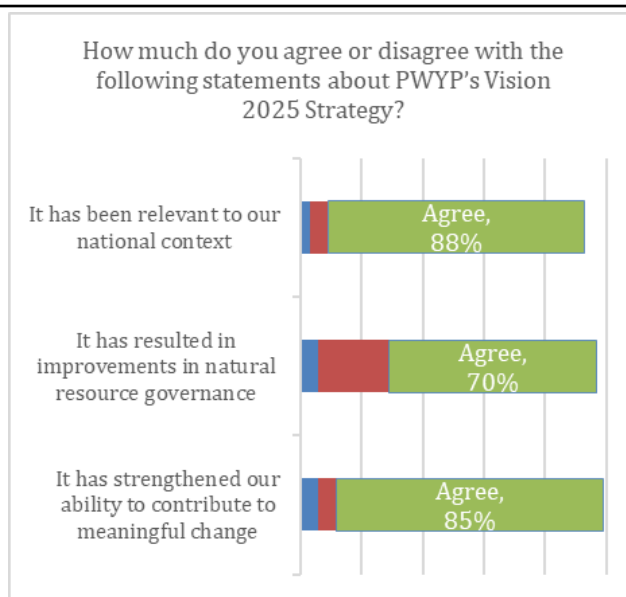
9. Topline Feedback on Vision 2025 Strategy

The National Coordinators responding to the 2024 survey judged that the Global Network made moderate overall progress on the Vision 2025 strategy, which was deemed relevant and enabling. National Coordinators were asked to give very ‘top line’ feedback on the Vision 2025 strategy – those responding to the survey were positive about the effectiveness of the Global PWYP network as a whole in achieving Vision 2025 outcomes – and about the relevance of the Vision 2025 strategy to their own coalitions. The strategy was also felt to have strengthened coalitions’ ability to achieve change.



In the 2024 survey National Coordinators were asked to rate the **effectiveness of the global network overall** against each Outcome. On average the 33 National Coordinators that responded scored the PWYP network as between **moderately and very effective** in achieving individual Vision 2025 Outcomes.

It was rare for any National Coordinator to rate the network as ineffective on any outcome (this only happened once).



There is a strong sense among National Coordinators responding to the 2024 survey that the **Vision 2025 strategy has strengthened their coalitions’ ability to contribute to meaningful change** with 88% (29 out of 33) agreeing; while a similar proportion felt that **the strategy was relevant to their national context** (85%, 28 out of 33).

Most also agreed that **the strategy has resulted in improvements in natural resource governance**, with 70% agreeing (23 out of 33).

Note: Care must be taken with these findings – they are not a replacement for a strategy evaluation – and are more of a rapid ‘temperature check’ of National Coordinators’ perceptions.

Recommendation

- Strategy evaluation should go into depth around how and why the Vision 2025 Strategy was effective and relevant; and who it was less effective for and relevant to and why, including among coalitions that are having struggles implementing it.

10. Short stories of progress from National Coordinators in 2024

The following is a small selection of translated and summarised excerpts from National Coordinators responses to the 2024 survey, describing coalitions' advocacy work – and **demonstrating the connections between the approaches** formulated in the Vision 2025 strategy. These examples are not restricted to 'impacts' but illustrate the iceberg of incremental progress and coalition effort that lie beneath.

Getting international agreements renegotiated to better benefit the state and citizens in the DRC. PWYP Democratic Republic of Congo and its partners used evaluation reports from the DRC EITI and other agencies (Intergovernmental Forum- IGF) to interrogate and critique the international mining agreement between the DRC state and the Chinese Business Group. The coalition and its partners advocated for the renegotiation of the agreement to rebalance benefits between the two states in favour of the DRC. The Presidency of the Republic responded favourably by setting up a commission to initiate a renegotiation, which was later ratified through an amendment to the Chinese contract. [#Using the data for better governance](#)

Getting a bigger share of gold revenue in Burkina Faso. PWYP Burkina Faso used export and royalty data disclosed through the Burkina Faso EITI to identify artificially low royalty rates for gold that meant that the state was not benefitting from high gold prices. Estimating losses to the state based on the data, the coalition advocacy led the government to increase the royalty rate - a victory for the national budget. [#Using the data for better governance](#)

Using data disclosures to empower communities in Sierra Leone. PWYP Sierra Leone secured further disclosures from government sources on the underlying data that determines the share of export sales revenue that the Government passes on to communities. This enabled communities to see what companies paid to the government, what the government received and what community entitlement should be. [#Using the data for better governance](#) [#Enabling excluded groups](#)

Making Disclosure law in Tajikistan. Much of the work of the PWYP network involves seeking more and better disclosure and accountability through EITI engagement. The **PWYP Tajikistan** coalition contributed to the establishment of a web portal on the beneficial owners of mining companies operating in the country, based on information obtained from government agencies. The coalition also successfully introduced amendments and additions to the subsoil extraction law to include mandatory reporting by extractive companies in accordance with the requirements of the EITI. [#EITI #More and Better Disclosure](#)

Getting mining contracts published in Mali and Iraq - The **PWYP-Mali** coalition helped secure the publication of more than 300 mining contracts, annexes and amendments via the EITI-Mali website, and has shifted government agencies positions to be more favourable towards the systematic publication of all mining contracts. PWYP Iraq collaborated with the Iraq EITI multistakeholder group to secure an order from the Iraqi Minister of Oil requiring all national and foreign companies to publish all oil contracts. [#EITI #More and Better Disclosure # Contracts Transparency](#)

Tanzania - creating public debates on Transition minerals and proposing solutions: HakiRasilimali (PWYP Tanzania) contributed to and prompted national discussion on the energy transition through their online channels and at National Extractive Sector Conference, highlighting the need to leverage critical minerals demand to scale up development in Tanzania, and calling for a review of Tanzania's mineral policy and related laws to optimise benefits from critical minerals investments. The coalition generated policy recommendations on taxation, environmental protection and local content. Discussion highlighted

Tanzania's challenges in balancing economic growth and environmental impact, increasing climate change threats and the risks of the country's reliance on foreign sources for climate action financing, necessitating better taxation and more effective domestic resource mobilisation, as well as the need to address financial leakages. The coalition released a report on the state of the country's energy transition and helped to create a civil society consensus on the need to balance fossil fuels with renewables for a sustainable energy mix. [#TransitionsMinerals#JustEnergyTransitions](#)

Ghana - National Dialogue on Transition Minerals. PWYP Ghana used an analysis of a disclosed lithium mining contract to create public debate on the terms and policies for transition minerals extraction. The coalition held a national dialogue on transition minerals bringing together stakeholders from the mining community, youth and the State institutions, such as the Minerals Commission and Geological Survey Department. The discussion centred on the proposed lithium mining in Awoyaa and led to national media debate putting more scrutiny on the government's Energy Transition Strategy. [#EITI #More and Better Disclosure #TransitionsMinerals#JustEnergyTransitions](#)

Pushing back against deregulation in Australia. PWYP Australia made submissions on climate related financial disclosures in 2023, contributing to mandatory reporting by companies to begin in 2024. The coalition also completed two major research projects on fossil fuels which formed the basis for further lobbying and made submissions on a suite of tax reforms including for a beneficial ownership register, country by country reporting and other mechanisms to stop profit shifting and tax evasion. PWYP Australia also made submissions on critical mineral strategies arguing against the strong push from industry to deregulate - highlighting the inequalities in mining and unaddressed impacts and issues with approvals and compliance. [#More and Better Disclosure #Beneficial Ownership #Climate #Transitions Minerals](#)

Building a movement and momentum in Indonesia. During 2023 PWYP Indonesia advocated on transition minerals issues through a range of influencing channels including the EITI, pushing for strengthened transparency in contracting and licensing processes to prevent illegal mineral mining; highlighting alleged corruption in nickel extraction; and building affected communities' understanding of the impact of the energy transition – including revenue flows – so that the communities could advocate better for their interests. PWYP Indonesia also convened civil society organisations nationally on just transition issues resulting in agreed collective demands. It helped establish a Transition Minerals Working Group with PWYP Asia Pacific colleagues to advocate jointly at a regional level for the elimination of fossil fuels and for protections around transition mineral mining. It also took part in COP campaigns with national allies; produced policy papers on the Just Transition and utilised its engagement with Open Government Partnership Indonesia (OGI) to advance Just Transition issues. [#Transition Minerals #EITI #More and Better Disclosure #Inclusion of excluded groups #Joint Advocacy](#)

Fighting pollution in Iraq. The PWYP Iraq coalition members in Basra province, the largest producer of crude oil among the Iraqi provinces, coordinated non-governmental organisations, the government environment department in the province and specialists from the University of Basra to prepare reports on the pollution of the atmosphere surrounding the oil production fields and its harmful impact on those living nearby. Agricultural villages were particularly affected. The issue was subsequently picked up in the international media and as a result of coalition advocacy, foreign and national oil companies operating in the Basra Governorate promised to take measures to address the pollution. [#Inclusion #Social and Environmental Impacts](#)

Recommendations

- The International Secretariat should agree what it thinks 'good' collective progress looks like for the five PWYP Strategic Outcomes, otherwise it lacks a 'frame' within which to contextualise the progress reported by coalitions.
- PWYP should adopt a common frame for categorising types of progress (one was proposed in the [2021 survey report](#) that describes different categories of outcomes such as 'impacts', 'signs of influence', 'strengthened access to decision-making for excluded groups', 'partner activation', 'national coalition consolidation', 'network integration', etc, each with their own short definition). This would be helpful in categorising and analysing outcomes from the network.
- The network should conduct outcome harvesting or other approaches to understand what contributions PWYP is making.
- National Coordinators often share rich descriptions of their coalitions outcomes and contributions. The International Secretariat should seek to strengthen this articulation of impact through communication with National Coordinators to encourage reporting of outcomes. National Coordinators sometimes describe activities without describing what the outcomes were from them; or describe outcomes without describing what the specific contribution of the coalition was. Making this more explicit would strengthen the network's ability to articulate impact.
- In setting a new strategy the network should reflect where and how its theory of change remains relevant and where it needs to be adjusted. This would be based on interrogation of what has worked best and what less so and what is missing, as well which approaches are most efficient in generating useful outcomes.

Annex 1: National Coordinators’ 2024 reports of PROGRESS under PWYP STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1 ‘getting government / companies to disclose more information’.

National coordinators reported the following actions relating to the PWYP Outcome 1 (summarised and translated):

Pursuing or improving EITI implementation to secure more and better disclosures	Prompting/engaging in EITI processes to secure better disclosures and accountability, to push for full EITI compliance (Tunisia, Liberia, Tanzania, PNG, Senegal), to get the EITI to function (Zambia), to progress EITI implementation (Uganda)
	Secured new EITI data portals with partners (Indonesia, Tajikistan),
	Improved EITI data portals for accessibility/granularity (India, Colombia)
	Securing EITI MSG support for a comprehensive, legally binding disclosure policy (DRC)
Progress on beneficial ownership (BO) disclosure advocacy	Making Beneficial Ownership an OGP priority (Australia),
	Conducting advocacy on BO through the EITI (Philippines, Tanzania)
Progress on advocacy seeking contract disclosure	General progress (Guinea Bissau, Tunisia, Zambia, Uganda),
	Pushing for contract disclosure in Nickel mines (Philippines),
	progress in making procurement transparency a priority in the OGP (Australia),
	Securing (with EITI partners) government directive to oil and gas companies to publish all contracts (Iraq) ,
	Securing (via EITI) mass publication of contracts through establishing contract disclosure system with EITI (Mali),
Launch of licensing information portal (India)	
Gender data disclosure	Getting EITI MSG to support the disclosure of gender data (Burkina Faso)
Climate financial risk disclosures	Securing with partners climate related financial disclosures to starting in 2024 (Australia)
Stock exchange disclosure policies	Secure (with partners) stock exchange agreement to minimum disclosure standards (Zimbabwe)

Annex 2: National Coordinators’ reports of PROGRESS under PWYP STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2 - being better able to use disclosed data for improved governance.

Empowering communities and civil society to get companies and government to meet their obligations	<p>PWYP Mali’s long-term scrutiny of sub-national transfers has empowered communities to monitor and demand greater benefits resulting in new revenue flows to local municipalities.</p> <p>PWYP Philippines supported Indigenous Peoples case against a mining company not paying royalties and raised issues through PHEITI grievance mechanisms and at PHEITI conference.</p> <p>PWYP Zimbabwe supported community organisations to analyse the Mining Bill before it became law, building CSO/CBO capacity to influence.</p> <p>PWYP Australia is developing data usage and data access tools for civil society to use for accountability.</p> <p>PWYP Mauritania conducted advocacy on community concerns about social, environmental and fiscal issues.</p>
Pushing for redress for damage	<p>PWYP Iraq coalition and partners used analysis of the oil sector to identify legal violations by companies and seek redress through the government.</p> <p>PWYP Congo contributed to the production of EITI report but also critiqued gaps, publicly questioning possible corruption, and calling on the High Authority for the Fight against Corruption and the National</p>

	<p>Transparency Committee to scrutinise EITI data for improved public governance.</p>
<p>Pushing for better deals and distribution of benefits</p>	<p>PWYP DRC - with partners, successfully used analysis of DRC-China mining agreement to lobby for renegotiation and more equitable terms for DRC.</p> <p>PWYP Tanzania - successfully advocated on details of a proposed mining CSR law.</p> <p>PWYP Burkina Faso - used analysis of EITI data to successfully challenge gold royalty rates resulting in government changes to rates to increase state revenue.</p> <p>PWYP India members used disclosed revenue data to challenge government over revenue distribution, with one member mounting public interest litigation and others considering it.</p> <p>PWYP Madagascar with partners, used EITI and other data to influence the government on distribution and levels of mining royalties.</p> <p>PWYP Burkina Faso - conducted study of local content policies to advocate for strengthening local benefits from mining.</p> <p>PWYP Senegal used the Global EITI Conference in Dakar to draw attention to the need for stronger Local Content policies in Senegal, based on policy guidance developed by the coalition. Advocated with local authorities and companies.</p> <p>PWYP Congo advocated for the electrification of areas near oil facilities; and as a result, part of an oil community, notably Djeno in the department of Pointe Noire, has already benefited from the supply of electricity in 2023.</p>
<p>Strengthening policy and legal frameworks to protect public interest</p>	<p>PWYP Azerbaijan held an advocacy event on improving extractive transparency despite highly restrictive civic space.</p> <p>PWYP Tanzania successfully advocated against legal changes that would lead to loss of public sovereignty over natural resources.</p> <p>PWYP Congo secured government commitment to include forest sector in EITI scope – leading to prospect of updated forest cadastres.</p> <p>PWYP Guinea Bissau coordinated advocacy for contract disclosure.</p> <p>PWYP Indonesia used beneficial ownership data to propose better implementation of BO requirements.</p> <p>PWYP Cote d’Ivoire used data to identify gaps in local content provision.</p> <p>PWYP Zimbabwe - successfully influenced for Stock Exchange minimum disclosure requirements.</p> <p>PWYP Mauritania helped secure EITI implementation including Beneficial ownership and licensing provisions.</p> <p>PWYP Sierra Leone worked on EITI reports, CDA, laws and regulations.</p> <p>PWYP Colombia contributed to EITI validation including conducting an analysis of liberty in civic space to help protect it.</p> <p>PWYP Uganda worked on EITI data disclosure.</p> <p>PWYP Congo advocated for the BO law now under parliamentary consideration.</p>
<p>Creating high profile national debates on the value, pros and cons of extraction to create public pressure for more people-friendly decision-making.</p>	<p>PWYP Ghana - Used analysis of disclosed lithium mining contract to create public debate on terms and policies for transition minerals extraction.</p> <p>PWYP Tunisia published critique of Tunisian Energy Strategy</p>

Annex 3: National Coordinators’ 2024 reports of PROGRESS under PWYP STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3 ‘enabling more active participation of communities, women, and youth in extractive governance initiatives.

<i>SUPPORTING EXCLUDED GROUPS’ ADVOCACY</i>	
Building engagement, knowledge, capacity of marginalised groups and access to decision-making	<p>PWYP Australia met with First Nations organisations to understand what tools could assist communities affected by extraction.</p> <p>Burkina Faso coalition members worked directly with displaced women in artisanal mining, providing them with funds & identity documents.</p> <p>DRC supported community groups via small grants to demand transparency in royalty payments and better relocation policies.</p> <p>Guinea Bissau trained community members on mining impacts and means to redress.</p> <p>India various members work constantly with community groups to seek redress for mining impacts, with an active effort to engage people with disabilities to assist them in asserting their rights.</p> <p>Philippines ran capacity building workshops with community organisations and Indigenous Peoples living near transition mineral sites and supported their participation in the PH EITI national conference.</p> <p>Senegal supported the training of 2 cohorts of young people on energy transition issues, through the Social Bonds project.</p> <p>Tunisia helped build the capacity of communities resisting phosphate mining in the south of the country, by training them on governance mechanisms and their rights related to natural resource management.</p> <p>Uganda coalition met with Indigenous People in NE Uganda</p> <p>Indonesia hosted several national meetings on what Energy Transitions mean at community sites, enabling CSOs, NGOs, and local and excluded people’s groups to formulate recommendations and input these into JEPT Investment Policy Plans and other policy channels, supporting this with PWYP Indonesia policy briefs on the issues.</p> <p>Iraq has been training CBOs/NGOs in oil-producing areas to engage in governance.</p> <p>Cote d’Ivoire aims to maximise participation of women and youth in procurement “where CDLMs have been carried out”.</p>
Advocacy on securing community mining funds	<p>Tanzania supports community advocates through Extractive Sector Knowledge Transfer training, including local councillors who successfully secured greater revenues from local gold mines for public and community funds; another securing funds for community schools.</p>
Advocacy for better civic space protection	<p>DRC coalition financially supported and advocated for young people in citizens' movements who were threatened by the authorities of the city of Kolwezi for denouncing the embezzlement of funds intended for relocated populations. The campaigners were forced underground.</p>
<i>ENSURING BETTER REPRESENTATION</i>	
Better women’s access and representation in the EITI process	<p>Colombia promoted gender approach in EITI reporting.</p> <p>Ghana attempted to support engagement of vulnerable and excluded groups at national dialogues on extractives.</p> <p>Kyrgyz Republic supported women advocates in accessing company data and in their interactions with local authorities.</p>
Analysis of gender participation, benefits and risks	<p>Madagascar through the Social Bonds project conducted a study on the socioeconomic impacts of extraction on women, youth and people</p>

SUPPORTING EXCLUDED GROUPS' ADVOCACY

<p>Building engagement, knowledge, capacity of marginalised groups and access to decision-making</p>	<p>PWYP Australia met with First Nations organisations to understand what tools could assist communities affected by extraction.</p> <p>Burkina Faso coalition members worked directly with displaced women in artisanal mining, providing them with funds & identity documents.</p> <p>DRC supported community groups via small grants to demand transparency in royalty payments and better relocation policies.</p> <p>Guinea Bissau trained community members on mining impacts and means to redress.</p> <p>India various members work constantly with community groups to seek redress for mining impacts, with an active effort to engage people with disabilities to assist them in asserting their rights.</p> <p>Philippines ran capacity building workshops with community organisations and Indigenous Peoples living near transition mineral sites and supported their participation in the PH EITI national conference.</p> <p>Senegal supported the training of 2 cohorts of young people on energy transition issues, through the Social Bonds project.</p> <p>Tunisia helped build the capacity of communities resisting phosphate mining in the south of the country, by training them on governance mechanisms and their rights related to natural resource management.</p> <p>Uganda coalition met with Indigenous People in NE Uganda</p> <p>Indonesia hosted several national meetings on what Energy Transitions mean at community sites, enabling CSOs, NGOs, and local and excluded people's groups to formulate recommendations and input these into JEPT Investment Policy Plans and other policy channels, supporting this with PWYP Indonesia policy briefs on the issues.</p> <p>Iraq has been training CBOs/NGOs in oil-producing areas to engage in governance.</p> <p>Cote d'Ivoire aims to maximise participation of women and youth in procurement "where CDLMs have been carried out".</p>
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<p><i>ENSURING BETTER REPRESENTATION</i></p>	
	<p>living with disabilities, and enabled participants to 'make their voices heard'.</p>
<p><i>MAKING COALITIONS MORE INCLUSIVE</i></p>	
<p>Strengthened engagement or representation</p>	<p>Mauritania seeks better participation of women and young people in the coalition from extraction areas and builds in their priorities to coalition advocacy.</p> <p>Iraq has made explicit efforts to make the coalition more inclusive and diverse and enable representation into policy fora.</p>

Annex 4: National Coordinators’ 2024 reports of PROGRESS under PWYP STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4 ‘more joint advocacy with other PWYP coalitions.

Summary of types of collaborations among PWYP coalitions

Regional collaborations	MENA regional exchanges involve joint strategizing and planning around key issues like Just Energy Transitions (mentioned by Iraq, Tunisia, Lebanon and Yemen)
	Asia-Pacific regional exchanges led to the establishment of the Asia Pacific Transition Minerals working group and the creation of a regional advocacy plan (mentioned by Philippines, Australia, Indonesia, India)
	Eurasia coalitions mention extensive joint strategizing, advocacy and exchange (Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan)
	African Transition Minerals working group (Madagascar, DRC, Zambia, Mali) was mentioned by coalitions and conducted joint advocacy at AMI 2023, Climate Week in New York, COP 28 in Dubai, OECD meeting in Paris among other events.
	Pan-African campaign on energy transitions was mentioned by PWYP Philippines
Cross regional collaborations	Cross-national, campaign-based collaborations around the disclose the deal campaign was mentioned by Mali , recalling actions taken with other coalitions. Many coalitions (like Uganda and Liberia) mentioned joint campaign action taking generally.
	Cross regional transition minerals work between PWYP Asia Pacific coalitions and African ones including DRC, Mali, Zambia and Philippines (mentioned by Philippines).
Bilateral collaborations	Bilateral support for other coalitions experiencing crackdowns in civic space (Tunisia and Azerbaijan)
	Coordinated planning and action with neighbouring coalitions on upcoming new gas exploitation to mitigate impacts (Mauritania and Senegal)

Annex 5: National Coordinators’ 2024 reports of PROGRESS under PWYP STRATEGIC OUTCOME 5 ‘learning and better articulation of impact’.

National coordinators reported the following actions relating to the PWYP Outcome 5 (summarised and translated):

Australia	Implementing new M and E including documenting outputs and impacts;
Azerbaijan	Used accumulated knowledge in workshops on Gender policy and EITI standards and approaches
Colombia	Summarising actions and impacts for partners
Cote D’Ivoire	Unclear
Ghana	Previously lacked systemic capture of impacts – addressing that
Indonesia	Conducted financial training for NGOs to strengthen coalition; created fiscal independence for the PWYP coalition
Iraq	Learnings from EITI politics enabled the coalition to hold on to gains and to resist government attempts to reduce civil society presence on the MSG.
Kyrgyz Republic	Trained coalition members on how to seek information from companies and authorities and data on licences – which the ministry subsequently published
Liberia	“Still following up with members”
Madagascar	Learned that the coalition needed to expand membership to strengthen influence and did so – also becoming a grantee of small grants in the process. Expansion enabled better inclusion of vulnerable groups.
Mali	Learnings from advocacy successes and a consideration of gaps in achievements
Mauritania	Learning that alongside governance policy advocacy we need to enable access of women and youth to benefits of extraction – energy supply, training, and income
Philippines	Work on JET led to learnings and new opportunities to include communities
Republic of Congo	Other civil society organisations ask the coalition to share their learnings concerning the energy transition
Senegal	Re-think of coalition strategy to align with PWYP strategy to have more impact, planning major extractive governance projects with EU funding
Sierra Leone	Documenting learning and sharing with MSG was helpful
Tanzania	Undertook coalition M and E training, resulting in better documentation and articulation of outcomes and impacts
Uganda	Better able to mobilise CS stakeholders in EITI validation process
Yemen	Significant learning on Energy Transitions through PWYP workshops leading to regional working group, a revision of coalition strategy and vision to incorporate transitions, climate and environment.

Annex 6: National Coordinators’ reports of PROGRESS on energy transition and transition minerals

<p>Environmental and social impacts</p>	<p>PWYP Iraq, Yemen, Azerbaijan, Mauritania conducted advocacy to redress environmental pollution caused by transition mineral extraction.</p> <p>PWYP Iraq successfully secured commitments from oil companies operating in Basra to address severe pollution, having coordinated civil society, communities, government departments & research institutions to create pressure on companies.</p>
<p>Maximising benefits and strengthening protections</p>	<p>PWYP Mali ensured that planned lithium extraction is subject to laws on strategic minerals, and that local pre-processing of minerals is required to secure local benefit, and that projects are subject to oversight that includes community members in multi-stakeholder dialogues.</p> <p>PWYP Zambia successfully advocated for strengthening mineral resource legislation and for a national critical minerals strategy, resulting in a first government draft for consultation. Madagascar also advocated for the creation of a national transition minerals national strategy,</p> <p>PWYP DRC successfully advocated for the renegotiation of the DRC-Chinese minerals mining agreement for better governance, DRC state benefits and protections.</p> <p>PWYP Indonesia highlighted alleged corruption in transition minerals.</p> <p>PWYP Tunisia published a critique of transition minerals production data and contracts, while also campaigning to accelerate national energy transition.</p> <p>PWYP Ivory Coast, Zambia, Mali, Ghana, Sierra Leone conducted advocacy for better oversight including the review of laws and mining codes to better cover transition minerals governance; and to ensure more internalised national benefit. PWYP Australia advocated to prevent deregulation of transition minerals activities.</p>
<p>Creating public debates</p>	<p>PWYP Ghana and Tanzania generated, prompted and facilitated national level debates and policy recommendations on the need to balance maximal public benefit and protection from harms in transitional mineral extraction.</p>
<p>Building civil society platforms</p>	<p>PWYP Tanzania and Indonesia helped to facilitate NGO consensus on transitions issues, Indonesia helped to build national and regional NGO/INGO platforms and coalitions on energy transitions and to create consensus on what ‘Just’ means for communities; as did PWYP Philippines, amplifying community voices on Just Energy Transition and transition minerals issues.</p> <p>PWYP Philippines, Indonesia and Guinea Bissau helped to build local community knowledge of impacts of energy transitions and revenue flows so that communities can advocate for themselves.</p>
<p>Leveraging EITI</p>	<p>PWYP DRC and Lebanon used the EITI to strengthen provisions relating to transition mineral extraction and PWYP Uganda sought better contract disclosure in the context of transition minerals and fossil fuels contracting.</p>
<p>Pushing for climate risk disclosures</p>	<p>PWYP Australia conducted climate risk disclosure advocacy</p>
<p>Justice in ET financing</p>	<p>PWYP Senegal, Timor Leste conducted advocacy to ensure financing for Just Energy Transition Plans reaches communities and excluded groups.</p>
<p>Monitoring net zero projects</p>	<p>PWYP Congo is monitoring the issue of carbon markets including proposed oil-financed sustainable land development areas aimed at capturing CO2. PWYP Congo is monitoring these through its member organisations and their local communities.</p>

Annex 7: Numbers of coalition members 2024

National Coordinators who responded to the survey reported a total of **886 member organisations** across all their coalitions. This is fewer than previous years (in 2023 there were 1033 reported) as there were fewer National Coordinators responding to the survey and therefore fewer coalition members reported. **The proportions of women's, youth and Indigenous Peoples' organisations that made up this total remained broadly similar to previous surveys, fluctuating slightly given the changes in which countries respond in any given year:** women's organisations and networks made up 13% of the total number of coalition members (119), youth organisations and networks 12% (106) and indigenous peoples' organisations and networks 16% (143). The 2023 survey also asked whether coalitions include groups that work on **issues affecting people with disabilities** – National Coordinators collectively reported 50 groups of this type in 2024 – similar numbers to 2022 and 2023 surveys, and representing 6% of the total number of all member organisations reported in 2024.

Note on survey response.

The survey has elicited good responses over the Strategy period. Response rates from National Coordinators as a proportion of the number of coalitions in 2020 was over 9 out of 10 responding (2020). For the 2020 baseline survey each National Coordinator was contacted several times to prompt response during the fieldwork period. The response rate declined slightly over the following years but not hugely, so that by 2023 it was just over 7 out of 10. In 2024, this figure was 6.5 out of 10. Taking out coalitions that had no National Coordinator by January 2024 – and therefore had no one that could respond to a survey of National Coordinators – the figure is just over 7 out of 10.

The secretariat's prompting of National Coordinators to respond is crucial to response rates. In 2024, this did not happen in all regions until late in the process (after the fieldwork period). Once it did happen, with a very helpful effort from Regional Leads, this elicited more responses in a week of gentle follow-ups (19 responses in just over a week relative to 15 responses during the whole six week fieldwork period). This sort of prompting is very helpful and should happen earlier in the process to maximise response and thereby ensure usable data.

The National Coordinator survey was designed to be taken three times during the 5 year strategy period - at the baseline, at the midpoint and at the end point. After the first year it was decided to run the survey annually. This should be reviewed for future surveys to determine the most effective and efficient frequency.

End of document.