

PWYP Africa Steering Committee Meeting – 11 July 2016/ MINUTES

Africa Steering Committee

Gilbert Maoundonodji (Chair), Chad (GM)

Jean Claude Katende, DRC (JCK)

Ali Idrissa, Niger (AI)

Edmond Kangamungazi, Zambia (EK)

Faith Nwadishi, Nigeria (FN)

Steve Manteaw, Ghana (SM)

Taran Diallo, Guinea (TD)

PWYP Secretariat

Elisa Peter, Executive Director (EP)

Stephanie Rochford, Programme Manager (SR)

Invitees

Boubacar Tamba, Senegal (BT)

Key decisions

1. The Africa Charter needs to undergo some revision;
2. Further discussion is needed on how to address issues related to the governance of national coalitions;
3. Coordination, communication and funding of African coalitions remain a challenge;
4. Capacity building of the next generation of PWYP activists is a key priority.

1 Welcome and adoption of the agenda

Participants were welcomed to the meeting by the ASC Chair, as well as a representative of the host coalition, PWYP Senegal (BT); the Executive Director of PWYP (EP); and AI in his capacity as a PWYP Board member. Emphasis was placed on the need for frank discussions that acknowledge the challenges that have faced the PWYP family, and the ASC in particular, including a lack of funding to support regular meetings.

BT expressed the hope that this meeting would establish a new foundation for PWYP in Africa to achieve its objectives. EP re-committed the PWYP Secretariat to working with the ASC and wider African membership to foster a strong and united PWYP family. AI emphasised the need for the PWYP family to set clear objectives and observe PWYP's principles. GM reflected on the origins of the PWYP campaign in 2002, and the role of the national African coalitions in contributing to its global success. He noted that discussions taking place since the Global Assembly in Lima provided a good basis for this meeting to take positive decisions about how to move forward constructively and collectively.

Participants discussed the objectives of the meeting, including clarifying modalities to elect a new ASC given that the term of the current ASC expired in 2014; preparing for a review of the Africa Charter, among other reasons in order to clarify the status and role of the regional coordination in Africa; and undertaking a self-assessment of the ASC's performance. Participants also noted their wish to issue a communique at the end of the meeting in response to issues concerning civic space and the protection of activists.

The agenda was reviewed in order to better structure these discussions and the revised agenda was adopted. BT was invited to remain as an observer but was not able to do so.

2 ASC self-assessment

GM presented an overview of discussions and outcomes of ASC meetings since 2011 (see appendix 1). AI and JCK were invited to provide an update on the activity of the Protection sub-committee. The protection strategy has been implemented in DRC, Gabon, Niger and Chad, including via engagement with partners such as Amnesty and FrontLine Defenders. It was noted that Gabon is a live issue with activists currently in hiding, including Marc Ona (who was unable to come to Senegal as a result). AI noted that the PWYP International Secretariat should be commended for the support it has provided on this issue but that lack of resources is a challenge for implementing the protection strategy.

It was noted that the overview of ASC meetings did not include reference to various ASC missions and so oral updates were requested. This included on successful missions to Uganda, Togo and Cote d'Ivoire where ASC members have helped to address governance challenges within the coalitions. EK noted that other ASC successes include the affiliation of new coalitions in Zimbabwe, Malawi and Madagascar.

The mission to re-establish a coalition in Gabon was discussed at some length since challenges arose which led to the process stalling. The ASC concluded that a further mission should be prepared after the upcoming elections in the country to move forward on re-establishing a coalition in Gabon. The ASC also discussed the process that led to the suspension of the coalition in Tanzania. Some members expressed concern that the ASC had not been sufficiently implicated in the process due to the fact that they were not meeting at the time. TD clarified that due process had been followed by the then Global Steering Committee and that documentation relating to the decision was in order and had been made available. It was agreed that the role of the ASC in conflict management at the national coalition level required further clarification and discussion.

In addition to conflict management, resource mobilisation was identified as a key challenge that needs to be met to enable the ASC to meet regularly. The ASC also discussed the challenge of Africa coordination, including reflection on the implications of the Africa Coordinator role moving to London, and the recruitment of regional coordinators. It was noted by some members that the structure of regional coordinators, including TORs, had

been discussed at a previous ASC meeting and indeed features in the Africa Charter. Other members expressed dissatisfaction at the lack of clear reporting lines between the regional coordinators and the ASC.

The ASC went on to discuss strategy-related challenges, including engagement in the EITI and the difficulties experienced by civil society during the tenure of the last Chair of the EITI Board. The ASC noted that EITI remains an important initiative but that PWYP Africa coalitions need to use it more strategically. It was also noted that more emphasis should be placed on domestication of the Africa Mining Vision, which has significant potential but is being poorly implemented. The increasing restrictions on civic space were also noted with concern, and the ASC agreed on the need to find strategies and partners with whom to continue implementing the protection strategy for all activists on the continent. Finally, it was noted that there is a significant need for capacity building of the Africa coalition members, and in particular the next generation of transparency activists. The ASC discussed the need for a communications strategy to improve coordination and peer learning among the Africa coalitions. A suggestion was also made to consider establishing a PWYP office in Africa to facilitate resource mobilisation and coordination.

3 Africa Charter and ASC road map

Participants reflected on the status of the Africa Charter. It was acknowledged that the Charter needs to be revised in light of changes to PWYP's global governance and organisational structure. The ASC proposed the establishment of a working group to undertake revisions, as well as consultation with the wider PWYP Africa membership. Proposed revisions to the Charter would then be presented at the next Africa Conference for adoption. The revisions should also include reflection on how the ASC can work effectively with both the Global Council and the International Secretariat.

Participants also reiterated their conviction that the ASC has an important role to play in the regional governance of the PWYP Africa coalitions. They noted that a mechanism needed to be found in order to mandate the ASC until the next Africa Conference when elections for a new ASC would be held. It was agreed that the roadmap for the ASC would therefore include revision of the Africa Charter; planning for an Africa Conference; and seeking a mandate for the current ASC until the Conference.

The meeting concluded with final remarks from EP, who summarised the key discussion points including the importance of facilitating a generational renewal of PWYP in Africa and around the world, and the need to identify and mentor the next generation of transparency activists. EP pledged to support the ASC in its fundraising efforts. It was noted that further discussion about the Africa coordination is still required and that the International Secretariat awaits a clear mandate from the ASC and the coalitions on this issue. EP reiterated the importance of effective conflict resolution mechanisms; and also expressed a desire to continue reflection on how the Secretariat can best support the ASC and African

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members not simply financially, but from a political, strategic and communications perspective as well.

4 Appendix 1: ASC from Kinshasa to Dakar - Results, lessons learned, challenges and insights

Introduction

2002 (June): Launch of the international campaign in London for certain civil society organizations;

2004: creation of the first national coalitions in Africa (Congo-Brazzaville in February, Chad in October, etc.).

2005: first meeting for Africa in Kribi (Cameroon),

2007: Limbé (Cameroon)

2009: Abuja (Nigeria)

2011: Kinshasa (DRC)

2013: Freetown (Sierra Leone)

2014: Paris (France) – Washington, D.C. (US)

In October, 2011, ASC members held their first meeting in Accra (Ghana) in order to determine their action and mainly to discuss strategies to tackle the numerous challenges the national coalitions had been facing.

- N'Djamena (Chad, March, 2012),
- Dar Es Salaam (Tanzania, July, 2012),
- Niamey (Niger, February, 2013),
- Paris (France, January, 2014),
- Washington, D.C. (United States, August, 2014).

Areas of concern and results

1.1. Africa Meeting in Kinshasa, May 24-27, 2011

Agenda, goals and discussion points	Results	Major findings/comments
<p><i>Transparency agenda of the extractive industries in Africa after fifty years of independence</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accomplishments, challenges and future prospects <p><i>Strengthening efforts for PWYP action in Africa</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aiming at regional governance and a management system ▪ Improvement of the governance and management of national coalitions ▪ Launch of protection mechanisms of PWYP militants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prioritization of the needs for capacity building ▪ PWYP in Africa: campaign achievements and future challenges ▪ Protection strategy for PWYP activists; ▪ Improvement of the communication flow and use of PWYP's website; etc. <p><i>Future prospects</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Validation of the action plan - Forum avec international partners and donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adopting a new African governance architecture and structure for the PWYP campaign ▪ Creating a steering committee composed of nine full members, four of whom are appointed according to the criteria of the subregional subdivision (French-speaking and English-speaking Western Africa; Central Africa; Southern and Eastern Africa), three African representatives of the civil society to the EITI International Board) + four alternate members; ▪ Election of the members of the CPA ; ▪ Kinshasa Declaration, May 27, 2011. 	

1.2. CPA Meeting, Accra (Ghana), October, 2011

Agenda, goals and discussion points	Results	Findings/comments/recommendations/ Resolutions/Decisions: Follow-up
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defining the campaign’s regional advocacy strategy; ▪ Producing a position paper with regard to the future of EITI; ▪ Examining and validating the protection strategy for the African members of the campaign; ▪ Changing the governance of PWYP Africa, especially the preliminary draft for the Charter; ▪ Global review process of the PWYP strategy and governance at international level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Validating the protection strategy as a strategic line of action for PWYP in Africa; ▪ Establishing a Prevention and Protection Committee (CPP) in order to ensure a strategic focus, fast intervention and follow-up of the PWYP militants’ security situation (members Jean Claude and Ali Idrissa) <p>Decisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Create president and vice-president positions at the CPA to play the political role and ensure the campaign’s visibility at continental level;</i> ▪ <i>The two positions are to be occupied alternately by an English-speaking and a French-speaking person for a term of six months.</i> <p>Accra Final Statement Statement on the security situation of PWYP members in the DRC and Equatorial Guinea</p>	<p>Twenty-three (23) national coalitions in Africa Creating coalitions in Zimbabwe (August 26, 2011), Madagascar (September 27, 2011) and announcing Senegal before the end of the year;</p> <p>Resolutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The PWYP campaign must be rooted in its principles and values.</i> ▪ <i>These values must be at the core of PWYP’s action in Africa, both at national and regional levels;</i> ▪ <i>The adoption of the PWYP Africa Charter must serve as a basis for transparent, accountable, strategic and African governance</i>

1.3. CPA Meeting, N'Djamena (Chad), March 5-7, 2012

Agenda, goals and discussion points	Results	Findings/comments/recommendations/ Resolutions/Decisions: Follow-up
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defining a regional advocacy strategy for the campaign: engagement with the AU and other subregional organizations; ▪ Defining a advocacy strategy with respect to the future of EITI in Africa: improving PWYP's participation in the EITI process at country level; ▪ Reviewing the progress made in drafting the African Charter of governance ▪ Reviewing PWYP's global strategy revision process: building the global view and strategy; ▪ International advocacy: Dodd-Frank and EU Directive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ African Mining Vision: a true opportunity for advocacy and engagement with the AU; ▪ Invitation to abide by the principles and criteria of the EITI; ▪ Presentation of the Charter's draft ▪ A call for the evolution of the EITI standards to take into account the entire chain of values of the EI; ▪ Support for these two legislative initiatives: an invitation to pass legislation; <p>Decisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Establish a workgroup in order to complete the Charter project;</i> ▪ <i>The project presented at N'djamena must be submitted to all coalitions in order to request their feedback and remarks;</i> ▪ <i>The Charter will be adopted and formally signed at the 10th anniversary in Amsterdam.</i> <p>N'Djamena Final Statement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>CPA members participation at advocacy actions in Europe and Africa</i> ▪ <i>Coalition capacity building in terms of governance, techniques and financial support;</i>

1.4. CPA Meeting, Niamey (Niger), February, 2013

1.5. Paris, January, 2014

1.6. Washington, D.C., August, 2014