Foreword

I am honoured to write the Foreword to Publish What You Pay Malawi’s first Annual Report. As you will recall in April 2015, PWYP Global Council approved our affiliation as a coalition. In the letter congratulating us on the success, the International Director Marinke Van Riet said that “You have just joined an illustrious family of transparency fighters, united in their quest for an open and accountable extractive sector through campaigns, joint advocacy, information sharing and solidarity”.

Over the 14 months, since we held the first Annual General Meeting in April 2015, we have been advocating for an open and accountable extractive sector in Malawi. Our members have played an active role in the Malawi Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Multi-Stakeholder Group, we have held our Government accountable on oil and gas exploration and the development of mineral legislation, and we have been implementing a project with PWYP Zambia and Zimbabwe financed through the Open Society Initiative in Southern Africa on the Africa Mining Vision, among many other activities. We also have participated in Pan-African meetings on the extractives and importantly we joined the entire PWYP family in Lima, Peru, in February this year for the Global Assembly.

On behalf of PWYP Malawi, I would like to acknowledge GIZ and OSISA for supporting us in our activities and work to date and the PWYP International Secretariat and East and Southern Africa Coordinator Carol Kiangura for her tireless efforts. I would also like to acknowledge Kaulungu Simwaka who has served as PWYP Coordinator in Malawi until June 2016 and Rachel Etter-Phoya, Head of Accountability, Policy and Programmes of Citizens for Justice, the PWYP Host Organisation, for developing this narrative report.

We are learning how to work together as different member organisations as part of the coalition and how to communicate effectively internally so that we can be a united front in the fight for ensuring our minerals benefit all Malawians. The journey has not always been smooth but we are heading in the right direction together towards our shared vision: All Malawians benefit from the revenue received from the country’s mineral, oil and gas resources.

William Chadza
Chair of the Malawi Publish What You Pay Steering Committee
Executive Director of the Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA)

July 2016
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Acronyms

AMDC  African Minerals Development Centre
AMI    Alternative Mining Indaba
AMV    Africa Mining Vision
ASM    Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
CSO    Civil Society Organisation
EIA    Environmental Impact Assessment
EITI   Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
GDP    Gross Domestic Product
NGO    Non-Governmental Organisation
NRJN   Natural Resources Justice Network
PWYP   Publish What You Pay
1. Introduction

1.1 What is Publish What You Pay Malawi?
The Publish What You Pay (PWYP) Malawi chapter is a grouping of local civil society organisations (CSOs) in partnership with some international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) determined to undertake an efficient and effective national campaign for transparent and accountable management of the extractive sector in the country. PWYP is a campaign, not an organisation.

PWYP Malawi operates under the umbrella body of the Natural Resource Justice Network (NRJN) in Malawi and is presently hosted by Citizens for Justice in Lilongwe. 16 national member organisations and three international organisations form PWYP Malawi. The Steering Committee comprises of Mabilabo Area Development Committee, the Institute for Policy Interaction (IPI) and Church & Society of Livingstonia Synod and the Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA) which currently serves as chair.

NRJN formally launched the bid to form PWYP Malawi in September 2014. Over the previous six years, there was a group of CSOs that initiated activities in Malawi under a potential PWYP Malawi coalition umbrella. In 2014, GIZ provided initial funding for the effort to coordinate CSO mobilisation, which led to the formal launch of a PWYP coalition and campaign in Malawi on 2 and 3 September 2014. All sixteen coalition member CSOs have completed standard PWYP organisational membership forms to declare their commitment to the PWYP campaign in Malawi. As of April 2015, PWYP Malawi was formally accepted as an affiliated coalition within the global PWYP campaign.

The global PWYP coalition has been growing. It started with a few, mostly UK-based, groups at its launch in 2002. Today PWYP members span over 50 countries with organised PWYP national affiliated coalitions in about 40 of these. This growth of the PWYP coalition can be primarily attributed to the great thirst for change in resource-rich developing countries among civil society groups in the face of the devastating impact of the “resource curse”.

Our vision in Malawi is: Malawians benefit from the revenue generated from the country’s mineral, oil and gas resources. This is accompanied by our mission for PWYP Malawi to join with the global PWYP network of CSOs which are united in their call for a transparent and accountable extractive sector so that mineral, oil and gas revenues improve the socio-economic lives of citizens in Malawi.

In our first strategic phase (2015-2017), we have the following four objectives

1. Require the Government to *publish what it receives* from mining, oil and gas companies operating in Malawi and to have this information independently audited.
2. Ensure that the Government *publishes how it spends* revenues generated from mineral, oil and gas exploration and extraction through open, participatory and transparent budget processes at both the national and local levels.
3. Require public disclosure of extractive industry contracts and transparent licensing procedures in line with best international practices.
4. Promote the empowerment of civil society organisations in Malawi in order to allow citizens to hold their Government accountable for the management of revenues received from the exploration or extraction of minerals, oil and gas in the country.

In addition, during the two year period (2015-2016), PWYP Malawi set out to focus on four strategic areas as follows:

1. **Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and resource revenue transparency**: to strenuously campaign for and meaningfully contribute to the timely adoption and implementation of the EITI principles in Malawi; and to vehemently demand Government to publicise all earnings from the extractive sector and to monitor or follow-up on expenditures of the resource revenues to maximise its contribution to the provision of health and education services as well as infrastructure development and the agricultural sector as outlined in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MDGS). The PWYP campaign will strive to ensure that mineral resource revenues are no longer generalised into the Consolidated Fund under Account No. 1, which is, among things, vulnerable to political interference and mismanagement. Revenues from Malawi’s mineral resources need to be managed strategically and its use must be transparently accounted for, learning from best practices in Ghana and Botswana for instance.

2. **Africa Mining Vision**: Promote public debate towards the alignment of the African Mining Vision (AMV) into relevant national mining laws and policies.


4. **Coalition governance**: to build and strengthen efficient governance structures and systems for PWYP Malawi in order to ensure effective coordination and collaboration.

The report is laid out according to these strategic areas. It is worth noting that PWYP Malawi’s engagement with the Africa Mining Vision has been added to the strategic areas since the initial strategy was endorsed in the April 2015 Annual General Meeting in response to the growing importance of the Vision for resource governance. In addition, for the purposes of this report, work on EITI and resource revenue transparency are considered as one strategic area (as above) and not two as in the PWYP Malawi Strategy. There is inevitably and necessarily some overlap between implementing across the aforementioned strategic areas.

The following organisations are part of PWYP Malawi:

- Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace
- Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy
- Centre for Human Rights and Rehabilitation
- Church & Society of Livingstonia Synod
- Civil Society Education Coalition
- Citizens for Justice
- Economics Association of Malawi
- Foundation for Community Support Services
- Institute for Policy Interaction
- Institute for Policy Research and Social Empowerment
1.2 Annual Report 2015-2016

This report covers the period following the approval of PWYP Malawi to join the global coalition in April 2015 until June 2016. This report is a narrative report. It is anticipated that future annual reports will cover the July of one year to June period of the following year.

This report has been shared with all PWYP members for comments on 21 July 2016.

This report was endorsed via email by PWYP Members in August and September 2016.
2. Overview of Key Progress

2.1 Malawi Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and Revenue Transparency

At the end of 2014, four civil society organisations were elected by NRJN to sit on the Malawi Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) multi-stakeholder group. All four of these organisations – ActionAid Malawi, Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, Citizens for Justice and Foundation for Community Support Services – are part of PWYP.

Our work on EITI and revenue transparency addresses directly three of our four objectives for the strategic period 2015 to 2017 and is one of our main focus areas of work.

Through EITI we have:

- Successfully advocated for the inclusion of contract transparency and the disclosure of beneficial ownership in the first EITI work plan (endorsed June 2015).
- Successfully advocated for the inclusion of oil and gas in both the contextual chapter and for reconciliation in the first report due in April 2017.
- At least two of our member organisations have been present at all five multi-stakeholder group meetings held in this reporting period.
- At least one member organisation has been part of each sub-committee formed on an ad hoc basis to address specific EITI issues, including work plan sub-committee, scoping study subcommittee, EITI Secretariat sub-committee, and Independent Administrator subcommittee.
- Participated in the successful development of the fully-costed work plan (through a training workshop in Salima, March 2015), development of multi-stakeholder group Terms of Reference, and candidacy application (made in July 2015).
- Member organisation selected to monitor progress on the work plan.
- Member organisations participated in a study tour to Zambia’s EITI Secretariat to understand how EITI is implemented (June 2015).
- Two member organisations gave a speech during the congratulatory cocktail on Malawi’s approval to join EITI as a candidate country (22 October 2016). PWYP Malawi applauded the move with the Press Release “Following the Money: Malawi embarks onto the right path towards ensuring transparency and accountability in the extractives industry”.
- One member organisation was involved along with other multi-stakeholder group members and Secretariat staff in the Natural Resources Governance Institute training in Ghana (August 2015).
- Three member organisations and the PWYP Coordinator attended the EITI Global Conference and participated in the EITI Members Association Meeting and observed the EITI Board meeting that followed the PWYP General Assembly in Lima, Peru (February 2016); Member organisations were also involved in developing the content for the Malawi EITI booth during the national exhibition and standing at the booth to explain to interested parties about the progress and aims of Malawi’s EITI.
The first Malawi EITI Report is due in April 2017 and will cover the 2015/2016 financial year. Ensuring a transparent implementation process and accuracy and comprehensiveness of data gathered will be where PWYP Malawi and its members focus attention in the coming months. Once the report is prepared and ready for release, it will be the responsibility of PWYP going forward to make sure this information is easily accessible to the public and use to inform discussion and hold government and companies accountable.

PWYP must ensure that the Government commits to its promise of contract transparency and implements a suitable framework.

2.2 Aligning Malawi’s Mining Practice with the Africa Mining Vision
PWYP Malawi’s second strategic focus area to promote public debate towards the alignment of the African Mining Vision (AMV) into relevant national mining laws and policies.

We have made progress in this area with funding through the one-year (1 July 2015 – 30 June 2016, extension to 1 December 2016) Open Society Foundation of Southern Africa financed project “PWYP Southern Africa Initiative on Promoting Transparency and Accountability in the Extractive Sector”. This was awarded to the Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association, the host for PWYP Zimbabwe, which has partnered with Citizens for Justice, the PWYP Malawi host organisation as well as Caritas, the host organisation in Zambia.

The project aspires to influence and promote legal reforms relating to governance of the extractive industries and promote the integration of the AMV and strengthen the ability of coalitions to monitor mining governance.

The key activities during the last year in relation to this project have been:
- Development of an AMV Gap Analysis (May 2016) which examined Malawi’s current legislation and mining framework against the principles of the AMV. We examined four areas in particular: the fiscal regime and revenue management, mineral sector governance, environmental and social issues, and artisanal and small-scale mining. Our key asks are presented in Figure 2 below.

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<tr>
<th>Fiscal Regime and Revenue Management</th>
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<tr>
<td>- Allow public discussion on the proposed tax schedule as has been done for the draft Mines and Minerals Bill.</td>
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<td>- Ensure the Malawi Revenue Authorities is equipped to manage and enforce the collection of royalties as proposed in the tax schedule.</td>
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<td>- Parliamentarians to ask National Audit Office to conduct an extractive industries audit.</td>
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<td>- Honour commitment to contract transparency and make all mining and oil and gas contracts public and accessible online and integrated with other government institutions responsible for contracting (e.g. Government Contracting Unit).</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Discuss nationally and develop mechanism (such as an investment vehicle or fund) for potential future windfall from resources. This would also require an oversight body.</td>
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<td>- Discuss nationally and develop mechanisms to facilitate the development of local community infrastructure and services.</td>
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<td>- Discuss nationally and develop mechanisms on how tax treaties should be negotiated with the home countries of investors to address erosion of Malawi’s tax base and illicit financial flows.</td>
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<th>Mineral Sector Governance</th>
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<td>- Pass the Access to Information Bill and ensure that it can be applied retrospectively.</td>
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<td>- Change the Mines and Minerals Bill so that transparency and public access to non-commercially sensitive information is default position.</td>
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<td>- Publish all EIAs, environmental management plans and monitoring reports online.</td>
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<td>- Require that all mining projects conduct environmental and social impact assessments and not only EIAs.</td>
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<td>- Government must host quarterly meetings with mining communities and communities that would be resettled. Notice and documentation should be given at least two weeks in advance.</td>
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<td>- Establish cadastre system that includes all licence applications (both those successful and not) linked to licence area (using GIS), and all relevant documentation per licence (business registration, owners, contracts, licence terms) and incorporate revenue management, environmental assessments, and monitoring, into system. This should then all be made available online.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Allow for improved oversight of the Mineral Resources Committee and ensure all decisions are clearly documented and submitted to the relevant Parliamentary Committee.</td>
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<td>- Ensure best practice in compensation and resettlement such as the International Financial Corporation Performance Standard Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Ensure oil and gas and mining companies in both the exploration and production phases comply with beneficial ownership requirements under EITI and this information is made public online and in hard copy at the Malawi EITI Secretariat (Revenue Policy Division, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development).</td>
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<td>- Provide a public update on the review of petroleum concessions that were suspended by Government in November 2014 and why the suspension has now been lifted for some licence holders.</td>
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<th>Environmental and Social Issues</th>
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<td>- Prohibit all exploration and production of minerals or petroleum in any designated National Park without exception.</td>
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<td>- Ensure flexibility in defining ‘qualified communities’ for community development agreements.</td>
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<td>- Develop regulations to provide guidance for how community development agreements should be designed and entered into, on key responsibilities and authorities to be involved, on ensuring meaningful consultation of both men and women.</td>
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<td>- Require by law at least 10% female skilled workforce or training to reach this in first five years for all mining licence holders.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Make it mandatory for mining companies to provide for rehabilitation of land and pay for adverse impacts on community livelihoods.</td>
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<td>- Require by law a post-resettlement evaluation to ensure no groups are worse off post resettlement.</td>
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<th>Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining</th>
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<td>- Finalise and adopt the National ASM Policy.</td>
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<td>- Ensure cadastral system includes ASM.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Study and map the ASM sector in Malawi to provide a baseline for engagement and interventions.</td>
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<td>- Clearly differentiate between artisanal mining and small-scale mining in the new legislation; use international standards that define the two based on technology and equipment used and do not differentiate based on location and type of minerals as is in the current draft Mines and Minerals Bill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Provide support to ensure miners can formalise through access to capital, training, geo-data and equipment.</td>
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<td>- Prioritise low-value minerals for domestic markets.</td>
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<td>- Support existing Associations such as the Malawi Association of Women in Mining to build their capacity particularly in marketing products.</td>
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<td>- Designate certain areas of known mineral potential for ASM and reserve the right to operate these designated areas exclusively for Malawian nationals.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Develop special mineral development rights for the sector that are simple to apply for, easy to comply with, transferable and give adequate security of tenure.</td>
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Figure 2. Overview of Malawi AMV Key Policy Asks (May 2016)
Based on this and in response to developments in the country, PWYP member organisation, Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy, held a press event and radio discussion in Blantyre to discuss oil and gas exploration (June 2016), and PWYP published a press release asking to be consulted on the mineral fiscal regime in line with principles of the AMV. The Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Hon. Goodall Gondwe, responded that he did not need to consult any person besides parliamentarians.

Community engagement meetings in Phalombe with Ufulu Wathu and in Mzimba with Area Development Committee Mabilabo on the Africa Mining Vision with a focus on community engagement and beneficiation in the mining sector. The meetings also provided a space to discuss the pertinent problems faced by communities in relation to mining.

Members meetings were also financed through this project - a members meeting was held on 21 June 2016 which reviewed the PWYP Press Releases and the AMV Gap Analysis and key policy asks.

This project also financed a full-time PWYP Coordinator to work at the host organisation from 1 July 2015 – 30 June 2016.

Member organisations participated in a range of AMV activities organised by the African Minerals Development Centre (AMDC) at the continental level. These included:

- African Minerals Governance Framework Technical Workshop (11 – 13 April, Accra, Ghana)

PWYP Malawi and member organisations participated and one member organisation helped facilitate the AMDC Communications Workshop held in Lilongwe 30 May – 1 June 2016 with journalists, government communications officers and civil society.

PWYP member organisations also were called upon to provide civil society perspectives during the AMDC Mining Contract Negotiation Capacity Building inception meetings (30 May – 1 June 2016) in Lilongwe which proceeded the launch of a capacity building project being implemented by the UNDP/UNECA through the AMDC with the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining.
2.3 PWYP Communications and Advocacy towards Improved Governance

One of the key roles envisaged for PWYP Malawi is to improve access to accessible information and to ensure citizens are informed about what is being decided about the country’s natural resources. This is in line with PWYP’s global Chain for Change\textsuperscript{10} that includes 12 key questions that must be asked across the lifetime of an extractive project. The Chain for Change was adopted in 2012 to expand the remit of PWYP from its initial focus on revenue transparency. The key questions are highlighted in Figure 4.

This work falls into our main focus area on advocating for an improved regulatory and legislative environment for natural resource governance, but also overlaps with activities to promote public dialogue to encourage alignment with the AMV.

Some of the key activities are listed below; this is an area that requires focus in the next year, especially with the expected release of the first EITI report and the likely passing of new mineral legislation by the parliament.

- **Press releases:** Alongside the aforementioned press releases on the EITI and mining fiscal regime, we have focussed on trying to improve access to information and advocate for Government to take a clear position on oil and gas exploration. On 18 February 2016, we released “5 Unanswered Questions about Oil and Gas Exploration in Malawi’s Lake and Land”\textsuperscript{11}. The Principal Secretary responsible for mining was unable to meet with us; but PWYP Malawi with member organisations held a separate discussion with the Director of Mines on 4 April 2016. Some of the questions were answered during this meeting; however, the Department has still not released a response publicly. As a result, and in a bid to put further pressure on the Government to make known its position on exploration in the World Heritage Site Lake Malawi National Park, we followed up with a second Press Release on 24 June 2016, “Unanswered Questions Remain Unanswered on Oil and Gas Exploration in Malawi’s Lake and Land”\textsuperscript{12}. At present, we are working on how to engage with Government further on this and expect the launch of a Human Rights Watch study later in the year, which member organisations have provided input to, on extractives and access to information will provide a complementary voice to our work.

- **Social media and website:** PWYP Malawi is yet to set up a website, there is some limited information on the PWYP international website\textsuperscript{13}. A twitter handle @pwypmalawi was set up by the Coordinator, but this has yet to gain traction. Members also have the opportunity to write articles to post online on the PWYP International Site, and Malawi shared one article in July 2015\textsuperscript{14}.

- **Community interface meetings:** held in Phalombe and Mabilabo to discuss key challenges for communities, which included the non-involvement of community

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Figure 4. Adaption of PWYP Chain for Change
leadership on mining and exploration related activities, forced displacement and non-compensation.

Figure 5. Community interface meeting in Mabilabo

- Press conferences, roundtables discussions and radio programmes: In June 2016, a radio panel discussion organised by a member organisation, financed through the PWYP-OSISA project focussed on oil and gas exploration; this was a follow up to a panel discussion and live radio debate held on a similar topic in February at the National Alternative Mining Indaba which saw the highest number of listener responses that the radio station (Zodiak Broadcasting Services) had ever seen.

2.4 Coalition Building and Governance

As PWYP Malawi is a young chapter, the final focus area for work is on coalition governance and building to ensure the platform is effective.

The first Annual General Meeting for the PWYP Malawi chapter was held on 22 April 2015 in order to formalise the governance structure and align the Chapter with PWYP international standards. The meeting was technically coordinated by the PWYP Regional Coordinator for Eastern & Southern Africa, Carol Kiangura, who is based in Nairobi at that time. This saw the election of the Steering Committee organisations and host organisation (Citizens for Justice). The Steering Committee comprises Mabilabo Area Development Committee, the Institute for Policy Interaction (IPI) and Church & Society of Livingstonia Synod and the Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA) which currently serves as chair. Terms of Reference for these roles (Host Organisation, Steering Committee, Steering Committee Chairperson) and the Strategic Plan were discussed and endorsed.
The OSISA financed project on the AMV provided significant support to this ambition providing the necessary resources for the salary of the PWYP National Coordinator. The project also financed the meeting of the Steering Committee. The first meeting was held on 18 September 2015 in Lilongwe to both formalise the management structure and institutionalise the governance principles/systems for PWYP Malawi. At this meeting, the Steering Committee selected the chair (Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy) and vice chair (Church & Society of Livingstonia Synod), ToRs for the Committee and Host Organisation were signed, the host organisation (Citizens for Justice) was confirmed with the signing of an MoU and establishment of a bank account. The second meeting, an extraordinary meeting, was held on 8 April 2016 to assess progress for PWYP Malawi and address issues raised by the East and Southern Africa Coordinator.

On the 27 and 27 July, the Natural Resources Justice Network (NRJN) held its Annual General Meeting. During this meeting, the role of PWYP Malawi was affirmed as sitting as a thematic area under the umbrella network, NJRN. At the time of finalisation of this report, the 2016 Annual General Meeting for PWYP is yet to take place but foreseen by the end of the year.

2.5 Other Activities
A highlight for the PWYP family this year was the PWYP Global Assembly that took place in Lima, Peru from 22 – 23 of February – the first global gathering of PWYP since 2012. Three organisations were represented from Malawi along with the PWYP Coordinator.15 Participants from Malawi were financed by GIZ, the EITI International Secretariat and Oxfam. All stayed on for the EITI Global Conference that followed the Global Assembly.

This included a review of the progress made towards Vision 20/20, a series of interactive, informative panel discussions, elections of the Global Council, and discussions on who to accept funding from, the membership structure, EITI Vision Paper and PWYP Business Plan. A meeting was held with the incoming EITI Board Chair, former Swedish Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt who is replacing the Right Hon. Clare Short. And PWYP said goodbye to outgoing International Director Marinke van Riet and welcome her successor Elisa Peter. The report can be read online.16

The report captures that “On the eve of the 2016 Global EITI conference, members of the PWYP civil society coalition took a joint and principled stance to boycott the EITI members’ meeting, the highest governing body of the EITI. This decision was made during the PWYP Global Assembly due to the improper and illegitimate interference in civil society’s right to self-select their representatives to the EITI International Board through the addition of a civil society candidate to the list of civil society nominees, without the support of the broad civil society constituency”. Malawi’s PWYP Chapter participated in this and the boycott and further information can be read in the aforementioned report17.
Alternative Mining Indaba: at the beginning of February, Malawi held its National Alternative Mining Indaba (AMI) which was swiftly followed by the regional AMI held in Cape Town, South Africa. PWYP Malawi and its members ensured that the second National AMI (2 – 3 February 2016) under the theme “Making Laws Work For the People: Effective Legal and Regulatory Frameworks are Indispensable” was a success. The main topics of discussion were the legislation and fiscal regime, EITI, petroleum exploration, free, prior and informed consent, and geological mapping.

The Resolutions made following the national AMI were:

1) Ensure swift passage of the mining legislation ensuring that community development agreements are included in the tabled Bill.
2) Table and pass effective Access to Information legislation and ensure transparency and disclosure of information is not optional in the Mines and Minerals Bill.
3) Domesticate the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent.
4) Manage revenues from the extractives sector transparently – publish how much is paid for minerals, how much is received and how it is utilised
5) Make public all contracts related to the extractive industries.
6) Revise the petroleum legislation with broad consultation and develop a model Production Sharing Agreement, already partially developed, with engagement with communities, civil society, traditional leaders and citizens.
7) Build the capacity of government in the areas of negotiation, engineering and geology in particular and establish a laboratory.
8) Clearly communicate about the results of the countrywide airborne geophysical survey (“kauniuni”).
National Tax Justice Platform: PWYP is a member of the National Tax Justice Platform Taskforce and has participated in a number of meetings towards the development of the Strategic Plan as well as the NTJP implementation programme. In addition, PWYP has participated at all quarterly meetings and other related lobbying workshops with MPs, including on the Bi/Multi-lateral Treaties for Malawi.

3. Way Forward

PWYP Malawi will continue to implement its 2015-2017 strategic plan in the next year. Key activities will include:

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<tr>
<th>Thematic Focus Area</th>
<th>Key Activities</th>
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| 1. EITI and resource revenue transparency       | - Ongoing advocacy on EITI: support in the reporting process (until April 2017) and use of the data once the report is released  
- Community engagement and sensitisation on the EITI |
| 2. Africa Mining Vision                         | - Community engagement and sensitisation on the AMV  
- Member organisation involvement in Government delegation to AMDC to discuss Malawi Country Mining Vision, Addis Ababa, Aug 2016  
- Member organisation involvement in first AMV CSO Forum, Nairobi, Sep 2016 |
| 3. Advocacy for progressive mining legislation and regulation | - Ongoing engagement with government stakeholders  
- Advocacy for decentralisation of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining  
- Support to the Parliamentary Committee for Natural Resources and Climate Change on Mines and Minerals Bill  
- Lobbying for revision of the Petroleum (Exploration & Production) Act 1983  
- Continue advocacy on oil and gas exploration |
| 4. Coalition governance                          | - Recruitment of a new PWYP National Coordinator  
- Fundraising to support the role of PWYP National Coordinator  
- Strengthened internal communication – especially with sharing of activities and engagement by different members of the network  
- Strengthened external communication – greater use of the radio and social media  
- Development of strategic and operational plan post the current strategic plan period (2015-2017) |
References


2. See Malawi EITI Scoping Study (February 2015): 
https://mininginmalawi.files.wordpress.com/2016/02/160208_mweiti_scoping_study_2016.pdf


13. PWYP Members Malawi http://www.publishwhatyoupay.org/members/malawi/


