



# Project Information Document/ Identification/Concept Stage (PID)

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Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 01-Oct-2020 | Report No: PIDC219889



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

|                              |                                                  |                                                  |                                                                      |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Project ID                   | Parent Project ID (if any)                       | Environmental and Social Risk Classification     | Project Name                                                         |
| P173826                      |                                                  | Low                                              | Implementing the Civil Society Strategy in the Extractive Industries |
| Region                       | Country                                          | Date PID Prepared                                | Estimated Date of Approval                                           |
| OTHER                        | World                                            | 01-Oct-2020                                      |                                                                      |
| Financing Instrument         | Borrower(s)                                      | Implementing Agency                              |                                                                      |
| Investment Project Financing | The Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) | The Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) |                                                                      |

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**PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**

**SUMMARY**

|                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| <b>Total Project Cost</b> | 0.90 |
| <b>Total Financing</b>    | 0.90 |
| <b>Financing Gap</b>      | 0.00 |

**DETAILS**

**Non-World Bank Group Financing**

|                                         |      |
|-----------------------------------------|------|
| Trust Funds                             | 0.90 |
| Extractives Global Programmatic Support | 0.90 |

**B. Introduction and Context**

Country Context

Transparency and accountability of the management of natural resources has become a priority of the global governance agenda. The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative traces its origins to the Publish What You Pay (PWYP) campaign in 2002, and civil society is today an integral part of the multi-stakeholder process, both at the implementing country and global levels. As such, it continues to be critical in creating demand for increased transparency and accountability as well as for communicating EITI information to communities and



follow up that recommendations are acted upon. Civil society advocacy has also been instrumental in widening the scope of the EITI to include disclosures around beneficial ownership, contract disclosure, state-owned enterprise and sub-national reporting. Similarly, civil society has been a strong advocate for more open and accessible data to enable analysis and cross-country comparisons and in the end setting objectives and making recommendations that are policy relevant.

Therefore, there is an increasing acknowledgement that civil society is a key stakeholder in the governance of the EI sector, in particular on its oversight function. However, effective social accountability in the extractives sector requires civil society organizations and citizens to have the requisite knowledge and opportunity to engage at each stage of the extractive industry value chain. This requires (for instance) establishing transparent contracting processes that allow the public to monitor the awarding of contracts, the public disclosure of payments made by companies and how these revenues are allocated and managed by governments, and opportunities for the public – particularly affected communities – to participate in the monitoring of environmental and social impacts.

#### Sectoral and Institutional Context

In 2015, the Energy and Extractives Global Practice (GEEX) has developed its sector-specific *Strategy for Support to Civil Society* under the Extractives Global Programmatic Support (EGPS) Multi-Donor Trust Fund on engaging CSOs in the oil, gas and mining sector, remaining aligned with the above-noted WB strategy. The strategy was broadly consulted and endorsed by donor partners and civil society organizations.

Most World Bank funding instruments are designed to work with and through governments, and in the initial years of the World Bank’s EITI-MDTF, funding for civil society capacity building was typically included as a component of recipient-executed grants to governments/EITI MSGs. This approach had some success, but its effectiveness was often questioned as well as the appropriateness of providing funding for civil society through government entities. CSO support activities seemed to receive secondary priority by implementing agencies or, in some cases, selectively favored certain recipient groups.

To mitigate these constraints, later support to CSO capacity building was channeled through Bank-executed contracts with international CSO counterparts, such as the Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) to provide capacity building for CSOs in EITI-implementing countries and Publish What You Pay (PWYP) to strengthen country-based coalitions. These activities were restricted to those eligible for Bank-execution, thus limiting the options.

To address some of these concerns and try to reach more local-level CSOs, the World Bank and EITI-MDTF donors implemented from 2011 to 2014, the US\$2.0 million “EITI-MDTF Civil Society Direct Support Program”. In 2014, an evaluation of the Direct Support Program concluded that: (i) strengthening the capacity of civil society is a long-term process and requires continuous and targeted interventions on specific capacity issues versus one-time training activities; (ii) capacity changes were observed among project beneficiaries when all stakeholders were involved in the design of the CSO capacity support program and comprehensive capacity needs assessments were conducted; (iii) interventions were more successful with a



supportive political environment where national and sub-national government agencies and private companies collaborated in the implementation of CSO capacity building activities.

Although these various CSO capacity building interventions under the EITI-MDTF did deliver results, the capacity support needs of CSOs persist, including the need to strengthen civil society participation in EITI analysis and broadening the oversight of extractive industry issues. Indeed, the often broad and varied concerns plus the frequently difficult operating environment for CSOs makes the need for capacity support even more acute.

#### Relationship to CPF

This project is a contribution to the World Bank Group (WBG) Strategy that sets out a framework to align all the WBG's public and private sector interventions to the goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity in a sustainable manner. The goals emphasize the importance of empowering citizens to participate in development processes, ensuring that the voice of all citizens can be heard.

The WBG's Strategic Framework for Mainstreaming Citizen Engagement in World Bank Group Operations was developed to more systematically mainstream citizen engagement and beneficiary feedback in WBG-supported operations and help in two-way interaction between citizens and governments or the private sector - to give citizens a stake in decision-making. Given the broad impact of extractives sector activities, this participation is particularly important, in both EITI and non-EITI countries.

The Global Partnership for Social Accountability (GPSA) was established by the World Bank in 2012 to create a structured channel to engage with civil society organizations, with partner support. GPSA aims to expand opportunities for CSOs to work together with their governments to solve governance problems, especially in the delivery of services and improve outcomes using social accountability mechanisms including citizen feedback.

Building CSO capacity is an essential element for the success of the new World Bank agenda on Maximizing Finance for Development (MFD). Drawing on the Addis Agenda, and expanding on the Hamburg Principles and Ambitions, the WBG is intensifying and systematizing its commitment to Maximizing Finance for Development (MFD). The March 2017 Forward Look—A Vision for the World Bank Group in 2030: Progress and Challenges—introduced the “Cascade Approach” as a concept to guide the WBG's efforts to leverage the private sector for growth and sustainable development. This approach asks the WBG to help countries to maximize their development resources by drawing on private financing and sustainable private sector solutions to provide value for money and meet the highest environmental, social, and fiscal responsibility standards, and reserve scarce public financing for those areas where private sector engagement is not optimal or available. For the WBG to deliver on this important agenda, it is important to ensure that CSOs have the needed capacity to engage with private sector entities and to facilitate an enabling environment for private sector investments and solutions. Suspicion, mistrust and conflicts which often occur around extractives sector investments limit the potential for these investments to lead to better development



outcomes. The project will contribute to the capacity building needed for CSOs to engage and dialogue with companies around areas of mutual interest.

### **C. Project Development Objective(s)**

#### Proposed Development Objective(s)

In line with the overall objective of the CSO Strategy for Extractive industries (to support enhanced benefits to citizens from extractive industries), the Project Development Objective is to build capacity for informed civil society engagement and collaboration in EITI and other extractives governance processes.

#### Key Results

The key results are as follows:

1. Strengthen the technical capacity of civil society to advocate for transparency, to hold governments and companies accountable; and to effectively participate in decision making by leveraging the outputs of transparency initiatives;
2. Strengthen global, regional and national civil society coalitions and networks to maximize advocacy efforts and peer-to-peer learning;
3. Promote partnerships between civil society organizations and other actors (government, parliament, companies, media, universities, etc.); and
4. Increase the diversity of CSOs at the global, regional and country levels to ensure broad-based and diverse representation, including from advocacy, environmental, women's and indigenous people's organizations.

### **D. Preliminary Description**

#### Activities/Components

The CSO Strategy for Extractives Industries has two phases. Phase 1 activities included three Regional Capacity Building Workshops that focused on capacity building and knowledge sharing for civil society actors in the extractive industries. The Workshops took place in two regions: Africa and Europe and Central Asia (ECA), with the objective of building capacity for informed civil society engagement and collaboration in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and other extractives governance processes.

The present, World Bank Contract Transparency in Mining Global Initiative, is the second phase of the Strategy for Support to Civil Society in the Extractive Industries project funded by the EGPS MDTF. The second phase will support contract transparency related activities in Africa and ECA regions. These two regions were selected based on identified interest around these issues from participants from the workshops during Phase 1.



The implementation of Phase 2 will be devoted to global and country-specific activities to support civil society actors, including community groups and in particular women’s organizations, and journalists. A key principle of all support under these country-specific activities will be to leverage expertise, reach, and experience from a broad range of development partners and civil society organizations and existing coalitions or networks.

## **I. Objectives**

The objective of the assignment is to improve transparency and accountability in mining contracts by:

- Working with civil society actors, including CSOs, community groups, women’s organizations and journalists, to conduct innovative development interventions and journalistic research on monitoring contractual obligations in the mining sector.
- Bringing key actors together and develop their understanding of the challenges and opportunities for engagement in contract transparency and monitoring.
- Enhancing the understanding of civil society, communities, particularly women and journalists in order to better influence improved transparency and accountability in the mining sector.
- Piloting of contract monitoring related activities based on major challenges related to contract transparency in the mining sector in collaboration with local CSOs working with local communities, women organizations and journalists from one Francophone African country, one Anglophone African country and one country from Central Europe and Asia country.
- Build the capacity of identified group of stakeholders from CSOs and journalists from one Francophone African Country, one Anglophone African country and one Central Europe and Asia country on contract transparency tools and practices.
- Build a growing knowledge base that can serve as a global public good and generate a common understanding amongst diverse stakeholders on key issues (such as, but not limited to: contract disclosure of data and information; use and customization of contract monitoring tools (including the Contract Monitoring Roadmap tool) for monitoring of agreed mining projects, data collection, reporting and documenting, constructive engagement with government and private sector) to support continued knowledge exchange and learning of stakeholders.

## **II. Outputs and deliverables**

The key outputs of the assignment will be:

Working with in-country local stakeholders in EITI countries from three geographic focus areas (Francophone Africa, Anglophone Africa and ECA Regions) to:

- Build their understanding about contract transparency, contract monitoring, citizen engagement and constructive engagement and build their capacity to conduct effective contract monitoring activities;
- Identify the problems or challenges they would like to address through the contract monitoring activities;



- Develop a strong and viable contract monitoring action plan (including design, selection of contract monitoring tool or customization, data collection and monitoring, analysis, documentation and reporting);
- Conduct contract monitoring activities on agreed mining projects;
- Document and report findings through various formats, including use of multi-media formats;
- Constructively engage government, private sector and other relevant stakeholders around findings, through face-to-face and online channels of communication;
- dedicate space and time to reflect and learn and capture/document learnings throughout the project. This will also involve sharing of knowledge and learnings with others at the regional and global level through face-to-face events and/or online channels such as GOXI [www.goxi.org](http://www.goxi.org).

The key deliverables of the assignment will be:

1. Contract Monitoring capacity-building workshop(s) with local in-country civil society actors, including women and journalists, in each targeted region. All proposed capacity building activities should provide clear objectives and description of activities and methodology; at least 3 workshops.
2. Contract Monitoring Action Plan(s). This should include objectives, description of contract monitoring activities, expected outcomes, estimated budget, monitoring, and evaluation reporting and learning plan; at least 3 Action Plans.
3. Use and application of Contract Monitoring Tool(s) for monitoring activities, this will involve:
  - Application of Contract Monitoring Roadmap Tool, providing clear documentation of any adaptation, feedback, learnings or recommendations for improvement; and
  - Additionally, there is the option for the application or customization of other contract monitoring tool(s).

Documentation of application of contract monitoring tools, whether updated, adapted or new, will be ongoing until June 2021.

4. Documentation and reporting of findings, including use of multi-media materials, this includes:
  - One blog per month, that also includes photos, on contract monitoring activities;
  - One blog per month by each journalist, that also includes photos, on contract monitoring activities;
  - 2 short videos (3-5mins. long) documenting contract monitoring activities, at least one showing the problem/challenge being faced and another one showing improvements-results based on contract monitoring activities.
  - Final report for each region that includes all documentation from Contract Monitoring Activities led by local CSOs (including the context, challenges, approach and tools used, data collected, images, analysis of findings, results, learnings, etc.); and
  - Article by participating journalists related to the contract monitoring activities.



Documentation of contract monitoring activities and findings will be ongoing until June 2021

5. Facilitate knowledge exchange amongst local CSOs and journalists at the regional and global level. This involves, ensuring all reports and knowledge products get shared face-to-face or online:

- Provide a knowledge-exchange and learning space for workshop participants at the initial Capacity-Building Workshop;
- Organize at least two video-conferences with all local CSOs and journalists involved from all different regions throughout project implementation;
- All knowledge products and reports should be shared with the GOXI Global CoP by posting on [www.goxi.org](http://www.goxi.org) ongoing until July 2021;
- Organize at least one online public webinar to share the experience of local CSOs and journalists, results and learnings of the overall project.

Knowledge and learning activities ongoing until August 2021

6. Final Report with Global and Region-specific findings. This final report will tie the whole initiative together by including a global lens and include country-level findings, identifying any common trends across countries or important distinctions between countries/regions, and overall learnings by: October 2021.

### III. Key Considerations

**Country Selection Considerations:** In determining the 3 countries in which to implement the Country-Specific Activities, key considerations will include:

- a. Geographic focus: One EITI country in Francophone Africa; One EITI country in Anglophone Africa and one EITI country in the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) Region;
- b. Demand from recipient countries and civil society actors in the countries;
- c. Readiness for implementation;
- d. Country needs and potential impact of interventions.

**Project themes:** Interventions should focus on contract monitoring activities and other related activities to contract transparency such as contract disclosure, social obligations on local content including gender, revenue distribution, among other related issues.

**In-country partners:** Activities will be conducted to target in-country local partners, such as civil society organizations, local communities, women's organizations and journalists. At least 50% of local actors must be women.

**Organizational commitment to knowledge exchange and learning:** NGOs will support in-country partners in the documentation of findings and will also conduct its own documentation. Documentation must include the use of multimedia materials to enhance dissemination and uptake of findings and lessons learned. In





addition, NGO will facilitate spaces for knowledge exchange and learning at the regional and cross-regional level.

**Organizational commitment to public goods:** NGOs and in-country partners are committed to ensuring that all tools, reports, and documentation produced or customized under these project become public, with the aim they become a public good. This will be supported with dissemination via key online and face to face channels so that other organizations or interested actors can easily access and use these products, with the appropriate attributions.

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**Environmental and Social Standards Relevance**

**E. Relevant Standards**

| ESS Standards |                                                                                               | Relevance              |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| ESS 1         | Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts                       | Relevant               |
| ESS 10        | Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure                                             | Relevant               |
| ESS 2         | Labor and Working Conditions                                                                  | Relevant               |
| ESS 3         | Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management                                   | Not Currently Relevant |
| ESS 4         | Community Health and Safety                                                                   | Not Currently Relevant |
| ESS 5         | Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement                       | Not Currently Relevant |
| ESS 6         | Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources              | Not Currently Relevant |
| ESS 7         | Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities | Not Currently Relevant |
| ESS 8         | Cultural Heritage                                                                             | Not Currently Relevant |
| ESS 9         | Financial Intermediaries                                                                      | Not Currently Relevant |

**Legal Operational Policies**

| Safeguard Policies                          | Triggered | Explanation (Optional) |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50 | No        |                        |
| Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60          | No        |                        |

Summary of Screening of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

This is a global initiative, with grant TA supporting capacity building among civil society organizations for contract monitoring in the extractive industry. These capacity building activities are not expected to have any



direct adverse social and environmental impacts. But these activities will likely trigger issues of labor, gender, GBV and stakeholder engagement in its planning and implementation process. These issues will be further assessed as the project preparation advances and project activities are finalized.

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