



Negotiation Support Portal
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Tools & Resources

ALL SECTORS

NAME	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE
<p>A Good Deal Better? Uganda's Secret Oil Contracts (Plus Economic Model) Explained</p>	<p>Global Witness has analysed and made public two “production sharing agreements” signed by the Ugandan Government and international oil companies in February 2012. They determine what share of oil revenues the Government of Uganda will get and almost every aspect of its relationship with the oil companies. This is the first time this information has been made public.</p> <p>Their analysis shows that the Ugandan Government has succeeded in negotiating a better financial deal in these contracts compared with older contracts – for which it should be congratulated. But there are some significant weaknesses that still need to be addressed. The contracts lack some important human rights and environmental safeguards. This is of particular concern given the unique habitats of the oil region in Uganda which sits on the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Nile River.</p> <p>To see how Uganda’s oil money will be shared and evaluate the new contracts against the old contracts see the Revenue Infographic. You can also download Global Witness' open source Economic Model, the first of its kind, which can be updated when new information becomes available or adapted for other countries’ contracts. A guide is also available here.</p>	<p>Global Witness</p>

<p>50 Pieces of Advice to an Official who is Engaged in the Negotiation of Mining Contracts</p>	<p>The governments of resource rich countries have a responsibility to be well prepared and knowledgeable in contract negotiations for natural resource extraction and long-term land leases – not just for the sake of securing a balanced financial deal, but to promote high standards in labour and human rights, environmental protection, health, safety, transparency and fiscal management.</p> <p>This handbook provides fifty pieces of advice to ensure good governance, capacity building and sustainable development for resource rich countries.</p>	<p>International Mining for Development Centre</p>
<p>A Framework for Disclosure in Public-Private Partnerships</p>	<p>The World Bank Group recommends a systematic structure for proactively disclosing information through this Framework for Disclosure in Public-Private Partnership Projects. The Framework is embedded in the findings of a global review of PPP disclosure frameworks and practices in identified jurisdictions in transacted PPP contracts.</p> <p>There is a dearth of literature and guidance on policy and practice in PPP disclosure and a wide gap in the understanding of the mechanics of disclosure by practitioners within governments and the private sector. The Framework seeks to fill this gap along with its companion volumes on Jurisdictional Studies and Good Practice Cases. Apart from its potential usefulness to practitioners in the public and private sectors, the Framework is also intended for WBG and other MDB operational teams in PPP related projects who would have a tremendous opportunity not only to educate stakeholders on the technicalities associated with disclosure but to also take on an advocacy role to promote better disclosure practices. With this broader approach in mind, professionals in the above categories from different social and infrastructure sectors have been consulted widely during the preparation of the Framework as well as the two companion volumes.</p>	<p>The World Bank Group</p>
<p>A Practical Guide to Dealing with Land Disputes</p>	<p>This guide has been written for all those working in the land sector, in natural resource management and in urban and rural development. It aims to broaden the understanding of the complexity of causes that lead to land conflicts in order to provide for better-targeted ways of addressing such conflicts. It also provides a number of tools with which to analyse land conflicts.</p>	<p>GTZ Land Management</p>

A Practical Guide to Increasing Mining Local Procurement in West Africa	<p>This guide provides information, guidance and tools to support decision-making, planning and implementation of mining local procurement in West Africa, in particular at a country level. It can be used by individual role players as well as form the basis of consultative processes. The guide can also support regional harmonization relating to mining local procurement.</p> <p>The guide addresses questions that are commonly asked by governments, companies, and citizens in the region. How do we define and measure local procurement? Do we create a specific policy or legislation to encourage mining companies to buy more locally? If so, what do these look like, and what has led to successful outcomes in other countries? Do we pick winner productive sectors? How do we best support suppliers to develop the right capacities and standards to meet mine requirements? What institutional framework and which actors need to be involved to deliver? Rather than laying the main responsibility for increasing domestic sourcing on the mining sector, the guide aims at promoting a multi-stakeholder approach, in which all actors have clear roles and responsibilities. This guide has been organised into eight modules that each address a set of related questions that have been consistently raised by role players.</p>	The World Bank Group
ABCs of Petroleum Contracts: License-Concession Agreements, Joint Ventures, and Production-Sharing	<p>This documents takes a more detailed look at the differences and similarities between different types of oil contracts that the governments of resource rich countries can make with international and national oil companies.</p>	OpenOil
Administering Fiscal Regimes for Extractive Industries : A Handbook	<p>Revenues from natural resources often pose unique challenges for tax administration. This Handbook is one of the first of its kind to focus attention on effectively administering revenues from extractive industries. It provides policymakers and officials in developing and emerging market economies with practical guidelines to establish a robust legal framework, organization, and procedures for administering revenue from these industries. It discusses transparency and how to promote it in the face of increasing demands for clarity and accountability in the administration of public revenues from extractive industries, and discusses how developing countries can strengthen their managerial and technical capacity to administer these revenues.</p>	International Monetary Fund

Agriculture Investment Sourcebook	<p>A comprehensive guide on agricultural investments. The guide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information on how to develop sustainable agricultural policies and build institutional capacity; • Discusses different aspects of investments such as technology, information services, fisheries, agribusiness and market development, rural finance, water, vulnerability and disaster management; and • Offers case studies as a way of comparing different approaches to agricultural challenges and can serve as source for enhancing agricultural knowledge in the host country. <p>Available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish</p>	The World Bank Group
AIPN Model Oil & Gas Model Contracts	<p>A set of model oil & gas contracts, including farmout agreements, joint operating agreements, gas sales agreements, gas transportation agreements, and LNG master agreements, that are available for purchase. Arabic, French, Portuguese, and Spanish translations of joint operating agreements (JOAs) and confidentiality agreements are also available.</p>	Association of International Petroleum Negotiators
ATNS Database: Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements with Indigenous Peoples in Settler States	<p>A database of agreements between indigenous peoples and others in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa.</p> <p>The database offers a range of features including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background information on each agreement; • Links to related agreements, organizations, signatories and events; • A glossary of relevant terminology; and <p>Direct access to published and online resources.</p>	Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements Project (Australia)

Attracting Investors to African Public-Private Partnerships: A Project Preparation Guide	<p>This publication is an earlier version of the book above on "How to Engage with the Private Sector in Public-Private Partnerships in Emerging Markets". This book was aimed at African public sector officials while the updated version focuses beyond Africa with a wide range of case studies from several regions and sectors to show a more global perspective and experiences.</p> <p>The publication is also available in French.</p>	Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility
Biodiversity Management Handbook	<p>Handbook on how to manage and maintain biodiversity standards in mining operations. This handbook outlines the key principles and procedures now recognized as leading practice for assessing biodiversity values, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying any primary, secondary or cumulative impacts on biodiversity values • minimizing and managing these impacts • restoring conservation values <p>managing conservation values on a sustainable basis.</p>	Department of Industry Tourism and Resources (Australia)
Body of Knowledge of Infrastructure Regulation (BoKIR)	<p>The BoKIR summarizes some of the best thinking on infrastructure policy. This site provides links to more than 500 references, an extensive glossary and self-testing features to facilitate learning. The glossary is available in several languages including Arabic, Chinese, French, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Thai. The references include publications and decisions by regulatory agencies and other governmental bodies; policy advisories by think tanks, consultants, donor agencies, and others; and research by academics, consultants, and other experts.</p>	Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility

BP energy charting tool and app	<p>The BP energy charting tool allows you to interrogate data, create charts and download reports from the Statistical Review of World Energy. The BP World Energy App - using the same data from the Statistical Review of World Energy - allows users to download the interactive data to their devices.</p>	BP Global
CCSI CDA Database & Community Development Requirements Mapping	<p>Governments are increasingly requiring mining companies to deliver social and economic benefits to local communities when undertaking mining projects. These requirements are encapsulated in different ways in countries' regulatory frameworks, from a loosely expressed obligation to provide benefits to local communities, through community development plans, to community development funds and community development agreements (CDA). In some cases, the company delivers benefits voluntarily (i.e., in the absence of legal requirements) through agreements with local communities or other initiatives.</p> <p>CCSI is collecting and reviewing these community development requirements globally, as found in countries' legislation, regulations and policies. Voluntary initiatives undertaken by companies are also being considered. This tool maps out those requirements globally, and contains a collection of available CDAs.</p>	CCSI

<p>CCSI Research: Local Content Laws & Contractual Provisions</p>	<p>Resource-rich countries are increasingly inserting requirements for local content (“local content provisions”) into their legal framework, through legislation, regulations, contracts and bidding practices. If successful, a policy to increase local content can lead to job creation, boost the domestic private sector, facilitate technology transfer and build a competitive local workforce. However, local content goals are often unfulfilled and the opportunities are not captured.</p> <p>CCSI has conducted a survey of the local content frameworks of a number of countries, identifying the key legislation, regulations, contracts and non-binding policies and frameworks dealing with local content issues in the mining and petroleum sectors. A profile was created for each country, summarizing the provisions in the legal instruments dealing with local content and highlighting examples of high impact clauses. The profiles examine provisions dealing with local employment, training, procurement, technology transfer, local content plans as well as local ownership, depending on the country’s approach to and definition of local content. In addition, the profiles look at implementation, monitoring and enforcement provisions, as well as the government’s role in expanding local involvement. CCSI also surveyed the relevant WTO agreements and investment treaties in each country profiled to identify the provisions that may prevent, counsel against, and/or shield local content standards.</p> <p>The profiles are intended as a tool for policy makers, researchers and citizens seeking to understand and compare how local content is dealt with in their own and other countries, and to provide some examples of language that might be adopted in a framework to achieve local content goals. Hyperlinks are provided to the source legislation, regulations, policies and contracts where available.</p> <p>As local content policies are so context specific, CCSI welcomes comments and corrections on these profiles from practitioners in the reviewed countries, including with respect to any omissions.</p>	<p>CCSI</p>
<p>Community Development Agreement Library</p>	<p>SDSG is establishing a public library of materials related to Community Development Agreements (CDA) between resource companies and local communities. Some of these may also involve government at the national or local levels. The goal of the library project is to allow sharing of experience and actual models from different countries and regions.</p> <p>This library includes materials about Community Development Agreements, which are also called by different names, such as IBAs, or “Impact Benefit Agreements.”Some of the materials also include discussions of how CDAs are negotiated, or which discuss overcoming the difference in capacity of the various parties to negotiation.</p> <p>In addition, the library includes copies of actual agreements that have been negotiated in different communities, in any language.</p>	<p>Sustainable Development Strategies Group</p>

Community Development Agreement Model Regulations & Example Guidelines	<p>This report provides a draft model community development agreement regulations suitable for adoption into legislation or which can be modified for use as guidelines.</p>	World Bank
Community Guide to Getting a Fair Deal from Companies and Investors	<p>This is a “How To” guide for rural communities considering whether to share their land and natural resources with investors. The guide explains how a community can proactively prepare themselves before an investor approaches them, what questions community members should ask both themselves and investors before going into contract negotiations, and how to ensure that they receive truly equitable benefits in return for sharing their land and resources. The guide also includes actions that communities can take if, having already signed an agreement in the past, they feel as though they are being treated unfairly or want to enforce elements of the contractual agreement.</p>	Namati
CompareTheMap.com	<p>Developers extracted data from GapMinder and EITI to create graphical tools for comparing extractive revenue with poverty indicators.</p>	CompareTheMap
Contract Monitoring Roadmap	<p>A step-by-step guide to understanding how to monitor a contract in the extractive industries, including tools, resources and case studies for each step. It leads the reader through the process of choosing a monitoring goal, establishing the monitoring mechanism, collecting and analyzing data, and finally publicizing and using data to ensure contract implementation. The roadmap is also available in French.</p>	The World Bank Institute
Draft PPP Policy Outline	<p>This note provides an outline of a proposed PPP policy, which covers the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition and scope; • Objectives of the PPP program; • Principles of PPP agreements; • Risk allocation in PPP projects; • Establishment of a PPP unit; • PPP procedures; and <p>Auditing the PPP program.</p>	Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility
Energy & Biodiversity Initiative Products in relation to the Oil and Gas Sector	<p>The Energy and Biodiversity Initiative (EBI) guide on integrating diversity into oil and gas development and its accompanying products provide guidance for integrating biodiversity conservation into upstream oil and gas development. Available in Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish.</p>	The Energy and Biodiversity Initiative
Enforcing the Rules: Conclusions and Recommendations	<p>A report that aims at helping government and civil society actors understand the challenges and good practices associated with effective oversight and enforcement in the mining industry.</p> <p>To monitor, mining obligations must first be identified, but they are not always obvious.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute

Environmental Impact Assessment Law Matrix	<p>A website that enables users to easily access EIA laws and regulations, to view summaries of the EIA system for selected countries, and to make comparisons among all of the laws included in the database.</p>	Environmental Law Alliance Worldwide
EO100™ Standard	<p>The Equitable Origin System includes a rigorous, comprehensive standard for oil and gas exploration and production, as well as a certificate trading system and ecolabel program that enables downstream customers to support better production practices.</p> <p>The EO100™ Standard creates metrics and performance targets that address the social and environmental impacts of oil and gas exploration and production. The six principles of the EO100™ Standard build upon the recommendations of the oil and gas industry, leading international NGOs focused on oil and gas production and indigenous communities affected by oil and gas exploration and production. The standard also incorporates the results of analyses of and dialogues with a variety of social and environmental initiatives, standards, conventions and declarations. A full list of those references is included in the EO100™ Standard</p> <p>By achieving consensus from the oil and gas industry, NGOs, indigenous communities and governmental agencies, Equitable Origin provides a framework for responsible oil and gas exploration and production that encourages and incentivizes social and environmental excellence. Coupled with the market mechanism, the Equitable Origin certification system makes improved practices in the oil and gas industry financially viable.</p> <p>The EO100™ Standard does not specify required technologies to reduce environmental and social impact, but rather provides a rating system with which such impact is evaluated. The standard defines a minimum level of performance below which certification to the EO100™ Standard will not be awarded. Above the minimum level of performance, a given production operation can earn extra qualifying points.</p>	Equitable Origin
EPEC PPP Guide	<p>The EPEC PPP Guide has been designed as tool gathering “good practice” sources of information. It seeks to identify the “best of breed” guidance available from PPP guidelines worldwide and from selected professional publications. It is designed to assist public officials responsible for preparing, launching and implementing PPP projects and to facilitate their understanding of the key issues and steps involved in the delivery of PPP arrangements.</p> <p>The EPEC PPP Guide can be used in a number of ways. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a broad guide to procurement and implementation issues in PPPs; • As an introduction to the information public procuring authorities should request from their advisers; and <p>As a starting point to learn more about specific aspects of PPP design.</p>	European PPP Expertise Centre

ERBD Guidance Note on Grievance Management	This guidance note is produced by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (ERBD) and outlines the internal requirements, specifications, and principles behind the ERBD's grievance management process. This resource is a helpful example from a large development bank on its grievance mechanisms .	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Evaluating a Grievance Redress Mechanism Worksheet	A worksheet created by the World Bank for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) posing important questions for evaluating a grievance redress mechanism.	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Standard	The EITI Standard is an authoritative source on how countries can implement the EITI. Countries implement the EITI Standard to ensure full disclosure of taxes and other payments made by oil, gas and mining companies to governments. These payments are disclosed in an annual EITI Report, which allows citizens to see for themselves how much their government is receiving from their country's natural resources. To see all EITI Reports, go to data.eiti.org .	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FAO Investment Centre Environment Impact Guidelines	Guidelines that provide an overview of how to conduct environmental impact assessments of agriculture and sector-related investments.	FAO Investment Centre
FCPF Grievance Redress Mechanism Manual	This manual has been prepared for the Forest Carbon Partnership based on good practices identified in World Bank projects and beyond. It intends to serve as a starting point for project teams who need to work with clients to establish grievance redress mechanisms on the ground. It describes the procedures that will be followed by (client / contractor) to address complaints or concerns submitted by people who may be benefitted or impacted by (name of the project). It intends to provide clarity and predictability on how complaints will be received, assessed, sorted, and resolved, and monitored. Specific activities are described for each of these steps.	Forest Carbon Partnership Initiative Facility
Financial Valuation Tool	This model calculates a probable range for the NPV of a portfolio of sustainability investments, including both the direct value creation and the indirect value protection of these investments.	CommDev

Fiscal Analysis of Resource Industries (FARI)	<p>Proper evaluation of fiscal regimes for extractive industries (EI) requires economic and financial analysis at the project level. This website introduces key concepts and methodology used by the Fiscal Affairs Department (FAD) in its fiscal analysis of resource industries (FARI) framework. FARI is primarily used in advisory work by FAD on fiscal regime design. In parallel to that, FARI has also been used for revenue forecasting, to analyze revenue management issues (including quantification of fiscal rules), and to better integrate the EI sector in the country macroeconomic frameworks. Looking forward, the model presents a useful tool for revenue administration practitioners, allowing them to compare actual, realized revenues with model results in tax gap analysis.</p>	International Monetary Fund
Fiscal Systems for Hydrocarbons Design Issues	<p>This paper examines the key elements of the legal and fiscal frameworks utilized in the petroleum sector and aims to outline desirable features that should be considered in the design of fiscal policy with the objective of optimizing the host government's benefits, taking into account the effect that this would have on the private sector's investment.</p>	World Bank
Forecasting Ghana's Oil Revenues for the 2015 Budget Using a Fiscal Model	<p>In order to help Ghanaian MPs and the general public understand the potential impact of volatile petroleum prices on the implementation of the 2015 budget, NRGi have built an oil revenue forecasting model. The tool uses only publicly available data and information. It is provided in Microsoft Excel (.xlsx), and released under an open licence so that it can be used by anyone. It can also be edited, refined, and updated as events in Ghana and the world evolve.</p> <p>This modeling was only made possible due to the advanced state of oil sector disclosures in Ghana: contracts for the most important producing oil field (the Jubilee oil field) are published, the country is EITI compliant, national laws require transparency and regular reporting, and international oil companies such as Tullow and Kosmos disclose further key information.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute
Foreign Investment, Law and Sustainable Development: A Handbook on Agriculture and Extractive Industries	<p>The handbook is about how to use law to make foreign investment work for sustainable development. It aims to provide a rigorous yet accessible analysis of the law regulating foreign investment in low and middle-income countries, what this law is, how it works, and how to use it most effectively. Topics covered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laws promoting investment flows Achieving a fair economic deal (corporate structure; taxation regime) Social and Environmental considerations Transparency, anti-corruption, other investment issues. <p>The handbook aims to support government officials in low and middle-income countries in their management of foreign investment for sustainable development, and to support civil society efforts to influence decisions and hold government and investors to account.</p>	IIED

<p>Framework to Approach Shared Use of Mining-Related Infrastructure</p>	<p>The framework aims to provide guidance to policy makers on how to approach the question of shared use of mining-related infrastructure (rails, ports, power, water, and ICT), highlighting the operational models that are necessary for implementation, the key-success factors, the enabling conditions and how to ultimately better coordinate major investments in physical infrastructure by privately-owned natural resource concessionaires with national infrastructure development plans.</p> <p>The framework also equips policy makers with a set of questions that should help conduct the negotiations on shared use with companies. The goal of the framework is to include shared infrastructure use as part of the planning and negotiation stages of extractive industry investments.</p>	<p>Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment</p>
<p>Freight Transport for Development: A policy toolkit</p>	<p>The Freight Transport toolkit is a user-friendly website that provides information and examples on how to improve the efficiency and lower the cost of freight transport for trade and development. The toolkit provides an overview of key issues and developments in the field of freight transport and freight transport policy, with examples of policy measures. All information and tools provided are supported by evidence from 28 real life case studies and numerous case examples.</p> <p>The toolkit additionally provides relevant transport mode-specific information for rural transport, urban transport, road, rail, ports and air transport. The content is presented in a modular approach that quickly orientates users to key information that will help them make better informed decisions.</p>	<p>Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility</p>
<p>G20 Report on Recommended PPP Contractual Provision</p>	<p>Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) are now being used in many countries to develop infrastructure projects. Typically, PPP transactions are based on a network of complex legal agreements – however, at the center of each transaction there is normally a PPP Contract, in the form of a concession agreement or similar document, between a government or other public entity (the Contracting Authority) and a private company or a consortium of companies (the Private Partner).</p> <p>Given the variety of PPP transactions globally, the different legal systems which exist in various countries, and the need to have ‘tailor-made’ provisions to deal with the individual characteristics of specific projects, it follows that the development of comprehensive PPP agreements on an international basis is likely an unrealistic goal. However, there may be merit in focusing on certain contractual provisions dealing with particular legal issues encountered in virtually every PPP Contract, such as the issues of force majeure, termination rights, dispute resolution, etc. The purpose of this Report is to present and discuss ‘recommended’ language in respect of a selection of these typically encountered provisions.</p>	<p>The World Bank Group</p>

Getting a Better Deal from the Extractive Sector: Concession Negotiation in Liberia 2006-2008	<p>Getting a Better Deal from the Extractive Sector demonstrates the need for more equitable terms in natural resource contracts and the pivotal role that the contract process can play in economic recovery and development. The report was prepared for the Office of the President of Liberia by Natural Resource Governance Institute staff who were closely involved with Liberia's Firestone and ArcelorMittal negotiations. The report includes forewords by Liberian president Ellen Johnson Sirleaf and Open Society Institute chairman George Soros.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute
Getting it Right: Human Rights Impact Assessment Guide	<p>This guide is a step-by-step process that allows assessment teams to take stock of the positive and negative human rights impacts of an investment project. Throughout the steps, information and additional references are provided including reference documents on human rights, examples of research techniques, relevant websites, and details on where to find specific information.</p> <p>The guide is available in English, French, and Spanish.</p>	International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development
Good Practices in the National Sustainable Development Strategies of OECD Countries	<p>An OECD review of national sustainable development strategies of OECD countries, which attempts to identify good practices with examples drawn from specific national strategies.</p>	OECD
Good-fit Practice Activities in the International Oil, Gas and Mining Industries: Fiscal Design and Administration	<p>This chapter of the EI Sourcebook discusses the design and administration of fiscal regimes in the extractives industries sector. Topics covered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiscal Objectives • Fiscal Instruments • Special Fiscal Topics and Provisions • Fiscal Systems • Fiscal Administration • Summary and Recommendations 	EI Sourcebook

Good-fit Practice Activities in the International Oil, Gas and Mining Industries: Policy, Legal and Contractual Framework	<p>This chapter of the EI sourcebook covers issues related to sector policy, legislation, contracts, award of contracts and licenses, and regulation. Topics include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Context • Sector Legislation: Design • Sector Legislation: Content • Contracts and Licenses • Local Content • The Award of Contracts and Licenses • Regulations • Contract Negotiations and Dispute Settlement 	EI Sourcebook
Guide to Extractive Industries Documents- Mining	<p>A guide that describes the common provisions that are included in mining contracts and provides some examples of key provisions.</p>	Allen & Overy LLP
Guide to Extractive Industries Documents- Oil and Gas	<p>Provides an overview of how oil and gas agreements are structured: their common provisions, key terms in their negotiation, and the areas to cover in the negotiation process. This offers an investor-friendly introduction to how contracts in this industry are drafted.</p>	Allen & Overy LLP

Guidebook for Evaluating Mining Projects EIAs	<p>The guidebook will help governments, public interest lawyers, grassroots advocates, and community members understand mining EIAs, identify flaws in mining project plans, and explore ways that mining companies can reduce the public health hazards associated with mining.</p>	Environmental Law Alliance Worldwide
Guidebook on Promoting Good Governance in Public-Private Partnerships	<p>Public-private partnerships (PPPs) in the delivery of public services have become a world wide phenomenon and are generating great interest. PPPs combine the best of both worlds, but they also present a severe organizational and institutional challenge for the public sector. To address the challenge, the UNECE has elaborated this guidebook for policymakers, government officials and the private sector in the hope that all the parties to PPPs will benefit by examining closely the good governance principles contained in the Guidebook and ensuring their implementation. Available in English, French, and Russian.</p>	UNECE
Guidelines for Good Governance in Emerging Oil and Gas Producers	<p>The guidelines aim to promote effective decisions about the structure and rules of the petroleum sector in a context of low institutional and sector capacity. They offer recommendations for emerging producers, drawn from a workshop that brought together new and established producers, as well as technical advisory groups active in these countries.</p>	Chatham House

<p>Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework</p>	<p>In June 2011, in an unprecedented step, the United Nations Human Rights Council unanimously endorsed a set of Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The Guiding Principles establish an authoritative global standard on the respective roles of businesses and governments in helping ensure that companies respect human rights in their own operations and through their business relationships.</p> <p>The Guiding Principles were developed by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Business and Human Rights, Professor John Ruggie of Harvard Kennedy School, over the six years of his UN mandate from 2005 to 2011. They elaborate on the three pillars of the UN "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework that Prof. Ruggie proposed to the Human Rights Council in 2008. The three pillars of the Framework are:</p> <p>The state duty to protect against human rights abuses by third parties, including business, through appropriate policies, regulation, and adjudication;</p> <p>The corporate responsibility to respect human rights, that is, to act with due diligence to avoid infringing on the rights of others and address adverse impacts with which they are involved; and</p> <p>The need for greater access by victims to effective remedy, both judicial and non-judicial.</p>	<p>United Nations Human Rights Council</p>
<p>Handling and Resolving Local Level Concerns and Grievances</p>	<p>Guide on how to handle and resolve issues of concern for local communities affected by mining projects. It shows the user how to design and establish a credible local mechanism to resolve disputes. It deals both with the overarching design principles (how to build trust for the dispute mechanism, how to create an organizational structure that supports the mechanism) and with the design of the mechanism itself (how to assess complaints, how to involve a third party and set up an independent forum).</p>	<p>International Council on Mining and Metals</p>

<p>How To Improve Mining Tax Administration and Collection Frameworks</p>	<p>Governments of mineral-rich countries formulate and use a variety of financial imposts to collect a share of the revenue generated by mining companies. Instruments include the full range of taxes, fees, and charges that generally apply to all normal commercial operations. In addition to these measures, most governments use mineral royalties along with variations to the corporate taxation measures, customs duties, and value-added taxes that apply just to mining. This sourcebook focuses on mineral royalties and on other taxation measures that are specific to mining activities, with particular emphasis on imposts of common application in most developing countries, which may create challenges in their administration. The legislative framework establishing these taxes in developing countries that are experiencing an accelerated pace of resource development is in most cases relatively modern and largely adequate, but the supporting administrative capability, procedures, and systems have tended to lag behind. This sourcebook presents a practical overview of how to analyze and improve the administrative frameworks and systems for mineral royalties and other taxes specific to mining.</p> <p>This sourcebook provides a structured approach to help the ministries of finance and mines analyze and improve their effectiveness and efficiency in handling common issues and challenges; avoid duplication of effort; and overcome the organizational, structural, and resourcing difficulties generally encountered in the administration of various elements of mining regimes.</p> <p>Available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish, and Russian</p>	<p>World Bank</p>
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How to Negotiate and Oil Agreement	<p>This document identifies the key areas on which governments should focus during their negotiations of oil agreements. It provides guidance regarding: who should be negotiating, over what issues, with what informational environment, and with what time horizon. Features such as contract structure are also examined and a set of especially tricky issues are discussed, including accounting standards; the role of social projects; health and environment concerns; stabilization clauses; and contract termination provisions.</p>	Initiative for Policy Dialogue
How to Negotiate the “Right” Petroleum Contract	<p>A brief and clear introduction to the main issues to be considered when drafting a petroleum contract: type of agreement to enter into, taxes to apply, stabilization clauses to include, termination conditions, and so on. It can also serve as a guide for other large-scale investment projects.</p>	United Nations Development Programme

How to Scrutinize a Production Sharing Agreement	<p>The guide discusses the provisions of a particular type of oil and gas contract, the Production Sharing Agreement (PSA). While the guide is aimed at a general civil society readership, it draws particularly on experience from Kazakhstan. Its purpose is to give an accessible account of some key characteristics of PSAs, with a focus on revenue issues, and to suggest action points for civil society organisations involved with monitoring extractive industries. Indeed, in recent years the management of extractive industry revenues has become of growing concern to public opinion in resource-rich states.</p>	International Institute for Environment and Development
IBA Community Toolkit Section 3: Preparing for Negotiations	<p>A section of the IBA Community Toolkit that addresses how communities to get organized for negotiations with investors by developing a structure for managing negotiations, gathering information materials, developing strategies, and establishing negotiation positions.</p>	Walter & Duncan Gordan Foundation

<p>ICMM Land Acquisition and Resettlement: Lessons Learned</p>	<p>The publication provides recommendations for managing the resettlement of local communities who have been displaced or whose livelihoods have been impacted due to the presence of mining. This includes ensuring adequate compensation and development opportunities.</p> <p>The document is structured around 10 modules that cover planning, stakeholder engagement, compensation, livelihood restoration and monitoring impacts among other topics.</p> <p>It is targeted primarily at companies, but also contains information and guidance relevant for all stakeholders, including government representatives.</p>	<p>International Council on Mining & Metals</p>
<p>ICMM Mining Partnerships for Development Toolkit</p>	<p>Methodology for assessing the mining environment in which a potential project will take place as well as the social and economic impacts of the project. It includes advice on how to measure impact on local communities and a mine's life cycle, governance-related issues, and an overview of the different actors and interests involved in investment projects.</p>	<p>International Council on Mining & Metals</p>

ICSID Database of Bilateral Investment Treaties	<p>This database contains information on all the bilateral investment treaties collected by ICSID to date. The information is organized alphabetically by signatory, and may be further searched by selecting two specific States or the year of signature.</p>	International Council of Societies of Industrial Design
IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability	<p>The IFC's Performance Standards on Social and Environmental Sustainability are considered to be the gold standard in achieving sustainable development.</p>	IFC
IGF Mining Policy Framework	<p>The Mining Policy Framework (MPF) is a compendium of best practices in mining law and governance. It was developed by governments to provide a framework to guide governments to come up with a mineral regime for sustainable development. It is available in English, French, Spanish, and Russian.</p>	World Bank
IIED Briefing: Investment Treaties and Sustainable Development	<p>Over 3,000 international investment treaties (IITs) are in force, more are being negotiated. While informed debates on IITs are usually framed in legalistic terms, the signing and wording of these treaties imply important trade-offs between policy goals. The ramifications can be expensive (the record payout to investors for breach of an IIT is US\$1.7 billion), far-reaching (affecting issues well beyond investment policy, including public health or environmental measures), and difficult to withdraw from (because the ability to terminate a treaty or its effects may be restricted for decades). Countries considering negotiating investment treaties need proper reflection and public debate on these policy choices. This overview briefing is the first of four promoting debate on IITs and sustainable development. The briefing is also available in Burmese.</p>	Institute for Environment and Development

IISD Guide to Negotiating Investment Contracts for Farmland and Water	<p>The IISD Guide to Negotiating Investment Contracts for Farmland and Water is a legal and policy tool for governments and communities that are involved in negotiating investment contracts with foreign investors. The guide focuses on a particular type of contract involving long-term leases of farmland. Part I, Preparing for Negotiations, is designed to assist in the preparatory phase. Part 2, Model Contract, is structured like an investment contract for the lease of farmland and proposes model provisions.</p>	International Institute for Sustainable Development
IISD Model Agreement on Investment for Sustainable Development	<p>IISD's Model Agreement on Investment takes a fresh look at the formulation of international investment agreements. It differs by looking not only from the perspective of the investor, but also at the rights and obligations of the host state. IISD's Model Agreement and accompanying publications focus on achieving sustainable development while fostering international investment.</p> <p>The draft is the result of an 18-month process of drafting and consultations, including a high-level experts meeting in January 2005 in The Hague and a launch event hosted by the Commonwealth Secretariat in April 2005. A parallel exercise developing a Southern Agenda also fed strongly into the process.</p>	International Institute for Sustainable Development
IISD Model Agreement on Investment for Sustainable Development- Negotiator's Handbook	<p>The IISD Model Investment Agreement is accompanied by a Negotiator's Handbook, with article-by-article commentary that draws out the nuances and intent of the text, differentiating it from the current standard approaches and related alternatives. This should be of use to those countries now negotiating or revising investment agreements.</p>	International Institute for Sustainable Development
Implementing EITI for Impact: A Handbook for Policymakers and Stakeholders	<p>This particular guide is aimed at policymakers, industry, and civil society members who wish to implement the EITI standard. It details what types of regulations must be implemented to become a candidate for the EITI and to comply and remain EITI-compliant.</p>	IIED
Integrating Sustainable Development into International Investment Agreements: A Guide for the Developing Countries	<p>This guide is designed to assist developing countries to negotiate IIAs that do a better job of promoting their sustainable development. It explains how IIAs can increase foreign investment flows into developing countries and addresses how these agreements can support the efforts of host developing countries to regulate foreign investment inflows in order to ensure that they contribute to sustainable development. The guide achieves these goals by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifying emerging best practices in existing agreements; 2. Suggesting new and innovative provisions; 3. Acting as a resource for developing country negotiators; and 4. Outlining how states can achieve coherence among their IIAs. 	Commonwealth Secretariat
International Energy Agency (IEA) Energy Atlas	<p>Interactive world map features for eight different energy sources and measures: CO2 Emission from Fuel Combustion, Coal, Electricity, Energy Balance, Energy Indicators, Natural Gas, Oil, and Renewables.</p>	International Energy Agency (IEA)

International Investment Agreements Negotiator's Handbook: APEC/UNCTAD Modules	<p>The handbook is an APEC-UNCTAD initiative which aims to provide practical and user-friendly information to negotiators of International Investment Agreements (IIAs) in order to assist them in the decision-making process towards concluding IIAs compatible with national policy objectives.</p> <p>There are a total of 26 sections (modules), each dedicated to a specific provision or issue commonly encountered in IIAs. Each module identifies main approaches and policy options accompanied by sample treaty formulations from existing IIAs. Importantly, it also sets out main implications of each policy option in order to assist negotiators in making an informed choice.</p>	UNCTAD- Investment Policy Hub
Investment and Sustainable Development: A Guide to the Use and Potential of International Investment Agreements	<p>A guide that analyzes common aspects of existing International Investment Agreements and assesses their shortfalls in fostering sustainable development in host countries, offering suggestions on how to improve contract-drafting so as to avoid negative impacts and re-negotiations in the future.</p>	International Institute for Sustainable Development
Investment Contracts and Sustainable Development: How to Make Contracts for fairer and More Sustainable Natural Resource Investments	<p>This guide discusses options to structure investment contracts in the natural resource sector in ways that maximize the investment's contribution to sustainable development.</p> <p>The guide draws on test trainings in Ghana and Central Asia and aims to provide up-to-date and comprehensive learning material for both host governments and civil society. It can be used as a background document for training sessions, but it may also be used by readers accessing the material on their own.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute
Investment Contracts for Agriculture: Maximizing Gains and Minimizing Risks	<p>This joint IISD, World Bank and UNCTAD discussion paper marries two substantial bodies of research to show how investment contracts can be set up to promote sustainable development. It presents the top five positive outcomes and the five downsides from private sector investments in large-scale agricultural projects. The paper also proposes legal options to maximizing the main positive outcomes and minimizing the main downsides through better drafting of contracts between investors and governments for the lease of farmland.</p>	International Institute for Sustainable Development
Investment Law Reform: A handbook for development practitioners	<p>A handbook that provides government lawyers with a framework to evaluate the quality of a country's investment legislation (if it exists) and how the legislation relates to its investment policy and investment incentives. It also provides practical guidance on how to write new or reform existing investment legislation based on emerging "good practices."</p> <p>The handbook appendices contain drafting guidelines and checklists of issues that FDI laws should include and that countries can use when drafting investment legislation. It includes a chapter on monitoring and evaluation.</p>	The Investment Climate Advisory Service- The World Bank

Investment Policy Framework for Sustainable Development (IPFSD)	<p>The IPFSD provides guidance to governments on formulating investment policies that seek to both encourage foreign direct investment and promote sustainable development. The IPFSD consists of a set of Core Principles for investment policymaking and translates them into (1) guidelines for national investment policies, and options and provisions for the design and (2) use of International Investment Agreements.</p>	UNCTAD Investment Policy Hub
Investment Treaties & Why they Matter to Sustainable Development: Questions & Answers	<p>The handbook focuses on one of the steps governments commonly take in the pursuit of investment: concluding international treaties that guarantee a certain standard of treatment for foreign investors.</p> <p>The handbook aims to provide an accessible introduction to the world of international investment treaties and their implications for sustainable development. If sustainable development is, in large part, an investment challenge, then the international agreements that govern investment must be fit for that purpose.</p>	International Institute for Sustainable Development
Key Terms and Concepts in IIAs: A Glossary	<p>The purpose of this glossary is to provide brief explanatory commentaries on the main terms and concepts used in international investment agreements.</p>	UNCTAD
Knowledge Exchange Platform for Responsible Agro-Investment (RAI)	<p>A knowledge platform and toolkit for addressing questions of international investment in developing country agriculture.</p>	The World Bank
Land Matrix Global Observation	<p>The Land Matrix is a global and independent land monitoring initiative. Its goal is to facilitate an open development community of citizens, researchers, policy-makers, and technology specialists to promote transparency and accountability in decisions over land and investment.</p>	Land Matrix

Legal and Regulatory Issues Concerning Public-Private Partnerships	<p>The Legal Framework Assessment provides a summary of key areas of a host country's existing laws that will need to be reviewed when a government embarks on an infrastructure project, particularly one involving the private sector.</p> <p>In addition, checklists, model bid documents, examples of legislative provisions relevant to infrastructure PPP projects, and financing mechanisms for PPP projects are provided. Available in English, French, and Spanish.</p>	Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility
Local Content Initiatives: Enhancing the Subnational Benefits of the Oil, Gas and Mining Sectors	<p>This paper offers guidance on designing and implementing local content initiatives in the oil, gas and mining sectors to ensure economic sustainability within producing regions. It aims to answer the question of how national and subnational governments, industry and civil society can maximize local benefits through partnerships among governments, companies and civil society organizations.</p>	International Monetary Fund
Macroeconomic Policy Frameworks for Resource-Rich Developing Countries	<p>The guide aims to help countries achieve an investment framework that provides long-term growth and helps avoid the volatility associated with investment in natural resource industries. It provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A fiscal sustainability framework that accounts for the growth impact of public investment; Offers a tool for countries to analyze the fiscal and macroeconomic implications of different savings/investment scenarios; Proposes indicators for measuring revenue use; and offers a toolkit for designing fiscal rules. 	International Monetary Fund
Mineral Resource Tenders and Mining Infrastructure Projects: Guiding Principles	<p>A guide on how to tender mineral assets and mining-related infrastructure. It offers advice on how to choose the appropriate tendering process, a review of recent trends in the tendering of mineral resources and a discussion of the structure of the tender and of the PPP process.</p> <p>The guide also contains a detailed case study of Afghanistan's Aynak copper deposit to illustrate the application of an international competitive bidding procedure in the tendering of mineral resources in a developing country.</p>	The World Bank
Mineral Royalties and other Mining-Specific Taxes	<p>Using operations in Australia as an example, this guide provides a comparison between different fiscal regimes and offers advice on how to design the most beneficial taxing regime for host countries.</p>	IM4DC

Minerals Taxation Regimes	<p>The report analyzes the strengths and weaknesses of different structures of minerals taxation regimes and concludes with a number of observations on the design and application of minerals taxation regimes.</p> <p>One clear message emerging from the report is that there is significant room for agreement between companies and governments – provided that both adopt a long-term perspective. In particular, both parties have an interest in taxation regimes that are widely perceived to be legitimate.</p>	Oxford Policy Management (OPM) and the Centre for Energy, Petroleum and Mineral Law and Policy (CEPMLP)
Mining and Critical Ecosystems: Mapping the Risks	<p>Guidelines for assessing the viability of a project in environmentally or socially vulnerable areas that can help governments determine “no-go” areas for mining. It offers a general framework that can be used to identify risk areas globally and two case studies.</p>	World Resources Institute
Mining Contracts: How to Read and Understand Them	<p>A book created to highlight strong contract clauses and explore how others could be improved. It goes beyond legal considerations to explore the policy questions and company interests underlying contract provisions—issues that are crucial for understanding and negotiating contracts, and for monitoring their enforcement.</p>	
Mining Royalties: A Global Study of their Impact on Investors, Government and Civil Society	<p>A comprehensive reference on mineral resource taxation. The report discusses the history of royalties and the types currently in use, covering key practical issues such as tax administration, revenue distribution and reporting.</p> <p>It identifies the strengths and weaknesses of various tax approaches, including the economic impact of these approaches on production decisions and mine economics, and the effect of royalty taxes on the investment climate, civil society and markets.</p>	World Bank

Mining royalties: a global study of their impact on investors, government, and civil society	<p>Mineral sector regulatory and fiscal systems have been undergoing major reforms across the globe. This book focuses on information and analysis relating to mineral royalties. It provides a general discussion of the concepts behind mining taxation, a guide to royalties, examples of royalty calculations and the ways in which these interact with other forms of taxation, as well as financial effects on investments under varying conditions. Primary information includes royalty legislation from over forty nations. The book discusses implications for investors and governments of various tax regimes and provides specific country case examples. A chapter is included on transparency, governance, and management of revenue streams. The appendices, in the second volume, contain brief summaries and selected statutes relating to royalties in a broad cross-section of nations around the world; sample spreadsheets of the results of mine models that were analyzed; and examples of administrative and distributional approaches to collecting royalties.</p> <p>Available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish, and Russian</p>	World Bank
Model Investment Treaty- United States	<p>Model Bilateral Investment Treaty for the United States of America</p>	U.S. State Department
Model Bilateral Investment Treaty Template- Southern African Development Community (SADC)	<p>The SADC Model BIT Template provides advice to governments for future negotiations of investment treaties. The template reflects the objective of relating FDI to sustainable development. It contains various examples of provisions to address sustainable development concerns with commentaries. In particular, it includes a section dedicated to obligations of investors that covers anti-corruption, compliance with domestic law, environmental assessment and management, human rights, social and economic development issues and corporate governance – as well as reference to their enforcement. It also includes provisions to preserve the state right to regulate and the right to pursue development goals.</p>	Southern African Development Community (SADC)
Model Bilateral Investment Treaty- Canada	<p>Model Bilateral Investment Treaty for Canada</p>	ITALaw

Model Bilateral Investment Treaty- Colombia	Model Bilateral Investment Treaty for the Republic of Colombia.	ITALaw
Model Bilateral Investment Treaty- Norway	Model Bilateral Investment Treaty for Norway.	ITALaw
Model Mining Development Agreement 1.0	MMDA 1.0 is a collection of examples from existing mine development agreements and other materials that are designed to help negotiators and drafters by stimulating them to think about some of the difficult issues of legality, fairness, and balance presented by large foreign natural resource investment, particularly in developing countries. On one hand, MMDA 1.0 may be useful as an agenda for negotiating such an investment. On the other hand, MMDA 1.0 may be useful to the lawyers tasked with drafting an agreement for such an investment. Available in English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish.	Mining Law Committee of the International Bar Association
National Strategies for Sustainable Development	A report that seeks to identify key challenges facing countries in relation to the strategic management aspects of national development strategies in 19 countries including leadership, planning, implementation, monitoring and review, co-ordination, and participation. It also includes a pragmatic toolbox for government sustainable development managers and policy-makers.	International Institute for Sustainable Development
Natural Resource Charter	The Natural Resource Charter is a set of principles to guide governments and societies' use of natural resources so these economic opportunities result in maximum and sustained returns for a country's citizens. The Charter outlines tools and policy options designed to avoid the mismanagement of these natural diminishing riches and work towards ensuring their ongoing benefits.	Natural Resource Charter

Natural Resource Contracts: A Practical Guide	<p>The goal of this guide is to explain common topics that are addressed in natural resource contracts and to provide suggestions for improving contracts that are vague or unfavorable to host countries.</p> <p>The guide also includes references to additional resources that will be useful for advocates who want to learn more about particular topics and issues.</p>	Environmental Law Alliance Worldwide
Natural Resource Governance Institute Training Modules on the EITI	<p>Training kit consisting of a set of modules that cover the whole EITI process from implementation to monitoring and compliance.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute
New Alliance Analytical Framework for Responsible Land-Based Agricultural Investments	<p>This analytical framework is designed to assist investors in aligning their policies and actions with global and continental guidelines on responsible land-based investments, most notably the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and the Guiding Principles on Large Scale Land Based Investments in Africa (LSLBI).</p> <p>The Framework offers investors a due diligence and risk management resource to apply to their land-based agricultural investments. It is an effort to provide advice and highlight best practices related to structuring investments in the most responsible way possible.</p> <p>The Framework includes red lines that indicate in which situations investment projects should be cancelled if no benign alternatives can be found.</p> <p>The Framework should be used throughout the life of the project, beginning with the preliminary project assessment, followed by the due diligence phase and continuing through the negotiation, agreement, operation and close-out phases. Hence, while the Framework ideally should be used from the beginning of a project, it can also be used after a project has commenced, as land tenure risks can and should be assessed well beyond the due diligence and start-up periods, especially in areas where communities have insecure land rights.</p> <p>The Framework was developed by an international group of land experts and vetted through consultation with a broad array of stakeholders. The New Alliance and Grow Africa Leadership Council welcomed and recognized the Analytical Framework as a tool for investors, and agreed to assess experience with the framework in one year.</p>	New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition

NRGI Guide to the EITI Standard	<p>The guide is an online, interactive reference that allows users to explore the opportunities in the EITI Standard in seven policy areas. These areas are based on the extractive industries decision chain and reflect some of the governance challenges most frequently raised by stakeholders. The guide also covers two process areas: civil society participation and multi-stakeholder group governance.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute
NPV model to analyze PSAs/PSCs or Concessionary Arrangements	<p>The website offers an economic model that estimates expected cash flows for an upstream petroleum project (petroleum exploration, development and production). Host governments can use it to increase their understanding of the revenue they can expect from the project at each stage.</p>	ACT Financial Consulting
NRGI Reader Contract Transparency: Creating Conditions To Improve Contract Quality	<p>This reader comes from a series of 20 short, illustrated overviews of key topics in the extractives sector. Together they serve as a robust introduction for the lay reader to fundamental issues and concepts in oil, gas and mining sector governance. They contain helpful figures and infographics, and each reader has a standard format: key messages, concepts, case examples, and a final set of practitioner-orientated questions to ask.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute
NRGI Reader Extractives-Linked Infrastructure: Exploring Options for Shared Use of Infrastructure Projects	<p>This reader comes from a series of 20 short, illustrated overviews of key topics in the extractives sector. Together they serve as a robust introduction for the lay reader to fundamental issues and concepts in oil, gas and mining sector governance. They contain helpful figures and infographics, and each reader has a standard format: key messages, concepts, case examples, and a final set of practitioner-orientated questions to ask.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute
NRGI Reader Fiscal Regime Design: What Revenues the Government Will be Entitled to Collect	<p>This reader comes from a series of 20 short, illustrated overviews of key topics in the extractives sector. Together they serve as a robust introduction for the lay reader to fundamental issues and concepts in oil, gas and mining sector governance. They contain helpful figures and infographics, and each reader has a standard format: key messages, concepts, case examples, and a final set of practitioner-orientated questions to ask.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute

NRGI Reader Fiscal Rules and Natural Resource Funds: Methods to Save and Stabilize Revenues	<p>This reader comes from a series of 20 short, illustrated overviews of key topics in the extractives sector. Together they serve as a robust introduction for the lay reader to fundamental issues and concepts in oil, gas and mining sector governance. They contain helpful figures and infographics, and each reader has a standard format: key messages, concepts, case examples, and a final set of practitioner-orientated questions to ask.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute
NRGI Reader Granting Rights to Natural Resources: Determining Who Takes Natural Resources Out of the Ground	<p>This reader comes from a series of 20 short, illustrated overviews of key topics in the extractives sector. Together they serve as a robust introduction for the lay reader to fundamental issues and concepts in oil, gas and mining sector governance. They contain helpful figures and infographics, and each reader has a standard format: key messages, concepts, case examples, and a final set of practitioner-orientated questions to ask.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute
NRGI Reader Legal Framework: Navigating the Web of Laws and Contracts Governing Extractive Industries	<p>This reader comes from a series of 20 short, illustrated overviews of key topics in the extractives sector. Together they serve as a robust introduction for the lay reader to fundamental issues and concepts in oil, gas and mining sector governance. They contain helpful figures and infographics, and each reader has a standard format: key messages, concepts, case examples, and a final set of practitioner-orientated questions to ask.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute
NRGI Reader Local Content: Strengthening the Local Economy and Workforce	<p>This reader comes from a series of 20 short, illustrated overviews of key topics in the extractives sector. Together they serve as a robust introduction for the lay reader to fundamental issues and concepts in oil, gas and mining sector governance. They contain helpful figures and infographics, and each reader has a standard format: key messages, concepts, case examples, and a final set of practitioner-orientated questions to ask.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute
NRGI Reader Publish What You Pay: A Civil Society Coalition for Extractive Sector Transparency and Accountability	<p>This reader comes from a series of 20 short, illustrated overviews of key topics in the extractives sector. Together they serve as a robust introduction for the lay reader to fundamental issues and concepts in oil, gas and mining sector governance. They contain helpful figures and infographics, and each reader has a standard format: key messages, concepts, case examples, and a final set of practitioner-orientated questions to ask.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute
NRGI Reader Revenue Management and Distribution: Addressing the Special Challenges of Resource Revenues To Generate Lasting Benefits	<p>This reader comes from a series of 20 short, illustrated overviews of key topics in the extractives sector. Together they serve as a robust introduction for the lay reader to fundamental issues and concepts in oil, gas and mining sector governance. They contain helpful figures and infographics, and each reader has a standard format: key messages, concepts, case examples, and a final set of practitioner-orientated questions to ask.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute

NRGI Reader State Participation and State-Owned Enterprises Roles, Benefits and Challenges	<p>This reader comes from a series of 20 short, illustrated overviews of key topics in the extractives sector. Together they serve as a robust introduction for the lay reader to fundamental issues and concepts in oil, gas and mining sector governance. They contain helpful figures and infographics, and each reader has a standard format: key messages, concepts, case examples, and a final set of practitioner-orientated questions to ask.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute
NRGI Reader Subnational Revenue Distribution: Natural Resource Revenues in a Decentralized Context	<p>This reader comes from a series of 20 short, illustrated overviews of key topics in the extractives sector. Together they serve as a robust introduction for the lay reader to fundamental issues and concepts in oil, gas and mining sector governance. They contain helpful figures and infographics, and each reader has a standard format: key messages, concepts, case examples, and a final set of practitioner-orientated questions to ask.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute
NRGI Reader Subnational Revenue Management: Improving Local Development Through Resource Wealth	<p>This reader comes from a series of 20 short, illustrated overviews of key topics in the extractives sector. Together they serve as a robust introduction for the lay reader to fundamental issues and concepts in oil, gas and mining sector governance. They contain helpful figures and infographics, and each reader has a standard format: key messages, concepts, case examples, and a final set of practitioner-orientated questions to ask.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute
NRGI Reader The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI): Using EITI to Promote Policy Reform	<p>This reader comes from a series of 20 short, illustrated overviews of key topics in the extractives sector. Together they serve as a robust introduction for the lay reader to fundamental issues and concepts in oil, gas and mining sector governance. They contain helpful figures and infographics, and each reader has a standard format: key messages, concepts, case examples, and a final set of practitioner-orientated questions to ask.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute
NRGI Reader The Natural Resource Charter Decision Chain: Converting Resources into Development	<p>This reader comes from a series of 20 short, illustrated overviews of key topics in the extractives sector. Together they serve as a robust introduction for the lay reader to fundamental issues and concepts in oil, gas and mining sector governance. They contain helpful figures and infographics, and each reader has a standard format: key messages, concepts, case examples, and a final set of practitioner-orientated questions to ask.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute
NRGI Reader The Oil and Gas Industry: Overview and Trends	<p>This reader comes from a series of 20 short, illustrated overviews of key topics in the extractives sector. Together they serve as a robust introduction for the lay reader to fundamental issues and concepts in oil, gas and mining sector governance. They contain helpful figures and infographics, and each reader has a standard format: key messages, concepts, case examples, and a final set of practitioner-orientated questions to ask.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute
NRGI Reader The Resource Curse: The Political and Economic Challenges of Natural Resource Wealth	<p>This reader comes from a series of 20 short, illustrated overviews of key topics in the extractives sector. Together they serve as a robust introduction for the lay reader to fundamental issues and concepts in oil, gas and mining sector governance. They contain helpful figures and infographics, and each reader has a standard format: key messages, concepts, case examples, and a final set of practitioner-orientated questions to ask.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute

NRGI Reader Transparency Mechanisms and Movements: Tools to Foster Openness and Accountability	<p>This reader comes from a series of 20 short, illustrated overviews of key topics in the extractives sector. Together they serve as a robust introduction for the lay reader to fundamental issues and concepts in oil, gas and mining sector governance. They contain helpful figures and infographics, and each reader has a standard format: key messages, concepts, case examples, and a final set of practitioner-orientated questions to ask.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute
OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	<p>The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises are the most comprehensive set of government-backed recommendations on responsible business conduct in existence today. The governments adhering to the Guidelines aim to encourage and maximise the positive impact MNEs can make to sustainable development and enduring social progress.</p>	OECD
OECD Policy Framework for Investment	<p>The OECD Policy Framework for Investment (PFI) provides a comprehensive and systematic approach for improving investment. It covers 10 policy areas and addresses some 82 questions to governments to help them design and implement policy reform to create a truly attractive, robust and competitive environment for domestic and foreign investment. The PFI emphasizes the fundamental principles of rule of law, transparency, non-discrimination and the protection of property rights but leaves for the country concerned the choice of policies, based on its economic circumstances and institutional capabilities. One size does not fit all.</p> <p>It is available in English, French, Chinese, Spanish, and Polish</p>	OECD
OECD Policy Framework for Investment in Agriculture	<p>A flexible tool which helps governments evaluate their investment policies in the ten areas essential to creating an attractive environment for investors and in enhancing the development benefits of agricultural investment.</p>	OECD
OECD Policy Framework for Investment: A Review of Good Practices	<p>This Review of Good Practices in OECD and non-OECD economies is published as a companion volume to the OECD Policy Framework for Investment (PFI) and provides analytical background material on each of the ten chapters of the PFI. These include investment policy, investment promotion and facilitation, trade policy, competition policy, tax policy, corporate governance, policies for promoting responsible business conduct, human resource development policy, infrastructure and financial sector development, and public governance.</p>	OECD
OECD Procurement Toolbox	<p>This Toolbox is an on-line resource that captures emerging good practice to enhance corruption prevention and good management in public procurement in OECD and non-OECD countries. The tools contained in this website have been compiled from practices which have been successfully tested in a number of countries.</p> <p>The tools are classified according to their use in the procurement cycle (pre-tendering phase, tendering phase, post-award phase, or entire procurement cycle) and also by theme according to the pillars underlying the OECD Recommendation (transparency, good management, prevention of misconduct, or accountability and control.)</p>	OECD

Oil Contracts: How to Read and Understand Them	Walk-through guide on oil contracts: what they are, who participates in them, how the revenues should be handled and divided, what the different impacts of an oil project are, what its role is in fostering economic development, and how disputes between parties can be resolved.	OpenOil
Open Contracting	<p>A collaborative online platform for public procurement practitioners, this online platform seeks to provide a space where interested stakeholders from civil society, government, the private sector, media, academia, and others can share, learn, connect and collaborate around experiences in open contracting.</p> <p>Open Contracting seeks to help ensure broader consensus around the importance of enhanced disclosure and participation in public contracting, at all stages of the contracting process and across all sectors. This community is used to support knowledge exchange between countries, identifying challenges and proposing solutions needed to address those challenges.</p> <p>The Open Contracting Resources section contains a list of monitoring resources and a database of tender information from countries around the world.</p>	Open Contracting Partnership
OpenLandContracts.org - A Land & Agriculture Contracts Databa	A searchable database of large-scale land, oil palm and forestry contracts, agreements and key terms.	Columbia Center for Sustainable Investment (CCSI)
OpenOil Repository of Oil Contracts	A growing repository of oil contracts from over 55 countries.	OpenOil
Petroleum Allocation and Exploration Rights: Allocation Strategies and Design Issues	An introduction to the factors that affect the efficient and transparent allocation of petroleum exploration , development, and production rights. It discusses the different political, economic and social interests that go into the allocation of these rights and touches upon various approaches to allocate them, including legal and fiscal issues. It then guides the reader through how to design an appropriate rights allocation system.	The World Bank
Policy Guidance for Investment in Clean Energy Infrastructure	Policy guidance which aims to provide host country governments with policy options to maximize investment opportunities in clean energy infrastructure.	OECD

Port Reform Toolkit: Effective Support for Policymakers and Practitioners	<p>Provides policy makers and practitioners with effective decision making support in undertaking sustainable and well-considered reforms of public institutions that provide, direct and regulate port services in developing countries.</p>	Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility
PPP in Infrastructure Resource Center for Contracts, Laws, and Regulation (PPPIRC)	<p>A website that provides practical guidance and best practice in the planning, development and legal structuring of infrastructure projects, especially those involving the private sector.</p> <p>The website includes sample documents, clauses and legislation from the power, water and sanitation, telecom, and transport sectors. It also includes standard procurement and bidding documents. Materials are available in English, French and Spanish.</p>	Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility
Practical Guide: Mining and Communities	<p>Written in a question-and-answer format with dialogues among local people, the 300-page combined reference manual and interactive curriculum addresses: mines & communities, meaning the mine life cycle, the changes it brings, how to participate in an impact assessment and monitor the management plan; the rule of law, including human rights and the roles and responsibilities of each actor; conflict and violence prevention and tools supporting improved communication, negotiation and community cohesion, including consultation or community protocols and participatory land use planning; the possible benefits of mining, and tools to capture mining's benefits, including local content strategies, community development agreements, and local financial management; ways to address and minimize impacts on land (compensation mechanisms, and resettlement), environment and cultural sites; what actions people can take locally to voice their concerns, how to document and monitor (including baseline studies, community-controlled impact assessments, joint participatory monitoring) and options for access to remedy locally, nationally, regionally and internationally.</p> <p>In each of the Modules, the Guide draws on and summarizes relevant aspects of domestic law (not only the mining law, but also the Constitution, law of decentralization, land law, environmental protection law, water law, public health law, and more), regional and international human rights law, gender, industry best practice, and advice and case studies from affected communities around the world.</p> <p>The Guide is available in French. An abridged summary version of the Guide is available in French and English. A folder with the Guide's reference documents is available on Dropbox.</p>	Communities First
Preparing National Strategies to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals: A Handbook	<p>The handbook presents a "how to" guide that can be used by governments, UN country teams, and other development professionals in preparing MDG-based national development strategies.</p>	UNDP

Principles for Responsible Contracts: Integrating the Management of Human Rights Risks into State-Investor Contract Negotiations: Guidance for Negotiators	<p>A guide that sets out and explains 10 principles that can help guide the integration of human rights risk management into contract negotiations.</p>	UN Human Rights Council
Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture that respects Rights, Livelihoods and Resources (PRAI)	<p>The seven Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment cover all types of investment in agriculture, including between principal investors and contract farmers. In many cases no purchase of land or concessions are involved. Where this does occur the principles cover both large and small holdings. The Principles are based on detailed research on the nature, extent and impacts of private sector investment and best practices in law and policy. They are intended to distil the lessons learned and provide a framework for national regulations, international investment agreements, global corporate social responsibility initiatives, and individual investor contracts.</p>	UNCTAD
Public-Private Partnership Infrastructure Resource Center	<p>This resource provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of each type of PPP arrangement; • Sample agreements and clauses; and • Checklists of issues to consider when preparing or reviewing PPP project documents. <p>Some documents are also available in Spanish.</p>	Public-Private Partnership Infrastructure Resource Center
Public-Private Partnerships Reference Guide: Version 2.0	<p>The PPP Reference Guide is a comprehensive resource for PPP practitioners worldwide, drawing from global approaches and experiences.</p> <p>The PPP Reference Guide seeks to provide advice on what PPP practitioners should know, rather than provide advice on what to do. The Guide sets out the main topics, looks at the key issues that must be addressed, and provides some of the most important references that PPP practitioners can turn to for answers and to enhance their own knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Also available in English, French, and Spanish.</p> <p>It is structured into separate sections that focus on three main areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are PPPs, when might they be used and what are the advantages and disadvantages relative to public provision; • What kind of policy, legal and institutional frameworks should be put into place to help improve their effectiveness; and • What are the ways in which PPP projects can be developed and implemented. <p>A diverse range of case studies and institutional solutions, from all parts of the world, are presented in the PPP Reference Guide.</p>	Public-Private Partnership Infrastructure Advisory Facility

Railway Reform: Toolkit for Improving Rail Sector Performance (2011)	<p>Provides an easy-to-use resource on the rail industry—what it is and what it does best—and provides an experience-based set of best practices to aid in the planning and execution of railway reforms. Professionals and practitioners who could benefit from this toolkit include government policy makers, legislators, regulators, railway management personnel, international financial institutions, and other stakeholders—including railway customers and employees—who seek improvements in railway financial and operational performance. The toolkit is now available in English and Russian.</p>	Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility
Resource Governance Index	<p>A measure of transparency and accountability in the oil, gas and mining sectors. The RGI scores and ranks the countries, relying on a detailed questionnaire completed by researchers with expertise in the extractive industries. The Index assesses the quality of four key governance components: Institutional and Legal Setting; Reporting Practices; Safeguards and Quality Controls; and Enabling Environment. It also includes information on three special mechanisms used commonly to govern oil, gas and minerals—state-owned companies, natural resource funds and subnational revenue transfers.</p>	Natural Resource Governance Institute
ResourceContracts.org - An Oil and Mining Contracts Database	<p>A searchable database of oil and mining contracts, agreements and key terms.</p>	Columbia Center for Sustainable Investment (CCSI)
Rights-Compatible Grievance Mechanisms	<p>An effective grievance mechanism is an essential addition for any responsible company to its tools for monitoring, auditing and stakeholder engagement. But what exactly makes a grievance mechanism effective? This guidance aims to help answer that question. It provides a tool for companies and their local stakeholders jointly to devise rights-compatible, effective grievance mechanisms that maximise the opportunities to achieve sustainable solutions to disputes. A rights-compatible mechanism integrates human rights norms and standards into its processes and is based on principles of non-discrimination, equity, accountability, empowerment and participation. It can deal with most kinds of grievances (bar those raising criminal liability), including – but by no means limited to – those that reflect substantive human/labour rights concerns. Ensuring it is rights-compatible in both its process and outcomes is vital to the mechanism’s credibility and legitimacy, both locally and internationally, as well as to its potential success in practice.</p>	J.F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University
Risk Allocation in Oil and Gas Contracts	<p>This paper analyses various standard clauses to apportion liability in the oil and gas industry. The issues touched upon are indemnity, exclusion of liability, and limitation of liability. It offers a discussion and explanation of each as well as examples from model contracts, and tips on how to negotiate, draft, and interpret each type of clause.</p>	Valentine Ataka

Safeguarding land tenure rights in the context of agricultural investment	<p>This guide has been developed in response to concerns regarding large-scale land acquisitions and the need to increase investment in agriculture. The guide supports application of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure for Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security at the national level by providing technical guidance on how to safeguard tenure rights in the context of agricultural investments, including in land. It aims to provide additional guidance to government authorities engaged in the promotion, approval and monitoring of investments at all stages of the investment cycle. The guide also serves as a reference for implementation of the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in October 2014 (CFS, 2014).</p>	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
Social and Environmental Sustainability of Agriculture and Rural Development Investments: A Monitoring and Evaluation Toolkit	<p>The purpose of this toolkit is to provide practical guidance in the monitoring and evaluation of the environmental and social sustainability of Agricultural and Rural Development programs and projects. Available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.</p>	The World Bank
Stabilization Clauses and Human Rights	<p>A study on the impact of stabilization clauses in investment contracts that affect a state's action to implement its international human rights obligations.</p>	IFC
Stakeholder Engagement: Feasibility Studies and Project Planning	<p>A guide that details how to engage project stakeholders in environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) studies, as well as describing actions that must be taken to ensure that all stakeholders are listened to and included in the project's feasibility assessment.</p>	IFC
Stakeholder Identification and Analysis	<p>Contains guidance questions, case studies and brief explanations to lead the user through the process of identifying stakeholders who are affected by a project, to what degree and how they can influence the project. This guidance will then help to build a stakeholder engagement process.</p>	IFC
Strategic Infrastructure Steps to Prepare and Accelerate Public-Private Partnerships	<p>This report covers four best practice areas concerning Public-Private Partnerships, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing a rigorous project preparation process; • Conducting a bankable feasibility study; • Structuring a balanced risk allocation and regulation; and • Creating a conducive enabling environment. <p>For each of these best practice areas the report identifies and explores six critical success factors that governments should be aware of and seriously consider when preparing an infrastructure project to be delivered as a Public-Private Partnership.</p>	World Economic Forum

The Extractive Industries Sector : Essentials for Economists, Public Finance Professionals, and Policy Makers	<p>The extractive industries (EI) sector occupies an outsized space in the economies of many developing countries. Economists, public finance professionals, and policy makers working in such countries are frequently confronted with issues that require an in-depth understanding of the sector. The objective of this volume is to provide a concise overview of EI-related topics these professionals are likely to encounter. The volume provides an overview of issues central to EI economics; discusses key components of the sector's governance, policy, and institutional frameworks; and identifies the public sector's EI-related financing obligations. Its discussion of EI economics covers the valuation of subsoil assets, the economic interpretation of ore, and the structure of energy and mineral markets. The volume maps the responsibilities of relevant government entities and outlines the characteristics of the EI sector's legal and regulatory frameworks. Specific key functions of the sector are briefly discussed, as are the financial structures that underpin environmental and social safeguards; investment of public revenues generated from oil, gas, or minerals; as well as extractive-based economic diversification. The authors hope that decision makers in ministries of finance, international organizations, and other relevant entities will find the study useful to their understanding and analysis of the EI sector.</p>	The World Bank
Toolkit for Public-Private Partnerships in Roads and Highways	<p>Assists transport sector policy makers in low- and middle-income countries in implementing procedures to promote private sector participation and financing in the development of their road and highway sector.</p>	Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility
Towards Sustainable Decommissioning and Closure of Oil Fields and Mines: A Toolkit to Assist Government Agencies	<p>This toolkit is designed to increase the level of awareness on decommissioning and closure issues. It serves as guidance to government authorities, institutions and regulatory agencies, in natural-resource rich, developing countries, seeking to establish or improve closure and decommissioning programs for the extractives sectors.</p>	The World Bank
Tripartite declaration of principles concerning multinational enterprises and social policy (MNE Declaration) - 4th Edition	<p>The principles laid down in this universal instrument offer guidelines to MNEs, governments, and employers' and workers' organizations in such areas as employment, training, conditions of work and life, and industrial relations.</p> <p>The prominent role of MNEs in the process of social and economic globalization renders the application of the principles of the MNE Declaration as timely and necessary as they were at the time of adoption. As efforts to attract and boost foreign direct investment gather momentum within and across many parts of the world, the parties concerned have a new opportunity to use the principles of the Declaration as guidelines for enhancing the positive social and labour effects of the operations of MNEs.</p>	ILO

UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Privately Financed Infrastructure Projects	<p>A guide is to assist in the establishment of a legal framework favorable to private investment in public infrastructure. The advice provided in the Guide aims at achieving a balance between the desire to facilitate and encourage private participation in infrastructure projects, on the one hand, and various public interest concerns of the host country, on the other. Available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.</p>	UNCITRAL
UNCTAD Database of Bilateral Investment Treaties	<p>A BITs search engine which provides a user-friendly way to retrieve either: (1) all available BITs signed by one country, and (2) a specific BIT between two countries.</p>	UNCTAD
Understanding Power Purchase Agreements	<p>This handbook is intended to provide an overview of PPAs and the obligations, risks, and remedies that are found within them.</p>	Commercial Law Development Program
Unsolicited Infrastructure Proposals: How Some Countries Introduce Competition and Transparency	<p>This paper looks at how governments can manage "unsolicited proposals" for PPPs--that is, proposals for PPP projects that originate from private companies, without being specifically requested by governments. The paper sets out the main challenges of dealing with such proposals--how to maintain private sector interest in coming up with project ideas, while ensuring competition and transparency in how these projects are developed and procured. The paper describes the various systems adopted by different countries to try to address these.</p>	Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility
Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security	<p>A reference and guide to improve the governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests with the overarching goal of achieving food security for all and to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.</p>	Food and Agricultural Organisation

<p>World Bank Report: Local content in the oil and gas sector</p>	<p>A number of countries have recently discovered and are developing oil and gas reserves. Policy makers in such countries are anxious to obtain the greatest benefits for their economies from the extraction of these exhaustible resources by designing appropriate policies to achieve desired goals. One important theme of such policies is the so-called local content created by the sector- the extent to which the output of the extractive industry sector generates further benefits to the economy beyond the direct contribution of its value-added, through its links to other sectors. Local Content Policies (LCPs) were first introduced in the North sea in the early 1970s and ranged from restrictions on imports to direct state intervention in the oil sector. While LCPs have the potential to stimulate broad-based economic development, which is necessary to alleviate poverty and achieve the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), their application in petroleum-rich countries has achieved mixed results.</p> <p>This paper serves to introduce the topic by describing policies and practices meant to foster the development of economic links from the petroleum sector, as adopted by a number of petroleum-producing countries both in and outside the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).</p> <p>The paper is organized as follows: chapter one defines local content and briefly illustrates the links between the petroleum sector and other economic sectors (where policies may be able to increase the economic benefits of the petroleum sector). An attempt is made to measure local content levels in a wide sample of petroleum-producing countries including net importers and net exporters, and countries at different stages of economic development to put LCPs in context and to consider if the structure of an economy is a key driver of local content levels. Chapter two discusses the arguments that have been used in favor and against the use of productive development policies in general and LCPs in particular. Chapter three provides an outline of the tools and types of LCPs that have been used by petroleum producing countries, and present their strengths and weaknesses. Chapter four focuses on issues related to the measurement and monitoring of LCPs, and discusses the limitations of alternative metrics. Chapter five provides a description of LCP objectives, implementation tools, and reporting metrics used in a selected sample of oil-producing countries including Angola, Brazil, Kazakhstan, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Trinidad and Tobago and draw initial lessons that may be relevant to other countries.</p>	<p>The World Bank</p>
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<p>WRI Rights to Resources Interactive Map: Sub-Saharan Africa</p>	<p>The Rights to Resources interactive map presents information on citizen and community rights to natural resources in sub-Saharan Africa. National framework laws for each of the 49 countries in the region were reviewed to answer eleven questions about local use rights to five natural resources: water, trees, wildlife, minerals, and petroleum. The information on the map can help Governments compare property rights regimes across natural resources and countries. Users can also download the data set in Excel format.</p>	<p>World Resources Institute</p>
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