CommWell

Community Well-being and Mining Framework

Overview

Devonshire Initiative

December 2021

For any questions regarding the development of The CommWell Framework or its implementation, please contact the Devonshire Initiative.

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Executive Summary

The purpose of this document is to provide a detailed overview of the Community Well-Being and Mining Framework (CommWell Framework or the Framework). It is intended for mining companies, NGO, government agency or community groups that are interested in learning about the CommWell Framework. In provides a general overview as well as the benefits of using the CommWell Framework process.

The CommWell Framework is a participatory process for discussing, defining, measuring and analyzing community well-being. The data, dialogue and decisions about community well-being generated by the Framework acts as a catalyst for various stakeholders to plan and coordinate community development initiatives in the mining context.

The Framework was jointly developed by participants of the Devonshire Initiative, including mining companies, civil society organizations and academics. It is designed to engage stakeholders in a participatory process to define and collect data on community well-being in the mining context.

The objective of the Framework is to:

- collect **better data** to assess community well-being;

- encourage **better dialogue** among stakeholders in mining areas and support multi-stakeholder coordination around local development processes; and

- support **better decisions** that affect community well-being.

BZH 1.1 was published in 2016 and was updated in 2021 based on insights from pilot studies and practitioners. The 2021 version has been renamed The CommWell Framework to illustrate the importance of community driven well-being in the mining context. The main differences between the two version are that the CommWell version:

- Removes reference to Core Indicators because the pilots demonstrated that the process worked better if all indicators were co-created with the community;

- Includes a database of possible indicators that aligns with the SDGs and can be referenced when co-creating indicators;

- Emphasizes the multi-stakeholder process as important not only for identifying community well-being indicators and collecting data but also for building better relationships amongst participants; and

- Highlights the opportunities to leverage the Framework in decision-making related to community well-being.

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The CommWell Framework
An Overview

The Community Well-being and Mining Framework

The Community Well-Being and Mining Framework (CommWell Framework or the Framework) is a participatory process for discussing, defining, measuring and analyzing community well-being. The data, dialogue and decisions about community well-being generated by the Framework acts as a catalyst for various stakeholders to plan and coordinate community development initiatives in the mining context.

The Framework was jointly developed by participants of the Devonshire Initiative, including mining companies, civil society organizations and academics. It is designed to engage stakeholders in a participatory process to define and collect data on community well-being in the mining context. This multi stakeholder process also aims to shift how companies and civil society organizations participate in community development dialogue more broadly and provide opportunities for dialogue and practical decisions related to community well-being.

The Framework is laid out in four phases and is designed to complement existing initiatives for baseline data collection in the mining context (such as Social Impact Assessments) as well as existing community planning and development processes. The four phases of the process are preceded by an initial pre-planning phase designed for mining companies. Each phase of the Framework is explained in the guidance document.

Figure 1: the four phases of the CommWell Framework
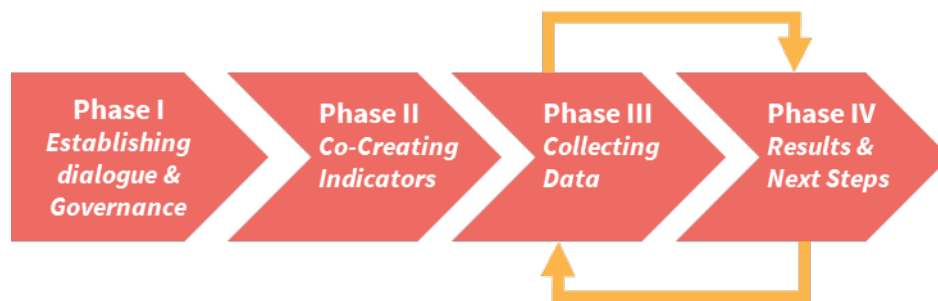
A holistic approach to community well-being requires us to look at a number of categories, such as economic, environmental, health, education, governance and safety over the long term. A holistic approach also requires diverse perspectives in the dialogue about and analysis of data to understand how various groups in the community experience well-being

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differently. The Framework emphasizes this in its guidance on facilitating community dialogue on well-being, identifying indicators and interpreting data.

Specifically, in Phase II, the Framework guides stakeholders to select indicators of community well-being that are jointly-defined with communities, called Co-created Indicators. The process of dialogue to develop locally applicable Co-created Indicators is integral to the process and to the overall goal of creating inclusive, multi-stakeholder definitions of community well-being. The Framework, includes a set of indicators that are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals for users to reference as they decide on Co-created Indicators. The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework is also a useful framework for thinking about community well-being holistically (see "What Does The Framework Measure" for more information).

What is the difference between BZH and The CommWell Framework?

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- Removes reference to Core Indicators because the pilots demonstrated that the process worked better if all indicators were co-created with the community;
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The CommWell Framework Objective

The objective of the Framework, is to:

- collect **better data** to assess community well-being;

- encourage **better dialogue** among stakeholders in mining areas and support multi-stakeholder coordination around local development processes; and

- support **better decisions** that affect community well-being.

Better Data: Are communities better off?

There are currently no specific tools or frameworks to define and measure community well-being in the mining context, despite the existence of a wide range of tools and frameworks for stakeholder engagement, program monitoring and evaluation, and the measurement of human development on a macro (national) scale. Without this information, stakeholders tend to focus on:

- company contributions to local communities, using quantifiable data that focuses on direct benefits and outputs like wages, procurement, taxes, and community investment;

- anecdotal experiences of specific stakeholders (or representatives of stakeholders);

- media attention and company responses to incidents;

- legal proceedings; and

- local level protests and activism.

Few approaches have consistently captured local baseline data on a broad range of well-being indicators, covering areas like health, education, safety, security, infrastructure, economy, environment, living standards, governance, civic engagement and culture, as defined by an inclusive set of stakeholders.

As such, few studies could accurately and holistically answer the question: are communities better off in the mining context? With this in mind, The CommWell Framework provides a process to obtain a more inclusive view of community well-being in the mining context across multiple dimensions.

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Better Dialogue: How can stakeholders support development dialogue instead of leading it?

Better data is important, but how the data is defined, collected and analyzed, and who is involved in the process are equally (if not more) important as the numbers. That is why the Framework focuses on driving a multi-stakeholder process <u>and</u> developing holistic indicators.

Communities typically have existing development processes in place when a mining company arrives in the area; however, the role of a mining company as a major (if not the only) source of funding can create an imbalance, putting the company at the center of the development dialogue. This role can also disproportionately fall on NGOs working in the area, especially if they have open or collaborative relationships with industry representatives. The Framework aims to shift that balance by designing a multi-stakeholder process for defining and measuring well-being with mining companies and NGOs as participants, not drivers. More often than not, a multi-stakeholder process results in better planning, but also strengthens the company's social license to operate and supports intended long term objectives of NGOs.

Better Decision Making: How can stakeholders leverage the Framework to make better decisions?

The Framework can also lead to improved decision-making related to development outcomes. Stakeholders participating in CommWell Framework can gain important insights and build stronger relationships through the process. This can lead to more aligned and informed decision-making related to development overall as well as specifically how impacts from mining activity are managed and benefits are shared. The Framework can also support decisions related to how information is shared and how stakeholders engage with each other.

Figure 2: The CommWell Framework fosters better dialogue, to obtain better data, both of which can inform better decision-making
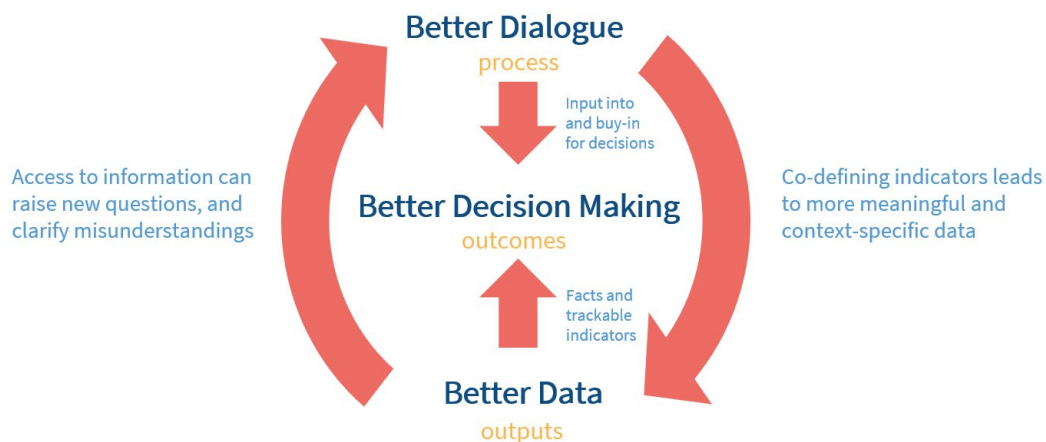
The Benefits of a Multi-Stakeholder Approach

Improved development outcomes

Multi-stakeholder processes result in better development outcomes. This has been recognized in development research for some time. Inclusive community representation generally improves transparency and accountability, while ensuring that any process outputs are reflective of local needs and goals. It is important to acknowledge that the Framework is not an actual planning framework; it is a framework for collaboratively defining, measuring and analysing community well-being. As such, the processes and data that emerge from the Framework could be either woven into an existing development planning process or serve as a precursor to a (new) development planning process.

Improved social license to operate

From a company perspective, there is much to gain from a multi-stakeholder approach in terms of securing a social license to operate. Research shows that one of the keys to building trust with local communities is ensuring that community members feel respected by any decision-making processes and ultimately that they can actively participate in them – this can be called 'procedural fairness'. Although this concept applies largely to mine project-related decisions, it also applies to community development processes. It is important to acknowledge here though, that multi-stakeholder processes are complex undertakings in and of themselves and require commitment by all parties.

Specifically, the multi-stakeholder process laid out in the Framework aims to highlight three concepts:

1. The company is not the focal point of the development dialogue.

The role of a mining company as a source of funding for local development can position the company at the center of the development dialogue. Inherently, this can create risks of a paternalistic and unsustainable relationship.

The Framework aims to shift that balance by ensuring that the mining company is at the table for local development dialogue, but not at the center of discussion, regardless of the extent of the company's (financial) contribution. (See Figure 3.)

Figure 3: Shifting company away from central role of funding local development

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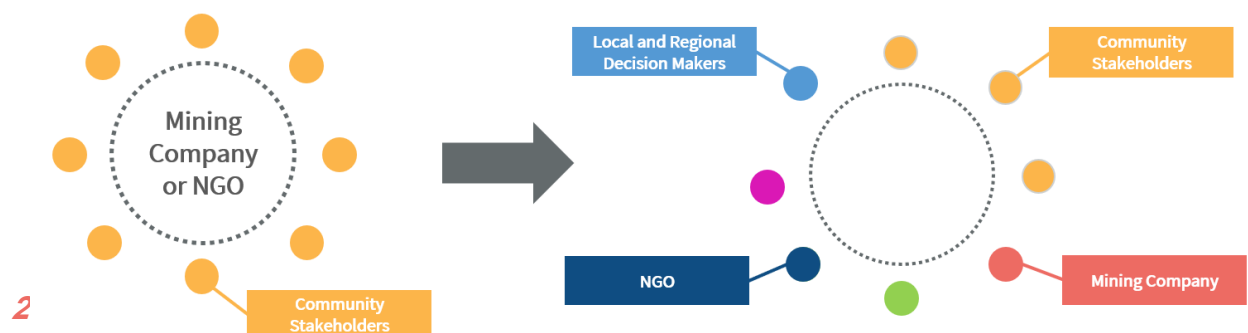
Communities or geographic regions typically have their own development plans and processes in place, irrespective of the presence or involvement of mining companies. When company-community dialogue and development planning is well connected to these processes, there is more potential for sustainable outcomes. The Framework aims to strengthen the connection between key stakeholders involved in development planning and the company-community dialogue. (See Figure 4.)

3.   *The dialogue is an inclusive process.*

Communities are not homogeneous and inclusivity is a critical component of successful development processes. That principle equally applies to the process of defining and monitoring well-being in the Framework. A multi-stakeholder process does not simply mean a lot of people at the table; it means representation of different groups, such as women, youth, elderly, vulnerable people, ethnic and religious minorities, and others. It also means providing regular feedback to the rest of the community. While all groups may not be at the table at the same time, the CommWell Framework process promotes dialogue through focus groups and other venues that enable inclusive dialogue. (See Figure 4.)

Figure 4: Inclusive stakeholder dialogue
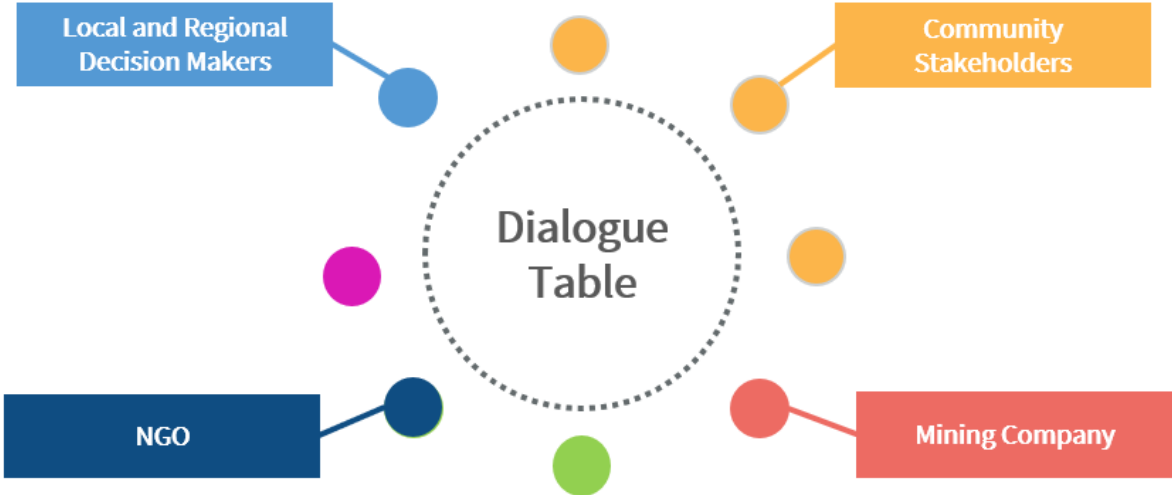
What do the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) say about Partnerships?

The 17th goal of the SDGs addresses partnerships: "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development". This recognizes that collaboration is an integral part of sustainable development.   BZH describes a process that requires collaboration among key stakeholders in community well-being and provides data to support its measurement. There is a spectrum of options for how stakeholders can collaborate. See Figure 5.

Source: Support-system-for-effective-partnering_PEP.pdf (thepartneringinitiative.org)

Figure 5: Increasing level of interconnection and potential for value creation

Frequently Asked Questions

Q1. What does the CommWell Framework Measure?

The CommWell Framework is set up so that communities and stakeholders (including mining companies, local governments and civil society organizations) can define well-being through a participatory process, which can then be translated into measurable indicators. Community well-being can be defined as a "combination of social, economic, environmental, cultural, and political conditions identified by individuals and their communities as essential for them to flourish and fulfill their potential."

Two key principles are included in this definition:

1. Community well-being is holistic.
2. Multiple stakeholder groups participate in defining what is significant for their community's well-being.

The Framework databased uses 9 categories of well-being to guide stakeholders' holistic examination of community well-being:

- Health
- Education
- Infrastructure
- Safety & security
- Economy
- Living standards
- Environment
- Governance
- Civic engagement & culture.

The Framework is not intended to measure specific impacts of mining activity or an individual development program. It presents an opportunity to define a community's vision for the future and measure their well-being over the long term.

How is The CommWell Framework connected to the SDGs?

The Framework provides a database of possible indicators that align with the United Nations' 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (see figure 5). Thinking about indicators through the lens of the SDGs can be useful for the following reasons:

- *Holistic* – The 17 goals encompass the three core dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental.
- *Universality* – The goals are relevant to all societies and the SDGs have been endorsed by all member nations of the UN.

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- *Familiarity and applicability* – The SDGs are already being used in many contexts for regional and/or development planning. Furthermore, many mining companies are also reporting on their contribution to achieving the SDGs and how they are maximizing the socioeconomic benefits of a mine while minimizing the social and environmental effects.
- *Timely* - With a target for achieving the SDGs by 2030, the next ten years are critical. The mining sector, due to its scale and influence in a region, has an opportunity to influence SDGs.

The UN developed the 17 goals and their corresponding indicators to guide governments in achieving "a better and more sustainable future for all". Since the SDGs were developed for a national and international scale, not all SDG indicators make sense at a community level. The database of possible indicators maps to specific SDG indicators that could apply at a community level. Most important, though, the community should define well-being and participate in the identification of indicators that are relevant and meaningful to them.

For more information on the SDGs see Annex D.

Are there other useful development frameworks?

In some contexts, the SDGs will provide a useful framework for discussing and defining well-being as well as developing the indicators and processes to measure it. In other contexts, implementors may choose not to use the SDGs as a reference for local well-being. An alternative framework for discussing community well-being in a holistic manner is the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework. Developed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (an agency of the UN), the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework is used around the world to understand the complexity of issues involved in assessing and addressing poverty and vulnerability. It identifies five types of assets or capitals upon which livelihoods are built. (See Figure 6.)

Figure 6: The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework

The 9 categories of community well-being used by the Framework (see the list above) are derived from the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework and align with the SDGs. Whichever approach is used, the most important objectives are that it ensures a holistic exploration of community well-being and makes the concept of well-being accessible to various stakeholders so that they can provide input.

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How does this fit with all the other data that we are collecting?

Data collection for the CommWell Framework can piggy back on other data collection initiatives, such as environmental and social impact assessments, baselines studies, development evaluations or local censuses. The CommWell Framework also aligns with the SDGs to compliment reporting that is commonly undertaken by mining companies, NGOs and governments. Furthermore, well-being indicators that are defined by the community through the CommWell Framework will likely overlap with program monitoring and evaluation criteria for initiatives undertaken by a mining company, NGO, government agency or other development actor, and can also help inform programming decisions.

Q2. How Should We Use the Data?

To be of any use, the data generated from the CommWell Framework process needs to be translated into information for decision-makers. Generally, results generated from the Framework can be used to evaluate:

- changes in well-being over time;
- how a community's well-being compares to available national/regional data and trends; and,
- how different components of the population are experiencing well-being (e.g. through disaggregated data).

The evaluation and interpretation process is an integral extension of the collaborative multi-stakeholder process used to plan and implement the framework itself. The CommWell Framework Guidance Notes provide general guidance on how to interpret results, but do not provide guidance on how to interpret trends in specific indicators.

Do the results look at mining impacts?

The CommWell Framework is not intended to be used to assess the specific impacts of a mining project. The Framework looks at community well-being from a community-centric point of view and does not attempt to determine causation or attribution in the data. While the Framework process can inform other assessment approaches, tools like Environmental and Social Impact Assessments are more appropriate for measuring mining impacts. Specific guidance is included in Phase IV.

What if the results are negative?

Because the Framework looks at a number of indicators across a range of dimensions, participants should expect that results in some areas will show negative trends. In most cases, numerous factors will influence and contribute to a specific trend, both with positive and negative results. As such, the purpose of the framework is not to evaluate the performance of actors - be they government authorities, civil society group, or companies - but to collaboratively identify strengths and weakness and work together to create and build on opportunities for development.

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A Note to Participants in the Implementation of The CommWell Framework

The Framework is designed to involve mining companies, NGOs, civil society, local governance bodies and community members. Each of these parties is encouraged to consider what role they could play in the process outlined in this document: will you act a Broker and introduce the Framework to others? Are you in a position to act as an Implementing Partner? Would you want to work closely with the community to enable them to engage in the process? Would you want to provide technical expertise to the process? Would you want to participate in a Steering Committee for a CommWell Framework process? There are many ways to be involved in the Framework and making it a collaborative and sustainable process.

Q3. Where is the CommWell Framework Applicable?

The CommWell Framework was designed with mining-affected communities in mind. That said, the framework can be applied in any community and implemented by any community-driven, multi-stakeholder group, not in the mining context.

Q4. When is The CommWell Framework Applicable?

The CommWell Framework can be applied at anytime during the mining process. It will be most successful when it is integrated into a catalyst such as a regional planning process, a new development program, an ESIA, or a closure plan.

As part of a development initiative

The Framework is an excellent tool to accompany existing community development planning processes. The Guidance Notes discuss how the framework can be integrated into existing community initiatives. The Framework can also be implemented as a 'stand-alone' project, as a precursor to a new or improved community planning process.

As part of the mining life cycle

The Framework is most easily introduced during feasibility studies or during the Social and Environmental Impact Assessment process. However, the process has applicability at any point in the lifecycle.

Feasibility & Permitting

Prior to the development of a mine, a great deal of work goes into baseline data collection around environmental and social impacts. The Framework aligns closely with this work and can easily be integrated at this stage. The community-focused stakeholder dialogue that is integral to the Framework would also serve as an effective way to establish relationships with stakeholders based on mutual trust and good faith.

Production

For mines that are already in production, but which have many years of operations forecasted, the Framework can provide a focus for communities looking to leverage the economic benefits generated by the mine into broader growth over the longer term.

Pre-Closure

For mines nearing the end of mine life, the Framework can be adapted as a planning tool to help identify strengths and weaknesses for post-mining community development.

Q5. What is the Timeframe for Implementing the CommWell Framework?

The CommWell Framework is not intended to be a one-time exercise. While some aspects of the process laid out in the Guidance Notes (such as the co-creation of indicators) may only occur once, the data collection and many of the dialogue processes are intended to be progressive and repeated periodically. The initial planning, dialogue, and co-creation of indicators can take 6-12 months or more, depending on the scope of the area involved, the capacity of participating stakeholders, and the number of existing initiative(s) to which the Framework becomes connected. This longer timeframe is not necessarily because they are resource-intensive steps, but because they require collaboration, coordination and can involve iterative processes.

The frequency of data collection will be determined uniquely in every context. Most well-being indicators do not change drastically in the short term, so an average data collection every 2-3 years is recommended. For consistency purposes it is not recommended that more than 5 years elapse between data collection periods. Data collection periods may also shift depending on the phase of the mining project and the needs and circumstances of the community. There may also be some indicators that are deemed by stakeholders to be

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extremely important and could therefore be monitored on a more frequent basis, such as monthly, quarterly or annually.

Q6. What Types of Resources Are Required to Implement the CommWell Framework?

Implementing the CommWell Framework will be context specific, with different levels of human and financial resources required for each setting. Some of the most significant contributing factors that could impact the time and cost of implementation will be:

- the Broker's and Implementing Partners' capacity to contribute internal expertise to specific parts of the processes;

- the existence and availability of local, regional and national expertise in various areas; and,

- the extent to which the Framework can correspond with and complement existing local or regional activities (e.g. dialogue process, development planning process, etc. or even a company's social and environmental impact assessment process).

Specific skillsets and expertise will be required in the implementation of the Framework. Here is a quick overview of those needs:

- *Dialogue and facilitation:* This will be the most important skillset required throughout implementation. A company or civil society organization will likely have some expertise in the area, however, as one of the objectives of the Framework is to move away from a mining-centric development dialogue, engaging external resources for dialogue and facilitation purpose is recommended.

- *Survey implementation and management:* Although not directly required until Phase 3, this is a critical component. Consideration of a potential partner(s) to conduct and manage surveys should begin almost immediately upon initiating the CommWell Framework process.

- *Database management:* This skillset may come with a survey partner. The mining company may also have expertise in this area, but for the purpose of promoting greater community ownership it is recommended that data management be housed outside of the company.

- *Statistical analysis and interpretation:* The ability to both understand and interpret data will be important at the conclusion of the survey process. This skillset may be found in a university setting.

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- *Gender analysis:* Part of the statistical analysis and interpretation process will be to look at the data with specific gender considerations. In addition to universities, NGOs operating in- country are likely to have in-house expertise in this area.

- *Environmental science:* During the co- creation of indicators, there is a specific facilitation process for discussing environmental indicators. The process would be greatly aided by someone with an Environmental Sciences background in order to help inform and guide the discussion.

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Appendix A | Framework Background

Where Did the CommWell Framework Come From?

The CommWell Framework was created by a group of participants from mining companies, civil society organizations and academics, who belong to the Devonshire Initiative (DI) – a collaborative forum for international development NGOs and mining companies.

The original Beyond Zero Harm working group was established in 2013 and spent more than two years building a framework to address the gaps in the ways that companies approach measuring, understanding and discussing community well-being with host communities. This resulted in the original framework, which the working group presented in 2015 as a **'beta version' for piloting and testing (BZH version 1.1)**.

This version has been updated based on experience implementing BZH between 2015 and 2020. The framework has been piloted in 5 jurisdictions. Specific case studies about these pilots are available on the DI website. In February 2020, the Devonshire Initiative hosted a workshop with organizations involved in the pilots in addition to several other organizations that are interested in measuring community well-being in the mining context. The findings from this workshop have also been integrated into this version. The members of the original and 2.0 working groups represented their respective organizations, but the Framework is not a document that is owned or necessarily endorsed by any specific company or organization. As almost all of the participants in both working groups are members of the Devonshire Initiative, the DI hosts the framework. Members of the working groups will continue to collectively promote the framework's use and collect feedback in order to improve future versions or help other companies/ organizations implement it.

The BZH Framework and the Commwell Framework was developed through the truly collaborative efforts. Members contributed their time, their ideas, and their expertise in an iterative, consensus- based process that reflects the collective experience of the group. The CommWell Framework is the result of the Devonshire Initiative's leadership in facilitating feedback sessions and resourcing the revision, as well as the commitment of DI's members. For a list of people who contributed to BZH 1.0, please see the original Frameworks.

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Appendix B | Further Guidance on Identifying Indicators

The following offers some tips for the process of selecting indicators that reflect a community's vision of well-being:

Consistency with the SDGs or Other Global Indices[1]: The SDGs framework includes indicators that can be used in this process. The BZH database includes the SDG indicators that are potentially relevant at the community level. You may also want to create your own indicators that better reflect the community's vision and these can also align with the 17 Goals. Global indices can provide inspiration when creating indicators. Generally, the more frequently with which an indicator would appear in various indices was viewed as an indicator of the consistency with which it was viewed by experts as a legitimate and effective indictor of well-being. It also significantly increases the likelihood that that data would be collected (at a minimum) at the national level, making local – national comparisons.

Outcome / Impact: Identify indicators that are indicative of broad scale change and not simply inputs/outputs from specific and targeted community investments.

Cost: Cost prohibitive indicators significantly hinder the likelihood of adoption of the framework.

Mining-Relevant: Although the focus is on getting a balanced picture of well-being of communities, indicators that are more likely to be influenced by a mining project (positively or negatively) can be given slightly more weight.

Feasibility: The likelihood that the indicator could be collected in any setting.

Simplicity: Indicators that are relatively straightforward to measure, analyze and understand increase the likelihood of adoption and the general usability of the data.

Stability/Longevity: Indicators that provide a view of a sustained or sustainable change rather than ones that are overly volatile to basic stimulus.

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[1] Particularly the UN Human Development Index, which, along with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), is generally regarded as one of the most prominent global development indices.

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Global Hunger Index https://www.ifpri.org/topic/global-hunger-index

Economic Freedom in the World Index http://www.heritage.org/index/

Environmental Performance Index http://epi.yale.edu/

Sustainable Communities Index http://www.sustainablecommunitiesindex.org/

UNICEF Child Well-Being in Rich Countries http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/rc11_eng.pdf

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) https://sdgs.un.org/goals

World Health Statistics (WHO) http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/en/

OECD Better Life Index http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/

UNDP Gender Inequality Index http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality- index-gii

Gross National Happiness http://www.grossnationalhappiness.com/

Townsend Deprivation Index http://census.ukdataservice.ac.uk/get-data/related/deprivation

UN Human Development Index http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human- development-index-hdi

UNICEF Index of Urban Child Development http://www.cityindicators.org/Deliverables/UKID%20Overview%20and%20Preliminary%20 Results_10-2-2013-140975.pdf

UNDESA: Indicators of Sustainable Development https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=400&nr=107&menu=1515

IFC Development Outcome Tracking System http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/ IDG_Home/Monitoring_Tracking_Results/Tracking_System

World Council on City Data http://www.dataforcities.org/

SDG & Mining Resources

SDG and mining document	Agency	Description
[Mapping Mining to the SDGs: An Atlas](#)	United Nations Development Programme, World Economic Forum, Columbia Center on Sustainable Investments and Sustainable Development Solutions Network	Illustrates how mining can contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): • Maps its roles, responsibilities and opportunities across the 17 Sustainable Development Goals; • Demonstrates how the mining industry can ensure that social and economic benefits of mining are widely shared and environmental impacts minimized; • Maps the relationship between mining industry and the SDGs by using examples of good practice in the industry and existing knowledge and resources in sustainable development.
[Mining and the SDGs: a 2020 status update](#)	Responsible Mining Foundation	Status update of what large-scale mining companies are currently doing to integrate the SDGs into their business strategies and to take proactive measures that will help deliver these Goals.
[Mining and the SDGs: How to address the materiality mismatch?](#)	Responsible Mining Foundation	Examination of mining companies' reporting on the SDGs and the strategic steps they can take to fulfill their considerable potential to help deliver the SDGs.
[Responsible Mining Index Report & Methodology](#)	Responsible Mining Foundation	An evidence-based assessment of the economic, environmental, social and governance (EESG) policies and practices of large, globally-dispersed mining companies, focused on economic development, business conduct, lifecycle management, community wellbeing, working conditions and environmental responsibility – with gender and human rights issues integrated throughout the report. Includes assessment of contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Other Helpful Resources

SDG and mining document	Agency	Description
Mine Site Assessment Tool	Responsible Mining Foundation	A set of questions is intended as a starting point to constructive engagement at any mine site, big or small, and for local communities, civil society, workers, trade unions, local government and others wishing to engage in a constructive way on what one can reasonably expect from mine sites in most environments.
Collaboration for the SDGs: Exploring the Support System for Effective Partnering	The Partnership Initiative	While not mining specific, this document states that the "SDGs explicitly acknowledge the interconnectedness of the prosperity of business, the prosperity of society and the prosperity of the environment" and provides a framework for "holistic, multiple-issue partnerships that can address the complexity of interlinked goals at the country or local level. "
Requirements For Community Development In Mining Laws	Columbia Center on Sustainable Investments	Investments in extractive industries, agriculture and forestry often include processes for sharing benefits with, or fostering development of, project-affected communities. The database includes a portfolio of activities regarding community development requirements and CDAs that includes best practices and a repository of publicly available Community Development Agreements (CDAs).
West Africa Governance & Economic Sustainability in Extractive Areas (WAGES)	World University Service of Canada (WUSC) and the Center for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI)	WAGES works with local communities in three regions of Burkina Faso, Ghana and Guinea impacted by extractive industries. The project aims to empower local communities, and specifically integrate women and youth, to participate fully in local governance, economic opportunities and the sustainable development of these areas. The project collaborates with local and national governments, select mining companies, as well as small and medium-sized businesses and civil society organizations to attain those objectives. Through their work, they have published many thought pieces on mining and community development.

Appendix D | About the UN Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations Development Programme, World Economic Forum, Columbia Center on

Figure 7: UN SDGs

Sustainable Investments and Sustainable Development Solutions Network created Mapping Mining to the SDGs: An Atlas[2]. (See Figure 8.) This document illustrates how mining can contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by:

- Providing a map of the mining industry's roles, responsibilities and opportunities across the 17 Sustainable Development Goals;

- Demonstrating how the mining industry can ensure that social and economic benefits of mining are widely shared and environmental impact minimized;

- Mapping the relationship between the mining industry and the SDGs by using examples of good practice in the industry and existing knowledge and resources in sustainable development.

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[2] Mapping Mining to the SDGs: An Atlas | United Nations Development Programme (undp.org)

It may be a useful and complementary reference document for anyone implementing The CommWell Framework.

Figure 8: Mapping the relationship between mining & the SDGs

Unlike the Atlas, the CommWell Framework is not meant to address mining impacts or its specific roles, responsibilities and opportunities to contribute to development. Rather, BZH is a complementary tool for involving multiple stakeholders, including mining companies, in

gathering better data on community well-being, while facilitating dialogue on and supporting more collaborative decision-making about the topic.