

	Data Products		Policy documents and diagnostic tools				Multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms		Standard
Initiative	NRGI Resource Governance Index	Fraser Institute Annual Survey of Mining and Exploration	Natural Resource Charter and Benchmarking Framework	Africa Mining Vision and African Minerals Governance Framework	IGF Mining Policy Framework and Country Assessments	World Bank MinGov	OECD Policy Dialogue for Natural-Resource Based Development (OECD Policy Dialogue)	World Economic Forum Responsible Mineral Development Initiative	EITI Standard
Background	RGI assesses the quality of natural resource governance in 81 countries that together produce, among other commodities, 72 percent of all copper. The RGI is ranks countries based on country assessments on extractive industries governance policies.	The Fraser Institute Survey on Mining & Exploration is an attempt to assess how mineral endowments and public policy factors such as taxation and regulatory uncertainty affect exploration investment.	The NRC Benchmarking Framework supplements the NRC by providing a strategic framework for achieving the Charter's normative goals. Marketed as the '170 questions you and your government should be asking about natural resource governance', the NRGI Benchmarking Framework is a tool for assessing and driving natural resource strategy. It has been used by actors in Sierra Leone, Tanzania, and Nigeria	The African Minerals Governance Framework was designed as 'a monitoring and accountability tool' for implementing the Africa Mining Vision. Designed by the African Minerals Development Centre, the African Mineral Governance Framework includes specific assessment tools for evaluating and guiding countries in the implementation process.	The IGF devised the Mining Policy Framework (MPF) to establish concrete objectives and processes for good EI governance. Governments can partner with IGF to evaluate compliance with the MPF through country assessments, and design capacity building programming around weaknesses identified.	MinGov is a tool that comprehensively analyzes a country's mining sector and its context, and identifies sector governance strengths and weaknesses. It pinpoints in detail where the sector is not functioning as it should. Once a MinGov diagnostic has been produced, it can form the basis for sector reforms.	The OECD Policy Dialogue offers an intergovernmental platform for peer learning and knowledge sharing where OECD and non-OECD producing countries, in consultation with extractive industries, civil society organisations, and think tanks, can craft innovative and collaborative solutions for resource-based development. Countries participating in the Policy Dialogue meet twice a year.	Launched in 2010, the World Economic Forum's Responsible Mineral Development Initiative (RMDI) offer strategic tools for facilitating multi-stakeholder conversations surrounding development in the mining sector. The initiative, divided into four distinct phases to identify major roadblocks in the mining industry and facilitate educated & effective dialogue techniques.	The EITI Standard is focused on promoting 'greater transparency and accountability to all aspects of natural resource management, including tax transparency, commodity trading and licensing. It includes ground-breaking disclosure requirements on beneficial ownership, ensuring that the identity of the real owners of the oil, gas and mining companies operating in EITI countries will from now on be public.'
Substantive Scope	(1) Value Realization (the governance of allocating extraction rights, exploration, production, environmental protection, revenue collection and state-owned enterprises); (2) Revenue Management (national budgeting, substantial resource revenue sharing and sovereign wealth funds); and (3) Enabling Environment (open data, political stability and absence of violence, control of corruption, rule of law, voice and accountability, government effectiveness, regulatory quality).	This survey assesses how mineral endowments and public policy factors such as taxation and regulatory uncertainty impact exploration investment. The survey includes the following: Investment Attractiveness Index, Best Practices Mineral Potential Index, and Policy Perception Index.	Precept 1: strategy, legal framework, and institutions Precept 2: transparency and accountability Precept 3: exploration, licensing, and monitoring operations Precept 4: taxation and other company payments Precept 5: local impacts Precept 6: state-owned enterprises Precept 7: revenue distribution Precept 8: revenue volatility Precept 9: public spending Precept 10: private sector development (precept 11 and 12 left out as not relevant for government audience)	(1) Legal and institutional framework; (2) Geological and mineral information system; (3) Fiscal regime and revenue management; (4) Linkages, investment and diversification; (5) Artisanal and small-scale mining; (6) Environmental and social issues.	(1) Legal and Policy Environment; (2) Financial Benefit Optimization; (3) Socio-Economic Benefit Optimization; (4) Environmental Management; (5) Post-mining transition; (6) Artisanal and small scale mining. Country assessments focus on improving mining legal, policy, and regulatory frameworks that relate to the 6 broad policy goals.	(1) Mining Sector Importance analyzes the importance of the mining sector to the country's growth and economic development. (2) Mining Sector Management examines the structural organization of the sector and the key governmental actors involved. (3) Mining Sector Value Chain measures the mining sector rules and their implementation along the five Extractive Industries (EI) Value Chain stages - Contracts, Licenses and Exploration; Operations; Taxation and State Participation; Revenue Distribution and Management; and Local Impact. (4) Stakeholder Priorities identify the importance in terms of improving sector performance that different stakeholders attach to the topics examined in the diagnostic.	For the past 3 years the following have been the streams of work: 1. Shared Value Creation and Local Development 2. Revenue Management and Spending 3. Getting Better Deals 4. Domestic Resource Mobilisation (tackling BEPS and corruption)	(1) Revenues (2) Employment and Skills (3) Environment and Biodiversity (4) Social and Cultural (5) Supply Industry (6) Downstream Industry (7) Infrastructure (8) Governance	(1) Contracts and licenses (2) Production (3) Revenue collection (4) Revenue allocation (5) Social and economic contribution
Participants involved in generating benchmarks	Civil society researchers conduct country level assessments; NRGI collates, assesses, and analyzes the data to generate the index	Companies complete survey; Fraser Institute collates and presents data	Government; civil society	Government; civil society	Independent experts	Independent experts	Relies on contributions from OECD and non-OECD producing countries, extractive companies, civil society organisations, and think tanks.	N/A	Multi-stakeholder group
Target Audience	Governments, journalists, civil society actors and companies	Government, Investors	Government; civil society	Government; civil society	Government	Government, industry; CSOs	The outputs of the OECD Policy Dialogue are usually focused on governments and industry	Multi-stakeholder	Multi-stakeholder
Nature of the Commitment & Implementation	Index; no commitment	Index; no commitment	Benchmarking - the government can use tool to evaluate extractives policies. Requires government commitment to implement.	AMV widely adopted by AU States; requires government commitment to implement	Voluntary Guidelines - government can engage with country assessment process to evaluate sector against MPF. Requires government commitment to implement	Diagnostic - The MinGov reports are country specific report cards with country tailored policy recommendations. Requires government commitment to implement	Participation is voluntary and open to both members and non-members of the OECD. Requires government commitment to implement tools produced.	Open resource for framing and guiding stakeholder meetings. Requires government commitment to implement.	Voluntary Commitment to the EITI - Mandatory implementation of the EITI Standards. Requires government commitment to implement.
Theory of change and intended purpose	By measuring and ranking the quality of resource governance in resource rich countries, the Resource Governance Index provides information on the strengths and weaknesses in extractives governance - what is working, and what is not working - in order to provide a basis for governance reform efforts and advocacy around the same.	The Fraser Institute Survey is leveraging the desire for EI growth to promote strong governance policies; the survey is designed to incentivize governments toward improved policy environments in order to attract investment.	The Natural Resource Charter provides policy guidance on how to maximize the benefits of natural resource extraction and the benchmarking framework measures progress toward implementing standards toward this goal	The AMV provides policy guidance on how to develop mineral based development strategies in order to maximize the benefits of natural resource extraction and the African Minerals Governance Framework measures progress toward implementing the AMV	By identifying weaknesses in the sector, and supplying experts to build capacity in the areas of weakness identified, areas of weakness in extractives governance are strengthened.	Providing a platform for peer learning and knowledge sharing allows stakeholders to co-develop good practice, operational frameworks, and guidance. Designed to facilitate the sharing of information, case studies, and best practices - intended to spark regional or international discussion.	Strengthen the mining sector's governance, investment environment by providing sector diagnostics and policy recommendations	Promoting transparency and accountability in the extractives industry in order to improve management of the sector	
Data sources	The NRGI Index is the product of data collected from surveys completed by leading civil society researchers in the countries included in the assessment. In 2017 the survey consisted of 149 questions. The responses are collated and analyzed by NRGI.	A survey ranking the attractiveness of a particular investment location is circulated to over 2,700 individuals, primarily mid to upper level employees of mining corporations.	The framework is a series of 170 questions government actors can independently answer to self-evaluate.	The African Minerals Governance Framework is a series of questions that a government researcher can use to evaluate a country's progress toward implementation of the AMV.	Desk research, mine site visits, and interviews with government, civil society, industry	Primary data (the country's documented laws, rules and regulations), and, data gathered through in-country interviews with government, industry, and civil society. They also use 514 question surveys provided to in-country experts and stakeholders.	Multi-stakeholder dialogue forums	Multi-stakeholder dialogue forums	Report; systematic disclosure
Timeframe for data collection and how labor intensive is the data provision process for Governments?	The NRGI index is released annually in the early summer of the subject year. Because the survey is primarily conducted by civil society actors, there is minimal government involvement.	Index is conducted annually. No government involvement	The framework can be engaged with at different levels, thus the time needed to complete the framework depends on the scope and depth of assessment.	The African Minerals Governance Framework is new this year and as such the timeframes for involvement are unclear. It is anticipated the framework would require substantial government commitment because of the depth of the questions	Requires governments to engaging in capacity building activities after the country assessment process	While the survey is lengthy and provided to a broad range of in-country actors, primary source requests and interviews may vary in intensity and frequency.	N/A	Survey completion; meeting planning and attendance; action plan implementation	Continuous