**CCSI & Namati – Review of existing guides and other efforts related to Land Contracts**

**1. How to negotiate better contracts between communities and investors**.

| **Product** | **Relevant content** |
| --- | --- |
| [IBA Community Toolkit](http://gordonfoundation.ca/sites/default/files/publications/IBA_toolkit_web_Sept_2015_low_res_0.pdf) (Ginger Gibson and Ciaran O’Faircheallaigh) | * 11 pages of guidance on negotiation technique and strategy.
* 50 pages on substance of CDA.
* Focuses on Extractives projects and aboriginal communities in Canada.
* Target audience: “community negotiators, members of community negotiating teams, and consultants working with Aboriginal communities and organizations.”
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| Mining & Communities: Supporting human rights-based development in the context of industrial mining in Guinea ([French](http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/directories/roli/guinea/aba-roli-guinea-practical-guide-mining-communities-2015-french.authcheckdam.pdf) / [abridged English](http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/directories/roli/guinea/aba-roli-guinea-practical-guide-mining-communities-abridged-2015.authcheckdam.pdf)) (ABA Rule of Law Initiative) | Written in a question-and-answer format with dialogues among local people, the combined reference manual and interactive curriculum addresses:* In Module 1, the mine life cycle, the changes it brings, how to participate in an impact assessment and monitor the management plan;
* In Module 2, the rule of law, human rights and the roles and responsibilities of each actor;
* In Module 3, conflict and violence prevention and tools supporting improved communication, negotiation and community cohesion, including consultation or community protocols and participatory land use planning;
* In Module 4, the possible benefits of mining, and tools to capture mining’s benefits, including local content strategies, community development agreements, and local financial management;
* In Module 5, ways to address and minimize impacts on land (compensation mechanisms, and resettlement), environment and cultural sites;
* In Module 6, what people can do 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.
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| [Community Land Protection: Facilitator’s Guide, “Preparing Communities for Negotiations with Investors”](https://namati.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Namati-Community-Land-Protection-Facilitators-Guide-Ed.1-2016-LR.pdf) (Namati) |  |
| [Community Guide: Getting a Fair Deal from Companies and Investors](http://www.sdiliberia.org/sites/default/files/publications/Community%20Guide%20No.2_Getting%20a%20Fair%20Deal%20from%20Companies%20and%20Investors.pdf) The Sustainable Development Institute (SDI) & Namati | Community focused guide that covers: 1. Important ideas to remember 2. Your rights to the land and resources 3. What your community can do before a company or investor arrives 4. Steps your community can take when a company or investor comes 5. Benefits from companies and investors 6. What to remember when negotiating with companies or investors 7. If your community has already signed an agreement 8. Free prior and informed consent: 10 Do’s for communities entering into negotiations with companies  |
| [Oxfam Guide to FPIC](https://www.oxfam.org.au/what-we-do/mining/free-prior-and-informed-consent/)* Guide
* Trainer’s manual
* Training Cards
* Video
 | Sets out practical steps for using FPIC: 1. Find out who is developing the planned project. 2. Request information from the project developers. 3. Hold discussions within your community. 4. Community negotiations with the project developers. 5. Seek independent advice. 6. Make decisions as a community. |
| EI Academy video trainings ***(WIP)*** | An online video series (still in development) on how communities can negotiate better extractive agreements. 'How Companies Think' is an example of one episode. Other topics will include government relations, environmental issues, financial planning, negotiation and preparation, and community consensus building. Trialing in Argentina and Uganda before attempting to scale up. |
| [Mining Community Development Source Book](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTOGMC/Resources/mining_community.pdf) (World Bank) | Covers negotiation – stakeholder identification, capacity development for negotiations, stakeholder representation. |
| [Respecting Free, Prior, and Informed Consent: Practical guidance for governments, companies, NGOs, indigenous peoples and local communities in relation to land acquisition](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3496e.pdf)(FAO) | (Very brief) sections on * Identifying decision-making institutions and representatives (in communities).
* Reaching agreement and making it effective.
* Monitoring and verifying agreements.
* Establishing a grievance process.
 |
| Avoiding Forced Evictions:  A Community Guide to Negotiation and Advocacy * [Facilitator’s Manual](http://www.inclusivedevelopment.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Negotiation-Skills-Guide-English-FM.pdf)
* [Participant’s Manual](http://www.inclusivedevelopment.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Negotiation-Skills-Guide-English-PM.pdf)

(Inclusive Development International) | Detailed sections on:* Introduction to negotiation and displacement.
* Gathering information.
* Understanding the parties’ interests.
* Developing options for possible agreements.
* Forms of communication during the process of negotiation.
* Community negotiation strategies.
 |
| [Guide to Negotiating Investment Contracts for Farmland and Water](https://www.iisd.org/sites/default/files/publications/iisd-guide-negotiating-investment-contracts-farmland-water_1.pdf) (IISD) | 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. Part 1 Section 3.5 outlines Community Engagement, which is largely discussed in terms of taking community interests into account when negotiating investor-state contracts, but also mentions need for ‘enforceable community-based agreements, either as part of the principle contract or related to it’ (guidance for the drafting of which is provided in Part 2 Section 8.5). While it states that it is aimed at governments and communities, in practice the guide is primarily a tool for governments and focuses on investor-state contracts.  |
| [Handbook on Community Engagement](http://solutions-network.org/site-fpic/files/2012/09/Handbook-on-Community-Engagement-South-Sudan-Law-Society.pdf) (South Sudan Law Society) | Good practice guide to negotiating lease agreements with landowning communities in South Sudan (focused on large-scale land-based investments in rural areas). Includes content on:* Community engagement processes (at all stages of investment)
* Need for legally binding standalone agreements with communities
* Participatory impact assessment, participatory monitoring, grievance mechanisms etc. (also listed under 2 below)
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| [Working with agribusiness investors in Timor Leste: Guidelines for community members](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/03/26/000386194_20120326020237/Rendered/PDF/676450WP0Hando00Box367885B00PUBLIC0.pdf) (Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Timor-Leste) | Outlines things community members should consider if entering agribusiness partnership with investor. Seems to mainly contemplate transactional agreements (e.g. farmers selling to commercial entities) but includes some discussion of community agreements and land-use issues. More comprehensive partner document for investors available here .( http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/02/28/000386194\_20120228001510/Rendered/PDF/662460Revised00teGuidelines0English.pdf). |
| [Community Development Toolkit](http://www.icmm.com/document/4080) (ICMM) | Provides practical guidance for all stages of community development process – from exploration through construction, operations, and eventually decommissioning and closure for mining companies.Some highly relevant content including:* Community development agreements, management systems, community action plans etc (under ‘Management tools’
* Monitoring and evaluation tools
 |
| [Good Practice Note Community Development Agreements](http://www.eisourcebook.org/cms/files/csrm_good_practice_notes_on_cdas_document_final_260911.pdf) (CSRM) | Provides guidance on processes and structures for negotiating, structuring and implementing agreements, as well as how to maximize effectiveness of CDAs as mechanisms for development. Includes:* Overview of types of CDAs – and benefits and risks of CDAs
* How to determine which communities should be covered by CDA and importance of inclusion
* Capacity of governments, companies and communities to negotiate, construct and implement CDAs (including practical initiatives)
* Roles of different stakeholders
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| [Operational Guidelines for Responsible Land-Based Investment](http://www.usaidlandtenure.net/sites/default/files/USAID_Operational_Guidelines_updated.pdf) (USAID) | Practical guide designed to help companies mitigate land tenure-related risks. |
| [Community/Investor Guidelines for Large-Scale Land Transactions](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=26&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiD8eixwpvNAhVB1R4KHRLED8g4FBAWCEYwBQ&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.gcap.org.gh%2Findex.php%2Fdownloads%2Fpublications%2F5-communityinvestor-guidelines-for-large-scale-land-transactions%2Ffile&usg=AFQjCNHWB8qCj2UlPgNSar9XRN79sTah_Q&sig2=7Ja4cPCwIs8mOOZZd1rLhg) (Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project) | Aim to address gap in understanding and expectations between customary landowning communities in Ghana and commercial investors; foster a form of consent and support from the community that is broad-based and powerful; and ensure that a wide variety of stakeholders (investors, communities, governments) understand proposed investment and negotiation process. |

**2. How to ensure investors fulfill the terms of agreed investor-community contracts**

| **Product** | **Relevant content** |
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| [Accountabilty Resource Guide](http://www.accountabilitycounsel.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/ARG-v.8.pdf) (Accountability Counsel) | The purpose of this Guide is to provide information for people who are, or who may be, harmed by projects sponsored by IFIs, export promotion agencies and national development banks, and private multinational corporations.Relevant for harms caused by extractive industries, water privatization projects, and agricultural projects.Audience / purpose: This Guide is intended to assist community leaders, lawyers, and NGOs in determining what rights communities have and how they may access accountability mechanisms when those rights have been or may be violated. These tools may be used where a project has harmed communities or resources on which they depend or when there is fear of harm in the future. |
| International Accountability Project ***(WIP)*** | IAP are developing a series of guide modules and related resources (including videos) about community advocacy concerning large development projects funded by international development banks (a more general/global version of IAP's great Asia-specific [guide](http://accountabilityproject.org/what-we-do/support-the-frontlines/guides)).The Asia Specific Guide features introductions to human rights, development, and the ADB.Guidance re community action, including the following topics: * Organize in your community,
* Build alliances,
* Get legal support,
* Meet with ADB and government officials,
* Do community-based research,
* Map your community and chart your resistance,
* Use Media,
* Hold creative demonstrations,
* Develop alternatives.
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| [Unpacking the ADB: A Guide to Understanding the Asian Development Bank](http://www.bankinformationcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/unpacking%2Bthe%2Badb-2008.pdf)NGO Forum on ADB and Bank Information Center | This guide is designed to help those unfamiliar with the ADB to gain an understanding of the institution, its projects and policies, and provide activists with important information regarding the ADB’s policies and opportunities for lobbying and advocacy. |
| [Follow the Money:  An Advocate’s Guide to Securing Accountability in Agricultural Investments](http://www.inclusivedevelopment.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Following-the-Money.pdf) Inclusive Development International | This guide provides practical guidance on strategies for identifying actors along agricultural investment chains and holding them accountable for land and human rights violations. |
| [*Human Rights & Grievance Mechanisms*](http://grievancemechanisms.org/resources)And[Step-By-Step Guide to Filing a Complaint with a Grievance Mechanism](http://grievancemechanisms.org/resources/guides/step-by-step-guide-1)SOMO | This website provides information and tools to file complaints against a company, business or multinational corporation in order to prevent, stop and seek justice for negative impacts caused by their business activities. Mechanisms covered include those of the African Development Bank, the World Bank and International Finance Corporation and the Asian Development Bank, regional human rights bodies, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)[This guide](http://grievancemechanisms.org/resources/guides/how-to-use-the-un-guiding-principles-on-business-and-human-rights-in-company-research-and-advocacy/how-to-use-the-un-guiding-principles-on-business-and-human-rights-in-company-research-and-advocacy/at_download/file) on the UNGPs has one page on engagement with the investor. |
| [**Contract Monitoring Roadmap**](http://contractroadmap.azurewebsites.net/) **(World Bank Institute / CCSI)** | Online tool to assist governments and other stakeholder monitor investor-state contracts. Contents:1 > Deciding what to monitor2 > Relevant documents for contract monitoring3 > Getting access to a contract and other relevant documents4 > Understanding what’s in a contract and other documentation5 > Who monitors?6 > Monitoring obligations, how can it be done?7 > Participatory monitoring systems8 > Analyzing the data collected |
| **Ciaran O’Faircheallaigh research on implementation of CDAs** | Professor O’Faircheallaigh has written extensively on, and helped to negotiate, CDAs for decades. He recently mentioned his research will continue to explore implementation of CDAs. One 2003 article touches on implementation and monitoring: https://www.griffith.edu.au/business-government/griffith-business-school/pdf/research-paper-2003-implementing-agreements.pdfThe IBA Toolkit, which he co-authored, contains a few paragraphs on clauses needed to facilitate the monitoring of such contracts (p.184) |
| [**Community-Driven Operational Grievance Mechanisms**](https://www.earthrights.org/sites/default/files/documents/ogm_discussion_paper.pdf)**(ERI and SOMO)** | EarthRights International (ERI), with the cooperation of SOMO, is developing a model for operational-level grievance mechanisms to address corporate human rights abuses that will be designed and driven primarily by communities. This paper is an introduction to the concept of the community-driven grievance mechanism and is intended to serve as the basis for expert discussion and input. |
| [**A Guide to Community-Based Monitoring for Northern Communities**](http://www.carc.org/pdfs/NMPWorkingPaper5Parlee.pdf)**(Brenda Parlee****/ Canadian Arctic Resources Committee)** | The guide is written specifically for you, the community researcher, and a local committee interested in developing and carrying out a monitoring program. By following along with this step-by-step guide you, the community researcher, will be able to develop a monitoring process that is appropriate and useful in your own community. |
| [**Protecting Your**](http://www.culturalsurvival.org/sites/default/files/guide_for_communities_0.pdf)[**Community Against Mining Companies and Other Extractive Industries A Guide for Community Organizers**](http://www.culturalsurvival.org/sites/default/files/guide_for_communities_0.pdf)**(Global Response / Carlos Zorilla)** | This guide describes aspects of the mining process, the dangers you and your community face when mining companies seek to operate in your community, and the many ways you can fight back. It is intended for use by regional/national leaders who can work with local community leaders to plan local actions, and who can also do work at the governmental, national, and international levels. |
| [**Sleeping on our own mats: an introduction to community-based monitoring and evaluation**](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTCDD/Resources/sleepingg.pdf)**(World Bank)** | Based on case studies and research in 18 villges in Niger, Benin, and Cameroon. |
| Mining & Communities: Supporting human rights-based development in the context of industrial mining in Guinea ([French](http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/directories/roli/guinea/aba-roli-guinea-practical-guide-mining-communities-2015-french.authcheckdam.pdf) / [abridged English](http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/directories/roli/guinea/aba-roli-guinea-practical-guide-mining-communities-abridged-2015.authcheckdam.pdf)) (ABA Rule of Law Initiative) | Written in a question-and-answer format with dialogues among local people, the combined reference manual and interactive curriculum addresses:* In Module 1, the mine life cycle, the changes it brings, how to participate in an impact assessment and monitor the management plan;
* In Module 2, the rule of law, human rights and the roles and responsibilities of each actor;
* In Module 3, conflict and violence prevention and tools supporting improved communication, negotiation and community cohesion, including consultation or community protocols and participatory land use planning;
* In Module 4, the possible benefits of mining, and tools to capture mining’s benefits, including local content strategies, community development agreements, and local financial management;
* In Module 5, ways to address and minimize impacts on land (compensation mechanisms, and resettlement), environment and cultural sites;
* In Module 6, what people can do 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.
 |
| [Respecting Free, Prior, and Informed Consent: Practical guidance for governments, companies, NGOs, indigenous peoples and local communities in relation to land acquisition](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3496e.pdf)(FAO) | (Very brief) sections on * Monitoring and verifying agreements
* Establishing a grievance process
 |
| [Governing large-scale farmland investments in sub-Saharan Africa](http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/infobrief/4560-infobrief.pdf) (CIFOR) | Explores largely negative local outcomes of agricultural development programs in sub-Saharan Africa in order to identify regulatory, institutional, social and economic factors shaping outcomes. Discusses:* Lack of remediation to mitigate or alleviate negative impacts of loss of livelihoods
* Failure of chiefs to negotiate agreements relevant to constituencies
* Limited contestation of rights infringement
* Lack of accountability for companies
* FPIC, institutional reform etc.
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| [Ground Truthing: A note on methodology](https://namati.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Groundtruthing-methodology-note.pdf) | A brief document on Namati’s ‘Ground Truthing’ methodology, which involves physical verification of “statements made on paper” which can include obligations in community-investor contracts or investor-state contracts. |

**3. Model clauses for: (1) Terms of engagement for negotiation; and (2) actual community-investor contracts.**

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| [IBA Community Toolkit](http://gordonfoundation.ca/sites/default/files/publications/IBA_toolkit_web_Sept_2015_low_res_0.pdf) (Ginger Gibson and Ciaran O’Faircheallaigh) | Contains one page on “exploration” agreements and one page on MOUs.  |
| [Community Development Agreement: Model Regulations & Example Guidelines](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&ved=0ahUKEwj48NmQ4K_MAhVEKB4KHXrhD-YQFggjMAE&url=http%3A%2F%2Fsiteresources.worldbank.org%2FINTEXTINDWOM%2FResources%2FCDA_Model_REgulations_Example_Guidelines_Modified.doc&usg=AFQjCNFdqRC6Eo6EunQzaT4FwmpR9ISH3g&sig2=oZXQ5fAZ14FaDawlZkPJEg&cad=rja) (World Bank / Jim Otto) | Model regulations for how countries can require companies to negotiate CDAs. |
| [Guide to Negotiating Investment Contracts for Farmland and Water](https://www.iisd.org/sites/default/files/publications/iisd-guide-negotiating-investment-contracts-farmland-water_1.pdf) (IISD) | 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. |
| [Agreements between Mining Companies and Indigenous Communities](https://www.icmm.com/document/1131) (Indigenous Support Services) | Report to Australian Minerals and Energy Environment Foundation. Examines both practices during negotiation phase and actual content of contracts. Doesn’t have model provisions but extensively discusses content of these agreements. https://www.icmm.com/document/1131 |
| [Community/Investor Guidelines for Large-Scale Land Transactions](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=26&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiD8eixwpvNAhVB1R4KHRLED8g4FBAWCEYwBQ&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.gcap.org.gh%2Findex.php%2Fdownloads%2Fpublications%2F5-communityinvestor-guidelines-for-large-scale-land-transactions%2Ffile&usg=AFQjCNHWB8qCj2UlPgNSar9XRN79sTah_Q&sig2=7Ja4cPCwIs8mOOZZd1rLhg) (Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project) | Aim to address gap in understanding and expectations between customary landowning communities in Ghana and commercial investors; foster a form of consent and support from the community that is broad-based and powerful; and ensure that a wide variety of stakeholders (investors, communities, governments) understand proposed investment and negotiation process. |

**4. Proposed guide on monitoring and enforcement of company obligations contained in investor-state contracts**

| **Product** | **Relevant content** |
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| [**Contract Monitoring Roadmap**](http://contractroadmap.azurewebsites.net/) **(World Bank Institute / CCSI)** | Online tool to assist governments and other stakeholder monitor investor-state contracts. Contents:1 > Deciding what to monitor2 > Relevant documents for contract monitoring3 > Getting access to a contract and other relevant documents4 > Understanding what’s in a contract and other documentation5 > Who monitors?6 > Monitoring obligations, how can it be done?7 > Participatory monitoring systems8 > Analyzing the data collected |
| [**Government and Citizen oversight of mining: Enforcing the Rules**](http://www.resourcegovernance.org/sites/default/files/documents/rwi_enforcing_rules_full1.pdf) **(NRGI / Human Rights Institute, Columbia University)** | Useful discussion of community monitoring efforts, including examples from Canada, Azerbaijan, Peru and Afghanistan at pp. 53-57Contains a 7 page Civil Society Monitoring Toolkit (starting at PDF page 80) that provides guidance on monitoring financial obligations (taxes and royalties), social obligations (local content, consultation, infrastructure), environment, occupational health and safety, as well as operational and production obligations. |
| [**Natural Resource Contracts: A Practical Guide**](https://www.elaw.org/system/files/Natural_Resource_Contracts_Guide.pdf) **(ELAW)** | * Covers extractives, agriculture, forestry
* Accessible guidance on contractual terms
 |
| [**Guide to Extractive Industry Documents – Mining**](http://www.eisourcebook.org/cms/Jan%202014/Guide%20to%20Mining%20Documents.pdf)**(2013)****-and-**[**Guide to Extractive Industry Documents - Oil & Gas**](http://www.allenovery.com/SiteCollectionDocuments/geiprogram.pdf)**(2013)** | Two law firm-produced guides that provide an overview of how mining agreements are structured: their common provisions, key terms in their negotiation, and the areas to cover in the negotiation process. This guide is indicative and is not necessarily reflective of best practice. |
| [Guide to Land Contracts: Agricultural Projects](https://s3.amazonaws.com/openlandcontractsmarch2016/Ag-Guide-v17-FINAL-11-Mar-2016.pdf)**-and-** [**Guide to Forestry Contracts**](https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/openlandcontracts/Guides/Guide%2Bto%2BForestry%2BContracts.pdf)**(ISLP / CCSI)** | These guides were prepared by International Senior Lawyers Project (ISLP) staff and volunteers in collaboration with the Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment (CCSI). They were developed to assist non-lawyers in better understanding investment contracts governing agricultural and forestry projects. The Guides provide explanations for a range of common provisions, and include glossaries of legal and technical terms.  |
| [**NegotiationSupport.org**](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CMarena%20Brinkhurst%5CDownloads%5CNegotiationSupport.org)**(CCSI)** | A Portal to support host countries in their planning, preparation for, negotiation, monitoring, and implementation of complex investment projects.  The Portal features a Roadmap of all stages of the investment process (including brief descriptions and contextualization of investor-state contract negotiations), and provides a comprehensive collection of tools and resources, professional development training's, and technical support providers available to assist governments in the investment process. The Portal also hosts many of the other guides listed in this table. |
| **[Managing Risk and Maintaining License to Operate:](https://www.commdev.org/files/2037_file_Concept_Paper.pdf)****[Participatory Planning and Monitoring in the Extractive Industries](https://www.commdev.org/files/2037_file_Concept_Paper.pdf)** | More about co-planning and collaboration between company and community; not focused on investor-state contracts. |
| [**Monitoring for impact: Lessons on natural resources monitoring from 13 NGOs**](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CMarena%20Brinkhurst%5CDownloads%5CA%20handbook%20on%20organizing%20and%20implementing%20effective%20natural%20resources%20monitoring%20programs%20based%20on%20the%20experiences%20of%20and%20lessons%20learned%20by%20thirteen%20NGOs) **(WRI)** | A handbook on organizing and implementing effective natural resources monitoring programs based on the experiences of and lessons learned by thirteen NGOs. |
| [**A Community-Based Guide for Monitoring Impacts of Oil and Gas Activities on the Environment**](http://www.greenwatch.or.ug/files/downloads/COMMUNITY%20BASED%20GUIDE%20BOOK.pdf) **(Greenwatch Uganda)** | This 81-page user-friendly guide published in 2011 is intended for local communities and community-based organizations that are working to monitor the effects of oil and gas development activities on the environment. The guide provides information about the key actors in the Ugandan oil and gas exploration industry, environmental issues that arise and the best way of monitoring and managing such impacts, including EIAs, environment restoration orders, access to information, access to justice, mitigation and waste management. |
| [**Protecting Your**](http://www.culturalsurvival.org/sites/default/files/guide_for_communities_0.pdf)[**Community Against Mining Companies and Other Extractive Industries A Guide for Community Organizers**](http://www.culturalsurvival.org/sites/default/files/guide_for_communities_0.pdf)**(Global Response / Carlos Zorilla)** | This guide describes aspects of the mining process, the dangers you and your community face when mining companies seek to operate in your community, and the many ways you can fight back. It is intended for use by regional/national leaders who can work with local community leaders to plan local actions, and who can also do work at the governmental, national, and international levels. |
| [**Guide for Evaluating Mining Project Environmental Impact Assessments**](http://www.elaw.org/mining-eia-guidebook)**(ELAW)** | This guide is designed to assist grassroots advocates and communities to understand mining EIAs, identify flaws in mining project plans, convince decision-makers to reject ill-conceived mining projects, and explore ways that proposed mining projects could be made socially and environmentally acceptable.  |