



“Comprehensive outcomes” and a QOL tool

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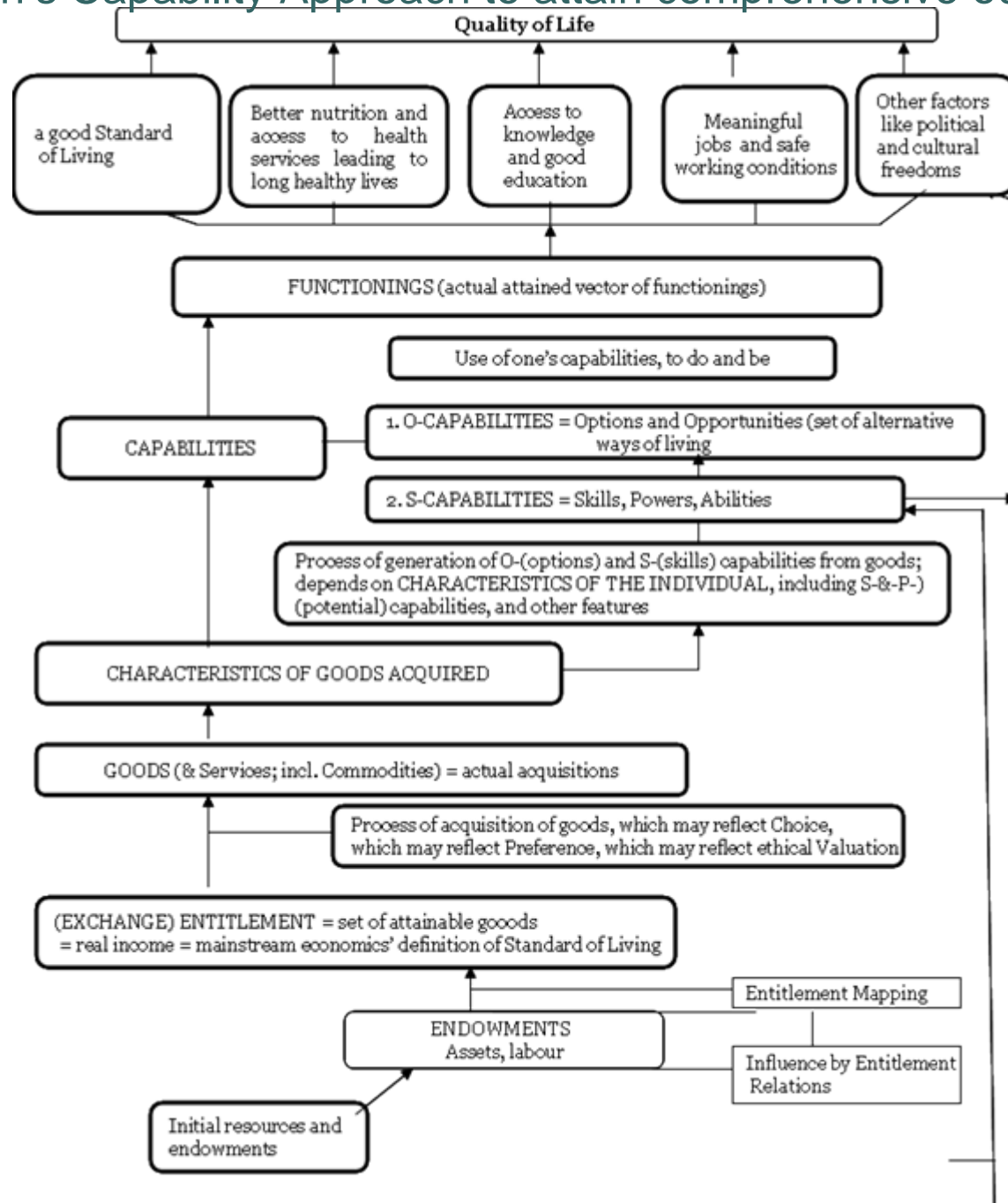
For resource projects to be able to take off, the industry and government needs to recognize the centrality of justice and redefine its approach to resource development



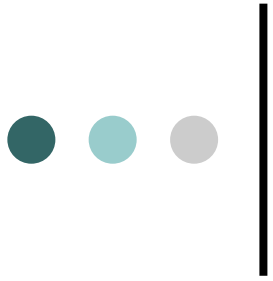
Comprehensive outcomes

- For mining to be acceptable it is not enough to have **rules and institutions** in place, but also focus on outcomes
- How does the resource project
 - increase opportunities for people
 - enhance quality of lives
 - contribute to the provision of necessary conditions to the people living in the region

Mining –Using Sen’s Capability Approach to attain comprehensive outcomes



Adapted from Gasper, 1997



A Tool to track Quality of Life in a Mining region



Domains

- **Biophysical** seeks to reflect the idea that the well being of people cannot be separated from their physical environment.
- **Social-cultural-political** seeks to reflect the view that the individual is very much part of the community that s/he belongs.
- **Economic** reflects the right to a share in the resources, both economic and natural, and to lead a life commensurate to that of others prevailing in the society in question.
- **Biomedical health** seeks to capture the health status as well as access to health facilities and care
- **Spiritual** seeks to capture the spiritual conditions necessary for well-being



Used

⇒ Objective indicators i.e. resources and conditions available to an individual;

and

⇒ Subjective indicators: satisfaction with the level of resources and conditions



Objective indicators of QOL

Economic domain: 25 indicators to reflect the following sub domains:

- Employment & work(2),
- Opportunities & safety nets(4) ,
- Infrastructure(8),
- Basic amenities(4),
- Asset ownership(4),
- Nutrition(2) and
- Average monthly income(1).

Social domain: 16 indicators for the following sub domains:

- Education levels ,
- access to information,
- family and community life,

Biophysical domain: , 12 indicators have been developed for the following sub domains:

- Land quality, 5;
- Air quality: 1;
- Water : 2;
- Noise & vibrations: 2;
- Aesthetic environments: 4



Objective indicators of QOL (cont)

Political domain, 16 indicators for the following sub issues:

- Participation
- engagement in civic life,
- good governance,
- political and legal rights

Biomedical domain: 21 objective indicators for the following sub domains:

Health facilities – 6;

Economic ability to maintain health – 3;

Health status – 12

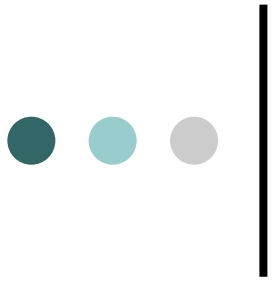
Spiritual domain:

- involvement in religious ceremonies,
- festivals,
- faith in god,
- strong personal beliefs, and
- places of worship close by and



Validation & Testing

- Developed, validated and tested this in Goa (2000-2002) mining regions across different clusters of mining
- **Main conclusions**
 - the age and stage of mining has different implications for the command over, and availability of, basic goods and for the environment of a region and these are connected
 - Better objective conditions in non-mining as compared to mining villages
 - Better objective conditions in older mining areas as compared to newer mining areas
 - Satisfaction with objective conditions did not differ, except for the environmental domain



Thank you