

Examining the Role of Natural Resources in Conflicts on Three Continents



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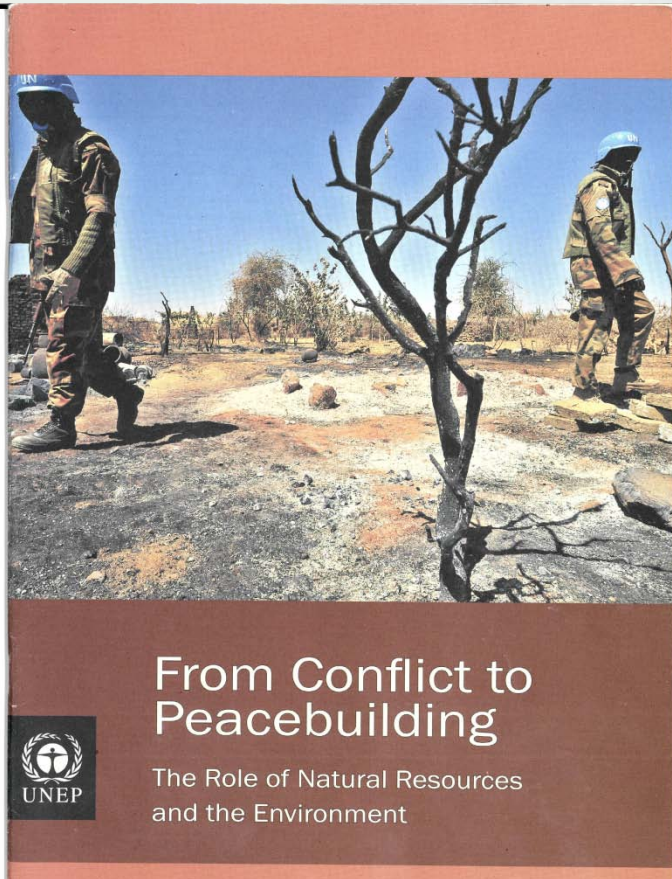
Security and Natural Resources

- Looking back over the past sixty years, at least forty percent of all intrastate conflicts can be associated with natural resources (UNEP, 2009, page 8)
- In the 21st Century, the security of nations will depend increasingly on the security of natural resources or “natural security.” The global economy, developing countries and local economies throughout the world all rely on the availability of potable water, arable land, fish stocks, biodiversity, energy, minerals and other renewable and nonrenewable resources to meet the rising expectations of a growing world population. (Center for New American Security, 2010, page 5)



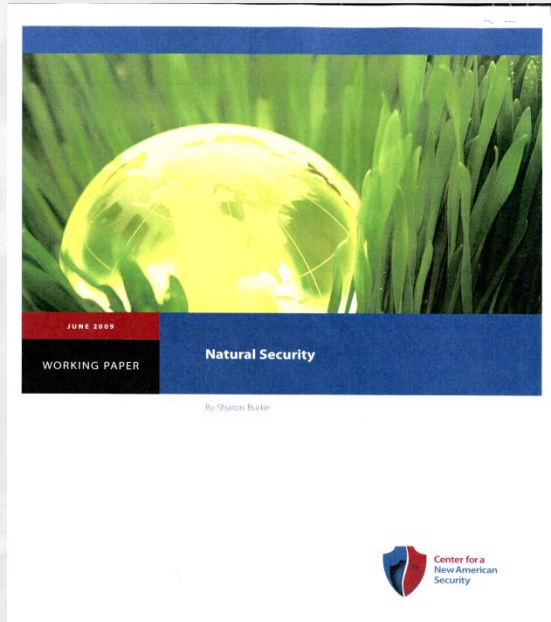
Project Context

Natural Resources and Security and Stability



From Conflict to Peacebuilding, the Role of Natural Resources and the Environment, United Nations Environmental Program, February 2009

- ***Addressing the Inter-linkages between Natural Resources Management and Conflict in the European Commission's External Relations, Adelphi Research 2007***
- ***Strengthening Post-Conflict Peacebuilding through Natural Resource Management, ELI, Today, UNEP (6 volumes in press)***



Natural Security, The Center for New American Security, Sharon Burke, June 2009



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Strengthening Post-Conflict Peacebuilding Through Natural Resource Management

The Environmental Law Institute (ELI), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the University of Tokyo

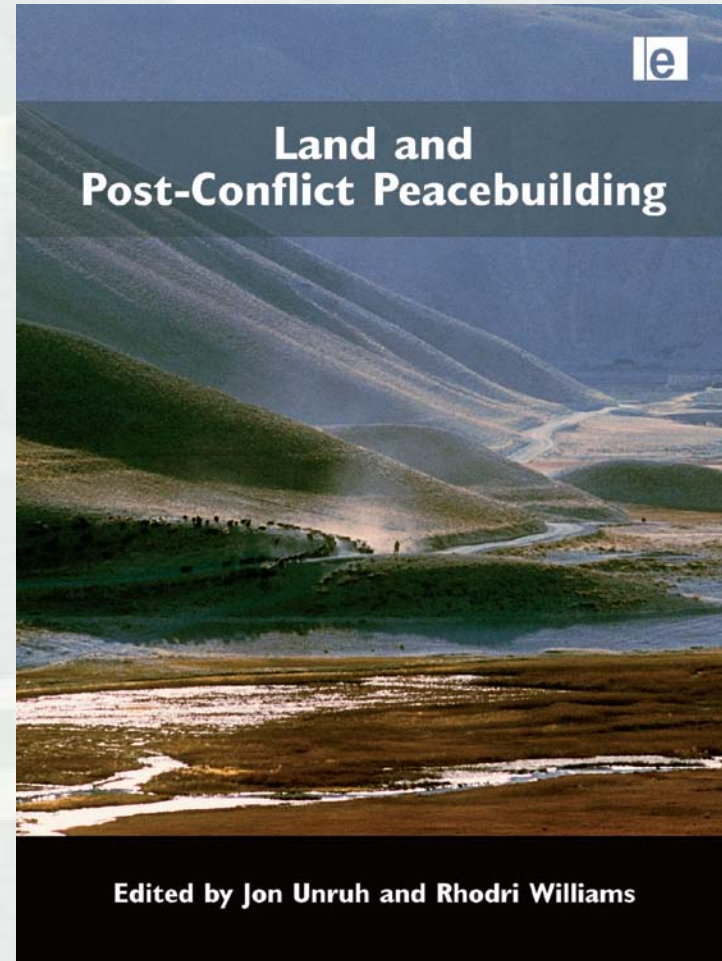
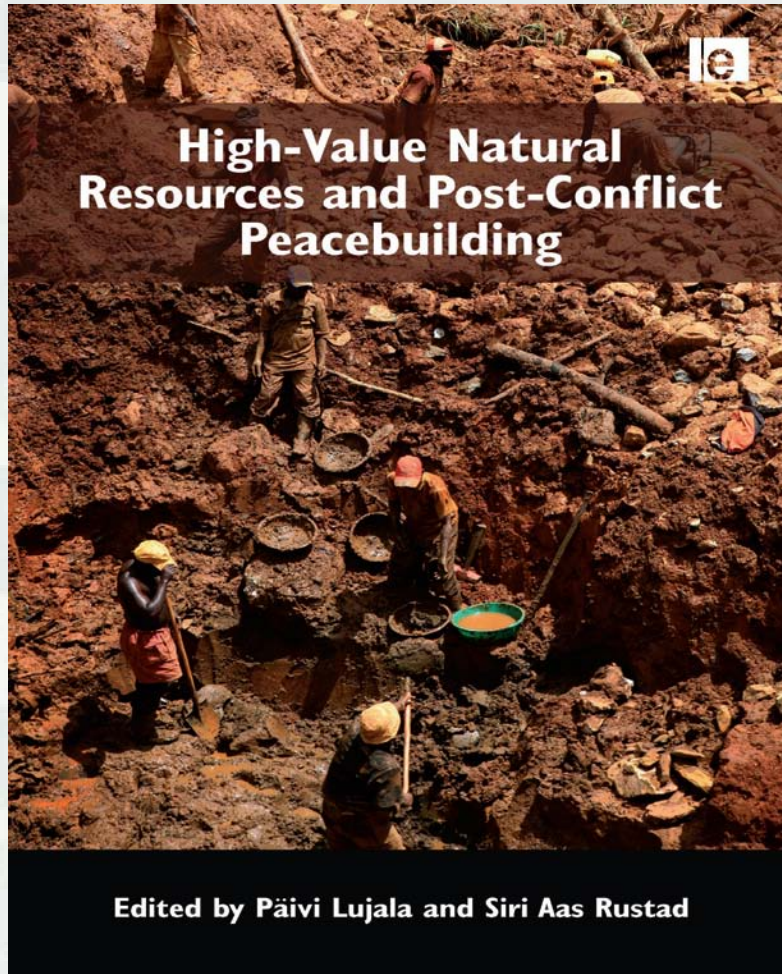
- More than 220 practitioners, researchers, and decision makers from 40 countries are developing 150 case studies and thematic analyses examining specific experiences and identifying lessons. In 2011, Earthscan will publish these case studies and analyses in a series of six edited books addressing: 1) High-Value Natural Resources; 2) Land; 3) Water; 4) Livelihoods; 5) Assessment and Restoration; and 6) Governance and Institutions. The case studies and analyses will total approximately 3,000 pages, representing a diversity of resources, countries, post-conflict contexts, peacebuilding objectives, and outcomes.
- Collects and shares lessons learned in managing natural resources in post-conflict countries to support the transition to peace;
- Raises awareness and capacity of practitioners, leaders, and researchers regarding how natural resources can be managed to support the transition to peace; and
- Assists post-conflict societies in transitioning to peace through improved natural resource laws, policies, and management.
- An overarching synthesis volume will highlight the lessons learned from the six edited volumes and place them in the context of the broader literature and experience. Approximately 300 pages, the synthesis volume is structured around peacebuilding activities such as security, livelihoods and economic recovery, basic services, and governance and rule of law. Cambridge University Press will publish the synthesis volume in 2011.

For more information: http://www.eli.org/Program_Areas/PCNRM/index.cfm or nichols@eli.org



Forthcoming publication:
**Strengthening Post-Conflict Peacebuilding Through Natural Resource
Management**

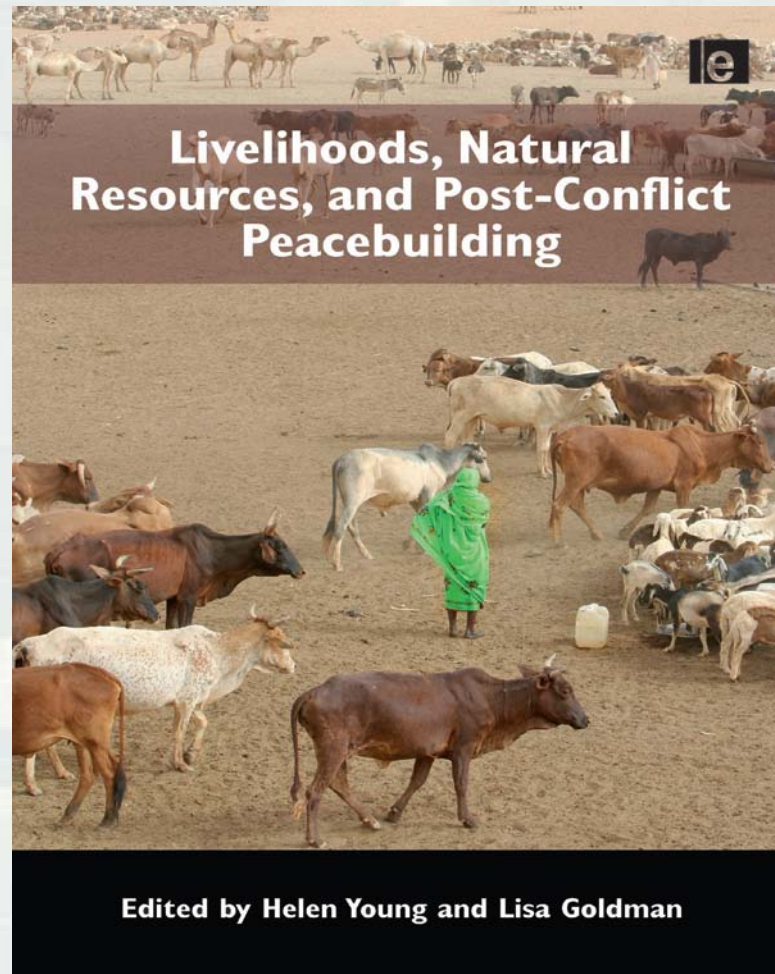
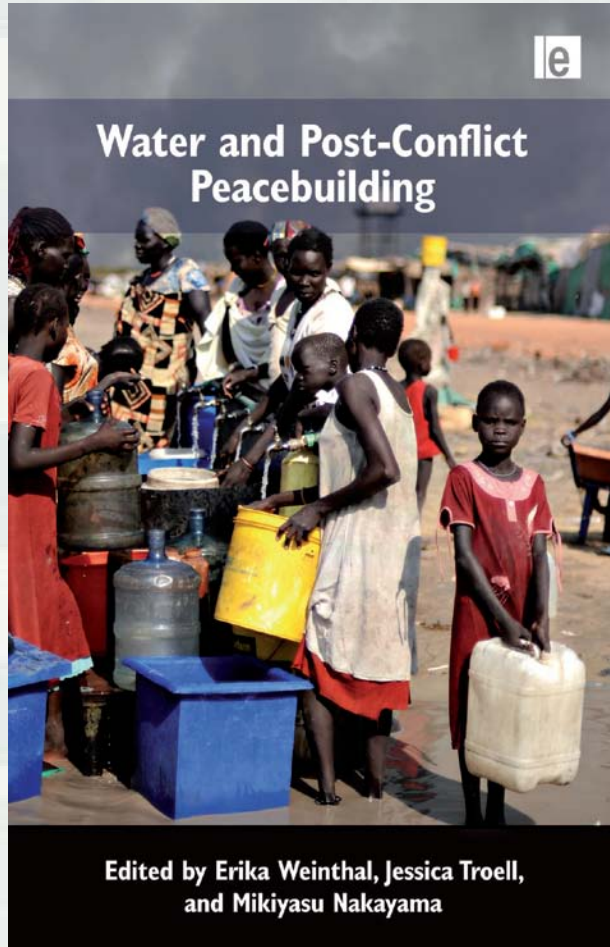
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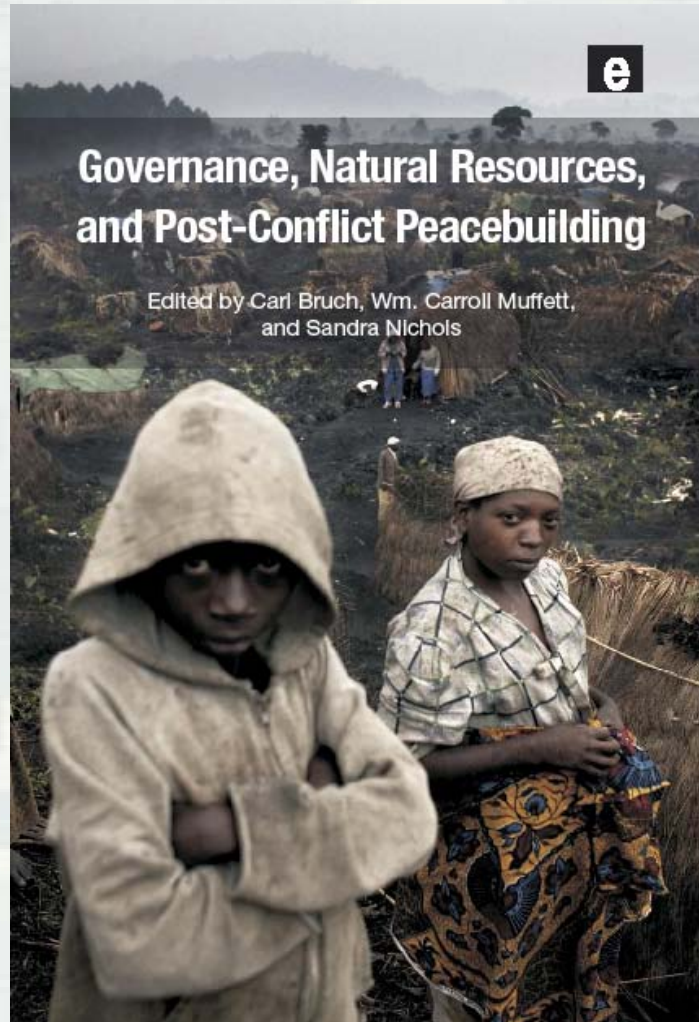
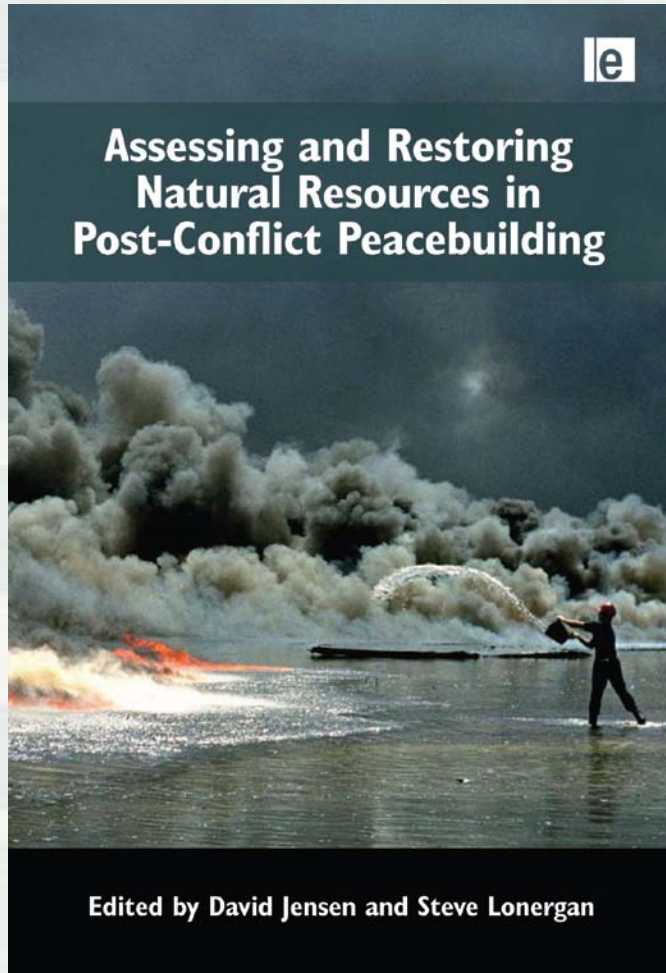


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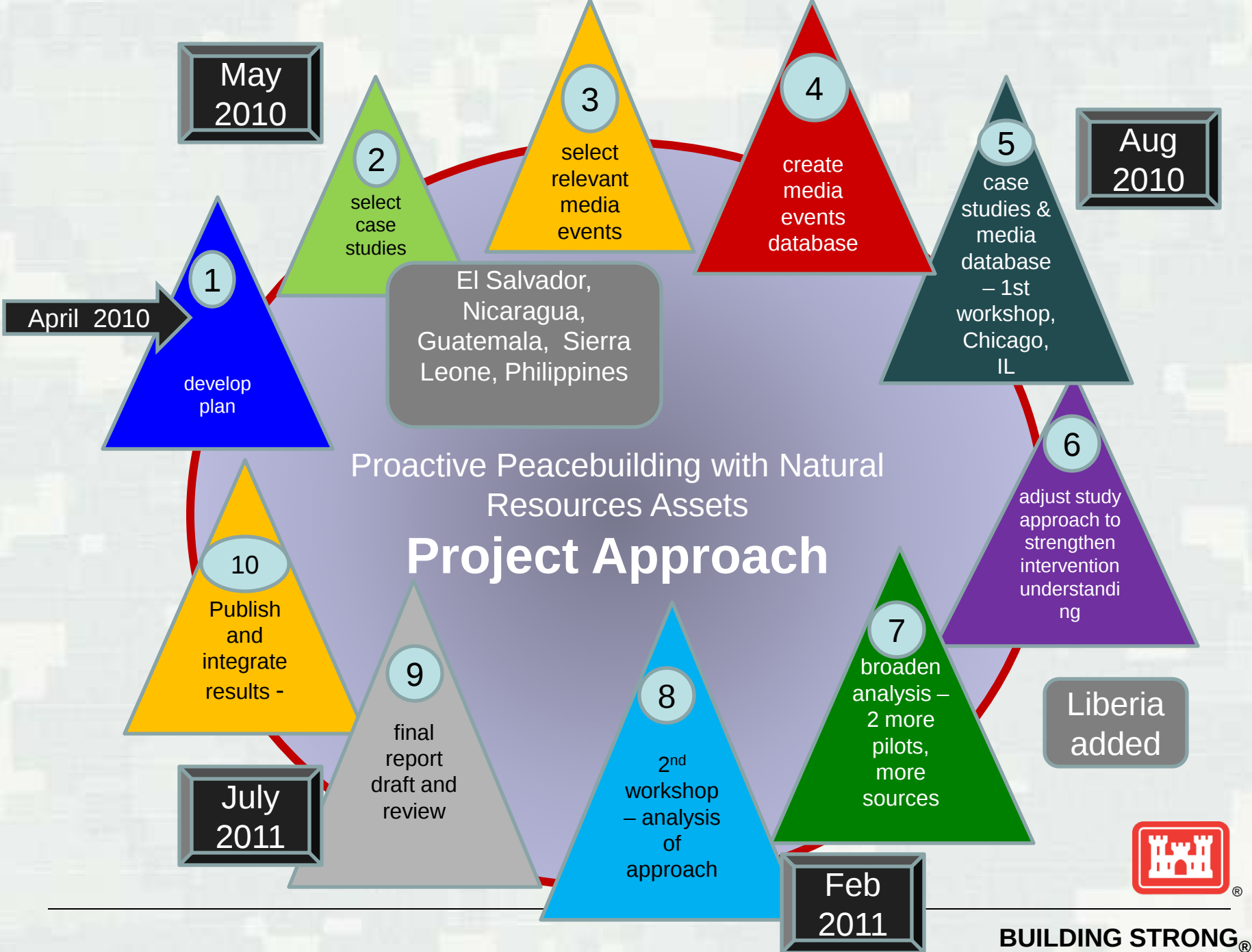
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Study Locations and Characteristics

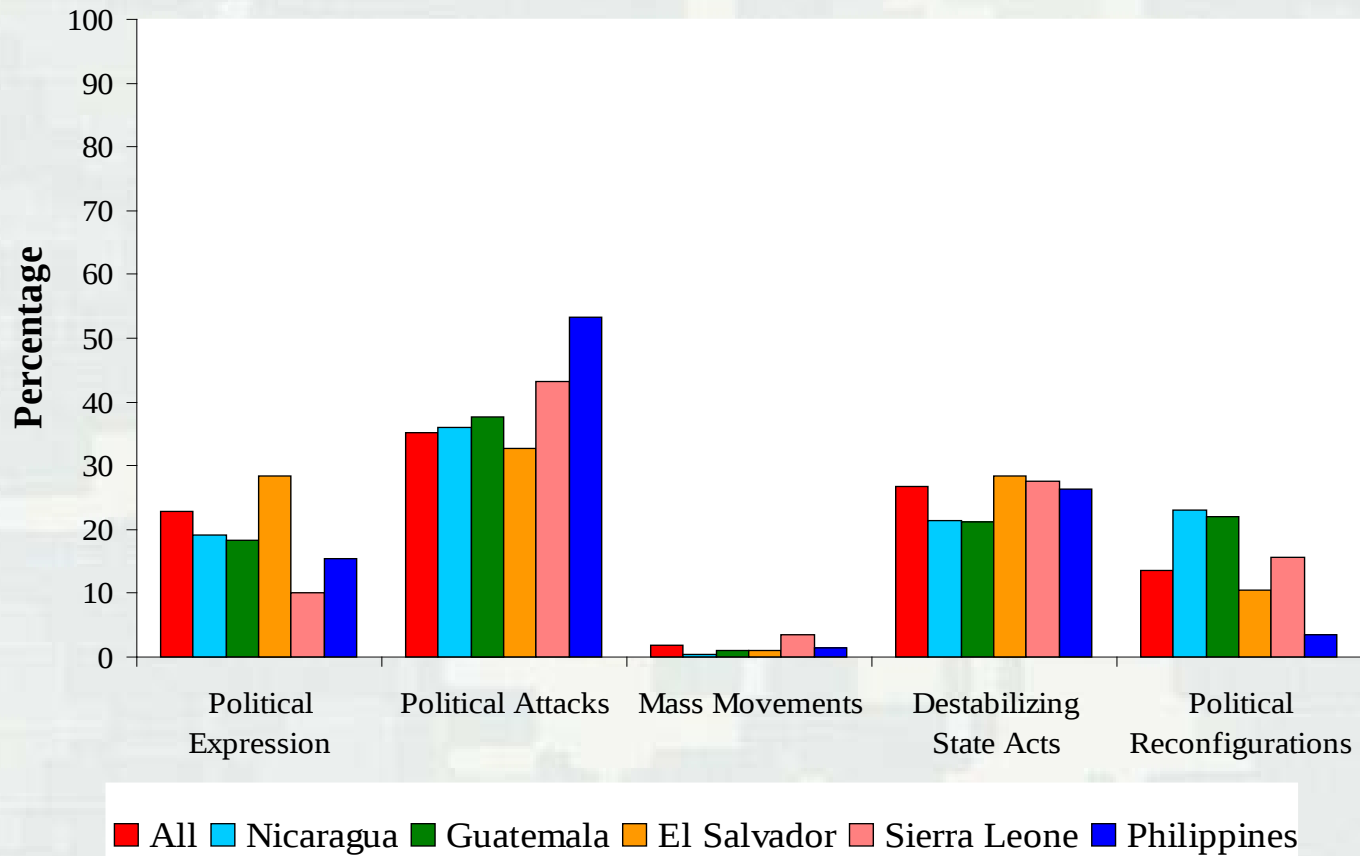
Country Region	Time	Natural Resources	Type of Conflicts	# Events	Reference Study Articles
Sierra Leone	1979-2008	Minerals (diamonds)	Control of natural resources	1077	Kazumi Kawamoto
El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala	1979-2008	Agriculture	Land Ownership, Jobs, Wealth Distribution	1427	Alexandre Corriveau-Bourque
Philippines	1979-2008	Minerals and Agriculture	Control of natural resources, wealth distribution, socio-cultural conflict	4735	Yuri Oki
Liberia	1979-2008	Forestry	Access to resources, resource use and wealth distribution	1102	Stephanie L. Altman, Esq., Sandra S. Nichols, Esq., John Woods

Strengthening Post-Conflict Peacebuilding through Natural Resource Management, ELI, Todai, UNEP (in press)

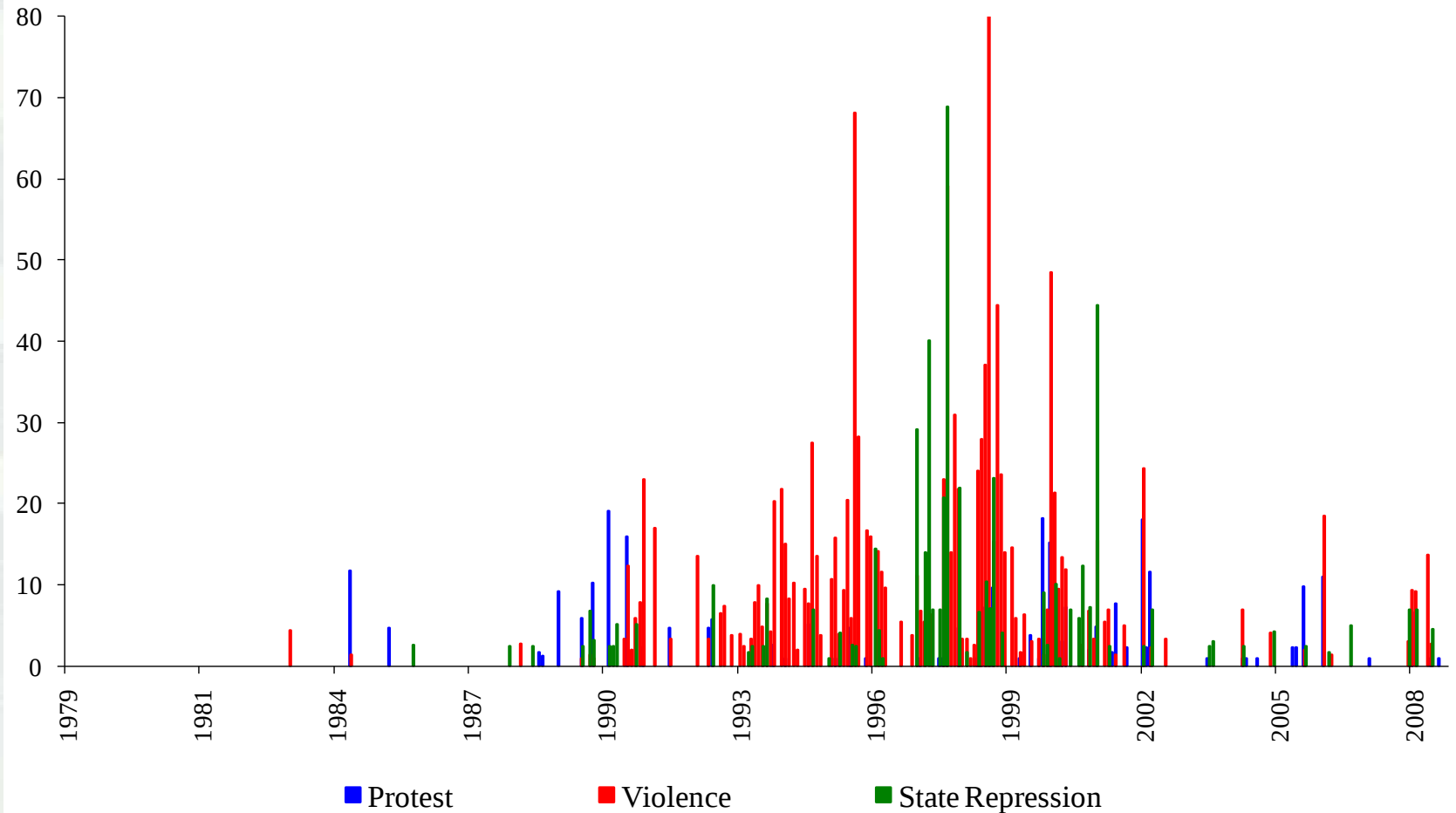




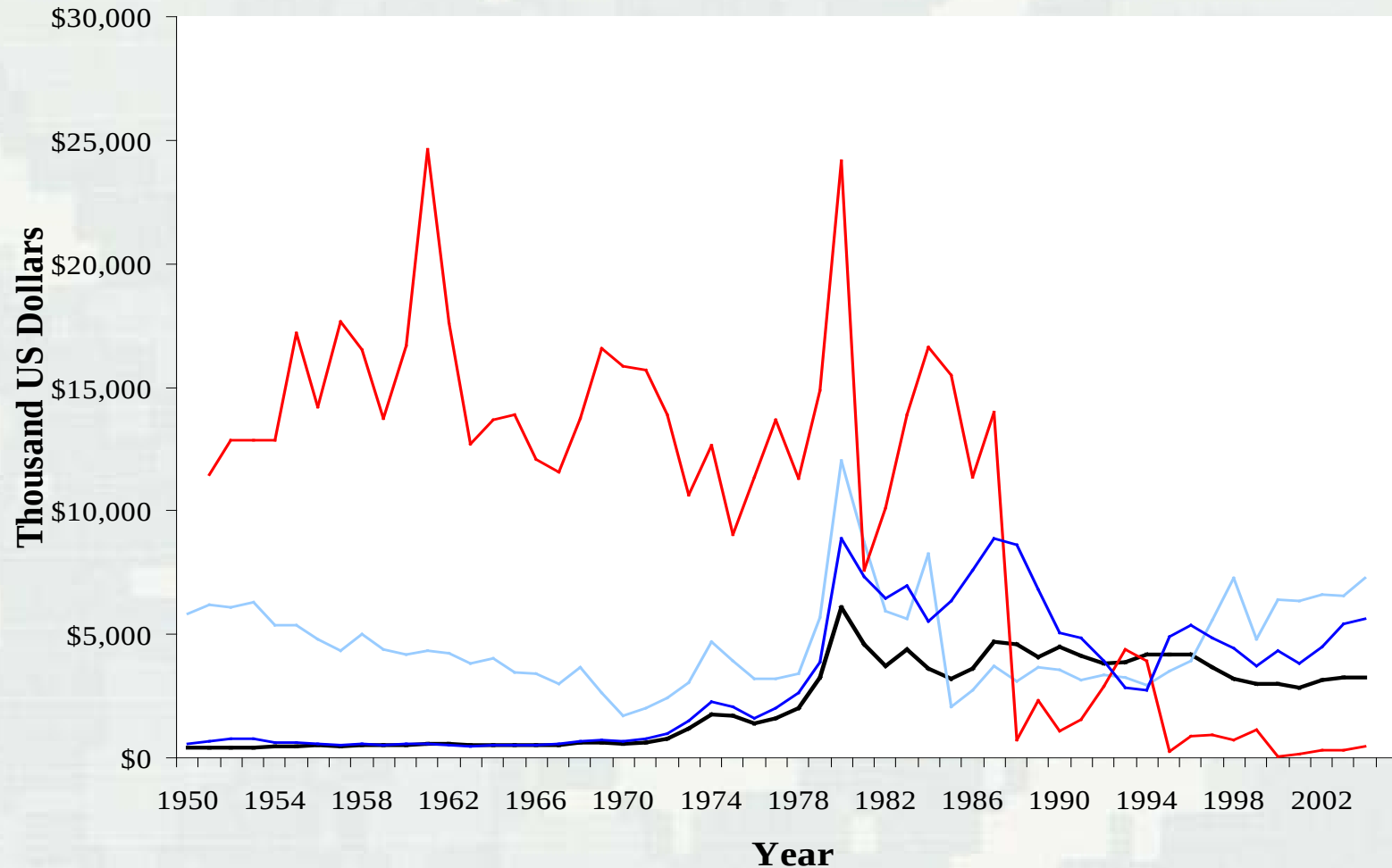
Type of Event



Instability Composites, Sierra Leone



Natural Resources Value, Per Capita



— Global Average
— El Salvador

— Nicaragua
— Sierra Leone

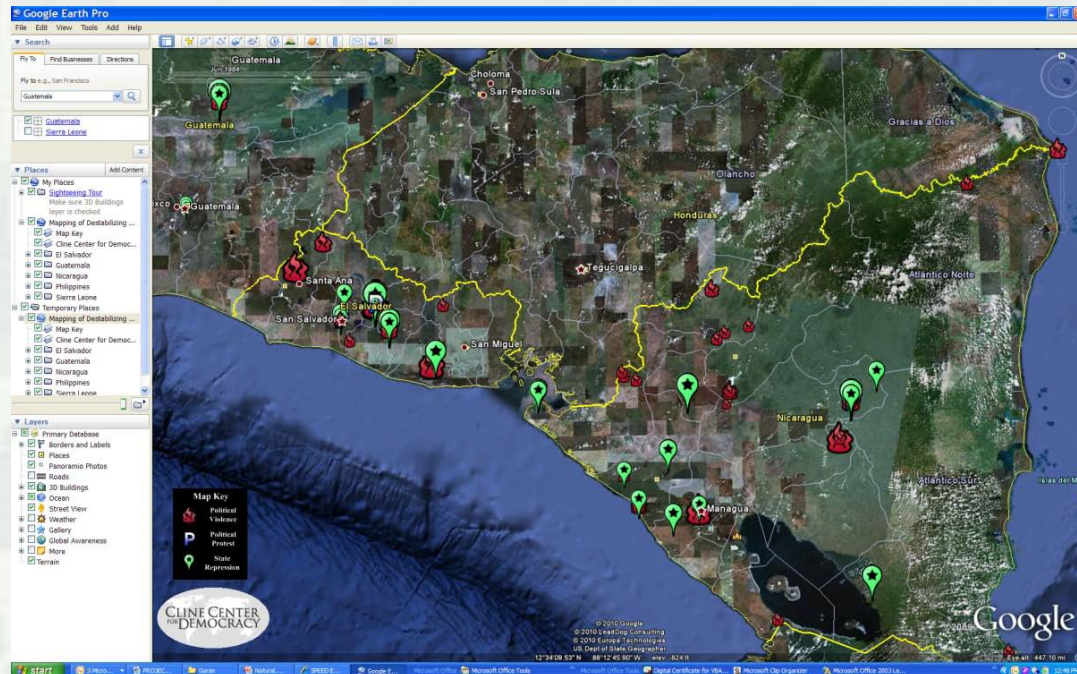
— Guatemala
— Philippines



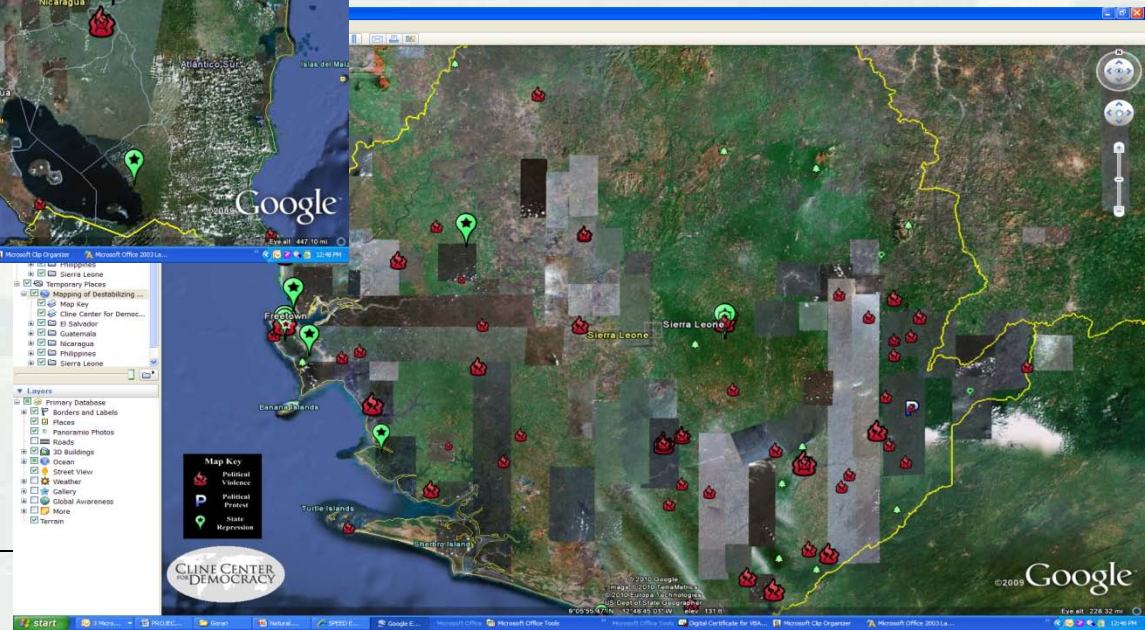
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Geospatial View - Civil Unrest Events

Central American Pilot Sites



<<http://www.clinecenter.illinois.edu/research/speed-data.html>><http://www.clinecenter.illinois.edu/research/speed-data.html>



Natural Resources Stakeholders

Manage &
Harvest for
Local
Population Use

Manage & Harvest for
Commerce (raw
materials & processed
products)

Conserve for
Ecosystem
Protection, Long
Term Use &
Recreation

Resolution of Crises & Conflicts Related to Natural Resources

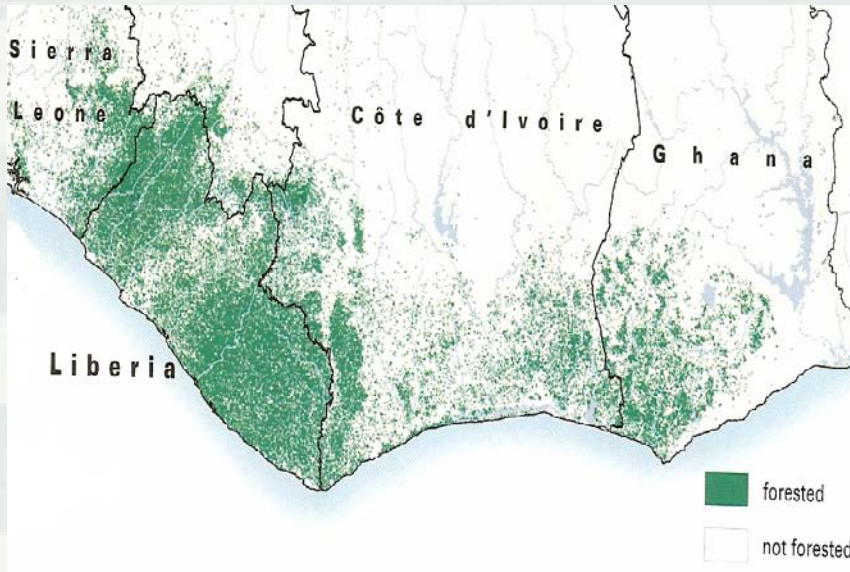
- Address interests & dependencies of all stakeholders on natural resource assets (balance value obtained from the resource)
- Work within the ability of resource to meet the needs of the population (avoid resource depletion and ecosystem degradation)
- Nurture pathways (such as post harvest processing) to increase local value obtained from resource use

**Treaty,
Legislation,
Agreement**



Liberia Pilot Location

Leveraging High-Value Natural Resources to Restore the Rule of Law:
The Liberia Forestry Initiative's Role in Liberia's Transition to Stability



33.3% (1.5 million ha) reserved for
conservation
51.2% (2.3 million ha) reserved for
commercial
15.5% (.7 million ha) reserved for
community benefit

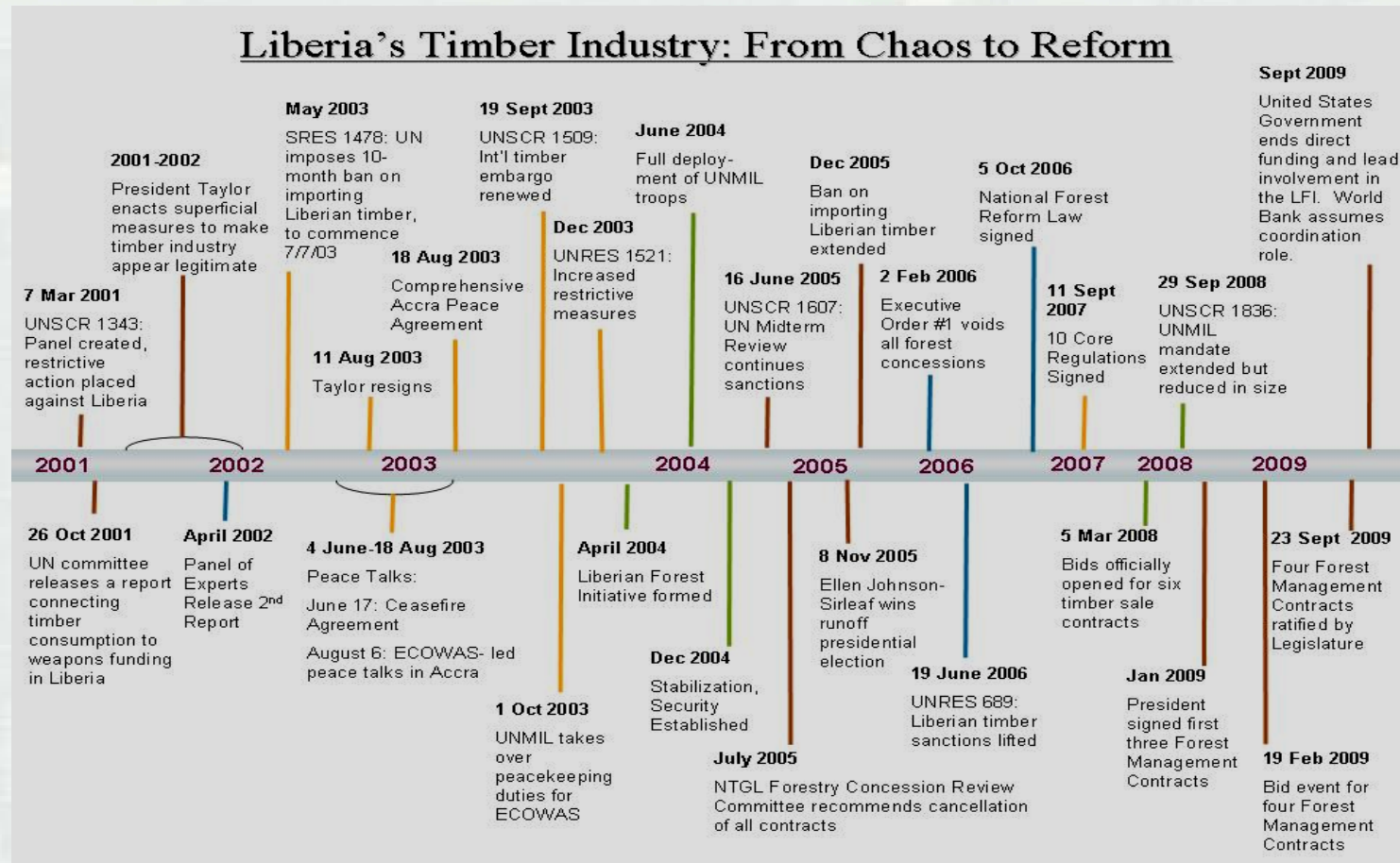
Forthcoming ELI Publication authors: Stephanie L. Altman, Esq., Sandra S. Nichols, Esq., and the
Honorable John Woods, Former Managing Director of the Liberian Forest Development Authority



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Liberia Pilot Location

Leveraging High-Value Natural Resources to Restore the Rule of Law: The Liberia Forestry Initiative's Role in Liberia's Transition to Stability



Project Conclusions

- Understanding the value and effectiveness of actions (interventions) to avert or respond to natural resources crises/conflicts is potentially important for enhancing strategies for advancing global stability. In conflicts rooted in natural resource issue, the interests of multiple stakeholders need to be addressed as well as the underlying constraints of the natural resources.
- Post event case studies have traditionally been a way to understanding conflicts – but these are limited, costly and done after the fact. Moreover, they often lack good data on conflict levels. Including local and accurate media coverage during post (or pre) conflict analysis will help improve the capacity of these analyses to evaluate the impact of strategies to reduce conflict.
- Both historic and current media analysis can enhance our understanding events. Current media analysis can also help shape and monitor strategies to promote peace building through outreach, peace keeping, and agreement support before, during and after crises and conflicts.

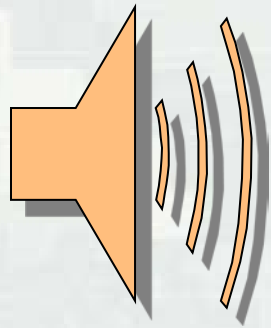


Questions?



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Process for Media Analysis



BBC
Summary World
Broadcasts
(translated
transcribed and
digitized)



Select nations and
timeframe for
study (aligned with
ELI case studies)

#1077 Sierra
Leone
#1102
Liberia

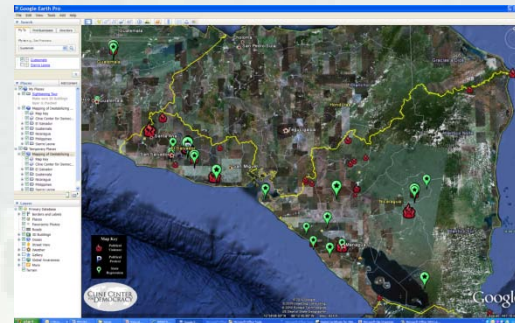


Trained operators
extract information on
conflict “events”; enter
into SPEED database

SPEED
Database



Analyze data
in SPEED
database



Comparison of SPEED results
with other data and sources

