

TOOLKIT AND GUIDANCE FOR PREVENTING AND MANAGING
LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES CONFLICT

CAPACITY INVENTORY



with funding and support from the European Union



The United Nations
Interagency Framework Team for Preventive Action

Abbreviations

ARD	Agriculture and Rural Development Department
BCPR	UN Development Programme's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CA	Conventional Agriculture
CAF	World Bank Conflict Analysis Framework
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCA	The Common Country Assessment
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPM	Conflict Prevention Measure
CPN	Conflict Prevention Network
CPR	World Bank Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Unit
DEWA	Division of Early Warning and Assessment
DGO	Development Group Office
DOCO	United Nations Development Operations Coordination Office
DPA	United Nations Department of Political Affairs
DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
EAG	Expert Advisory Group
EC	European Commission
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECP	Environment, Conflict and Peacebuilding
ECPI	Environment and Conflict Prevention Initiative
ECRI	Emerging and Conflict Related Issues
ECSP	Environmental Change and Security Project
ENVSEC	Environment and Security Programme
ERG	Expert Reference Group
ESA	UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
EU	European Union
EUEI	EU Energy Initiative for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development
EUWI	EU Water Initiative
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FAOSTAT	Food and Agricultural Organization Statistics
FCA	Framework for conflict analysis
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Initiative
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FT	Expert Reference Group of the Framework Team

G8	Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain, US, Canada, Japan, Russia
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GMES	Global Monitoring for Environment and Security
GRID	Global Resource Database
ICG	International Crisis Group
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IDEA	Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
IECs	International Environmental Conflicts
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMPP	Integrated Missions Planning Process
IPCC	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
iQSG	EU interservice Quality Support Group
ISF	International Security Forum
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
KA IPTC	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Center
KP	Kyoto Protocol
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MSU	Mediation Support Unit (of the DPA)
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NR	Natural resources
OA	Organic Agriculture
OAS	Organization of American States
OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PBC	United Nations Peacebuilding Commission
PBC-WGLL	PBC Working Group on Lessons learned
PBF	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund
PBSO	United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office
PCCP	From Potential Conflict to Co-operation Potential
PCDMB	UNEP Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch
PCEA	Post-conflict environmental assessment

PCNA	Post Conflict Needs Assessment
PreView	Project for Risk Evaluation, Vulnerability, Information & Early Warning
REC	Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe
SC	UN Security Council
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production Initiatives
SG	UN Secretary-General
SRSG	UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General
TRIB	Transboundary River Basin Initiative
UN	United Nations
UN CSD	UN Commission on Sustainable Development
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCDF	UN Capital Development Fund
UNCED	UN Conference on Environment and Development
UNCLOS	UN Convention on Law of the Sea
UNCSD	UN Commission on Sustainable Development
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNDESA	UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDG	UN Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	UN Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESCWA	UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	UN Population Fund
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
UNIFEM	UN Development Fund for Women
UNISDR	UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNITAR	UN Institute for Training and Research
UNU	UN University
UNU-INRA	UNU Institute for Natural Resources
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
WB	World Bank
WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas

WDM	Water Demand Management
WFP	UN World Food Programme
WSM	Water Supply Management
WSSD	World Summit for Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization

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EC-UN Partnership: Strengthening Capacities for the Consensual and Sustainable Management of Land and Natural Resources

Background

The European Commission and the UN Framework Team have aligned in the Partnership: Strengthening Capacities for the Consensual and Sustainable Management of Land and Natural Resources. The common objective is to strengthen the ability of national stakeholders and their UN and other international counterparts to: analyze, prevent and resolve disputes over land, water, and natural resources; to minimize tensions over natural resources; and to develop sustainable solutions to achieve peace.

In many developing countries, institutions for the management of conflicts over land, water, and other natural resources are weak or unable to perform this task effectively. In virtually all conflict and post-conflict situations, such institutions are damaged or non-existent. Many developing countries, whether they have experienced conflict or not, are facing tensions over the use of and/or access to land and natural resources, which continue to impede development and have the potential to lead to violence or cause instability. In addition, UN departments and agencies mandated to address land, water and natural resources management have not been sufficiently resourced or able to work effectively together in many such situations. Given the growing awareness of the need to strengthen capacities in this area, the European Commission has partnered with the Expert Reference Group of the Framework Team (FT) in the fall of 2008 to conceptualize the present project. The EC has committed funding for the first phase (2009) of what is expected to be a long-term partnership to build the capacities of UN, EC and national counterparts to understand land/resources conflicts and to jointly formulate and implement effective responses to address them. The project will be implemented through collaboration between DPA, DPKO, PBSO, UNDESA, UNDP, UNEP and UNHABITAT, under the auspices of the Framework Team, together with the EC.

The FT will undertake the day-to-day management and coordination of project implementation. UNDP/BCPR, which hosts the FT, is the designated trust fund manager of the project. A Steering Committee, chaired by the FT Secretariat and comprising the implementing partners, meets twice a month to coordinate the implementation of activities. An oversight body comprising the EC, senior-level representatives of DPA, UNDP, HABITAT and UNEP, and the Framework Team Co-chairs will meet three times in 2009 to review progress. For the milestone events in 2009, please see the Appendix at the end of the document.

For more information, please contact the Framework Team Secretariat at framework.team@undp.org

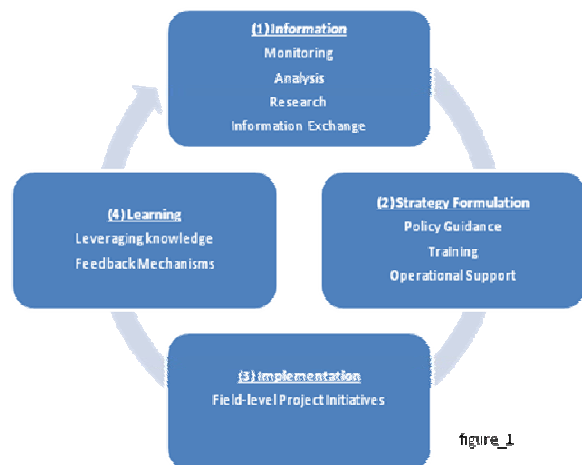
Introduction

The following presents an investigation of available capacities for the *Consensual and Sustainable Management of Land and Natural Resources* within the UN system. This analysis is based on findings presented by available expertise, such as the Study “[Linking Environment and Conflict Prevention](#)” by Swisspeace/ CSS, a preliminary resource inventory for the UN-EC Partnership and additional web research. Non-UN resources were added where appropriate. Valuable information about the practical relevance of the existing capacities, potential gaps and regional particularities has been retrieved in the course of phone interviews with a number of practitioners in the field and at headquarters level. These qualitative interviews were conducted along the lines of five broader questions, which can be found in the Annex of this study.

The analysis proceeds as follows: In a first step, capacity is defined and divided into different dimensions that are presented along a four-stage cycle. This is followed by a detailed investigation and preliminary evaluation of the existing capacities within the UN system. Quick access readings at the end of each paragraph offer links to additional introductory documents. Also, in this section, hyperlinks are provided whenever available in order to access relevant material directly. Apart from a comprehensive review of existing manuals and tool-kits, the section on capacity development offers an overview of available trainings related to consensual and sustainable management of land and natural resources in (section 1.4). In the second section, these capacities are briefly discussed with regard to the four stages of the cycle and assessed against the background of detailed feedback that has been collected through qualitative interviews with key informers from the UN in the period between July and August 2009. The analysis reveals key challenges within each dimension and, concludes in the final section with key recommendations on how to strengthen UN performance.

Defining Capacity

The capacity of the United Nations to promote peaceful and inclusive management of land and natural resources is defined here, as the ability of the UN system to identify issue specific potentials for conflict, to introduce preventive measures and to contribute to capacity development for peaceful land and natural resource management. It encompasses the functional conditions that allow the UN system to elaborate and implement programmes. The different components of capacity can be organized along a four stage ideal-type cycle [see figure_1] that moves from (1) Information [Monitoring, Analysis, Research, Information Exchange], to (2) Strategy Formulation [Policy Guidance, Training, Operational Support], (3) Implementation [Field-level Project Initiatives] and (4) Learning.



1. UN Capacities – An Inventory

In this section, the existing capacities are presented according to the four focal issues of the UN-EC Partnership:

- (1) Land;
- (2) The consensual and equitable management of natural wealth;
- (3) Resource scarcity, environmental degradation and climate change risks;
- (4) Capacity development for natural resource management in post-conflict situations.

In each of these issue areas, capacities are distinguished into:

- *Conflict Specific Capacities* (Capacities that are specifically targeted at the linkage between land/ natural resources and conflict),
- *General Capacities with a Conflict Component* (Capacities that address the issue area from a more general perspective but touch upon the linkage between land/ natural resources and conflict indirectly or partially)
- *General Capacities* (Capacities within a specific issue area that do not specifically touch upon the conflict link but may be utilized)

Symbols on the left will help to identify the character of the listed capacities. The symbols have the following meaning:



Information Resources

Elements of capacity that relate to the collection and provision of up-to date information, monitoring and platforms for information exchange.



Interagency Collaboration

Important examples of case or issue specific collaboration and/ or assistance among UN agencies.



Relevant Readings for Practitioners

These Resources present and discuss methods, toolkits or topic introductions relevant to program designers and/ or practitioners in the field.



Trainings

Selected UN or external trainings that address the conflict dimension of land and natural resource management. A comprehensive list with trainings will be provided in the Annex.

1.1 Land

Conflict Specific Capacities



- The **DPA** has established a [stand-by team](#) of currently seven mediation experts that includes experts on Natural Resources/Land (as well as on Natural Resources/Water). *It can be deployed either as a group or separately, depending on need. Their services are being offered to current United Nations envoys, political and peacekeeping missions in the field, as well as to regional organizations with whom the United Nations works closely in conflict mediation. Water and land issues are regular topics*
- **DPA** also manages the online mediation support tool “[Peacemaker](#)” for international peacemaking professionals and an extensive databank of modern peace agreements. This site is primarily geared to serve UN peacemakers and their staff as they prepare for negotiations to achieve peace agreements that will provide a basis for sustainable peace. The site is also intended to be useful to UN partners actively engaged in peacemaking efforts around the world, including member States, regional organizations, civil society etc., It provides information on Peace Agreements, selected literature on various substantive peacemaking issues, as well as links to research centres and other useful resources. In addition, the site offers easy access to peacemaking knowledge by providing lessons, case briefs, operational guidance notes, knowledge essays etc. and comments on peace agreements and on the management of peace processes. Topics related to natural resources are also reflected. However, in part the information can be updated (e.g. as part of the knowledge essays).
- **UN-HABITAT**, under its [Risk and Disaster Management](#) focus, offers the [Handbook on Post-Conflict Land Administration and Peacebuilding](#), which outlines crucial practical steps in land management throughout the immediate phase of post-conflict recovery to reconstruction. In addition, the publication gives practical guidance for projects in this issue area. The book is first in a series of handbooks developed by UN-HABITAT, which is entitled “Post-conflict Peace-building: From Emergency to Reconstruction”. **UN-HABITAT** furthermore makes available a country specific land management evaluation tool for [Kosovo](#).
- The **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)** has extensive [project experience](#) in collaborating directly on land issues with poor rural populations in developing countries. *Many of the projects appear to involve a certain focus on land management and conflict. In addition, IFAD seems to be well connected to rural organizations that are involved in tense issues of land management. However, the IFAD website constitutes a significant burden to access and, therefore, to utilize this information in a systematic way.*

- There is currently a process in the **Interagency Standing Committee** within the [Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery](#) that develops guidelines for land issues in form of a quick guide for the resident coordinator system with training materials, general guidelines and a toolkit on how to use and implement these. The results will be published at the end of the year.



General Capacities with a Conflict Component

- **UN-HABITAT** is active within the area of [Land and Property Management](#) and supports capacity building at the local, national, regional and global level. *From mid-1999 until mid-2002 UN-HABITAT was responsible for the management of the Housing Property Directorate (HPD) and the Housing Property Claims Commission (HPCC) in Kosovo. It is currently, responsible for the HPD in Serbia and Montenegro.*



- **UNDP, DPA and DESA** and further partners have facilitated dialogue on comprehensive national land policy frameworks (Kenya, Fiji, and Zimbabwe) [for further details on the Kenyan example, see pg. 21 or check [here](#)].



- **UN-HABITAT** provides publications and a searchable database on past and current projects in the area of Land, Disaster and Conflict through its [Global Land Tool Network](#). The projects can be sorted according to region, countries, cross cutting issues, as well as tools and themes. *However, a conflict component is not explicitly listed. Yet, starting in 2008, FAO and UN-HABITAT/GLTN are currently developing a set of guidelines and a decision-making toolkit to enable Governments and the international humanitarian community to identify and address land issues in a post-conflict situation.*



- The **Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)** maintains the [Peacebuilding Portal](#), an interactive website that shares background and contact information on organizations that are involved in the environment and land nexus. *Of these mostly local Organizations, 85 are active in the area of land and environment. Three quarters are NGOs of whom the vast majority deals with the issue from a more general perspective on the environment. A number of farmers' and indigenous organizations are listed as well. Although only one of the NGOs mentions an explicit conflict component, the portal offers a useful entry point to gain an overview about existing local & regional institutions..*

General Capacities

- The [online resources](#) of the Agriculture and Rural Development Department (ARD) of the **World Bank Group** on Land Policy Administration offer resources, such as sourcebooks and toolkits that address issues of insecure land tenure, outdated regulations, and dysfunctional land institutions. Within the Rural Land Resources Management (LRM) Program, World Bank develops and provides knowledge-based technical, social, institutional and policy choices to partner countries. *Most of*





the available World Bank resources in this issue area only touch upon the conflict potential related to land management without getting more concrete on the linkage.

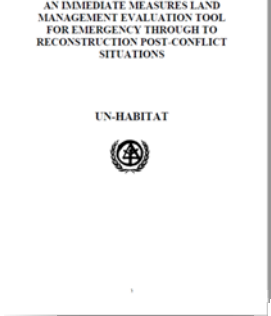
- The **World Food Program (WFP)** conducts a Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) exercise, which identifies areas of food insecurity and emerging vulnerability. The in-depth studies identify people at risk of food insecurity, provide information on their numbers and location, explain the reasons for food insecurity and explore opportunities for assistance. These Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analyses (CFSVA) are available upon [request](#) and in part on a common [website](#) (e.g. an analysis for [Liberia](#) based on a comprehensive survey conducted in 2005). Again, the specific relationship between land/ natural resource management and conflict is not the focus. *However, the CFSVA may provide a useful background, especially on the specific factor endowment in a country. Information on the sources of food insecurity and consumption can help to identify scarcity and therefore potential for conflict potentials at an early stage.*
- The **FAO** offers various online [statistical databases](#) related to land, natural resources and agriculture on a country-by-country base. Most prominently [FAOSTAT](#) provides time-series and cross sectional data relating to Food Security and land for some 200 countries. *Yet, data on scarcity, agricultural production and resource distribution may be useful for identifying and addressing conflict potential in this issue area.*
- The **World Bank** also runs a number of programs and [field initiatives](#) related to water, land and forest management, as well as wealth distribution. The **WFP, UNEP, OCHA, esa, WHO, CGIAR and the FAO** collaborate on the [Spatial Information Environment](#) (VAM SIE) that enhances integration of field-level information with geographic or remote-sensed data. *The collected data is aggregated in comprehensive vulnerability assessments that contain information on food security, land use, etc. VAM enables WFP and partners to draw a full picture of who is at risk of hunger and malnutrition and to provide tailored solutions.*




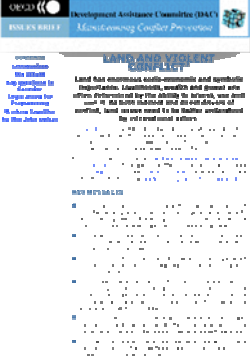
Methods, Toolkits and additional Resources for Practitioners

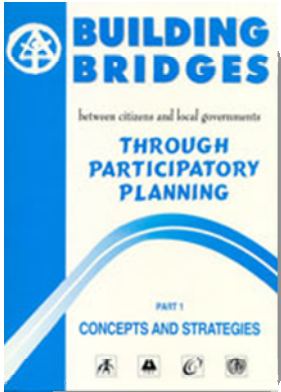
	<p>Land conflicts: A practical guide to dealing with land disputes</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Babette Wehrmann</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2008</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>This guide is directed at practitioners, who work in the land sector, in natural resource management and in urban and rural development. It provides insights into the complexity of causes that lead to land-related tensions and gives advice on how to facilitate cooperation. Furthermore, useful tools for conflict analysis are discussed and an extensive chapter points out ways to address on-going land-conflicts and/ or prevent them from occurring.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

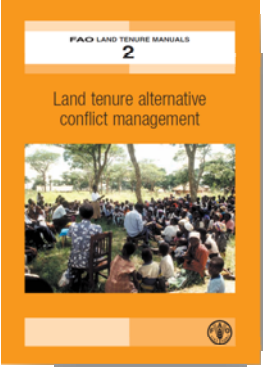
	<p>Handbook on Post-Conflict Land Administration and Peacebuilding - Volume 1: Countries with Land Records</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> n/a</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2007</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> UNHABITAT - United Nations Human Settlements Programme</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>Against the background of UNHABITAT's field work, the Handbook develops guidelines that are applicable to land administration in countries after conflict that have some kind of land records system in place. The authors advocate for a rights-based approach that brings together housing, land and property rights. The handbook is organized along the different stages of development after conflict ranging from emergency to reconstruction and long-term planning. For each of the stages, the handbook offers practical advice and highlights potential pitfalls and ways to deal with them.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

	<p>An immediate Measure Land Management and Evaluation Tool for Emergency through to Reconstruction Post-Conflict Situations</p> <p><i>Author(s): n/a</i></p> <p><i>Date: 2003</i></p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> UNHABITAT - United Nations Human Settlements Program</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>This report is based on the practical experiences from dealing with land management issues in crisis regions, such as Somalia, Afghanistan, Uganda, Kosovo, etc. It is organized along three major chapters that cover the emergency phase, the reconstruction phase and provide conclusions. The sections discuss program interventions on a step-by-step basis and provide rich details that can be utilized in programming and by practitioners in the field.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

	<p>Land & Conflict. A Toolkit for Intervention</p> <p><i>Author(s): n/a</i></p> <p><i>Date: 2005</i></p> <p><i>Publisher: USAID</i></p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>This toolkit gives an overview of the linkages between land and violent conflict. The toolkit is aimed at practitioners in the field, outlining a variety of programmatic interventions and addressing the fact that development activities, such as infrastructure projects, can cause land-related tensions to erupt. In addition to an in-depth coverage of key issues, lessons learned, and proposals of program interventions, this toolkit provides an appraisal guide to help practitioners determine, which land issues are most relevant to conflict with respect to the setting they are faced with.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

	<p>Land and Violent Conflict – Issues Brief</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> n/a</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2005</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> OECD - DAC</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>This OECD Issues Brief explores in which ways land issues can be direct and indirect drivers of conflict. Some typical patterns are presented. The Issues Brief also looks at programming options to address land-related tensions and highlights the need for context-specific and integrated approaches. It emphasizes the importance of effective governance and dialogue institutions as well as the role of regional organizations in facilitating information-sharing.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

	<p>Building Bridges</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through Participatory Planning 2. Through Managing Conflict and Differences <p><i>Author(s):</i> Fred Fisher, et. al.</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2001</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> UNHABITAT - United Nations Human Settlements Program</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>The two Building Bridges manuals aim at facilitating cooperation between citizens and local governments through participatory planning and conflict management. Both toolkits start out by highlighting the different phases of engagement and describing specific stages and actions. In the second part, the authors provide a rich account of concrete methods that may be relevant to field personnel and trainers that engage directly with communities.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[website]</p>

	<p>Land tenure alternative conflict management</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Adriana Herrera and Maria Guglielma da Passano</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2006</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> FAO</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>The aim of this manual is to acquaint practitioners with the main characteristics of a land tenure conflict and provide users with more resources to identify the processes and evolution of a conflict and the different options for its management and eventual resolution.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>



Trainings (for a comprehensive overview of trainings, please see [section 1.5](#))

<p>"Collaborative Wetland Management"</p>	<p>Institution: REGIONAL COMMUNITY FORESTRY TRAINING CENTER FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (THAILAND)</p> <p>Target Group: Practitioners, Decision-makers</p> <p>Location: Flexible</p> <p>Type: Seminar</p>
<p>Objective:</p>	<p>Seminar aims at encouraging the balanced and equitable management of wetland resources. Course provides participants with an understanding of Collaborative Wetland Management, its key concepts, strategies and principles, and provide practical experience in using its tools and techniques. It focuses on regional or community-based conflict in South East Asia.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>Brochure</p>

<p>"Managing Conflict for Natural Resource Management"</p>	<p>Institution: REGIONAL COMMUNITY FORESTRY TRAINING CENTER FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (THAILAND)</p> <p>Target Group: Practitioners, Decision-makers</p> <p>Location: Flexible</p> <p>Type: Seminar</p>
<p>Objective:</p>	<p>Seminar aims at providing skills, tools and processes for analyzing conflict in natural resource management; provide negotiation and mediating skills to build agreements between conflicting parties. The focus is on regional and community-based conflicts in Asia.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>Website</p>

<p>"Peacemaking and Conflict Prevention Trainings"</p>	<p>Institution: UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH (UNITAR)</p> <p>Target Group: UN staff, diplomats and regional organizations officials</p> <p>Location: n/a</p> <p>Type: Training</p>
<p>Objective:</p>	<p>The UNITAR Program for Peacemaking and Conflict Prevention has four main activities: The program offers trainings for (1) SRSGs,(2) mid- and senior-level UN staff, diplomats and representatives of regional organizations officials, (3) African officials from Foreign Ministries, as well as from Offices of the President and Prime Ministers of African states and lastly (4) Indigenous Peoples' Representatives. These trainings cover aspects of the land/ natural resources and conflict nexus. Detailed information on the programs is not available from the UNITAR website.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>Website</p>

1.2 Consensual and Equitable Management of Natural Wealth

Conflict Specific Capacities



- **UNDP, DPA and DESA** are supporting consensus building on how to use natural resource wealth (Nigeria, Liberia, Sao Tome e Principe) and have established structures for local level land and natural resource conflict management (Guatemala, Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal).
- UNDP plays a major role in integrating land and natural resource management issues into the development process. A considerable number of field missions have integrated environmental aspects and especially land and resource issues into the development agenda. At the agency level, the **UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (UNDP-BCPR)** is involved in assisting countries with natural wealth management and land conflict issues on the local and national level (partner countries: Guatemala, Ecuador, Bolivia, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Sudan, Kenya, Mali, Sao Tome e Principe, South Africa, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Fiji).
- The **World Bank** acknowledges natural resource management as a potential source of conflict and addresses this nexus from an [Alternative Conflict Management](#) perspective. *The Bank has experimented with these approaches in dealing with disputes over management of forests and pastures and other natural resources (e.g.*

**General Capacities with
a Conflict Component**

- under the land titling programs).*
- The **Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centers' (KAIPTC)** provides information on "Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution Department". It investigates the potential of natural resource management (especially oil) to reduce conflict potential in West Africa. *On the websites, there is no additional information about resources or scope of the program.*
 - The **United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)** has expertise concerning local-level public and private sector investments in [natural resource management and environmental protection](#). *In its Strategic Results Framework (2000-2003) UNCDF listed the improvement of sustainable livelihoods of the poor through enhanced productivity, as well as increased access to, and local management of, natural resources as one priority. In 2000 the fund organized a [Workshop on Local development and decentralized management of natural resources in West Africa](#) that also addressed the conflict linkages. UNCDF is furthermore involved in [programs/projects in post-conflict and recovery situations](#) (Burundi, Liberia, Southern Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, and Djibouti, among others).*
 - The **United Nations University - Institute for Natural Resources (UNU-INRA)** in Africa provides publications and Training on natural resource management in Africa. *In 2007 UNU-INRA partnered with UNU-WIDER to collaborate on topics such as Food Security; Natural Resource Management; Land Tenure; Natural Resource Competition and Conflicts; and to factor the possible effects of Climatic Change into Development Policies. In addition, UNU-INRA has developed a project component entitled "Enhancing Human Security through Developing Local Capacity for Holistic Community-Based Conflict Prevention in Northern Ghana" (2007). It will be coordinated by UNU-INRA and conducted jointly by UNU-INRA, the UNDP Human Security Unit in Accra and the Peace and Governance Program at UNU Centre, Tokyo. Further information on these capacities is not available on the website.*
 - The **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)** is developing dedicated capacity to conduct assessments of risks for conflict, and opportunities for peacebuilding from natural resources in

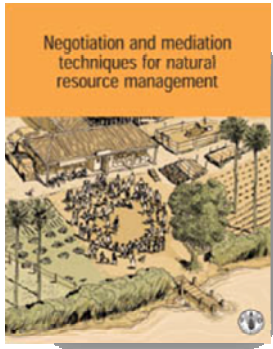
fragile states and post-conflict countries. *These assessments take a multi-sectoral approach, including equitable and transparent sharing of natural resources benefits. The first report in this series is an environment, conflict and peacebuilding assessment of Sierra Leone, where improvements in equity and transparency of benefits distribution are needed in the minerals sector, among other issues. A second assessment is ongoing in DR Congo. Both assessments are based on the UNEP CAF framework as discussed below.*

- **UNEP’s Environmental Cooperation for Peacebuilding Programme** aims to support national governments, civil society, the UN system and regional organizations to sustainably manage natural resources and the environment in ways that contribute to peacebuilding, conflict prevention and transboundary cooperation. *The overall development aim is to ensure that natural resource management contributes to building a sustainable peace in countries emerging from conflict, as well as to prevent natural resources from becoming a source of instability. The programme is divided into four main pillars: Peacebuilding support; Peacekeeping support; Environmental Diplomacy; and Legal Protection.*

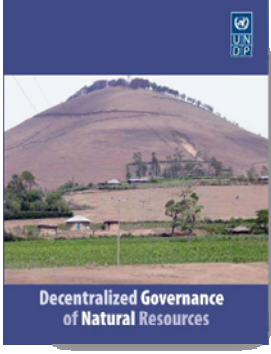



Methods, Toolkits and additional Resources for Practitioners

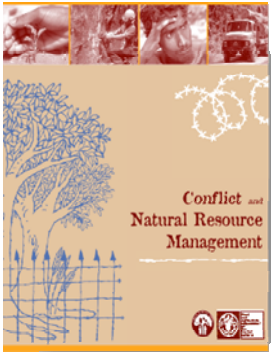
	<p>Negotiating natural resources for peace</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Nicholas Haysom and Sean Kane</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2009</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>This report refers to natural resources as central component of peace or constitutional negotiations. It offers a conceptual approach to structure negotiations which includes the coverage of questions related to ownership, allocation and revenue spending. In addition, it discusses key insights from cases such as Sudan and Liberia.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

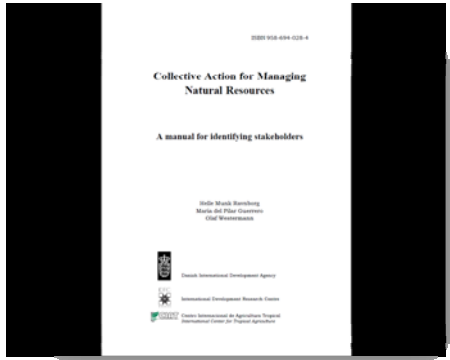
	<p>Negotiation and Mediation Techniques for natural Resource Management</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Antonia Engel & Benedikt Korf</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2007</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> FAO - Livelihood Support Programme (LSP)</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>This guide is designed for practitioners that are involved with projects relating to participatory/ collaborative natural resource management and rural livelihoods. It offers practical advice on negotiation techniques and points out opportunities for consensus building on the meso and micro level. The guide helps to approach potentials for conflict more systematically and suggests specific tools that can be applied throughout the process from entry to exit.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

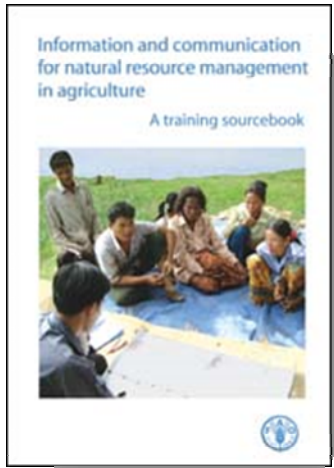
	<p>Stabilization and Reconstruction – Managing Natural Resource Wealth</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Jill Shankleman</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2006</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> United States Institute for Peace</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>This report offers a brief introduction into strategies for stabilization and reconstruction missions in countries with oil or mineral wealth. While the recommendations mostly apply to an American audience, lessons learned and an action matrix are providing useful orientation for interventions on the macro level.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

	<p>Decentralized Governance of Natural Resources – Part 1: Manual and Guidelines for Practitioners</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> n/a</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2006</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> UNDP - Drylands Development Centre</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>This tool kit offers advice to practitioners and program designers on how to integrate and mainstream the management of natural resources in the context of broader decentralization and democratization strategies. The main chapter of the first part addresses the question how to initiate and/ or improve governance of natural resources. Specific steps of the process, such as risk analysis, awareness raising or participatory planning and more are covered from a practical perspective. The second part contains numerous case studies from all major regions with lessons learned.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>
	<p>Valuable Minerals and Violent Conflict – Issues Brief</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> n/a</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2005</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> OECD-DAC</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>This Issues Brief highlights the risks related to mineral wealth in conflict prone areas. It looks into the macro-economic dimension, but also addresses mineral wealth as a cross-cutting issue that relates to land rights, wealth distribution, as well as social and environmental aspects. The Brief offers a number of key questions to be asked, before getting involved with such issues and identifies implications for programming.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">n/a</p>	<p>Collective Action for Managing Natural Resources – A Manual for identifying Stakeholders</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Helle Munk Ravnborg, Maria del Pilar Guerrero & Olaf Westermann</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2004</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> Danish International Development Agency, International Development Resarch Center, International Center for Tropical Agriculture</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>The manual offers methodological tools that help to foster dialogue on natural resource management in a given area. It points out strategies to facilitate dialogue and ways to integrate stakeholders. The manual gives detailed practical advice that helps the practitioner with initiating and supporting a process towards integrated wealth management.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

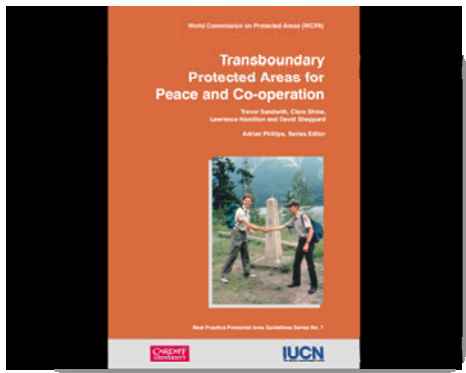
	<p>Conflict and Natural Resource Management</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Violet Matiru</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2000</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> FAO</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>The guide gives a brief overview of potential conflicts over natural resources and identifies different entry points and intervention levels for conflict management mostly at the micro and meso level. It is best suited as an introduction but offers no specific tools.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

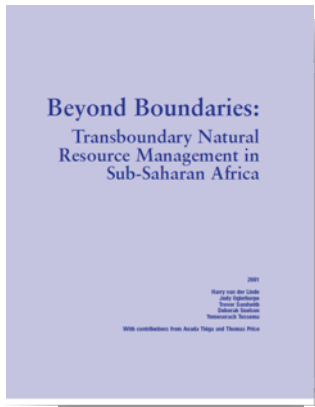
	<p>Collective Action for Managing Natural Resources: A Manual for Identifying Stakeholders</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Helle Munk Ravnborg et al.</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2000</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> FAO</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>The manual provides a tool to help facilitate collective action to permit the adequate management of natural resources in a local environment.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

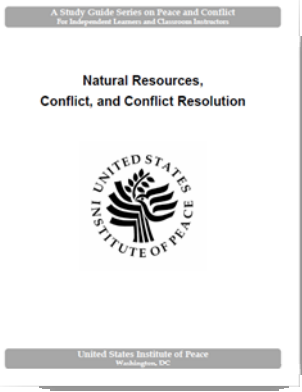

	<p>Information and Communication for natural resource management in agriculture – A training sourcebook</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> College of Development Communication University of the Philippines Los Baños</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2006</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> FAO</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>The manual aims to contribute to a continuing learning and capacity building process in communication as a systematic/ strategic and participatory process in NRM initiatives.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[Website]</p>

<p>n/a</p>	<p>Co-Management of Natural Resources Organising, Negotiating and Learning-by-Doing</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Borrini-Feyerabend, G., Farvar, M. T., Nguingui, J. C. & Ndangang, V. A</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2000</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> IUCN</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>The manual is designed to assist facilitators and partners of co-</p>


	management processes. It provides guidelines for multi-stakeholder management of natural resources and describes in detail relevant concepts, methods and tools.
Link:	[Website]

	<p>Transboundary Protected Areas for Peace and Co-operation</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Trevor Sandwith et al.</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2001</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> IUCN</p>
Summary:	The manual aims to disseminate best practices in transboundary protected areas.
Link:	[.pdf]

	<p>Beyond boundaries: Transboundary Natural Resource Management in Sub-Saharan Africa</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Harry van der Linde et al.</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2001</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> WWF – Biodiversity Support Program</p>
Summary:	This publication aims to present a framework for TBNRM including general concepts, the transboundary process, and lessons learned, based on a review and analysis of TBNRM experiences to date in Sub-Saharan Africa.
Link:	[Website]

	<p>Natural Resources, Conflict, and Conflict Resolution</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> n/a</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2007</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> Unites States Institute of Peace (USIP)</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>This manual aims to serve independent learners with information about natural resources and related issues that play significant roles in managing conflicts.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>
	<p>Community-based forest resource conflict management Training Package Vol.1</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Katherine Means, Cynthia Josayma</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2002</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> FAO</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>This manual aims to support diverse and multiple forest user groups to manage conflicts that inevitably arise in the protection, use and control of forest resources.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[Website]</p>
<p>N/A</p>	<p>UNEP Conflict analysis framework (CAF) on natural resources and the environment</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> David Jensen, Renard Sexton, Achim Mass, Alexander Carius</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2010</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> UNEP</p>

Summary:	The Conflict Analysis Framework (CAF) is a flexible tool for planning and executing field-based country assessments of conflict risks and peacebuilding opportunities linked to natural resources and the environment.
Link:	[to be provided by UNEP in March 2010]

	<p>Renewable natural resources: Practical lessons for conflict-sensitive development</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Sandra Ruckstuhl</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2009</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> World Bank</p>
Summary:	The paper explores how a “conflict and violence-sensitive” framework in project assessment, design and implementation facilitates early identification and mitigation of negative consequences of competition and dispute, and promotes sustainable development over the longer term. It discusses the role of renewable resources in perpetuating conflict and violence, and distills lessons from selected development programming experiences in managing conflict risks associated with these dynamics.
Link:	[Report]

N/A	<p>Lessons Unlearned: How the UN and member states must do more to end natural resource fuelled conflicts</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Global Witness</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2010</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> Global Witness</p>
Summary:	Drawing on Global Witness’ experience in Angola, Cambodia, DRC, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Sudan, this report aims to promote understanding of, and a strategy for dealing with, the problem of natural resource wealth incentivising, financing, and preventing resolution of conflicts.
Link:	[Website]



Trainings (For a comprehensive overview on Trainings, please see [section 1.5](#).)

"Conflicts and Natural Resources"	<p>Institution: AKADEMIE FÜR KONFLIKTTTRANSFORMATION (GERMANY)</p> <p>Target Group: Practitioners with min. 1 year work experience abroad</p> <p>Location: Bonn, Germany</p> <p>Type: Workshop</p>
Objective:	General overview of the issue of natural resources and conflict and on approaches how to resolve such conflicts.
Link:	Website

"Coping with non-traditional security threats"	<p>Institution: DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS (DPA)</p> <p>Target Group: n/a</p> <p>Location: New York, US</p> <p>Type: Training program</p>
Objective:	The DPA maintains a framework for political analysis that incorporates a natural resource dimension. From such analyses, policy options are inferred that address actual and potential conflict. In addition, the DPA offers a yearly expert training program on "Coping with non-traditional security threats", which is organized in conjunction with the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP). Relevant aspects of the program include "War Economies and the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources", "Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources: The Case of Conflict Diamonds" and "Environmental Degradation as a Security Threat". Accumulated, environmental, land and resource issues comprise almost half of the program.
Link:	Website

1.3 Resource Scarcity, environmental degradation and climate change risks

Conflict Specific Capacities

- Where requested by member states or UN Country Teams, the **UNEP – Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch (PCDMB)** offers comprehensive field-based technical assessments of the environmental impacts of crises on human health, livelihoods and security. In addition, UNEP is developing new capacity to use the environment as a platform for dialogue, confidence building and cooperation between and within conflict affected countries, techniques that are commonly called "Environmental Diplomacy". UNEP has collected project experience in these areas in Sudan, in brokering between Iran and

Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran, and between the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Israel. As of 2010, UNEP has ongoing work of this sort in Haiti, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the Central African Republic, Afghanistan, Sudan and Rwanda. Addressing the environmental dimensions of conflicts and disasters has become one of UNEP's six strategic priorities areas during 2010-2013.



- **UNDP, UNEP, OSCE, REC, and UNECE** have partnered in the Environment and Security Initiative ([ENVSEC](#)). *In collaboration with stakeholders ENVSEC has carried out assessments and published reports, for understanding the linkages between environment and security in the political and socio-economic reality of South Eastern Europe, the Southern Caucasus and Central Asia. The Initiative develops and implements work programs aimed at reducing tensions and solving the problems identified. The website makes available [regional analyses](#), [project descriptions](#), and [maps](#) that are an important resource for further projects in the region.*

General Capacities



- **UNDP & UNEP** concluded a memorandum of understanding to cooperate on issues of poverty and environment in 2005. *The [Poverty Environment Initiative](#) in Kenya was one of the first practical examples of the agencies working actively together thereby making increased resources and technical assistance available to the Kenyan government as well as reducing the transaction costs. In Kenya, the partnership aims to supports an improved understanding of poverty and environment linkages within government ministries and agencies and other stakeholders; builds public capacities for pro-poor environment policy; develops tools for the integration of environment into development plans and budget processes; and fosters increased participation of stakeholders in environmental policymaking and development planning processes*
- **The Office for the Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and UNEP** have partnered in a [Joint Environment Unit](#), which is housed in OCHA's Emergency Services Branch. *UNEP mobilizes and coordinates the international emergency response and identification of acute environmental risks caused by conflicts, disasters and industrial accidents.*
- Through the Internationally Shared Aquifer Resources Management



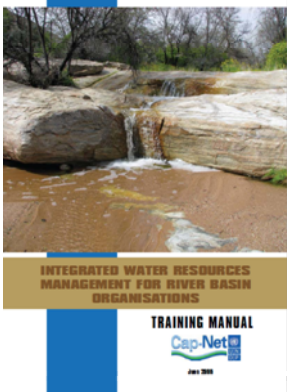
(ISARM) initiative, **UNESCO, FAO, UNECE** and others offer [online resources](#) on transboundary water management. *The [Global Overview](#) provides a world map of countries and a set of aggregated groundwater-related attributes for each of the countries. In addition, the [Meta Information Module \(MiM\)](#) contains information on organizations, people, documents international projects and tools. There is no conflict specific aspect in the data-set.*




- The **UNEP - Division of Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA)** manages the [Global Resource Database](#) (GRID) contains 450 data variables organized in national, sub-regional, regional and global statistics or geospatial data sets. These variables include freshwater, population, forests, land use, climate, disasters or GDP. The data can be displayed and explored through maps, graphs, data tables or downloaded in the most common formats. *But there are significant differences in quality between the relevant data sets. Not all cover time periods long enough to allow for meaningful predictions about trends. In addition, the database does not include specific variables related to conflict and there appears to be a certain bias towards environmental data like emissions etc. Consequently, GRID only indirectly touches the specific context of land/ natural resource management and conflict (e.g. it is possible to identify areas that are potentially prone to resource scarcity).*




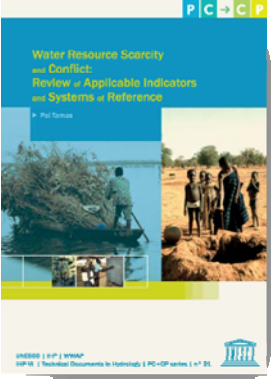
Methods, Toolkits and additional Resources for Practitioners

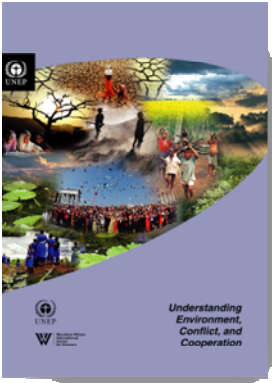
	<p>Integrated Water Resources Management for River Basin Organisations</p> <p><i>Author(s): n/a</i></p> <p><i>Date: 2008</i></p> <p><i>Publisher: CAP-NET (UNDP)</i></p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>The purpose of this training manual is to improve efficiency and</p>


	effectiveness in the application of integrated water resources management (IWRM) for sustainable management and development of water resources.
Link:	[.pdf]

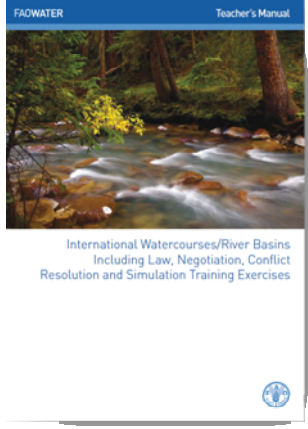
 <p>Conflict Resolution and Negotiation Skills for Integrated Water Resources Management</p> <p>Cap-Net International Centre for Capacity Building in Integrated Water Resources Management</p> <p>Training Manual July 2008</p>	<p>Conflict Resolution and Negotiation Skills for Integrated Water Resource Management</p> <p>Author(s): n/a</p> <p>Date: 2008</p> <p>Publisher: CAP-NET (UNDP)</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>The intention of this manual report is to provide the necessary general information and specific tools in a user-friendly way so that any water resource stakeholder may be able to resolve existing or head-off impending disputes in a way agreeable to all parties.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

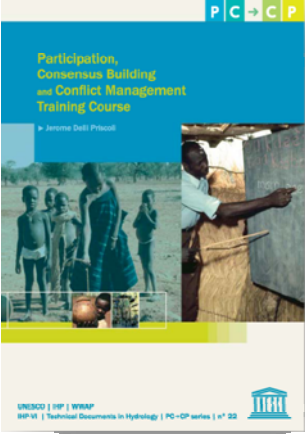
 <p>Climate Change and Security "Energy's Role in Regional Security"</p> <p>gtz</p>	<p>Climate Change and Security</p> <p>Author(s): Alexander Carius, Dennis Tänzler, Achim Maas</p> <p>Date: 2008</p> <p>Publisher: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>This study provides an up-to-date introduction into the nexus of climate change and security. It discusses the impacts on key sectors, such as water, food, etc. and develops brief regional risk profiles. While the recommendations apply to the German development policy, the study can be instrumental to get a quick and concise overview.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

	<p>Water Resource Scarcity and Conflict: Review of applicable Indicators and Systems of Reference</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Pal Tamas</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2003</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> UNESCO PCCP</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>This report reviews conflict resolution capabilities with respect to inter-state as well as intra-state water-related tensions, emphasizing institutional dimensions. It compares a number of early warning and risk-assessment models and outlines conflict prevention trajectories. The tools discussed focus on large-scale changes, but consider incremental progress as well.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

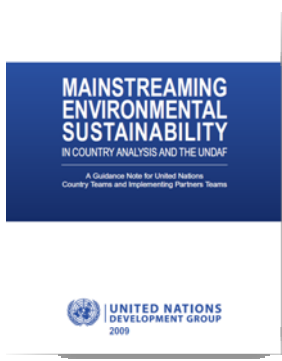
	<p>Understanding Environment, Conflict and Cooperation</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> n/a</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2004</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> UNEP - Division of Early Warning and Assessment & Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>This report discusses the broader nexus of environment, conflict and cooperation. It highlights risks but also presents examples for entry points that allow turning risk into cooperation. The report is a good introduction into the broader topic but does not cover specific tools to address the issues.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

	<p>HarmoniCOP – Harmonising Collaborative Planning</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> D.Ridder et al. (editor)</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2005</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> EU</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>This handbook presents innovative support for the follow up of social learning in participatory processes of water management.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>


	<p>International Watercourses/ River Basins Including Law, Negotiation, Conflict Resolution and Simulation Training Exercises</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Richard Kyle Paisley</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2008</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> FAO</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>This manual aims to teach awareness of conflict resolution techniques in water disputes.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

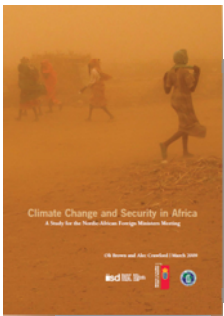
	<p>Participation, Consensus Building, and Conflict Management Training Course (Tools for achieving PCCP)</p> <p><i>Author(s): Jerome Delli Priscoli</i></p> <p><i>Date: 2003</i></p> <p><i>Publisher: UNESCO</i></p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>The purpose of this manual is to identify the characteristics of effective participatory consensus building and conflict management processes in water related conflicts.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

<p>n/a</p>	<p>Sourcebook on Enhanced Negotiation skills and Dispute Resolution of International Water Resources</p> <p><i>Author(s): Jon Martin Trondalen</i></p> <p><i>Date: 2008</i></p> <p><i>Publisher: UNESCO</i></p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[Website]</p>

	<p>Mainstreaming environmental sustainability in country analysis and UNDAFs</p> <p><i>Author(s): UNDG, UNEP, UNDP</i></p> <p><i>Date: 2009</i></p> <p><i>Publisher: UNDG</i></p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>Environmental sustainability is 1 of 5 inter-related principles for UN development cooperation. The rationale for this is strong, with growing evidence about the unsustainable use of the world's environment and natural resources. Failure to act at country level will inflict irreversible damage on the ecosystems that support human livelihoods and well-being. But a more compelling point is</p>

	the potential contribution of stronger environmental policy and management for the achievement of national development goals and the MDGs. These guidelines touch on the role that natural resources play in conflict.
Link:	[pdf]

	<p>Rising Temperatures, Rising Tensions – Climate Change and the Risk of Violent Conflict in the Middle East</p> <p><i>Author(s): Oli Brown and Alec Crawford</i></p> <p><i>Date: 2009</i></p> <p><i>Publisher: IISD</i></p>
Summary:	The report seeks to present an analysis of the security threat of climate change in the Middle East region over the next 40 years, drawn from consultations and interviews with regional experts. It frames several threats regarding the effects of climate change, such as on agriculture and water management, that hold conflict potential and proposes strategies how to face these threats.
Link:	[pdf]

	<p>Climate Change and Security in Africa – A Study for the Nordic-African Foreign Ministers Meeting</p> <p><i>Author(s): Oli Brown and Alec Crawford</i></p> <p><i>Date: 2009</i></p> <p><i>Publisher: IISD</i></p>
Summary:	This report argues that climate change presents very real development challenges which, under certain circumstances, may contribute to the emergence and longevity of conflict. It discusses four main climate links to conflict that may emerge in Africa. Reduced water supply and growing demand, reductions in crop yields and unpredictable weather patterns, changes in sea level and increased natural disasters, as well as the cumulative impact of all these challenges on the ability of governments to provide services to their citizens.
Link:	[pdf]

 **Trainings (for a comprehensive overview on trainings, please see [section 1.5](#)).**

<p>"Natural resources and governance – understanding and influencing incentive structures"</p>	<p>Institution: GTZ</p> <p>Target Group: Decision-makers</p> <p>Location: Flexible</p> <p>Type: Workshop</p>
<p>Objective:</p>	<p>Learn to interpret and correlate the incentives for degradation and overexploitation, to understand the role of stakeholders, to analyse the laws and regulations of the environmental sector, to develop alternative ideas for a behaviour change, to develop the implementation of concrete measures.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>Website</p>



<p>"Integrated Watershed Management - Capacity Building programme for participants of the Riparian Countries of the Lower Mekong Basin"</p>	<p>Institution: INWENT</p> <p>Target Group: Decision-makers from Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam</p> <p>Location: Germany/ home country of participants</p> <p>Type: Seminar</p>
<p>Objective:</p>	<p>Update the basic knowledge about integrated watershed management and to improve methodological competences for the planning, management and evaluation of projects in watersheds. The seminar focuses on the Mekong river delta region.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>Website</p>



<p>"Integrated Water Resources Management - MENA"</p>	<p>Institution: INWENT</p> <p>Target Group: Young professionals</p> <p>Location: Germany/ home country of participants</p> <p>Type: Seminar</p>
<p>Objective:</p>	<p>The objective of the MENA water programme is to support reform processes within the region and to contribute to a sustainable and efficient use of water resources. Its geographic focus is the MENA region.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>Website</p>



"Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau (GIRE)"	<p>Institution: SIDA</p> <p>Target Group: Candidates with IWRM related activities and at least 5-years of working experience</p> <p>Location: Sweden, Benin</p> <p>Type: Seminar</p>
Objective:	Support and stimulate the development of IWRM in the respective countries of the participants. The seminar focuses on West Africa.
Link:	Website







"Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)"	<p>Institution: SIDA</p> <p>Target Group: Candidates with IWRM related activities and at least 5-years of working experience</p> <p>Location: Sweden, Partner country</p> <p>Type: Seminar</p>
Objective:	Strengthen the capacity of the participants to support and stimulate IWRM in their home countries.
Link:	Website



"Marine Management - Good Governance in Practice"	<p>Institution: SIDA</p> <p>Target Group: Civil servants from Marine sectors</p> <p>Location: Sweden, India</p> <p>Type: Seminar</p>
Objective:	Better knowledge of the possibility to jointly administrate marine resources. Focus is on India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.
Link:	Website



"Transboundary Water Management"	<p>Institution: SIDA</p> <p>Target Group: Decision makers, planners, specialists or managers involved in transboundary processes - from Government to CSO</p> <p>Location: Sweden, Southern Africa</p> <p>Type: Seminar</p>
Objective:	The aim of this seminar is to establish and strengthen emerging and ongoing transboundary waterrelated management and negotiation processes.
Link:	Website

 "Water Governance in a Political Economy"	Institution: WORLD BANK Target Group: Decisionmakers/ Practitioners Location: N/A Type: Seminar
Objective:	Course addresses Integrated Regional Water Management (IWRM). It includes emerging challenges related to climate adaptation, virtual water trade, water economics, pricing and tariffs, new thinking in agricultural water development, environmental management, governance at local, regional, national and international levels.
Link:	Website
 "HydroCONCERT' Euphrates Role-Play"	Institution: HYDROCONCERT (FRANCE) Target Group: Various (mostly students) Location: Flexible Type: Roleplay Workshop
Objective:	Training on the the possibilities of technological, legal and economic options in solving international water resource conflicts. It focuses on transboundary conflicts, preventive as well as post-conflict in the MENA region.
Link:	Website
 "Participatory Water Monitoring - A Guide for Preventing and Managing Conflict"	Institution: CDR ASSOCIATES (USA) Target Group: Practitioners Location: Flexible Type: Training Manual
Objective:	The Training manual is designed for communities, civil society organisations, corporations, and governments at both the subnational and national level that want to implement participatory water monitoring programs. The focus is on regional or community-based conflicts.
Link:	Manual
 "Transboundary Water Management - Lake Victoria"	Institution: SIDA Target Group: Experienced Executives from Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda - from Government to CSO Location: Sweden, Rwanda

	Type: Seminar
Objective:	Establish and strengthen emerging and ongoing transboundary waterrelated management and negotiation processes, Focus on Africa Great Lakes region.
Link:	Website



"Transboundary Water Management - MENA"	Institution: SIDA Target Group: Experienced Executives from the MENA region - from Government to CSO Location: Sweden, Jordan Type: Seminar
Objective:	Establish and strengthen emerging and ongoing transboundary waterrelated management and negotiation processes, Focus on MENA region.
Link:	Website



"Negotiation and Mediation for Water Conflict Management" (Short course from the <i>Institute for Water Education</i>)	Institution: UNESCO Target Group: Decisionmakers (with several years of working experience) Location: Netherlands Type: Seminar
Objective:	The course introduces the basic concepts of water cooperation, conflict prevention and mitigation and provides in-depth skills training. Furthermore, contemporary issues related to transboundary water conflict will be discussed with invited speakers in the field of water governance and conflict resolution.
Link:	Website

1.4 Capacity development for natural resource management in post-conflict situations

Conflict Specific Capacities



- The **Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)** maintains the password secured “[UN Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention Workspace](#)”. The Workspace brings together different expert rosters, hosts the Peacebuilding network and makes available various documents in an online library. *Numerous documents relate to land/ resource management and conflict. A pre-defined issue category on the portal does not work yet, but a preliminary investigation has identified at least 16 publications from different organizations referring directly to*

the conflict linkage. Yet, these documents do not appear to be systematically organized according to their type or practical versus theoretical character. There is also the opportunity for online forum discussions among practitioners about different topics. However, so far, none of the existing threats appears to have explicitly touched the topic. Despite these comments, the Workspace can be an important entry point for leveraging discussions and making information about existing capacities available.

- The **Peacebuilding Commission - Working Group on Lessons Learned (PBC-WGLL)** in collaboration with UNEP has organized a meeting on “Environment, Conflict and Peacebuilding” in May 2008. The purpose was to explore the role of environmental issues in peacebuilding and to discuss how governments could be supported in addressing the environment/conflict nexus and which the role the PBC could play. A Briefing Paper and a Summary Report of the meeting are available.
- The **UN Development Group (UNDG)** plays a crucial role in formulating guidelines that trickle down to the level of country teams in the field. The Group is responsible for the content of the Post-Conflict Needs Assessment (PCNA), which deals with environment as a cross-cutting issue (e.g. Sudan). *The PCNA appears to be an important channel for land and natural resource concerns to be integrated into the Transitional Results Framework (TRF), which sets the priorities for the joint national-international recovery effort. Within the PCNA framework, a toolkit has been developed by UNEP on environment and natural resources.*
- **UNEP-Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch (UNEP-PCDMB)** undertakes multiyear multimillion dollar capacity building programmes in post-conflict countries. These programmes focus on providing technical support to fledging environmental authorities to developing a legal and policy framework, establish the necessary institutions, as well as training and equipping national staff. Major programmes have been established in Serbia, Liberia, Iraq, Afghanistan, Sudan, and Dr Congo.
- **UNEP and IISD** have established an Expert Advisory Group (EAG) on Environment, Conflict and Peacebuilding. Its members are senior experts from academic institutions, non-governmental organizations




and think tanks that have demonstrated leadership in land, natural resource, as well as environment and conflict issues. *The EAG provides independent expertise, develops tools and policy inputs, and identifies best practices for using natural resources and the environment to contribute to peacebuilding and prevent backslide into conflict. In addition, the EAG currently prepares a toolkit for UN country teams on how to assess linkages between environment and conflict.*

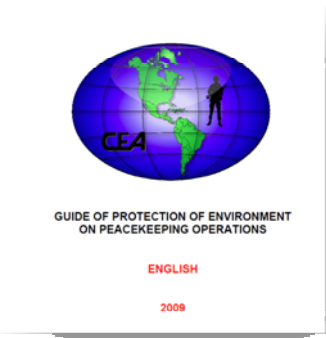



- The **Environmental Law Institute**, **United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)**, **University of Tokyo**, and the Specialist Group on Armed Conflict and the Environment of the **IUCN** Commission on Environmental Law have partnered on a project to collect and assess lessons learned and best practices in post-conflict peacebuilding through natural resource management. 130 case studies are being contributed to the research programme covering: High Value Resources; Land; Water; Livelihoods; Restoration, Remediation and Reconstruction; Governance and Institutions. Results will be published in January 2011 by Cambridge University Press.
- **UNDP & DESA** are developing frameworks to identify policies in post-conflict situations that also deal with land and natural resource management.
- **UNEP-PCDMB** and the **PBSO** are collaborating on issue matters related to the UN-EC partnership. In this context, UNEP has seconded a staff member to the PBSO. In addition, a technical cooperation on “Environment, Conflict and Peacebuilding” is in place.




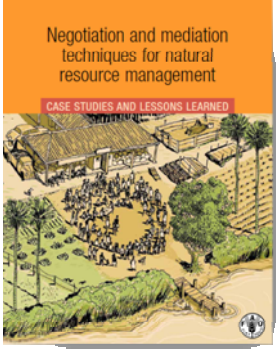


Methods, Toolkits and additional Resources for Practitioners

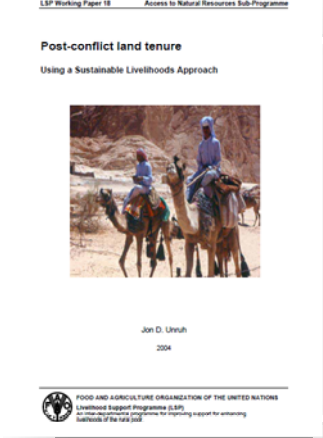
	<p>From Conflict to Peacebuilding: the Role of Natural Resources and the Environment</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> n/a</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2009</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> Expert Advisory Group (EAG) & UNEP 2009</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>This report makes recommendations for the integration of environment and natural resource issues into peacebuilding interventions and conflict prevention. It examines the role of natural resources and environment in conflict, the impact of conflict on natural resources and the environment, as well as the role of natural resources and environment in peacebuilding. More than a dozen case studies illustrate the issues addressed. The report concludes with a number of detailed policy recommendations.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[pdf.]</p>

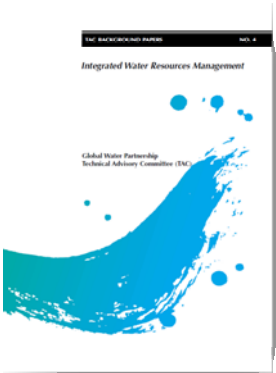
	<p>Guide of Protection of Environment on Peacekeeping Operations</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> n/a</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2009</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i></p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>The objective of this guide is to support the Environment Officer (EO) of a Staff in developing of the Normal Operating Procedures (NOP) in a Peacekeeping Operation (PKO) to prevent or minimize the damage to the Environment.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[pdf.]</p>

	<p>Protecting the Environment During Armed Conflict: An inventory and analysis of international law</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Elisabeth Mrema, Carl Bruch and Jordan Diamond</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2009</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> UNEP 2009</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>The report identifies the current gaps and weaknesses in the international legal framework for protecting the environment during armed conflict and concludes with 12 concrete recommendations on ways to strengthen the law and its enforcement.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

	<p>Conflict Management over Natural Resources Capacity Building Program under the Community- Based Rural Development Project (CBRDP)</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> n/a</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2006</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> FAO</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>This manual describes capacity building frameworks and tools to support the technical and operational implementation of the conflict management training component integral to the Capacity Building and Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Components of the World Bankfinanced Community Based Rural Development Project (CBRDP).</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

	<p>Negotiation and mediation techniques for natural resource management - Case Studies and Lessons Learned</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Alfonso Peter Castro and Antonia Engel (editors)</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2007</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> FAO</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>This report explains and evaluates how to establish and manage a process of consensual negotiations involving multiple stakeholders in collaborative natural resource management and other livelihood projects.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>
	<p>Case studies of conflict in Africa</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> n/a</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2003</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> Centre for Conflict Resolution (SA)</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>The report provides practical training and information about conflict resolution, partly on environmental conflicts.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>
	<p>Community Building in Environmental Conflict</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Wayne Teel</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 1996</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> Centre for Conflict Resolution (SA)</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>The report gives a short overview of the facilitation process following environmental conflicts.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[Website]</p>

	<p>Post-conflict land tenure – Using a sustainable livelihoods approach</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Jon D. Unruh</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2004</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> FAO</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>This training manual addresses the application of sustainable livelihood approaches to access to land and land administration in post-conflict situations.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

	<p>Integrated Water Resources Management</p> <p><i>Author(s):</i> Anil Agarwal et al.</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2000</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> Global Water Partnership</p>
<p>Summary:</p>	<p>The training manual is designed to enhance understanding about IWRM topics and procedures.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>[.pdf]</p>

 **Trainings (for a comprehensive overview on trainings, please see [section 1.5](#))**

<p>"Professional Development Course: Conflict Resolution and the Environment"</p>	<p>Institution: GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY (AUSTRALIA)</p> <p>Target Group: Practitioners</p> <p>Location: Australia</p> <p>Type: Workshop</p>
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Objective:	Workshop on conflict resolution principles with a focus on environmental/resource based conflicts.
Link:	Website

"Advanced Multi-Party Negotiation of Environmental Disputes"	<p>Institution: INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION (USA)</p> <p>Target Group: n/a</p> <p>Location: USA</p> <p>Type: Workshop</p>
Objective:	Workshop on conflict resolution principles with a focus on environmental/resource based multi-party conflicts.
Link:	Website

"Interest-Based Negotiation of Environmental Issues"	<p>Institution: INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION (USA)</p> <p>Target Group: n/a</p> <p>Location: USA</p> <p>Type: Workshop</p>
Objective:	Workshop on conflict resolution principles with a focus on environmental/resource based conflicts.
Link:	Website

"Introduction to Managing Environmental Conflict"	<p>Institution: INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION (USA)</p> <p>Target Group: n/a</p> <p>Location: USA</p> <p>Type: Workshop</p>
Objective:	Introduces into the range of issues to be addressed to manage environmental conflicts.
Link:	Website

"African Resources and Obstacles for Peace"	<p>Institution: TRANSCEND (USA)</p> <p>Target Group: n/a</p> <p>Location: Austria</p> <p>Type: Seminar</p>
Objective:	In-depth academic training about environmental conflicts; module about

	conflict resolution possibilities.
Link:	Website

1.5 Trainings

This section provides a comprehensive overview of trainings, embracing the ones from the issue areas in section 1.1-1.4 as well as including cross-cutting trainings that do not necessarily fall under just one category.

CROSS-CUTTING TRAININGS

"Conflict Management and Participatory Planning"	Institution: UN-HABITAT Target Group: Local governments, NGOs Location: n/a Type: training
Objective:	UN-HABITAT offers training tools on Conflict Management and Participatory Planning. The tools are designed for trainings of local government officials, civic organization leaders and staff, and citizens. The trainings communicate skills in negotiation, mediation, the facilitation of decision-making processes and others. However, the manual does not address the specific role of land and natural resources, as a source of conflict. Rather the tool offers a more general perspective on conflict management.
Link:	Website

"Facilitating and Mediating Effective Environmental Agreements"	Institution: CONCUR (USA) Target Group: Practitioners Location: USA Type: Workshop
Objective:	Application of facilitated or mediated approaches to environmental policy disputes.
Link:	Website

"Negotiating Effective Environmental Agreements"	Institution: CONCUR (USA) Target Group: Practitioners Location: USA Type: Workshop
Objective:	Participants learn the elements of mutual gains bargaining, apply them

	in a series of simulated disputes, and reflect on the application of these tools.
Link:	Website



"Colorado Internet Center for Environmental Problem Solving"	Institution: UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO (USA) Target Group: n/a Location: Flexible Type: E-learning
Objective:	Exposure to the range of issues to be addressed to manage environmental conflicts - academic as well as practical resources.
Link:	Website

"Environmental Simulations" Framing	Institution: UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO (USA) Target Group: n/a Location: Flexible Type: E-learning
Objective:	Training designed to introduce "framing" as a method of understanding and mitigating social policy conflicts surrounding sensitive environmental issues.
Link:	Website

"Training Course on Regional and International Cooperation in the field of Security and Peace Policy"	Institution: ANNAN PEACEKEEPING CENTER (GHANA) Target Group: Decision-makers: Military; government officials from Sub-Saharan Africa Location: Ghana Type: Seminar
Objective:	Knowledge on the political, legal, economic, social and ecological conditions of regional and international security cooperation. Training on necessary steps to ensure those conditions with a particular focus on the institutional set-up and Sub-Saharan Africa.
Link:	Website

"Short course on Peace Studies and Conflict Transformation"	Institution: ASIAN MUSLIM ACTION NETWORK (THAILAND) Target Group: Practitioners Location: Thailand Type: Summer School
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Objective:	Teaching of peace studies, research, methods of conflict transformation and negotiation skills.
Link:	Website

"_"	<p>Institution: COASTMAN (BALTIC AREA)</p> <p>Target Group: Practitioners</p> <p>Location: Latvia, Sweden</p> <p>Type: Workshop</p>
Objective:	Workshop aims at providing a deeper knowledge and understanding of conflict resolution in coastal zone conflicts in Baltic Sea Region from a perspective of Sustainable Development. Its focus is on regional or community-based conflicts.
Link:	Website

"Training Course on Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping, Peace Building, Post Conflict Reconstruction and Reconciliation Processes for Civilian Personnel in Eastern and Central Africa"	<p>Institution: INSTITUTE OF PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES (TANZANIA)</p> <p>Target Group: Practitioners from CSO's</p> <p>Location: Tanzania</p> <p>Type: Seminar</p>
Objective:	To train Eastern and Central African NGOs personnel for peacemaking, peacekeeping, peace building and reconciliation processes; post-conflict setting. The seminar focuses on national conflicts in Sub-Saharan Africa/ the Great Lakes region.
Link:	Website

"From Potential Conflict to Cooperation Potential (PCCP)"	<p>Institution: UNESCO</p> <p>Target Group: Decision makers</p> <p>Location: Netherlands</p> <p>Type: Training</p>
Objective:	The UNESCO Program From Potential Conflict to Cooperation Potential (PCCP) provides specific information on Water and Conflict Resolution, as well as case studies on lessons learned . Most importantly, PCCP offers a number of capacity building tools. Trainings cover dispute resolution and negotiation, professional skills development and regional courses (South East Europe , Latin American Countries , South African Developing Countries).
Link:	website

FORESTRY/ LAND RELATED

<p>"Collaborative Wetland Management"</p>	<p>Institution: REGIONAL COMMUNITY FORESTRY TRAINING CENTER FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (THAILAND)</p> <p>Target Group: Practitioners, Decision-makers</p> <p>Location: Flexible</p> <p>Type: Seminar</p>
<p>Objective:</p>	<p>Seminar aims at encouraging the balanced and equitable management of wetland resources. Course provides participants with an understanding of Collaborative Wetland Management, its key concepts, strategies and principles, and provide practical experience in using its tools and techniques. It focuses on regional or community-based conflict in South East Asia.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>Brochure</p>

<p>"Managing Conflict for Natural Resource Management"</p>	<p>Institution: REGIONAL COMMUNITY FORESTRY TRAINING CENTER FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (THAILAND)</p> <p>Target Group: Practitioners, Decision-makers</p> <p>Location: Flexible</p> <p>Type: Seminar</p>
<p>Objective:</p>	<p>Seminar aims at providing skills, tools and processes for analyzing conflict in natural resource management; provide negotiation and mediating skills to build agreements between conflicting parties. The focus is on regional and community-based conflicts in Asia.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>Website</p>

<p>"Peacemaking and Conflict Prevention Trainings"</p>	<p>Institution: UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH (UNITAR)</p> <p>Target Group: UN staff, diplomats and regional organizations officials</p> <p>Location: n/a</p> <p>Type: Training</p>
<p>Objective:</p>	<p>The UNITAR Program for Peacemaking and Conflict Prevention has four main activities: The program offers trainings for (1) SRSGs, (2) mid- and senior-level UN staff, diplomats and representatives of regional organizations officials, (3) African officials from Foreign Ministries, as well as from Offices of the President and Prime Ministers of African states and lastly (4) Indigenous Peoples' Representatives. These trainings cover aspects of the land/ natural resources and conflict nexus. Detailed information on the programs is not available from the UNITAR website.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>Website</p>

<p>"Conflicts and Natural Resources"</p>	<p>Institution: AKADEMIE FÜR KONFLIKTTTRANSFORMATION (GERMANY)</p> <p>Target Group: Practitioners with min. 1 year work experience abroad</p> <p>Location: Bonn, Germany</p> <p>Type: Workshop</p>
<p>Objective:</p>	<p>General overview of the issue of natural resources and conflict and on approaches how to resolve such conflicts.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>Website</p>

<p>"Coping with non-traditional security threats"</p>	<p>Institution: DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS (DPA)</p> <p>Target Group: n/a</p> <p>Location: New York, US</p> <p>Type: Training program</p>
<p>Objective:</p>	<p>The DPA maintains a framework for political analysis that incorporates a natural resource dimension. From such analyses, policy options are inferred that address actual and potential conflict. In addition, the DPA offers a yearly expert training program on "Coping with non-traditional security threats", which is organized in conjunction with the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP). Relevant aspects of the program include "War Economies and the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources", "Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources: The Case of Conflict Diamonds" and "Environmental Degradation as a Security Threat". Accumulated, environmental, land and resource issues comprise almost half of the program.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>Website</p>

RELATED TO RESOURCE SCARCITY; ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE RISK

<p>"Natural resources and governance – understanding and influencing incentive structures"</p>	<p>Institution: GTZ</p> <p>Target Group: Decision-makers</p> <p>Location: Flexible</p> <p>Type: Workshop</p>
<p>Objective:</p>	<p>Learn to interpret and correlate the incentives for degradation and overexploitation, to understand the role of stakeholders, to analyse the laws and regulations of the environmental sector, to develop alternative ideas for a behaviour change, to develop the implementation of concrete measures.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>Website</p>

<p>"Integrated Watershed Management - Capacity Building program for participants of the Riparian Countries of the Lower Mekong Basin"</p>	<p>Institution: INWENT</p> <p>Target Group: Decision-makers from Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam</p> <p>Location: Germany/ home country of participants</p> <p>Type: Seminar</p>
<p>Objective:</p>	<p>Update the basic knowledge about integrated watershed management and to improve methodological competences for the planning, management and evaluation of projects in watersheds. The seminar focuses on the Mekong river delta region.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>Website</p>

<p>"Integrated Water Resources Management - MENA"</p>	<p>Institution: INWENT</p> <p>Target Group: Young professionals</p> <p>Location: Germany/ home country of participants</p> <p>Type: Seminar</p>
<p>Objective:</p>	<p>The objective of the MENA water programme is to support reform processes within the region and to contribute to a sustainable and efficient use of water resources. Its geographic focus is the MENA region.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>Website</p>

<p>"Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau (GIRE)"</p>	<p>Institution: SIDA</p> <p>Target Group: Candidates with IWRM related activities and at least 5-years of working experience</p> <p>Location: Sweden, Benin</p> <p>Type: Seminar</p>
<p>Objective:</p>	<p>Support and stimulate the development of IWRM in the respective countries of the participants. The seminar focuses on West Africa.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>Website</p>

<p>"Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)"</p>	<p>Institution: SIDA</p> <p>Target Group: Candidates with IWRM related activities and at least 5-years of working experience</p> <p>Location: Sweden, Partner country</p>
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	Type: Seminar
Objective:	Strengthen the capacity of the participants to support and stimulate IWRM in their home countries.
Link:	Website

"Marine Management - Good Governance in Practice"	Institution: SIDA Target Group: Civil servants from Marine sectors Location: Sweden, India Type: Seminar
Objective:	Better knowledge of the possibility to jointly administrate marine resources. Focus is on India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.
Link:	Website

"Transboundary Water Management"	Institution: SIDA Target Group: Decision makers, planners, specialists or managers involved in transboundary processes - from Government to CSO Location: Sweden, Southern Africa Type: Seminar
Objective:	The aim of this seminar is to establish and strengthen emerging and ongoing transboundary waterrelated management and negotiation processes.
Link:	Website

"Water Governance in a Political Economy"	Institution: WORLD BANK Target Group: Decisionmakers/ Practitioners Location: N/A Type: Seminar
Objective:	Course addresses Integrated Regional Water Management (IWRM). It includes emerging challenges related to climate adaptation, virtual water trade, water economics, pricing and tariffs, new thinking in agricultural water development, environmental management, governance at local, regional, national and international levels.
Link:	Website

"HydroCONCERT' Euphrates Role-Play"	<p>Institution: HYDROCONCERT (FRANCE)</p> <p>Target Group: Various (mostly students)</p> <p>Location: Flexible</p> <p>Type: Roleplay Workshop</p>
Objective:	Training on the the possibilities of technological, legal and economic options in solving international water resource conflicts. It focuses on transboundary conflicts, preventive as well as post-conflict in the MENA region.
Link:	Website

"Participatory Water Monitoring - A Guide for Preventing and Managing Conflict"	<p>Institution: CDR ASSOCIATES (USA)</p> <p>Target Group: Practitioners</p> <p>Location: Flexible</p> <p>Type: Training Manual</p>
Objective:	The Training manual is designed for communities, civil society organisations, corporations, and governments at both the subnational and national level that want to implement participatory water monitoring programs. The focus is on regional or community-based conflicts.
Link:	Manual

"Transboundary Water Management - Lake Victoria"	<p>Institution: SIDA</p> <p>Target Group: Experienced Executives from Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda - from Government to CSO</p> <p>Location: Sweden, Rwanda</p> <p>Type: Seminar</p>
Objective:	Establish and strengthen emerging and ongoing transboundary waterrelated management and negotiation processes, Focus on Africa Great Lakes region.
Link:	Website

"Transboundary Water Management - MENA"	<p>Institution: SIDA</p> <p>Target Group: Experienced Executives from the MENA region - from Government to CSO</p> <p>Location: Sweden, Jordan</p> <p>Type: Seminar</p>
Objective:	Establish and strengthen emerging and ongoing transboundary

	waterrelated management and negotiation processes, Focus on MENA region.
Link:	Website

"Negotiation and Mediation for Water Conflict Management" (Short course from the <i>Institute for Water Education</i>)	<p>Institution: UNESCO</p> <p>Target Group: Decisionmakers (with several years of working experience)</p> <p>Location: Netherlands</p> <p>Type: Seminar</p>
Objective:	The course introduces the basic concepts of water cooperation, conflict prevention and mitigation and provides in-depth skills training. Furthermore, contemporary issues related to transboundary water conflict will be discussed with invited speakers in the field of water governance and conflict resolution.
Link:	Website

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN POST-CONFLICT SITUATIONS

"Professional Development Course: Conflict Resolution and the Environment"	<p>Institution: GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY (AUSTRALIA)</p> <p>Target Group: Practitioners</p> <p>Location: Australia</p> <p>Type: Workshop</p>
Objective:	Workshop on conflict resolution principles with a focus on environmental/resource based conflicts.
Link:	Website

"Advanced Multi-Party Negotiation of Environmental Disputes"	<p>Institution: INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION (USA)</p> <p>Target Group: n/a</p> <p>Location: USA</p> <p>Type: Workshop</p>
Objective:	Workshop on conflict resolution principles with a focus on environmental/resource based multi-party conflicts.
Link:	Website

"Interest-Based Negotiation of Environmental Issues"	<p>Institution: INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION (USA)</p> <p>Target Group: n/a</p> <p>Location: USA</p> <p>Type: Workshop</p>
Objective:	Workshop on conflict resolution principles with a focus on environmental/resource based conflicts.
Link:	Website

"Natural resources management in post-conflict countries"	<p>Institution: UNITAR, UNEP and IISD</p> <p>Target Group: Peacekeepers (military leaders and civilians)</p> <p>Location: Geneva, Switzerland</p> <p>Type: Pre-deployment training program</p>
Objective:	<p>At the end of the course, participants will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Describe how natural resources can contribute to or prolong conflict as well as undermined peace Identify the principles for effective post-conflict natural resources management Relate natural resources management to other post-conflict stabilization interventions and state building Understanding how peace operations can benefit from green technologies for water, energy and waste
Link:	Website

"African Resources and Obstacles for Peace"	<p>Institution: TRANSCEND (USA)</p> <p>Target Group: n/a</p> <p>Location: Austria</p> <p>Type: Seminar</p>
Objective:	In-depth academic training about environmental conflicts; module about conflict resolution possibilities.
Link:	Website

"African Resources and Obstacles for Peace"	<p>Institution: TRANSCEND (USA)</p> <p>Target Group: n/a</p> <p>Location: Austria</p> <p>Type: Seminar</p>
Objective:	In-depth academic training about environmental conflicts; module about

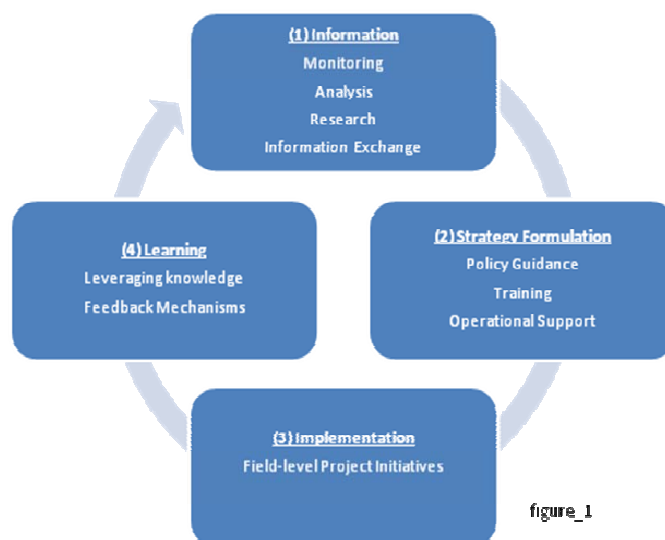
	conflict resolution possibilities.
Link:	Website

2. UN Capacities – A Preliminary Assessment

The UN-EC partnership *Strengthening Capacities for the Consensual and Sustainable Management of Land and Natural Resources* is an important step towards building a common platform among UN agencies involved in dealing with these issues. Developing a common understanding of the challenges ahead, increasing coherence in responses and backing up those involved with land and natural resource issues at the field level will contribute considerably to future successes.

When looking at the already existing capacities that were identified in the previous sections, there seems to be a manifold number of information resources, guidance material, interagency collaboration and activity in the area of implementation. However, in order to learn more about the actual performance of the UN system and beyond with regard to the four issues areas,

it is necessary to understand how these resources interact and how they are utilized in practice. For this reason, the analysis has adapted the idea of a cycle that captures the interaction between the different dimensions of capacity. Organizing the available capacities this way, helps to identify potential gaps and challenges that may constrain the UN from realizing its full potential. Valuable information about the way available capacities transmit into performance has been retrieved through qualitative interviews with key informers. The results of which informed the following assessment.



2.1 Information

This dimension of capacity encompasses monitoring, analysis, research and information exchange. The availability of up-to-date factual information on resource and land related potentials for conflict and cooperation especially information on trends and early warning is a precondition for adequate responses. A number of UN entities provide such information on all kinds of environmental issues and resources with varying scope, accessibility and broadness of the resources – ranging from comprehensive data collection on countries and sectors, to best practice examples and general overviews on the relevance of the topic. Yet, available knowledge resources are often difficult to access with some websites imposing a considerable burden to the quick access to information. There are a number of important approaches to cluster this information and make it available to practitioners, most notably, the *Global Land Tool Network*, *Peacemaker* and especially the *Peacebuilding Portal*. Both have the potential to fill an important gap and may offer a great opportunity to leverage and mainstream relevant knowledge throughout the community of practitioners. On the other hand, data

sources, such as *UNEP-DEWA* or *FAOstat*, seem to play only a limited role for practitioners that are dealing with conflict aspects and therefore the political dimension of land and natural resource management. Apparently, the greatest demand exists for context specific analyses and practical guidance. These needs are met only in part by the publications currently by *UNEP*, *FAO*, the *EAG* and others, which offer well-designed and highly sophisticated research on the links between land and natural resource management but cannot inform concrete programming.

1. Key Challenge:

Meeting the information needs at the implementation level

The current production of information is not necessarily demand driven leading to a gap between available information and the needs at the implementation level. Much the resource material approaches the issues from a perspective that is more global and does not address the relevant levels of engagement (Regional, Country, Local). Also, a significant share of the available material appears to practitioners, as being too theoretical to be applied to their work.

2.2 Strategy Formulation

Important aspects of strategy formulation are (1) policy guidance, (2) training and (3) operational support. In addition, the awareness raising for the linkages between land and natural resources as an important element in conflict prone areas needs to be considered as a strategic challenge. The inventory has identified important attempts to give greater attention to the four issue areas when designing guidance material. Yet, much of the available material is of rather general character and conflict specific guidelines are not necessarily up-to-date. Therefore, initiatives like the initiative of *FAO* and *UN-HABITAT/GLTN* to develop a set of guidelines and a decision-making toolkit to enable governments and the international humanitarian community to identify and address land issues in a post-conflict situation point into the right direction.

In addition, country-wide assessments or strategic frameworks such as Post Conflict Environmental Assessments and the UN Development Assistance Framework have turned out to be very helpful for different reasons. First.

Liberia Liberia's Governance and Economic Management Assistance Programme (*GEMAP*) was adopted in 2005 because donors feared a resumption of the conflict due to the transitional Liberian government's inability to utilize the country's resources in a transparent and efficient manner. The programme inter alia places international experts in selected ministries and state-owned enterprises. The aim is to establish a transparent financial management systems, to train and build capacity of Liberian staff, and to report openly on their operations, revenue and spending.

they systematically highlight the relevance of natural resources for the host countries and civil societies and also can help to identify information and capacity needs. Second they support the inclusion of different stakeholder groups (NGOs local communities) thereby building networks and partnership that help to build preventive capacities and to link them to international peacebuilding efforts. The Conflict Analysis Framework of UNEP and its Expert Advisory Group on Environment, Conflict and Peacebuilding is another example in this regard. It helps to develop a standard approach for rapidly assessing natural resources, conflict and peacebuilding linkages and developing targeted interventions at the outset of a peacebuilding process. National climate change and adaptation programmes may be of similar strategic value in the years to come.

A number of agencies offer training manuals and related resources but the available information does not allow judgments about the practical usage of these. From the overview it appears, as if the training dimension of capacity lacks a strategic orientation across agencies. Major providers of trainings are the *FAO* and the *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization* (UNESCO). The former provides ten training manuals related to natural resource management while the UNESCO offers several NRM training manuals as well and a short course on "Negotiation and Mediation for Water Conflict Management" [see Annex]. Although these trainings are targeted at a variety of actors ranging from practitioners to decision-makers and trainers themselves, they have a rather narrow and preventive character, mostly focused on the sustainable management of certain resources. The UNESCO trainings for example only cover water as a potential source of conflict and are in addition not fashioned as post-conflict tools. Aspects of land and resource management are also present in trainings offered by the *DPA*, *UNITAR* and *UN-INRA*.

Such trainings for Resident Coordinators (RCs) and leading staff certainly play an important role in giving the topic leverage at the country level. Yet, RCs are often overburdened with information and responsibilities. After all, the consensual and sustainable management of land and natural resources is one out of many priorities the UN has to address under often adverse conditions. Given the general shortage of experts, this situation poses a potential impediment to strategic planning. The UN-EC partnership offers a great opportunity to address this issue and enhance the training

Afghanistan presents a highly challenging case for land and natural resource management. A [UNEP Post Conflict Environmental Assessment](#), conducted in 2003, concluded that environmental degradation will constitute a serious impediment to long-term progress. The issue has been integrated as one of 11 outputs into the UNDAF, which covers up to 80% of all UN activities, for the period between 2010 and 2013. Yet, the complexity of the issue and the vast amount of actors involved makes it difficult to come up with a coherent approach. Instead of oversimplifying the problem it may prove instrumental to develop a resource and sector specific perspective and build coherence on that base without losing sight of the holistic dimension of the problem.

capacity within the four focal areas. With regard to the aspect of operational support, the DPA offers relevant assistance to the implementation level through its expert on wealth sharing. Beyond that, current capacities in the area of operational support appear to be relatively underdeveloped. This is especially relevant because operational support, also through help-desks, appears to be a viable way to provide assistance to field missions in the face off a general shortage of expert staff.

2. Key Challenge:

Giving the issue appropriate leverage at the implementation level

To integrate conflict sensitive land and natural resource management strategically into the overall UN approach at the implementation level remains a challenge, since these issues are often on par with other UN priorities.

In Kenya land management and conflict have been a UNDP focal point within the area of conflict mitigation. While early activities have primarily focused on pastoral communities in the north, increasing population pressure and resource scarcity have made land and natural resource issues a country wide problem. A major focus of UN activities is on capacity building. At the national level, a policy framework has been supported, which is currently debated in parliament. At the local level UNDP and its partners are heavily involved in strengthening the monitoring and conflict mitigation capacity of rural communities. Apparently, in Kenya there is a strong momentum for land and natural resource management to be addressed. Contributing factors have been a strong civil society but also a coordinated donor approach through the Donor Working Group on Conflict, which put special emphasis on the respective issue and thereby could communicate strategically with the Kenyan government.

2.3 Implementation

A number of interagency collaborations and field initiatives are devoted to conflict aspects of land and natural resource management. UN agencies and governments have been quite innovative in designing such activities. However, the UN seldom assumes a role other than to design programs, provide trainings or assistance and to monitor developments. In the field, much of the actual implementation of programs is done through local communities and indigenous Non Governmental Organizations. This situation at the implementation stage necessitates a specific capacity building capacity on part of the UN agencies. Such a *capacity-capacity* encompasses the ability to identify potential partners for implementation early on, the availability of viable guidance material, frameworks and best practices, but also specific training material and trainings of the trainers. The identified resources satisfy this demand only in part. From the interviews with practitioners, it became apparent that there sometimes seems to be a feeling that they have to come up with adequate modes of cooperation on an ad-hoc basis.

3. Key Challenge:

Strengthening the capacity to build and support local capacity

Recognizing and incorporating the collaboration with local partners into the overall considerations about how to strengthen UN capacities within the area of land and natural resource management appears to be a crucial precondition for successful capacity building.

2.4 Learning

The current decentralized approach to learning within the area of land and natural resource management reflects the separate organizational structures of the involved UN agencies. This is not necessarily a problem since not all issues are interrelated. Nevertheless, the fragmentation increases transaction costs within but also between UN agencies that are involved in issues of land and natural resource management. Information exchange evidently has become an issue. The aforementioned *GLTN* and *Peacebuilding Portal* reflect an increasing awareness into this direction. Given the broader thematic scope, especially the latter may be utilized for mainstreaming information and enhance dialogue on land and natural resource management through modes of digital communication. However, awareness of these tools among practitioners seems to be still relatively low. In addition to that, the communication of knowledge from the field to other levels remains a challenge. Through learning by doing, ad-hoc action and long-term experience with local conditions the relevant actors have accumulated significant knowledge, which could be understood as an informal capacity within the UN system that is hard to capture but nevertheless relevant. Against this

Sudan

In 2007, a strategic review of livelihoods programming was organized by OCHA in cooperation with the Resident Coordinators Office and supported by Tufts University. It brought together more than 180 local and international actors, from government, UN agencies, international and local NGOs, members of universities and civil society. The review found that: (1) Interaction between livelihood programming and humanitarian assistance must be improved; (2) There is an information gap with regard to comprehensive livelihoods analysis; (3) More strategic coordination and collaboration on livelihoods assessments, analysis and programming is required; (4) Sustainable Resource Management (SRM) is crucial; (5) Capacity includes the promotion of partnerships and the strengthening of local capacities; (6) A strategic focus to include marginalized livelihood groups must be maintained. The [final report](#) concluded: The review process "clearly demonstrated that this type of collaboration and participatory analysis represents a powerful way forward to develop new and stronger partnerships, building the capacities of all participants, and generating a wealth of lessons learned, new ideas and commitments for addressing the livelihoods crisis in Darfur and building foundations for peace".

background, it may prove especially useful to not only supply practitioners with new ways of accessing information but also to provide feedback mechanisms that allow them to share knowledge, participate in discussions and raise questions in a forum of experts.

4. Key Challenge:

Creating a platform for common learning – Decreasing transaction costs

A commonly accepted platform for learning and the exchange of information among practitioners is still missing, which increases transaction costs and prevents positive feedback loops from the field.

3. Key Recommendations

1. **Awareness Raising:** Headquarters can play an important role in giving project activities at the implementation level a greater momentum. Earlier and stronger engagement in the strategic planning processes prior to project implementation, public statements and field visits by high ranking staff may provide important signaling effects towards national partners and within the UN community on the ground. In addition, land and natural resource issues are often politically contentious. Donor alignment through specific working groups, like in Kenya, may have significant impact on the priorities of the host government.
2. **Country Communication:** The UN should further utilize existing entry points to place land and natural resource issues on the agenda. Already today, documents like the UNDAF and PCNA address the issue. Yet, the available human and financial resources make it difficult for country staff to deliver respectively in competition with other priority areas. Accordingly, trainings for Resident Coordinators (RCs) and leading staff play an important role in giving the topic additional leverage at the country level. Providing quick environmental assessments UNEP can also underline the importance of land and natural resource management issues in a specific country context. To this end, utilize more systematically the “Peacebuilding Portal”, “Peacemaker”, and the “UN Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention Workspace” to improve knowledge exchange & reduce transaction costs.
3. **Improve Guidance:** Develop and provide strategic frameworks, guidelines or best practices that reflect the reality on the ground and help practitioners to design adequate programs. To this end, the development of policy frameworks may be supported (e.g. Post Conflict Environmental Assessments, National Climate Change Adaptation Strategies, National Climate Change Communications, Conflict Analysis Frameworks, Participatory Livelihoods Assessments). These frameworks should also include the development of best practice concepts in collaboration with local implementing partners.
4. **Expand Trainings:** The available pool of experts should gradually be extended through more targeted trainings and expert rosters. To this end, the development of training modules based on insights from practitioners and already existing best practice on consensual and sustainable management of land and natural resources should be considered. Section 1.4 already indicates that there are some trainings that can serve as a starting point for an overall UN wide approach.
5. **Multi-level Coordination:** The UN-EC partnership presents a unique opportunity to build a common platform among key agencies in the field of land and natural resource management at the global level. However, the partners should also investigate more closely how the benefits of collaboration could be realized at the field level.

Annex

1.1

[List of available trainings and training manuals – forthcoming]

1.2

Key Questions on UN Capacities for Preventing and Mitigating Land and Natural Resource Related Conflicts

- Q1: In your experience, what are the most useful resources on conflict land/natural resources that you utilize in your work, and why? Are you aware of other resources and have you tried to access them?
- Q2: What are the main challenges in the UN to work on issues of land/natural resources and conflict? What additional resources would you need to address the land/resource conflict nexus more effectively?
- Q3: Are the current resources sufficient to provide field missions with up-to-date information on how to understand and address conflicts related to land and natural resources? (e.g. to analyze underlying conflict issues, develop entry points and programs for conflict prevention), and what is missing that you would like to have or improve?
- Q4: What is the best approach for incorporating considerations on conflict land/natural resources into existing UN integrated approaches (e.g. ISF, IMPP, PCNA)?
- Q5: What non-UN resources on land/natural resources conflict do you utilize in your work, e.g. collaborating with NGOs and other organizations with expertise in conflict sensitive land and resource management and how could we collaborate with them further?



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