
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

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

Table of Contents

EC-UN Partnership: Strengthening Capacities for the Consensual and

(on 2001) together with UN and EC officials in the fall of 2001 to conceptualize the present project. The EC has committed funding for the first phase 2001 of what is expected to be a long-term partnership to build the capacities of UN, EC and national counterparts

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 consensu

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:

-
- There is currently a process in the **Interagency Standing Committee** within the [Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery](#) that develops guidelines for land issues




	<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>
Summary:	<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>
Link:	<p>[.pdf]</p>


Author(s): n/a

Date: 2007

Publisher:

UNHABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme

	<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><i>Author(s): n/a</i></p> <p><i>Date: 2005</i></p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> USAID</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>

Author(s): n/a


Date: 2005

Publisher: OECD DAC

Summary:

This OECD Issues Brief explores in which ways crises can be direct and indirect drivers of conflict. Some typical patterns are presented. The Issues Brief also

patterns
pattee

	<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>

Institution:


	<p style="text-align: center;">UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH (UNITAR)</p> <p>Target Group:</p> <p>Location: n/a</p> <p>Type:</p>
Objective:	<p>The UNITAR Program for Peace 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>
Link:	Website


1.2 Consensual and Equitable Management of Natural Wealth

under the land titling programs).


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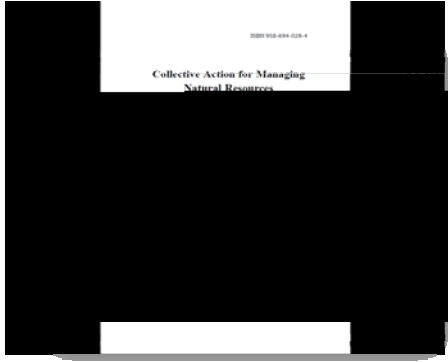
	<p><i>Author(s):</i> Antonia Engel & Benedikt Korf</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2007</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> FAO Livelihood Support Programme (LSP)</p>
Summary:	This guide is designed for practitioners that are involved with projects relating to participatory/ collaborative natural resource management and rural livelihoods. It & and -

	<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><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><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 Research Center, International Center for Tropical Agriculture</p>
Summary:	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.
Link:	[.pdf]

	<p><i>Author(s):</i> Violet Matiru</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2000</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> FAO</p>
Summary:	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.
Link:	[.pdf]



Author(s): Helle Munk

	management processes. It provides guidelines for multi stakeholder management of natural resources and describes in detail relevant concepts, methods and tools.
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Summary:

The Conflict Analysis Framework (CAF) is a flexible tool for planning and executing field based country assessments of conflict risks and peacebuilding

	<p>Institution: AKADEMIE FÜR KONFLIKTTTRANSFORMATION (GERMANY)</p> <p>Target Group:</p> <p>Location:</p> <p>Type:</p>
Objective:	General overview of the issue of natural resources and conflict and on approaches how to resolve such conflicts.
Link:	Website

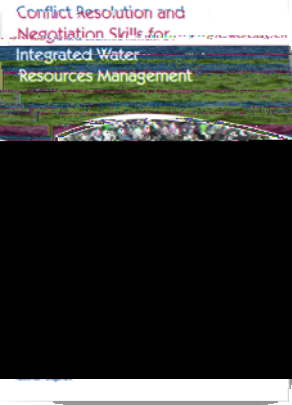
	<p>Institution: DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS (DPA)</p> <p>Target Group:</p> <p>Location: New York, US</p> <p>Type:</p>
Objective:	<p>The DPA maintains a framework for political analysis that incorporates a natural resource dimension. From such analyses, policy options are inferred that address actual 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</p>

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**



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

	<p>Author(s): n/a</p> <p>Date: 2008</p> <p>Publisher: CAP NET (UNDP)</p>
Summary:	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.

Link: [\[.pdf\]](#) off

Author(s): Pal



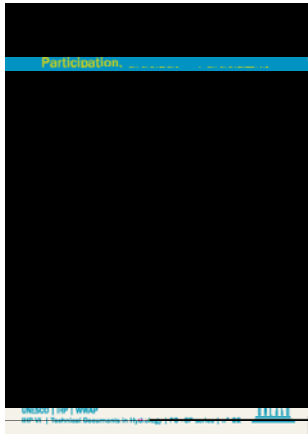
Author(s): D.Ridder et al. (editor)

Date: 2005

Publisher: EU

Summary:

This handbook presents




	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]



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

	<p>Institution: GTZ</p> <p>Target Group:</p> <p>Location:</p> <p>Type:</p>
Objective:	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.
Link:	Website



	<p>Institution: INWENT</p> <p>Target Group:</p> <p>Location:</p> <p>Type:</p>
Objective:	Update the basic knowledge about integrated watershed management and to improve

	Institution: SIDA Target Group: Location: Type:
Objective:	Support and stimulate the development of IWRM in the respective countries of the participants. The seminar focuses on West Africa.
Link:	Website



	Institution: SIDA Target Group: Location: Type:
Objective:	Strengthen the capacity of the participants to support and stimulate IWRM in their home countries.
Link:	Website



Institution: **SIDA**

Target



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



	Institution: SIDA Target Group: Location: Type:
Objective:	Establish and strengthen emerging and ongoing transboundary waterrelated management and negotiation processes, Focus on MENA region.
Link:	Website



<i>Institute for Water Education</i>	Institution: UNESCO Target Group: Location: Type:
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

- 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



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.*

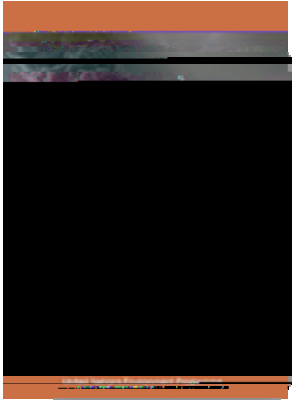



- The **Environmental Law Institute**, **United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)**, **University of Tokyo**, and the Specialist Group on Armed Conflict and the Environment of the **IUCN** Commission on Environmental Law have partnered on a project to collect and assess lessons learned and best practices 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

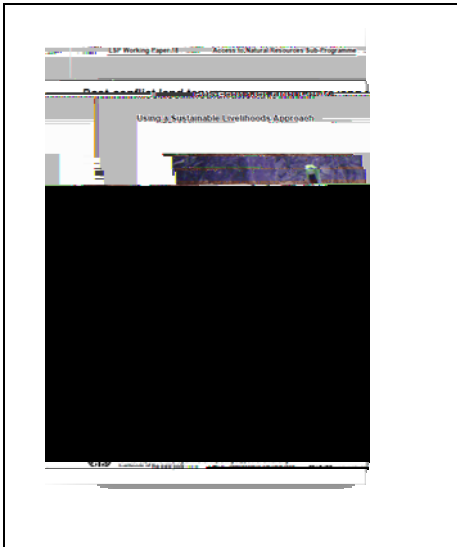
	<p><i>Author(s):</i> n/a</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2009</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> Expert Advisory Group (EAG) & UNEP 2009</p>
Summary:	This report

	<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><i>Author(s):</i> n/a</p> <p><i>Date:</i> 2006</p> <p><i>Publisher:</i> FAO</p>
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Summary: 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).





Author(s): Jon D. Unruh

Date: 2004

Publisher: FAO

Summary:

This training manual addresses the application of sustainable livelihood approaches

training A

Ž P

Objective:

Workshop on conflict

	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

<p>“</p> <p>Objective:</p>	<p>Institution:</p> <p>Target Group:</p> <p>Location:</p> <p>Type:</p> <p>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</p>
----------------------------	--

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



Institution: **REGIONAL COMMUNITY FORESTRY TRAINING**



	Institution: AKADEMIE FÜR KONFLIKTTANSFORMATION (GERMANY) Target Group: Location: Type:
Objective:	General overview of the issue of natural resources and conflict and on approaches how to resolve such conflicts.
Link:	Website





Objective:	Institution: INWENT Target Group: Location: Type: Update the basic knowledge about integrated watershed management and to
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	Type:
Objective:	Strengthen the capacity of the participants to support and stimulate IWRM in their home countries.
Link:	Website

	Institution: SIDA Target Group: Location: Type:
Objective:	Better knowledge of the possibility to jointly administrate marine resources. Focus is on India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.
Link:	Website

	Institution: SIDA Target Group: Location: Type:
Objective:	The aim of this

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

<i>Institute for Water Education</i>	Institution: UNESCO Target Group: Location: Type:
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

Institution: **GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY (AUSTRALIA)**

Target Group:

Location:

	conflict resolution possibilities.
Link:	Website

2. UN Capacities ~~13.09~~ ~~19.50~~ ~~13.6~~ Assessment

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

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.

2.3 Implementation

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.

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?

