

**COMPILATION OF WEB-RESOURCES
ON FOREST RESOURCE GOVERNANCE**

Version 1.0

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Abstract

The goal of this compilation of web-resources is to provide a useful sample of starting points for research and investigations on forest resource governance. The compilation is “*work in progress*” and will be regularly updated. The information presented cites or is based on the online self-portrayals of the respective institutions and entities.

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Inter-/national Organizations, Think Tanks, Networks, Foundations, etc.

Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (Themenmodul. Rohstoffe und Konflikte)

<https://sicherheitspolitik.bpb.de/m4>

About us: Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, Rohstoffe und Konflikte: Was versteht man unter Rohstoffkonflikten und wo gibt es welche? Wo kommen Konfliktrohstoffe vor? Was versteht man unter Blutdiamanten? Was ist der Kimberley-Prozess und welche anderen Rohstoffkontrollregime gibt es? Das Modul „Rohstoffe und Konflikte“ bietet in den drei Themenfeldern Rohstoffvorkommen und -verteilung, Rohstoffkonflikte und Rohstoffkontrollregime Antworten auf diese Fragen.

Das Thema Rohstoffvorkommen und -verteilung ist in drei Kapitel untergliedert, die die globale Ungleichverteilung von verschiedenen Rohstoffen wie Öl und Gas, aber auch Kakaobaum und Cannabis, darstellen. Durch die Verteilung der Rohstoffe ergeben sich ökonomische und geopolitische Machtverhältnisse, die seit jeher Interessenkonflikte hervorgerufen haben. Konfliktrelevant sind der Zugang zum Rohstoff, die Kontrolle sowie seine Verteilung an die beteiligten Akteure. Das Thema Rohstoffkonflikte beleuchtet, wo Rohstoffe Konfliktgegenstand sind und welchen Stellenwert bestimmte Rohstoffe für ein Land haben.

Oft geht die Rohstoffförderung mit Ausbeutung und Menschenrechtsverletzungen Hand in Hand. Aus diesem Grund gibt es Rohstoffkontrollregime, deren Mitgliedschaften im gleichnamigen Themenfeld abgebildet werden.

Center for Development Research (ZEF) - ZEF theme: Governance, conflicts and natural resources

<https://www.zef.de/research-capacity-development/zef-themes/governance-conflicts-and-natural-resources/outline.html>

About us: The Center for Development Research (ZEF) is an institute of the University of Bonn, Germany. It started its research activities in 1997. ZEF's researchers aim to find science-based solutions to development-related issues. ZEF's research departments on Economic and Technological Change, Political and Cultural Change, and Ecology and Natural Resources Management conduct inter- and trans-disciplinary research in, for and with emerging economies and on global issues with its collaborating research partners around the world. ZEF educates

doctoral students from all over the world in its Doctoral Studies Program. ZEF is guided by an International Advisory Board. See also our organisational diagram.

Collective decision-making and governance as well as the absence of appropriate governance structures have a tremendous impact on development processes.

The assessment of centralized as well as decentralized, functional, organizational and segmentary forms of governance arrangements is pivotal in addressing the challenges of natural resources management, including the prevention and management of conflicts. Moreover, inequality is a major concern calling for inclusive development approaches. The sustainable use and management of natural resources are the major linking elements between this and the other research areas.

Center for International Environment and Resource Policy (CIERP)

<https://sites.tufts.edu/cierp/about/>

About us: CIERP's Mission: To build sustainable prosperity in a changing global environment through rigorous, policy-relevant, interdisciplinary research and training of the next generation of leaders. CIERP combines rigorous research, multi-disciplinary graduate education, and executive training to equip current and future policy entrepreneurs with both the knowledge to craft evidence-based policy in a global context and the skills to implement it.

Established at The Fletcher School of Tufts University in 1992 to meet the growing need for international environmental leaders, the Center for International Environment and Resource Policy (CIERP) develops innovative approaches to shift global development onto an environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable path. CIERP has strong competences in the EU, Brazil, China, and India.

The Center conducts scholarly research on today's environmental and resource challenges to provide empirical evidence for academics and policy makers. We analyze how economic and social activities impact the environment and design strategies for meeting human needs without straining the planet's resources. The Center creates new knowledge, with results and insights published in high-ranking academic journals. That knowledge contributes directly to the crafting of policy with faculty and students participating in national and international forums.

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

<https://www.cifor.org/>

About us: The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) envisions a more equitable world where forestry and landscapes enhance the environment and well-being for all. CIFOR is a non-profit, scientific institution that conducts research on the most pressing challenges of forest and landscape management around the world. Using a global, multidisciplinary approach, we aim to improve human well-being, protect the environment, and increase equity. To do so, we conduct innovative research, develop partners' capacity, and actively engage in dialogue with all stakeholders to inform policies and practices that affect forests and people.

CIFOR's work is based on three pillars, all of which are essential for achieving our mission:

- Research for impact
- Capacity development
- Outreach and engagement

Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE)

<https://carpe.umd.edu/content/development-objectives>

About us: Goal of USAID's Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE):

- Central Africa's transition to climate-resilient, low-emissions development accelerated through sustainable management of bio diverse forests.
- Development objective to achieve this goal:
- Maintaining the ecological integrity of the Congo Basin's humid forest ecosystem.

CARPE is a long-term initiative of the United States Government to promote sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation, and climate change mitigation in the Congo Basin through increased local, national, and regional natural resource management capacity. In the current phase of the program, CARPE III (2012-2020), the focus is on institutionalizing the conservation monitoring and management approaches developed in the prior phase, CARPE II, through individual, organizational, and systems capacity building to ensure that the ecological integrity of the humid forest ecosystem of the Congo Basin is sustained.

CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA)

<http://foreststreesagroforestry.org/what-is-fta/>

About us: The CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA) is the world's largest research for development program to enhance the role of forests, trees and agroforestry in sustainable development and food security and to address climate change. CIFOR leads FTA in partnership with Bioversity International, CATIE, CIRAD, ICRAF, INBAR and TBI.

Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)

<http://www.cpfweb.org/73947/en/>

About us: The Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) is an informal, voluntary arrangement among 14 international organizations and secretariats with substantial programmes on forests. These agencies share their experiences and build on them to produce new benefits for their respective constituencies. They collaborate to streamline and align their work and to find ways of improving forest management and conservation and the production and trade of forest products.

The members are also forming increasingly close and valuable strategic partnerships with one another, benefiting from shared expertise and pooled resources.

CPF mission and objectives: The mission of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests is to promote sustainable management of all types of forests and to strengthen long-term political commitment to this end. The objectives of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests are to support the work of UNFF and its member countries and to enhance cooperation and coordination on forest issues.

Congo Basin Forest Partnership

https://pfbc-cbfp.org/objectifs_en.html

About us: The Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) works in close relationship with the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC), the regional body in charge of forest and environmental policy, coordination and harmonisation, with the objective to promote the conservation and sustainable management of the Congo basin's forest ecosystems.

CBFP members support the implementation of COMIFAC's regional Convergence Plan and the 1999 Yaoundé Declaration:

- Harmonizing forest policy and taxation
- Resource knowledge and inventory

- Ecosystem management
- Biodiversity conservation
- Sustainable use of forest resources
- Alternative income generation
- Capacity development and training
- Research
- Innovative financing mechanisms
- Regional cooperation and partnerships

In the spirit of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, which is mirrored inCBFP's cooperation framework, the objective of the partnership is to raise the effectiveness of the partners' programs and initiatives, through improved communication and collaboration.

Earthsight

<https://www.earthsight.org.uk/about>

About us: Earthsight is a non-profit organisation committed to harnessing the power of primary investigative research and reporting to bring attention to pressing issues of human rights and environmental justice. We aim to get to the core of an issue, using a range of investigative research methods to obtain first-hand, documented evidence of crimes against both people and the planet which is irrefutable and impossible to ignore. By following the money and tracing supply chains, our research also aims to expose the complicity of consumers and financiers in abetting these abuses.

Since its foundation in 2007, Earthsight has tackled a wide range of issues, from electronic waste smuggling to conflict timber, and from sweatshops to the ivory trade. The results of Earthsight's research, identifying abuses and tracking the associated products to their end markets, have received high-profile attention in the media and among policy-makers, and have led to changes in the policies of governments, corporations and financial institutions.

For the first ten years of its existence, Earthsight operated mainly behind the scenes. Our research lay behind many major exposés by human rights and environment organisations. It also contributed to reports carried on flagship investigative TV documentary series. Since 2016, we have come out from the shadows, choosing our own stories and publishing them in our own name.

Environmental Peacebuilding

<https://environmentalpeacebuilding.org/about/>

About us: Environmental peacebuilding integrates natural resource management in conflict prevention, mitigation, resolution, and recovery to build resilience in communities affected by conflict. Join our new Environmental Peacebuilding Association comprising researchers, practitioners, and decision makers to share experiences and lessons from managing natural resources in conflict-affected settings, access new research on the topic, and participate in events to support the growing network of professionals active in environmental peacebuilding.

Challenges Presented by Natural Resources and Conflict: Most armed conflicts occur in developing countries where people depend substantially on natural resources for subsistence farming and livelihoods. Natural resources are often intertwined with the conflict narrative, with grievances over natural resources and their revenues contributing to the onset of conflict, revenues from natural resources financing conflict, and combatants targeting natural resources and the environment. And peace following resource-related conflicts is fragile: countries with past resource-related conflicts are more likely to relapse, and to do so twice as quickly.

Environmental Peacebuilding: Natural resources are one of a country's most critical assets for peacebuilding. Land, forests, minerals, oil, water, and other resources are the foundations for rebuilding livelihoods and national economies. They provide jobs for reintegrating former combatants. And efforts to address corruption and improve governance often focus on natural resources and their revenues. Environmental peacebuilding incorporates natural resource management into peacebuilding activities and strategies to support security, humanitarian, and development objectives.

Catalyzing Research and Action: From 2008 to present, the Environmental Law Institute (ELI), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the University of Tokyo, and McGill University have led a five-year global research initiative to analyze experiences in post-conflict peacebuilding and natural resource management, identify lessons, and raise awareness of those lessons among practitioners, researchers, and decision makers. The initiative is producing six edited books (published by Earthscan) that include over 150 case studies and other analyses from more than 60 conflict-affected countries and territories, written by 225 researchers, practitioners, and decision makers from around the world. A seventh overarching book (published by Cambridge University Press) synthesizes the findings across resources, peacebuilding activities, and countries. Building on this unprecedented body of research, we are converting learning into action, while we continue to examine approaches to more effectively manage resources to support peacebuilding.

Environmental Change Institute (ECI), University of Oxford

<https://www.eci.ox.ac.uk/about/>

About us: The Environmental Change Institute was established in 1991 'to organize and promote interdisciplinary research on the nature, causes and impact of environmental change and to contribute to the development of management strategies for coping with future environmental change'.

Environmental Dimensions of Sustained Recovery

<https://edspace.american.edu/greentools/about/>

About us: Crises, including complex emergencies, war, and natural disaster, create high-stakes choices for environmental governance and natural resource management. If managed properly, natural resources and environmental protection are key elements for disaster risk reduction and recovery of sustainable livelihoods. But if managed poorly, the result can be greater vulnerability to both conflict and disaster. Prospects for sustainable recovery depend on the choices made by governments, impacted communities, and those seeking to help them—starting in the earliest days of response, and continuing as recovery, reconstruction, and redevelopment proceed.

To better understand these choices and help key actors prepare for them, American University and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) have formed a collaborative initiative on Sustainable Recovery. Supported by The United States Institute for Peace and American University's School of International Service, the Sustainable Recovery project brings together organizations and individuals active in the fields of humanitarian response, environmental protection, natural resource management, peacebuilding, and conflict transformation. Actors in each of these sectors have useful, experience-based knowledge about what is needed and what works for sustainable recovery. Yet responses are often fragmented and ineffective, and each sector has much to learn from the others as we seek to move toward approaches that integrate the goals of humanitarian effectiveness, environmental sustainability, and conflict sensitivity. By pooling each group's knowledge and experience, we can identify better practices and barriers to implementing them.

The project is producing several products of use for the community of practitioners active in post-conflict and post-disaster settings:

- A consortium of individuals and organizations willing to share knowledge and learn from each other's experiences, launched by a series of workshops held at American University;
- [COMING SOON] A white paper and policy brief summarizing key lessons learned;

- A searchable database of relevant toolkits, including training courses, guidance notes, handbooks, and standards used for environmental management, conflict sensitivity, and humanitarian response in post-conflict and post-disaster response;
- [COMING SOON] A series of experiential case studies from lead organizations in the fields of environmental protection, humanitarian action, conflict transformation and peacebuilding, reflecting on lessons learned, existing challenges to better practices, and needed innovations.

European Forest Institute

<https://www.efi.int/>

About us: The European Forest Institute is an international organisation established by European States. We conduct research and provide policy support on forest-related issues, connecting knowledge to action.

European Tropical Forest Research Network (ETFRN)

<http://www.etfrn.org/>

About us: Established in 1991, the European Tropical Forest Research Network (ETFRN) aims to ensure that European research contributes to conservation and sustainable use of forest and tree resources in tropical and subtropical countries.

ETFRN promotes a dialogue between researchers, policy-makers and forest users, the increased coherence of European tropical forest research, and increased collaboration with researchers in developing countries through partnerships and other forms of capacity building.

The network has participants in different European countries. There is an ETFRN national focal point in each of these countries.

ETFRN provides a range of services, including its publication: ETFRN News, which comprises theme-based issues on research relevant to the international development agenda.

The EU-UN Partnership on Land, Natural Resources and Conflict Prevention

<http://www.un.org/en/land-natural-resources-conflict/>

About us: The challenges associated with preventing, managing and resolving natural resource-induced conflicts may well come to define global peace and security in the 21st century. Global trends such as demographic changes, increasing consumption, environmental degradation and climate change, are placing significant and potentially unsustainable pressures on the availability and usability of natural resources such as land, water and ecosystems.

The UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's message on the International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict recalled that "since 1990, at least 18 violent conflicts have been fuelled by the exploitation of natural resources such as timber, minerals, oil and gas. Sometimes this is caused by environmental damage and the marginalization of local populations who fail to benefit economically from natural resource exploitation."

In response to these challenges and risks, the European Union (EU) and the United Nations (UN) entered into a partnership in 2008 for building capacities for land, natural resources and conflict prevention. The aim of the partnership was to develop and implement a strategic multi-agency project focused on building the capacity of national stakeholders, the UN system and the EU to prevent land and natural resources from contributing to violent conflict.

FERN

<https://fern.org/news>

About us: Founded in 1995, we are an organisation based in the heart of the EU, dedicated to protecting forests and the rights of people who depend on them. We make decisions by consensus and build campaigns together with social and environmental organisations and movements across the world. We identify the threats facing the world's forests, and work with affected peoples, social and environmental organisations and policy makers to devise and deliver solutions where the EU can make a difference. Fern works to achieve environmental and social justice with a focus on forests and forest peoples' rights in the policies and practices of the European Union. Fern focuses on forests' relation to four overarching issues, Climate, Consumption, Development Aid, and Trade.

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FFC International

<https://ic.fsc.org/en/what-is-fsc/what-we-do>

About us: FSC works to take care of our forests and those who rely on them: By protecting plant and animal species, indigenous peoples rights, forest workers' safety, and much more. We achieve this through FSC certification; ensuring forests around the world are responsibly managed. Since the official birth of FSC in 1994, a lot has been accomplished, but, of course, there is always more to be done. Take a look at what we achieved in our first 20 years of growth. Currently, over 190 million hectares of forest are FSC certified, in over 80 countries worldwide.

And as part of our FSC Global Strategic Plan 2015-2020, we have set ourselves a bold goal to more than double our share of global forest-based trade to 20 percent. Our implementation plan explains the steps that our organization is making in order to meet this goal. The work we do each and every day is contributing to our goal, and each year, we document what we have achieved in our annual review.

Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

<http://www.fao.org/forestry/en/>

About us: The FAO Forestry Department helps nations manage their forests in a sustainable way. The Organization's approach balances social, economic and environmental objectives so that present generations can reap the benefits of the earth's forest resources while conserving them to meet the needs of future generations.

Forest Trends

<https://www.forest-trends.org/who-we-are/mission-and-history/>

About us: Forest Trends works to conserve forests and other ecosystems through the creation and wide adoption of a broad range of environmental finance, markets, and other payment and incentive mechanisms.

Forest Trends does so by:

- Providing transparent information on ecosystem values, finance, and markets through knowledge acquisition, analysis, and dissemination;
- Convening diverse coalitions, partners and communities of practice, to promote environmental values and advance development of new markets and payment mechanisms;

- Demonstrating successful tools, standards, and models of innovative finance for conservation.

FSC Watch

<https://fsc-watch.com/>

About us: This site has been developed by a group of people, FSC supporters and members among them, who are very concerned about the constant and serious erosion of the FSC's reliability and thus credibility. The group includes Simon Counsell, one of the Founder Members of the FSC; Hermann Edelmann, working for a long term FSC member organisation; and Chris Lang, who has looked critically at several FSC certifications in Thailand, Laos, Brazil, USA, New Zealand, South Africa and Uganda – finding serious problems in each case.

As with many other activists working on forests worldwide, we share the frustration that whilst the structural problems within the FSC system have been known for many years, the formal mechanisms of governance and control, including the elected Board, the General Assembly, and the Complaints Procedures have been highly ineffective in addressing these problems. The possibility of reforming – and thus 'saving' – the FSC through these mechanisms is, we feel, declining, as power within the FSC is increasingly captured by vested commercial interest.

We feel that unless drastic action is taken, the FSC is doomed to failure. Part of the problem, in our analysis, is that too few FSC members are aware of the many profound problems within the organisation. The FSC Secretariat continues to pour out 'good news stories' about its 'successes', without acknowledging, for example, the numerous complaints against certificates and certifiers, the cancellation of certificates that should never have been awarded in the first place, the calls for FSC to cease certifying where there is no local agreement to do so, the walk-outs of FSC members from national processes because of their disillusionment with the role of the economic chamber, etc. etc. etc.

There has been no honest evaluation of what is working and what is not what working in the FSC, and no open forum for discussing these issues. This website is an attempt to redress this imbalance. The site will also help people who are normally excluded from the FSC's processes to express their views and concerns about the FSC's activities.

German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL)

https://www.bmel.de/EN/Forests-Fisheries/Forests/forests_node.html

https://www.bmel.de/EN/Forests-Fisheries/Forests/_Texte/InternationalForestPolicy.html

About us: Germany boasts over eleven million hectares of species-rich, high-quality forests with steadily increasing growing stock, the largest in Europe. The entire forest sector and forest-based industries have an annual turnover of some 160 billion EUR and employ more than 1.2 million people, mostly in rural regions.

German forests have many faces, talents and functions. They leave their mark on landscapes, provide a habitat for plants and animals and help to protect the climate, water and soils. At the same time, forests provide an area for recreation and exercise and form part of our cultural identity. Our forests are therefore, at the same time, natural environments and places to pursue recreation and engage in economic activities. They have been managed in a sustainable manner for 300 years now.

In international forest policy, the Federal Government takes a stance against illegal logging and advocates global forest conservation.

Global Forest Information Service (GFIS)

<https://www.gfis.net/>

About us: The Global Forest Information Service (GFIS), an initiative of the CPF, led by IUFRO, collects and displays forest-related information from 300+ partner organizations in a single gateway. Users of the service can easily access the latest news, events, publications, jobs and more. GFIS offers the ability to browse information according to region or by highlighted topics which are kept up-to-date to meet global trends.

The Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration (GPFLR)

<http://www.forestlandscaperestoration.org/about-partnership>

About us: The Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration (GPFLR) is a proactive global network that unites governments, organizations, academic/research institutes, communities and individuals under a common goal: to restore the world's lost and degraded forests and their surrounding landscapes. Specifically, the GPFLR responds directly to the Bonn Challenge to restore 150

million hectares of deforested and degraded land by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030.

The GPFLR was initiated in 2003 by a small consortium of like-minded organizations and spearheaded by IUCN. Its purpose is to catalyze dynamic, voluntary action through sharing diverse experiences on restoration efforts which deliver tangible benefits to both local communities and nature through a landscape approach, while also fulfilling international commitments on forests.

Global Policy Forum, GPF

<https://www.globalpolicy.org/the-dark-side-of-natural-resources-st.html>

<https://www.globalpolicy.org/security-council/dark-side-of-natural-resources/minerals-in-conflict.html>

<https://www.globalpolicy.org/the-dark-side-of-natural-resources-st/timber-in-conflict.html>

<https://www.globalpolicy.org/security-council/dark-side-of-natural-resources/other-articles-analysis-and-general-debate.html>

<https://www.globalpolicy.org/security-council/dark-side-of-natural-resources/water-in-conflict.html>

<https://www.globalpolicy.org/the-dark-side-of-natural-resources-st/oil-and-natural-gas-in-conflict.html?itemid=1351>

<https://www.globalpolicy.org/security-council/dark-side-of-natural-resources/diamonds-in-conflict.html>

About us: *The Dark Side of Natural Resources:* Natural resources often lie at the heart of wars and civil strife. Huge mining and resource companies like ExxonMobil and BHP Billeton maneuver for control of enormously valuable oilfields and mineral lodes. There are many other players, including shadowy resource traders, smugglers, corrupt local officials, arms dealers, transport operators and mercenary companies. Increasing scarcity of resources further sharpens such conflicts, in which powerful governments and their military/intelligence arms are always deeply involved.

This section posts many Key Documents, including UN reports and resolutions, as well as key NGO reports. These materials have helped raise public awareness and catalyzed global advocacy movements, putting the spotlight on clandestine networks, big resource companies and complicit governments North and South.

A high-profile campaign has targeted the bloody consequences of the mining and trade in Diamonds. In Angola, rebel groups financed a long, violent civil war by selling diamonds on the black market. Other countries, especially in Africa, have been plagued by diamond-related conflicts.

Sascha Werthes/Jan Grabek

Oil and Natural Gas are the world's most valuable traded resources and probably the most conflict-prone. This section illustrates how the world's great companies in the sector, like Exxon, Shell, Total, and Lukoil, roam the planet in search of new reserves, often generating wars and civil conflicts as they vie (with help from their governments) for control of the hugely profitable fields.

Water may be a "renewable" resource, but growing consumption puts increasing pressure on the world freshwater supplies. Local conflicts over water have long existed, but today a combination of water shortage and transboundary waterways gives rise to escalating international conflicts. Timber is another source of deadly conflict, as the world's forests disappear, timber prices soar, and illegal logging thrives in war zones.

Minerals such as cobalt, coltan, copper, uranium and gold have fueled many civil and interstate wars in Africa. Sometimes these minerals provide rebel groups with revenue to purchase arms, and sometimes they provide governments with the resources to establish a repressive military presence in mineral-producing regions. We also provide a number of General Articles, Analysis and Debate. These materials help to clarify the discussion, identify proposals for policy change and examine the possibilities for effective action.

Innovation for Successful Societies, ISS

<https://successfulsocieties.princeton.edu/focus-areas/natural-resources>

About us: ISS chronicles government innovation, especially in low- and middle-income countries. Often the most creative and successful ideas are generated internally, framed by people who have deep knowledge of local conditions. ISS enables practitioners to tell their unique stories and join a knowledge network of reform-minded public servants from around the globe. ISS case studies distill these conversations into a tool for learning, for cross-cutting analysis, and for scholarship.

Innovations for Successful Societies is a program of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public & International Affairs. The program started in 2008.

International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)

http://www.itto.int/about_itto/

About us: ITTO is an intergovernmental organization promoting the conservation and sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources. Its members represent about 80% of the world's tropical forests and 90% of the global tropical timber trade.

IUFRO – The International Union of Forest Research Organizations

<https://www.iufro.org/discover/organization/>

About us: IUFRO is "the" global network for forest science cooperation. It unites more than 15,000 scientists in almost 700 Member Organizations in over 110 countries, and is a member of ICSU. Scientists cooperate in IUFRO on a voluntary basis.

Liberia Forest Initiative (LFI)

<http://www.fao.org/forestry/lfi/en/>

About us: *The Liberia Forest Initiative:* Background: The Liberia Forest Initiative (LFI) originated in early-2004 as an initiative led by the US State Department to provide coordinated support to the Liberian forestry sector. It engaged a number of US government agencies, including the US Forest Service, US Agency for International Development and the US Treasury Department, as well as non-governmental organisations such as Conservation International and the Environmental Law Institute. Later in 2004 and 2005, several multilateral organisations, including the World Bank, the European Commission (EC), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Conservation Union (IUCN) joined the initiative, giving the LFI partnership a strong multilateral and multinational character.

Purpose: The purpose of the Liberia Forest Initiative (LFI) is to promote and assist reforms in the Liberian forestry sector that will allow for transparent management of forest resources and to ensure that these resources are used for the benefit of the Liberian people. While LFI aims to work with host country authorities to establish an institutional and financial framework that will correct those negative factors that led to the imposition of UN Security Council sanctions, the LFI does not have a mandate to ensure that specific actions will lead directly to the removal of sanctions. Ultimately, the success of the LFI will depend on the political will of host-country authorities to engage in a transparent and meaningful reform process and it is on that basis that the international community will ultimately determine its future responses. A fundamental element of such a transparent process will include full and ready access to documentation pertaining to the forestry sector.

The LFI is an informal mechanism for coordination of activities in Liberia and the activities and statements of one LFI partner does not imply endorsement of those activities or statements by other LFI partners. However, LFI partners seek to form a common position between partners and with other relevant stakeholders on Liberian forestry issues.

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Structure: LFI support to Liberian forestry sector reform is organised around three main themes: commercial forestry; community forestry and conservation. In addition, the LFI works on cross-cutting issues, such as: governance and the rule of law; transparency and information management; policy development; legislation; capacity building; and security.

LFI activities are coordinated through the exchange of e-mails and regular steering group meetings, which occur about once a month. The LFI steering group meets in Washington or Monrovia, with other LFI partners connected via telephone. In addition to this, the LFI works actively with the authorities in Liberia and other Liberian stakeholders through the staff members of LFI partners based in Monrovia.

Nachwuchsgruppe „Globaler Wandel – lokale Konflikte?“, Glocon

https://www.land-conflicts.fu-berlin.de/ueber_glocon/forschung/index.html

About us: Die Nachwuchsgruppe „Globaler Wandel – lokale Konflikte?“ untersucht die soziale und politische Vermittlung von Landnutzungswandel und Konflikten in unterschiedlichen Weltregionen. Sie nimmt historisch gewachsene soziale Strukturen, Akteure, staatliche Politiken, Diskurse und Institutionen in den Blick. Ziele der Forschung sind die Formulierung empirisch begründeter Aussagen über den Zusammenhang von einem Wandel der Landnutzung und -kontrolle durch globale Prozesse der Inwertsetzung und lokalen Konflikten sowie die Theorieentwicklung zu diesem Zusammenhang. Dazu werden Konflikte um Land in unterschiedlichen Ländern Subsahara-Afrikas und Lateinamerikas analysiert und miteinander verglichen.

Zentrale Forschungsfragen:

- Wie stehen Wandelprozesse der Landnutzung und -kontrolle mit lokalen Konflikten in Verbindung?
- Welche Vermittlungsmechanismen produzieren spezifische Konfliktdynamiken?
- Welche Ansatzpunkte für eine konstruktive Transformation von Konflikten um Land bestehen?

Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI)

<https://resourcegovernance.org/about-us>

About us: The Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) helps people to realize the benefits of their countries' endowments of oil, gas and minerals. We do this through technical advice, advocacy, applied research, policy analysis, and capacity development. We work with innovative agents of change within government ministries, civil society, the media, legislatures, the private sector, and international institutions to promote accountable and effective governance in the extractive industries.

PLAAS - Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies.

<http://www.plaas.org.za/about-us>

About us: PLAAS was founded in 1995 as a specialist unit in the School of Government, Economic and Management Sciences Faculty at the University of the Western Cape (UWC), Cape Town. Since then, PLAAS has developed a proven track record of undertaking high-quality research on land and agrarian reform, poverty, and natural resource management in South Africa and the southern African region.

Besides research and postgraduate teaching, PLAAS undertakes training, provides advisory, facilitation and evaluation services and is active in the field of national policy development. Through these activities, and by seeking to apply the tools of critical scholarship to questions of policy and practice, we seek to develop new knowledge and fresh approaches to the transformation of society in southern Africa.

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

<https://www.uneca.org/our-work/natural-resource-management>

About us: Established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations (UN) in 1958 as one of the UN's five regional commissions, ECA's mandate is to promote the economic and social development of its member States, foster intra-regional integration, and promote international cooperation for Africa's development. Made up of 54 member States, and playing a dual role as a regional arm of the UN and as a key component of the African institutional landscape, ECA is well positioned to make unique contributions to address the Continent's development challenges.

One important aspect of ECA's work on natural resources is the conduct of policy-oriented research aiming to support the policy, legal and regulatory frameworks for

the proper management of natural resources in Africa. Also, ECA seeks to enhance the knowledge base needed to strengthen human and institutional capacities and broaden stakeholder participation with regard to the protection of Africa's environment and to the management of its mineral resources. In the same vein, ECA works to promote measures to address environmental concerns in the exploitation of Africa's natural resources

United Nations Environmental Programme

<https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/disasters-conflicts>

<https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency>

<https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/extractives>

<https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/forests>

About us: The United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system, and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment.

Our mission is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

<http://www.un.org/esa/forests/forum/index.html>

About us: In October 2000, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC), in its Resolution 2000/35 established the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), a subsidiary body with the main objective to promote "... the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests and to strengthen long-term political commitment to this end..." based on the Rio Declaration, the Forest Principles, Chapter 11 of Agenda 21 and the outcome of the IPF/IFF Processes and other key milestones of international forest policy.

The Forum has universal membership, and is composed of all Member States of the United Nations and specialized agencies. The United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) is an intergovernmental policy forum which promotes "management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests and to strengthen long-term political commitment to this end". UNFF was established in 2000 by the UN Economic and Social Council. The Forum has universal membership, and is composed of all Member States of the United Nations.

United Nations Peacekeeping, Conflict and Natural Resources

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/conflict-and-natural-resources>

About us: *CONFLICT AND NATURAL RESOURCES:* Environmental factors are rarely, if ever, the sole cause of violent conflict. However, it is clear that the exploitation of natural resources and related environmental stresses can become significant drivers of violence.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) suggests that in the last 60 years, at least 40 per cent of all intrastate conflicts have a link to natural resources, and that this link doubles the risk of a conflict relapse in the first five years. Since 1990, at least 18 violent conflicts have been fueled by the exploitation of natural resources, whether high-value resources like timber, diamonds, gold, minerals and oil, or scarce ones like fertile land and water.

Climate change is also seen as a threat multiplier, exacerbating threats caused by persistent poverty or weak resource management. The Security Council recognized the possible security implications of climate change.

Every 6 November, the UN celebrates the International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict. The UN and the Secretary-General also recognize the need to integrate questions of natural resource allocation, ownership and access into peacebuilding strategies in the immediate aftermath of conflict.

Wilson Center, Environmental Change and Security Programme

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/about-28>

About us: Since 1994, the Environmental Change and Security Program (ECSP) has actively pursued the connections between the environment, health, population, development, conflict, and security. ECSP brings together scholars, policymakers, media, and practitioners through events, research, publications, multimedia content, and our award-winning blog, New Security Beat. ECSP currently has three primary focus areas:

Environmental Security and Peacebuilding: Natural resources, including water, are factors in conflict and affect national and international security. Climate change is expected to act as a threat multiplier in unstable countries and contexts. Yet environmental interdependence can be a powerful incentive for cooperation and peacebuilding. ECSP works with policymakers, practitioners, and scholars to explore new research and develop policy responses that link the environmental, diplomatic, development, and security realms.

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Sustainable Development and Climate Resilience: Ending poverty and building the capacity of people to respond to shocks requires a transdisciplinary approach. Increasingly we see that addressing environmental change and climate impacts is a critical component of sustainable development. ECSP highlights efforts to empower vulnerable populations to address the effects of climate change and helps policymakers and program managers find ways to preserve critical natural resources while providing for people.

Population Dynamics: Global population dynamics such as migration, youth bulges, and urbanization can affect political stability, conflict trends, and environmental vulnerability. ECSP serves as a forum for discussing new research and practical rights-based policies and programs on population-health-environment connections and demographic security.

World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)

<http://www.worldagroforestry.org/>

About us: The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) is one of the 15 centres that are members of the CGIAR Consortium. The Centre focusses on increasing the use of trees on farms and in the landscape to improve food security, nutrition, income and health. The Centre has developed three strategic goals for its programme of research for development impact.

- Building livelihoods by generating knowledge, choice and opportunities
- Improving landscapes and their sustainability by better managing their complexity
- Transforming agroforestry impacts to large-scale through policies, innovation and partnerships.

ICRAF shares its expertise and aims for improved coordination with CPF members within the UNFF themes of: Forest-related scientific knowledge; and Rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands, and the promotion of natural and planted forests.

World Resource Institute, WRI

<https://www.wri.org/our-work>

About us: WRI is a global research organization that spans more than 50 countries, with offices in the United States, China, India, Brazil, Indonesia and more. Our more than 700 experts and staff work closely with leaders to turn big ideas into action to sustain our natural resources—the foundation of economic opportunity and human well-being. Our work focuses on six critical issues at the

intersection of environment and development: climate, energy, food, forests, water, and cities and transport.

Journals

Canadian Journal of Forest Research

<http://www.nrcresearchpress.com/journal/cjfr>

Scope: Published since 1971, this monthly journal features articles, reviews, notes and concept papers on a broad spectrum of forest sciences, including biometrics, conservation, disturbances, ecology, economics, entomology, genetics, hydrology, management, nutrient cycling, pathology, physiology, remote sensing, silviculture, social sciences, soils, stand dynamics, and wood science, all in relation to the understanding or management of ecosystem services. It also publishes special issues dedicated to a topic of current interest.

Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability

<https://www.journals.elsevier.com/current-opinion-in-environmental-sustainability>

Scope: The Current Opinion journals were developed out of the recognition that it is increasingly difficult for specialists to keep up to date with the expanding volume of information published in their subject. In Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability, we help the reader by providing in a systematic manner:

1. The views of experts on current advances in environmental sustainability in a clear and readable form.
2. Evaluations of the most interesting papers, annotated by experts, from the great wealth of original publications.

Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability aims to track the emergence of a new innovative sustainability science discipline by integrating across regional and global systems with their typical dimensions, human-environment interactions and management challenges. Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability thus emphasises the actual interdisciplinary sustainability research approaches, the solutions it provides and their dissemination and application.

Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability aims to stimulate scientifically grounded, interdisciplinary, multi-scale debate and exchange of ideas. It will

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contain polished, concise and timely review and synthesis papers. Additionally, Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability will continue to publish papers on strategic research plans of Future Earth (<http://www.icsu.org/future-earth>) and related global-change projects. It will thus serve as an invaluable source of information for researchers, lecturers, teachers, professionals, policy makers and students.

The subject of environmental sustainability is divided into 6 themed annual issues. Each theme helps to identify, understand and solve sustainability problems and are not mutually exclusive. The overlap results from the actual complexity of combining all the sustainability science dimensions and approaches. The themes are:

1. Environmental change issues;
2. Environmental change assessments;
3. System dynamics and sustainability;
4. Sustainability governance and transformation;
5. Sustainability challenges;
6. Sustainability science.

This set allows for flexible integration of natural sciences with the social sciences, humanities and engineering disciplines. The themes focus on major global-change systems and problems (Themes 1-3), the emerging new transdisciplinary sustainability science, as generated in Future Earth or as part of the evolving UN's sustainable development goals (Themes 4 and 5) and a more philosophical reflection on approaches of sustainability science (Theme 6).

The Extractive Industries and Society

<https://www.journals.elsevier.com/the-extractive-industries-and-society>

Scope: The Extractive Industries and Society is the one journal devoted to disseminating in-depth analysis of the socio-economic and environmental impacts of mining and oil and gas production on societies, both past and present. It provides a platform for the exchange of ideas on a wide range of issues and debates on the extractive industries and development, bringing together research undertaken by an interdisciplinary group of social scientists in academia, government, the NGO community and industry. Topics covered by the journal include environmental management at mines and rigs; Corporate Social Responsibility and community development; the environmental and social impacts of artisanal and small-scale mining in developing countries; corruption and the extractive industries; industry reform; the donor community and the extractive industries; climate change and fossil fuel extraction; and taxation and foreign direct investment in the sector. Submissions which draw upon experiences from both developed and developing countries are invited from across the social sciences. The

journal publishes original research articles, field reports, critical reviews, conference reports, book reviews and short correspondences.

Forest Policy and Economics

<https://www.journals.elsevier.com/forest-policy-and-economics>

Scope: Forest Policy and Economics is a leading scientific journal that publishes peer-reviewed policy and economics research relating to forests, forested landscapes, forest-related industries, and other forest-relevant land uses. It also welcomes contributions from other social sciences and humanities perspectives that make clear theoretical, conceptual and methodological contributions to the existing state-of-the-art literature on forests and related land use systems. These disciplines include, but are not limited to, sociology, anthropology, human geography, history, jurisprudence, planning, development studies, and psychology research on forests. Forest Policy and Economics is global in scope and publishes multiple article types of high scientific standard.

The International Forestry Review

<http://www.bioone.org/toc/ifre/20/3>

Scope: The International Forestry Review is a peer-reviewed scholarly journal that publishes original research and review papers on all aspects of forest policy and science, with an emphasis on issues of transnational significance. It is published four times per year, in March, June, September and December. Special Issues are a regular feature and attract a wide audience.

Journal of Political Ecology

<https://journals.uair.arizona.edu/index.php/JPE/about/editorialPolicies#focusAndScope>

Scope: Journal of Political Ecology is a peer reviewed journal (ISSN: 1073-0451), one of the longest standing, Gold Open Access journals in the social sciences. It began in 1994 and welcomes submissions in English, French and Spanish. We encourage research into the linkages between political economy and human environmental impacts across different locations and academic disciplines. The approach used in the journal is political ecology, not other fields, and authors should state clearly how their work contributes to, or extends, this approach. See, for example, the POLLEN network, or the ENTITLE blog.

Journal of Sustainable Mining

<https://www.journals.elsevier.com/journal-of-sustainable-mining>

Scope: Journal of Sustainable Mining is dedicated to the key problems of contemporary mining, for which activities related to sustainable development are a great and important challenge. The mission of this journal is to promote and spread knowledge not only concerning the idea of sustainable development in mining, but most of all, specialist knowledge derived from national and international research as well as technological solutions and methods, in which this vital idea is implemented.

Journal of Sustainable Mining covers topics related to mining sciences. The journal's subject matter includes: Mining Technology and Technique; Mining Geophysics; Geoengineering; Geology of Mineral Deposits; Natural and Technological Hazards in Mines; Occupational Safety and Health; Rock Mechanics; Mining Surveying; Management of Mineral Resources; Material Engineering; Clean Coal Technologies; Economics and Industry Organization; and Social Aspects of Mining Activities.

Today's mining of mineral resources faces the challenges related to the more complex extraction conditions, e.g. great depths, natural hazards, environmental restrictions, which all increase the production costs. This is the reason why a novel approach towards the mining sector focuses on the development of environment friendly, clean technologies of minerals extraction and processing. In this respect much attention is given to the development of Clean Coal Technologies addressing also the increasing demand for energy carriers and the challenges concerning the emission limits in mining and energy sector. Therefore, the papers related to the application of the innovative Clean Coal Technologies, like coal gasification in surface and underground reactors, co-gasification of coal with biomass and waste materials, highly efficient combustion, hydrogenation, polygeneration as well as novel catalysts and thermodynamic aspects of thermochemical conversion of solid fuels are also welcome.

Many environmental issues are an inseparable part of any kind of mining activity and influence overall economic system of mining industry. Sustainable management of environment in any way affected by mining activity has crucial influence on a matter of national environmental significance in countries where mining of fossil fuels and valuable minerals is under development. That is why Journal of Sustainable Mining covers also topics related to Environmental Protection at Industrial Areas; Safe waste disposal and Post-mining land reclamation including recently raised problems caused by NORM (Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials) that are inherent in exploitations of many kinds of natural resources.

Resources Policy -

The International Journal of Minerals Policy and Economics

<https://www.journals.elsevier.com/resources-policy>

Scope: Resources Policy is an international journal devoted to minerals policy and economics, aimed at individuals in academia, government, and industry. Submissions are invited that analyze issues of public policy, economics, and business in the areas of mining, minerals, metals, and materials.

Topics covered in the broad discipline of mineral economics include mineral market and price analysis, project evaluation and real options valuation, mining and sustainable development, mineral resource rents and the resource curse, mineral wealth and corruption, mineral taxation and regulation, the rise of China and India as major mineral consumers, and the impact of mineral development on local communities and indigenous populations.

Supplementary Note on Version 2018 1.0:

The goal of this compilation of web-resources is to provide a useful sample of starting points for research and investigations on forest resource governance. The compilation is “*work in progress*” and will be regularly updated. The information presented cites or is based on the online self-portrayals of the respective institutions and entities.

The compilation should serve as a common knowledge resource. Creating a common knowledge resource, however also depends on the users. We would appreciate if you help us improving and updating the compilation. An easy and simple way will be sending the authors an email informing them of institutions and entities currently not enlisted in the compilation. We will add the item to the compilation in due course.

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