

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

Version 4.0

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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.

African Forest Livelihoods (Research Topic)

<https://www.frontiersin.org/research-topics/8974/african-forest-livelihoods>

About us: Forest-related livelihoods in Africa have a two-way relationship with the SDGs, as actions to sustain and improve rural, peri-urban and urban forest-related livelihoods may contribute to the SDGs. But SDG initiatives may also undermine the livelihoods of forest-dependent people, particularly when interrelationships between income, energy, industrialisation, food and nutritional security and health are not coherent. We invite papers on conceptual, modelling and empirical work examining forest-poverty relationships, including sustainable economic growth (e.g. scaling up of small and medium forest enterprises, community-private sector partnerships, large-scale industrial development of wood and non-wood forest products and new markets (e.g. carbon credits, payment for environmental services, forest ecotourism). Theoretical contributions, studies at local or regional levels where people's lives, livelihoods and resilience, and coping and adaptation strategies based on forest products have improved, while conserving the natural resource base, are especially valuable. A focus on solutions and lessons learned – from both successes but also failures, are welcome. *Keywords:* African Forest, African Livelihoods, SDGs, Economic Growth, Forest Products

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,

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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.

Client Earth – Forest Logbook

<https://logbook.clientearth.org/info>

About: The Forest Logbook links to resources gathered and published by organisations and institutions. ClientEarth has selected these resources based on their impartiality or on their official status. The Forest Logbook currently focuses on resources related to timber legality. In the future, it will include more information on non-timber forest-risk commodities, such as palm oil and soy.

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 in CBFP'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.

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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'.

European Commission – Environment EU forests and forest related policies

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/index_en.htm#

About: The EU currently contains 5 % of the world's forests and EU forests have continuously expanded for over 60 years, although recently at a lower rate. EU Forests and Other Wooded Land now cover 155 million ha and 21 million ha, respectively, together more than 42 % of EU land area. As regards Member States national forest policies, they are formulated within a clearly defined framework of established ownership rights and with a long history of national and regional laws and regulations based on long term planning. Although the Treaties for the European Union make no provision for a common forest policy, there is a long history of EU measures supporting certain forest-related activities, coordinated with Member States mainly through the Standing Forestry Committee. The EU Forestry Strategy adopted in 1998 puts forward as its overall principles the application of sustainable forest management and the multifunctional role of forests. The Strategy was reviewed in 2005, and the Commission presented an EU Forest Action Plan in 2006.

Illegal logging/ FLEGT Action Plan

(http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/illegal_logging.htm)

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

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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.

European Union – Policies, information services

<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/conflict-minerals-regulation/>

https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/initiatives/ares-2018-6516782_en

https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/illegal_fishing_en

About: a) In focus Combatting Conflict Minerals; b) Deforestation and forest degradation – stepping up EU action (This initiative aims to present an integrated EU approach to combat deforestation, protect forests and promote sustainable supply chains. Deforestation is a major global problem, leading to biodiversity loss, climate change and poverty); c) Illegal fishing (IUU).

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

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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.

Factbook – Mapping environmental conflicts and cooperation

<https://factbook.ecc-platform.org/conflicts>

About: The documentation of the ECC Factbook consists of several parts: Throughout the factbook - on the conflict factsheets, the worldmap of conflicts and the tabular view of conflict cases - you find mouse-overs that serve to explain specific features, graphics, and functionalities. They appear when you hover over graphical objects (such as resource symbols) or when hovering over the gray information symbol pictured below.

FAO Forestry

<http://www.fao.org/forestry/49435/en/>

About: 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.

FAOSTAT – Forestry Trade Flows Database

<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FT>

About: The database contains data on the bilateral trade flows in roundwood, primary wood and paper products for all countries and territories in the world. The main types of primary forest products included in are: roundwood, sawnwood, wood-based panels, pulp, and paper and

paperboard. These products are detailed further. The definitions are available.

FAOSTAT – Forestry Production and Trade Database

<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO>

About: The database contains data on the production and trade in roundwood and primary wood and paper products for all countries and territories in the world. The main types of primary forest products included in are: roundwood, sawnwood, wood-based panels, pulp, and paper and paperboard. These products are detailed further. The definitions are available. The database contains details of the following topics: - Roundwood removals (production) by type of wood and assortment - Production and trade in roundwood, woodfuel and other basic products - Industrial roundwood by assortment and species - Sawnwood, panels and other primary products - Pulp and paper & paperboard.

Farmlandgrab.org

<https://www.farmlandgrab.org/post/special/17966>

About us: This website contains mainly news reports about the global rush to buy up or lease farmlands abroad as a strategy to secure basic food supplies or simply for profit. Its purpose is to serve as a resource for those monitoring or researching the issue, particularly social activists, non-government organisations and journalists.

The site, known as farmlandgrab.org, is updated daily, with all posts entered according to their original publication date. If you want to track updates in real time, please subscribe to the RSS feed. If you prefer a weekly email, with the titles of all materials posted in the last week, subscribe to the email service.

This site was originally set up by GRAIN as a collection of online materials used in the research behind Seized: The 2008 land grab for food and financial security, a report we issued in October 2008. GRAIN is small international non-profit organisation that works to support small farmers and social movements in their struggles for food sovereignty. We see the current land grab trend as a serious threat to local communities, for

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reasons outlined in our initial report. farmlandgrab.org is an open project. Although currently maintained by GRAIN.

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.

FLEGT licence information point

https://timberbuyers.flegtlicence.org/?utm_source=Chatham%20House&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=10241883_New%20template%20-%20Forest%20Governance%20Newsletter%20-%20January%202019&dm_i=1S3M%2C63IOR%2CS3DBMD%2CNYJE4%2C1

About us: The FLEGT licence information point explains what FLEGT licences are and how they can benefit businesses in the EU as well as timber producers in countries outside the EU.

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.

Fisheries Transparency Initiative

<http://fisheriestransparency.org/about-the-initiative>

About us: There is a widely shared understanding of the need to achieve sustainable and responsibly managed marine fisheries. But coastal states and fishing nations face a complex challenge: ensuring that fishing and fish trade contribute to income, employment, Food and nutrition for millions of people, while also conserving marine biodiversity for future generations.

While there are many aspects to achieve sustainable fisheries, the public availability of credible information is essential. Indeed, the need for governments to share information on fisheries is already described in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the subsequent FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Since then, the importance of collating and sharing Information with all stakeholders has been a message conveyed in other landmark documents on fisheries reforms, such as the 2012 Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests and the 2015 Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. Intergovernmental bodies, such as the European Union and the African Union, have also put forward transparency as an aspect of fisheries reforms that must be strengthened. This contributes to stronger demands for governments to disclose information on a range of issues. Large-scale commercial fishing companies are also experiencing growing public scrutiny about their economic, environmental and social impacts.

However, even with a greater public interest in the fisheries sector, basic Information still often remains out of the public domain. Such information includes the status of fish stocks and marine ecosystems, conditions attached to fishing authorisations, the contracts of fishing access agreements signed between fishing nations and coastal states or the

amount of fish taken from the ocean. But without such information, the quality and credibility of decision-making can be undermined, while the prospect of effective oversight and accountability diminishes.

Transparency is therefore a prerequisite for informed public debates on fisheries policies and for achieving meaningful participation in fisheries decision-making. But it is not only the availability of information that counts; it is also essential that it is accessible and that citizens have the assurance that the information provided by governments and fishing companies is credible. This challenge is unlikely to be met by a single actor or a stakeholder group alone. Instead, it needs a collective effort by all relevant stakeholders to incorporate a variety of perspectives and enhance transparency and trust over time.

The Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI): In this context, the Fisheries Transparency Initiative has been developed as a unique effort that complements and supports other national, regional and global efforts for achieving responsible fisheries governance. The purpose of the FiTI is to increase transparency and participation in fisheries governance for the benefit of a more sustainable management of marine fisheries. The FiTI is not owned or operated by one organisation nor does it represent the work of a single interest group. Instead, the diversity of different stakeholders is a central feature of how the FiTI works, for national implementations as well as international governance.

- The FiTI is a global initiative. The initiative does not focus on a single country or a region. It seeks to establish a global level playing field among fisheries countries. The more participating countries, the more power this initiative will get!
- The implementation of the FiTI is country-centered. The intention to join the FiTI and the initiation of the official process must come from a country's government. For this, a country's government must demonstrate active support for the implementation of the FiTI. This includes – inter alia – the commitment to an enabling environment, the establishment of a National Multi-Stakeholder Group and the publication of timely information.
- The FiTI is a voluntary initiative with mandatory requirements. The implementation of the FiTI is voluntary; however, once a country has decided to participate, mandatory requirements must be followed.

- The FiTI is built on a multi-stakeholder governance structure, ensuring that stakeholders from government, companies and civil society are equally represented.
- This multi-stakeholder governance will be applied at an international level through an International Multi-Stakeholder Board as well as in all participating countries through National Multi-Stakeholder Groups.
- The FiTI will provide clear procedural guidelines for gathering, verifying and disclosing relevant information on fisheries. A key deliverable of this process is the timely publication of a FiTI Country Report.

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.

Forests News

<http://forestsnews.cifor.org/en-2/about-forests-news/>

About: Forests News is the world's leading online forestry news platform. Since it was established in 2010, Forests News has become the go-to resource for policymakers, journalists, students, development practitioners, environmentalists, researchers and anyone else concerned with policies and practices that affect forests and people. Operating from the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), a non-profit scientific institution and CGIAR Research Center, Forests News features the latest research findings and insights from the field via compelling multimedia packages, while maintaining commitment to scientific accuracy, and journalistic styles and principles.

Forest Peoples Programme

<https://www.forestpeoples.org/en/about>

About us: Forest Peoples Programme is a human rights organisation working with forest peoples from across the globe to secure their rights to their lands and their livelihoods. We work alongside >60 partner organisations representing indigenous peoples and forest communities from across the globe.

We were founded in 1990 in response to the forest crisis, specifically to support indigenous forest peoples' struggles to defend their lands and livelihoods. In the beginning, our focus came from the expertise and direct relationships that the small founding team of anthropologists and lawyers had with specific indigenous communities, primarily in South America and Asia. We registered as a non-governmental human rights Dutch Stichting in 1997, and then later in 2000 as a UK charity. Since then, Forest Peoples Programme has grown into a respected and successful organisation. We have consultative status with the UN (ECOSOC) and operate around the tropical forest belt, where we serve to bridge the gap so that forest peoples can influence the outside powers that shape their lives and futures.

Forestry Research Institute of Ghana

<https://www.csir-forig.org.gh/about-us>

About us: Forestry Research Institute of Ghana is one of the 13 institutes of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). It is located at Fumesua near Kumasi in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. It started as a research unit within the Forestry Department in 1962. It was fully established as a research institute and named FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (FPRI) under the then Ghana Academy of Sciences in 1964 and in 1968 placed under the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

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.

Gender, Natural Resources, Climate, and Peace

<https://www.gender-nr-peace.org/about/>

About us: Women and girls play important roles in the management of natural resources worldwide. In fragile and conflict-affected settings, women are particularly likely to be dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, and to be the primary providers of water, food and energy for their families and communities.

For example, women make up 65 percent of the agricultural labor force in conflict-affected countries and approximately 30 percent of artisanal miners (see *Unlocking the Peacebuilding Potential*).

Major shocks, such as conflict and climatic disasters, can pose particular challenges to women's natural resource-based roles and livelihoods, with trickle-down impacts on community welfare. At the same time, these shocks often change prevailing social dynamics in ways that can lead to new opportunities for women's economic and political activity, and engagement in mediation and conflict resolution.

While there has been a gradual increase in the number of women taking part in peace processes since the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, many barriers remain in ensuring that they have the opportunity to engage substantively and the capacity to influence key outcomes.

Interventions around natural resources, environment and climate change provide significant opportunities to empower women politically and economically, and to strengthen their contributions to peace. Yet opportunities related to climate and natural resources remain underutilized in peace and development programming.

This web platform seeks to bring together practitioners, researchers, policymakers, and other actors to share resources on programming and research at the intersection of gender, natural resources, climate change, and peace, by serving as:

- A virtual resource center that shares lessons learned, case studies, and guidance accumulated through the Joint Programme;
- A platform that allows for exchanges between partners and stakeholders through a Community of Practice around these issues; and
- An advocacy and awareness-raising tool that provides access to inspiring stories, video documentaries, photographs, and other materials.

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.

Global Forest Watch; Global Forest Watch Open Data Portal

<https://www.globalforestwatch.org/about>

<http://data.globalforestwatch.org/>

About: Thousands of people around the world use GFW every day to monitor and manage forests, stop illegal deforestation and fires, call out unsustainable activities, defend their land and resources, sustainably source commodities, and conduct research at the forefront of conservation.

- Forest monitoring and enforcement (10)
- Journalism (6)
- Land use planning and zoning (3)
- Research (6)
- Advocacy (1)
- Project monitoring and evaluation (1)
- Supply chain monitoring (2)
- Responsible investing (1)

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.

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.

Global Witness – Forests

<https://www.globalwitness.org/fr/campaigns/forests/#more>

About: Efforts to halt deforestation are pitched against powerful forces. Governments of forest-rich countries routinely flout their own rules on forest protection, striking secretive deals with companies for access to forested land. Often these companies are backed up by state or privately hired security forces. Communities are turfed off land they've lived on for generations, some are even killed defending it.

These abuses don't happen in isolation. They depend on international markets that accept forest products, an international financial system that facilitates offshore illicit transactions, and a global network of lawyers, accountants and PR firms that launder money and reputations. This cast of facilitators throw up some surprises too. The logging industry has received millions of dollars in aid money, having convinced donors that the dismantling of forests is good for development.

Global Witness works to expose the vested interests at the heart of the global forest economy and dispel its myths. Our exposés consistently show the toxic legacy of industrial forest clearance – how ecosystems and communities are torn apart, traditional forest livelihoods vanish, and

developing countries' natural wealth is annexed to international investors and a corrupt elite.

We also tackle the demand-side of deforestation, working to ensure that rules are in place to keep tainted products out of our ports and off our shop floors. We campaigned hard for the introduction in 2013 of the EU Timber Regulation, for example, which makes the import of illegal timber into the EU a criminal offence. And we are maintaining pressure on China, the world's biggest timber hub, to do the same.

Perhaps the best way of protecting forests, however, is to ensure that the people who live in them are equipped with the rights, knowledge and resources to do so effectively. Global Witness works with local groups to strengthen forest communities' rights to land and forests, and ensure they can play an active role in monitoring abuses like land grabbing and illegal logging.

Illegal Logging Portal

<https://www.illegal-logging.info/>

About: The Illegal Logging Portal, hosted and maintained by Chatham House, provides information on illegal logging and the trade in illegal timber. It provides an overview of some of the key issues and developments, and includes a searchable database of documents and news items from around the world.

Illegal Logging and related trade Indicators of the global response (Chatham House)

<https://indicators.chathamhouse.org/>

About: The world's forests are under threat from illegal logging and the related trade – an issue that has serious implications for tackling climate change and achieving sustainable development. Illegal logging perpetuates corruption, undermines livelihoods, fuels social conflict, deprives governments of revenue and erodes countries' natural resource bases. This is not just an issue for forest-rich countries; countries that import and

Sascha Werthes/Jan Grabek

consume wood-based products contribute to the problem if they import products without ensuring that they are legally sourced.

Governments, the private sector and civil society are increasingly recognizing these impacts and a wide range of initiatives have been implemented aimed at improving governance and reducing illegal practices in the forest sector.

Chatham House has been monitoring this response since 2006, for which a series of indicators were developed. The aim of this work has been to monitor levels of illegal logging and the related trade and so enable an assessment of the effectiveness of efforts to tackle the problem in producer, consumer and processing countries.

The first assessment, published in 2010, presented findings from 12 countries. These included five producer countries (Brazil, Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia and Malaysia), two processing countries (China and Vietnam) and five consumer countries (France, Japan, the Netherlands, the UK and the USA). An additional seven countries have since been included in the assessment: four producer countries (the Democratic Republic of Congo, Laos, Papua New Guinea and the Republic of Congo), one processing country (Thailand) and two consumer countries (India and South Korea).

All the reports, including individual reports on all 19 countries, and the latest synthesis report, are available on the publications page. Further details on the methodology are available in the background information section, and the underlying data can be downloaded through the explore the data function of the website.

International Resource Panel

<http://www.resourcepanel.org/about-us>

About us: The International Resource Panel was launched by the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) in 2007 to build and share the knowledge needed to improve our use of resources worldwide.

The Panel consists of eminent scientists, highly skilled in resource management issues. Their reports distil the latest scientific, technical and socio-economic findings around global resource use. They provide advice and connections between policymakers, industry and the community on

ways to improve global and local resource management. The Panel includes scientists and governments from both developed and developing regions, civil society, industrial and international organizations.

The Panel's goal is to steer us away from overconsumption, waste and ecological harm to a more prosperous and sustainable future.

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.

Land Conflict Watch (Mapping Land Conflicts in India)

<https://www.landconflictwatch.org/about-us>

About: India's ambitious agenda for industrial and infrastructure growth requires large swathes of land. At the same time, a huge part of its population uses land to earn livelihood. The competing demands cause conflicts. The battles over land are increasing across India irrespective of political cultures, be it left, right or centre.

However, there has been no nationwide estimate of spread and impact of these conflicts. While national media captures only big conflicts, most conflicts are reported in vernacular media as isolated incidents. As a result, the aggregate picture of the scale and the intensity of the conflicts, and the emerging trends, at the national level remain unclear.

Land Conflict Watch intends to bridge this gap. It is a research-based data journalism project that maps, collects, and analyses ongoing land conflicts in the country. It not only presents a macro picture at the national level but also zooms in to give details of each conflict at the micro level.

We are a network of researchers and journalists, spread across India, who combine academic rigour with journalistic approach to collect data that answers questions about the conflicts and their impact on the environment, industrial investments and people.

Land Governance Programme Map & Database

<https://landgov.donorplatform.org/>

About: The overall aim of the database is to improve donor coordination and to support implementation of the VGGT. The objective of the VGGT is to promote secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests as a means to ensure food security for all. To achieve this a clear understanding of who is doing what and where in the land and resource governance sector is necessary. The database therefore contains information on the location, duration, funding and scope of each programme, as well as on the specific aspects of the VGGT chapters it supports.

LandMark (Global Platform of Indigenous And Community Lands)

<http://www.landmarkmap.org/about/>

About us: LandMark is the first online, interactive global platform to provide maps and other critical information on lands that are collectively held and used by Indigenous Peoples and local communities. The global platform is designed to help Indigenous Peoples and communities protect their land rights and secure tenure over their lands. LandMark provides several categories of data to show the land tenure situation for Indigenous Peoples and communities, as well as potential pressures on their lands, changes in land cover over time, and their contributions to protecting the environment.

The following categories of data are available on LandMark:

- *Indigenous and Community Land Maps* are the boundaries of lands held or used by Indigenous Peoples and communities, including lands that are formally acknowledged by government and those that are held under customary tenure arrangements. Clicking on the boundaries in the interactive map provides additional information about the lands.
- *Percent of Country Held by Indigenous Peoples and Communities* are national-level data that represent the amount of land held or used by Indigenous Peoples and communities as a percentage of the country's total land area, categorized by whether these lands are acknowledged by government or not.
- *Indicators of the Legal Security of Indigenous Lands* are national-level data that provide a snapshot of the legal security of indigenous lands based on a review of national land and resource rights laws for each country.
- *Indicators of the Legal Security of Community Lands* are national-level data that provide a snapshot of the legal security of community lands based on a review of national land and resource rights laws for each country.
- *Assets* are a group of data layers that represent the contributions and importance of Indigenous Peoples and communities to protecting the environment. Maps in this category are global in coverage and include: 1) Intact forest landscapes; 2) Aboveground live woody

- biomass density (i.e., carbon stored in trees); 3) and Soil organic carbon (i.e., carbon stored in the soil).
- *Pressures* are a group of data layers that depict the threats to indigenous and community lands from natural resource concessions (i.e., land grants to the private sector to extract natural resources) and infrastructure development. Data in this category include: 1) Mining concessions; 2) Oil palm concessions; 3) Managed forest concessions (i.e., timber extraction); and 4) Major dams. Maps of concessions are available only for select countries where data are available, while the map of major dams is global in coverage.
 - *Land Cover & Change* are a group of data layers that show the best-available maps of land cover, tree cover and how it has changed over time. Maps are global in coverage and include: 1) Tree cover loss (annual loss from 2001-2015 and total); 2) Tree cover gain (total gain from 2001-2015); 3) Tree cover density for the year 2000 (represents a baseline year for tree cover loss and gain from 2001-2015); and 4) Land cover.
 - *Basemaps* are a group of selectable maps to use as backdrop for the other data layers on the platform. The available basemaps vary from street maps to terrain (relief) maps to satellite imagery.

Land Portal

<https://landportal.org/about>

About us: The Land Portal is a non-for-profit organization based in the Netherlands. Set up in 2009 as a partnership project dedicated to supporting the efforts of the rural poor to gain equitable access to land by addressing the fragmentation of information resources on land, in 2014, the Land Portal became an independent non-profit. Through a variety of initiatives and partnerships, the Land Portal works to create a better information ecosystem for land governance through a platform based on cutting-edge open data technologies.

Land Justice 4 WestAfrica

<https://landjustice4wa.org/about/>

About us: #Land Justice 4 West Africa is social media platform meant to connect communities affected by large land acquisitions to exchange strategies how to tackle land grabbing. The platform is created by HBS West Africa (Heinrich Böll Stiftung / The Green German Foundation) to address land rights and land grabbing in West Africa on regional level. ECOWAS is currently developing a regional Land Policy. But do they listen to civil society? This process needs our input. Let's get civil society to be heard by national and ECOWAS decision makers. Let's share experience with land grabbing and form a joint strategy how to support each other in defending our land and land rights.

Landwise

<https://landwise.resourceequity.org/about>

About us: LandWise was launched in July 2013 by the Landesa Center for Women's Land Rights, and was operated by Landesa at the website landwise.landesa.org. As of October 1, 2015, Landwise was transferred to Resource Equity, a non-profit organization founded in December 2014 to advance women's rights to land and resources. To learn more about Resource Equity click [here](#). Landwise is now owned and managed by Resource Equity and material continues to be added regularly. Regular users will see differences in design, but the fundamental mission and efforts of Landwise will continue as before.

LandWise empowers policymakers, researchers, legal practitioners, and women's advocates to strengthen women's land rights around the world through access to relevant and reliable information. LandWise is a free online resource connecting users to legal materials, information about relevant customary practices, and explanatory materials.

How to Use the Practice Guides and the LandWise Database: LandWise is a database containing legal materials and articles about women's land rights. The Practice Guides are intended to help users make use of the materials they locate within LandWise.

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.

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.

MedForest Network

<https://medforest.net/>

About us: MedForest Network is an open-access, contributor-driven platform for all the latest news, views and happenings related to Mediterranean forests.

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.

NEPCon

<https://www.nepcon.org/what-we-do>

About: NEPCon is a non-profit organisation that builds commitment and capacity for mainstreaming sustainability. We foster solutions for safeguarding our natural resources and tackling climate change.

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.

Prindex – Global Property Rights Index

<https://landportal.org/book/datasets/2019/prindex-global-property-rights-index-2018>

<https://landportal.org/book/datasets/2019/prindex-global-property-rights-index-2018>

About us: Prindex stands for the Global Property Rights Index, an indicator of citizens' perceptions of the security of land and property rights. It aims to fill the gap in information about individual perception of tenure security, by creating a baseline global dataset covering more than 100 countries by the

end of 2019, to support the achievement of secure property rights around the world.

Our growing global dataset will measure perceptions of property security in more than thirty countries by the end of 2018. We survey perceptions of a representative sample of citizens, not only heads of household. Perceptions determine behaviour and make accurate comparisons of property security under different legal frameworks possible. That's also why perceptions of property security are included in the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. Representative surveys allow us to include women and young adults in the land rights conversation.

We're a resource for researchers, governments, entrepreneurs, and the global land rights movement.

Renewable Natural Resources Foundation

<https://www.rnrf.org/about.html>

About us: The Renewable Natural Resources Foundation (RNRN), founded in 1972, is an I.R.C. §501(c)(3) nonprofit, public policy research organization. It is a consortium of scientific, professional, educational organizations whose primary purpose is to advance science, the application of science, and public education in managing and conserving renewable natural resources. RNRN's member organizations recognize that sustaining the Earth's renewable resource base will require a collaborative approach to problem solving using biological, physical and social sciences, and design and engineering disciplines.

Resources and Conflict Project

<http://civilwardynamics.org/>

About us: The Resources and Conflict Project analyzes combatants' strategic and military choices during civil war. It develops new research designed to improve understanding of the dynamics of conflict and contribute to the development of policies that resolve conflicts. The project also creates new data sources at the organizational, micro-, and geographic levels that can be used by researchers and the policy community to address a wide range of issues about conflict dynamics.

Themes addressed by the project include:

Sascha Werthes/Jan Grabek

Financing Rebellion: Non-state violent actors need resources—some combination of people, money, weapons, and territory—to sustain their activities. This theme develops new data on how such actors finance their violence from natural resources and crime to analyze how variation in the source and scale of such finance influences their strategic choices and violent behavior.

Natural Resources and Conflict: The project develops a new, comprehensive dataset identifying the locations and output of natural resource sites across the developing world. This data is used to determine how natural resource wealth influences the location, scale, and consequences of political violence.

Territorial Control in Civil Conflicts: This theme introduces a new methodology and set of software tools to measure territorial control by warring parties. The data produced by this theme identifies the locations controlled by warring parties at the micro-level, which is then used to analyze the consequences for conflict dynamics.

Rights+Resources, RRI

<https://rightsandresources.org/en/about-us/#.XH4s8BKipo>

About us: RRI was founded in 2005 to address the insecure and unjust land rights of over two billion Indigenous Peoples and local communities living in the forests and drylands of developing countries. These insecure rights undermine global efforts to alleviate poverty, advance women's rights and gender equity, and reduce illegal logging, conflict, and climate change.

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.

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.

The World Bank Open Data

<https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/>
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator>

About: The World Bank's Open Data initiative provides all users with open access to World Bank data. Among others:

- Forest area (% of land area)
- Forest area (sq. km)
- Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)
- Total natural resources rents (% of GDP)
- Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports)

World Rainforest Movement

<https://wrm.org.uy/about-wrm/>

About us: The World Rainforest Movement (WRM) is an international initiative that aims to contribute to struggles, reflections and political actions of forest-dependent peoples, indigenous, peasants and other communities in the global South. WRM is part of a global movement for social and environmental justice and respect for human and collective rights.

Its main role is to support struggles that defend the collective rights and self-determination of indigenous peoples and peasant communities who live in and with the forest over their territories, lives and cultures.

WRM was set up in 1986 by activists from different parts of the world in response to the ongoing destruction of forests in the global South and excessive consumption of tropical timber products in the global North. It has supported forest peoples who have been resisting the enclosure of their territories by different economic interests and extractive industries beyond timber (pulp, oil palm, minerals, dams, oil, etc), in many cases endorsed by big conservation NGOs.

From the beginning, WRM's informal alliances with community groups, social and environmental justice organisations and social movements have been based on trust and shared political analysis of the direct and

underlying drivers of forest loss and a commitment to prioritize the strengthening of community struggles in our joint work.

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

Agriculture and Natural Resources

<https://www.journals.elsevier.com/agriculture-and-natural-resources>

Scope: *Agriculture and Natural Resources* is a peer reviewed international scientific journal which publishes papers in the categories of review articles, research articles and short communications and technical notes from all areas related to agriculture disciplines. It covers original, previously unpublished research regarding any theories and practices that are related to agricultural applications.

Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment

<https://www.journals.elsevier.com/agriculture-ecosystems-and-environment>

Scope: An International Journal for Scientific Research on the Interaction Between Agroecosystems and the Environment. *Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment* publishes scientific articles dealing with the interface between agroecosystems and the natural environment, specifically how agriculture influences the environment and how changes in that environment impact agroecosystems. Preference is given to papers from experimental and observational research at the field, system or landscape level, from studies that enhance our understanding of processes using data-based biophysical modelling, and papers that bridge scientific disciplines and integrate knowledge. All papers should be placed in an international or wide comparative context.

The focus is on the following areas:

- Biological and physical characteristics and dynamics of agroecosystems.
- Ecology, diversity and sustainability of agricultural systems.
- Relationships between agroecosystems and the natural environment, including land, air, and water.
- Agroecosystem and global environmental changes including climate change, greenhouse gases and air pollution.
- Ecological consequences of intensification, soil degradation, waste application, irrigation, and mitigation options.
- Environmental implications of agricultural land use and land use change.

American Journal of Agriculture and Forestry (AJAF)

<http://www.sciencepublishinggroup.com/journal/index?journalid=218>

Scope: *American Journal of Agriculture and Forestry (AJAF)* provides a forum for the publication of scientific research and review articles. The journal publishes original

articles on theoretical and applied research in all main aspects of agriculture. The goal is to provide agriculture and forestry with the required knowledge and tools to support productive, resource-efficient and resilient systems that supply food, feed and other biobased raw-materials without compromising ecosystem services, while supporting the development of incentives and policies for thriving rural livelihoods.

Annals of Forest Research

<http://www.afrjournal.org/index.php/afr/pages/view/journalinfo>

Scope: *Annals of Forest Research* is a semestrial open access journal, which publishes research articles, research notes and critical review papers, exclusively in English, on topics dealing with forestry and environmental sciences. The journal promotes high scientific level articles, by following international editorial conventions and by applying a peer-review selection process.

Austrian Journal of Forest Science

<http://www.forestscience.at/about-the-journal/>

Scope: The *Austrian Journal of Forest Science* publishes scientific papers related to forest- and wood science, environmental science, nature protection as well as forest ecosystem research. An important scope of the journal is to bridge the gap between scientists, forest managers and policy decision makers. We are also interested in discussion papers, results of specific field studies and the publishing of special issues dealing with specific subjects. We are pleased to accept papers in both German and English.

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 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).

Environmental Science & Policy

<https://www.journals.elsevier.com/environmental-science-and-policy>

Scope: *Environmental Science & Policy* promotes communication among government, business and industry, academia, and non-governmental organisations who are instrumental in the solution of environmental problems. It also seeks to advance interdisciplinary research of policy relevance on environmental issues such as climate change, biodiversity, environmental pollution and wastes, renewable and non-renewable natural resources, sustainability, and the interactions among these issues. The journal emphasises the linkages between these environmental issues and social and economic issues such as production, transport, consumption, growth, demographic changes, well-being, and health. However, the subject coverage will not be restricted to these issues and the introduction of new dimensions will be encouraged.

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 and Society

<http://journal.unhas.ac.id/index.php/fs/about/editorialPolicies#focusAndScope>

Scope: *Forest and Society* is an international and interdisciplinary journal, which publishes peer-reviewed social, political and economic research relating to people, land, and forests. *Forest and Society* has main geographic focus on Southeast Asia but we do not limit research possibilities that compare between and across regions.

Forest Ecology and Management

<https://www.journals.elsevier.com/forest-ecology-and-management>

Scope: *Forest Ecology and Management* publishes scientific articles linking forest ecology with forest management, focusing on the application of biological, ecological and social knowledge to the management and conservation of plantations and natural forests. The scope of the journal includes all forest ecosystems of the world.

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.

Forestry

<https://academic.oup.com/forestry/pages/About>

Scope: The journal is inclusive of all subjects, geographical zones and study locations, including trees in urban environments, plantations and natural forests. We welcome papers that consider economic, environmental and social factors and, in particular, studies that take an integrated approach to sustainable management. In considering suitability for publication, attention is given to the originality of contributions and their likely impact on policy and practice, as well as their contribution to the development of knowledge. Special Issues - each year one

edition of Forestry will be a Special Issue and will focus on one subject in detail; this will usually be by publication of the proceedings of an international meeting.

Frontiers in Forests and Global Change

<https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/forests-and-global-change#about>

Scope: Forests are a dominant feature of our planet. On geological time scales they have expanded and contracted, but remain a major driver of global cycles of energy and carbon, water and nutrients. In much of the world, forests command deep respect, even reverence for what they provide. Ancient forests still supply much of the energy that drives today's industry and society, and improved livelihoods for billions of people. For the foreseeable future, the world's forests will continue to provide a vast array of services and products that are essential to humankind.

Understanding how forests 'work' is an essential field of human endeavour. Frontiers in Forests and Global Change publishes the latest, most critical research in the major disciplines that comprise forest science – spanning from molecules to ecosystems to the biosphere, and from the pure-basic research to the highly applied. The best research across the major forest-relevant disciplines (e.g. growth analysis and modelling, soil science, hydrology, physiology and biochemistry, anatomy, ecology, disturbance, atmospheric chemistry, pests and diseases, people and forests) is welcomed, and will find great support focused on ensuring its widest possible impact.

Backed by an outstanding team of editors, each highly experienced leaders in their discipline field, Frontiers in Forests and Global Change provides an outlet that places forests at the forefront of attention of scientists, policy makers and the general public. By providing high quality, rigorous reviewing, outstanding production quality, and a commitment to outreach, we aim to draw attention to the world's forests and to their significance for the lives of everyone on earth. In a world of rapid changes in numbers and quality of journal outlets, Frontiers in Forests and Global Change seeks to stand amongst the top echelon of multi-disciplinary journals. Committed to open access, transparent review processes, and continuous improvement, the editorial team and publishers stand behind the forest science community.

Ghana Journal of Forestry

<https://www.ajol.info/index.php/gjf>

Scope: The *Ghana Journal of Forestry* is published by the Forestry Research Institute of Ghana. The journal publishes scientific articles concerned with forest management and conservation, and in particular the application of biological, ecological and social knowledge to the management of forests. The scope of the journal includes the global forest ecosystem.

The journal aims to encourage communication between scientists in disparate fields which share a common interest in ecology and natural resources management, and to bridge the gap between research workers and forest managers in the field to the benefit of both.

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.

International Journal of Forestry Research

<https://www.hindawi.com/journals/ijfr/>

Scope: *International Journal of Forestry Research* is a peer-reviewed, Open Access journal that publishes original research and review articles focusing on the management and conservation of trees or forests. The journal will consider articles looking at areas such as tree biodiversity, sustainability, and habitat protection, as well as social and economic aspects of forestry. Other topics covered include landscape protection, productive capacity, and forest health.

Journal for Nature Conservation

<https://www.journals.elsevier.com/journal-for-nature-conservation>

Scope: The *Journal for Nature Conservation* addresses concepts, methods and techniques for nature conservation. This international and interdisciplinary journal encourages collaboration between scientists and practitioners, including the integration of biodiversity issues with social and economic concepts. Therefore, conceptual, technical and methodological papers, as well as reviews, research papers, and short communications are welcomed from a wide range of disciplines, including theoretical ecology, landscape ecology, restoration ecology, ecological modelling, and others, provided that there is a clear connection and immediate relevance to nature conservation.

Journal of Forest and Livelihood

<https://www.nepjol.info/index.php/JFL/about>

Scope: Journal of Forest and Livelihood (JFL) is a peer-reviewed journal, targeted for professionals, policy makers and academicians in the field of forestry and natural resource management. JFL is an open access journal and is published biannually and welcomes articles, but not limited to, in the following themes.

- Forest policy and governance
- Forest agriculture interaction and food security
- Climate change, forestry and livelihoods
- Biodiversity, conservation and development
- Ecosystems services and development
- Social inclusion, gender, equity in forest and natural resource management
- Community based resource management
- Markets and community based forestry enterprises
- Politics of knowledge in forest governance
- Environmental justice
- Political ecology

Journal of Forest Economics

<https://www.journals.elsevier.com/journal-of-forest-economics>

Scope: The journal covers all aspects of forest economics, and publishes scientific papers in subject areas such as the following:

- forest management problems: economics of silviculture, forest regulation and operational activities, managerial economics;
- forest industry analysis: economics of processing...

Journal of Forest Planning

https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/jfp/_pubinfo/-char/en

Scope: *Journal of Forest Planning* is a peer-reviewed periodical that publishes articles, reviews, and short communications. It covers all aspects of forest management, modeling, and assessment such as forest inventory, growth and yield modeling, remote sensing and geospatial information technologies for forest management, forest management planning, forest zoning, evaluation of ecosystem services, managerial economics, and silvicultural systems. Manuscripts regarding forest policy, forest economics, forest environmental education, landscape management, climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, and drone applications for forest management are welcome. The Journal aims to provide a

forum for international communication among forest researchers and forestry practitioners who are interested in the above-mentioned fields.

Journal of Forest Research

<https://tandfonline.com/action/journalInformation?show=aimsScope&journalCode=tjfr20>

Scope: *Journal of Forest Research* publishes original articles, reviews, and short communications. It covers all aspects of forest research, both basic and applied, with the aim of encouraging international communication between scientists in different fields who share a common interest in forest science. Membership of the society is not a prerequisite for publication in this journal.

Journal of Forest Research covers 4 sections with the following research areas.

Socioeconomics, Planning and Management Section: forest policy and social sciences, forest assessment, modelling and management, forest operations and forest engineering, landscape planning and design, forest education

Forest Environment Section: forest meteorology, hydrology, erosion control and hazards, ecosystem ecology and soil science

Silviculture and Plant Sciences Section: silviculture and production processes, forest ecology and vegetation dynamics, molecular ecology and conservation, forest genetics and tree breeding, tree physiology

Forest Health Section: forest insects and animals, forest microbes, non-wood forest products

Journal of Forestry Research

<https://www.springer.com/life+sciences/forestry/journal/11676>

Scope: The *Journal of Forestry Research (JFR)*, founded in 1990, is a peer-reviewed quarterly journal in English. JFR has rapidly emerged as an international journal published by Northeast Forestry University and Ecological Society of China in collaboration with Springer Verlag. The journal publishes scientific articles related to forestry for a broad range of international scientists, forest managers and practitioners.

Journal of Illicit Economies and Development (JIED)

<https://jied.lse.ac.uk/about/>

Scope: Illicit economies have a major yet often overlooked influence on the development trajectories of countries. With a large number of people globally involved in the supply chains of illicit markets, these have undermined governance and catalysed insecurity in some contexts, whilst consolidating power and providing important economic spillovers for marginalised communities in others. The ways in which these markets influence and intertwine with development processes have historically been overlooked, with research produced in academic siloes.

Some of the world's most complex conflicts and humanitarian emergencies are found in settings where illicit markets are protracted and pose significant challenges to the achievement of peace, development and security. This is indicative in Afghanistan, Colombia, Myanmar, Yemen, Syria, among others. However, the negative impacts of illicit markets are not confined to the Global South, but are manifested in, for example, unequal and disparate outcomes for ethnic minorities in criminal justice systems in the Global North. Simultaneously, involvement in these markets provide a vast number of people with the only viable option for relative livelihood and income security, as seen in the cultivation of poppy and coca crops in contexts of fragility and insecurity.

The Journal of Illicit Economies and Development (JIED) focuses explicitly on the relationship between illicit economies and comprehensive approaches to development. It aims to provide policy makers and practitioners with in-depth analyses into illicit markets and their potential impacts on the planning and implementation of projects in complex settings – whilst facilitating for the emergence of a new cross-disciplinary academic debate on these issues. JIED seeks to address the issues faced by policy makers and practitioners operating in Fragile and Conflict Affected Settings (FCAS) particularly. However, it welcomes the submission of studies from the Global North and non-conflict affected settings, where there is a clear need for further in-depth analyses of how illicit economies they affect wider socioeconomic processes and outcomes.

JIED is open to and actively encourages the use of new methodologies and approaches to researching illicit economies. For example, the emerging use of Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) in mapping illicit crop cultivation or illicit supply routes for narcotics, arms, oil, among others, shows the need for new approaches to conceptualising illicit economies. From such technical and mixed-methods approaches through to ethnographic studies of illicit-market involved communities, the journal is cross-disciplinary in its outlook.

Journal of Natural Resources and Development (JNRD)

<http://www.jnrd.info/about/aims-scope/>

Scope: The *Journal of Natural Resources and Development (JNRD)* is a peer-reviewed, free of charge and open access journal that publishes papers related to natural resources management and the analysis of socio-ecological systems. It is devoted to the publication of scientific, technical and demand driven original research papers that address societal challenges under global change.

The aim of JNRD is to enhance our understanding of environmental, biophysical and socio-ecological systems, primarily in data-scarce regions. We promote the communication of research results and information that are useful for stakeholders and stimulate the dialogue between science, policy and society.

The JNRD publishes scientific articles related to natural resources management and the analysis of socio-ecological systems. We also strongly promote interdisciplinary approaches and work that has resulted in negative findings like obtaining inadequate results when applying a method or problems while using specific datasets.

Journal of Natural Resources Policy Research

<https://www.tandfonline.com/action/journalInformation?show=aimsScope&journalCode=rjnr20>

Scope: *Journal of Natural Resources Policy Research* publishes original policy-oriented papers addressing a broad range of natural resource fields including water, minerals, energy, fisheries, and forestry in a synthesizing fashion, rather than as stand-alone specialty areas. It will also publish papers on the natural resource implications of climate change, natural disasters, and biodiversity loss, among others. The papers, ideally, will be based on both conceptual and empirical studies and will be primarily policy-focused. Our goal is to foster productive dialog among the disparate sectors in the broad field of natural resources and among various social science perspectives leading to an improved understanding of institutional and economic dynamics and informed policy making.

This is a largely social-sciences-focused journal including such fields as economics, sociology, geography, political science, anthropology, public administration, ethics and other disciplines relevant to the crafting of efficient, equitable and sustainable natural resources policies. Also, disciplines that may be conventionally outside the social sciences field, such as planning, management and law, which have relevance to natural resources policy formulation, will be included. Natural and physical scientists writing for a social science audience are also welcome contributors. To the extent possible, we will try to make the journal cross-disciplinary and transnational in scope.

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, 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

Sascha Werthes/Jan Grabek

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.

Journal of Tropical Forestry and Environment

<http://journals.sjp.ac.lk/index.php/jtfe>

Scope: *Journal of Tropical Forestry and Environment (JTFE)* is a semiannual international refereed journal that publishes high quality research and review articles to inform and stimulate discussions relevant to tropical forestry and environmental management. It appeals to a wider audience including academics, practitioners, industrial professionals, and students who are interest in the above fields. The journal is published in both online and print formats. The main objectives of the Journal of Tropical Forestry and Environment are to;

- Provide a high quality platform for communication and publishing of original research works in forestry and environmental sciences
- Contribute to the advancement of forestry and environmental sciences disciplines in the tropics

JTFE covers all aspects of tropical forestry and environmental sciences which includes, but not limited to, the following;

- Forest and Natural Resource Management
- Biodiversity Conservation and Management
- Wood science and timber technology
- Agroforestry and Social forestry
- Forest products and services
- Socio-Economics of Natural Resources
- Waste Management and Pollution Control
- Environmental chemistry and biogeochemistry
- Environmental management, engineering and technologies
- Other environment related research

Although the journal has a specific geographical focus, it also welcomes high quality, original submissions of research and review manuscripts on issues of global importance.

Journal of Tropical Forest Science

<https://www.frim.gov.my/publication/journal-of-tropical-forest-science-jtfs/>

Scope: The *Journal of Tropical Forest Science (JTFS)* is an international reviewed journal concerning the science, technology and development of tropical forests and forest products. The journal welcomes articles reporting original fundamental or applied research on tropical forest biology, ecology, chemistry, management, silviculture, conservation, utilization and product development. The journal is published four times a year

Land

<https://www.mdpi.com/journal/land/about>

Scope: *Land* is an international and crossdisciplinary open access journal of land use/land change, land management, land system science and landscape, etc. It publishes reviews, regular research papers, communications and short notes, and there is no restriction on the length of the papers. Our aim is to encourage scientists to publish their experimental and theoretical research in as much detail as possible

New Zealand Journal of Forestry Science

<https://nzjforestryscience.nz/index.php/nzjfs/about>

Scope: The *New Zealand Journal of Forestry Science* is an international journal covering the breadth of forestry science. Planted forests are a particular focus but manuscripts on a wide range of forestry topics will also be considered. The journal's scope covers forestry species, which are those capable of reaching at least five metres in height at maturity in the place they are located, but not grown or managed primarily for fruit or nut production.

Original articles must report on a completed piece of substantial research that is relevant to an international audience. In all cases, a hypothesis must be presented and results must be sound without errors of fact, logic, interpretation, or calculation. Key details must be provided for all methods used. The correct statistical tests must be applied, where appropriate. Discussion must be logical and comprehensive, yet concise. Any conclusions must be justified and supported by the data presented.

Short notes and subject reviews will also be considered if they are within the scope of the journal. Conference papers may be acceptable if they are part of a set of proceedings being published by the journal.

People and Forests (Special Section in Forests and Global Change)

<https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/forests-and-global-change/sections/people-and-forests#about>

Scope: People and Forests is a specialty section in Frontiers in Forests and Global Change. This section is concerned with how forests and people interact at various levels, from local to global, providing new and interesting perspectives based on research in any discipline and across forest biomes. This encompasses research on how forests affect people and their livelihoods, as well as how people affect forest cover and quality.

We invite manuscripts reporting on novel approaches and findings that have the potential to impact science, policy and practice. The main criteria for publication are that papers are innovative and provide new and refreshing perspectives on the relationships between people and forests. This potentially includes negative results that reject well-founded hypotheses. Authors should draw out the broader implications of their research through the theoretical framing and discussion, rather than focusing on particular statistics such as the fraction of income derived from forests or the average treatment effect of an intervention.

The section will also contribute to the body of evidence on the interactions between forests and people by publishing short articles that replicate previous methods and results in new sites. All articles must provide the full set of information on methods, study site, and findings typically extracted for systematic reviews. That is, we are explicitly seeking to address the “file drawer problem” which refers to the bias introduced into the scientific literature by selective publication, chiefly by a tendency to publish positive outcomes but not to publish negative or non-confirmatory results.

Articles in this section are expected to cover a wide range of issues related to forests, their role in local communities and broader society, and how the interactions between people and forests are moderated by and influence global change. Areas of interest include, but are not restricted to: forests sustaining agriculture, local perceptions of ecosystem services including cultural ecosystem services; linkages between forests and human health including nutrition; climate change mitigation and adaptation, including innovative finance mechanisms and interventions that promote broader landscape perspectives for sustainable forest management.

Place (www.thisplace.org)

<http://www.thisplace.org/about-us/>

Scope: *place* brings you exclusive reportage produced by the Thomson Reuters Foundation along with the very best analysis, comment, photographs and video from experts and organisations working around the globe.

Land and property rights are not just about the developing world. They protect the roads you use, the water you drink, the vegetable garden you just planted, the lovely flat you worked so hard to buy. But imagine if your birth was not recorded? Do you exist officially at all? And if your property or land was not registered, how do you prove it really does belong to you? *place* explores the complex social, economic and political effects of inadequate land rights - from environmental sustainability and food insecurity to the potential for conflict and war.

However *place* will not just show you what is going wrong in the world. We also want to tell you about the exciting and courageous projects unfolding worldwide to help solve this pressing issue.

property. land. access. cities. Empowerment => This is place

Renewable Resources Journal

<https://www.rnrf.org/publications.html>

Scope: The *Renewable Resources Journal (RRJ)*, established in 1982, provides information of general interest concerning public policy issues related to natural resources management. The journal is published quarterly. It is available as a free pdf download at this website at the tables of contents page.

The Renewable Resources Report

<http://blog.rnrf.org/>

Scope: The *Renewable Resources Report* is RNRF's platform for interdisciplinary discussion of natural resources and the environment. Visit our blog for regular updates on a wide range of environmental science and policy issues. Whether you are a general interest reader or subject-matter expert, we welcome your participation.

Sascha Werthes/Jan Grabek

Resource and Energy Economics

<https://www.journals.elsevier.com/resource-and-energy-economics>

Scope: *Resource and Energy Economics* publishes theoretical and empirical papers, firmly grounded in economic theory, that advance our understanding of and provide novel insights into environmental and natural resource problems and policies broadly defined, as well as analyses of energy use and markets that link resource and environmental issues to energy. Contributions may address any problem involving economic and environmental linkages, including, but not limited to, utilization and development of the earth's natural resources (renewable and non-renewable); international trade and global environmental problems; non-market valuation methodology and novel applications of valuation techniques; experimental economics pertaining to environmental and natural resources; and choice and impact of environmental policy instruments. Also of interest are energy-related papers addressing regional or global pollution as well as the relationships between renewable and non-renewable energy sources and markets.

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.

Society and Natural Resources – An International Journal

<https://www.tandfonline.com/action/journalInformation?show=aimsScope&journalCode=usnr20>

Scope: *Society and Natural Resources* publishes cutting edge social science research that advances understanding of the interaction between society and natural resources. Social science research is extensive and comes from a number of

disciplines, including sociology, psychology, political science, communications, planning, education, and anthropology. We welcome research from all of these disciplines and interdisciplinary social science research that transcends the boundaries of any single social science discipline. We define natural resources broadly to include water, air, wildlife, fisheries, forests, natural lands, urban ecosystems, and intensively managed lands. While we welcome all papers that fit within this broad scope, we especially welcome papers in the following four important and broad areas in the field:

1. Protected area management and governance
2. Stakeholder analysis, consultation and engagement; deliberation processes; governance; conflict resolution; social learning; social impact assessment
3. Theoretical frameworks, epistemological issues, and methodological perspectives
4. Multiscalar character of social implications of natural resource management

Southern Forests – A Journal of Forest Science

<https://www.nisc.co.za/products/17/journals/southern-forests-a-journal-of-forest-science>

Scope: *Southern Forests: a Journal of Forest Science* is one of the leading forestry journals in the Southern Hemisphere. The journal publishes scientific articles in forest science and management of fast-growing, planted or natural forests in the Southern Hemisphere and the tropics. Papers are also encouraged on related disciplines such as environmental aspects of forestry, social forestry, agroforestry, forest engineering and management as well as the goods and services that are derived from forests as a whole. Articles published by the journal are of value to foresters, resource managers and society at large. The journal particularly encourages contributions from South America, Africa and tropical/subtropical Australasia and Asia. Publication of the journal is supported by the Southern African Institute of Forestry.

Urban Forestry & Urban Greening

<https://www.journals.elsevier.com/urban-forestry-and-urban-greening>

Scope: *Urban Forestry and Urban Greening* is a refereed, international journal aimed at presenting high-quality research with urban and peri-urban woody and non-woody vegetation and its use, planning, design, establishment and management as its main topics. Urban Forestry and Urban Greening concentrates on all tree-dominated (as joint together in the urban forest) as well as other green resources in and around urban areas, such as woodlands, public and private urban parks and gardens, urban nature areas, street tree and square plantations, botanical gardens and cemeteries.

The journal welcomes basic and applied research papers, as well as review papers and short communications. Contributions should focus on one or more of the following aspects:

- Form and functions of urban forests and other vegetation, including aspects of urban ecology.
- Policy-making, planning and design related to urban forests and other vegetation.
- Selection and establishment of tree resources and other vegetation for urban environments.
- Management of urban forests and other vegetation.

Miscellaneous Multimedia

Animated Short Video “Water, Conflict, and Peacebuilding” from the Wilson Center and USAID”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Nqi9C908mg&feature=youtu.be>

About: Water brings us together. It is essential to the health of individuals, the vitality of communities, and the stability of nations. A new animated short from the Wilson Center and USAID’s Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation celebrates how working together to ensure safe and sufficient water supplies not only increases the resilience of communities, but also helps build peace in war-torn nations.

“Water, Conflict, and Peacebuilding” illustrates how building peace can bolster water security, and—at the same time—how improving water security can increase the peace within and across borders.

“Backdraft” Podcast Series

<https://www.newsecuritybeat.org/category/blog-columns/backdraft-podcast/>

About: The “Backdraft” podcast series is hosted and co-produced by Lauren Herzer Risi and Sean Peoples, a freelance multimedia producer based in Washington, DC.

Proposed responses to climate change range from the simple and easy to the complex and far-reaching. As these efforts get underway, it’s important to go in with our eyes open to avoid doing harm in our quest to do good. In this special series produced with USAID’s Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation, we interview experts about “backdraft,” the unintended peace and conflict consequences of climate change responses.

Sascha Werthes/Jan Grabek

Multimedia Story: “Firestone and the Warlord. The Untold Story of Firestone, Charles Taylor and the Tragedy of Liberia”, 2014 (T.Christian Miller, Jonathan Jones, ProPublica in collaboration with PBS)

<https://www.propublica.org/article/firestone-and-the-warlord-editors-note>

<https://www.propublica.org/article/firestone-and-the-warlord-intro>

<https://www.propublica.org/article/firestone-and-the-warlord-video>

<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/film/firestone-and-the-warlord/>

About: What are the costs of doing business in a war zone? On Nov.18, 2014, FRONTLINE and ProPublica investigate the relationship between Firestone and the infamous Liberian warlord Charles Taylor. Based on the inside accounts of Americans who ran the company’s Liberia rubber plantation, and diplomatic cables and court documents, the investigation reveals how Firestone conducted business during the brutal Liberian civil war.

“Dear Readers, Uncovering buried history is one of the great traditions of investigative journalism. Today, with “Firestone and the Warlord,” ProPublica, in collaboration with PBS FRONTLINE, publishes the extraordinary, untold story of one chapter in Liberia’s civil war, one of the 20th century’s ugliest. The story explores the unexamined role of an iconic American company in the rise to power of Charles Taylor, a murderous politician hungry for power in one of Africa’s most volatile and vulnerable countries.

Firestone, by the early 1990s, had operated a giant rubber plantation in Liberia for more than 60 years, and in doing so had come to play a dominant role in the country’s economy and politics. Taylor, who would become one of the world’s most notorious war criminals, was at the time an ambitious rebel leader heading a ragtag assortment of fighters. He was looking to recruit soldiers and gain legitimacy.

Reporters T. Christian Miller and Jonathan Jones frame the events this way: Firestone needed Liberia and its rubber. Taylor needed Firestone for his rise to power. So when the war came, the killer and the corporation found a way to make peace.

The reporting involves years of research, scores of interviews with former Firestone executives, Liberian leaders, American diplomats, one of Taylor’s top advisors, and many everyday Liberians who suffered under Taylor’s ruthless hand. It involves secret court documents and the files of Liberia’s Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which sit mostly forgotten in a warehouse in Georgia. The reporting also includes an examination of once classified U.S. State Department communications, as well as the handwritten diary of a Firestone manager who spent years on the plantation and who, at least for a while, tried to stand up to Taylor.

That painstaking reporting effort has made it possible to intimately recreate a fascinating and provocative narrative. It brings to life both the violence on the ground in Liberia and the anguished deliberations taking place at the highest levels of Firestone's company command. And it unpacks, with power and precision, the nuanced moral calculus Firestone ultimately employed in agreeing to strike a deal with Taylor.

We believe the importance of fairly and fearlessly telling that story is considerable.

The history it lays bare reverberates into the present. With the world watching, Liberia's civic institutions have buckled in the face of the crisis over Ebola. This story traces a critical passage in the wars that have left Liberia so wounded and imperiled.

The story also provides an overdue accounting. The Liberian Truth and Reconciliation Commission concluded that Firestone had aided Taylor, and it listed the company as having been guilty of economic crimes against the country. But Firestone faced no sanctions, and its officials chose not to tell their story to the commission's investigators. As a result, many Liberians have ached for a rigorous scrutinizing of the company's decisions and actions.

Finally, however distinctive the story of Firestone and Taylor is, it pivots on questions that many corporations that operate globally are facing today: What is the cost of doing business in conflict zones? What protections do companies owe their workers? Where and when should conscience outweigh the bottom line?

Marty Yonas, a Firestone executive based in Akron, Ohio, participated in many of the company's meetings concerning what to do in Liberia.

"I was in the meetings, but mostly sat there with my mouth open," Yonas told us. "I remember thinking they didn't teach us these lessons in business school."

Our joint effort with Frontline includes a riveting film that will premier on Nov. 18, the first 90-minute broadcast ProPublica has done with Frontline. The story published on our website is the longest we've produced, and we have tried to be creative in how our readers can experience it. We've made it possible for you to bookmark your place in the story, allowing you to take it in as you like and return to it with ease. If you like serial narratives, you can sign up to receive an introduction to each chapter of the story in individual emails. For those who enjoy the ebook experience, the story is available in that format, too. And we partnered with award-winning photographer Ashley Gilbertson to further enhance the story with multimedia.

We've done all this because we believe the history unearthed here is a vital piece of ever more rare investigative reporting. That history has surprises and dilemmas, heartbreak and hope. And in all that, we believe it holds lessons for the future.

As ever, we encourage our readers to both spread the word widely and offer us candid feedback — about the reading experience or where next to take our reporting.” Steve Engelberg and Robin Fields

Video: “Damned if you fish, damned if you don’t: No good choices on Lake Victoria”, 2017 (Benj Binks)

https://www.irinnews.org/video/2017/07/04/damned-if-you-fish-damned-if-you-don%E2%80%99t-no-good-choices-lake-victoria?utm_source=IRIN+-+the+inside+story+on+emergencies&utm_campaign=64aedf1d32-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2018_12_03_05_37_COPY_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_d842d98289-64aedf1d32-15687753
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pt6oSIRMPoc&feature=youtu.be>

About: Lake Victoria, Africa’s largest lake, has been affected by years of mismanagement, environmental changes, and a burgeoning population. Desperate families use illegal nets and poison to catch fish, piracy is on the rise, and alcoholism is rife. As fish stocks dwindle, more and more families struggle to make ends meet.

Some fishermen still venture out onto the overfished waters. Among them is Juma Otieno, a Kenyan with no land to farm. In order to make a living, he travels in search of Nile perch to the island of Migingo, ownership of which is contested by Kenya and Uganda. Over the seven years he’s been working there, he’s become increasingly worried he’ll soon have no means of making an income.

On the other side of the lake, on Uganda’s Ssesse Island, Joseph Kibelu has long given up fishing and is now producing palm oil. His trees produce good fruit, he harvests and sells regularly, and he’s now able to educate his children. However, the destruction of the island’s natural forests to make way for palms has altered weather patterns and the seasons have become less predictable. Compounding this is the poor soil that demands a lot of fertiliser; something he knows can have a direct and fatal effect on the fish-breeding grounds that surround the islands.

Video: “Africa Investigates: Sierra Leone: Timber!”, 2011 (Al Jazeera, Sorious Samura)

<https://www.aljazeera.com/programmes/africainvestigates/2011/11/20111123134340348960.html>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DDisMlwlSgk>

About: A story of corruption that is stripping the west African country bare. Illegal logging is laying waste to Sierra Leone’s endangered forests. Despite years of laws and bans, its precious timber is still being exported abroad and unless something is done the country’s woodlands will have been destroyed within a decade. So why can the authorities not do more to stop it?

In this edition of Africa Investigates, reporter Sorious Samura exposes the high level corruption that is stripping his homeland bare.

With an undercover team he discovers that an illegal multi-million dollar timber trade is flourishing under the nose of the government and that associates of one of the most powerful politicians in the country are involved.

In response, the government of Sierra Leone has issued a statement promising to investigate the matters raised in this programme.

Video: “António Guterres (Secretary-General) on root causes of conflict - Security Council, 8372nd meeting”, 2018 (United Nations)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3oaS0rtAlXc>

About: Remarks by H.E. Mr. António Guterres, United Nations Secretary-General, at the Security Council meeting on "Root Causes of Conflict" (8372nd meeting).

Secretary-General António Guterres today (16 Oct) told the Security Council that “the exploitation of natural resources, or competition over them, can and does lead to violent conflict,” adding that “preventing, managing and resolving such conflicts is one of the major and growing challenges of our time.”

The Secretary-General noted that UN studies indicate that “more than 40 percent of internal armed conflicts over the last 60 years have been linked to natural resources,” and this trend will continue to grow with the increasing impacts of climate change.

In the past decades in Africa, Guterres said, 75 percent of civil wars have been “partially funded by revenues from natural resources.”

Sascha Werthes/Jan Grabek

He said, “the illegal extraction of minerals, timber, charcoal and wildlife has fuelled violence in a number of regions,” including in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic.

Guterres stressed that “more needs to be done to regulate the provenance, sale and trade of minerals through cooperative arrangements involving civil society, governments and regional and international organizations.”

The Secretary-General said that in response, the organization is taking a number of actions, including strengthening partnerships with regional and sub-regional organizations.

He welcomed the ongoing cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union and, including the Framework for an Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security, “to support the Panel of the Wise in its efforts to improve prevention, mediation and the resolution of conflicts over natural resources in Africa.”

The Ambassador of Bolivia, Sacha Sergio Llorentty Solíz, who presided today’s meeting, said that “when control, exploitation, or access to oil, gas, water, minerals, and other natural resources become a strategic objective to the warring parties or armed groups and criminal organizations, it is because often behind them there are multinational corporations or foreign interests willing to make use of them in order to gain access to these natural resources.”

Video: “28th Global Forum on Forest Governance: Keynote Address by Minister Thérèse Coffey (Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs”, 2018 (Chatham House)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RArPCg0QblM>

About: Good forest governance is vital for the sustainable management of forests and to enable the legal timber trade. This event provides an opportunity for stakeholders from across the forest sector including from government, industry and civil society to network, share and discuss the latest developments from around the world in improving forest governance.

This annual two-day event (previously known as the Illegal Logging Update & Stakeholder Consultation Meeting) includes sessions on conflict timber, the latest isotope technology to trace timber supply chains, and updates on the Voluntary Partnership Agreements.

Video: “Monitoring Progress in the Forest Sector”, 2018 (Chatham House)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6xJYR4NLICk>

About: Good forest governance is vital for the sustainable management of forests and to enable the legal timber trade. This event provides an opportunity for stakeholders from across the forest sector including from government, industry and civil society to network, share and discuss the latest developments from around the world in improving forest governance.

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Video: “How European Timber Companies Funded War in Africa”, 2015 (TheLipTV2)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W6fLMrBc840>

About: France, Germany and Belgium have all been accused of indirectly financing the war in the Central African Republic. By funding timber companies which had been logging wood illegally, they were continuing to engage in financial arrangements with Seleka leaders who aid rebel fighters as well as cause heavy environmental damage in the Central African Republic. Nik Zecevic and Jose Marcelino Ortiz discuss the illegal trade deals further on The Lip News.

“Water Stories” Podcast Series

<https://www.newsecuritybeat.org/category/blog-columns/water-stories/>

About: Water is essential to life – but also agriculture, industry, and energy. But ever rising consumption and climate change have many worried there won’t be enough to go around. Meanwhile, sea-level rise and extreme weather threaten some areas with disaster. How can we avoid conflict and build peace? How can we ensure everyone has what they need to survive and thrive as we march toward a global population of more than 9 billion? In this special series, produced with support from USAID, we talk to experts from around the world to hear how they are thinking about and addressing 21st century water challenges.

Additional Helpful Resources

Environmental Peacebuilding Library

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

About: The library is a community-driven collection of analyses, guidance, policy, and other materials submitted by researchers and practitioners on peacebuilding and natural resources. It consists of assessments, case studies, policy briefs, reports, and multimedia content. This section is frequently updated with new materials.

Supplementary Note on Version 2019 4.0:

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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