

Expert Workshop on “Resource Sector Reform and Human Security”

Landau, 18-19 July 2019




WORKSHOP DESCRIPTION



Poor governance of natural resources is increasingly acknowledged as a risk to sustainable peace and development. Where natural resource extraction and trade has played a significant role in maintaining levels of violence, peacebuilding and state-building strategies are often to ensure that the governance of natural resources is legal, transparent and beneficial to lasting peace. However, these measures rarely take into account the socio-political and socio-economic consequences of natural resource governance on the wellbeing of individuals and communities involved in and affected by natural resource extraction.

The **expert workshop** 'Natural Resource Sector Reform and Human Security' hence seeks to address the question of how changes in natural resource governance impact those most affected by resource policies and resource extraction, both artisanal/small-scale and industrial/large-scale. A special focus of the workshop will be the introduction of an analytical lens of human security in order to investigate the impacts of natural resource governance on people's security, livelihoods and wellbeing. With its seven dimensions (economic, food, environmental, health, personal, community, political) a human security approach allows for a comprehensive analysis of the intended and unintended impacts of reforms in natural resource sectors.



The workshop brings together scholars with related but diverse foci on (inter-)national **forest and mineral governance** in order to discuss the implications of natural resource governance on human security. The workshop will provide a forum to facilitate academic exchange on current research related to natural resource governance, human security and peacebuilding. Participants are given the opportunity to present and discuss some aspects of their work, to exchange research interests and to identify opportunities for future collaboration.

The international expert workshop 'Natural Resource Sector Reform and Human Security' is linked to **two research projects**, both situated at the Peace Academy Rhineland-Palatinate of the University of Koblenz-Landau: '*Natural Resource Governance and Human Security in Post-Conflict Societies*' funded by the **German Foundation for Peace Research**, and '*Transforming Conflict-Economies: Natural Resource Sector Reform and Human Security*', funded by the **Gerda Henkel Foundation**.

Both projects investigate the human security impact of reform interventions that target natural resource governance. A particular focus lies on societies that have experienced armed violence sustained mainly by proceeds from the extraction and trade in primary commodities, and where these same resources continue to play a major role in the national economy and peacebuilding prospects after the cessation of hostilities. The two cases chosen for the projects are diamond sector governance in Sierra Leone and Liberia as well as forest sector governance in Liberia.

THURSDAY, 18 July 2019

09:30	Arrival and Registration
09:45	Welcome and Introduction Round
10:15 - 11:45	A Human Security Perspective for (Conflict) Resource Governance
	Sascha Werthes, Christina Ankenbrand & Jan Grabek: From a Human Security Perspective: The Security-Development Nexus in Resource-Rich Developing Countries <i>Including Exploratory Session:</i> Observations from the Field: Human (In-)Security in the Context of Natural Resource Governance
	Janpeter Schilling: A Local to Global Perspective on Resource Governance and Conflict
11:45	Coffee Break
12:00 - 13:00	Sustaining Ecosystem Services and Managing Forest Use Conflicts
	Maxi Domke: Balancing Conservation and Livelihood for Rural Stabilization: Challenges and Potentials Based on Cases from the Global South
	Mirjam Ros-Tonen: Governing Insecurities in Ghana's Forested Landscapes
13:00	Joint Lunch (& Group Foto)
14:15 - 15:15	Destabilizing Effects of International Interests in Forests
	Jude Kimengsi: Institutional Arrangements, Conflict and Sustainable Transboundary Natural Resource Management Regimes in Central Africa
	Yue Zhao: Wood Flows Under Political Crisis – A Case Study of Rosewood Exports from Madagascar to China
15:15	Coffee Break
15:30 - 17:15	Mechanizing and Formalizing Artisanal and Small Scale Mining (ASM): Human Security Challenges
	Film by Roy Maconachie: Voices From the Mine: Artisanal Diamonds and Resource Governance in Sierra Leone
	Roy Maconachie & Felix Conteh: Reconceptualizing Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining in Sierra Leone: Changing Labour Relations, Mechanization and Implications for Human Security
	Filipe Calvão & Catherine McDonald: Formalization, Flexibility, and Freedom: Human Security and ASM Work in Angola and DRC
17:15	Coffee Break
17:30 - 18:15	Summing up the Day Reflections and Q&A Session
19:00	Joint Dinner

FRIDAY, 19 July 2019

9:30 - 10:30	Governmental and Corporate Strategies to Prevent and Overcome Resource Conflicts
	Susanne Mulbah: Evaluation of a Social License to Operate (SLO) and Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) from a Local Perspective
	Lena Partzsch: Public Supply Chain-Related Laws: The Case of 'Conflict' Resources and the DR Congo
10:30	Coffee Break
10:45 - 12:15	Human Security Impacts of Natural Resource Extraction after Armed Conflict
	Michael Beevers: Transforming 'Conflict Resources' into 'Peace Resources': Lessons for Human Security from Liberia and Sierra Leone
	Jan Grabek: Human Security as Benchmark of Post-Conflict Forest Sector Reform Processes and External Intervention: The Case of Peacebuilding in Liberia
	Christina Ankenbrand: Natural Resource Governance and Human Security in Post-Conflict Societies: Diamond Sector Reform in Liberia and Sierra Leone
12:15	Coffee Break
12:30 - 13:30	Working Group Session Exchange of Further Research Interests and Ideas for Collaboration
13:30 - 14:00	Wrap-up Showcase of Open Issues, Research Questions and Ideas for Collaboration
14:00	Joint Lunch

Thursday, 18 July **A Human Security Perspective for
10:15 – 11:45 (Conflict) Resource Governance**

From a Human Security Perspective: The Security-Development Nexus in Resource-Rich Developing Countries [10:15 – 11:15]

Including Exploratory Session: Observations from the Field: Human (In-)Security in the Context of Natural Resource Governance

Sascha Werthes*¹, Christina Ankenbrand*², Jan Grabek*²

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‘Bad’ governance of natural resources is not only acknowledged as being linked to human insecurity and civil conflict but also has become part of the general debate on the security-development nexus. This acknowledgment has sparked reform measures as part of post-conflict peacebuilding strategies and development agendas. For example, Liberia’s and Sierra Leone’s ‘conflict resources’ timber and diamonds have motivated the international community to enact temporary trade bans and international trade regulation efforts. At the same time, the two countries were compelled to and aided in enacting a variety of regulatory and legal reforms targeting their respective resource sectors.

A widely held assumption is that these transformative efforts were and are motivated by the anticipation of adverse effects of ‘bad’ natural resource governance (the resource curse), which could lead to a re-occurrence of violent conflict. However, studies evaluating the success of reform strategies predominantly focus on the administrative performance and observable outcomes at the macro-level, potentially neglecting impacts on the individual and collective (human) security of affected communities.

The warm-up presentation will review some of the findings and implications of the discourse on the security-development nexus and introduce the audience to the idea of using an analytical human security perspective as a way to cluster and assess field observations on (conflict) resource governance.

— ABSTRACTS —

It is argued that current approaches of resource sector reforms in developing and (post-)conflict societies fall substantially short of positively influencing human security for communities affected by or engaged in resource extraction. In fact, current reform modes as part of peacebuilding or good governance efforts highlight that the governance transition processes can be flawed and might even generate and reanimate political instability and increased levels of human insecurity, which these reforms were to overcome in the first place.

Keywords: Human security, natural resources, governance, conflict, peace, peacebuilding



A Local to Global Perspective on Resource Governance and Conflict with a Case Study from North Kenya [11:15 – 11:45]

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In this presentation we try to advance the debate on natural resource governance and conflict by bringing together three different strands of literature with the aim of developing a local to global framework. First, we review and identify research gaps in the literatures on (1) the resource curse, (2) environmental security and (3) the large-scale acquisition of land and natural resources. Second, we address the previously identified research gaps by developing a local to global research perspective and a corresponding analytical framework. Third, we apply the framework to a case study in north Kenya to explore the benefits and externalities of oil and wind exploitation for the local communities. In the final section of the presentation, we highlight some policy implications.

Keywords: Conflict, resource governance, local, global, resource curse, environmental security, land grabbing, Kenya, oil, wind

Thursday, 18 July **Sustaining Ecosystem Services and
12:00 – 13:00 Managing Forest Use Conflicts**

**Balancing Conservation and Livelihood for Rural Stabilization:
Challenges and Potentials based on Cases from the Global South**
[12:00 – 12:30]

**Maxi Domke*, Jürgen Pretzsch, Jude Kimengsi, Pyi Soe Aung,
Francis Moyo**

*Institute of International Forestry and Forest Products, Faculty of
Environmental Sciences, Technische Universität Dresden*

Climate hazards, population growth and mismanagement of natural resources accelerate the problem of environmental degradation leading to food insecurity and social conflicts. To break the circle, actions are required that leads to positive ecological as well as socio-economic outcomes. Building on the socio-ecological co-evolution model, this contribution demonstrates how different management approaches under various environmental and socio-economic contexts can achieve or derail conservation agenda and socio-economic needs of the forest-dependent rural communities.

In the first part, the Ethiopian case of area closures as protected area mechanism is presented. As common pool resource activity, area closures ideally lead to environmental rehabilitation under community participation. Based on secondary literature review and empirical data, socio-economic, social and political factors are assessed that support but also hinder efficient and sustainable area closure management in Ethiopia. Findings show that under different management and livelihood settings the performances of area closures vary. Benefits for livelihood support and community empowerment are sparse. The governance of area closures is not clearly determined due to fragmented institutional settings, impeding information flow and a holistic implementation. The risk for continuous degradation and land use conflict potential persists.

In the second part, the presentation explores conceptual linkages and potentials between natural resources and socio-economic needs from three additional case studies on community-based natural resource management from Sub-Saharan Africa and South-East Asia. It sheds light on how sustainable management of natural resources can improve well-being of rural people by securing a sustainable flow of

— ABSTRACTS —

ecosystem services including products and services. It elucidates the importance of collective action in natural resource conflict management, favoring policy conditions and strengthening social institutions and multi stakeholder dialogue by fostering trust, social cohesion and equity at local level.

In conclusion, we argue that integrating co-evolutionary perspectives through the lens of tropical forestry and natural resource management into the development and conflict discourse is essential in understanding pathways towards rural stabilization and resource conflict transformation. We call for further multidisciplinary investigations and empirical evidence to ground the proposed conceptual assertion.

Keywords: Social-ecological co-evolution model, common pool resources, community-based management, multiple case study design, sub-Saharan Africa, South-East Asia



Governing Insecurities in Ghana's Forested Landscapes [12:30 - 13:00]

Mirjam A.F. Ros-Tonen

Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research (AISSR), University of Amsterdam

Ghana's forested landscapes are under increasing pressure due to illegal chainsaw logging, expansion of tree crops such as cocoa and oil palm, small-scale mining and climate change. This leads to a number of 'insecurities' related to conflicts over contested resource claims, livelihoods, tenure and food provision. This paper reviews the four major threats to Ghana's forested landscapes and asks how the resulting 'insecurities' can best be governed. Results show a fragmented governance response, with policies and measures being implemented from sectorial silos. The paper proposes an integrated landscape approach as a form of negotiated governance among the stakeholders involved to address the conservation-development trade-offs and insecurity challenges. This requires stakeholders to identify and work from a common concern entry point to achieve sustainable and inclusive development at landscape level. The proposed solution requires flexibility and the will of governance actors to work beyond existing jurisdictions.

Keywords: forested landscapes, insecurities, governance, integrated landscape approaches, Ghana

Thursday, 18 July **Destabilizing Effects of International
14:15 – 15:15 Interests in Forests**

**Institutional Arrangements, Conflict and Sustainable Transboundary
Natural Resource Management Regimes in Central Africa**

[14:15 – 14:45]

**Jude Ndzifon Kimengsi*¹, Buriya Mispa Ngefor², Maxi Domke¹,
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The Central African Region, home to the Congo Basin Forest ecosystem, is replete with several natural resources (e.g. forests, wildlife, minerals and land), which serve as a point of attraction for diverse and conflicting actors, institutions and practices. Institutional conflicts linked to political interests, resource access rights, conservation agenda, and the need to secure livelihoods for the poor are common. This has necessitated the establishment of transboundary natural resource management regimes. A classical example is the Tri-National Dja-Odzala-Minkébé (TRIDOM), a transboundary arrangement which covers Cameroon, Congo and Gabon. Despite its landscape management orientation, country-specific and inter-state institutional mechanisms regulating access to, and the use of natural resources are overlapping. This represents a (potential) conflict source and contributes to stalling progress towards the sustainable management of the biodiversity rich TRIDOM Landscape. Through a review of institutional reports, complemented by key informant interviews (state, civil society and community actors), we diagnose resource interests and use conflicts for diverse actors (state, community, traditional institutions, bridging organizations), and their links to gaps in institutional arrangements. We further analyze case-specific conflict manifestations and their implications for peace, human security, and sustainable natural resource management in the Landscape. We conclude that efforts to improve the access, use and management of transboundary resources in the TRIDOM needs to begin by: (i) clarifying actual and potential conflicts emanating from diverse stakeholders and their interests, (ii) identifying state-specific and inter-state institutional conflicts, (iii) investigating pathways to craft future institutions to improve

transboundary resource management and guarantee sustainable peace in the TRIDOM landscape. These interconnected issues require urgent scientific and policy attention.

Keywords: TRIDOM, transboundary resources, conflicts, peace and human security, management regimes, Central Africa

Wood Flows Under Political Crisis – A Case Study of Rosewood Exports from Madagascar to China [14:45 – 15:15]

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The collapse of Madagascar's biodiversity – that includes unique endemic species - has been led by rapid and uncontrolled forestland conversion dynamics. More specifically, the development of agricultural expansion exacerbated by population growth is identified as the major driver of forest loss. However, the informal and overexploitation of rosewood has become a prime example of how illegal logging can accelerate the destruction of forest ecosystems while increasing social inequalities (unbalanced benefit-sharing, cronyism, elite capture, rent seeking, etc.) in a country like Madagascar embedded in recurring political crises. During the post-Ravalomanana political crisis, the situation of illegal logging and related illicit trade were particularly alarming. Evidence revealed that 625 containers of rosewood were shipped mostly to the Chinese market in 2009. Building on these facts, the aim of this research is to scrutinize how does a political crisis context affect wood trade and export from Madagascar? We use a combined qualitative and quantitative methodology that includes expert interviews, literature review and timber trade statistical analysis. The findings show that 1) under the political crisis in 2009, the major destination of Madagascar's timber suddenly shifted from France to China; 2) the illegal logging system of rosewood species in Madagascar mainly benefited Malagasy political elites, local dealers and Chinese tropical wood market operators. The gap in timber legality's definition in forest or trade legislations between producer and customer countries can drive deforestation and illegal logging in producer countries, especially in those in the tropics like Madagascar with poor state bureaucracies and rule of the law systems.

Keywords: illegal logging, China-Africa, politics, wood trade, globalisation, inequality

Thursday, 18 July
15:30 – 17:15

**Mechanizing and Formalizing Artisanal
and Small Scale Mining (ASM):
Human Security Challenges**

Film - Voices from the Mine: Artisanal Diamonds and Resource Governance in Sierra Leone [15:30 – 16:15]

Roy Maconachie^{*1}, Simon Wharf²

¹ *Department of Social & Policy Sciences, University of Bath*

² *Computing Services' Audio Visual Unit, University of Bath*

Diamond mining is Sierra Leone's most lucrative export industry, with annual production of up to \$US 250 million, but only a fraction of this wealth returns to the diamond fields. 'Voices from the Mine', a 33-minute documentary by Dr Roy Maconachie from the University of Bath's Centre for Development Studies, and Simon Wharf from our Computing Services' Audio Visual Unit, documents the path that artisanal diamonds follow from mine to market, offers insiders' perspectives of the challenges of formalising the sector, and explores why exploitation continues to persist at the bottom of the chain. The film touches on a variety of resource governance themes, and offers testimony from stakeholders both in Sierra Leone and Antwerp, Belgium, one of the world's oldest and most established diamond trading hubs. The film, which is based on two years of fieldwork in Kono District, Sierra Leone, was produced with funding from Humanity United.



Reconceptualizing Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining in Sierra Leone: Changing Labour Relations, Mechanization and Implications for Human Security [16:15 – 16:45]

***Felix Conteh**¹, *Roy Maconachie**²**

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Artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) - low-tech, labour intensive mineral extraction and processing - provides a major source of direct and indirect employment for millions of poor people across resource-rich West Africa. However, as alluvial mineral deposits have increasingly become 'worked out' in recent years, new methods of extraction are commonly being employed. In the case of Sierra Leone, ASM has become increasingly mechanized, with the use of heavy machines in the sector outpacing the development of laws and policies aimed at regulating them. Drawing on two years of field-based research undertaken in Kono District, this paper explores changing labour relations in ASM, and critically analyses the imperatives driving the mechanization of the sector, as well as their implications for human security. It argues that a wide range of factors – including dwindling alluvial diamond deposits, unreliable geological data, availability of foreign capital, weak law enforcement and short-term economic gains on the part of the government – are driving mechanization, in the process having dramatic environmental and human security challenges in mining communities. The paper contends that unless actors are able to establish a delicate balance between the need for the use of machines in the sector, and the wellbeing and security of communities whose existence depends on mining, the mechanization of ASM represents a major long-term challenge to both human security and stability.



Formalization, Flexibility, and Freedom: Human Security and ASM Work in Angola and DRC [16:45 – 17:15]

Filipe Calvão*, Catherine McDonald*

Graduate Institute of International & Development Studies (IHEID)

The formalization of artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) has long been a contentious issue in addressing poverty alleviation and human security throughout much of Sub-Saharan Africa. Historically, violence over artisanal miners at the hands of security and state forces has been a common reminder of the industry’s attempt to control the ‘irregularity’ of ASM economies, normalizing the violence of a precarious life that is always at the threshold of what is free and unfree. Recently, however, from Angola to the Democratic Republic of Congo, the drive toward ethical mineral sourcing and due diligence mechanisms has imposed new dynamics of control to seize the potential of unregulated economies.

This paper examines two contrasting outcomes borne out of the formalization of ASM economies in Angola and DRC. In Kolwezi, DRC, government and corporate initiatives have sought to address human security through the formalization of the cobalt mining sector under the aegis of corporate-led cooperatives and flexible labor regimes. In Lunda, Angola, the 2018 state-led Operation Transparency has resumed a postcolonial trajectory of repression over unregulated economies, singled out as threatening actors by mining companies and the state. Ironically, we suggest, these contrasting dynamics have generated conditions that may work against the global aspirations of ethical and responsible mining work. First, in opposition to informal ASM, flexible labor and corporate mining become the legal condition for resource extraction. Second, extracted resources bypassing official channels are categorized as ‘illegal,’ further legitimizing or exacerbating the repressive action of states and private stakeholders. Examining the divergent experience of ASM work across these two regional mining economies, following decades of violence and war, holds important lessons for the study of human security.



Friday, 19 July
9:30 – 10:30

**Governmental and Corporate Strategies to
Prevent and Overcome Resource Conflicts**

Evaluation of a Social License to Operate (SLO) and Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) from a Local Perspective [09:30 – 10:00]

Susanne Mulbah

African Leadership Centre, King's College London

The paper argues that a FPIC process ought not to be idealized to promote 'indigenization', nor should it be instrumentalized for a corporate whitewash. To manage social and political risks extractive industries apply concepts such as Social Licence to Operate (SLO) and a Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC). In the academic literature as well in practice the SLO and the FPIC are rarely addressed together, although their objectives and even normative tenor are overlapping. To address this gap in the literature the paper presents a conceptual comparison of the SLO and the FPIC concepts. Drawing from a large-scale land acquisition filed case from West Africa the paper explores the applicability of the SLO and FPIC and their utility to a company and affected communities. The findings are based on a long-term ethnographic field research and participatory observations. The analysis applies a local to global perspective and hence unbundles the roles of a state, a company, NGOs and communities. The paper makes an important contribution by providing empirical evidence to support the notion that a FPIC implementation invites heightened social performance requirements in extractive industries. Henceforth, the operationalization of FPIC needs to move beyond indigenous rights discourse and requires engagement with legal and regulatory framework, social science and political economy.

The paper is structured as follows. First the paper presents the concept of a SLO and a FPIC and provides a comparison of their guiding principles. Next the paper outlines a large-scale land acquisition case, in which the FPIC was systematically implemented and excessively documented. Lastly, the focus here is on the pre-requisites necessary to facilitate a successful engagement with local communities. A field implementation of FPIC requires legal and socio-political pre-requisites to alleviate a potential social risk, avoiding exacerbating underlying grievances, and creating new conflicts.

Keywords: resource governance, social license, land acquisition, free prior informed consent, extractive industries, conflict

Public Supply Chain-Related Laws: The Case of ‘Conflict’ Resources and the DR Congo [10:00 – 10:30]

Lena Partzsch

Institute of Environmental Social Sciences and Geography, University of Freiburg

There is a new trend toward public supply chain-related laws. These domestic laws demand information from importers regarding the environmental and social circumstances of production in foreign countries. For example, companies face regulatory requirements regarding illegal logging in their supply chains when importing timber (products) to Australia, the EU and the United States. The EU also followed the US Dodd-Frank Act Section 1502 and introduced mandatory ‘due diligence’ checks on importers of tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold (3T&G) to stop the financing of armed groups through the trade of these minerals, in particular, in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Based on literature review, document analysis and semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, I discuss this ‘return of the state’ against the backdrop of three power dynamics in global supply chains, i.e. power shifts to the private sector in the era of globalization (hypothesis 1), asymmetries between Northern consumers and Southern producers (hypothesis 2) and ‘normative’ or ‘ethical’ power in International Relations (IR) (hypothesis3). While we can observe an ongoing struggle regarding the implementation of the new public supply chains laws, there is first evidence that they might be effective in preventing conflict financing in the DRC.



Friday, 19 July
10:45 – 12:15

**Human Security Impacts of Natural
Resource Extraction after Armed Conflict**

**Transforming ‘Conflict Resources’ into ‘Peace Resources’: Lessons
for Human Security from Liberia and Sierra Leone [10:45 – 11:15]**

Michael Beevers

Department of Environmental Studies, Dickinson College

This presentation compares the decade-long efforts to address natural resources after the armed conflicts in Liberia and Sierra Leone. It shows how international peacebuilders in both countries pursued a strategy to transform ‘conflict resources’ into “peace resources” vis-à-vis a policy agenda that emphasized securitization and marketization. Although the worst of the resource plunder is indeed over, it suggests a skewed approach to natural resource governance has recreated the conditions that historically produced contention and violence around resources and runs the risk of exacerbating tensions. It also draws attention to the ways in which narratives about the links between natural resources, armed conflict and peace framed the policy agenda and brought to the forefront certain interventions but ignored others. The presentation concludes with practical recommendations for strengthening natural resources governance for peace and human security in Liberia, Sierra Leone and beyond.



Human Security as Benchmark of Post-Conflict Forest Sector Reform Processes and External Intervention: The Case of Peacebuilding in Liberia [11:15 – 11:45]

Jan Grabek

Peace-Academy Rhineland-Palatinate, University of Koblenz-Landau

From a perspective of conflict studies, the human security concept reinforces grievance-based explanations for civil strife as caused by a nexus of adverse socio-economic circumstances and politico-economic structures. Therefore, if changing that nexus is perceived as the desired technical result of peacebuilding and development interventions, the human security concept can be used to inform and benchmark related efforts. Liberia's post-conflict recovery is a perfect example, since its civil wars typically have been connected to greed and predatory timber extraction, which in turn can be connected to decreases in human security, too. This presentation sketches a contrasting juxtaposition between socio- and politico-economic realities and the resulting significance of forests to human security in Liberia on the one hand, with post-conflict forest sector reform interventions and the structure of the international tropical timber trade on the other. The goal is to highlight serious mismatches that affect the human security bottom-line and thus prospects for sustainable peace in Liberia at a time when civil unrest is on the rise there. The presentation closes with a call for further human security guided attempts at integrating critical peacebuilding theory, structural perspectives on development, as well as studies of land systems change and socio-ecological systems for peacebuilding in heavily forested, conflict-affected and post-conflict countries of Sub-Sahara Africa.

Keywords: Forest Sector Reform, Liberia, Human Security, Critical Peacebuilding, Socio-Ecological-Systems, Land Systems Change, Structural Development Perspectives, Sub-Sahara Africa



Natural Resource Governance and Human Security in Post-Conflict Societies: Diamond Sector Reform in Liberia and Sierra Leone
[11:45 – 12:15]

Christina Ankenbrand^{*1}, Nina Engwicht²

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Peacebuilding and state-building strategies today increasingly feature reforms of natural resource sectors that strive to ensure that the management of natural resources is legal, transparent and beneficial to lasting peace and development. However, these legal and regulatory reforms are often oriented towards the state level. They rarely take into account the impacts of natural resource governance on the well-being of individual humans and communities affected by natural resource extraction. This paper investigates the effects of governance reforms in natural resource sectors through a lens of human security. A human security approach is able to take into account the intended and unintended consequences of reform programs and their impact on vulnerable populations. Based on extensive field research, this paper investigates and compares the human security implications of diamond sector reform in post-conflict Liberia and Sierra Leone. Investigating various changes in diamond sector governance in both countries, we argue that they have not had any significant impact on the human security of artisanal mineworkers or local communities in mining areas.

Keywords: Natural resource governance, human security, Liberia, Sierra Leone, diamonds, post-conflict, artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM), large-scale mining (LSM)



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Christina Ankenbrand is a research fellow at the Peace Academy Rhineland-Palatinate. She holds an M.A. in Peace and Conflict Studies and a B.A. in Political Science and Public Administration. Her practical experiences and research interests center around international relations, development cooperation, peace and conflict studies, natural resource governance and environmental peacebuilding. Since joining the Peace Academy in 2017, she focuses on the linkages between natural resource governance, conflict, peace and human security. For her research on natural resource governance and human security in post-conflict societies, Christina has conducted field research in Liberia.

Michael Beevers

Department of Environmental Studies, Dickinson College, USA

Dr. Michael D. Beevers is an Associate Professor in the Department of Environmental Studies, and contributing faculty in the Department of International Studies, at Dickinson College (USA). He specializes in global environmental politics with an emphasis on the linkages between natural resources, security, conflict and peace. His work appears in numerous book chapters and journals including *Global Governance*, *International Peacekeeping*, *African Conflict and Peacebuilding Review* and *The Extractive Industries and Society*, among others. His book, *Natural Resource Governance and Peacebuilding in the Aftermath of Armed Conflict: Sierra Leone and Liberia* (Palgrave) was published in 2018.

Filipe Calvão

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Dr. Filipe Calvão is a socio-cultural anthropologist, and an assistant professor at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID). His research examines extractive economies and corporate governance in postcolonial Africa, technologies and qualities of transparency in the global gemstone industry, and digital work in the global South, from blockchain technology to ride-sharing apps.

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Dr. Felix Conteh is a governance and development specialist/researcher. Between 2013 and 2015 he worked at the World Bank – Sierra Leone Country Office, where he coordinated the Bank’s efforts in supporting the Government of Sierra Leone to develop policies and instruments aimed at equitably distributing the benefits of the extractive sector. Between April 2015 and September 2016, he worked in the Office of the Chief of Staff, Office of the President, Republic of Sierra Leone, where he advised the Chief of Staff on issues relating to the mining sector and social policies. From September 2016 to September 2018, Felix researched the governance of the artisanal and small-scale mining sector in Liberia and Sierra Leone, as part of a two-year fellowship at the University of Bath, United Kingdom. He has published in the *Resources Policy*, *Review of African Political Economy* and *Critical African Studies Journals*.

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Dr. Charlotte Dany is Managing Director of the Peace Academy Rhineland-Palatinate at the University of Koblenz-Landau. Formerly, she was a postdoctoral researcher and lecturer at Goethe-University Frankfurt and holds a Ph.D. from the University of Bremen. Charlotte is an expert on humanitarian aid, development cooperation as well as the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in global governance.

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Dr. Maxi Domke is staff member at the Chair of Tropical Forestry, Institute of International Forestry and Forest Products at TU Dresden. Since 2012, she works as project coordinator in joint research, training and networking projects with universities and research institutions in East Africa, dealing with climate change adaptation and small-scale wood production. Her research interest is on socio-economic, political and social aspects of natural resource management in Africa. In summer 2018, she defended her doctoral dissertation on Knowledge Management for Climate Change Adaptation with a Multi-Level Governance Analysis of the case Ethiopia. Her academic background is a master's degree in political and communication sciences from the University of Hamburg. After her studies she spent 1,5 years in countries of Southern Africa for internships and work in a political foundation, cultural institution and local NGO.

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Jan Grabek is receiving a PhD stipend from the Gerda Henkel Foundation and researches at the Peace Academy Rhineland-Palatinate. He is interested in structural perspectives on development, critical peacebuilding and European - Sub-Saharan African relations, with a focus on forest governance and timber economics. In 2018 Jan obtained an MA in Conflict Studies from the Philipps University of Marburg, writing about the EU FLEGT Action Plan. Jan lived and worked in East Africa, the Middle East, and obtained a dual BA in Communication Sciences and Photo-Journalism from the University of Warsaw, in 2011.

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Emanuel Hermann is a master's student in Development Studies at the Graduate Institute in Geneva. He is a student assistant for the project 'Natural Resource Governance and Human Security in Post-Conflict Societies' at the Peace Academy Rhineland-Palatinate. For his master thesis, he is planning to conduct research on ethically sourced diamonds in Sierra Leone. Between 2016 and 2018, he was Head of the Working Group 'Conflicts in Sub-Saharan Africa' at the Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIK).

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Dr. Jude N. Kimengsi holds a PhD in Geography (2011), with a focus on natural resources and development, and currently serves as Research Fellow under the Excellence Initiative of the *Technische Universität Dresden*. Prior to joining the TU-Dresden, he served as Senior Lecturer at the Catholic University of Cameroon and Consultant with the Pan African Institute for Development – West Africa. Since 2013, he has been serving as a Consultant with WWF Germany, WWF Cameroon and the GIZ. His publications focus on the application of mixed-methods approaches to unbundle the (dis)connections between institutions, livelihoods and natural resource management. Jude is reviewer for several journals, including *Forest Policy and Economics*, *Forests*, *Climate Change* and *Sustainability*. He has strong interest on governance issues in the context of natural resource access and use.

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Dr. Roy Maconachie is an Associate Professor in the Department of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Bath. His research in Sub-Saharan Africa explores the social, political and economic aspects of food production and natural resource management, and their relationships to wider societal change. Much of his recent work has been concerned with the politics of natural resource management in West Africa, with a particular focus on the extractive industries, livelihood change and social conflict. Roy's disciplinary background is in human geography, but his work has largely been interdisciplinary in its approach, drawing principally upon anthropology and politics/political economy.

Catherine McDonald

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Catherine McDonald is a master's student at the Graduate Institute in Geneva, where she is completing a Master in International Affairs. She is currently conducting research on how ESG investment can be improved within the cobalt industry through the implementation of blockchain technology, and has conducted field work in South Africa and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Catherine has previously gained experience on responsible business conduct through her work with UNDP, UN SSE and UNICEF. Her research interests center around the role of technology and responsible investment in extractive industries and in corporate social responsibility endeavours, to further transparency and long-term sustainability in global supply chains.

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Linda Meßmann is a student assistant at the Peace Academy Rhineland-Palatinate since March 2019. She is assisting within the project 'Transforming Conflict-Economies: Natural Resource Sector Reform and Human Security'. She studies a master in Psychology at the University of Koblenz-Landau and is especially interested in getting exclusive insights into different approaches of peace-related research.

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Dr. Susanne Mulbah is an Associate Fellow with the African Leadership Centre, King's College London. She completed her doctoral studies from the King's College London in political economy in the faculty of SSPP. Susanne holds a previous Magister Artium in Political Science, Organisational Psychology and Communication Science from the Ludwig Maximilian University Munich. Prior to joining King's College London, Susanne worked in international development consultancy and business development. She has peer-reviewed a global corruption index and served in the RSPO human security working group. Susanne has undertaken extensive field research in Liberia and travelled extensively throughout West Africa. Prior to the Ebola outbreak Susanne worked in a large-scale land acquisition case facilitating a FPIC implementation and social agreements with affected communities; she coordinated environmental social impact assessments; and designed and conducted a livelihood survey of rural households. Susanne's research interests include the political economy aspect of state-building, natural resources governance especially in conflict and post-conflict countries, land tenure and communally governed land, and human security.

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Dr. Lena Partzsch is Professor of Environmental and Development Policy at the University of Freiburg. Her research interests lie in the fields of sustainability governance and international relations. Her work has been published in leading scientific journals. She received the GAIA Best Paper Award in 2016, and the journal of Global Governance chose her article 'Take action now: The legitimacy of celebrity power in international relations' as the best paper of the year in 2018 for translation into Spanish and additional publication in *Foro Internacional*. Partzsch's most recent book is 'The Anthropocene Debate and Political Science' (co-edited with Sabine Weiland, Philipp Pattberg and Thomas Hickmann, Routledge 2018).

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Dr. Janpeter Schilling is the Scientific Director of the Peace Academy Rhineland-Palatinate. He holds a Klaus Töpfer Junior Professorship for Landuse Conflicts at the University of Koblenz-Landau. He is further associated with the research group Climate Change and Security at the University of Hamburg. Previously he has worked at universities and peacebuilding organizations in Berlin, London and New York. His research focuses on conflict, resources, and environmental change.

— PARTICIPANTS —

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Günter Schönegg is an independent consultant who focuses on the linkages between peace, conflict transformation, development and resources governance in West- and Central Africa. He also works for Haus Wasserburg with the Development Policy Network of Rhineland-Palatinate (ELAN e.V.) where he raises awareness on natural resource-related topics. He is a founding member of the Peace Resources Group (www.peaceresources.net). He studied Theology and Adult Pedagogics. From 2001 to 2005 he was a Peace Consultant in Niger and from 2006 to 2009 he served as a member of the Working Group for Peace and Development FriEnt.

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Zabrina Welter is a researcher from the University of Freiburg, Germany. She holds an M.Sc. in Environmental Governance from the University of Freiburg in Germany and a B.A. in Political Science emphasizing on conflict resolution and peacebuilding from the Javeriana University in Bogota, Colombia. She has over three years of international experience in project assistance and research in the fields of environmental governance and peace. Her major research interest is environmental peacebuilding.

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Sascha Werthes is Senior Lecturer of International Relations in the Department of Political Science, Trier University. He currently is the Managing Director of the German Society of Political Science (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Politikwissenschaft, DGfP). From 2014 to 2018 he was the founding Managing Director of the Peace Academy Rhineland-Palatinate. Before, he worked as Lecturer at the Goethe University Frankfurt (2013-2014), Lecturer at the University Duisburg-Essen and the Philipps-University Marburg, and as researcher at the Institute for Development and Peace, Duisburg. He obtained his PhD in Peace and Conflict Studies from the Philipps-University Marburg. During his PhD studies, he was a visiting researcher at Université du Québec à Montréal. Prior he graduated as a Diplom-Sozialwissenschaftler from the University Duisburg-Essen and worked as a research assistant at the Rhine-Ruhr Institute for Practically oriented research and consulting (R.I.S.P.) where he among others things was part of a team of three who wrote a joint expert opinion for a case at the Federal Constitutional Court.

Yue Zhao

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Yue Zhao is a Heinrich-Böll Stiftung fellow and PhD student at the working group 'Global Forestland Policy & Sustainability' at the Chair of Forest and Nature Conservation Policy, University of Göttingen, Germany. In 2018, she graduated from the University of Göttingen with a master degree in *forest conservation*. Her master thesis was entitled 'Power dynamics, data and forest governance —The case of wood export from Sub-Saharan Africa to China'. In 2013, she graduated from the Sichuan Agricultural University (China) with a bachelor degree in *forestry science*. The focus of her PhD project is the effects of Chinese forest investments in Sub-Saharan African countries – access, power and inequality.

— ORGANIZERS AND FUNDERS —

The **Peace Academy Rhineland-Palatinate – Academy for Crisis Prevention and Civil Conflict Management** is a central institution of the University of Koblenz-Landau. It seeks to promote and strengthen strategies of crisis prevention and civil conflict management, further peace research, inspire the political discourse and train those that are faced with potentials for conflict and violence in their professional or volunteer work. As a unique interface institution in Rhineland-Palatinate, it promotes the mutual exchange between academic research and civil society actors.

The **University of Koblenz-Landau** is one of the youngest universities in Germany and has grown considerably in its relatively short history. Since its transformation from a teacher training college in 1990, numerous new departments and institutes have evolved. In addition, a wide range of new degree programs and chairs have been created, and existing courses and research consistently expanded.

The **German Foundation for Peace Research** was founded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research in October 2000. The objectives of the Foundation are to *promote the peaceful coexistence of individuals and nations. It shall contribute to create the prerequisites and conditions to prevent war, poverty, hunger and oppression, to protect human rights and to set up a framework for international relations that is based on the rule of law. Furthermore, the Foundation shall contribute to face the challenge that the natural environment and their development opportunities are responsibly used and preserved for future generations.*

The **Gerda Henkel Foundation** is a not-for-profit foundation under German private law. The object of the Foundation is to promote science, primarily by supporting specific projects in the field of the humanities that have a specific specialist scope and are limited in time. A special concern of the foundation is the advancement of postgraduates.



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