



Natural Resources Management and Peacebuilding

About me

1. Associate Fellow, Chatham House
 - Energy, Environment and Resources
2. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
 - Research and policy (2007-2010) (pt)
 - Country Programme Manager, Sierra Leone (2010-2)
 - Afghanistan, South Sudan (2012-)
- Interests
 - Links between natural resources and conflict
 - Environmental issues for conflict prevention and peacebuilding



Plan

1. 5 trends - resource management
2. 5 links - natural resources, conflict & peacebuilding

Discussion: How should linkages between peacebuilding and the natural resource sector be strengthened?

Natural resources

Land + renewable + non-renewable resources





Trends in NR #1: The growth of emerging economies has generated new global dynamics over the past decade

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More, more and more...

Looking to 2030, with anticipated demand growth across all sectors, bridging resource gaps and meeting investment needs will be a great challenge

Energy. 50% increase by 2035. Over half a trillion in investment needed every year until 2035 to meet projected demand for oil and gas alone.

Food. By 2050 demand is expected to increase by 70%-100%, particularly for meat and oilseeds. Step-change in productivity is needed, particularly in Africa.

Metals. Demand growth of 30-50% between 2010 and 2020, steel and copper 90 and 80% respectively until 2030. Rare earth demand doubles from 2010 levels.

Water: 40% gap by 2030 unless productivity increases.



Trends in NR #2: Large-scale resource extraction/ production remains concentrated

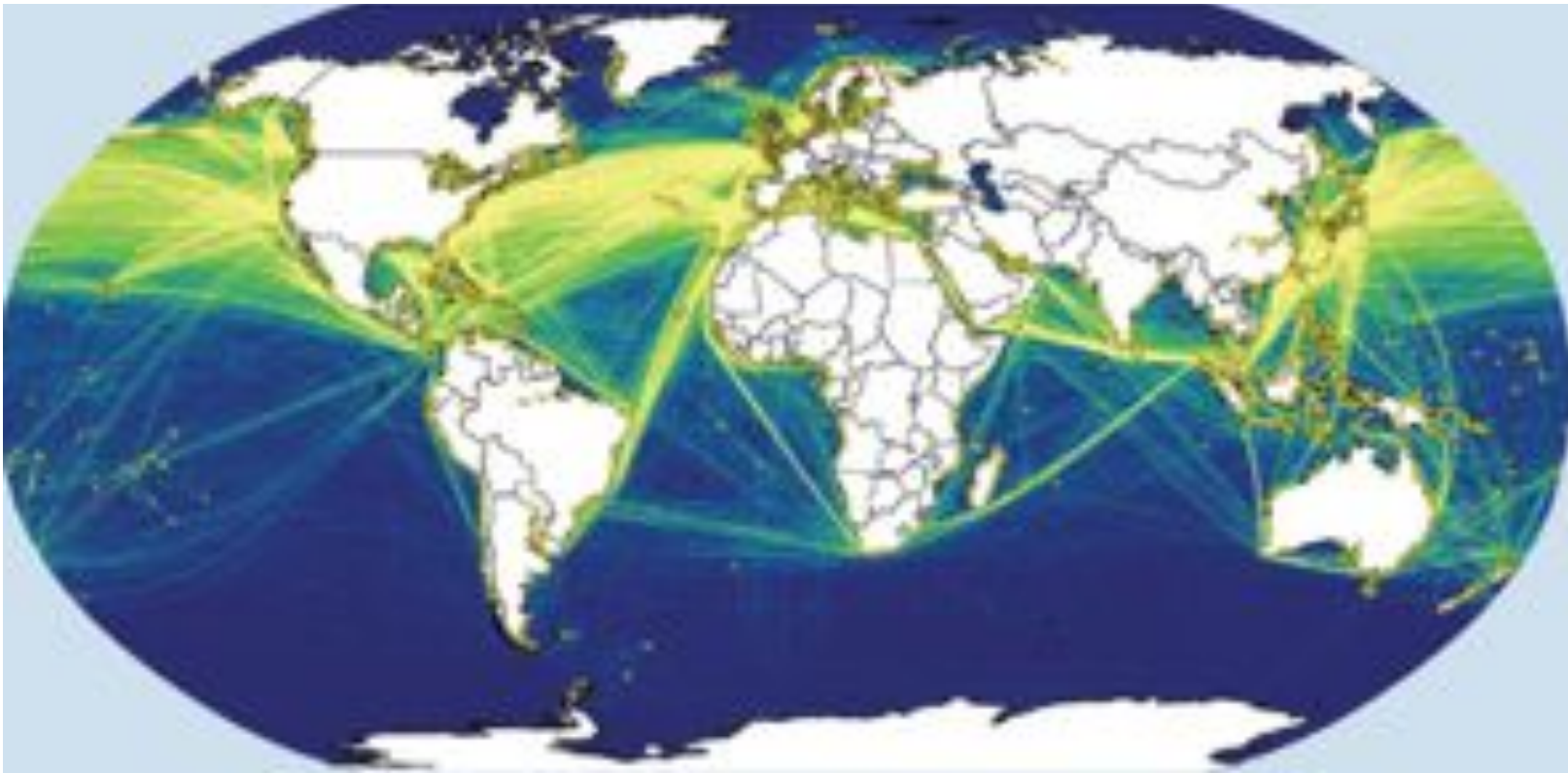
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Trends in NR #3: Environmental stress, especially water scarcity, is increasingly disrupting global production of critical resources

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Trends in NR #3: Climate change (esp. extreme weather) threatens essential infrastructure & global transport links)



- Based on density, vulnerable regions include: Eastern North America; Europe; Northern Asia (mostly the former Soviet Union); India; Southeast Asia; Japan; and the Middle East.
- The global energy transport system is particularly vulnerable to disruption at key maritime choke points such as the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, Bab Al-Mandab, the Suez Canal, the Turkish Straits and the Strait of Hormuz.



Trends in NR #4: Price volatility is the new normal.

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Trends in NR #5: New frontiers of exploration:

1/. Cold

2/. Deep

3/. Fragile

Conflict and NR links #1: Contributing to conflict



Conflict and NR links #2: Resource curse

Contributing to conflict

- Developing countries without major natural resources have grown x 2-3 faster than those with plentiful resources
- Slow-developing low-income economies dependent on natural resources are 10x more likely to experience civil war

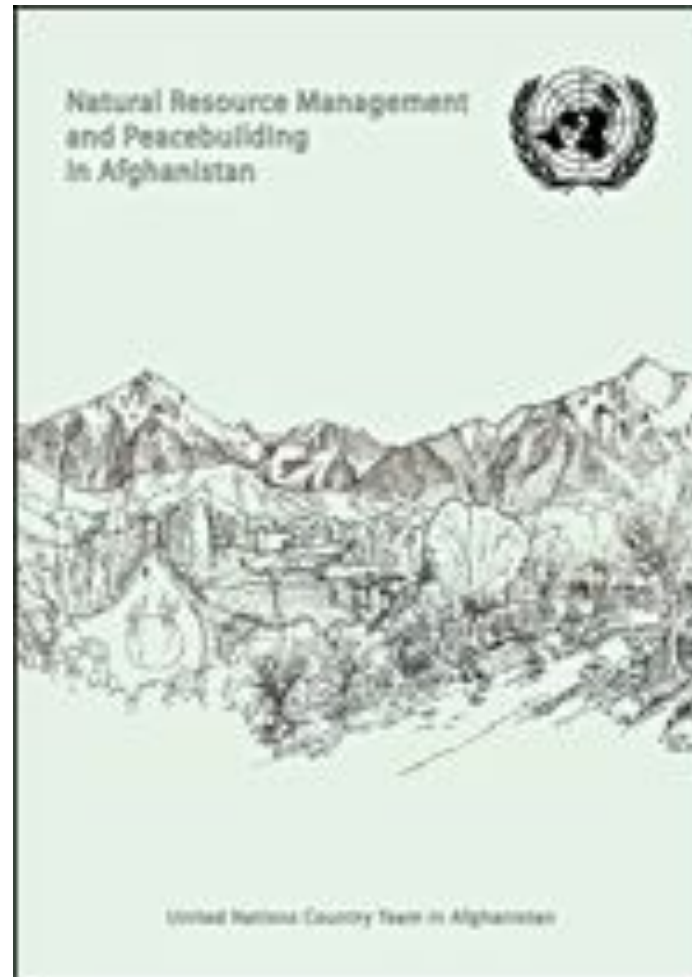


Conflict and NR links #3: Financing conflict

- Sierra Leone
 - Diamonds played a key role in SL civil war, '91-2002
 - RUF earned up to \$125 million a year from diamonds
 - Diamond fields became strategic objectives
- DR Congo
 - Coltan, diamonds, gold and tin financed and sustained conflict in eastern DR Congo
 - Significant involvement of neighbouring countries
 - 2nd Congo war – 1998-2003 – est. 'excess' death toll 5.4 million



Conflict and NR links #4: Spoiling peacebuilding

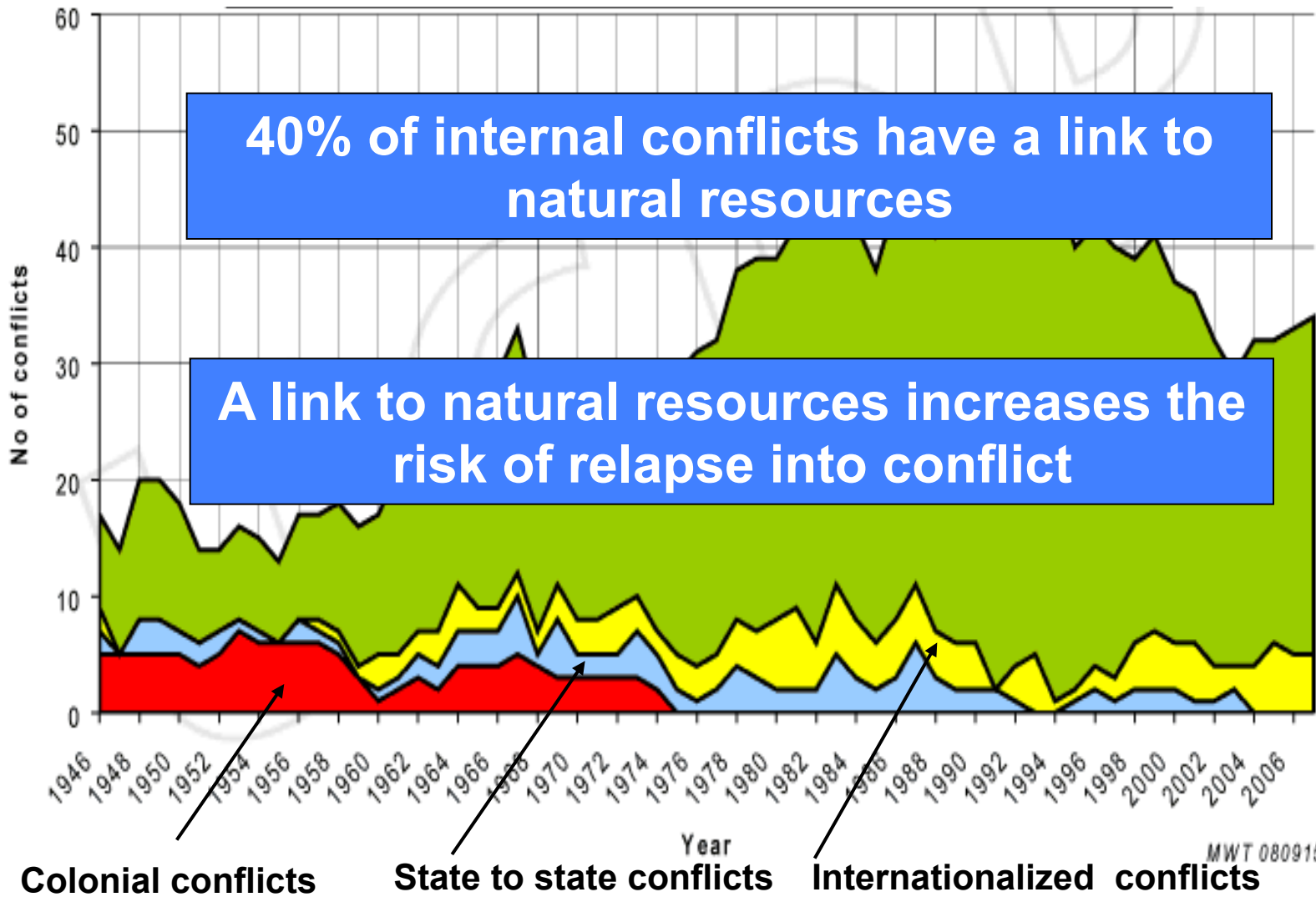



Conflict and NR links #5: Environmental damage

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NR and conflict over the past 60 years



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- **First action taken by communities is to restore land and water access**
 - **80% of rural livelihoods are directly dependant on natural resources**
 - **50%-80% of ex-combatants return to agriculture**
 - **Resource concessions and taxes are a significant source of government revenues**

NRM is a form of Peacebuilding

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Peacebuilding Priorities

