



The Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention consultation series seeks to bring together expert civil society practitioners, academics and Government of Canada officials to generate up-to-date information and analysis, as well as policy and programming options to respond to developments and emerging trends in peacebuilding.

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Policy brief

Natural resource conflicts and conflict mitigation and transformation

SUMMARY

Peacebuild, in collaboration with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (DFAIT) convened the fifth in a series of six workshops on peacebuilding and conflict prevention policy issues on 30 June 2011 in the CANADEM conference room in Ottawa. The purpose of the workshop series is to exchange current information and analysis among expert civil society practitioners, academics and Government of Canada officials aimed at developing policy and programming options to respond to new developments and emerging trends.

This workshop examined existing and new frameworks proposed for managing conflict over resources, particularly mineral extraction, land and water. This policy brief provides a synopsis of the findings and analysis from discussion and the papers presented during the event, highlighting key recommendations to improve prevention and management of resource conflicts.

BACKGROUND AND APPROACH

Workshop participants were invited to explore different frameworks for understanding natural resource conflict and potential and innovative strategies and tools for preventing conflict over resources and land, with the aim to contribute to improved Canadian and international responses to resource-related issues and identify effective policy and programming options. To initiate and stimulate discussion, two issue papers were prepared and circulated to participants in advance. The paper by Philippe Le Billon and Corin de Freitas, *Resources for Peace*, discusses the major initiatives developed to improve post-conflict management of natural resources, drawing lessons for resource-inclusive peacebuilding strategies.

Jon Unruh's paper, *Rights to Land Resources in Post Conflict Settings: Challenges and Responses*, examines the primary challenges related to land rights in conflict and post-conflict settings, setting out practical and policy options to address these.

The workshop was organized to take advantage of the considerable expertise among participants. Both Le Billon and Unruh highlighted key points from their papers. Onome Ako provided an overview of a field tool for natural resource prospectors and developers on conflict sensitivity and community inclusion, which was developed through a World Vision, CDA Collaborative Learning Projects and the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada – PDAC partnership. Officials from the Department of Foreign Affairs shared government approaches and policies regarding natural resources and conflict. Matti Lehtonen from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) summarized lessons from UNEP field experiences in Sudan, the Central African Republic, Sierra Leone, Guinea and the Balkans. Wynet Smith, Coordinator and Natural Resources Expert on the UN Security Council Panel of Experts on Liberia, examined the challenges and successes of post-war resource management in Liberia. Between presentations, participants exchanged experiences and views on the subjects and, in the afternoon, developed recommendations for policy and programming to improve the management of natural resource conflicts.

SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS

Philippe Le Billon focused his presentation on the post-conflict environment and policy options for addressing natural resource management. Since potential resource rents have increased seven-fold between 2000 and 2008 to reach over 350 USD billion in 29 conflict-affected states, these represent critical revenue sources for host governments and peoples. Despite the tense relationship between conflict and natural resources, it is possible to promote sustainable peace through their management, fostering both a durable end to hostilities and the potential benefits for populations and post-conflict economies. Conflict termination and peace consolidation mechanisms to address resource issues have included military intervention, economic sanctions and investigations, negotiations for wealth sharing and resource reform, prosecution for pillage and tax evasion, sectoral reforms including formalization of artisanal mining and corporate initiatives that include both CSR standards (Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, OECD Guidelines) and compulsory regulations such as the 1977 US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), the Canadian Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act (CFPOA), and the EITI, which is generally mandatory in implementing countries.

Le Billon used a conceptual framework to differentiate between transition and policy options for states afflicted by resource curse (reliance on resources creating distortionary effects), resource conflict (violence erupting around resources) or conflict resource (conflict financed through resources). Different options were prioritized under peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding initiatives, depending upon the type of resource issue. Resource and post-conflict challenges included that resource areas and trade routes are and remain “hot spots”; resource exploitation disrupts local livelihoods; resource knowledge tends to be low, although

expectations are high post-conflict; while risks are high for governments, financial benefits are often low, especially in mining; and transitional authorities are prone to corruption.

In the rush to exploit potential benefits from natural resources, Le Billon cautioned that peacebuilding objectives can be undermined. Extractive businesses can rapidly recover after the cessation of hostilities but may be difficult to regulate with respect to taxation, environmental protection, labour rights, conflict sensitivity and ongoing collusion with peace spoilers who control resource production areas. Regulatory policies and institutions must be developed ahead of, or alongside, the “post-conflict resource rush”. To this end, he recommended conducting comprehensive assessments to understand the resource sector and possible scenarios, having peacekeeping forces curtail access by “peace spoilers” to resource revenues and consolidating peacebuilding progress through enforcement of environmental and social standards. Le Billon cautioned that there are long-term risks associated with lower fiscal returns on non-renewable resources through the use of taxation incentives to entice foreign investment. He suggested that the advantages and disadvantages of domestic vs. foreign direct investment be weighed and that small-scale or artisanal modes of exploitation may have lower tax potential, but often have higher net national value-added than capital intensive projects. This is dependent upon a state having sound tax policies in place which often must be built through effective governance programs.



Le Billon underlined the importance of preventing future conflict over resource exploitation by ensuring that resource management has broad developmental outcomes and land policies strengthen pro-poor land and land-based resource rights, particularly those of indigenous populations. In conclusion, he outlined several peacebuilding strategies to channel resource revenues to foster a diversified and sustainable economy, such as recovering “looted” assets and claiming compensation, renegotiating “odious contracts” consider the possibility of direct revenue disbursements to the populations living within the territory where resources are located, and building stabilization or savings funds to blunt the effect of volatile markets for natural resources.

Onome Ako presented *Understanding Conflict: Field Tool for Exploration*, a conflict sensitive framework developed jointly by the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC), CDA Collaborative Learning Projects and World Vision (WV). The purpose of creating the tool was to build practical strategies for extractive companies to understand and deal with conflict and to achieve sustainable development in host communities through collaboration with local stakeholders. The framework has benefitted from four existing tools: e3Plus (PDAC), which improves company performance in environmental stewardship, health and safety and wealth sharing; Do no harm (CDA), which obliges companies to assess the local context where they will be working to ensure that their entry will not be detrimental; Making Sense of Turbulent Contexts (WV), a more detailed analysis of complex, chronic conflict environments to facilitate programming in a neutral manner; and Corporate Engagement Project (CDA), which helps companies to “get it right” first time by focusing on resource distribution, company behavior and taking responsibility for project impact.

There are three phases to the project: 1) Analysis, consultation, development and presentation of the tool; 2) Field testing; and 3) Refining the tool and disseminating best practices. The first field test was completed in Peru and while the tool has yet to be finalized, Ms. Ako identified several lessons beginning to emerge. Use of the tool at the front end, prior to development, appears most important. Engaging stakeholders is part of the analysis and perhaps more critical to company success than the tool itself. The precursor to development must be a shared analysis, including what are the conflict triggers, who and when to engage, how to support connectors and decrease dividers. As a result of the first field test, it is already clear that the framework will be modified into shorter chapters with less emphasis on risk assessment and more on conflict triggers and with modified questions related to stage of development and who is using the tool. Ako also noted that more work was necessary to increase the proactive engagement of NGOs. Field testing will continue in Sierra Leone, Mexico, Madagascar and Canada, after which, a revised and final framework will be presented at the annual PDAC conference in Spring 2012.

The Government of Canada has been working on conflict and natural resources, although this area challenges traditional methods of resolution and management, due to the insertion of criminal elements, the depth and length of conflicts and the subversion of peace, which often accompany natural resource conflict. Peacebuilding tools used in the past, such as institution-building and capacity-building, are not necessarily effective in addressing the multidimensional and complex matrix of resource-based conflict. It was also noted that the important objective of

sustainable development requires attention to the extractive industry in order that it become a more effective vector in socio-economic development.

The Canadian government through its CSR Strategy for the Extractive Sector actively promotes a number of frameworks and guidelines to promote corporate social responsibility among Canadian companies, including the EITI, the Voluntary Principles, the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Performance Standards and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). Canada provides guidance to the UN Peacebuilding Commission on natural resource issues and has been involved in developing a coherent approach in Sierra Leone. The IFC Performance Standards are being updated and the government will soon ascribe to the new version. In 2009, Canada joined and currently chairs the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights as part of the government's corporate social responsibility strategy, which includes three pillars: organizational restructuring to make the initiative more effective; Canadian outreach, since 75% of the world's mining companies are Canadian; and promoting the principles outside of Canada (the DRC, Ghana, Indonesia, Peru, Nigeria and Colombia have recently joined).

With regard to artisanal mining and conflict minerals, the Government of Canada has been working with companies and the OECD on creating Guidelines for conflict free mineral supply chains, which includes the requirement that companies conduct risk assessments and employ third party audit mechanisms. Significant progress has been made in the tin, coltan, tungsten and tantalum over the past year. The OECD process is being harmonized with the International Conference of the Great Lakes Regional Certification Scheme.

In his presentation, Jon Unruh emphasized the importance of property, land, homeland and territory to the cause and conduct of conflict, noting that land tenure institutions and social relations disintegrate during times of crisis. Yet even without functional institutions to address land disputes, these conflicts do resolve. Fluid, alternative, informal institutions and approaches emerge in the absence of effective legal institutions, although they rarely function in a fair manner. Some of these "micro rule of law systems" include warlord or mafia forms of land tenure and extremist religious approaches to land rights. What may work well in stable, peaceful settings has proven difficult to implement and operate in societies recovering from war. According to Unruh, this results in post-war land tenure pluralism, with a mix of both statutory and customary land rights in operation. Yet, there are opportunities to make improvements using land tenure as a peacebuilding tool in war-affected situations.

Unruh observed that, at the end of armed conflict, there is often a surge in battlefield activity in the run-up to peace negotiations, resulting in the immediate need to address the land controlled by different sides, the length of time the land has been held, the resources they contain and their reintegration. Peace negotiators and third parties must be well-versed in land issues, be prepared to plan for reintegration of lands into a national tenure system and be precise about the means and timeframe needed if certain land issues are "parked". Third party peace mediators can view land issues, particularly areas containing valuable resources, as "bargaining chips" and/or "insurance" for one or the other party. Highly visible interventions in land disputes can be seen as "taking sides", which could lead to one party resorting to violence if its claims are disregarded.

Unruh described three primary, statutory, reform responses to land and property issues: broad national land policy reform, legal actions aimed at specific problems and institutional reform. He also encouraged a flexible approach to land tenure reform, relaxing an over legally deterministic approach to land and property law claims and allowing for “forum shopping”, the use of both statutory and customary law to weigh evidence and resolve claims, in the aftermath of war.



Matti Lehtonen described the work of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) as a think tank, active in four areas: peacebuilding strategies; peacekeeping operations; environmental diplomacy and legal protection, using policy and knowledge projects and technical operations in the field. As an example, he pointed to *Earthscan*, six edited volumes with a practitioner focus, encompassing 40 post-conflict countries and 150 case studies on peacebuilding and natural resources. Policy development has included the review of civilian capacities (CIVCAP) in peace operations with the aim of making the UN more nimble. UNEP supports the idea of clarifying roles and responsibilities through a cluster model, with UNEP leading the environment sub-cluster. Other policy products in the pipeline are: PBSO/PBF best practices on the peace dividend; the Secretary-General’s Report on the Causes of Conflict in Africa; the Secretary-General’s Report on Transitional Justice; Agents of Peace: the Role of Women; Climate Change and Peacebuilding; Sahel Migration; Environmental Diplomacy; and “Greening” the Blue Helmets.



Lehtonen provided an overview of the Peacebuilding Commission's countries of focus, including Guinea, the Central African Republic and Sierra Leone, identifying common challenges such as getting acknowledgment of the role natural resources have played in the conflict; finding effective response strategies and an emphasis on stovepipe, as opposed to system level, approaches to natural resource management.

Wynet Smith summarized the work of the UN Panel of Experts on Liberia, beginning with a brief description of the context – rich agricultural land; significant natural resources; 31% of all land is forested; a population of 3.5 million in an area approximately the size of New Brunswick.

Between 1980-2003, GDP fell 90% and by the time elections were held in 2005, the average income was 1/4 of what it had been in 1987 and 1/6 of 1979.

The current sanction regime related to Liberia includes an arms embargo, travel ban and assets freeze. Resolution 1903 (2009) terminated the arms embargo with regard to the Government of Liberia, although there is still an embargo for non-state actors. Prohibitions were established on the import of all round logs and timber products from Liberia, but the Security Council decided to allow the timber sanctions to expire on 20 June 2006. The sanctions regime also included prohibitions on the import of rough diamonds from Liberia, however the Security Council also decided to terminate these sanctions on 27 April 2007.

The role of the Panel of Experts is to investigate and compile reports on the implementation and any violations of the arms embargo and travel ban; assess the impact and effectiveness of the Assets Freeze; assess the Government of Liberia's implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; and assess the extent to which natural resources are contributing to peace, security and development rather than to instability within the context of Liberia's evolving legal framework.

Using the Government of Liberia's stated objectives, the Panel of Experts has found that significant progress has been made, including free and fair elections held in 2005 which resulted in the installation of Africa's first female president. Liberia has also established a favourable macroeconomic framework, although its economic recovery started from extremely low levels and poverty and unemployment levels remain high. General challenges to economic recovery encompass the fact that infrastructure is poor (roads, bridges, ports); there is low capacity of state institutions; the culture of corruption persists in many government institutions; there are significant shortfalls in the country's justice and corrections systems, undermining public

confidence; and the prevailing peace and stability is extremely fragile and vulnerable to disruption, partly owing to weak government institutions.

Smith discussed the role of natural resources in revitalizing the economy, as approximately 60% of the real GDP is supplied by natural resources such as minerals (iron ore, diamonds, gold, others); timber; rubber and oil palm; and potentially oil. The first steps in the reform/revitalizing process have included contract and concession review; forestry concession review (no concession holder demonstrated legal compliance so Executive Order No. 1 annulled all forestry contracts); the National Forestry Reform Law of 2006; and approval of the Kimberley Process Law and control system. The following new legislation was passed: the National Forestry Reform Law; additions to the Mining Law with respect to the Kimberley Process; the Public Procurement and Concessions Act (& Revisions); the Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Act; the Community Rights Law with Respect to Forest Lands; and the Lands Commission Act. Despite this legislative framework, companies are not meeting contractual obligations through LEITI and diamond mining provides little revenue for the government. While there is a rigorous system of controls on paper, there is limited government control on ground (limited capacity and resources) and smuggling/evasion of control is facilitated by networks and family ties that cross borders. In the forestry sector, there are also numerous infractions of relevant laws. Donors have now left Liberia and do not provide any oversight.

POLICY AND PROGRAMMING RECOMMENDATIONS

Participants discussed a variety of policy and programming issues for Canadian attention after presentations and during the afternoon session to develop recommendations. Key points from the discussion are outlined here, followed by practical recommendations emerging from small group reflections at the end of the day.

- The need for **donor coherence and long term commitment in natural resource management** was seen to be critical, even though most donors leave countries far too soon to monitor and support reform and revitalization of natural resources. Participants asserted that international pressure must be maintained on host governments to ensure they manage resources equitably and for the good of the country. Employing only conflict termination mechanisms such as sanctions and military intervention produces short-term effects. There is a need for improved governance at the international level to provide sufficient support for post-conflict peacebuilding in resource management. Transparency initiatives, such as the KPCS, EITI and PWYP, among others, must be sustained with voluntary standards becoming global and more mandatory norms so that all companies and countries disclose their revenues in a meaningful way and improve mechanisms of accountability. Three additional arrangements aimed at **building stronger resource governance in post-conflict contexts** were discussed: **transitional trusteeship** over natural resources; a **resource compact** that brings together citizens, politicians and companies to develop guiding principles for the extractive sector and an **international agreement on resource sectors** to set clear and mandatory standards for

natural resource sectors, such as Paul Collier's effort through the Natural Resource Charter.

- Taxation regimes providing fiscal stability from natural resources, while effective on paper, have been easily bypassed both by corporations and local artisanal miners. This has resulted in the loss of tens of millions of dollars over the last decade. Investing in **the development of fiscal frameworks that are transparent and effective** is a long-term project and participants wondered if the Canadian government could introduce a dialogue on the taxation of extractive industries in countries where the issue is relevant.
- Corruption was viewed as an immense problem – government corruption undermines government controls on natural resource management and transparency in taxation, expenditure and wealth-sharing; and corporate corruption undermines human rights in the host country and results in huge losses of government revenue. It was noted that there are difficult trade-offs involved in managing resources – an appropriate fiscal framework vs. the need for employment; the need to work with transitional authorities; and the acknowledgment that there had been costly interventions with mixed outcomes. It was concluded **that a broader range of instruments and better understanding** was required for natural resource management.
- While presenters did not speak to China's natural resource exploration and exploitation activities, it was agreed that there was considerable interest in **engaging the Chinese in resource management policy-making and implementation**. China is present on a number of organizations involved in this, although they have so far contributed little.
- With respect to natural resource management, the principles of **free, prior and informed consent** with respect to indigenous rights were highlighted.
- It was also agreed that a **regional approach** to management is often more effective, given the passage of resources across borders – some still used to finance conflict. Artisanal mining, in particular, is particularly hard to track.
- It was generally agreed that a **multifaceted and flexible approach to resolving land claims** is required in the aftermath of armed conflict. While lawyers provide useful assistance in developing statutory law, a socio-legal approach that recognizes customary claims, relaxes rules of evidence and legitimizes non-statutory land rights in immediate post-conflict contexts, has significant value. Statutory land laws and enforcement of these requires significant time and energy to reinstitute after a crisis or in low capacity institutions and are best left to a policy process that can carefully gauge a rate and timing of re-emergence. At a minimum, **humanitarian and other international actors should not try to insist on, impose or attempt to re-impose debilitated or corrupt statutory law arrangements into situations where customary law is re-emerging and administrative decisions regarding land are being made.**

- **Land policy reform requires a broad-based process of consultation with affected communities and sectors and is an involved process, needing capacity-building, coordination, political will, donor involvement, funding and often many years.** It is generally beyond the mandate of a single international actor to carry out such a multifaceted process alone and donors should be disposed to work collaboratively for both capacity-building and financing. Legal actions aimed at specific problems, such as legal decrees, rulings, decisions affecting or resolving an entire category of land and property claims and application of specific articles of existing law, can be more easily achievable and quicker for donors to engage in, although they have less scope than land policy reform. International actors can **support land commissions**, often formed after a crisis to handle large volumes of disputes post-crisis, reduce the burden of a recovering court system and **bring particular expertise on difficult land issues**.
- Peace agreements that are unable to immediately address land issues can stipulate that a **separate commission be established to deal with the intricacies of volatile land issues without stalling the broader completion of the peace agreement**. Also noted was the importance of **involving women in reform efforts** since customary law rarely benefits them. For Canadian and other organizations involved in a peace agreement **as a third party, it is critical to become well-versed in land issues and gain an understanding of those involved in the conflict**. Unless third party negotiators are aware of what lands are valuable for what reasons, to whom and where these lands are, problematic arrangements can be unknowingly made in peace negotiations.
- Participants were not in agreement that voluntary principles, such as the OECD Guidelines for Multinationals, provided adequate control over corporations involved in the extractive industry. Some participants urged the Canadian government to more vigorously promote CSR guidelines and develop a more robust policy to fine or punish Canadian companies that evade taxation or violate human rights in other countries. It was posited that multi-stakeholder fora can be extremely effective for advancing standards.

The following recommendations resulted from consensus during the small group discussions in the afternoon:

- **Learn from experiences of successful donor collaboration in countries (Sierra Leone) or sectors (diamonds – Kimberley Process) in order to develop effective frameworks to improve funding and programming coherence.** Too often, donors compete with one another or undermine one another's programming through the lack of a coherent approach to natural resource management. This extends to the UN, whose military structure needs to better integrate with UN civil affairs priorities. Aid coherence is receiving more attention now with the entry of China (and the BRICS) into the natural resource market, but due to the multiplicity of approaches and the differing values of donor governments, achieving coherence has been difficult. Multi-stakeholder processes and approaches to natural resource management can help to de-politicize agendas and promote the long-term alignment of policy and programming necessary for resource

management. Canadian government organizations can assist with coherence and technical ways in which to accomplish this.

- **Encourage the Government of Canada to more actively support and monitor ethical foreign investment by Canadian companies in natural resources.** In order to ensure that Canadian business contributes to peaceful and sustainable development in resource management, the government can promote CSR guidelines; develop more mechanisms to deal with conflicts; encourage the participation in development initiatives of host civil society organizations who have neither the voice nor the power to influence the extractive industry; and foster the creation of conflict management frameworks in the early stages of resource exploitation. Better monitoring and compliance mechanisms will also entail the development of civil society capacities and technical knowledge.
- **Build on existing or develop a platform for sharing knowledge among and between civil society, corporations and governments.** Recognizing that a lack of technical knowledge disadvantages civil society and government representatives in their dialogues with the extractive industry, building on or creating new knowledge portals to educate participants should be a priority. Such a platform should be connected to a research or academic institution and could be funded by regional banks, corporate donors and even local governments. Not only would such a platform be of value to civil society and governments in the context of natural resources, but could also contribute to educating populations about land laws, administrative regulations, procedures of evidence and other legal matters pertaining to land claims.
- **Launch an open dialogue with CIDA on governance issues related to sustainable development and poverty reduction with the aim of developing a policy framework and making resources available to cultivate CSO capacities to develop and implement natural resource management policies.** At present, the Government of Canada's policy agenda favours host government capacity-building and could devote more attention to civil society. A lack of democratic space, unequal access to knowledge and resources and extremely limited mechanisms to engage civil society organizations in dialogue over natural resources have made it difficult for civil society, North and South, to acquire the capacity to understand the complexity of natural resource exploration and exploitation processes.
- **Canadian governmental and nongovernmental actors should assist in the establishment of institutions that support ethical, conflict-sensitive development by Canadian companies in the natural resource sector.** While some structures and frameworks are already in place, it would be valuable to help companies conduct conflict analysis, include conflict management experts on their teams of developers, develop their own capacities to foster dialogue between all stakeholders and assist them in bilateral relations with national governments. The ability to access different experts for teams is important for conflict prevention, which has had too little emphasis in the past.

PRESENTERS

Philippe Le Billon (MBA Paris, PhD Oxford) is an Associate Professor at the University of British Columbia with the Department of Geography and the Liu Institute for Global Issues. He has worked for environmental and humanitarian organizations in Angola, Cambodia, Sierra Leone and the former Yugoslavia. He is currently conducting research on the political economy and geography of war, the role of primary commodities in armed conflicts and corporate social responsibility in the extractive sectors.

Onome Ako moved to Canada about three and a half years ago and she currently works with World Vision as Programme Officer/Manager CSR – Extractive Industries. In this role, she works with national offices to develop their strategic plans and programming in countries such as Peru, Senegal, Mozambique, South Africa and Mongolia, where World Vision programs are affected by mining activities. She also manages humanitarian programs in Sri Lanka. Prior to moving to Canada, Ms. Ako worked as the Communications and Outreach Manager for AfricaRecruit, a joint program of the NEPAD and Commonwealth Secretariat that seeks to mobilize skills and human resources for capacity-building in Africa. Before joining AfricaRecruit, Ms. Ako worked at the Senegal office of UNDP-UNESCO joint project on the Foundations for Africa's Future Leadership where she helped develop the Diaspora component of the project. Ms. Ako holds an MSc in Management of NGOs and Social Policy from the London School of Economics, United Kingdom.

Jon Unruh is a Professor of Geography at McGill University, Canada. His research, applied and policy work over the past 20 years has focused on post-war land and property rights in the developing world. His past work has dealt with Islamic, customary, statutory and war-related approaches to land tenure and how these interact, land restitution, legal pluralism and agriculture in post-war and peacebuilding scenarios. His experience includes work with regard to Darfur, Liberia, Somalia, Kenya, Angola, Iraq, Afghanistan, Mozambique, East Timor, Sierra Leone, Zanzibar, Ethiopia, Cambodia, Uganda and Colombia. Dr. Unruh has worked for a variety of government ministries and organizations of the international community.

Matti Lehtonen is the Programme Officer, Post-Conflict Issues, in the New York office of the UN Environment Programme. His main task is to connect UNEP's field expertise to benefit wider policy work in New York. Supporting UNEP's "Disasters and Conflicts" programme, Mr. Lehtonen focuses on the environmental aspects of conflict. This includes knowledge management, improving guidance and tools and supporting inter-agency cooperation and partnerships. The topics cover "greening" peacekeeping, environmental diplomacy and peacebuilding, as well as assisting in country-specific assessment and planning. From 2008-2010, Mr. Lehtonen worked with the Peacebuilding Support Office, focusing on the good practices and lessons learned in peacebuilding, specializing in environment and building sustainable peace. Involved in improving peacebuilding practices, his duties included guidance on benchmarking and the methodologies of monitoring peace consolidation. Prior to joining the UN, Mr. Lehtonen worked on EU assignments in the Balkans and with the EU Commission in Venezuela.

Wynet Smith has been Coordinator and Natural Resources Expert of the UN Security Council's Panel of Experts on Liberia since 2007. In this position, she oversees the monitoring and assessment work of the Panel. She has previously taught at Cambridge University and worked in various policy and management positions in Washington, DC, northern Canada and Ottawa. Ms. Smith has a PhD in Geography from the University of Cambridge and an MSc from McGill University.

SELECTED READINGS

Reports from the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on business & human rights, John Ruggie

<http://www.business-humanrights.org/SpecialRepPortal/Home>

International Land Coalition

www.landcoalition.org

Global Land Tools Network (GLTN)

<http://www.glt.net/>

Land Policy and Administration - World Bank Group

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTARD/0,,contentMDK:20451195~menuPK:336688~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:336682,00.html>

Land, Tenure and Property Administration – UN Habitat

<http://www.unhabitat.org/categories.asp?catid=423>

FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Good Governance in Land and Natural Resource Tenure

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/i0953e/i0953e00.htm>

The Natural Resource Charter

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

World Bank - Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment that Respects Rights, Livelihoods and Resources

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTARD/214574-1111138388661/22453321/Principles_Extended.pdf

ARPEL - Regional association of oil, gas and biofuels sector companies in Latin America and the Caribbean

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

Global Corporate Governance Forum

http://www.gcgf.org/ifcext/cgf.nsf/Content/About_the_Forum

Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights

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

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