



BIANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT



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Minimizing threats to human well-being from the environmental causes and consequences of disasters and conflicts is a priority area for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Its Disasters and Conflicts sub-programme comprises four operational pillars: post-crisis environmental assessment, post-crisis environmental recovery, environmental cooperation for peacebuilding and disaster risk reduction. While the Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch (PCDMB) coordinates the theme across UNEP, the regional offices, other divisions and several inter-agency partnerships are instrumental in its implementation.

For more information contact us at: postconflict@unep.org Or visit: www.unep.org/disastersandconflicts

Post-Crisis Environmental Assessment

Under the Post-Crisis Environmental Assessment pillar of the Disasters and Conflicts sub-programme, UNEP offers technical assistance to countries where critical ecosystems or natural resources have been directly or indirectly degraded, damaged or destroyed by conflicts and disasters. Field-based assessments using sound science and state-of-the-art technology identify environmental risks to human health, livelihoods and security with the aim of integrating environmental needs into relief and recovery programmes.

EU Observer Mission to the Costa Concordia

In the evening of 13 January 2012, the Concordia Costa cruise ship collided against a surfacing reef that fatally damaged the keel of the ship, causing the ship to start sinking. When the accident occurred, 4,229 passengers were on board, of which 32 perished.

Due to the complexity of the emergency, the Italian Civil Protection Department invited a European Union Monitoring and Information Centre (EU-MIC) mission to observe the rescue and marine pollution operations and to draft a report on the main findings in order to share lessons learned with participating States. The Joint UNEP/OCHA Environment Unit (JEU) joined a team comprised of five experts, including the MIC's Liaison Officer, three experts from the member States and one expert from the European Maritime Safety Agency.

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As part of the observer team, the JEU had unobstructed access to all on-site operations and discussions with first responders, including maritime and urban search and rescue, environmental authorities and salvage operators. The emergency resulted in a highly complex response effort with a very high success rate (in terms of people saved). Soon after the mission, operations shifted from body recovery to the environmental emergency aspects, including the removal of 2,200 metric tonnes of fuel, and a cocktail of other hazardous materials on board. Findings and observations from the mission were shared with the EU Civil Protection focal points and later presented at the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination Environmental Emergencies (UNDAC) training on Giglio Island.

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The JEU participated in an observer mission on the Costa Concordia disaster, led by the EU



The March 2011 tsunami caused unprecedented damage and debris along the coast of Eastern Japan

Post-Tsunami Follow-up, Japan

Following a request from Japan's Foreign Affairs Ministry, from 26 February 2012 to 10 March 2012, UNEP participated in an experience-sharing mission on post-disaster debris management in the aftermath of the major earthquake and tsunami that occurred off the Pacific Coast of the country on 11 March 2011. The intent of the mission was to prepare a documentary that could be disseminated internationally for information-sharing and training purposes. Experts with post-disaster debris management experience from around the world were invited to visit selected municipalities tackling post-tsunami debris management and asked to participate in various events organized by the Government of Japan.

Among its observations, the expert group mission concluded that: having a contingency plan in place enabled cities to initiate the disaster debris management quickly, thereby speeding up overall recovery; clear instructions from the central government (or agency) at an early stage facilitated standardization

of approaches; without substantial financial support and technical back-up, local municipalities were not able to cope with such disasters; sorting the debris into a reasonable number of categories at an early stage maximized recycling; all options, including land reclamation, should be attempted wherever feasible; where possible, local opportunities for waste-to-energy should be evaluated; and good health and safety should not be neglected even during emergency situations.

The **report** on the International Experts Mission to Japan was released at the Rio+20 Conference on 20 June 2012, highlighting the unprecedented challenge faced by Japan: with over 29 million tons of debris on land and an unknown quantity in the sea, this would be the most expensive disaster debris management project ever, costing over ten billion US dollars. In some municipalities more waste was generated in 15 minutes than would otherwise have been the case in 100 years.

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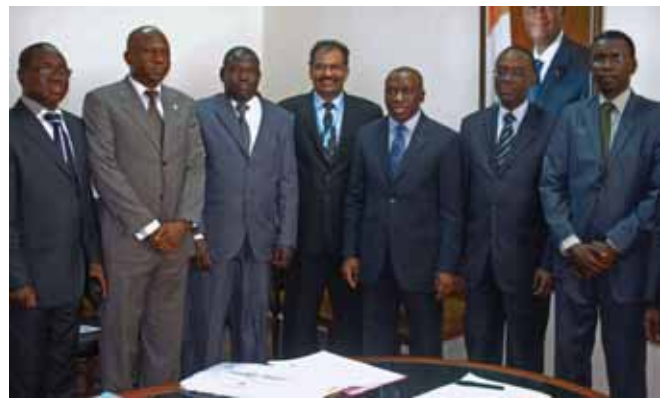
Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment in Côte d'Ivoire

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire has made a formal request for UNEP to conduct a Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment (PCEA). Since effective governance of natural resources and the environment are critical for peacebuilding, sustainable development and conflict prevention, it is considered an appropriate time to undertake such an assessment.

As a follow-up to this request, in May 2012, UNEP deployed a multi-disciplinary team of experts to Côte d'Ivoire to understand the key needs as well as expectations from the various stakeholders (national government, UN agencies, bilateral donors, private sector and civil society) to the PCEA. The mission also served to provide basic reconnaissance on the security and logistical aspects of undertaking a country-wide PCEA. As a result of the mission, UNEP concluded that there is a need for an environmental assessment in Côte d'Ivoire and that it is possible to undertake such an assessment within the current security and logistical constraints. UNEP has proposed to undertake a sector-specific environmental assessment focusing on the key environmental sectors that were most impacted by the conflict or that have maximum potential to contribute to sustainable development. Côte d'Ivoire has also been recommended as one of the pilot

countries for the Green Economy Initiative and Poverty-Environment Initiative. Specific support could include providing national platforms for multi-stakeholder dialogue and consultation, undertaking green economy assessments, and providing support on policy formulation. Additionally, it was agreed that UNEP should actively engage with the UN country team in the review of the UNDAF and work with the national government to green its development plan. Fieldwork is expected to take place in the autumn of 2012.

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UNEP team meeting with the Minister for Environment of Cote d'Ivoire

Implementation of UNEP Governing Council Decision 26/15

On 30-31 May 2012, over twenty people representing sixteen organizations gathered in Geneva, Switzerland for an event titled *Framework for Environmental Emergency Response and Preparedness Workshop*. The workshop, jointly held by UNEP and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), was a direct follow-up to UNEP Governing Council Decision 26/15 on *Strengthening International Cooperation on the Environmental Aspects of Emergency Response and Preparedness*. Participants

provided input and guidance related to the development of a baseline document describing the current roles, responsibilities and division of labour between international organizations involved in responding to environmental emergencies. The workshop also began a dialogue on what responding organizations felt was practically needed in order to clarify and agree upon roles and responsibilities during environmental emergencies and to therefore strengthen the coordination of the response mechanisms.

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Ogoniland, Nigeria Environmental Assessment Follow-up

The Federal Government has set up a Hydro-Carbon Pollution Restoration Project (HYPREP) as part of the implementation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Assessment Report on Ogoniland;

it was announced in Abuja on 20 July 2012. The UNEP **report** was presented to the government in August 2011. UNEP has reaffirmed its readiness to assist the government with further steps to support a clean-up of Ogoniland, if formally requested.

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Post-Crisis Environmental Recovery

Based on the outcomes of environmental assessments, UNEP works to develop recovery programmes that encompass environmental governance, clean-up and rehabilitation, and ecosystem management projects. These programmes provide an initial anchor for UNEP in crisis-affected countries, which can be used as a basis for wider programming involving other priority areas. UNEP also acts as the focal point for environmental issues within the UN country team and works to integrate environmental needs into UN recovery programmes.

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Republic of Sudan

Water Resource Management: Following the decision of the Ministry of Water Resources to promote a shared vision for water resource management in Sudan, five working groups were established in February to develop a theme-specific understanding of integrated water resource management (IWRM), in collaboration with thematic stakeholders. In addition, drought contingency planning was extended

to cover all 23 camps – host to approximately 900,000 IDPs – identified as potentially vulnerable to drought in Darfur. Routine ground water monitoring is now also being undertaken at 64 well sites in Darfur in partnership with the government department of Ground Water and Wadis. Finally, implementation of drought mitigation works continued in partnership with the United Nations Office of Project Services. Four such works, benefiting approximately 168,000 individuals, have been completed to date.



In late January, UNEP held a three-day workshop with the objective of enhancing the integration and impact of the Sudan Integrated Environment Project

Community environment management: UNEP supported a capacity-building community-based environment management workshop organized by the Darfur Reconstruction and Recovery Agency (DRA). Participants at the workshop included representatives from the Directorate of Ground Water and Wadis, civil society, universities, the private sector, government ministries and other interested partners. UNEP also continued to support the development of model Community Environment Action Plans (CEAPs), and four additional sites were identified in North Darfur – in the Kuma, Mellit, and Um Kadada localities. In South Darfur, UNEP continued to build the capacity of the Forest National Corporation to replicate the CEAP process. Three sites, Baba, Fiajoe, and Halouf, were identified for this work.

Livelihoods: Work on the publication and dissemination of pastoral livelihoods material continued throughout the reporting period. Findings of the *Review of Livestock Policies and Programmes* were presented at a UNEP/TUFTS workshop held in Khartoum in March. Also presented were findings of a UNEP review of UN programming for pastoral communities in Sudan. In addition, the first draft of the Sudan Livestock Trade study was shared for comment and review with experts in Sudan and internationally. Furthermore, market monitoring was expanded to West Darfur, with six national organizations now monitoring 11 markets in West Darfur. Ongoing work in North and West Darfur, supported by UNEP and the European Union and led by the Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency (DRA) and SOS Sahel with technical support from TUFTS University, was discussed and reviewed during a half-day workshop in June. Finally, UNEP continued to provide technical support, as chair, to the UN Country Team steering group on pastoralism. As part of this support, UNEP commissioned a study to review international lessons learned in terms of service delivery for pastoralists. The report will inform the UN Country Team on how best to move forward on service delivery for pastoralists.

Climate Change: With support from UNEP, the Sudan Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) is implementing an assessment of the vulnerability of Sudan's water resources, agriculture and public health to climate change. The assessment is being carried out in all states in Sudan, except Khartoum. This activity represents one of seven activities that will inform the development of a National Climate Change Adaptation plan. In addition, UNEP leveraged GBP 30,000 to support the Forest National Corporation (FNC) to develop a national REDD+ strategy that will be presented at the UN REDD Policy Board meeting in September 2012.

Environmental policy: UNEP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Sudanese Government launched a new initiative aimed at examining the relationship between population dynamics and environmental degradation in Sudan, and their potential

to contribute to the peace and development process. An inception workshop, held in March 2012 in Khartoum, brought together 30 participants from government ministries, non-governmental organizations and UN agencies, including the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security, the Higher Council of the Environment and Natural Resources, and the National Population Council. In addition, in February, UNEP received a request from the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Physical Development (MEFPD) for support in undertaking a national wetlands inventory and, subsequently, developing wetland management plans. Discussions were held with the relevant sections within UNEP and a scoping mission was conducted in May. Finally, UNEP successfully leveraged additional funds towards promoting sustainable natural resource policies for Darfur. These funds will support a two-week physical journey (or Learning Route) through Kenya and Tanzania for a number of key Darfuri technical ministry staff, local administration, and technical staff of the Darfur Regional Authority to learn about land tenure options that safeguard livelihoods in the rangelands.

Environmental mainstreaming: UNEP was engaged throughout the preparatory process for the Sudan 2013-2016 UNDAF. The engagement involved participation in all the four thematic outcome working groups, attending the UN Country Team project management meetings, reviewing and providing inputs for the UNDAF Country Analysis document and preparing and delivering a training module on environmental sustainability and climate change for the UNDAF training on programme principles. The training was delivered to over 40 participants including representatives of government ministries, donors, UN agencies and civil society. Throughout the process UNEP supported its government partners to ensure that their priorities were reflected in the UNDAF. As a result, natural resource management, climate change and disaster risk reduction were recognized as key stand-alone intervention areas for the UN in Sudan, under the sustainable livelihoods pillar, with UNEP identified as the lead agency for the sub-pillar.

Outreach and awareness-raising: As part of the World Environment Day celebrations, UNEP arranged for the renowned Sudanese environmental accounting Expert, Professor Rashid Hassan to deliver six lectures to government, universities, civil society and the private sector. As a consequence of these visits, the Forest National Council was requested to sit on the financial board at the Ministry of Finance to ensure that natural resource accounting was factored into national planning. In addition, Khartoum University established a monthly environmental forum for academic debate.

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South Sudan

During the reporting period UNEP recruited two new staff members to its project office in Juba, respectively project managers for waste management and for forestry. In addition, a national consultant for waste management and forestry joined the project office in June 2012. Two experienced senior consultants, Michael Cowing and Paul Kerkhof, will also continue their engagement to support the project office on substantive matters.

Furthermore, UNEP submitted to the Ministry of Environment of South Sudan a concept note on *Capacity Building in Government for Ensuring Better Environmental Management in the Oil Exploration and Production Industry in South*

Sudan. The concept note takes into consideration the closing down of the oil pipeline from South Sudan to Sudan.

In addition to the meetings and visits mentioned above, a Forest Governance and REDD+ Workshop was held in early June. This workshop is held at regular intervals by the Task Force for Forest Governance and REDD, with UNDP as the Secretariat, and the Undersecretary Ministry of Agriculture and Forest as chairperson. The workshop also provided the occasion to present UNEP's natural forest management project.

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Afghanistan

Protected areas: During the reporting period, UNEP continued to provide technical support to the Afghan Government for the preparation of national plans and global environmental reporting obligations. A case in point was the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), which was submitted to the Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat on 10 June following a number of workshops held with the National Biodiversity Steering Committee from January onwards.

Climate change: UNEP worked closely with the National Climate Change Steering Committee to prepare Afghanistan's Initial National Communication report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) this semester. A finalized document in English was completed in March 2012. Moreover, the preparatory process for the Global Environment Facility project "Building Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in Afghanistan" was finalized with national stakeholders in Kabul and submitted on 31 May to the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEFSEC) for final consideration.



UNEP supported the introduction of clean cookstoves in Afghanistan as the country joined the Global Alliance for Clean cookstoves in March 2012

Environmental law and policy: From February to April, UNEP worked with DFID to train senior national government colleagues on opportunities and obligations around global environmental conventions, and to increase awareness of the conventions already signed as well as on those in the pipeline. In addition, the Afghan Government presented four conventions for the Parliament's consideration during this reporting period, namely the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam conventions, and the Kyoto Protocol.

Community-based natural resource management (CBNRM): UNEP continued to partner with the World Food Programme to support another eleven community-based natural resource management projects sites in the Bamyan province with village environmental planning, slope protection and river restoration. Furthermore, UNEP and the Conservation Organization for Afghan Mountain Areas, an Afghan conservation NGO, continued a partnership aimed at implementing community conservation programmes in the 18 mountain communities of the pilot Shah Foladi Protected Area. These activities included working with the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) and the Embassy of Finland to introduce clean cookstoves in seven villages. This was the first such pilot initiative in Afghanistan to date.

Environmental outreach and waste management activities: UNEP worked with NEPA in Kabul and Bamyan to support the World Environment Day litter campaign. A series of practical clean-up activities, speeches, and radio and television slots marked the day. In addition, a decentralized waste water management facility at the

new NEPA headquarters in Kabul was initiated through a UNEP project with the Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association (BORDA), a German NGO and German government funding in March 2012.

Environmental coordination and joint programming: UNEP participated in a series of high-level UN planning meetings which included chairing the UN Sustainable Livelihoods and Natural Resources working groups, as well as participating in the Common Country Assessment process and the mid-term review of the 2008-2013 UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The UNDAF is now likely to be extended to 2014, to align with national government planning cycles, and environmental issues are to be more clearly and explicitly included as part of the indicators. UNEP also worked with the Government of Afghanistan on environmental aspects of the National Priority Programmes (NPP). Direct inputs were provided by UNEP on a new NPP component on environment, under the rural cluster of priorities. UNEP also guided NEPA to place a stronger emphasis on the importance of environment in the local governance and urban development national priorities. As NPPs are further developed after the Afghanistan Conference in Tokyo in July 2012, more detail will come on how to deliver the projects on budget, through government, at which time UNEP's catalytic and support role will come into focus.

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UNEP joined forces with the local community, police and government to conduct a litter campaign in Bamyan province for WED, on 5 June



The intake of the REGIDESO's water treatment plant on the Lukaya River, where UNEP plans to pioneer the DR Congo's first integrated water management initiative

Democratic Republic of the Congo

UNEP Country Programme: UNEP's efforts during the reporting period were focused on designing a long-term country programme for the DR Congo for the period 2012-2015, in line with the findings and recommendations of the Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment (PCEA), which was launched in Kinshasa in October 2011. UNEP's proposed country programme consists of three main components. The first is centered on UNEP's usual role as the in-country UN focal point and advisor on integrating environmental issues in the UN system's humanitarian, development, peacekeeping and peacebuilding programmes. The second focuses on strengthening environmental governance, namely the policy and regulatory frameworks and capacity-building at national and provincial levels. The third programme area aims to support sustainable natural resource management interventions, particularly through pioneering pilot projects on integrated catchment management in urban and peri-urban areas, addressing the environmental impacts of mining and facilitating conflict resolution and transboundary collaboration in and around protected areas. Finally, UNEP will also seek to align its proposed country programme with its ongoing technical assistance to the DRC in formulating a national strategy on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+).

Support to the new UNDAF: As a member of the DR Congo UN Country Team (UNCT), UNEP actively participated in the elaboration of the second UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) covering the period 2013-2017. The UNDAF serves as the principal guiding document for UN and partners interventions in the country, and is a key tool for mobilizing donor assistance. As a result of UNEP's engagement, the new DR Congo UNDAF includes "environment and climate change" as one of its five strategic objectives. Additionally, activities proposed under UNEP's Country Programme over the next five years are well integrated in the new UNDAF, which was validated and formally approved by the UNCT and the Government of DR Congo in May 2012.

Water management projects: A UNEP proposal to implement the first-ever water catchment management project in DR Congo was approved for funding by the UN Development Account in June 2012. In addition, funds were mobilized from the European Commission's Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Programme to implement an ecosystem-based disaster reduction pilot project based on an integrated catchment management approach in peri-urban Kinshasa. These complementary projects, which are due to start in July/August 2012, will be the first practical action projects to be carried out under UNEP's new Country Programme

for the DR Congo. It is hoped that the knowledge and experience gained from these demonstration projects will facilitate methodology transfer and replication at a larger scale in other parts of the country and the wider Central African region.

Environmental law: In collaboration with the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ) and USAID's Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), UNEP, as part of a global project, is supporting the Legal Unit of the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism (MENCT) to develop by-laws and standards under the framework Environment Law that was approved by Parliament in July 2011. In total, some 24 by-laws and statutory guidance will need to be developed, including subsidiary regulations on environmental impact assessment, information access and public participation, air emission standards, effluent discharge and solid waste management.

UN-REDD: The process of drafting DR Congo's national REDD+ strategy began in early 2012, with a view to finalizing it by the end of the year. During the reporting period, UNEP contributed to its development through multiple benefits analysis, scenario modeling and building the case for a green economy development model. In addition, UNEP supported the preparation of the investment phase for REDD+ in DR Congo, for which USD 60 million has already been secured through the World Bank's Forest Investment Programme. Specifically, UNEP worked on the design of a Payments for Environmental Services (PES) window for the future national REDD+ fund. A workshop was held in Goma in March 2012 to identify the main components of the

PES national programme and agree on a work plan with key technical partners. UNEP's assistance on the development of REDD+ social and environmental standards also continued during the semester, with the preparation of procedures for data collection on the respect of safeguards by project developers. The emerging safeguards information system will eventually be integrated not only in the national REDD+ registry to promote compliance, but also in the national forest monitoring portal for reporting and verification purposes.

Great Apes Survival Partnership: Substantial progress consolidating the Mayombe Transboundary Initiative was made by the governments of Angola, the Republic of the Congo and DR Congo during the reporting period. With financial support from Norway, UNEP and the International Union for Conservation of Nature assisted the three countries in the preparation of a draft transboundary plan covering key areas, including the development of a legal framework, the creation of a transboundary protected area and associated biological corridors, and evaluating economic incentives. During a meeting held in Luanda in January 2012 to review the draft plan, the environment ministers of the three countries agreed to support the interim transboundary secretariat with USD 35,000 each per annum, along with an extra USD 175,000 in 2012. A high-level meeting to formally adopt the Mayombe transboundary plan is scheduled to take place later this year.

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The outbreak of the latest fighting in eastern DRC in April 2012 has also engulfed the Virunga National Park raising concerns about the fate of its famous mountain gorillas



UNEP partners from Columbia University measure river flow velocity in support of a proposed run-of-river hydropower scheme in southern Haiti

Haiti

The UNEP Haiti Country Programme delivered substantial practical action in the first six months of 2012, most notably through the multi-sector Côte Sud Initiative project in the South of Haiti, which has major field activities in agroforestry, erosion control, hydrology, ecotourism, marine protected areas, health, education, sanitation and energy. The project also underwent restructuring during the reporting period to better reflect priorities and facilitate resource mobilization. Indeed, funding will effectively cease at the end of 2012 for initiatives linked to health, education and sanitation, but will increase for catchment management, marine and coastal environmental management, ecotourism and energy due to donor priorities. Moreover, the development of a Millennium Village in Port à Piment was halted through a joint decision between UNEP and the Earth Institute at Columbia University, USA, due to lack of funding.

The strongest growth during the semester occurred in the sustainable energy sector, with investments ranging from household lighting to grid-scale renewable energy. The UNEP-sponsored social enterprise Eneji Pwop (“clean energy” in Creole) is growing fast with rapid increases in sales and rental of improved stoves, solar lanterns and home systems. In addition, UNEP, in partnership with the Governments of Haiti and Norway, and the private sector, commenced development of two new small run-of-river hydropower plants. Current activities include high-level advisory services on hydropower Power Purchase Agreements and hydrometeorological (weather and river flows) data collection and modeling to assess scheme feasibility.

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Environmental Cooperation for Peacebuilding

Under its Environmental Cooperation for Peacebuilding (ECP) pillar, UNEP aims to use environmental cooperation to transform the risks of conflict over resources into opportunities for peace in war-torn societies. This includes assessing and integrating environment and natural resource issues within the peacebuilding policies and strategies of the United Nations, as well as using the shared management of natural resources as a platform for dialogue, cooperation and confidence-building within and between conflict-affected countries. UNEP believes that effectively addressing the environmental dimensions of conflict and peacebuilding can only be done in partnership with a wide range of international and national actors. As a result, UNEP has developed partnerships with a number of peace and security actors including the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, the UN Peacebuilding Support Office, the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support in New York and the European External Action Service in Brussels.

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Greening the Blue Helmets Report Launch and Roll-out

On 1 May, UNEP released **Greening the Blue Helmets: Environment, Natural Resources and UN Peacekeeping Operations**, a flagship report reflecting two years of research and analysis on how peacekeeping missions around the world affect, and are affected by, natural resources and the broader environment. The report highlights how good practices in this area can bring a variety of benefits, including increased financial savings for missions, and improved safety and security for local communities as well as UN peacekeeping staff. Broken into two parts, the report first reviews the environmental management of peacekeeping operations, showcases good practices, and identifies the main constraints slowing the systematic adoption of UN Peacekeeping's Environmental Policy, including resource-efficient practices, technologies and behaviours. It then examines the role of peacekeeping operations in stabilizing countries where conflicts have been financed by natural resources or driven by grievances over their use. It also considers how peacekeepers can capitalize on

the peacebuilding potential of natural resources through employment, economic recovery and reconciliation.

Based on the key findings of the report, UNEP worked with the Peacekeeping Training Programme of the UN Institute for Training and Research and the International Institute for Sustainable Development to create four **training modules** for peacekeepers. These will be made available to all peacekeeping training centers, including in Egypt, Nigeria, Rwanda, Ghana, Kenya, South Africa, and Fiji.



UNEP is also discussing a detailed five-year partnership agreement with the UN Department of Field Services (DFS) and the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to provide technical assistance in rolling out recommendations of the report to the field level.

Finally, as an immediate follow-up to the report, UNEP was invited to support the work of the DFS Contingent Owned Equipment (COE) Working Group on revisions to the 2014 COE manual. The COE system was adopted by the United Nations in 1996 to simplify the means by which countries are reimbursed for providing equipment, personnel and

self-sustainment support services to former military or police contingents in peacekeeping missions. UNEP



The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) uses solar panels to increase energy efficiency

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is providing inputs on ways to provide incentives for improved resource efficiency to peacekeeping missions through the revised COE manual.

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Sierra Leone

Over the last two years, UNEP, UNDP and the UN Department of Political Affairs have jointly supported the UN Joint Vision for Sierra Leone on issues related to natural resource management and sustainable development, following an environment, conflict and peacebuilding assessment conducted by UNEP. The second phase of the project came to an end in April 2012. Discussions are currently underway between UNEP, UNDP and the relevant government ministries on the design of a third phase of support. UNEP's work in Sierra Leone focused on ways that natural resource management could make a vital contribution to peacebuilding. The programme worked on five pillars including the sustainable management of extractives, environmental governance and public awareness, land and water resource management, climate change and disaster risk reduction, and chemicals management, through a Tetraethyl lead clean-up from a toxic waste dump at the Kissy oil refinery found in eastern Freetown. Through these programmatic pillars, UNEP provided capacity-building and technical support to the Environmental Protection Agency of Sierra Leone on environmental impact assessment techniques, long-term natural resource planning, land tenure reform, and conducted data collection, while serving in a coordination capacity.



Diamond revenues played a role in perpetuating Sierra Leone's civil war between 1991-2002, and it is hoped that the careful, planned development of the country's significant mineral resources can now play a role in the country's recovery

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Launch of New Book Series on Natural Resources and Peacebuilding

On 24 April, UNEP in collaboration with the Environmental Law Institute, the University of Tokyo and McGill University formally launched **a series of six new books** on natural resources and peacebuilding, respectively focused on: high-value natural resources; land; assessment and restoration of natural resources; water; resources for livelihoods; and resource governance. In addition, an overarching synthesis book will be published by Cambridge University Press, summarizing the lessons learned from the various cases. The series represents the most significant collection to date of experiences, analyses and lessons in managing natural resources to support post-conflict peacebuilding, with more than 150 peer-reviewed case studies and analyses by 230 scholars, practitioners and decision-makers.

Over 70 ambassadors, international experts and researchers gathered at the event to hear about the lessons learned from more than 50 countries in managing natural resources to support peacebuilding and conflict management. Following the book launch, Columbia University held a one day conference on 25 April followed by a 1.5 day curriculum development workshop on natural resources and peacebuilding on 26-27 April. The conference, which was opened by Dr. Jeffrey Sachs from the Earth Institute at Columbia University, also included key note speeches by Jatu Jallow, Executive Chair of the EPA for Sierra Leone, Hajiya Amina az-Zubair, the Senior Special Advisor on the MDGs to the President of the Republic of Nigeria, Mr. John Cruden, President of the Environmental Law Institute and David Jensen (UNEP). The main aim of the conference was for academics to present recent research and case studies on natural resources and peacebuilding. Approximately 120 people attended the conference, consisting of academics and contributors to the UNEP/ELI books, and professors. The curriculum development workshop, which aimed to design new undergraduate and graduate levels courses based on the lessons and 150 case studies from the six books, was attended by instructors from a variety of Universities including: Columbia University, University of British Columbia, Duke University, University of



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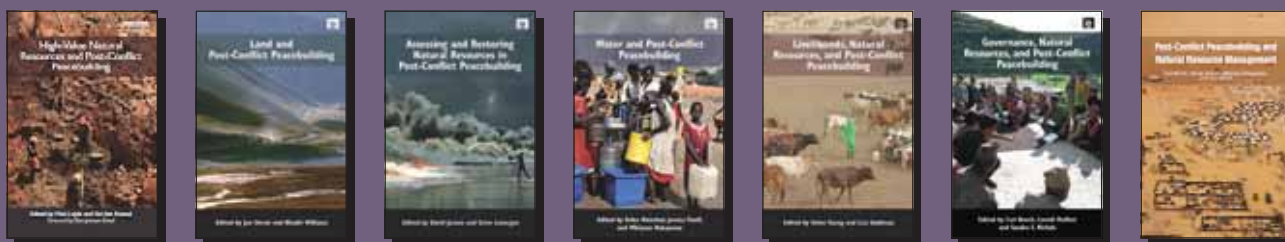
The book series addresses case studies such as in Darfur (pictured above), which faces governance challenges in adapting to long-term processes of population growth, urbanization, climate change and conflict

McGill, and the University of Toronto. A draft syllabus was reviewed and revised by the participants.

In addition, on 18 June at the Rio + 20 conference, the four partners of the new books held a Sustainable Development Learning course on “Natural Resources and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding.” With approximately 65 participants, the course was the most well attended learning event at the conference and provided an introduction to the theory and practice of managing natural resources to support post-conflict peacebuilding.

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Post-Conflict Peacebuilding and Natural Resource Management – Book Series





During periods of drought, it is a common sight to see large numbers of dead animals in pastoral areas, as here in Niger during the drought of 2009-2010. In such times, pastoralists often move into agricultural areas to find water and pasture for their herds, leading to conflict over land and local resources

Follow-up Action on Sahel Study on Livelihood Security and Climate Change

In December 2011, UNEP launched *Livelihood Security: Climate Change, Migration and Conflict in the Sahel*, which examined the linkages between resource scarcity, migration and conflict in 17 West African countries, from the Atlantic coast to Chad. Using an innovative mapping process to analyze trends in temperature, rainfall, drought and flooding over the past 40 years, the report provided an important contribution to policy-makers and practitioners seeking to ground adaptation policies

and investments in a sound understanding of the nature and scale of historical climate trends in the Sahel, and their impacts on livelihoods. Since the launch, versions have been printed in both English and French, and distributed to all the main partnering organizations for further dissemination and use. Finally, a chapter based on the report has also been requested and submitted to be included in a volume on conflict-sensitive climate adaptation by the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD).

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UNDG Guidance Note on Natural Resources in Transition Settings

The 2010 report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict (S/2010/386) clearly affirms the need to address natural resources in the successful transition out of conflict and into sustainable peace and development. Responding to this call for action, UNEP established a task team to facilitate the development of a UN-wide guidance note on addressing natural resources in transition settings,

with a view to helping field practitioners integrate natural resource management into field operations. The 30-page note builds on the more elaborate thematic notes produced under the UN-EU Partnership on preventing and managing land and natural resource conflicts (see below), key field lessons from various UN agencies as well as the book series on natural resource management and peacebuilding.

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UN-EU Guidance Notes and Training on Natural Resources and Conflict Prevention

In late 2008, the European Union (EU) partnered with the UN Framework Team with the aim of developing and implementing a strategic multi-agency project focused on building the capacity of national stakeholders to prevent land and natural resources from contributing to violent conflict. The partnership is comprised of six UN agencies, programmes or departments, including UNDESA, UNDP, UNEP, UN-HABITAT, DPA and the UN Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO). The first outcome of the partnership – an inventory of existing tools and capacity within the UN system and a set of four Guidance Notes on natural resource management and conflict prevention – was finalized during the reporting period. The Guidance Notes respectively cover: (i) Land and Conflict (ii) Extractive Industries and Conflict (iii)

Renewable Resources and Conflict, (iv) Strengthening Capacity for Conflict-Sensitive Natural Resource Management.

Based on the Guidance Notes, a series of training modules have been developed and will be delivered to UN and EU staff in country offices, as well as to local partners, to enhance the knowledge and skills needed to understand, anticipate, prevent, and mitigate potential conflicts over land and natural resources.

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Mediating Natural Resource Conflicts

UNEP is collaborating with the United Nations Department of Political Affairs' Policy and Mediation Division, Columbia University's Center for International Conflict Resolution, and the Center for Humanitarian Dialogue to examine best practices and tools in the mediation of natural resources conflicts. Based on existing work by the partnering organizations and on inputs received from a number of experienced mediators, a Guidance Note aiming to promote a deeper understanding of natural resource conflicts and practical strategies for addressing them from a mediation perspective was finalized during the reporting period, for launch and dissemination during the second half of 2012. The forthcoming Guidance Note is designed for mediators and mediation practitioners who work either on natural resource-specific conflict

in fragile States or on peace processes where natural resources are one of the drivers of the conflict, and a component of the agreements being negotiated. The work aims to support UN General Assembly Resolution 65/283 on *Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution* and in particular operational paragraph 11, requesting the development of more guidance for effective mediation based on lessons learned. Against this background, UNEP also provided inputs to the upcoming follow-up report by the Secretary-General on Resolution 65/283.

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Women, Natural Resources and Peacebuilding

The recently established partnership with UN Women and the UN Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) to analyze the relationship between women and natural resources in the context of conflict and peacebuilding progressed during the reporting period with the addition of two new experts. This partnership, which was formulated to raise awareness and influence decision-makers, will

culminate in a joint policy report exploring the linkages between women and natural resource management in the context of conflict and peacebuilding. The report, which will identify concrete recommendations for taking these linkages into account in post-conflict country programming, is expected to be finalized and released in 2013.

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UNOCI Conducts Disarmament Operation in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

UNDP-UNEP Joint Initiative on Natural Resources and Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration

The UNDP-UNEP Joint Initiative on Natural Resources and Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) advanced with the validation of a new training module on Natural Resource Management and DDR by the UN Interagency Working Group on DDR. As part of the peer review and validation process for this module, UNEP, UNDP, the Center for Stabilization and Reconstruction Studies and the Interagency Working Group on DDR delivered a four-day workshop titled *Managing Natural Resources during Post-Conflict Reintegration and Recovery* from 27 February to 2 March in Montreux, Switzerland. The workshop brought together over 40 practitioners from the natural resource management, reintegration and recovery communities in the UN, international organizations, donors, NGOs and

civil society groups to share experiences, best practices and potential opportunities to better address natural resource management in post-conflict programming. Follow-up for the workshop will include the dissemination of a report on the findings and the creation of a community of practice to further build on the momentum created during the workshop.

The joint UNDP-UNEP policy report titled *Sustaining Peace and Security: the Role of Natural Resources in DDR programmes* and training module will be launched at the end of 2012. In addition, UNEP is now working with the UN Institute for Training and Research and the Department of Peace Keeping Operations to develop four training modules for peacekeepers based on the contents of the *Greening the Blue Helmets* report, as well as *Sustaining Peace and Security: the Role of Natural Resources in DDR programmes*. The third module will address the role of natural resources in disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programmes.

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Revision of ICRC Military Guidelines on the Protection of the Environment during Armed Conflict

In April 2012, UNEP met with members of the Legal Division of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to discuss the revision of the ICRC Guidelines on the *Protection of the Environment during Armed Conflict* (the "Military Guidelines") as well as the ICRC programme relating to law and the natural environment. The revision of the Military

Guidelines is a direct follow-up to the recommendations of the 2009 UNEP report *Protecting the Environment during Armed Conflict*. ICRC has requested that UNEP take part in the review process of the revised guidelines in the second half of 2012. Once finalized, States may consider adopting and reflecting these guidelines into their own military materials, which would provide a wider impact.

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Disaster Risk Reduction

The disaster risk reduction (DRR) pillar of UNEP's Disasters and Conflicts programme focuses on countries that have been identified as vulnerable to natural hazards, and on human-made disaster events with an environmental component. As well as producing environmental risk assessments, UNEP seeks to strengthen the hand of Member States for environmental management through developing responsive strategies, building capacity and implementing pilot projects to reduce identified risks, thereby contributing to long-term disaster risk reduction. UNEP also contributes to global policy development by producing policy toolkits and training modules that demonstrate good practices and lessons learned in reducing

United Nations General Assembly Thematic Debate on Disaster Risk Reduction

During the preparatory process for the Rio + 20 conference, disaster risk reduction and resilience was identified as one of the emerging issues in the context of sustainable development. Within this context, a UN General Assembly Thematic Debate on Disaster Risk Reduction was held on 12 April in New York, convened by the Office of the President of the General Assembly. The overall objective of the debate was to support and advance dialogue amongst member States on how to best integrate disaster risk reduction into the outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference. Ibrahim Thiaw, Director of UNEP's Environmental Policy Implementation Division (DEPI), participated in the debate on behalf of UNEP and the Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR). His statement highlighted the role of ecosystems management in reducing

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risks, and provides environmental data and expertise on sustainable management of shared natural resources.

disaster risk and adapting to climate change impacts. Concrete examples were drawn to illustrate successful initiatives from Jamaica, Lebanon, India, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Niger, Ethiopia and Europe. UNEP's representation provided the opportunity to influence the dialogue on DRR with a focus on environmental sustainability. Some 250-300 people attended the event, mostly from Permanent Missions, but also from UN agencies and civil society. A key outcome of the Rio+20 conference was a clear affirmation by Member States to address disaster risk reduction and build resilience to disasters in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and promote stronger linkages between disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and long-term development planning. **The summary document** on the Thematic Debate, submitted by the President of the General Assembly to the Secretary-General, is now available.

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DEPI Director Ibrahim Thiaw at the UN General Assembly Thematic Debate on Disaster Risk Reduction in New York



Field trip to Borjomi-Kharagauli National Park, which was impacted by forest fires in 2008

Regional Training on Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction for Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan

UNEP, together with the Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR) delivered a Regional Training on Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) for the Governments of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, in Tbilisi, Georgia from 29 May to 1 June 2012. Attended by 25 participants (15 from Georgia, five from Armenia and five from Azerbaijan), the training was delivered in collaboration with Georgia's Ministry of Environment, which hosted the event. The training facilitated knowledge exchange between the three countries and resulted in the development of a National Agenda for Action on Eco-DRR by each country. The training also included a field visit to the Borjomi-Kharagauli National Park outside of Tbilisi. Spanning more than 85,000 hectares of native forest and sub-alpine and alpine meadows, the park is one of the largest in Europe and is home to rare species of flora and fauna. The park suffered fire damage as a result of the conflict between Georgia and Russia in August 2008. The training used

the field visit to illustrate the effects of fire on forested slopes as well as the secondary hazards, namely shallow landslides and erosion, generated by forest fires.

The training course is a knowledge product developed by UNEP and PEDRR partners, which have also delivered national trainings in Sri Lanka and India. The training specifically targets national government officials from different sectors and seeks to develop capacities to undertake more sustainable and resilient development planning. For the Regional Training in Georgia, thematic sessions included integrated forest fire management, integrated water resource management for DRR, protected area management for DRR and ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change, among others. PEDRR partners involved in the training were the Council of Europe, UNDP, Global Fire Monitoring Centre and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Georgia.

More information available at: www.pedrr.net or see the [video presentation](#).

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Online training on RiVAMP methodology

In December 2011, following a request from the Government of Jamaica, UNEP/GRID-Geneva together with the Planning Institute of Jamaica delivered a national training on the use of scientific assessment to show the role of coral reefs and sea grasses in reducing the impacts of coastal hazards. **The training module** which demonstrates how to undertake a scientific assessment includes GIS mapping, remote sensing and statistical analyses is now available. The training uses free

OpenSource software, allowing GIS/remote sensing experts to use the applications and undertake the analyses themselves. The training module is based on the scientific assessment developed and pilot-tested by UNEP in Jamaica in 2009-2010, through the Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Methodology Development Project (RiVAMP). The RiVAMP pilot results were documented in the report *Linking ecosystems to risk and vulnerability reduction: The case of Jamaica*.

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Lessons Learned Documented in APELL Case Studies

In the Latin American region, activities are underway for the development of a case study report on the Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APELL) Process in Bahia Blanca, Argentina. In parallel, UNEP has also been cooperating with the National Technological University's Regional Faculty of Bahia Blanca to collect lessons learned from active APELL processes in Latin America for dissemination at the regional level in a formal UNEP publication. Additionally, negotiations have proceeded with project partners in both Argentina and in Peru for the development of two new APELL manuals for hazard identification and risk assessment and for community engagement and education for improved emergency preparedness in mining operations. UNEP has also provided support to Argentina in the development of a project proposal to the Ibero-American Programme for Science, Technology and Development (CYTED) aimed at fostering industrial risk reduction with a focus on local level emergency preparedness using the APELL approach.

In Asia, UNEP organized an expert workshop in Thailand from 29 February to 2 March 2012 on the use of the APELL approach for improving local-level preparedness for industrial and natural hazards. The one-day APELL expert workshop was followed by a two-day training



workshop on UNEP's Responsible Production approach for chemical hazards management in small and medium-sized enterprises. The overall event was co-organized by UNEP, the Ministry of Industry of Thailand and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, and co-hosted with the Federation of Thai Industries. In China, UNEP focused on planning follow-up activities that could build on the outcomes of the "Safer operations and emergency preparedness in the value chain of the chemical sector in China" project and the Global APELL 25 anniversary forum. In this regard, meetings were held with the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (MEP) to select possible sites for replication of the results of the previous project, and for the undertaking of targeted capacity-building activities.

Finally, negotiations are currently underway on a new partnership agreement with the international non-governmental organization Green Cross International to establish an Environmental Emergency Preparedness programme on the basis of the APELL approach. UNEP provided substantive inputs for Green Cross International's side event at the Rio + 20 conference, which took place on 16 June 2012. Finally, a new UNEP publication and video documentary on the 25 years of the APELL programme was finalized, and will be launched in mid-July 2012.

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APELL experts and practitioners at the Global APELL 25th Anniversary Forum

The Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC)



The Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) is an inter-agency initiative of international organizations comprising UNEP, UNDP, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), and the Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe (REC). The ENVSEC partnership aims to reduce tensions and increase cooperation through the joint management of natural resources and environmental threats in Eastern Europe, South Eastern Europe, the Southern Caucasus and Central Asia.

ENVSEC projects makes Dniester River joint research, monitoring possible

As part of the ENVSEC initiative “Transboundary cooperation and sustainable management in the Dniester River Basin,” a new patrol boat and water sampling platform were provided to local Moldovan authorities in order to tackle fish poaching and address deteriorating water quality in the Dniester River. Fisheries inspectors from the Fisheries Service of the Ministry of Environment use the motorboat to protect the fish population and undertake needed conservation measures in coordination with their Ukrainian partners. Furthermore, the water sampling platform will enable joint sampling and analysis to be conducted by the Moldovan and Ukrainian health and environmental monitoring authorities

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and will help facilitate better coordination and provision of quality drinking water in the region. The provision of equipment came at a critical time, with two new studies concluding that the number of fish species in the Dniester River Basin had declined by 50 per cent over the past 10 years and water quality indicators continued to deteriorate in the lower stretches of the river. Joint field research of fish fauna in the Lower Dniester also found a drop in commercial fish species, which was expected to have a direct economic impact on the lives of people depending on the river. The study on fish population advocates for joint conservation measures beginning from revising and expanding the lists of rare and endangered fish species living in the Dniester River. Both studies can be found at: www.dniester.org – a jointly managed site devoted to the cooperation between Moldova and Ukraine in improving sustainable management of the Dniester River basin.



A new patrol boat was provided to local Moldovan authorities to tackle fish poaching in the Dniester River

Flood Monitoring System Progress Protects Against Floods in Belarus, Ukraine

A flood monitoring system of the Pripjat River Basin was recently expanded with the addition of a fourth automatic hydrometeorological station in Belarus. The stations collect data on water levels, temperature and precipitation. The data and hydrometeorological services from the monitoring system have been used by the water management board for flood protection measures, owners of water reservoirs, and by the administration of the Rivne nuclear power plant. The information from the stations has also aided fishery administrations to define the time of spawning and has been used by researchers studying climate change and hydrological regimes. The International Water Assessment Centre under the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe is also supporting activities for the flood monitoring system by training Ukrainian and Belarus experts in Slovakia. Additionally, the Centre plans to expand the data results to include water quality and radiation pollution, as well as extend the flood forecasting models.



Dr Alexei Iarochévitch, in Kiev, Ukraine, opens the first hydrometeorological station installed on the Pripjat River

ENVSEC contributes to prevention of cross-border trafficking of environment-sensitive commodities

A kick-off meeting for the ENVSEC-funded project "Prevention of illegal cross-border transport of hazardous waste and other cross-border environmental crimes (Basel-III)" was held on 20 February 2012. Participants included customs, border and nature conservation authorities from the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, as well as

independent experts and representatives of international organizations. The meeting, which discussed how to further integrate the topic of preventing illegal transportation of waste, ozone-depleting substances, obsolete pesticides and rare and endangered living species into customs, border and environmental authorities training, proposed setting up a mobile group of trainers and developing a distance-learning course as well as producing publications and information in local languages on illegal cross-border trafficking of environment-sensitive commodities. As a multi-billion dollar business with relatively low sanctions, the international hazardous waste trade poses serious risks to human health and the environment.

Sweden, ENVSEC join hands in Belarus activities

The Swedish International Development Agency and ENVSEC have agreed to work jointly on the environmental dimension of Sweden's new strategy for cooperation with the Republic of Belarus for the period 2012-2014. The project will address improved environmental management

and cross-border dialogue on mining and floods. It will also revisit the environmental safety of Belarus oil and gas pipelines, discuss the security dimensions of climate change in Belarus, and strengthen the role of mass media and the civil society in coping with environmental and security risks. The project will be implemented by the ENVSEC partners in cooperation with the Belarus Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection and the UNDP Country Office in Minsk.

ENVSEC supports adaptation to climate change in Ukraine

A study on adaptation to climate change in European Union countries and how these experiences could be implemented in Ukraine was discussed by experts and central government policy-makers in Kiev on 28 February 2012. The seminar was part of an ENVSEC project implemented in cooperation with the Organization

for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Office. Participants discussed EU countries' experiences in developing methodologies, adaptation strategies and practices at the national, regional and local levels to address climate change. The seminar was organized as a follow-up to the project "Security Implications of Climate Change in the OSCE region," which considered several food security scenarios in Eastern Europe and developed recommendations on how to address risks stemming from climate change.

Draft agreement between Azerbaijan and Georgia on water

A draft water agreement between Azerbaijan and Georgia was submitted to both governments, concluding a project that laid the ground work for the sustainable use of water in the Kura River Basin. The ENVSEC project "Transboundary water convention and bilateral agreement on shared water resources between Azerbaijan and Georgia" analyzed the legal and institutional needs for accession to, and implementation of, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Water Convention in Georgia. The project also assessed the costs associated with implementing the convention's requirements, which outline the sustainable management of transboundary waters. The draft agreement on the Kura River was formulated through four bilateral consultation meetings between Azerbaijan and Georgia. It provides a framework for cooperation between two countries on water pollution prevention and control, conservation of biodiversity, emergency situations, data and information sharing, and public participation. The agreement also outlines the potential establishment of a Joint Commission for protection and rational use of water resources of the Kura River Basin. Other considerations

detailed are cooperation in monitoring, information exchange and early warning systems. A final meeting was held in Georgia in February this year to clarify certain provisions. OSCE and the UNECE are considering developing an ENVSEC follow-up project if countries are ready to continue the bilateral consultation process.



Dams, such as this one in Georgia, will be part of any future sustainable water management plan on the Kura River Basin

Conflict prevention and support to water cooperation in Isfara River basin

A joint report on water management and priority transboundary activities was prepared by experts from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and presented at the Kyrgyz-Tajik inter-ministerial working group meeting on water issues. In addition, training on conflict prevention and water management was held in Batken, Kyrgyzstan jointly with partners and stakeholders. Furthermore, implementation of demonstration activities in the two Water User Associations (WUA) in the sub-basin of Isfara

River started in January 2012 and mobilization works were initiated to involve stakeholders. Training on "Experience of Introduction of Integrated Water Resource Management Elements and Transboundary Dialogue in the Sub-Basin of Isfara River" was held in Kayrakkum, Sughd Oblast of Tajikistan on 21-22 February 2012. Further project plans for 2012 include pilot-testing the guidelines on inventory of irrigation systems, and the development of alternatives to improve the water supply in the sub-basin of the Isfara River.

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Publications – recent releases




**Greening the Blue Helmets:
Environment, Natural Resources and UN
Peacekeeping Operations**

A flagship report reflecting two years of research and analysis on how peacekeeping missions around the world affect, and are affected by, natural resources and the broader environment.

Launched: May 2012, New York

Information available [here](#)



**Managing post-disaster debris:
the Japan experience**

This report highlights the unprecedented challenge faced by Japan: with over 29 million tons of debris on land and an unknown quantity in the sea.

Launched: June 2012, Rio

Information available [here](#)

Post-Conflict Peacebuilding and Natural Resource Management – Book Series

The series represents the most significant collection to date of experiences, analyses and lessons in managing natural resources to support post-conflict peacebuilding, with more than 150 peer-reviewed case studies and analyses by 230 scholars, practitioners and decision-makers.

Launched: April 2012, New York

Information available [here](#)



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