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Security, Development, and Forest Conflict: A Forum for Action

Hosted by the International Crisis Group and
Fiona Hall and Chris Davies, MEPs
Brussels, 8-9 February 2006

Introduction

The Forum brought around 60 representatives from the security and defense, diplomatic and development communities together to:

- Raise awareness of the different approaches of these communities to conflict in forest areas, and identify complementarities and synergies;
- Evaluate the implications of conflict in forest areas for security and development;
- Present current work in this area and identify effective responses to local-level conflict, armed conflict, and post-conflict conditions in forest areas; and
- Identify follow-up actions, including collaboration between participants in specific countries and regions, and new approaches to programming guidance and policy development.

The Forum was supported by the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Netherlands Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in association with ARD Inc., the Center for International Forest Research (CIFOR) and the European Tropical Forest Research Network (ETFRN).

The Forum participants agreed to proceed with (a) developing an internationally-recognized definition of conflict resources; (b) integrating natural resource conflict within the defense and security sectors, including UN security and peace building systems; and (c) building partnerships with other governments, institutions, and the OECD DAC to enhance donor coordination both internationally and at country level. They also agreed to set up a working group to coordinate and support these actions.

The meeting included four half-day sessions:

- The first plenary session explored the links between security, development, and forest conflict, with perspectives from security, foreign policy, and conflict prevention specialists, donors, and NGOs.
- In the second session, two parallel thematic working groups discussed:
 - Preventing Forest Conflict: Managing military exploitation of forests and responding to local-level conflict, with a focus on Asia; and
 - Conflict Timber – Lessons for Post-conflict Reconstruction: Defining conflict timber and responding to the needs of demobilized forces without fuelling future conflict and the destruction of the natural resource base, with a focus on West Africa, especially Liberia.
- The third session had two parallel working groups focusing on Central Africa and the Great Lakes Region; and on Asia, especially Nepal and several South-east Asian countries.
- The fourth and final plenary session focused on action points arising from the working group discussions and next steps.

The agenda and list of presentations are attached to this report as Annexes 1 and 2.



Session 1: Implications of forest conflict for security and development

The Forum highlighted the links between security, development and forest conflict, with perspectives from foreign policy and conflict prevention specialists, donors and NGOs. Gareth Evans, President of the International Crisis Group, opened the Forum emphasizing the value of conflict prevention, particularly in the face of an increasing number of low-intensity conflicts, many over natural resources, which could flare up into larger-scale conflicts. He was followed by Chris Davies, MEP, who noted that Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) initiative, in which both Fiona Hall, MEP and he were involved would have no chance of success if forest conflicts continued. Sharon Harvey of DFID welcomed participants on behalf of the organizers and provided an outline of the vision and objectives of the forum.

David Kaimowitz, Director General of the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), noted that less-populated and marginalized forested regions are often where violence takes root, providing compelling reasons to focus development assistance on these areas. He cited examples such as the Chiapas uprising in Mexico and the current conflict in Colombia, where a fraction of the costs of the conflict might have altogether avoided the conflicts' escalation. He also stated that forests belong in peace talks, as they may provide a topic for negotiation where agreement may be reached, thus contributing to essential confidence building. Moreover, many conflicts originate over access to natural resources such as timber. Forests are often also a key factor in post-conflict situations. While forest exploitation is often viewed as a quick and easy way to jump-start the economy of post-conflict countries, donors and governments need to be aware that encouraging logging in remote, unstable areas where land tenure is unclear may actually exacerbate tensions and thereby promote future conflict.

Patricia Lerner, Counselor of Mission for International Development, USAID Representative to the European Union, US Mission to the EU, set the context for building linkages among the defense, diplomatic and development communities. She underscored that each institution has different strengths and responsibilities in encouraging peace, stability and democracy across the globe. Working together uses funds more effectively and improves service delivery.

Philip Mikos, of the European Commission's Directorate General for Development outlined challenges and opportunities for development cooperation. He stressed the importance of mainstreaming conflict prevention, citing examples such as the Kimberley and FLEGT processes; preventing the spread of conflict, for instance by mobilizing the UN to impose sanctions such as the ban on Liberian timber; and of addressing the link between natural resource issues and conflict in post-conflict situations by recognizing local people's rights; managing the impact of displaced people and addressing forest and land issues in peace negotiations.

Cynthia Brady, Conflict Specialist, USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance, Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM) discussed USAID's experience in mainstreaming conflict prevention. She highlighted USAID's efforts to institutionalize conflict sensitivity and conflict programming to better address issues that lead to widespread violence, pervasive instability and extremism. Ms Brady also pointed to the toolkits that USAID had developed to assist these efforts.

Euan Wallace, Natural Resources and Environmental Governance Team Leader of the Sustainable Development Group in the United Kingdom's Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), presented the UK Conflict Prevention Pools, an initiative bringing together different government departments, developed to improve the UK's conflict prevention policy and effectiveness. The pools' approach involves diplomacy, peacekeeping and peace enforcement, and preventive deployment of troops.

Patrick Alley, Director of Global Witness, identified two main challenges for governments: 1) recognizing the problem and 2) stopping the problem. In order to more effectively address the latter, he advocated the adoption of an international definition of conflict resources that would allow the international community to act quickly (e.g. with import bans) and also would serve as a guide to businesses and others involved in forestry. He stressed that conflict includes not only wars, but also abuses of human rights and corruption which could lead to full-blown war.

The session Chair, Pär Stenbäck, Minister h.c. Finland, and member of the International Crisis Group Board, moderated the discussion following the presentations.

Sessions 2 and 3: Lessons learnt from forest conflict in Africa and Asia

The forum participants met in working groups to discuss lessons learnt and distill action points in preventing forest conflict and dealing with post-conflict situations in Asia and Africa. Each working group session started with a series of short presentations to spark discussion. The presentations are available on the Forum website <http://www.etfrn.org/etfrn/sdfc/presentations.htm> Working group session results were presented and discussed in plenary at the end of each of the sessions. The plenary for session 2 was chaired by Netherlands Ambassador Ton Boon von Ochssée; while Patricia Lerner, USAID, chaired the plenary for Session 3.

Below, the main lessons learnt have been summarized per theme and region:

Preventing forest conflict, with a focus on Asia

Presentations were given by Sidney Jones, International Crisis Group; Frankie Abreu, Karen Environmental and Social Action Network, Burma; Tom Hamilton Baillie, UK Defence Academy; Srey Chanthy, Agri-Business Institute-Cambodia/ARD ; Bishnu Upreti, Nepal; and Jim Schweithelm, ARD. Hugh Speechly, DFID chaired the working group on Asia for session 2, and Mary Melnyk, USAID chaired working group session 3.

Asian countries present examples of local-level conflict, armed conflict and post-conflict in forested areas. In Burma, timber harvesting finances the military junta as well as rebel groups. In Indonesia's Aceh province, peace negotiations are taking place between the government and separatists. Given timber's high value, both sides were engaged in logging during the conflict. In this post-conflict period, it is uncertain whether there is sufficient funding to re-integrate former combatants. Without jobs and income, illegal logging will be a likely alternative and if rights over the forest resources are not clarified, logging could exacerbate past tensions and bring a return to some form of conflict. Cambodia is an example of a country in which timber directly financed armed conflict. During the transition into the post-conflict period,, rights of communities were not integrated into the peace process. As a result, there is widespread, local conflict over forests and land.

Governance is a central issue in preventing or avoiding escalation of forest conflict, and the context needs to be taken into account, e.g. the levers of change for transitional governments may be quite different from those useful for established governments. Many different levers exist to promote good governance, including international relations, aid, trade and military approaches. For effective trade-related leverage mechanisms, an international context and demand are critical. A coherent and integrated international response will improve the chances of success for international relations and diplomacy to aid good governance and prevent the escalation of natural resource-related conflicts. Current examples of potential international relations levers include the Kyoto protocol's Clean Development Mechanism, and the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Initiative. Both provide the opportunity to leverage resources and influence. Military approaches were found to be most effective when used to support diplomacy and financial aid levers. It was noted that engaging the military will require leadership and support from the top of the chain of command.

Several of the developing country participants emphasised the need for the international community to stay engaged with countries where governance is problematic. Changing human rights approaches for instance requires continuous pressure in the form of dialogue, combined with support at community level.

Ensuring clarity of tenure and resource access is also essential to preventing or solving conflicts around forests and other natural resources. "Gray" areas of policy, especially on tenure, open opportunities for illegality and conflict.

Many countries in Asia have gone through a process of decentralisation or devolution of power. These processes are complex, and tend to confuse structures of authority, and create "gray" policy areas. However, if done well, they can build local capacity for sustainable management of the environment. These processes require time and investment, as well as specific attention to local needs to succeed.

The role of education was also emphasised in several of the case studies and experiences presented. Education is central in building political space for marginalised groups. For laws to work, it is also essential

that local people as well as local civil and military authorities know and understand the law, their rights and responsibilities. One of the practical suggestions made was to invite the military to provide a contribution on human rights in local training courses.

Finally two general lessons were not to neglect possibilities for local negotiated solutions even if the national looks bleak; and to learn from other sectors, such as the UK Extractive Industries Transparency initiative.

The group identified the following lessons for donors:

- Invest in governance immediately post-conflict
- Disaggregate governance actors: Military; Police; Government Institutions; NGO's; Local groups; and use appropriate tactics for each
- Support military reform or capacity building for the military, through dialogue, to understand role of development in conflict prevention; expose to military democracies; to understand human rights
- Empower local communities by building capacity to apply rights; and by strengthening information flows
- Use donor financial leverage, but build processes from the ground up (home-grown)
- Especially for situations where human rights are violated, support NGO activists and come up with common donor voice to back them; and continue dialogue even when applying conditions and sanctions
- Coordinate with other donors to ensure COMMON conditionalities
- Focus on conflict prevention, for instance by supporting local multi-stakeholder processes and community-level dialogue
- Re-evaluate post-conflict development paradigms: economic growth has been very inefficient at reducing poverty, so do not bank on rapid kick-starts
- Continue careful analysis of country context and key actors to identify possibilities for diplomacy and development
- Support difficult long-term actions such as judicial and prison system reforms and local democracy
- Make a strong statement that easy visible post-conflict reconstruction is less worth-while than pre-conflict prevention
- Support platforms to bring together forestry-security-diplomacy communities, to address the need to create/strengthen inter-agency links in every country, and bring natural resource issues into these interagency dialogues
- Provide alternatives to illegal income sources
- Support research on the nature of incentives affecting groups and grey areas of policy
- Support research into the conditions under which conflict prevention mechanisms such as multi-stakeholder dialogues and community forestry can be effective.

Lessons for post-conflict reconstruction: experiences from Africa

The following speakers gave presentations in the working group sessions on Africa: Mike McGovern, International Crisis Group; Silas Siakor, Sustainable Development Institute, Liberia; Art Blundell, UNSC; Oli Brown, IISD; Caty Clement, International Crisis Group; Marc Letrillart, Chair (France) of Congo Basin Forest Partnership; Colonel Antoine Beukering

The Africa working group sessions mainly focussed on the following countries: Liberia, Guinée, Sierra Leone, DRC, Burundi and the Great Lakes region. Working group session 2 was Chaired by Evy von Pfeil, GTZ, and the presentations mainly dealt with Liberia and neighbouring countries. Piet Wit, Syzygy and reserve major CIMIC, chaired working group session 3; presentations focused on the Congo Basin and Great Lakes region.

Discussions in the Africa group focused on developing effective strategies for handling large-scale post-conflict situations, particularly in Liberia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The group explored the sociological aspects of war and their consequences for post-conflict intervention. For example, it is important to understand the motivation for war - whether "pillage" (get the resources) or "principle" (conquer territory) – in order to effectively undertake demobilization and re-integration of ex-combatants. In West Africa the stakes in warfare have shifted from principle to pillage. Fighting units have also become resource extraction units, and they tend to operate across borders, following loot-seeking opportunities. The warlords leading these units have links to money laundering and organised crime in other parts of the world. Naming

and shaming, combined with individual sanctions such as travel bans have occasionally been effective in curtailing their power. The challenge in disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) programmes is to move people out of their warrior livelihoods and into more sustainable livelihoods. Social justice and economic prospects are essential elements. The issue of disarmament may be a stumbling block in DDR programmes, as (ex-)combatants are reluctant to give away their power and thus often remain outside demobilisation programmes. In Burundi, as part of the Peace process, the ex-combatants were also given the choice to join the new national army. This provided them with an option to keep their arms. In Camp Espoir 2000 soldiers of different factions were allowed to keep their guns and together, they developed a plan for reintegration. No violent incidents occurred.

On the role of the international community, it was noted that sanctions can sometimes be effective, though they can only be used in limited sets of circumstances. With its travel and timber export bans the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) intervened effectively in the Liberian crisis. But one should bear in mind that the UNSC responds to conflicts that threaten international security. Thus real civil wars, that thrive on natural resources but do not spill over national borders, cannot be responded to in the same way. Besides the UNSC, it was stated that individual countries and consumers have a responsibility to halt the trade in conflict resources. In this context, the example of EC voluntary purchasing agreements was cited, and the key role of civil society in provoking actions was highlighted. Participants recommended that Government procurement policies should ensure no purchase of conflict resources.

In the case of Liberia, UN “smart” sanctions on timber were effective in denying former President Charles Taylor a valuable source of revenue as well as curtailing international demand for Liberian timber. Liberia’s forest sector, having been exploited and mismanaged by former President Taylor’s regime for years, is now in the process of being drastically reformed. The Liberia Forestry Initiative (LFI), an international effort to make the forest sector participatory, transparent, accountable, equitable, and legal, has been successful to date. Although in its early stages, the LFI may serve as a good, if rare, model of how to rebuild a sustainable forestry sector in a post-conflict, fragile state.

In the context of the DRC, participants pointed out that the ineffectiveness of former President Mobutu’s regime as well as past conflict had actually served to protect Congo’s forest resources; primarily due to the lack of infrastructure and high cost of accessing and exporting timber from the remote forested regions of the country. Many participants were concerned that restarting the commercial forestry sector too aggressively and too soon in post-conflict DRC, without ensuring good governance and well managed concessions, could actually have a destabilizing effect and lead to further conflict. In that context, participants also discussed the impact on conflict of poorly constructed trade and aid policies. An overall theme throughout the discussion was the importance of good governance, including strong institutions and enforcement mechanisms. The Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) was presented as one of the potential mechanisms to encourage this. The CBFP evolved from the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002. It is an informal partnership of governmental and civil society organisations that work in favour of the Congo Basin flora and fauna. Positive achievements of the CBFP relate to increased coordination and communication between partners. A negative point is that it stepped in late on governance initiatives like FLEGT.

Regarding the role of national and international business, the use of private security forces by companies to protect their investments was seen as a worrying development, and the need was expressed for voluntary codes; market inducements for best practices; corporate liability & regulation; combined with independent civil society monitoring and verification.

Session 4: Conclusions and next steps

The final session focused on action points and next steps. It was Chaired by Alexander Carius, Director of Adelphi Research, Germany.

Michel Laverdière, of the secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests spoke on the role of the UN in managing forest conflict. He noted that the UN owes its existence to the wish to reduce the source of conflicts worldwide and stated that the recent establishment of the Peace Building Commission was a historic measure requiring sustained support from the EU, US and other partners. He mentioned that the United Nations Forum on Forests had paid attention to forest conflict, noting that sustainable forest management required conflict resolution skills which could be used more broadly. He concluded that with political interests

increasingly focusing on peace building, there exists a real opportunity to promote the concept of sustainable development and forest management, emphasizing their peace building value.

Nick Grono, Vice-President of the International Crisis Group brought together the context, lessons and possible next steps to address the links between conflict and natural resources, with a focus on forest conflict. Regarding the context, he reminded participants that armed conflicts were declining in number, noting that the international financial institutions and donor governments and civil society had played a significant role in their efforts to address the root causes of conflict. He stated that the forum was a concrete demonstration of this, bringing together different groups in an effort to better understand and resolve forest conflict. He also noted that addressing resource-related conflict requires transparency, promotion of good governance, effective rule of law, accountability and empowerment of local communities. He concluded with the following statement: 'We can continue to reduce the incidence of deadly conflict. We can do much better on forest conflict. To do so we need to keep on researching the drivers of conflict, and implement effective interventions. We need to inform, and persuade, and stay engaged. Above all we need political will. We all know that much more can be done to reduce conflict, and the costs of prevention are insignificant compared to the costs of conflict and rebuilding afterwards, but we are still a long way from institutionalising that understanding.'

Opportunities for action

Nick Grono kicked off the concluding discussion by presenting the action points distilled from the previous sessions. The following actions were discussed:

1. Integrate natural resource conflict into the broader security agenda and promote better coordination between diplomacy, development, and security and defence.
2. Support the adoption of a common definition of conflict resources by the UN Security Council. The Forum participants noted that the Commission for Africa, the G8 and UNDP had all called for an internationally accepted definition of conflict resources. It was suggested that Forum participants could ensure that the conflict resource definition developed by Global Witness was used widely. At a different level, it was proposed that tagging the definition onto specific, existing UN Security Council resolutions might shorten the process of adoption.
3. Examine options for incorporating concerns over natural resource conflict in the UN security and peace-building institutions.
4. Engage other institutional actors and fora such as the G8 Presidency; the EU Presidency; the International Criminal Court, Europol, ASEAN, NEPAD, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests; and others.
5. Address both supply and demand issues related to conflict resources including corporate practice. Specific actions may focus on private security forces and developing good practice in the resource chain of custody.
6. Carry out further research on natural resource conflict, including the impacts of marginalising natural resource-rich regions and communities.
7. Support and document community-based natural resource management as a means for conflict prevention and post-conflict stabilisation and development; favour business models that benefit local people.
8. Promote good governance, including transparency, accountability, and support for marginalised regions to reduce natural resource-related conflict.

Next steps

The Forum participants agreed that it would be useful to establish an interagency group or similar mechanism to continue the work of the Forum. All participants wishing to be part of this group will send an Email to ETRN expressing their interest. This process should be supported by a well-managed website, multistakeholder dialogue and regular interagency meetings. The Chatham House support to the FLEGT process was cited as a useful model. It was recommended that the group would use a neutral and established institution as convener.

The interagency group will focus on the following areas:

- Steps to take to facilitate the UN Security Council adoption of a common definition of conflict resources.
- Development of proposals for pilot activities in specific countries, paying attention to field- and community-based activities, and business models that benefit local people.
- Reaching out to the OECD DAC, and to other regions and countries; the private sector; export credit agencies.
- Identifying the optimal size and membership of the group, and the possible need to regionalise.
- The links between community and private sector / scaling up; using community outcomes as the "lens" to view conflict resolution.
- Pulling together lessons and best practice.

Finally, it was agreed that the draft findings and lessons from the Forum should be circulated, providing participants with the opportunity to insert ideas for next steps into the document:

- Practical opportunities for action
- Priority research needs
- Other groups of actors

Ambassador Ton Boon von Ochssée closed the forum, stating that this had been a unique meeting, bringing together different areas of expertise and impressive country presentations, and giving a sense of urgency to the issue. He strongly encouraged participants to ensure effective follow-up of the actions at different levels, ranging from specific countries to the UN organizations.

Notes:

1) The definition for conflict resources proposed by Global Witness is: 'natural resources whose systematic exploitation and trade in a context of violent conflict contribute to, benefit from or result in the commission of serious violations of human rights, international humanitarian law or violations amounting to crimes under international law.'

Annex 1: Agenda

Day One, Wednesday 8 February 2006

09:00 – 09:30 Registration and coffee

09:30

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Welcome

Hon Gareth Evans QC, President, International Crisis Group
Chris Davies MEP

The Why, What and How of the meeting

Sharon Harvey, Department for International Development, United Kingdom (DFID)

10:00

SESSION ONE:

FORESTS AND CONFLICT: CHALLENGES TO SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT

Chair: Pär Stenbäck, Minister h.c, Finland, and International Crisis Group Board of Trustees

Addressing violence in forested regions

David Kaimowitz, Center For International Forest Research (CIFOR)

Linking the defence, diplomatic and donor communities to resolve forest conflict

Patricia Lerner, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

10:40 – 11:00 *Coffee break*

11.00

Challenges and opportunities for development cooperation in responding to forest conflict and governance issues

Philip Mikos, European Commission DGDEV

USAID: Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM)

Cynthia Brady

The UK Global Conflict Prevention Pools

Euan Wallace, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK

Challenges for Governments and Donors

Patrick Alley, Global Witness

Questions and brief discussion

12.15 – 14:00 *Lunch*

SESSION TWO:

14:00

FOREST CONFLICT: CURRENT THEMES AND RESPONSES

Chair: Ton Boon von Ochssée Netherlands Ambassador for Sustainable Development

Introduction to the Working Groups

Working Group 1: Preventing forest conflict

The issues to be discussed include: managing military exploitation of forests; managing local level-conflict, focusing on cases in Asia including Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, and Burma.

Chair: Hugh Speechly, Department for International Development, United Kingdom

Speakers:

1. Sidney Jones, International Crisis Group;
2. Frankie Abreu, Karen Environmental and Social Action Network, Burma; 3. Tom Hamilton Baillie, UK Defence Academy

Working Group 2: Conflict timber - Lessons for post-conflict reconstruction

The issues to be discussed include: Conflict timber – definitions and proposed Expert Panel on conflict resources; responding to the needs of demobilized forces without fuelling future conflict and the destruction of the natural resource base; learning lessons from Liberia to prevent the problems of conflict timber being repeated in post-conflict DRC and other countries in the region.

Chair: Evy von Pfeil, GTZ

Speakers:

1. Mike McGovern, International Crisis Group;
2. Silas Siakor, Sustainable Development Institute, Liberia;
3. Art Blundell, UNSC;
4. Oli Brown, IISD

16:15-16:30 *Coffee/Tea*

Plenary: presentations of working group results, followed by questions.

17:30 – 18:30 *Drinks Reception*

18:30 *Dinner*

Day Two, Thursday 9 February

09:00 – 9:15 *Coffee*

09:15

SESSION THREE:

ADDRESSING FOREST CONFLICT IN AFRICA AND ASIA

Plenary Chair: Patricia Lerner, USAID

Introduction to the Working Groups

Working Group 1: Africa

Focus on DRC, the Great Lakes Region, West Africa

Chair: Captain Piet Wit, Functional Expert CIMIC,
Ministry of Defence, the Netherlands

Speakers:

1. Katy Clement, International Crisis Group;
2. Marc Letrilliart, Chair (France) of Congo Basin Forest Partnership;
3. Olivier Kambala

Working Group 2: Asia

Focus on Cambodia, Nepal, Burma, Indonesia, Philippines

Chair: Mary Melnyk, USAID

Speakers:

1. Srey Chanthly, Agri-Business Institute-Cambodia/ARD;
2. Bishnu Upreti, Nepal;
3. Jim Schweithelm, ARD

11.00 – 11.15 *Coffee Break*

11.15 Plenary: presentations of working group results, followed by questions.

12:15 – 14:00 *Lunch*

SESSION FOUR:

14.00 CONCLUSIONS, LESSONS LEARNT, AND NEXT STEPS (*plenary*)

Chair: Alexander Carius, Adelphi Research

What role for the UN in managing forest conflict

Michel Laverdière, Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests

The ways ahead: Addressing the links between conflicts and natural resources

Nick Grono, Vice President, Crisis Group

15.30 – 16.00 Coffee break

16.00 Next steps, summary and conclusions

Summing up discussion and conclusion by Chair

17.00 CLOSE

Annex 2: List of presentations

Session One

- Addressing violence in forested regions
David Kaimowitz, Centre for International Forest Research (CIFOR)
- Challenges and opportunities for development cooperation in responding to forest conflict and governance issues
Philip Mikos, European Commission DGDEV
- USAID: Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM)
Cynthia Brady
- The UK Global Conflict Prevention Pools
Euan Wallace, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK
- Challenges for Governments and Donors
Patrick Alley, Global Witness

Session Two

Working group 1

- Relation between logging and conflict in ACEH
Sidney Jones, International Crisis Group
- Reform and the Indonesian Military
Tom Hamilton Baillie, UK Defence Academy

Working group 2

- Conflict Timber: Lessons from Liberia
Silas Siakor, Sustainable Development Institute, Liberia
- The UN Security Council and timber sanctions
A.G. Blundell, Chair, Panel of Experts on Liberia, UN Security Council Art Blundell, UNSC
- Reducing the trade in conflict resources & Fostering responsible business in fragile states
Oli Brown, IISD

Session Three

Working Group 1: Africa

- The Congo Basin Forest Partnership
Marc Letrilliart, Chair (France) of Congo Basin Forest Partnership

Working Group 2: Asia

- Forest Conflict in Cambodia: An Overview
Srey Chanthy, Agri-Business Institute-Cambodia/ARD
- Implications of Nepal's Armed Conflict on Forestry: Some Observations from the field
Bishnu Upreti, Nepal
- Overview of Forest Conflict and USAID's Work on the Issue
Jim Schweithelm, ARD

Session Four

- What role for the UN in managing forest conflict
Michel Laverdière, Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests
- The ways ahead: Addressing the links between conflicts and natural resources
Nick Grono, Vice President, International Crisis Group

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Security, Development and Forest Conflict: A Forum for Action
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