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**Conflicts and human rights
related to renewable
resources**

Florence Van Houtte (DEVCO C2)



Drivers of conflict and prevention strategies (1)

Competition over increasingly scarce NR

- Excess demand (demography, trade)
- Supply induced scarcity (degradation, delivery systems)
- Structural scarcity (unequal access)

Reduce competition between livelihood groups

- Support sustainable livelihoods
- Reduce vulnerability to resources scarcity
- Reduce demand (alternative food sources, sustainable trade policy...)
- Increase availability (ecosystem protection, restoration, efficient use...)

Drivers of conflict and prevention strategies (2)

Poor environmental governance

- Unclear or unenforced rights and laws.
- Discriminatory policies and rights
- Unequal benefits and burdens of development projects or investments

Improve governance, accountability and dispute resolution capacity

- Establish governance framework, recognise rights, build implementation capacity.
- Stakeholders participation in decisions (FPIC), in compliance monitoring. Access to justice.



Drivers of conflict and prevention strategies (3)

Transboundary NR pressures

- Unequal allocation and use.
- Transboundary impact of infrastructure, land etc. development.
- Migration of people or wildlife.
- International wildlife trafficking

Transboundary management processes

- Information
- Resource sharing agreements
- Joint institutions and dispute settlement systems



Climate change is not a direct driver of conflict, but often a multiplier, as it compounds resource scarcity.

NR grievances lead to violent conflict, often when compounded by social, economic, political tensions.

Shared NR are also an opportunity for trust building and cooperation

Across all NR and CC related programmes:

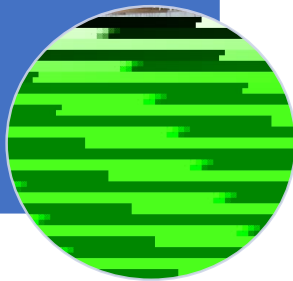
- Integrate a **conflict-sensitive approach** (cf. guidelines)
- Conduct **risk assessment** in potential conflict hotspots



Protecting human rights in NR related conflicts

- Combatting corruption and impunity
- Securing NR tenure
- Guaranteeing Free, Prior and Informed Consent (access to information, meaningful participation), due diligence by businesses
- Rights-based approach to conservation and other interventions

Tackle root causes:



- Publicly recognise their role, advocate for their protection
- Provide them with the tools for advocacy

Support and protect defenders:



- Access to justice, prosecute offenders.
- Sanction (politically, financially, legally) those who fail to protect.

Ensure accountability:



Different responsibilities: national and local governments; companies, trade partners, investors; local and international NGOs; international political dialogue and cooperation

EU references

- **Renewable resources and conflict. Toolkit** and guidance for preventing and managing land and natural resource conflict. 2013. EU / UN. <https://www.un.org/en/land-natural-resources-conflict/land-conflict.shtml>
- **Study on interaction between security and wildlife** conservation in Sub-Saharan Africa. 2019.
<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/53ed0515-de76-11e9-9c4e-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-105908705>
- **EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking** https://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/trafficking_en.htm
- **Operating in situations of conflict and fragility: EU staff handbook** 2015. <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/t-and-m-series/blog/operating-situations-conflict-and-fragility-eu-staff-handbook-0>
- **Implementing EU external policy on indigenous peoples.** Staff Working Document 2016.
https://www.consilium.europa.eu/register/en/content/out?&typ=ENTRY&i=LD&DOC_ID=ST-13735-2016-INIT
- **Tool box. Rights-based approach for EU development** cooperation. 2014. <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/t-and-m-series/document/tool-box-right-based-approach-encompassing-all-human-rights-eu-development-cooperation>
- Others



Some relevant EU programmes

- The Land and Forest Tenure Facility. https://thetenurefacility.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/About_2-pager-TF-24-September-2018-1_WEB-1-2.pdf
- International Land Coalition <https://www.landcoalition.org/en/>
- Sustainable Wildlife Management <http://www.fao.org/3/ca5100en/CA5100EN.pdf>
- The Indigenous Navigator. <http://nav.indigenousnavigator.com/index.php/en/>
- Sustainable Landscape Management initiative, and many others



1. **Success factors / focus of EU action to help prevent or manage conflicts and HR abuses related to NR?** Considering that these issues are very political and EU, as external stakeholder, has limited grip on certain factors.
2. **With the objective to « do no harm », what are the risks to be flagged to avoid EU action worsening NR related conflicts ?**



Thank you!