

Policy Workshop: Reconstruction Partnerships

Managing Mineral Resources in Fragile States WWS591C_F2005

Master Resource List

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Instructor's Note:

This bibliography seeks to offer a guide to major readings covering the various dimensions of mineral resource endowments as they affect development, peace and stability, and accountable and effective public authority.

Caveat Emptor 1:

You will note that the list is highly Africa-centric. There are other areas of the world, notably including: (Colombia, Venezuela, and Bolivia) in Central and Latin America, (Saudi Arabia, Iraq) in the Middle East, (Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kazhakstan) in Central Asia and (Burma, Indonesia, Cambodia, and Papua New Guinea) in the Asia-Pacific in which resource mismanagement is consequential to development and security. There is nothing to prevent us from exploring these other cases. There is much to recommend an Africa focus, however: African countries' poverty, their location as the site of growing minerals exploration and potentially lucrative finds (particularly in the Gulf of Guinea and in Eastern/Central Africa), the current attention being paid to issues of African security and development by the G8, the EU, and the African Union/Nepad, and finally, the fact there are numerous African countries emerging from conflict, in which mineral resource mismanagement and violent contestation over mineral endowments were integral to underdevelopment, state failure, conflict dynamics and, therefore, also critical to sustainable recovery.

Thus, I submit: we focus on Africa. (But I am open to good arguments to the contrary.)

Caveat Emptor 2:

This brings me to a second bias. While I have endeavored to provide readings to give you an adequate grasp of the way that resource dependency has fuelled corruption, underdevelopment, immiseration, and instability, the emphasis here is on the role of natural resources in conflict and post-conflict peacebuilding, since that is the main focus of most policy practitioners today. (Sustainable development has gained import since its absence has been linked to armed conflict, and conflict prevention does of course come into the picture, since the minimal aim of post-conflict reconstruction is to prevent a recurrence or resurgence of largescale armed violence, and its maximal aim is sustainable development.) So, although the interconectedness of these problems makes them much

harder to parse than most search engines would allow, we need to focus our energies on one, admittedly, narrow slice of the problem, but one to which prospective policy clients are currently most receptive.

Thus, I submit: we focus on promoting responsible management of mineral resources in post-conflict settings (using other cases as comparative learning sources, where useful).

Caveat Emptor 3:

Students are not expected to read every item on this list. Even I have not read everything here. (I leave it to you to guess which). Students are, however, expected to avail themselves of it as a first line of research, as a complement to the readings assigned on the syllabus. It will save you precious time in having to locate useful information that you will need to hit the floor running. That is why I spent my time putting it together for you. Don't forget to consult the useful e-links at the end of the list.

Thus, I submit, read early, read often: especially the preparatory readings. We do not have a lot of time.

Caveat Emptor 4:

I would like to stress,that while many scholars and policy practitioners have reduced their focus on the problem of (lucrative) natural (particularly, but not only, mineral) resources and the plight of the developing world to a problem of fiscal transparency, this is only one, albeit a signal, part of the problem. Let me assure you, however important, the fiscal transparency of mineral resource revenues is really only the thin edge of the wedge: necessary but not sufficient, as I hope you will learn. And because that is the focus of so many well-funded, well-equipped initiatives today, I encourage the group to explore what other value-added policy-relevant research and recommendations we can contribute. Actually, if I designed the syllabus right, you won't have much choice in the matter.

I propose that we decide to focus on one of two, poorly understood, poorly supported policy challenges, which are essential complements to any sort of successful transparency initiative. In the course of our discussions, I will labor to ensure that we understand why they are so critical:

Option 1: Natural Resources and Human Security: Promoting Community Capacity, Participation, and Welfare

Option 2: Extractive Companies and Peacebuilding Partnerships (perhaps? in the context of UN Peace Operations

Selected Readings

Required For Purchase:

Bannon, Ian and Collier, Paul, *Natural Resources and Violent Conflict: Options and Actions*, Washington, DC, World Bank, 2003,

Ballentine, Karen and Heiko Nitzschke, *Profiting From Peace: Managing the Resource Dimensions of Armed Conflict*, Lynne Rienner: Boulder, Colorado, 2005

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Cilliers, Jakkie, and Peggy Mason, eds. *Peace, Profit, or Plunder? The Privatization of Security in War-Torn African Societies*. Pretoria: Institute for Security Studies, 1999.

Collier, Paul and Anke Hoeffler, "Resource Rents, Governance, and Conflict" , *Journal Of Conflict Resolution*, 2005, 49/4: 625-633, available at: <http://jcr.sagepub.com/current.dtl>

Ganesan, Arvind, and Alex Vines. *Engine of War: Resources, Greed, and the Predatory State*. 2004 Human Rights Watch World Report, Human Rights and Armed Conflict, Washington, D.C. 2004, pp. 301-323

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- Fearon, James D., "Primary Commodity Exports and Civil War", *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 2005 49/4: 483-507. Available at: <http://jcr.sagepub.com/current.dtl>
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[Note: This Rough Guide draws heavily on two comprehensive reports (listed below) on natural resource revenue management: Bottom of the Barrel: Africa’s Oil Boom and the Poor, Ian Gary and Terry Lynn Karl, Catholic Relief Services, June 2003; and Time for Transparency: Coming Clean on Oil, Mining and Gas Revenues, Global Witness, March 2004]. www.cafod.org.uk/policy

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IV.Country Cases:

Angola

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VI. Useful Research and Policy E-Links

Amnesty International, www.amnesty.org

(Has excellent country specific reports on the impact of NR on human rights and stability, with some really good micro-level detail of problematic behavior of elites, companies, warlords, etc.)

Business and Human Rights Resource Center, www.business-humanrights.org

(Not as user-friendly as one would wish, but also a great, and constantly updated clearing house of studies, and a great site to search first.)

Collaborative for Development Action (Corporate Engagement Project),

www.cdainc.com

(A unique project with unique insight of mining and oil companies interactions with local communities, based on very intrepid field research)

Development Diamonds Initiative, Partnership Africa-Canada. Accessed at:

www.pacweb.org

(This is the official homepage of the DDI, an initiative designed to take up where Kimberly left off, and to promote mining activities that benefit and profit the affected communities and the environment which sustains them)

Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative. At <http://www.eitransparency.org/>

(Official site of EITI, and has great links to member-states and company participants)

Global Witness, <http://www.globalwitness.org/reports/>

(Excellent reports on the linkages between lucrative natural resource endowments, conflict, corruption and criminality. Some reports are country based, some sector-based).

Human Rights Watch, [Human Rights Watch](#)

(Like Amnesty, well-documented accounts of NR, private sector actors, conflict and development)

Human Security Gateway. <http://www.humansecuritygateway.com/>

(An excellent database on a variety of related topics, e.g. development and security, natural resources and conflict, peacebuilding, governance, etc.)

International Alert, www.international-alert.com

(A UK NGO that has several ongoing projects on business, conflict and peacebuilding in various countries)

International Business Leaders Forum. www.iblf.org

(A clearing house for guidance to companies on CSR, development etc.)

Kimberly Process, <http://www.kimberlyprocess.com:8080/site/>

(The official website, with all relevant documentation and links)

Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development Project (MMSD), Accessed at:

<http://www.iied.org/mmsd/>

Final Report in English: <http://www.iied.org/mmsd/finalreport/index.html>

(An independent two-year project of research and consultation seeking to understand how the mining and minerals sector can contribute to the global transition to sustainable development. MMSD was a project of the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) commissioned by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD))

Natural Resources Forum. Accessed at: www.natural-resources.org

(An excellent clearinghouse of related academic and policy studies on NR, development, governance, environment, conflict, peacebuilding)

New Economic Partnership for African Development (NEPAD). www.nepad.org

(The official website)

Overseas Development Institute, Business Partners for Development, Natural Resources Cluster. <http://www.bpd-naturalresources.org/index.html>

(A good source of information on multi-stakeholder development projects, and best practices)

The Peace Diamond Alliance

An initiative that aims to bring private industry, community, NGOs, and government together to ensure that the Sierra Leone diamond industry contributes positively to peace and prosperity through increasing benefits to the people of Kono from the diamond industry and by helping the government improve its ability to manage diamonds.

<http://www.peacediamonds.org/home.asp>

Resource Curse Task Force, a collaboration of Columbia University's Earth Institute, the Open Society Institute and the Initiative for Policy Dialogue, Columbia University, <http://www0.gsb.columbia.edu/ipd/programs/program.cfm?ptid=2&pid=125>

Revenue Watch, www.revenuewatch.org

(An initiative of the Open Society Institute, focuses on issues of fiscal transparency in the oil industry, and mostly on Central Asia and Caucasus)

Transparency International. www.ti.org

(No introduction needed)

World Bank, Community Driven Development,

<http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/ESSD/sdvext.nsf/09ByDocName/Publications>

(Five-year old initiative to promote community participation and oversight of development projects)

World Bank: Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Related Publications on Conflict and Development, Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Unit.

Available at: www.worldbank.org/conflict

(A very solid compendium of WB and other publications on economics and conflict, and post-conflict reconstruction, with some items on natural resource management)

World Bank: Oil, Gas Mining and Chemicals Department. www.worldbank.org

(search: oil,gas,mining and chemicals)

World Bank: Private Sector Development in Conflict-Affected Countries. Papers and

Links: <http://rru.worldbank.org/PapersLinks/Conflict-Affected-Countries/>

United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP). www.unep.org

United Nations Global Compact. www.globalcompact.org

(Aside from a couple of good commissioned studies and some excellent links, the site's resources should be approached with caution. There is a lot of back-slapping self-congratulation here.)