

ESF Exploratory Workshop on

**Beyond the resource curse, new
dynamics in the management of
natural resources: new actors and
concepts**

Paris (France), 2-4 November 2011

Convened by:
**Gerd Junne, Claske Dijkema
and Karine Gatelier**

SCIENTIFIC REPORT

1. Executive summary

The research workshop "Beyond the resource curse, new dynamics in the management of natural resources: new actors and concepts" took place at the Charles Leopold Mayer Foundation in Paris from 2 to 4 November 2011. 23 participants took part in the discussions, coming from 12 different countries. This wide geographical diversity corresponded with the aim of the workshop organisers to associate researchers based in countries that are strongly affected by the resource curse. There was an interesting balance between inputs from academic and applied research.

The workshop analysed the impact of the arrival of new players such as China and India on effectiveness of multi-stakeholder initiatives (MSI) and on state-society relations in raw material exporting countries. It asked what the impact is of rising raw material demand and international monitoring on neo-patrimonial networks and governance in the producing countries and what have been successful instruments to curb the "resource curse". How to devise ways and means in which increasing income from raw material exports can be channelled in such a way that not only a small elite in the producing countries can benefit from it, but the large majority of their people?

Objectives and Outcomes:

Objectives of the workshop were to research changing power relations as the result of the emergence of new players, effectiveness of multi-stakeholder initiatives to curbe the resource curse and other instruments or initiatives that help to create citizen space to participate in the management of natural resources.

The expected outcomes of the workshop were a rough design for a research programme on additional and improved measures by all stakeholders that can contribute to a reduction of the negative side-effects of raw material production and exports, and improve the spending of raw material income to the benefit of the majority of people in the producing countries. The research going into the preparation of the workshop was meant to help to broaden the range of options which stakeholders at all levels have to influence raw material production and the resulting financial flows in such a way that it contributes to more equitable benefits. A final outcome that the convenors expected of this academic exchange was to bridge the knowledge created by academic research and the need for knowledge of those responsible for or affected by the exploitation and management of natural resources.

Overall conclusions:

The question "who is entitled to the wealth emanating from natural resource extraction?" is highly political and closely linked to the distribution of political power, both on a global, national and local level. The capacity of the State to determine who gets which share depends from one country to the other, varying between authoritarian, fragile and hegemonic States. Its relative strength determines the extent to which it is obliged to enter into negotiation with other actors such as multi-national corporations in the extractive industry, local governments, wealth producing regions. A relative new phenomenon is that States are held accountable with regard to the redistribution of their resources by supra-national regulatory frameworks. These can be United Nations, International NGO's, and other States joined in Multi-Stakeholder Initiatives (MSI) with corporate actors and NGO's. Examples of the latter are the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative, The Kimberly Process Certification Scheme which received ample attention during the workshop.

The extent to which these regularly schemes - as new forms of governance- have been able to respond to common concerns linked to the resource curse, like unaccountable governance, the outbreak of violent conflict and underdevelopment has been a main topic of

discussion. In addition to MSI, sanctions and development initiatives have been discussed as cures for the resource curse.

There is unclarity about the objective of these initiatives, should it be redistribution, democratic governance or political stability? The dilemma of a drive towards democratisation at the national level is that it can lead to a disregard for other political orders and the risk of overly relying on political stability is that it can reinforce authoritarian regimes at the detriment of democratic principles. Furthermore transparency is proposed as a solution to assure good resource management, while it is only a partial response to the question how to make governments more accountable. It furthermore is based on the false assumption that information leads to accountability. A more detailed evaluation of the different initiatives is developed below.

A further disconnect between assumptions and outcomes is international actors' attempt to formalise the economy and limit informal economic practices and the resilience that various local economic actors demonstrate whose informal economic practices might be reinforced as a result of international action, such as the EITI in the DRC. An analysis of the impact of emerging powers on international power relations and the potential for the regulation of revenues of natural resources has proven crucial. The experience of Chinese investments in Chad that withdrew pressure on the regime to comply with principles such as transparency and accountability in resource governance is an illustration of this.

Four areas have been identified for further research:

1. A comprehensive comparison of initiatives
2. The resource – politics nexus, form of hybrid government and the impact of new players
3. The resource – development nexus and the potential of artisanal mining
4. The resource -conflict nexus: One participant identified the further need for a review of inconclusive results of qualitative and quantitative research on the connection between resources & conflict.

Workshop agenda:

The workshop was structured in 3 thematic plenary sessions plus a forward look session in which each participant had the opportunity to illustrate the kind of research s/he would like to pursue with regard to the topic of the workshop to establish possible synergy. Each session had its own set of questions. Participants had been asked to write discussion papers in preparation of one of the sessions¹, which formed the basis of individual presentations. During the workshop each session therefore started with a reminder of the key research questions under discussion and a brief overview of the contributions of the panellists and the points of convergence/difference among them. The first session discussed the new players involved in resource extraction in the context of changing international relations and new conflicts that may arise out of it. It was followed by a session on natural resources as levers of power: the impact of international monitoring schemes on authoritarian regimes in particular those based on rentier economies and neo-patrimonialism. The third session further built on the topic of natural resources as levers of power but was particularly interested in opportunities for shifting power relationship from military to civilian actors and the role of tripartite governance initiatives herein. The workshop concluded with a forward look session.

The workshop objectives were met with enthusiasm on the side of the participants and the overall atmosphere of the meeting was informal. An common dinner prior to the start of the

¹ The majority of discussion papers is available at: <http://www.modop.org/page.php?id=433>

workshop contributed to this effect. Time was kept rather precisely to meet the need for informal exchange during the coffee and tea breaks.

2. Scientific content of the event

The workshop started with the welcome of the convenor, Gerd Junne, who presented the workshop's objectives and already introduced some ideas for collaboration beyond the research workshop, how an online training program can be a tool for doing research. A presentation by the ESF representative, Dr. Rainer Kattel, about ESF's role in promoting research and the opportunities it offers followed. The announcement of ESF's changing research strategy was met with disappointment among the participants, as it also restricted the perspective of finding a framework for financing follow-up research. Gerd Junne, as moderator then introduced the first session which discussed the changing international context and its impact on resource management and the rise of new conflicts.

Session 1: New players, changing international relations, new conflicts.

The fast pace of economic growth in China, India and other Asian countries has led to a boost of demand for raw materials. Economic insecurity and the recurrent crises in the financial world which have made financial assets much less attractive have contributed to the run on raw materials and land. Political turmoil in some large oil exporting countries, especially in the Middle East, has led to a feverish exploration of alternative sources. Oil reservoirs discovered in countries like Cambodia, Ghana, Cameroon and Uganda will make these countries soon oil exporters, in many cases without having the institutional framework yet to assure that the income from oil exports contribute to a better life of the general population. The session focused on the question which institutions have been set up in these countries to regulate this sector, which forces have influenced the specific form of institution building, how have these institutions started to function, and what are the (expected) results for the population at large? What factors determine whether the presence natural resources will lead to conflict or cooperation?

Peter Konijn discussed in his presentation different approaches towards China's involvement in Africa. He described China's geopolitical strategy as a "flexigemony" which works through existing governance institutions without the ambition to change them. From a political economy point of view Konijn observed that the resource curse is not a familiar concept in China and that although CSR performance Chinese companies lag behind, Chinese companies in Extractive Industries in Gabon and DRC do welcome greater transparency. A matter of key concern to evaluate China's impact is that of African agency, what conclusions to draw from the negative effect on governance and human rights on the one hand and the positive effect on development and economic growth on the other? Does the economic growth for which China is responsible lead to improved human development indicators?

Ashok Swain discussed the large differences within Africa regarding the impact of natural resource exploitation on political and social system and the role of India and Brazil.

Mathieu Perdriault's presentation focused on land grabbing as a new phenomenon in relation to the 2008 financial crisis which led to huge investments in agriculture as an upcoming economic sector. The strategy of the reduction of production costs, the attraction of foreign investment results in the concentration of land rights in the hands of a few, reduces the opportunities for small-scale farmers to use land and goes in most cases

against popular interests. Land ownership of large territories by multi-national corporations poses new governance questions.

Rosemarie Wuite presented a discussion of the principal effects of land investments (being it mining or agriculture) on the (lack of) respect of human rights, like the loss of traditional territories, social and community disorganization, resettlement and violence. Her organisation, the International Alliance on Natural Resources in Africa is involved with community based action research involved with mapping and documenting the impact of mining on communities and the training of community monitors to strengthen their capacity to exercise control over natural resource management. She presented a concrete experience of how to increase citizenship space. One of the research questions she is interested in is that of the real costs and benefits of natural resources. Information about the value of land is an strategic asset in negotiation contracts and compensation schemes.

Christian Lund takes a more conceptual approach, stating that all questions of the management of natural resources are questions of property. Who has the political capacity to define property? The latter should be analysed as a relationship rather than as an object. A claim on a resource or territory, he argues, if it is recognised by other actors then becomes a property. The claim is mirrored by a claim for authority. Conflicts over resources should therefore be understood as a conflict over authority.

In the societies he is interested in (Western Africa), governments are quite weak, dealing with a range of actors, leading to a situation of institutional pluralism, where it is almost impossible to say who is the State, which results in an intense competition over who makes the rules. Who defines who owns what? Lund is interested to pursue research about resource control, in particular in peri-urban areas that are in transition from rural to other use.

Session 2 : Natural resources as levers of power: the impact of international monitoring schemes on authoritarian regimes, based on rentier economies and neo-patrimonialism.

The second session chose to focus on analysing resource management in the specific context of authoritarian regimes that depend on the capture of resource revenues. It enquires into new regulation processes. The objective of the session is to identify mechanisms that have the potential to change these dynamics. Which levers for action are available to effectuate change in the distribution of resource revenues?

In such contexts where political willingness for change is lacking– as this implies a threat to the regime's power position– what options remain available? The session discussed the examples of Chad, Cameroon, Burkina Faso (semi-authoritarian according to Sabine Luning), Angola, Liberia and the RDC. Should the objective be redistribution, democratic governance or political stability? The dilemma of a drive towards democratisation at the national level is that it can lead to a disregard for other political orders, sometimes beyond the state-level, at infra-state level which can also be institutions of regulation and distribution. The risk of overly relying on political stability is that it can reinforce authoritarian regimes at the detriment of democratic principles

Thomas Kruiper studied the UN sanctions applied to the DRC between 2003 and 2010 and came to the conclusion that, in the Eastern Congo, they have been ineffective so far. Although sanctions have been implemented and monitored relatively well over the last years, the scope of the problem, the vastness and impenetrability of the region made targeted sanctions rather ineffective. Even though some arms dealers, militia commanders and other

sanctions busters have been caught, they continue being replaced. The situation reveals an asymmetric relationship between international actors imposing sanctions and local actors in the war economy.

Francesco Strazzari carried out research on the attempt to implement EITI in the DRC and found that the 'failure to launch' the EITI-DRC can be assigned to both governance issues, and post-conflict dynamics of mistrust. The initiative had little impact on the decision-making process as the main problem is seen as low engagement and obstruction by the government, as a result of corruption, weak political institutions, and lack of awareness and willingness to change. The participation in the actual Multi-Stakeholder Partnership is described as 'very weak'. The absence of activities disables any impact on beneficiaries, external stakeholders, and even participants. There is no visibility of the initiative outside of the capital, no beneficial impact, and no visible improvement with regard to transparency. Subsequently Strazzari provided the audience with an analysis of "organised crime" ("actions beyond the law"). Doesn't the "criminality economy" also have a capacity to provide social mobility? His current research questions are motivated by an observed contradiction between international actors that attempt to formalise the economy and limit informal economic practices and the resilience that various local economic actors demonstrate whose informal economic practices might be reinforced as a result of international action, such as the EITI in the DRC.

Gilbert Maoundonodji, vice Chair of the National EITI Committee in Chad, raised a few key points in the debate:

- The parallel evolution of the exploitation of oil and the political regime becoming more authoritarian in Chad;
- Transparency should not be confused with accountability. Transparency is but one of the pillars of governance. The real question is how to make the government more accountable, for example in the allocation of the budget? How to establish citizen control over public action? The example of Chad -with a very pro-active civil society- is interesting in this regard. Local groups are institutionalized as budget monitoring committees who collaborate with local governments in budget allocation. Subsequently they guarantee monitoring of the implementation.
- A current challenge that the country is facing according to Maoundonodji are Chinese investments which could withdraw pressure on the regime to comply principles such as transparency and accountability in resource governance.

Through his work in Cameroon as a community organiser, **Adrien Roux** witnessed the plurality within public authorities. Various negotiation spaces have emerged such as the regional administration, the local police, mayors, water and forest administration delegates, customary chiefs, etc. Nevertheless, for the local population little opportunities for negotiation are available. Roux presented a model for action that he applies in his work with local communities, increasing their negotiation power.

In her presentation, **Sabine Luning** drew attention to the early phases of resource exploration when company-community relations take shape and promises are made about the sharing of benefits. Permits change hands at different stages of operations, particularly early on in the process as a result of take-overs, sudden effects of boom & bust as well as changes in financial markets. Promises for changes are at the heart of company-community relations. She stated that research should focus more on junior corporations and on how

« If principles of Prior Informed Consent, License to Operate and Equitable Benefit Sharing are taken seriously, they should be put to work right from the beginning of company-community relations». « We need to scrutinize thoroughly how the structural features of exploration affect relations within and between communities, how they affect trustworthiness of earlier promises and alliances that were made, as well as politics of belonging and claims of benefit sharing».

Session 3: Changing state-society relations through tripartite governance of natural resources

Session three was interested in civil society initiatives that intend to reduce the link between the availability of strategic resources and armed conflict through civilian control over resource extraction and trade as well as the distribution of the wealth coming from it. The convenors invited the presentation of case-studies in which the population has been able to demand greater accountability from those in charge of natural resource management. A central question therefore was which mechanisms are put in place to facilitate civilian control over natural resources, based on which levers of power? How have multi-stakeholder schemes affected the lives of local populations? A helpful concept was that of “new spaces for citizen engagement”, introduced by Maconachie with regard to the diamond industry and inspired by Cornwall who defines two spaces in which participation can occur: 'Invited institutionalised spaces' of participation 'from above' and 'autonomous' non-institutionalised spaces from below through collective action/social activism. The session therefore attributed special attention to the interaction between local and international initiatives.

Franziska Bieri's presentation provided the audience with an illustration of social activism: NGO's having acquired citizen space to put “blood diamonds on the agenda”, leading to the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS). She explained that NGO's have four functions in the KPCS, that of awareness raisers, experts, that of watchdog and of legitimator of the process. Its levers of power rely on the nature of industry, which is image savvy, the monopoly of De Beers as an easy campaign target and later the KPCS dependence on NGO endorsement. But NGO's do not have enough weight to create the sufficient conditions to have the KPCS mandate - that diamonds are conflict free- met. Structural obstacles NGO's face in exerting influence are the limitations of moral pressure, the KPCS' consensus principle and the fact that the threat of a boycott is perceived as low and finally the demand to extend the framework from conflict diamonds to human rights violations.

Roy Maconachie finds that the KPCS is not effective in addressing poverty and harmful working conditions. His presentation focused on the question how diamonds can serve the purpose of development through revenues flowing back to mining communities. He gave specific attention to the Diamond Area Community Development Fund (DACDF) initiative in Sierra Leone. This fund - from a small percentage of government's 3 % export tax- is used for community projects in diamondiferous chiefdoms for a.o. schools and health clinics. Concerns that the initiative raised are over the effective use of funds; its transparency/accountability or lack thereof and citizen engagement/participation in decision making. Furthermore, the Community Development Committees have been composed almost entirely of rural elites (chiefs, section chiefs, etc) and even though marginalized actors are represented, this does not mean they are actively involved in decision making. In many cases, the chief appoints his 'yes men'. The fund has therefore been suspended between 2006-2008 leading to new procedural guidelines – where now the local councils receive 20% share of the fund. The lessons learned from the DACDF initiative are that

invitations to participate in formally defined decision-making initiatives do not always yield anticipated results and that citizen engagement is always mediated by existing power relationships. Questions that therefore need to be taken into account in the field of natural resource management and its potential for development are the role chiefs can and should play in local development. How can spaces of citizen engagement be enhanced?

Maconachie warns for overly romantic notions of community. In the discussion Sabine Luning further inquired about donor's decision to reinstitute chiefs in a country where a political system based on gerontocracy has been one of the factors leading to civil war. Maconachie explained the envisaged solution of a "reformed chieftancy" in the context where 70% of the population is aged between 15 and 35 years old, for the most part unemployed and uneducated as a result of the war.

Gavin Hilson further built on the question how revenues from the extractive industries -gold mining in this case- can serve the purpose of development. He also places communities and citizens at the centre of this discussion. In his presentation he compares the potential of top-down and bottom-up approaches, taking the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative as an example of the former and the development potential of Artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASM) as an example of the latter. The problem of the EITI is that it is in a policy 'lock-in', it is seen as a one size fits all solution for the resource curse epidemic that does not take sufficiently into account the different contexts of resource exporting countries which roughly can be divided into three categories, petro-economies; 'lootable' economies and 'conventional' mineral producers which each require a different policy treatment. Wider questions Hilson raised about the EITI, KPCS and allied policy machinery were how do we transition toward more bottom-up approaches and what are the challenges of promoting 'secondary' extractive industries?

Hilson's presentation led to a lively discussion about the capacity of top-down initiatives to create 'citizenship space'. Both Hilson and Maconachie critique the underlying assumption of the EITI that information allows citizens to hold governments accountable and that citizens are capable to facilitate changes in government policy when discovering bad management funds. While this might not be verified in general, are there examples/cases in which EITI helped create "citizenship space"? Gilbert Maoundonodji, who is involved with NGO monitoring of the EITI in Chad, is of the opinion that the EITI is sufficient in itself to guarantee good governance in his country, it provided a valuable window of opportunity to make voices of civil society heard. He found Hilson's assessment of the initiative problematic, stating that research evaluating the initiative should take into account its limited basic framework, which is voluntary in principle and whose mandate only concerns transparency as but one of the three pillars of good governance. Gerd Junne stressed the importance of Hilson's warning for the 'lock-in effect' of schemes and reminds that not one organisation or initiative can deal with the combined challenges that the Extractive Industry poses. While it is important to be wary of possible negative side-effects of these schemes, he stresses the need for sweeping action to resolve the resource curse. What more could be done to avoid the problems of existing schemes?

Steven van Bockstael works on Artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) and his research has looked into several initiatives such as the KPCS, Diamonds for Development (D4D) in Liberia and the USAID sponsored diamond sector reform in Sierra Leone. One of their research findings in responding to the challenges that ASM poses in terms of potential for conflict is not to reproduce or leave pre-war social structures and root causes of societal conflict untouched. Both van Bockstael and Maconachie insist on the development potential of ASM and on the need to take local social (power) relationships into account in policies

favouring development and conflict prevention. His research illustrates this through an analysis of patron-client relationships between miners-diggers and supporters. He warns that the practice of socially linking with wealthier and more powerful members of a community is often more than a simple business calculation but instead a deliberate strategy designed to strengthen livelihood assets and reduce vulnerability to shocks, at the cost of sacrificing a degree of personal independence. Past examples have shown that while these power relations often may be unequal, they have a high degree of legitimacy on the ground and people will not abandon them for something entirely new and unknown. A top-down intervention runs the risk of disregarding social realities on the ground.

Gilles Carbonnier's contribution concerned an analysis of the evolution of several voluntary multi-stakeholder partnerships from their creation on (KPCS, EITI, VP, CCP), assessing their impact in comparison with their mandate. He found that the most successful initiatives appear to be those that evolve over time and resort to several behavioral pathways through which they seek to modify the decisions of key actors. In his presentation Carbonnier focused on the evolution of the Voluntary Principles in Human Rights in response to a series of crises, such as the threat of NGO's to withdraw their collaboration. In his conclusion Carbonnier expressed his concern about the increasingly strategic position of the energy sector. Norway's decision to slow down the speed of oil extraction which proved extremely beneficial for the country, seems to find little resonance in the current geo-political context.

Lizzy Parsons' contribution concerned the experience of Global Witness in claiming citizenship space in the case of negotiating mining contracts in Congo. The presentation provided valuable input into the debate about the potential of multi-stakeholder partnerships to curb the resource curse and the capacity of NGO's to make sure citizen concerns are taken into account. While Parsons acknowledges the problem of lacking civil society capacity, in the campaign discussed here the interaction between an international NGO such as Global Witness and local civil society organisations led to some political leverage. The organisation could for example denounce the role of the army and mention names and have access to policy levels through its Washington and London office.

3. Assessment of the results, contribution to the future direction of the field, outcome

Research questions

Discussions have demonstrated the strong link between development, national resource management, conflict prevention and the role of the state in relation to other actors in the domain of governance both at infra- and supra-national levels. Further research interests have been expressed in each of the above-mentioned domains. Their linkage remains crucial.

Dynamics of Multi-Stakeholder Initiatives (MSI)

- A further understanding of the dynamics of growth and decline of trust in multi-stakeholder initiatives, especially the Kimberley Process. What are the effects of bureaucratization on actors, which changes in funding structures?
- The need for a comprehensive comparison of initiatives in terms of cooperation and the division of labour between different initiatives, their overlap and differences and the impact of punishment vs. persuasion in MSI.
- What factors are determining the reaction of companies to multi-stakeholder initiatives and what factors impact the relative strength of local actors? There is a need to look into alliance formation in mobilization processes.
- What is the impact of multi-stakeholder initiatives on the capacity of citizens to claim

political space? Interest to apply this question to the Kimberly process in Zimbabwe and its impact on the negotiation position of NGO's in relation to Zanu-pf.

- Do multi-stakeholder initiatives contribute to the development of political pluralism in Central Asia?
- What is the impact of global norms on Corporate Social Responsibility?

Governance

- A conceptual analysis of hybrid forms of government. Context: peri-urban land conflicts in Southeast Asia (Laos, Vietnam); the impact of formal/informal taxation on development and their local legitimacy.
- *Impact of new players*: What are the Political implications of the Chinese presence in Africa? What is the social & political influence of “apolitical” presence and its “non-interfering” engagement? How does this work out in countries like Angola or Zimbabwe? What is the role of other emerging powers like India and Brazil?
- The impact of income from natural resources on politics. Need to look into the differences within Africa. Analysis of the situation in Central Asia, what is the impact of cotton in Uzbekistan and oil in Kazakhstan on political legitimacy and the development of political pluralism?
- Looking into the local situation in Burkina Faso and the changes in water and land use, link to Canadian companies and the impact of resolutions in Canada and the international arena. The political economy of natural resource exploitation (rent seeking, rentier state, resource curse)

Development

- *Development potential artisanal mining*: Understanding the relations between artisanal mining and smallholder agriculture. Fair trade perspectives for artisanal mining; Child labour in artisanal mining (not so different from their work on the farm of parents; support for secondary extractive industries. Diamonds for development: need for better regulation for artisanal mining.
- What is the role of indigenous knowledge of forests/timber for livelihood? What chances of improving life on the basis of this knowledge? The role of communities in forest management.
- The need to understand the real costs and value of land and related natural resources as it is important for negotiating claims for property and compensation.
- Do new firms (of emerging powers) provide new strength for negotiators to defend their rates?

Conflict

- Need for a review of inconclusive results of qualitative and quantitative research on the connection between resources & conflict.
- The impact of changes in the social environment: what causes conflicts about Lithium and Shale Gas, especially in Latin America? What happens when the stock of national capital is diminishing; how is capital allocated that is given e.g. to Ecuador for not exploiting oil in natural reserves?
- *New players*: What are reactions of firms from new players (e.g. from China) to local conflict?
- Trafficking in Sahel zone, potential for outbreak of conflict.
- Post-conflict employment – what is the contribution of natural resource based economic activities?

Concrete Actions: development of an online course

The research experience and further interests that have been brought together during the workshop is helpful for broadening the range of options which stakeholders at all levels have to influence raw material production and the resulting financial flows in such a way that it contributes to more equitable benefits. A final outcome of this academic exchange therefore is to bridge the knowledge created by academic research and the need for knowledge of those responsible for or affected by the exploitation and management of natural resources. One specific way of creating this link is use the outcomes of the workshop as input for the online course on 'Transforming Resource Conflicts'. Interested learners can be working for mining companies, in the agro-industry, for ministries of mines or land or they can live in the areas that are affected by these activities.

4. Final programme

Wednesday, 2 November 2011

- Afternoon *Arrival at Hotel Campanile, 9 Rue du Chemin Vert, Bastille area, Paris*
- 19:00 *Meeting at hotel lobby to go to the restaurant*
- 19:15 *Dinner at **Restaurant l'Industrie**
16, Rue Saint Sabin, tel : +33 (0)1 47 00 13 53*

Thursday, 3 November 2011

- 09.00-09.20 **Welcome by Convenors**
Gerd Junne (Professor International Relations, University of Amsterdam, Director of the Network University)
- 09.20-09.45 **Presentation of the European Science Foundation (ESF)**
Rainer Kattel (Professor, ESF Standing Committee for Social Sciences, Tallinn University of Technology, Tallinn, Estonia)
- 09.45-12:30 **Morning Session: New players, changing international relations, new conflicts**
- 09.45-10.30 **Introduction to theme 1: Gerd Junne**
Discussion paper on new players and the resource curse
Peter Konijn (Director Knowing Emerging Powers, researcher at the Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University)
Contribution on Natural Resource Governance and Conflict Prevention in Africa
Ashok Swain (Professor of Peace and Conflict Research, University of Uppsala, Sweden)
- 10.30-11.00 *Coffee / Tea Break*
- 11.00-12.30 **Discussion paper on land grabbing as a form of resource curse: new actors and conflicts, a proposal of alternatives to land management**
Michel Merlet (Director aGter, an association to contribute to the improvement of the governance of land, water and natural resources, France)
Experience of the IANRA in contributing to a more sustainable management of natural resources in Africa
Rosemarie Wuite (Program officer Netherlands Institute for Southern Africa, The Netherlands, representing the International Alliance on Natural Resources in Africa)
Contribution on politics of possession
Christian Lund (Professor in International Development Studies at Roskilde University, Denmark)
Discussion
- 12.30-14.00 *Lunch*
- 14.00-17.30 **Afternoon Session: Natural resources as levers of power: the impact of international monitoring schemes on authoritarian regimes, based on rentier economies and neo-patrimonialism.**
- 14.00-15.30 **Introduction to theme 2 : Karine Gatelier** (Dr., Modus Operandi, France)
Discussion paper on EITI in Chad in relation to Chad-Cameroon Petroleum Project
Gilbert Maoundonodji (Dr., Coordinator of the Group for Alternative Research and Monitoring of the Chad-Cameroon Petroleum Project, Chad)

Contribution on natural resources, crime and neo-patrimonial societies

Francesco Strazzari (Associate Professor of Political Science and International Relations at the Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies, Pisa, Italy)

Discussion

15.30-16.00

Coffee / tea break

16.00-17.30

Discussion paper on power relations and wealth sharing: the ReAct approach in working with local communities in Cameroon

Adrien Roux (Community Organiser ReAct, France)

Contribution on wealth sharing in gold mining in West Africa

Sabine Luning (Dr., Department of Cultural Anthropology, University of Leiden, Netherlands)

Contribution on OECD guidelines as a possible lever to overcome the resource curse

Danish Chopra (UK National Contact Point, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, United Kingdom)

Contribution on the Effectiveness of UN sanctions in Angola, Liberia, and the DRC Congo

Thomas Kruiper (PhD candidate at the Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain)

Discussion

19.00

Dinner at Restaurant

Friday, 4 November 2011

09.00-12:30

Morning Session: Changing state-society relations through tripartite governance of natural resources

09.00-11.00

Introduction to theme 3: Claske Dijkema (The Network University, The Netherlands)

Discussion paper on the role of Ngo's in the Kimberly process

Franziska Bieri (University of Maryland University College Europe, Germany)

Discussion paper on how global compacts can have a host of negative repercussions at the village level.

Gavin Hilson (Reader in Environment and Development at the University of Reading, United Kingdom)

Discussion paper on development diamonds: the perspectives of artisanal mining in Africa

Steven van Bockstael (Dr., Conflict Research Group, University of Ghent, Belgium)

Contribution on How to Assure a Positive Role of Diamond Mining to Post-conflict development in Sierra Leone

Roy Maconachie (Lecturer in International Development at the Centre for Development Studies at the University of Bath, Britain)

Discussion

11.00-11.30

Coffee / Tea Break

11.30-12.30

Discussion paper on Global and local responses to the resource trap

Gilles Carbonnier (Professor of development economics at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva)

Contribution on recent experience with global and local responses to the resource trap

Lizzy Parsons (Campaigner – DR Congo, Global Witness, London, Britain)

Discussion

12.30-14.00	<i>Lunch</i>
14.00-15.30	Discussion on follow up activities and future plans
15.30-16.00	<i>Farewell Coffee / tea</i> <i>Departure</i>

5. Final list of participants

Convenor

1. Gerd JUNNE, Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam

Co-Convenor:

2. Claske DIJKEMA, The Network University
3. Karine GATELIER, Modus Operandi

ESF Representative:

Rainer KATTEL, Tallinn University of Technology

Participants:

4. Franziska BIERI, University of Maryland / University College Europe
5. Steven van Bockstael, Conflict Research Group, University of Ghent
6. Gilles CARBONNIER, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies
7. Nathalie COOREN, Irénées
8. Gavin HILSON, School of Agriculture, Policy and Development, University of Reading
9. Vic Klabbers, The Network University
10. Peter KONIJN, Knowing Emerging Powers
11. Thomas Kruijer, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Department of Law and Political Science
12. Christian Lund, Roskilde University, Department of Society and Globalisation
13. Sabine Luning, Leiden University, Faculty of Social Sciences (Development sociology)
14. Roy Maconachie, Department of Social and Policy Sciences University of Bath
15. Gilbert MAOUNDONODJI, Groupe de Recherches Alternatives et de Monitoring du projet Pétrole Tchad-Cameroun (GRAMPTC)
16. Guzalya MINGALIMOVA, Modus Operandi
17. Cyril Musila, Université of Kinshasa and Université Catholique à Paris
18. Lizzie Parsons, Global Witness
19. Mathieu PERDRIault, AGTER
20. Adrien ROUX, Association ReAct
21. Francesco Strazzari, Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna
22. Ashok Swain, Uppsala University, Uppsala Center for Sustainable Development
23. Rosemarie WUITE, Netherlands Institute Southern Africa

6. Statistical information on participants

- 23 participants
- 8 women, 15 men
- 12 countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Chad, Denmark, DRC, France, Italy, Kenya, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, UK