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Talking Points  
3MAY2018

Historically, we have tended to focus on particular linkages between E, C, and P

- Targeting, conflict resources, climate wars.

To better understand the linkages between environment, conflict, and peace—and how to effectively address them—it is important to look at the dynamics across the conflict lifecycle.

This graphic highlights some of the key risks and opportunities presented by the environment and natural resources, starting with the escalation to violence, continuing through the conduct of conflict, to the resolution and recovery from conflict.

This graphic is a simplified graphic. Some conflicts relapse. In some countries, including Colombia, different regions are at different points along the conflict life cycle. In any case, it is helpful to understand how the different dynamics are linked.

For today's discussion, I would like to highlight a few relevant linkages across the conflict life cycle.

## Conflict causes

- Scarcity and degradation, abundance (resource curse), identity
- The role of climate change in Syria's civil war is complicated. A propos of today's discussion, though, rural-to-urban migration was a substantial factor in the conflict cause.
  - Key observation: quality of institutions and governance is key for mediating whether there is conflict

## ECW

- Intentional targeting of the environment
  - Protected areas (e.g., in Georgia)
  - Forests (e.g., Viet Nam)
  - Marine environment (e.g., 1990-91 Gulf War)
- Secondary effects on the environment, especially associated with survival strategies
  - E.g., Virungas (Rwandan refugees)
- Breakdown of governance
  - Leads to widespread destruction of wildlife (Rwanda, Mozambique)
- Most conflicts happen in protected areas

- Of the 45 fragile states listed by OECD in 2011, 91% contain transboundary waters or globally significant biodiversity hotspots.

### Conflict resources

- A range of biological resources: inc. elephant ivory, timber, bushmeat, charcoal

### Peace agreements

- Peace parks (e.g., in Cordillera del Condor btwn Peru and Ecuador)

### Post-Conflict recovery

- Return migration (when we talk about migration, we often focus on out-migration)
- DDR: park rangers
- Livelihoods (parks; value chain – put less pressure on raw commodities)

### Integration of Biodiv, Conflict, and Migration

### SDGs

- Peace / conflict difficult, but incredibly important

### Aichi

- Expand upon *Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use*

- **Target 5**  
By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.
- **Designating key areas off-limits in advance?**