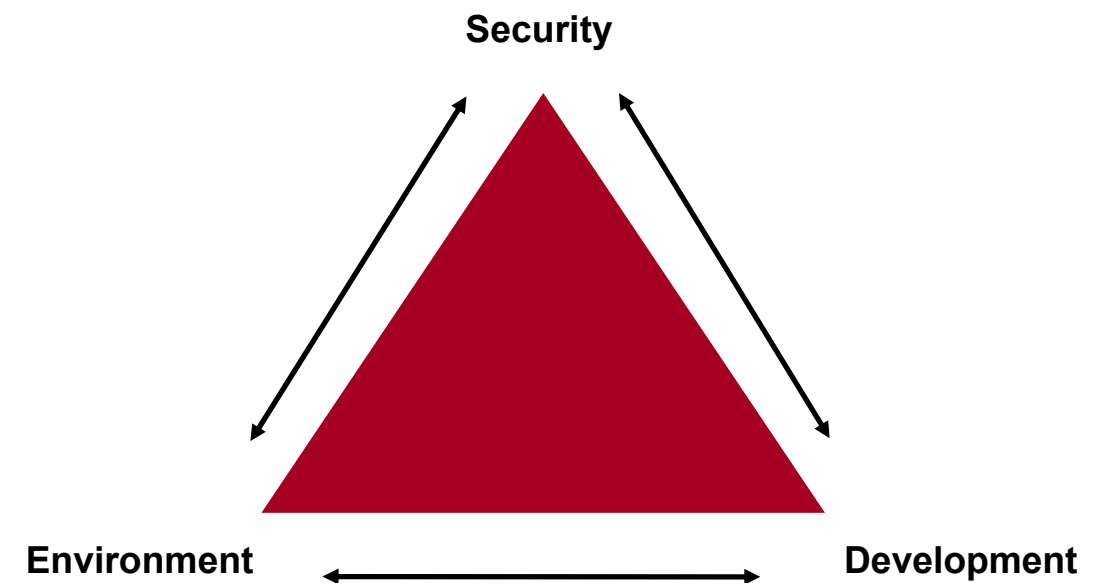


ANNICA WALEIJ, JEFFREY LEWIS, FANNY RUDÉN, JOHAN OLSVE,
ROBERT ERDENIZ OCH CHRISTINA ANDERSSON



FOI, Swedish Defence Research Agency, is a mainly assignment-funded agency under the Ministry of Defence. The core activities are research, method and technology development, as well as studies conducted in the interests of Swedish defence and the safety and security of society. The organisation employs approximately 1000 personnel of whom about 800 are scientists. This makes FOI Sweden's largest research institute. FOI gives its customers access to leading-edge expertise in a large number of fields such as security policy studies, defence and security related analyses, the assessment of various types of threat, systems for control and management of crises, protection against and management of hazardous substances, IT security and the potential offered by new sensors.



19 December 2008

Summary Report of the NATO PfP Workshop on:
***“Environmental Security Concerns prior to and during Peace Support
and/or Crisis Management Operations”***
Umeå, Sweden, 25-26 November 2008

Reference: **Activity No. SWE.2879.1 in PWP 2008**

1. The workshop on “Environmental Security Concerns prior to and during Peace Support and/or Crisis Management Operations” organized by the Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI) in cooperation with the Swedish Armed Forces, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA) and the Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA) was held in Umeå, Sweden, 25-26 November 2008.
2. Attached is the summary report of the workshop.
3. Questions regarding the workshop can be addressed to:

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The Workshop Organisers



The Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI) is a mainly assignment-funded agency under the Ministry of Defence. The core activities are research, method and technology development, as well as studies conducted in the interests of Swedish defence and the safety and security of society.



The Swedish Armed Forces' (SwAF) Headquarters primarily works with operations management. Other tasks are military strategy issues, the development of the Swedish Armed Forces and the provision of a contact interface with the government.



The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) works according to the directives of the Swedish Parliament and Government in an effort to reduce poverty in the world. Sida is the administrative agency for bilateral development cooperation. The overarching goal for Swedish development cooperation is to contribute to conditions that will enable poor people to improve their living conditions.



The Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA) is a national authority that is active in many areas of expertise, for example, through preventive methods working towards reducing the number of emergencies and their consequences and thereby making society safer.



The Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA) is a Swedish government agency dedicated to improving the quality and effectiveness of international conflict and crisis management, with a particular focus on peace operations. The Academy functions as a platform for cooperation between Swedish agencies and organizations and their international partners.

Annica Waleij, Jeffrey Lewis, Fanny Rudén, Johan Olsve, Robert Erdeniz och Christina Andersson

Summary report

The NATO Pfp Workshop on Environmental Security Concerns

in Peace support and Crisis Management Operations in Umeå,

Sweden, November 25-26, 2008

Titel	Sammanställning från Workshop om Environmental Security Concerns in Peace Support and Crisis Management Operations i Umeå den 25-26 november 2008	
Title	Summary report The NATO Pfp Workshop on Environmental Security Concerns in Peace Support and Crisis Management Operations in Umeå, Sweden, November 25-26, 2008	
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Sammanfattning

Miljö och säkerhet, eller sambandet mellan miljöfaktorer, säkerhet och utvecklingsfrågor är ett område som upplever en renässans för närvarande. Området har uppmärksammats av aktörer som bland annat NATO, EU, FN, OSSE och många andra.

Att förebygga och hantera konflikter liksom att verka för en transformation från en väpnad konflikt mot hållbar utveckling är en stor utmaning, inte minst för Försvarmakten.

På många platser runt om på jorden är miljön under hårt tryck, vilket i vissa fall påverkar såväl säkerhetssituationen som livssituationen för människor i stort. Som en ytterligare stressfaktor utöver exempelvis miljöföroreningar och rovdrift på naturresurser tillkommer effekterna av klimatförändringen.

Den 25-26 november 2008, anordnades en workshop i Umeå med titeln; "Environmental Security Concerns prior to and during Peace Support and/or Crisis Management Operations". Workshopen var ett bidrag till Sveriges individuella partnersplan (IPP) till NATO (Activity No. SWE.2879.1 in PWP 2008) och lockade 37 deltagare, inklusive 11 föredragshållare, från 9 länder, NATO samt FN. FOI var huvudarrangör med Försvarmakten, Sida, Räddningsverket och Folke Bernadotteakademien som medarrangörer.

Målsättningen med workshopen, dess presentationer och det scenariospel som genomfördes, var att uppnå en ökad förståelse för fördelarna respektive utmaningarna med ett mer integrerat arbetssätt inom området miljö, säkerhet och utveckling. Tanken var även att facilitera en god atmosfär för dialog och diskussioner mellan olika typer av aktörer samt dela erfarenheterna av att arbeta med miljöfrågor i multifunktionella operationer.

Nyckelord: Miljö, säkerhet, naturresurser, fredsfrämjande insatser, comprehensive approach, Afrika, civil-militär samverkan

Summary

Environmental Security (i.e. the relationships between environment, security and development issues) is a field which has gained a growing interest during the last years from bodies such as NATO, EU, UN, OSCE and many others. Conflict prevention, as well as the transformation from armed conflict towards sustainable development, implies a range of challenges for e.g. the military sector. In many places of the world today the environment is under heavy pressure, affecting the security of man and the community of life, a situation further aggravated by the effects of climate change.

A two-day workshop on “Environmental Security Concerns prior to and during Peace Support and/or Crisis Management Operations” was held in Umeå, Sweden, 25-26 November 2008. It was co-organized by the Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI), the Swedish Armed Forces, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA) and the Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA). The workshop was attended by 37 participants, including 11 presenters, from 9 countries. The workshop was part of Sweden’s Partnership plan with NATO (Activity No. SWE.2879.1 in PWP 2008).

The desired outcome from the Workshop presentations and scenarios was to achieve an increased understanding for the benefits as well as the challenges with a more integrated approach towards security, environmental and development issues. The intention was also that the workshop would facilitate valuable discussions among the participants regarding the main topics of the workshop as well as lead to improved routines regarding sharing of environmental information during international multifunctional operations.

Keywords: Environment, security, natural resources, peace support operations, comprehensive approach, Africa, civilian-military cooperation

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Introduction

1. The two-day workshop on “Environmental Security Concerns prior to and during Peace Support and/or Crisis Management Operations” was held in Umeå, Sweden, 25-26 November 2008. It was co-organized by the Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI), the Swedish Armed Forces, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA) and the Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA). The workshop was attended by 37 participants, including 11 presenters, from 9 countries.

Objectives and scope

2. The workshop had the following two main objectives:

- To take environment and security related lessons learned from recent NATO operations and extrapolate the concepts and apply them to the situations in contemporary Africa.
- To encourage participants to think about the dynamics between various stakeholders in a humanitarian crisis and to consider how environmental issues can influence the crisis.

3. Environmental Security (i.e. the relationships between environment, security and development issues) is a field which has gained a growing interest during the last years from bodies such as NATO, EU, UN, OSCE and many others. Conflict prevention, as well as the transformation from armed conflict towards sustainable development, implies a range of challenges for e.g. the military sector. In many places of the world today the environment is under heavy pressure, affecting the security of man and the community of life, a situation further aggravated by the effects of climate change.

4. The desired outcome from the Workshop presentations and scenarios was to achieve an increased understanding for the benefits as well as the challenges with a more integrated approach towards security, environmental and development issues. The intention was also that the workshop would facilitate valuable discussions among the participants regarding the main topics of the workshop as well as lead to improved routines regarding sharing of environmental information during international multifunctional operations.

Participants

5. In total 37 participants attended the workshop, including 11 presenters, from 9 countries. Seven were NATO members (Canada, Check Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Lithuania and United States) one was PFP (Sweden) and one was MD (Israel). NATO (NATO School) and UN (UNEP) were also represented.

Proceedings of the workshop

6. The workshop started in the evening of Monday, November 24th with an informal get-together/ice breaker. Tuesday November 25th was divided between presentations and a scenario exercise (Appendix 1). Wednesday November 26th was divided between presentations and a guided tour of the FOI CBRN laboratory facilities.

7. The following **presentations** were delivered during the workshop:

a) **The Security-Stability-Sustainability Nexus Environmental Considerations**

Mr Steven Hearne, Army Environmental Policy Institute, Arlington, VA, United States.

Mr Hearne addressed the strategic perspective and talked about the “3S” pillar framework: Security - Stability – Sustainability and about ways –ends –ways. Humanity needs security for development and it will not enjoy development without security. He discussed different topics such as *Security* – changing threats/ different lenses; *Instability* – identification of fragile states; *Stability Operations* – basic human need (Maslow’s hierarchy of human needs); *Operational Deployments* – lessons learned and *Peacetime Engagement* – conflict prevention. He particularly pointed out the importance of peacetime engagement, in order to prevent conflicts; how the environmental aspects do not get enough focus in the “Failed State Index” and about fostering long-term sustainability in peacekeeping operations. Furthermore, the US new Army Field Manual (FM-3-0) on Stability Operations was touched upon.

b) **What is the connection between Natural Resources and Armed Conflict? How should it be addressed?**

Mr Mike Davis, Global Witness Conflict Resources Team, United Kingdom.

Mr Davis talked about the nexus between natural resources and armed conflict and also how it should be addressed. Natural resources such as timber, diamonds, cocoa and minerals are often traded by many groups in conflict prone regions. The common outcomes of this are regional/national threats to security and also prolongation of wars. This cause immense human suffering, serious damage to infrastructure as well as the environment and also tends to result in huge financial costs for the UN and the international community. Davis also discussed a suggested definition of conflict resources as well as tools for removing natural resources out of conflict, which include strengthening existing mechanisms (sanctions) and also prosecuting crimes against sanctions.

c) UNEP's lessons learned: Environment, Conflict and Peacebuilding

Mr David Jensen (presentation held by Mike Davis), UNEP Post Conflict and Disaster Management Branch, Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr Jensen's presentation involved the UNEP's lessons learned and how to further develop UN management tools regarding conflict and natural resources. The "5 R's" which are the summary findings of UNEP's work with environmental assessments, were presented as Role, Revenues, Risks (focus), Relapse and Resolution. Some of the recommended actions were to further develop UN capacities for early warning; to improve oversight and protection of natural resources during conflict; to address natural resources and the environment as part of the peacemaking and peacekeeping process and also to integrate natural resources and environmental issues into post conflict planning.

d) Emerging US Initiatives for Security and Stability.

Mr William D Goran, US Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center (CERL), Champaign, IL, United States.

Mr Goran meant that technically the initiatives are developed to response to the situation and that "quick fixes" do not work during conflict. Quick fixes mean getting into the government, to change traditional ways of governing and often involve leaving the people to manage for themselves. It is better to intervene before conflict and to work together at every level – from strategic to tactical. Stability operations are key element for US Security Policy and involve some unique challenges in the gap between war fighting, development and disaster planning/response. Mr Goran also talked about the importance to look at the long term development, i.e. when it comes to education – where we not only focus on how many schools we build but also how this enhances the education in the area. He also talked about pre-planned response and emergency action, so called PRACT.

e) NATO's Environmental Protection Performance: Organization, Training, Lessons Learned

Lt Col Rudolf Duerr, NATO School Oberammergau, Germany.

LtCol Duerr presented NATO's Environmental Protection Performance considering organisation, training and lessons learned. He talked about NATO school and what kind of training that is done at NATO, such as i.e. Environmental Management for Military Forces Course. Some of his conclusions were that NATO has to be proactive and demonstrate an effective understanding of Environmental Protection (EP) concerns and appropriate actions. He also stated that EP is a part of every military action albeit operations might have precedence.

f) Environmental health risks of conflict and reconstruction

Dr. Chad Briggs, Institute for Environmental Security, Hague, Netherlands.

Dr Briggs' presentation was about the environmental health risks of conflict and reconstruction. He presented the 90's era of environmental security studies and stated that the focus at that time lay upon states, interstate violence and over population (state conflict over scarce resources). He claimed that there is a need for redefinition, that violent conflict is not the only outcome and that there is a need to prevent irreversible changes. The frameworks that are usable in one context, i.e. the Copenhagen framework, can not be used in every situation. The frameworks to be used depend on the different historical data of the situation and each situation is unique. He concluded with recommendations on what needs to be done in the future work; i.e. that we need to realize that environmental consequences of conflicts can solidify or worsen divisions; that we need to plan for long-term and that strategic forecast must be done on vulnerable regions or groups. There is also a necessity to prevent or resolve conflicts through the use of environmental peacemaking.

g) AFRICOM Environmental Security and Sustainability Program overview

Mr Art Kolodziejcki, US Africa Command (AFRICOM), Stuttgart, Germany.

Mr Kolodziejcki talked about the US Africa Command, Environmental Security and Sustainability Program Preview. He claimed that environmental issues in the military are not priority – survival is. Traditionally international security was about the military security. Today we need to address the interlinked threats to humanity, including those related to deterioration of the physical environment, such as pollution of air; land and water and also the depletion of natural resources. Through i.e. workshops in Africa attention is drawn to the environmental issues linked to the military. One of the demanding tasks is to

measure the outcomes of the workshops and also how to select people who will work with future events.

h) Crossing the Fence: Local Involvement in Environmental Action Plans in Non-Kinetic Operations

Mr Charles Kelly, ProAct Network, Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr Kelly presented the importance of the local community's involvement in environmental action plans. He stated that non-kinetic operations involve resource asymmetry; that asymmetry creates tensions and that tensions create problems which could lead to conflict. To prevent conflicts is what most non-kinetic humanitarian operations are about, so the humanitarian operation approach is about trying to shift the asymmetry. One way of getting the local community more involved in this work, is i.e. to work with different focus groups; gender-focused assessments; capacity-vulnerability analysis and root cause analysis. Kelly also pointed out the importance of both short- and long-term assessments in humanitarian operations. He concluded with drawing attention to the urgent need of social impact assessments – before and during operation.

i) Preparing the local Authorities to cope with emergencies

Col (RES) Miron Keren, Mod (Ministry of Defense), Chief of Staff, Jerusalem District, Emergency Economy (MELACH), Israel

Col Keren talked about the crisis management operations in Israel during the war with Lebanon and focused mainly on the importance of cooperation and effective communication among the head quarters and civil services, such as i.e. police, fire prevention and medical care. He also talked about the chaos that can appear in a crisis situation, when different civil service agencies see themselves in charge of what actions that needs to be organized. Coordinating the operation and support of the special authorities is highly important, stated Col Keren. Not everyone from every department can be in charge in a crisis situation. Therefore distinct leadership is needed and also communication about who does what in a large-scale crisis.

j) Environmental Assessments in Conflict Affected Areas

Dr. Michel A Bouchard, McGill – UNEP Environmental Assessment Center, Montreal, Canada.

Dr Bouchard's presentation was about environmental assessment (EA) in conflict affected areas and about the McGill-UNEP center. He talked about the different environmental governance tools at different levels and also about the planning of the EA work in i.e. DR Congo. There are direct environmental

impacts which contain collateral damage; landmines; sabotage of resources; depleted uranium; military waste and troop movements but there are also indirect environmental impacts. These consist of e.g. refugees; sanctions; collapse of management; military exploitation; corruption and the use of marginal lands. He stated that “*Post Conflict EA has been mostly centred on impact assessment in immediate post-war situation, based largely on desk studies and rapid and focused site visits and expertises*”. He also discussed the role of media in the work for protecting the environment, which he claimed is a powerful way to draw attention to different exposed areas around the world.

k) Environmental Intelligence as a tool for conflict management

Ms Birgitta Liljedahl, Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI), Umeå, Sweden.

Ms Liljedahl talked about the research concerning environmental aspects and conflicts that FOI conducts in cooperation with and on behalf of the Swedish Armed Forces. She talked about Environmental Vulnerabilities, involving water and waste management; natural resources management; hazardous substances; pollution of soil, air and water; energy conservation; socio-economy (including gender) and cultural heritage. One of the tasks in this area is to feed different levels in the chain of command with continuous information and to take part of the operation’s exit strategy from theatre. Environmental Intelligence needs to be a key ingredient in i.e. strategic decisions; environmental vulnerability assessments; environmental impact assessments and education and training. Much of the work performed involves giving the right information to the right person at the right time and in the right context.

8. A **scenario exercise** was conducted involving an imaginary geopolitical situation in a fictitious country located in sub-Saharan Africa, called the Republic of Bechuana. The goal with the exercise; “*The dynamics of humanitarian intervention*”- *A fictional situation-based discussion*” was to encourage participants to think about the dynamics between various stakeholders in a humanitarian crisis and to consider how environmental issues can influence the crisis.

9. Several people with field experience from the military or the humanitarian community were part of the 4 groups, which influenced the discussions. The discussions as a whole were very lively and different possible solutions were presented and analyzed and there was not a shortage of possible ideas about how to deal with the situations. The consequences of the choices, for the involved parties, was discussed and analyzed from different points of view. Iterations were prepared, to be conducted as a response to the other group’s responses. There was enough time to carry out 4 iterations.

10. The main purpose and focus for the exercise scenario was to transform into the role of a specific actor, and to think and act from certain perspectives and positions in the name of this actor.

Future activities

11. During the workshop a desire for future follow up was addressed and participation nations were encouraged to consider arranging a sequel.

Publication

12. A flash drive and/or a CD with conference material has been produced and handed out to participants and other that has shown an interest to the workshop. Workshop material has also been presented at and given to the NATO Environmental Protection Working Group (EPWG) at the 11th annual Meeting in Brussels, DEC 8-10, 2008. Workshop material will also be posted on www.eihh.foi.se.

Acknowledgments

The workshop facilitators would express their deepest gratitude to the following persons for invaluable support:

Mrs Marianne Olofsson
Mrs Birgitta Liljedahl
Dr Mats Ahlberg
Mrs Helene Lackenbauer
Dr Björn Sandström
Mrs Christina Edlund

Appendix 1

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Appendix 3

Scenario background and proceedings

“The dynamics of humanitarian intervention”- A fictional situation-based discussion.

This scenario was created for exercise purposes only

The scenario involves an imaginary geo-political situation on a fictitious country located in sub-Saharan Africa, called the Republic of Bechuana the Atlantic Ocean. The goal was to encourage participants to think about the dynamics between various stakeholders in a humanitarian crisis and to consider how environmental issues can influence the crisis.



Figur 1. Map of Bechuana and neighbouring Granola and Khama. Map made by Christna Edlund, FOI.

Outline given to participants:

You will be given a briefing about the current situation in the fictional country of Bechuana

- You will be divided into 4 groups:
 - International military intervention (i.e. NATO & UN)
 - Regional & Local powerbrokers (i.e. warlords and pirates)
 - Long term reconstruction (i.e. UNOCHA, USAID)
 - Regional & Local Governance (i.e. Regional Governance and Army)
- You will be given a situation and asked to respond to it in the role of your assigned group
- We will go through as many iterations as possible – i.e. a group responding to how another group responded
- Keep in mind environmental factors which can influence your decision making
- Moderators for each group responsible for maintaining the momentum of the discussion
- Rapporteurs for each group will document discussion

NATO forces to Bechuana (BFOR), D+50.

SITUATION

The Republic of Bechuana is situated in Sub-Saharan Africa, between Granovia and Khama and is divided into three provinces. The Northern Province is known as Khunene, the mid province as Oheke Central and the Southern province are named West oheke. The Setswana and the Mbiki represent the main ethnic groups, with different religious, ethnic and social ties to the neighbouring countries.

The scenario in Bechuana is based on a UN mandated Chapter VII Crisis Response Operation/ Peace Support Operation (CRO/PSO), requiring a joint and multifunctional military, police and civilian presence. A Nato-led Combined Joint Task Force operates in Bechuana (BFOR) as well as a UN mission (the United Nations Mission to Bechuana, UNMB).

Timeline

Prehistory -1500 AD	First settled by Mbiki hunter gatherer tribesmen, later displaced by Setswana herders.
1500 AD	First European contact, Europaland established colony at present site of Mujuru.
1500-1750	Early Europaland rule characterized by extensive slave trading.
1750-1900	Partial development of interior by Europaland with the beginning of mining interests.
1961-1970	War for independence.
1970	Independence declared, sovereignty handed over to coalition of three rebel factions, MPLA, FNLB and UNESCUS
1971	Coalition breaks down, 1st civil war begins
1975	Granovia intervenes on the side of Mbiki
1980	Granovia withdraws from conflict, hostilities cease
1981	Mbiki retreat inland to traditional tribal territory, establishes Forestière
1989	Jubilant Miimdibo takes over leadership of Mbiki, centralizing power and increasing resistance against Bechuana government
2007	Mbiki begin open hostilities against Setswana in Khunene province
2008	Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in Geneva

Bechuana local “players”

- Popular Movement for the Liberation of Bechuana (MPLB)
 - core group of rebels who brought about independence
 - Ruled the country since independence in 1970
 - Largely Setswana tribesmen
- Armed Forces for the Liberation of Bechuana (AFB)
 - Based on the MPLB’s armed wing
 - Underwent transformation from lightly armed rebels to national army capable of sustained field ops
 - Largely Setswana tribesmen

- The Front for the National Liberation of Bechuana (FNLB)
 - Largely Mbiki – historical enemies of the Setswana
 - Rebel faction holds Forestière region
 - Accused of war crimes by International Criminal Court
 - Largely funded by gold and diamond in and around the Forestiere region
- Granovia (to the North)
 - Similar history to Bechuana, ruled by Europaland for 500 years
 - Ethnic links to the Mbiki
 - Economically depressed
 - Maintains interest in Bechuana due to major oil pipeline which traverses border
- Khama (to the south)
 - Economically depressed, little interaction with Bechuana politics

The Environment

- Extensive logging during Europaland era
- Mines are unregulated, cyanide frequently used in processing at gold mines
- Agricultural areas degraded from poor farming practices, irrigated cotton growing areas frequently succumb to soil salinity
- Bush meat common food supply inland
- Narib National Park home to several critically endangered primates
- Intense rains during wet season, 4 months per year
- During rainy season flooding common along waterways, cholera outbreaks frequent
- Desertification in south
- Foreign dumping has polluted Cayman Bay to the point of ecological collapse

Internally Displaced Persons

- Conflict has forced both Setswana and Mbiki from disputed areas
- Many Setswana IDP have migrated to capital city of Mujuru
- IDP camps around Mujuru are chaotic shantytowns with virtually no facilities and rampant disease
- Mbiki DP generally migrate inland to Forestiere region or cross border to Granovia

Health & social issues

- Frequent outbreaks of cholera, particularly in the IDP camps.
- HIV/AIDS has decimated the young adult population, leaving many children without parents
- Setswana majority generally healthier than Mbiki minority

Natural resources

- Natural resources concentrated inland, in Mbiki controlled territory
- Diamond and gold deposits concentrated in and around Forestiere region
- Illegal logging of tropical woods highly lucrative
- Unexploited hydroelectric potential
- Coltan mining increasing in importance
- Fishery in Cayman Bay collapsed in 1990's due to foreign dumping

Critical Factors

- Setswana: Power/Control of government and military
- Mbiki: Power/Control of resources/desire to develop country
- Violent splinter factions: Survival/Control of resources
- Mutineering military: Payment
- Industry & mining: Long-term security of investments, physical security

TASKS

1. Analyze the situation and discuss what needs to be done in order to encourage peace and stability in Bechuana.
2. Identify potential pitfalls and opportunities with regards to natural resources management, bearing in mind the great importance of the mining sector to the continued democratic development of the Bechuana Society

GROUP 1 United Nations Mission to Bechuana (UNMB). Mission is to help the people of Bechuana promote national reconciliation, lasting peace and stability and to build a prosperous Bechuana, in which human rights are respected and the protection of all citizens is assured.

NATO forces to Bechuana (BFOR) conduct Operates in cooperation with Bechuana government and the United Nations

mission to Bechuana (UNMB) in order to preserve and help create conditions favourable to the continued peaceful and democratic development of the Bechuana society.

GROUP 2 The Front for the National Liberation of Bechuana (FNLB)

A loosely knit group of fighters based on Mbiki tribesmen who control the Forestiere region of Bechuana. Have been accused of murder, abduction, the sexual enslavement of women and children, and of forcing children under the age of 12 to fight in hostilities

Pirates

Based around Shona, pirates composed of disgruntled fishermen and (it is suspected) disgruntled, unpaid members of the Armed Forces of Bechuana

GROUP 3 UN Office for the Coordination of humanitarian affairs (UN OCHA)

OCHA's mission is to mobilise and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors in order to alleviate human suffering in disasters and emergencies

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

seeks to "extend a helping hand to those people overseas struggling to make a better life, recover from a disaster or striving to live in a free and democratic country..."

GROUP 4 The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Bechuana - Party of Labour (MPLB)

Bechuana political party that has ruled the country since independence in 1970. MPLB's core base includes the Setswana ethnic group and the mixed-race intelligentsia of the capital city, Bechuana City

Armed Forces of Bechuana (AFB)

Possess Soviet era armoured vehicles and heavy field artillery. However, the AFB's military performance is difficult to gauge

Situation 1

The Associated Press has reported skirmishes in the northern Bechuana province of Khunene. The Granovian government has released a statement which states that they intend to “protect” the oil pipeline and refinery located on Cayman Bay in order to “Guard it from the repeated damage which the Bechuana government has been unable to stop since early 2007”.

The Granovian troop build up on the border has not gone unnoticed by the hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons living in the area. These people, who were originally displaced by the civil war in Bechuana, are now flooding back across the border to find refuge in the Forestiere region, which is largely controlled by rebels belonging to the same tribe as the Granovians.

The wet season will start in roughly one month, and although roads are currently in decent condition, they will become all but impassable when the rains begin to fall. This means that the situation on the ground when the rainy season begins will in all likelihood will remain for several months, allowing positions to be reinforced and heavily defended prior to the resumption of any hostilities.

Group discussions

Group 1 (UNMB & BFOR)

The group focused on the problem at hand from a military perspective and mainly at doing a “strategic planning” for the forces already deployed in the area of operations (AOO).

The mandate: The group started to discuss the mandate that both NATO and UN forces might have been given. Since this was not stated in the information given to the group, it was quite difficult to even do a simplified “strategic planning” for the problem at hand. The main reason for this is, depending on the rules of engagement (ROE), that the military forces must know their ability to protect both civilians and themselves in case of violations of human rights and hostilities between the different fractions as well as the two neighbouring countries (Bechuana and Granovia). Although the mission commander had given a “mission intent” which was to maintain security and stability in the AOO, this means little on the tactical level without a crystal clear mandate. History tells stories of UN forces being able to do nothing on the tactical level because the mandate was not appropriate for the situation, for example former Yugoslavia. This has to be taken into account when doing the “strategic planning” since the

complexity of the problem at hand could lead to catastrophic consequences for the deployed forces.

Intelligence & planning: Due to the complete lack of tactical intelligence concerning all the “actors, fractions and possible problem makers” in the AOO the group decided to focus on a probable development of the problem at hand, meaning that it might be necessary in the future to establish a zone of separation (ZOS) in the vicinity of the pipeline and the border. A possible reason for creating a ZOS could be to; protect civilians, refugees, supporting and protecting NGOs, intervening and stopping a full scale war between Bechuana and Granovia which might be a critical factor in fulfilling the mission intent. It could also be important to divide BFOR and UNMB in order to (IOT) be able to give them different tasks and approaches to the problem at hand. IOT preserve security and to help create conditions favourable to the continued peaceful and democratic development of the Bechuanan society, a ZOS could help stabilize the entire region and not give any other country an opportunity to enter a war on either side.

Logistics: The logistical problem is a very important factor which might be critical, especially in a wet season. Due to the geographical difficulties, it would be important to always be able to have a main supply route (MSR) open and usable. This means that BFOR and UNMB might have to establish camps in the northern part of Bechuana. These could also be used to support the international community. Since there are very little roads in the AOO, this might be something to develop and which has to be taken into account. The Bechuana River was identified as a possible MSR.

Environmental issues: Damage to the pipeline would be a catastrophic event for the environment and the area close to Bechuana River and the pipeline was identified as a good location for a future camp. The reasons for this are: it is less likely that the pipeline will be damaged if UNMB is near by, UNMB could respond faster if something did happen and hopefully reduce the environmental effects on people downstream/upstream, the river and the road can be used as a MSR and this location is closer to the natural resources and the refugee camps if actions towards these areas are needed.

Conclusions:

1. BFOR will be deployed in the vicinity of the city in northern part of Bechuana, since:
 - This is strategic target if the Granovia forces attacks Bechuana, this action will hopefully deter a Granovian attack.

- If a ZOS is going to be established this is a critical area for logistical issues.
 - This action could hopefully reduce the Bechuana government's will to send more troops to the area. (This would have to be negotiated)
2. UNMB will be deployed in the area between the Bechuana River & the NS road since:
- UN forces are closer to the refugees and this logistical point could be used by NGOs and the international community.
 - UNMBPOL can get closer to the area of conflict and help with the development of law and order in the region.
 - UN forces are closer to the pipeline which means that they could respond faster if something happens and hopefully reduce the environmental consequences of a damaged pipeline.

Group 2 (FNLB & pirates)

We would like to establish a humanitarian corridor, running through Granovia. This corridor would help channel food and supplies to the returnees and refugees in the area and in order to do this, we have established the Bechuana Relief Organisation (BRO). In this way we will be able to channel the humanitarian aid in the area. We have also invited media to report the success of how the aid is handled by BRO. The wet season functions as a perfect argument to get the aid needed. Since our political involvement at the moment is quite invisible, we will create a political group which in no time will present a candidate for presidency. Our creation of a ruling political party (which would call for elections and dialogue) will also help us to mobilize our groups and refugees. We will establish a press office and inform about our different aid programs, which would raise awareness of our work and our levels of popularity. One of our key issues is how to save the small primates in the jungle and one of the most important decisions that has been taken in the group discussions, was to protect the pipeline – even though we do not get revenues from it today.

Conclusions:

Our main tasks are to:

- establish a humanitarian corridor, BRO will help to get the aid supplies out to the people,
- create a political party and get presidency,
- save the small primates,
- raise awareness of our work and also to
- protect the pipeline.

Group 3 (UNOCHA and USAID)

In the first situation we discussed how our group would react to the situation and why. The background for this situation also includes information about Granovian troop buildup on the border for protection of the oil pipeline which traverses the border. Now: first we discussed the veracity in the press statement about Granovian troop buildup. What we first would do was to “check” the information, to see whether it was true or not, with our people on the ground by the border or the Forestière region. We wanted to find out to what extent the statement was true, and in what direction the refugees or displaced persons (DP) were heading. Then we also discussed the necessity of establishing a human corridor for the refugees or DP stretching from the north east to the north west, somewhere along the border. We knew we wanted to keep the refugees from the rebel controlled area of the Forestière, since these rebels had been accused of murder, abduction, slavery, sexual violence and forcing small children to fight in hostilities. Since it probably would be the women’s and children’s task to e.g. collect wood they would be at increased risk of abduction in these forest areas when leaving the group. We talked about making a general needs assessment and about drawing the refugees to the human corridor by adding supplies at several points along the corridor. The supplies would include food, water, charcoal and other important essentialities. We also agreed on the needs of establishing at least three camps in association with the supplies. To be able to carry this out we also discussed the economical possibilities, and concluded that, if needed, we would have to alert other organizations or international governments via a press release. We also talked about the entrance for relief, as well as logistics; that we had to examine ports or airfields that could be used for ship or planes arriving with supplies.

Group 4 (MPLB & AFB)

The pipeline is a major resource and income for us; “they can not cut us off the pipeline. It gives us money!”. It is an inflow of money and we need to protect the pipeline. Issues, in the short term, that we discussed, were that we are prepared to give humanitarian support for the people who are already in our country. We will ask for UN-support, and hope to gain that in a short time. This will also be a help to protect the natural resources, who feed the people. The refugee situation is a major issue for us; will there be an influx of refugees? Are we going to let them in our block the refugees?

About the Granovian people, we would like to create some sort of brotherhood with them in the long term; we all have a common cause and we are going to protect the pipeline. Through negotiations, we will try to form an internal group, because we are working towards the same goal. We are trying to get along better but we are aware of that this will take a long time.

Situation 2

The rainy season has begun earlier than usual. This has had a severe impact on the hundreds of thousands of displaced persons who are flooding into the northern Bechuana province of Khonene.

Left without any substantial shelter, the refugees have begun setting up improvised shelters along roads and in fields. While the rains mean that access to fresh water is not an issue, the available food supply will be exhausted in a week. Mass starvation is a very real possibility and the outbreak of disease is extremely likely. The desperate situation has ignited inter-clan conflicts which threaten to flare out of control. Although roads are nearly impassible, the Bechuana river is still navigable and helicopters can operate sporadically.

The Granovian government has denied that they are invading Bechuana, claiming that their sole concern is in protecting the oil pipeline from further damage. They point out that this is also in the national interest of Bechuana, and as such their assistance should be welcomed by Bechuana. The international community has been largely silent up to this point, due to the very few military casualties and the fact that the football World Cup is in progress, which has dominated the front pages for several weeks.

Group discussions

Group 1 (UNMB & BFOR)

This situation was not discussed in detail. The reason was that there were many different opinions on what to do in this specific situation. With the input from the other “groups in the workshop” the main issues was still the ones argued for in the first situation. Especially the mandate and the logistical problems are crucial.

The only thing that the group could agree upon was that it would be crucial to build “airports” within UN camps IOT support NGOs and the international community with logistical issues IOT give the refuges and other civilians’ humanitarian aid. Since this would be a long term commitment and take up a lot of resources and time, it would have to be approved from the highest level meaning that it would not get started or be finished in time to support the demands and needs at the moment.

The group felt that BFOR and UNMB could not do much more than it already did.

Group 2 (FNLB & pirates)

The wet season began earlier than usual this year. As a response to this, BRO is there to help the refugees who seek protection. We will insist on the International community to establish air strips, helping to provide refugees with the necessary aid. BRO will help the refugees through i.e. food transports. However one problem is that NATO's work in the area makes it difficult for BRO's aid convoys to pass – why NATO should move away from the area around the pipeline. The most certain outbreak of diseases means that medical equipment is needed immediately and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) will preferably assist BRO in the medical work. We will also ask Granovia to build a road through the humanitarian corridor, which will be funded by the UN. We will also invite the UN to work with us in an environmental action programme together with UNEP. There is a world cup in football coming up and UNICEF has not done anything in their work that relates to this world cup. Therefore UNICEF will give money to BRO in order to arrange all sorts of happenings relating to children and the world cup. For example there will be information given about child soldiers and a football school with former child soldiers under the lead of the Beckham family will also be arranged. Another source of funding the aid to the refugees is the completely environmental friendly “Tear diamonds” which will symbolize the suffering of the oppressed people in the region.

So to summarize our efforts in the work for the refugees, we will: provide the refugees with food, medical aid and provide security; build a road through the humanitarian corridor; establish an environmental action programme; arrange happenings for former child soldiers in the football world cup and also export “Tear diamonds” to further support the region's refugees.

Group 3 (UNOCHA and USAID)

First we discussed short-term environmental effects that could be realized because of the conflict and the incoming wet season. One of our main concerns was the pipeline; for instance, a damaged pipeline could cause widespread distribution of pollutants to the sea or water streams via run-off water (especially with wet season coming) and soil. This could be a threat not only to humans via food or water intake, but could also result in an environmental catastrophe. Ecosystems and wildlife species could also be in danger due to deforestation. With the wet season coming, the exposure to flooding might be more critical than ever, with the panic of refugees/DP and general instability over the whole region. Disease outbreaks of cholera have already occurred but are likely to occur again. Infectious diseases, especially waterborne diseases, could spread causing an

epidemic as a consequence of flooding, heavy raining and worsened sanitary conditions. This, of course, would require health facilities and medicine, possibly in arrangement with e.g. MSF. Another consequence of flooding could be erosion.

We also discussed long-term aspects. We demanded a transboundary peace agreement that would include environmental and natural resource aspects. We talked about plans to realize a fair share and environmentally friendly use of natural resources, such as timber (logging) and minerals (mining). We also talked about the need to assess the pollution in the Cayman Bay, since toxic dumping has occurred there; this would be of tremendous importance to fisheries. Plans to develop the hydroelectric potential would also be of importance, as well as preventing illegal logging of tropical woods. If addressing these questions, we believe that, with a stable government, representing all ethnic groups, Bechuana could develop a strong economy while at the same time sustaining a healthy and rich environment.

Group 4 (MPLB & AFB)

In the long term, the rainy season is important to us and is also an opportunity for us. The discussions here were mainly about environmental issues. A damage to the pipeline would be a large environmental problem. Huge water problems will be the result in the area close to the river, in bays, in the sea and cause water problems in Granovia.

Situation 3 (no time to conduct)

The African Union, pointing to the dire situation in Bechuana and the apparent inability of the international community to implement change, has announced that they will begin “contributing” troops to the region in order to assist in stabilizing the situation in favour of Granovia. There is widespread belief in Africa that Granovia – who depends economically on the oil being piped out to Cayman Bay – were in the right to protect a critical transboundary resource from further depredations of violent Bechuana factions. Troops will be drawn from Western African nations who have no substantial ties to either Mbiki or Setswana tribes. Although troop strength has not been decided upon, their mission appears to conflict with that of both BFOR and UNMB, although African Union officials insist that they share a common goal of stabilizing the region.

Meanwhile, cholera has broken out in several IDP camps in Khomene province and there is a fear that without substantial outside assistance, the starving and weak refugees will start succumbing in large numbers.

Situation 4 (no time to conduct)

Under constant pressure from Granovian troops and having been left unpaid for months, tensions in the Armed Forces of Bechuana came to a head with several division -sized units breaking away and threatening to overthrow the government and install their leader, General Mwabe as president. Although the core of the AFB currently remains loyal to the government, tensions are increasing every day the troops are left without salary. The breakaway AFB units are in the north of the country and cannot easily reach Mujuru, the capital. It is also unclear if the loyal AFB are willing to take up arms against their former compatriots.

The Granovian government has seized on this news to reinforce the legitimacy of their actions and to point out to the world community that if they had not acted as they had to guard the oil pipeline, it is highly likely that the dissident AFB units would have seized it to provide further leverage in their negotiations.

African Union troops have begun moving into Granovia, but none are currently near the Granovian – Bechuana border. They are, however, heavily armed and present a much more formidable fighting force than the comparatively underfunded Granovian or Bechuana governments

The rainy season has ended and mining activities in and around Forestiere have skyrocketed with the increasing world demand for Coltan. Demand is so great that several foreign mining corporations have been willing to risk the civil unrest to step up operations.

Appendix 4

Map brief

North, Scale

International Political boundaries

- Granovia
- Bechuana
- Khama

Bechuana political boundaries

- Khunene (Setswana)
- Oheke Central (Setswana)
- West Oheke (Mbiki)
- Forestiere (Mbiki)

Populated Areas

- Mujuru
- Nkomo
- Motown
- Shona

Natural features

- Open grassland
- Forest/Jungle
- Arid/desert

Water Features

- Atlantic Ocean
- Cayman Bay
- Bechuana River
- Numerous small lakes
- Planned Khama dam

Routes of communication

- Coastal waterways
- Bechuana River
- Poor roadways

Economic activity

- Mining
 - Diamonds
 - Gold
 - Coltan
- Agriculture
 - Cotton
- Oil
 - S and N oilfields
 - pipelines
 - refinery

Military & Humanitarian intervention

- UNMB
- NATO
- UN high commission on refugees
- IDP & refugee camps

