



Climate Change and Natural Disasters Affecting Women Peace and Security



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Climate Change, Natural Disasters and Conflict

Evidence connecting climate change to armed conflict is still evolving, but the implications of climate change for human and international security are clear. It is essential that we recognise the connections as factors affecting women, peace and security. Impacts of climate change, such as drought, floods, extreme weather events and reduced food and water security, affect women and men differently with the poorest being the most vulnerable¹. In the Asia Pacific region, 2013 was marked by devastating disasters that made clear that it is no longer enough to merely mitigate and adapt to climate change: the loss and damage to lives, property, land and livelihood caused by climate change induced events affecting rural, indigenous, and urban poor women must be addressed. Climate change is not gender neutral and as extreme weather patterns increase global competition and tensions over land and resources, the disproportionate burden of climate change already borne by women can only be augmented as climate change induced conflict further threatens their lives, livelihoods, peace, and security.

“Climate Change Not Only Exacerbates Threats to Peace and Security, It Is A Threat to International Peace and Security”- Ban Ki Moon²

Climate Change is a Threat to International Peace and Security

Climate change has been deemed as a growing security threat by leading military advisors to United States government³. The impacts of extreme weather, such as prolonged drought and flooding- and resulting food shortages, desertification, population dislocation and mass migration, and sea level rise - pose considerable security challenges. In the last sixty years, at least forty percent of all intrastate conflicts have had a link to natural resources and the environment⁴. From Darfur to the Middle East, and from the Democratic Republic of Congo to Nepal, violent conflict has been directly or indirectly fuelled by the scarcity of key resources like fertile land and water, or competition over abundant lucrative resources like timber and minerals⁵. In the last twenty years, at least eighteen civil wars have been fuelled by natural resources - Diamonds, timber, minerals and cocoa have been exploited by armed groups⁶. Indeed, the existence of easily captured and exploited natural resources not only makes insurgency economically feasible (and, therefore, war more likely); it may also alter the dynamics of conflict itself by encouraging combatants to direct their activities towards securing the assets that enable them to continue to fight.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s Fifth Assessment Report affirms that the impact of climate change on human wellbeing, peace and security will worsen, especially for the poorest members of society. Many of the most affected live in fragile states where under-development is intractable and national capacity to manage climate risks is weak. In many countries, as climate change interacts with other features of the social, economic and political landscape, there is a high risk of political instability and violent conflict.⁷ Climate change can indirectly increase risks of violent conflicts in the form of civil war and inter-group violence by amplifying well-documented drivers of these conflicts such as poverty

1 Gender and Climate Change. (n.d.). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from http://unfccc.int/gender_and_climate_change/items/7516.php; UN Women. (n.d.). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from <http://www.unwomen.org/un-women/strategic-goal-4>

2 Security Council, in Statement, Says ‘Contextual Information’ on Possible Security Implications of Climate Change Important When Climate Impacts Drive Conflict | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases. (2011). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from <http://www.un.org/press/en/2011/sc10332.doc.htm>

3 National Security and the Accelerating Risks of Climate Change, CNA Corporation. (2014). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from http://www.cna.org/sites/default/files/MAB_2014.pdf

4 United Nations Environment Programme. (n.d.). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from <http://www.unep.org/disastersandconflicts/Introduction/EnvironmentalCooperationforPeacebuilding/tabid/54355/Default.aspx>

5 Damage, exploitation, armed, conflict, war, environment. (n.d.). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from <http://www.un.org/en/events/environmentconflictday/>

6 United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2009). Retrieved March 10, 2015, from http://www.unep.org/Themes/Freshwater/PDF/FromConflict_to_Peacbuilding.pdf

7 New Topic Guide: Conflict, Climate and Environment. (2014, December 01). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from <http://climateandsecurity.org/2014/12/01/new-topic-guide-conflict-climate-and-environment/> &Damage, exploitation, armed, conflict, war, environment. (n.d.). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from <http://www.un.org/en/events/environmentconflictday/>

and economic shocks (medium confidence). Multiple lines of evidence relate climate variability to these forms of conflict.⁸ Quantitative evidence linking past internal armed conflict incidence to variations in temperature, finds substantial increases in conflict during warmer years⁹, although this will be different for regions.

Increased economic insecurity related to climate change increases the susceptibility of people, including young women, to be recruited into combat. A lack of stability in the agricultural sector and threatened or reduced access to natural resources are likely to increase the rates of men and women recruited into combat. Reduced state income may hinder delivery of public goods, reduce political legitimacy, and give rise to political challengers¹⁰. Gender-based violence is likely to increase, and there will be a growing expectation that violent solutions to disputes are acceptable. These types of conflicts have already been seen in recent years and are expected to increase in the near future. Researchers say the drought in Syria, the worst ever recorded in the region, destroyed agriculture in the breadbasket region of northern Syria, driving dispossessed farmers to cities, where poverty, government mismanagement and other factors created unrest that exploded in spring 2011¹¹. The conflict has since evolved into a complex multinational war that has killed at least 200,000 people and displaced millions. Severe stress on fresh water resources in South Asia and China (Himalayan river basins) may become a reason for armed conflict in the region. Effective resource management policies as well as strong adaptation and mitigation measures can serve to prevent the economic and resource insecurity that is such a strong component in climate change related conflict.

Governments around the world are planning for and anticipating the strategic threats of climate change, by consolidating the attitudes of militaries and security establishments toward climate change and comparing national, regional and multilateral security approaches. The Global Security Defense Index's ultimate objective is to determine to what extent governments consider climate change to be a security issue, and whether they have incorporated such concerns into official documents and policies. The Index suggests that, inter alia: almost all countries consider human assistance and disaster relief a crucial responsibility of their militaries; and 70% of countries have built climate change as a national security threat into their planning.¹² Reducing poverty, preventing conflicts, and controlling environmental change are not only fundamental tenets of the human security agenda but are also important precursors to sustainable development¹³. At this stage it is crucial to note that the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol contain no reference to human security.

“We must also acknowledge that durable peace and post-conflict development depend on environmental protection and good governance of natural resources. There can be no peace if the resource base that people depend on for sustenance and income is damaged or destroyed - or if illegal exploitation finances or causes conflict.” – Ban Ki Moon¹⁴

Conflict Increases the Risks Associated with Climate Change

As climate change increases the threat of violent conflict, violent conflict subsequently increases the burden of climate change by reducing communities' resilience and capacity for responsiveness in times

8 IPCC, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. (2014). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from http://ipcc-wg2.gov/AR5/images/uploads/IPCC_WG2AR5_SPM_Approved.pdf

9 Warming increases the risk of civil war in Africa. (2009). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from <http://www.pnas.org/content/106/49/20670.full.pdf.html>

10 Social Development. (2008). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from <http://www-esd.worldbank.org/sdvpubs/index.cfm?Page=Search&DocID=385&sr=1>

11 Did Climate Change Help Spark The Syrian War? (2015). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from <http://www.earthinstitute.columbia.edu/articles/view/3235>

12 Human Security and Climate Change. (2015). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from <http://climate-1.iisd.org/policy-updates/human-security-and-climate-change/>

13 Global Environmental Change and Human Security. (2010). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from http://www.geog.psu.edu/sites/default/files/Session2_Barnett_etal_2010.pdf

14 Secretary-General Urges Recommitment to Safeguarding Natural Resources in Message on International Day for Preventing Exploitation of Environment in Armed Conflict | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases. (2012). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from <http://www.un.org/press/en/2012/sgsm14615.doc.htm>

of natural disaster. It is estimated that there are 46 countries – home to 2.7 billion people – in which the effects of climate change interacting with economic, social and political problems will create a high risk of violent conflict. There is a second group of 56 countries – home to 1.2 billion – in which the outbreak of violence represents a distinct possibility in the longer term¹⁵. Conflict increases disaster risk by displacing people into areas more exposed to hazards and often without sufficient structures or infrastructure. People, notably women, are left increasingly vulnerable to impacts of natural disasters such as threats to physical and psychological health, coinciding restricted access to basic services, and threats to the security of livelihoods¹⁶. Climate change will continue to be a ‘risk multiplier’ of conflict, insecurity and fragility unless it is effectively embedded into the management of risk and the building of resilience in climate policy. Further, large-scale violent conflict harms assets that facilitate adaptation, including infrastructure, institutions, natural resources, social capital, and livelihood opportunities.¹⁷

The Link between Climate Change and Increased Displacement and Migration

One clear impact of climate change which is sure to create future conflicts and must be recognised in future climate policy is increased displacement and migration; both within and between countries. According to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), global estimates for the number of migrants moving due to climate change range between 25 million and 1 billion people by 2050, with 200 million people the most commonly cited figure. Populations that lack the resources for planned migration experience higher exposure to extreme weather events, particularly in developing countries with low income. Large-scale migrations may increase the risk of conflict in host communities as tensions and competition over land and resettlement areas arise. This exposes women not only to the traditional threats of a violent environment, but also to the dangers of long migrations such as hunger, dehydration and extreme weather. Sexual violence is a serious threat both in conflict and in refugee situations. Displacement thus greatly increases the threat of increased sexual violence against women. Kiribati is currently the only country in the Oceania region that is planning for staged, international migration in response to climate change. Widespread mass displacement as a direct impact of climate change has the potential to increase violent conflicts and cause gross human rights violations, and must be adequately addressed in international climate discussions and legislation.

Impact of Responses to Climate Change

Proper attention must also be given to the potential risks of well-intentioned climate change response programs and processes in contributing to increased levels of violence and occurrences of violent conflicts. Large Clean Development Mechanism projects in the South can have negative social as well as environmental impacts since every country is free to define the project criteria for sustainability; the affected communities are rarely consulted. Social and environmental criteria seldom receive the highest priority during project development¹⁸. Poorly designed adaptation and mitigation strategies can increase the risk of violent conflict¹⁹. Sources estimate that **50 million people have been displaced due to “development projects”²⁰** over 50 years in India²¹.

The Impact of Climate Change on Women, Peace and Security

The issue of women, peace and security can no longer be discussed without focusing on the issue of climate change. There are inseparable systemic links between the climate crisis, today’s global economic model, and the ongoing exploitation and disempowerment of women. The recent climate negotiations

15 UNICEF Office of Research - Innocenti. (2008). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/climate_change.pdf

16 Integrated Drought Management Programme. (2013). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from http://www.droughtmanagement.info/literature/ODI_disaster_resilience_conflict_prevention_2013.pdf

17 WGII Contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Released. (2014). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from http://www.ipcc-wg2.gov/AR5/images/uploads/WG2AR5_SPM_FINAL.pdf

18 Gender Aspects of Climate-Induced Conflicts. (n.d.). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from http://www.ecc-platform.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=986:gender-aspects-of-climate-induced-conflicts&catid=115&Itemid=643

19 WGII Contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Released. (2013). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from http://ipcc-wg2.gov/AR5/images/uploads/WGIIAR5-Chap12_FINAL.pdf

20 Development projects which have detrimental environmental effects and violate Human Rights.

21 Land Acquisition bill tests government’s pro-poor stance. (2015). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from <http://www.oxfamindia.org/blog/539/land-acquisition-bill-tests-government-s-pro-poor-stance>

have regressed in terms of recognising gender equality to be a crucial element in addressing climate change. The disadvantaged position of women means greater difficulty in coping with disasters and climate change; it magnifies existing inequalities and reinforces disparities between women and men in their vulnerability to and capability to cope with climate change²². While women and girls can be more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and conflict, they're also critical to help mitigate it. Women often are aware of community practices and social norms that can be instrumental in designing strategies and programs to help communities address changing environmental conditions. Women can also play a vital role in improving conflict resilience, prevention and resolution efforts. And yet, climate change strategies and peace negotiations often don't consider the specific needs of women and girls, or include their unique perspective in addressing this global imperative²³.

Increased economic insecurity related to climate change increases the susceptibility of people, including young women, to be recruited into combat. A lack of stability in the agricultural sector and threatened or reduced access to natural resources are likely to increase the rates of men and women recruited into combat. Reduced state income may hinder delivery of public goods, reduce political legitimacy, and give rise to political challengers²⁴. Gender-based violence is likely to increase, and there will be a growing expectation that violent solutions to disputes are acceptable. These types of conflicts have already been seen in recent years and are expected to increase in the near future.

Key Concepts

- Climate change is expected to increase rates of violent conflict. Women are disproportionately impacted by climate change, making them disproportionately vulnerable to the impacts of climate change related conflict due to threats to physical and psychological health, economic instability, resource insecurity, limited access to basic services.
- Women make up the majority of the world's poor and climate change is having a disproportionately large impact on their livelihoods and security. Natural resources are an important factor in contributing to the outbreak and continuation of conflict, as well as in spoiling prospects for peace. Increasing population pressures and environmental stress, including climate change, will likely only compound these problems.
- Women represent 43 percent of the agricultural labor force in developing countries and in conflict-affected areas often also face elevated security risks because of their natural resource management responsibilities. Conflict can also lead to the adoption of coping strategies that damage the local resource base, such as intensified land use, deforestation or encroachment of forests and protected areas.
- Numerous examples demonstrate that communities fare better during natural disasters when women play a leadership role in early warning systems and reconstruction. Women tend to share information related to community well-being, choose less polluting energy sources and adapt more easily to environmental changes when their family's survival is at stake.
- There is a strong need for greater inclusion of women in climate change related decision making spaces. The threat to women's peace and security must be more adequately recognised in climate change discussions and policy.

22 WEDO. (n.d.). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from <http://www.wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/hsn-study-final-may-20-2008.pdf> & RELEASE: Women at COP 20 Blast Failure for Real Action in Lima. (2014). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from <http://womengenderclimate.org/release-women-at-cop-20-blast-failure-for-real-action-in-lima/>

23 Women, Peace and Security in the Context of Climate Change | HumanRights.gov is the official United States Government website for international human rights related information. (2015). Retrieved March 12, 2015, from <http://www.humanrights.gov/dyn/2015/01/women-peace-and-security-in-the-context-of-climate-change/>

Examples from the Asia-Pacific Region

1. Philippines

Haiyan was the largest typhoon ever recorded. It made landfall in the central island regions of the Philippines on 8 November, causing widespread devastation and the largest displacement of 2013. Around 4.1 million people were forced to flee their homes, more than a quarter of all those affected by the disaster.²⁵ Many of the women of Leyte are still living with their families in bunk houses or tent cities a year later. These shelters, supposed to be a temporary place to stay, have become their homes. The conditions of living are harsh: the incidence of hunger and poverty increase and people live with the threat of an eviction from their temporary shelters. The tent cities are very far from city centers. As a result, they live isolated and their access to jobs, services, and other urban resources are restricted. Very few buses run to and from the tent cities, and taxis are much too expensive. As cities in the affected region are rebuilding, women and girls remain vulnerable to sexual violence and trafficking. The United Nations Population Fund estimates that 5,000 women were exposed to sexual violence in December alone²⁶.

Many of these women, unable to provide food for their families or find income opportunities, were forced into trafficking to survive after the typhoon. Trafficking rates in Leyte province has increased after Haiyan. Many women have to continue to make payments to landowners, even though their land and crops were destroyed by the typhoon. With properties and livelihoods swept away, and recovery opportunities out of reach, the women are struggling to feed their families. Typhoon Haiyan is reported to have killed over 6,300 people. An estimated 64% were women. The east-central province of Leyte was at the center of the destruction. Now, barely a year later, women in the Typhoon Haiyan-struck areas are still suffering the social, financial, physical, and psychological consequences of Typhoon Haiyan every day. The devastation brought by Haiyan to the Philippines is estimated to reach USD 1.6 Billion in total²⁷.

2. Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, tides are rising 10 times faster than the global average yet the country only produces 0.3% of the emissions driving climate change. Bangladesh experienced large-scale displacement due to disasters exacerbated by climate change. In 2013, cyclone Mahasen, the Brahmanbaria tornado and floods displaced 1.1 million, 37,000 and 22,000 people, respectively²⁸. This includes women from religious minorities and increases communal based conflicts, resulting in women being victims of sexual violence. By 2050, 50 million people from Bangladesh will have to flee the country. Armed Conflict and natural disasters aggravate child marriage and have been used as a survival strategy during times of flood, drought and food scarcity²⁹. 90 percent of the 140,000 people who died during the 1991 tornado that ravaged Bangladesh were women. Reports suggest that rape is also a driver of displacement in Chittagong Hill Tribes, perpetrated by Bengali settlers to scare indigenous women off their land³⁰. Bangladesh currently spends USD 1 billion - about 7% of its budget- a year on climate change adaptation.³¹

25 ReliefWeb. (2014). Retrieved March 13, 2015, from <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/201409-global-estimates.pdf>

26 Typhoon Haiyan: Women in the Wake of Natural Disasters. (2014). Retrieved March 13, 2015, from <http://pennpoliticalreview.org/archives/6177>

27 Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development. (2014). Retrieved March 13, 2015, from <http://apwld.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/flyer-amihan-final.pdf>

28 IDMC » Bangladesh: Comprehensive response required to complex displacement crisis. (2014). Retrieved March 13, 2015, from <http://www.internal-displacement.org/south-and-south-east-asia/bangladesh/2015/bangladesh-comprehensive-response-required-to-complex-displacement-crisis>

29 Fragile States, Fragile Lives: Child Marriage Amid Disaster and Conflict - Girls Not Brides. (2014). Retrieved March 13, 2015, from <http://www.girlsnotbrides.org/fragile-states-fragile-lives-child-marriage-amid-disaster-conflict/>

30 Kapaeeng Foundation. (n.d.). Retrieved March 13, 2015, from <http://www.kapaeeng.org/kapaeeng-foundation-launches-its-human-rights-report-2013-on-indigenous-peoples-in-bangladesh/>

31 Harris, G. (2014). Borrowed Time on Disappearing Land. Retrieved March 13, 2015, from http://www.nytimes.com/2014/03/29/world/asia/facing-rising-seas-bangladesh-confronts-the-consequences-of-climate-change.html?_r=2

External Displacements

1. Carterets Islands, Papua New Guinea

Women of the resettlement camps lack the resources and capacity for climate change adaptation. Climate change has also reinforced many social issues in the atoll communities, like increased domestic violence against women as well as abandonment by husbands who migrate to look for work. When a husband leaves, the woman's responsibilities are doubled yet her opportunities and access to resources remain extremely restricted. Women share that they have limited control over financial, political, and social capital when dealing with climate change. Their inadequate access to resources and information combined with their devastating poverty leave the women extremely vulnerable to natural disasters, and reduce their capacity to recover after the fact. The geographic isolation and inaccessibility of the atoll communities are another huge problem for the women. Rates of infant mortality and women that die during childbirth are high. Health facilities available to the climate refugees are often unmanned and without adequate medicines. When medical issues are very bad, families often try to get to the larger islands by dinghies. Many families have capsized and drowned, and many continue to die in the resettlement camps of curable diseases. For women of the Carteret Islands resettlement camps, the threats and risks of climate change are a part of their everyday reality, and have already cost them their homes. The experiences of some of the world's first women climate refugees deserve to be recognised in international climate agreements on mitigation, adaptation, and recovery.³²

2. Tuvalu

A Tuvalu national was the first person to ask the High Court in New Zealand to grant refugee status on the basis of climate change told that his family would suffer serious harm if they were forced to return to their low-lying homeland, as sea level rise is projected to make life there untenable.³³ The entire population, however, relies on the ocean's natural resources as its primary source of protein. Tuvalu's population nourishes itself on pulaka, coconuts, pandanus fruit, and bananas. Many of these resources are endangered (some are becoming scarce) due to climate change, newly established commercial fishing, and overexploitation.³⁴ A great threat to food security is the rising sea level, which leads to the salinisation of the soil and ground water. Women are majorly associated with agricultural sectors but the salt water intrusion has made it extremely hard to secure food sources and drinking water for everyday use³⁵. This leads to huge numbers of young women and girls being married at an early age for migration purposes, loss of livelihoods in the islands forces families into poverty and impacts the well-being of the islanders, especially the women, who principal responsibility is to ensure food for the family.

Internal Displacements

1. Pakistan

Pakistan's 2010 floods affected approximately 7 million people, of which 49% were women. According to the women interviewed by IDMC, people who fled to places near their homes faced serious challenges to their safety and survival, including lack of access to food, shelter, health facilities and clean drinking water, and risks to their personal security. In other cases, male heads of household said they feared exposing the women to different clans and communities and so refused to flee far from home. The decision on when, where and how to flee was entirely in the hands of male heads of household or male community elders³⁶. A report found that internally displaced women and girls across the country could

32 Ibid 27

33 A Pacific islands man says climate change makes him a refugee from his home. (n.d.). Retrieved March 13, 2015, from <http://www.pri.org/stories/2013-11-08/pacific-islands-man-says-climate-change-makes-him-refugee-his-home>

34 Pacific.scoop.co.nz » Tarawa king tide highlights gap between long-term planning and urgent needs. (n.d.). Retrieved March 13, 2015, from <http://www.pacific.scoop.co.nz/2015/02/24631/>

35 Coral Bell School of Asia Pacific Affairs. *Working Paper* (2014). Retrieved March 13, 2015, from <http://ips.cap.anu.edu.au/publications/post-2015-development-agenda-progress-and-challenges-regarding-future-pacific-women>

8 36 ReliefWeb. (2011). Retrieved March 13, 2015, from http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/F_R_88.pdf

not venture out to receive emergency food aid or collect water without being harassed or threatened for violating *purdah*³⁷. Younger women felt harassed at distribution points, but were prevented from reporting their experiences by older women who feared losing their food assistance. Of 125 women who did come forward to report incidents in north Sindh from January to April 2011, only 25 received psychosocial support. Where support was available, the reasons for women failing to access it included threats from family members and stigma surrounding issues of violence⁴⁵. Incidents that were reported included rape, harassment, domestic violence and physical violence.

2. Myanmar

Disasters brought on by natural hazards and forced evictions linked to land grabs and the exploitation of natural resources have caused further displacement, including in areas where people have already fled conflict and violence. The majority of internally displaced people living in camps in Kachin and northern Shan are women and children. The presence of armed men in displacement areas, including KIA fighters visiting their displaced families, has a concern, and women and girls are exposed to high rates of sexual violence because shelters and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities do not cater for their privacy. There were 3.2 million IDPs in Asia as of the end of 2013, down 21 per cent from 4.1 million a year earlier. They fled their homes as a result of armed conflict, violence and human rights violations, and around 80 per cent were in Afghanistan, India, Myanmar and Pakistan.³⁸ Stories of human rights defenders working across Myanmar unearth a number of common themes; survivors' fears of speaking out, the exorbitant cost of financing legal proceedings, and harassment of both survivors and field workers by security personnel³⁹.

Recommendations

- Ensure that climate change as a human security issue is researched and integrated into human rights frameworks, mechanisms and legislation, including UN Resolution 1325.
- Ensure the participation of climate change-affected communities, particularly women, affected in peace and security policy dialogues and negotiations.
- Ensure that all responses to natural disasters and climate change, including mitigation and adaptation strategies, are consistent with the needs and rights of women and children.
- Promote women's participation in formal and informal decision-making structures and governance processes related to natural resource management in peace building.
- Ensure that all national conflict analysis contain environmental assessments.
- Support research on how the impacts of climate change could increase vulnerability to conflict and how early warning and adaptation projects could address this issue.
- Support and strengthen international norms against targeting natural resources and ecosystems during conflicts.
- Mandate peacekeeping operations, where appropriate, to monitor natural resources or environmental matters that have the potential to trigger or finance conflict.

37 IDMC » The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. (2011). Retrieved March 13, 2015, from <http://www.internal-displacement.org/assets/library/Asia/Pakistan/pdf/Pakistan-Briefing-Paper-on-Flooding-2011.pdf> & Humanitarian Response. (2011). Retrieved March 13, 2015, from http://humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/Pak_Humanitarian_Dashboard2010.pdf

38 South and South-East Asia. (n.d.). Retrieved March 13, 2015, from <http://www.internal-displacement.org/south-and-south-east-asia/>

39 Silence or prison for Myanmar's human rights defenders. (n.d.). Retrieved March 13, 2015, from <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2015/02/silence-prison-myanmar-human-rights-defenders-150209075652804.html>

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