



Manual

Module

Natural Resources and Conflicts

Central elements of the **start page** of the module “natural resources and conflicts” are

- ① the map window,
- ② the level selection menu with which maps can be shown or hidden,
- ③ the portal menu,
- ④ a short introduction into the content and the concept below the map window,
- ⑤ the navigation at the end of the page to further data included in other modules, as well as further operational tools.

The screenshot shows the start page of the 'Rohstoffe und Konflikte' module. The page is divided into several sections:

- Top Left (Callout 1):** A world map showing resource distribution and conflict hotspots.
- Top Right (Callout 2):** A sidebar menu for selecting different levels of detail, including 'Rohstoffvorkommen und -verteilung', 'Rohstoffkonflikte', and 'Rohstoffkontrollregime'.
- Middle Left (Callout 4):** A text block titled 'Was versteht man unter Rohstoffkonflikten...' providing an introduction to the module's content.
- Middle Right (Callout 3):** A sidebar menu titled 'Informationsportal Krieg und Frieden' listing various topics like 'Startseite', 'Krieg und Gewaltkonflikte', 'Frieden und Demobilisierung', etc.
- Bottom (Callout 5):** A navigation bar with links to 'Datentabellen', 'Länderporträts', and 'Navigation und Bedienung', along with a footer containing logos and contact information.

1 the map window,

2 the level selection menu,

3 the legend and information about the level selected,

4 information graphics if available,

5 info texts that correspond with the content of the layer(s) if available,

6 besides links to further modules in the portal menu links to the sub-menus of the module:

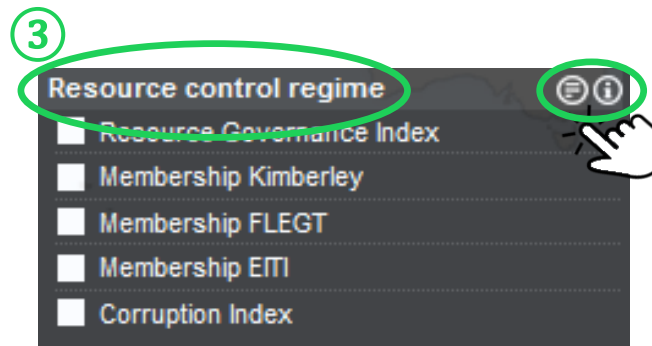
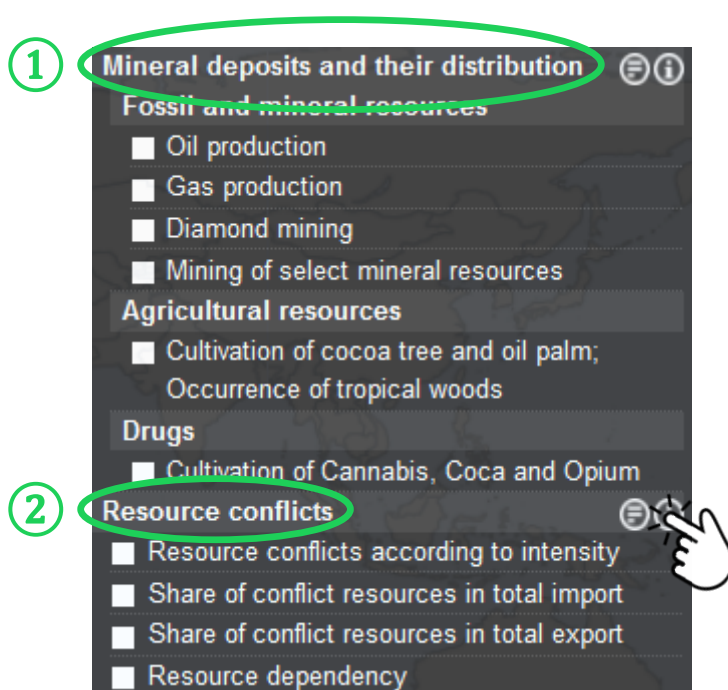
- backgrounders
- complex information graphics
- glossary
- bibliography
- short manual



When you activate map layers, the page view of the portal changes. The introductory text disappears and other elements become visible below the map window. The **module page** then shows:

- 1 the map window,
 - 2 the level selection menu,
 - 3 the legend and information about the level selected,
 - 4 information graphics if available,
 - 5 info texts that correspond with the content of the layer(s) if available,
 - 6 besides links to further modules in the portal menu links to the sub-menus of the module:
- backgrounders
 - complex information graphics
 - glossary
 - bibliography
 - short manual

The module “natural resources and conflicts” is divided in two thematic fields:

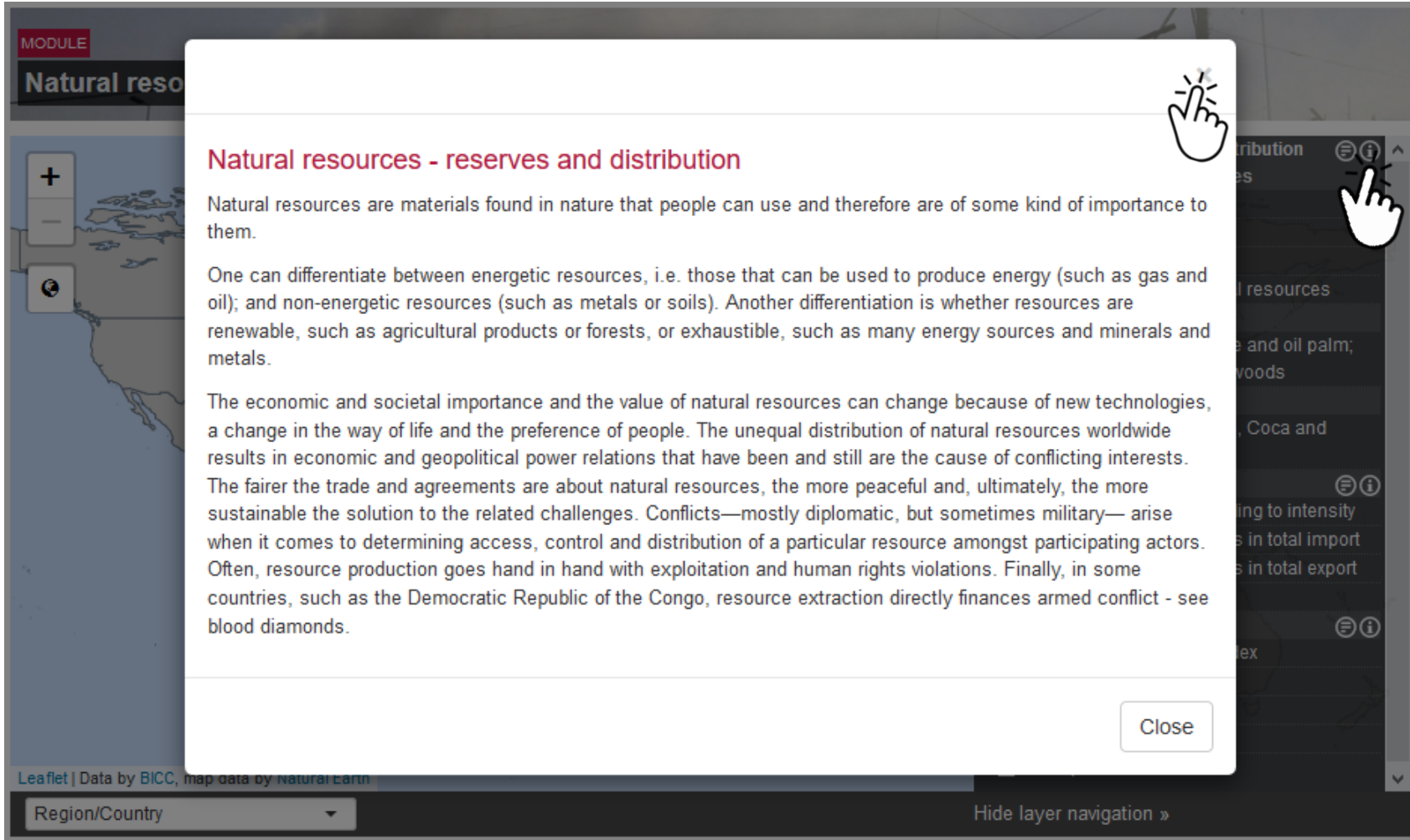
- ① *Mineral deposits and their distribution*
- ② *Resource conflicts*
- ③ *Resource control regime*



By clicking on the   symbol an explanatory backgrounder on the topics appear in a pop-up window.

By clicking on the name of a sub-topic or a single layer you get more information about it.

One example is given on the next page.



Natural resources - reserves and distribution

Natural resources are materials found in nature that people can use and therefore are of some kind of importance to them.

One can differentiate between energetic resources, i.e. those that can be used to produce energy (such as gas and oil); and non-energetic resources (such as metals or soils). Another differentiation is whether resources are renewable, such as agricultural products or forests, or exhaustible, such as many energy sources and minerals and metals.

The economic and societal importance and the value of natural resources can change because of new technologies, a change in the way of life and the preference of people. The unequal distribution of natural resources worldwide results in economic and geopolitical power relations that have been and still are the cause of conflicting interests. The fairer the trade and agreements are about natural resources, the more peaceful and, ultimately, the more sustainable the solution to the related challenges. Conflicts—mostly diplomatic, but sometimes military—arise when it comes to determining access, control and distribution of a particular resource amongst participating actors. Often, resource production goes hand in hand with exploitation and human rights violations. Finally, in some countries, such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, resource extraction directly finances armed conflict - see blood diamonds.

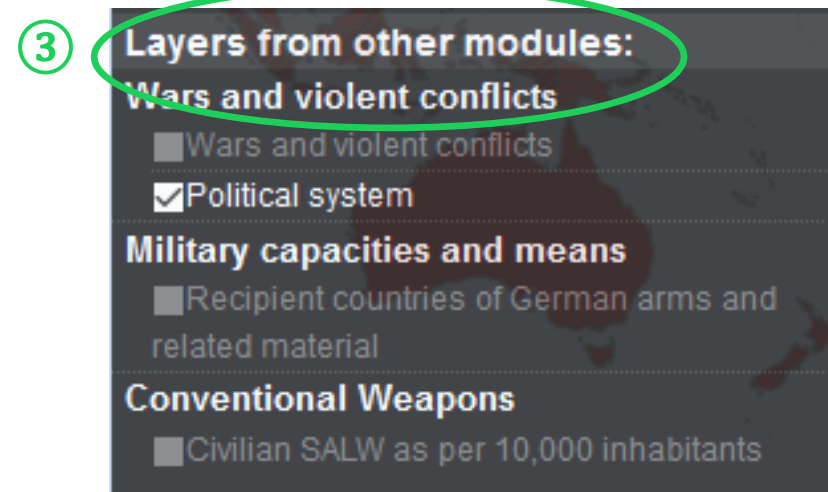
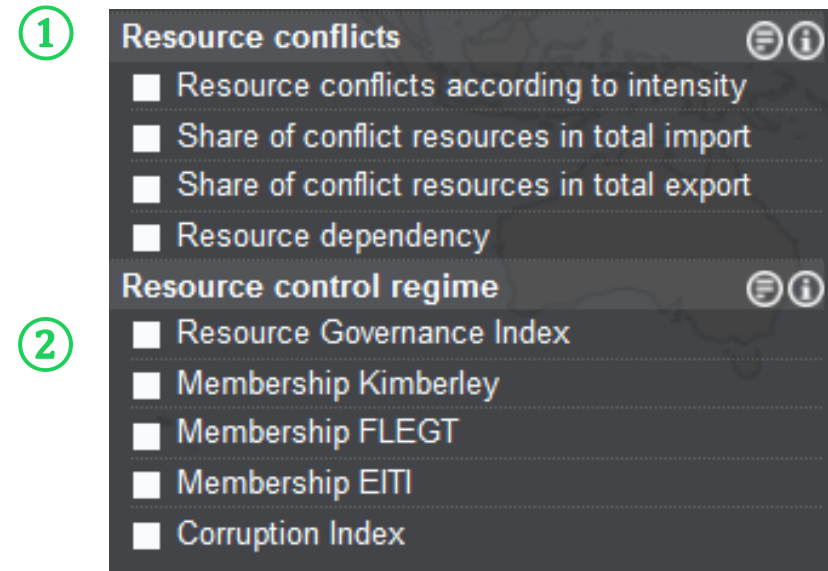
Close

Example definition from () the sub-chapter “*Mineral deposits and their distribution*”.

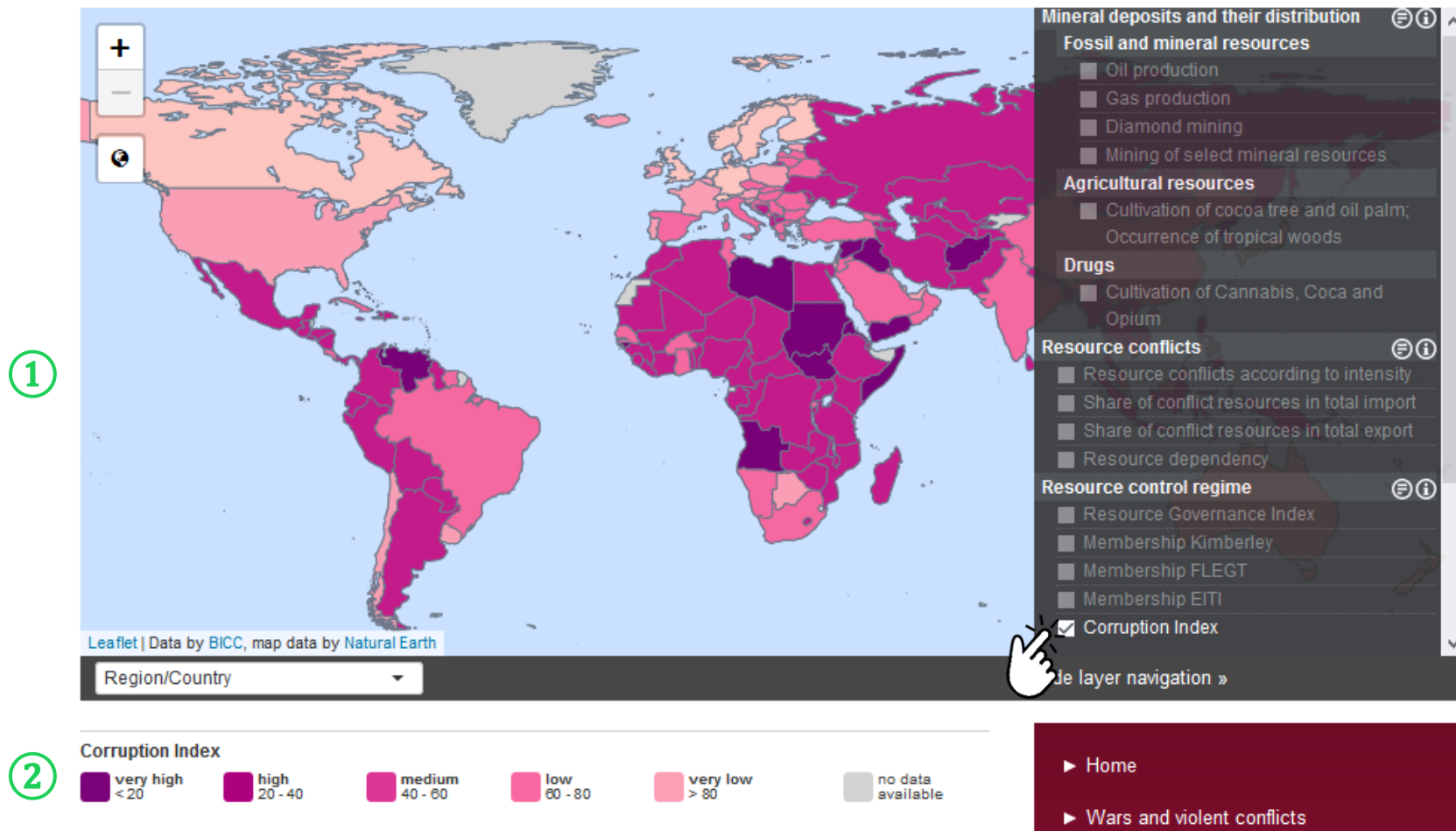
- ① The chapter **fossil and mineral resources** illustrates the global unequal distribution of various mineral resources such as oil and gas as well as diamonds.
- ② The chapter **agricultural resources** shows as an example for agricultural conflict resources, the occurrence of the cocoa tree, the oil palm and the occurrence of tropical woods.
- ③ The chapter on **drugs** examines the occurrence of drug-growing regions, classified into the three classes (cannabis, coca and opium).

①	Mineral deposits and their distribution
	Fossil and mineral resources
	■ Oil production
	■ Gas production
	■ Diamond mining
	■ Mining of select mineral resources
②	Agricultural resources
	■ Cultivation of cocoa tree and oil palm; Occurrence of tropical woods
③	Drugs
	■ Cultivation of Cannabis, Coca and Opium
	Resource conflicts
	■ Resource conflicts according to intensity
	■ Share of conflict resources in total import
	■ Share of conflict resources in total export
	■ Resource dependency
	Resource control regime
	■ Resource Governance Index
	■ Membership Kimberley
	■ Membership FLEGT
	■ Membership EITI
	■ Corruption Index

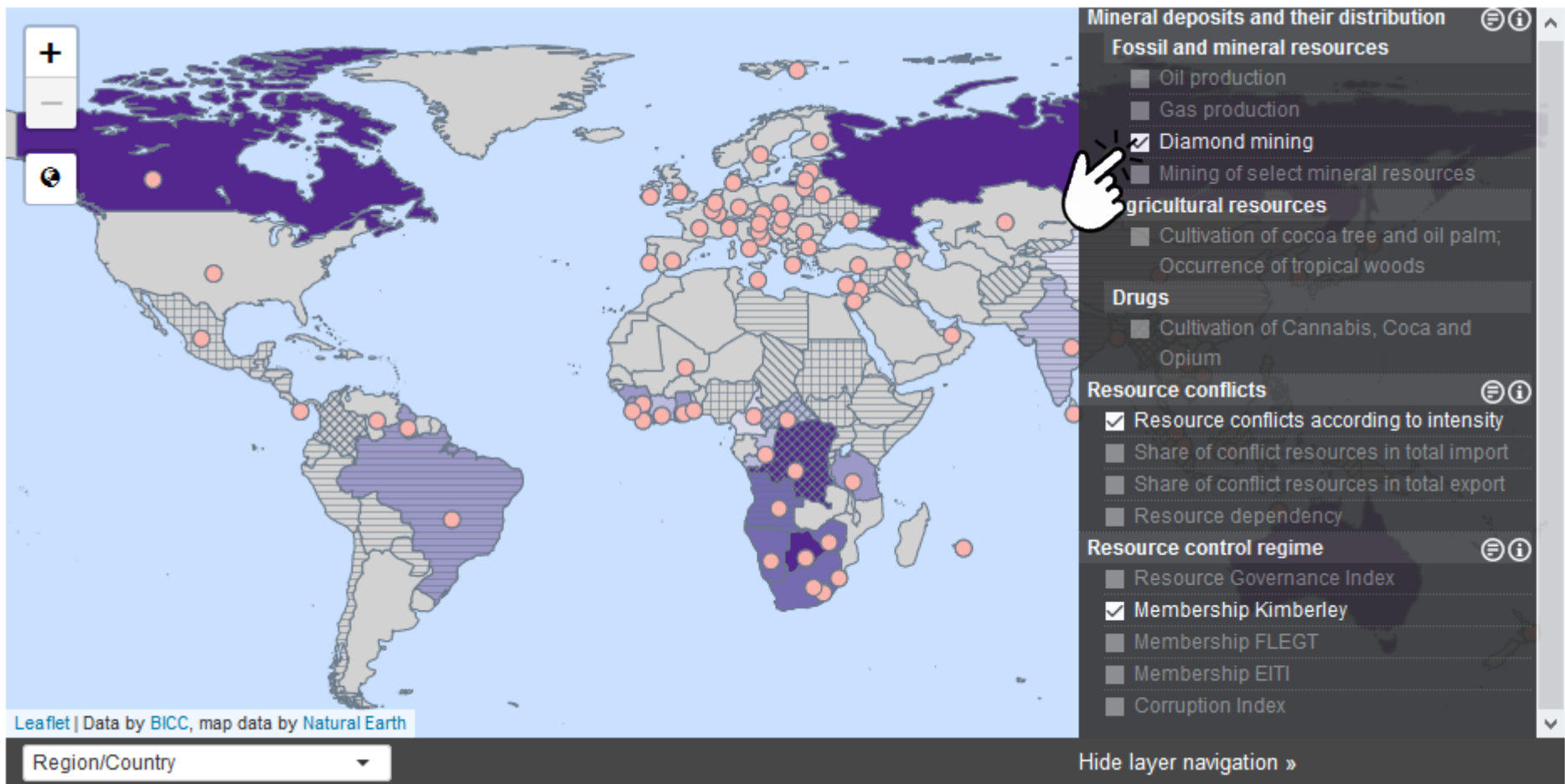
- ① The topic of *resource conflicts* sheds light on where resources are the subject of conflict and what significance certain resources have for a country.
- ② Often the extraction of resources goes hand in hand with exploitation and human rights violations. For this reason, there are resource control regimes of which their memberships are mapped in this topic.
- ③ After having selected a map layer, another section (Layers from other modules) is shown in some cases below the thematic fields of the module, which permits you to combine **additional layers from other modules** with that layer.

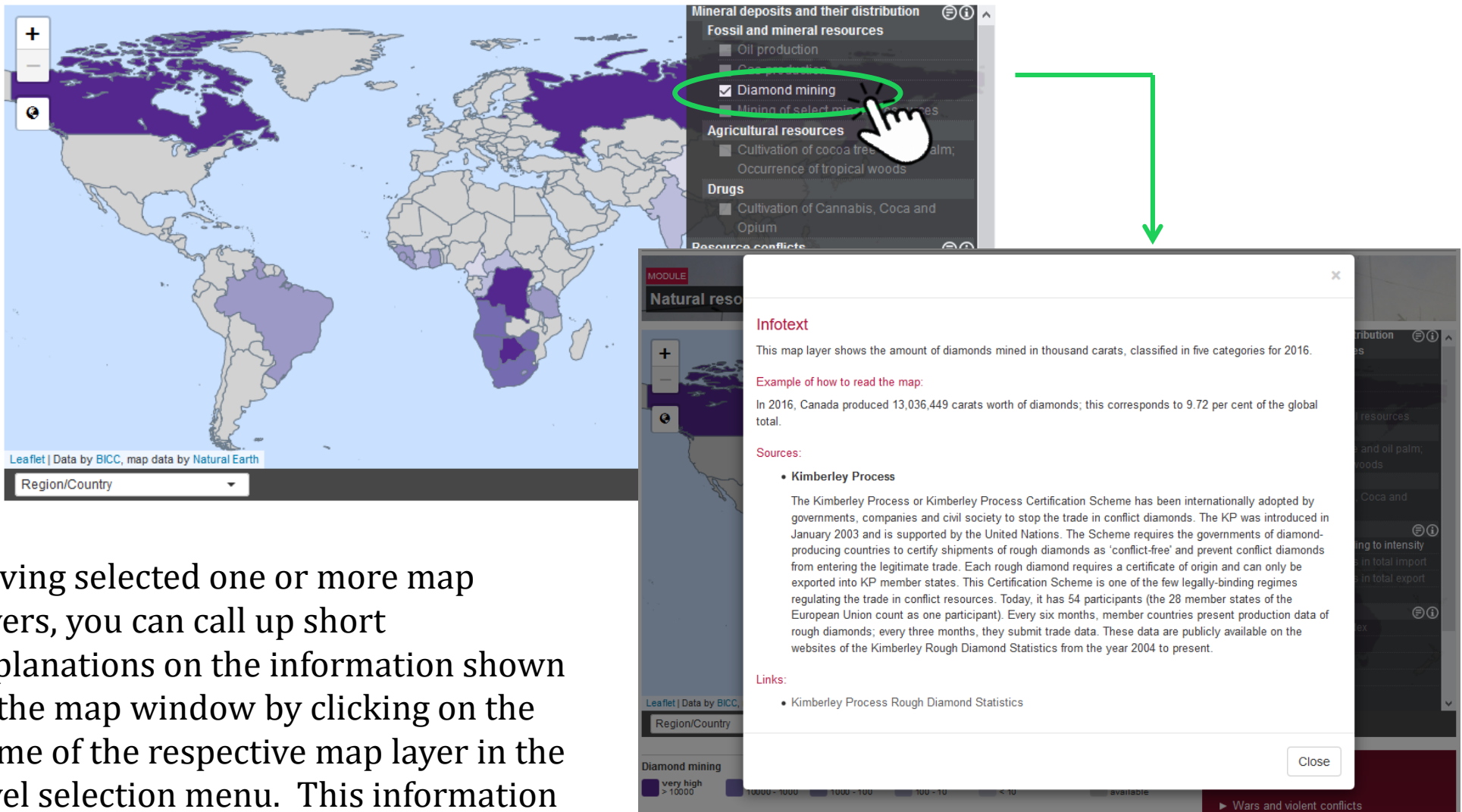


When you click on a selection box in the level selection menu, the information is loaded into the map window ①, and a legend with explanations is shown below the map window ②.



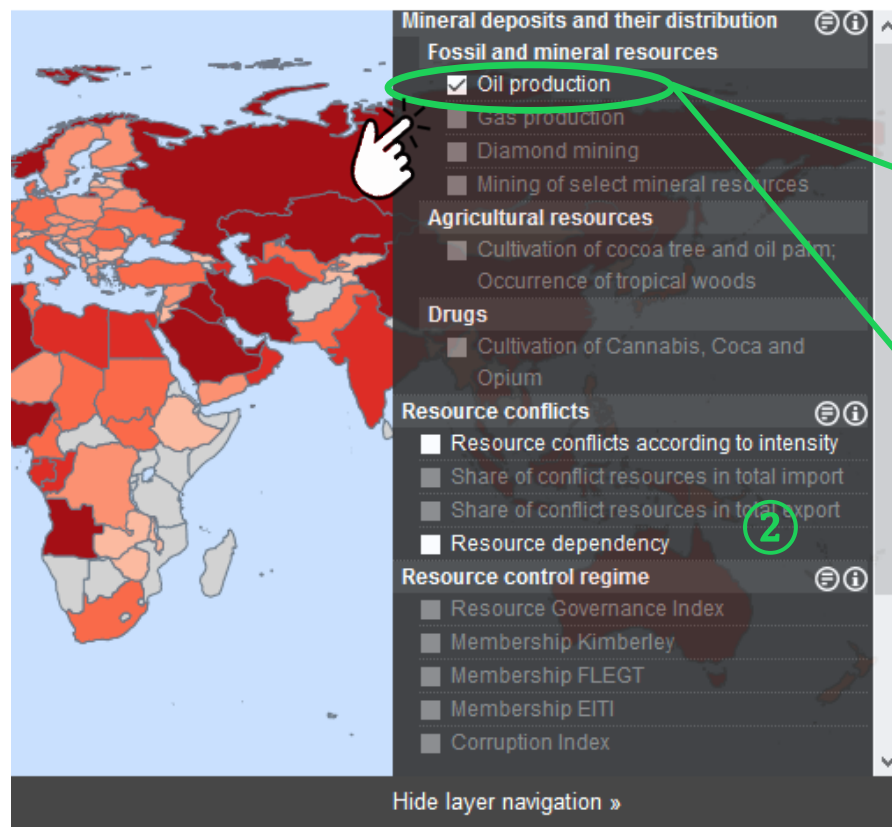
When you have selected a map layer, other layers of the module are greyed out. Only those layers in the level selection menu remain active that can be combined with the already selected layer(s). You can select up to three levels of information at the same time.





Having selected one or more map layers, you can call up short explanations on the information shown in the map window by clicking on the name of the respective map layer in the level selection menu. This information is shown in a pop-up window.

Info texts and information graphics offer further, more in-depth information on the data and information prepared as maps. After having selected one layer in the level selection menu, all info texts linked with individual map layers ① and corresponding information graphics ② are shown below the map window and can be opened from there.



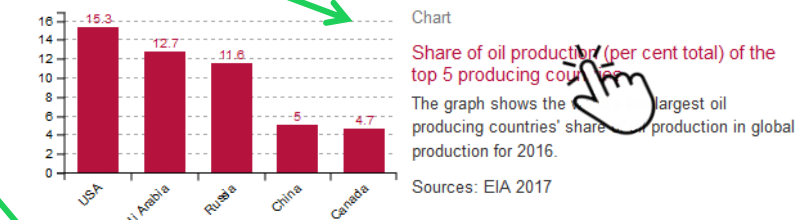
Oil production

This map layer shows the amount of oil extracted (2016) in thousand barrels/day, classified into five categories.

Crude oil is one of the most important resources in the world. It is the basis for many fuels, such as petrol, and is the source of many different materials, such as plastics. Various varieties of crude oil are traded on international markets. The unequal distribution of oil reserves is an important factor in conflicts and can influence these greatly. The map shows oil outputs of individual countries according to EIA for 2016. In 2016, the global total of extracted crude oil amounted to 97.2 million barrels per day.

[Complete data table](#)

Sources: EIA (2017)



Infotext

Oil - Fuel for conflicts

Nigeria, the most populated country in Africa, is also its largest oil producer and the country has the seventh highest production rate worldwide. Over two million barrels of oil are produced daily - the majority onshore, a smaller amount offshore.

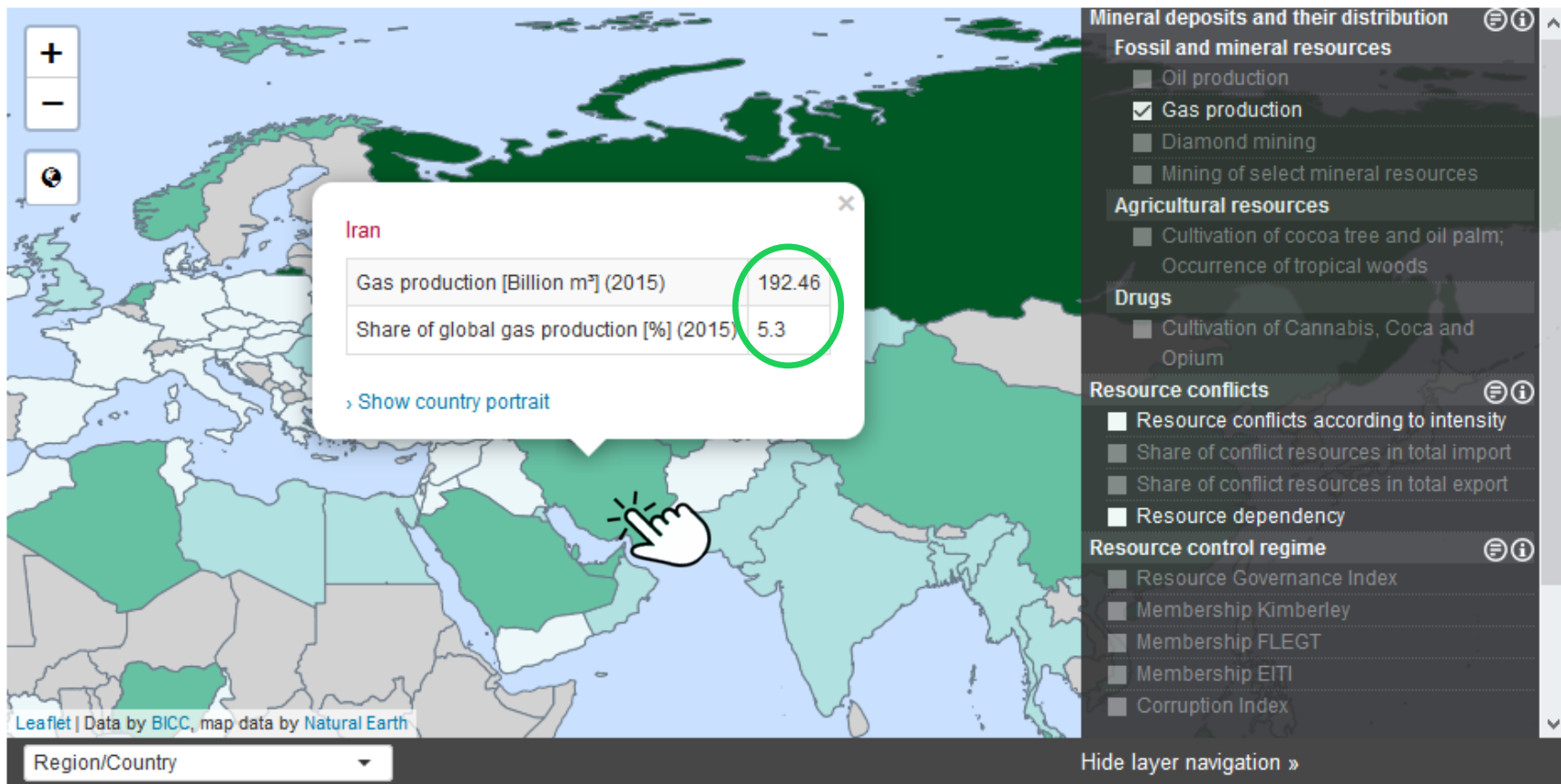
[More ...](#)

With the *country/region options menu* below the map, you can directly select countries or regions in the map which will be zoomed in in the map window. For this, you will have to select regions or countries from a drop-down menu ① or directly key in names of countries or regions in the search field.

You can show/hide the menu to select topic-related maps by clicking the control element "level selection." ②

The screenshot displays the War and Peace Information Portal interface. At the top, there is a world map with various regions highlighted in different colors. Below the map, there is a search bar and a dropdown menu labeled "Region/Country" with a circled ① next to it. A hand icon points to the search bar. To the right of the map, there is a sidebar menu with various categories and sub-items, including "Mineral deposits and their distribution", "Agricultural resources", "Drugs", "Resource conflicts", and "Resource control regime". A circled ② is next to the "Hide layer navigation" button. A hand icon points to the "Hide layer navigation" button. Below the map, there is a text box with the following text: "15) in billions of cubic metres, classified into five past few years. Continuing CO2 pollution has led has the reputation of being a good alternative for ant distribution of the global gas reserves leads to continue to put Germany's dependence on I situation. The distribution of the resource gas can ed gas amounted to 3,634,330 Mio. cubic metres."


You can obtain more detailed data on selected map layers on individual countries when clicking on a country of your choice, for instance, the Iran . *The Iran produced 5.3 per cent of the global gas production in 2013.*




All country data made available via the map layers are set out in tabular form in the country portraits. The **short manual for the entire portal** describes in detail how you can access them from the portal menu. You can access the manual from each module via the sub-menu *short manual*.


You can also call up the country portraits within a module. Via the on-click element of the interactive map—it opens after having clicked on a country—simply click "show country portrait". ①





Afghanistan



Country: Afghanistan
 

Compare with:

Country 2: (Please select a country)

Country 3: (Please select a country)

Wars and violent conflicts

Indicator	Afghanistan
Conflict involvement as primary party (2016)	2 (2 x internationalised intra-state)
Conflict involvement as supporting party (2016)	2 (2 x internationalised intra-state)

- ▶ Home
- ▶ Wars and Peace
- ▶ Military
- ▶ Natural Resources
- ▶ Conventions
- ▶ Weapons
- ▶ Arms Control
- ▶ Environment
- ▶ Country Portraits
- ▶ Data Tables
- ▶ Navigation
- ▶ Imprint

You can compare selected countries with the function **country comparison**. ①

In the comparison menu, you can select up to two further countries that you want to compare. The results are shown below the comparison menu as a table. ②

War and Peace

Afghanistan

Country: Afghanistan

Compare with:

Country 1: (Please select a country)

Country 3: (Please select a country)

①

Wars and violent conflicts

Indicator	Afghanistan
Conflict involvement as primary party (2016)	2 (2 x internationalised intra-state)
Conflict involvement as supporting party (2016)	2 (2 x internationalised intra-state)

Country: Afghanistan

Compare with:

Country 2: Tunisia

Country 3: Germany

Wars and violent conflicts


Indicator	Afghanistan	Tunisia	Germany
Conflict involvement as primary party (2016)	2 (2 x internationalised intra-state)	-	-
Conflict involvement as supporting party (2016)	2 (2 x internationalised intra-state)	1 (1 x internationalised intra-state)	1 (1 x internationalised intra-state)

- ▶ Home
- ▶ Wars and violent conflicts
- ▶ Peace and demobilisation
- ▶ Military capacities and means
- ▶ **Natural resources and conflicts**
 - ▶ In-depth articles
 - ▶ Infographics
 - ▶ Glossary
 - ▶ List of sources
- ▶ Conventional Weapons
- ▶ Weapons of mass destruction
- ▶ Arms control
- ▶ Environmental safety
- ▶ Country portraits
- ▶ Data tables
- ▶ Navigation and operation
- ▶ Imprint

①

Besides links to the short manuals and the explanatory film, the menu of the module ① offers redirections to overview pages for backgrounders, info texts and information graphics.

In-depth articles




Background

Natural resources and their distribution

Resources, or natural resources in general, are all natural materials that people can use and that for that reason have some kind of importance attached to them. The economic and societal importance and the value of natural resources can change.

More ...




Background

Natural resources - Source of income and cause for conflicts

Conflicts around natural resources—today, a highly relevant topic. Often, threat scenarios are painted in which the increasing competition for natural resources worldwide gives cause to predict resource.

More ...




Background

Resource control regimes - Contributions to conflict prevention

Resource-rich countries are not automatically wealthy. On the contrary, war and violence prevail in some of these countries. Resource-related conflicts are ignited by an unjust distribution of the proceeds or when living conditions in resource-rich regions deteriorate.

More ...

Diamond Production



Diamond production (in carats)

- > 10.000
- > 100.000
- > 1.000.000
- > 10.000.000
- > 100.000.000
- no data or no production

Source: Kimberley Process 2013; / Kimberley Process Rough Diamond Statistics; Licence: Creative Commons by-nc-nd/3.0; bpb/bicc, 2013; warpp.info

PDF PNG

The map shows the diamond production measured in carat in 2013, and the membership of states in the Kimberley Process.

With one click, you can open, print or save the information graphics as a pdf (A4 format).

- ▶ Home
- ▶ Wars and violent conflicts
- ▶ Peace and demobilisation
- ▶ Military capacities and means
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- ▶ Imprint



1

The glossary explains important terms occurring in the module. You can find explanations and links to the sources used for the modules in the bibliography. You can access both overview pages also via the module menu. 1

List of sources

BICC - RCM
BICC is an independent, no peace and conflict research

From 1996 to 2006, BICC c variable Resource Depend natural resources (oil, gas, rubber) of the total export pr

Links:

- BICC - Resource Co

bmwfw
In the annual publication "W countries is pooled and stat production of the 63 mineral capita income, economic bl according to producing cour

Links:

- bmwfw - World Minin

Glossary

The Arctic
The Arctic is a polar region located at the northernmost part of the earth. It is mostly covered with ice. Its area is defined, depending on which definition is used, either as north of the Arctic circle (66°30'N) or the 10°C-isotherm, an imaginary line showing where the average temperature for July is below 10 °C (50 °F). The Arctic region covers the northern parts of three continents: North America, Asia, and Europe. The Arctic region is increasingly in the focus of geopolitical and geoeconomic interests as new shipping routes have been and will be accessed due to the progressive melting of the ice. Some of the territorial claims resulting from this are the subject of current inter-state disputes, as disputing countries suspect larger, economically lucrative deposits of oil, gas, minerals and rare earths.

Causes of conflict and conflict issue
Conflicts and wars escalate because different parties disagree with each other. A conflict issue is often understood as what the conflict appears to be about and what is communicated by the parties to the conflict. A conflict issue can be material, such as natural resources, or immaterial, such as an ideology. There are many and complex causes of conflicts. Causes of conflict are often events that lead to the outbreak of violence in conflicts. They often influence each other and have a temporal component. In its conflict matrix, BICC has defined five different categories of causes of a conflict. For more information, see the backgrounder on "Causes of violent conflicts."

In the following, we will compare the conflict issues as defined by the Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIC) and the types of war as defined by the Working Group for Research on the Causes of War (AKUF).

HIIC: Autonomy, secession, territory, resources, subnational predominance. The conflict issue subnational predominance characterizes conflicts in which an intra-state group attempts to attain control over a territory or a population without formulating or pursuing the goal of exercising power over the entire state (national power) or that of establishing a new state (secession). Decolonization, system/ideology, national power, international power, other.

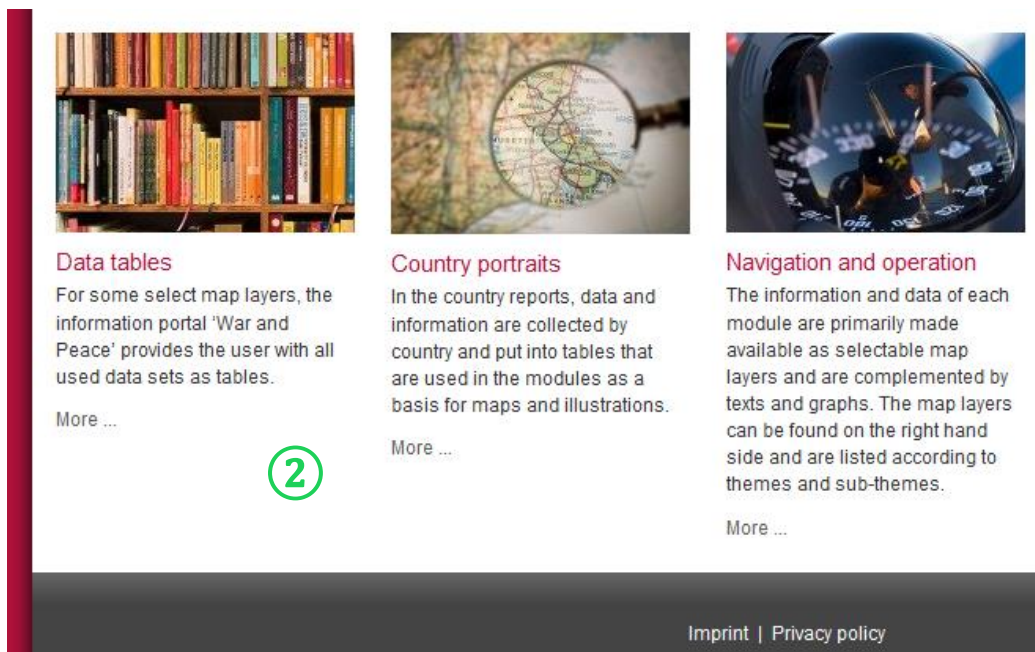
AKUF: Anti-regime wars, wars for autonomy or wars of secession, interstate wars, wars of decolonization, other wars.

The **portal menu** ① and the **page end menu** ② offer easy access to important pages and menus of the portal from all pages of the Information Portal.

The short manual to the entire portal, which you can access from each module via the sub-menu *short manual* and via the menu *navigation and operation* offers a basic introduction to the structure and functioning of the Information Portal.



At the end of each page of the Information Portal, you will be able to access **data tables**, **country portraits** and the overview page of **navigation and operation**.



All information on the publishers, editors, contacts and topics regarding data protection is provided in the **imprint**.

You can access the imprint via the link in the portal menu **①** or or via page end navigation. **②**



Imprint

Service provider according to § 5 of the German Teleservices Act (TMG)

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The internet portal war and peace does not reflect the views of the Federal Agency for Civic Education.

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warpp.info (Information portal on war and peace) is a service jointly provided by the [Federal Agency for Civic Education](#) and [Bonn International Center for Conversion](#).

The information portal is—as regards specialized content, functionality and technology—developed, compiled and implemented by the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC).

Further information: www.bicc.de

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