

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



From crisis to resilience: **Climate solutions for positive peacebuilding**

A compendium of case studies on addressing
climate, peace and security

December 2025



Layout and graphic design: Noella Ekezie
Cover photo: UNDP Colombia/Mauricio Enriquez

Acknowledgements

The development of this publication was led by the Climate, Peace and Security Team at UNDP's Bureau of Policy and Programming Support and the Crisis Bureau. The editorial process was guided by Catherine Wong and supported by Parth Joshi, Eri Yamasumi and Iina Pyykko. Johan Fredborn Larsson provided valuable insights during the drafting phase.

The contributions of the following authors are gratefully acknowledged: Abdul-razak Saeed, Melody Azinim (UNDP Ghana); Bakhadur Paluaniyazov (UNDP Uzbekistan); Claudia Capera (UNDP Colombia); Firuz Ibragimov (UNDP Timor-Leste); Gaia Ghio (UNDP); Ines Belchior (UNDP); Jaqueline Guterres Correia, Firuz Ibragimov (UNDP Timor-Leste); Jimena Puyana, Claudia Capera (UNDP Colombia); Joseph S. Ezoua (UNDP DRC); Judith De Guzman (UNDP Philippines); Mamunur Rashid (UNDP Iraq); Matthew Toner (UNCDF); Melody Azinim (UNDP Ghana); Rana Saleh (UNDP Jordan); Simonetta Rossi (UNDP); Srinivas Kumar (UNDP Philippines); Vani Agnihotri (UNDP); Yulia Isaeva (UNDP Kuwait); Yvonne Nyokabi (UNDP Kenya).

About UNDP

UNDP is the leading United Nations organization fighting to end the injustice of poverty, inequality and climate change. Working with our broad network of experts and partners in 170 countries, we help nations to build integrated, lasting solutions for people and planet. Learn more at undp.org or follow at [@undp](https://twitter.com/undp).

About UNDP's Climate Promise

UNDP's Climate Promise is the UN system's largest portfolio of support on climate action, working with more than 140 countries and territories and directly benefiting 37 million people. This portfolio implements over US\$2.3 billion in grant financing and draws on UNDP's expertise in adaptation, mitigation, carbon markets, climate and forests and climate strategies and policy. Visit our website at climatepromise.undp.org and follow us at [@undpplanet](https://twitter.com/undpplanet).

About this publication

The case studies in this compendium were developed by the participants of the Climate, Peace and Security Experts Academy, launched at United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP27 under the COP27 Presidency Initiative "Climate Response for Sustaining Peace (CRSP)".

A collaborative initiative by UNDP, the Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCCA), in its capacity as the secretariat for CRSP, and with the support of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the Climate Security Mechanism, the Academy is a flagship capacity-building initiative focused on climate policy and financing for peace.

Disclaimer

The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations, including the UN Development Programme, or UN Member States.

Copyright ©UNDP 2025. All rights reserved. One United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA.

Contents

Acknowledgements	ii
Acronyms	iv
1 Introduction	1
2 Methodology	3
3 Addressing climate, peace and security: Case studies	4
Case study 1 Clean energy and eco-tourism: Conflict-sensitive adaptation in Iraq's marshlands	5
Case study 2 Clean energy, water and peace: Jordan's solutions for growth and stability	8
Case study 3 Empowering people and nurturing nature: A multifaceted approach in Uzbekistan	11
Case study 4 Women, water and conflict resolution: Fostering climate resilience and peace in Sierra Leone	14
Case study 5 Promoting gender sensitive climate strategies and social cohesion: Ghana's data-driven approach	17
Case study 6 Sustainable land management and conflict resolution in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	21
Case study 7 Harnessing data and technology for water security and peacebuilding in Kenya	25
Case study 8 Bridging tradition and innovation: Strengthening infrastructure for peace in Timor-Leste	29
Case study 9 Climate-positive peacebuilding through climate-resilient livelihoods for vulnerable groups in the Philippines	34
Case study 10 Environmental stewardship as a pathway to peace in Colombia's Amazon	37
4 Conclusion	40
5 Endnotes	43

Acronyms

AMEM	Área de Manejo Especial de la Macarena (Colombia)
BARMM	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (The Philippines)
CCCPA	The Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (Egypt)
CPS	Climate, peace and security
CRSP	Climate Response for Sustaining Peace
CSM	Climate Security Mechanism
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FARC- EP	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia- People’s Army
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IDP	Internally displaced person
ILO	International Labour Organization
INFF	Integrated National Financing Frameworks
LDC	Local Development Committee
MHVRA	Multi-Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
PDET	Development Programmes with Territorial Focus
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
TER	Timor Emergency Response Platform
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
W4P	Women for Water and Peace



1. Introduction

The increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, rising sea levels and diminishing pose beyond the environment and threaten geopolitical and socio-economic stability. These far-reaching impacts of climate change extend well beyond the environment, influencing the very foundations of peace and security. In this context, the intricate link between climate change and global peace and security is undeniable, demanding focused attention and strategic interventions.

On the other hand, conflicts exacerbate vulnerability to climate change, disrupting livelihoods, displacing populations, weakening governance and hindering adaptation, especially in fragile settings. By 2030, climate induced poverty could affect an additional 130 million people, compounding issues such as water scarcity, energy access, economic instability and political unrest.

The global shift towards renewable energy, while vital for addressing climate change, presents complex challenges to peace and security. The demand for critical minerals, which are vital for developing clean energy technologies and infrastructure, is expected to quadruple by 2040. Many of these minerals are concentrated in fragile or conflict-affected regions, where weak governance, illicit trade and environmental degradation can fuel instability. At the same time, the transition away from fossil fuels risks disrupting economies heavily reliant on extractive industries, potentially leading to economic hardship, social unrest and political volatility.



Understanding climate, peace and security

Climate, peace and security, or climate-related security risks, refer to the impacts of climate change on peacebuilding efforts and the impact of conflicts on climate action.

Impacts of climate change can lead to scarcity of resources, which may fuel socio-economic instability and increase the likelihood of conflicts. These effects can further worsen climate vulnerability, displace populations, weaken governance and reverse development gains.

On the other hand, conflicts hamper climate action adaptation and mitigation efforts, through destruction of infrastructure as well as diversion of capital and resources.

Addressing the climate, peace and security nexus requires a strategic focus on delivering innovative and cross-cutting approaches combining climate action with peacebuilding efforts.

In volatile contexts, climate change, conflict and insecurity are deeply interconnected. Addressing these challenges requires holistic, multidimensional responses. Ambitious climate action — through both mitigation and adaptation — is crucial for sustainable development and peacebuilding. Equally important is tackling conflict drivers, building resilience in vulnerable communities and ensuring that peace and security considerations are integrated into climate and peacebuilding strategies and public policies.

United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) work on climate, peace and security focuses on supporting at-risk communities in seizing opportunities for lasting, positive change. With expertise in climate change, conflict prevention and

peacebuilding, governance and finance, among other areas, it brings together people and resources to foster resilient communities and advance sustainable development.

This publication, along with other complementary studies that include [‘Re-envisioning Climate Change Adaptation Policy to Sustain Peace’](#) and [‘Climate Finance for Sustaining Peace: Making Climate Finance Work for Conflict-Affected and Fragile Contexts’](#), highlights case studies from different parts of the world that provide actionable strategies for bridging climate, peace and security, providing a comprehensive understanding of how policy and practice can converge to promote stability in fragile and conflict-affected settings.



© UNDP Philippines/ Orange Otengan

2. Methodology

The case studies in this compendium were developed by the participants of the Climate, Peace and Security Experts Academy, launched at United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP27 under the COP27 Presidency Initiative 'Climate Response for Sustaining Peace (CRSP)'.

A collaborative initiative by UNDP, the [Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding \(CCCCPA\)](#), in its capacity as the secretariat for CRSP and with the support of the [Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency \(Sida\)](#) and the [Climate Security Mechanism \(CSM\)](#), the Academy is a flagship capacity-building initiative focused on climate policy and financing for peace.

It serves as a critical mechanism for bridging knowledge gaps by enhancing the capacities of policymakers, climate negotiators and experts working in conflict-affected and fragile settings on issues at the intersection of climate, peace and security. Since its inception, the Academy has completed seven iterations, engaging over 245 policymakers, experts and climate negotiators across 86 countries and 80 institutions, including 145 women.

The case studies showcased here were submitted by government officials, regional entities and UN Country Teams actively involved in the Climate, Peace and Security Experts Academy.

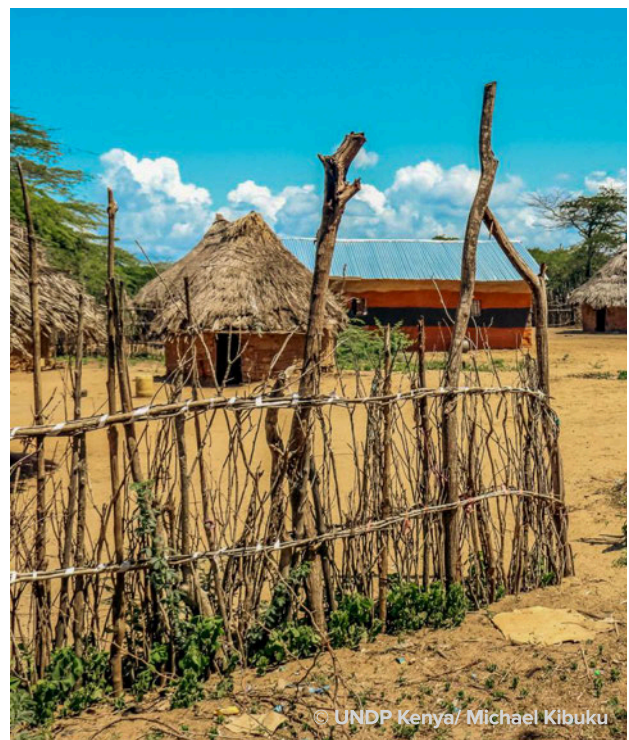
From this pool of submissions, a selection process identified innovative policies, projects and initiatives from ten countries: Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Sierra Leone, the Philippines, Timor-Leste and Uzbekistan. This selection prioritized diverse geographical representation and a range of contexts, highlighting examples of practical responses to the complex interplay of climate, peace and security. The selection process also considered factors such as innovation, potential impact and relevance to the Academy's focus areas.

These selected cases, encompassing both completed and ongoing efforts, illustrate practical responses to the complex interplay between climate, peace and security in different regions and contexts. It is important to note that actual impacts on climate change, peace and security co-benefits and dividends of interventions can only be fully understood after an

impact evaluation or follow-up monitoring exercise. Policy and programming, along with their implementation, can also differ greatly from ongoing efforts, requiring further elaboration of activities and ownership by the people and communities. Therefore, much of the information presented here should be considered indicative.

Despite growing awareness, the evidence base on climate-related security risks remains constrained in many regions. By delving into the nuances of these examples, this compendium aims to provide insights that can inform and guide future efforts in this multidimensional landscape.

While this compendium does not intend to promote or suggest that these case studies can be replicated in contexts with different political, socio-economic, historical and cultural backgrounds, it aims to highlight first-hand examples that have emerged from practical needs and shared through peer-to-peer exchanges within the Climate, Peace and Security Academy. This publication and its analysis seek to bring forth valuable lessons and best practices to tackle the intricate connection between climate considerations, peacebuilding and security dynamics and encourage further discussions in this vital area.



3. Addressing climate, peace and security: Case studies

The intersection of climate, peace and security is shaped by the unique realities of each context yet underpinned by fundamental principles that transcend geographical and political boundaries. The case studies in this compendium—from Iraq’s marshlands to the water-scarce regions of Kenya, from Colombia’s post-conflict landscapes to the climate vulnerable communities of the Philippines—illustrate how diverse regions experience and respond to climate-driven security risks. While each setting demands tailored approaches, a set of core principles remains consistent in fostering resilience, stability and peace.

At the heart of effective climate-security interventions lies community engagement, local ownership and institutional commitment. Climate impacts are deeply felt at the community level and solutions that fail to integrate local voices risk exacerbating tensions rather than alleviating them. Ensuring participatory decision-making, particularly among historically marginalized groups such as women, Indigenous Peoples and displaced populations, enhances social cohesion and increases the legitimacy and sustainability of interventions.

Gender-based inclusion emerges as a crucial pillar in addressing climate-related security risks. Women, who are often at the frontline of climate adaptation—managing water, food security and livelihoods—possess valuable knowledge and leadership potential. Yet, in many fragile and conflict-affected settings, they remain underrepresented in decision making. Programmes that empower women and youth as peacebuilders, resource managers and entrepreneurs not only promote gender equality but also strengthen community resilience against climate shocks.

Another key dimension is conflict sensitivity—recognizing that climate responses, if poorly designed, can deepen existing grievances. For example, competition over land, water and renewable energy resources can trigger disputes if governance structures do not ensure equitable access and benefit-sharing. Conflict-sensitive adaptation approaches help mitigate these risks by promoting inclusive governance, transparent resource management and mechanisms for dispute resolution.

Data-driven decision-making further enhances the effectiveness of climate security strategies. Leveraging predictive analytics, climate modelling and participatory assessments enables policymakers and practitioners to anticipate risks, design targeted interventions and allocate resources efficiently. Early warning systems, geospatial mapping and community-driven monitoring initiatives have proven invaluable in preempting conflicts and strengthening adaptive capacities.

The case studies that follow illustrate these principles in action. They demonstrate how sustainable resource management can serve as a tool for conflict prevention, how climate finance can be harnessed to promote stability in fragile contexts, and how technological and nature-based innovations can bridge governance gaps and support resilience-building efforts. While responses must be tailored to local realities, the broader imperative remains clear: climate action and peacebuilding must go hand in hand. Only by integrating environmental sustainability with social inclusion, economic opportunity and conflict prevention can we build a future that is both climate-resilient and peace-positive.

A photograph of a man sitting in a wooden boat on a body of water surrounded by tall reeds. The man is wearing a black long-sleeved shirt with yellow stripes on the sleeves and red shorts. The boat is filled with reeds and has a red container inside. The background shows a vast expanse of reeds under a clear sky.

Case study 1

Clean energy and eco-tourism: Conflict- sensitive adaptation in Iraq's marshlands

The Ahwar of Southern Iraq, also known as the Iraqi Marshlands, is a UNESCO World Heritage site¹ and one of the world's largest inland delta systems. As a critical biodiversity hotspot in Western Asia, the marshlands play a vital ecological and cultural role. Today, they stand at the intersection of climate change, conflict and sustainable development, facing profound challenges.

Context

Decades of armed conflict and environmental degradation have severely disrupted the livelihoods of marshland communities. Among the most affected are the 1.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs),² many of whom have returned to the Al Hawizeh marshes in the Ahwar in search of stability. Their return is driven by a deep connection to their ancestral lands, but they face mounting socio-economic and environmental challenges, including limited livelihood opportunities, weak governance and resource scarcity.³

With temperatures rising by 0.27°C per decade and precipitation declining by 0.66 mm per month per decade,⁴ traditional livelihoods such as farming, fishing and livestock rearing have suffered. In the Al Hawizeh marshes, persistent droughts have displaced over 4,500 families,⁵ with farmers and livestock breeders unable to subsist on their lands due to water shortages, which is fuelling social unrest and increased vulnerability to conflict.

Social cohesion remains fragile,⁶ exacerbated by economic hardship and resource competition. Gender disparities further compound vulnerabilities. Findings from a gender analysis in the marshlands emphasize that despite national policies that support women's participation at the national and local levels, women and girls face challenges in participating in decision-making.

In the marshes, women head around 11 percent of households, most of whom are widows and underrepresented in the formal labour force. For example, 12 percent of women revealed that they could not access family assets and men reported being the main decision-makers in family matters.³ Despite these barriers, women remain integral to climate-dependent sectors such as livestock and agricultural activities, which have been severely disrupted by climate change and environmental degradation.

Response

To address these interlinked challenges, the Government of Iraq, in partnership with UNDP, implemented an initiative promoting clean energy and eco-tourism to enhance economic stability, strengthen social cohesion and mitigate climate-related security risks.

A core intervention involved the installation of off-grid solar photovoltaic systems for water purification and waste management, benefiting 1,500 individuals, 50 percent of whom are women. To support long-term sustainability, a gender-responsive training programme equipped over 1,000 community members with technical expertise in solar energy and raised awareness of climate-security linkages. Additionally, six eco-tourism facilities were established to preserve local heritage while generating sustainable livelihoods, directly benefiting 128 households and reducing displacement pressures.⁴

However, some adaptation efforts introduced new complexities. The creation of tourism-related infrastructure in one of the eco-villages led to a sabotage attempt by a neighbouring community who felt they were not getting equal benefits in terms of revenues. This highlighted the complex challenges associated with adaptation projects, emphasizing the importance of implementing such initiatives with a nuanced approach to conflict sensitivity.

In response, UNDP initiated a participatory ecosystem assessment using force field analysis⁷ to map community dynamics and ensure equitable benefit distribution. This approach aims to minimize risks of maladaptation, reinforce social cohesion and prevent tensions. Moving forward, findings from this assessment will inform the 'Human and Biodiversity Resilience in the Mesopotamian Marshes' project, which will engage local NGOs with deep contextual knowledge to implement activities in a culturally attuned manner, ensuring greater resilience for marshland communities.



Solutions

- Installed off-grid solar-powered water purification and waste management systems, benefiting 1,500 individuals.
- Developed a gender-responsive training program on solar photovoltaic systems, reaching 1,000 people (50 percent women).
- Established six eco-tourism facilities to create nature-based livelihoods for marshland communities.
- Conducted participatory ecosystem assessments to ensure conflict-sensitive adaptation.

Impact

- Reduced environmental degradation by promoting renewable energy and sustainable tourism.
- Improved economic opportunities and reduced displacement pressures.
- Strengthened social cohesion by ensuring equitable benefit-sharing across communities.
- Increased women participation in climate adaptation.

Key takeaways

- Adopting conflict and culturally sensitive approaches is crucial in adaptation strategies to avoid exacerbating tensions among contesting groups with similar adaptive capacity needs to foster social cohesion.
- Recognizing the 'sense of deprivation' as a critical dimension in assessing vulnerability and adaptive capacity is essential, ensuring the restoration of fairness and equity.
- Participatory ecosystem assessments, including mapping of differentiated community dynamics, may contribute to minimizing conflicts arising from adaptation projects
- Engaging a balanced team of both native and external researchers to provide a comprehensive understanding of the context is key to avoiding any biases.

The initiative provides a model for integrating environmental sustainability with conflict-sensitive, gender-responsive, and culturally embedded adaptation strategies. By proactively addressing socio-environmental vulnerabilities while fostering economic opportunity and social cohesion, this approach offers valuable insights for climate, peace and security interventions in other fragile and conflict-affected settings.



Case study 2

Clean energy, water and peace: Jordan's solutions for growth and stability

© UNDP Jordan/ Lianne Manna

Jordan, recognized for its proactive efforts in addressing climate change, is one of the world's most water-scarce countries and faces a range of social and environmental challenges in its quest for climate resilience. With a mere 61 cubic meters of water per person annually,⁹ the country is experiencing rapid population growth while having to contend with a limited natural resource base.¹⁰ These efforts are further complicated by regional dynamics, including conflict and fragility in neighbouring countries.

Context

Jordan is a renewable energy pioneer in the Middle East region, with approximately 29 percent of its electricity grid powered by solar and wind energy.¹¹ This transition is critical to ensure sustainable development, helping mitigate the environmental impacts of climate change while reducing reliance on imported energy.

The country also hosts the second-largest number of refugees per capita globally, exceeding 760,000 registered individuals,¹¹ leading to a growing demand for water and energy, particularly in refugee-hosting areas where the availability of these resources is already stretched, heightening the risk of local tensions and anti-refugee sentiment. Ensuring equitable access to these essential resources is therefore not only an environmental imperative but also a critical strategy for social stability.¹²

Response

Jordan has responded to these challenges through strategic climate investments, particularly in the water and energy sectors.¹³ Climate finance has been a key enabler, allowing the country to mobilize diverse funding sources to advance renewable energy, energy efficiency, water conservation and climate resilience. Among the most transformative initiatives has been the development of solar photovoltaic plants in the Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps near the Syrian border, which have significantly improved energy access while reducing environmental impact, cutting carbon emissions by over 20,000 tonnes annually.¹⁴

In 2017, Azraq Camp became the world's first clean energy refugee camp, providing free electricity to 20,000 Syrian refugees,¹⁵ while the Za'atari solar plant, the largest in any refugee camp globally, now supplies energy to 80,000 refugees.¹⁶ Additionally, renewable energy plants also contribute surplus electricity to host communities, fostering goodwill and easing pressures on shared resources.

Beyond energy access, UNDP has facilitated comprehensive livelihood and employment initiatives to enhance economic self-reliance for both refugees and host communities. The 'Skills Exchange between Jordanians and Syrian Refugees' programme, funded by the European Regional Development and Protection Programme,¹⁷ has strengthened food security, improved access to education and healthcare and provided income-generating opportunities.¹⁸

This has been further complemented by peacebuilding and social cohesion initiatives, including conflict resolution mechanisms and community engagement programmes within refugee camps. These efforts have strengthened cooperation between displaced populations and local residents, ensuring that climate adaptation measures do not inadvertently fuel grievances.

A particularly notable outcome of these interventions has been the improvement in security and quality of life for refugees, especially women and children. Access to reliable electricity has reduced reliance on firewood collection, a practice that exposed women and girls to heightened risks of sexual and gender-based violence. Additionally, improved lighting and energy access within camps has created safer, more productive living conditions after dark, enhancing community well-being.





Solutions

- Established solar photovoltaic plants in refugee camps, providing clean energy to 100,000+ Syrian refugees.
- Integrated livelihoods and employment programmes for refugees and host communities.
- Promoted climate-resilient agriculture and conflict transformation initiatives.

Impact

- Improved energy access; reduced carbon emissions and reliance on fossil fuels in refugee settlements.
- Strengthened social cohesion between refugees and host communities through shared economic benefits.
- Increased safety for women and children.

Key takeaways

- Integrating climate adaptation, mitigation and peacebuilding is essential in conflict-affected settings.
- Balancing the needs of refugees and host communities in project design and implementation fosters social stability.
- Collaborative, multi-stakeholder engagement strengthens local ownership and supports long-term sustainability.
- Clean energy investments yield multiple benefits, from reducing carbon emissions to enhancing security, livelihoods and social cohesion.
- Scaling up climate-smart peacebuilding initiatives and embedding conflict sensitivity in climate policies will be key to sustaining resilience.

Jordan's holistic approach to climate resilience — blending clean energy solutions, economic inclusion and social stability — demonstrates the power of conflict-sensitive, climate-smart interventions. By integrating environmental sustainability with peacebuilding, Jordan not only enhances its own resilience but also offers valuable insights for other conflict-affected regions grappling with the intersection of climate stress, displacement and resource competition.



Case study 3

Empowering communities and nurturing nature

© UNDP Uzbekistan

Surkhandarya, the southernmost region of Uzbekistan, is a land of contrasts – rich in agricultural heritage and cultural significance, yet highly vulnerable to climate change.¹⁹ Characterized by mountain ranges, fertile river valleys and diverse crop production, the region faces escalating environmental challenges that threaten its economic and social stability. Climate-induced desertification, persistent droughts and worsening water scarcity – exacerbated by the drying of the Aral Sea – pose severe risks to livelihoods and food security. Since the 1960s, the Aral Sea has lost 90 percent of its original size,²⁰ accelerating the degradation of Uzbekistan’s ecosystems.

Context

Surkhandarya experiences some of the country’s most extreme ecological conditions. Dust storms, reaching speeds of up to 72-90 kilometres per hour, occur up to 19 times annually,²¹ eroding topsoil, reducing agricultural yields and impairing air quality. Poor land and water management, combined with depleting natural resources, have intensified the frequency of sand and dust storms, negatively impacting public health, industry and infrastructure. Climate change is expected to worsen these trends, straining local adaptation capacities.

Being one of Uzbekistan’s most ecologically fragile regions, Surkhandarya faces significant socio-economic vulnerabilities. Limited economic opportunities, underdeveloped infrastructure and environmental degradation are increasing the risk of outward migration, particularly among youth. The region’s proximity to the Afghanistan-Tajikistan-Uzbekistan border further complicates its development trajectory, as transboundary challenges such as resource scarcity and displacement add to existing pressures. Land degradation, declining water availability and recurrent climate shocks undermine local resilience, deepening economic and social insecurities.

Response

Recognizing the urgency of these challenges, in 2022, UNDP, the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change, the UN Economic Commission for Europe and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees launched a joint initiative to support *Yashil Makon* (meaning “Green Nation”) – a national afforestation program initiated by the Government of Uzbekistan.

The multi-stakeholder initiative leverages innovative financing, coordinated governance and capacity-building to enhance climate resilience and environmental sustainability. With the active participation of local, regional and national authorities, the project is implementing long-term strategies to restore degraded landscapes and strengthen community adaptation mechanisms, which include:

- Support in afforestation and reforestation efforts, planting 1 billion saplings to mitigate sand and dust storms, improving air quality and agricultural productivity.
- Cash-for-work programmes, engaging Afghans temporarily residing in the country and vulnerable host communities in ecological restoration activities.
- Sustainable job creation, with a focus on rural women, fostering economic resilience and empowerment.



Solutions

- Afforestation and reforestation to combat desertification and sand/ dust storms.
- Integrated agroforestry and sustainable land management practices.
- Cash-for-work programmes for Afghans temporarily residing in the country and vulnerable local populations.

Impact

- Improved land restoration and ecosystem resilience in a climate-fragile region.
- Employment for marginalized groups, reducing socio-economic vulnerabilities.
- Strengthened cross-border collaboration through shared environmental goals.

Key takeaways

- Community-led afforestation efforts, including cash-for-work models, can enhance climate resilience while addressing humanitarian and socio-economic vulnerabilities.
- Multi-stakeholder collaboration is essential for integrating environmental sustainability with economic development, creating long-term resilience.
- Strategic interventions in land restoration can significantly improve public health, agricultural productivity and overall quality of life.

The Yashil Makon initiative and its supporting partnerships demonstrate how national environmental priorities can be strengthened through international cooperation. By combining ecological restoration with socio-economic empowerment, Uzbekistan is pioneering a comprehensive approach to climate resilience, offering valuable insights for other regions facing similar climate-related peace and security challenges.

A photograph of two women in Sierra Leone carrying water buckets on their heads. The woman on the left is wearing a blue raincoat and a white headscarf, smiling as she balances a black bucket. The woman on the right is wearing a traditional orange and yellow patterned dress and a black headscarf, also smiling as she balances a red and green bucket. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with a blue sky.

Case study 4

Women, water and conflict resolution: Fostering climate resilience and peace in Sierra Leone

© UNCDF/ Olusoji Seye

Sierra Leone faces persistent challenges in ensuring equitable and sustainable access to water, particularly in its capital, Freetown. While the rainy season provides temporary relief, the dry season exposes underlying issues – deforestation, erratic rainfall and climate change exacerbate water scarcity, placing immense pressure on already fragile resources. These challenges disproportionately affect women and girls, who bear the primary responsibility for water collection. However, within these constraints lies an opportunity. By empowering women in water governance and conflict resolution, systemic barriers to resource access can be addressed while fostering peace and resilience in affected communities.

Context

Freetown's water crisis is driven by a combination of environmental degradation and governance challenges. Deforestation caused by illegal land grabbing, quarrying and charcoal production has severely impacted the Guma Dam, the city's primary water source. While the Guma Valley Water Company supplies approximately 60 percent of Freetown's population, its capacity remains far below demand, being able to deliver only 75 million litres daily against a requirement of 150 million litres.²² Rapid urban expansion, particularly in informal settlements, has intensified the crisis, leaving many communities with unreliable or no access to clean water.

With over 74 informal settlements²² housing large numbers of rural migrants, tensions over water resources have escalated. A peace and conflict analysis conducted by the International Labour Organization (ILO), with the support of UNDP, revealed that access to water is often controlled by community 'elites' and politically-affiliated committees, creating unequal distribution. Conflicts over water have emerged not only between communities but also within wards and households.

Women and girls, traditionally responsible for water collection, are among the most vulnerable to these dynamics. At water distribution points, they face heightened risks, including harassment and sexual and gender-based violence, often leading to forced pregnancies. Unequal decision-making power further limits their ability to demand fairer resource management. Addressing these disparities requires a fundamental shift in how water governance is approached, by placing women at the centre of sustainable solutions.

Response

To tackle these interlinked challenges, UNCDF, ILO and the Freetown City Council, in collaboration with UNDP and funding from the UN Peacebuilding Fund, launched the 'Women for Water and Peace (W4P)' project.²³ The initiative aimed to enhance women's leadership in water management, improve access to clean water and reduce resource-driven tensions through a conflict-sensitive, community-led approach by:

- Constructing water kiosks that are operated and managed by women, ensuring they played a leadership role in overseeing infrastructure and its equitable distribution.
- Training and mentoring women in conflict resolution and dialogue facilitation, equipping them with the skills to participate in decision-making and mediate disputes.
- Establishing peer-to-peer working groups for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, involving both women and men to build collective awareness.
- Using participatory theatre to address water-related conflicts and gender-based violence, enabling communities to visualize challenges and solutions through dramatized storytelling. 'Theatre for Development', a series of community plays, engaged local communities by reenacting real-life experiences, promoting dialogues, shifting perspectives and fostering inclusive decision-making.



By placing women at the forefront of water governance, the project strengthened their economic independence while reducing exposure to violence. Managing water kiosks not only provided an income stream but also created safer and more structured water distribution networks, minimizing risks associated with water collection.

The initiative also introduced solar-powered water purification systems, ensuring clean and easily accessible water while reducing reliance on plastic-packaged chlorinated water, while improving sanitation and environmental sustainability. Additionally, community savings groups for women were created, promoting financial inclusion and long-term resilience.

To build long-term resilience, the project complements the UNDP's Sustainable and Integrated Landscape Management of Western Area Peninsula initiative, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which seeks to address water scarcity at its source by preserving critical watersheds and promoting forest restoration.²⁴

Solutions

- Solar-powered water purification systems and water kiosks managed and operated by women.
- Empowered women as community leaders and mediators.
- Implemented peer-to-peer gender-based violence prevention programmes.
- Created community savings groups for financial inclusion.

Key takeaways

- Women-led, participatory water governance strengthens local ownership and enhances long-term sustainability.
- Integrating clean energy solutions, such as solar-powered water purification, addresses both environmental and social challenges.
- Education and community-driven communication reinforce women's leadership in conflict resolution and water management.

Impact

- Reduced conflicts over water by ensuring equitable distribution.
- Strengthened women's leadership in resource governance and peacebuilding.
- Improved public health through clean water access.





Case study 5

Promoting gender sensitive climate strategies and social cohesion: Ghana's data-driven approach

© Axel Fassio/ CIFOR

Ghana, known for its political and economic stability, faces mounting threats from climate change and emerging security risks. A three-decade analysis of climate records indicates a concerning trajectory, with temperatures projected to rise by at least 3°C by 2080.²⁵ This shift is expected to intensify floods, exacerbate droughts and escalate competition over dwindling natural resources, increasing the likelihood of conflict. Vulnerable groups, particularly women, are disproportionately affected, highlighting the need for integrated climate resilience and peacebuilding strategies.²⁶

Context

Ghana has made notable strides in sustainable development over the past few decades, yet climate change presents growing risks to economic stability, food security and social cohesion. While conflicts related to resource scarcity have occurred across all the country's six ecological zones, data gaps on climate-related conflict dynamics, including conflict typologies and financing mechanisms for peacebuilding hinder efforts to integrate conflict sensitivity into national and sub-national action plans to address climate change. Addressing these gaps is essential to designing evidence-based interventions that enhance resilience and stability.

Response

In contributing to solutions for these challenges, UNDP launched the 'Fostering Gender-Sensitive, Resilient and Socially Cohesive Societies in Response to Climate Shocks and Risks' project. The initiative conducted an integrated study to map climate-related security risks to provide critical data to guide national policies, development planning and budgeting.



© UNDP Ghana/ Ernestina Ocansey

Key components of the initiative include:

- Generating data on climate-conflict dynamics, identifying conflict typologies and high-risk areas to inform targeted interventions.
- Mainstreaming climate-security risks into national development plans and budgets, ensuring alignment with Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs).
- Developing project pipelines to mobilize funding for community-based interventions and green value chain initiatives that mitigate climate-induced security risks.
- Empowering women in decision-making, recognizing their unique role in managing climate-related security challenges and fostering social cohesion.

The initiative is currently in the assessment phase, with the findings expected to shape future programmatic and policy recommendations.

Preliminary data-driven findings: Climate change and conflict in six districts

The study conducted in six climate-risk zones reveals how climate variability is exacerbating resource conflicts, intensifying communal tensions and increasing vulnerabilities to violent extremism.

Lambussie-Karni (Sudan-Savannah): Declining agricultural yields due to erratic rainfall have led to household conflicts over food insecurity. Competition for scarce arable land has triggered violent clashes between ethnic farming groups and nomadic herders.

Bunkpurugu-Nankpanduri (Guinea-Savannah):

Decreasing soil fertility and loss of wild cash crops have escalated land disputes among ethnic communities, women and families, leading to economic instability and social divisions.

Kintampo South (Transitional Zone): The shift from food to cash crops such as cashews and mangoes has intensified competition over land, exacerbating inequalities. Disputes between farmers and nomadic herders over water and grazing land have frequently escalated into violent confrontations, including the use of small arms.

Asante Akim North (Semi-Deciduous): Unpredictable rainfall and temperature patterns have reduced crop yields, leading to household conflicts over diminishing incomes. Land disputes involving farmers, herders and investors have further strained social cohesion.

Keta Municipal District (Coastal-Savannah): Rising sea levels and tidal waves have disrupted fishing, fish processing and vegetable farming, reducing household incomes. This has fuelled inter-household disputes and conflicts among fisherfolk, while the destruction of cultural heritage sites has deepened community insecurities.

Jomoro (Rainforest Zone): Rising sea levels, temperature fluctuations and erratic rainfall threaten coastal livelihoods, increasing feelings of marginalization and exclusion. These conditions have made local communities susceptible to influence and recruitment by violent extremist and armed groups.

Enhancing the role of women in Climate, Peace and Security

The findings emphasize the key role of women in managing climate-related security risks. Women are primary household caregivers and resource managers, yet they disproportionately bear the brunt of resource scarcity, often becoming central figures in household and communal disputes over access to water, food and arable land.

Towards this, UNDP's initiative 'Foster Gender Sensitive, Resilient and Socially Cohesive Society in Response to Climate Shocks and Risks'²⁷ seeks to:

- Strengthen women's participation in decision-making at community and policy levels.
- Recognize women's perspectives on climate-related security risks, ensuring gender-sensitive interventions.
- Support women-led adaptation and peacebuilding strategies, addressing the root causes of conflicts linked to environmental stress.





© UNDP Ghana

Solutions

- Data-driven mapping of climate-related security risks.
- Integrate climate-related peace and security considerations into national development planning.
- Green livelihoods to reduce conflicts and climate vulnerabilities.
- Engage women and youth in climate mitigation and adaptation planning.

Key takeaways

- Data-driven conflict analysis is important for designing climate-security policies that can effectively address localized vulnerabilities.
- Community engagement in data collection strengthens local ownership of adaptation strategies, ensuring sustainable peacebuilding efforts.
- Women leadership in climate action enhances resilience and promotes inclusive decision-making.

Impact

- Provided critical data for evidence-based policymaking and conflict-sensitive climate action.
- Reduced land conflicts by supporting sustainable agricultural practices.
- Strengthened women's participation in decision-making processes.



© UNDP Ghana / Praise Nutakor



© UNDP DRC

Case study 6

Sustainable land management and conflict resolution in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

With its vast forests, abundant water resources and rich mineral reserves, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) possesses immense potential to contribute to global climate action. However, deforestation and forest degradation, driven by a complex interplay of environmental, economic and social factors, pose significant threats to both climate stability and local livelihoods.

Context

The DRC is home to over 130 million hectares of tropical forest, making it the second-largest rainforest in the world and a critical global carbon sink. These forests include the world's largest peatlands, spanning over 100,000 km²,²⁸ which store the equivalent of ten years' worth of global carbon emissions.²⁹ Despite their ecological importance, the DRC is among the top three tropical countries experiencing rapid forest loss, driven by population growth, migration due to insecurity and the widespread reliance of rural communities on natural resources for survival.

Unsustainable agriculture, artisanal mining and overexploitation of forest resources for energy further accelerate deforestation, while land disputes and overlapping resource claims fuel local tensions. Weak land governance exacerbates these challenges, undermining peace, security and social cohesion in affected areas. Given these dynamics, addressing deforestation requires an integrated approach that not only restores ecosystems but also improves livelihoods and resolves land-related conflicts.



Response

Launched in 2018 as a five-year initiative, the Programme Intégré REDD+ Oriental³⁰ is a multi-stakeholder initiative bringing together government agencies, civil society organizations—such as the Groupe de Travail Climat REDD+ Rénové—and local communities to address deforestation, strengthen land governance and foster economic resilience.

A central component of the program has been the establishment of 180 Local Development Committees (LDCs), which have engaged 5,573 community members, including women and youth, in land-use planning and conflict resolution. These committees provide a structured platform for mediation and dispute resolution, helping prevent tensions over land access and resource use. Complementing this effort, over 130 development plans have been formulated to guide strategic investments, ensuring sustainable land management while mitigating conflicts linked to land tenure and resource rights.

Legal recognition of land ownership has been another key intervention, with the issuance of 207 land titles, reducing disputes and providing security to rural communities, particularly in areas affected by migration-related pressures. To address the economic drivers of deforestation, the program has promoted sustainable agriculture across 22,552 hectares, improving food security and reducing dependence on environmentally destructive farming practices. Additionally, 12,101 hectares of land have been reforested with perennial crops, directly benefiting over 145,000 men and 60,000 women across three provinces.³¹

Beyond land and resource governance, the initiative has supported economic transformation and family planning programmes, benefiting 540 households, particularly those led by women, youth and indigenous peoples.



These interventions have provided alternative income-generating opportunities, reducing reliance on unsustainable natural resource extraction. The program has also advanced access to sustainable energy, introducing improved cookstoves and community-based awareness campaigns to limit dependence on fuelwood which is a key contributor to deforestation.

By integrating climate resilience with peacebuilding, economic development and energy sustainability, the Programme Intégré REDD+ Oriental has created a holistic framework for addressing deforestation while simultaneously strengthening livelihoods, food security and social cohesion in the DRC.

© UNDP DRC/ Aude Rossignol



Solutions

- Established 180 Local Development Committees for land-use planning and dispute resolution.
- Implemented sustainable agriculture on 22,500+ hectares.
- Supported reforestation across 12,100 hectares to combat deforestation.
- Provided legal land titles to prevent disputes over ownership.

Impact

- Reduced deforestation and strengthened community-driven conservation.
- Mitigated land conflicts through inclusive governance structures.
- Created economic opportunities, reducing reliance on unsustainable resource extraction.

Key takeaways

- Sustainable land management is a powerful tool for addressing deforestation, improving livelihoods and fostering peacebuilding.
- Community-level organizations and collectives play a critical role in conflict resolution and land-use planning, ensuring that communities, including women and youth, actively participate in decision-making.
- Investment in sustainable agricultural practices has a transformative impact, strengthening food security and economic stability in vulnerable communities.
- Integrated economic transformation and family planning initiatives have empowered over 540 households, enhancing gender inclusion and youth engagement in climate-resilient development.
- Scaling up community-driven afforestation and renewable energy solutions can further mitigate climate risks while promoting social stability.

The 'Programme Intégré REDD+ Oriental' demonstrates how holistic approaches to sustainable land management can deliver long-term benefits for communities in fragile environments. By curbing deforestation, improving agricultural productivity and fostering inclusive land governance, the initiative has enhanced food security, livelihoods and social cohesion, offering a replicable model for climate-smart peacebuilding in the DRC and beyond.

A photograph of two women in traditional Kenyan attire, including headwraps and patterned shukas, filling yellow jerrycans at a water source. The scene is set outdoors with a body of water and some greenery in the background. The image is overlaid with a blue gradient on the left side where the text is placed.

Case study 7

Harnessing data and technology for water security and peacebuilding in Kenya

© UNDP Kenya / Michael Kibuku

Tana River County, located in the Tana Delta, one of Kenya's most vital wetland ecosystems, is a lifeline for communities that subsist on pastoralism and farming. However, climate change-induced water scarcity is exacerbating existing vulnerabilities, increasing competition over resources and heightening tensions between pastoralists and farmers.

With 93 percent of its land classified as non-arable,³² the county's reliance on a few critical water sources, such as earth pans and boreholes, makes it particularly susceptible to climate variability and conflict risks. Addressing these challenges requires innovative, data-driven solutions that empower communities to manage natural resources equitably and sustainably.

Context

Situated in Kenya's coastal region, Tana River County is an arid, drought-prone area where access to water directly influences social stability. During seasonal livestock migrations, herders seeking pastures and water often move into farming areas where limited water and land resources can lead to farmer-herder disputes, often escalating into conflicts.³²

Unpredictable rainfall patterns and longstanding ethnic disparities in resource control further intensify the risk. These systemic stressors highlight the need for integrated climate security approaches that strengthen resilience, promote equitable resource management and foster peacebuilding efforts.



Response

Addressing these challenges, the Kenya Climate Security Pilot Project³³ was launched to engage diverse community groups, including women, religious leaders, youth, persons with disabilities and local peace committees, in co-designing solutions that address educational, economic, political, legal and technological dimensions of climate, peace and security risks. Building on this foundation, the Collective Intelligence initiative,³⁴ led by UNDP Kenya and UNDP Accelerator Labs in partnership with the Nesta Centre for Collective Intelligence Design, introduced a community-driven approach to water resource management.

Recognizing that water scarcity is both an environmental and a security concern, the initiative leveraged user-generated data to map water levels, usage patterns and access points. This participatory approach enabled farmers and herders to anticipate, monitor and adapt to systemic climate risks, reinforcing the principle that multi-stakeholder cooperation is necessary to address complex challenges (Figure 1).

The initiative developed a collaborative mapping platform that integrated:

- Citizen-generated data from local communities on water availability and infrastructure.
- Satellite and hydrometeorological data to enhance monitoring accuracy.
- Community ethnography and datasets from government agencies to provide contextual insights.



By combining technology with local knowledge, the platform empowered communities to take ownership of water governance, enabling them to take stock of available water resources and ensure fair distribution, preventing potential disputes. It also enabled them to report drought-related impacts, creating early warning mechanisms to reduce the risk of conflicts triggered by resource scarcity, contributing to better social cohesion.

The initiative also explored private sector engagement, particularly through collaboration with SunCulture, a provider of solar technology-based irrigation and lighting solutions, to assess how off-grid solar technology could support sustainable water access. Investments in solar-powered water systems for irrigation, drinking water and mobile charging emerged as a promising solution, offering economic opportunities, improved water security and enhanced energy access in arid and semi-arid lands.

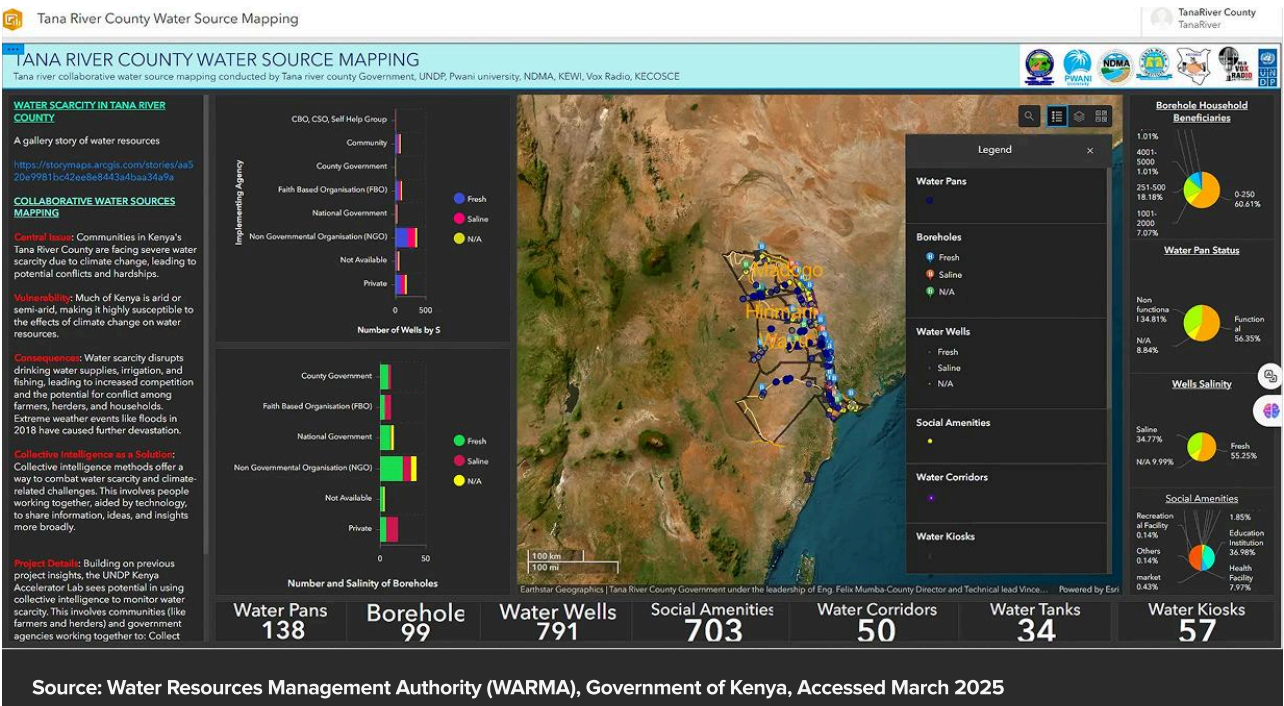


Figure 1: Water source map of Tana River County

Solutions

- Developed a community-driven water resource monitoring platform integrating satellite and citizen-generated data.
- Engaged farmers and pastoralists in resource-sharing agreements.
- Partnered with the private sector to pilot solar-powered water solutions.

Impact

- Reduced water-related conflicts through data-driven planning and dispute resolution.
- Improved climate adaptation for pastoralist and farming communities.
- Strengthened social cohesion by promoting equitable resource-sharing mechanisms.

Key takeaways

- Integrating citizen-generated data with satellite imagery has provided critical insights for herders and farmers, enhancing their ability to manage and share natural resources equitably.
- Community-driven data collection and advocacy have strengthened local ownership of water governance, ensuring that decisions reflect the needs and realities of those most affected.
- Strategic partnerships with the private sector, such as investments in off-grid solar technology, offer scalable solutions for natural resource management and sustainable agriculture.
- A participatory approach to data collection and climate risk monitoring fosters inclusive decision-making and reduces the likelihood of resource-based conflicts.

Kenya's Collective Intelligence Initiative in Tana River County showcases a holistic, data-driven approach to climate resilience and peacebuilding. By integrating community knowledge with advanced data systems, we can not only address immediate humanitarian concerns such as resource scarcity but also lay the foundation for sustainable, climate-resilient development in Kenya's most vulnerable regions.

A photograph of an elderly woman in a purple t-shirt and a patterned turban, kneeling in a field and working with a wooden tool. The background is a lush green field with a blurred building in the distance. The image is overlaid with a blue gradient on the left side.

Case study 8

Bridging tradition and innovation: Strengthening infrastructure for peace in Timor-Leste

© UNDP Timor-Leste/ GCF

Timor-Leste, Asia's youngest nation, has made significant progress in post-independence reconciliation and development. However, as a small island developing state, it remains highly vulnerable to climate-induced disasters, which threaten both livelihoods and social stability. Severe droughts, flash floods and landslides, exacerbated by unsustainable land use practices, are intensifying resource-based tensions, particularly in rural areas. Disputes over land, water and access to infrastructure continue to test the country's resilience, demanding an integrated approach that strengthens both physical infrastructure and social cohesion.³⁵

Context

Timor-Leste's geography and climate variability pose significant challenges, particularly for the 70 percent of its population that lives in remote rural areas and relies primarily on rain-fed agriculture.³⁶ Increasingly unpredictable rainfall patterns, prolonged droughts and soil erosion have led to failed harvests, food insecurity and economic hardship. Conflicts over water, particularly for irrigating rice fields and sustaining livestock, are on the rise, while coastal erosion and deforestation continue to degrade arable land, limiting opportunities for sustainable livelihoods.

In this post-conflict society, historical divisions still linger, creating a sensitive social environment. Rapid population growth, with 70 percent of the citizens being under the age of 35,³⁷ is also exacerbating competition for scarce resources. Women in rural areas face heightened risks of gender-based violence, particularly due to geographic and social isolation,³⁸ economic insecurity and limited access to essential services. They are also highly prone to domestic violence, as a significant number of incidents were reported to have been initiated by family members and farmers in rural areas.³⁹ Low adaptive capacity and resilience further hinder the ability of local communities to recover from climate-induced shocks, perpetuating cycles of poverty, resource competition and social tensions.

Response

To address these challenges, the Government of Timor-Leste, in partnership with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and UNDP, launched the 'Safeguarding Rural Communities and Their Physical Assets from Climate-Induced Disasters' project. Spanning six municipalities, the initiative aligns with Timor-Leste's National Adaptation Plan (2021) and National Adaptation Programme of Action (2010), focusing on climate disaster risk reduction, infrastructure resilience and forest and watershed rehabilitation, aligning with Timor-Leste's National Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030.⁴⁰

At its core, the project seeks to strengthen rural infrastructure, with 130 small-scale interventions improving roads, water systems, irrigation networks and flood protection measures. These enhancements increase access to schools, health facilities and markets, directly benefiting 15 percent of the population, approximately 195,000 individuals, while addressing structural barriers to development.

The improved infrastructure has reduced travel time to reach and access essential services by an average of 30 percent and increased market access for 8,500 smallholder farmers, boosting local economic activity by 12 percent annually.

A distinctive feature of the initiative is its integration of traditional ceremonies, particularly *Tara Bandu* and *Nahe Biti Boot*, to enhance community participation, social cohesion and environmental stewardship.



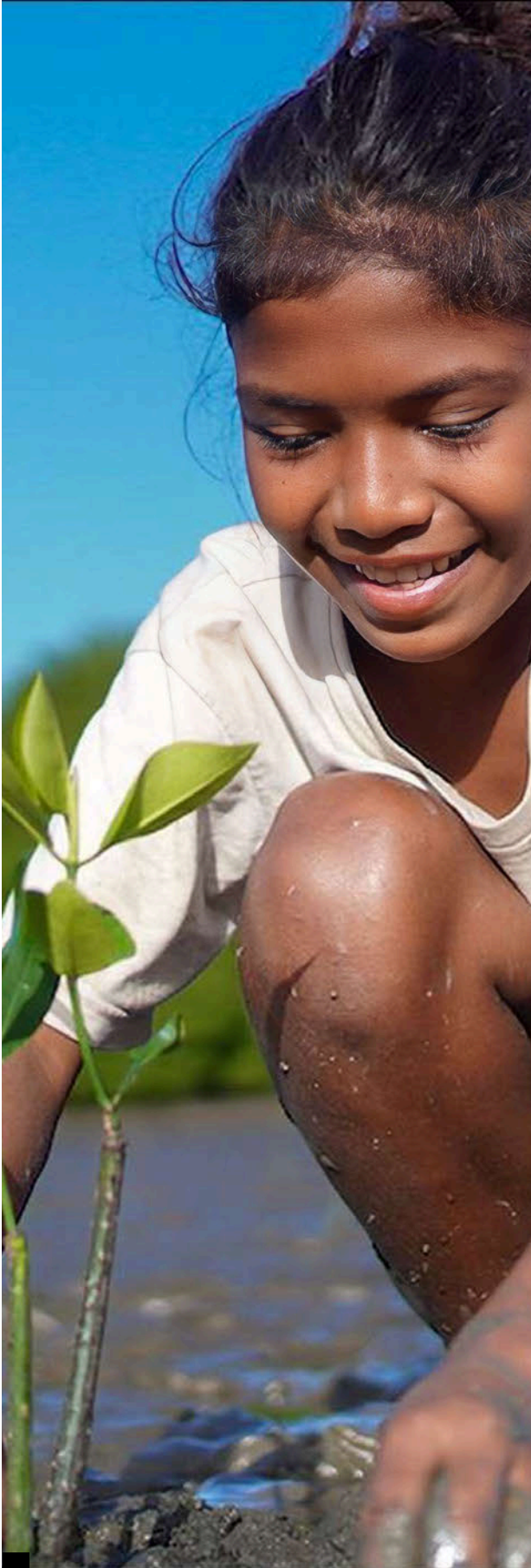
Tara Bandu, a customary law ritual, establishes agreements on sustainable natural resource use. It is often marked by symbolic acts such as placing sacred objects to signify restricted areas and 85 percent of project sites adopt these agreements to protect local ecosystems. *Nahe Biti Boot*, a consensus-building ceremony, involves gathering community members on a woven mat to engage in structured dialogue, resolve disputes and ensure broad acceptance of new projects, with over 200 community meetings held, achieving a 95 percent approval rate for project plans.

These practices, conducted during both project initiation and mid-term, foster shared responsibility for infrastructure maintenance resulting in a 40 percent increase in community-led upkeep efforts and ensuring long-term environmental conservation, while also reducing deforestation rates in project areas by 18 percent.

The initiative has also made significant strides in climate hazard mapping, developing a multi-hazard climate risk model that accounts for floods, landslides, erosion and drought risks.

This model informs national policies and infrastructure standards, ensuring that climate resilience measures are integrated across development plans.

The Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Risk Map-Space (MHVRA) and Timor Emergency Response Platform (TER) strengthen disaster preparedness in Timor-Leste by consolidating local, regional and global data. By analysing and visualizing data like temperature and soil moisture and merging datasets for a national view, the system can project future scenarios and create actionable maps to mitigate risks.



Future initiatives under MHVRA and TER will enhance resilience with near-real-time hazard maps using satellite data, embedding post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA) and loss and damage methodologies to quantify impacts from floods, droughts and landslides. Supported by UNDP methodologies, a Knowledge Management Hub, centralized data systems, early warning systems and improved damage data collection, the platform ensures rapid response and long-term planning to protect communities and infrastructure.

Additionally, the project is driving reforestation and agroforestry interventions across 1,500 hectares, benefiting 23,412 households by stabilizing soil, reducing erosion by estimated 25 percent, and enhancing food security for over 90,000 individuals through a 15 percent increase in crop yields. To further strengthen community resilience, the project has trained 200 government staff and local farmers in watershed management, soil bioengineering and climate hazard modelling, empowering communities to lead local adaptation efforts with 75 percent of trainees implementing these techniques across 1056 hectares of vulnerable land. Women's participation is actively encouraged, with female engineers and farmers breaking gender norms, gaining technical skills and improving their socio-economic status by an average of 41 percent in household income.⁴¹

Increased economic independence for women has also contributed to reducing risks of domestic violence, as financial security and improved access to services serve as protective factors. This empowerment has led to the formation of 15 women-led cooperatives, which manage 350 hectares of agroforestry land and generate an additional US\$25,000 annually in community revenue, reinforcing their role in sustainable development.

© UNDP Timor-Leste



Solutions

- Built 130 climate-resilient infrastructure projects (roads, irrigation and flood protection systems).
- Integrated traditional peacebuilding ceremonies (Tara Bandu, Nahe Biti Boot) into project governance.
- Developed multi-hazard climate risk models and policy frameworks, adopted by 10 local governments, to guide disaster risk reduction strategies and inform \$2.1 million in annual resilience funding allocations.
- Promoted reforestation and agroforestry across 1,500 hectares, planting 300,000 native trees and benefiting 23,412 households while sequestering an estimated 45,000 tons of CO₂ annually.

Impact

- Reduced vulnerability to climate-related disasters, protecting rural communities.
- Fostered community buy-in by including cultural practices in infrastructure planning.
- Improved livelihoods, access to education and healthcare for women.
- Enhanced food security for 90,000 individuals through agroforestry, increasing crop yields by 15 percent and reducing malnutrition rates in project areas by 12 percent.

Key takeaways

- Community-led participation fosters ownership, ensuring the long-term sustainability of climate-resilient infrastructure projects.
- Integrating traditional governance systems into development initiatives enhances social cohesion, builds consensus, and ensures community buy-in.
- Women's economic empowerment through technical training not only strengthens adaptation efforts but also helps mitigate risks of gender-based violence.
- Reforestation and agroforestry initiatives covering 1,500 hectares provide essential co-benefits for rural infrastructure resilience and livelihoods.
- Multi-hazard climate risk models, adopted by 10 local governments, improve disaster preparedness, guiding \$5 million in annual resilience funding and protecting 1,200 critical infrastructure assets from climate-related risks.
- Capacity-building of 350 local leaders and farmers in climate-smart practices, with 80 percent adoption across 800 hectares, strengthens community resilience, improves water efficiency by 20 percent and aligns with national climate adaptation goals.

By merging traditional knowledge with modern adaptation strategies, this initiative offers a comprehensive model for climate resilience in sensitive post-conflict settings. Through infrastructure development, environmental protection and inclusive community engagement, Timor-Leste is laying the foundation for a climate-resilient, sustainable and peaceful future.

A man wearing a brown cap and a blue t-shirt is rowing a blue boat on a narrow river. The river is surrounded by lush tropical vegetation, including many palm trees. The scene is captured from a rear perspective, looking down the river. The background shows a clear sky and more trees on the banks. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and scenic.

Case study 9

Inclusive peacebuilding in Bangsamoro through sustainable livelihoods in a changing climate

© UNDP Philippines/ Orange Omengon

The Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) in the Philippines was established in 2019 following the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro in 2014. This landmark agreement aimed to advance meaningful self-governance and foster peace for the Bangsamoro people, considered natives or original inhabitants of Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago and its adjacent islands in the Philippines. While achieving positive progress, BARMM continues to face complex challenges related to post-conflict political transitions, legacies of conflict and sporadic violent incidents associated with political competition and lawless armed groups.

Context

Climate change is exacerbating the development challenges facing the Philippines, including the BARMM region. BARMM's economy is heavily reliant on agriculture and coastal resources, which are particularly sensitive to ecological shifts. Rising sea levels, flooding, storm surges and extreme weather events have degraded farmlands, disrupted fishing communities and threatened food security.

Agriculture employs a significant portion of Mindanao's workforce, making climate impacts a direct threat to livelihoods and economic stability. Recurring internal displacement due to horizontal violence has also been observed in some provinces of the BARMM due to conflicts between clans and families; land, territory and other resource-based conflicts; political rivalry/election-related conflicts; persistence of violent extremist and lawless armed groups; and conflict legacies arising from historical injustice and legitimate grievances experienced by Moro and Indigenous Peoples communities.

Despite drop in the poverty rate, poverty level in BARMM remain well above the national average. Notably, BARMM records the highest rate of household food insecurity in the country. This underscores the need for inclusive development strategies that address both immediate and long-term resilience.

Response

To build peace through enhanced local governance and climate-resilient livelihoods, UNDP, under the Climate Security Mechanism,⁴² has initiated targeted interventions to address climate-related peace and security risks in BARMM. This effort combines technical capacity-building, local planning support and community-based initiatives to integrate climate security considerations into sub-national development.

These efforts have enabled BARMM leaders to better assess and respond to the growing nexus of climate impacts, conflict and instability. By embedding climate resilience into Local Government Unit (LGU) budgets and programmes, the initiative ensures that local climate change adaptation plans, disaster risk reduction strategies, land use frameworks and development plans are both conflict-sensitive and peace-positive. This proactive approach seeks to strengthen governance systems, enhance community participation and build long-term resilience.

Another a key aspect focuses on solutions to promote climate-resilient livelihoods. This involves equipping communities with the knowledge and skills necessary to adopt sustainable agricultural practices and utilize climate-adaptive technologies that increase their resilience and help them recover effectively from the aftermath of extreme weather events and disasters.



© UNDP Philippines

Solutions

- Institutionalizing climate-security considerations into local governance frameworks ensures that budgets and development plans are climate-resilient and conflict-sensitive, promoting long-term stability.
- Strengthening food security and expanding economic opportunities for fisherfolk and women's organizations enhanced community resilience and reduced security risks.

Impact

- Strengthened social cohesion by addressing climate-related displacement risks.
- Provided sustainable economic opportunities.
- Increased food security and reduced local conflicts over resources.

Key takeaways

- At the community level, solutions have been delivered that can generate peace-positive co-benefits to underserved communities. In the Special Geographic Area of BARMM, the provision of solar-powered ice-making machine units⁴³ is helping transform the livelihoods of fisherfolk, many of whom are war widows.
- By enabling them to store their catch for longer periods, the intervention has enhanced food and livelihood security, created sustainable jobs opportunities and fostered economic independence. Moreover, through economic empowerment and reintegration efforts, the initiative fosters social cohesion and reconciliation in post-conflict settings.
- Capacity-development on climate-resilient livelihoods have also been facilitated for former combatants from the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, who originally graduated from the School of Peace and Democracy supported by the Australian Embassy in the Philippines.⁴⁴ These have led them to explore different techniques related to processing and production of coconuts, water hyacinth and coffee. Similarly, food security and livelihood support for women's organizations has also been extended under the project.

As climate change continues to amplify peace and security risks, these interventions demonstrate the importance of integrated, locally driven solutions. UNDP's work under the CSM continues builds community resilience to climate impacts while also contributing to long-term social cohesion, ensuring that climate action contributes to lasting peace and stability.



Case study 10

Environmental stewardship as a pathway to peace-building in Colombia's Amazon

© UNDP Colombia

Colombia's Amazon region, spanning 48 million hectares and comprising 42 percent of the country's total land area, is a globally significant ecological and cultural landscape. Home to a vast diversity of species and 62 Indigenous communities, the region also hosts farming communities that migrated to the region due to past conflicts. However, the intersection of environmental degradation and armed conflict has threatened both local livelihoods and ecological stability. Addressing these challenges requires a conflict-sensitive, environmentally sustainable approach, fostering both social reconciliation and biodiversity conservation.

Context

The relationship between armed conflict and environmental degradation in Colombia is complex and dates back more than six decades. Many conflict-affected areas overlap with ecologically fragile and resource-rich territories, making them vulnerable to illicit economies, deforestation and land degradation. For decades, activities such as illegal crop cultivation, unregulated mining and land grabbing have fuelled both violence and environmental destruction. However, in some cases, the conflict inadvertently preserved some areas by limiting large-scale infrastructure projects and extractive industries.

The 2016 Peace Agreement and the demobilization of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People's Army (FARC-EP) altered territorial dynamics, leaving a governance vacuum in formerly controlled areas. This power shift led to the expansion of illegal armed groups and illicit economies, including deforestation-driven land grabbing, extortion, and unregulated agricultural expansion. Despite extensive protection and conservation commitments, the Amazon now accounts for 68 percent of Colombia's total forest loss, with key drivers including illegal logging, unsustainable cattle ranching, illicit crop cultivation and unregulated infrastructure development.

Ensuring stability and sustainable development in this region is crucial, not only for peace signatories' reintegration but also for the success of the Development Programmes with Territorial Focus (PDETs) that came along as a commitment of the Peace Agreement. These programmes aim to promote socio-economic development and strengthen state presence in historically neglected, conflict-affected municipalities.

Response

As a response to these challenges, UNDP Colombia has implemented an integrated territorial strategy, promoting sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity conservation as mechanisms for social reconciliation and deforestation mitigation. The approach emphasizes nature-based solutions that incorporate local knowledge and traditions, ensuring that conservation efforts are both culturally and environmentally appropriate and sustainable.

This strategy has been supported by three key initiatives:⁴⁵

- Environments for Peace: Dignified Life and Reconciliation Programme (*Programa Ambientes para la Paz: Vida Digna y Reconciliación*);
- Sustainable Communities for Peace (*Comunidades Sostenibles para la Paz*); and
- Sustainable Amazon for Peace (*Amazonia Sostenible para la Paz*)

These projects converge in the *Área de Manejo Especial de la Macarena (AMEM)*, a highly biodiverse transition zone with significant conservation value. AMEM has also been a critical site for post-conflict reintegration, hosting several Territorial Training and Reincorporation Spaces, where nearly 2,000 peace signatories have advanced their transition to civilian life.

Recognizing AMEM's environmental and social significance, UNDP has developed initiatives that bridge conservation with peacebuilding, fostering community-led ecotourism, ecosystem restoration and traditional agricultural systems adapted to climate change, under productive sustainable landscapes approach. By creating sustainable livelihood alternatives, these interventions address historical conflicts over land and natural resources and strengthen social cohesion through environmental governance.



© Angely Castano

Solutions

- Developed community-led conservation and land restoration projects.
- Engaged ex-combatants in sustainable livelihood programmes.
- Strengthened environmental governance to curb deforestation.
- Integrated nature-based peacebuilding initiatives in post-conflict areas.

Impact

- Reduced deforestation and ecosystem restoration in conflict-affected areas.
- Fostered reconciliation between ex-combatants and local communities.
- Improved local governance, reduced land disputes and illegal resource extraction.

Key takeaways

- Participatory approaches, engaging both ex-combatants and local communities, were essential in shaping a shared vision for sustainable development, ensuring that environmental initiatives align with social reconciliation efforts.
- Integrating environmental and peacebuilding agendas helped communities move beyond historical inequalities, fostering dialogue among farmers, peace signatories and environmental authorities. This facilitated consensus-building on land use rights and community-led environmental monitoring.
- Strong leadership from community organizations and ex-combatants' cooperatives has been key to sustainability, ensuring direct participation in decision-making, conflict resolution and socio-economic development.
- Incorporating local environmental knowledge fostered mutual learning, strengthened biodiversity conservation and enhanced community resilience to climate risks.
- Building local organizational capacity empowered communities, deepened their connection with state institutions and transformed governance structures, creating new mechanisms for collaboration and conflict resolution.
- Expanding networks and partnerships enabled knowledge-sharing and technical cooperation beyond individual project scopes, reinforcing an integrated landscape approach while ensuring long-term sustainability.

The initiatives in Colombia's Amazon illustrate the power of integrating conflict-sensitive, culturally attuned approaches into climate adaptation strategies. By engaging ex-combatants, Indigenous groups and local farmers, these projects not only curb deforestation and preserve biodiversity but also foster social reconciliation and economic stability. This model highlights the potential of environmental stewardship as a catalyst for peace, offering valuable lessons for post-conflict regions worldwide.

4. Conclusion

The compendium of case studies presented in this report underscores the need for integrated, multidimensional responses to address the climate, peace and security nexus that prioritize resilience, inclusivity and sustainability. The insights drawn from diverse regional experiences demonstrate that climate action and peacebuilding are not parallel processes but mutually reinforcing imperatives. We distil some of the overarching lessons learned across key thematic areas and highlight critical reflections for policymakers and development practitioners engaged in shaping climate-positive peacebuilding strategies.

i. Climate investments in Fragile, Conflict and Violence affected (FCV) contexts: Ensuring stability through green transitions

Climate finance and investments must be explicitly designed to generate peace dividends. Renewable energy projects, climate-smart agriculture and nature-based solutions have demonstrated significant potential to enhance economic stability while mitigating climate-related security risks. However, these investments must be conflict-sensitive, ensuring equitable benefit-sharing and reducing the risk of exacerbating existing inequalities or tensions. Governance mechanisms that integrate environmental sustainability with conflict resolution can prevent maladaptation and reinforce local ownership of climate solutions.

ii. The peace dividends of climate action

Climate action mechanisms must acknowledge and address the fragility dimensions of climate change. Financing strategies should prioritize regions that are highly vulnerable to both climate and conflict risks, ensuring that climate adaptation efforts contribute to broader peacebuilding objectives. Programmes that align climate finance with socio-economic resilience, such as supporting livelihoods in post-conflict settings or investing in community-driven conservation, create a foundation for long-term stability. The integration of conflict analysis into climate finance planning remains a critical gap that needs urgent attention.

iii. Climate co-benefits of peacebuilding: Restoring ecosystems for sustainable recovery

Peacebuilding interventions that incorporate environmental restoration and sustainable resource management contribute to both ecological and social stability. Initiatives that engage ex-combatants, displaced populations and marginalized communities in reforestation, agroecology and water governance not only rehabilitate degraded landscapes but also foster reconciliation and community cohesion. In many cases, post-conflict environmental governance has provided an entry point for trust-building between adversarial groups, demonstrating the importance of nature-based peacebuilding approaches.

iv. Training and capacity-building: strengthening policymakers and experts at the climate-peace-security nexus

Effective responses to climate-security risks require enhanced capacity among policymakers and experts working at this critical intersection. Training programmes must be tailored to equip decision-makers with the tools to integrate climate, peace and security considerations into governance frameworks, development planning and conflict prevention strategies. Investing in specialized curricula, scenario-based learning and policy dialogues can ensure that experts at national and subnational levels are better prepared to design and implement climate-sensitive peacebuilding initiatives. Expanding technical and financial literacy on climate finance mechanisms among policymakers also improves access to funding for conflict-sensitive adaptation measures.

v. Community engagement and ownership: Local solutions for global challenges

Climate and security interventions must be designed with, not for, local communities. Participatory governance models that engage indigenous peoples, women, youth and marginalized groups lead to more sustainable and legitimate outcomes. Mechanisms such as community-led climate risk assessments, participatory ecosystem management and inclusive policy dialogues enhance social cohesion while ensuring that interventions are tailored to the unique needs and capacities of local populations. The principle of subsidiarity—empowering local actors while ensuring coordination at national and global levels—remains central to effective climate-peace programming.

vi. Empowering women as agents of change: Gender-inclusive climate and peace strategies

Women are disproportionately affected by climate change and conflict but are also powerful agents of resilience and transformation. Integrating gender-responsive approaches into climate security interventions enhances social stability and economic recovery. Programmes that promote women's leadership in resource governance, peace mediation and climate adaptation contribute to more equitable and effective outcomes. Investments in gender-sensitive climate finance, access to sustainable livelihoods and protection against gender-based violence must be prioritized to close existing gaps.

vii. Sustainable natural resource management: Preventing conflict through environmental governance

The governance of natural resources — water, land, forests and minerals — plays a pivotal role in either exacerbating or mitigating conflict risks. Strengthening legal frameworks, ensuring transparent and inclusive decision-making and investing in nature-based solutions are critical for fostering long-term stability. Sustainable land management, climate-resilient agriculture and renewable energy infrastructure must be designed in ways that promote inter-community cooperation and prevent resource-driven conflicts. Integrating indigenous and traditional ecological knowledge into governance frameworks enhances both ecological integrity and social harmony.

viii. Data, technology and innovation: Enhanced decision-making for climate, peace and security

Evidence-based decision-making is fundamental to addressing the complex interplay between climate and security. Leveraging geospatial technologies, early warning systems, climate modelling and participatory data collection strengthens risk analysis and enables timely interventions. Digital tools that facilitate real-time monitoring of climate risks, resource availability and displacement patterns support communities and policymakers alike. Expanding the use of climate, peace and security analyses within development planning will be essential for designing adaptive policies that anticipate and mitigate future risks.

ix. Institutional coordination and policy integration: Enabling holistic responses

Effective responses to climate-security challenges require greater institutional coordination at all levels. Bridging gaps between climate policy, peacebuilding, humanitarian action and development planning enhances policy coherence and maximizes impact. National and regional governments must integrate climate-security considerations into existing policy frameworks, ensuring that adaptation and mitigation efforts contribute to broader resilience-building strategies. Strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships, including with the private sector and civil society, is essential to mobilizing resources and expertise for sustainable solutions.

x. Scaling up and sustaining impact: From pilot initiatives to systemic change

While many of the case studies highlight successful localized interventions, ensuring long-term impact requires scaling up and institutionalizing best practices. Governments and development partners must prioritize flexible, adaptive approaches that allow for context-specific replication. Embedding climate, peace and security programming within national development strategies, securing long-term financing and fostering regional cooperation can help transition promising pilots into sustained, transformative change. Lessons learned from field-level interventions should continuously inform global policy discussions, ensuring that issues at the intersection of climate, peace and security remain at the forefront of international development agendas.

Towards a resilient and peaceful future

This compendium illustrates that climate action and peacebuilding are deeply interconnected. The case studies demonstrate that when communities, governments and international actors work together, it is possible to build resilience against climate shocks, reduce security risks and create pathways for sustainable development. However, realizing this

vision requires sustained commitment, political will and a paradigm shift toward integrated, preventive and inclusive approaches. By embedding climate resilience within peacebuilding efforts and vice versa, we can forge a future where environmental sustainability and human security are mutually reinforcing pillars of stability and prosperity.



© UNDP Colombia

Endnotes

1. **UNESCO World Heritage Convention.** The Ahwar of Southern Iraq: Refuge of Biodiversity and the Relict Landscape of the Mesopotamian Cities. UNESCO World Heritage Convention. [Online] <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1481>
2. **UNHCR.** UNHCR Iraq factsheet, August 2023. [Online] <https://data.unhcr.org/fr/documents/details/103429>
3. **Isayan, Nora.** Gender Roles and Challenges in Al Hawizeh Marshes of Iraq. [Online] UNDP. <https://www.undp.org/arab-states/blog/gender-roles-and-challenges-al-hawizeh-marshes-iraq>
4. **UNDP.** Climate action for human security Iraq's Al Hawizeh marshlands. UNDP. [Online] <https://www.undp.org/arab-states/publications/climate-action-human-security-iraqs-al-hawizeh-marshlands>
5. **UNDP.** Safeguarding wetlands: A natural solution for climate action and peacebuilding. [Online] <https://www.undp.org/stories/safeguarding-wetlands>
6. **The Fund For Peace.** Country Dashboard. Fragile States Index. [Online] <https://fragilestatesindex.org/country-data/>
7. **Force field analysis for community organizing.** Dubey, Sheeva. s.l.: International Communications Management Conference, 2017. Proceedings from ICMC 2017 https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325793371_Force_field_analysis_for_community_organizing
8. **UNDP.** Canada Commits to Protect Iraq's Mesopotamian Marshlands. UNDP. [Online] <https://www.undp.org/iraq/press-releases/canada-commits-protect-iraqs-mesopotamian-marshlands>
9. **United Nations.** Jordan's farmers respond to water scarcity woes with innovation. United Nations. [Online] <https://jordan.un.org/en/234254-jordan-s-farmers-respond-water-scarcity-woes-innovation>
10. **The World Bank.** Climate Change: A Challenge and an Opportunity for Jordan's Development and Growth. World Bank Group. [Online] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/12/07/climate-change-a-challenge-and-an-opportunity-for-jordan-s-development-and-growth>
11. **Department of Commerce, United States of America.** Jordan Country Commercial Guide. International Trade Administration. [Online] <https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/jordan-renewable-energy>
12. **The World Bank.** Estimated 1.6 million People in Jordan to Benefit from New Project to Tackle Jordan's Water Crisis and Build Climate Resilience. World Bank Group. [Online] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2023/06/18/estimated-1-6-million-people-in-jordan-to-benefit-from-new-project-to-tackle-jordan-s-water-crisis-and-build-climate-res>
13. **The World Bank.** Climate Change: A Challenge and an Opportunity for Jordan's Development and Growth. World Bank Group. [Online] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/12/07/climate-change-a-challenge-and-an-opportunity-for-jordan-s-development-and-growth>
14. **International Renewable Energy Agency.** Harnessing the Power of Renewables in Refugee Camps. International Renewable Energy Agency. [Online] <https://www.irena.org/News/articles/2018/Aug/Harnessing-the-power-of-renewables-in-refugee-camps#:~:text=Families%20now%20power%20their%20shelters>
15. **Dunmore, Charlie.** Jordan's Azraq becomes world's first clean energy refugee camp. UNHCR. [Online] <https://www.unhcr.org/us/news/stories/jordans-azraq-becomes-worlds-first-clean-energy-refugee-camp>

-
16. **Hashem, Marwa.** Jordan's Za'atari camp goes green with new solar plant. UNHCR. [Online] <https://www.unhcr.org/us/news/stories/jordans-zaatari-camp-goes-green-new-solar-plant>
17. **The Regional Development and Protection Program (RDPP).** Projects. The Regional Development and Protection Program (RDPP). [Online] <https://rdpp-me.org/phase-i>
18. **UNDP.** Mitigating the impact of Syria Crisis in the host communities. UNDP. [Online] <https://www.undp.org/jordan/projects/mitigating-impact-syria-crisis-host-communities#:~:text=UNDP%25%20implemented%25%20both%25%20quantitative%25%20and,education>
19. **UNDP.** Surkhandarya region: new opportunities and prospects. UNDP. [Online] <https://www.undp.org/uzbekistan/publications/surkhandarya-region-new-opportunities-and-prospects>
20. **UNCCD.** Witnessing an environmental catastrophe: Reflections from the dried-up Aral sea. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. [Online] <https://www.unccd.int/news-stories/special-feature/witnessing-environmental-catastrophe-reflections-dried-aral-sea>
21. **United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.** Yashil Makon (Green Nation) - nationwide afforestation program. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. [Online] <https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/yashil-makon-green-nation-nationwide-afforestation-program>
22. **United Nations.** Preventing Conflict by Empowering Women in Freetown's Informal Settlements. United Nations Peacebuilding. [Online] <https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/content/women-water-and-peace-preventing-conflict-empowering-women-freetown's-informal-settlements>
23. **UN.** Women for Water and Peace Project (W4WP) in Sierra Leone. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. [Online] <https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/women-water-and-peace-project-w4wp-sierra-leone>
24. **Global Environment Facility.** Sustainable and Integrated landscape management of the Western Area Peninsula. Global Environment Facility. [Online] <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/9903>
25. **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Government of Ghana.** Ghana's Fourth National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). [Online] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Gh_NC4.pdf
26. **World Bank.** Ghana Country Climate and Development Report. World Bank Open Knowledge Repository. [Online] <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/c735de13-aa4a-57f2-94be-d888816b83ba>
27. **UNDP.** Foster Gender Sensitive, Resilient, and Socially Cohesive Society in Response to Climate Shocks and Risks. UNDP Transparency Portal. [Online] <https://open.undp.org/projects/01000553>
28. **Central African Forest Initiative.** Democratic Republic of the Congo. Central African Forest Initiative. [Online] <https://www.cafi.org/countries/democratic-republic-congo>
29. **UNDP.** Landmark USD 500 M Agreement Launched at COP26 to protect the DR Congo's Forest. UNDP. [Online] <https://www.undp.org/press-releases/landmark-usd-500-m-agreement-launched-cop26-protect-dr-congos-forest>
30. **UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office.** Programme Integre Oriental (Ituri Tshop et Bas-Uele): DRC Fonds National REDD. UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office. [Online] <https://mptf.undp.org/project/00107819>
31. **Central African Forest Initiative.** ECHOS DES PIREDD. Central African Forest Initiative. [Online] <https://cafi.org/sites/default/files/2022-01/PIREDD%20-%20Echos%20du%20FONAREDD%20N%C2%B004.pdf>
32. **Climate Diplomacy.** Farmer-Herder Violence in the Tana River Delta, Kenya. Climate Diplomacy. [Online] <https://climate-diplomacy.org/case-studies/farmer-herder-violence-tana-river-delta-kenya>
33. **UNDP Kenya.** WATER, the silvery mother of life. Medium. [Online] <https://undp-kenya.medium.com/water-the-silvery-mother-of-life-77b0e0d7e9a2>
-

-
34. **UNDP.** Case Study: Mapping Water Sources in Kenya. UNDP Accelerator Labs. [Online] <https://www.undp.org/acceleratorlabs/untapped/case-studies/mapping-water-sources-in-Kenya>
35. **The Asia Foundation.** The State of Conflict and Violence in Asia 2021: Timor-Leste. The Asia Foundation. [Online] https://stateofconflictinasia.org/countries/timor_lestes/#:~:text=Disputes%25%20over%25%20land
36. **Bernard Harborne, Gregor Englemann.** Drones can strengthen Timor-Leste's last-mile health service delivery during emergencies. World Bank Blogs. [Online] <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/eastasiapacific/drones-can-strengthen-timor-lestes-last-mile-health-service-delivery-during>
37. **International Labour Organization.** Decent Work Country Programme, Timor-Leste: 2022-2025. International Labour Organization. [Online] <https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2025-02/Decent%20Work%20Country%20Programme%20Timor-Leste%202022-2025.pdf>
38. **Rockville, MD: Abt Associates.** The Local Health System Sustainability Project Timor-Leste Activity (USAID Health Systems Sustainability Activity) under the USAID Integrated Health Systems IDIQ. Timor-Leste Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Analysis and Action Plan. [Online] https://banyanglobal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/LHSS_TIMOR-LESTE_GESI-Analysis-and-Action-Plan_508c.pdf
39. **Belun, Columbia University's Center for International Conflict Resolution (CICR).** Conflict Potential Analysis: Timor-Leste. Early Warning Early Response Project. [Online] <https://www.belun.tl/en/>
40. **Secretariat of State for Environment, Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste.** Timor-Leste's National Adaptation Plan: Addressing climate risks and building climate resilience. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. [Online] <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/Timor%20Leste%20NAP.pdf>
41. **UNDP.** Safeguarding Rural Communities and their Physical Assets from Climate-induced Disasters in Timor-Leste. UNDP. [Online] <https://www.undp.org/timor-leste/projects/safeguarding-rural-communities-and-their-physical-assets-climate-induced-disasters-timor-leste>
42. **UN Climate Security Mechanism. 2023 Progress Report.** UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office. [Online] 2023. https://mptf.undp.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-08/csm_2023_progress_report.pdf
43. **UNDP.** Japan, UNDP support livelihood of fisherfolk communities in Maguindanao del Norte. UNDP Philippines. [Online] June 23, 2024. <https://www.undp.org/philippines/press-releases/japan-undp-support-livelihood-fisherfolk-communities-maguindanao-del-norte>
44. **UNDP.** Australia, UNDP launch new PHP 78 million peacebuilding program for BARMM. UNDP Philippines. [Online] <https://www.undp.org/philippines/press-releases/australia-undp-launch-new-php-78-million-peacebuilding-program-barmm>
45. **UNDP.** Amazonia Sostenible Para La Paz. UNDP. [Online] <https://www.undp.org/es/colombia/projects/amazonia-sostenible-para-la-paz>
-



United Nations Development Programme
304 E 45th Street, New York, NY 10017

.....
undp.org
[@UNDP](https://www.instagram.com/undp)
climatepromise.undp.org
[@UNDPplanet](https://www.instagram.com/undpplanet)