

# Factsheet: Challenges Map<sup>1</sup>

## Description

This document summarises and categorises the main challenges experienced by CPS partner organizations. We included the insights shared by participants on the second day of the Wittenberg workshop, other contributions made during the whole event and from the interviews conducted by the facilitation team during the preparation phase. This has allowed us to identify not only the challenges, but also some of the countries in which CPS partner organizations are facing these situations, which can help to uncover commonalities. We also invite you to listen to the second episode of the podcast series on challenges and solutions, in which we have collected some key contributions.

*“I want to congratulate you all and say that you all have a unique power. I'm very moved by the experiences you've shared. (...). Your experiences push me to work harder, to open the eyes of my community, to fill myself with strength to continue the struggle.”*  
Yuli (Fedepesan -Colombia).

*“What I'm noticing from all the contributions, is that we have a lot of we share, we have a lot of common problems that describe the framework of the situations we are working in. I think that we have a lot of common ground. I think that the big differences are the strategies that we employ.”*  
Andrea (WfD Coordinator - Zimbabwe)

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Find out more:

[www.ziviler-friedensdienst.org](http://www.ziviler-friedensdienst.org)

Nature-related challenges	Political challenges	Societal challenges	Shrinking spaces	Project-related challenges	Culture-related challenges
Heavy droughts, changes in patterns of rains, raise of climate disasters. (Uganda, Kenya, Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, Jordan, Sahel región; Middle East)	Politics of land grabbing (Colombia, Bolivia, Middle East; Cambodia)	Limited capacity of communities and civil society organizations to influence key actors involved in environmental conflicts (governments, corporations). (DR Congo, Honduras, Colombia)	Dangerous, and unsafe context. Political and economic instability (Sudan, Mexico, Mali, Zimbabwe, Middle East, DR Congo)	Difficulties in planning and implementing projects due to political and economic instability (Middle East, Mali, Zimbabwe)	Being resistant is exhausting (“always against”). (Mexico, Colombia)
Desertification and loss of soils’ fertility (Bolivia, Sahel Region, Kenya)	Extractive policies and megaprojects operated by corporations (Philippines, Cambodia, DR Congo, Guatemala, Zimbabwe, Colombia, Kenya, Western Papua)	Limitation of civil society organizations’ participation in decision-making processes related to natural resources. (DR Congo, Mexico, Honduras, Western Papua)	Militarized context: Cops and military in government and in all institutions (Mali, Sudan, Middle East)	Limited timeline of projects vs long-term peacebuilding processes.	Consequences of colonization (Zimbabwe, Mali, Mexico, Guatemala)
Deforestation and biodiversity loss (Uganda, Kenya, México, Colombia, Bolivia; Cambodia)	Inexistence, weakness and lack of implementation of environmental and climate laws and policies (Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico, Kenya, Zimbabwe)	Difficulty to raise the awareness about environment and climate as crucial issues among decision-makers (Jordan, Kenya, Uganda, DR Congo)	Criminalization and legal persecution of environmental leaders and organizations (Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala, Colombia)	Lack of funds and stable financial situation (Mali, Honduras, DR Congo, Middle East, Uganda)	People think that conflicts are ethnic-based, and this overshadows the environmental and climate issues as key causes. (Sahel Region, Kenya, Uganda)
Difficulties in mobility of pastoralists communities. Loss of pastures and grassy lands (Sahel region, Kenya)	Lack of implementation of agreements among communities, and between communities and governments (Sahel region, Colombia, Bolivia, Uganda)	Refusal of national and international corporations to participate in peace processes promoted by communities (DR Congo)	Intimidation, limitation of freedom of expression of local communities and environmental defenders (Zimbabwe, Mali, Honduras, Mexico, DR Congo, Colombia, West Papua)	Difficulties in budgets allocation with donors (Middle East, Mali)	Polarized communities and continued humanitarian crises (Sahel region, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan)

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Massive death of domestic animals (Sahel Region, Kenya, Altiplano Bolivia)	Increase in drugs production (Colombia, Bolivia, Mexico) and drugs consumption (Industrialized countries)	Persistence of patterns of violence (gender, political, epistemic, cultural, land dispossession and human rights abuses) (Zimbabwe, Sudan, Cambodia, Mexico, Guatemala, DR Congo, Western Papua)	Restrictions on entry and free movement in some regions due to security concerns (Sudan, Middle East, Zimbabwe, Mali, DR Congo)	Choosing the partners and cooperation is difficult, sensitive.	Lack of access to social and state services for some groups, only few beneficiaries (Uganda).
Water scarcity (Middle East, Uganda, Sahel Region, Kenya, Altiplano Bolivia)	High levels of state corruption and mafias (Uganda, Guatemala, Colombia)	Unbalanced and unjust power relations (DR Congo, Zimbabwe, Mexico, Bolivia, Western Papua)	Kidnapping, murders, and forced disappearances (Mexico, Honduras, Colombia, DR Congo)	Fragmentation, lack of trust and competition among civil society organizations (Zimbabwe)	
Pollution and contamination of rivers and watercourses (Jordan, Colombia, Guatemala, DR Congo, Altiplano Bolivia, Cambodia)	Human-nature communities' cosmologies based on reciprocity are not incorporated in concrete policies or are not implemented (Bolivia, Kenya, Western Papua, Guatemala, Philippines).	Difficulties to access to data and impartial information from the local and national governments (Honduras, Colombia, Uganda, Western Papua, Middle East, Uganda)	Stigmatization and normalization of accusations related to religious issues (Middle East, Sudan)		
Decrease of community livelihoods (DR Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Sahel Region)		Difficulty to reach agreements and measures among local authorities to tackle environmental conflicts (Bolivia)	Sharing information is sensitive (Zimbabwe)		
Forced displacements, climate migrations and humanitarian crises (Kenya, Uganda, Altiplano Bolivia, Honduras)			Difficulty to get work permits or visas (Philippines, Zimbabwe)		