

# Factsheet:

## Type of socio-environmental conflicts<sup>1</sup>

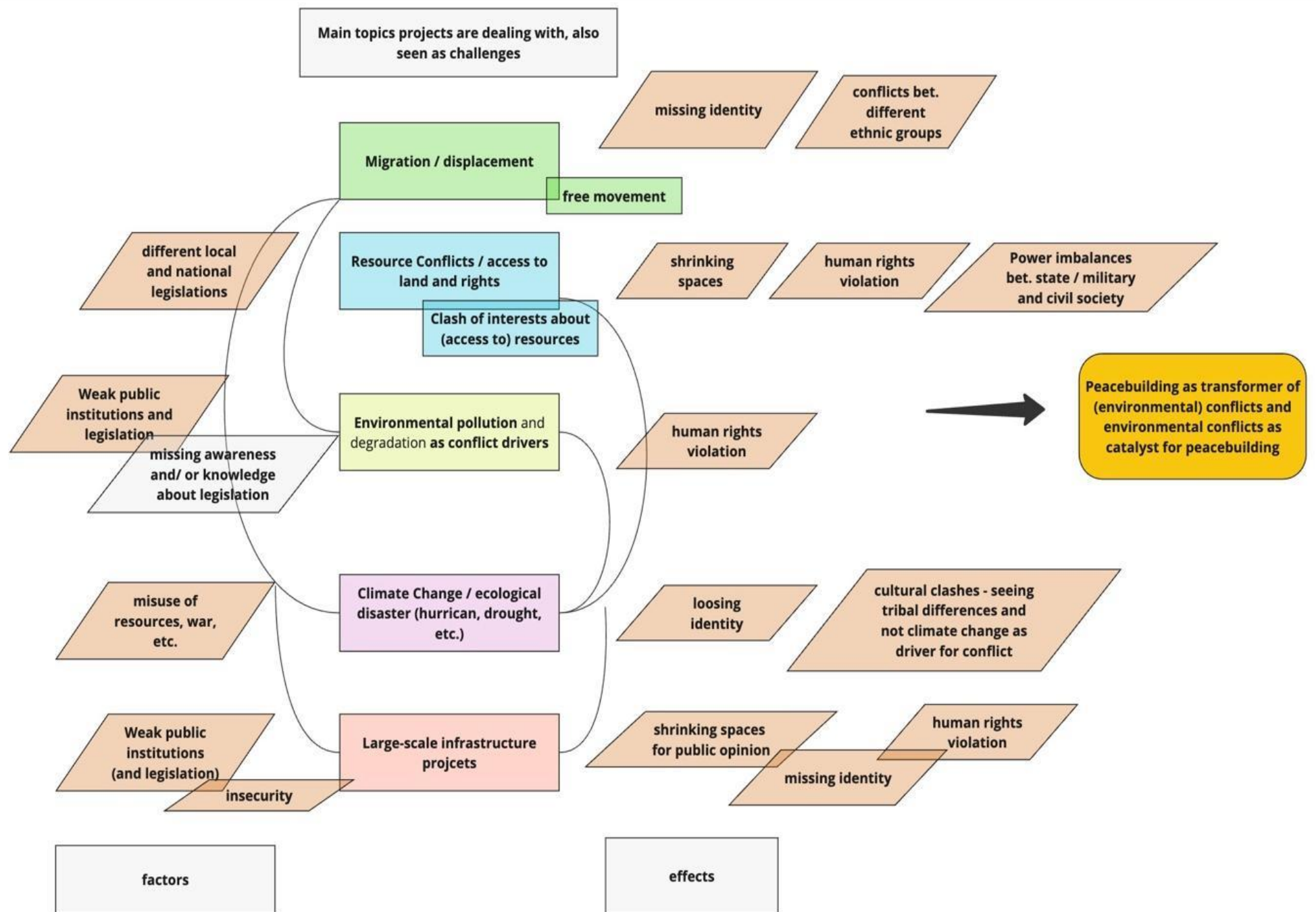
### Description:

The first graph shows the five main socio-environmental conflicts that the CPS partner organizations are addressing in their local contexts across 19 countries. It also reveals how these conflicts are interconnected, due to their intricate nature and the convergence of numerous factors, which also result in several effects. Some of these conflicts have the particularity of being

considered by the CPS partner organizations as challenges. This is especially evident in the case of climate change, which is creating unprecedented and new conflicts in some contexts and exacerbating existing conflicts in others, generating new consequences.

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<sup>1</sup> This document was prepared by Lisa Piccot and María Ximena González. It is part of the results documentation of the CPS-exchange on environmental peacebuilding in Wittenberg in October 2024.



The second graph exemplifies how these socio-environmental conflicts manifest in different projects that CPS partner organizations are implementing in several contexts.

**Migration / displacement**

Bolivia - Pueblo Diferente (WFD) - treatment of waste and forced displacement to cities  
 Honduras and Phillippines - raising sea level

- e.g.:
- through conflicts / war forced displacement takes place as involved parties are interested in access to resources (Kongo war; Uganda - receives refugees from neighbour countries)
  - through (inter)national companies - access to land (Guatemala)
  - unstable economy, no secure livelihoods (Kenya)

**Climate Change / ecological disaster (hurricane, drought, etc.)**

Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation and Isiolo Peace Link organise the annual Camel Caravan along the Ewaso Ng'iro River (Kenya)

- e.g.:
- Children Peace Initiative (Uganda) - how climate change affect life of pastoralists and creates conflicts - crossing of "borders", similar situation faced in Sahel region (GIZ)
  - floods / rainfall April / May 2024 Kenya, which are not typical for that season

**Resource Conflicts / access to land and rights**

FNEN Daddo and Mooriben advocate for the interests of pastoralists and farmers in Niger

CPS partner ASONOG Honduras, accompanies indigenous communities and small farmers to protect their territory and strengthen their social, cultural, economic and cultural rights  
<https://www.ziviler-friedensdienst.org/de/aktuelles/honduras-gefaehrlicher-einsatz-fuer-umwelt-und-menschenrechte>

SiLNoRF from **Sierra Leone** initiates and accompanies processes for dealing with violent conflicts over natural resources with community representatives, women's and youth groups, local government, state authorities, companies and traditional authorities.

- e.g.:
- coca production Bolivia - access, identity
  - access to land and its resources (Great Lakes, Sahel, Niger)
  - access to water (Middle East, Honduras CASM)
  - mining (Colombia, Mali)
  - Mega project Eólicas (México)
  - respecting nature vs "need" of resources (Philippines)

**Environmental pollution and degradation as conflict drivers**

CCMT (Simbabwe) - as example how dialogue contributes to transform conflict about resources

waste management (Jordan, Cambodia, Uganda)

e.g.:

- Hurricans (Honduras) - worsening economic and social situation
- drought Kenya 2017 and Cambodia
- unsustainable waste management contributing to diseases (Cambodia)
- deforestation which leads to loss of diversity and land to cultivate (Kenya)
- example for connecting technical cooperation and peace work - Eirene Niger - preventing conflicts through technical support:  
<https://eirene.org/blog/ertragreiche-ernten-trotz-klimawandel-neues-projekt-niger>

**Large-scale infrastructure projects**

CCMT Simbabwe - constructive dialogue to fight against or mediate in forced displacement (Tugwi-Mukosi-dam, diamonds in Chiadzwa, bio-ethanol Chisumbanje)  
<https://www.ziviler-friedensdienst.org/de/aktuelles/simbabwe-landkonflikte-friedlich-loesen>

coal mine Cerrejón / illegal mining - which leads to displacement, pollution, illness, rivers are damaged, food chain disturbed / harvest (Colombia)

additional example apart from CPS:

German newspaper article Süddeutsche Zeitung Nr. 266 18/19.11 about dams and consequences for rivers and people living in the area (Mekong, Spain, etc.)

FriEnt article "Spotlight on the Climate and Peace Nexus at COP28" refers to Guatemala, project from BftW construction of small hydroelectric power stations - <https://www.brot-fuer-die-welt.de/projekte/guatemala-wasserkraft/>

large estate owner vs small farmer / owner

