



ECOSYSTEM *for* PEACE

Technical Documentation Catalog of Nature-based Solutions for Peace and Security

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1. CONTEXT

In 2022, The UN Environment Assembly voted to recognise Nature-based Solutions (NbS) as “actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services, resilience and biodiversity benefits”¹. The NbS approach has seen uptake from governments, communities and organisations around the world as a holistic approach to reducing the impact of climate change, disasters, and environmental degradation.

Examples of NbS include:

- Green and blue infrastructure
- Forest restoration
- Wetland restoration
- Climate smart agriculture/agroforestry
- Sustainable governance and management of natural resources

Effective, sustainable management of natural resources is key to the peacebuilding process, helping to build resilience in infrastructure, livelihoods and food security in situations of environmental and climate stress. These actions can also reduce the drivers of conflicts over access to natural resources and foster cooperative efforts that help to sustain peace in post-conflict situations. NbS for the prevention and restoration of environmental degradation, which is an underlying risk factor for disasters, can help to minimise exposure and vulnerability to a range of hazards. The NbS addressing environmental damage caused by conflict can mitigate potential resource crises and health impacts in post-conflict environments. Ecosystem-based adaptation is often referred to in climate security assessments, the environmental peacebuilding movement continues to grow², and actions for nature are taken within the broader peacebuilding space, such as green humanitarian response³. A brief overview of the potential of nature-based solutions for peace & security is available in this summary from the Nature-based Solutions dialogues hosted by the Geneva Environment Network. On the other hand, the drawbacks and risks associated with NbS has been reported in the UNEP Perspectives Paper ‘Nature in Action for Peace: Challenges and Opportunities to Address Environmental Dimensions of Conflict through Nature-based Solutions’⁴.

Yet there is only a small number of cases known where nature-based solutions were actually implemented with a peace and security goal in mind, with a conflict- and climate-sensitive approach. More and more peacebuilding actors are requested to include environmental and climate positive actions in their interventions, while environmental actors in fragile contexts need to take a conflict-sensitive approach to prevent unintended security risks. Although many assessment and guidance tools exist, practitioners often have difficulties in finding inspiration and real-world, implementable, tested examples of nature-based solutions contributing to peace and security in fragile contexts.

2. OBJECTIVES AND POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THE CATALOG

The objective is to create, publicly share, and maintain an online catalog of nature-based solutions contributing to peace and security.

The outcome of such a catalog would be to learn from existing project examples of nature-based solutions aiming to contribute to peace: good practices, challenges, pitfalls, what works, what does not. From there, the catalog aims to inspire and inform peacebuilding, humanitarian, and environmental practitioners to implement nature-based solutions for peace and security, and how to do so in an effective and just manner, i.e. with a conflict-sensitive and climate-sensitive approach, including

¹ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.5](#)

² E.g. www.environmentalpeacebuilding.org and www.ecosystemforpeace.org.

³ Work by the IFRC, IUCN and partners on [Green humanitarian response](#) and a guide for [Nature-based Solutions for Climate Resilience in Humanitarian Action](#)

⁴ UNEP, 2024. [Issue No. 48 : Nature in Action for Peace](#)

sensitivities related to identity and intersectionality as much as possible, e.g. gender-transformative, minority-sensitive, age-sensitive, religion-sensitive, etc.

The targeted impact of the catalog would be a more widespread implementation of nature-based solutions for their co-benefits of peace and security in fragile settings, which would contribute to more sustainable peaceful environments.

3. PARTNERSHIP FOR THE CATALOG

[UNEP](#) has been the initiator of the 'Catalog of NbS for Peace and Security', having performed consultations with a number of stakeholders and experts in the field and having developed a prototype, including a database structure and online visualization. UNEP's goal is to eventually integrate the catalog into their climate security analytics platform called [Strata](#). UNEP is the UN knowledge body on the environment and urges continuously for action for/with nature during the current [Decade on Ecosystem Restoration](#).

[PAX](#) has further developed the prototype of the catalog into a stand-alone product, along the lines of the initial work and experiences of UNEP. PAX expands the number of NbS contributions in the catalog, coordinates the validation of the included interventions, and updates and maintains the catalog to ensure it is easily accessible.

The [Ecosystems for Peace](#) platform provides the neutral space to publish the catalog online, i.e. on [ecosystemforpeace.org](#). The platform also rallies their global network of environmental peacebuilders and peacebuilding environmentalists to provide the work on NbS for Peace and Security as inputs to the catalog.

Other partners contribute with advice, the evaluation of cases to include in the catalog, and related outputs around Nature-based Solutions for Peace and Security, e.g. SIPRI, EIP, Oxfam. This is a voluntary commitment of those persons and organization and thereby partners are free to join and leave as fits their interests, commitments and workload. As such the supporting partnership group is flexible and its composition changes regularly. For a current state of contributors, please check the section with partner logos on the catalog's website. In case you are interested We are actively searching for people and organizations working on NbS for peace and security to join this coalition on NbS for peace and security, feel very welcome to reach out to m.schellens@paxforpeace.nl with any questions or proposals.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE CATALOG

The catalog gathers examples of Nature-based Solutions for Peace and Security, on a solution-by-solutions basis, i.e. one NbS is one input (compared to, for example, a project-based input which can entail several NbSs at once). Only NbS that are implemented in fragile peace and security contexts are included.

In august 2022, the prototype of the catalog contained 66 entries from 27 countries, of which (only!) 9 had a specific peace & security contribution included. Caution should however be exercised in assuming that the remaining 57 solutions would have an impact on peacebuilding, as to do so peace "must be made explicit in nature-based solutions and operationalized through new forms of capacity building" (Elaine Hsiao during the Geneva Nature-based Solutions dialogues in 2021⁵).

Therefore, it was decided to narrow down on the specific cases with intentional peace and security perspectives, reducing the initial set of cases to 9. By narrowing down to NbS that actually aim to contribute to peace and security, the number of inputs was drastically reduced, while the relevance for

⁵ Geneva Environment Network (2021). [Nature-based Solutions and Peacebuilding Event](#). Geneva Nature-based Solutions Dialogues.

learning about environmental peacebuilding was drastically increased. Focus on a smaller number of examples brings a number of advantages:

- makes thorough quality control more feasible,
- allows to share more details per case, and
- can request additional information.

In June 2023, the project's first phase was finalised with a minimum of 30 vetted cases included and visualised in the catalog, with a global spread, aiming for a minimum of one case per global sub-region, as defined by the UNSD⁶.

Appendix A provides a detailed overview of the attributes and information stored per NbS case for peace and security. In short, **per NbS, the catalog stores the following info:**

Basic project information

Explanation of the activities that were carried out, a brief description of the project outputs, project period, main organisation, and project title.

Spatial data

Each entry includes hierarchical spatial information (continent, country, location). Coordinates are determined as the central point of location in google maps and where possible the region of the project is stored as a geospatial polygon. The scale of the project and the ecoregion in which it takes place are also stored.

NbS implementation details

Primary purpose and expected benefits based on a predefined list, which was collated from available information and the 66 cases of the prototype catalog. This list is therefore non-exhaustive but aims to summarise the impact of NbS in the catalog to an appropriate degree of generalisation/specificity.

Reported elements of best practice, implementation challenges and actors (including additional funding organisations and stakeholders) are included where they are identifiable from available literature or by the practitioner that provides the input through a questionnaire.

It is also documented whether a particular NbS has been evaluated for its environmental impact as part of the project, whether the overall impact was positive/neutral/negative, and how the impact of the NbS was monitored and evaluated.

Conflict sensitivity

Fields are included based on the UNEP Conflict Sensitivity Toolbox for Addressing Climate-related Security Risks⁷, and additional elements highlighted as important during discussions with colleagues and experts on the topic. This encompasses among others a description of the conflict context, the project's peacebuilding contribution, and a checklist of implementation details related to conflict-sensitivity.

It is also documented whether a particular NbS has been evaluated for its impacts on peace and security, whether the overall impact was positive/neutral/negative, and how the impact of the NbS was monitored and evaluated.

Because of the political sensitivity regarding peacebuilding recommendations, the potential for negative impacts of the NbS is included and can be documented here.

⁶ UNSD. [Methodology: Standard country or area codes for statistical use \(M49\)](#).

⁷ UNEP (2019). [Addressing Climate-Related Security Risks](#). Guidance note.

Documentation

The catalog keeps track of explanatory documentation, sources of information, graphics, and focal points related to the project.

Tags

Environmental, Human security and Socio-political security tags to enable searching/filtering of the catalog.

5. GATHERING OF NEW CASES FOR THE CATALOG

New cases for the catalog are gathered in two different ways:

- 1) web and literature searches,
- 2) submission of a case by external practitioners through a [questionnaire](#).

Web and literature searches

NbS projects for peace and security are searched for in various databases online by a team member of the coalition behind the catalog. Identified new cases are submitted through the questionnaire and evaluated in the same way as new cases are submitted by external practitioners. The exact process is described in the next couple of paragraphs.

Submission of cases by external practitioners

The web page hosting the NbS catalog contains a Call To Action requesting user contributions, with a [link to a form](#) to submit case-studies. Observations will be collected via Google forms which enables the responses to be automatically collated in a Google Sheets file. The form is set up so that users can request a copy of their responses to be sent to their email.

As the current database has over 50 attributes per NbS project, it cannot be reasonably expected for users to respond in detail to questions for every data field, which results in the following design choices:

- Where possible, questions have predetermined options for answers, or are a binary yes/no response, rather than open-ended text responses. This is to standardise the data received and shorten the time needed to complete (and validate) the form.
 - E.g. The majority of conflict sensitivity questions included are yes/no to identify if the NbS has been evaluated for any of the relevant conflict sensitivity aspects, whilst avoiding ambiguity
- Several fields will not be collected through the form, and will instead be extracted from documentation during validation:
 - Spatial data: Continent, Scale, Ecoregion;
 - Documentation: Additional links;
 - Thematic tags for filtering.

Provision of additional information is key to validation of submissions. Therefore, the form encourages users to upload or provide links to documentation via a question confirming they have provided information using at least one of these options.

A statement at the end of the form notifies users that the catalog team will check through their response within the coming 6 weeks before approving or rejecting the case for publication in the catalog.

Privacy considerations

Several actions are taken to ensure compliance with GDPR and user confidence in supplying data.

- Data privacy statement is included at the start of form:
 - This survey is compliant with the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Answers will be kept in a database for 5 years at which point all users will be contacted to confirm continued inclusion of their data in the database. Unless you give permission at the end of this form, the information we collect from you will only be available to members of the research team and will not be shared with 3rd parties. You can send an email to m.schellens@paxforpeace.nl if you would like to edit or withdraw your answers at any time during or after filling in the survey.
- A question at the start of the form asks if the user agrees to take part in the survey.
- One question on the submission page refers to potential use of contact information:
 - “Contact focal point: If willing, please provide an email address or other contact details of a focal point available to visitors of the catalog for additional information and advice around the case study. If left blank, your contact details will only be available to members of the catalog's research team and will not be shared with 3rd parties.”

6. QUALITY CONTROL OF NEW NBS CASES

Responses to the form do not automatically enter the catalog. Rather, each new input to the catalog is evaluated by a voluntary coalition of interested experts in the field of environmental security and environmental peacebuilding, before being published to the catalog online.

All inputs of NbS examples to the catalog will be evaluated and vetted at periodic intervals before they can be published in the catalog online to ensure their relevance to peace and security and compliance with the highest quality of information. A quality control committee was initiated in September 2023 from a range of environmental peacebuilding actors and organizations to review all incoming cases.

- Each member reviews maximum two cases per six weeks.
- Each case is reviewed by at least two members to allow for comparison and discussion.
- Then the committee meets for one hour every six weeks to (dis)approve the cases and discuss any potential questions.

In addition to sharing the workload, creating a quality control committee brings several benefits: opportunity to discuss, sharing of responsibility, stronger coalitions/partnerships, stronger legitimacy, wider outreach. If you are interested in joining the quality control committee, you can reach out to m.schellens@paxforpeace.nl.

The following conditions are inspected step-by-step before approving a new case to the catalog.

Validation condition	Validation question and method	Approval (A) / rejection (R)
Duplication	<i>Is this project already included in the catalogue?</i> Quick search of examples on ecosystemforpeace.org/nature in the same location	Unique → A Duplicate → R
Actualization	<i>Has the project activity been implemented or is it a proposal for a future activity?</i>	Implemented → A Proposal → R
Conflict context	<i>Is the intervention / activity implemented in a conflict-affected or fragile political, peace and security context?</i> The case documentation should describe the conflict context. A broad understanding of conflict-context can be accepted, including conflicts at the local, regional, national, and international level. Simply a conflict of interest is not enough. Look for factors such as: - Violence at at least at the local level - Political fragility, defined as the inability of states (whole or partial) to fulfil their responsibilities to	Conflict / fragile → A Safe / peaceful → R

	<p>protect its citizens due a lack of legitimacy, authority, and capacity,⁸.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Displacement and forced migration - Presence of armed groups in the project region <p>Pre-conflict settings are also considered and can be recognised by factors such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grievances over resource use, access, distribution of benefits - Large inequalities in terms of economic or political power between actors - Violations of human rights and Indigenous rights - Human-wildlife conflicts <p>Post-conflict settings: regions with a history of armed violence in the last century, with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unresolved or lingering conflicting issues - lack of sustainable development at local levels leaving local populations socio-economically vulnerable - lack of stable political system - insufficient reparations or justice mechanisms to deal with the past - human and Indigenous rights violations <p>Conflicts at the family or individual level are not considered, however, if they pertain to a larger social issue, this might be an indication of a pre-conflict context.</p>	
<p>Nature-based</p>	<p><i>Is the intervention nature-based (according to the UNEP definition⁹ of UN Environment Assembly Resolution 5/5, see below), ecosystem-based, or relates to the sustainable management of natural resources?</i></p> <p>This includes for example blue and grey infrastructure related to water management, sustainable governance of natural resources, climate-smart agriculture, capacity-building for sustainable natural resource management, and recycling. If unclear, discuss among quality control committee.</p> <p>Examples of initiatives that are not considered include those that have a negative impact on climate, biodiversity, pollution etc. Monocrop plantations to offset carbon emissions or the planting of invasive species of trees, for instance, are not considered because they have a negative impact on biodiversity.</p>	<p>Nature / ecosystem / NR → A Not → R</p>

⁸ UNEP (2019). [Addressing Climate-Related Security Risks](#).

⁹ [UNEP's definition of Nature-base solutions](#) from the [UN Environment Assembly Resolution 5/5](#) (2022): "actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services, resilience and biodiversity benefits". Further, the resolution recognizes that nature-based solutions:

(a) Respect social and environmental safeguards, in line with the three "Rio conventions" (the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), including such safeguards for local communities and indigenous peoples;

(b) Can be implemented in accordance with local, national and regional circumstances, consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and can be managed adaptively;

(c) Are among the actions that play an essential role in the overall global effort to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, including by effectively and efficiently addressing major social, economic and environmental challenges, such as biodiversity loss, climate change, land degradation, desertification, food security, disaster risks, urban development, water availability, poverty eradication, inequality and unemployment, as well as social development, sustainable economic development, human health and a broad range of ecosystem services;

Documentation	<i>Are the observed impacts of the NbS on both the environment and the security situation systematically evaluated as proven results in the provided documentation? These can also be negative impacts.</i>	Both environmental and peace impacts documented → A Not documented → R
Human rights concern	<p><i>Based on your knowledge, are there human rights concerns related to the project or organisation involved? It is important to check with colleagues that know the region well!</i></p> <p><i>In addition, the project must adhere to one of the following criteria, which are based on the Human-rights-based approach¹⁰:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally adapted and led action • Access to justice and remedies, with support for environmental human rights defenders • Human rights-based financing • Meaningful participation, inclusion, and representation • Access to information 	Human rights concerns → R No concerns → A

If the case is approved after validating each of the above conditions during the 6-weekly review committee meeting, the following steps are performed to complete the case before publishing to the catalog.

- 1) Check for spelling/grammatical errors.
- 2) When possible, call the project officer or a regional expert to obtain additional information where the survey answers were unclear or insufficient, to check for possible human rights concerns, and to create a polygon of the area where the project was implemented. Only in case a project is accepted or if more information was needed for the review committee to make a decision.
- 3) Add additional data:
 - unique identifier: the next number in line;
 - continent and sub-continental region: check whether the auto-fill is correct;
 - scale: local - subnational - national - transboundary - regional – global;
 - eco-region: choose among the dropdown based on location from WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions Of The World (Biomes)¹¹;
 - the polygon;
 - details of implementation: if applicable, possible to add additional information;
 - comments: if applicable, add any further comments or information;
 - supply of the case study: literature / web research vs. user submission;
 - date of approval by the quality control committee;
 - thematic tags for filtering (environmental, human security, and socio-political tags), based on general assessment;
- 4) An email should be sent to notify the user of acceptance or rejection of their case-study and its inclusion in the catalog.
- 5) Within the response form, update the case in the first tab 'Status' to track validation/transfer of the response to the catalog.
- 6) Add the new case to the public online version of the catalog.

7. LIMITATIONS

The catalog is currently limited to English language examples, as well as a couple of French language project inputs. Expansion of search terms, information sources, the database itself, and the website to

¹⁰ SwedBio and SGI (2023). [Adopting a Human Rights based Approach to Biodiversity and Climate Action](#). Discussion paper.

¹¹ WWF. [Terrestrial Ecoregions of the World \(Biomes\)](#). Online interactive map.

other languages, initially French and Arabic, will be necessary to produce a comprehensive database and will be particularly important considering inclusivity and worldwide impact.

Despite the IUCN and UNEP definitions of NbS, there remain labelling challenges, especially when related to peace and security. Thereby, NbS might be provided as cases that are implemented in conflict-affected areas, but do not have specific positive peace/security contributions. For this reason, we have included a question in the questionnaire which asks specifically for the documentation of a project's peace impacts. Another issue is the extent to which an action is nature-based, e.g. the use of specific bacteria for pollution remediation (bio-engineering or nature-based?) or strengthening natural resource management practices (governance or nature-based?). Additionally, it has been raised that the use of the term 'solutions' carries strong connotations which may suggest an ability to resolve complex issues. Discussions with partner organisations have led to the adoption of the UNEP definition to guide our review of the cases, and to more precise criteria for both NbS and what we mean with 'conflict context'. The resulting definitions and criteria are included in the table with the quality control questions in the section above. However, the need remains to continue these discussions on terminology as we receive more cases.

8. VISUALISATION

The catalog is visualised and shared on a simple, clean, minimal webpage: <https://solutions.ecosystemforpeace.org/>, that includes:

- Request to enter users' own cases of NbS for peace and security.
- A mapping interface to search, filter, and read about the NbS for Peace and Security,
- A tiles interface to search, filter, and read about the NbS for Peace and Security,
- A decision-tool to help guide unexperienced users filter through the catalog's example project and find relevant cases for them;
- A link to download the full catalog,
- Concise information about NbS for Peace and Security, referring to other sources for additional details:
 - What are NbS?
 - How can they contribute to peace and security?
 - Where to find more inspiration for NbS (not related to P&S), which can still be implemented in a conflict-sensitive way: provides links to other NbS catalogs/databases to show generic examples, so that the catalog is concentrated on only P&S examples.
 - Where to find more guidance documents and tools on NbS for peace and security
- This technical note on the development and methodology of the database available for download.

9. DISCLAIMER

The knowledge shared about the details and impacts of the gathered NbS cases is limited to what is provided in submitted project documents. To the best of our knowledge, there have been efforts to verify this information with involved project officers or regional experts. This could not be ensured for each case presented in the catalog. Please check the technical note for more details on the selection methodology of the represented cases. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the content of this website, nor is any liability accepted by PAX or UNEP for any loss or damage arising from the use of this site.

This catalog presents cases for potential inspiration. They cannot be considered as a blue print. Nature-based Solutions cannot be expected to solve major geopolitical conflicts. Instead, they aim to ensure more peaceful project outcomes, mainly at a local to subnational level, that lay a foundation to trickle through wider society to higher levels. They might be able to address certain root causes of conflicts, but probably cannot address all simultaneously. In other words, they are no silver bullet.

Conflict contexts can change rapidly and often in an unexpected manner. The presented cases only address the conflict context at the time of project implementation and documentation. They cannot be held accountable for a lack of sensitivity to a changed socio-political context after the project finished. Some cases do provide information on the practical implementation regarding the sustainability of the projects in case of an escalation of the conflict.

APPENDIX A. DETAILED OVERVIEW OF ATTRIBUTES STORED IN THE DATABASE PER CASE OF NBS FOR PEACE AND SECURITY

Section	Field	Description
Basic information	ID	Unique identifier
	NbS type	Based on the 5 categories of NbS approaches (detailed in IUCN publication Cohen-Shacham et al 2016)
	NbS name	The ecosystem-based intervention that was implemented
	Short description	Brief 1/2 sentences describing the activities and outputs of the NbS project
	Year start	The starting year of project implementation
	Year end	The end year of project implementation or hand-over
	Organisation	The main organisation(s) responsible for implementation. Other organisations involved are included within "Actors"
	Project name	Project name
Spatial	Continent	Automatically based on the UN Statistical Division's standard country or area codes for statistical use (M49): https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/
	Sub-continental region	Automatically based on the UN Statistical Division's standard country or area codes for statistical use (M49): https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/
	Country	
	Location	Location at lowest level of geographical hierarchy possible
	Polygon	geospatial delineation of the project area or project's Aol
	Latitude	geospatial point location
	Longitude	geospatial point location
	Scale	local - subnational - national - transboundary - regional - global
	Ecoregion	WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions Of The World (Biomes) https://www.arcgis.com/apps/View/index.html?appid=d60ec415febb4874ac5e0960a6a2e448
NbS details	NBS main purpose	Main purpose of the NbS (pre-defined list)
	Other expected benefits	Additional or indirect benefits produced by the NbS (pre-defined list)
	Environmental Impact Evaluation	Has the NbS been evaluated for its environmental impact as part of the project?
	Method of monitoring environmental impact	What methods or techniques did you use to monitor or evaluate the NbS project's impact on the environment?What methods or techniques did you use to monitor or evaluate the NbS project's impact?
	Reported good practices	Elements of best practice implemented for NbS which may be useful for practitioners as identified in documentation
	Reported challenges	Difficulties encountered or challenges to implementation and efficacy of the NbS as identified in documentation
	Actors	Other actors involved in NbS implementation, peacebuilding, peacekeeping and/or the conflict
Conflict sensitivity	Conflict context	Can you briefly describe the conflict context in which this NbS was implemented. This can vary from very local to international conflicts, non-violent to armed conflicts, frozen to active conflicts, etc.
	Peace & Security Impact Evaluation	Has the NbS been evaluated for its impact on peace & security?

	Peacebuilding contribution	How has implementation of this NbS contributed to conflict prevention and peacebuilding?
	Method of monitoring peace impact	How were the impacts on peace and security monitored or evaluated? What methods or techniques did you use to monitor or evaluate the NbS project's impact?
	Consultation	Were peace and security experts consulted during the design & implementation of the NbS?
	Conflict analysis	Was a conflict analysis conducted prior to the implementation of the NbS?
	Community involvement	Were local communities involved in decision-making, planning, implementation and monitoring?
	Inclusive programming	Was a gender, youth & social inclusion analysis carried out prior to implementation?
	Sustainability actions	Are there specific actions taken which may contribute to ensuring sustainability?
	Details of implementation	Any specific technical details included in example documentation/contact points for advice on implementation.
Documentation	Main Source	A link to the project, publication, or focal point
	Uploaded document	If applicable, from user input - specify location
	Graphic/Picture/Visual	If applicable, from user input
	Additional Links	Other links/resources
	Contact for additional information	If willing, please provide an email address or other contact details of a focal point available to visitors of the catalog for additional information and advice around the case study. If left blank, your details will only be available to members of the catalog's research team and will not be shared with 3rd parties.
	Comments	Comments to be addressed r.e. the catalogue of nature-based solution for peace and security
	Supply of the case study	Literature research by team member, database search of team member, user submission
	Date approved for publication	by 6-weekly quality control committee
Thematic tags for filtering	Environmental tags	biodiversity, land & soil, fresh water, oceans & coast, air, or climate
	Human security tags	WASH, employment, livelihood, food, shelter, health, energy, gender, transhumance, waste management, transport
	Socio-political security tags	shared governance, shared management, social cohesion, forced displacement, domestic legal system, diplomacy & negotiation, international agreement, peace agreement, demobilization, disarmament, reconstruction, return and reintegration, peacekeeping, terrorism, protests and riots, targeted destruction of the natural environment, land rights and tenure, market and trade
Strata tags	Environmental or climate	Relevant Strata Environmental or climate stress indicators
	Peace and security	
	Exposure and vulnerability	