



ADRA Denmark

Global Strategy 2025-2029





Foreword

The world is constantly changing, and ADRA Denmark's global strategy for 2025-2029 is designed to be both agile and prepared for these changes, while at the same time providing clear strategic parameters that give direction to our work.

This strategy builds on the foundations laid during the previous strategy, with a strengthened focus on sustainability in our long-term humanitarian efforts, especially for people and local communities affected by climate change and conflict. As a result, peacebuilding and climate change adaptation are given even greater prominence as central strategic priorities.

The strategy outlines who we will work with and support (our target groups), how we will work (our approaches), the changes we aim to promote (our objectives), and what is needed to facilitate those changes effectively (our enablers). Drawing on ADRA Denmark's strengths and experiences, the strategy provides a clear path forward in our continued goal of planting hope and facilitating the realisation and fulfilment of rights among vulnerable communities. It builds on the programmes, approaches and themes through which we have achieved the greatest impact so far. The strategy is also borne out of the state of the world and the rapid changes we are experiencing, including the increase in forcibly displaced people across the Middle East and sub-Saharan Africa, where conflict and climate change disproportionately affect the most vulnerable. Our primary focus is on these most fragile contexts and the people living within them.

ADRA operates as a global network of 120 independent country offices, enabling us to be present and ready in some of the world's most critical hotspots. As a faith-based organization founded in the Adventist Church's local grassroots and institutional network, we possess unique advantages in the humanitarian and development contexts we work in, in terms of credibility, acceptance and trust with local populations and authorities. This new strategy aims to leverage these advantages even more – particularly in peacebuilding, advocacy and efforts to promote social justice, especially for women and girls, while further strengthening the localization and sustainability of our work within civil society structures that continue to evolve.

Secretary General
Jens Vesterager



ADRA's housing project and refugee settlement in Uganda. The project supports vulnerable people with special needs.

Overall Objective

Vulnerable populations have strengthened their resilience to withstand shocks and be active agents of development and peaceful coexistence

Target Group

Vulnerable and marginalised people affected by the intersecting challenges of climate change, conflict, displacement, and inequality

Cross-cutting approaches

Nexus

Human rights-based
approach

Local leadership

Strategic Objectives

Climate Resilience

People affected by the impacts of climate change build climate resilience and sustainable livelihoods

Peace and social cohesion

People affected by conflict experience protection from violence and GBV, and play an active role in promoting peaceful coexistence

Equal rights and Opportunities

People affected by marginalization experience equal rights and social accountability

Crisis preparedness and response

People affected by crisis have strengthened capacities and resources to prepare for and respond to sudden-onset shocks

Enablers

Partnerships

Network

Faith-based

Advocacy

Organisation

1. Context

As we enter the final five-year phase of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) towards their conclusion in 2030, the world stands at a critical juncture. The past few decades have seen widespread progress in poverty reduction, health standards, and girls having greater access to education than ever before. However, these key developments are increasingly under threat and at risk of being reversed. Climate change, prolonged and violent conflicts, and forced displacement are reshaping both the local and global humanitarian landscapes, driving unprecedented levels of inequity and need among already vulnerable populations. At the same time, shifting demographics and changes in global power structures are redefining the contexts in which we operate.

These trends and challenges also present new opportunities for development. Africa, in particular, is expected to experience a staggering 64% population growth by 2050¹, becoming home to a third of the world's youth². Sub-Saharan Africa has a quarter of the world's arable land and holds vast untapped potential for agricultural development, provided action is taken to build climate resilience³. Meanwhile, the emergence of a new generation presents an opportunity to forge new avenues for peace and development, if these young people are supported with the necessary resources and encouragement to claim and exercise their rights.

Climate change

Climate change represents perhaps the most urgent and pervasive challenge of our time, acting as a risk multiplier that deepens existing vulnerabilities and creates new ones at all levels of society. One of the most critical impacts of climate change is the effect it has on livelihoods and food

security, particularly in regions where communities depend heavily on agriculture, livestock and natural resources to meet basic needs. As climate patterns shift and become more variable, pastoral and agricultural communities face increasing challenges, from prolonged droughts and unpredictable rainy seasons to rising temperatures and extreme weather events. These changes disrupt planting and harvesting cycles, reduce crop yields, and lead to loss of livestock, directly threatening the food supply and income sources for millions of people. This is particularly evident in regions such as sub-Saharan Africa, where 80% of the continent's food supply comes from small-holder farmers⁴, and in Yemen which is now one of the world's most water scarce countries yet has a rural population largely dependent on agriculture⁵. Climate change also negatively impacts community resilience more broadly. It reduces people's access to essential services both directly due to structural damage or indirectly through livelihood disruption; results in migration or displacement which leads to a loss of social capital; and is inherently linked to conflict and violence, including over water, pasture and other natural resources, which in turn reduces people's security and agency.

Conflict and violence

Armed conflict is increasing in frequency, duration and intensity, exacerbating humanitarian needs and undermining development gains. Conflicts not only result in immediate loss of life and forced displacement, but also cause widespread damage to infrastructure, disrupt access to essential services, and weaken the social and economic fabric of affected regions. UNICEF estimates that about 1 in 5 children worldwide are living in or fleeing from



School children in Syria happy with their new school kits.

conflict zones⁶. Conflicts and situations of instability also exacerbate pre-existing patterns of discrimination and violence against women and girls. In recent years, wars have erupted in Ukraine, Sudan, and the Middle East with far-reaching consequences. In countries such as Yemen, South Sudan, and Ethiopia, inter-communal hostilities and clashes over access to resources and ethnic tensions are contributing to instability and conflict, prolonging complex and protracted crises. Many people are forced to flee such violence and insecurity into displacement as a result.

Forced displacement

Conflict and climate change are the two key drivers of forced displacement. For more than 12 years, the number of displaced people has continued to grow reaching 122 million people in 2024 globally, with Sudan, Syria, and Yemen ranking among the top countries for internal displacement⁷. The World Bank predicts that climate change will displace more than 216 million people by 2050⁸, while other projections suggest even higher numbers. The impact of displacement extends beyond individuals and their families; it can disrupt the socio-economic fabric and resilience in the place of origin, and also unbalance the social cohesion in recipient areas, particularly between displaced populations and host communities. Similarly, it is women and girls that are typically affected most in situations of displacement through heightened exposure to gender-based violence, the loss of social support systems, and increased care burdens.

Gender inequality

The impacts of climate change, conflict and resulting displacement are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, leading to the erosion of people's fundamental rights, security and agency. Within this, women

and girls are disproportionately affected, particularly through the deepening of preexisting gender inequalities and the increased risk of gender-based violence. During and following periods of conflict, there is a notable increase in instances of sexual violence as a tactic of war, intimate partner violence, and practices such as forced and early marriage increase, often as a consequence of the breakdown of rule of law, public services, and social and family structures⁹. Likewise, women and girls are disproportionately impacted by the loss of livelihoods within the household and education services due to the impacts of climate change. Negative coping mechanisms often force girls out of school to gather firewood and water from increasingly distant sources, compensate for lost family income, and take on additional caregiving responsibilities.

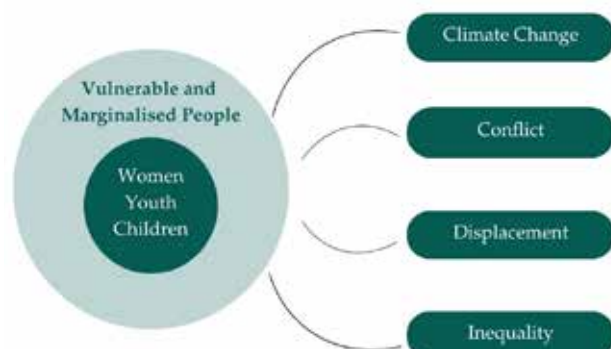
It is against this complex, interconnected backdrop that ADRA Denmark will continue working to address these challenges throughout this new strategy period, with increased focus on fragile contexts. We will do that as part of the global humanitarian, development and peacebuilding community, and working together with our ADRA partners, leveraging impact as part of the ADRA network. The rest of this strategy document will further outline who we will work with and support (our target group), how we will work (our approaches), the changes we will aim to promote (our objectives), and what is needed to successfully facilitate those changes (our enablers).



THE PEOPLE WE WORK WITH

2. Target group

Vulnerable and marginalised people affected by the intersecting challenges of climate change, conflict, displacement, and inequality, are at the centre of our strategy. Our commitment to “Leaving No One Behind” brings us into hard-to-reach and conflict-affected areas, but also to vulnerable urban settlements. Working in remote areas, our target group often includes agricultural and pastoralist communities, and we seek to give priority to women, recognizing the unique vulnerabilities they face, as well as youth and children, when relevant and needed.



Farmers Group in Rwamwanja refugee settlement, in Uganda, received training in the Farmer Market School approach. Here they are showing their cabbages which have led to remarkable earnings.

3. Approaches

Given the strategic decision ADRA Denmark has made to primarily operate in fragile contexts, as well as the specific vulnerabilities experienced by those living in these hard-to-reach areas, our ways of working must be tailored to be as effective and relevant as possible. We have therefore identified nexus, local leadership, and human rights as our three core approaches or modes of thinking to ensure the needs of our target group can not only be met, but in a way that is adaptable to contextual shifts.

Nexus

Working through a nexus lens provides a holistic and adaptable way of addressing vulnerable people's needs, security threats and development challenges. The point of departure is the reality of the people we work with. They live in an ever-changing context – and to stay relevant, our programmes need to respond to this reality. The way we work towards our strategic objectives is shaped by the contexts we work in by using the quadruple nexus lens. By this we mean to consider the elements of long-term development, emergency humanitarian response, and the promotion of peace through social cohesion under the traditional triple nexus in our interventions, as well as the active integration and application of climate thinking as a fourth pillar. Working towards building climate resilience and sustainable livelihoods is done differently in a context marked by armed conflict, where the most urgent challenges are of a different nature. Likewise, crisis response may take the shape of disaster preparedness in stable times and emergency relief when a disaster hits. The people we work with remain the same irrespective of the contextual situation, and we need to reflect that. Hence, people-centred, conflict-sensitive, and context-spe-

cific analyses and approaches are guiding our action. Both short- and long-term challenges are considered and integrated in nexus driven interventions reflecting humanitarian, development, peace, and climate aspects. Working in the nexus requires us to operate with a high degree of flexibility, agility, and effectiveness, swiftly adapting from one situation to another. This approach cuts across all of our strategic objectives.

HOW WE WORK



Local leadership

In contexts of multiple and protracted crisis and where the need to operate simultaneously across the pillars of the nexus is evident, we also recognize local communities as the first responders who are best placed to lead their own development and crisis response. Local actors and affected communities are the experts of their own needs and challenges and they know best how these challenges can be addressed. Strong local leadership and ownership are pre-conditions for effective and sustainable interventions that save more lives and bring about transformative change. It is for these reasons we will continue to work through community action and replicate our proven tools for community-based and community-led action in areas where they have not yet been introduced. As such, we will aim to facilitate and strengthen the space for local leadership to play out and prosper.

Human rights-based approach

Finally, in all our interventions, we recognise the people we work with as rights holders whose rights must be respected and fulfilled by duty bearers – both government actors and key stakeholders such as humanitarian actors who support the realisation of rights. This understanding cuts across everything we do and reminds us that sustainable change can only be achieved when human rights are secured. Recognising the legality of rights, we work to promote empowerment – rights-holders must know and understand their rights in order to be able to claim them vis-à-vis duty-bearers, who in turn must be held responsible and accountable to their commitments.



Rugiya from a Nursery Site Group planting a papaya tree seedling in Somali Region, Ethiopia

4. Objectives

Our strategy is guided by the needs and interrelated challenges of the people we work with. Our overall objective is to support vulnerable populations to become more resilient towards the challenges they face and be active agents for change in their communities and countries. Our four strategic objectives are highly interlinked, framed by the complex environments in which our target group live and taking different forms according to the needs in each context at any given time. Together, they function to address this overall objective, which is grounded in a nexus-driven approach, based on local priorities and needs.

Overall Objective
Vulnerable populations have strengthened their resilience to withstand shocks and be active agents of development and peaceful coexistence

**THE
CHANGES
WE AIM TO
PROMOTE**



People affected by the impacts of climate change build climate resilience and sustainable livelihoods.

A: Climate Resilience

The climate crisis and the increasing unpredictability of weather-related extremes are central drivers of need in the contexts where ADRA Denmark operates. Recurrent drought, erratic and failed rainy seasons, and rising temperatures directly threaten the livelihoods of those dependent on agriculture and pastoralism with whom we most notably work. It is also affecting the lives of the communities we work with more broadly, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and colliding with other drivers of vulnerability such as conflict and displacement.

We therefore support communities in adapting to these new climate realities and strengthening their resilience to withstand and offset future weather-related shocks and extremes. Working primarily in rural areas, this will be done through supporting agricultural and pastoralist communities to strengthen their livelihoods through sustainable and climate-smart practices, and also addressing wider impacts of climate change in the communities.

Strategic interventions will focus on three areas:

- **Sustainable livelihoods:** Strengthening livelihoods is central to our approach of building climate resilience. This includes working with smallholder farmers, pastoralists and those involved in fisheries to promote climate-smart practices and sustainable livestock management, improve market access, and support their value chain integration. Additionally, small business development is supported through training and access to financing through community-managed loan and savings mechanisms.
- **Climate adaptation:** Support climate adaptive measures that build

resilience in affected communities. This includes implementing physical adaptations such as flood protection structures, nature-based solutions for sustainable natural resource management, and community preparedness initiatives like early warning systems and anticipatory action plans. These measures help communities anticipate, withstand, and respond to the challenges posed by climate change.

Recognising the pervasiveness of the climate crisis across our engagements, the final area is both cutting across all strategic objectives and interventions, as well as a key intervention area in and of itself:

- **Climate integration:** Across programming and advocacy efforts, we promote climate integration to reflect our broadening ambitions around building climate resilience. Building climate resilience goes hand-in-hand with addressing other root causes of vulnerability, both in our interventions and the fora we engage in. This includes addressing the gendered impacts of climate change; the climate challenges faced by young people; climate-related displacement; the intersection between climate, conflict and social cohesion; and the impact of climate change on access to essential services and basic needs.



B. Peace and Social Cohesion

Most of ADRA Denmark's target populations live in severely conflict-affected societies. Political instability and inter-communal conflicts threaten community safety and affect all areas of life. Climate change is also becoming an increasing driver of insecurity, resulting in heightened tensions and influencing the dynamics of hostilities. It disrupts social cohesion, livelihoods, and access to natural resources, which in turn exacerbates the continuum of violence.

Based on sound conflict analysis and a strong conflict-sensitive approach, we aim to promote and enable peaceful coexistence by implementing 'little p' actions¹⁰ that build capacity for peace within communities, reinforce social cohesion, address local conflict drivers, and create opportunities to strengthen results across the nexus. ADRA, as a faith-based organisation, can use our capacities to strengthen faith-based collaboration in our work. Where relevant, we will continue to build on our strengths to work with religious leaders on leveraging the peace agenda.

Our strategic interventions are focused on four areas of intervention:

- **Bottom-up peacebuilding:** Support community-driven, bottom-up peacebuilding interventions where local actors, including youth, promote peace and act as catalysts to prevent or reduce conflicts and violence.
- **Women and peacebuilding:** Ensure women's participation in peace and security issues, acknowledging the immense potential of women in peacebuilding and supporting the realization of UNSCR 1325.¹¹
- **Gender-based violence:** Address the negative impact of conflict and vio-

lence on especially women and girls, by preventing and addressing GBV in conflict settings and addressing gender inequalities and harmful norms and practices as root causes of violent conflict.

Recognizing its importance and effectiveness in complex and fragile contexts, the final area is both cross-cutting across all strategic objectives and interventions, as well as a key intervention area in and of itself:

- **Social cohesion:** We seek to promote social cohesion by applying a peacebuilding lens across our programming – and where suitable tailoring our climate resilience, equal rights and crisis response activities – to proactively build trust and cooperation between different groups.

People affected by conflict experience protection from violence and GBV, and play an active role in promoting peaceful coexistence.



Peace conference held in Nasir, South Sudan.

People affected by marginalization experience equal rights and social accountability.

C. Equal rights and opportunities

Inequity and injustice hinder the realization of human rights. Marginalized groups often face discrimination based on factors such as ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, age, disability, and religion or belief, which limits their opportunities and rights in society. In many of the contexts we work in, duty-bearers struggle to uphold universal rights due to a lack of capacity, knowledge, or resources. Adding to these multiple vulnerabilities, within marginalised groups, particularly women often face additional violations of their rights within the households.

We therefore support the people we work with, particularly women and young people, in claiming and working for the fulfilment of equal rights and opportunities both in societies as groups, and within the households as individuals. In our long-term interventions, we support communities and marginalized individuals' own empowerment to address systemic inequities.

While our human rights-based approach cuts across all strategic objectives and interventions, the specific strategic interventions under this objective are focused on three areas:

- **Civil society action:** Raise awareness of rights and strengthen the capacity of civil society actors and communities to organise and take the lead in interventions that address common interests and needs. This can be through Community Action Planning (CAP) processes or other participatory approaches that encourage collective decision-making and action.
- **Community led advocacy:** Support the active and inclusive engagement and leadership of individuals and

communities in social and political processes, driven by their own priorities. We support their advocacy for essential rights, including access to education, healthcare, and protection from hunger and violence. Sustainable fulfilment of these rights is pursued by fostering social accountability and engaging with duty bearers and other relevant stakeholders, such as faith-based actors and traditional leaders, to ensure that community voices are heard, respected and acted upon.

- **Women and youth:** While the rights of women and youth are considered across all interventions, we will support specific actions towards women's and youth's empowerment, participation, and leadership.

Fulfilling basic human rights during acute crises – such as providing access to protection, nourishment and education – is also a key component of our work and is covered under our final strategic objective on “Crisis preparedness and response”.



Women gathered in Tarfodley, Ethiopia.

D. Crisis preparedness and response

Crisis-affected communities are increasingly vulnerable to armed conflict, climate-related disasters, and protracted crises, all of which threaten lives and lead to displacement. In these contexts, people frequently lack access to essential resources such as food, protection, and essential services, as well as the systems and capacities needed to prepare for and respond to sudden-onset shocks.

We aim to support crisis-affected communities by helping them establish and strengthen local systems and mechanisms that enable them to independently prepare for and respond to crises. This involves empowering locally-led initiatives, grass-roots actions, and the capabilities of local first responders to address vulnerabilities and enhance resilience, helping populations to ‘build back better.’

Our strategic interventions are focused on two areas:

- **Locally-led preparedness and crisis response:** Support locally led action

through modalities such as Survivor and Community-Led Response (sclr), which strengthen local mechanisms and existing capacities to respond to risks and crises, as well as the development of Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) plans.

- **Humanitarian response and early recovery:** Facilitate humanitarian response through national partners and the ADRA Network to complement and fill the gaps in locally led efforts. This ensures that affected populations can survive and meet their basic needs during crises while complementing locally driven solutions aimed at recovery and resilience strengthening.

By prioritizing local leadership and community-led action, we ensure that the needs, voices and expertise of the people we work with are at the forefront of these responses, as they are across all of our strategic objectives and interventions.

People affected by crisis have strengthened capacities and resources to prepare for an respond to sudden-onset shocks.



Police community liaison officer responding to concerns raised by the community during a human rights dialogue meeting in Kotido, Uganda.

5. Enablers

ADRA Denmark has identified and prioritised five key enablers that will help us to achieve the goals and ambitions laid out thus far, and ultimately deliver on this strategy. We will proactively target, and in some cases develop, these conditions or resources to help us translate our objectives into lasting outcomes.

Partnerships

At ADRA Denmark we are committed to building diverse partnerships to deliver high-quality support to the people and communities we work with. Guided by the principles of localization outlined in the Grand Bargain, we prioritise working with local implementing partners. Our go-to implementing partners are our local ADRA network offices, while also engaging other local organisations at different levels based on capacity and complementarity to assist vulnerable communities. This includes forming international or national consortia with other relevant organizations, but also partnering with research institutes, local networks and the private sector to enhance our collective impact.

Private sector collaboration can offer powerful opportunities to reduce poverty and drive lasting change through market-based solutions that maximize impact, scalability, and sustainability beyond time-limited grants. By partnering with private sector actors both locally and in Denmark, we develop sustainable solutions, value chains, and resilient livelihoods —always rooted in the needs of the people we work with. This approach strengthens our impact and contributes to economic growth and job creation, while unlocking innovative financing and promoting fair business models.

We prioritize long-term partnerships that are mutually beneficial, to support the

institutional capacity strengthening and the organizational growth of both ADRA Denmark and our partners. At the same time, our approach is centred on increasing the transfer of resources, agency, and decision-making power to local partners, and ultimately, to local actors and responders. Through these efforts, we aim to drive the localization agenda forward, encouraging other members of the ADRA network and supporting partners to similarly adopt this approach.

Network

The ADRA network operates in over 120 countries, providing extensive global reach, robust operational capacity, and access to diverse funding opportunities. This broad presence also enables member organizations to share expertise and resources across a range of technical areas and advocacy messaging. As a global network made up of local organisations, ADRA embraces localisation itself, while also strengthening other local actors. With strong local ties, including to the Adventist church constituencies and institutions, the network allows us to remain operational in situations where other humanitarian actors may be forced to leave.

As part of the ADRA network, we actively engage in coordination efforts, emergency response operations, and Technical Learning Labs, while also contributing our own expertise and innovation approaches. Specifically, we aim to lead the way in advancing network strategies in areas such as peace programming, climate-smart agriculture, and localization. We will continue to strive for greater alignment of country and funding strategies and pursue joint programming initiatives whenever possible to enhance our collective leverage and amplify our impact in line with our strategic objectives.

WHAT IS NEEDED TO HELP FACILITATE OUR OBJECTIVES

Faith-based

Faith plays a central role in the lives of most of the world's population, shaping identities, beliefs, and everyday decisions. Religious actors, ranging from local community groups to global institutions, can be strong drivers for positive change and transformation, but can also perpetuate harmful norms and practices if authority is misused. Recognizing this duality, we see religious leaders as playing a crucial role in human development and believe they must be proactively engaged to catalyse meaningful change.

As a faith-based organisation, we have a unique understanding of how religion and belief systems influence the lives and decisions of people and institutions. Our faith literacy allows us to navigate the nuances of religious dynamics, enabling us to engage effectively with religious communities and leaders. We use this insight to build partnerships that foster positive change, leveraging the moral authority and community trust of religious actors and leaders to promote dialogue, reconciliation, and peacebuilding. By collaborating with religious and traditional leaders, we work to challenge harmful social norms and practices – such as gender-based violence and discrimination – and empower communities, including marginalized groups, to assert their rights.

Advocacy

In addition to the advocacy initiatives which are inherent in much of our programming, ADRA Denmark is committed to working as an active advocate in its own right, recognising the unique role we can play from our position. This involves advocating for the inclusion of our strategic priorities into national policies and global frameworks, whether at the UN, EU, or other interna-

tional fora. We will also advocate within the ADRA network to drive increased focus on key issues such as localization, good governance, the nexus approach, increased coordination across our programmes. Furthermore, we will strategically increase support and mobilize advocacy efforts within the Adventist church and other religious institutions, both in Denmark and globally, to amplify our impact. Finally, we will engage our constituency and the wider Danish public to raise awareness and foster support for critical development and humanitarian agendas.



The Pastor and the Sheik from the Inter Religious Peace and Reconciliation Committee in Maiwut, South Sudan, showing messages of peace.

Organization

To deliver effectively on our strategic goals, ADRA Denmark is committed to being an inclusive and welcoming organization where every staff member feels valued and appreciated. We aim to drive global change within a professional working environment that encourages initiative, nurtures innovative ideas, and supports the growth and happiness of our greatest asset – our skilled and dedicated staff. Focused investments in stronger governance and leadership capacity will enable improvements in business models and systems that empower ADRA's work and gift us with growth, learning and innovation.

Our focus is on developing institutional capacity in line with our strategic priorities, aiming for technical excellence and leadership in our key areas both globally and in Denmark. To create meaningful, lasting impact in a world with increasing humanitarian needs yet limited funding, we are actively working to diversify our revenue streams. We will invest in scaling up private fundraising across ADRA (DK and among partners) to enable us to achieve positive change for the vulnerable populations targeted through this strategy. While aiming for sufficient and sustainable financial growth to meet the increasing needs, we are mindful of maintaining an organizational size and structure that ensures a healthy, supportive and attractive workplace.

We prioritise close collaboration with our partner organisations, including visiting and working with them in-country when required. At the same time, we acknowledge the need to reduce our own environmental footprint whenever possible across our activities and engagements, in line with our do-less-harm commitment. Hence, within this strategy period, we will develop an action plan to “green our engagements” the best way possible.





Girls in a rehabilitated school in Qatana, Syria, showing their new school kits.

Endnotes

- 1 www.worldometers.info/world-population/africa-population/
- 2 www.nytimes.com/interactive/2023/10/28/world/africa/africa-youth-population.html
- 3 www.ifad.org/thefieldreport/
- 4 infracoafrica.com/white-and-case-africas-agricultural-revolution-from-self-sufficiency-to-global-food-powerhouse/
- 5 reliefweb.int/report/yemen/food-affordability-conflict-torn-yemen-light-ukraine-war-2023
- 6 www.unicef.org/lac/en/press-releases/children-live-world-increasingly-hostile-their-rights
- 7 www.unhcr.org/mid-year-trends
- 8 www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2021/09/13/climate-change-could-force-216-million-people-to-migrate-within-their-own-countries-by-2050
- 9 www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2023/03/07/tackling-gender-based-violence-in-fragile-contexts
- 10 Initiatives for peace are distinguished between ‘little p’ actions focused on building the capacity for peace within societies, and ‘Big P’ actions that support and sustain political solutions and securitized responses to violent conflict.
- 11 The landmark United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security from 2000 reaffirms the important role, equal participation and full involvement of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, humanitarian response and in post-conflict reconstruction. It also acknowledged the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women and girls and calls for their protection from gender-based violence.



Muna Omar Ahmed, the first female Kebele Chairperson in Digino Kebele, Ethiopia, presenting hydroponic fodder production.